

A REPORT

ACCESS AUDIT

CONDUCTED IN 10 DISTRICTS OF ODISHA



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FOREWORD

It is quite common occurrence to find cowcatchers set at the entrance gates of offices, turnstiles at the parks, smooth sliding surfaces at the floor, materials stacked to the ceiling at shopping places, catalog cards hand written and stored in sliding cabinets, crammed sitting arrangements at eating places. Toilets provided as almost the last requirement in a public area and stairs as cramped as possible. If one just reflects in silence the examples will be found in every nook and corner of our habitation. This is our apparent apathy to the concept of access. It creates a big exclusion of our own population (incredible it may sound, but this value is 80%).

So talk about Inclusion with such kind of access provision is pretty hollow. This does not mean that accessibility criterions and norms that are very much standardized are not available, rather there are comprehensive codes developed for the same. It simply is an indicator that these codes at various level of planning and execution has been thought of as additional amenities, luxury or conveniences rather than an essentiality.

The campaign on accessibility intends to make people aware and sensitive to these needs and carry out their responsibility in their capacity to create an accessible world for the people with disability. This often involves understanding the word disability in various contexts and cultures.

To start with, it was decided to sample survey the public buildings that are frequented by the people for various needs. The four public buildings that have a high density of disabled people's access are the District Collectorate, DSW office, DDRC and the District HQ Hospital. These were audited under a standardized accessibility norm in 10 districts of the state.

The results are being shared with people and the government. The intention is primarily to show the status of these public buildings on accessibility criterions and to improve the condition in an emergency basis.

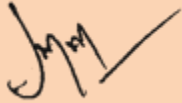
Otherwise inclusion will only be an academic exercise.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The accessibility status study was obviously thought over, brainstormed and planned over a period of time that has relation to rights of person with disability, inclusion, opportunity, participation, independence, choice,, and of course the centrality of accessibility for all such thing. No doubt the study has been motivated, influenced, developed and carried out by various persons. All support and contribution directly or indirectly is duly recognized. Some of them need special mention like VSO India, Ms. Anjali Agarwal from Samathyam for the training. The team of Surveyors that did the actual audit consisting of Mr Dillip Biswal, Ms Jyosna Sahoo, Mr Basant Patnaik, Mr. Manas Mohapatra, Mr Samir Mahapatra and Ms Anita Rout deserve special thanks. We are seeing the report in the final form due to the good work of data collation, analysis and presentation of the team of Mr. P. K. Rath, member **Aaina** and Ms. Jyoshna Sahoo.

It will be incomplete acknowledgement unless all the District collectors, officials and the district offices are thanked for their cooperation and support extended during the actual audit process.

Thanking you all for making yourself accessed.



Sneha Mishra

Secretary, Aaina

BACKGROUND

Access means creating and maintaining environments in which people can participate in ways which are equitable, dignified, maximize independence, conserve energy, and are safe and affordable.

Every individual has a right to access without any discrimination and without bias. Access also means not just providing the means to access, but also maintaining them, using them and sustaining them. People who need an accessible environment constitute almost 80% of the population such as:

- 10% Persons with disability
- 20% Senior Citizens
- 20% Pregnant mothers, nursing women and mothers in various postnatal and prenatal stages
- 20% Temporarily indisposed and patients
- 10% People carrying heavy luggage or bulky goods

The above data reveals that only a meager 20% of the population can be termed as totally fit but given an option will surely opt for easy access which thus makes access a very important consideration.

Every individual, including those with disabilities, should enjoy equal rights. One of these rights is access to the surrounding physical environment. Everyone should be able to carry out normal daily activities such as travelling to work or school, receiving medical treatment, and going on social outings, without encountering barriers or hindrances. Public buildings and spaces should be easily accessible to all members of the public, irrelevant of any physical impairment they may have.

Disability is a part of everyday life, and should be taken into consideration to ensure inclusion for all members of the community. Every individual should be able to make full use of a building for the purpose it was designed, in a safe, enjoyable way.

To achieve inclusion and equality for all in this context, buildings must comply with the accessibility norms and standards (detailed further in this study). These norms should be taken into account at the design phase for new buildings and public spaces. If planned from the beginning, creating a fully accessible building or space can be simple and cost effective. For existing buildings that do not meet the accessibility guidelines, a plan for redevelopment should be put into place.

THE STUDY

Person with disability is a person first, thereby meaning that all human rights should be enjoyed by him/her without compromise. This very much links to the environment in which the person with disability resides, operates, is likely to go, wishes to visit, may get in as well as use. In the current scenario the structural and constructional

materials and methodologies of most of the places makes it inaccessible to the majority of these people. Obviously these places require remodeling, restructuring and rebuilding.

A survey on physical accessibility was conducted in 10 districts of Odisha covering 4 major public buildings. The buildings were chosen based on the high number of people with disabilities requiring access to these buildings. The survey essentially involved onsite measurements and observations of the surroundings under a well developed accessibility format. It also involved interaction with the authority and maintenance officials at these office premises. The idea was to get an accessibility status and consequently develop an advocacy plan.

OBJECTIVE

- Collection of accessibility data of 4 widely used public building at the district head quarters.
- Collection of awareness level data of officials
- Preparation of status scenario of accessibility of public buildings
- Advocacy recommendations

METHODOLOGY

The whole process was conducted in a step-by-step manner. First of all there were 2 training sessions conducted for the surveyors and analysts on accessibility concepts, standards, codes, features and measurements. The elaborate measurement and checklist format was then field tested. The data was then analyzed for comprehensiveness. Norms were developed for observation and recordings for the surveyors to develop homogeneity of data collection. The team of surveyors were divided into groups and each surveyor got the opportunity to visit at least 3 districts. The surveyors met the authority at each of the designated offices (District Collectorate, CDMO, DSWO and DDRC), took the prior permission for conducting the survey in the premises, and had a preliminary discussion on accessibility with the officials and maintenance functionaries.

These data were collated into a database for analysis.

UNIVERSE

The districts covered during the survey:

- Khurdha
- Jajpur
- Dhenkanal
- Mayurbhanj
- Sambalpur
- Kandhamal

- Kalahandi
- Koraput
- Ganjam
- Nayagarh

The public buildings covered under the survey in each district:

- The District Collector's Office
- The District Head Quarter Hospital
- The District Social Welfare Office
- The District Disability Rehabilitation Centre (Available in 6 of the covered district)

The structures those were subjected to audit in the above mentioned buildings:

- Pathways
- Gratings
- Circulation Area
- General Obstructions
- Entrance
- Doors
- Corridors
- Resting facility
- Steps and stairs
- Ramps
- Handrails
- Toilets, Urinals, Bathing Cubicles
- Water point
- Accessible hand-pump
- Signage
- Electrical Switch and socket points
- Emergency Evacuation

REQUIRED NORMS TO MAKE AN ACCESSIBLE STRUCTURE:

Pathways:

The minimum required width for pathways is 1200mm. The pathways must be unobstructed and without steps/stairs. At the places of crossing the road there should be kerbs flaring outwards and neatly flushed on to the road. At all points there should not be a sloping of more than 5%. The surface of the pathways should be non slippery and be of such texture that the wheelchairs can move comfortably. The general drainage system should have slab covers of 1200mm width at every 30m interval. The manholes should be outside the pathways area.

Gratings:

Gratings made/placed at the gateway to the premises are one of the primary barriers of accessibility. The gaps between two adjacent gratings should not be more than 12mm. The gratings are preferred to be fixed (non-removable) and should be set perpendicular to the direction/path of travel.

Circulation Area:

The external circulation area should have well lit corridors of at least 1800mm width. Those should be unobstructed and preferably flat. The presence of threshold is accepted only if it is beveled and not more than 12mm high. For long traversal places, seats for resting should be provided at every 100 meter distance. Waiting places should have sitting arrangements at two heights (regular and short stature). The seats should have arm and back support.

General Obstructions:

The external circulation space should be preferably free from protruding/projecting/overhanging objects. In situations where they are present adequate warning measures should be taken e. g. positioning tactile warnings tiles 60mm beyond the object, painting it with contrasting colours to the surroundings.

Main Entrance:

The main entrance of the building should be accessible with presence of ramps. There should be handrails at two levels on both the sides of the ramp. If there are steps also they should be provided with both side handrails at two levels.

Doors:

The minimum width of the door should not be less than 900mm and if it is a double leaf door then the minimum width of one leaf is 900mm. The door can be opened independently and if there is a spring closer then an extra pull handle should be

placed. The height of the door handle should preferably be from 900mm to 1100 mm and if there is push button for the automatic doors then it should not exceed 1200mm height. There should be a minimum space of 400-450mm beside the latch side of the door. The maximum height of the threshold is 12mm and the doormats should flush with the floor level at all edges. There must be some colour band marking at eye level in case of glazed doors and if there are any revolving doors & turnstiles, accessible doors should be placed adjacent to it.

Corridors:

The required unobstructed width for the internal corridor is 1200mm and it must allow maneuvering through doors. There should not be any protruding object which cannot be identified by a visually impaired person. The height of the overhanging objects should not be less than 2100mm. The level differences between corridors must be bridged with ramp and lift.

Steps/Stairs:

The minimum width of the stairs should be 900mm, with continuous handrails on both sides between 800-900mm height. There must be a handrail in the center if the stair, width exceeds 3000mm. Non-slip surface is required for the tread and the ideal proportion of the riser to tread length is 1:2. The risers should not have open gaps. Nosing can be avoided on the stairs and the edges of the stairs should be marked in different colour for people with low vision. The stairs should have warning blocks at the beginning and end of all flights and minimum 1200mm is required as landing length. Identification of the emergency stairs/fire escape should be clearly made out.

Ramps:

If there is a stair then there must be a ramp adjacent to it. If it is elsewhere then the location should be identifiable. The Minimum ramp gradient should be 1:12. The surface of the ramp should be made from tactile material. Landing space is required at the beginning and end of the ramp and also in every change in direction (this will have a dimension of 1500mm x 1500mm). The Minimum width of the ramp is 1200mm. The landing surface should be non slippery and well lit. Handrails need to be fixed at both sides of the ramp for easy access.

Handrails:

There should be continuous handrails at both sides and at two levels, the upper level at 850-900mm and the lower at 700mm from the floor. 45mm should be the space between the handrail and the wall and its ending should grout in the ground/turn downward. The handrails should be placed 300mm beyond the head and foot of the flight and should also be securely attached. Contrast colour painting on handrails is required for people with low vision and should have Braille print for easy identification by people with visual impairments.

Toilet:

There must be an accessible toilet with a minimum internal dimension of 1750mm x 2000mm. A WC (Western Commode) is a must. The space requirement is 1500mm x 1500mm. Grab bars to be installed between the WC and the closest adjacent wall at a height of 850-900mm, should be non-slippery and with easy grip. The floor should be non-slippery, water proof and well drained. The toilet should be equipped with an emergency alarm system. The door can be locked from inside and releasable from outside in emergency situation.

Some additional height specifications are:

- The water point near WC should be placed at a height between 460-480mm.
- The height of the wash basin should be between 700-800mm
- The top of mirror should not exceed the height of 1000mm.
- Flushing items/ dispensers/ toilet paper should be at a height of 500-1200mm.

Urinals:

There should be at least one urinal with grab bars on each side and in the front wall of urinal. There should be a clear floor space of 760mm x 1220mm in front of the urinals to allow forward approach. Clearance between the urinal shields is 735mm.

Water Point:

The water point should be well drained and leveled. The height of the water tap must be between 900-1000mm with proper leg and knee space. Long lever handle for easy operation is preferred for the PWDs.

Hand Pump:

There should be an accessible hand pump with a proper approach road and drainage system. The platform size should be 1500mm x 1500mm with rough surface. The dimension of water collection point of the tube-well at least be of 300mm x 300mm. Sitting arrangement should be provided for washing and bathing.

Emergency Evacuation:

Signage indicating escape routes should be provided at strategic locations. Provision of audible fire alarms with flashing lights is a must. There should be a fire refuge area at the landing of a fire escape staircase equipped with two-way communication gadgets with clear signage, flashing bulbs and audio signals.

Switch & Socket:

The switches should be placed between 450-1000mm from the floor level with colour contrast with the surrounding wall.

