

GET YOURSELF COUNTED

(CENSUS 2011 & disABILITY)

The Odisha Campaign



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We thank the volunteers (students from local colleges -Annexure V and VI) for training district officials and master trainers, in Odisha, on the question on disability.

The Census Awareness Campaign 'Get Yourself Counted', is a successful example of government and civil society partnership. Funded by Women and Child Development Department, GoO, the movement was spearheaded by Swabhiman at the state level, with the active support of Regional Census Office, Odisha. About thirty NGOs (Annexure III) and three international NGOs (AAI Regional Office, TROCAIR, HHI Bhubaneswar) joined hands to enable, complete reach of the campaign in the remote villages and hamlets. Departments of Panchayati Raj, Water Resources, SC-ST Development and Health also contributed in reaching out to the masses. State Commissioner Disability was instrumental in the wide reach of the program. Students from different colleges, who volunteered, were the backbone of this campaign.

Our thanks to NCPEDP, New Delhi and DEOC, Bangalore for initiating the process at the National Level and developing training module.

Many organizations and local media, by their dynamic involvement and cooperation, kept the campaign actively running till 28th of February 2011.

Persons with disabilities across the state took an active participation to make themselves visible in the total population of Odisha.

Our sincere thanks and gratitude to all.

Dr. Sruti Mohapatra
Swabhiman

CONTENTS

Acknowledgement	
Introduction	1
History of Census	1
Census in India	2
Utility of Census Data	2
Census and Disability	3
1. History of Census taking of persons with disabilities	3
2. Census 2001	4
3. Comparative Data and Missing Population	4
4. Preparatory for Census 2011	6
5. Training of Enumerators	9
Odisha Campaign	9
Annexure-I	20
Annexure-II	21
Annexure-III	22
Annexure-IV	23
Annexure-V	23
Annexure-VI	24
Annexure-VII	25
Annexure-VIII	26
Box-1	2
Box-2	3
Box-3	6
Table-1	3
Table-2	4
Table-3	6
Graph-1	5
Graph-2	5

INTRODUCTION

Census taking is a momentous and challenging undertaking. A count of all persons and households, it describes the population at national, regional and local levels. It provides a comprehensive picture of the social and living conditions of the nation and is an essential tool for effective policy planning and decision making purposes. The fundamental strength and value of the Census comes from its universal coverage, its freedom from sampling error and providing information on small populations and areas. The detailed population figures at local level enable identification of requirements (justification of demands) for schools and hospitals, vocational training and skill development, centers, new railway tracks, road development, telephone connections, concentration of poverty alleviation program and such all issues which must precede the determination of policy affecting economic and social development.

Apart from this, basic administrative use of census data is in the demarcation of constituencies and the allocation of representation on governing bodies. The social and cultural data collected in the census is employed to determine the total number of seats to be reserved for members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the House of People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States. The population census also provides indispensable data for scientific analysis and appraisal of the composition, distribution and past and prospective growth of the population which are of importance both to research and practical problems of industrial and commercial growth and management.

The Population Census is unique in that it provides the possibility of examining small and special population groups, and acquiring information on small geographic units (localities, neighborhoods). By the definition customary today, it is a complete process of collection, reception, assessment, analysis, publication and distribution of demographic, economic and social data, which relate, at a given moment in time, to all the residents of a country or of a well-defined partial geographic area; as reflected in the Population and Housing Censuses Handbook of the UN, 1992.

CENSUS HISTORY

Governments of every era have recognized the need to collect information on their most valuable asset - their persons. The word 'census' originated in ancient Rome from the Latin word 'censere' (meaning 'estimate'). The Greeks and Romans held censuses of population many years before the birth of Christ. It was the five-yearly census ordered by Caesar Augustus which required every man in the Roman Empire to return to his place of origin, thus ensuring that Joseph and Mary travelled to Bethlehem for the birth of Jesus. The Babylonians and the Chinese held censuses mainly for military and taxation purposes. The Egyptians collected information on the population so that they could plan armies of persons to build the pyramids and to redistribute land following the annual flooding of the Nile. The world's oldest surviving census data comes from China. According to The Canadian encyclopedia, China was the first to have a recorded census over 4000 years ago. Another census comes from the Han Dynasty, in what is perhaps China's most well-known ancient census. Taken in the fall of 2 AD, it is considered by scholars to be quite accurate. By that time, there were 57.67 million persons registered in 12.36 million households living in China.

In India, the earliest reference to Census dates back to the literature of 'Rig Veda' which revealed that some kind of population count was maintained during 800-600 BC. Kautilya's Arthashastra, written around 321-296 BC, mentioned of the stress on Census taking as a measure of state policy for purpose of taxation. During the regime of Mughal king Akbar the Great, the administrative report 'Ain-e-Akbari' included comprehensive data pertaining to population, industry, wealth and many other characteristics.

CENSUS IN INDIA

The first census in modern times was conducted in 1872. First regular census was started in 1881 by Lord Rippon. Undertaken on 17th February 1881, under W.C. Plowden, Census Commissioner of India, it was a great step towards a modern synchronous census. Emphasis was laid not only on complete coverage but also on classification of demographic, economic and social characteristics. Since then, a population census has been carried out every 10 years. Census 2011 is the 15th census since and the seventh after India's independence.

The census is carried out by the office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Delhi, an office in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, under the 1948 Census of India Act. The act provides Central Government with many powers like to notify a date for Census, power to ask for the services of any citizen for census work etc. The law makes it compulsory for every citizen to answer the census questions truthfully. It also provides penalties for giving false answers or not giving answers at all to the census questionnaire. One of the most important provisions of law is the guarantee for the maintenance of secrecy of the information collected at the census of each individual. The census records are not open to inspection and also not admissible in evidence.

