



INTRODUCTION

The Preamble of the Constitution of India:

We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens:

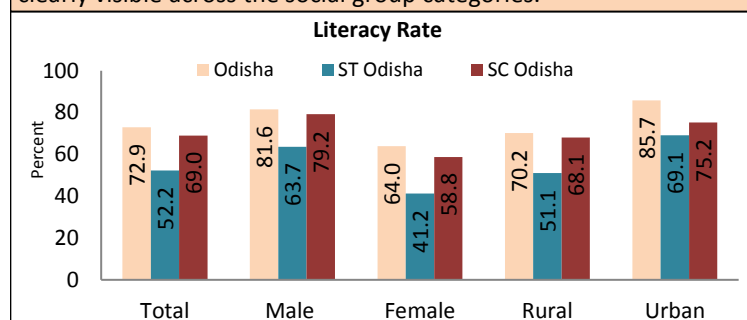
- **Justice**, social, economic and political;
- **Liberty** of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
- **Equality** of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all
- **Fraternity** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.

SOCIAL EXCLUSION IN ODISHA

Source: Census, 2011

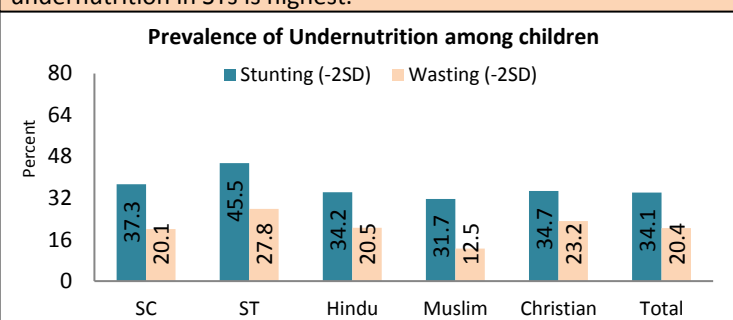
Total Population	SC Population	ST Population	Elderly (60+)	People with Disability	Transgender
419,74,218	71,88,463	95,90,756	39,84,448	12,44,402	20,332
3.5% % of India	17.1% of Odisha Total	22.8% of Odisha Total	9.5% of Odisha Total	3.0% of Odisha Total	0.05% of Odisha Total

While literacy among women is lowest among the five categories shown below, within the categories, access to education among STs clearly visible across the social group categories.



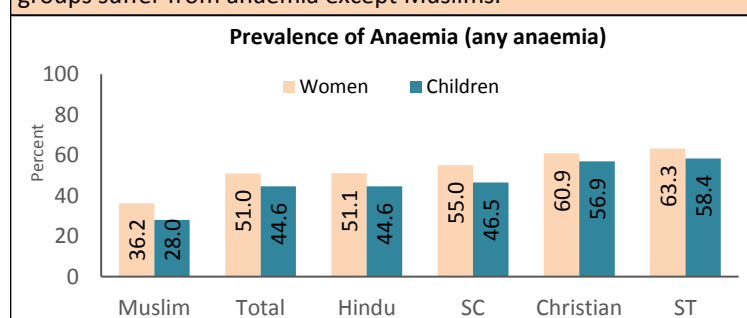
Source: Census, 2011

Stunting and wasting among children in Odisha is above critical undernourishment; Across social groups and caste categories, undernutrition in STs is highest.



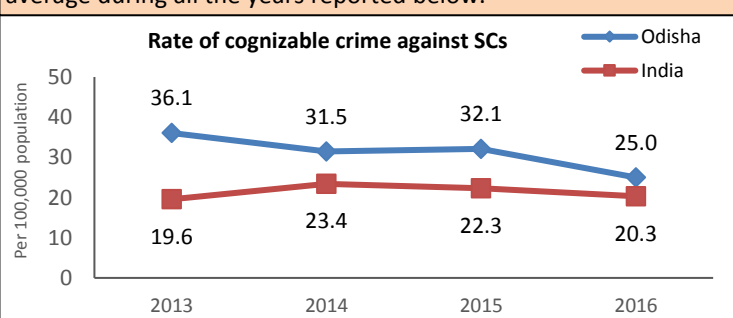
Source: NFHS, 2015-16

Anaemia among women and children highest in ST and Christian population; More than 50% women across all caste and social groups suffer from anaemia except Muslims.



