

PART-II

CHAPTERS



CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION



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INTRODUCTION

The contrast between what great thing human beings can achieve and what limited lives most women and men end up living is truly remarkable.

Amartya Sen, 1998

In the past, development of a country was measured in terms of its economic growth or increase in per capita income. People were considered only as means through which the productive progress would be brought about and not as the ultimate aspect for which the production and prosperity is meant for. This economic growth model of development is disapproved by the UNDP in its first Human Development Report 1990, which reiterated that people, not things, are the real wealth of nations and it is they who should be the focus of development and this kind of development should result in expanding their choices.

Human Development is about putting the people at the centre of development. It is about enabling people realize their potential by increasing their choices and allowing them to enjoy the freedom to lead their lives as they wish. According to Amartya Sen, “Human Development is an expansion of human capabilities and human freedoms”.

Human Development approach is a holistic approach which places human beings at the core of development and emphasizes that development of the people is not just a channel for the nation's development but it is the most important aim of a country's development itself. The main concern of Human Development is the participation, especially of the vulnerable sections in the process of change and equity in development gains.

The concept of Human Development brought a paradigm shift in the development discourse as it drew attention to the more direct and important aspects of growth in human life than income.

In 1990, the UNDP launched the first Human Development Report subsequently, Human Development Reports (HDRs) have been produced nearly every year. Similarly Government of India has published National Human Development Report 2001, providing state level scenario of the country. Further the Government of Karnataka has published its first Human Development Report in 1999, focusing on district level aspects. The second Human Development Report of Karnataka is published in 2005. The present one is the third state level report. The Bagalkot District Human Development Report is the first such report being prepared. The 2005 District Human Development Report a pilot project is restricted to Vijayapura, Kalburagi, Mysuru and Udupi. The present District Human Development Report will act as a copy of guidelines for the district and taluk level plans and programmes. In this introductory chapter the concept, the methodology including objectives, methods of data collection and measurement of indices are discussed in detail.

1.1. Concept of Human Development

“Human progress is neither automatic nor inevitable...”

Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Human Development concept is evolved by a group of economists and thinkers led by Mahbub Ul Haq and Amartya Sen during the eighties. Mahbub Ul Haq said; “The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or

According to Amartya Sen, “Human Development is an expansion of human capabilities and human freedoms”.

Government of Karnataka has published its first Human Development Report in 1999, focusing on district level aspects.

The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives" (UNDP, 2009).

not immediately, in income or growth in figures: greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives" (UNDP, 2009).

The Human Development paradigm according to Mahbub Ul Haq essentially entails the following features:

- i. Development must put people at the centre of its concern.
- ii. The purpose of development is to enlarge all human choices, not just income.
- iii. It is concerned both with building up human capabilities

- iv. Human Development has four essential pillars: equality, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.
- v. It defines the ends of development and analyses sensible options for achieving them (UNDP, 2009).

Philosophers and eminent scholars like Aristotle, Lagrange, Smith, Ricardo, Marx and Mill have articulated similar and related positions through the ages. From 1990 to 2009, the HDRs applied the concept of Human Development to identify and advocate policies. How has the concept of Human Development evolved in the HDRs itself, the concept of Human Development found in each of the reports 1990–2009 are presented in box number 1.1.

Box Item.1.1: Concept of Human Development in the Reports 1990–2009

- 1990 : a process of enlarging people's choices (p 10)
- 1991: The real objective of development is to increase people's choices (p 13)
- 1992: a process of enlarging people's choices. (p 12)
- 1993: involves widening [people's] choices.
- 1994: to create an environment in which all people can expand their capabilities (p 13).
- 1995: a process of enlarging people's choices (p 11).
- 1996: a process of enlarging people's choices. (p 49).
- 1997: the process of enlarging people's choices.
- 1998: a process of enlarging people's choices.
- 1999: the process of enlarging people's choices.
- 2000: a process of enhancing human capabilities.
- 2001: about expanding the choices people have to lead lives that they value.
- 2002 : about people, about expanding their choices to lead lives they value. (p.13)
- 2003: to improve people's lives by expanding their choices, freedom and dignity.
- 2004: the process of widening choices for people to do and be what they value in life. (p. 6).
- 2005: about building human capabilities the range of things that people can do, and what they can be.
- 2007/2008: about expanding people's real choice and the substantive freedoms the capabilities that enable them to lead lives that they value (p 24).
- 2009 : the expansion of people's freedoms to live their lives as they choose (p 14).

Source: Alkire Sabina, Human development: Definitions, Critiques, And Related Concepts, OPHI Working Paper no. 36, Background Paper for The 2010 Human Development Report May 2010, P.7.

1.1.1 Global Human Development Reports

The first Human Development Report brought out by UNDP in 1990 (UNDP, 1990) is based on the Human Development Index which itself is based on three components of basic education, longevity and income. Since then, the UNDP has been bringing out HDRs every year on different themes, by putting people at the centre of development, through emphasizing that development is of the people, for the people and by the people. The HDRs have thrown light on a wide range of issues.

Human Development Indices:

New composite indices for Human Development have been developed. They are:

- Human Development Index which is calculated by Health

attainment, Educational attainment, Economic attainment.

- Human Poverty Index (HPI) introduced in 1997 uses three indicators of deprivation: first deprivation relates to survival, second relates to knowledge, the third relates to a decent standard of living.
- Gender Development and Empowerment Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) are used popularly in the context of gender.
- Gender related Development Index (GDI) aims to show the inequalities between men and women in the area of long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living.
- Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) includes inequalities in three areas:

UNDP has been bringing out HDRs every year on different themes, by putting people at the centre of development

Human Development Index which is calculated by Health attainment, Educational attainment, Economic attainment.

Table 1.1: Focus Area of Human Development Report, 1990-2013

Year of the HDR	Focus Area
1990	Human Development Report
1991	Financing Human Development
1992	Global Dimensions of Human Development
1993	Peoples' Participation
1994	New Dimensions of Human Security
1995	Gender and Development
1996	Economic Growth and Human Development
1997	Human Development to Eradicate Poverty
1998	Consumption for Human Development
1999	Globalization with a Human Face
2000	Human Rights and Human Development
2001	Making New Technologies Work for Human Development
2002	Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World
2003	Millennium Development Goals: A Compact Among Nations To End Human Poverty
2004	Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World
2005	International Cooperation at Crossroads: Aid, Trade and Security in An Unequal World
2006	Beyond Scarcity: Power, Poverty And The Global Water Crisis
2007/8	Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in A Divided World
2009	Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development
2010	The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development
2011	Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All
2012	Report not published
2013	The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World

Karnataka is the second state to publish a Human Development Report in 1999 and 2005. These reports have gone a long way in highlighting the regional imbalances existing in the state.

Bagalkot is one among 30 districts for about which HDR is being prepared in Karnataka State. The present District Human Development Report emphasizes on development issues at taluk level.

- (i) Political participation and decision making.
- (ii) Economic participation and decision making and
- (iii) Power over economic resource.

1.1.2 National Human Development Report (India)

Countries began to prepare national Human Development reports. India's first Human Development Report is brought out in 2001. It is an attempt to map the state of Human Development in India. While considering the state of human development, and in particular the economic, educational and health attainments, the report analyses the issue of governance for human development. A database at the national and state level, which include indicators on economic attainment, educational attainment, health attainment and demography, amenities, governance and crime, is presented and analysed from two points of view since 1980. To facilitate monitoring process indicators have been presented. The Human Development Index, the Gender Disparity Index and the Human Poverty Index have been calculated, modifying the UNDP methodology. Another report is brought in 2005.

1.1.3 State Human Development Report (SHDR)

A number of states in India have brought out State Human Development Reports. Madhya Pradesh is the first state in the country to come out with a Human Development Report in 1995; the second Human Development Report followed in 1998 and the third in 2002. Karnataka is the second state to publish a Human Development Report in 1999 and 2005. These reports have gone a long way in highlighting the regional imbalances existing in the state. The 1999 report provided a well organized data covering a

wide range of Human Development indicators, whereas the 2005 report examined and analyzed the relationship between public investment patterns and Human Development Outcomes.

1.1.4 District Human Development Report

The state initiated four pilot projects in the first phase in Vijayapura, Kalburagi, Mysuru and Udupi for preparing District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) in 2005. Encouraged by the earlier experience the Government of Karnataka has decided to develop District Human Development Reports for all 30 districts in the state.

a) District Human Development Report of Bagalkot District

Bagalkot is one among 30 districts for about which HDR is being prepared in Karnataka State. The present District Human Development Report emphasizes on development issues at taluk level. It focuses on the earlier three dimensions of Human Development that is living standard, health and education.

As per the State Human Development Report of Karnataka 2005 Bagalkot district ranks 22nd in Human development, 22nd in education, 12th in income and 23rd in Gender Development Index. It is one of the five bottom districts on the health indicator. It is with this background that the present District Human Development Report of Bagalkot is conceived to understand intra district status of human development.

b) Objectives of District Human Development Report

The preparation of the present District Human Development Report has been entrusted to Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura under the second stage of the scheme

entitled 'Human Development: Towards Bridging inequalities' a project supported by Karnataka Planning, Programme, Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, Planning Commission, Government of India and UNDP. The objectives of District Human Development Report envisaged in the guidelines are:

- i. Capture variations in the status of Human Development at the district level.
- ii. Assess the status of Human Development in terms of six indices in the taluks of the districts and a sample survey of Composite Dalit Development Index.
- iii. Enable government to take a holistic view of the state's development outside the normal governmental functioning.
- iv. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing departmental policies.

Dr.Nanjundappa committee had identified Bagalkot district as the most backward and one taluk as the most backward taluk and another two as more backward. The State Human Development Report had assigned 22nd rank in Human Development Index. Earlier in 1997 Bagalkot is part of Vijayapura district, which is also considered as one of the most backward districts in the state. Bagalkot is a new district it has to open new vistas. In this context the specific objectives of District Human Development Report are:

- 1) To provide the data required for framing the development plan at grass root level.
- 2) To measure the Human Development at district and taluk level.
- 3) To find out variations in the status of inter taluk development on the basis of focus on literacy, work participation,

health, gender, marginalized groups, urban issues etc.

- 4) To find out the problems in implementing the programmes faced by different departments.
- 5) To assess the achievements of Bagalkot district and its taluks on the basis of 6 indices of Human Development index.

c) Relevance of District Human Development Report

This report is an empirical study. It throws light on development and deprivation of various taluks of Bagalkot district. It is for the first time that a district level report is being prepared. Hence it will strive to give detailed picture of the district across its taluks. It will help to gain a deeper understanding of the issues at the district and taluk level disparities. It has been tried to ensure that district plans, in future, are designed and implemented through Human Development prism. It focuses on different aspects of development like education, health, income, standard of living etc, which in turn help the planners to focus on backward areas. The broad 126 indicators of each taluks of Bagalkot district will make it easy to understand level of development or backwardness of every taluk in the district.

The radar scale technique used in the report provides the actual status of a taluk in relation to core indicators of human development. Further it helps in inter taluk comparisons and helps the planners to take corrective actions.

It provides an insight to policy makers to identify thrust areas for undertaking development works in the district. It addresses to remove regional disparity in the district and territory to bring equity.

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This report is an empirical study. It throws light on development and deprivation of various taluks of Bagalkot district. It is for the first time that a district level report is being prepared.

It includes totally 126 indicators. It comprises six indices of Human development, namely HDI, CDI, FSI, GII, UDI, and CTDI which provide overall picture of Human Development across taluks in the district, apart from DDI.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite of life expectancy, educational attainment and a decent standard of living. Apart from these several other factors contribute to the human development.

d) Scope of District Human Development Report

Bagalkot is one of the backward districts of north Karnataka. As per the State Human Development Report 2005, Bagalkot district ranks 22nd in Human Development Index with 0.591 values, occupying 20th place with 0.505 in 1999. The value of Human Development Index has increased but the rank has gone down because of difference in number of indicators. Bagalkot is among 5 bottom districts in health, ranking 27th in the state. With this background preparation of Bagalkot District Human Development Report assumes greater significance. The present report has very wide scope. It encompasses various aspects of human development. It covers all the aspects of Human Development i.e. education, health and standard of living. It includes totally 126 indicators. It comprises six indices of Human development, namely HDI, CDI, FSI, GII, UDI, and CTDI which provide overall picture of Human Development across taluks in the district, apart from DDI. It includes the analyses of marginalized groups.

e) Design of Report

The District Human Development Report of Bagalkot is spread over 12 chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction, which discusses the concept and methodology, data collection methods and tools used, compilation and validation including measures of indices.

The second chapter presents the district in a nutshell, consisting of physical, social, cultural and economic aspects. The third chapter explains the computation of indices that comprises of six indices and the fourth chapter discusses literacy and educational status on the basis of enrolment, attendance, dropout at various levels of education and schemes implemented under Sarva

Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The fifth chapter describes health and nutrition aspects of the district focussing on child, mother and general health. Sixth chapter deals with income, poverty, employment, high- lighting on district, taluk income, occupational structure and poverty alleviation Programmes. In the seventh chapter standard of living is discussed with the help of status study on housing, cooking fuel, assets, water, sanitation, electricity facility. Eighth chapter delineates gender development aspects related to education, work and political participation. Ninth chapter presents status of SC/ST people with reference to education, work, housing, water, sanitation along with focus study of CDDI. Tenth chapter gives details of Governance issues like local self government structure, process, issues of transparency and NGO. In the eleventh chapter urban issues like demography, slums, crime rate, road accidents, resource mobilization, water and sanitation facilities are discussed. The last chapter describes the way forward, on the basis of various dimensions of human development, education, health, livelihood, gender, dalits and provides conclusion and suggestions.

1.2 Contributing Factors of Human Development

Human Development is a multi dimensional phenomenon. Various factors are responsible for human development. The Human Development Reports have monitored the human development through Human Development Index (HDI). The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite of life expectancy, educational attainment and a decent standard of living. Apart from these several other factors contribute to the human development.

The major factors that contribute to Human Development are

income, literacy and education, access to health, food and nutrition, poverty and inequality eradication, assets, equality, gender, urbanization and good governance.

a. Income and Human Development

One of the essential components of Human Development is command over resource, measured by income. The unequal distribution of income is negatively associated with human development. The development can be more or less proper. Therefore reducing inequality is a crucial strategy for Human development. The income deter- mines the access to basic facilities such as safe drinking water and sanitation which are necessary for a healthy life.

b. Literacy and Education

Literacy is a fundamental human right and the foundation of lifelong learning. It is essential for social and human development. It is very vital to transform lives of individuals, families and societies alike. It is an instrument of empowerment to one's relation ship with the world.

Education is an input not only for their economic development but also for instilling in themselves confidence and inner strength, thereby enabling them to face the new and unforeseen challenges.

Education helps to acquire a high social status and accelerate the process of socioeconomic mobility. Education also provides them with the necessary skill, training and aptitude to gain better economic opportunities. Education is positively related with human development. The inclusiveness of education is an important factor of human development.

c. Access to Health

The axiom "Health is Wealth" is relevant in all ages, for it is on the

health of the people that the wealth of a nation and the survival of the people depends. It is an inseparable element in the development process.

The Millennium Development Goals namely to reduce child mortality, to improve maternal health and to combat HIV AIDs, Malaria and other diseases, signifies the importance of health in human development.

It is increasingly being recognized that good health is an important contributor to productivity and economic growth. In a poor country like India, where the only asset most people have is their body, as such health assumes even greater significance, good health and its natural corollary defence against illness is fundamental to every man, woman and child, is not only for their well being, but also for their very survival. Hence promotion of health is basic to national progress.

India has built up a vast health infrastructure and manpower at primary, secondary and tertiary care in government, voluntary and private sectors.

Access to health services is one of the important components of human development, the reproductive and child health measures are the main concern.

d. Food and Nutrition

According to 2009 Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security exists when all people, at all times have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, which meets their dietary needs and food preferences for active and healthy life.

Poverty and malnourishment are closely related. One of the goals of Millennium Development Goal is to halve the malnourishment among women and children. Supplementary nutritious food is provided by health and education department

Education is an input not only for their economic development but also for instilling in themselves confidence and inner strength, thereby enabling them to face the new and unforeseen challenges.

The Millennium Development Goals namely to reduce child mortality, to improve maternal health and to combat HIV AIDs, Malaria and other diseases, signifies the importance of health in human development.

Poverty alleviation involves improving the living conditions of poor people. Therefore poverty eradication assumes greater significance in human development.



HDRO research using Human Development Index (HDI) data yields robust findings of an inverse relationship between inequality and subsequent improvement in human development. Addressing gender inequality and empowering women are necessary steps in Human development.

in India. Food availability plays a prominent role in food security. Agriculture and fishery contribute to food availability. Similarly the ability to access food rests on two pillars: economic and physical access. The improvements in economic access to food can be reflected by reduction in poverty rates. It is determined by food prices and people purchasing power. Therefore food and nutrition are important determinants of human development.

e. Poverty and Inequality Eradication

One of the top priorities is reducing hunger, which is the first of the eight millennium development goals, for which the target for 2015 is to halve the proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day relative to 1990. Poor people do not just suffer from a lack of income. Poverty has multiple dimensions, with deficits in health and education. Poverty alleviation involves improving the living conditions of poor people. Therefore poverty eradication assumes greater significance in human development.

f. Assets

Translating income into a decent standard of living depends on a range of assets and capabilities. Access to assets like radio, TV, computer, telephone, mobile, bicycles, two wheelers, four wheelers determine the quality of life. The quality of life depends on availability of safe water, toilet facility, electricity, modern cooking fuel. These all factors contribute to human development.

g. Equality and Human Development

An essential part of Human Development is equality. Every person has the right to live a fulfilling life according to his or her own values and aspirations. No one should be doomed to a short life or a

miserable one because of gender, caste or categories. Inequality reduces the pace of Human Development and in some cases may even prevent it entirely. This is most marked for inequality in health and education. The marginalized groups like SC, ST, are the main features of society. They have been historically, socially, educationally, economically backward. The development of these groups adds to human development.

h. Gender and Human Development

Gender equality is both a core concern and an essential part of human development. Women have been discriminated against health, education and the labour market, which restricts their freedom. HDRO research using Human Development Index (HDI) data yields robust findings of an inverse relationship between inequality and subsequent improvement in human development. Addressing gender inequality and empowering women are necessary steps in Human development. It is one of the Millennium Development Goals 2015. It intends to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, to increase share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector and the participation of women in parliament (MDG, en.wikipedia.org).

i. Urbanization

Urbanization is an integral part of human development. The degree to which urbanization has taken place is also one of the indices of human development. The urban settlements enjoy economies of agglomeration in manufacturing services and provision of infrastructure. It increases the employability and income of the individuals.

The better health services and educational facilities contribute positively to the human develop

ment. However due to huge migration, cities are becoming over crowded, slums and crime rates are increasing significantly which push back the human development.

j. Good Governance

Good governance is an important aspect of human development. Good governance is about providing an efficient and effective administration that is committed to improving the quality of life of the people. It is about what people expect from the administration and the willingness and capacity of the administration to fulfil their expectations. The main tenets of good governance can be enumerated as:

- (i) Improved delivery systems for services
- (ii) Increasing simplicity and accessibility of systems and procedures
- (iii) Increased fiscal responsibility and efficiency of expenditures and higher levels of accountability and transparency in governance
- (iv) Stringent anti corruption measures.

All these factors contribute to human development.

1.3 Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

On the basis of objectives of the report, required data is collected for Bagalkot district. The major source of data is secondary source. However, primary data source are also used particularly in small area studies. Human Development Division, Planning Department of Government of Karnataka has conducted a training of three days at University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad to provide guidelines for the preparation of District Human Development Report. Secondary data are collected from different Source like, census 2001 and 2011, Sample Registration System (SRS),

N.S.S.O and NRHM (nrhm-mis.nic.in), RDPR (rdpr.kar.nic.in) and SSA (ssakarnataka.gov.in). Data are also collected from different departments at district and taluk level like Health and Family Welfare Service, Women and Child Welfare, Agriculture, District Statistical Office, published and unpublished records of Zilla Panchayat and taluk Panchayats. Certain data's are provided by Human Development Division, Planning Department of Government of Karnataka. Since most of the data is official, to that extent the data is authentic and reliable.

The major primary source for the DHDR is taluk level and district level workshops. Six taluk level workshops in each taluk and one district level workshop is conducted to get feedback from the stakeholders on the status, problems and challenges of the taluk and districts. The special issues discussed in workshops by stakeholders are considered for small area studies. Primary data is collected by a research team for 6 small area studies on different topics under the project including Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI).

The data is collected for 126 indicators, which are pre prescribed by Human Development Division, Planning Department, of Government of Karnataka to maintain uniformity among DHDR's. The District Human Development consists of six indices along with a pilot study of CDDI.



The major source of data is secondary source. However, primary data source are also used particularly in small area studies.

Six taluk level workshops in each taluk and one district level workshop is conducted to get feedback from the stakeholders on the status, problems and challenges of the taluk and district.

Table 1.2: District Human Development Indices

District Human Development Indices	Number of Indicators
Human Development Index (HDI)	11
Gender Inequality Index (GII)	15
Child Development Index (CDI)	03
Food Security Index (FSI)	18
Urban Development Index (UDI)	11
Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)	68
Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)	Pilot study

Source: Guidelines Document, Preparation of District Human Development Report, Planning Dept, Govt of Karnataka, Bengaluru. 2013/14.

Mahbub Ul Haq, one of the principal architects of the new paradigm, says that seeking increases in income is one of the many choices people make, but it is not the only one.

The data collected is validated by lead agencies of the Bagalkot. The data collected is discussed with different district level officers. After receiving feed back, necessary data if not collected, is collected.

The data is approved and validated by CEO, Zilla Panchayat Bagalkot. Further the data is sent to Human Development Division, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka from time to time and revised as per their guidelines.

1.4 Measurement of Indices

a) Human Development Index (HDI)

The development of thinking and planning and development strategies has been undergoing a change. Slowly but steadily it has been moving away from the relatively narrower notion of income-centred, mono disciplinary economic development to the relatively broader notion of people and life-centred multi disciplinary human development. Only four decades ago it would have been heresy to question the tacit assumption of the income-centred mainstream development paradigm that the purpose of development is to increase national income. But today, it is widely accepted that the real purpose of development is

to enlarge people's choices in all fields - economic, social, political and cultural. Mahbub Ul Haq, one of the principal architects of the new paradigm, says that seeking increases in income is one of the many choices people make, but it is not the only one. The income-centred paradigm, which accords primacy of growth in income, slighted people, whereas the new one accords primacy of people without slighting growth in income. Besides, the new one is gender-generation-sensitive. People come to occupy the centre stage of development as "subjects as well as objects of development; they are means as well as the ends of development. The new development paradigm, inter alia, puts higher accent on people's capabilities and freedom to live the life they value most.