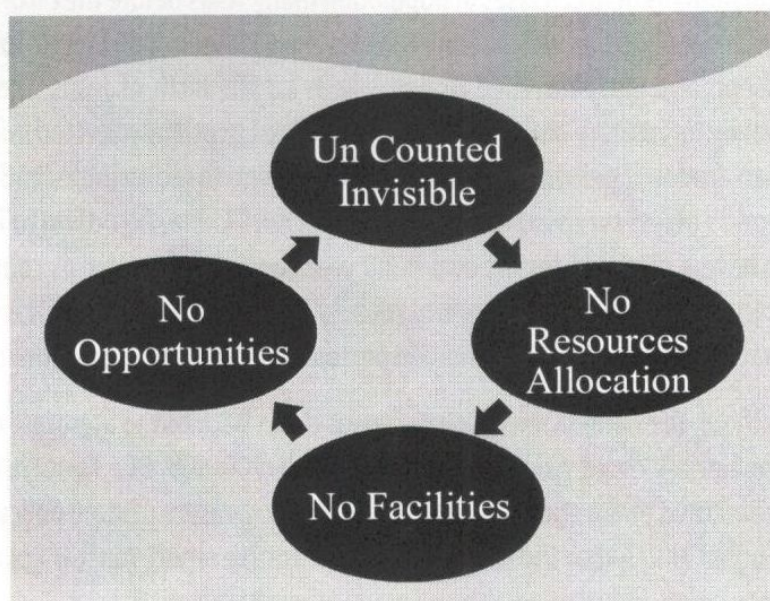
The census is conducted in two phases: first, house listing and house numbering phase and second, the actual population enumeration phase. The census is carried out by the canvassing method. In this method, each and every household is visited and the information is collected by specially trained enumerator. They collect data related to households e.g. number of members, water & electricity supply, ownership of land, vehicles, computers and other assets and services. In the second phase, total population is counted and statistics related to individuals are collected.

Census 2011, additionally, aimed at creating a National Population Register with photographs and fingerprints of every resident of India. It was an attempt at providing all with a Unique ID number and National Identity Card.

UTILITY OF CENSUS DATA

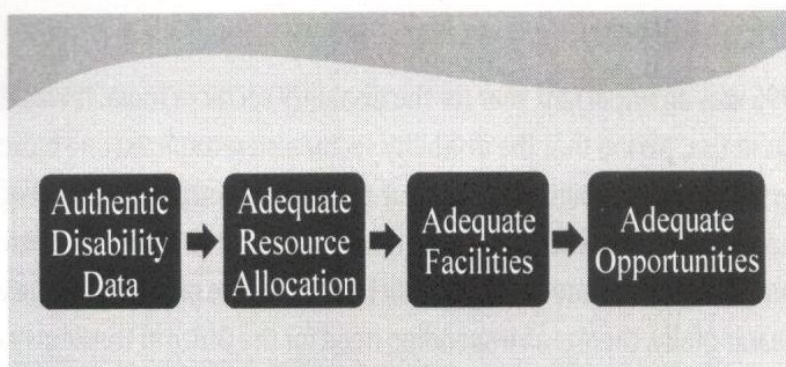
Census is not only a headcount. It publishes statistics on various characteristics of the population such as, demography, social and cultural aspects, economic activities, housing, amenities and assets, migration, fertility, etc. Analysis of this data provides an understanding of the dynamics and trends pertaining to different characteristics of the huge and diverse population of the country.

Census figures are the primary and only source of information on which government allocates resources and makes plans and policies. This is the only source of primary data in the village, town and ward level. It provides valuable information for planning and formulation policies for Central and the State Governments. When numbers are low, resources allocated are low. The facilities thus are inadequate. With lack of facilities, persons with disabilities are not able to participate fully and realise their potential to the optimum. Thus they become incapable of availing existing opportunities. For ex. 3%



Box 1 : Vicious Cycle

reservation in jobs became meaningless when they were unable to become graduates or get technical education. Thus they remain confined to their homes. The vicious cycle (Box 1) establishes a direct link between numbers, resources and facilities. Authentic data is the only way for correct resource allocation, which would then lead to adequate facilities, adequate opportunities and finally visibility (Box 2).



Box 2: Authentic numbers-Adequate Opportunities

Odisha faces inadequate fund allocation for persons with disability because the Census data on the number of PWD is far away from the actual number. The 2001 Census projected, 1,021,335 (2.78%). This abysmally low number has led to the marginalization and invisibility of this sector.

CENSUS AND disability

1. Background

The questionnaire of 1872 included questions not only on the physically disabled but also on the intellectually disabled. The figure that emerged was an average 0.3%. It was decided that Census is not the right tool for counting persons with disabilities. Hence the practice was discontinued in 1931. In the words of the 1931 Census Commissioner "The returns on infirmities at the Indian Census has probably never been satisfactory." (Table 1)

Census Year	Percentage of Disabled in Total Population
1881	0.29
1891	0.30
1901	0.28
1911	0.33
1921	0.34
1931	0.39

Table 1: Disability % in India's Population till 1931

No attempts were made to obtain this information in the Census of 1941, 1951, 1961 and 1971. It was only once, after the country's independence, in 1981, that an attempt was made to collect information on persons with disabilities under the Census, as this year happened to be the International Year for Disabled Persons. The estimate obtained was 0.2% of the total population of 655 million, only 1.1 million were disabled, comprising 0.2% of the total population. (totally blind-0.48 million, totally crippled were 0.36 million and totally dumb were 0.28 million). Census Commissioner, 1981, noted that 'the 1981 Census again supported the view that census operations did not lend themselves to the identification of persons with disability.' Hence the question was dropped in 1991 Census.

This practice was once again discontinued in 1991. The Census of 1981 failed because the questionnaire asked about only 3 categories - totally crippled, totally blind, and totally dumb. The definition of disability being restrictive left out two major categories, namely, hearing impairment and mental impairment. Thus a chunk of the population with disability was left out of the data collection. Another drawback was the use of the word "totally". By doing this, again a large section of the population, who were partially disabled, were not counted. The words crippled and dumb, indicative of the awareness level with regard to disability at that time, were demotivating and restricted persons from responding.