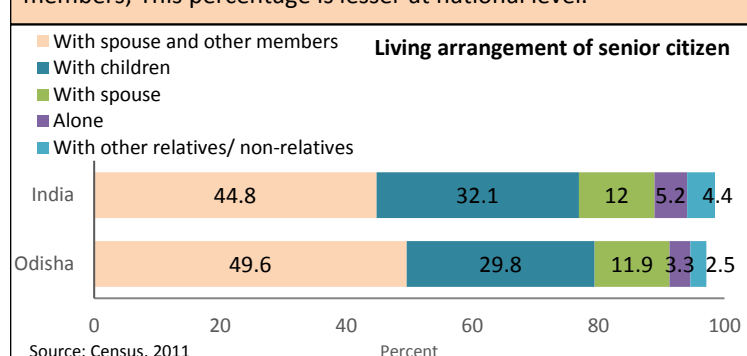
Source: NFHS, 2015-16

While there was a decline in the rate of cognizable crime against SCs, the rate in Odisha has been much higher than the national average during all the years reported below.



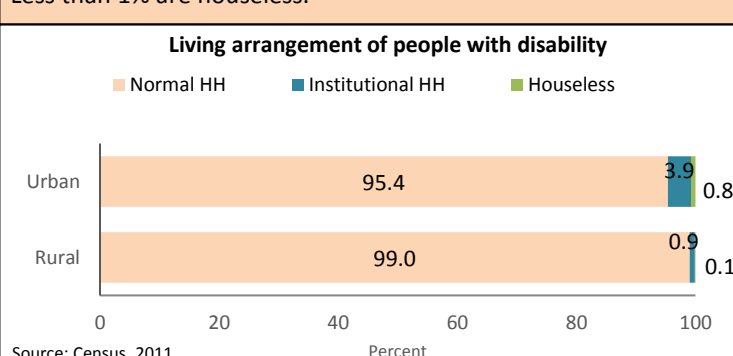
Source: NCRB

Living arrangement for elderly shows that about half of the elderly population in Odisha stays with spouse and other family members; This percentage is lesser at national level.



Source: Census, 2011

Living arrangement for people with disability in institutional homes is more in urban Odisha. Majority stay with their families. Less than 1% are houseless.