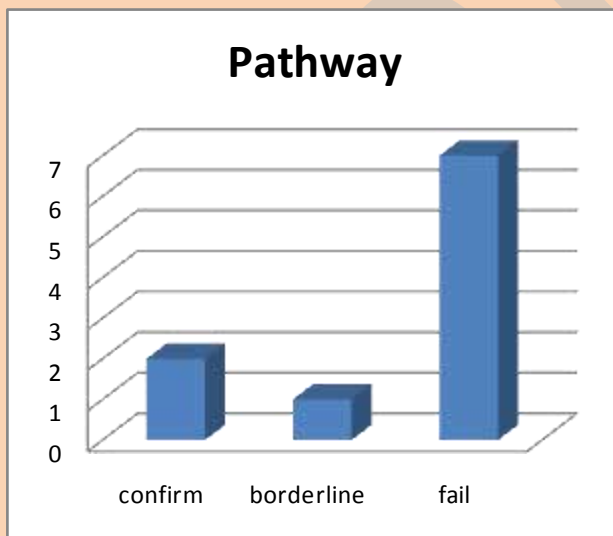
DISTRICT COLLECTOR'S OFFICES

Pathways:

Out of the 10 districts surveyed there were no pathways constructed in 7 districts. Khurda had a pathway matching the bare minimum (1200mm), while Dhenkanal (1710mm) and Sambalpur (2500mm) had much larger pathways. But in both the places there were encroachment by vendors and obstructed by various objects. Of course there is space for pathways available in Jajpur, Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj district (to be precise at Jajpur town, Phulbani and Baripada respectively).

There are no general drainage systems in any of the places.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
1710mm	no	1200mm	no	no	no	no	no	2500mm	no



Gratings:

The District Collector offices at Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Khurda, Ganjam and Koraput did not have any gratings. Whereas Kalahandi (75mm), Kandhamal(80mm), Sambalpur(80mm), Mayurbhanj(90mm) and Nayagarh (13mm) all failed the minimum grating gap specification. It was non-removable at all the existing places.

Circulation Area:

There is sufficient circulation area at all the places but there is no defined external corridor as such. Only in Kalahandi and Sambalpur the normal travel path were obstructed by fallen off platforms and high threshold respectively. Only in Kalahandi, Koraput and Mayurbhanj resting facilities were available though they failed to confirm to the two level and hand/back support norms.

General Obstructions:

No such major obstructions were observed in any of the places. But in Khurdha district and in Mayurbhanj district iron doors and breaking slabs were found.

Main Entrance:

In all the districts the main entrance of the district collector's office was not accessible. All the offices have steps except Sambalpur at their entrance without handrails. Districts like Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Ganjam, Nayagarh, Sambalpur does not have ramp and Khurdha & Mayurbhanja districts have ramp but without handrail. The only exception was the Koraput district which has the ramp with handrail in the entrance of collector's office.

Door:

The door width in each district collector's office matches the standard size of the door entrance. No threshold was seen at the door entrance except Kalahandi which had a width higher than the standard norm. In some districts the door of the collector's cabin could not be opened single handedly because of the spring closers.

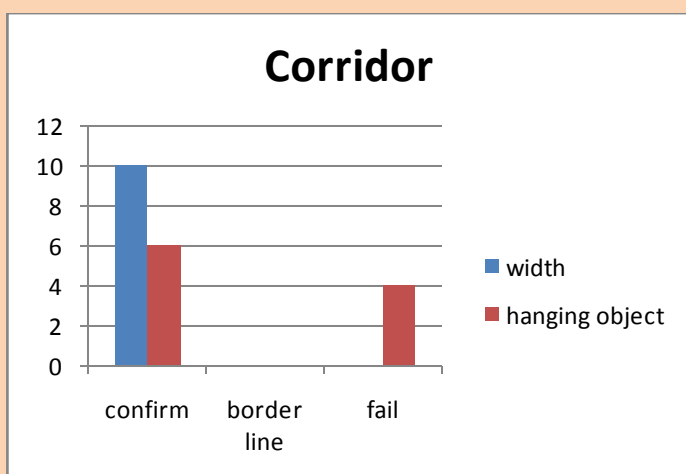
Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
1030 mm	1170 mm	1100mm	1070 mm	1370 mm	1550 mm	1030 mm	1050 mm	1200 mm	1500mm
no threshold	no threshold	no threshold	20 mm	no threshold	no threshold	no threshold	no threshold	no threshold	no threshold



Corridor:

The standard width of the corridor was maintained in all the collector's office. In all the places it's more than the specified measurement. In half of the districts there was no hanging obstruction but in Khurda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj district hanging obstructions was found in form of notice board and other objects. Differences/gaps in corridor was bridged with ramp in Khurda district and though there were objects i.e. chairs found in the corridor but sufficient space was there to move in between.

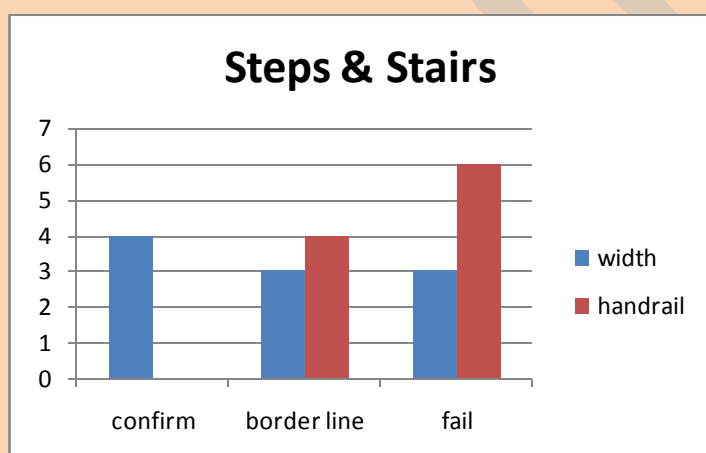
Dhen kanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
3000 mm	2400 mm	1800mm	2070mm	2540mm	2610 mm	2700 mm	2800 mm	2700 mm	3460mm
NA	NA	1500mm	1420mm	1350mm	NA	NA	NA	NA	1300mm



Steps & Stairs:

The width of the steps were not up to mark in case of Khurdha, Nayagarh and Kalahandi district collector's office having one side handrail in Khurdha, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Sambalpur districts. Districts like Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Kandhamal, Koraput, Nayagarh and Mayurbhanj did not have handrail. Existence of tactile tile was not observed in any of the steps/stairs and with no colour variation.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
1200 mm	3000mm	950m m	840m m	1200 mm	1200 mm	1400mm	840mm	1430mm	2000mm
no hand rail	no hand rail	one side hand rail	one side hand rail	no hand rail	no hand rail	one side handrail	no handrail	one side handrail	no handrail

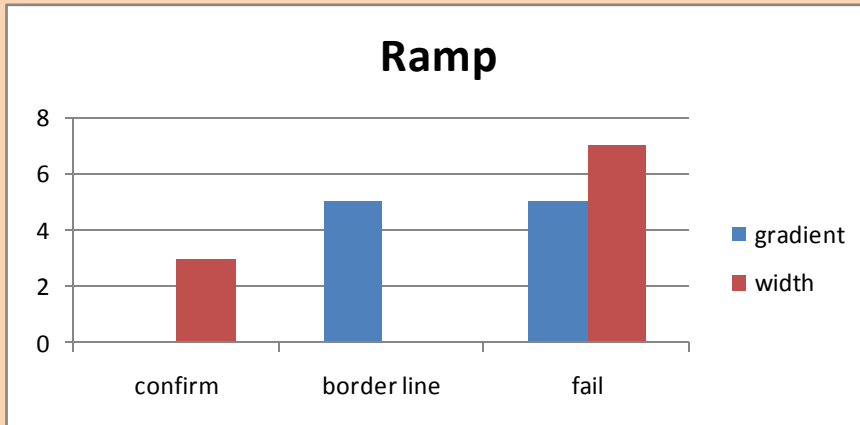


Ramps:

No ramp was found in Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Ganjam, Nayagarh and Sambalpur districts. Even though ramp was there in rest of the districts, the width of the ramp was not up to the mark in districts like Dhenkanal and Koraput. Ramps were made of tactile tiles but handrails were not attached in both sides of the ramp.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj

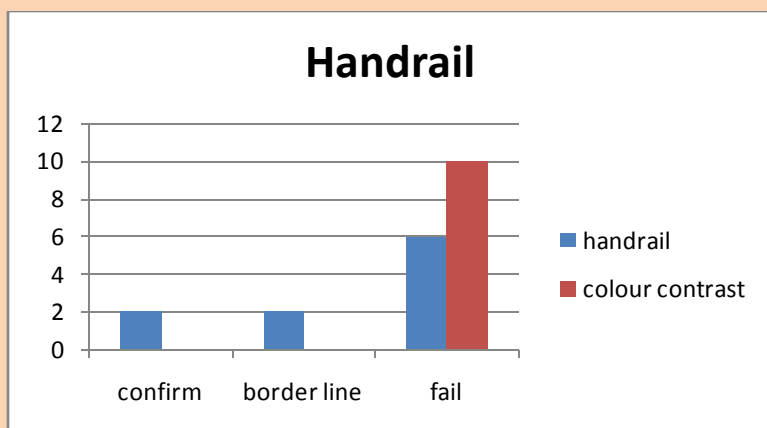
1:03	1:06	1:07	no ramp	no ramp	1:02	no ramp	no ramp	no ramp	1:07
840 mm	1250 mm	1700 mm	NA	NA	950 mm	NA	NA	NA	1270 mm



Handrail:

Both side handrail was found only in Dhenkanal and Koraput district collector's office, apart from that Khurda and Ganjam offices had one side handrail and other did not have handrail. Contrast colour mark was not seen in any of the handrails.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
both side handrail	NA	one side	NA	NA	both side handrail	One side handrail	NA	NA	NA
No colour contrast	No colour contrast	No colour contrast	No colour contrast	No colour contrast	No colour contrast	No colour contrast	No colour contrast	No colour contrast	No colour contrast



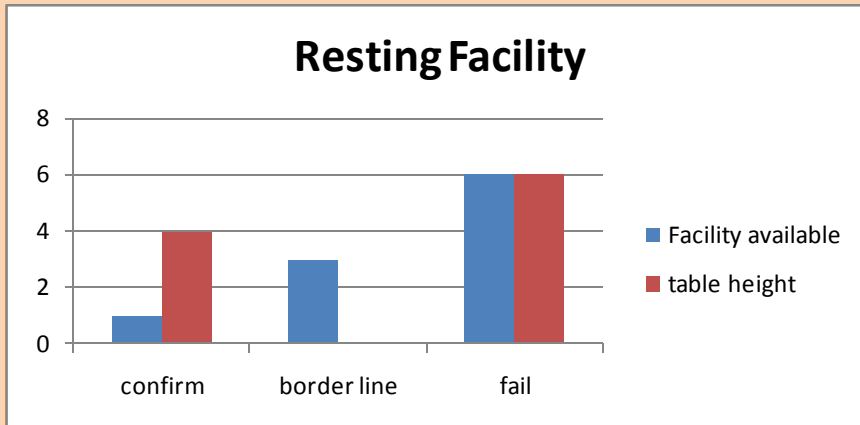
Toilets:

Toilet facility was not available in districts like Kalahandi, Koraput and Mayurbhanj. Even though others had the facility it was not accessible for the PWDs. Adequate space for the toilet was only found in Khurda and Sambalpur district. No mirror was there in Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Koraput, Kalahandi and Dhenkanal district. The height of the wash basin was also not accessible in some of the districts i.e. Khurda, Jajpur, Kandhamal and Sambalpur.

