

TRAFFICKING AND HIV

ORISSA

(Need Assessment Study- based on Secondary Data)

Draft Report

ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES FOR TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS

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UNDP TAHA PROJECT

Orissa

Orissa is situated in the east coast of India and shares its borders with the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Andhra Pradesh. Bay of Bengal forms its eastern coastal boundary. The state is divided into 30 administrative districts constituting of 314 blocks and 51, 349 villages according to 2001 Census. As per the 2001 Census there are 138 towns in the state.

As per the 2001 Census, 49.07% of the total population is women. The percent of female population among the SC and ST population is better than the general population and is at 49.5% and 50.10% respectively. The state comprises the highest ST population after North eastern states and its 45% of the geographical area in state is scheduled area with Districts of Gajapati, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Korapat, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Rayagarh and Sundergarh having Schedule tribe population more than 40% of their total population. Orissa is home to about 62 tribes and 93 Schedule Castes making their proportion in total state population 22.21% and 16.20% respectively. The north-western districts (Sundergarh, Keonjhar, and Mayurbhanj) account for 35.3 percent of Orissa's tribal population and the south-western districts (Korapat, Kalahandi, Phulbani, and Balangir) account for another 39.4 per cent. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa. UNDP)

S.No	Old district	New district(s)
1.	Balasore	1. Balasore
		2. Bhadrak
2.	Balangir	3. Balangir
		4. Sonepur
3.	Cuttack	5. Cuttack
		6. Jagatsinghpur
		7. Jajapur
		8. Kendrapara
4.	Dhenkanal	9. Dhenkanal
		10. Angul
5.	Ganjam	11. Ganjam
		12. Gajapati
6.	Kalahandi	13. Kalahandi
		14. Nuapada
7.	Phulbani	15. Baudh
		16. Kandhamal
8.	Keonjhar	17. Keonjhar
9.	Korapat	18. Korapat
		19. Malkangiri
		20. Nabarangpur
		21. Rayagada
10.	Mayurbhanj	22. Mayurbhanj
11.	Puri	23. Khordha
		24. Nayagada
		25. Puri
12.	Sambalpur	26. Baragarh
		27. Deogarh
		28. Jharsuguda
		29. Sambalpur
13.	Sundergarh	30. Sundergarh

Source: (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa. UNDP)

Poverty

The state is among the poorest in India with the state of Infrastructural development lagging far behind. A mere 15% of the total population resides in the urban areas. (Census 2001) Only 43.10% of the cultivable land is irrigated and small and marginal land holdings account for 82% of the total land holdingsⁱ. Still agriculture along with the forest is main stay of people survival. Tribes mostly depend upon the forest yields for living. Small scale and cottage industries provide employment to about 4.5 lakh and 27 lakh persons respectivelyⁱⁱ. The rate of urbanization at 14.91 per cent is the lowest among the major states of India and is rising very slowlyⁱⁱⁱ. But there is significant inter district variation in this respect, with the district of Khordha in central- coastal Orissa having an urbanization rate of 42.93 per cent at one end and Baudh in south-central Orissa, having an urbanization rate of only 4.82 per cent at the other^{iv}. (Human Development Report 2004; Government of Orissa, UNDP)

District-wise Poverty Ratio

District	1983	1987-88	1993-94	1999-2000
1. Balangir	79.83	57.91	42.43	48.79
2. Balasore	72.15	50.88	33.37	41.39
3. Cuttack	56.71	43.74	48.96	27.98
4. Dhenkanal	81.45	54.39	34.68	47.53
5. Ganjam	56.34	45.22	29.57	18.18
6. Kalahandi	85.9	84.99	68.19	83.76
7. Keonjhar	78.27	65.66	62.99	61.92
8. Koraput	78.2	76.54	57.82	78.65
9. Mayurbhanj	83.45	64.44	48.19	68.42
10. Kandhamal	74.57	71.92	75.59	75.42
11. Puri	49.47	54.99	67.66	45.21
12. Sambalpur	58.43	54.5	37.78	42.02
13. Sundergarh	78.31	53.56	45.15	36.48
Mean	71.78	59.90	50.18	51.98
SD	11.67	11.74	14.39	19.39
CV	16.25	19.59	28.67	37.29

Source: Orissa Human Development Report 2004

The mean poverty ratio for the state for year 1999-2000 is 51.98^v. The rate of decline in the poverty ratio of Orissa has been the second lowest even when the absolute poverty ratio was a high of 69.07 per cent in 1973-74 to start with^{vi}. After a steady decline in the poverty ratio in Orissa between 1977-78 and 1993-94 the poverty ratio remained almost stationary in the second half of the 1990s, perhaps due to the poor agricultural growth performance of Orissa^{vii}. There is large regional disparity in poverty reduction. The poverty ratio in southern and northern NSS regions of Orissa has in fact increased between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 and almost 75 per cent of the state's poor belong to these regions^{viii}. The rural poverty ratio in the southern region is more than two and half times that of the coastal region and the ratio in the northern region more than one and half time that of the coastal region. The intensity of poverty in the southern region of Orissa is almost twice as high as it is in the coastal and northern regions.^{ix} (Human Development Report 2004; Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Region-wise Intensity of Rural Poverty

Region	Poverty Gap	Squared Poverty Gap
Coastal	10.21	3.22
Southern	18.78	6.82
Northern	10.41	3.43
Orissa	11.83	3.95

Source: Orissa Human Development Report 2004

The incidence of poverty among Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in the southern and northern region is very high—it is in these regions that 88.56 per cent of the state's ST population and 46.23 per cent of the state's SC population reside^x. The incidence of poverty in (1993–94) in the case of the rural ST population was at 71.51 per cent.^{xi} (Human Development Report 2004; Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Region-wise and Social Group-wise Incidence of Poverty, Rural Orissa, 1999–2000

Region	Social groups			
	ST	SC	Others	All
Coastal	66.63	42.18	24.32	31.74
Southern	92.42	88.90	77.65	87.05
Northern	61.69	57.22	34.67	49.81
Orissa	73.08	52.30	33.29	48.01

Source: Orissa Human Development Report 2004

The KBK region of Kalahandi, Balangir, and Korapat (now divided into 8 districts Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir, Sonapur, Korapat, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Rayagada) in the south-west Orissa, comprising 30.6 per cent of the state's area, is among the poorest regions in the country. It constitutes nearly 20 per cent of the state's population; and the SC and ST populations account for 38.7 per cent and 15.8 per cent of the region's population respectively (1991 Census data). Agriculture is the mainstay of the region's economy and kharif paddy cultivation (with very low yield of less than 1.5 tonnes per hectare) is the principal means of livelihood. However, the rice economy of the region does not provide adequate livelihood to the majority of the agricultural labour or cultivating households. Chronic drought conditions, high levels of food insecurity, and chronic income poverty resulting in absolute hunger, regular distress migration, and periodic allegations of starvation deaths characterize this region. (Human Development Report 2004; Government of Orissa, UNDP)

NSS Region-wise Trend in Poverty Ratio (Rural), 1983–84 to 1999–2000

Region	Year			
	1983–84	1987–88	1993–94	1999–2000
Coastal	57.90	48.40	45.30	31.80
Southern	80.80	83.00	68.80	87.20
Northern	75.20	61.00	45.80	49.80
Orissa	65.29	55.58	48.56	48.01

Source: Orissa Human Development Report 2004

Orissa is prone to both natural and man-made disasters since long and the value of properties lost and damaged due to natural disasters has also been increasing over the decades. Since 1965, Orissa has experienced floods for 17 years, droughts for 19 years, and cyclone for seven years, which resulted in huge loss of human lives

and damage to, and loss of, property. During the 1970s, an estimated value of property loss was around Rs 105 crore, which increased to nearly seven times in the 1980s and more than 10 times in the 1990s. (Human Development Report 2004; Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Distribution of Properties Damaged, Deaths, and Injuries Caused by Flood, Drought, and Cyclone in Orissa

year	No. of Persons affected by the Calamities	No. of human beings lost	No. of human beings injured	Value of properties lost and damaged (Rs in lakh)
1982	7,323,000	245	493	10,711
1983	2,103,578	119	29	4,939
1984	3,511,000	27	75	11,889
1985	2,782,289	194	558	13,888
1986	7,348,781	81	59	9,381
1987	6,932,347	171	192	6,646
1988	2,785,765	357	105	2,701
1989	6,369,689	285	75	3,710
1990	15,499,135	455	82	19,949
1991	7,610,509	363	62	22,925
1992	10,817,455	218	172	154,970
1993	6,079,666	353	46	77,908
1994	10,775,481	NA	NA	15,326
1995	3,941,351	197	142	10,995
1996	6,331,974	226	80	14,323
1997	3,486,481	985	140	6,855
1998	9,822,975	943	240	203,219
1999	12,569,000	9,885	2,507	

Source: Orissa Human Development Report 2004

There is at least one severe drought year in every decade, thus underlining a high degree of vulnerability of the state to drought. Orissa has faced drought in most of the years in the latter half of the 1990s. During 1996–97, all districts (except Koraput and Malkangiri) were affected by drought. The drought was so severe that more than 50 per cent villages in the state had crop loss of 50 per cent or more (Table 7.5). The drought situation in 1997–98 was less severe, but the severity increased thereafter. The severely drought-affected districts in the state during the period were: Baudh, Jharsuguda, Balangir, Sambalpur, Baragarh, Nuapada, Sonapur, and Sundergarh in the western part of Orissa; Balasore, Jajapur, Nayagarh, and Khordha in the eastern part; Koraput and Malkangiri in the southern part; Mayurbhanj in the northern; and Dhenkanal and Angul in the central part (Table 7.6). More than half of villages in these districts had crop loss of 50 per cent or more. (Human Development Report 2004; Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Flood is also a major concern for Orissa. Orissa has faced many floods; with three severe floods since 1950—in 1955, 1982, and 2001. Floods have resulted in not only human and livestock casualties, but it has also affected cultivated area at an increasing rate. Occurrence of flood in the state has increased over the decades and thus vulnerability due to flood has increased over time. During 2001, while the population affected by flood was almost twice that of 1982, the cultivated area affected by flood was more than six times. Flood control measures have not kept

pace with increasing flood plain occupancy. Coastal districts are major sufferers. Among the coastal districts, Bhadrak, Balasore, and Jajapur are the worst affected. Angul, Kalahandi, and Nabarangpur are also severely affected by flood. Floods affected the districts of Sambalpur, Baudh, Sonepur, and Sundergarh in western Orissa and Koraput in southern Orissa. (Human Development Report 2004; Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Orissa has had a long history of cyclones. Nayak (2002) lists 26 cyclones in the state between 1891 and 1997— Orissa suffered from a series of heavy cyclones, mostly occurring during September–November, with the worst sufferer being Balasore district. State has faced two severe cyclones: one in 1971 and the other in 1999, the latter being so severe that it has been termed as Super Cyclone. (Human Development Report 2004; Government of Orissa, UNDP)

The interplay of various physical, socio-economic and political factors determines a population's vulnerability to natural disasters and their ability to respond to them. Worldwide experience shows that people with low incomes are generally more vulnerable: they generally live in low quality houses, at ill-equipped locations, and have limited opportunities to recover from disasters. The vulnerability of a household is caused by its unsafe conditions and limited capacities it has in coping with consequences of a disaster. (Human Development Report 2004; Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Scheduled population, marginal farmers, landless labourers, women and children are at highly vulnerable in the above given conditions and therefore at high risk of being exploited. These groups together also constitute the majority of state population and thus as a whole majority of the state population is vulnerable to trafficking and therefore exploitation physical, moral, economical and sexual.

Women are the most sufferers from the poverty and calamities. Under the given socio cultural framework their roles are not designed to cope the adversaries on their own and even if needed they hardly find any support in form of socio- cultural or economic forces. As result of increased impoverishment and burden in their family due to the cyclone in 1999 a large number of women left their homes to fend for themselves and some of them ended in sex-work(Prostitution as Livelihood 'Work' or 'Crime'? Geetanjali Gangoli). In the patriarchal nature of society, women are excluded from inheritance of property, most notably land. Therefore, households headed by women are more likely to fall into chronic poverty than those headed by males. (UNDP 2004) Women faced discrimination in relief and rehabilitation after a natural disaster like the 1999 Super Cyclone (Samal 2003). There was no programme except for Mamata Gruha that specifically targeted women, and the women were discriminated against in many cases (Samal, Meher and Panigrahi 2003). The 1999 super cyclone inflicted terrible psychological trauma on the affected women with a long lasting effect. A few women became mentally imbalanced. The large-scale destruction of dwelling houses and rural infrastructure caused severe inconveniences to women in their day-to-day activities like bathing, washing, and defecation (Swain 2002). Women are vulnerable on account of: (i) poor representation in the household and community level decision making processes, (ii) poor access to information, skills, resources, and finance (iii) rise in vulnerability

for sexual exploitation due to collapse of physical space (shelters) and subsequent social dislocation, (iv) grave risks to pregnant women who face the problem of acute congestion in shelter. (Human Development Report 2004; Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Children are more likely to be poor than adults. (Country Brief 2004; Save the Children UK). When the population living below the poverty line is high, 'children arguably have to work'. (Child Labour in India, Howard Brasted, 1996). More economically backward and drought prone the area, the greater the incidence of child labour. Child labour not only further perpetrates poverty it also constitutes its fundamental cause. To the extent that each generation of poverty-stricken children become the next generation of poverty-stricken adults they have a point (Child Labour in India. Howard Brasted, 1996). The magnitude of child labour is very high in Orissa. Most of the child labourers belong to SC, ST, and Other Backward Castes (OBC). This is caused by poverty and low social background. In Orissa, it is supply rather than demand that determines the number of child labourers in the state. (UNDP)

Food insecurity is chronic (*Food Insecurity Atlas*, p. 82). Direct and indirect indicators, places Orissa in the category of 'very low' food access (*Food Insecurity Atlas*, Map No. 3.9, p. 67), on account of high incidence of poverty, inadequate employment opportunities in lean seasons, and poor economic access to public distribution of subsidised food grains. 'Orissa has been put in the category of 'severely food insecure' regions and 57 per cent of the state's population suffer from chronic energy deficiency (CED) a measure of chronic and severe under-nutrition and malnutrition, and hence an indicator of food insecurity.' (UNDP)

Lack of basic amenities due to poor governance in the social sectors reinforces the severely food insecure status of the state. Severe food insecurity in Orissa is primarily due to the presence of a vulnerable rural population with poor livelihood access or livelihood susceptible to natural disasters. Lack of safe drinking water, proper health infrastructure, poor rural infrastructure, and low female literacy are also features of severely food insecure states like Orissa. Thus, (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Under the Targeted Public Distribution system (TPDS) introduced by the Central government in June 1997, the Government of India has identified 32.98 lakh BPL families in the state. In Orissa, nutritional deficiency is predominantly of a chronic type and acute under nutrition often translates into chronic under nutrition. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa-UNDP)

Thus given the above condition of chronic poverty, high levels of food insecurity, drought conditions, lack of income options, poor infrastructural development resulting in absolute hunger, large scale and regular distress migration, increasing incident and numbers of child labour, low and insecure wages, indebtedness, and periodic starvation deaths makes the population of state by large highly vulnerable to compromises and exploitation for their survival and therefore to trafficking which thrives mainly on distress and helplessness.

Employment

Urbanisation level is very low in Orissa and urban population constitutes only 15% (Census 2001) of the total state population. The state population mainly depends upon agriculture, small scale industries and manufacturing in informal sector for its livelihood. 85% of the population lives in rural area. While in the rural areas 40.23% of the total population is of workers, only 25.8% people of the total population are main workers. For marginal workers who work under compulsion of immediate survival, the ratio of worker to total population is much higher in the rural Orissa (14.43%) against that for urban Orissa (3.12%).

As per the Census 2001 Figures workers constitute only 38.79% of the total population. The percentage of main workers to total population of the state is 26.05% against the Indian average of 30.42%. The percentage of marginal worker to total population in state is much higher 12.74% than that for the country 8.6%. This reflects upon the poverty and lack of opportunity to work in the state.