The UNDP has developed Human Development Index (HDI) to measure human development. The HDI is a more composite measure of development than GNP or GDP. It is some sort of a blend of GNP which measures economic progress and Physical Quality of Life (PQLI) which measures social progress. The HDI would cover both economic and social choices of people. Longevity, knowledge and income are the three basic capabilities that make up the HDI.

The UNDP has developed Human Development Index (HDI) to measure human development. The HDI is a more composite measure of development than GNP or GDP.

Table 1.3: Indicators of measuring HDI

Dimensions	Indicators
Living standards	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel
	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet
	Percentage of HHs having access to Water
	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity
	Percentage of HHs having access to Pucca houses
	Percentage of Non agricultural workers
	Per-capita Income
Health	Child Mortality Rate
	Maternal Mortality Rate
Education	Literacy Rate
	Gross Enrolment Rate at Schools (Primary +Secondary)

Source: Guidelines Document, Preparation of District Human Development Report, Planning Dept, Govt of Karnataka Bengaluru.2013/14.

The first one is concerned with people's ability to live healthier lives for long by avoiding prematured mortality and preventable morbidity. The second one is concerned with people's ability to read and write by avoiding preventable ignorance and illiteracy. And the third one is concerned with people's ability to live a reasonable decent standard of living without being constrained by remediable poverty and deprivation through direct participation in the development process. The first variable is concerned with people's capability in terms of health, the second one with people's capability in terms of education / knowledge and third one with people's capability in terms of income / standard of living.

The latest UNDP report of 2010 adopted the basic 3 indicators for HDI, i.e., 1) education, 2) health and 3) standard of living. In the present study HDI consists of 11 indicators concerning to living standard, education and health. 7 indicators for standard of living, 2 indicators for health and 2 indicators for education are used to calculate Human Development index.

Steps to calculate HDI

To understand the relative position of different taluks within the district a minimum and maximum value are set for each 11 indicators and transformed into indices lying between zero and one. For this purpose, the observed minimum and maximum figures for each of the indicators will be taken. Since the Geometric Mean has to be calculated, in the case of a positive indicator, the minimum value would be taken as 10 percent less than the observed minimum value in the taluk. Similarly, in the case of a negative indicator, the maximum value would be taken as 10 percent more than the observed maximum value.

The index value in the case of a positive indicator can be calculated using the formula

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Actual Value} - \text{Min. Value}) / (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Min. Value}).$$

The formula for calculating index value in case of negative indicators is:

The latest UNDP report of 2010 adopted the basic 3 indicators for HDI, i.e., 1) education, 2) health and 3) standard of living.

To understand the relative position of different taluks within the district a minimum and maximum value are set for each 11 indicators and transformed into indices lying between zero and one.

Gender development is an important part of human development. The gender development index is lower than Human Development index in India.

In an attempt to reform the GDI and GEM, the UNDP introduced the Gender Inequality Index (GII) in the 2010 Human Development Report.

Index Value= (Max. Value-Actual Value)/ (Max. Value - Min. Value).

Using geometric mean the 3 sectoral indices health, education and standard of living, is calculated. Finally geometric mean is calculated. Aggregate of these 3 sectoral indices taken to calculate HDI.

a) Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Gender discrimination or inequality is prevalent in all the sections of society. Gender discrimination is manifested in the fields of education, health, politics, culture etc. Discrimination of women based on their gender occurs throughout their lifecycle. The effects of gender inequality can impoverish the lives of men as well as women.

Gender Development is an important part of human development. The gender development index is lower than Human Development index in India.

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is a new index for measurement of gender disparity that is introduced in the 2010 Human Development Report 20th anniversary edition by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The new index is introduced as an experimental measure to remedy the shortcomings of the previous indicators, the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).

The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and The

Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) are introduced in 1995 in the Human Development Report written by the United Nations Development Programme. The aim of these measurements is to add a gender-sensitive dimension to the Human Development Index (HDI). The HDI and the GDI as well as the GEM are created to rival the more traditional general income-based measures of development such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross National Product (GNP).

The GDI and GEM faced much criticism for their methodological and conceptual limitations. According to the UNDP, the GDI is criticized for its inability to accurately measure gender inequality for its components being too closely related to the Human Development Index (HDI), a composite measure of Human Development used by the UNDP.

Given the amount of criticism the GDI and GEM are facing, the UNDP felt that these indices did not fully capture the disparities women faced. In an attempt to reform the GDI and GEM, the UNDP introduced the Gender Inequality Index (GII) in the 2010 Human Development Report.

According to the UNDP, this index is a composite measure which captures the loss of achievement, within a country, due to gender inequality, and uses three dimensions to do so: reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation.

Steps to calculate GII

1. Aggregating across dimensions within each Gender Group using Geometric Mean.

For Females

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{1}{MMR} \times ID \times ANE\right)^{1/3} [PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F]^{1/3} [WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F]^{1/3}}$$

For Males

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{[PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M]^{1/3} [WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M]^{1/3}}$$

2. Aggregating across Gender Group using a Harmonic Mean

$$HARM(G_F, G_M) = \frac{(G_F)^{-1} + (G_M)^{-1}}{2}$$

3. Calculate the Geometric Mean of the Arithmetic Means of the each Indicator

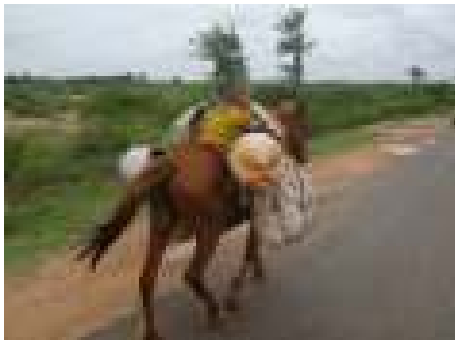
$$G_{\bar{F}, \bar{M}} = \sqrt[3]{\overline{\text{health}} \cdot \overline{\text{empowerment}} \cdot \overline{\text{LFPR}}}$$

Where

$$\overline{\text{health}} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{MMR} \times ID \times ANE\right)^{1/3} + 1}{2}$$

$$\overline{\text{empowerment}} = \frac{[PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F]^{1/3} + [PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M]^{1/3}}{2}$$

$$\overline{\text{LFPR}} = \frac{[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F]^{1/3} + [WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M]^{1/3}}{2}$$



The Child Development Index (CDI) is based on an aggregate of three indicators that contribute to children's wellbeing and development: health, education and nutrition.

- Aggregating across dimensions within each Gender Group using Geometric Mean for females and males separately.
- Aggregating across Gender Group using a Harmonic Mean.
- Calculate the Geometric Mean of the Arithmetic

- Means of the each Indicator.
- The Geometric Mean of the Arithmetic Means of the each Indicator.

The GII value ranges from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions).

$$GII = 1 - \frac{HARM(G_F, G_M)}{G_{\bar{F}, \bar{M}}}$$

c) Child Development Index

The Child Development Index is developed by Save the Children UK in 2008 through the contributions of Terry McKinley, Director of the Centre for Development Policy and Research at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, with support from Katerina Kyrili.

The Child Development Index (CDI) is an index combining performance measures specific to children education, health and nutrition to produce a score on a scale of 0 to 100. A zero score would be the best. The higher the score, the worse children are faring.

The indicators which make up the index are chosen because they are easily available, commonly understood and clearly indicative of child wellbeing. The three indicators are:

- Health: Child mortality rate.
- Nutrition: a) The percentage of malnourished children and b) Children born underweight.
- Education: the percentage of primary school-age children who are not enrolled in school.

The Child Development Index (CDI) is based on an aggregate of three indicators that contribute to children's well being and

development: health, education and nutrition. Taluks are ranked according to their scores in terms of a child's chances of dying before her or his fifth birthday, of not enrolling in school and of being underweight. These three indicators are aggregated by simply calculating the average score between them for each period under review, meaning that they each have equal weighting in the index scores. Sub districts are then ranked according to their CDI scores. The lower the Sub district's score the better Child Development. A zero score would mean that all children survive beyond their fifth birthday, all under-fives are well nourished and all primary school-age children are enrolled in primary school. Conversely, a maximum score of 100 would represent a situation where all children under five are underweight, all primary school children are out of school and under-fives are dying at the highest rate on the scale.

Computation of Child Development Index

- The indicators have been broadly categorized under the 3 parameters that influence the CDI.
- It consists of four indicators of them three are negative and one is positive.
- The index values for each of the indicators are calculated by using the following formula.

Positive indicator = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Max. Value – Min. Value)

Negative indicator = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max. Value – Min. Value).

The index values for each of the indicators range between 0 and 1.0 indicating the lowest ranking for the taluk and 1 indicating highest ranking of the taluk. The Child Development Index is the average of the index values of the three indicators with highest value indicating better child development.

d) Food Security Index (FSI)

Ensuring food security ought to be an issue of great importance for a country like India where more than one-third of the population is estimated to be absolutely poor and one-half of all children malnourished in one way or another. There have been many emerging issues in the context of food security in India in the last two decades. These are: (i) economic liberalization in the 1990s and its impact on agriculture and food security; (ii) establishment of WTO: particularly the Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) under it; (iii) challenges of climate change; crisis of the three F's, viz., food prices, fuel prices, and financial crisis; (iv) the phenomenon of hunger amidst plenty, i.e., accumulation of stocks in the early years of this decade and in 2008-09 along with high levels of poverty; (v) introduction of targeting in the Public Distribution System (PDS) for the first time in the 1990s; (vi) 'Right to Food' campaign for improving food security in the country and the Supreme Court Orders on mid-day meal schemes; (vii) proposal for National Food Security Law (Right to Food); and (viii) monitorable targets under the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plans similar to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) on

poverty and women and child nutrition. These developments in the last two decades have provided both opportunities and challenges for food and nutrition security of the country.

Food security situation in India has relevance because in spite of having achieved self-sufficiency in food production mainly due to achievements in improving the productivity and production of rice and wheat, it has not been able to eliminate chronic hunger and poverty.

The concept of food security in the Indian context has been increasingly refined during the last 50 years. After World War II, food security meant building emergency grain reserves and ensuring the physical availability of food in the market. After the onset of green revolution in the late 60s, it became obvious that economic access to food is equally important for ensuring food security at the household level. During the 80s, it is evident that the principle of social access, with special reference to marginalized communities and gender discrimination, should be added to the concept of food security. After the UNCED conference in Rio de Janeiro, there has been an increasing understanding in the role of environmental factors in food security. The ecological foundations essential for sustained agricultural progress are increasingly under stress due to human activities. Thus the environmental access to food becomes important and keeping them healthy all the time. Sustainability of food security is a long-term perspective of producing and providing food in perpetuity. In terms of productivity of our agro-ecosystems, it is directly related to long-term ecological health. Economic development is required for food security, so that a country is not only able to produce enough food but can also

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The indicators used for computing the Food Security Index (FSI) are based on the three major parameters availability, accessibility and absorption indicators.

The Absorption dimension indicated by child mortality rate, access to safe drinking water, pregnant women with anemia, malnourished children, female literacy rate.



provide livelihood security so that people can afford enough food.

Food Security Indicators

The indicators used for computing the Food Security Index (FSI) are based on the three major parameters availability, accessibility and absorption indicators.

The dimension of availability consists of cropping intensity, net sown area, per capita food grain production in kgs., per capita forest cover, irrigation intensity, area degraded and leguminous crops.

The Accessibility dimension includes BPL families, per capita Income, non-agricultural workers, size of holdings, agricultural labourers, villages having PDS outlets.

The Absorption dimension indicated by child mortality rate, access to safe drinking water, pregnant women with anemia, malnourished children, female literacy rate.

Steps to calculate FSI

- The indicators have been broadly categorized under the 3 parameters Availability, Accessibility and Absorption.
- The data collected for the above indicators is used for calculating the index values. This will help in making the values unit-less and allow summation of the index values of all the indicators.
- The index values are calculated for each of the indicators after identifying whether the indicators are positive or negative. This is done to make the index values uni-directional.
- The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) can be calculated using the formula –

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Actual Value} - \text{Min. Value}) / (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Min. Value})$$

- The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) can be calculated by using the formula

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Actual Value}) / (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Min. Value})$$

e) Urban Development Index (UDI)

Urbanisation in India has been mainly a post independence phenomenon, due to adoption of mixed system of economy by the country which gave rise to the development of private sector. Urbanisation is taking place at a faster rate in India.

Although India is a rural country, urbanization is taking place considerably, at a faster pace. Karnataka is 5th most urbanized state in India with 38.63 percent urban population. The urban area contributes more than 60 percent GDP. Therefore the urban centres have greater impact on the human development. From the early days urban indicator is considered as part of Human Development Report in World Human Development Reports. Hence in the present DHDR urban development indicator has been considered in under standing HDI at taluk level.

Urban issues such as slum, urban poverty, housing shortage, lack of basic infrastructure like water supply and sewerage are considered negative urban indicators of development. The quality of urban infrastructure and also standard which matters most to measure the true urbanisation.

Some of Urban indicators used in the present study are urban population, households without own houses, slum population, water supply, sewerage / drainage, number of hospital beds per 1000 population, own resource mobilization, per capita

expenditure on development works, length of road per sq.km, crime rate per 10000 population, road accidents per 10000 population.

Steps to calculate UDI

- The data collected for the urban indicators is used for calculating the index values. This will help in making the values unit-less and would allow summation of the index values of all the indicators.
- The index values are calculated after identifying whether the indicators are positive or negative. This is done to make the index values uni-directional.
- The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) are calculated using the formula –

Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) are calculated by using the formula.

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

The index values for each of the indicators will range between 0 and 1. 0 indicating the lowest ranking for the urban area and 1 indicating highest ranking of the urban area.

f) Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

The DHDR is an attempt to understand the Human Development of taluks in the districts. The data for DHDR is collected at taluk level. CTDI provides comprehensive picture of position of taluks in the Human Development of particular district. Totally 68 indicators are calculated for finding composite taluk development index.

These indicators are framed by taking into account the demographic factors, livelihood and

employment related factors, household assets, empowering the community, health factors including water supply, sanitation and education factors.

Earlier to this the concern for regional growth and backward area development in the country found expression only in qualitative terms in the first phase of the planning period up to the mid-sixties. This is followed by an elaborate statistical exercise by the Planning Commission in 1967 through which it analyzed and described at some length the extent of interstate and inter regional variation in consumption, unemployment, land holding, rural investment and debt, agricultural development, educational and health facilities, roads, etc.

The Government of Karnataka, since the formation of 1956 has responded in different ways about the regional imbalances. But there is no comprehensive approach to the regional imbalance until 2000, when a High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCFRRI) is appointed. It is appointed under the chairmanship of Dr.D.M. Nanjundappa with the objective to study the disparities in the level of development from district to district and from region to region and also between South Karnataka and North Karnataka and recommended appropriate strategy for development so as to minimize inter-district and inter-regional disparities and also suggested appropriate institutional mechanism for implementing the strategy for moving towards balanced development. It has carried out a massive work of collection and analysis of the appropriate statistical information relating to regional development and under-development. HPCFRRI has adopted taluk as the basic unit for determining backwardness. It is the very first time in the Indian context that such an exercise of constructing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) is

The data for DHDR is collected at taluk level. CTDI provides comprehensive. Picture of position of taluks in the Human Development of particular district. Totally 68 indicators are calculated for finding composite taluk development index.

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HPCFRRI has adopted 35 indicators for constructing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) spread over various sectors like Agriculture, Industry, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and Financial and Technological Infrastructure and these indices sector-wise for each of the 175 taluks

The scope of present District Human Development Report is very wide as compared to HPCFRRI report which has used 35 indicators. But the present District Human Development Report considered 68 indicators for the calculation of CTDI.

attempted at the taluk level. HPCFRRI has adopted 35 indicators for constructing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) spread over various sectors like Agriculture, Industry, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and Financial and Technological Infrastructure and these indices sector-wise for each of the 175 taluks by using a methodology, which assigns a precise weight to each of these indicators. These 5 sectoral indices are then aggregated into a CCDI by using the shares of these 5 sectors (suitably adjusted by giving a 10 percent additional weightage to social infrastructure) in the SDP of Karnataka. Considering that an index of '1' indicates the state average, the committee identified 114 taluks whose CCDI values are less than '1' as "Backward taluks". Further sub-divided these into:

- i. Backward taluks: $0.88 < \text{CCDI} < 1$;
- ii. More backward taluks: $0.79 < \text{CCDI} < 0.89$;
- iii. Most backward taluks $0.52 < \text{CCDI} < 0.80$.

Among them 39 are the most backward taluks, 40 are more backward taluks, 35 are backward taluks. Thus about 65 percent (114/175) of the 175 taluks in Karnataka in 2002 are found to be backward, which is an indicator of the level of backwardness in the State. Of the 175 taluks 114 taluks are identified as backward by the Committee.

The scope of present District Human Development Report is very wide as compared to HPCFRRI report which has used 35 indicators. But the present District Human Development Report considered 68 indicators for the calculation of CTDI. These indicators are chosen taking into account various factors like the demography, livelihood, housing

and assets, participation, health, sanitation, water supply and education.

Steps to calculate CTDI

- The index values are calculated for all the 68 indicators after indentifying whether the indicators are positive or negative. The CTDI is the average of all the 68 indicators and it is used to assign the ranks for the taluks within the district.

- The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) is calculated using the formula –

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Actual Value} - \text{Min. Value}) / (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Min. Value})$$

The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) is calculated by using the formula

$$\text{Index Value} = (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Actual Value}) / (\text{Max. Value} - \text{Min. Value})$$

- The index values for each of the indicators will range between 0 and 1,0 indicating the lowest ranking for the taluk and 1 indicating highest ranking of the taluk.

1.5 Concluding Remarks

Human Development is receiving recognition at the global and national level. Human Development has several dimensions like education, health, living standard, gender. The present District Human Development Report is a comprehensive report focussing at the taluk level in various indices of HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, CTDI, and UDI. It provides holistic approach for the Human Development of the district.

CHAPTER- 2 BAGALKOT DISTRICT: AN OVERVIEW



CHAPTER 2

BAGALKOT DISTRICT: AN OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Economic development is a composite, complex and Multi dimensional phenomenon. It is not simply an economic concept. It is determined and shaped by a number of economic and non-economic factors as Professor Ragnar Nurkse has rightly put it, “economic development has much to do with human endowments, political conditions, natural environment, social attitude and historical accidents”. Further the perception and purview of the concept of the development is ever changing.

The later version of economic development is human development. Although the concept of human development is used and measured by UNDP since the last twenty five years, still it is very difficult to define precisely and measure it. Hence, human development for those matters has become an all embracing and all pervasive phenomenon. The study of human development of any country, state or region necessarily involves the study of its history, geography, demography, economy, polity and social and cultural systems of that country or region.

The present report focuses on the human development of Bagalkot district in Karnataka state. The present status of human development of Bagalkot district is definitely evolved and moulded by several historical, social, economic, political and natural environmental factors that prevailed in the district for a long period of time. Therefore it is imperative to study some of the important trends in historical, demographic and natural endowments and human conditions for an over view of the study of the human development in Bagalkot district. This chapter provides the glimpses of regional history, physiographic divisions, demography, literacy,

economy and regional perspective of Bagalkot district.

2.2 Background and Brief Regional History

The present Bagalkot district has emerged by bifurcation of earlier Vijayapur district in 1997. Therefore Bagalkot district covers the area of Vijayapur district after reorganization of the state in 1956 and belonged to Bombay presidency during the British rule. From earliest history to the British regime the Bagalkot region is under the rules of several dynasties and rulers over different time periods. A brief account of the rulers and dynasties of the present Bagalkot district over the historically recorded period is given in the following table.

The study of human development of any country, state or region necessarily involves the study of its history, geography, demography, economy, polity and social and cultural systems of that country or region.

Table 2.1: Rulers and Period of Bagalkot District

Main Rulers	The Period
Early History	BC 200-AD 550
Early Chalukya	AD 550- 610
Western Chalukyas	610 – 760
Rastrakutas	760 – 973
Western Chalukyas	973- 1190
Kalachuris	1162- 1182
Sindas	1120- 1150
Devagiri Yadavas	1150 – 1310
Delhi Emperors	1295 – 1347
Bahamani Kings	1347 – 1489
Vijayapura Kings	1489 – 1686
The Mughals	1686 – 1723
The Nizam	1723 – 1760
The Peshwas	1760 – 1778
Mysuru Kings	1778 – 1787
The Peshwas	1787 – 1818
The British	1818 – 1884

Source: Compiled from Jama MD Chamber(ed), Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency Vijayapura Vol- XX III, Government Central press, Bombay 1884, Reprint 2001, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.

A great Egyptian Geographer Ptolemy during his visit to South India in 150 AD has mentioned the names of a few places of this region. Badami and Pattadakallu are found in his records.

Bagalkot has six taluks, 18 hoblis and 638 villages. Among them 623 are inhabited and 4 are uninhabited villages in the district. Of the 6 taluks, two are categorised as "More Backward taluk" and one as "Most Backward Taluk" by Dr.Nanjundappa committee.

The region of present Bagalkot district forming part of Vijayapura district up to 1997 has a long history and rich cultural heritage. Badami, a taluk head quarter in Bagalkot district is known as the most ancient place in this region. This town is called "Vatapi" and "Badavi" in the inscription of the sixth to the sixteenth century. A great Egyptian Geographer Ptolemy during his visit to South India in 150 AD has mentioned the names of a few places of this region. Badami and Pattadakallu are found in his records.

Historically, Bagalkot was the capital of Chalukyan Empire of South India under Pulakesi I who conquered the region in 550 AD. Badami in Bagalkot district was the seat of the throne of Chalukyas from 550 to 753 AD, when Chalukyan king Keerthi verma II was overthrown by the Rastrakutas.

2.3 Physiographic Division of the District

The district of Bagalkot is situated entirely on the North Karnataka Plateau, which is part of the larger Deccan Plateau. Located in north-central Karnataka, Bagalkot is surrounded by Belagavi district to the west, Vijayapura district and Kalaburagi district to the north and north-east respectively, Raichur district to the east and Koppal district, Gadag district and Dharwad district to the south-east, south and south-west respectively.

Geographically Bagalkot district was located at northern part of Karnataka state. Its total area is 6575 sq.km. It falls at 150 46 and 160 46 North latitude and 740 59 and 76020 east longitude. The major river Krishna and its two tributaries viz Malaprabha and Ghataprabha flowing through the district. The district lacks thick forests.