Resting Facility:

Resting facility was available in Kalahandi, Ganjam and Sambalpur in between 100-200mt of radius and others didn't have the facility. The table height was appropriate in districts where it exists i.e. Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Ganjam and Sambalpur.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
no facility	no facility	no facility	one place	one sit	no facility	Yes	no facility	one place	no facility
NA	NA	NA	720mm	460mm	NA	850mm	NA	440mm	NA



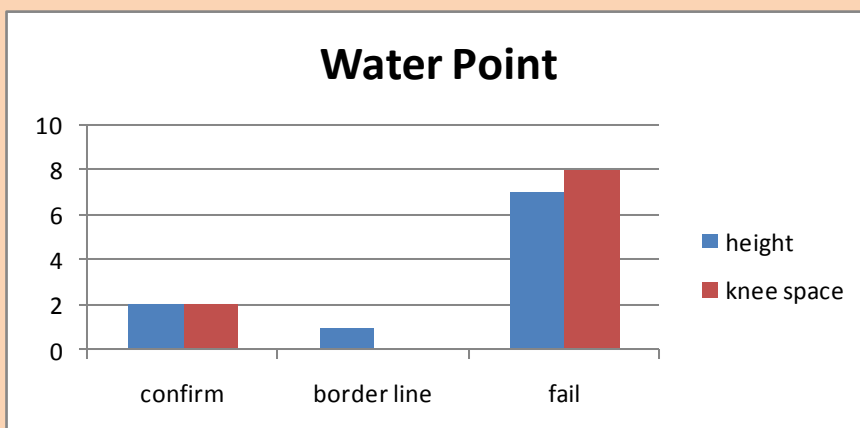
Signages:

No signage was found in strategic location of the district collector's offices and therefore no question of international accessible symbols presence.

Water Point:

The height of the water point was on one level where it exists and appropriately placed in districts like Khurdha, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur. Though water point in Jajpur exists, it was not functioning. Keen space at water point was only available in Khurdha district out of all.

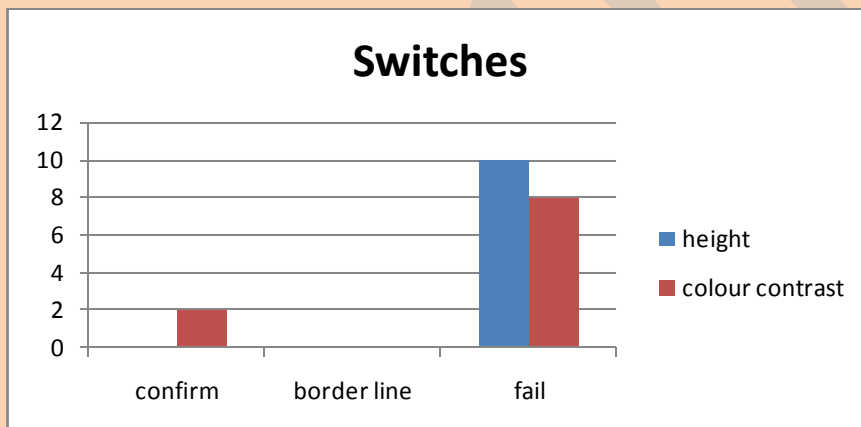
Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
900m m	1300 mm	900 mm	1420 mm	1200 mm	no water point	1400 mm	1100 mm	1000 mm	1500 mm
NA	NA	yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes	NA	NA



Switch & Socket:

The switch and socket of the offices do not meet the standard height and are not accessible for the PWDs. No colour contrast is being maintained in many of the districts except Khurda and Koraput.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
1450mm	1500mm	1470mm	1640mm	1540mm	1600mm	1400mm	1630mm	1550mm	1420mm
no contrast colour	no contrast colour	white & maroon	no contrast colour	no contrast colour	White & blue	no contrast colour	no contrast colour	no contrast colour	no contrast colour



District Social Welfare Offices

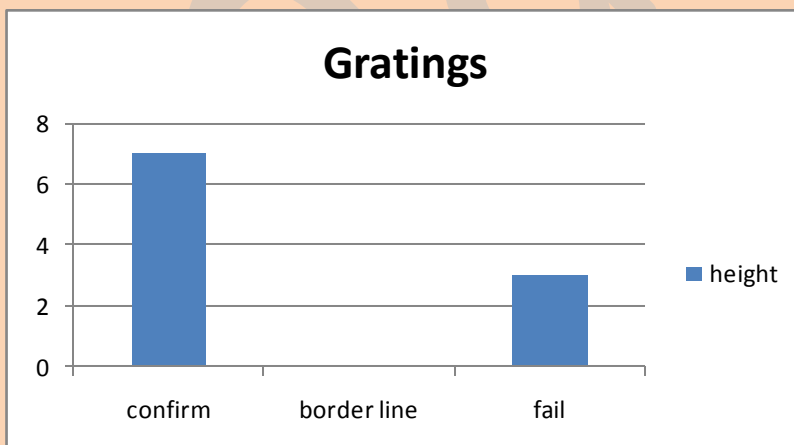
Pathway:

Out of the 10 districts surveyed there were no pathways constructed in 7 districts. Khurda had a pathway matching the bare minimum (1200mm), while Dhenkanal (1710mm) and Sambalpur (2500mm) had much larger pathways. But in both the places there were encroachment by vendors and obstructed by various objects. There is space for pathways available in Jajpur, Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj district (to be precise at Jajpur town, Phulbani and Baripada respectively). There are no general drainage systems in any of the places.

Gratings:

The District Social Welfare offices at Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Khurda, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj and Koraput did not have any gratings. Whereas Kandhamal (80mm), Sambalpur(130mm) and Nayagarh (80mm) all failed the minimum grating gap specification. It was non-removable at all the existing places.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
no	no	no	no	80m m	no	no	80m m	130m m	no



Circulation Area:

There is sufficient circulation area at all the places but there is no defined external corridor as such. Only in Kalahandi and Sambalpur the normal travel path were obstructed by fallen off platforms and high threshold respectively. Only in Koraput resting facilities were available though they failed to confirm to the two level and hand/back support norms.

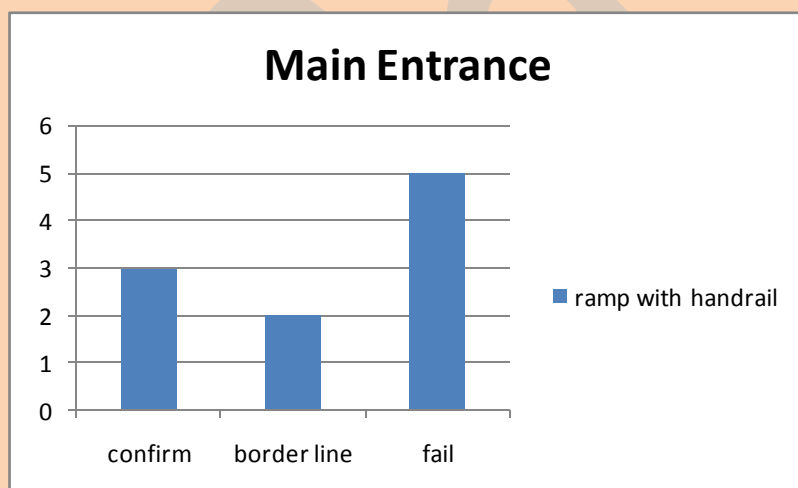
General Obstructions:

No such major obstructions were observed in many of the places. But in Sambalpur, Dhenkanal and Kalahandi district stone slabs were found as obstruction. Presence of tactile tiles was seen in Nayagarh and Kandhamal districts.

Main Entrance:

In many of the districts the main entrance of the DSWO office was the same as to the collector's office, as the two offices are in the same building. All the district offices had steps without handrails except Koraput, Sambalpur and Ganjam district at their entrances. Districts like Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nayagarh, Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj, Koraput and Khurdha do not have ramps. Even though Ganjam, Jajpur, Dhenkanal districts have ramp, only Ganjam & Dhenkanal had both side handrail.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
Ramp with hand rail	Ramp with out hand rail	No ramp	No ramp	No ramp	Ramp with no hand rail	Ramp with hand rail	No ramp	Same level	No ramp

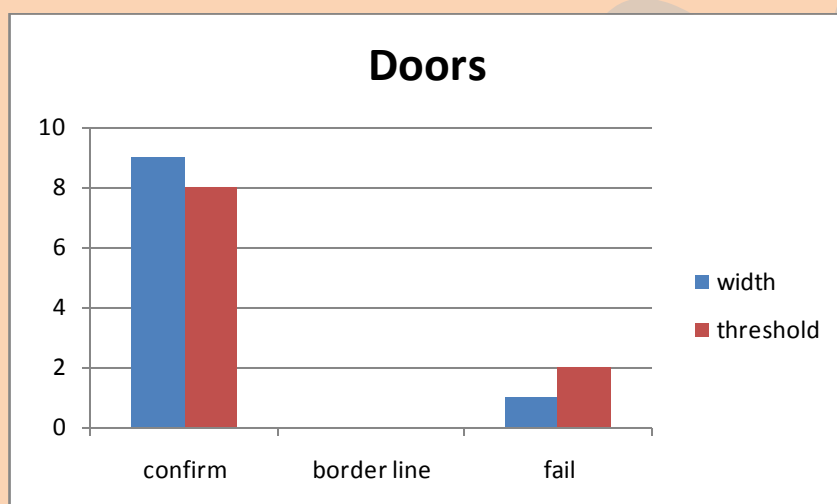


Doors:

In all the districts except Ganjam the width of the entrance door of DSWO was wider than the minimum. A wheelchair can't go inside the DSWO's room because of the threshold existence in case of Kandhamal and Ganjam. Doormats can be put in front

of the DSWO door entrance. Threshold can be removed from DSWO room and the door size can be widened in case found narrow.

Dhen kanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
1040 mm	1170 mm	1100 mm	1900 mm	1020 mm	1370 mm	870m m	1050 mm	1200 mm	1040 mm
No thres hold	No thres hold	No thres hold	No thres hold	100m m	No thres hold	25m m	No thres hold	No thres hold	No thres hold

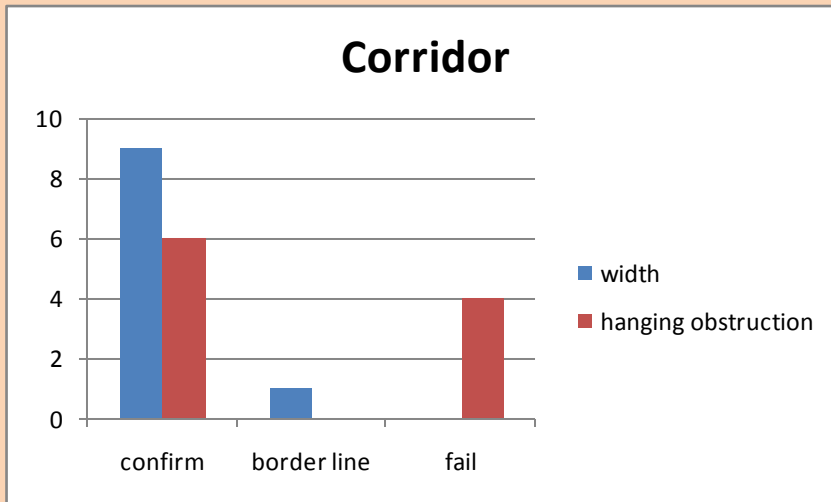


Corridor:

The width of the corridors of all the DSWO office is wider than the standard width and persons can easily move around. But some hanging objects were found there not more than the standard height, i.e. a notice board which may cause obstruction for many people in the districts of Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj, Khurdha and Kandhamal.