Indicator	Persons	Total	Rural	Urban
PERCENTAGE OF URBAN POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION		15		
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN AND MARGINAL) PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	38.79	40.23	30.62
	Males	52.53	53.17	49.06
	Females	24.66	27.12	10.02
a) MAIN WORKERS PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	26.05	25.80	27.50
	Males	42.90	42.40	45.59
	Females	8.73	8.98	7.29
b) MARGINAL WORKERS PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL POPULATION	Persons	12.74	14.43	3.12
	Females	9.63	10.77	3.47
	Males	15.93	18.14	2.73

CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

In the 8 districts of Balasore (32.01%), Bhadrak (28.92%), Cuttack (33.93%), Dhenkanal (33.44%), Jagatsinghpur (31.24%), Jajapur (27.45%), Kendrapara (29.83%) and Khordha (30.64%) the percent of worker population to total population is much below the state ratio which shows the disparity among the districts and lack of further option of employment in these districts.

According to figures from Census 1991 roughly about 76% of the total workers find their work in primary sector (unorganized), 7% are engaged in secondary sector (manufacturing) and 16% in Tertiary sector. Thus in the state, dependency of majority of the population over the agriculture is very high. The returns in primary sector in the state are very low and most of the population remains engaged for its subsistence. There is large disparity among the districts with highest (91.30%) main workers in Malkangiri district being in primary sector and lowest (42.9%) in Khordha. The dependency over the primary sector is also high in districts of Baudh,

Deogarh, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Keonjhar, Korapat, Mayurbhanj, Nabarangpur, Nuapada and Sonepur.

District	1991			Employment 2001 (WPR)					Agriculture 2001	
	Share of primary Sector in total main workers	Share of Secondary Sector in total main workers	Share of Tertiary Sector in total main workers	%Total worker	Male % total workers	Female % total workers	Rural	Urban	Agricultural labour as % of total Rural main workers	Cultivators as % of total Rural main workers
Angul	74.29	11.10	14.61	39.81	52.36	26.48	41.1	31.82	28.15	29.90
Balangir	81.20	6.10	12.70	42.01	55.41	28.37	43.74	28.76	40.25	31
Balasore	78.18	5.00	16.90	32.01	51.54	11.44	32.3	29.64	32.98	34.03
Baragarh	79.60	9.70	10.70	44.06	56.72	31.09	45.30	29.18	41.66	33.83
Bhadrak	78.70	4.00	17.30	28.92	49.40	7.88	29.11	27.28	28.84	39.07
Baudh	85.90	5.90	8.30	45.8	55.95	35.49	46.52	31.57	39.7	38.41
Cuttack	55.00	12.60	32.40	33.93	52.98	13.63	34.79	31.65	22.96	20.17
Deogarh	85.20	5.10	9.70	46.11	53.48	38.6	47.14	33.12	43.92	34.47
Dhenkanal	76.10	7.50	16.40	33.44	51.18	15.00	33.89	28.8	34.29	25.26
Gajapati	87.00	2.80	10.20	53.18	56.67	49.8	55.32	34.31	45.21	32.88
Ganjam	75.60	7.10	17.40	41.62	52.12	31.12	43.89	30.66	38.43	24.71
Jagatsinghpur	69.70	7.30	23.00	31.24	50.35	11.38	30.89	34.43	25.42	29.03
Jajapur	73.00	6.80	20.30	27.45	47.61	6.71	27.45	27.48	30.33	25.59
Jharsuguda	66.00	14.30	19.80	37.17	51.12	22.43	41.94	28.85	24.58	22.51
Kalahandi	85.10	4.50	10.40	46.5	57.18	35.83	47.76	31.06	50.32	29.68
Kandhamal	84.5	3.60	11.90	47.24	52.34	42.17	48.54	29.39	36.01	33.45
Kendrapara	78.00	5.00	16.90	29.83	50.03	9.92	29.98	50.21	25.45	42.01
Keonjhar	80.80	5.90	13.40	39.79	51.31	28.01	41.3	30.29	36.38	32.95
Khordha	50.20	11.90	37.90	30.64	50.52	8.56	29.38	32.31	16.40	13.88
Korapat	81.20	4.80	14.00	48.46	56.43	40.48	51.70	32.45	40.24	32.71
Malkangiri	91.30	1.70	7.00	51.45	58.77	44.11	52.87	33.23	26.01	57.68
Mayurbhanj	81.70	7.30	11.00	46.37	42.72	39.89	47.55	30.69	38.51	27.91
Nabarangpur	88.60	3.70	7.60	49.5	42.3	56.64	50.54	32.64	52.38	30.58
Nayagarh	79.40	7.50	13.10	33.38	54.49	10.88	33.6	28.35	32.76	29.50
Nuapada	86.90	4.70	8.40	46.18	55.52	35.83	46.89	34.42	44.79	32.94
Puri	73.10	5.50	21.30	30.06	51.87	7.54	30.06	30.08	25.06	34.99
Rayagarh	42.90	5.00	42.10	48.08	55.06	41.3	50.73	31.81	45.98	29.40
Sambalpur	69.30	11.70	18.90	45.15	54.43	35.58	50.5	30.95	31.94	21.72
Sonepur	83.60	8.20	8.20	43.73	54.2	32.89	44.59	33.03	44.96	32.46
Sundergarh	61.60	16.40	22.00	40.47	51.5	28.93	46.70	28.52	29.78	29.6

Source: Orissa Human Development Report 2004

Lower dependency of population upon secondary and tertiary sector for employment shows the lower level of development in the state and lack of market options. In the secondary sector which employs approximate 7% of the total workers population in state there exists huge disparity among the districts with highest (16.40%) workers being in the secondary sector in Sundergarh and lowest (1.7%) being in Malkangiri. In Balasore, Bhadrak, Gajapati, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Kendrapara, Korapat, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, and Rayagarh the share of secondary sector in providing employment to workers is much low to the extent of either 5% or below.

Disparities in tertiary sector employment are also large among the districts. While the share of tertiary sector in employment is highest 42.10% in Rayagarh, it is lowest in the district of Malkangiri (7%). The situation is worst in the districts of Boudh, Deogarh, Nuapada and Sonapur, where the share of tertiary sector in providing employment is below 10%.

For the year 1999-2000, among the rural males highest 77.25 were employed in agriculture or related activities, while 5.6% and 12.50% were in manufacturing and tertiary sector, respectively. Among the rural females the respective figures were 80.3% agriculture, 12.3% manufacturing and 4.6% tertiary sector. Thus greater number of women are engaged in agriculture and manufacturing as compare to men.

Sectoral pattern of employment, Orissa 1999-2000											
Rural Male			Rural Female			Urban Male			Urban Female		
Agriculture	Manufacturing	Tertiary Sector	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Tertiary Sector	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Tertiary Sector	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Tertiary Sector
77.20	5.60	12.50	80.30	12.30	4.60	11.20	17.20	59.10	19.10	22.50	44.0

Source: Orissa Human Development Report 2004

The main female workers and marginal female workers constitute 58.2 per cent and 41.8 per cent of the total female workers respectively. The unorganized primary sector employs as much as 82.7 per cent of the total female workers. Around 5.2 per cent of the female main workers are engaged in household industries while other sectors of the economy provide employment to 12.1 per cent of female main workers. Women play an important role in agriculture, animal husbandry, and other related activities. Women agriculture workers generally participate in all operations except ploughing. A larger number of female workers are also engaged in marginal occupations such as collection of fish, fuel-wood, cow dung, tailoring, and weaving (Government of Orissa 2001).

Status of Employment, Orissa, 1999-2000				
Employment status	Rural male	Rural Female	Urban Male	Urban Female
Self Employed	48.4	49.2	41.9	46.0
Regular Employed	5.8	1.3	39.9	21.8
Casual Employed	45.8	49.5	18.2	32.8
	100	100	100	100

Source: Orissa Human Development Report 2004

Among the urban males highest 59.1% are in tertiary sector, while manufacturing and agriculture constitutes 17.2% and 11.2% respectively. Among urban females, Tertiary sector accounts for highest 44% and manufacturing and agriculture account for 22.5% and 19.1% respectively. Here too, females work participation rate is higher in agriculture and manufacturing as compared to males.

Participation of female workers as compared to males is higher in casual employments as well as in self employment both in rural and urban areas. in the year 1999-2000, among the rural areas females ratio in regular employment was merely 1.3% where as 49.2% were self employed and 49.5% were casually employed. For males, the respective figures are 5.8% (regular), 48.4% (self employed) and 45.8% (casual employed). In urban Orissa the figures for males were (49.1%) self employed, (39.9%) regularly employed and (18.2%) casually employed. For females in urban Orissa the figures were (46%) self employed, (21.8%) regularly employed and (32.8%) casually employed.

While less worker among both the males and females were in casual employment in urban area as compared to rural area, gender differential was greater (24.6) points in urban area as compared (3.7) points in rural areas. Similarly in case of regular employment gender differential was in favour of males (18.1) points in urban area in comparison to (3.7) points in rural areas.

In urban area males percentage of regular employment was greater than in casual employment against the rural areas were more males were employed in casual work than in regular employment. This shows that regular employment opportunities in urban areas work in favour of males.

'The degree of casual employment is greater in the case of female workers than male workers. This is particularly true of urban Orissa where nearly half of the male workers are engaged in regular wage/salary employment—something that provides maximum livelihood security. In rural Orissa as well, the percentage of male workers with regular employment is greater than it is in the case of female workers.' (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP)

‘Wage inequalities among men and women exist, and some inequalities seem to have increased in the last few years. Jobs done mainly by women are also graded lower on the wage/ pay scale, such as in the construction and agriculture sectors.’ UNDP There is continuing differences in the male and female wages. As per the NSS (55th round) findings, the average daily wage in Orissa of rural females engaged in public work is Rs 28.76 as compared to Rs 33.87 for males. In private work, the average daily wage in the rural areas for males and females is Rs 31.14 and Rs 23.34, respectively while it is Rs 39.02 for males and Rs 27.07 for females in the urban areas. Differences in wages between men and women for the same work exist.

Women are predominantly employed in labour intensive and unskilled jobs with less security of tenure and lower wages. Their presence is more pronounced in the unorganised, informal, unskilled, and low-paid inferior jobs. The labour market is segmented along many criteria including gender, which causes discrimination against women. Women continue to earn less than men in the labour market—even when they have the same education, technical skill and years of work experience. The majority of women workers in rural areas are engaged in agriculture, while the urban women workers are primarily employed in the unorganized sectors such as household industries, petty trades and services, building and construction work. There are nearly 14.01 lakh tribal women engaged in forest based occupations. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa UNDP)

In rural Orissa, there has been a negligible decline in the share of workers engaged in agriculture. However, a greater percentage of female workers in rural Orissa are engaged in manufacturing, with the reverse being the case for the rural tertiary sector. In urban Orissa, the tertiary sector provides the bulk of employment for both male and female workers. As in rural Orissa, in urban Orissa as well, a higher percentage of female workers are engaged in manufacturing than male workers. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa UNDP)

Among the Rural main workers population about 49.7% belong to cultivator’s category, 31.6% to category of agricultural labourers. While among the male rural male workers 55.36% are cultivators and 25.4% are agricultural labourer, among the female rural main workers only 24.44% are cultivators and huge 57.65 are agricultural labourers. Thus, women are poorer than the man and are discriminated in holding the property.

Industrial distribution of rural main workers by sex (general population)									
Region	Cultivators			Agriculture labourers			Others		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Coastal	52.40	15.71	48.54	24.12	58.97	28.60	23.49	25.33	22.86
Northern	55.00	29.60	49.31	24.14	53.04	30.60	20.87	17.34	20.09
Southern	58.70	28.01	51.54	28.03	60.89	35.83	13.27	11.10	12.63
	55.36	24.44	49.79	25.43	57.63	31.67	19.21	17.92	18.52

Source: Orissa Human Development Report 2004

‘Since rural work is seasonal and intermittent, rural children and their families perennially migrate to urban areas in search of short-term work. When they find it, it is often of the exploitative and hazardous kind’. (Child Labour in India, Howard Brasted, 1996) ‘Migration is part of active livelihood strategies’. ‘There is much higher female labour migration from southern Orissa and Andhra Pradesh as compared to women from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.’ (Migrants, livelihoods, and rights: the relevance of migration in development policies. Social Development Department, Working Paper January 2000 Arjan de Haan)

The entry of multinationals and liberalization of international trade has adversely affected the growth of small-scale industries (SSI) and informal manufacturing sectors, particularly in the sub-sectors of traditional manufacturing firms. This has occurred in both rural and urban areas where large numbers of women are employed. This has been further aggravated by de-reservation of items that were once manufactured exclusively by SSI units. For instance, there has been an all-round decline in cottage industries, such as basket-making, mat-making, and weaving, where many women are employed. Employment generation in this sector has declined from 128,218 in 1990–91 to only 32,782 in 1999– 2000, thus adversely affecting the employment opportunities for women.

Category Wise Number of SSI Units with Employment by end of 2000-01					
Sl. No.	Category	No. of Units	Employment (in nos.)	Per Unit Employment (in nos.)	Capital- Labour ratio (Per worker investment)
1.	Glass & Ceramics	5933	104458	17.60	0.191
2.	Food & allied	15551	79877	5.14	0.517
3.	Engineering & metal	8000	63658	7.96	0.432
4.	Repairing & servicing	13380	46167	3.45	0.344
5.	Textiles	6403	38443	6.00	0.155
6.	Forest & Wood	4989	31828	6.38	0.099
7.	Miscellaneous manufacturing	4878	25109	5.15	0.508
8.	Chemical & allied	2299	17830	7.75	0.583
9.	Paper & Paper products	2072	11873	5.73	0.426
10.	Rubber & Plastic products	1417	8199	5.79	1.039
11.	Electrical & Electronics	918	6015	6.55	0.598
12.	Livestock & leather	366	2141	5.85	0.244

Source: Orissa Human Development Report 2004

Poor opportunities of employments and primarily dependency marginal work, low level earnings force families to employ children in work. ‘Government statistics do not register children in the formal sector, for children are officially banned from it.’ (Child Labour in India, Howard Brasted, 1996) In Orissa, as per the Child Labour ‘Surveys of 1997, there were altogether 2.15 lakh child labourers in the state working in 1.75 lakh establishments. Out of this, 56.5 per cent were males and 43.5 per cent were females. Female child labourers outnumber male child labourers in

Sambalpur, Angul, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, and Keonjhar. Of the total number of child labourers (2.15 lakh), 11 per cent were engaged in hazardous occupations and the rest in non-hazardous occupations'. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa UNDP)

Migration and labour

Orissa stands among the major states from where considerably large scale out migration from state occurs both in regular and seasonal forms. The compulsion to migrate emerges from widely prevalent poverty, small size land holdings, insecurity of food, lack of employment opportunities, frequent occurrence of natural calamities etc. 'Migration is part of active livelihood strategies determined by social context, social norms and structures. Household composition, gendered ideologies and social contacts and networks determine who migrates, and who can profit from opportunities arising elsewhere.' (Migrants, livelihoods, and rights: the relevance of migration in development policies. Social Development Department, Working Paper January 2000 Arjan de Haan)

Food Insecurity Atlas, p. 82, places Orissa in the category of 'very low' food access mainly due to poor entitlement on account of high incidence of poverty, inadequate employment opportunities in lean seasons, and poor economic access to public distribution of subsidised food grains. Orissa has been put in the category of 'severely food insecure' regions. severe food insecurity in Orissa is primarily due to the presence of a vulnerable rural population with poor livelihood access or livelihood susceptible to natural disasters. (Human Development Report, Orissa 2004, UNDP)

Interstate Migration in Orissa			
Sr.No.	States	Out Migration	In migration
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68,900	55,200
2.	Assam	100	13,300
3.	Bihar	41,400	2,09,600
4.	Gujarat	700	33,900
5.	Haryana	6,900	4,500
6.	Karnataka	5,600	15,300
7.	Kerala	26,400	200
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1,13,100	59,000
9.	Maharashtra	1,00,800	47,600
10.	Punjab	4,700	17,100
11.	Rajasthan	7,300	4,900
12.	Tamil Nadu	3,200	4,500
13.	Uttar Pradesh	7,000	6,800
14.	West Bengal	1,42,000	1,56,300
	Total	5,41,800	7,07,600

NSS Report No. 470: migration in India 1999-2000

Migration in Orissa from countries		
Sr.No.	Countries	In migration
1.	Bangladesh	19,200
2.	Nepal	1,000
3.	Pakistan	1,000

4.	Bhutan	2,800
5.	Other Asian count.	300
6.	Other countries	3,300
	Total	27,600

NSS Report No. 470: migration in India 1999-2000

In migration to Orissa is higher as compared to out migration due to the employment opportunities in higher ladder which, are mostly taken up by the incoming population. The employment opportunities at the upper and medium ladders fall out of hands of locals due to poor educational level and standards in the state. This further forces the people of state to migrate in search of low level manual work. Action Aid on the basis of a micro study of migration from Balangir noted approximately one lakh workers, migrate each year to the brick kilns of Hyderabad, in periods wherein livelihood options were unavailable. Nuapada district, bordering the state of Chattisgarh is largely rural, drought prone, has meagre resources, poor public health facilities, low literacy and a considerable scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population. A considerable proportion of the adults are marginal workers or agricultural labourers and many of these migrate to Raipur in Chattisgarh, the industrial towns of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh during the lean season for earning their livelihood. In the villages of Komna Block where a community based rain water harvesting project is being executed by UNDP it was found that about a 1000 adults migrated during the lean season of 2000. (Sources: Interviews by RETA team, Action Aid Report 2001, NATSAP Report).