Bagalkot has six taluks, 18 hoblis and 638 villages. Among them 623

are inhabited and 4 are uninhabited villages in the district. Of the 6 taluks, two are categorised as "More Backward taluk" and one as "Most Backward Taluk" by Dr.Nanjundappa committee. The district has 163 Gram Panchayats and 12 urban local bodies.

Climate and Rain fall

Bagalkot district has six taluks namely, Bagalkot, Badami, Hunagund, Mudhol, Jamakhandi and Bilagi. The average elevation in this area reaches approximately to 610 m. The general climate is tropical and normal temperature ranges from 180c to 380c. The climate is warm and dry throughout the year and rain fall is scarce. Bagalkot district receives the lowest rain fall annually in Karnataka. The average rain fall in Bagalkot district is 372 mm annually.

2.4 Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

Soil in the area can be categorized as either the majority black or minority red. Black soil retains moisture and is often used for the cultivation of cotton. Rabi and jowar are primarily cultivated in Bagalkot, as are groundnut, cotton, maize, bajra, wheat, sugarcane and tobacco. The district is also rich in mineral wealth. The village of Kaladagi, located 24 km from the town of Bagalkot, harbors copper. Iron ore also exists in the southern part of the district. Like much of Karnataka, the igneous is the most common rock family. Common rock types in the region include greenstone, quartzite, sandstone and limestone.

The dry climate and scant rain fall makes the district susceptible to drought and crop failures. Jowar, Wheat, Bajra, Maize are the major

Box Item 2.1 : Ranna

Ranna was one of the earliest and one of the greatest poets of the Kannada language. His style of writing is often compared to that of Adikavi Pampa who wrote in the early 10th century. Together, Ranna, Adikavi Pampa and Sri Ponna are called "three gems of ancient Kannada literature". Ranna was born to a family of bangle sellers in 949 C.E. in ancient Muduvolal, known now as Mudhol in the Bagalkot district of Karnataka state in India.

During his early days as a writer, Ranna may have been patronised by Chavundaraya, the famous minister of the Western Ganga Dynasty. With

the rise of the imperial Western Chalukya Empire, Ranna became an important poet in the court of King Tailapa II and his successor King Satyasraya who bestowed upon him the title Kavi Chakravarti (lit, "Emperor among poets"). The entire literature written by Ranna were in Halegannada (old Kannada). Of the five known major literary writings accomplished by him, three are available. His five works are: Ajitha purana, Parashurama-charithe (extinct) Saahasabhima Vijaya (also known as Gadaayuddha), Ranna and Chakresvara charite (extinct).

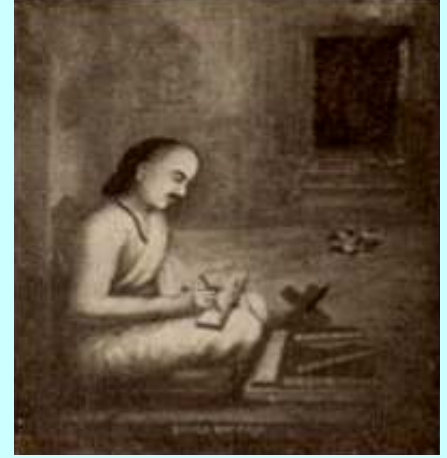


Table 2.2: Land Utilisation in the Bagalkot District, 2011

(in hectares and Percent)

Taluk	Geographical Area	Forest	Land not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land	Fallow land	Area Sown
Badami	139420	31263 (22.42)	13211 (9.47)	1427 (1.02)	9616 (7)	98776 (70.85)
Bagalkot	93627	11611 (12.40)	6152 (6.57)	264 (0.28)	12383 (13.22)	71865 (76.76)
Bilagi	78169	11761 (15.04)	8825 (11.29)	167 (0.21)	24341 (31.39)	43947 (56.22)
Hunagund	135358	9792 (7.23)	11879 (8.77)	1169 (0.86)	10228 (7.56)	116026 (85.72)
Jamakhandi	116853	114.10 (9.76)	7107 (6.08)	1832 (1.57)	11079 (9.48)	93090 (79.66)
Mudhol	95450	5289 (5.54)	6468 (6.78)	879 (0.92)	6928 (7.26)	84363 (88.38)
District	658877	81126 (12.3)	53642 (8.14)	5738 (0.87)	74575 (11.32)	508067 (77.11)

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance, 2011-12.

About 2/3 of land holdings are marginal and small, which clearly reflects the poor condition of the cultivators of this region. Only 35 percent of the holdings are medium sized, a very meager proportion (1.18 percent) are large land holdings.

food crops and cotton, ground nut, sugar cane, sunflower are the other crops grown in the district. There is substantial variation in the rainfall of various taluks. Bilagi received highest rainfall with 454 mm annually, followed by Hunagund with 426 mm. Four taluks have the lower rainfall than the district average. Mudhol taluk has received the lowest rainfall with 317 mm annually.

Land Utilization

The total geographical area of the Bagalkot district is 658877 hectares, of which 77.11 percent land is used for cultivation to grow the crops (Table 2.2). Mudhol taluk has highest proportion of land (88.38 percent) for agricultural uses, whereas Bilagi taluk has the lowest proportion of area sown (56.22 percent). The district has 12.31 percent forest and 11.32 percent fallow land.

Land Holdings

There is a close relationship between agriculture production and size of land holdings. The marginal and small land holdings are considered uneconomic holdings, where agricultural production is low. The small and marginal land holders are poor and have no access to basic facilities like health, education and sanitation. In this context the size of land holdings pattern of Bagalkot district as presented in table 2.3 reveals that about 2/3 of land holdings are marginal and small, which clearly reflects the poor condition of the cultivators of this region. Only 35 percent of the holdings are medium sized, a very meager proportion (1.18 percent) are large land holdings. This clearly shows the uneven distribution of land holdings among the cultivators. This should call the attention of planners of land reforms.

Table 2.3: Land Holdings in the Bagalkot District, 2011-12

Taluk	Category					Total
	Marginal (Below 1 Ha.)	Small (1-2 Ha.)	Semi Medium (2-4 Ha.)	Medium (4-10 Ha.)	Large (> 10 Ha.)	
Badami	12081 (17.32)	14245 (18.91)	10676 (19.75)	4967 (19.56)	587 (21.80)	42556 (18.69)
Bagalkot	7334 (10.51)	10301 (13.67)	6943 (12.85)	3070 (12.11)	451 (16.75)	28099 (12.34)
Bilagi	8339 (11.96)	7673 (10.18)	4606 (8.52)	1963 (7.73)	206 (30.42)	22787 (10.00)
Hunagund	8726 (12.51)	15826 (21.01)	13074 (24.19)	6312 (24.85)	819 (1.11)	44757 (19.65)
Jamakhundi	19432 (27.86)	15408 (20.45)	10297 (19.05)	4809 (18.94)	29 (22.29)	50491 (22.17)
Mudhol	13830 (19.83)	11892 (15.78)	8445 (15.63)	4274 (16.83)	600 (22.29)	39041 (17.14)
District	69742 (100)	75345 (100)	54041 (100)	25395 (100)	2692 (100)	227731 (100)

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance, 2011-12.

2.5 Demography

Bagalkot is the second largest district in the Belagavi Division and the 15th most populous district in Karnataka. According to 2011 census, Bagalkot district has a population of 1,889,752, roughly equal to the nation of Lesotho or the US state of West Virginia. This gives it a ranking of 249th in India (out of a total of 640). Bagalkot accounts for over 18 percent of the total population of the Belagavi Division. Its population growth-rate over the decade 2001

and 2011 is 14.46 percent. It is one of the ten fastest growing districts in Karnataka. The population density of Bagalkot is 288 persons per square kilometer.

The residencewise distribution of district population presented in the data shows that the share of rural population in the district is 68.36 percent and the other 31.63 percent population is urban. The human development in terms of urbanization which leads to modernization is very slow in the district.

Bagalkot accounts for over 18 percent of the total population of the Belagavi Division. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001 and 2011 is 14.46 percent.

Table 2.4: Taluk Population by Sex, 2011

Taluk	Population (in percent) 2011		
	Male	Female	Total Populaton
Badami	50.90	49.60	330860 (17.51)
Bagalkot	50.23	49.76	285114 (15.09)
Bilagi	50	50	160294 (8.48)
Hunagund	50.33	49.66	321338 (17.00)
Jamakhandi	50.42	49.57	470176 (24.88)
Mudhol	50.00	49.99	285915 (15.13)
District	50.27	49.72	1889752 (100)

Source: Census of India 2011.

Fig. 2.1: Taluk Population by Sex, 2011

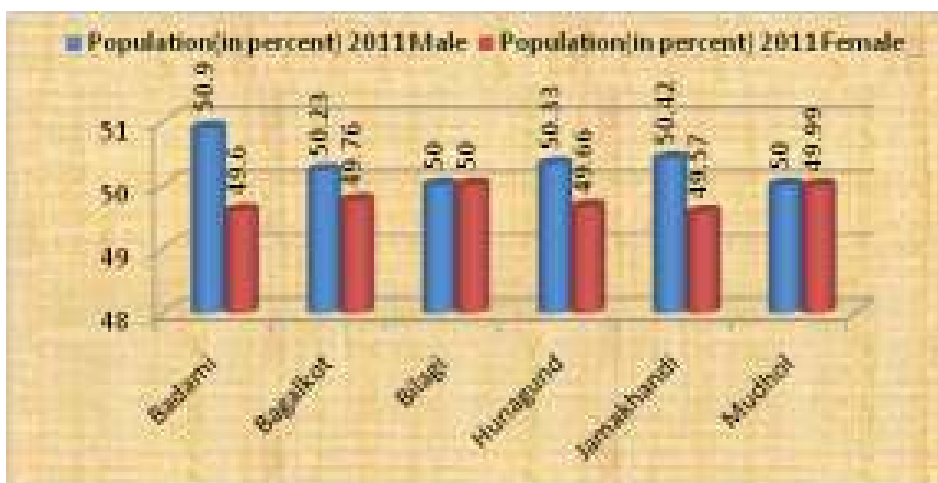
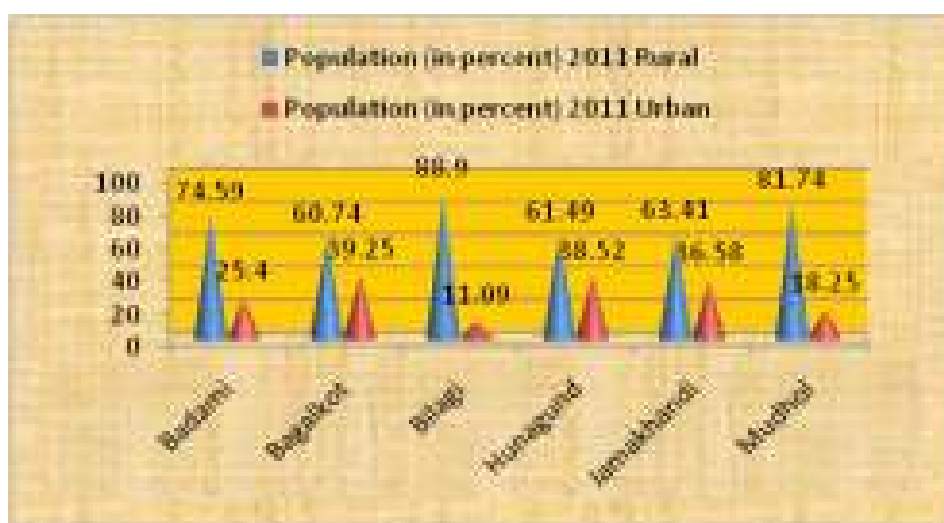


Table 2.5: Taluk Population by Residence, 2011

Taluk	Population (in percent) 2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Badami	74.59	25.40	330860
Bagalkot	60.74	39.25	285114
Bilagi	88.90	11.09	160294
Hunagund	61.49	38.52	321338
Jamakhandi	63.41	36.58	470176
Mudhol	81.74	18.25	285915
District	68.36	31.63	1889752

Source: Census of India 2011.

Fig. 2.2: Taluk population by Residence, 2011



Scheduled Castes constitute about 17 percent and Scheduled Tribes about 5 percent of the total population.

Communal tensions are fairly uncommon in Bagalkot. Bagalkot has a sex ratio of 989 females for every 1000 males.

The overall literacy of the Bagalkot district as per 2011 census is 68.82 percent, which is higher than national levels (52 percent) but lower than the literacy rate of the state (75.36 percent).

Over 86 percent of the population in the district practice Hinduism, while 11 percent of the population is Muslim. Jains account for a little over 1 percent of the population; while Christians account for 0.17 percent. Scheduled Castes constitute about 17 percent and Scheduled Tribes about 5 percent of the total population. Communal tensions are fairly uncommon in Bagalkot. Bagalkot has a sex ratio of 989 females for every 1000 males.

Kannada, the state language of Karnataka, is the most widely spoken language in the district. The crude birth rate (Birth per 1000 population) in the district is 22.86 and crude death rate is 7.04 making the growth rate of 15.82 per thousand.

The infant mortality rate is 43 in the district. It is highest at 57 in Bilagi taluk and lowest at 29 in Bagalkot taluk. The maternal mortality rate is 163 in the district. The primary workers constitute about 43 percent of the district population.

2.6 Literacy and Education

The level of education and literacy rate are the crucial factors in determining the human development of that district or region. The overall literacy of the Bagalkot district as per 2011 census is 68.82 percent, which is higher than national levels (52 percent) but lower than the literacy rate of the state (75.36 percent).

Table 2.6: Literacy Rates by Sex, 2011

Taluk	Literacy Rates (in percent)		
	Male	Female	Total
Badami	80.34	56.43	68.43
Bagalkot	84.19	63.76	73.97
Bilagi	76.25	54.01	65.05
Hunagund	82.55	57.60	70.11
Jamakhundi	76.41	59.24	68.86
Mudhol	74.71	55.93	65.28
District	79.23	58.40	68.82
State	82.47	68.08	75.36

Source: Census of India, 2011.

The male literacy is very high at 79.23 and female at a low rate of 58.40. Thus the gender gap in terms of literacy in the district is at 20.83 percent. The literacy level varies across the taluks in the district. The overall literacy is highest at 73.97 percent in Bagalkot taluk and lowest at 65.05 percent in Bilagi taluk. The relative position of these two taluks remains same both in respect of male and female literacy.

The literacy rate in the district varies across religious groups. It is highest among Christians at 68.12, followed by Jains with 67.15 percent, Muslims with 60.69 and Hindus with 56.54 percent and a little more than 47 percent of literacy rate among Buddhists and Sikhs. Of all the 30 districts in the state of

Karnataka, Bagalkot district ranks 22nd, it is too low when compared to many advanced districts.

The district has 618 primary schools 383 high schools, 106 PU Colleges, 11 poly technics, one engineering and medical college each and 12 first grade colleges both run by Government and private Management. There is a Horticulture University located in Bagalkot district.

2.7 Industry

2.7.1 Tourism

Tourism is emerging as a major contributor to the state's economy. Tourism is considered as one of the best service industries addressing poverty, unemployment and economic diversification initiative in deve-

The male literacy is very high at 79.23 and female at a low rate of 58.40. Thus the gender gap in terms of literacy in the district is at 20.83 percent.

Table 2.7: Educational Institutions in Bagalkot District, 2011

Taluk/ Educational Institutions	Primary Schools	Higher Primary Schools	Higher Schools	Pre- Univer sities	Degree Colleges (Govt + Private)	Medical Colleges	Poly Technic (Govt + Private)	Engi neering	Dental Colleges University
Badami	72	216	63	20	1	0	1	0	0
Bagalkot	80	158	65	23	2	1	3	1	1
Bilagi	84	87	39	9	1	0	1	0	0
Hunagund	87	209	70	16	2	0	2	0	0
Jamakhundi	169	238	83	25	5	0	3	0	0
Mudhol	126	171	63	13	1	0	1	0	0
District	618	1079	383	106	12	1	11	1	1

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance, 2011-12.



Tourism generates income by providing employment, bringing integration with other sectors of the economy.

Badami is the oldest place in the district.

Badami has world famous cave temples.

loping countries. Tourism generates income by providing employment, bringing integration with other sectors of the economy.

Bagalkot district has the immense potentiality for the development of tourism. Following are the places of tourist's interests and State Tourism Department has well recognized these places as tourist centres in the state.

Badami is the oldest place in the district. This is called Vatapi and Badavi in inscriptions of the sixth to sixteenth century. It was kingdom of Chalukyas from 550 CE- 753CE. Badami has world famous cave temples.

Pattadakal is a small village, where many temples are built by Vikramaditya II. It has become a UNESCO world heritage site. The Mallikarjuna temple in Dravidian style and Kashi Vishwanath temple in nagar style was built at Pattadakal around 740 CE. Aihole, on the banks of river Malaprabha is an important temple town with over 140 temples belonging to both the early and later Chalukya times. Kudalasangam is another historical place where Krishna and Malaprabha rivers mingle. Here Sangameshwara temple was built by Basaveshwar, a 12th century social reformer and leader of sharana movement. He had his early education at this place and his life ended in this place. Aikya Mantapa as a symbol of Basaveshwar Samadhi is constructed here at the confluence of Krishna and Malaprabha rivers.

Mahakuta is famous for Mahakuteshwar temple and Banashankari is known for Banashankari temple, both temples are surrounded by scenes of beauty of the nature.

The Royal Palace is the main attraction of Jamkhandi town. It is fully surrounded by greenery.

The rulers of this princely state were of the Patwardhan dynasty and they were titled as "Raja" or "Raja Sahib".

2.7.2 SSI of Bagalkot District

Industries constitute the key drivers of human development. They produce varieties of goods to cater to the need of both consumers and producers in all sectors. Industries generate employment, increase income of the area and help to improve standard of living of the people in the surrounding areas. Although Bagalkot is considered as the backward part of north Karnataka, it has reasonably better development in industries as compared with many backward districts in the north Karnataka.

As on March 2011 there are 296 factories in Bagalkot district providing employment to 3323 persons in textile and garment industries and remaining belong to other categories. Similarly there are 8203 small scale units offering jobs to 38818 people. There are five industries with 72 industrial sheds. The Bagalkot Udyog Ltd, at Kaladagi and Lokapur Cement Ltd. are the two leading cement industries. Similarly Godavari sugar mill and Jamkhandi sugars are the major sugar factories. A large number of granite industries are spread in Ilkal and nearby villages of Hunagund taluks. Ilkal, Guledgudd, Rabakavi, Banahatti, Rampur and Terdal are famous for handloom and power looms producing saris, kurtas and many types of clothes. A milk dairy called Dempo Dairy industry is producing milk, milk powder and other milk products. It is located at Asangi near Banahatti.

Table 2.8: Number of Registered SSI's and Workers Employed, 2011

Unit	Badami	Bagalkot	Bilagi	Hunagund	Jamakhandi	Mudhol	District
Automobiles	18	34	8	21	29	26	136
Workers	169	319	72	197	272	253	1282
Electrical and Electronics	189	273	127	172	304	291	1356
Workers	820	1185	557	746	1319	1279	5906
Chemicals	14	58	6	54	52	40	224
Workers	42	200	21	169	184	169	785
Food and Intoxicants	108	269	59	112	240	183	971
Workers	481	1252	259	499	1182	822	4495
Glass and Ceramics	2	9	0	4	5	5	25
Workers	16	98	0	43	53	28	238
Job Works and Repairs	20	48	11	24	29	24	156
Workers	124	282	68	140	179	163	956
Leather	17	36	18	16	13	47	147
Workers	52	110	58	50	44	148	462
Mechanical Engineering	106	235	43	160	204	178	926
Workers	190	437	82	288	394	333	1724
Paper and Printing	19	44	9	20	30	23	145
Workers	190	415	90	200	300	245	1440
Rubber and Plastic	0	7	0	4	9	5	25
Workers	0	79	0	45	99	95	318
Textiles	38	23	7	40	125	63	296
Workers	436	540	293	508	967	579	3323
Wood	52	98	37	57	57	65	366
Workers	251	504	196	294	285	351	1881
Others	926	189	393	467	401	458	2834
Workers	3095	3688	891	2721	2462	2716	15573
Total	1570	1448	789	1257	1605	1534	8203
Total Workers	5928	8987	2599	6013	7829	7462	38818

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance, 2011-12.

Box Item 2.2: Bagalkot Cement and Industries Ltd (Bcil)

Bagalkot Cement and Industries Ltd. (BCIL) is a Kanoria Group Initiative that was setup in 2007 to acquire the cement division of Bagalkot Udyog Ltd. The Kanoria Group is part of the respected Kanoria Business Family and has over five decades of experience in operating companies across diverse industries.

The Company has over five decades of experience in cement manufacturing. The operations commenced with a 300 TPD wet process kiln in Bagalkot.

In 1982 the capacity is increased to a 1000 TPD dry process kiln. Currently the plant produces 1200 TPD of high quality clinker and 400,000 TPA of cement. The company manufactures OPC 43, PSC and PPC grades of cement. It is a leading brand in Karnataka, Goa and Southern Maharashtra. Backed by state of the art technology, the highest quality raw materials and a team committed to innovation, quality and professionalism, the Company is perfectly positioned to take advantage and support the nation's growth.



2.8. Agriculture and Irrigation

2.8.1 Agriculture

The total geographical area of Bagalkot district is 6593 sq.km. The total irrigated area is 1,77,842 hectares. Major crops grown in this district are Jowar. Maize, Bajra, Wheat, among cereals, and among pulses are redgram, bengal-gram. The major oil seeds crops are groundnut, sunflower, safflower and soybeans. The commercial crops are sugar cane and cotton.

Sericulture

Mulberry is the major sericulture product in Bagalkot district (table 2.9). The total area under Mulberry is 341.60 ht. Jama-khandi has highest area under sericulture with 80.70 ht similarly it has larger silk production with 106 lakhs rupees. There is one cocoon market at Mudhol and one silk

exchange at Guledgudda. The number of mulberry cultivating Farmers in the district is 156.

This offers tremendous scope for silk reeling twisting and textile allied activities. Apart from this bamboo artisan activities connected with sericulture can be promoted in the district.

Horticulture

Bagalkot district is known for high quality Grapes, Pomegranate, Sapota, Banana and Betel Wine. The total area under grapes production in the district is 1221 ht in 2011-12, had decreased to 1123 ht in 2012-13. The production of grapes has increased from 57878 to 69358 tons during the period in the district. Another horticulture crop is Pomegranate, the production is 24852 tons in the district in 2012-13. Banana production in the district is 16956 tons in 2012-13 which is reduced as compared to 2011-12.