Dhen kanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
5200 mm	2400 mm	1800 mm	2440 mm	2540 mm	1200 mm	2400 mm	1900 mm	2700 mm	7440 mm

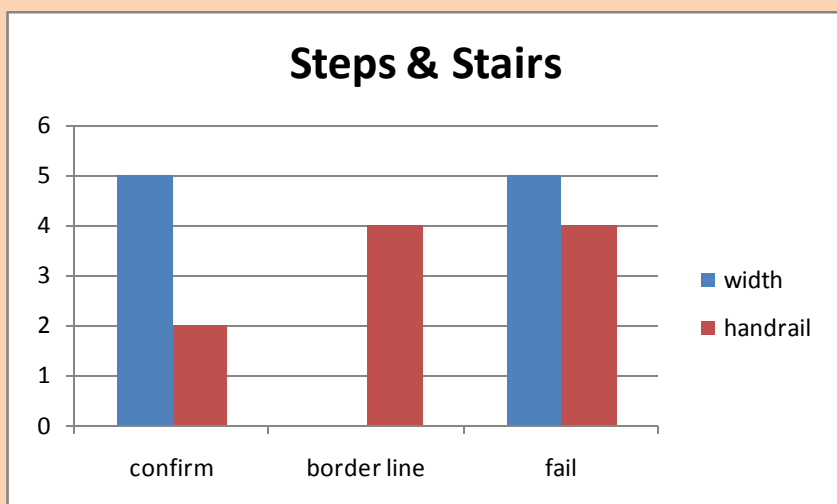
1640 mm	NA	1500 mm	NA	1350 mm	NA	NA	NA	NA	870m m
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Steps & Stairs:

Except Jajpur, Mayurbhanj and Sambalpur district DSWO offices, the width of the steps were not up to mark in the other offices. Ganjam and Koraput do not have any steps/stairs. Districts like Khurda, Nayagarh, Dhenkanal and Sambalpur offices have one side handrail and districts like Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj and Jajpur did not have handrail. Tactile tile was not used in any of the steps/stairs. Colour contrast was not followed.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
1060 mm	3000 mm	950 mm	1020 mm	1100 mm	no stp/str	no stp/str	850 mm	1430 mm	2300 mm
one side	no handrail	one side	no handrail	no handrail	NA	NA	one side	one side	no handrail



Ramp:

The ramp gradient of Ganjam district DSWO office is accurate and it's not up to mark in other districts i.e. Jajpur and Koraput. Apart from these districts others don't have any ramp. The width of the ramp in the existed districts is matching the specified measurement and also made of tactile tiles.

Handrails:

Both side handrails were found for ramp only in Ganjam DSWO office and one side handrail for staircase only in Khurdha office. No other district offices had handrails for the ramp or staircase. Even the two instances of existing handrails do not follow the colour contrast code laid by the building bye law.

Toilet:

As the Collector office and DSWO office are within one building in most of the districts, the toilet facility was also restricted to one. Like in Jajpur, Nayagarh, Ganjam there is a common toilet for both the offices. In Khurdha district though there are two toilets but both were locked during the audit. Those districts that have toilets are not at all accessible for PWDs and in Koraput and Mayurbhanj there is no toilet. Adequate space for the toilet was only found in Dhenkanal and Ganjam district and no western commode was found in any of the toilets.

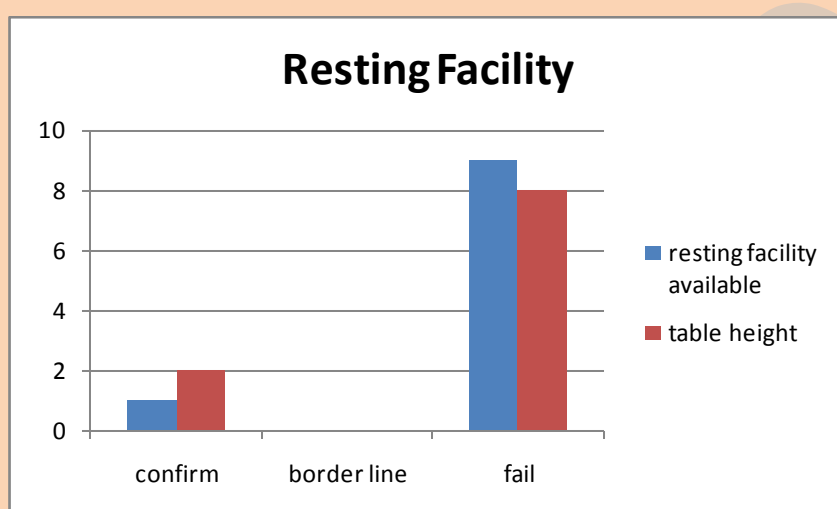
The height of the wash basin was also not matching the access features and yet not accessible in some of the districts i.e. Khurdha, Jajpur, Kandhamal, Kalahandi, Ganjam and Sambalpur, while Dhenkanal, Mayurbhanj and Koraput don't have a wash basin. Nayagarh was the only district where the height level of wash basin was appropriate.

Resting Facility:

No resting facility was available in any of the district DSWO offices except Kandhamal which has only one bench. Also the offices did not have any table

barring Ganjam and Kandhamal and the height of the table of these offices were in between the given measurement.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
NA	NA	NA	NA	One bench	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	480 mm	NA	730 mm	NA	NA	NA



Signage:

No signage was found in strategic location of any district social welfare offices and therefore no question of international accessible symbols existence.

Water Point:

In some districts there is one water point for both collector and DSWO offices. In Khurda and Sambalpur the water point level was accurate where as in other districts it was little higher than the standard height i.e. in Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Jajpur, Nayagarh and Mayurbhanj. But in Dhenkanal and Koraput there is no water facility. There is no knee space available at the water point except Khurda, Nayagarh and Sambalpur.

Switches & Socket:

In almost all the places the switches of the offices were placed higher than the standard height mentioned in the bye law and yet not accessible for the PWDs. No colour contrast is being maintained in any of the districts except Kalahandi.

District Disability Rehabilitation Center

District Disability Rehabilitation Centers are operational in the following six districts: Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Khurdha, Koraput and Mayurbhanj.

Pathway:

There was no pathway in most of the districts except Khurdha and Koraput. Even if in those district no clear cut pathway was found only the space for the pathway was available. There are no general drainage systems in any of the places.

Gratings:

The DDRC offices at Khurda, Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Koraput did not have any gratings. Whereas Mayurbhanj failed the minimum gratings gap specification.

Circulation Area:

There is sufficient circulation area at all the places but there is no defined external corridor as such. Also there was no resting facility available in any of the district DDRC office.

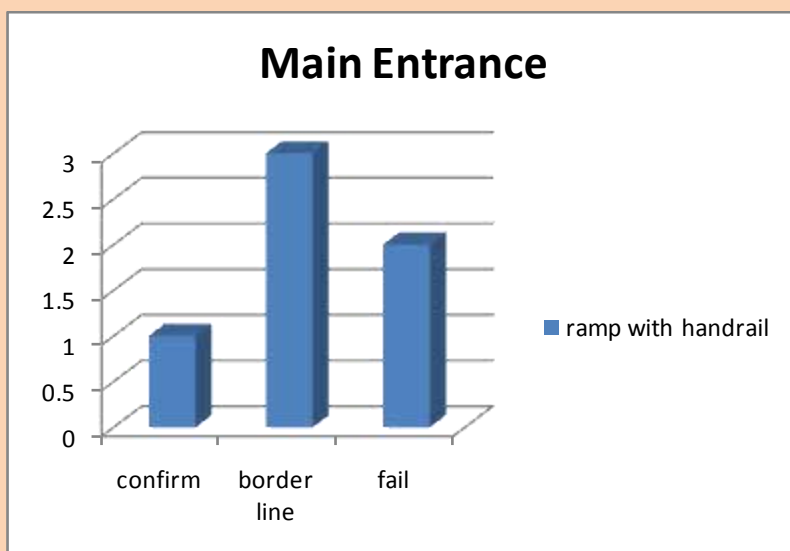
General Obstruction:

No such major obstructions were observed in many of the districts except Khurdha and Koraput as forms of pillar. No tactile tile was found in these buildings.

Main Entrance:

DDRC offices of Koraput, Kandhamal and Kalahandi had steps without handrails where as in Khurdha and Ganjam no step was found. Mayurbhanj office was closed during the audit. In Kalahandi, Khurdha and Ganjam district ramp exists but without handrail. There was no ramp in Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj district but ramp with handrail only exists in Koraput district.

Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Mayurbhanj
Ramp without handrail	Ramp without handrail	No ramp	Ramp with handrail	Ramp without handrail	No ramp



Door:

Except Koraput the width of the entrance door of DDRC was wider but Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj district offices could not audited due to some problem. No threshold was found in any of the door entrances of the concern districts. There was no door mat placed in front of the door.

Corridor:

Except Khurdha all the other DDRC offices had wider corridor. No hanging objects were found in any of the district offices except Khurdha which has a notice board but its not obstructing.

Steps & Stairs:

No step was found in districts of Ganjam and Khurdha. But in Koraput and Kalahandi the width of the steps was matching the standard norm. Where the steps were available no handrails were attached to it. Existence of tactile tile was not observed in any of the steps/stairs and with no colour variation.

Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Mayurbhanj
no steps	1680mm	NA	1200mm	no steps	NA
NA	NA		no handrail	NA	

Ramp:

The ramp gradient of all the district DDRC offices was not matching the standard norm but in Khurdha and Ganjam district the ramps length was so small that one cannot easily access the ramp. The width of the ramp was wider than the standard norms in most of the districts except Kalahandi.

Handrail:

No handrail was found in any of the districts except Koraput but even in Koraput the handrail was attached only in one level. No colour contrast was maintained in any of the offices.

Toilets:

Though the toilet facility was available in most of the districts, it was not accessible except Koraput district as its toilet is accessible. Adequate space in the toilet was not found in any of the offices. Western toilet was found only in Ganjam district but without a proper set up. Washbasin was available only in Koraput and Kandhamal district DDRC offices but also did not maintain the standard height and yet not accessible.

Resting Facility:

No resting facility was available in any of the DDRC offices except Ganjam which had one wooden bench. Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj offices were closed during the audit so the status was not clear. The height of the table at Ganjam district was within the standard measurement but others did not.

Signage:

No signage was found in strategic location of any of the district disability rehabilitation centers and therefore no use of international accessible symbols.

Water Point:

Only in Kalahandi and Koraput water points were available in one level. The water point level at Kalahandi DDRC office was little higher than the standard measure. There was no knee space at the water points for the PWDs. In Ganjam district DDRC office there was a hand pump which was in good condition.

Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Mayurbhanj
No water point	1170 mm	NA	800 mm	Hand pump available	NA
No knee space	No knee space		No knee space		

Switch & Socket:

In the DDRC offices of Khurdha, Ganjam, Koraput and Kalahand districts the height of the switches from the floor were higher than the standard height and failed the accessibility norm.

No colour contrast was maintained for the switches against the walls in any of the DDRC offices in the concern districts.

Odisha

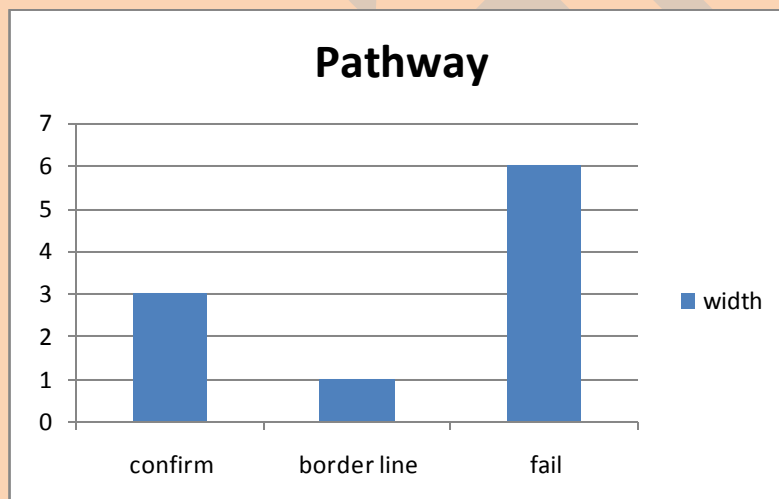
District Headquarters Hospital

Pathway:

Out of the 10 districts surveyed no proper pathways existed in 6 districts headquarter hospitals. Districts like Khurda and Koraput had a pathway matching the bare minimum (1200mm). Kalahandi (1100mm) and Sambalpur (3500mm) are the other two districts where pathways existed to the HQ hospital. Those districts not having the pathway had both side encroachment by vendors and obstructed by various objects. However, space for the pathway exists in districts of Mayurbhanj and Kandhamal.

There are no general drainage systems in any of the places.