Literacy rates among SC/ST in Orissa with Percent in total population							
S. No.	District	Literacy Total 1991	Literacy Total 2001	Literacy (1991) SC	Population in % (SC)	Literacy (1991) ST	Population in % (ST)
1.	Angul	51.53	69.40	35.88	16.82	25.77	11.68
2.	Balangir	38.63	54.93	33.23	15.39	24.86	22.06
3.	Balasore	57.64	70.94	40.47	18.57	18.91	10.57
4.	Baragarh	47.65	64.13	35.68	18.44	30.85	19.56
5.	Bhadrak	60.54	74.64	39.19	21.71	12.87	1.69
6.	Baudh	40.98	58.43	29.74	19.64	28.88	12.92
7.	Cuttack	65.46	76.13	45.39	18.19	21.03	3.49
8.	Deogarh	44.45	60.78	34.06	14.60	27.47	33.31
9.	Dhenkanal	54.91	70.01	34.98	16.03	22.40	12.68
10.	Gajapati	29.37	41.73	21.74	8.77	15.88	47.88
11.	Ganjam	46.72	62.94	28.01	17.91	19.98	2.93
12.	Jagatsinghpur	65.77	79.61	47.87	21.72	27.87	0.61
13.	Jajapur	58	72.19	35.53	22.87	16.04	7.40
14.	Jharsuguda	52.73	71.47	42.15	17.15	34.87	31.88
15.	Kalahandi	31.08	46.20	28.20	17.01	18.50	28.88
16.	Kandhamal	37.23	52.95	34.51	18.21	27.49	51.51
17.	Kendrapara	63.61	77.33	41.77	19.83	16.86	0.4
18.	Keonjhar	44.73	59.75	63.67	11.49	24.89	44.52
19.	Khordha	67.72	80.19	47.46	13.62	28.11	5.14
20.	Korapat	24.64	36.2	20.18	13.41	8.34	50.67
21.	Malkangiri	20.04	31.26	33.67	19.96	6.77	58.36
22.	Mayurbhanj	37.88	52.43	37.79	6.99	24.1	57.87
23.	Nabarangpur	18.62	34.26	23.38	15.09	9.66	55.27
24.	Nayagarh	57.2	71.02	40.17	13.78	32.05	5.96
25.	Nuapada	27.54	42.29	25.44	13.09	18.49	35.95
26.	Puri	63.30	78.40	42.51	18.56	38.94	0.27
27.	Rayagarh	26.01	25.61	21.46	14.28	10.39	56.04
28.	Sambalpur	51.52	67.01	41.44	17.07	32.06	35.08

29	Sonepur	42.62	64.07	32.7	22.11	27.42	9.50
30	Sundergarh	52.97	65.22	43.86	8.78	37.34	50.74

Human development report Orissa 2004- Govt. of Orissa- UNDP.

In rural Orissa, there has been a negligible decline in the share of workers engaged in agriculture. The extent of rural non-farm employment opportunities, constitute only 12.63 per cent of rural main workers in southern Orissa. (Human Development Report, Orissa 2004, UNDP) A greater percentage of female workers in rural Orissa are engaged in manufacturing, with the reverse being the case for the rural tertiary sector. In urban Orissa, the tertiary sector provides the bulk of employment for both male and female workers. As in rural Orissa, in urban Orissa as well, a higher percentage of female workers are engaged in manufacturing than male workers. The degree of casual employment is greater in the case of female workers than male workers. This is particularly true of urban Orissa where nearly half of the male workers are engaged in regular wage/salary employment— something that provides maximum livelihood security. In rural Orissa as well, the percentage of male workers with regular employment is greater than it is in the case of female workers. There are nearly 14.01 lakh tribal women engaged in forest based occupations. (Human Development Report, Orissa 2004, UNDP)

Women are predominantly employed in labour intensive and unskilled jobs with less security of tenure and lower wages. Their presence is more pronounced in the unorganised, informal, unskilled, and low-paid inferior jobs. Women continue to earn less than men in the labour market—even when they have the same education, technical skill and years of work experience. The majority of women workers in rural areas are engaged in agriculture, while the urban women workers are primarily employed in the unorganized sectors such as household industries, petty trades and services, building and construction work. (Human Development Report, Orissa 2004, UNDP)

According to the 1991 census, only 27.28 per cent of the total workers in Orissa are women. The main workers and marginal female workers constitute 58.2 per cent and 41.8 per cent of the total female workers respectively. The unorganised primary sector employs as much as 82.7 per cent of the total female workers. Around 5.2 per cent of the female main workers are engaged in household industries while other sectors of the economy provide employment to 12.1 per cent of female main workers. Women play an important role in agriculture, animal husbandry, and other related activities. (Human Development Report, Orissa 2004, UNDP) Women agriculture workers generally participate in all operations except ploughing. A larger number of female workers are also engaged in marginal occupations such as collection of fish, fuel-wood, cow dung, tailoring, and weaving (Government of Orissa 2001).

As per the NSS (55th round) findings, the average daily wage in Orissa of rural females engaged in public work is Rs 28.76 as compared to Rs 33.87 for males. In private work, the average daily wage in the rural areas for

males and females is Rs 31.14 and Rs 23.34, respectively while it is Rs 39.02 for males and Rs 27.07 for females in the urban areas. (Human Development Report, Orissa 2004, UNDP)

The poor the socially marginalized and calamity affected communities and families, account for the maximum portion of the migrants. It is estimated that 80,000 to 100,000 people from drought prone areas migrated for food. (Sources: Interviews by RETA team, Action Aid Report 2001, NATSAP Report). As result of increased impoverishment and burden in their family due to The cyclone in 1999 a large number of women left their homes to fend for themselves and some of them ended in sex-work (Prostitution as Livelihood 'Work' or 'Crime'? Geetanjali Gangoli)

District-wise Schedule caste and tribe Population in Orissa (% of total population)				
S. No.	District	SC	ST	Total
1.	Angul	16.82	11.68	28.5
2.	Balangir	15.39	22.06	37.45
3.	Balasore	18.57	10.57	29.14
4.	Baragarh	18.44	19.56	38
5.	Bhadrak	21.71	1.69	23.4
6.	Baudh	19.64	12.92	32.56
7.	Cuttack	18.19	3.49	21.68
8.	Deogarh	14.60	33.31	47.91
9.	Dhenkanal	16.03	12.68	28.71
10.	Gajapati	8.77	47.88	47.88
11.	Ganjam	17.91	2.93	20.84
12.	Jagatsinghpur	21.72	0.61	22.33
13.	Jajapur	22.87	7.40	30.27
14.	Jharsuguda	17.15	31.88	48.89
15.	Kalahandi	17.01	28.88	45.89
16.	Kandhamal	18.21	51.51	69.72
17.	Kendrapara	19.83	0.4	20.23
18.	Keonjhar	11.49	44.52	56.01
19.	Khordha	13.62	5.14	18.76
20.	Korapat	13.41	50.67	64.29
21.	Malkangiri	19.96	58.36	78.32
22.	Mayurbhanj	6.99	57.87	64.86
23.	Nabarangpur	15.09	55.27	70.36
24.	Nayagarh	13.78	5.96	19.74
25.	Nuapada	13.09	35.95	49.04
26.	Puri	18.56	0.27	18.83
27.	Rayagarh	14.28	56.04	70.32
28.	Sambalpur	17.07	35.08	52.15
29.	Sonepur	22.11	9.50	31.61
30.	Sundergarh	8.78	50.74	59.52

Human development report Orissa 2004- Govt. of Orissa- UNDP.

A process of migration, has only grown stronger over the times and now each village of affected area there have grown networks of labor contractors often without licenses.' (Sources: Interviews by RETA team, Action Aid Report 2001, NATSAP Report).

The phenomenon of feminization of labour and migration also had also increased in the state with there being continuous increase in the numbers of migrating women. The better visibility of women in state is actually due to

grinding poverty rather than a sign of their empowerment. These visible and working women always remain a mere cheap work force and source of exploitation and are nowhere involved in the process of decision making. Working more than 16 hours in keeping house, agricultural jobs or as daily wagers their earnings are equal with males. Similarly children too are subject to long hours of work and are able to earn about only half that of adult males. (Female Foeticide, SV). 'There is much higher female labour migration by women from southern Orissa and Andhra Pradesh as compared to women from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.' (Migrants, livelihoods, and rights: the relevance of migration in development policies, Social Development Department, Working Paper January 2000, Arjan de Haan). Girls from the tribal areas of Orissa are being brought through private recruiting agencies and Christian voluntary organizations to be employed as maids in Delhi households Ravi Srivastava (2003). Domestic work is the most highly demanded occupation for women in many countries (Migrants, livelihoods, and rights: the relevance of migration in development policies. Social Development Department, Working Paper January 2000, Arjan de Haan)

There is an increase in marital migration Veena Thadani and Michael Todaro (1984) migration for better marital prospects. Sending daughters to far away marital homes can be a household strategy to escape dowry, achieve marriage for the daughter and smooth consumption for the remaining members of the household (Kaur, 2004). Today it is difficult to differentiate trafficking in its first part from wilful migration. For coerced marriage girls from Orissa are taken to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. Women and girls from the state are trafficked to Haryana and Punjab for domestic work, bonded labour like condition and slavery, and to fill the shortage of brides. Girls from Orissa are also trafficked for labour purposes in brick kilns, and construction work who are subjected to all sort of physical, economical, moral exploitation including sexual and prostitution. (Female Foeticide SV)

There are also considerably large number of children migrating with families and other wise in search of labour. 'Government statistics do not register children in the formal sector, for children are officially banned from it.' (Child Labour in India, Howard Brasted, 1996) The magnitude of child labour is very high in Orissa. Most of the child labourers belong to SC, ST, and Other Backward Castes (OBC). This is caused by poverty and low social background. In Orissa, it is supply rather than demand that determines the number of child labourers in the state. In Orissa, as per the Child Labour Surveys of 1997, there were altogether 2.15 lakh child labourers in the state working in 1.75 lakh establishments. Out of this, 56.5 per cent were males and 43.5 per cent were females. Female child labourers outnumber male child labourers in Sambalpur, Angul, Jharsuguda, Deogarh, and Keonjhar. Of the total number of child labourers (2.15 lakh), 11 per cent were engaged in hazardous occupations and the rest in non-hazardous occupations. Under the National Child Labour Project, till December 2002 only about

17.5 per cent of child labourers in the state were admitted to special learning centres. (Human Development Report, Orissa 2004, UNDP)

Since rural work is seasonal and intermittent, rural children and their families perennially migrate to urban areas in search of short-term work. When they find it, it is often of the exploitative and hazardous kind. (Child Labour in India, Howard Brasted, 1996). Migrants willingly accept conditions of work that are severe and wages are very low. For months they may agree to labour only for broken rice or 'kanki'. The safety measures in such unaccounted migration are abysmal and cases of missing people and death are high. ' (Sources: Interviews by RETA team, Action Aid Report 2001 and NATSAP Report).

In the villages of Komna Block where about a 1000 adults migrated during the lean season of 2000. The Family Health Awareness Campaign (FHAC) in 2000 reported 1263 cases of RTI/STI in this district. In comparison 3715 cases were reported for the neighbouring district - Balangir and as many as 6996 cases were reported for the coastal district Balasore.

According to a recent study on Migration and Knowledge, Awareness, Beliefs and Practices conducted in Ganjam and Gajapati districts by Lepira India, 32.04 percent of the respondents visited female sex workers (FSWs) once every week; 9.71 per cent visited FSWs daily; 32.04 percent had sexual encounters whenever they got an opportunity. Treatment for sexually transmitted infections and other health problems is not undertaken for most migrants' spouses in Ganjam because the men are absent. [Indo-Asian News Service]. HIV/AIDS similarly is one of the concerns in discussions about migrants, as sexually transmitted diseases spread more rapidly if populations are more mobile (Migrants, livelihoods, and rights: the relevance of migration in development policies. Social Development Department. Working Paper January 2000 Arjan de Haan)

Education

Education is both an indicator and an instrument of development. Despite 15 percentage increase in overall literacy rate between 1991(49.09) and 2001 (63.61), Orissa still ranks a lowly 24th among 35 states/Union Territories (2001 Census). Adult literacy rate (52.83 per cent) in 2001 was lower than the total literacy rate, both in rural and urban areas.

Though the gender, caste and regional disparities in literacy have decreased between 2001 over 1991, there still exists, significant gender and regional disparities in the state. There is also significant disparity between rural and urban Orissa in the literacy rates at 60.44 per cent and 80.95 per cent, respectively. Adult literacy is also greater in urban Orissa than in rural Orissa.

Literacy rates among SC/ST in Orissa					
S. No.	District	Total 1991	Total 2001	SC (1991)	ST (1991)

31.	Angul	51.53	69.40	35.88	25.77
32.	Balangir	38.63	54.93	33.23	24.86
33.	Balasore	57.64	70.94	40.47	18.91
34.	Baragarh	47.65	64.13	35.68	30.85
35.	Bhadrak	60.54	74.64	39.19	12.87
36.	Baudh	40.98	58.43	29.74	28.88
37.	Cuttack	65.46	76.13	45.39	21.03
38.	Deogarh	44.45	60.78	34.06	27.47
39.	Dhenkanal	54.91	70.01	34.98	22.40
40.	Gajapati	29.37	41.73	21.74	15.88
41.	Ganjam	46.72	62.94	28.01	19.98
42.	Jagatsinghpur	65.77	79.61	47.87	27.87
43.	Jajapur	58	72.19	35.53	16.04
44.	Jharsuguda	52.73	71.47	42.15	34.87
45.	Kalahandi	31.08	46.20	28.20	18.50
46.	Kandhamal	37.23	52.95	34.51	27.49
47.	Kendrapara	63.61	77.33	41.77	16.86
48.	Keonjhar	44.73	59.75	63.67	24.89
49.	Khordha	67.72	80.19	47.46	28.11
50.	Korapat	24.64	36.2	20.18	8.34
51.	Malkangiri	20.04	31.26	33.67	6.77
52.	Mayurbhanj	37.88	52.43	37.79	24.1
53.	Nabarangpur	18.62	34.26	23.38	9.66
54.	Nayagarh	57.2	71.02	40.17	32.05
55.	Nuapada	27.54	42.29	25.44	18.49
56.	Puri	63.30	78.40	42.51	38.94
57.	Rayagarh	26.01	25.61	21.46	10.39
58.	Sambalpur	51.52	67.01	41.44	32.06
59.	Sonepur	42.62	64.07	32.7	27.42
60.	Sundergarh	52.97	65.22	43.86	37.34

Human development report Orissa 2004- Govt. of Orissa- UNDP.

The overall literacy rate is the highest (80.19 per cent) in Khordha district and the lowest (31.26 per cent) in Malkangiri district. Adult literacy rate was highest being in Puri district (69.07 per cent) and the lowest in Korapat district (22.59 per cent). Male literacy rate is the highest (88.96 per cent) in Jagatsinghpur district and the lowest (41.21 per cent) in Malkangiri district. Female literacy rate is the highest (71.06 per cent) in Khordha district and the lowest (21.02 per cent) in Nabarangpur district. Thus, both male and female literacy rates are the lowest in the backward southern region of the state.

