Badami has recorded highest household employed 100 days and person days generated under the Programme with 2745 and 285435 respectively. Hunagund and Jamakhandi taluks have also provided better employement to the house hold with person days generating 182401 and 123946 repectively.

Mudhol taluk has provided employment of highest percentage for households under MGNREGA. Bilagi taluk has recorded lowest percentage of employment provided under the scheme. Overall the scheme has provided employment only to one third households in the district. It is not a satisfactory performance.

The details of MGNREGA Programme in Bagalkot district is presented in table 6.11. In 2011-12,totally 199725 job cards were issued in the district out of which 72812 households demanded employment; among them 72540 household were provided with employment, although the number of job cards issued in the district is significantly higher but the demand for employment by households was very low. The main reason is seasonal migration of the households.The total employment provided in the district was only 36.23 percent. Mudhol taluk has provided employment of highest percentage for households under MGNREGA. Bilagi taluk has recorded lowest percentage of employment provided under the scheme. Overall the scheme has provided employment only to one third households in the district. It is not a satisfactory performance.

Table 6.12: Households Completed 100 Days under MGNREGA in Bagalkot District, 2013-14

Taluk	House Hold Employed	Person days Generated
Badami	2745	285435
Bagalkot	896	91733
Bilagi	344	35276
Hungund	1771	182401
Jamkhandi	1214	123946
Mudhol	590	61459
Total	7560	780250

Source: www.nrega.nic.in/ website, Dated- 28/12/2014.

Table 6.12 explains the house hold completed 100 man days in Bagalkot District for the year 2013-14. The data depicts that totally 7560 households are employed during the period and 780250 person (man) days are generated. The taluk-wise per formance of MGNREGA reveales that Badami has recorded highest household employed 100 days and person days generated under the Programme with 2745 and 285435 respectively. Hunagund and Jamakhandi taluks have also provided better employement to the house hold with person days generating 182401 and 123946 respectively. The lowest number of person days generated is noticed in Bilagi taluk with 35276. Bilagi relatively a backward taluk, where implementation of MGNREGA needs more intensively.

6.5 Employment and Unemployment

Historically Indian economy has been known as agrarian economy with a small manufacturing sector. Therefore an over whelming share of agricultural employment is noticed in the total work force. This share remained static over a long period despite the fact that the structure of the GDP underwent a transfor mation resulting in the share of agriculture in GDP declining consistently over the years.

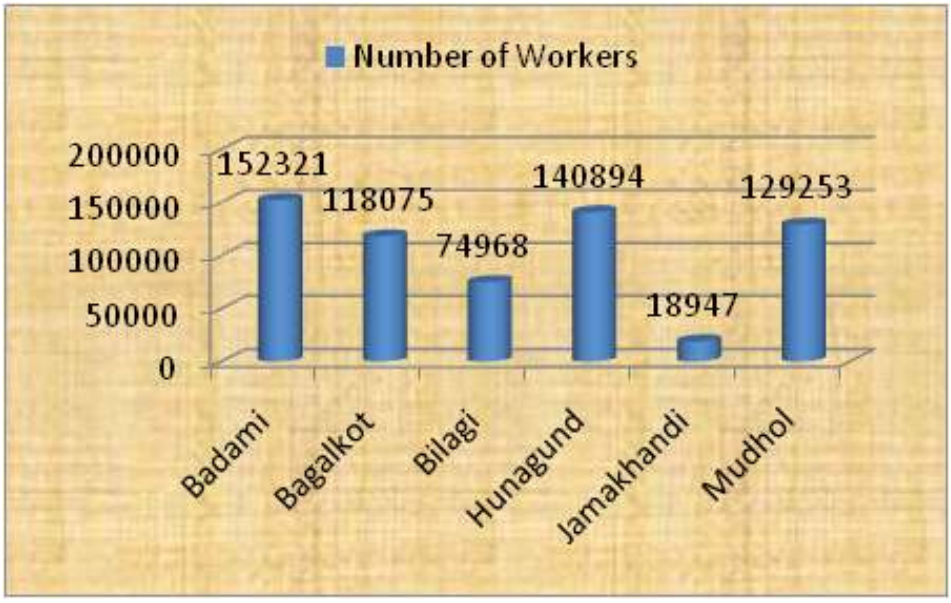
Let us now look at the total workers for an appraisal of employment aspects at taluk level in Bagalkot district. The details of total workers is presented for 2001 and 2011 census. The total workers has increased by about seven percent in Bagalkot district from 2001 to

Table: 6.13: Total Workers in the District, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	2001		2011		Growth Rate (in percent)
	Number of Workers	percent	Number of Workers	percent	
Badami	13269	45.34	152321	46.03	0.69
Bagalkot	101466	41.03	118075	41.41	0.38
Bilagi	68114	47.97	74968	46.76	-1.21
Hunagund	123771	43.11	140894	43.48	0.37
Jamakhandi	166444	40.75	18947	31.69	-9.06
Mudhol	116293	45.60	129253	45.2	-0.4
District	719659	43.56	818081	50.57	7.01

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 6.6: Total Workers in the District, 2011



Out of six taluks three taluks namely Bagalkot, Hunagund and Badami have experienced marginal increase in 2011. Whereas other three taluks of district namely Bilagi, Jamakhandi and Mudhol have noticed decline in workers in 2011 as compared to 2001.

2011. The taluk wise scenario of employment shows that there is a significant variation in growth rate of total workers in 2011 as compared to 2001. Out of six taluks three taluks namely Bagalkot, Hunagund and Badami have experienced marginal increase in 2011. Whereas other three taluks of district namely Bilagi, Jamakhandi and Mudhol have noticed decline in workers in 2011 as compared to 2001. The significant decline in employment is found in Jamakhandi taluk.

Registration in Employment Exchange

Table 6.14 provides the details of numbers of applications registered in Employment Exchange Office of Bagalkot district from 2008-09 to 2012-13. It clearly shows that there is a significant decline in the registration at employment exchange office in Bagalkot district. It was 11595 in 2008-09 and has declined to 6662 in 2009-10 and again declined to 5108 in 2012-13. This shows that the educated youths either have stopped registering themselves as they felt unsatisfactory or they are seeking employment on their own. The dependency on government departments for employment is decreasing which seems to be a positive transformation and at the same time it calls for serious evaluation of the performance of employment exchange office.

There is a significant decline in the registration at employment exchange office in Bagalkot district. It was 11595 in 2008-09 and has declined to 6662 in 2009-10 and again declined to 5108 in 2012-13.