Table 2.9: Area under Sericulture in Bagalkot District, 2011-12

Taluk	Area under mulberry (Hects)	Cocoon Production (in tones)	No. of villages engaged on Mulberry	Value of Silk Produced (Rs. In lakhs)
Badami	61.10	26.365	34	62.60
Bagalkot	42.00	8.412	18	20.00
Bilagi	43.70	14.337	24	34.05
Hungund	58.90	45.049	28	106.00
Jamkhandi	80.70	28.267	24	67.13
Mudhol	55.20	24.930	28	59.20
Total	341.60	147.360	156	349.97

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance, 2011-12.

Table 2.10: Production of Horticulture Crops, (in tons) 2011-12 and 2012-13

Horticulture Crops	2011-12		2012-13	
	Area (Hectare)	Production (in tons)	Area (Hectare)	Production (in tons)
Banana	1575	17048	1518	16956
Mango	291	1238	327	1601
Lemon	604	8017	543	7524
Guava	80	1830	73	502
Grapes	1221	57878	1123	69358
Sapota	755	4258	749	4630
Pomegranate	1931	23859	1869	24852
Papaya	207	9053	161	8708

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance, 2011-12, 2012-13.

2.8.2 Irrigation

The human development is measured by three dimensions. They are; education, health status and income or percapita income of the people. Income or GDP is the traditional sole indicator of economic development of the country or region. In order to have a decent standard of living, people should have a minimum amount

of income to spend. People earn their income by producing goods or services in agriculture, industry or in any service sector.

The main occupation of the people in Bagalkot district is agriculture. The average rain fall in the district being very low, the development of agriculture largely depends on irrigation facilities.

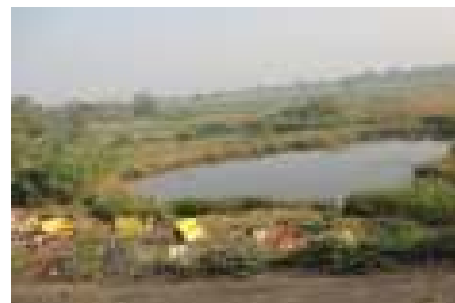


Table 2.11: Net Irrigated Area (in hectares) through Different Source of Water, 2011-12

Taluk	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Tube Wells	Lift Irrigation	Other Source	Total
Badami	7810	415	222	22569	210	12000	43226
Bagalkot	3987	0	340	19475	65	5236	29103
Bilagi	8470	0	822	20690	215	9400	39597
Hunagund	2784	344	445	4338	33	5920	13864
Jamakhandi	12957	0	3430	10250	2372	56770	85779
Mudhol	21767	0	4591	20532	0	25613	72503
District	57775	759	9850	97854	2895	114939	284072

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance, 2011-12.

Fig: 2.3: District Net Irrigated Area (in Ht) through Different Source of Water, 2011-12



The net area irrigated in the district as on 2011-12 is 284072 hectare.

The Upper Krishna Project across the river Krishna at Alamatti is one of the prestigious projects of Government of Karnataka. Because of this project 131 villages and Bagalkot town (Partially) are submerged under backwaters.

Bagalkot district has not made cognizable progress in the field of irrigation. The irrigation development in the district was started only after reorganization of the state. Although the number of villages including a major part of old Bagalkot city and thousands of acres of fertile land are submerged in the back waters of Almati reservoir, it gets very little share in the irrigation from the right back canal of UKP one of the biggest irrigation projects in the state. The net area irrigated in the district as on 2011-12 is 284072 hectare. 97854 hectares of lands is irrigated by tube wells, 57775 hectares by canals, 9850 hectares by traditional wells, the other source are pipeline, lift irrigation from tanks etc. Mudhol, Jamakhandi and Bilagi taluks are well irrigated and major crop grown in this area is sugarcane. That is why more sugar factories have come up in this area. The efficient water management techniques have only marginally mitigated the repercussions of the drought stricken economy of the district. The Bagalkot is one of the districts having high incidence of the farmer's suicide.

Upper Krishna Project (UKP) and Rehabilitation

The Upper Krishna Project across the river Krishna at Alamatti is one of the prestigious projects of Government of Karnataka. Because of this project 131 villages and Bagalkot town (Partially) are submerged under backwaters. The challenge of rehabilitation of project-affected families is taken by the R & R Department of UKP. Various development departments of the district are also contributing their might. Since construction activities are complete it offers wide scope in the district for further rehabilitation with an objective of generation of employment and income.

The two important rivers of Karnataka are the Krishna and the Cauvery, of which Krishna is covering nearly 60 percent of the total geographical area of the state. The river Krishna is the second biggest river in peninsular India. It originates in the Western Ghats near Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra and flows across the Deccan plateau and travels through the states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh in its journey of about 1392

kilometers covering an area of about 26,60,000 Kilometer with an estimated annual yield of 58.33 BCM (2060 TMC) before it joins Bay of Bengal.

Therefore Upper Krishna Project (UKP) is started as a multipurpose irrigation project in the drought prone northern parts of Karnataka across the river Krishna covering Bagalkot, Vijayapur, Belgavi, Kalaburagi and Raichur districts. The UKP consists of two dams across the river. The upper dam is located at Alamatti village, which has hill range to provide the ideal site for bulk storage of water. The lower dam will serve mainly as a diversion dam which is suited at Narayanpur.

The whole UKP is being taken up into two stages. The first phase completed with World Bank assistance of Rs.1350 crores from 1978-1986. The second phase (1987-1993) is completed with the World Bank assistance of Rs. 650 crores. The total irrigation potential created by the end of March, 1988 is 1.07 lakh ha. The plan to store water at the Alamatti dam to a Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of 519.6 m that is a backwater level of 521m in the affected area, which has affected large number of people. As a result the Government of Karnataka started Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) office both at Narayanpur and Alamatti dam areas involves the rehabilitation of nearly 300,000 people of 178 villages and around 25,000 people of Bagalkot town itself.

The government has already initiated the process of creating 69,076 structures and, acquiring 138,629 acres of land in rural areas and 4,500 structures and 150 acres in the urban areas. About 150,000 rural people i.e. around 28,000 Project Displaced

Families (PDFs) have been relocated at 136 centres covering an area of 600 acres, out of these, hardly 7,500 people have so far moved out of their affected area to their new home town of Nav nagar and now it is called as New Bagalkot.

Dr. S.M. Jaamdar, Commissioner, R&R and Land Acquisition, and ex-officio Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (UKP), said that, "many people in Bagalkot are unwilling to move out to the new areas allotted even though the buildings and land has allotted. Further he said that, most of the problems arise in rehabilitation measures because many people think of R & R programmes as development and welfare programmes and not as rehabilitation programmes".

Navnagar is designed by architect Charles Correa and is divided into 63 sectors. Out of these, fifty-six are exclusively for PDFs and seven are for non-PDFs. Navnagar has developed, in the words of officials, "a clean, self-contained township with broad roads, schools, parks, underground drainage, water supply, modern sports facilities, banks, and so on." But many residents and forthcoming residents of Navnagar complaining that, the lack of an under ground drainage system, shortage of water for construction purposes, non-availability of house sites of their choice and a lack of sustained commercial activity. The shifting is also causing lot of problems in respect of hospital, school, drainage problems etc.

Over the years, the quantum of the compensation package offered to the farmers for their land has also gone up substantially. It is Rs.45,000 and Rs.20,000 per acre for wet and dry land, respectively. But when the acquisition process started, it went -

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According to Jaamdar, this rehabilitation has created lot of problems in this region. The compensation amount sanctioned by the government to the rehabilitant farmer is using for unproductive purposes such as on marriages, celebrations of birth and death ceremonies, and some are investing for purchase of land and going for fixed deposits.

up periodically after the constitution of the price advisory committee. Now the rate of compensation is Rs.148,000 for wet land and Rs. 70,200 for dry land per acre. With the enhanced price the government has disbursed the amount to almost 90 percent of the people.

A World Bank manager pointed out that, the quantum of crop loan disbursed in the region had come down substantially over the past three or four years and as given term loans to buy tillers, fertilizers, pumpsets and so on. Many farmers said that they would practice drawdown cultivation (cultivation of the land when the river waters recede during the summer months) wherever possible. In a number of villages, especially those in Jamakhandi and parts of Bilagi taluks, where lands and structures have already been acquired and compensated, and residents are refusing to move to rehabilitation centres. Having realized over the past four years that the backwaters even corresponding to a level of 521m will only reach their doorsteps but not enter their homes, they have decided to stay on. During the floods of 2005 and 2006, many of these villages are stranded and the residents sought and pocketed flood relief.

According to Jaamdar, this rehabilitation has created lot of problems in this region. The compensation amount sanctioned by the government to the rehabilitant farmer is using for unproductive purposes such as on marriages, celebrations of birth and death ceremonies, and some are investing for purchase of land and

going for fixed deposits. The farmers not doing agriculture at the expected level with the available irrigation potential. This is because of the huge compensation amount given to the farmer leading to misappropriation of the money. The irrigation project, which has taken over 40 years to complete, which has dislocated 93,263 families a vast majority are dependent on agriculture therefore the rehabilitation has created many ups and down in the farming sector. Jaamdar revealed that, rehabilitating a huge population of illiterate, landless labourers and their family members is an incredible task. Shifting them from manual labour to semi-skilled labour is difficult. Once agriculture picks up they will be absorbed in productive work. But a new problem has arisen; that of educated unemployed youths. These youth do not want to work in the fields but look for government jobs. The government has reserved 5 percent of Class C and D jobs for them, but that is hardly sufficient in a period when the government run factories are getting closed. In this direction the government's plans to introduce income generating schemes through non-governmental organizations, but have also not taken off as expected. Many farmers in the command area, especially those whose lands are close to the Andhra Pradesh border have given their lands on lease to farmers of that State. According to experts, in the long run, this practice can result in the marginalization of the local farmers(Kolar Manjunath .S, 2007).

Box Item 2.3 Pattadakal: Mallikarjuna Temple and Kashivishvanatha Temple

Mallikarjuna Temple is a smaller version of the Virupaksha temple and was built by Vikramaditya second queen Trilokyamahadevi in 745 AD. This temple was constructed by Rani Trilokamahadevi to celebrate the victory (by Vikramaditya II) over the Pallavas. The Mallikarjuna temple was built close to the Virupaksha temple. It has a similar plan, with a 4 storeyed vimana with a four circular griva and sikhara. Mallikarjuna temple is in Dravidian style.

To the north of the Virupaksha temple lies the Mallikarjuna which was formerly known as Trailokeshvara. It is in close proximity with the Sangha meshvara temple in design, construction and sculpture, but smaller in size. The porch has a beautiful image of Narasimha killing Hiranyakashipu and two female idols. Here are two grand

images on both the sides of the entrance to the navaranga. The eighteen pillars of the navaranga have figures pertaining to Ramayana, Mahabharata and those representing social conditions of those days. On the ceiling are beautiful figures of Gajalakshmi and Shiva-Parvathi with Nandi. On the external walls are sculptures like Shiva, Nandi, Lakulisha, Nataraja, etc.

Kashivishvanatha temple was the last to be built in early Chalukya style. This temple was built by the Rashtrakutas in the 8th century. Kashi Vishwanatha temple is in Nagara style. This temple is to the north of the Mallikarjuna temple, of which only the sanctum and a passage is left. On the pillars of the inner passage, female figures are engraved in high relief. On the ceiling, Somaskanda is represented. Its sanctum has a rekhanagara tower. The structure is presumably of the 8th century.



2.9 Infrastructure

The economic development of any region or state largely depends on the availability and quality of the infrastructure in that region or state. Infrastructure provides the necessary base from which development process can take off at high speed. The basic infrastructure include roads, railway, power generation and transmission network, drinking water, communication network, educational institutions, hospitals, godowns, warehouses, industrial estates etc. Bagalkot

district has reasonably good infrastructure. Bagalkot is well connected by road and railway routes. The national Highway NH-218 from Hubballi to Humnabad passes through Bagalkot stretching over 176km. The world class State Highway from Belagavi to Raichur passes through Bagalkot. A broadgauge railway line of South Western Railway (SWR) from Gadag to Hotagi passes through Bagalkot district linking Gadag on the south and Vijayapura on the north end.

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Box Item 2.4: Lord Basava

Basavanna was a 12th century philosopher, social reformer and preacher whose teachings are cherished not only by Karnataka but the whole country. As a vehement social reformer, Basavanna had to suffer a lot at the hand of traditionalists but with the other reformers of his time, he started one of the greatest religious movements in the history of India questioning the teachings and traditions of Vedas and ancient scriptures. Basava in his childhood refused to accept traditions and beliefs and left his home in search of truth and wisdom. He went to the Kudala Sangama, a city in the Bagalkot district of Karnataka. He finished his education in a gurukul at the age of 21 and was deeply grieved to find ignorance, casteism, sophistry and untouchability that had penetrated the society. Basava had married Sharane Neelganaga, the daughter of his maternal uncle,

and taken the position of an accountant in the palace of King Bijjala. He became the Finance Minister and then Prime Minister in the King's court. Basava established the Anubhava mantapa, a place that Allama prabhu and Akka Mahadevi became a part of Anubhava mantapa was established as a spiritual and socio-religious academy. Basava was later conferred the title of Basavanna (Basava, the elder brother). Basavanna later resigned from the post of Prime Minister in King Bijjala's court and moved to Kudala Sangama for meditation. There he merged with the Almighty in 1196 A.D. In 1155 A.D, Basava had a vision that it was incorrect to sacrifice humans or animals to a formless God. He popularized the concept and base of Ishta-Linga to overcome the discriminations of caste and creed. Later Ishta-Linga was declared as a symbol of the religion Lingayatism, which is followed all across the state today.

The High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances in the state of Karnataka under the chairmanship of Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa (2002) has revealed a lot of disparities in socioeconomic development across the taluks in Karnataka.

There are no power stations in the district but it gets hydro electricity from the Alamatti Hydro Electricity Project and Thermal Power Plant Shaktinagar, Raichur. There is neither an airport nor land water ways in the district. There are as many as 430 post offices and 82 telephone exchanges in the district. There are five industrial estates with 72 sheds 143 plots in the district.

2.10 Regional Perspective

Although the development process is national in its outlook, it is conditioned and influenced by number of local and regional sectors. Therefore the development process has regional perspectives. Particularly in the countries like India which is very vast in geographical area and much diversified in their socio economic and cultural set up, the degree of

development or growth rate varies from region to region and from

just 0.338. Similarly Badami taluk has got very low HDI value with only 0.373. Bagalkot taluk got top position in FSI (0.640) and CTDI (0.554). Bilagi has very low FSI values with 0.376, holding bottom position in the district. The GII values depicts contrast picture, where the developed taluks of Bagalkot (0.118) and Jamakhandi (0.124) experienced high degree of gender inequality while Mudhol taluk (0.064) has very low gender inequality. The CDI value of Bagalkot is very low with 0.432. Jamakhandi had shown higher child development with value of 0.832.

Extreme inter-taluk disparity noticed in the development in the district. Three taluks i.e., Bagalkot, Jamakhandi and Mudhol are relatively developed and other three taluks Bilagi, Badami and Hunagund are relatively deprived taluks. This calls the policy makers to reduce inter-taluk disparity by conscious efforts.

2.11 An Overview

The study of human development of any country, state or region necessarily involves the study of its history, geography, demography, economy, polity, social and cultural systems of that country or region in question. The Bagalkot district in Karnataka state has a long history and rich cultural heritage. It dates back to early Chalukyan period 550 AD and after. The Badami taluk headquarter in Bagalkot district at present was known as 'Vatapi' or 'Badavi' in inscription of the sixth century. It is the seat of the throne of Chalukyas from 550 to 753 A.D.

Bagalkot district is located at Northern part of Karnataka and it is a part of Vijayapura district before 1997. The district is scanty in rainfall and devoid of thick forests. The normal temperature is warm and in the range of 28 to

38°C. However it is rich in mineral resource.

The Bagalkot district is one of the thickly populated districts in the state. The literacy rate in the district is higher than national level but lower than state level. Bagalkot has recorded highest literacy rate with 73.97 percent and lowest in Bilagi taluk with 65.05 percent

The main occupation of the people in the district is agriculture. Jawar, Maize, Bajra are the major crops. Mulberry is the main sericulture product. Bagalkot has rich horticulture production of grapes, pomegranates and banana. The district has not made much progress in irrigation. It gets very little share in UKP one of the biggest irrigation product of state. Although Bagalkot falls on the backward part of north Karnataka it has reasonably good development in industries, compared with many backward districts in the north Karnataka. Cement, sugar are the major industries. Handloom, power loom weaving is famous in Ilkal, Rabakavi, Banahatti, Guledgudda etc. Ilkal is famous for granite mining.

Bagalkot appears as one of the leading places of tourist interest in the state. World famous Badami cave temples, world heritage temples at Pattadakal, temple town of Aihole, Kudalasangam, a mingling point of Krishna and Malaprabha rivers, where Sangameshwar temple is built are of tourist's interests. It is a place where Basaveshwar the 12th century social reformer and leader of Sharana movement took his early education and now it is developed as the Basava Memorial Aikya Mantapa.

Bagalkot is well connected by road and railway lines. Its per capita income is as low as Rs. 32447/- at current price in 2008-09. It is one of the most backward districts in the state as

Extreme inter-taluk disparity noticed in the development in the district. Three taluks i.e., Bagalkot, Jamakhandi and Mudhol are relatively developed and other three taluks Bilagi, Badami and Hunagund are relatively deprived taluks. This calls the policy makers to reduce inter-taluk disparity by conscious efforts.

per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report. The HDI of Bagalkot is 0.505 in 1990-91 and it is increased to 0.591 in 2001.

The present report of 2014 has analysed the achievements attained by six taluks of Bagalkot district in terms of various indices related to human development. Wide inter-taluk disparities are found in the development in Bagalkot district. Bagalkot, Jamakhandi and Mudhol are relatively developed taluks, whereas Bilagi, Badami and Hunagund are relatively deprived taluks.

CHAPTER - 3

COMPUTATION OF INDICES



CHAPTER 3

COMPUTATION OF INDICES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the details of computation of various indices related to District Human Development of Bagalkot. The present DHDR includes six indices namely Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index, Food Security Index, Urban Development Index and Composite Taluk Development Index. Six indices are discussed in detail in this chapter. Another index is Composite Dalit Development Index, which is a

sample survey. It is unique in its own perspective, which is discussed in 9th chapter.

3.2 Human Development Index

Human Development Index (HDI) of Bagalkot district is computed keeping in mind the three dimensions envisaged in the methodology of UNDP viz. Living Standard, Health Index, and Education Index.

The present DHDR includes six indices namely Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index,

Flow Chart 3.1 Human Development Index

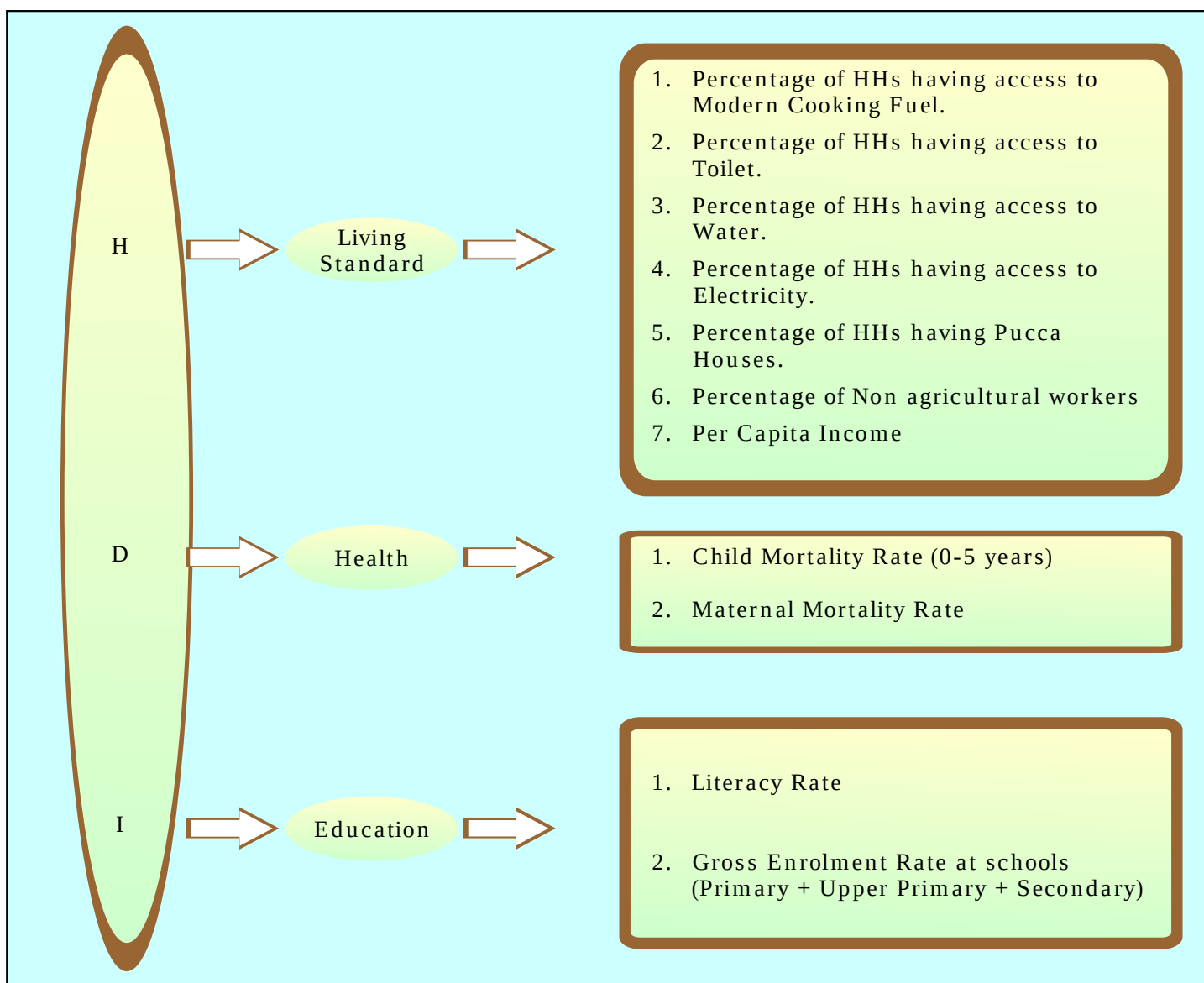
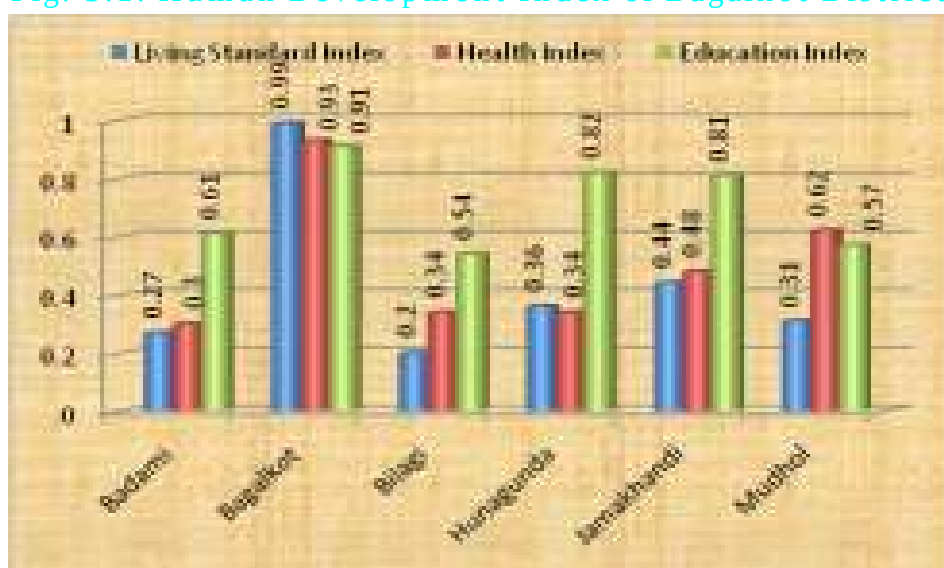


Table 3.1: Human Development Index of Bagalkot District

Taluk	Human Development Index (Ranks in brackets)			
	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	Human Development Index
Badami	0.277 (5)	0.306(6)	0.612 (4)	0.373 (5)
Bagalkot	0.998 (1)	0.936 (1)	0.920 (1)	0.951 (1)
Bilagi	0.206 (6)	0.347 (4)	0.540 (6)	0.338 (6)
Hunagund	0.367 (3)	0.346 (5)	0.829 (2)	0.472 (4)
Jamakhandi	0.449 (2)	0.481 (3)	0.818 (3)	0.561 (2)
Mudhol	0.315 (4)	0.621 (2)	0.579 (5)	0.484 (3)

Fig: 3.1: Human Development Index of Bagalkot District



The values of living standard index reveals that Bagalkot taluk, which is the headquarter of the district has obtained first rank with an index value closer to 1 i.e., 0.998. Bilagi taluk is in the 6th place with lowest index value of 0.206.