The gender disparity in Orissa's literacy rate in 2001 was 0.4901. The disparity in gross enrolment is more pronounced at the upper primary level (0.18) for year 2003-04 than at the primary level (0.10) for same year. The disparity is much less in the developed coastal districts (such as Khordha, Cuttack, and Jagatsinghpur), whereas it is quite high in the backward districts (such as Kalahandi, Nuapada, and Nabarangpur), mostly in the KBK region. The gender disparity in adult literacy rate is more pronounced in the rural areas as compared to the urban areas. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP)

In the KBK (Kalahandi, Nuapada, Balangir, Sonepur, Korapat, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, and Rayagada) districts, excluding Balangir and Sonepur, the literacy rate is less than 50 per cent. The situation has improved in other tribal districts such as Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj, where the literacy rate is

above 50 per cent. In the tribal district of Sundergarh, the literacy rate at 65.22 per cent is higher than the overall literacy rate of the state at 63.61 per cent. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP)

District wise Literacy rates in Orissa									
Sr.No	District	1991				2001			
		Male	Female	Person	Gender Disparity	Male	Female	Person	Gender Disparity
1.	Balasore	71.23	43.40	57.64	0.6412	81.75	59.57	70.94	0.3723
2.	Bhadrak	74.62	46.35	60.54	0.6099	85.44	63.62	74.64	0.3430
3.	Balangir	55.64	21.30	38.63	1.6122	70.36	39.27	54.93	0.7917
4.	Sonepur	61.48	23.38	42.62	1.6296	80.30	47.28	64.07	0.6984
5.	Cuttack	77.41	52.44	65.46	0.4762	85.46	66.19	76.13	0.2911
6.	Jagatsinghpur	78.27	53.05	65.77	0.4754	88.96	69.94	79.61	0.2719
7.	Jajapur	70.50	45.29	58.00	0.5566	82.69	61.45	72.19	0.3456
8.	Kendrapara	76.82	50.67	63.61	0.5161	87.62	67.29	77.33	0.3021
9.	Dhenkanal	68.80	40.33	54.91	0.7059	81.31	58.55	70.11	0.3887
10.	Angul	67.66	34.32	51.53	0.9714	82.02	56.01	69.40	0.4644
11.	Ganjam	63.88	29.87	46.72	1.1386	78.39	47.70	62.94	0.6434
12.	Gajapati	41.76	17.44	29.37	1.3945	55.14	28.91	41.73	0.9073
13.	Kalahandi	46.85	15.28	31.08	2.0661	62.88	29.56	46.20	1.1272
14.	Nuapada	42.31	12.78	27.52	2.3106	58.78	26.01	42.29	1.2599
15.	Baudh	60.61	21.01	40.98	1.8848	76.86	39.78	58.43	0.9321
16.	Kandhamal	54.68	19.82	37.23	1.7588	69.98	36.19	52.95	0.9337
17.	Keonjhar	59.04	30.01	44.73	0.9673	72.53	46.71	59.75	0.5528
18.	Koraput	33.98	15.15	24.64	1.2429	47.58	24.81	36.20	0.9178
19.	Malkangiri	28.24	11.69	20.04	1.4157	41.21	21.28	31.26	0.9366
20.	Nabarangpur	28.10	9.01	18.62	2.1188	47.36	21.02	34.26	1.2531
21.	Rayagada	36.53	15.63	26.01	1.3372	47.35	24.31	35.61	0.9478
22.	Mayurbhanj	51.84	23.68	37.88	1.1892	66.38	38.28	52.43	0.7341
23.	Khordha	78.74	55.39	67.72	0.4216	88.38	71.06	80.19	0.2437
24.	Nayagada	73.00	40.74	57.20	0.7919	83.23	58.10	71.02	0.4325
25.	Puri	76.83	49.41	63.30	0.5549	88.73	67.80	78.40	0.3087
26.	Baragarh	63.78	31.21	47.65	1.0436	77.93	50.03	64.13	0.5577
27.	Deogarh	59.43	29.26	44.45	1.0311	73.79	47.56	60.78	0.5515
28.	Jharsuguda	67.29	37.11	52.73	0.8133	83.04	59.23	71.47	0.4020
29.	Sambalpur	65.90	36.43	51.52	0.8089	78.87	54.79	67.01	0.4395
30.	Sundergarh	65.41	39.60	52.97	0.6518	75.69	54.25	65.22	0.3952

Source: (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa. UNDP)

Gender Disparity- ratio of males to females minus one.

The mean years of schooling for males and females in Orissa are 5.06 and 3.06 years respectively (*NFHS 1998-99*), are less than the corresponding all-India average (5.33 and 3.39, respectively). (Source -Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP)

The school attendance rate for the children in age group of 6-17 years, for year 1998-99, in Orissa is 72.1. Gender disparity reflects in attendance rate of girls being 66.8 against the boys 77.2 (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP). This shows that still a large number of school going children have to engage themselves in activities other than education.

The data available for year 1995-96 reflect that the enrolment ratio falls drastically from (66) after the child attains the age of 13 years to (47) for age group 14-17 years and further to (13) for age group 18-24 years. This shows the compulsion to stay out of school for work, after attainment of age in

which child could help the family in earnings. 'The magnitude of child labour is very high in Orissa' (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP). Most of the child labourers belong to SC, ST, and Other Backward Castes (OBC). The same is also reflected by the data available for retention for year 1993, which show that the retention rate falls below 50% (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP).for boys after the class fifth and for girls after class fourth.

'Under the National Child Labour Project, till December 2002 in which 37,614 child labourers were admitted in 675 special learning centres. Out of this, 35,054 had been mainstreamed to formal schools. Thus, only about 17.5 per cent of child labourers in the state were admitted to special learning centres.' (Source-Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Based on the data from District Information System for Education, Bhubaneswar for year 2003-04 the prime reason behind the dropout of male child are financial weakness (15.3%), earning member of family (14.5%), household work (12.35), child's disinterest (10.2%) and problems with teacher (7.2%), while for the female child the main reasons of dropout are earning member of family (26.85), household work (15.8%), financial weakness (13.2%). The reasons behind the dropouts clearly reflect the inherent gender bias against female child in the state not only towards education but also in defining their role in family and society.

Gender Discrimination & Violence.

In Orissa, as in for whole of the northern India women and girl child are discriminated in home and out side in the society including in the governance. The discrimination and violence towards women start at the very womb of mother and continues through out her life. Girl child are discriminated in food and nutrition, educational opportunities, play and recreation, family and social interactions, employment, marriage, property and in her relationships. 'Thus, while around one fifth of the elderly in Orissa live alone, the poor and elderly women are much more likely to live alone as compared to their male counterparts.' (Panda, 1998) Women faced discrimination in relief and rehabilitation after a natural disaster like the 1999 Super Cyclone (Samal 2003). The 1999 super cyclone inflicted terrible psychological trauma on the affected women with a long lasting effect. A few women became mentally imbalanced. The large-scale destruction of dwelling houses and rural infrastructure caused severe inconveniences to women in their day-to-day activities like bathing, washing, and defecation (Swain 2002). Adverse socio-economic and cultural conditions in the increase the likelihood that women and children will be easily lured and fall prey to situations of high vulnerability towards abuse and exploitation. Poverty and lack of equal opportunity reduce the status and quality of life for many girls (Female Foeticide, Coerced Marriage & Bonded Labour in Haryana and Punjab; A Situational Report- 2003.)

17.	Balasore	955	949	953	919	934	933	945
18.	Bhadrak	985	973	978	931	940	939	947
19.	Balangir	981	983	990	930	967	972	921
20.	Sonepur	979	966	969	926	961	961	963
21.	Cuttack	922	938	964	873	941	939	948
22.	Jagatsinghpur	977	962	983	788	917	920	889
23.	Jajapur	977	973	976	906	932	932	926
24.	Kendrapara	1007	1014	1018	947	935	936	916
25.	Dhenkanal	954	962	968	899	919	920	902
26.	Angul	942	941	958	844	934	939	898
27.	Ganjam	1006	1000	1011	946	928	942	845
28.	Gajapati	1027	1031	1036	989		966	920
29.	Kalahandi	999	1000	1006	929	990	990	981
30.	Nuapada	1002	1006	1008	969	970	970	974
31.	Baudh	987	985	987	938	962	967	848
32.	Kandhamal	999	1008	1014	928	973	977	896
17	Keonjhar	974	977	988	908	963	963	959
18	Koraput	991	998	1009	948	993	997	968
19	Malkangiri	985	996	1002	933	990	992	961
20	Nabarangpur	989	992	997	928	1002	1004	971
21	Rayagada	1012	1029	1039	969	983	986	953
22	Mayurbhanj	979	980	987	895	954	954	958
23	Khordha	903	901	970	817	920	928	908
24	Nayagada	958	939	940	912	901	902	856
25	Puri	970	968	976	920	921	920	930
26	Baragarh	979	976	979	936	954	955	938
27	Deogarh	982	980	986	911	962	963	952
28	Jharsuguda	938	946	975	898	950	960	931
29	Sambalpur	956	970	988	924	963	969	946
30	Sundergarh	936	957	994	889	974	985	947

Source: (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa. UNDP)

The sex ratio for state, in accordance with census 2001, stands at 972 much better than all India 933. The rural urban differential for sex ratio in Orissa is 91 (rural Orissa 986 and for urban Orissa 895) which, is much higher than that for all India 45 (rural India 946 and urban India 901). As per census 2001, all but six districts had an unfavourable sex ratio. This is particularly true of districts which are relatively more urbanised and industrialised Angul, Balasore, Cuttack, Khordha, Sambalpur, and Sundergarh. The rural urban differential in sex ratio is strikingly high in the districts of Mayurbhanj (92), Sundergarh (105), Angul (114), Khordha (153) and Jagatsinghpur (195). There are strong variations in sex ratio figures for districts with Gajapati at (1031), being the best and Khordha (901) being the lowest. 12 Districts Sambalpur (970), Puri (968), Sonepur (966), Jagatsinghpur (962), Dhenkanal (962), Sundergarh (957), Balasore (949), Jharsuguda (946), Angul (941), Nayagarh (939), Cuttack (938), Khordha (901) have sex ratio below the state average of 972. In rural area Rayagarh has the highest sex ratio of 1039, while Nayagarh has the lowest sex ratio of 940. In rural areas 7 districts, Sonepur (969), Dhenkanal (968), Balasore (953), Angul (958), Nayagarh (940), Cuttack (964) and Khordha (970) have the sex ratio below all state average and another 6 districts Baragarh (979), Bhadrak (978), Jajapur (976), Puri (976), Jagatsinghpur (983) and Jharsuguda (975) lag behind of the all state rural sex ratio of 986. In urban areas Gajapati has the highest sex ratio 989, while Jagatsinghpur is at the bottom with 788. Only Gajapati has urban sex ratio of 989 which is higher than the all state sex ratio of 972. Jagatsinghpur (788), Sundergarh

(889), Angul (844), Cuttack (873) and Khordha (817) have sex ratio below the all state urban sex ratio of 875. The trend of falling sex ratio is fast catching up with Orissa where the sex ratio fell from 1037 in 1991 to 972 in 2001. The trend is reflecting itself in urban areas where sex ratio stands at 895 much below the all India urban average of 901, due to advancements in sex identifying techniques and their unregulated easy availability. 13 Districts namely; Ganjam, Baudh, Deogarh, Baragarh, Bhadrak, Jajapur, Puri, Sonapur, Jagatsinghpur, Balasore, Angul, Nayagarh and Khordha show declining trend in sex ratio. Decline of more than 10 points is more stark in Nayagarh (-19), Jagatsinghpur (-15), Sonapur (-13) and Bhadrak (-12). In urban area 8 districts Mayurbhanj (895), Jagatsinghpur (788), Dhenkanal (899), Jharsuguda (898), Cuttack (873) and Khordha (817) have sex ratio below the 900.

Child sex ratio for Orissa though much better than all India child sex ratio of 927 (Census 2001) but reflects a fall of 17 points from 967 (Census 1991) to 950 (Census 2001). The district-wise sex ratio trend in all age groups of population vis-à-vis 0–6 years age group population highlights the worsening situation of the female population. The situation is worse in the case of developed coastal districts such as Balasore, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Jajapur, Kendrapara, Khordha, Nayagarh, and Puri, and also in the central tableland districts of Dhenkanal and Angul. Better access to sex determination tests through ultrasound and amniocentesis techniques has resulting in female foeticide in large numbers during the early stages of pregnancy is probably the reason behind adverse child sex ratio in the developed pockets of the coastal region, and Angul and Dhenkanal districts of the central tableland region, having cultural affinity and kinship ties with the coastal developed pockets Agnihotri (2002, p. 185). The affected districts are Jagatsinghpur, Jajapur, Dhenkanal, Angul, Nayagarh, Khordha, Ganjam, Baudh, and Kandhamal. sex selective abortion is occurring among the relatively prosperous groups in the urban areas Agnihotri (2002, pp. 186–7). The lower sex ratio in the 0–6 year age group of population as compared to the overall sex ratio in Orissa is a clear manifestation of gender bias. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP)

The rural urban differential in child sex ratio in Orissa is 27 against 31 for India. Child sex ratio for rural Orissa is 954 and for urban Orissa 927 against the 934 and 903 for rural and urban India respectively. Child sex ratio is highest in Nabarangpur (1002) and lowest in Nayagarh (901). Only 7 districts Nabarangpur (1002), Korapat (993), Kalahandi (990), Malkangiri (990), Rayagarh (983), Sundergarh (974) and Kandhamal (973) have child sex ratio which is above the total sex ratio for the state 972. Only 4 districts Nabarangpur (1004), Korapat (997), Kalahandi (990), and Malkangiri (992) have rural child sex ratio above the all state rural sex ratio of 986. 12 districts Cuttack (941), Bhadrak (940), Kendrapara (936), Baleshwar (933), Angul (939), Jajapur (932), Ganjam (942), Puri (920), Khordha (928), Dhenkanal (920), Jagatsinghpur (920), and Nayagarh (902) have rural sex ratio below the state rural sex ratio of 954. 7 districts Baleshwar (933),

Jajapur (932), Puri (920), Khordha (928), Dhenkanal (920), Jagatsinghpur (920), and Nayagarh (902) have child sex ratio even below the all India rural child sex ratio of 934. 4 districts Baudh (848), Ganjam (845), Jagatsinghpur (889) and Nayagarh (856) have child sex ratio which is below 895 the all state urban sex ratio. 11 districts Kandhamal (896), Balangir (921), Gajapati (920), Baudh (848), Kendrapara (916), Angul (898), Jajapur (926), Ganjam (845), Khordha (908), Dhenkanal (902), Jagatsinghpur (889), and Nayagarh (856) have urban child sex ratio below the state urban child sex ratio of 927. 7 districts Kandhamal (896), Baudh (848), Angul (898), Ganjam (845), Dhenkanal (902), Jagatsinghpur (889), and Nayagarh (856) have urban child sex ratio below the all India urban child sex ratio of 903. In 8 districts urban child sex ratio is greater than rural child sex ratio, with the differential being Nuapada (4), Sonapur (2), Mayurbhanj (4), Cuttack (9), Bhadrak (8), Baleshwar (12), Ganjam (3), and Puri (10). Rural urban differential in child sex ratio is highest in Baudh (119). In 8 districts the rural urban child sex ratio differential is greater than that for all India Rayagarh (33), Sundergarh (38), Kandhamal (81) Balangir (51), Gajapati (46), Baudh (119), Angul (41), and Nayagarh (46). In another 2 districts the differential is less than all India (31) but greater than that of Orissa (27) as a whole Korapat (29) and Jharsuguda (29).

Though the visibility and work participation of women in Orissa may be better than other major northern states of India but it is 'actually due to grinding poverty rather than a sign of their empowerment. These visible and working women always remain a mere cheap work force and source of exploitation and are no where involved in the process of decision making. Working more than 16 hours in keeping house, agricultural jobs or as daily wagers their earnings are no were equal with males'. Similarly children too are subject to long hours of work and are able to earn about only half that of adult males. (Female Foeticide, Coerced Marriage & Bonded Labour in Haryana and Punjab; A Situational Report- 2003.)