2. Census 2001

1995 was an important year for the disability sector in India. It was the year when the Disability Act was passed. It was in that period that the disability sector also recognized one basic fact - that in the absence of correct statistics, persons with disabilities would not get their rightful needs. Advocacy with government led to a promise that appropriate data would be collected in Census 2001. In the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997 - 2002), the Planning Commission also stated categorically that "to ensure planning for the welfare and development of the disabled more meaningfully, there is an impending need for the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, to revive their practice of 1981 Census to collect the data on the size of the population of persons with various types of disabilities and to make it available through the next Population Census of 2001 AD." However, in December 1999 the Census Commission declined considering the inclusion of disability as a category for data collection.

Then the disability sector had to fight a prolonged battle to get disability included. After year-long consultations with NGOs, finally, at the last moment, one question on disability was included in the questionnaire. Question No. 15 (Table 2) asked if the person is physically /mentally disabled, give appropriate code number from the list below:

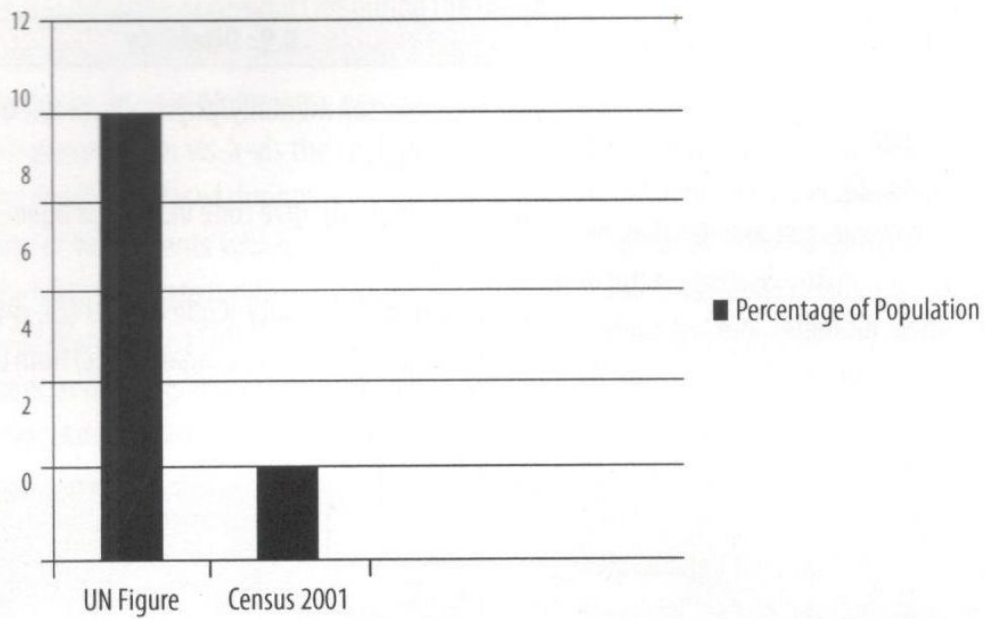
In Seeing	1
In Speech	2
In Hearing	3
In Movement	4
Mental	5

Table 2 : Disability Category in Census Questionnaire of 2001

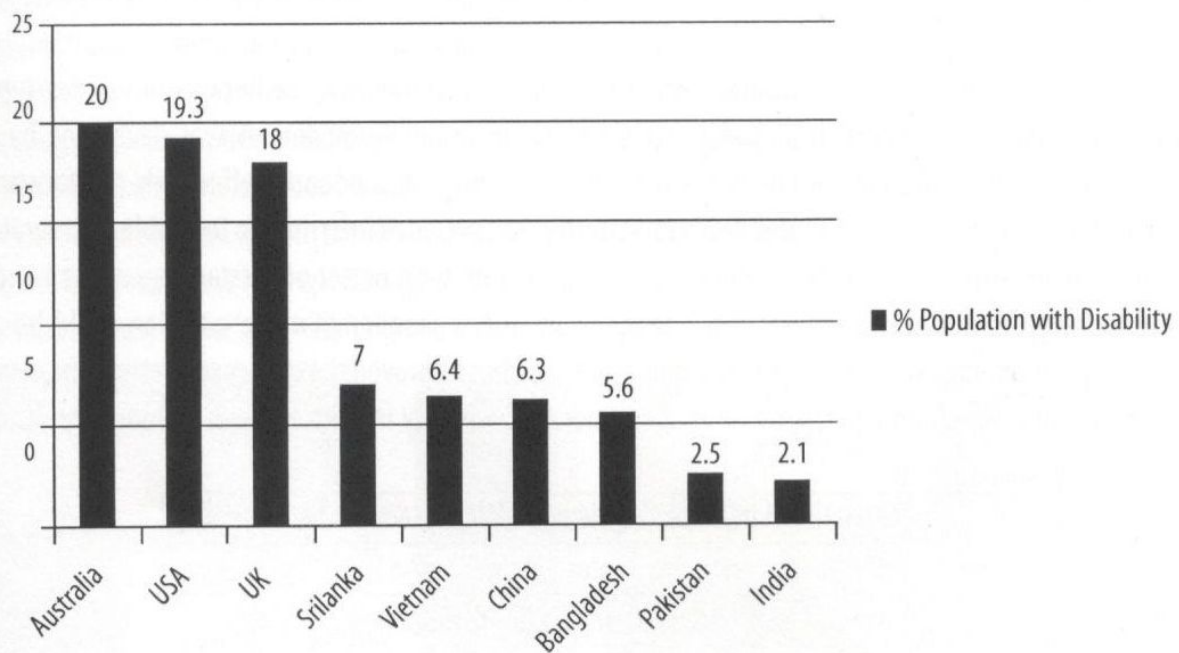
The single notable achievement of Census 2001 was the inclusion of the question on disability. It brought to fore the fact that 21 million persons in India had some form of disability, had no access to basic needs and thus required attention by government. It also brought out gender, rural-urban, disability category wise and state wise percentages of persons with disabilities. However, at most places, it was reported that the enumerators did not ask the question on disability. It is because the 2.7 million primary school teachers conducting the census were neither trained to handle the question nor did they have enough knowledge on disability. There were also issues regarding the categories of disability mentioned in the Census questionnaire. The figure that emerged was persons with disabilities constituted only 2.13% of the Indian population, which was way off the mark.