Table 6.14: Number of Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges in District, 2008-09 to 2012-13

Year	Total
2008-09	11595
2009-10	6662
2011-12	5014
2012-13	5108

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

6.6 Main and Marginal Workers

6.6.1 Main Workers:

Main workers are those who work for long time and contribute significantly to the economic development of the society. Bagalkot is mainly agriculture based district. The irrigation potential of the district is very high. The total irrigated land in district is 284072 hectares. In Bagalkot district three major rivers flow i.e. Krishna, Ghataprabha and Malaprabha. The Ghataprabha is tributary to Krishna river. Irrigated agriculture provides main work to the people

Table 6.15: Main Worker-Residence Wise, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	Main Workers					
	2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Badami	72984 (69.13)	23006 (85.85)	95990 (72.52)	93341 (77.62)	26927 (83.96)	120268 (78.95)
Bagalkot	56369 (75.56)	24752 (92.14)	81121 (79.95)	60415 (76.81)	33690 (85.46)	94105(79.69)
Bilagi	48500 (77.00)	4574 (89.18)	53074 (77.92)	53943 (78.64)	6001 (94.13)	59944 (79.95)
Hunagund	69831 (70.50)	21987 (88.94)	91818 (74.18)	68530 (74.97)	41083 (83.02)	109613 (77.79)
Jamakhandi	91566 (81.28)	48517 (90.21)	140083 (84.16)	107583 (85.85)	57303 (89.32)	164886 (87.02)
Mudhol	77710 (75.89)	11854 (85.33)	89564 (77.01)	101202 (91.04)	14950 (82.66)	116152 (89.86)
District	416960 (74.82)	144599 (89.04)	561559 (78.03)	485014 (81.46)	191393 (85.95)	676407 (82.68

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The proportion of main workers has increased by 4 percent in 2011 as compared to 2001 in district.

The total Marginal workers have declined from 21.97 percent in 2001 to 17.32 percent in 2011 in Bagalkot district.

Table 6.15 provides details of the main workers in the district on the basis of residence for 2001 and 2011. The proportion of main workers has increased by 4 percent in 2011 as compared to 2001 in district. Similarly, in the rural areas of the district, the increase of main workers is about 7 percent in 2011. But the proportion of main workers has decreased by 3 percent in urban areas of the district.

The taluk wise figure clearly shows that the highest proportion of main workers is found in Mudhol taluk with 89.86 percent, followed by Jamakhandi with 87.02 percent, which is higher than district level mark in 2011. The other four taluks of Bilagi, Badami, Bagalkot and Hunagund have lesser percentage of main workers than the district level in 2011. The lowest percentage of main workers is found in Hunagund taluk.

The rural urban distribution of main workers reveals that the proportion of urban main workers is higher than the rural main workers in both the censuses except in Mudhol taluk which has higher number of rural main workers than urban main workers.

6.6.2 Marginal Workers

The total Marginal workers have declined from 21.97 percent in 2001 to 17.32 percent in 2011 in Bagalkot district. This decline is explained in terms of increase in main workers in Bagalkot district (table 6.15).

Table 6.16: Marginal Workers Residence Wise, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	Marginal workers					
	2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Badami	32586	3793	36379	26908	5145	32053
	(30.87)	(14.15)	(27.48)	(22.38)	(16.04)	(21.04)
Bagalkot	18233	2112	20345	18239	5731	23970
	(24.44)	(7.86)	(20.05)	(23.19)	(14.54)	(20.30)
Bilagi	14485	555	15040	14650	374	15024
	(23.00)	(10.82)	(22.08)	(21.36)	(5.87)	(20.04)
Hunagund	29219	2734	31953	22881	8400	31281
	(29.50)	(11.05)	(25.82)	(25.03)	(16.97)	(22.20)
Jamakhandi	21094	5267	26361	17735	6865	24585
	(18.72)	(9.79)	(15.84)	(14.15)	(10.70)	(12.97)
Mudhol	24691	2038	26729	9965	3136	13101
	(24.11)	(14.67)	(22.98)	(8.96)	(17.34)	(10.13)
District	140308	17792	158100	110378	31296	141674
	(25.18)	(10.95)	(21.97)	(18.54)	(14.05)	(17.32)

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The taluk wise figure shows significant decline of marginal workers in Mudhol taluk i.e., 13 percent in 2011. It is to be noted that the main workers have increased significantly in this taluk as discussed in the earlier table. Due to irrigation facilities in agriculture and availability of employment opportunities in sugar factories the marginal workers were converted into main workers, which provides economic stability and reduces deprivation among people. The other taluks have also noticed decline in marginal workers.

The rural-urban distribution of marginal workers in the district and taluks as well reveal that the largest segment of marginal workers are concentrated in rural areas. The same picture can be noticed at the district level.

6.7 Sex wise Distribution of Work Participation Rate (WPR)

The sex wise distribution of work participation rate (WPR) in Bagalkot district and its taluks presented for 2001 and 2011 in table 6.17. It shows a significant variation between male and female WPR at district level as well as taluk level.

Table 6.17: Work Participation Rate by Sex, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Badami	53.20	37.43	64.53	42.75
Bagalkot	51.44	30.37	61.52	34.18
Bilagi	54.82	41.06	62.42	47.76
Hunagund	52.53	35.57	63.11	38.84
Jamakhandi	54.04	26.97	62.75	31.58
Mudhol	56.46	38.54	64.41	42.23
District	53.67	33.25	63.19	37.92

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 6.7: Work Participation Rate by Sex, 2011

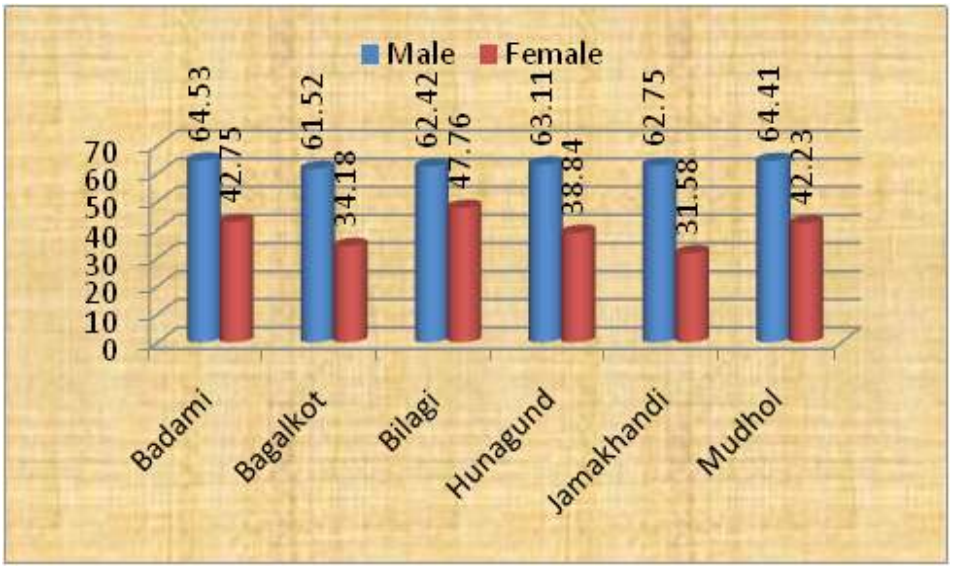


Table 6.18: Agricultural Dependents in District, 2001 and 2011

Taluk	Cultivators		Agricultural Labourers		Agricultural Dependents (in percent)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Badami	25.46	22.88	42.19	41.88	67.65	64.76
Bagalkot	21.92	15.09	34.87	33.86	56.79	48.95
Bilagi	30.74	27.24	46.92	50.25	77.66	77.49
Hunagund	22.69	18.28	33.81	33.03	56.5	51.31
Jamakhandi	29.77	28.02	33.50	31.69	63.27	59.71
Mudhol	34.41	33.27	43.19	41.44	77.6	74.71
District	27.13	23.85	37.90	37.06	65.03	60.91
State	-	23.61	-	25.67	-	49.28