Men spend more time (about 40.12 hours per week) than women (17.07 hours) in the System of National Accounts (SNA) activities in the state. Rural women put in more hours on SNA work (19.03 hours per week) than urban women (8.37 hours per week) Under the SNA activities, females spend the highest time (26.94 hours per week) in Korapat district and the lowest (11.85 hours per week) in Sundergarh district. Though women in large numbers work in the SNA activities but due to the larger burden of work at home they put in is much less number of hours (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP).

Females spent more time on the extended SNA activities than males. They spent their time six times more inside a house (34.77 hours/ week) than the time spent by them outside the house (5 hours/ week). Females devote four times more than their male counterparts inside the house (8.38 hours). The difference in the time spent per week by the males and females was highest in Sundergarh district (36.12 hours) followed by Balangir (35.13 hours) and Cuttack (34.31 hours). The difference was lowest in Ganjam district (25.54

hours) followed by Dhenkanal (27.85 hours) and Korapat (28.77 hours). Difference between them was more in the urban areas.

On an average, women bear the brunt of household activities to the extent of 90 per cent, leaving only 10 per cent burden to their male counterparts. Women carry a disproportionately greater burden of work in unpaid activities when compared to men by working in Non-SNA work in the care economy, i.e., home based work which is difficult to measure. Males spend 23.05 hours per week more than females on productive economic activities. This difference is more in the districts of Puri (32.38 hours), Sundergarh (28.41 hours), and Cuttack (25.04 hours) and less in the districts of Keonjhar (15.41 hours), Korapat 16.20 hours), and Kalahandi (21.07 hours). This implies that women in the developed districts spend less time on the SNA activities than women in the less developed districts (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP). This also implies that the visibility of women in work is not necessarily an indication of their improvement rather a survival necessity.

Apart from large scale and widespread discrimination women face violence domestic as well as non- domestic. Women in Orissa face domestic violence on account of suspicion of fidelity, unfaithfulness, not respecting the in-laws, and going out without informing the husband. At least two in every seven married women in Orissa have experienced domestic violence since the age of 15 years, and at least one in eight has experienced domestic violence in the past 12 months. [National Family Health Survey-2 (NFHS-2)]

Women in state are subjected to non-domestic violence in form of rape eve-teasing, sexual harassment at the work place, caste violence against *dalit* women by upper caste, child sexual abuse, obscene phone calls, throwing of acid by male students on fellow women students on account of her refusal to reciprocate their sexual advances, killing of widows and single women over property issues, branding women as witches- mostly in tribal districts of Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj, honour killing of young couples who defy social codes of marriage as in coastal districts and parading women naked in the community for minor offences.

Most of the cases go unreported and accurate measures of such violence are difficult. As per the Crime Branch Police, Government of Orissa, overall reported cases of violence against women in Orissa have increased by 139 per cent, from 1,999 cases in the year 1990 to 4,774 cases in the year 2000. Some researchers are of the opinion that the number of unregistered cases is very high, more than that of the registered cases. 95.47 per cent of the reported cases in 1999 were found true. Only (46.81 per cent) were charge-sheeted and only (0.37 per cent) were convicted. The very low rate of conviction indirectly encourages criminals to commit such crimes against women.

The total cases of violence against women have shown positive annual growth rate. Of the 38,205 total reported cases between 1990 and 2000, the

percentage of molestation was highest (35.23 per cent), followed by dowry related violence (25.37 per cent), rape (15.55 per cent), kidnapping/abduction (10.17 per cent), and non-dowry related cases (9.60 per cent).

Reported Cases of Violence Against Women in Orissa											
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Rape	250	309	326	405	422	562	617	683	796	816	753
Molestation	912	944	902	1064	1123	1238	1281	1363	1418	1555	1661
Eve teasing	-	-	106	131	150	140	169	176	194	183	154
Kidnapping Abduction	295	299	252	314	295	325	468	405	446	429	358
Dowry suicide	60	71	49	45	43	39	37	54	55	30	41
Dowry homicide	80	98	155	187	65	314	354	324	387	382	448
Dowry torture	176	214	252	376	488	565	710	727	901	875	889
Non-dowry	215	183	168	207	302	377	405	413	499	445	452
Immoral trafficking	11	9	12	8	13	24	16	11	11	26	18
Total	1999	2127	2222	2737	3101	3584	4057	4156	4707	4741	4774

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The average annual growth rate of rape cases registered during 1990–2000 is 11.14 per cent, as against the national average annual growth rate (4.8 per cent during 1990–98). In the year 1999, the highest numbers of rape cases were registered in Mayurbhanj district and the annual growth rate of rape cases is higher in Nayagarh district. In Orissa, in one-fourth of rape incidents, the accused are men from the same village (Das 1994b; Das and Das 1992)

Incidents of molestation in the state have increased with an average annual growth rate of 6.32 per cent in the period of 1990 to 2000. Eve-teasing of women, particularly the younger ones, is a regular phenomenon in Orissa. In the 1990s incidents of eve teasing have increased in the state with an average annual growth rate of 5.62 per cent. Incidents of kidnapping/abduction in Orissa have also increased with an average annual growth rate of 3.47 per cent between 1990 and 2000.

There has been a rise in the sexual harassment cases in the state. Sexual harassment of women employees in their places of work regularly takes place either explicitly or implicitly. This often remains unreported due to social and economic reasons.

There has been a marked increase in the annual growth rate of dowry related violence every year. The average annual growth rate of dowry related violence during the 1990s was 16.46 per cent. A total of 9691 incidents of dowry related violence were registered between 1990 and 2000. Of this, 5.40 per cent were dowry suicides, 30.89 per cent were dowry homicides and the remaining 63.70 per cent were incidents of dowry torture. The incidents of dowry homicides and dowry tortures are continuously increasing, while the incidents of dowry suicides have fluctuated between 30 and 71 during this period.

In Orissa, the majority of the dowry-related deaths take place among upper caste Hindus whereas dowry deaths are much lesser among Muslims and tribal communities. Dowry-related deaths are very low in tribal districts. More than 90 per cent of dowry-related deaths occur in joint-family settings. Daughters-in law are killed by burning, strangulating, beating, and poisoning. There are more dowry-related deaths among women in the 19–25 year age group and most of the deaths are within five years of marriage. The percentage of dowry related deaths is higher in rural areas than in urban areas (Das 1994b; Das and Das 1991).

Health

The scene of health infra-structure in Orissa is dismal. All major health indicators (Reproductive Health Indicators Age of marriage/first co-habitation, Maternal Mortality, Antenatal care, Reproductive health problems/infections, Child Health, Infant and Child Mortality rate, Immunization, Nutrition and Food security. Access to public health services), point to a clearly perceptible vulnerability to HIV-AIDS infections.

For the relevancy of trafficking and HIV/AIDS the health vulnerabilities, especially those of women and children are of most importance. Food insecurity increases the vulnerability of general population especially economically and socially marginal population, women and children to both trafficking and health.

In spite of a fairly comfortable food availability situation in the state (*Food Insecurity Atlas*, p. 82), food insecurity is chronic. Direct and indirect indicators, places Orissa in the category of 'very low' food access (*Food Insecurity Atlas*, Map No. 3.9, p. 67), on account of high incidence of poverty, inadequate employment opportunities in lean seasons, and poor economic access to public distribution of subsidised food grains. 'Orissa has been put in the category of 'severely food insecure' regions and 57 per cent of the state's population suffer from chronic energy deficiency (CED) a measure of chronic and severe under-nutrition and malnutrition, and hence an indicator of food insecurity.' (Orissa HDR 2004, govt. of Orissa-UNDP)

Lack of basic amenities due to poor governance in the social sectors reinforces the severely food insecure status of the state. Severe food insecurity in Orissa is primarily due to the presence of a vulnerable rural population with poor livelihood access or livelihood susceptible to natural disasters. Lack of safe drinking water, proper health infrastructure, poor rural infrastructure, and low female literacy are also features of severely food insecure states like Orissa. Thus, (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP)

RURAL- URBAN DIFFERENTIAL IN LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1992-96			
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
RURAL	56.1	56.4	55.8
URBAN	64.7	62.1	66.0

SOURCE: GOVT. OF INDIA (1999), COMPENDIUM OF INDIA'S FERTILITY AND MORTALITY INDICATORS 1971-1997

Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa- UNDP shows that 48 per cent of women in Orissa suffer from nutritional deficiency. The numbers are much higher in the case of illiterate women (54.60 per cent), Scheduled Tribe women (55.5 per cent), and those women with a low standard of living (55.2 per cent). As high as 63 per cent of married women aged 15–49 years in Orissa have some degree of anaemia.

Based on the weight-for-age measures, 20.7 per cent of children below 3 years of age are severely underweight and another 54.4 per cent are moderately underweight. Based on the height-for-age measure, 17.6 per cent of children suffer from chronic under nutrition of the severe type and another 44 per cent of the moderate type. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa- UNDP)

Anaemia among children is a serious matter. It can affect cognitive ability, locomotor development, and scholastic achievement as well as lead to increased susceptibility to infectious diseases. In Orissa, the extent of anaemia among children of age 6–35 months is greater than it is among women: as high as 72.3 per cent of children have some degree of anaemia.

There is a positive relationship between the anaemia status of mothers and prevalence of anaemia among children. Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) people suffer from anaemia more than Other Backward Castes (OBC) and others. The percentage of SC people suffering from severe anaemia is very high, both in urban (2.6 per cent) and rural (2.4 per cent) areas. People of all income groups, especially the most vulnerable, reported long-term trends towards eating less preferred foods as a means of adapting to reduced income levels. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa-UNDP)

Under the Targeted Public Distribution system (TPDS) introduced by the Central government in June 1997, the Government of India has identified 32.98 lakh BPL families in the state. In Orissa, nutritional deficiency is predominantly of a chronic type and acute under nutrition often translates into chronic under nutrition. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa-UNDP)

The Crude Death Rate (CDR) in Orissa in 2002 was 9.8. For the year 2001–02, the female life expectancy at birth in Orissa, at 59.71 years, is slightly lower than that for the males (60.05 years) and is much lower than the all-India average (63.87 years for males and 66.91 years for females). For the year 2000, the infant mortality rate per 1000 live births in Orissa is 98 for males and 92 for females, whereas these are respectively 67 and 69 at the all-India level. (Human Development Report Orissa 2004, Government of Orissa-UNDP). Approximately 86,000 infants die in the state each year (IMR) 97/1000, highest in the country. (Survey (SRS) 1998)

Reproductive health lies at the core of women's health. The gender bias of the health care delivery system is perhaps most pronounced in the context of reproductive health needs. Data from the Reproductive and Child Health Survey (District Level Survey) conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences brings the figures and their implications into focus.

The findings, covering over ten districts show that though the Mean age for marriage for girls has gone up to a certain degree, the number of women having first co-habitation before 18 years of age is at an average of 60.88 % with Malkangiri having the highest of 70.2%.

Sr.No	Indicators	Districts					
		Angul	Bhadrak	Ganjam	Jajapur	Kandhamal	Kendujhar
1.	Total Population 2001 Census (1000s)	1139	1332	3137	1623	648	1562
Marriages		(Refers to period from 1-1-1999 to the date of survey.)					
2.	Mean age at marriage for boys-	26.1	26.8	25.0	24.2	25.8	24.0
3.	Mean age at marriage for girls-	19.0	22.3	18.8	22.3	20.1	19.4
4.	Boys married at age below 21-	13.3	6.2	9.5	10.9	25.7	16.2
5.	Girls married at age below 18-	32.1	10.3	31.5	9.7	26.2	28.9
6	Age at first cohabitation below age 18	51.5	36.5	67.0	43.7	60.7	57.8

Sr.No	Indicators	Districts				
		Khordha	Malkangiri	Mayurbhanj	Nuapada	Rayagada
1.	Total Population 2001 Census (1000s)	1874	480	2222	531	823
Marriages						
2	Mean age at marriage for boys-	25.7	22.0	25.5	24.4	26.2
3	Mean age at marriage for girls-	22.0	17.0	19.2	19.5	20.2
4	Boys married at age below 21-	7.3	42.7	15.9	20.1	23.5
5	Girls married at age below 18-	8.6	49.3	34.0	33.0	28.8
6.	Age at first cohabitation below age 18	40.9	70.2	60.6	60.4	59.5

Women married below 18 years of age (%)- Orissa (35.8)

Top Six Districts		Bottom Six Districts	
Jagatsinghpur	9.2	Nabarangpur	69.5
Cuttack	10.6	Korapat	64.7
Puri	14.0	Kalahandi	59.4
Jajapur	14.7	Balangir	57.7
Kendrapara	15.8	Nayagarh	53.5
Jharsuguda	17.8	Ganjam	50.7

Source: Human Development Report Orissa 2004.

The condition of Maternal Health care is also bleak, with almost 30 percent women receiving no Antenatal check-up, and 68 percent women not availing either Government or private health facility for delivery. Only an average of 7.2 percent women access private health facilities and 31.9 percent access Government facilities. Reproductive Morbidity figures show that over 40% women face pregnancy complications. Deaths during or related to pregnancy in Orissa are high, according to UNICEF. The maternal mortality rate (MMR) (number of maternal deaths per one lakh live births) of Orissa is 738, which is the highest among major Indian states. If the reported number of live births in 1993 is taken as 609,280, this translates into something like 4496 maternal deaths in that year. Some of the most important causes of maternal mortality are: bleeding during pregnancy and puerperium; maternal anaemia; toxæmia; abortion; sepsis; and mal-positioning of the foetus. While these specific and immediate causes of maternal deaths are not directly responsible for infant deaths, one can say in general that poor antenatal and intra-natal care play a major role in the high IMR and MMR in Orissa.

Sr.No	Indicators	Districts					
		Angul	Bhadrak	Ganjam	Jajapur	Kandhamal	Kendujhar
Maternal Health Care		Antenatal check-up (Women who had their last live/still birth since 1-1-1999.)					
7	No Antenatal check-up	25.6	27.3	23.6	27.6	30.6	27.8
8.	Received full Antenatal check-up (ANC) (2)	14.3	12.0	10.5	3.8	12.8	13.7
Reproductive Morbidity		Women had their last Pregnancy (Refers to period from 1-1-1999 to the date of survey.)					
13.	Pregnancy complication	42.1	50.7	25.8	50.0	38.5	38.9
14.	Delivery complication	53.9	61.6	32.9	56.6	44.0	50.3
15.	Post-delivery complication	55.9	54.9	29.2	58.1	44.1	48.6
16.	Women having Any symptom of RTI/STI	2.7	15.7	9.1	11.6	5.0	5.1
17.	Husband having any symptom of RTI/STI	11.9	12.7	12.6	24.4	11.5	9.8

Sr.No	Indicators	Districts				
		Khordha	Malkangiri	Mayurbhanj	Nuapada	Rayagada
Maternal Health Care						
7	No Antenatal check-up	19.1	45.7	22.3	21.3	28.0
8	Received full Antenatal check-up (ANC) (2)	13.3	7.5	17.4	16.3	19.5
Reproductive Morbidity						
13.	Pregnancy complication	28.9	12.5	46.2	30.3	36.2
14.	Delivery complication	34.3	44.9	53.8	27.0	34.7
15.	Post-delivery complication	26.1	35.1	45.9	30.3	28.3
16.	Women having Any symptom of RTI/STI	3.1	8.0	12.5	1.1	2.5
17.	Husband having any symptom of RTI/STI	5.6	9.9	15.8	4.3	4.1

Lastly, the awareness of Reproductive Tract Infections (RTI) /Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) is very low with 7.5% women reporting any RTI/STI and only 51% of these women seeking treatment in a Government health facility.