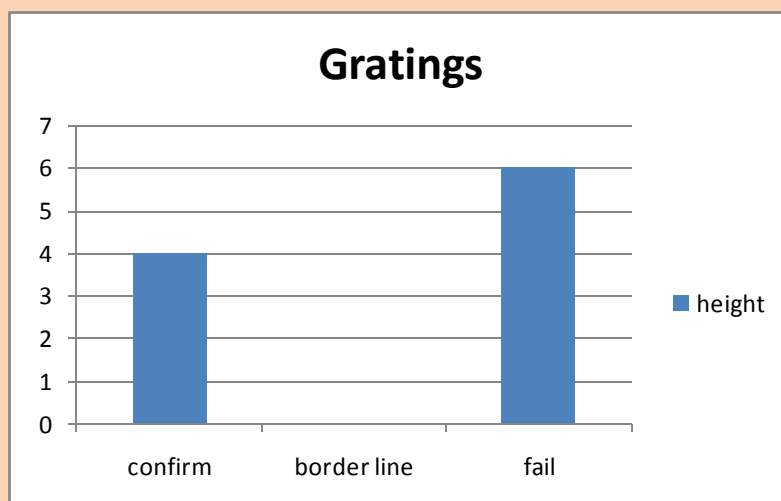
Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
no pathway	no pathway	1200 mm	1100 mm	no pathway	1200 mm	no pathway	no pathway	3500 mm	no pathway



Gratings:

There were no gratings found in Khurdha, Ganjam, Jajpur and Nayagarh district. Whereas Koraput (36mm), Kalahandi (150mm), Kandhamal(70mm), Sambalpur(80mm), Mayurbhanj (70mm) and Dhenkanal (20mm) all failed the minimum grating gap specification. It was non-removable at all the existing places.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
20 mm	NA	NA	150 mm	70 mm	36 mm	NA	NA	80 mm	70 mm



Circulation Area:

There was wide circulation area at all the district headquarter hospitals but there is no defined external corridor as such. Only in Sambalpur district resting facilities were available though they failed to confirm to the two levels and hand/back support norms.

General Obstruction:

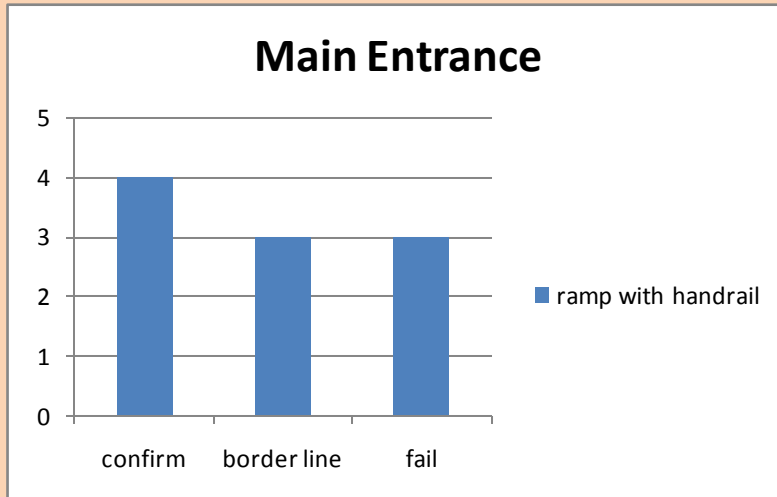
No such major obstructions were observed in the district hospitals except Sambalpur, Mayurbhanj and Kalahandi and the notice board, letter box and breaking drainage were found as obstruction. Some of the portion of Mayurbhanj and Jajpur hospitals was marked in tactile tiles.

Main Entrance:

In the main entrance of the HQ Hospitals in Mayurbhanj, Ganjam, Nayagarh, Khurdha, Kalahandi and Dhenkanal districts steps were found without handrails, whereas districts of Jajpur, Koraput and Sambalpur had no steps.

Ramps existed in districts of Ganjam, Koraput and Khurdha without handrail. No ramp was found in Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Kalahandi, Nayagarh and Sambalpur districts. Only in Kandhamal and Mayurbhanj districts there was ramp with handrails.

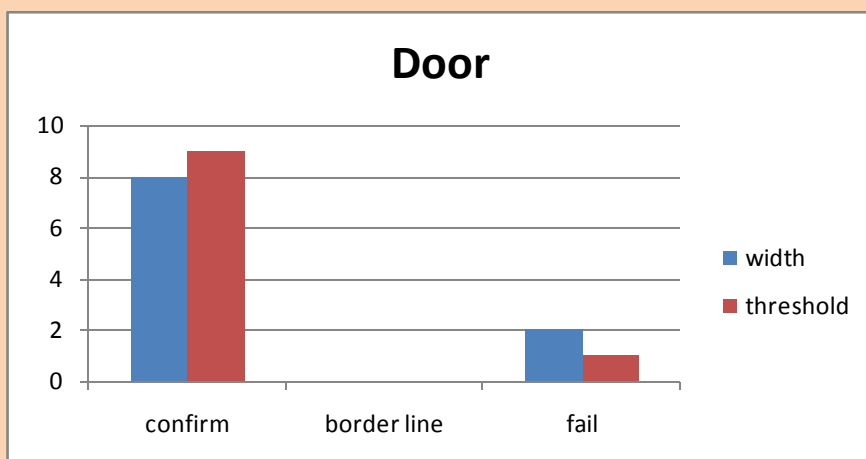
Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
no ramp	Same level	ramp without handrail	no ramp	ramp with hand rail	ramp without hand rail	ramp without handrail	no ramp	Same level	ramp with hand rail



Door:

The width of the district hospital doors was accessible except Jajpur and Sambalpur district hospital. No threshold was found in many of the hospitals except Ganjam and Dhenkanal. But in Ganjam hospital the width (15mm) of the threshold was exceeding the standard norm where as in Dhenkanal it was (10mm) which is accessible. No doormat was found in any of the districts hospitals.

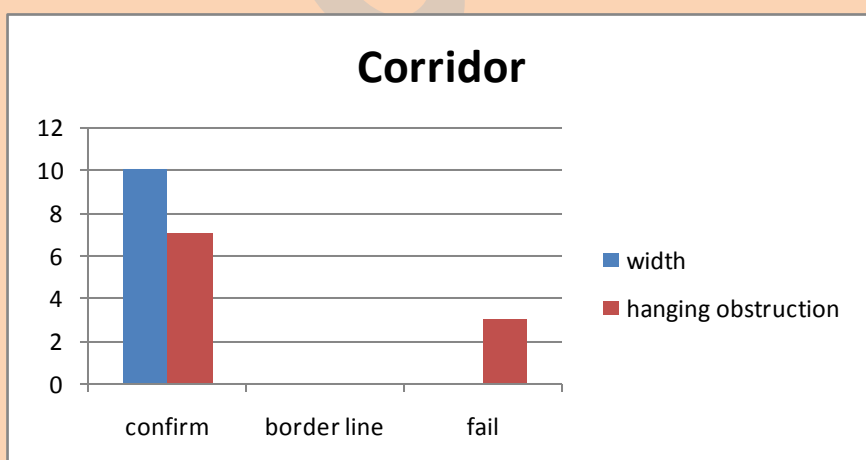
Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
980 mm	800 mm	1000mm	1050mm	1150mm	1370 mm	950 mm	1050 mm	820 mm	1280 mm
10 mm	no threshold	no threshold	no threshold	no threshold	no threshold	15 mm	no threshold	no threshold	no threshold



Corridor:

In all the districts hospitals there were wider corridors and hence accessible for all. No hanging objects found in Jajpur, Kalahandi, Koraput, Ganjam and Sambalpur districts. In Kandhamal and Nayagarh district hanging objects were placed higher than the standard norm and was not an obstruction. But in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Khurda and Dhenkanal districts the hanging objects were not matching the specified height and yet obstructing.

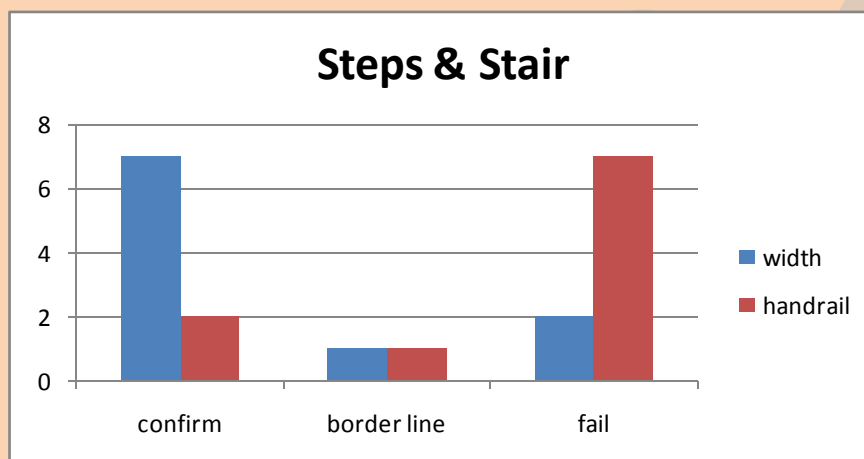
Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
4320 mm	2350 mm	2100 mm	1200 mm	2350 mm	2400 mm	1440 mm	2050 mm	2366 mm	5300 mm
1180 mm	NA	1700 mm	NA	2500 mm	NA	NA	2350 mm	NA	1440 mm



Steps & Stairs:

The width of steps/stairs of all the district hospitals were appropriate except Ganjam and Dhenkanal and both side handrails were attached in Ganjan and Khurdha districts and in Koraput one side handrail was present. There was no handrail in Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nayagarh, Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj districts.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
900 mm	2500 mm	1850 mm	120 mm	1400 mm	1320 mm	1050 mm	2050 mm	1650 mm	1800 mm
NA	NA	both side	NA	NA	one side	both side	NA	NA	NA

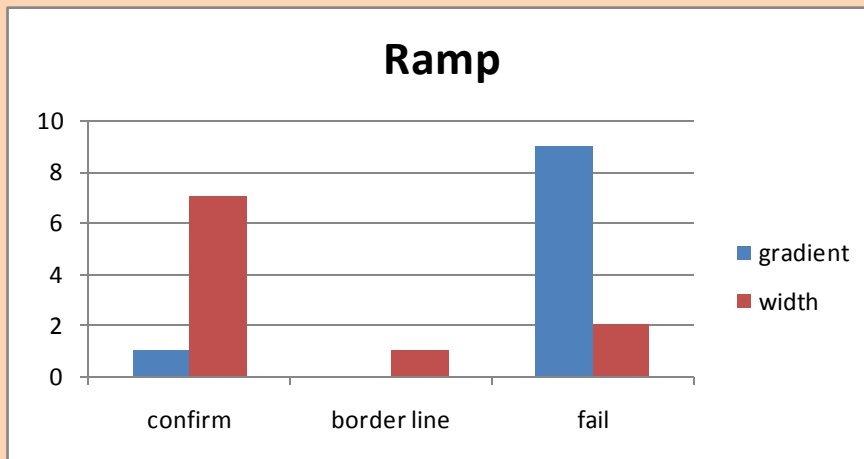


Ramp:

In all the districts except Dhenkanal, ramp was available in districts hospitals but none of the ramp gradient was matching the standard norm of 1:12. But ramp width of all the districts except Kalahandi and Jajpur was accurate where as in these 2 districts the ramps failed to match the standard width. Most of the ramps were made of tactile tiles.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj

NA	1:04	1:06	1:07	1:08	1:03	1:10	1:11	1:05	1:07
NA	1000 mm	1500 mm	720 mm	1500 mm	1200 mm	1700 mm	2250 mm	1760 mm	1540 mm



Handrails:

Both side handrails were not found in any of the district hospitals and in Ganjam district the handrail was in one side. Similarly no colour contrast was available in existed handrails also.

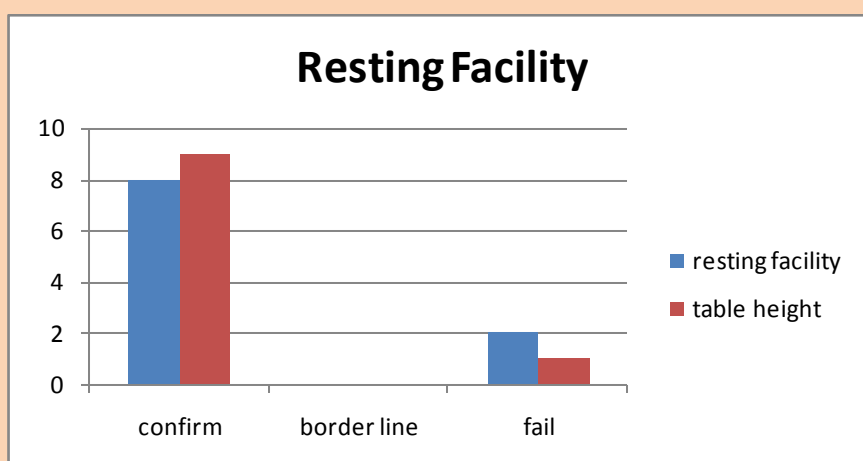
Toilet:

In none of the hospitals a WC type toilet is available, failing to confirm to the accessible standard. . The toilet space in many of the districts was also not adequate except Dhenkanal and Sambalpur. No wash basin was available in many districts except Dhenkanal, Jajpur and Kandhamal. Even if in these districts the height level of the wash basin has not been maintained as per the bye law.