3. Comparative Data and Missing Population

UN figures depict 10% (Graph 1) of all developing countries' population with some form of disability. A look at the percentage of population in other countries reflects a very high population of Persons With Disabilities there (Graph 2). Even by conservative estimates, looking at other developing nations, the average figure is about 6%. our Census 2001 figure was only 2.1% that majority of Persons With Disabilities remained invisible in Indian Census.



Graph 1 : Disability Data Census 2001 and UN Estimate



Graph 2 : Disability Data of Few Countries

4. Preparatory For 2011 Census

The preparatory work at National level commenced with a meeting between Javed Abidi, Honorary Director, NCPEDP, and Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Dr. C. Chandramouli in February 2010. Dr. Chandramouli assured that his office was open to inputs from the disability sector in order to ensure that disability got accurately reflected in Census 2011. On the 15th and 16th of March, 2010, NCPEDP convened a round table with leadership from across the country to have an interface with the Census Commissioner, to frame questions to determine the size of the disabled population while conducting the census, to decide on a training module for enumerators and advocacy strategy at state level for awareness on the issue.

In the Final questionnaire (Box 3), the question on disability was moved up from No. 15 in 2001 questionnaire to no. 9 in 2011 which gave it a greater visibility. Categories of disabilities was expanded to eight from five in 2001 to ensure inclusion of all persons with disability in the census of 2011.

5. Training

With a view to facilitate the census enumerators, simple and comprehensible definitions of various types of disabilities were prepared along with a module on disability. This module/guidebook was developed by DEOC Bangalore with active contribution and dialogue with NGOs. The manual/guidebook effectively put forward the importance of counting people with disabilities in the country; and provided information to enable enumerators to collect authentic information about disability in a sensitive manner with better understanding of the issue. The definitions, concepts and the instructions were designed in such a manner that the question could be asked appropriately without hurting the feelings of the informant and thus improved the chances of netting the disability characteristics of the population. In the training of enumerators a ninety minute slot was included for disability. (Table 4)

Step-1	90 National Trainers - Trained in New Delhi & Mumbai
Step-2	725 Master Trainer Facilitator - Trained at the State Capital Level
Step-3	25,000 Master Trainers - Trained at District Level
Step-4	24,00,000 Enumerators trained

Table 3: Steps involved in training of the Enumerators at Different Levels

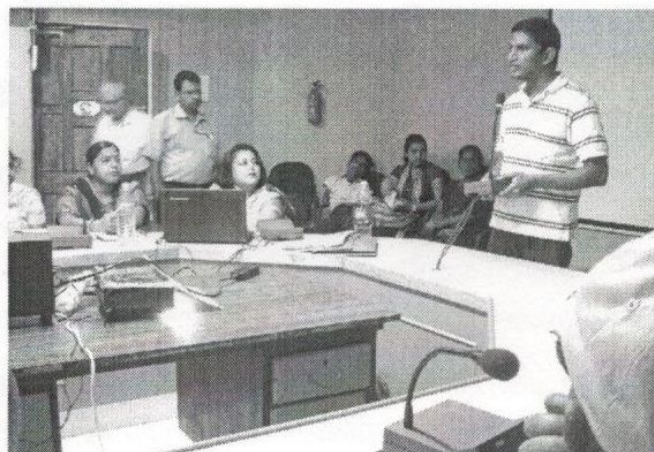
Disability sector was directly involved in training the National Trainers and Master Trainer Facilitator in the different states of India regarding the question on Disability.

Q.9 : Disability	
9(a) Is this person mentally/physically disabled? Yes-1/No-2	
9(b) If 'YES' in 9 (a), give code in the box against 9 (b) from the list below:	
9(c) If multiple disability (Code 8) in 9 (b), give maximum three codes in the boxes against 9 (c) from the list below	
<input type="text"/>	9(a)
<input type="text"/>	9(b)
<input type="text"/>	9(c)
Type of Disability	Code
1. In Seeing	1
2. In Hearing	2
3. In Speech	3
4. In Movement	4
5. Mental Retardation	5
6. Mental Illness	6
7. Any Other	7
8. Multiple Disability	8

Box 3 : Question No. 9 in Census 2011 Questionnaire

A. Master Trainer Facilitator's Training

Disability sector was provided a one hours lot during the training. But in Odisha they were provided a two hours slot. The training focused more on 'Why persons with disabilities have been neglected?' 'How to ask the question?' etc. After a presentation by Dr. Sruti Mohapatra, persons with disabilities as role models with excellent communication skills made their presentation vis-à-vis the challenges they faced due to lack of facilities. Sambit Das (low vision) explained all the hurdles he faced during his educational years in college. He then said that it was the support and financial stability of his parents which enabled him to cross the limitations placed by his disability. Since most persons with disability belong to rural areas and come from BPL families, adequate resource allocation was the only way to upliftment. Harihar Deo (OH) highlighted the contribution of his family and a good NGO which helped him carve out a career in dancing. But attitude of civil society was condemning. He suggested correct counting and emergence of correct data which would lead to economic and social upliftment of population with disability.