RTI/STI Awareness, Safety & Access to health services							
Sr.No	Indicators	Districts					
		Angul	Bhadrak	Ganjam	Jajapur	Kandhamal	Kendujhar
1.	Use of condoms	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.7
2.	Unmet need for Spacing	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.0	4.8	3.4
Awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS							
3.	Eligible women aware of RTI/STI	33.4	29.2	38.0	43.3	46.9	35.4
4.	Husbands aware of RTI/STI	59.2	76.5	54.3	59.6	53.9	50.3
5.	Eligible women aware of HIV/AIDS	54.5	64.7	50.6	72.9	44.1	45.7
6.	Husbands aware of HIV/AIDS	73.7	89.8	77.0	84.1	61.5	65.7
Utilization of Government Health Services							
7.	Women having Any symptom of RTI/STI	2.7	15.7	9.1	11.6	5.0	5.1
8.	Husband having any symptom of RTI/STI	11.9	12.7	12.6	24.4	11.5	9.8

9.	Treatment for RTI/STI (vaginal discharge)	56.0	38.4	28.6	36.5	84.2	53.6
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RTI/STI Awareness, Safety & Access to health services						
Sr.No	Indicators	Districts				
		Khordha	Malkangiri	Mayurbhanj	Nuapada	Rayagada
5.	Use of condoms	2.9	0.5	3.0	9.4	1.1
Unmet Need for family planning						
7.	Unmet need for Spacing	4.5	2.8	4.9	4.2	3.8
Awareness of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS						
8.	Eligible women aware of RTI/STI	75.6	27.5	45.5	34.0	33.7
9.	Husbands aware of RTI/STI	81.5	32.9	58.5	49.3	41.1
10.	Eligible women aware of HIV/AIDS	84.1	14.2	46.7	32.4	34.2
11.	Husbands aware of HIV/AIDS	95.3	26.3	66.7	54.9	50.0
12.	Women having Any symptom of RTI/STI	3.1	8.0	12.5	1.1	2.5
13.	Husband having any symptom of RTI/STI	5.6	9.9	15.8	4.3	4.1
14.	Treatment for RTI/STI (vaginal discharge)	37.5	64.1	40.3	100.0	13.6

The Orissa Human Development Report 2003 uses the concept of Reproductive Health Index (RHI) which takes into consideration a complexity of factors that directly or indirectly determine reproductive health status. The RHI is a composite index constructed on the basis of RCH Rapid Household Survey data at the district level, by taking into account six indicators (high risk of early pregnancy, fertility burden, RTI infections, contraceptive side effects, pre-delivery and/or post-delivery complication and births unattended by trained professional).

The mean value of RHI for the state as a whole turns out to be 0.55 suggesting, a somewhat medium level of reproductive health status of Orissa. The values of individual indicators are below the mean value, with the exception of contraceptive side effects index and the non-medical attention at birth index. These pull down the overall RHI value.

RHI (Reproductive Health Index) - Orissa (0.55)			
Top Six Districts		Bottom Six Districts	
Jharsuguda	0.669	Kandhamal	0.462
Jagatsinghpur	0.634	Bhadrak	0.475
Sundergarh	0.629	Balangir	0.478
Keonjhar	0.594	Nabarangpur	0.485
Cuttack	0.593	Nuapada	0.495
Sambalpur	0.592	Balasore	0.497

Source: Human Development Report Orissa 2004.

The lowest six districts in terms of RHI value are Kandhamal, Bhadrak, Balangir, Nabarangpur, Nuapada and Balasore, of which Kandhamal and Nabarangpur figure among the lowest five in terms of HDI and GDI values. This indicates that overall infrastructural development, literacy and similar factors which determine HDI and GDI values may also be factors that affect RHI values.

Despite, the fact that according to The National Family Health Survey -11 for the year 2004 IMR in Orissa has come down to 97 per 1000 as against 126 per 1000 a decade ago it is high as compared to the national average of 71/1000 live births. High level of IMR in Orissa is due to first, poor availability of professional attendance at birth; second, high percentage of low birth weight babies, and third, lack of professional post-natal care.

The majority of these infant deaths occur in the drought-prone regions of Kalahandi, Balangir, Koraput, Phulbani and Keonjhar, which are also the clear losers in terms of HDI values, GDI values and RHI values. Neonatal mortality (NNM) constituted 63.7 per cent of infant deaths. Within NNM, perinatal mortality constitutes 62 per cent of all neonatal deaths. Thus, perinatal deaths alone account for some 35 per cent of infant deaths. Post-neonatal deaths constitute only about 36.3 per cent of all infant deaths. The relative effects of maternal malnutrition and the absence of antenatal care is also undeniable as it leads to the birth of underweight (less than 2,500 gm at birth) children who are more susceptible to infection and disease. Only 18 per cent of women were visited by the Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) within two weeks of delivery. For as many as 20 districts, this percentage was below 20.

Infant Mortality Rate by Sex and Residence, 1994-98										
S. no.	Year	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1.	1994	103	103	104	108	107	109	65	71	59
2.	1995	103	105	101	107	109	105	65	70	59
3.	1996	96	100	92	99	104	93	65	52	79
4.	1997	96	95	98	100	98	101	65	59	70
5.	1998	97.6	98.5	96.9	101	102.6	99.3	65.5	57.5	74.3

Source: Govt. of Orissa, Health Statistics of Orissa, Directorate of Health Services, Bhubaneswar.

100% immunization of infants is a distant target. The indicators of Number of Immunized children under the Reproductive and Child Health Survey conducted by International Institute for Population Sciences over 10 districts is given below.

Sr.No.	Districts	Percentage of children who received full immunization
1.	Angul	49.9
2.	Bhadrak	52.3
3.	Ganjam	60.4
4.	Jajapur	38.8

5.	Kandhamal	58.6
6.	Kendujhar	36.7
7.	Khordha	64.0
8.	Malkangiri	40.8
9.	Mayurbhanj	50.0
10.	Nuapada	48.5
11.	Rayagada	56.8

Source: RHC Data (1997-98)

ACCESS TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The lowest proportion of private hospital care is in rural Orissa (9 per cent of hospitalizations). Both physical and economic access to the public health care services is basic requirement and an important aspect. Physical access includes population coverage-based or area coverage-based. Economic access refers to direct cost of accessing the services. In Orissa, the population covered per public health facility is good compared to other major states. However, the area coverage is very poor. This is more for inland districts like Baudh, Balangir, Deogarh, Kalahandi, Koraput, Malkangiri, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, and Rayagada while it is much less for coastal districts like Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, and Puri.

Sr.No	Indicators	Districts					
		Angul	Bhadrak	Ganjam	Jajapur	Kandhamal	Kendujhar
Institutional delivery							
9.	In Government health facility	27.0	29.0	27.9	11.4	28.4	15.5
10	In private health facility	10.1	6.2	4.8	8.9	4.0	4.4
Home delivery							
11.	Attended Delivery	12.3	26.7	23.7	23.3	21.7	19.3
12.	Safe delivery	44.8	52.2	48.3	54.2	46.9	35.2
Home Visit by Health Worker							
18.	Women visited by ANM/health worker	2.8	5.8	8.3	3.5	4.1	8.5
19.	Women who had said worker spent enough time with them	62.1	45.0	46.4	55.4	81.9	72.1

Sr.No	Indicators	Districts				
		Khordha	Malkangiri	Mayurbhanj	Nuapada	Rayagada

Institutional delivery						
9	In Government health facility	43.0	7.3	25.4	20.1	12.1
10	In private health facility	9.9	3.5	7.1	4.8	8.2
Home delivery						
11	Attended Delivery	18.6	8.2	29.6	16.2	26.6
12.	Safe delivery	61.7	18.1	52.4	37.0	41.4
Home Visit by Health Worker						
18.	Women visited by ANM/health worker	3.3	7.2	9.4	5.4	11.4
19.	Women who had said worker spent enough time with them	67.9	58.9	73.9	64.5	69.8

Area coverage of health institutions has improved perceptibly for the state as a whole, and for as many as 14 non-coastal districts. In the five inland districts of Balangir, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, and Sundergarh, 40 per cent or more of the population have to travel more than 5 kms to reach the nearest health facility. On the other hand, physical access is relatively much better in the coastal districts of Balasore and Puri. The problem of physical access is compounded by poor roads and transport connectivity. The extent of private expenditure on health care is higher in the backward district of Kandhamal, and it is proportionately higher for lower income classes. It is thus not surprising to find that poor physical and economic access affect the utilisation of public health care facilities. The number of outpatient consultations per head of population per year, and the number of new inpatients per bed per year, are not only low in absolute terms, but have also declined over a period of time. (Orissa HDR 2004Govt. of Orissa-UNDP).

HIV/AIDS:

AIDS cases in Orissa on 31st July, 2005		
S. No.	State/UT	AIDS Cases
1.	Orissa	467
2.	India	111608

Source: NACO

Observed HIV Prevalence levels in Orissa: 2003 - 2004			
Type of	Number of sites in	HIV Prev. 2003	HIV Prev.

Site	2004	(%) (455 sites)	2004 (%) (670 sites)
STD	7	2.40	2.80
ANC	5	0.00	0.50

Source: NACO

The first case of HIV infection in Orissa was detected in 1992 and the first reported death due to AIDS was in 1993. Until the year 2000, sentinel surveillance data had indicated a positivity rate varying from 0.8% to 3% among STI patients and up to 0.27% among antenatal mothers. Most HIV positive persons in Orissa were reported to have contracted the infection outside the state (Summary Report 2001: Behavioral Surveillance Survey in Orissa, -AIMS Research). Between 1993 and 1999, a total of 452 cases have been detected, an average of 65 cases per annum during this period. There has been a jump in the number of HIV positive cases after this, with 380 in 2000 alone. Between 2001 and 2003 (three years), Orissa has reported a total of 986 cases of HIV, 166 cases of AIDS, and 16 deaths due to AIDS. The highest number of cases have been reported from Ganjam (267), followed by Cuttack (159), Koraput (54), Sambalpur (44), and Khordha (39) districts in As per the Sentinel Surveillance data, the prevalence rate of HIV in Orissa has increased from 1.31 in 2001 to 2.51 in 2003 among the STD cases and the prevalence among antenatal women has come down from 0.125 in 2001 to no cases in 2003, thereby putting Orissa in the category of low prevalence states. But the vulnerability to HIV/AIDS remains high, due to the large stock of migrant population from the state who often carry the virus back from their place of work. Also, the large stretch of National Highway in the state carries the risk of infection through truckers and their sexual partners who are often sex workers. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Orissa is still considered as “HIV low prevalence state” with a prevalence of less than 2.4 % among high-risk STD patients and 0% among antenatal women according to the 2003 “Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection in India” prepared by the National AIDS Control Organization (NACO).

With a survey of 12 sentinel sites, the NACO Sentinel Survey estimates that the prevalence rate of HIV in Orissa has increased from 1.31 in 2001 to 2.40% in 2003 among the STD cases and the prevalence among antenatal women has come down from 0.125 in 2001 to no cases in 2003, thereby putting Orissa in the category of low prevalence states. The Sentinel sites were located at Balasore, Bhubaneswar, Koraput, Puri Sambalpur, (all STD) Burla, Jagatsinghpur, Rourkela (ANC) and Behrampur and Cuttack (STD and ANC).

Orissa Sentinel sites and HIV prevalence					
Sites	Type	Percent Positive	Type	Percent Positive	HOT Spots
Balasore	STD	3.20			STD
Behrampur	STD	6.85	ANC	0.00	STD
Bhubaneshwar	STD	0.40			
Cuttack	STD	2.80	ANC	0.00	
Koraput	STD	2.40			
Puri	STD	1.60			
Sambalpur	STD	0.40			
Burla			ANC	0.00	
Jagatsinghpur			ANC	0.00	
Rourkela			ANC	0.00	
Total	STD	2.52	ANC	0.00	

Source: "Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection in India Country Report 2003 National Institute of Health and Family Welfare & NACO.

While the state has been declared a low-prevalence zone, Behrampur and Balasore are notable STD hotspots in the state. The prevalence rate in the sites of Cuttack and Korapat are also high though yet these are not the hotspots. Drivers in Behrampur and Factory workers in Balasore, points out the survey, are pushing the HIV prevalence.

According to the UNAIDS report, 285 people have died of AIDS in Orissa during the 2000-2005 period but this might not be the true figure. In many cases, secondary opportunistic infections and not AIDS are given as the cause of death – thus, the estimated figure could be around 350 persons. Out of the 21, 623 blood samples, 2306 samples were found to be HIV positive and 467 cases were found to be having AIDS virus. Among these cases, 68 per cent were males and 32 per cent were females, with the maximum number of cases being in the most productive age-group of (25-39) years. Getting infected in the productive age has its ramification for family and society both, in terms of loss in earnings of households, selling and mortgage of property for treatment, indebtedness, early widowhood for women, orphanhood for children affecting their education, child labour and life, old family members to be looked upon etc. These ramifications become grave in the situations of poverty and usually take an ugly and violent turn in society with low awareness and prevalence of stigma.

According to Behavioral Sample Survey 2000, in Orissa, 28% female sex workers had sexual intercourse with a non paying partner apart from paying customers. The mean age at first sexual intercourse for male clients of FSWs

was 22 years and for male migrant workers and male miners was 21 years each. The mean age was 18 years for female sex workers and 17 years for women in the fishing industry. It was 21 years among male migrant workers and male miners. Larger proportions of the female (9% of the FSWs and 13% of the women in fishing industry at below 15 years of age) reported their first sexual intercourse at an earlier age when compared to the male. Similarly, 45% of the FW and 38% of the FSWs had reported their first sexual intercourse between the ages of 15 and 17 years as compared to the 5% to 9% reported by the male sub groups. A total of 19% male migrant workers, 22% male clients and 25% among male miners had reported to have had their first sexual intercourse at the age of 24 years or above.

The finding of The BSS 2000 highlights the risk behavior among various groups in relation to HIV/AIDS. Four percent of the migrant workers reported to have had sexual intercourse with a female commercial partner in the last one year. The proportion was lower among male miners (1%). One percent of the women in fishing industry had reported to have sold sex in the past 12 months. (11%) clients of sex workers and (13.2%) male migrant workers reported to have had female non-regular partners. (7.9%) miners had reported having had sexual intercourse with female non-regular partners. (1.8%) of the women in fishing industry had reported having had sexual intercourse with male non-regular partners in the previous year. 2% male clients and small proportions of other male sub groups had also reported to have had anal sex with a male partner.

Seven percent each among the sex workers and their clients had reported symptoms of genital ulcer/discharge in the past one year. While 12% of the women in fishing industry had reported similar symptoms, this proportion was lower among male migrant workers (3%) and male miners (0.6%). Very low % of those infected took to proper treatment as shown in the table below as per the findings of BSS 2000.

First action taken after onset of symptom in %.			
Action taken	Female sex workers	Male clients	Female workers
Visit to govt. health care	28	39	38
Unqualified practitioner	28	36	
Visit to private health care	16	13	
Vidya			18
Homeopathic doctor			11

Source Behavioral Sample survey 2000

Only Seventy-six percent of the sex workers had heard about HIV/AIDS and 57% had heard about STIs. (59%) knew that using condoms could prevent HIV infection. Thirty nine percent of the sex workers were aware that HIV infection could also be prevented by avoiding injections through contaminated needles. While 83% of the clients of sex workers had had heard about HIV/AIDS, the same awareness was among 50% migrant

workers, 56% male miners and 44% women in fishing industry. Between 40% and 59% of all other than sex workers and their clients were aware that diseases could be transmitted sexually. This awareness was highest among male miners at 59%.

A significant finding of the BSS 2000 was that the reported consistent use of condoms was lower than condom use during the last sexual act. The reported consistent condom use was very low - with non paying partners at 9% being much lower than with paying partners at 51%. The proportion of respondents who had never used a condom in the last month with paying partners was 16% and in the last year with non paying partners, 50%. The reported condom use during last sexual intercourse with a female sex worker was highest among clients of sex workers (73%) followed by male migrant workers (50%) among the male sub population groups. A total of 68% of those who had reported selling sex among the women in fishing industry had reported condom use with their last commercial partner. The proportion reporting condom use during last sexual intercourse with a female non regular non-commercial partner was very low. It was 17% among male migrant workers and 14% among male miners 12% among clients of sex workers at. However, among the women in fishing industry (31%) reported they used condoms with their non-regular non-commercial partners during the last sexual intercourse. None of the male respondents had reported condom use during the last anal intercourse with a male partner. The reported consistent condom use over the past one year by all groups was considerably lower than the condom use during last sexual intercourse. to be highest among clients of sex workers (65%). Similarly the women in fishing industry had reported higher consistent condom use (25%) with their male non regular non-commercial partners as compared to the male groups.