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The work participation rate among women is significantly lower than that of males. This is significant in all the taluks, because women's work is invisible and womens work in household is not recognized as it is not paid any salary.

The highest proportion of agricultural dependents is found in Bilagi taluk with 77.45 percent, followed by Mudhol with 74.71 percent.

The work participation rate among women is significantly lower than that of males. This is significant in all the taluks, because women's work is invisible and womens work in household is not recognized as it is not paid any salary.

The higher participation of young women in education and middle class women prefering to be fulltime house wives in urban areas are the probable reasons for low WPR among women.

The highest proportion of women workers is found in Bilagi taluk with 47.76 percent, where as Badami taluk ranks first in male work participation rate with 64.53 percent. The lowest work participation rate among women is found in Jamakhandi taluk and male WPR in Bagalkot taluk. One of the significant developments for this trend is the increase in the WPR among women. Although it is not large in size, women are entering paid jobs more and more in recent days.

6.8 Occupation Pattern

It is necessary to consider the occupational structure of working population in the district at the taluk level, to have an appraisal of capability and functioning aspects of employment.

Table 6.18 provides the details of agricultural dependents in Bagalkot district in 2001 and 2011. It reveals that the proportion of cultivators has been reduced by 3.5 percent in the district in 2011. Whereas the proportion of agricultural workers remains the same. The highest proportion of agricultural dependents is found in Bilagi taluk with 77.45 percent, followed by Mudhol with 74.71 percent.

The agricultural workers are significantly higher in district (37.06 percent) compared to the state level (25.67 percent).The share of agricultural labourers outnumbers that of cultivators (23.85 percent) in Bagalkot district indicating the huge pressure on land far outstrips and its ownership. The total agricultural dependents account for 61 percent which covers more than half of occupational sectors in the district.

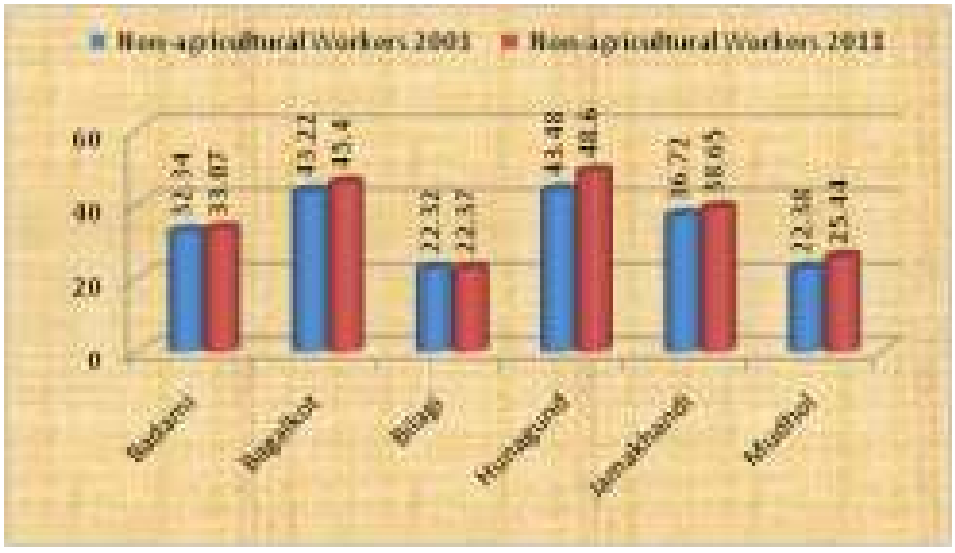
Table 6.19 depicts the picture of non-agricultural workers in Bagalkot district, for 2001 and 2011.These include household industry workers and other workers. The household industry workers are marginally higher in the district than the state. The power loom and handloom industry dominates in the district, especially in Banahatti, Ilkal and Guledgud.

Table 6.19: Non-agricultural Workers in Bagalkot District (in Percent), 2001 and 2011

Taluk	Total Household Industry		Total Other Workers		Total Non agricultural workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Badami	7.52	4.69	24.82	30.38	32.34	35.07
Bagalkot	3.16	3.66	40.06	41.74	43.22	51.40
Bilagi	3.20	2.36	19.12	20.01	22.32	22.37
Hunagund	14.75	10.96	28.73	37.64	43.48	48.60
Jamakhandi	8.99	6.42	27.73	32.23	36.72	38.65
Mudhol	2.87	1.88	19.51	23.56	22.38	25.44
District	7.51	5.48	27.45	33.46	34.96	38.94
State	-	3.28	-	47.44	-	50.72

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

Fig: 6.8: Total Non-agricultural Workers, 2001 and 2011



Other workers are major part of non-agriculture sector who represent modernity and development of society. As compared to state figures, there appears a sharp variation in other workers category. The district lags far behind the state. In this context, the district seems to be less developed as compared to the state.

The taluk wise distribution of occupational structure depicts that the highest percentage of other workers are found in Bagalkot taluk i.e 41.74 percent, as Bagalkot happens to be the district head quarter. This taluk has comparatively less number of cultivators and agriculture labourers. In this sense, Bagalkot taluk is comparatively more developed than other taluks.

The figures of Hunagund taluk which occupies second place in other workers category roughly adheres to Bagalkot taluk in terms of agricultural labourers

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and cultivators, because it provides employment avenues in its industries like power loom, handloom, granite cutting and polishing industries at Ilkal and Sulebavi. In Ilkal and around there is a huge deposit of granite which is famous all over the world. It has a vast scope for granite cutting and polishing activities and there are totally 15 textile industries in Hunagund taluk.

Bilagi taluk has recorded lowest in other workers category with only 20.01 percent. In this taluk, the highest percentage of agriculture labourers are found which indicates the backwardness of the taluk in terms of human development.

