



including mid-day meals provided in schools, this rate has steadily come down during recent years.

The dropout status has come down to 2.6 percent. Distance to school is an important aspect of a child's accessibility to primary education. It is noteworthy that more than

90 percent habitations in Ganjam have schools within one km. In the case of upper primary schools, however, only 26 percent habitations are within three km radius of a school, thereby, indicating the need for upgrading some lower primary schools.

Initiatives for "Universalisation of Elementary Education" have improved literacy, development of secondary and higher education, skill development through vocational education in higher secondary schools and modernisation of education in the district. The enrollment ratio has increased substantially and stands a little over 92 percent and the pupil-teacher ratio is within the recommended norms of 40 pupils per teacher. Ganjam has taken the lead in implementing various programmes and schemes sponsored by the Centre and State to promote education, to improve pupil-teacher ratio and minimise dropout rates. However, school infrastructure needs to be further improved and there should be provision of safe drinking water, boundary walls and toilets.

Vulnerability

Wide variations in rainfall patterns due to global warming present many challenges as crop yields and rainfall are positively co-related. Climatic change adversely affects the coastal ecosystem of Ganjam causing more floods, threatening the bio-diversity of mangroves, increasing the risk of coastal agriculture due to soil erosion, salination and storms which in turn affect the economy and livelihoods of many groups of people. Also, water borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery increase during floods and droughts. Government schemes like Indira Awas Yojana, NREGS and others provide relief after floods and cyclones, enable recovery and rebuilding. The District Administration addresses these issues through disaster preparedness programmes and Disaster Risk Management (DRM). In addition

to awareness programmes, alternative systems of medicine need be used to boost immunity to combat the endemic proportions of HIV/AIDS in the district.

National Old Age Pension (NOAP) and State Old Age Pension (SOAP) programmes are in place to provide social security and support to the elderly. All these steps have reduced vulnerability in the district.

The Way Forward

Ganjam has made considerable progress over the last few decades showing gradual increase in human development indicators. Strategies need to focus on strengthening infrastructure, creating employment, reducing vulnerability, improving education, health and gender balance for further development and progress.

Infrastructure: Improving road connectivity, electrification, water supply, sanitation and waste disposal.

Growth, Poverty and Livelihood: Developing small-scale and cottage industries in agriculture, horticulture and forestry sectors to act as growth drivers; enhancing agricultural production through rain water conservation and management; developing eco-tourism and micro-enterprises with PPP models; developing service sectors such as banking, real estate, repair services, retail and personal services.

Health: Improving local infrastructure, positioning and enhancing human resource skills, strengthening implementation of schemes, providing mobile health facilities.

Education: Improving the quality of education; reducing dropout rates at upper primary and higher levels and developing vocational training for employment generation.

Gender: Accelerated implementation of women's empowerment programmes like SGSY and Mission Shakti can help to bridge the gender gap and empower women.

Vulnerability: Finding solutions to deal with natural calamities and disasters and controlling and eradication of diseases like malaria and HIV/AIDS should receive better attention.



GANJAM

District Human Development Report

The District Human Development Report (DHDR) is a tool to measure progress in people's lives and to assess human development indicators such as education, health, gender, livelihood, and infrastructure. Government initiatives and achievements in these areas as well as future policy directions are detailed in the DHDR and summarised in this brochure.

Current Scenario

Indicator	Value
Geographical Area (sq. km)	8,206
Forest Area (sq. km)	3,150
Sub-Divisions (No.)	3
Tehsils (No.)	22
Community Development Blocks (No.)	22
Police Stations including Mahila P.S. (No.)	37
Municipal Corporations (No.)	1
Notified Area Councils (No.)	17
Census Towns (No.)	21
Gram Panchayats (No.)	475
Villages (No.)	3,195
District Human Development Index Rank (2004)	20
Population (2011) [lakh]	
Person	35.29
Male	17.79
Female	17.50
ST Population (2011) [percent]	3.37
SC Population (2011) [percent]	19.50



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Indicator	Value
Population Density (Population per sq km, 2011)	440
Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011)	11.66
Sex Ratio (2011)	983
Child Sex Ratio (2011)	908
Literacy Rate (2011) [percent]	
Person	71.09
Male	80.99
Female	61.13
SC Literacy Rate (2011) [percent]	59.62
ST Literacy Rate (2011) [percent]	49.71
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (2011-12)	37
Infant Mortality Rate (2011-12)	59
Under Five Mortality Rate (2011-12)	90
Maternal Mortality Ratio (2011-12)	297
Real Gross District Domestic Product (Rs. lakh): 2009-10 at 2004-05 prices	8,15,724