Resting Facility:

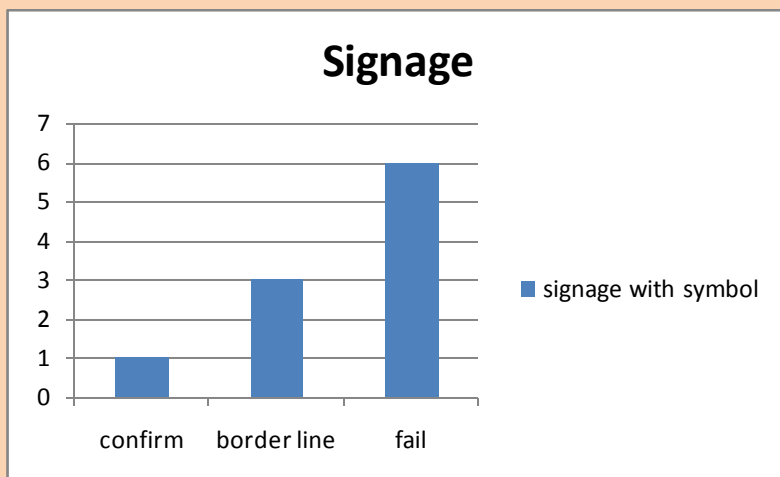
Resting facility was available in all of the district hospitals except Jajpur and Dhenkanal within the specified area. The height of the table was maintained in districts of Dhenkanal, Khurdha, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Nayagarh, Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj but it failed in Koraput. But Ganjam and Jajpur districts hospitals had no tables.

Dhen kanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
NA	NA	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes
530 mm	NA	600 mm	460 mm	720 mm	1260 mm	NA	450 mm	450 mm	440 mm



Signage: Few signages were marked in the district hospitals of Ganjam, Kalahandi, Kandhamal and Sambalpur but only in Ganjam international accessible symbols were present.

Dhen kanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
NA	NA	NA	Signage without symbol	Signage without symbol	NA	Signage with symbol	NA	Signage without symbol	NA

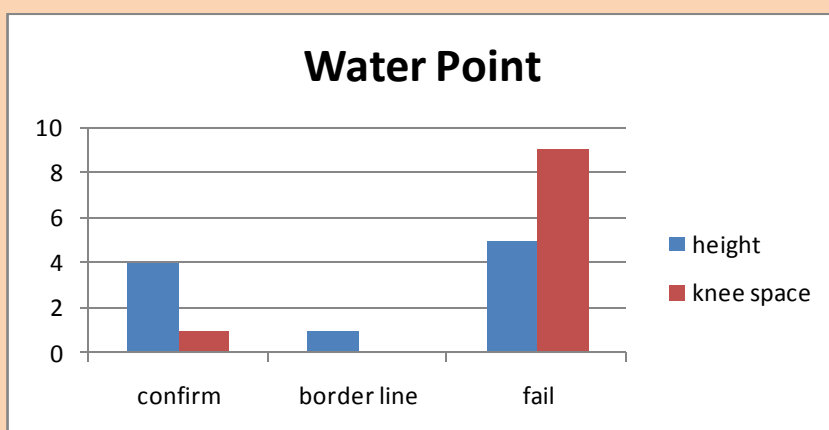


Water Point:

In the districts of Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Koraput and Kalahandi the water point was in an accessible height, while in Nayagarh, Ganjam, Kandhamal, Jajpur, Dhenkanal and Khurda the water point was at a level higher than the standard height, hence not accessible.

Additionally, only Nayagarh hospital had knee space at water point.

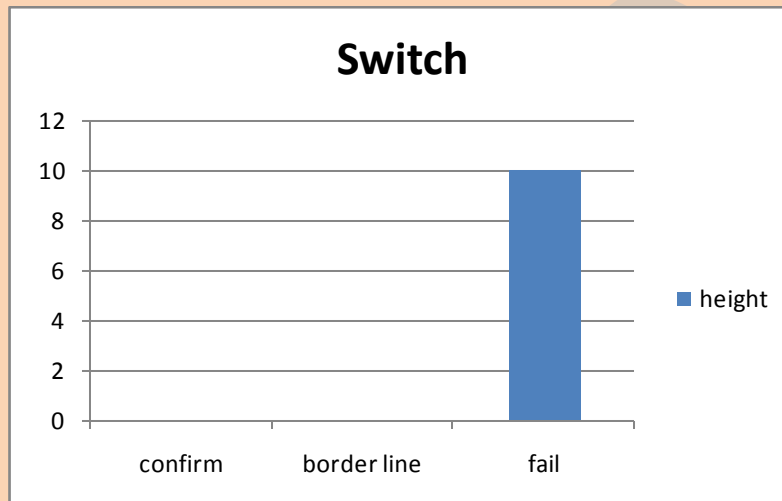
Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
1030 mm	1300 mm	1000 mm	410 mm	1070 mm	400 mm	1200 mm	1300 mm	920 mm	950 mm
no knee space	no knee space	no knee space	no knee space	no knee space	no knee space	no knee space	yes knee space exists	no knee space	no knee space



Switch & Socket:

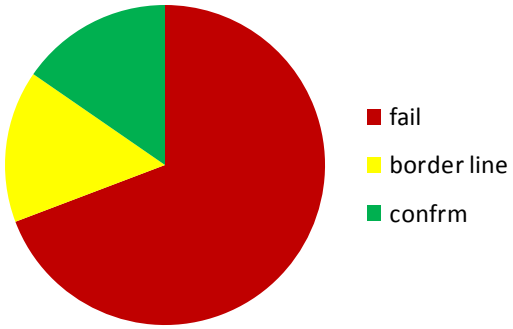
The height of the switches in all the district hospitals was more than the standard height and was not accessible. Also no colour contrast was maintained in the concern districts and in some districts the combination of the switch board was white & cream or white & yellow.

Dhenkanal	Jajpur	Khurda	Kalahandi	Kandhamal	Koraput	Ganjam	Nayagarh	Sambalpur	Mayurbhanj
1850 mm	1400 mm	1400 mm	1580 mm	1450 mm	1370 mm	1500 mm	1380 mm	1480 mm	1570 mm

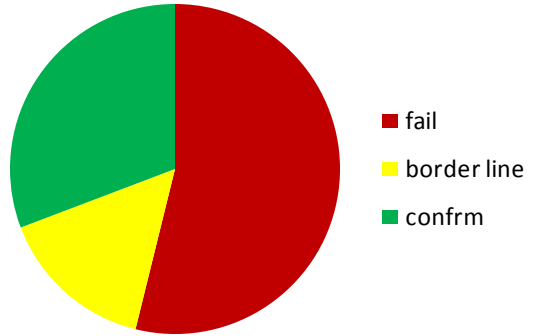


Comparative Accessibility Conformity- DC Office

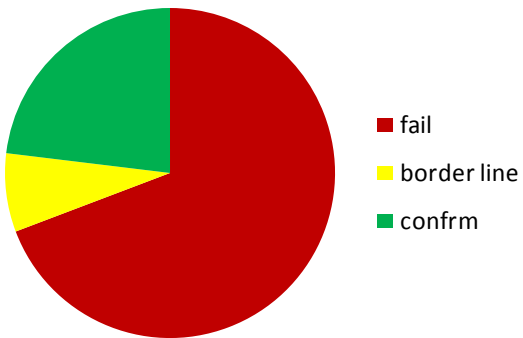
Kandhamal



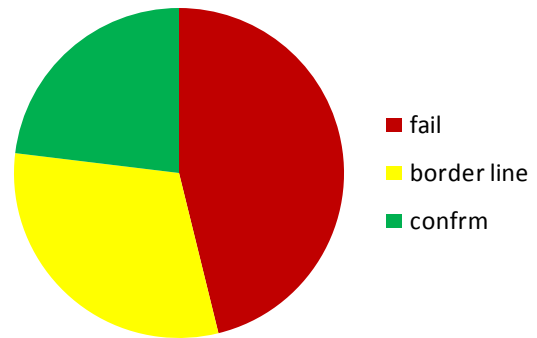
Dhenkanal



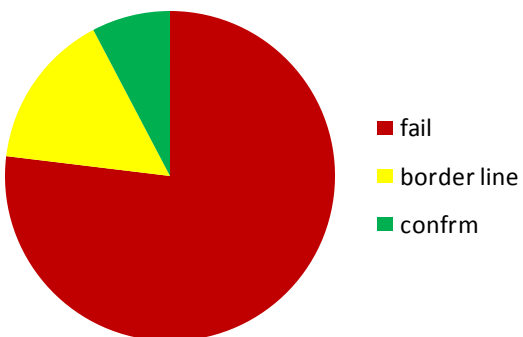
Jajpur



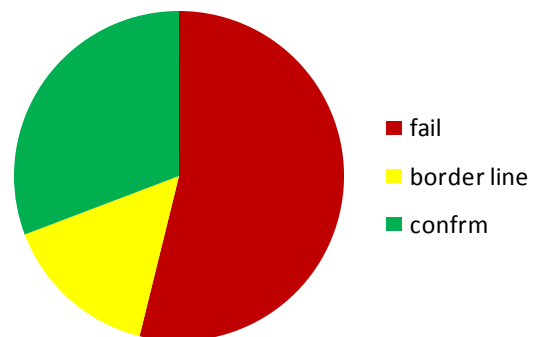
Khurdha



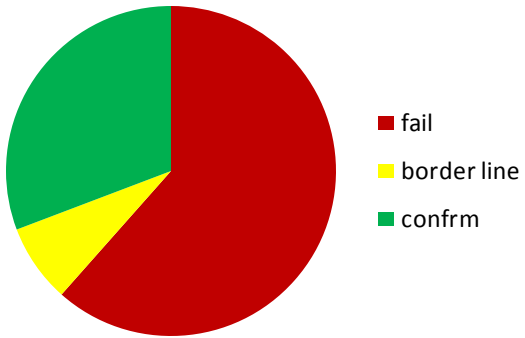
Kalahandi



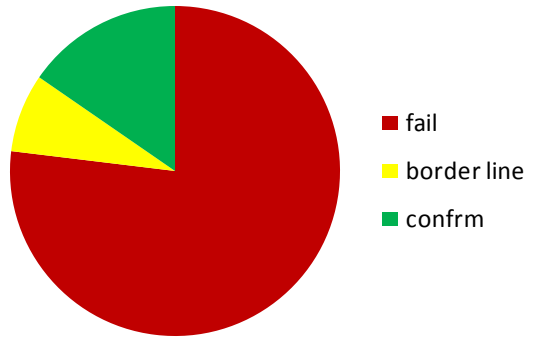
Koraput



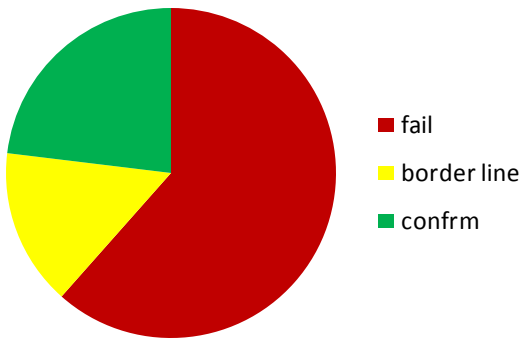
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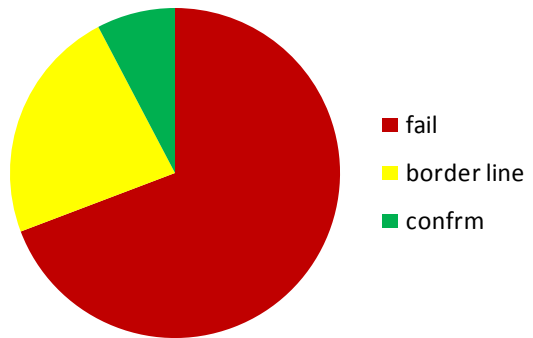
Nayagarh