6.9 Child Labour

India is sadly the home to the largest number of child labour in the world. Poverty and lack of social security are the main reasons for child labour. The increasing gap between the rich and the poor, privatization of basic services and neo libraral economic policies cause major section of population out of employment. Lack of quality universal education also contributes to children dropout at schools and entering the labour force. A major concern is that the actual number of child labourers goes un- detected. In India, child labour is addressed by Child Labour Act 1986 and National Child Labour project. But these acts are not implemented properly to the letter and spirit of it acts. The studies have stated that Child Labour is highest among, SC/ST/OBC and Muslims.

Table 6.20 gives the details of child labours in Bagalkot district and its taluks during 2010-11 and 2011-12. Totally 2702 child labourers were detected in 2011-12. The male child labourers were higher in 2011-12, but lower in 2010-11. Similarly the female child labours were higher in 2010-11 but decreased in 2011-12. The taluk wise scenario reveals that Hunagund taluk has the highest number of child labours. The reason is obvious. The granite industry located in the Hunagund taluk employ a large number of children in their factory. It accounts for second highest number of child labours. Badami taluk had lower number of child labourers.



Hunagund taluk has the highest number of child labours. The reason is obvious. The granite industry located in the Hunagund taluk employ a large number of children in their factory.

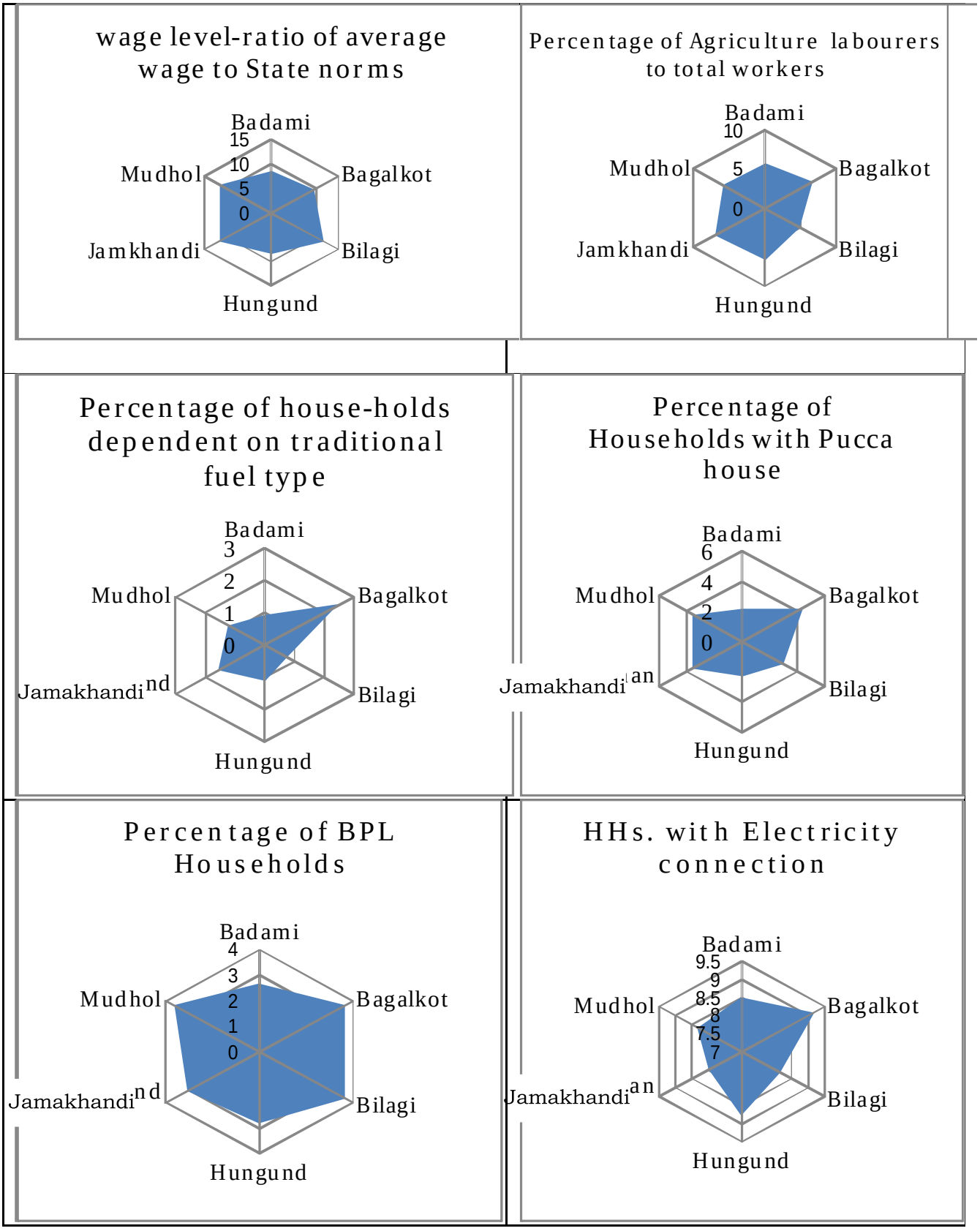
Table 6.20: Child Labour in District, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Taluk	Child Labour					
	2010-11			2011-12		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Badami	240	410	650	167	79	246
Bagalkot	250	400	650	240	231	471
Bilagi	130	270	400	184	220	404
Hunagund	250	300	550	338	233	771
Jamakhandi	78	122	200	224	152	376
Mudhol	60	140	200	235	199	434
District	1008	1642	2650	1388	1114	2702

Source: District Labour Dept, Bagalkot, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

6.10 Radar analysis for living standard

Fig: 6.9: Radar on living standard





The radar analysis depicts the status of standard of living indicator of all taluk of Bagalkot district. It consists of seven indicators namely pucca house, wages, cooking fuel, electricity etc, which directly or indirectly influence the living standard of people. It is clear from the above radar analysis that Bagalkot taluk has highest average value of standard of living in Bagalkot district followed by Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluks respectively. However, Badami taluk is lagging behind in the standard of living in Bagalkot district. Among the indicators of standard of living, wage and cooking fuel have influenced maximum on the standard of living of the people, where as pucca house and non-agricultural workers have minimum impact on the living standard of the people of Bagalkot.

6.11 Small Area Study

Problems of Ilkal Weavers

Introduction

India has a rich cultural heritage of handloom industry and handicrafts. Indians are world famous for their magnificent workmanship and produced the most beautiful and exquisite handspun and hand-woven textiles. The artistic skills of the traditional handloom weavers are second to none. In fact, the processing and manufacturing of textiles was the second largest occupation of India after agriculture. This handloom industry survived mainly on its aesthetics, uniqueness and craftsmanship. Despite strong competition from mill made textiles, the handmade fabrics are still in demand to a great extent, and fetch a premium price in the modern industrialized market.