	Female Sex Worker	Male clients	Male migrant workers	Male miners	Female workers
Heard of condoms	95	98	78	81	56
Consistent use of condoms	59	59	26	29	25
Condom use in last commercial sex	71	73	50	28	68
Consistent condom use with commercial partner in past	51	65	41	19	52
Incidents of genital discharge or genital ulcer	7	7.1	3.2	0.6	11.7

Source Behavioral Sample survey 2000

The districts of Ganjam and Behrampur are showing a disturbing trend of increase in reported infections. According to an 'Grassroots Features, an independent organisation, the district of Ganjam is home to nearly 45 percent of the total HIV/AIDS cases in the state and an alarming 85 percent of the victims are migrant workers and their spouses. This rise in AIDS incidences is likely to earn for it the dubious distinction of having the highest number HIV cases among all the districts in Orissa within the next few years. According to the UNAIDS report, AIDS had already claimed 151 lives in Ganjam district between 2000 and 2005, while the HIV positive cases rose to 960 during the same period. In Behrampur, 1,357 persons visited the voluntary and confidential counselling and testing centres in medical hospitals during this period, according a report. Most HIV cases were reported from Polosara, Hinjili Digapahandi and Belguntha blocks.

But it is clear that the state's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS remains high, due to the large stock of migrant population from the state who often carry the virus back from their place of work. Also, recurring natural disasters, low literacy, poverty, unsafe sex practices and ignorance about the transmission of the disease – most factors which count as HIV vulnerability factors are found in the case of Orissa. The large stretch of National Highway in the state carries the risk of infection through truckers and their sexual partners who are often sex workers. The high risk groups of Migrants, CSWs and Truckers are present in high numbers and if not handled with sensitive monitoring and targeted AIDS awareness programmes, the AIDS virus could quickly reach epidemic levels.

A very pertinent case of vulnerability is of Nuapada, one of the smaller newer western districts of Orissa bordering the state of Chattisgarh. It is largely rural, drought prone, has meagre resources, poor public health facilities, low literacy and a considerable scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population. A considerable proportion of the adults are marginal workers or agricultural labourers and many of these migrate to Raipur in Chattisgarh, the industrial towns of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh during the lean season for earning their livelihood.) In the villages of Komna Block where a community based rain water harvesting project is being executed by UNDP it was found that about a 1000 adults migrated during the lean season of 2000. The Family Health Awareness Campaign (FHAC) in 2000 reported 1263 cases of RTI/STI in this district. In comparison 3715 cases were reported for the neighbouring district - Balangir and as many as 6996 cases were reported for the coastal district Balasore. Thus while the risk of the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Nuapada district is high, as yet the infection has not spread to a significant extent and presents an opportunity of intensive control activities through the creation of awareness.

Orissa HIV +ve % 2003 Urban- Rural			
	Male	Female	Total
Urban	3.61	0.45	1.98

Rural	3.34	2.62	3.03
Total	3.46	1.46	2.52

Source: NACO

The HIV infection among overall female population is lower -- 1.46% in Orissa as compared to 3.46% in men. Still, the rising infection rate among the rural women is a cause of concern and reflects upon the vulnerability of rural women to HIV/AIDS, due to their lower status in society, exploitation and poor access to health facilities. Reported AIDS cases are increasing reflecting the greater vulnerability of women to HIV/AIDS, especially in rural areas. According to the "Annual Sentinel Surveillance for HIV infection in India 2003", in Orissa, among the STD patients screened for HIV 1.98% were positive in the urban areas and 3.03% in the rural areas. The higher prevalence rate among the rural population is a matter of great concern as the status awareness level, access to adequate health services is very low in rural areas while the poverty and migration is very high.

Surveillance survey findings are generally based on samples of women attending antenatal clinics. Such surveys are anonymous and it is not possible to determine when a woman was infected (although teenage girls become infected at a much higher rate than teenage boys). What is evident, however, is that many of the infected individuals are younger women (i.e. less than 40 years of age, and predominantly less than 30 years old) and many of these women have children or are pregnant. HIV infection in women of child-bearing age affects millions of children, either directly through the death of one or both parents or indirectly through the illness and death of other adults who affect their lives, such as teachers. 13 children affected by HIV/AIDS face numerous constraints, ranging from reduced access to school, to seeking paid work, and to becoming heads of households in the absence of parents or guardians. These new life-shaping conditions increase the chances that children will be forced or drawn into harmful or potentially harmful work situations where, in turn, their own exposure to HIV/AIDS may increase. (Intersecting Risks: HIV/AIDS and Child Labour; Bill Rau)

Orissa HIV +ve % 2003 In Migration			
	Male	Female	Total
Migratory Population	20.83	5.26	13.95
Non- Migratory	3.00	1.37	2.23
Total	3.46	1.46	2.52

Source: NACO

Migrants had 6 times higher rate of HIV prevalence than non-migrants. Men (3.46%) were more infected than women (1.46%) in all age groups. The epidemic is spreading from "high-risk" groups to the general population and from urban to rural areas. Factors contributing to this increase include increasing migration to high-prevalence areas for employment opportunities, high rates of sexually transmitted infections, low levels of awareness in rural areas, low condom use and rising levels of unsafe sex among young people. (Human Development Report 2004, Government of Orissa, UNDP)

Orissa HIV +ve % 2003 Illiterate- Literate			
	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	6.02	2.55	3.75
Literate	10.89	3.02	7.08
Total	3.46	1.46	2.52

Source: NACO

Among the infected population, HIV infection rate in literates both males 10.89% and females 3.02% as is much higher in Orissa than the rate among literate males 6.02% and Female 2.55% respectively.

Besides these factors, other related factors like increased trafficking of children and women should also to be taken into consideration, the incidents of which are quite high in the state. There is a notable increase in the cases of trafficked women who have entered sex-work and become HIV-positive. There is an increase in marital migration.

Child labour is also high in Orissa. The nexus between HIV/AIDS and child labour often occurs in situations of impoverishment. Impoverishment suggests conditions that contribute to people being in, or moving into, situations of poverty. Impoverishment can result from long term or sudden unemployment, loss of assets (e.g. land), lack of access to basic social services (e.g. education, health, security, transportation), or lack of control over everyday decision-making. Impoverishment is often characterized by inequalities between socioeconomic groups; HIV/AIDS and hazardous forms of child labour respond in positive ways to the patterns of impoverishment. (Intersecting Risks: HIV/AIDS and Child Labour; Bill Rau)

The prevalence of child labour and the risk of children becoming infected with the (HIV) are both influenced by the socioeconomic factors that shape children's lives. An individual child does not choose to work in hazardous conditions. Similarly, an increased risk of HIV infection does not simply result from individual behaviour and choices. Rather, the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) pandemic is driven by the powerful inequalities that exist between social groups. Although HIV/AIDS cuts across socioeconomic groups, its transmission follows the paths created by those inequalities, particularly those that intensified during the last three decades of the 20th century. (Intersecting Risks: HIV/AIDS and Child Labour; Bill Rau)

In India, a higher rate of tuberculosis prevalence is also a matter of serious concern with respect to HIV. Tuberculosis remains a major public health problem in Orissa. The available data for the period between the mid-1980s and 2000-01 shows that the prevalence rate has not only been high but has also showed signs of increase from time to time, partly due to a non-decreasing percentage of old cases in the total number of cases treated.

Human Trafficking:

The trafficking in Orissa is directly related to the overall backwardness of the state both economically and socially. Orissa is a major source state for

Trafficking of Women for commercial sexual exploitation. Under the grave poverty women take to commercial sex. The most effected districts are Balasore, Malkangiri, Nayagarh, Kendrapara, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Korapat, Rayagada, Ganjam and Puri. (Trafficking in India 2004, Shakti Vahini) A study by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS), Mumbai, in 1999 estimated that Orissa had 1,15,333 commercial sex workers. A study by the Institute for Socio-Economic Development (ISED), an NGO in Orissa, says 80 per cent of the victim families are landless; and 70 per cent of those trafficked are illiterate. Mukherjee 2004, from various sources gives following figures for the number of women in commercial sex work in Orissa.

Number of women in sex work in Orissa.				
State	Govt. Sources	NGOS	Sex Worker groups.	Average
Orissa	10-20 thousands	25-40 thousands	40 thousands	45 thousands
India				28 lakh

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

State	Total Female population	Total female 15-35 yrs	Estimated number of prostitutes	% of prostitutes
Orissa	18094580	4161753	45066	1.08
India	495738169	113853547	2827534	2.48

Source: Mukherjee 2004

The House Committee on Women and Child Welfare (1999-2000) of the Orissa Assembly formally acknowledged that immoral trafficking of girls by brokers or agencies, on the pretext of providing employment as well as arranging marriage, has been rampant in the Kalahandi, Balangir, Mayurbhanj and Balasore districts. (ADB, RETA)

More or less 26 districts of the state are affected and cases have been reported of trafficking in women especially for commercial sex work, to varying degree, depending upon the socio-political, cultural, ethnic, economical and other factors causing vulnerability to different community and groups. 126 area of origin and 40 places of operation of commercial sex workers spread along the 23 districts namely Kalahandi, Balangir, Mayurbhanj, Baleswar, Kendrapara, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Korapat, Rayagada, Ganjam, Puri., Cuttack, Jajapur, Khordha, Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Angul, Nayagarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Kendujhar, Kandhamal, Baudh, in the State have been identified. 8 Districts namely Balangir, Nuapada, Korapat, Rayagada, Ganjam, Puri, Cuttack, Khordha are identified as both place of origin and operation. Of the 40 places of operation 28 are places both of origin and operation while the remaining 12 places are operation specific. (Mukherjee) Besides, six districts have been reported to be a source or operational area for trafficking of women either as source or operational area have been reported from the other 6 districts also namely Sundergarh, Deogarh, Baragarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Malkangiri. (Trafficking in Women in Orissa: An Exploratory Study 2003. Balaji Pandey, Damodar Jena, Sugata Mohanty. UNIFEM)

Orissa trafficking affected Districts.					
Sr.No	Districts	Sr.No	Districts	Sr.No	Districts
1.	Kalahandi	10.	Rayagada	19.	Angul
2.	Balangir	11.	Ganjam	20.	Jharsuguda
3.	Mayurbhanj	12.	Puri	21.	Nayagarh
4.	Baleshwar	13.	Cuttack	22.	Dhenkanal
5.	Malkangiri	14.	Jajapur	23.	Gajapati
6.	Kendrapara	15.	Khordha	24.	Kendujhar
7.	Nabarangpur	16.	Bhadrak	25.	Kandhamal
8.	Nuapada	17.	Jagatsinghpur	26.	Baudh
9.	Korapat	18.	Keonjhar	27.	

Source: Mukherjee 2004, UNIFEM and NACO.

The trafficking for Orissa, is mostly to the states of Uttar Pradesh (Brothels, coerced marriages, brick kilns), Madhya Pradesh (coerced marriages, brick kilns), Punjab (coerced marriages, bonded labour in agriculture and domestic maids), Haryana (coerced marriages, bonded labour in agriculture, stone quarries, brick kilns), Chattisgarh (coerced marriages, brick kilns), Andhra (Brick Kilns, Chilly farms), Goa (sex work), Tamil Nadu (Sex work and paedophilic abuse) metropolises of Mumbai, Delhi or Calcutta (Brothels and domestic services) (Trafficking in India 2004- Shakti Vahini).

Interstate trafficking for CSE in & from Orissa		
Trafficking into Orissa from (Mukherjee)	Trafficking out from Orissa to (Mukherjee)	Trafficking out from Orissa to (NHRC Report)
Andhra Pradesh		
Bihar	Bihar	Bihar
Gujarat	Gujarat	
Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh
	Delhi	
	Maharastra	Maharastra
	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
	Uttaranchal	
	West Bengal	West Bengal
		Goa

A study by CENDERET in 1997 reveals a lot of intrastate trafficking into prostitution. Red light areas exist in several districts of Orissa including Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Khurda, Balasore, Balangir etc Modernized form of commercial sexual exploitation in grab of Beauty parlours, Call girl rackets, escort services run unregulated in the capital and tourist cities. Trafficking of victims from Bangladesh is also present to certain extent. Victims are sent to different destinations such as Middle East, Delhi, Mumbai, West Bengal, and Agra. Prerna, 2002. *Note On Indo-Nepal & Indo-Bangladesh Trafficking: The Maharashtra State Perspective*. According to a recent study on Migration and Knowledge, Awareness, Beliefs and Practices conducted in Ganjam and Gajapati districts by Leptra India, 32.04 percent of the respondents visited female sex workers (FSWs) once every week; 9.71 per

cent visited FSWs daily; 32.04 percent had sexual encounters whenever they got an opportunity [Indo-Asian News Service].

Number of Districts of origin and operation of sex workers in Orissa			
State	Number of districts of origin	Number of areas of origin	Number of places of operation
Orissa	23	126	40
India	378	1794	1016

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

In Orissa economic survival is a central reason for entering prostitution. Women in the sex trade often support their families. Many send up to 50% of their income home. In tribal Orissa, women start sex-work due to social and economic exploitation. They may enter contract labour, and often are raped. Then they enter prostitution. In some villages in Balasore, families sell their daughters into prostitution due to poverty. In some areas, the network of traffickers is so strong that some families send their daughters into the trade under compulsion (Prostitution as Livelihood 'Work' or 'Crime'? Geetanjali Gangoli).

According to (Summary Report 2001: Behavioural Surveillance Survey in Orissa, -AIMS Research), a total of 45% FSWs were unmarried and 35% said they were divorced, separated or widowed. Forty four percent FSW were illiterate and 65% had stated that they had no other source of income. One percent of the women in fishing industry had reported to have sold sex in the past 12 months.

The House Committee on Women and Child Welfare (1999-2000) of the Orissa Assembly formally acknowledged that immoral trafficking of girls by brokers or agencies, on the pretext of providing employment as well as arranging marriage, has been rampant (ADB, RETA). The incidents of child trafficking increased after multinational companies took over large areas of fertile land for mining and to set up other industries.

Major causes of Sex work in %				
State	Economic distress	Family tradition	Social custom	Displacement
Orissa	82.00	2.20	3.40	0.40
India	61.67	12.36	3.39	1.02

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

There is an increase in marital migration Veena Thadani and Michael Todaro (1984) migration for better marital prospects. Sending daughters to far away marital homes can be a household strategy to escape dowry, achieve marriage for the daughter and smooth consumption for the remaining members of the household (Kaur, 2004). Due to Dowry more and more poor girls are getting duped by false promises to marry; 49 per cent of the women victims were deserted by men after being sexually used. Families refuse to take them back for fear of social approbation and spoiling the marriage prospects of younger sisters. (Female feticide, coerced marriage and trafficking in Haryana & Punjab- Shakti Vahini). In the Western Orissa border area (with Andhra Pradesh), dowry demands are very high due to the

influence of Andhra. So women enter sex-work to earn money for their dowry.(Prostitution as Livelihood ‘Work’ or ‘Crime’? Geetanjali Gangoli)

Reasons for continuance			
State	Poverty	Unemployment	Illiteracy
Orissa	51.20	0.60	35.00
India	44.14	7.89	5.62

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

Reasons for continuance		
State	Stigma	Family acceptance
Orissa	1.20	4.20
India	2.95	8.37

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

Disaster struck Orissa, is a catchment areas for trafficking, especially for children. (ADB, RETA). 80,000 to 100,000 people from drought prone areas of have left to work for a handful of broken rice and the process has only become stronger. Action Aid on the basis of a micro study of migration from Balangir noted approximately one lakh workers, migrate each year to the brick kilns of Hyderabad, in periods wherein livelihood options were unavailable.

Today it is difficult to differentiate trafficking in its first part from wilful migration. (Female Foeticide, Coerced marriage and trafficking in Haryana and Punjab, Shakti Vahini Report) Since rural work is seasonal and intermittent, rural children and their families perennially migrate to urban areas in search of short-term work. When they find it, it is often of the exploitative and hazardous kind. (Child Labour in India, Howard Brasted, 1996). In Nuapada district bordering the state of Chattisgarh, considerable proportion of the adults are marginal workers or agricultural labourers and many of these migrate to Raipur in Chattisgarh, the industrial towns of Andhra Pradesh, Maharastra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh during the lean season for earning their livelihood. Girls from the tribal areas of Orissa are being brought through private recruiting agencies and Christian voluntary organizations to be employed as maids in Delhi households Ravi Srivastava (2003).