The living standard index includes seven indicators such as access to modern cooking fuel, toilet, safe drinking water and electricity, pucca houses, non-agricultural workers and per capita income. Living Standard Index is calculated on the basis of values obtained regarding the above indicators.

The values of living standard index reveals that Bagalkot taluk, which is the headquarter of the district has obtained first rank

with an index value closer to 1 i.e., 0.998. Bilagi taluk is in the 6th place with lowest index value of 0.206. The index value makes it clear that Jamakhandi taluk is in 2nd position, Hunagund in 3rd Mudhol in 4th and Badami in 5th positions. The difference between Bagalkot and Bilagi taluk is remarkably high. The values of seven indicators mentioned above also reveal considerable gap between these two taluks. For

instance, access to modern cooking fuel in the Bagalkot taluk is 25.09 percent which is 3 times higher than Bilagi taluk (7.52 percent). Similarly much gap is found in case of access to toilet facilities and pucca houses. As regards to non-agricultural workers, which is the sign of modernity and human development, considerable gap is found between Bagalkot and Bilagi taluks. The gap is double that of the Bilagi taluk. Similarly, per capita income in Bilagi taluk is much lower than Bagalkot taluk. It is to be noted that in case of water and electricity accessibility much gap is not found among these two taluks, as water and electricity are provided by Government under various schemes. Living standard value of Bagalkot taluk is nearly 5 times higher than Bilagi taluk due to its economic development. It is to be recalled that, Nanjundappa report had also considered Bilagi as the most backward taluk in the district.

Health index is represented by indicators of MMR and CMR. On the basis of values collected for MMR and CMR, health index of HDI is computed.

Bagalkot has the highest health index with 0.936 values, ranking first in the district. Badami ranks last in the district out of 6 taluks. Mudhol, Jamakhandi, Bilagi and Hunagund taluks are in respective positions of 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th rank. Following are the factors for Health Index:

- a. CMR of Bagalkot is quite lower with 33 per 1000 children as compared to other taluks.
- b. Bilagi and Hunagund have highest CMR of 64 per 1000 children where as Bagalkot taluk has only 33 CMR per 1000 children. The CMR of Bilagi and Hunagund is almost double that of Bagalkot taluk.
- c. The picture of MMR is absolutely different from CMR.
- d. Badami has recorded highest MMR with 256 per lakh deliveries, followed by Jamakhandi taluk with 223 per lakh deliveries.
- e. Mudhol has recorded lowest MMR with 89 per lakh deliveries.
- f. Mudhol occupies 2nd rank in health index due to lowest MMR rate in the district and moderate CMR rate.
- g. Bagalkot is in first positions in health index of HDI. It is mainly because of lowest CMR and moderate MMR rates in taluk.
- h. Badami ranks last among the six taluks of Bagalkot district in health index. The main contributing factor for this is very high MMR rate with 256.
- i. The living standard of Badami taluk is considerably low. It is in 5th rank.

Hence it may be derived that there is a close relation between living standard and health status of Badami taluk.

The data on education index of Bagalkot district clearly shows that Bagalkot topped with 0.920 values in the education index. Bilagi occupies bottom rank with 0.540 values. Hunagund and Jamakhandi taluks are closer to the education index of Bagalkot and occupied 2nd and 3rd ranks respectively. There is considerable difference in education index values in Mudhol, Badami and Bilagi taluks. The position of different taluks in the education index of Bagalkot district may be attributed to following factors.

- a. The literacy rate (73.97 percent) and gross enrolment rate at primary level is highest in Bagalkot (105.12 percent) taluk.
- b. The literacy and gross enrolment rates in the taluk of Bilagi (65.05 percent and 102.46 percent respectively) and Mudhol 65.28 percent

Bagalkot has the highest health index with 0.936 values, ranking first in the district. Badami ranks last in the district out of 6 taluks. Mudhol, Jamakhandi, Bilagi and Hunagund taluks are in respective positions of 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th rank.

Bagalkot topped with 0.920 values in the education index. Bilagi occupies bottom rank with 0.540 values. Hunagund and Jamakhandi taluks are closer to the education index of Bagalkot and occupied 2nd and 3rd ranks respectively.

The overall HDI index reveals that Bagalkot taluk is in the top position and Bilagi taluk in the lowest position. The index value makes it clear that there is a wide variability between 1st and 6th rank taluks of Bagalkot district. This difference is about three times in human development index.

Except education index, huge gap is noticeable between Bagalkot and other taluks. Bagalkot records more than 0.9 or nearing 1 index values where as the other taluks recorded almost below 0.5 values.

The gender inequality index is measured by three dimensions, namely
(a) Reproductive health,
(b) Empowerment and
(c) Labour market.

- and 103.75 percent is comparatively lower.
- c. Hunagund taluk is better in case of both indicators of education index i.e., literacy (70.11 percent) and gross enrolment (106.32 percent) rate.
- d. There is a close relationship between living standard and education index of Bilagi taluk, which is quite poor in both indices.

The human development report considers 3 indicators viz., living standard, health and education. The overall HDI index reveals that Bagalkot taluk is in the top position and Bilagi taluk in the lowest position. The index value makes it clear that there is a wide variability between 1st and 6th rank taluks of Bagalkot district. This difference is about three times in human development index. Jamakhandi is in 2nd position, followed by Mudhol in 3rd, Hunagund in 4th and Badami in 5th position. There is a huge gap in human development index value among Bagalkot and other taluks. The difference is more pronounced in other taluks when compared to Bagalkot taluk, which accounts for 0.951 that is nearer to 1.

The main observations about human development index of Bagalkot district are.

- a. Bagalkot taluk enjoys first rank in human development index.
- b. Bagalkot taluk tops in all the three indicators of human development index i.e. living standard, health as well as education.
- c. Bagalkot has the highest percentage of access to modern cooking fuel, toilet, water, electricity, pucca houses, non agricultural workers, education and per capita income. Hence it has maintained top position.

- d. Bagalkot, being the district head quarters has many advantages. It has got a number of good educational institutions including medical and engineering colleges. The recently established Horticulture University has also contributed to the better human development index by providing educational and employment avenues to the people of this region.
- e. Except education index, huge gap is noticeable between Bagalkot and other taluks. Bagalkot records more than 0.9 or nearing 1 index values where as the other taluks recorded almost below 0.5 values.

The findings of this human development index are supported by earlier studies conducted by the HPCFRRI headed by Dr. Nanjundappa (2002). The Committee had prepared social infrastructure index consisting of health and education and assessed regional imbalances. It had identified Bilagi taluk as most backward in the district, which occupied 168th position with very low index value of 0.60 and Bagalkot has comparatively better position with 18th place with 1.29 index value.

3.3 Gender Inequality Index

The gender inequality index is measured by three dimensions, namely (a) Reproductive health, (b) Empowerment and (c) Labour market. Reproductive health is one of the important parameters indicating male female inequality. It is calculated through the indicators of MMR, share of institutional deliveries and share of pregnant women with anemia. Except institutional deliveries the two indicators are negative. Empowerment is measured on the basis of share of female and male elected

Flow chart 3.2
Gender Inequality Index

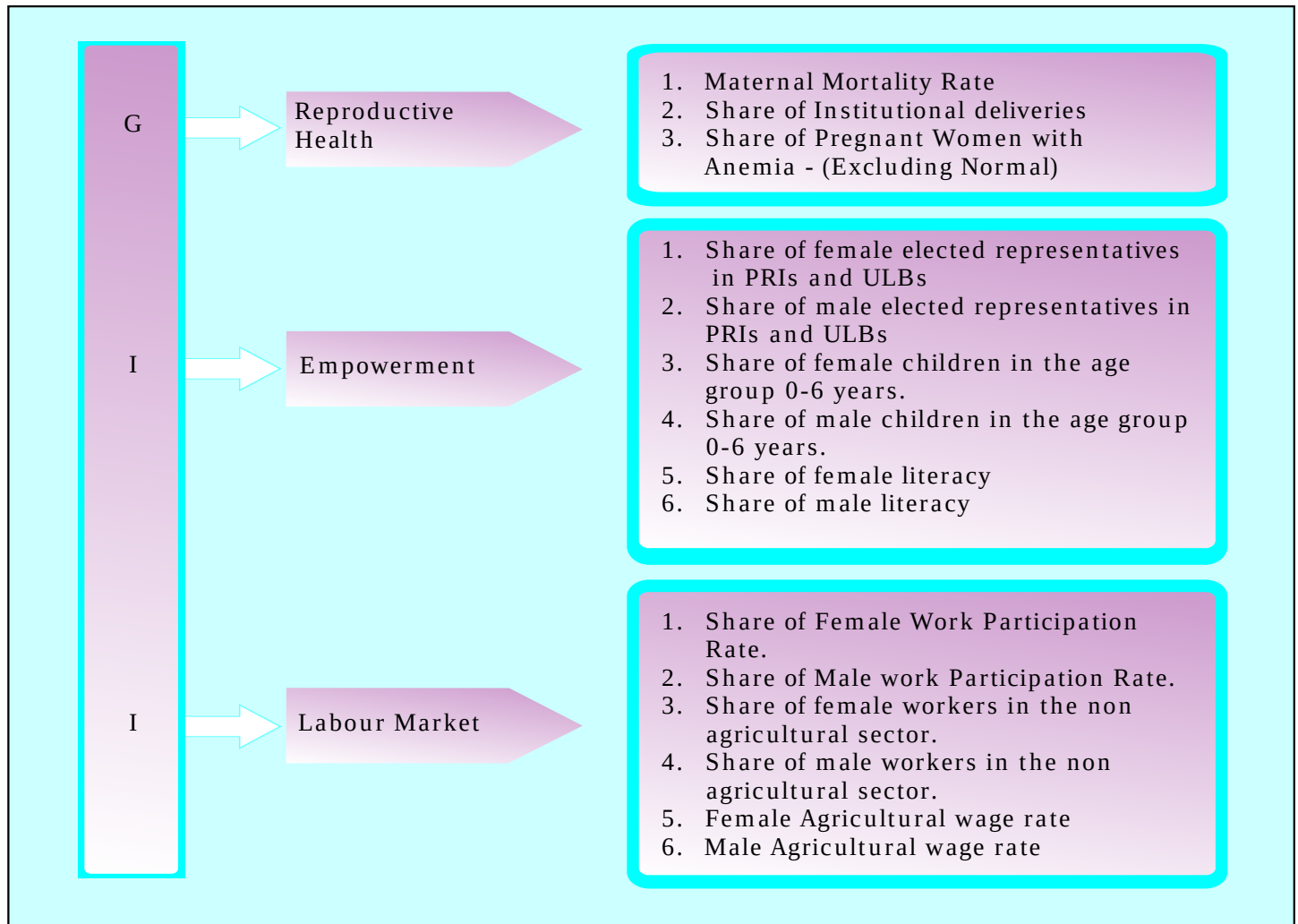


Table No. 3.2: Gender Inequality Index of Bagalkot District

Taluks	Reproductive health Value	Empowerment Value	Labour market value	GII Value	Rank
Badami	0.651	0.554	0.333	0.096	3
Bagalkot	0.665	0.568	0.455	0.118	5
Bilagi	0.665	0.545	0.484	0.089	2
Hunagund	0.648	0.558	0.367	0.098	4
Jamakhandi	0.625	0.552	0.557	0.124	6
Mudhol	0.711	0.545	0.499	0.064	1

Bagalkot and Jamakhandi taluks which have reported higher Gender Inequality Index but have highest living standard index. It may be assumed that higher the living standard, higher the gender inequality index.

The gender inequality is considerably lower in Mudhol and Bilagi taluks.

representatives in PRI and ULB, female literacy, share of female and male children in 0-6 year's age group. All these indicators are positive. The third dimension labour market presents the economic position of women. It is calculated by female work participation rate, share in non agricultural sector and female and male agricultural wage rates.

An appraisal of table 3.2 presents gender inequality index of 6 taluks of Bagalkot district. Gender inequality index is highest in Jamakhandi taluk with 0.124 value and lowest in Mudhol taluk with 0.064 value. Bilagi, Badami, Hunagund and Bagalkot occupied 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th positions respectively. Bagalkot and Jamakhandi taluks which have reported higher Gender Inequality Index but have highest living standard index. It may be assumed that higher the living standard, higher the gender inequality index.

Higher Gender inequality index in Jamakhandi and Bagalkot taluk may be due to following factors:

a. MMR is higher in Jamakhandi (223) taluk.

b. Anemia among pregnant women is higher in Jamakhandi (64.52 percent) and Bagalkot (58.38 percent) taluks.

c. Lower work participation rate is found among females in Jamakhandi (31.58 percent) and Bagalkot (34.18 percent).

The gender inequality is considerably lower in Mudhol and Bilagi taluks. The main reasons for these are:

i. Institutional deliveries in Mudhol (99.17 percent) and Bilagi (98.31 percent) taluks are comparatively higher in the districts.

ii. MMR is lowest in Mudhol (89 per lakh) taluk.

iii. Highest participation of female elected representatives is found in Bilagi (44.54 percent) taluk.

iv. Relatively higher work participation among females is observed in Mudhol (42.23 percent) and Bilagi (47.76 percent) taluks.



3.4 Child Development Index

Child Development Index in the present DHDR consists of three dimensions which are presented by three indicators. They are:

1. Health dimension which presents indicator of Child mortality rate.
2. Nutrition includes a. the percentage of malnourished children and b. children born underweight.
3. Education dimension which is calculated on the basis of percentage of dropout of children mainstreamed both at primary and secondary level.



Flow chart 3.3
Child Development Index

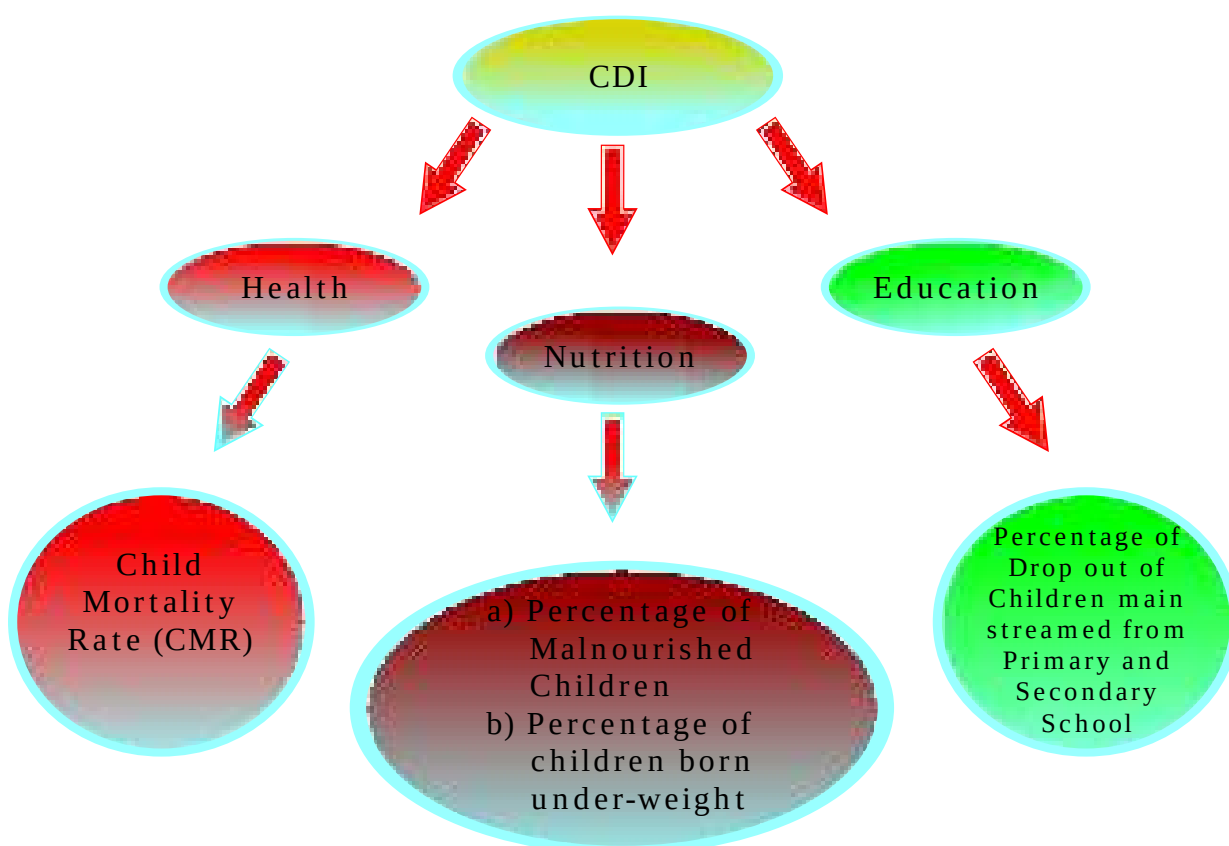


Table 3.3: Child Development Index of Bagalkot District

Taluks	Health Value	Nutrition Value	Education Value	Index Value	Rank
Badami	0.6452	0.8307	1.0000	0.802	2
Bagalkot	1.0000	0.0000	0.7284	0.432	5
Bilagi	0.0000	0.7533	0.4962	0.433	4
Hunagund	0.0000	0.6990	0.0000	0.303	6
Jamakhandi	0.7097	1.0000	1.0000	0.832	1
Mudhol	0.2581	0.8949	1.0000	0.771	3

Table 3.3 provides the index value on CDI of all the six taluks in Bagalkot district. Jamakhandi taluk ranks first with 0.832 value and Hunagund taluk is in the bottom place with 6th rank, the value is 0.303. Badami, Mudhol, Bilagi and Bagalkot have occupied from 2nd to 5th positions. The top position of Jamakhandi in CDI is due to following factors:

- The percentage of malnourished children is comparatively lower (42.72 percent).
- The percentage of children born under weight is also comparatively lower (0.75 percent).
- The percentage of dropout children mainstreamed at primary and secondary level is comparatively higher (100 percent).

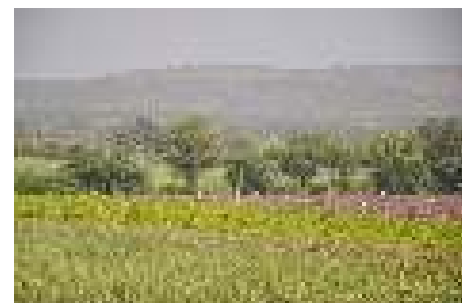
The poor performance of Hunagund taluk which stands at

the bottom is mainly due to the values in the indicators.

- Child mortality rate is highest in the taluk (64 percent).
- The percentage of dropout children mainstreamed at primary and secondary level is much lower than other taluks in the district, which is only (21.50 percent).

3.5 Food Security Index

Food security index is one of the important determinants of HDI. The food security index is calculated on the basis of three dimensions i.e. availability, accessibility and absorption. Availability index consists of 7 indicators, accessibility index is calculated by 6 indicators and absorption is measured by 6 indicators. Totally 19 indicators contribute to computing of the Food Security Index.