The hand woven fabric is symbolic endeavor to bright beauty and grace into life. The world handloom represents a philosophy, a way of life. This industry of India is caste based, labour intensive, tradition oriented, having a legacy of unrivalled craftsmanship with a decentralized set-up.The hand loom industry is largely household-based, carried out with labour contributed by the entire family. It is one of the non agricultural occupations that contribute significantly to human development by providing ample employment opportunities to the people.In this background an attempt is made to study the problems of weavers in Ilkal city of Bagalkot district.

Study Area

Ilkal is a medium sized town in the district. The town falls within the jurisdiction of Hunagund taluk

Data Analyses

I . Socio-Economic Profile

Table 6.21: Socio-Economic Profile of Ilkal Weavers

Particular	Number	Percent
Sex		
Male	43	86
Female	07	14
Total	**50**	**100**
Age		
Bellow 25	07	14
25 to 35	13	26
35 to 45	20	40
Above 45	10	20
Total	**50**	**100**
Religion		
Hindu	43	86
Muslim	07	14
Total	**50**	**100**
Education		
Illiterates	28	56
Primary Education	15	30
High School	07	14
Total	**50**	**100**
Background of Martial status		
Married	31	62
Un married	12	24
Widow	05	10
Divorce	02	04
Total	**50**	**100**
Type of Family		
Nuclear Family	32	64
Joint Family	18	36
Total	**50**	**100**
Number of workers in family		
1	06	12
2	27	54
3 to 5	11	22
Above 5	06	12
Total	**50**	**100**
occupation		
Only weaving	36	72
Wage labours and weavers	14	28
Total	**50**	**100**
Annual Income(inRs)		
Less than 11,000	8	16
11000 to 20,000	23	46
21,000 to 30,000	13	26
30001 and above	06	12
Total Annual	**50**	**100**

Source: Field study.

and lies at a distance of about 12 km (7.5 mi) south of taluk headquarters. It is an important centre of trade, commerce, education and industry. Ilkal is famous for handloom sarees, popularly known as Ilkal sarees. These sarees are worn by women of North Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharastra state. The sarees made here have a distinctive pattern and are usually made from cotton. They are best suited for weather conditions prevailing in the region.

Ilkal was an ancient weaving centre where the weaving seems to have started in the 8th century AD. The growth of these sarees is attributed to the patronage provided by the local chieftains in and around the town of Bellari. The availability of local raw materials helped in the growth of this saree. About 20000 people in the town of Ilkal are engaged in saree-weaving. Most of the people in the place carry out the occupation of weaving Ilkal sarees, known for its traditional and cultural value. The people of this occupation are mostly Devangas and other OBC sectors.

Objectives

1) To examine the socio-economic conditions of weavers.
2) To study the problems of weavers.

Methodology

The present research is an empirical study restricted to the weavers in Ilkal city of Bagalkot district. The sample consists of 50 weavers' households, which were selected randomly. The data is collected with the help of interview schedule. A simple descriptive Statistics analysis is used for the analyses.

The socio-economic profile of weavers is appraised in terms of age, marital status, type of family, number of workers, occupation and annual income of family.

The sex distribution of weavers reveals that 86 percent of respondents were males and the remaining 14 percent were females. As the society is patriarchal, most of the weavers are men who are also heads of the families.

Age is a demographic factor which determines productivity of individual. The study of Ilkal weaver's shows that majority of weavers belongs to the age group of 35-45 years, who account for 40 percent in the study. The other 26 percent of weavers belong to 25-35 age groups. The middle age group in the study area is more actively engaged in weaving.

The religious composition of weavers' clearly shows that large segment (86 percent) of weavers is Hindus. It is interesting to note that 14 percent belongs to Muslim community. Among the Hindus, Devanga community is found mainly, because it is their hereditary occupation.

The educational profile of the sample shows that more than half of them are illiterates, 30 percent of weavers have primary education and 14 percent has attended middle school.

The marital status of weavers reveals that a large segment (62 percent) of weavers are married. It is to be noted that one forth (24 percent) of them are unmarried, 10 percent are widows and 4 percent divorcees.

Interestingly while looking into type of family of the respondents, it is found that 64 percent of them are from nuclear families. More than one third (36 percent) of them live in joint families. This shows that joint families are losing importance and gradually vanishing in traditional occupational groups also.

The economic status depends on active participation of members in family. More than half of families have two working members, one fourth (22 percent) of the sample households have 3-5 working members. In these families children's are also working. One tenth (12 percent) of families have more than 5 working members. These families seem to be joint families.

As regarding occupation nearly two-third (72 percent) of respondents are mainly depen dent on weaving and do not follow any other occupation. About one third (28 percent) of them are depending on agriculture labour. Because, weaving does not provide enough income to them.

Income of the family is very important indicator of human development. The patterns of annual earnings of family depicts that 16 percent of the families have annual income up to Rs.11,000. A vast number of families(46 percent) have annual income of Rs. 11,000 to 20,000. One fourth of families (26 percent) income is Rs. 21,000 to 30,000. Only 12 percent of the families have more than Rs 30,000 annual income. This clearly shows that majority weavers have lower income.



II. Problems of Weavers

In this section the various problems of weavers are discussed with the help of field data. The weavers are poor. They suffer from health problems. They are illiterate and ignorant. The income of Ilkal labours is very low hence they are not able to lead a dignified life .Three fourth of families have opined that their

income is not sufficient to lead a minimum standard of life. Only one fourth of the families are satisfied with the income of the family.

As regards to occupation, more than three fourth of the respondents face problems in their occupation. The demand for Ilkal sarees and clothes is on a decline over the years. Due to globalization, modernization, and westernization, the market for Ilkal sarees has gone down. The chances for improving income and quality of life are becoming lesser.

The financial management in weaver's family is found mainly among males. More than half of males determine the issues related to financial management. Only 18 percent of women enjoy power of financial management. Further 30 percent of respondents said that both male and female together involve in financial management.

Raw material plays a vital role in the production of any product. It is found that vast segment (88 percent) of weavers purchase raw material from local dealers on credit, because it is convenient in terms of time, energy and money. On the other hand only few (12 percent) purchase raw materials on cash. The economic condition of weavers determine mode of payment for purchasing raw material.

The data regarding production of sarees per week delineates that most of them sell their sarees to master wavers, because they are wage workers. One fifth of weavers sell their sarees to cooperative societies. One fourth of them market sarees directly. These are independent weavers who sell their products on retail basis.

A majority of weavers (76 percent) face problem of middleman while the remaining (24 percent) have not faced such problem.

The data was collected regarding continuation of profession by their children, as it is traditional occupation continued from generations. It is interesting to note that only one fourth of weavers want to continue their children the job. A large portion (74 percent) of them does not want next generation to continue occupation, because, they do not see future in this traditional occupation.

Occupation preferences details reveal that majority of respondents are weavers since their forefathers. The weavers have high regard, respect and honor for their profession, indeed whether profitable or not. They wish to continue weaving mainly to preserve and protect the inherited tradition line.