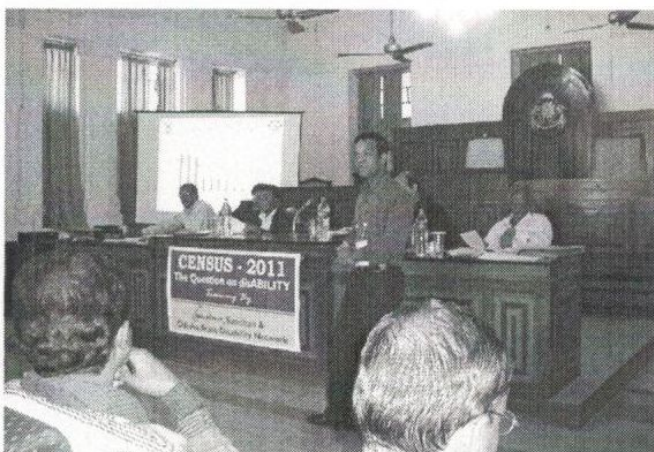
Master Trainer Facilitators Training in Bhubaneswar

B. District Officials and Master Trainer's Training

In a spirit of volunteerism Swabhiman joined hands with Regional Census Office Bhubaneswar to train district officials and master trainers on the question on disability. In a historic event 12 young volunteers traveled across the length and breadth of Odisha to talk, discuss, answer questions and appeal for accurate counting of persons with disabilities. The training module was translated to Oriya and a three day training and mock drill session was held in Swabhiman office. First they were briefed about disability in general. Then the entire manual was taught. Then each volunteer conducted the entire training with the rest of the group as audience. The audience asked questions and the trainer had to answer. Thus the process was repeated till each of the volunteer became a good trainer. A hand out was prepared in Oriya which focused on the 'non-counting' of persons with disabilities over the decades and about question no. 9.



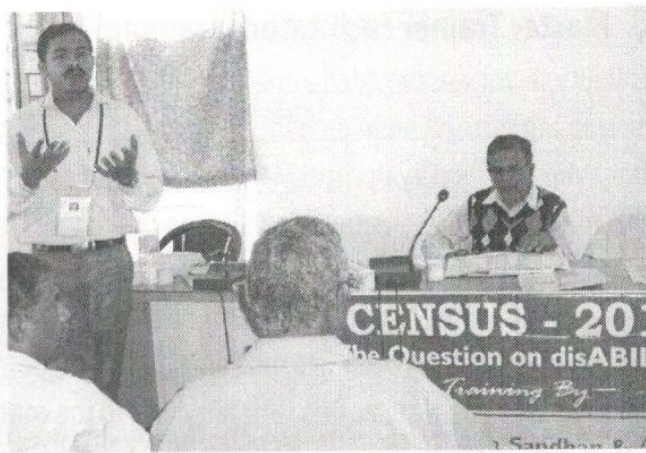
Master Trainer Training at Deogarh District



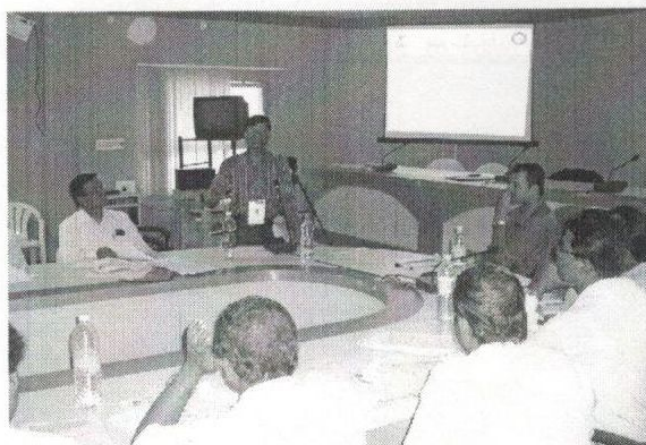
District Official Training at Baripada, Mayurbhanj District



Lokapriya giving training to District Official at Dhenkanal



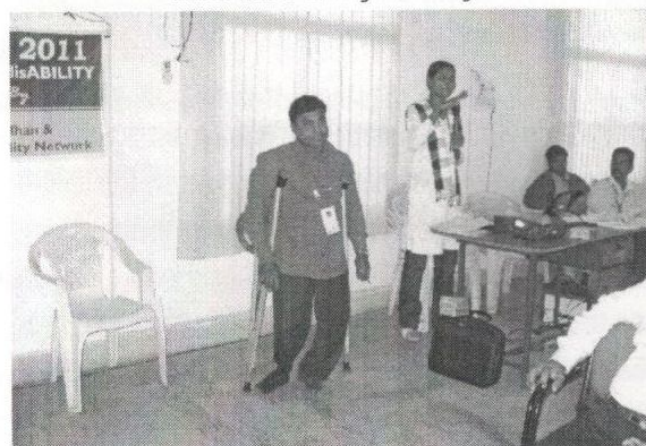
Sangram giving training to Master trainer at Mayurbhanj, Baripada