Source: Census, 2011

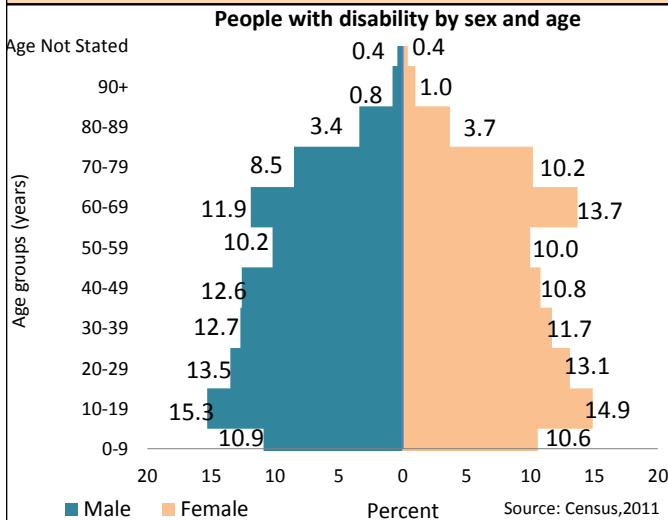


Percentage distribution of transgender population

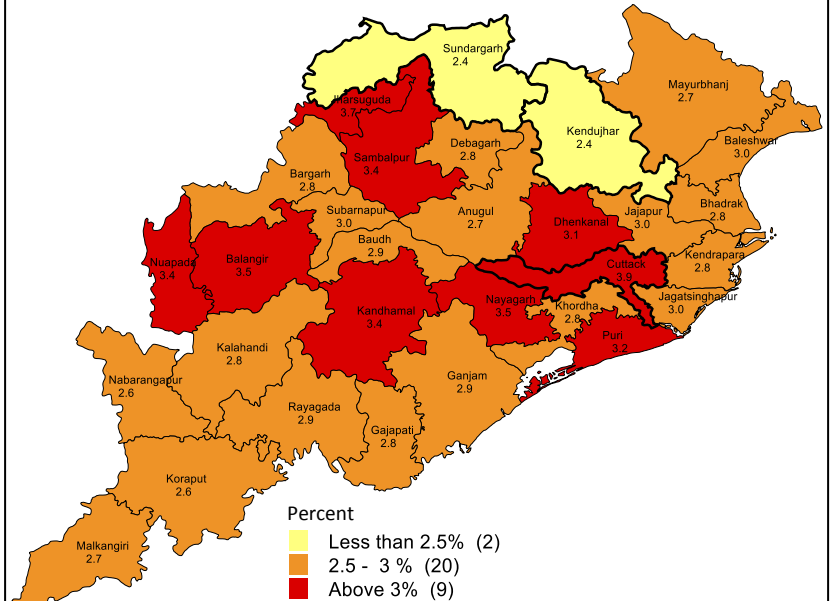
Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/transgender.php>

In %	0-6 years	SC	ST	Others
Odisha	10.5	15.9	22.4	61.7
India	11.2	16.2	6.8	77.0

More than 25% of the people with disability are in the age group 60 years and above.



Percentage of people with disability across all districts of Odisha shows at least 09 districts with more people with disability than the state average; No district is better than the national average.



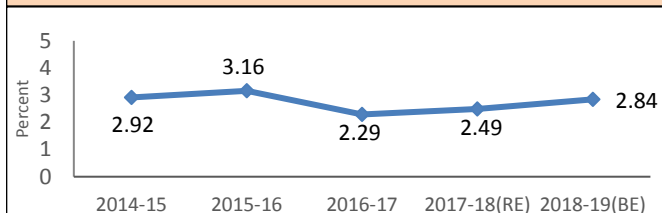
PROGRAMMES & BUDGET

Source: OBAC, CYSD

Budget Provision for Transgender (Rs in Cr.)

Programmes and activities for Transgender	2017-18	2018-19
	0.68	0.68

Share of ST, SC and Minorities & OBC Welfare Dept. to Total state Budget



Pension Provision for old age (Rs in Cr.)

Heads of Account	2016-17	2017-18 RE	2018-19 BE
Nat. Old age Pension to destitutes	55.2	61.5	56.5
Madhubabu Pension for destitutes	81.9	67.6	135.5
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme	18.0	24.6	19.2

Budget provision for people with disability (Rs in Cr.)

Heads of Account	2016-17	2017-18 RE	2018-19 BE
Women Hostel for PWD	0.2	0.8	0.8
Incentive for marriage between PWDs and Normal person	0.2	0.2	0.2
Implementation of persons with Disabilities Act-1995	0.6	2.0	2.0
Bhima Bhoi Bhinna Khyama Samarthya Abhijan	2.0	3.0	2.0

KEY CONCERNS

- Odisha Govt land settlement rule 1983 says, a transgender can be eligible to get benefits of house site in rural areas under Vasundhara scheme in 2006 in each homestead landless families in rural areas will get 10 decimal land. But difficulties are lack of proper identification.
- NRLM has included "Senior Citizens" as a social inclusion category but no initiatives have been taken in Odisha to include them in the Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM) activities.
- What is the current situation of the socially excluded communities in Odisha?
- What are the policy gaps and challenges faced by the policy maker and civil society actors while talking about social inclusion?
- What kind of approaches and framework the civil society and policy makers should adopt for social inclusion?
- How does social exclusion lead to inequality and poverty?
- What kind of action Odisha needs to overcome social exclusion issues to balance the society and vulnerability?