There are labour contractors in each village often without licenses. The conditions of work are severe and wages are very low; and in early days of employment the labourers in kilns mainly depend on broken rice. Cases of missing people and death are high. (Sources: Interviews by RETA team, Action Aid Report 2001, NATSAP Report). As result of increased impoverishment and burden in their family due to The cyclone in 1999 a large number of women left their homes to fend for themselves and some of them ended in sex-work(Prostitution as Livelihood ‘Work’ or ‘Crime’? Geetanjali Gangoli)

Age profile of women in sex work in Orissa at time of entry.						
State	<18years	18-22 yrs.	23-27 yrs.	28-32 yrs.	33-37yrs.	>38 yrs.
Orissa	43.60	35.80	16.80	3.60	0.20	0.00
India	35.47	35.98	19.79	6.78	1.70	0.28

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

Child trafficking in Orissa is an open secret. Families, irrespective of their caste, sell their children to get their next meal. The children are either married off to old men or they work as bonded labour. The incidents of child trafficking increased after entry of multinational companies.

In Orissa, almost 30 per cent of the girls get married before 18 years of age and there is a great deal of inter-district variation. In the backward districts of Balangir, Boudh, Kalahandi, Malkangiri, Koraput, and Nabarangpur, more than 50 per cent of the girls get married before the age of 18, less than 15 per cent of the girls do so in the coastal districts of Cuttack, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, and Puri. (Orissa, Human Development Report 2004)

Government statistics do not register children in the formal sector, for children are officially banned from it. (Child Labour in India. Howard Brasted, 1996). Orissa abounds in child labour. In year 1999 where the state labour department puts the number at 2 lakh, NGOs put the same at voluminous 65 lakh. The sourcing districts now include the coastal districts of Bhadrak, Jagatsinghpur, Cuttack and Jajpur as well as tribal-dominated border districts of Koraput, Rayagada, Nuapada and Mayurbhanj (Trafficking in Overdrive, Manipadma Jena, 2003). There are twice as many girls as boys in mining and quarrying (Child Labour in India. Howard Brasted, 1996)

Trafficking in the form of selling children in the grab of adoption is also thriving in Orissa and traffickers are well networked with similar traffickers in other states. Such Rackets have been exposed in Cuttack and Phulbani. Being one of the major tourists attracting state in India it is also suffering from the problem of paedophilic tourism.

State	% of prostitute entry before 18 years of age
Orissa	43.6
India	35.47

Source: Mukherjee 2004.

Child prostitution is socially acceptable in some sections of Indian society through the practice of Devadasi. Young girls from socially disadvantaged communities are given to the 'gods' and they become a religious prostitute. This system is prevalent in Orissa. (Prostitution as Livelihood 'Work' or 'Crime'? Geetanjali Gangoli). Culturally sanctioned practices, including the institution of devadasi, existed in Jagannath Puri, Orissa. Devdasis are also called ganika in Orissa (Chakraborty2000). Many devadasis are attached to this temple even today. Along with these devadasis dedicated to Lord Jagannath, there were innumerable devadasis in Puri devoted to hundreds of minor shrines, who were having sexual relations with priests, pilgrims and sadhus of this sacred complex. (NHRC Report 2005)

In Orissa one also comes across women who were referred to as *kasbi. kasbi* girl on attainment of adolescence are bargained by mother makes a bargain with some rich man to be her first consort. After the ceremony she goes to live with him for as long as he wishes to maintain her, and afterwards, takes up the practice of her profession (Shankar, 1990: 45-46).

According to (Summary Report 2001: Behavioural Surveillance Survey in Orissa, -AIMS Research), the mean age at first sexual intercourse had ranged from 18 years among female sex workers to 22 years among clients of FSW. It was 17 years among women in fishing industry 13% had it below 15 years of age. 45% of the female workers and 38% of the female sex workers had reported their first sexual intercourse between the ages of 15 and 17 years.

Family based sex-work takes place in the village of Tikirapada, Angul district, Orissa. Tikirapada has 4 hamlets: made up of fisher folk, cultivators, Harijans and the *ghata-shahis* (river bank residents). Another similar area of family based sex work is Garai. The sex-workers are either *ghata-shahis* or temporary migrants from Malisahi, Angul and Phulbani. Both are socially excluded within the village. (Prostitution as Livelihood: 'Work' or 'Crime'? Geetanjali Gangoli)

Tourism provides a boost to prostitution. "Tourism takes place mostly between October to February. The sex-trade is controlled by middlemen or *dalals* who contact customers and keep 20% of the money. The income varies seasonably. The income earned during the 4-5 months is used for the entire year. Three or four sex-workers can earn between Rs. 5000 – 10,000 a day in the tourist season. Most of the women earn about 500-1000 a day". (Prostitution as Livelihood: 'Work' or 'Crime'? Geetanjali Gangoli)

Crime against women in Orissa had been rising continuously. Over the years there had been increase in the number of reported cases of missing women and children. The number of those who continue to remain missing had been also rising continuously.

Missing women and children in Orissa- NHRC Report 2005						
Reported Persons	Missing	1996	2001	Total for 6 years	Yearly average for 6 years	2001 over 1996
Female adults Orissa		241	300	1,534	255	24%(+)
Female adults India		20,494	24,034	1,34, 870	22,480	17%(+)
Female adults continue to remain missing Orissa		188	235	1,258	210	25% (+)
Children Female adults continue to remain missing India		4,627	6,181	32, 935	5,452	34%(+)
Children Orissa		572	696	2,955	493	22%(+)
Children India		41,410	46,347	2,66,847	44,476	12%(+)
Children continue to remain missing Orissa		419	541	2,331	389	29%(+)
Children continue to remain missing India		10,406	10,589	66,024	11,008	2%(+)

A glance into the vulnerability status of districts

District	HDI Rank	HDI Status	Share of primary sector in total main workers.	Agri. labour as %age of total rural main worker	Sex Ratio 2001	Child Sex Ratio 2001	Literacy Rank	Literacy %age	RHI Value (HDR-2004)	RHI Rank (HDR-2004)	% RTI infection women	NACO AIDS Hotspots	NACO AIDS Prevalence Rate 2003	Traf. Status
Balasore	18	Low	78.18	32.98	949	934	High	81.75	0.497	25	26.4	Yes	STD 3.20	Yes
Bhadrak	8	High	78.70	28.84	973	940	High	85.44	0.475	29	13.6			Yes
Balangir	21	Low	81.20	40.25	983	967	Medium	70.36	0.479	28	10			Yes
Sonepur	16	Medium	83.60	44.96	966	961	High	80.30	0.592	7	8.6			
Cuttack	3	High	55.00	22.96	938	941	High	85.46	0.594	5	15.9		STD 2.80	Yes
Jagatsinghpur	19	Low	69.70	25.42	962	917	High	88.96	0.634	2	21.1			Yes
Jajapur	22	Low	73.00	30.33	973	932	High	82.69	0.567	13	18.2			Yes
Kendrapara	10	High	78.00	25.45	1014	935	High	87.62	0.553	16	21.1			Yes
Dhenkanal	12	Medium	76.10	34.29	962	919	High	81.31	0.527	19	14.5			Yes
Angul	6	High	74.29	28.15	941	934	High	82.02	0.557	15	10.1			Yes
Ganjam	20	Low	75.60	38.43	1000	928	High	78.39	0.526	20	22.3	Yes	STD 6.85	Yes
Gajapati	28	Low	87.00	45.21	1031	963	Low	55.14	0.566	14	15.3			Yes
Kalahandi	11	Medium	85.10	50.32	1000	990	Low	62.88	0.526	21	9			Yes
Nuapada	14	Medium	86.90	44.79	1006	970	Low	58.78	0.495	26	15.7			Yes
Baudh	23	Low	85.90	39.7	985	962	High	76.86	0.567	12	11.2			Yes
Kandhamal	29	Low	84.5	36.01	1008	973	Medium	69.98	0.462	30	16.3			Yes
Keonjhar	24	Low	80.80	36.38	977	963	Medium	72.53	0.595	24	7.9			Yes
Koraput	27	Low	81.20	40.24	998	993	Low	47.58	0.509	22	5.5		STD 2.40	Yes
Malkangiri	30	Low	91.30	26.01	996	990	Low	41.21	0.502	23	13.5			Yes
Nabarangpur	26	Low	88.60	52.38	992	1002	Low	47.36	0.485	27	13.1			Yes
Rayagada	25	Low	82.90	45.98	1029	983	Low	47.35	0.585	8	12.3			Yes
Mayurbhanj	9	High	81.70	38.51	980	954	Medium	66.38	0.549	17	19.4			Yes
Khordha	1	High	50.20	16.40	901	920	High	88.38	0.568	11	20.2		STD 0.40	Yes
Nayagada	15	Medium	79.40	32.76	939	901	High	83.23	0.544	18	9.2			Yes
Puri	7	High	73.10	25.06	968	921	High	88.73	0.574	10	22.1		STD 1.60	Yes
Baragarh	17	Medium	79.60	41.66	976	954	High	77.93	0.574	9	13.6			
Deogarh	5	High	85.20	43.90	980	962	Medium	73.79	0.498	24	13.9			
Jharsuguda	2	High	66.00	24.58	946	950	High	83.04	0.669	1	14.5			Yes
Sambalpur	13	Medium	69.30	31.94	970	963	High	78.87	0.592	6	8		STD 0.40	
Sundergarh	4	High	61.60	29.78	957	974	High	75.69	0.629	3	7.3			Yes

Note—NACO Site of Bhubaneswar has been included as Khordha, And Behrampur as Ganjam
Trafficking affected/vulnerable (Source-Mukherjee, NHRC Report, NACO, Shakti Vahini

Orissa is still a low HIV Prevalence state, though it has been long known as a source area for trafficking. The comparative table of HDI, Health and Trafficking values singularly points towards Orissa's Status as a 'Highly Vulnerable State.'

As is seen from the first two columns about the Human Development Index, the overall HDI of Orissa as well as that of most districts shows a grim scenario. The top five districts according to the HDI ranking are Khordha, Jharsuguda, Cuttack, Sundergarh and Angul, while the lowest ranking districts are Malkangiri, Kandhamal, Gajapati, Koraput and Nabarangpur. Amongst the fifteen major states of India, the HDI for Orissa was fifth-lowest in 2001. Low opportunities of education and employment, low availability of and access to health and a poor standard of living – these are the implications of Orissa's low score on the HDI scale. These are the very forces which lead to rise in the out-migration of working men and corresponding increase in unsafe sexual behaviour, as well as increase in women and children being lured or forced into trafficking. The share of primary sector in total main workers is very high (more than 80%) in over 13 districts with the percentage of agricultural labour forming over 40 percent in these districts. Thus on these parameters Rayagada, Nabarangpur, Keonjhar, Koraput, Gajapati, Balangir, Kalahandi and Malkangiri are risk-prone districts.

The sex ratio in adults and that in the age-group 0-6 years is predictable lower than the state average in the high HDI districts. The top ten ranking HDI districts rank the lowest in terms of sex ratio. It is to be noted that the districts ranking low on Literacy are the ones which show a high sex ratio ranking. These districts are the ones having less access to health facilities, and have a tribal-dominated population. The uneven development and imbalanced economical improvements had only pushed women marginalisation. It had

brought down the status of women and lead to their commoditisation. The penetration of technology in the areas of scarcity with proper safeguards and in absence of law implementations had created situation of increased abuse and exploitation of women and children. This is further reinforced by the increase in crime against women and children.

The RHI values and ranking accorded to the districts by the Orissa HDR 2002 have been used here to complete the health representation and ranking. While the overall RHI values are not commendable, within the state, Jharsuguda, Sundergarh, Jagatsinghpur and Cuttack are the better performing districts, characterized also by greater industrialization.

HDI and HIV seem to be inversely related in sense that invasion of technology and market bring in commoditisation of relations and human lives, they also reduce the social security and competition in lack of sufficient options makes survival hardship. Market in absence of basic development and infrastructure affects unsuited changes in life and moral behaviour of communities and individual which makes the vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and unsafety. While Bhubaneswar in district Khordha, Cuttack and Puri are among the top ten HDI ranking districts, the major AIDS-affected districts of Ganjam (Behrampur) and Balasore are not economically well-off. Rather, they are specifically areas susceptible to high risk behaviour. This implies that the HIV infection in Orissa is still restricted to specific areas and more likely to be controlled. However, the prevalence rate of HIV infections among STD patients in the two NACO hotspots in the state, Behrampur and Balasore is very alarming. This cannot be ignored as the infection in the state is poised to cross-over into the population.

As regards Trafficking, the status of Orissa is alarming. It is a known source area for trafficking of not only women and children, but also men under false contracts of labour. The all-encompassing socio-economic

backwardness is a major cause of this, and though a wide-ranging information campaign may help bring down the level of trafficking, the only way to a permanent solution is by overall development of the state.

There is also a clear correlation between trafficking districts and districts with high population of SC and tribal communities. The undivided coastal districts of Balasore, Cuttack, Ganjam and Puri together account for 53.8 percent of the state's SC population, while the districts of Sundergarh, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Koraput, Kalahandi and Phulbani and Balangir constitute almost 75 percent of all tribal population. The table clearly shows that most of these districts have reported cases of trafficking. The most affected districts are Balasore, Malkangiri, Nayagarh, Kendrapara, Nabarangpur, Nuapada, Koraput, Rayagada, Ganjam and Puri.

Considering the correlation of all involved factors, the whole state is highly vulnerable to trafficking. The prevalence of HIV is limited to five districts with nineteen more districts having a high vulnerability to HIV infection. As almost all districts have reported cases of trafficking, all districts except Sonepur, Baragarh, Deogarh and Sambalpur have been marked a vulnerable to trafficking.

District	HDI Status	poverty	Sex Ratio 2001	Child Sex Ratio 2001	Literacy	RCH Status	RTI/STI Prevalence in women	aware of AIDS	HIV/AIDS Prevalence	Trafficking affected / vulnerable districts
Balasore	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	Low	High		High	Yes
Bhadrak	High	High	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium		Yes
Balangir	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium			Yes
Sonepur	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	High	Low			
Cuttack	High	Low	Low	Low	High	High	High		Medium	Yes
Jagatsinghpur	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	High	High			Yes
Jajapur	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium		Yes
Kendrapara	High	High	High	Low	High	Medium	High			Yes
Dhenkanal	Medium	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low		Yes
Angul	High	Medium	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium			Yes
Ganjam	Low	High	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Yes

Gajapati	Low	High	High		Low	Medium	High	Low		Yes
Kalahandi	Medium	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low		Yes
Nuapada	Medium	High	High	High	Low	Low	High	Low		Yes
Baudh	Low	High	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium			Yes
Kandhamal	Low	High	High	High	Medium	Low	High	Low		Yes
Keonjhar	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low		Yes
Koraput	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Yes
Malkangiri	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low		Yes
Nabarangpur	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low		Yes
Rayagada	High	High	High	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low		Yes
Mayurbhanj	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Low		Yes
Khordha	High	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	High		Yes
Nayagada	Medium	High	Low	Low	High	Low	Low	Low		Yes
Puri	High	Medium	Low	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Yes
Baragarh	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium			
Deogarh	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium			
Jharsuguda	High	Medium	Low	Low	High	High	Medium			Yes
Sambalpur	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High	High	Low	Low		
Sundergarh	High	Low	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low		Yes

District	HIV Prevalence	HIV Vulnerability	Trafficking status	Trafficking Vulnerability
Balasore	High	High	Yes	High
Bhadrak		High	Yes	High
Balangir		High	Yes	High
Sonepur		High		
Cuttack	Medium	High	Yes	High
Jagatsinghpur		High	Yes	High
Jajapur		High	Yes	High
Kendrapara			Yes	High
Dhenkanal			Yes	High
Angul		High	Yes	High
Ganjam	High	High	Yes	High
Gajapati		High	Yes	High
Kalahandi			Yes	High
Nuapada		High	Yes	High
Baudh			Yes	High
Kandhamal		High	Yes	High
Keonjhar		High	Yes	High
Koraput	Medium	High	Yes	High
Malkangiri		High	Yes	High
Nabarangpur		High	Yes	High
Rayagada		High	Yes	High
Mayurbhanj		High	Yes	High
Khordha		High	Yes	High
Nayagada			Yes	High
Puri	Medium	High	Yes	High
Baragarh		High		
Deogarh		High		
Jharsuguda		High	Yes	High
Sambalpur				
Sundergarh			Yes	High