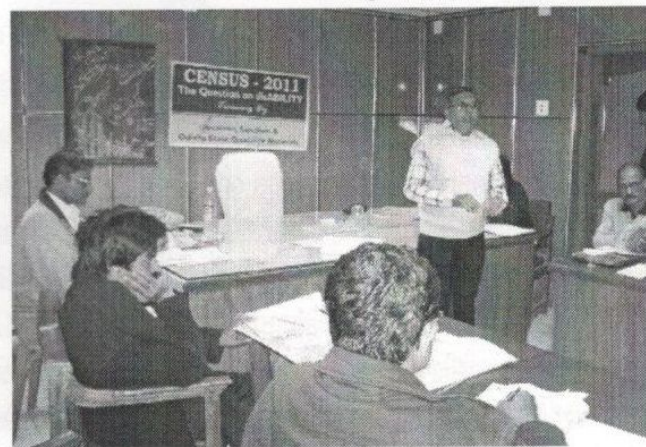
Master Trainer Training at Malkangiri



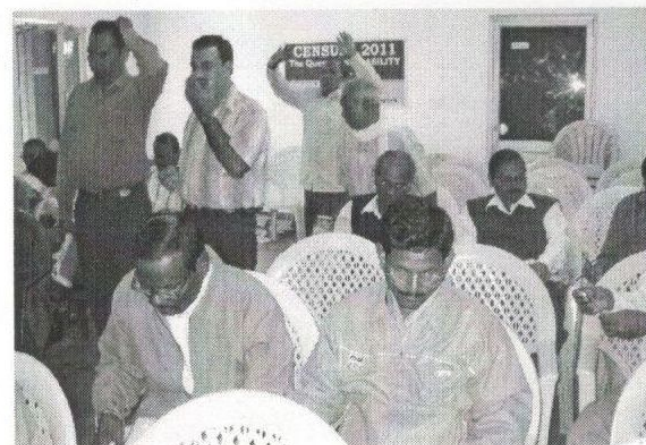
District Official Training at Nayagarh



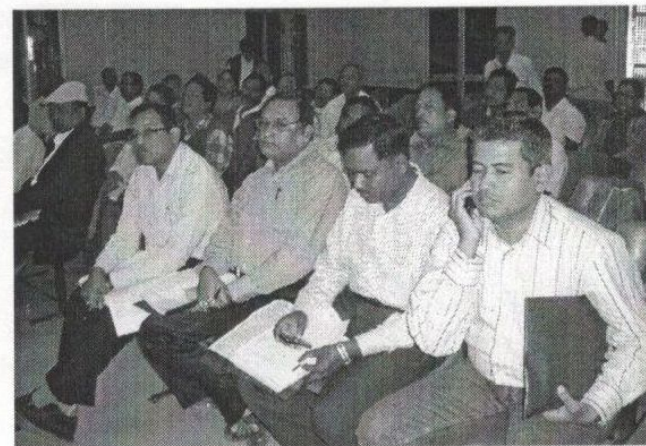
Sagarika & Suresh giving training to District Official at Khurda



Master Trainer's Training at Cuttack



Master Trainer Training at Jagatsinghpur



Master Trainer's Training at Boudh

D. Enumerator's Awareness and Training

Constraint of manpower and money power did restrict Swabhiman in training enumerators as this was an extensive exercise and was done simultaneously in several districts. Yet Swabhiman volunteers, whenever they got a call, rushed to train enumerators within financial limits. Thus they trained enumerators in Sundergarh, Ganjam, Jagatsinghpur, Sambalpur and Bargarh. Extensive awareness campaign was organized for enumerators in all thirty districts by the way of distribution of one page hand outs on 'Census and Disability', 'How to understand various codes', and the Question no. 9 in Odia.

ODISHA CAMPAIGN

Awareness Program for Community and Disability Sector

The challenge to enumerate persons with disability with near accuracy was not only on the enumerators who visited each household to gather Census data, the challenge was also with the household/family with disabled persons to grasp the significance of Census data and make their disabled member be counted to be visible in the corridors of power and scheme of fund allocations for their development and empowerment as equal citizens of the country.

A systematic publicity campaign was launched through workshops, poster campaign, print and electronic media to create an atmosphere where census enumerators could canvass the question on disability effectively with relative ease and families with members with disabilities would get themselves counted. The Regional Census Office along with NGOs, civil society and state administrative machinery worked jointly to put in intensive efforts to ensure that Persons with Disabilities came forward and provided correct information in respect of the questions concerning disability.

State Level Consultation

On 18th January a state level consultation and press meet was held with participation from all thirty districts. About 100 persons with disabilities, NGOs working in the field of disability, community based organizations, disability activists and representatives of development organizations met at Mahanadi Conference Hall of CYSD in Bhubaneswar.

Bishnupada Sethi, Director Census Operations, Kasturi Mohapatra, State Commissioner Disability and Sruti Mohapatra Chief Executive, Swabhiman lead the discussions. Arti Ahuja, secretary WCD addressed through a video message. Smt. Ahuja said the government celebrated World disability Day with the theme 'Get Yourself Counted' to create awareness on disability in Census 2011. The state was taking a number of steps to ensure a better life for persons with disabilities but correct numbers were required to make policies and allocate resources. Bishnupada Sethi informed that disability was being given a priority in Census 2011. He requested all to ensure that the names and other requisite particular of the persons (infants/young/old) with disabilities got recorded in the NPR Schedule and solicited the cooperation and support of disability sector for creating awareness at the Census of India 2011 (held from 9th to 28th February, 2011).

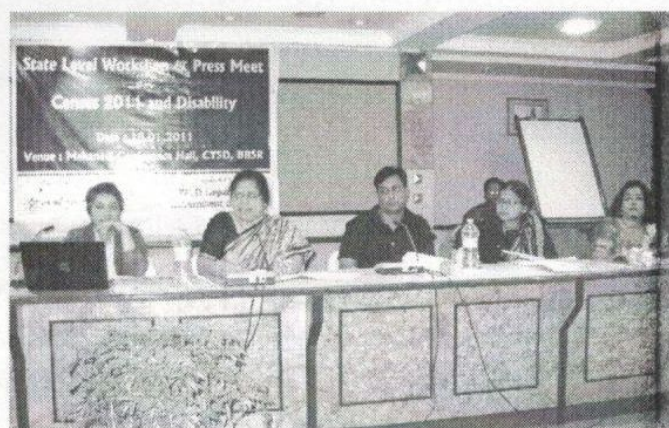
Kasturi Mohapatra, State Commissioner urged all to unite and make the campaign successful. She promised all support from her office for the purpose. Sruti Mohapatra said 'The good news in Census 2011 is, as compared to the previous census where the question on Disability was question no. 15, in Census 2011, the question has moved up to Question No. 9, even before the question on Mother Tongue. Therefore the possibility of this question being asked is far greater.' She further added 'The census will not only include the number of persons in each disabled category but also recognize diseases like dyslexia and autism as forms of disability.'

Representatives of UNDP, Dr. Ambika Prasad Nanda emphasized on the importance of Census and appreciated efforts being taken in Odisha to ensure the proper counting of persons with disabilities. Hrushikesh Harichandan, Head of Handicap International praised the efforts and committed support to the campaign. Madhumita Ray, acting head of Action aid Regional Office, described her 2001 experience and pledged support to the campaign.