III. Economic and Health Problems

The problems of weavers are vivid. The data is collected on economic and health problems of weavers. The production related problems like shortage of raw material, hike in its price are cited by ¾ of weavers, marketing problem is serious in modern globalized world due to competition from organized industries like textile.

Table 6.22: Problems of Ilkal Weavers

Particulars	Numbers	Percent
Livelihood		
Income is sufficient	10	10
Income is not sufficient	40	40
Total	**50**	**50**
Financial Management		
Male	27	27
Female	08	08
Both	15	15
Total	**50**	**50**
Purchase of raw material		
Cash	06	06
Credit	44	44
Total	**50**	**50**
Production of sarees		
2 to 3	05	05
4 to 5	20	20
6 to 7	17	17
8 and above	08	08
Total	**50**	**50**
Marketing		
Master weaver	27	27
Co-operatives	10	10
Direct selling	13	13
Total	**50**	**50**
Problems of Middlemen		
Yes	38	38
No	12	12
Total	**50**	**50**
Inheriting occupation		
Yes	13	13
No	37	37
Total	**50**	**50**
Job Preference		
Self-interest	11	11
Job opportunity	7	7
Migration	4	4
Inherited	28	28
Total	**50**	**50**

Source: Field study.

Table 6.23: Economic and Health Problems

Particulars	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Economic Problems				
Production	44	88	6	12
Marketing	41	82	9	18
Low wages	34	68	16	32
Electricity	31	62	19	38
Health Problems				
Knee pain	42	84	8	16
Eye sight problem	39	78	11	22
Back ache	46	92	4	8
Lungs problem	24	48	26	52

Source: Field study.

The problem of low wage is found significantly in the study. Another important problem cited by respondents is inadequate and interrupted supply of electricity, which hampers the production of sarees.

The details of health problems depicts that majority of weavers (92 percent) have backache.84 percent of them stated knee pain, 78 percent of them have eye sight problem, 48 percent of respondents have lungs problem. The working conditions which makes them to sit for 10 hrs per day, the dust in weaving, exposes them to such health hazards.

Findings of Small Area Study

Ilkal saree weavers are very poor. These weavers have inherited this occupation. They live in pitiable conditions. Most of them are wage weavers who earn minimum wages in spite of working more than ten hours per day. The weavers are illiterate. Hindu community predominates in weaving, they belong to low income groups. Women and children are also engaged in weaving. They are indebted and facing several problems like electricity, production, marketing, low wage and various health problems. They are not interested in their children inheriting this occupation because of these problems. Therefore to protect the traditional occupation of weaving government should take immediate steps to protect them.

6.12 Concluding Remarks

The present chapter had discussed about district and taluk income, sectoral income, poverty, MGNREGA, occupational patterns, WPR in Bagalkot district. The findings clearly indicate backwardness of district. Inter-taluk variations are pro nouncing.

The people are dependent mainly on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture labour is major source of occupation for them. Occupation wise Bilagi taluk is more backward, as half of workers are agriculture labourers. Agriculture dependency is 61 percent but its share in income is 32 percent. On the other hand non–agricultural proportion is 39 percent but its share in income is 68 percent. Gender discrimination is significant in work force in the district. However decline in the number of marginal workers indicates the reduction in deprivation. MGNREGA is not yet provided employment even to half of households and even more

worst in providing 100 days employment.The major irrigation project is UKP. Cereals are the major crops of the district. Unfortunately only 29.05 percent land is under double cropping. The conditions of weavers is velnurable and government should take initiatives to protect this traditional occupation.

Bagalkot district is an agriculture based economy. The major proportion of population is still depended on agriculture. This shows that the district is still economically backward. A wide disparity in the economic status of people is noticed. The proportion of women workers is lower. To encourage them to take up occupation, self employment schemes should be popularized. Bilagi taluk is an economically backward taluk which needs more attention of the planners

CHAPTER-7
STANDARD OF LIVING



CHAPTER-7
STANDARD OF LIVING

7.1 Introduction

This chapter makes an attempt to present the status of standard of living in Bagalkot district. Several factors play an important role in determining the standard of living of people. Housing, infrastructure, drinking water, electricity, cooking fuel are some of the important factors determine the standard of living.

In the present study the data related to housing facilities, drinking water and other basic facilities as well as the details related to assets such as vehicles, radio, TV, computer in Bagalkot district and its six taluks are analysed. The focus is on inter taluk differences visible in the district.

7.2 Housing Status

Housing is one of the basic necessities of human beings. In order of importance, it comes next to food and clothing. A certain minimum standard of housing is essential for healthy and civilized existence. In a developing country like India, providing housing is an integral part of development plans.

The ownership of house determines the status of an individual. The economic status of family in turn determines ownership of house. The families with good economic condition own the houses. Table 7.1 provides the details of ownership of houses in rural and urban areas of Bagalkot district and Karnataka state. In Karnataka 74.25 percent of the families are living in their own houses. Bagalkot district has better housing status compared to the state. The families with own houses account for 80.77 percent in Bagalkot district.

The rural urban disparity with regard to own house exists in Bagalkot district. The proportion of own houses in rural areas is significantly higher with 86.47 percent. But it is 69.11 percent in urban areas of Bagalkot. In the urban areas the families are living in rented houses, due to migration to the cities in search of employment and education of children. However the proportion of people living in rented houses in urban areas is significantly higher with 46.05 percent in Karnataka.

In Karnataka 74.25 percent of the families are living in their own houses. Bagalkot district has better housing status compared to the state. The families with own houses account for 80.77 percent in Bagalkot district.

7.3 Site-less Households

Table 7.2 presents the details of site less households in Bagalkot district. In 2011 site less households account for 14.56 percent in Bagalkot district. The highest number of site less households are found in Mudhol taluk with 22.18 percent. Badami and Hunagund also have higher number of site less households than the district level.

Table 7.1: Residence wise Housing Status in the District and State, 2011 (in percent)

Housing Status	District			State		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Own	80.77	86.47	69.11	74.25	89.93	51.05
Rent	15.32	9.62	26.98	23.02	7.45	46.05
Any other	3.90	3.90	3.90	2.73	2.70	2.90

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 7.2: Site-less Households in the District, 2011

Taluk	Total Site-less households (in percent)
Badami	18.24
Bagalkot	11.74
Bilagi	13.9
Hunagund	18.22
Jamakhandi	8.06
Mudhol	22.18
District	14.56

Source: Rajeev Gandhi Housing Co-operative Ltd. Bengaluru.

The significant variation is found in site less households in different taluks of Bagalkot district which indicates economic inequality among the taluks.

Fig: 7.1: Total Site-less Households, 2011





The lowest number of site less households are found in Jamakhandi taluk with 8.06 percent, showing better economic status of people. The significant variation is found in site less households in different taluks of Bagalkot district which indicates economic inequality among the taluks.