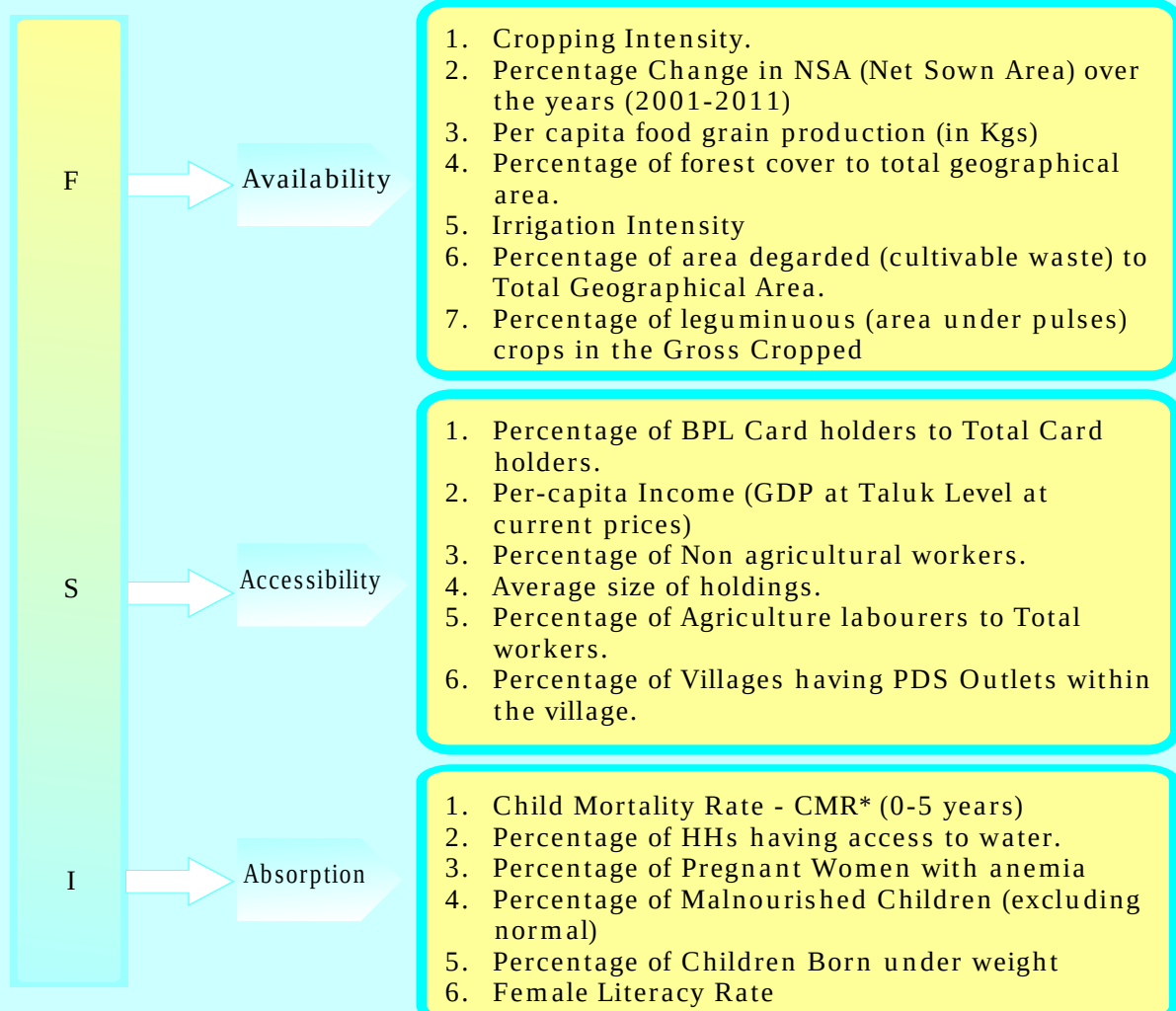
Flow chart 3.4
Food Security Index

Table 3.4: Food Security Index in Bagalkot District

Taluku	Index value and Rank (Ranks in brackets)			
	Availability Index	Accessibility Index	Absorption Index	Food Security Index
Badami	0.515(2)	0.402(5)	0.634(1)	0.517(2)
Bagalkot	0.494(3)	0.899(1)	0.525(3)	0.640(1)
Bilagi	0.293(6)	0.379(6)	0.455(5)	0.376(6)
Hunagund	0.589(1)	0.558(2)	0.287(6)	0.478(4)
Jamakhandi	0.347(5)	0.513(3)	0.489(4)	0.450(5)
Mudhol	0.435(4)	0.488(4)	0.618(2)	0.513(3)

The poor availability index of Bilagi taluk is because of its economic backwardness. It has got the lowest cropping intensity and net sown area is reduced by 1.77 percent, per-capita food production is also considerably low. Irrigation intensity is much lower compared to other taluks. Similarly percentage of production of leguminous crops continues to below.

The data on availability index in the table 3.4 reveals that Hunagund is in the top position with highest index value of 0.589. Bilagi occupies the last position of 6th rank in availability index of Bagalkot district with value of 0.293. Badami enjoys 2nd rank, followed by Bagalkot in 3rd, Mudhol in 4th and Jamakhandi in 5th rank.

The highest position of Hunagund taluk in availability index can be explained as below:

- Hunagund (139.65 percent) is in the top position in cropping intensity.
- Net sown area has increased by 3.3 percentages.
- The per-capita food grain production is considerably higher in the taluk (419).
- Irrigation intensity is considerably higher in Hunagund (125.77 percent) taluk.
- The percentage of leguminous crops is considerably greater in taluk (41.62 percent).

The poor availability index of Bilagi taluk is because of its economic backwardness. It has got the lowest cropping intensity and net sown area is reduced by 1.77 percent, per-capita food production is also considerably low. Irrigation intensity is much lower compared to other taluks. Similarly percentage of production of leguminous crops continues to below.

In accessibility index Bagalkot enjoys first rank, followed by Hunagund and Jamakhandi. The last ranking is secured by Bilagi taluk. Mudhol taluk ranks 4th and Badami 5th. The facts in the above table reflects the different positions occupied by different taluks in Bagalkot district.

The factors responsible for highest position in Bagalkot taluk in accessibility index are.

- The per-capita income of Bagalkot taluk is considerably higher i.e., Rs. 52125. There is a huge gap between Bagalkot and other taluks in respect of per-capita income.
- The percentage of non agricultural workers is highest in Bagalkot taluk (51.40 percent) and percentage of agricultural labourers is comparatively low (33.86 percent).
- PDS outlet within the village is highest (100 percent).

The lower position of Bilagi taluk in accessibility index can be due to lower values in the indicators. The percentage of non agricultural workers is considerably lower with 22.37 percent. The average land holding is very small with 1.85 hectares. The proportion of agricultural laborers is considerably higher in the taluk.

The absorption index reveals that Badami is in the top position. Mudhol ranks second and Bagalkot third. The position of other taluks Jamakhandi, Bilagi, Hunagund is 4th, 5th and 6th respectively.

The highest position of Badami in absorption index may be attributed to the following factors:

- CMR is comparatively lower with 44 per thousand children.
- The share of pregnant women with anemia is considerably lower with 27.34 percent.

The lowest performance of Hunagund taluk, in spite of better position in accessibility and availability index can be due to the lower values in the absorption index. For instance, CMR is highest (64 per thousand), water accessibility is comparatively low, proportion of pregnant women with anemia is quite higher.

Box Item 3.1

The overall index for food security including three dimensions of availability, accessibility and absorption depicts that Bagalkot taluk ranks first in Food Security Index, followed by Badami taluk with second rank and Mudhol taluk occupies third rank. Hungund, Jamakhandi and Bilagi taluks respectively have been placed in 4th, 5th and 6th ranks. Dr. Najundappa (HPCFRRI) its report had considered Bilagi as the most backward taluk and in the present setup it has recorded lower values in all the three dimensions of Food Security Index. Bagalkot has maintained better position in all the three dimensions related to Food Security Index.

3.6 Urban Development Index

Urbanization is an indicator of modernization and contributes to the human development. It is considered as one of the indicators of Human Development Index. UDI in present DHDR is calculated on the basis of 11 indicators, namely urban population, population without own houses, slum population, water supply, sewerage and drainage, bed per thousand population, growth rate of own resource mobilization, per-capita expenditure on development work, road per sq km, crime rate and road accidents



Flow Chart 3.5 Urban Development Index

1. Percentage of ULB Population to total population in the Taluk
2. Percentage of HHs without own houses
3. Percentage of Slum population to total ULB Population
4. Percentage of HHs with tap water connection
5. Percentage of HHs with Sewerage and Drainage Facilities
6. No. of Hospital Bed per 1000 population in urban area
7. Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts
8. Per-Capita expenditure on Development Works
9. Length of Roads in Kilometers per square kilometers of Geographical Area
10. Crime Rate per 10000 Population
11. Road Accidents per 10000 population

Table 3.5: Urban Development Index in Bagalkot District

Urban Local Bodies	Index Value	Rank
Badami [TMC]	0.461	6
Bagalkot [CMC]	0.721	1
Bilagi [TP]	0.530	4
Guledgud [TMC]	0.416	7
Hunagund [TP]	0.400	10
Ilkal [CMC]	0.415	8
Jamakhandi [CMC]	0.575	2
Kerur [TP]	0.283	12
Mahalingpur (TMC)	0.409	9
Mudhol [TMC]	0.554	3
Rabkavi-Banahatti [CMC]	0.490	5
Terdal	0.379	11

Bagalkot district consists of 12 urban local bodies. The value of Urban Development Index makes it clear that Bagalkot ranks first among the urban local bodies. The second rank is secured by Jamakhandi followed by Mudhol, Bilagi, Rabkavi-Banahatti and Badami.

Kerur Town Panchayat is in the last position. The data reveals that Kerur has comparatively less urban population with 5.96 percentage. It has higher concentration of slum population with 39.77 percent and water supply is comparatively unsatisfactory. Similarly drainage facility is moderate, availability of bed per thousand population is inadequate.

Table 3.5 gives an account of intra-district Urban Development Index of Bagalkot district. Bagalkot district consists of 12 urban local bodies. The value of Urban Development Index makes it clear that Bagalkot ranks first among the urban local bodies. The second rank is secured by Jamakhandi followed by Mudhol, Bilagi, Rabkavi-Banahatti and Badami. Guledgud, Ilkal, Mahalingpur, Hunagund, Terdal are in respective ranks of 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th. Kerur is in last positions.

Bagalkot enjoys top position among all the ULB's in the district because of following factors.

- Majority (39.25 percent) of urban population is concentrated in Bagalkot city. One third of urban population lives in Bagalkot city. Being the district head quarters, it attracts more and more people due to educational, commercial, entertainment, transport and other facilities.
- The households without own houses is considerably low with 14.37 percent, when

compared to Ilkal where it is 45.16 percent.

- Percentage of slum population is lowest compared to Bilagi TP which accounts for 43.13 percent.
- It has better sewerage and drainage (89.92 percent) facilities.
- Growth rate of own resource mobilization is comparatively higher (16.39 percent).

Kerur Town Panchayat is in the last position. The data reveals that Kerur has comparatively less urban population with 5.96 percentage. It has higher concentration of slum population with 39.77 percent and water supply is comparatively unsatisfactory. Similarly drainage facility is moderate, availability of bed per thousand population is inadequate. Growth rate of own resource, mobilization is very low in Kerur and per-capita expenditure on development work is very less. Crime rate per 10,000 populations is considerably higher with 66.39 percent in the Kerur TP.

Table 3.6 reveals that Mudhol has the highest index value among 5

Table 3.6: TMC wise Urban Development Index

TMC	Index Value	Rank
Badami [TMC]	0.506	2
Guledgud [TMC]	0.497	3
Mahalingpur(TMC)	0.463	5
Mudhol [TMC]	0.808	1
Terdal[TMC]	0.495	4

Table 3.7: CMC wise Urban Development Index

CMC	Index Value	Rank
Bagalkot [CMC]	0.658	1
Ilkal [CMC]	0.273	4
Jamakhandi ([CMC]	0.491	2
Rabkavi-Banahatti [CMC]	0.377	3

Table 3.8: TP wise Urban Development Index

TP	Index Value	Rank
Bilagi [TP]	0.818	1
Hunagund [TP]	0.433	2
Kerur [TP]	0.263	3

Composite taluk development index is constructed by using 3 broad parameters of education, living standard and health. It consists of totally 68 indicators.

TMC's of the district and Mahalingpur is in the bottom place. It is noticed from table 3.7 that Bagalkot CMC tops and Ilkal has got lowest rank among 4 CMC's. It is clear from the table 3.8 that there is a considerable variation in the index values of urban development among 3 TP's. Bilagi is in the first rank with higher value of 0.818.

3.7 Composite Taluk Development Index

An attempt has been made to provide a comprehensive picture on the status of Composite taluk Human Development at taluk level.

Composite taluk development index is constructed by using 3 broad parameters of education, living standard and health. It consists of totally 68 indicators. Hence CTDI is calculated separately for i.e, each of the three indices.

- Living standard index
- Health index
- Education index

Lastly the overall CTDI index is calculated to find out intra-district variations.

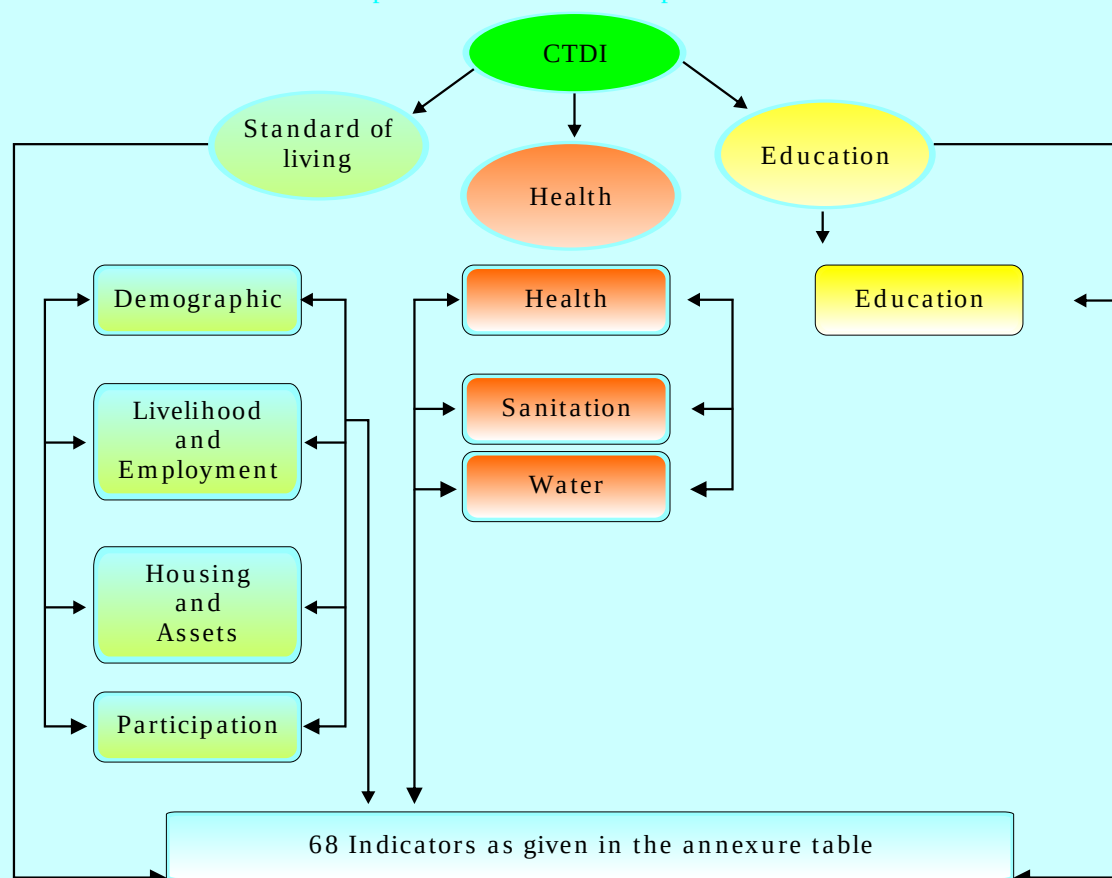
Bilagi occupies 1st rank, followed by Bagalkot and Mudhol in living Standard Index. There is no much difference in values of these 3 taluks. Jamakhandi is ranked 4th and Hunagund is ranked 5th. Badami taluk is at the bottom position in the Living Standard Index of Bagalkot district.

Table 3.9: Composite Taluk Development Index

Taluk	Composite Taluk Development Index			
	Living standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	Composite Taluk Development Index
Badami	0.372 (6)	0.385 (5)	0.357 (6)	0.371 (6)
Bagalkot	0.542 (2)	0.529 (2)	0.592 (1)	0.554 (1)
Bilagi	0.549 (1)	0.539 (1)	0.571 (2)	0.553 (2)
Hunagund	0.437 (5)	0.368 (6)	0.501 (3)	0.435 (4)
Jamakhandi	0.506 (4)	0.411(4)	0.367 (5)	0.428 (5)
Mudhol	0.546 (3)	0.416 (3)	0.377 (4)	0.444 (3)

Bilagi occupies 1st rank, followed by Bagalkot and Mudhol in living Standard Index. There is no much difference in values of these 3 taluks. Jamakhandi is ranked 4th and Hunagund is ranked 5th. Badami taluk is at the bottom position in the Living Standard Index of Bagalkot district. The index value of Badami is considerably

lower than Bilagi, Mudhol and Bagalkot taluks. The indicators in living standard index reveals that Mudhol, Bagalkot and Jamakhandi have experienced comparatively higher decadal population growth. Population density is very high in Jamakhandi, Mudhol and Bagalkot taluks.

Flow chart 3.6
Composite Taluk Development Index

Bilagi which tops living standard index in CTDI has got the highest sex ratio with 998 per 1000 children. It has moderate slum population with 2.36, lower decadal population growth, lowest density of population, and higher percentage of women headed households. But it is dismaying to note that Bilagi has the lowest child sex ratio with 911 females per 1000 male children. The lowest position of Badami taluk in living standard index may be attributed to factors like lower sex ratio and highest MMR rate.

Health index shows that Bilagi taluk has recorded highest health index value of 0.539. There is no much difference between values of Bilagi and Bagalkot which is ranked 2nd in CTDI. The Mudhol, Jamakhandi and Badami taluks respectively occupies 3rd, 4th and 5th ranks. The bottom position in health index is occupied by Hunagund taluk.

The better position of Bilagi in health index is because of:

- Highest percentage of fully immunized children (92.5 percent).
- Lowest rate of major communicable diseases (10 percent).
- Lower rate of population served by sub centres (6764).
- Higher rate of doctor's availability per 1000 population (0.27 percent).
- Comparatively lesser population served by anganwadi centres (98.5).
- Highest percapita expenditure on health (146).

The bottom position of Hunagund taluk can be explained by following factors:

- Higher rate of anemia among pregnant women (59.41 percent).

- Comparatively lower number of institutional deliveries (95.54 percent).
- Lower percentage of child immunization (79.6 percent).
- Comparatively lesser availability of nurses per 1000 population (0.11 percent).

Education index is the part of CTDI. The data shows that Bagalkot has secured the 1st rank among 6 taluks of the districts. The 2nd rank goes to Bilagi, followed by Hunagund in 3rd, Mudhol in 4th and Jamakhandi in 5th ranks. The last rank goes to Badami taluk.

The better performance of Bagalkot taluk in Education index can be explained in terms of highest literacy rate (73.97), lowest dropout rate (3.39), lower teacher-pupil ratio, highest GER in secondary school and school infrastructure index.

The poor performance of Badami taluk is because of lower literacy rate, lowest NER, lower GER at elementary and secondary level, lowest performance in SSLC and PUC exams and lower school infrastructure.

The overall performance of six taluks in the Bagalkot district under CTDI reveals that Bagalkot tops in the CTDI followed by Bilagi taluk with 2nd rank. There is no visible difference in the values of Mudhol, Hunagund and Jamakhandi taluks which occupy 3rd, 4th and 5th places. Badami taluk ranks 6th with lowest index value of 0.371. The better values in all three parameters by Bagalkot and Bilagi help them to occupy the highest positions in districts. The poor values of Badami taluk in all three dimensions pushed it to the bottom position.

Health index shows that Bilagi taluk has recorded highest health index value of 0.539. There is no much difference between values of Bilagi and Bagalkot which is ranked 2nd in CTDI. The Mudhol, Jamakhandi and Badami taluks respectively occupies 3rd, 4th and 5th ranks. The bottom position in health index is occupied by Hunagund taluk.

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Table 3.10: Rankings of Taluks in Bagalkot District

Taluks	Rankings of Taluks				
	Human Development Index	Gender Inequality Index	Child Development Index	Food Security Index	Composite Taluk Development Index
Badami	0.373 (5)	0.096 (3)	0.802 (2)	0.517 (2)	0.371 (6)
Bagalkot	0.951 (1)	0.118 (5)	0.432 (5)	0.640 (1)	0.554 (1)
Bilagi	0.338 (6)	0.089 (2)	0.434 (4)	0.376 (6)	0.553 (2)
Hunagund	0.472 (4)	0.098 (4)	0.303 (6)	0.478 (4)	0.435 (4)
Jamakhandi	0.561 (2)	0.124 (6)	0.832 (1)	0.450 (5)	0.428 (5)
Mudhol	0.484 (3)	0.064 (1)	0.771 (3)	0.513 (3)	0.444 (3)

Dr. Nanjundappa committee (2002) had prepared comprehensive composite development index for taluks and districts in Karnataka on 35 indicators and assigned ranks and proper weights. The report identified Bilagi as most backward taluk and Badami as one of the more backward taluk. In the present District Human Development Report of Bagalkot, CTDI shows that Bilagi has improved considerably by securing second place. However Badami taluk has not made any progress. Therefore it remains at the bottom place in the district.

3.8 Concluding Remarks

In terms of Human Development Index of the district there is a considerable gap between Bagalkot and other five taluks. Except in education, this huge gap is noticeable. The other five taluks needs to make considerable improvement in case of modern cooking fuel, toilet facilities and

provision of pucca houses. Bagalkot and Jamakhandi taluks have very high gender inequality. These two taluks have high standard of living. Therefore, standard of living doesnot influences gender equality. In case of CDI, the performance of Bagalkot which tops in other indices is very poor. It needs to concentrate on health and nutrition of children. Food security index of the district reveals that Bagalkot continues to be in good position, whereas Bilagi has remained backward. When compared to living standard in CTDI with HDI living standard discussed in the first section, a different picture emerges. Bilagi taluk which occupied 6th place in HDI living standard has secured 1st place in CTDI living standard. The main reason is that the number of indicators vary and differ in HDI and CTDI. Same is the case with health index in HDI and CTDI.

CHAPTER-4

LITERACY AND EDUCATION



CHAPTER 4

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

4.1 Introduction

It is universally recognized that education is a sine qua non for economic growth and social transformation. Investment in education is considered as the most productive of all investments that yields high returns to both the individuals and the society. The positive externalities associated with education make it partly a public good and therefore, it needs to be supplied by the State as markets may not be able to provide it for the desired social optimum. The Human Development paradigm also recognizes the role of education in the expansion of choices to lead a decent life. Therefore, Right to Education is recognized as one of the fundamental human Rights and the drive towards Universal Primary Education (UPE) is to ensure it. Education, unlike income, has instrumental and intrinsic significance in the process of development.