Between 20th January to 5th February, 30 district workshops were planned. It was followed with small group discussions at taluk/block/panchayat/village level, along with poster campaign, distribution of leaflets and handouts.



Kasturi Mohapatra and Bishnupada Sethi in State Level consultation



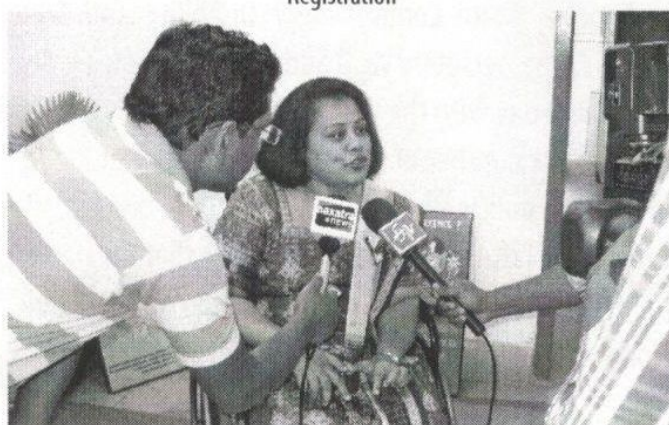
State Level Consultation



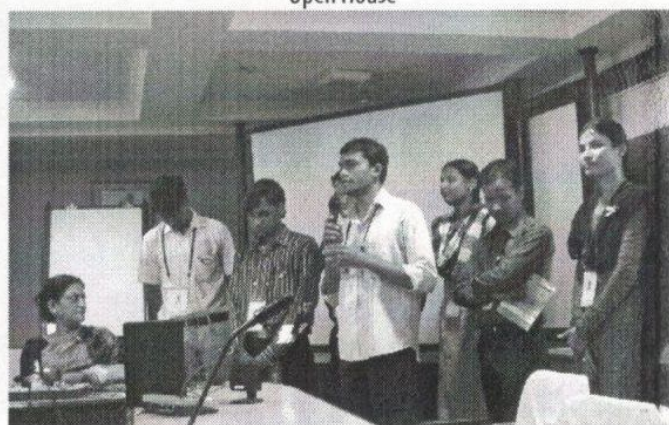
Registration



Open House



Dr. Sruti Mohapatra briefing Media



Experience sharing by students who trained district official and master trainers

District Activities

1. Workshops were conducted for awareness of NGOs, disabled persons, enumerators and civil society.
2. Local Level Press Meet was held.
3. Posters for 'Get Yourself Counted' in Odia (35000) were placed in public place with full viewability (more in rural areas) - 1000 in each district.
4. Distribution of B&W small posters in village level was done - a total of 50000 posters were put up.
5. Talk/Discussion during Gram Sabha (26th January) was held.
6. Distribution of leaflets to enumerators / public (1,30,000) was done.
7. Talks were held in colleges.
8. Discussion in Rotary & other clubs were conducted.
9. Street Plays were conducted in some district head quarters.

Name of District	Angul
District Partner	Viswa Yuva Kendra (VYK)
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Lokapriya Priyadarshini Kanungo, Swadhin Kumar Khatua
Number of Participants	53
Media representatives for Press Meet	07

Name of District	Baleswar
District Partner	Prava
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Bikram Kishore Rana, Korban Khan
Number of Participants	38
Media representatives for Press Meet	05

Name of District	Bargarh
District Partner	SMPUP
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Lokapriya Priyadarshini Kanungo, Chintu Nayak
Number of Participants	47
Media representatives for Press Meet	05

Name of District	Bhadrak
District Partner	Fellowship
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Sangram Keshari Sarangi, Rajesh Ranjan Mohanty
Number of Participants	60
Media representatives for Press Meet	05

Name of District	Bolangir
District Partner	YSC
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Bikram Kishore Rana, Korban Khan
Number of Participants	47
Media representatives for Press Meet	13

Name of District	Boudh
District Partner	YCDA
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Bikram Kishore Rana, Saroj Kumar Karan
Number of Participants	32
Media representatives for Press Meet	10

Name of District	Cuttack
District Partner	Sahaya
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Dr. Sruti Mohapatra, Rajesh Ranjan Mohanty
Number of Participants	27
Media representatives for Press Meet	07

Name of District	Dhenkanal
District Partner	Lok Bikash
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Lokapriya Priyadarshini Kanungo, Manas Kumar Pradhan
Number of Participants	60
Media representatives for Press Meet	04

Name of District	Deogarh
District Partner	ROPE
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Sagarika Subhadarshini, Korban Khan
Number of Participants	60
Media representatives for Press Meet	05

Name of District	Ganjam
District Partner	LIPIKA
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Asit Kumar Behera
Number of Participants	87
Media representatives for Press Meet	09

Name of District	Gajapati
District Partner	CCD
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Sagarika Subhadarshini, Pravat Kumar Ghadei
Number of Participants	59
Media representatives for Press Meet	05

Name of District	Jajpur
District Partner	Lok Bikash
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Bikram Kishore Rana, Manas Kumar Pradhan
Number of Participants	49
Media representatives for Press Meet	04

Name of District	Jagatsinghpur
District Partners	Sneha Abhiyan, Gram Vikash Sangha
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Sangram Keshari Sarangi, Ranjan Parida
Number of Participants	52
Media representatives for Press Meet	08

Name of District	Jharsuguda
District Partner	CAPARDS
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Asit Kumar Behera, Chintu Nayak
Number of Participants	47
Media representatives for Press Meet	02

Name of District	Kalahandi
District Partners	DAPTA
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Bikram Kishore Rana, Korban Khan
Number of Participants	59
Media representatives for Press Meet	02

Name of District	Kandhamal
District Partner	SWATI
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Sagarika Subhadarshini, Tapas Kumar Jena
Number of Participants	46
Media representatives for Press Meet	03