7.4 Households with Pucca Houses

Good housing condition is one of the determinants of standard of living of people. Pucca houses are the good houses that indicate better economic status of an individual. Income of an individual is also related with housing conditions.

Table 7.3: Households with Pucca Houses in the District, 2011

Taluk	Households with Pucca Houses (in percent)
Badami	21.56
Bagalkot	43.36
Bilagi	29.90
Hunagund	22.72
Jamakhandi	36.52
Mudhol	35.98
District	32.42

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Bagalkot taluk stands in first place with reference to pucca houses i.e. 43.36 percent.

Fig: 7.2: Households with Pucca Houses in 2011





In 2011 there were 32.42 percent of the pucca houses in Bagalkot district. It means most of the families do not live in good houses. Only one third of the families live in pucca houses in Bagalkot district. Bagalkot taluk stands in first place with reference to pucca houses i.e. 43.36 percent. The proportion of pucca houses in Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluks is slightly higher than district rate with 36.52 percent and 35.98 percent respectively. Bagalkot taluk is comparatively developed as it has various industries and other institutions, which provides economic stability and there by facilitate to live in pucca house. Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluks are agriculturally developed areas with irrigated lands and have better source for income. So they have high number of pucca houses. Badami taluk has lowest number of pucca houses with 21.56 percent, followed by Hunagund taluk with 22.72 percent. During 2009 the district had received heavy and vigorous rain fall which was six times higher than the normal rainfall. The supply of water from Almatti and Narayanpur dams after the heavy down pour resulted in the over flowing of rivers and distorting everything in their path. According to an estimate 58725 houses were either fully or partially destroyed. In Badami taluk alone 4963 houses were completely damaged and 15580 houses were partially damaged. Therefore Badami taluk has less number of pucca houses.

Bagalkot taluk is comparatively developed as it has various industries and other institutions, which provides economic stability and there by facilitate to live in pucca house.



7.4.2 Households with Kachcha Houses

Poverty is mainly related with poor housing conditions. Agriculture is the main occupation of the Bagalkot district. The floods destroyed the crops in district particularly during 2007 and 2009. The household goods and animals had washed away. Many of them are shifted to temporary shelters. Though it is economically developed district in the state, proportion of Kachcha houses is significantly higher in the district.

Badami taluk has very high proportion of Kachcha houses due to the collapse by floods that is as high as 78.44 percent. Hunagund taluk also has highest percentage of Kachcha houses (77.28 percent). Bilagi taluk has higher percentage of kachcha houses than the district level. The lowest percent of kachcha houses is found in Bagalkot taluk. Because it is district headquarter which attract the people with higher income to settle down who can afford to live in pucca houses. The district has very high proportion of kachcha houses than state level which is 40.47 percent. In this context the district is economically lagging behind the state.

7.5 Households without Proper Houses

Proper housing is directly related with human development. In the present study the houses are divided into three types i.e. good, livable and dilapidated. Table 7.5 gives the detail picture of Bagalkot district in comparison with state, regarding the proper housing.

Table: 7.4: Households with Kachcha Houses in the District, 2011

Taluk	Kachcha Houses (in percent)
Badami	78.44
Bagalkot	56.64
Bilagi	70.1
Hunagund	77.28
Jamakhandi	63.48
Mudhol	64.02
District	67.58
State	40.47

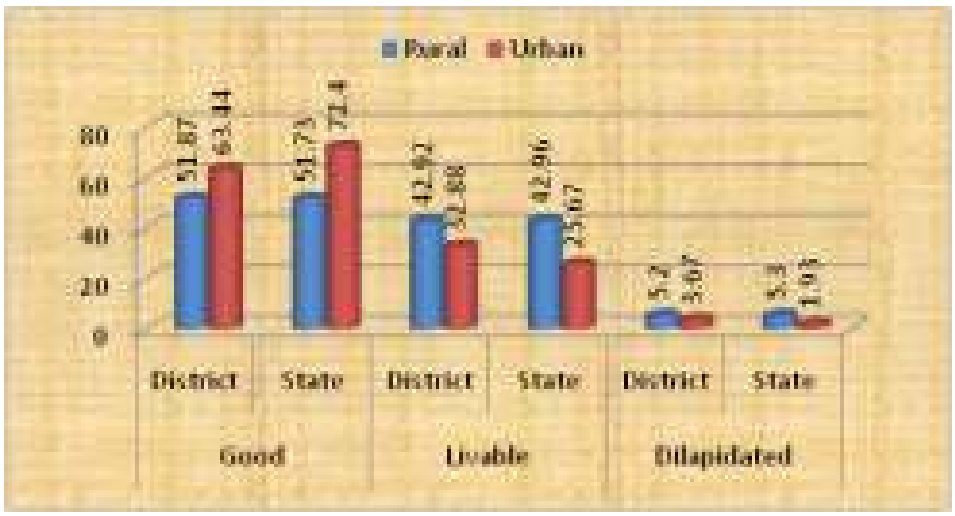
Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 7.5: Residence-wise Households Without Proper Houses, 2011 (in percent)

Taluk	Good		Livable		Dilapidated	
	District	State	District	State	District	State
Rural	51.87	51.73	42.92	42.96	5.20	5.30
Urban	63.44	72.40	32.88	25.67	3.67	1.93

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Fig: 7.3: Households Without Proper Houses, 2011



It reveals that the proportion of good houses is higher in urban areas than rural areas. The household with good housing proportion is almost similar at both, district and state level and rural areas. But it differs significantly in urban areas, Bagalkot district has considerably lower number of good houses in urban areas than in the state. The proportion of livable houses is similar in Bagalkot district and the state in rural areas. But it is higher in urban areas of Bagalkot district than state. The dilapidated houses in rural areas of the district and state depict similar picture. However in urban areas Bagalkot district has higher proportion of dilapidated houses. Overall it shows that Bagalkot district has poor housing conditions as compared to state.

7.6 Households and Assets Status

Assets are indicators of standard of living of an individual. The movable and immovable properties of family plays important role in determining standard of living. In the present study the data on movable properties such as radio, TV, telephone and mobiles are collected and presented by taluk wise. These assets are also indicators of the level of modernization in turn contribute to the human development of the district.

7.6.1 Household with Radio

Radio is one of the means of mass communication. The comparison of households with radio facility of 2001 and 2011 reveals that there is a significant decrease in radio users in 2011. It has reduced by 34.11 percent. Similar picture is noticable in all the six taluk of the district. Radio is now a days replaced by television. Therefore proportion of households with radio had come down significantly in the district.

The proportion of livable houses is similar in Bagalkot district and the state in rural areas. But it is higher in urban areas of Bagalkot district than state.