Livelihood

The people of Ganjam earn their livelihood by working as farmers, agricultural labourers, fisherfolks, other casual workers, in the household industry and in other services. Out of the total population, 42.55 percent are workers and 57.45 percent are non-workers as per 2011 census. Among the total workers, 59.98 percent are main workers and 40.02 percent are marginal workers. Female workers comprise of only 20.27 percent of total main workers and 54.77 percent of total marginal workers. Women contribute substantially to household incomes and activities though in many cases, their contributions do not get fully counted. There is a shift of agricultural labour to non-farm sector encouraging mechanisation of the farm sector and which in turn would improve productivity of land and agricultural labour. Small land holdings generate inadequate income, encouraging farmers to rent out their lands and engage themselves as other workers. Development, food security, improved health facilities and educational prospects have been instrumental in improvement of standard of living. Ganjam has come out of a food-deficit to a food-surplus status. Crop diversification has minimised risks and maximised returns on investment. Fishery and animal husbandry are additional sources of livelihood. Medium, small-scale and auxiliary industries provide regular employment.

Health

Primary healthcare infrastructure is being improved in the district. Healthcare facilities and quality health services at the referral level have contributed to reduction of diseases. By encouraging institutional delivery and providing better child healthcare, infant and child mortality, and maternal mortality have been reduced. However, awareness needs to be generated among people to further promote institutional delivery, reduce anaemic conditions, and malnutrition of women and children in the district. ICDS provides nutritional support for children under six years of age, pregnant women, lactating mothers and adolescent girls. There is a substantial improvement in maternal

health in 2007-08 (DLHS-3) as compared to 2002-04 (DLHS-2). About 69 percent women had their first check-up done during their first trimester of pregnancy. About 66 percent women had undergone at least three ANC visits during the last pregnancy. Nearly 98 percent women got at least one Tetanus Toxoid (TT) injection when they were pregnant with their last live birth/still birth. More than 97 percent women received Post Natal Care (PNC) within 48 hours of delivery of their last child.

However, HIV/AIDS has emerged as a serious public health problem in Ganjam because of the risky sexual behaviour of migrant population. Awareness and targeted interventions have been implemented in the district for prevention and control of HIV/AIDS. High incidence of malaria is also a matter of concern. Efforts have been made to control and combat the same through NMEP and other interventions including strengthening active surveillance in the district. However, there are other diseases such as filaria, leprosy and tuberculosis that still need to be addressed. Poor sanitary conditions and unsafe drinking water cause water borne diseases such as jaundice, diarrhoea and worm infections.



Women and children are less vulnerable and enjoy better health now because of various government interventions. Effective implementation of health and other development programmes in rural and urban areas of Ganjam has helped in reducing infant and maternal mortality, improving health and sanitation of the people in general and women and children in particular.

Education

The literacy rate of Ganjam is 71.09 percent (2011 census). Male literacy is 80.99 percent while female literacy is 61.13 percent. Between 2001 and 2011, the overall literacy increased by about 10 percentage points to 71.09 percent, whereas, female literacy increased at a higher rate, of around 15 percentage points to reach 61.13 percent. Village Education Committees have been formed to monitor education standards in primary schools. The out of school children (6-14 years) rate which was 14.50 percent in 2005 declined to 0.16 percent in 2012. With better facilities

Natural Resources

Ganjam is rich in forests where valuable wood species are found in plenty. Forest products like bamboos and medicinal herbs add to household incomes of local people living in and around forest areas. In addition, Ganjam is also rich in "rare earth" minerals spread over 2,464.05 ha which makes it an ideal location for the IRE factory which employs about 954 workers.



Streams and rivers flowing through this district are harnessed to increase irrigation facilities. These rivers and sea also provide opportunities for fishing, which is one of the main livelihoods of the people. The coastal areas are a source of rich marine products and Ganjam is the main salt producing district of Odisha, catering to the needs of the district and the State. Skilled artisans produce sculptures in stone and bell metal for export to countries like US and UK. Ganjam is famous for its silk sarees and fine gold jewellery. The district has abundant temples, monuments and other historical sites which attract a lot of tourists that stimulate economic growth and generate substantial employment.