Name of District	Kendrapara
District Partners	Punarbhas, Natures Club
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Asit Kumar Behera, Lokapriya Priyadarshini Kanungo
Number of Participants	49
Media representatives for Press Meet	12

Name of District	Keonjhar
District Partner	OLS
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Sangram Keshari Sarangi, Rajesh Ranjan Mohanty
Number of Participants	53
Media representatives for Press Meet	11

Name of District	Koraput
District Partners	EKTA, AESS
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Asit Kumar Behera, Pravat Kumar Ghadei
Number of Participants	63
Media representatives for Press Meet	15

Name of District	Malkangiri
District Partner	Rites Forum
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Asit Kumar Behera, Pravat Kumar Ghadei
Number of Participants	50
Media representatives for Press Meet	06

Name of District	Mayurbhanj
District Partner	UNNAYAN
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Sagarika Subhadarshini, Ranjan Parida
Number of Participants	50
Media representatives for Press Meet	06

Name of District	Nabarangpur
District Partner	HLES
Workshop Facilitators from Swabhiman	Sangram Keshari Sarangi
Number of Participants	42
Media representatives for Press Meet	03

Printed from

THE TIMES OF INDIA

Disabled hope for accuracy in census

TNN | Feb 9, 2011, 10.40 PM IST

BERHAMPUR: Disabled persons are hopeful that they will be properly counted during Census-2011. The last census had pegged their number at 102,1870 that was 2.13 per cent of the total population. But it is expected to be much more than this.

"Multiple disorders have been added to the disabled category. And we expect that it will increase the number of disabled persons," said A K Behera, programme manager of Swabhiman, an NGO working for the disabled.

Swabhiman along with several voluntary organizations is also sensitising the disabled and enumerators about this in many districts, he said. We have asked the disabled to cooperate with the enumerators. Providing false information attracts a fine of Rs 1000 and a jail term of three years, under Census rules.

"An accurate counting will get more government help for the disabled because funds are allocated depending upon the population," general secretary of the Ganjam District Orthopaedically Handicapped Association K Ananda Rao said.

Besides the disabled, all those living in the state, including Tibetan refugees in Chandragiri areas and Bangladeshi immigrants will be covered in the census, revenue minister S N Patra said here. The students living in hostels elsewhere will be covered by the enumerators at the place of residence, he said.

The mammoth exercise will conclude on February 28. Enumeration of the homeless population will be held on the night of February 28. The revision round of the enumeration will be held on March 1 to 5 to update details of births and deaths on March 1, 2011, the minister said.

Disabled hope for accuracy in census

TNN | Feb 9, 2011, 10.40 PM IST

BERHAMPUR: Disabled persons are hopeful that they will be properly counted during Census-2011. The last census had pegged their number at 102,1870 that was 2.13 per cent of the total population. But it is expected to be much more than this.

"Multiple disorders have been added to the disabled category. And we expect that it will increase the number of disabled persons," said A K Behera, programme manager of Swabhiman, an NGO working for the disabled.

Swabhiman along with several voluntary organizations is also sensitising the disabled and enumerators about this in many districts, he said. We have asked the disabled to cooperate with the enumerators. Providing false information attracts a fine of Rs 1000 and a jail term of three years, under Census rules.

"An accurate counting will get more government help for the disabled because funds are allocated depending upon the population," general secretary of the Ganjam District Orthopaedically Handicapped Association K Ananda Rao said.

Besides the disabled, all those living in the state, including Tibetan refugees in Chandragiri areas and Bangladeshi immigrants will be covered in the census, revenue minister S N Patra said here. The students living in hostels elsewhere will be covered by the enumerators at the place of residence, he said.

The mammoth exercise will conclude on February 28. Enumeration of the homeless population will be held on the night of February 28. The revision round of the enumeration will be held on March 1 to 5 to update details of births and deaths on March 1, 2011, the minister said.

Home > States > Odisha

Census to prioritise disability

BHUBANESWAR: Programmes and allocation of funds for persons with disability in India are inadequate and the figures for Orissa are even more disheartening.

This is not due to paucity of



Published: 20th January 2011 05:54 AM | Last Updated: 16th May 2012 08:17 PM

| **A+** **A** **A-**

BHUBANESWAR: Programmes and allocation of funds for persons with disability in India are inadequate and the figures for Orissa are even more disheartening.

This is not due to paucity of funds but because Census data on the number of disabled is far from the actual figure.

The 2001 Census put their number at 1,021,335, just 2.78 per cent of the total population.

The focus was on enumerating the persons with disability (PWDs) accurately in Census 2011 at a State-level workshop, organised by NGO 'Swabhimani', here on Tuesday.

Director of Census Bishnupada Sethi said that disability is being accorded priority in the Census 2011. All the enumerators have been asked to record the names and other requisite particulars of the PWDs (infants, young and old) in the National Population Register Schedule. The Census of India 2011 will be held from February 9 to 28.

Secretary, Women and Child Development, Arti Ahuja, who addressed through a video message, said the government celebrated World Disability Day 2010 with the theme 'Get Yourself Counted' and the aim was to create awareness on Census 2011. The State is taking a number of steps to ensure a better life for persons with disabilities but correct figure on their number is required to make policies and allocate resources, she underlined.

Chief Executive of Swabhiman Sruti Mohapatra said the good thing about the Census 2011 is, it accords importance to the issue of disability. As compared to the previous census exercises, where the question on disability was slotted at 15, in Census 2011 the question has been moved up to nine, even before the question on Mother Tongue.

“The possibility of this question being asked is far greater. The census will not only include the number of people in each disabled category but also recognises diseases like dyslexia and autism as forms of disability,” she said.

Participants from all 30 districts attended the workshop. They felt that the task of enumerating people with disability with near accuracy does not rest with the enumerators only. The onus is on family members too. State Commissioner for Disability Kasturi Mohapatra, UNDP representative Ambika Prasad Nanda, H Harichandan of Handicap International and Madhumita Ray of Action Aid were present.

Stay up to date on all the latest **Odisha** news with The New Indian Express App.

Download now