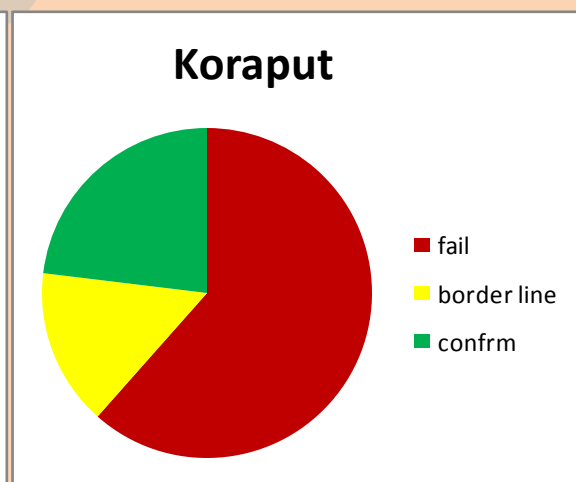
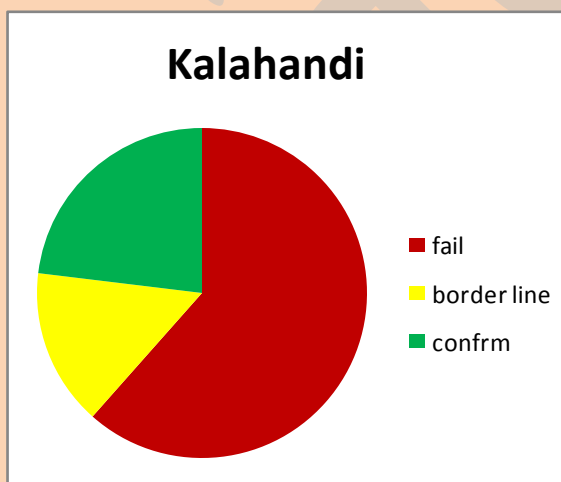
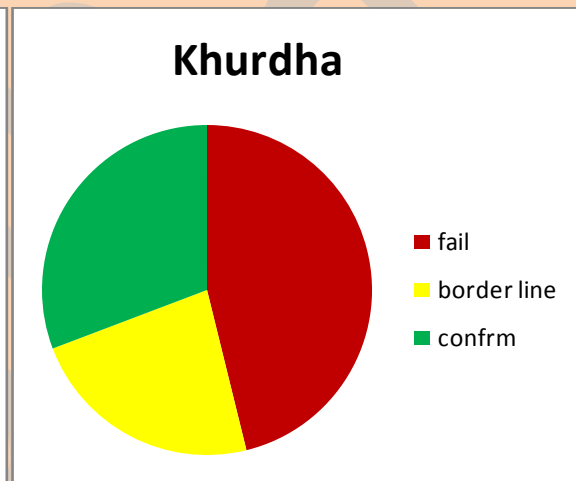
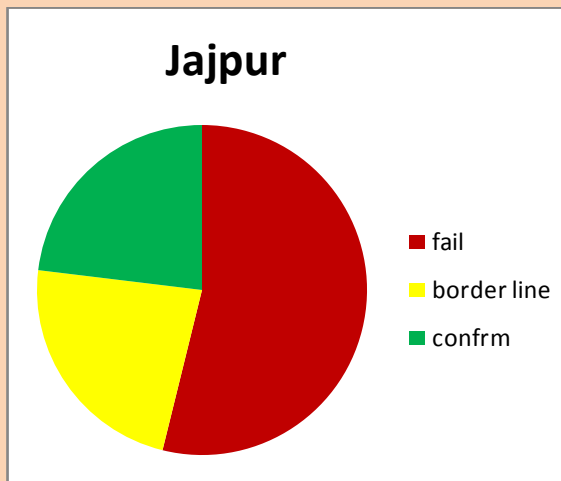
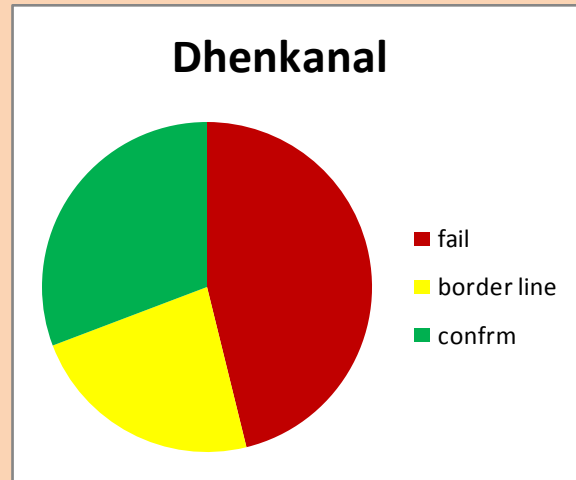
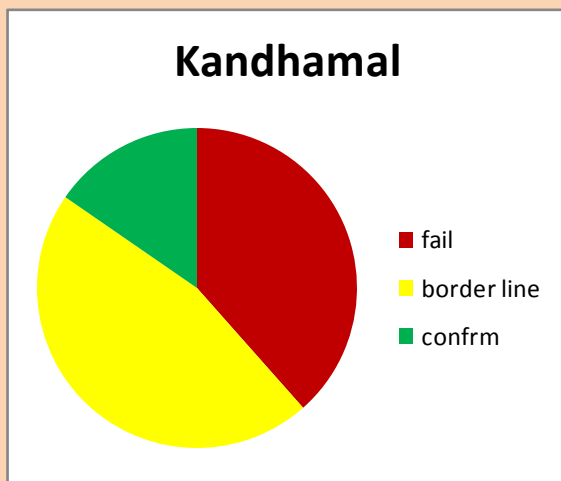
Sambalpur



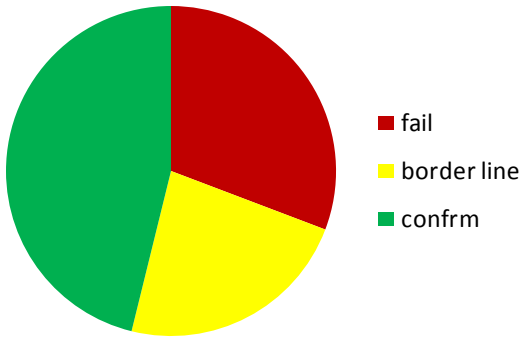
Mayurbhanj



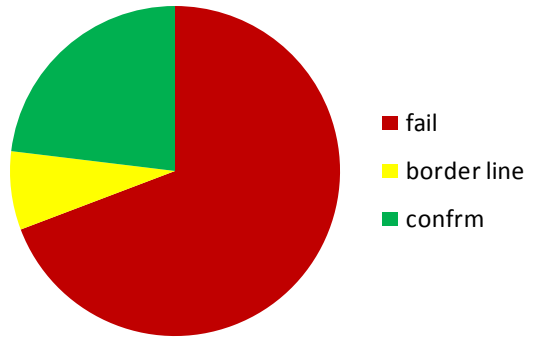
Comparative Accessibility Conformity- DSWO Office



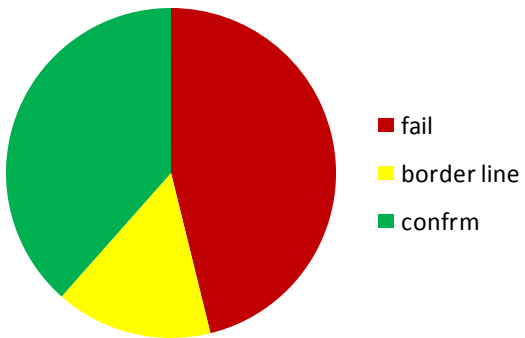
Ganjam



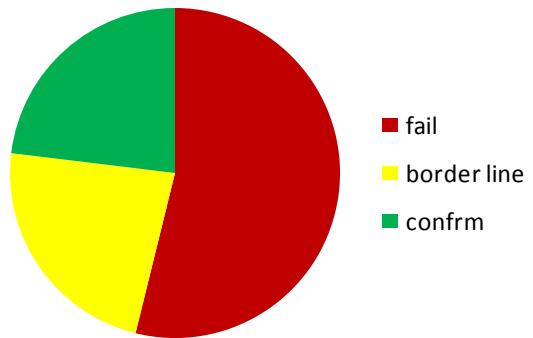
Nayagarh



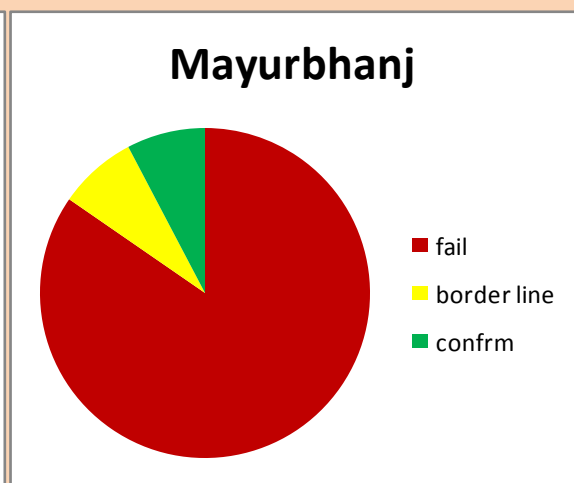
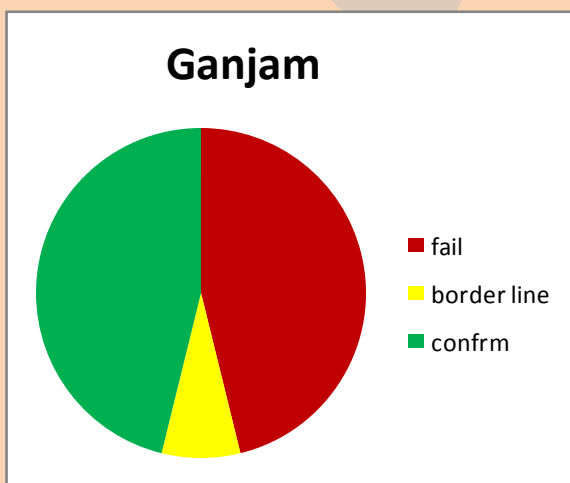
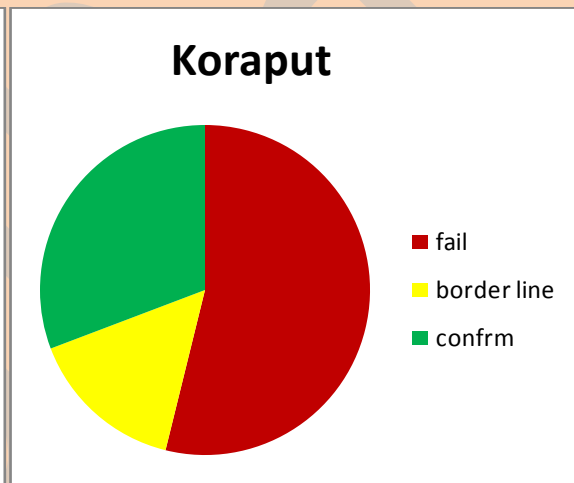
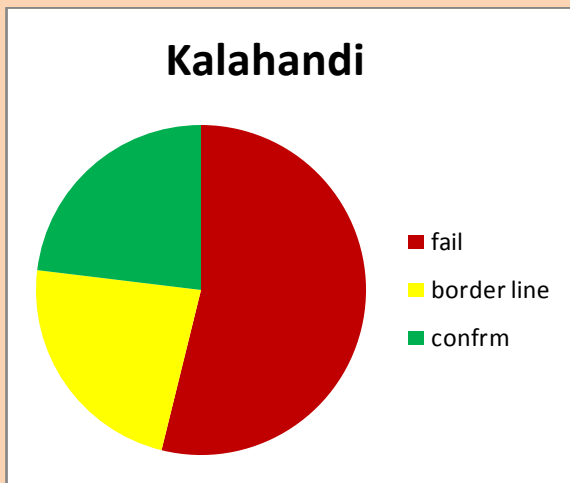
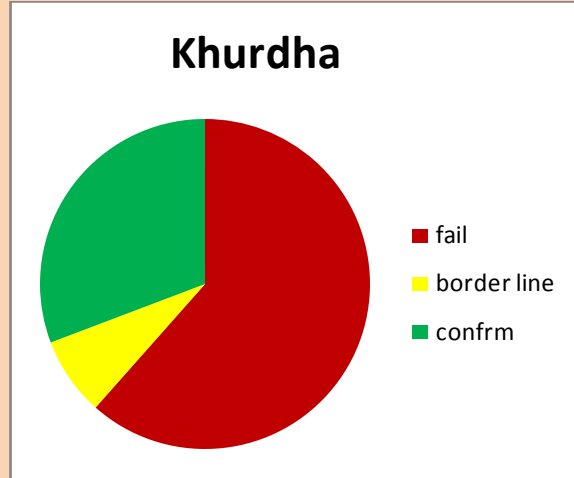
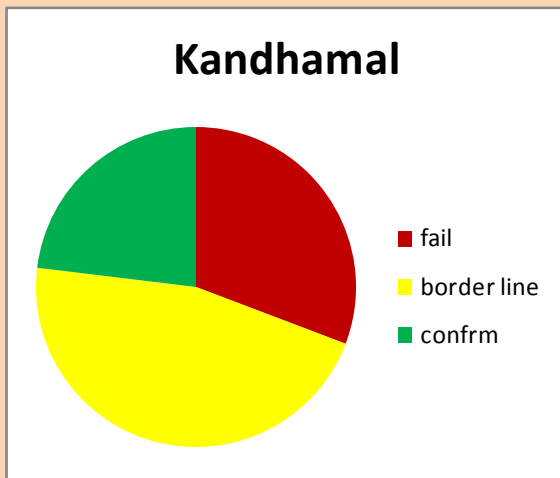
Sambalpur