Education is essential for human emancipation and social development. It contributes to better health, higher productivity, greater income and human freedom, capability, self esteem and increased participation in community life. Education is the single best development investment and a powerful instrument to develop an economically prosperous society. The long term social and economic returns from education are enormous. Education, as articulated in National Policy on Education (1986), is a “dynamic, cumulative, life long process providing diversity of learning opportunities to all segments of society.” The Human Development Reports (HDR) published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) stress upon the importance of education in human development. The basic under-

pinnings behind the concept of one word human development is that the income centred understanding of human development cannot manifest the actual development scenario and needs to be attended by other aspects such as education. Education is a decisive variable in participatory development in which people occupy the centre stage both as means and ends. It is also a catalyst for social change. Its capacity to minimize socio-economic and political inequalities in hierarchical societies like India is very high. There is a reciprocal relationship between educational progress and social change.

With this background knowledge a sincere effort has been made to understand the role of education in the human development of Bagalkot district. The present chapter discusses gender and residence wise literacy gaps, enrolment at different levels of education and attendance. It describes the problems of education such as drop out and out of school children. An attempt has also been made to assess the quality of education on the basis of teacher-pupil ratio, eight basic facilities, school completion ratio, SSLC and PUC results in the district across taluks. The various schemes for the literacy development, percapita expenditure on education are analysed as well in this chapter.

4.2 Literacy Profile of the District

In this section, the recording and analysing of the position of the district in terms of literacy by taluks, by gender, region and social groups has been done.

Education is essential for human emancipation and social development. It contributes to better health, higher productivity, greater income and human freedom, capability, self esteem and increased participation in community life. Education is the single best development investment and a powerful instrument to develop an economically prosperous society

Box Item 4.1: Literacy and Development

Literacy is not the simple reading of words or a set of associated symbols and sounds, but an act of critical understanding of the situation in the world. Literacy is not an end in itself but a means of extending individual efforts towards education, involving overall interdisciplinary responses to his problems.

Literacy leads to education and results in empowerment with the acquisition of the essential knowledge and skills, which enable one to engage in activities required for effective functioning of the individual in his group and community and use these skills towards his own and his community's development.

Source: Relationship between Literacy, Education and Development, TRAINING MANUAL For Local Government Representatives in Non-Formal Education. PP—5 & 9.

4.2.1 Literacy Rate

The most authentic estimate of taluk wise literacy rate has been obtained from census. The literacy rate in Bagalkot district is moderate. It is less than the state literacy rate.

Table 4.1 clearly shows that the literacy rate of Bagalkot district is significantly lower than the state level in 2001 and 2011 censuses.

It is interesting to note that the literacy rate in the district has significantly increased during 2001 and 2011 period by 11.52 percent. It is very high compared to the 8.72 percent increase at state level. This is more than double of the state level gap in the increase. It is a positive and remarkable change in human development of the district.

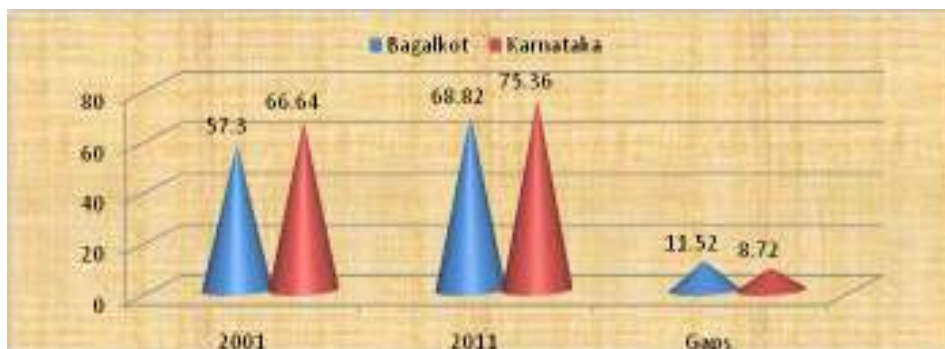
It is interesting to note that the literacy rate in the district has significantly increased during 2001 and 2011 period by 11.52 percent. It is very high compared to the 8.72 percent increase at state level.

Table 4.1: Literacy Rate at District and State Level 2001 and 2011

District/State	2001	2011	Gap
Bagalkot	57.30	68.82	11.52
Karnataka	66.64	75.36	8.72

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Fig: 4.1: Literacy Rate at District and State Level, 2001 and 2011



4.2.2 Literacy Rate by Sex and Residence

Table 4.2: Taluk-wise Literacy Rates by Sex, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	2001			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Badami	56.88	72.14	41.06	68.43	80.34	56.43
Bagalkot	63.08	77.51	49.83	73.97	84.19	63.76
Bilagi	51.82	65.55	38.09	65.05	76.25	54.01
Hunagund	60.15	76.62	43.53	70.11	82.55	57.6
Jamakhadi	56.68	67.72	45.28	68.86	76.41	59.24
Mudhol	54.11	66.06	41.92	65.28	74.71	55.93
District	57.81	71.31	41.01	68.82	79.23	58.40
State	66.64	76.10	56.87	75.36	82.47	68.08

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

By analyzing table 4.2 it becomes apparent that the gender differences in literacy rates are very pronounced in Bagalkot district in 2001 as well as 2011. Female literacy is less than the male literacy. The gender gap in literacy is 27.21 percent as per 2001 census. It is almost 21 percent less in 2011 census. This shows that female literacy rate lags far behind male literacy rate in Bagalkot district.

The male literacy rate has improved satisfactorily during the second decade. It has substantially increased from 71.31 percent in 2001 to 79.23 percent in 2011. Similarly the female literacy rate has also increased by

about 14 percent. This increase in literacy may be attributed to the programme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'.

The comparison with the state level data reveals that the district lags far behind the state in both male and female literacy rates. As per 2011 census data this difference is considerably high among females (10 percent) than the males (3 percent).

The rural urban literacy performance in 2001 and 2011 is presented in table 4.3. It depicts that rural-urban disparity is evident considerably in both male and female literacy rates during 2001 and 2011 period.

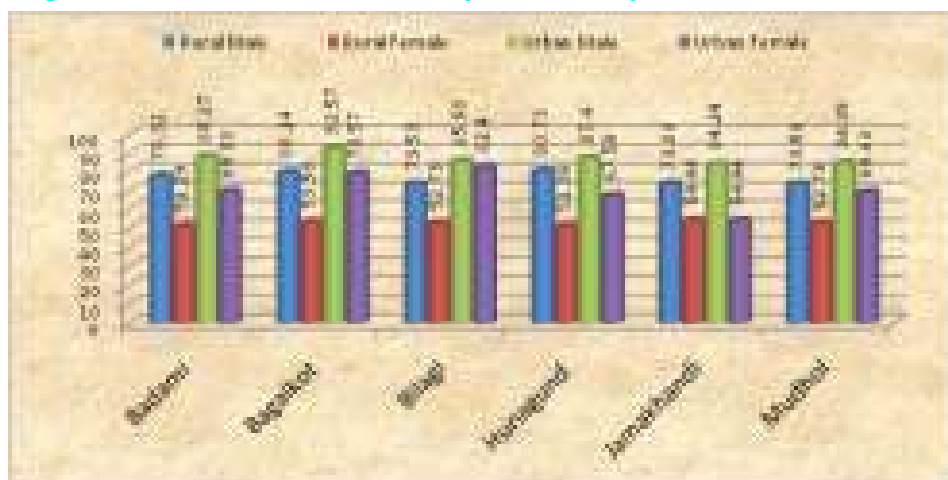
Female literacy is less than the male literacy. The gender gap in literacy is 27.21 percent as per 2001 census. It is almost 21 percent less in 2011 census. This shows that female literacy rate lags far behind male literacy rate in Bagalkot district.

Table 4.3: Taluk-wise Literacy Rates, by Residence -2001 and 2011

Taluk	2001				2011			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Badami	67.03	34.41	85.71	61.01	78.32	51.29	88.27	69.88
Bagalkot	70.77	37.79	88.19	70.13	80.14	53.56	92.57	79.57
Bilagi	63.85	35.66	79.39	57.86	73.53	52.73	85.86	82.4
Hunagund	74.01	38.03	84.43	60.17	80.73	51.36	87.4	67.59
Jamakhadi	61.98	37.96	77.24	57.17	73.83	54.44	84.24	54.44
Mudhol	63.33	38.29	78.95	58.09	73.53	52.73	84.85	69.63
District	66.71	37.11	82.15	60.82	75.77	52.58	86.55	70.65
State	70.45	48.01	86.66	74.12	77.61	59.71	90.01	81.36

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 4.2: Taluk-wise Literacy Rates, by Residence, 2011



The rural urban literacy gap among females is 23.71 percent in 2001 and it has comedown to 18 percent in 2011. Compared to males the gap is significantly higher. The rural women continue to be a neglected group in the education field.

The rural/urban difference in male literacy rate is 15.44 percent in 2001 census and the difference has been reduced to 10 percent in 2011. This means the rural urban gap is narrowing, due to the efforts put in by the Government for universalization of primary education.

The rural urban literacy gap among females is 23.71 percent in 2001 and it has comedown to 18 percent in 2011. Compared to males the gap is significantly higher. The rural women continue to be a neglected group in the education field.

The highest rural male literacy is found in Hunagund and Bagalkot taluks in 2011. The lowest male literacy is recorded by Mudhol and Bilagi taluks. Similarly the highest urban male literacy is recorded in Bagalkot taluk with 92.57 percent and the lowest urban male literacy in Jamakhandi taluk.

The taluk wise female rural and urban literacy rates show that highest rural female literacy is found in Jamakhandi taluk. There is negligible difference in rural female literacy among various taluks in 2011. However,

urban female literacy has seen considerable variation among different taluks of the district.

4.3 Enrolment

4.3.1 Enrolment Rates at Primary level

The primary schooling is free and mandatory in the state and there has been a considerable improvement in providing support services like mid-day-meals, school uniforms, free textbooks etc. This has resulted in spectacular increase in the enrolment into primary school. However, there is a chance of students getting enrolled in more than one institution. Even though the data may be somewhat unreliable, the achievement made by the district to enroll children cannot be denied.

Table 4.4: Taluk-wise Enrolment rate at Lower and Higher Primary School- 2011

Taluk	LPS All 1 to 5			HPS All 6 to 8		
	Total	Total SC	Total ST	Total	Total SC	Total ST
Badami	34456	5557	872	17353	2699	1832
Bagalkot	29769	5747	477	15483	2839	1051
Bilagi	18215	5003	409	8556	1661	835
Hunagund	33812	7091	288	17411	3222	759
Jamakhandi	53190	9867	132	25931	4139	417
Mudhol	35556	7366	298	16822	3045	529
District	204998	39631	2476	101556	17605	5423

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

The data pertaining to castewise enrolment of students for lower primary level is presented in table 4.4. The total enrolment in the district from 1st to 5th standard is 2,04,998 in 2011. The total enrolment of children belonging to SC category at lower primary level is 39,631. Similarly the total enrolment of children belonging to ST Category at lower primary level is 11,264.

The higher primary enrolment rates as depicted in table 4.4 for various taluks asserts that the total enrolment is 1,01,556. Jamakhandi taluk has recorded highest enrolment of children,

where as the lowest is recorded in Bilagi taluk. The total enrolment of SC children at higher primary level in Bagalkot district is 17,605. Jamakhandi taluk has recorded highest enrolment of SC children in higher primary school. The data collected on higher primary enrolment of ST children shows that the total enrolment number STs is 5423. The inter taluk enrolment of ST children shows significant variations in enrolment. Overall the social group wise enrolment depicts uneven distribution of students at district and taluk level.

The data collected on higher primary enrolment of ST children shows that the total enrolment number STs is 5423. The inter taluk enrolment of ST children shows significant variations in enrolment. Overall the social group wise enrolment depicts uneven distribution of students at district and taluk level.

4.3.2 Gross Enrolment Rate

Table 4.5: Taluk-Wise Gross Enrolment Rate During 2001 and 2011.

Taluk	GER 2001		GER 2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Badami	100.98	98.14	100.61	97.13
Bagalkot	101.30	104.26	104.50	105.23
Bilagi	97.42	98.87	96.09	98.10
Hungund	109.95	109.13	105.45	104.22
Jamkhandi	105.62	105.50	103.08	105.18
Mudhol	99.81	100.09	102.32	101.75
District	103.16	103.07	102.50	102.37

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.



Hunagund taluk has recorded considerably higher NER in both the censuses. Mudhol taluk has made spectacular improvement in NER during 2011.

Table 4.5 gives the details of gross enrolment rate of Bagalkot district during 2001 and 2011. It is clear from the data that GER among males is satisfactory in all the taluks except in Bilagi. In case of females GER, Badami and Bilagi taluks lag behind the district, which needs a special concern for improvement in GER.

4.3.3 Net Enrolment Rate

The Net Enrolment Rate (NER) of the district for both the sexes

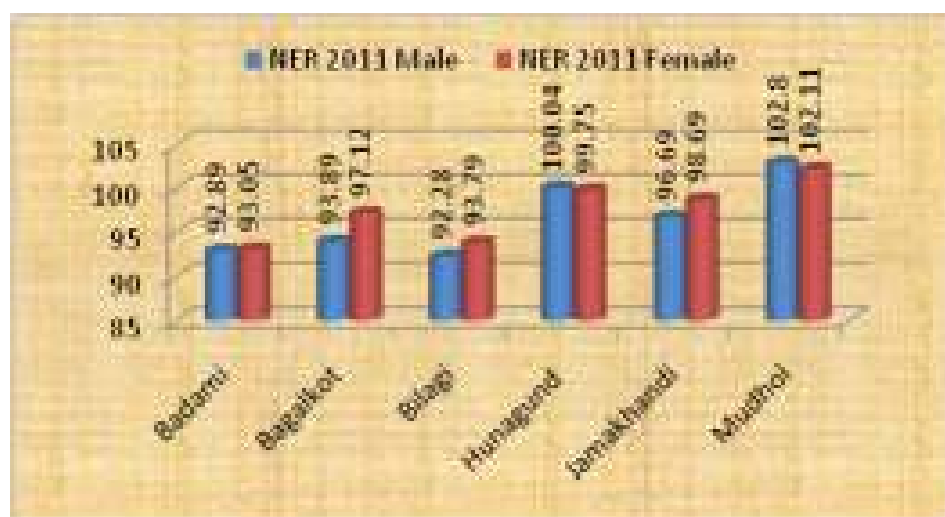
indicate a little increase during the decade 2001-11 (table 4.6). A slight increase in NER among females is observed in 2011. The taluk wise observation of NER for the period 2001 to 2011 shows slight difference in NER of males and females. Hunagund taluk has recorded considerably higher NER in both the censuses. Mudhol taluk has made spectacular improvement in NER during 2011.

Table 4.6: Taluk-wise Net Enrolment Rates for Primary, Sex wise- 2001 and 2011

Taluk	NER 2001		NER 2011	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Badami	89.75	87.16	92.89	93.05
Bagalkot	90.41	92.75	93.89	97.12
Bilagi	86.63	88.59	92.28	93.79
Hunagund	100.74	100.13	100.04	99.75
Jamakhandi	93.07	92.91	96.69	98.69
Mudhol	96.85	96.82	102.80	102.11
District	93.33	93.32	96.80	97.80

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Fig: 4.3: Taluk-wise Net Enrolment Rate for Primary, Sex-wise, 2011



Bilagi taluk continues to be the worst performer in NER in 2011 census as it has hit bottom place again in terms of increase in both male-female NER. Bilagi and Badami, which are identified earlier also as backward taluks need special attention for increasing primary education.

4.4 Attendance, Dropout and Out of School Children and Mainstreaming of Children

4.4.1 Attendance of School Children

Table 4.7 and 4.8 contain the data related to the attendance of children at lower primary schools and higher primary schools of the district. It becomes apparent that the attendance rate for both boys and girls are very similar. The well known millennium development goal calls for targeting universal primary education and reduce gender gap at all level of education. The goal seems to have been accomplished to a greater extent in the district.

The attendance rate for both boys and girls are very similar. The well known millennium development goal calls for targeting universal primary education and reduce gender gap at all level of education.

Table 4.7: Attendance at Lower Primary school level by sex, 2010 and 2011

Taluk	2010			2011		
	Lower Primary Schools			Lower Primary Schools		
	Attendance			Attendance		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Badami	90.02	90.02	90.02	96.65	96.77	96.71
Bagalkot	90.01	89.99	90.00	96.57	95.56	96.10
Bilagi	90.02	90.01	90.01	96.52	95.45	96.00
Hunagund	89.98	89.99	89.99	96.58	96.55	96.56
Jamakhandi	90.00	90.00	90.00	95.3	96.48	95.87
Mudhol	90.01	89.99	90.00	95.73	96.87	96.30
District	89.99	90.00	89.99	95.99	96.34	96.16

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Table 4.8: Attendance at Higher Primary School Level by Sex, 2010 and 2011

Taluk	2010			2011		
	Higher Primary Schools			Higher Primary Schools		
	Attendance			Attendance		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Badami	89.99	89.99	89.99	97.65	97.70	97.67
Bagalkot	89.99	90.00	90.00	97.6	97.5	97.55
Bilagi	90.00	90.00	90.00	97.45	97.66	97.55
Hunagund	89.99	90.00	89.99	97.77	97.95	97.85
Jamakhandi	90.00	90.00	90.00	97.13	97.79	97.45
Mudhol	90.00	90.00	90.00	97.40	97.42	97.41
District	90.00	90.00	90.00	97.48	97.68	97.58

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

The analysis of data on dropout clearly shows that dropout rate increases with higher stages of education. It is true for both males and females.

4.4.2 Dropout Rate at Primary School Level

One of the serious problems in education is drop out rate. Unfavourable educational infrastructure, non-adaptability to education system and child labour are some of the prime causes for dropout. The analysis of data on dropout clearly shows

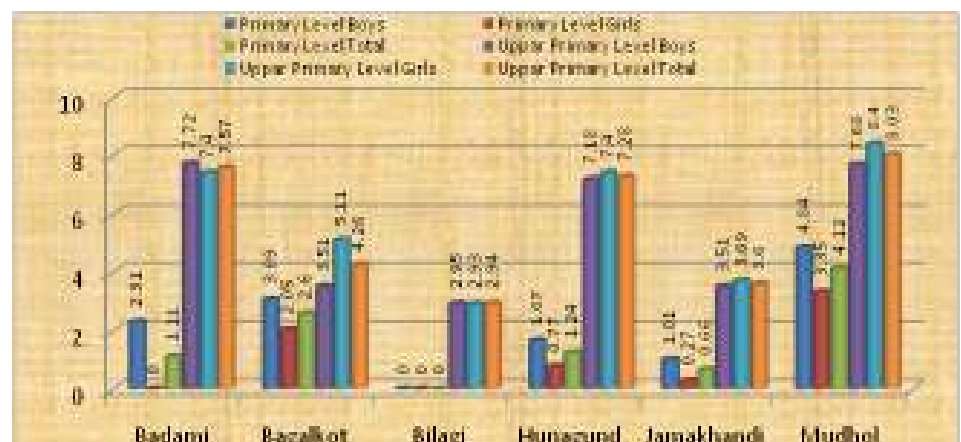
that dropout rate increases with higher stages of education. It is true for both males and females. In the agriculturally predominant district of Bagalkot, problem of children dropout persists despite of Government's efforts to check it. A very high percentage of students' dropout from the upper primary level.

Table 4.9: Dropout Rate at Primary and Upper Primary level, 2011

Taluk	Primary Level			Upper Primary Level		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Badami	2.31	0.00	1.11	7.72	7.40	7.57
Bagalkot	3.09	2.05	2.60	3.51	5.11	4.26
Bilagi	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.95	2.93	2.94
Hunagund	1.67	0.77	1.24	7.18	7.40	7.28
Jamakhandi	1.01	0.27	0.66	3.51	3.69	3.60
Mudhol	4.84	3.35	4.12	7.68	8.40	8.03
District	2.20	1.05	1.65	5.53	5.91	5.71

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Fig: 4.4: Dropout Rate at primary and upper primary level, 2011



The taluk wise picture (Table 4.9) delineates marginal variation in the dropout rate in taluks. A substantial rise in dropout rate from primary to upper primary is noticed in Mudhol, Badami and Hunagund taluks.

4.4.3 Out of school children

A major concern in primary education is that of out of school children. The number of out of school children in the age group of 7 to 14 years is very low in Bagalkot district (table 4.10). It is interesting to note that the number of boys who are out of school is higher than the number of girls. The inter taluk data analysis clearly shows significant variations. Bilagi and Hunagund taluks have very high number of out of school children compared to other taluks.

Bilagi taluk largely has agriculture based economy where highest proportion of agricultural labourers is found. The children due to poverty remain out of school to work on the field and to supplement family income. Similarly Hunagund has many home based cottage industries like weaving; granite business where children are used as labourers.

4.4.4. Drop-out Children Mainstreamed

A large number of drop out children are mainstreamed through various programmes like feeder schools, bridge course, special Enrolment drive etc. The data on drop out children mainstreamed in the district is presented in table 4.11. The district has achieved distinctively well in bringing such children back to school.

Table 4.10: Out of School Children–Sex Wise, 2011-12

Taluk	No. of out of School Children in the age group of 7 to 14 years		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Badami	9	5	14
Bagalkot	100	36	136
Bilagi	136	132	268
Hunagund	163	130	293
Jamakhandi	63	64	127
Mudhol	49	48	97
District	520	415	935

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Table 4.11: Drop out Children Mainstreamed - 2011

Taluk	Percent of Drop out children mainstreamed
Badami	100
Bagalkot	78.68
Bilagi	60.45
Hunagund	21.50
Jamakhandi	100
Mudhol	100
District	76.77

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction Bagalkot

It is interesting to note that the number of boys who are out of school is higher than the number of girls.



Fig: 4.5: Drop out Children Mainstreamed, 2011



Bagalkot taluk's performance in mainstreaming such drop out school children is better than the district level. Bilagi taluks performance is below the district level. Hunagund taluk has performed poorly by mainstreaming 21.50 percent of drop out school children.

A whopping 76.77 percent of drop out children have been brought to the mainstream during 2001 and 2011 period. The percentage of drop out children mainstreamed varies significantly across the taluks. Badami, Mudhol and Jamakhandi taluks have mainstreamed cent percent out of school children. Bagalkot taluk's performance in mainstreaming such drop out school children is better than the district level. Bilagi taluks performance is below the district level. Hunagund taluk has performed poorly by mainstreaming 21.50 percent of drop out school children. Hunagund and Bilagi taluks need serious and vigorous efforts to bring back more number of children to school. On an enquiry of concerned officers, it is reported that due to seasonal migration drop out school children in these taluks are not mainstreamed.