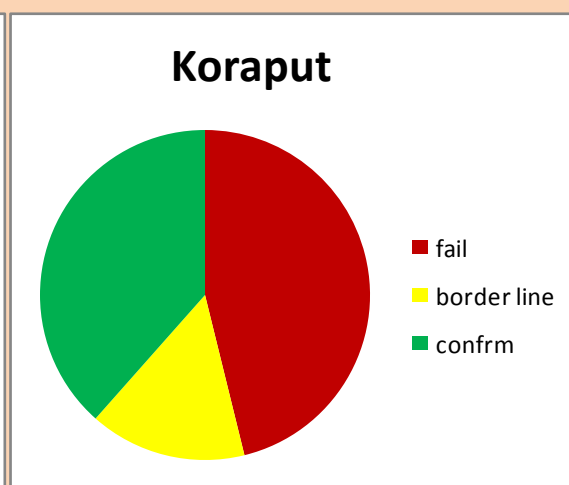
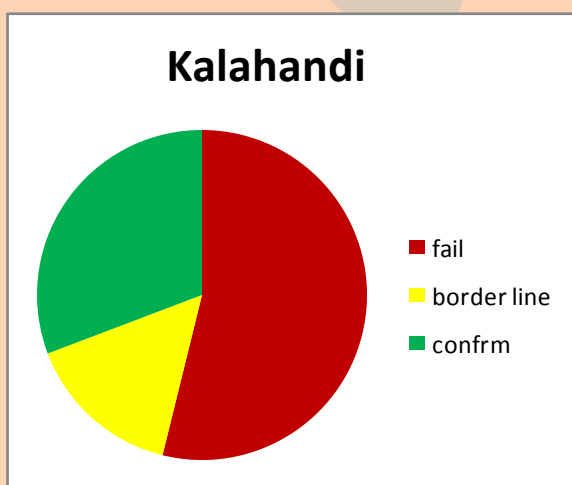
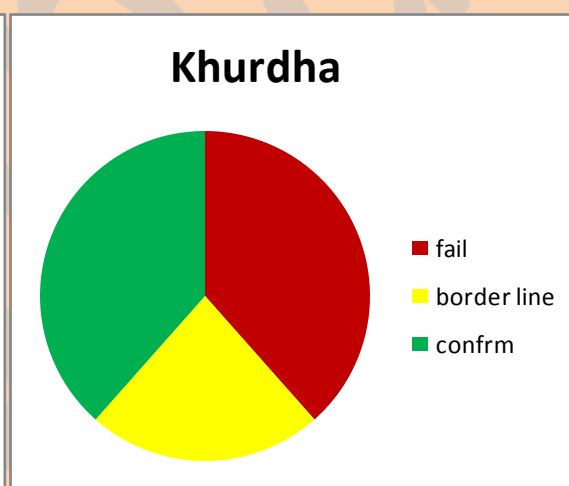
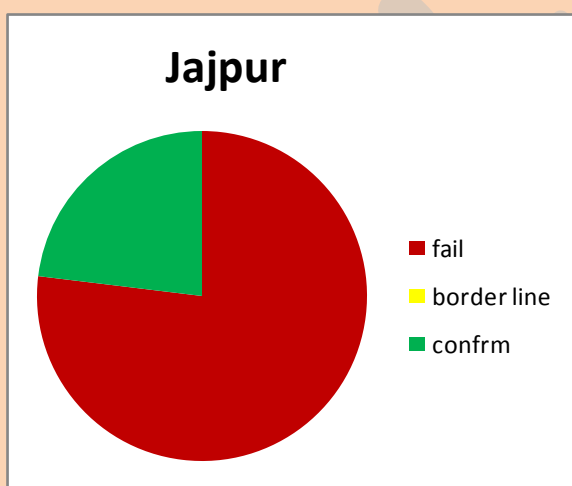
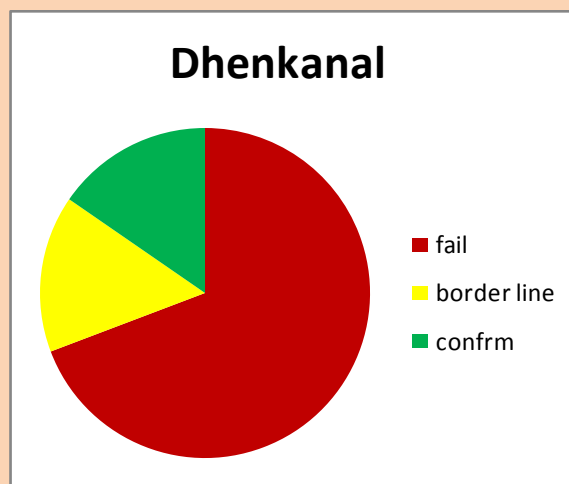
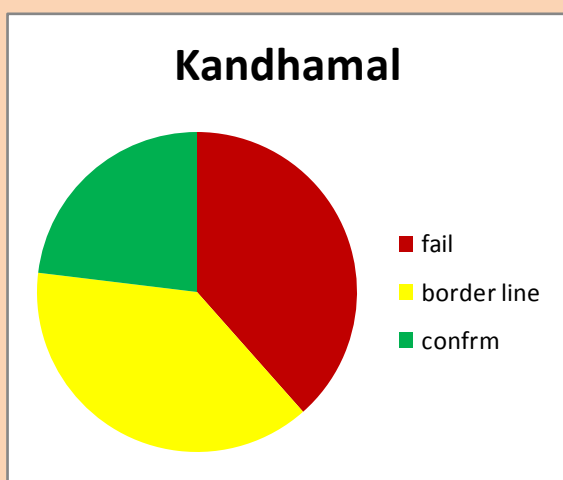
Mayurbhanj



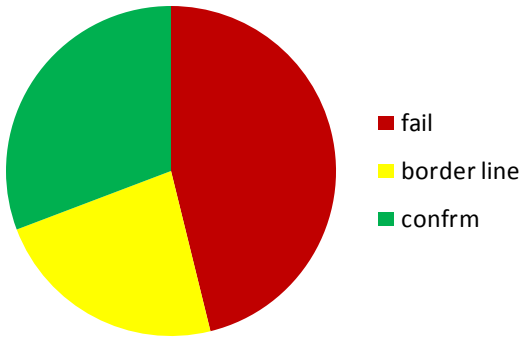
Comparative Accessibility Conformity- DDRC Office



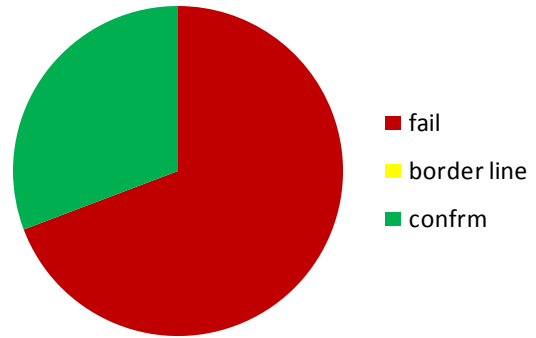
Comparative Accessibility Conformity- District Hospital



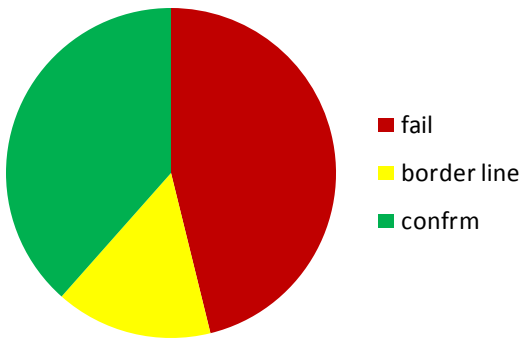
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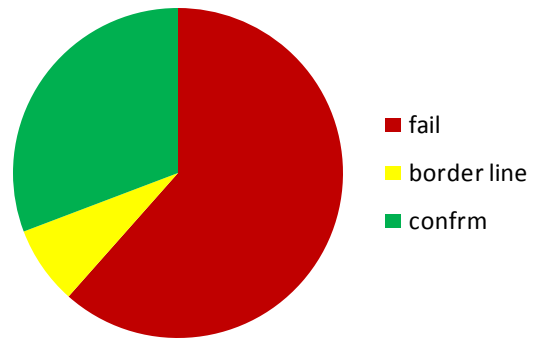
Nayagarh



Sambalpur



Mayurbhanj



Recommendations:

From all these detailed graphs/charts it's very clear that most of these public buildings are not fully accessible, hence much effort is required to modify or restructure the existing structures. Some of the recommodatins that can be implemented by the Govt.authorities in making these structures accessible are :-

- Wherever the senior officers' cabin is in first/second floor and there is no facility of lift or ramp, then they can shift their cabin to ground floor till the completion of accessible structure.
- Even in the ground floor, if there are steps at the entrance, then ramp can be made for easy access.
- Installing handrails alongside stairs and ramps is a simple process and will significantly improve accessibility to meet the standards.
- In corridors if there are gaps from one level to other, then the gaps can be adjusted by making slops/small ramps.
- Avoid parking of two-wheelers inside the corridor which hinders access.
- Toilets of the offices should not be locked and proper water supply to the toilets can be ensured.
- There should be chairs/benches at the corridors in front of the Officer's room for resting facility.
- There should be drinking water facility in each office and for each floor if it's a multi-stored building and the height of the tap should be at a low level.
- The building those are under construction should follow the building bye law and the standards given.
- The floorings of the offices should not be made of glazed tiles.
- At least one WC should be available in each of the public buildings. The washbasins should be at an accessible height, with a mirror installed.
- Pathways should be established for those buildings without pathways. Where a pathway does exist, in many cases these need to be widened to meet the minimum standards.
- Care should be taken to remove general obstructions, which may inhibit access through the building, e.g. construction materials along a pathway, or hanging obstructions in a corridor.

- Placing doormats in front of doors is a simple way to improve accessibility for visually impaired people,
- Tactile tiles with colour contrast should be added to all steps/stairs/ramps. Switches/sockets should be adapted to create a colour contrast.
- Informational and emergency signage should be placed in relevant zones.

The purpose of the tedious effort put in by the audit team is to figure out the common problems that we tend to ignore and not give enough thought while going for construction and repairing, those can be easily taken care of if looked through a sensitive lens. This is also to present the concept of access from everybody's point of view where persons with disability are part of it. A system, a structure that is accessible to all is also accessible to persons with disability. Let us create an accessible environment thinking of all people in the society of all age and all condition. Accessibility is a universal right of all people!



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