4.5 Transition rate for Children: Transition Rate for Children Enrolled in Class VI from Class V and in Class VIII from Class VII

The transition rate is calculated to understand the degrees from access or transition from one level of education to a higher one. The transition rate of

children for class VI from class V and class VIII from class VII of Bagalkot district from 2009-10 to 2011-12 is presented in table 4.12. The transition rate to class VI class from class V is 92.79 percent in 2009-10 and the rate is 100 percent in 2011-12. Except Bagalkot and Mudhol taluks, the transition rate elsewhere in the district is 100 percent. The transition rate from primary to upper primary level seems to be very promising.

A perusal of transition rate from upper primary to secondary level reveals that it has improved from 90 percent in 2009-10 to 97.62 percent in 2011-12. The transition rate which has increased by 9 percent during the period of 3 years is a significant achievement in the district. However the transition rate at secondary level is slightly lower than upper primary level. The taluk wise transition rate shows that considerable differences are found among various taluks. Bilagi and Bagalkot taluks have made significant performance in transition rate at secondary level. Badami and Hunagund taluks have recorded comparatively lower transition rate in the district.

Table 4.12: Transition Rate for Children Enrolled in Class VI from Class V and in Class VIII from Class VII for 2009-10 to 2011-12

Taluk	Percent of Admission to Class VI Passing out in Class V			Percent of Admission to Class VIII from Class VII		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Badami	86.36	98.93	101.68	87.52	93.92	89.24
Bagalkot	90.27	97.56	99.83	86.79	100.89	97.94
Bilagi	93.67	95.77	103.98	92.80	91.00	99.30
Hunagund	96.81	91.73	100.19	83.72	83.55	84.09
Jamakhandi	94.66	94.73	100.35	91.23	89.57	94.54
Mudhol	94.84	98.46	97.22	100.78	90.83	95.50
District	92.79	96.01	100.23	90.07	91.22	97.62

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

4.6 Secondary School Enrolment and Dropout Rates

4.6.1 Enrolment at Secondary Schools

The details of secondary education in Bagalkot district are furnished in table 4.13. In all there are 383 high schools offering

secondary education to children in the district. Significant differences are found in the inter-taluk level regarding number of secondary schools. Hunagund and Jamakhandi have more number of high schools compared to other taluks. Bilagi taluk has only 39 high schools. This can be attributed to its small size



Table 4.13: Taluk-wise Enrolment and attendance at High schools by sex, 2011-12

Taluk	Total Enrolment at High school						
	Boys			Girls		Total	
	No of Schools (govt and aided)	Enrolment	Percentage of Attendance	Enrolment	Percentage of Attendance	Enrolment	Percentage of Attendance
Badami	63	7683	98.31	6025	97.89	13708	98.13
Bagalkot	65	7367	98.02	6092	96.83	13459	97.48
Bilagi	39	3709	97.82	3169	96.31	6878	97.12
Hunagund	70	7660	97.53	6319	95.98	13979	96.83
Jamakhandi	83	10589	98.12	9961	97.24	20550	97.69
Mudhol	63	6803	97.93	6254	97.12	13057	97.54
District	383	43811	97.98	37820	96.97	81631	97.51

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

The attendance of students at high school is quite satisfactory in the district. The attendance of girls along with boys is encouraging as it is about 97 percent.

The sex wise secondary school enrolment clearly shows significant gender gaps in the district. Enrolment of girls is significantly lesser than boys in high schools. Again Jamakhandi taluk has enrolled higher number of boys and girls at high schools. The Enrolment of both girls and boys is remarkably low in Bilagi taluk, due to very less number of high schools and poverty.

The attendance of students at high school is quite satisfactory in the district. The attendance of girls along with boys is encouraging as it is about 97 percent.

The increase may be due to the Government facilities, like providing free bicycles which is started in 2005-06 for girls and later extended to boys in 2006-07 and Akshar Dasoha scheme. This is a welcome development. The district is marching on the right

path in reducing gender disparity in education.

4.6.3 Dropout Rate in Secondary School

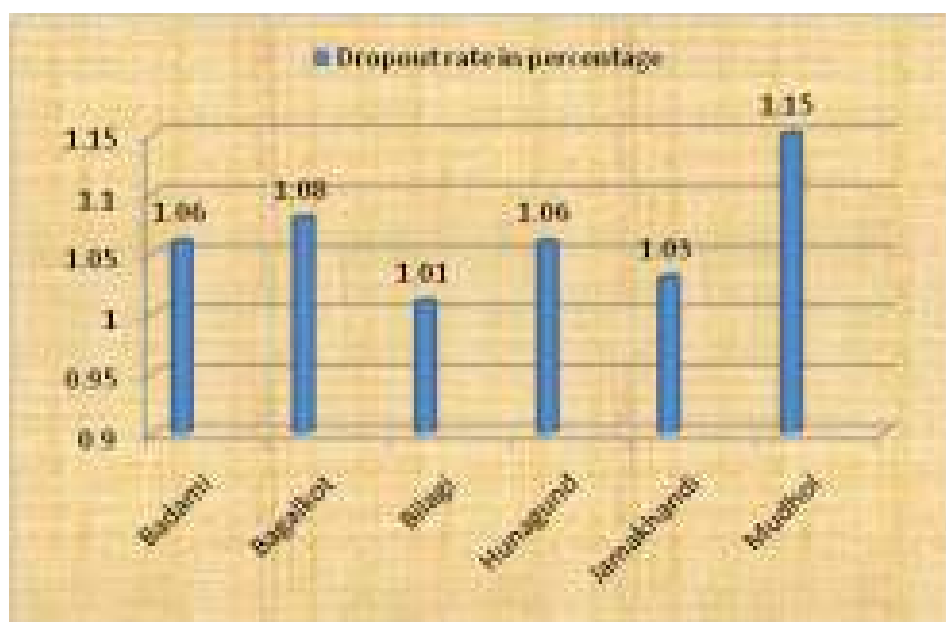
The analysis of dropout rate at secondary level provided in table 4.14 reveals that dropout rate at secondary level has experienced a spectacular decline (1.06 percent) from upper primary level. There is not much of variation in dropout rates across taluks. Effective implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is mainly responsible for this. This encouraging picture in high schools is yielding positive benefits for the district.

Table 4.14: Dropout Rate in Secondary School, 2011

Taluk	Dropout rate in percentage
Badami	1.06
Bagalkot	1.08
Bilagi	1.01
Hunagund	1.06
Jamakhandi	1.03
Mudhol	1.15
District	1.06

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Fig: 4.6: Dropout Rate in Secondary School, 2011



Karnataka state had earned the distinction of creating highly qualified and trained teachers in Government and aided schools, who are selected through state level common entrance test.



4.7 Teacher –Pupil Ratio

The quality of education mainly depends on teacher pupil ratio.

Karnataka state had earned the distinction of creating highly qualified and trained teachers in Government and aided schools, who are selected through state level common entrance test.

The state has been regularly recruiting teachers on priority basis both for the posts created under SSA and also under state initiative. One trained Science (PCMB) graduate teacher, is recruited for each of the upgraded school 8th standard.

The Teacher Pupil Ratio (TPR) determines the efficiency of teachers and effectiveness of their teaching at the primary and secondary school level.

If class rooms, black board and furniture constitute the hard ware of education, pupil teacher proportion is one of the constituents of software of education.

The perusal of table 4.15 provides details about the existing Teacher-Pupil Ratio (TPR) at elementary and secondary education in 2011-12. The Teacher-Pupil ratio at elementary level is 30.52 for the district. This figure is well above the state ratio of 25.52, denoting relatively lower quality education in the district.

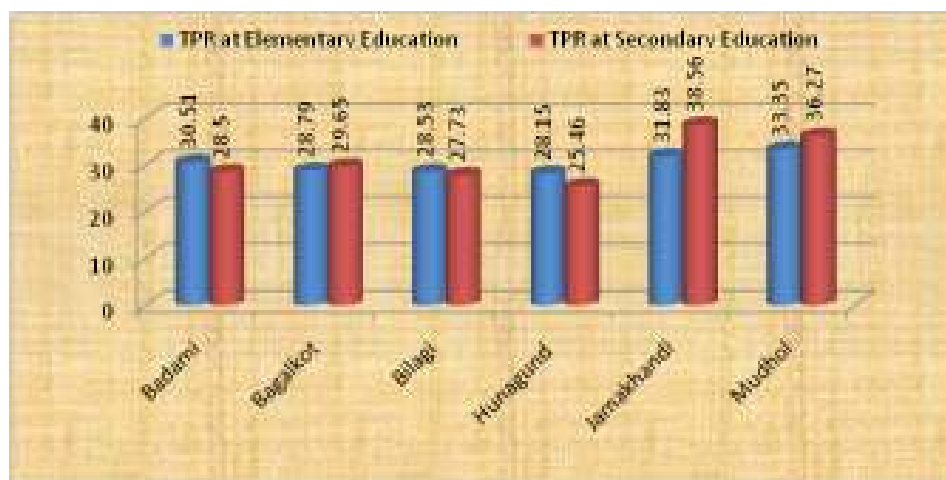
If class rooms, black board and furniture constitute the hard ware of education, pupil teacher proportion is one of the constituents of software of education.

Table 4.15: Taluk-wise Teacher-Pupil Ratio at Elementary and Secondary Education: 2011-12

Taluk	2011-12	
	TPR at Elementary Education	TPR at Secondary Education
Badami	30.51	28.50
Bagalkot	28.79	29.65
Bilagi	28.53	27.73
Hunagund	28.15	25.46
Jamakhandi	31.83	38.56
Mudhol	33.35	36.27
District	30.52	31.10
State	25.52	-

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction Bagalkot.

Fig: 4.7: Taluk-wise Teacher-Pupil Ratio at Elementary and Secondary Education, 2011-12



Interestingly minimal variation in TPR is observed at inter-taluk level. The taluks with TPR at elementary level equal or less than the district average are Hunagund (28.15), Bagalkot (28.79) Badami (30.51) and Bilagi (28.53). These taluks are regarded as relatively developed in terms of quality of education in the district. The taluks of Jamakhandi (31.83) and Mudhol (33.35) have higher TPR than the district TPR. These are considered as relatively backward areas.

Teacher pupils Ratio (TPR) at secondary level shows that it is higher in Bagalkot district. The TPR seems to be marginally higher than that of primary level (30.52). Spectacular variations are noticed at inter-taluk level. That means there is an uneven distribution of teachers in different taluks. Hunagund taluk has relatively better TPR at secondary level with 25.46. Badami (28.5), Bilagi (27.73) and Bagalkot (29.65) taluks have TPR well below the district level. Jamakhandi taluk (38.56) has poor TPR at secondary level. Mudhol taluk (36.27) also has higher TPR than the district.

Overall Hungund and Bilagi taluks can be considered as

relatively backward in TPR for both primary and secondary level.

4.8 School Infrastructure

Availability of school infrastructure is very important in the development of education of a region.

The lack of school infrastructure or uneven distribution of these may invoke several problems to students. The students have to make expenditure for getting these infrastructures.

This often discourages them in either joining or continuing their education, schooling. The availability of basic facilities like drinking water and toilet in school premises are essential part of school infrastructure. Hence a modest effort has been made to analyse school infrastructure. Availability of class room and sufficient space is most crucial infrastructure required in the school environment. The data shows that all the 1312 schools have classrooms. Similarly electricity is provided to all the schools (table 4.16). The basic amenities like drinking water and toilets are necessary to reduce the health hazards caused by water borne diseases. The district has extended water and toilet facilities to all the schools.

Overall Hungund and Bilagi taluks can be considered as relatively backward in TPR for both primary and secondary level.

The lack of school infrastructure or uneven distribution of these may invoke several problems to students. The students have to make expenditure for getting these infrastructures.

Table 4.16: School Infrastructure Facilities, 2011-12

Taluk	No. of schools	Facilities (Education Dept only)							
		Class room(1)	Electrification (2)	Water (3)	Toilet (4)	Boundary wall (5)	Play ground(6)	Library (7)	Ramps (8)
Badami	237	237	237	237	237	192	131	237	237
Bagalkot	190	190	190	190	190	167	128	190	177
Bilagi	136	136	136	136	136	106	104	136	132
Hunagund	237	237	237	237	237	176	135	237	232
Jamakhandi	280	280	280	280	280	242	180	280	246
Mudhol	232	232	232	232	232	183	168	232	232
District	1312	1312	1312	1312	1312	1066	846	1312	1256

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction Bagalkot.



Boundary wall provides security to the students in the schools. Out of 1312 schools 1066 schools have boundary walls. Bilagi and Bagalkot taluks have comparatively less number of schools with boundary walls.

The availability of play grounds in the district is relatively less as compared to other facilities. Only half of the schools in the district have play grounds in the school premises.

The taluks of Badami, Hunagund and Jamakhandi have relatively less number schools having play grounds. As regards to library facility it is available in all the schools. The

provision of ramps in the schools is also highly satisfactory.

4.9 Eight basic facilities-Infrastructure index (SSA method)

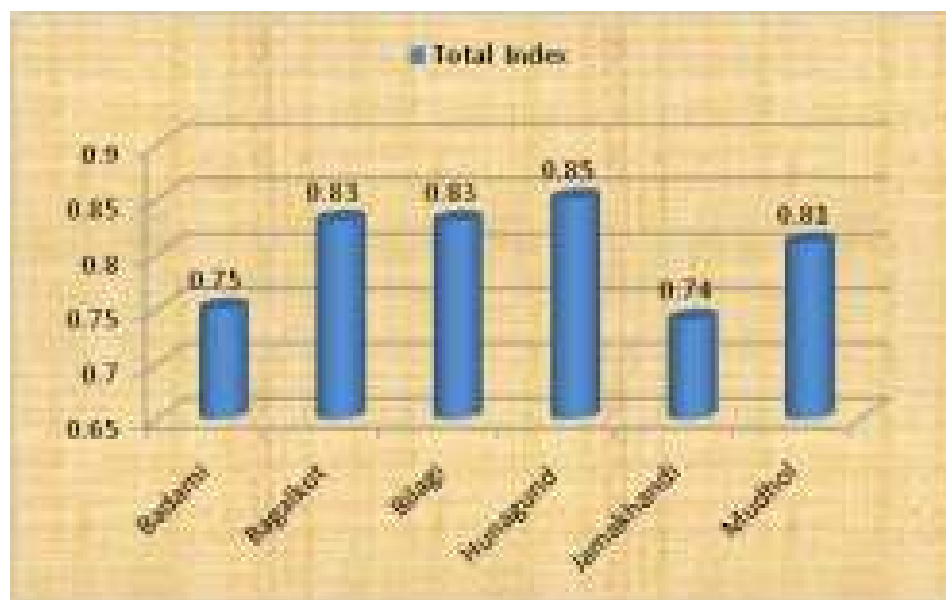
Under the SSA project for universalizing elementary education, the state has accorded special significance for the provision of infrastructure facilities. It has made efforts to comply with the national norms for provision of 8 basic facilities for schools, identified by the MHRD. The State Government has identified 5 facilities on the top priority list as most essential for schools. These are called as Panch soulabhya.

Table 4.17: Index of Basic Eight Facilities 2010-11

Taluk	Total Primary Schools	Index of Basic 8 Facilities	Total High Schools (only Govt schools)	Index of Basic 8 Facilities	Total Index
Badami	238	0.861	23	0.782	0.750
Bagalkot	190	0.856	17	0.776	0.830
Bilagi	136	0.846	24	0.785	0.830
Hunagund	237	0.840	29	0.724	0.850
Jamakhandi	280	0.837	32	0.705	0.740
Mudhol	232	0.860	21	0.742	0.810
District	1313	0.850	146	0.747	0.800

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

Fig: 4.8: Total Index of Basic Eight Facilities, 2010-11



The availability of play grounds in the district is relatively less as compared to other facilities. Only half of the schools in the district have play grounds in the school premises.

The analysis of index of 8 basic facilities in schools in Bagalkot district is appraised in table 4.17. The status of 8 basic facilities in the district is highly satisfactory with 0.850 at primary level and 0.747 at secondary level. The variation across the taluks in the district is minimal. Jamakhandi taluk has relatively lower basic facilities.

The total infrastructure index of Bagalkot district is 0.80. Except the taluks of Badami and

Jamakhandi all other taluks have better infra structure index.

4.10 School Completion Rate

The Data on school completion ratio is presented in table 4.18. The percentage of pass in class V is cent percent. The pass percentage with first class (60 percent or more marks) in class V has improved slightly from 2001 to 2009. The pass percentage of class VII with first class has increased by about 5.5 percent during the period.



Table 4.18: Quality of Education as Reflected by Percentage of Pass Rate in Class V and VII and percentage of Children Passing with 60 percent and More Marks 2001 -02 and 2009-10

Taluk	2001-02			2009-10		
	Percent age of Pass in Class V	Pass Percentage with 60 percent or more marks in Class V	Pass Percentage with 60 percent or more marks in Class VII	Percentage of Pass in Class V	Pass Percentage with 60 percent or more marks in Class V	Pass Percentage with 60 percent or more marks in Class VII
Badami	100	74.99	79.46	100	79.99	84.99
Bagalkot	100	79.16	80.87	100	81.16	86.48
Bilagi	100	72.87	73.82	100	75.82	78.19
Hunagund	100	81.47	80.80	100	83.42	85.14
Jamakhandi	100	78.09	81.36	100	85.05	86.36
Mudhol	100	77.08	80.86	100	81.01	86.49
District	100	77.27	79.58	100	80.40	85.07

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Bagalkot.

SSLC Results

The results of SSLC for the last 4 years are given in table 4.19. It shows a gradual increase in the results of SSLC in the district.

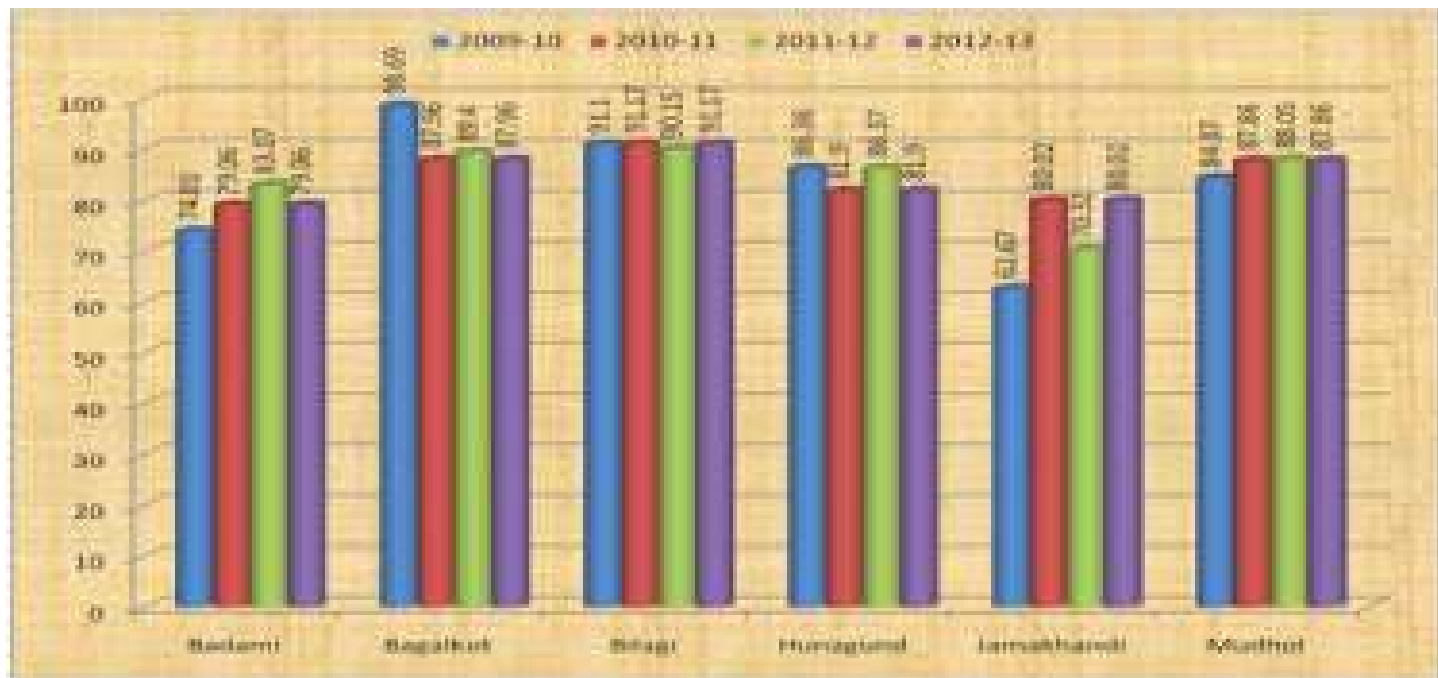
Bilagi, Bagalkot and Mudhol taluks have recorded their best performance in SSLC results. Badami taluk has performed poorly.

Table 4.19: SSLC Results- (in percent) from 2009-10 to 2012-13

Taluk/Years	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Badami	74.01	79.06	83.07	79.06
Bagalkot	98.69	87.96	89.4	87.96
Bilagi	91.1	91.17	90.15	91.17
Hunagund	86.36	81.9	86.37	81.9
Jamakhandi	62.67	80.02	70.32	80.02
Mudhol	84.37	87.86	88.05	87.86
District	79.1	83.83	81.92	83.83

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction Bagalkot.

Fig. 4.9: SSLC Results (in percent), 2009-10 to 2012-13



4.11 Post-Secondary Education

4.11.1 Pre University Education

PU education is an important milestone between school

education and higher education. It determines the path of the students to choose a stream among various fields of education mainly technical professional education or general education

Table 4.20: PUC Colleges and Enrolment 2011-12

Taluk	No. of Colleges	No. of Students in PU Colleges (1 to 2nd years)						Total
		Government		Private				
				Aided		Unaided		
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Badami	20	426	603	1705	862	235	138	3969
Bagalkot	23	390	2332	5834	2683	530	372	12141
Bilagi	9	186	699	114	548	30	274	1851
Hunagund	16	662	755	2232	1129	69	644	5491
Jamakhandi	25	1324	1688	1906	1032	840	464	7254
Mudhol	13	552	281	1100	689	255	430	3307
District	106	3540	6358	12891	6943	1959	2322	34013

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Pre-university and Vocational Education, Bagalkot.