Table 7.6: Household with Radio in the District, 2001 and 2011

(in percent)

Taluk	Radio	
	2001	2011
Badami	39.33	9.45
Bagalkot	49.53	11.94
Bilagi	47.66	10.11
Hunagund	40.62	10.39
Jamakhandi	46.37	11.26
Mudhol	45.57	9.18
District	44.53	10.42

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 7.7: Household with Televisions in the District, 2001 and 2011

(in percent)

Taluk	Television	
	2001	2011
Badami	16.85	37.46
Bagalkot	33.51	55.35
Bilagi	17.73	40.08
Hunagund	21.70	45.88
Jamakhandi	24.08	45.30
Mudhol	20.36	45.22
District	22.97	45.38

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The household with television has grown significantly in recent days. This increase within a decade is almost two times higher in the district as well as in all the six taluks.

7.6.2 Household with Television

Television is a very popular means of media communication. It is called as window of the world. Today it is an important means of recreating, attracting people throughout the world. Most of the families in India and world possess television. The household with television has grown significantly in recent days. This increase within a decade is almost two times higher in the district as well as in all the six taluks. More than half of the households in Bagalkot taluk have television facility. Badami taluk has one third households with television assets.

7.6.3 Household with Tele phone and Mobile

Recent day's important means of communication are telephone and cell phones. In the modern world cell phones made the communication easier and fast. The households with telephone facilities in Bagalkot district accounts for about 4.09 percent. In all the 5 taluks except Bagalkot taluk the proportion of telephone is even less than 5 percent in 2011. It has decreased in 2011 at district and taluk levels, due to emergence of mobiles.

Table 7.8: Telephone and Mobile, 2011(in percent)

Taluk	Telephone	Cellular Phone (Mobile)
Badami	3.40	52.68
Bagalkot	5.30	57.20
Bilagi	2.32	60.24
Hunagund	3.87	54.70
Jamakhandi	4.81	59.76
Mudhol	3.88	62.07
District	4.09	57.70

Source: Census of India, 2011.

More than half of the households in Bagalkot district have mobile facilities. Mudhol taluk has highest number of mobile holders with 62.07 percent, followed by Bilagi (60.24 percent)

Table 7.9: Computer With and Without Internet and Other Assets, 2011(in percent)

Taluk	Computer with internet	Only Computer (without internet)	Household with Telephone,TV,Mobile, Computer & laptop
Badami	0.67	6.09	0.99
Bagalkot	2.56	9.01	5.03
Bilagi	0.34	2.89	0.66
Hunagund	0.77	6.33	1.22
Jamakhandi	0.80	6.53	1.87
Mudhol	1.04	5.90	2.00
District	1.05	6.34	2.04

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Mobile has become a very popular means of communication and easily accessible to all. However it has not remained as status indicator due to easy accessibility with affordable prices to all the classes. More than half of the households in Bagalkot district have mobile facilities. Mudhol taluk has highest number of mobile holders with 62.07 percent, followed by Bilagi (60.24 percent) Hunagund and Badami account for lesser number of mobile users.

7.6.4 Computer and Internet

Ownership of computer determines quality of life of people. The ownership of computer is considerably low in Bagalkot district with 6.34 percent in 2011. The highest proportion of computer ownership is found in Bagalkot taluk with 9.01 percent. The lowest proportion is found in Bilagi taluk with 2.98 percent.

The ownership of computer with internet facility is significantly lower in Bagalkot district with only 1.05 percent. Bagalkot taluk has comparatively 2.56 high rate of computers with internet facility.

The households with ownership of telephone, Television, mobile, computer/laptop in Bagalkot district presents sober picture. Only 2.04 percent of households own all these assets. The ownership of these assets again found higher in Bagalkot taluk that is also only 5.03 percent. It is mainly because of industrial, educational and commercial development of Bagalkot taluk.

The households with ownership of telephone, Television, mobile, computer/ laptop in Bagalkot district presents sober picture. Only 2.04 percent of households own all these assets. The ownership of these assets

7.6.5 Household with Bicycle

Bicycles are considerably useful in rural areas. This transport seems to have the second biggest potential to eradicate rural poverty in India in the last 4 decades. Bicycle is comfortable vehicle to common man because they are available at cheaper rate compared to other vehicles and these are environment friendly as these are basically fuel less vehicles. The ownership of bicycles in Bagalkot district is presented for 2001 and 2011. As compared to other vehicles, bicycles are found in higher proportion in Bagalkot district and its taluks. The bicycles ownership is increased in a decade in all the taluks as well as district level. Jamakhandi taluk has recorded highest ownership of bicycles with 61.50 percent, followed by Mudhol taluk with 52.41 percent. These taluks are mainly based on agriculture; the farmers use bicycles to travel to field from their houses.

Table 7.10: Household with Bicycle in the District, 2001 and 2011 (in percent)

Taluk	Bicycle	
	2001	2011
Badami	17.33	29.25
Bagalkot	34.45	36.61
Bilagi	36.64	46.69
Hunagund	16.73	27.15
Jamakhandi	55.66	61.50
Mudhol	47.32	52.41
District	35.58	43.30

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Table 7.11: Household with Motorcycle in the District, 2001 and 2011(in percent)

Taluk	Motor-cycle	
	2001	2011
Badami	4.39	10.88
Bagalkot	13.21	23.42
Bilagi	7.87	17.59
Hunagund	5.72	12.97
Jamakhandi	11.55	23.53
Mudhol	10.00	24.23
District	9.03	19.18

Source: Census of India, 2011.

7.6.6 Household with Motorcycle

Motor cycle is very popular mode of transport in modern days. It is easy to use it in congested roads areas or streets. The number of two wheelers sold is several times higher than that of cars. The ownership of motorcycles has become a status indicator nowadays. So there is significant increase in the ownership of motorcycle in present decade. This increase is about 10 percent at district level. Mudhol, Jamakhandi and Bagalkot taluks have recorded higher ownership of motorcycles. Badami and Hunagund taluks which are comparatively backward taluks have shown low rate of ownership of motor cycles.

7.6.7 Household with Other Vehicles

India has a very low rate of four wheelers ownership like car. Ownership of other vehicles includes cars and other four wheelers. The proportions of four wheelers ownership is significantly lower in Bagalkot district both in 2001 and 2011. Although the percentage of four wheelers has increased from 2001 to 2011, it is marginal with only 1 percent. The highest proportion of ownership of four wheelers is found in Bagalkot taluk because Bagalkot being district headquarter most of the doctors, engineers and other professionals who reside here have four wheelers. More over Bagalkot city has a medical college and an engineering college and many educational institutions. This factor has also increased the ownership of four wheelers like cars. Mudhol taluk is also better than district average, Hunagund has recorded lowest number of four wheelers in the district. Thus possession of four wheelers is an indicator of high standard of living.

The overall picture of assets shows that although the ownership of mobile, television, radio and bicycles seems to be higher in district, because of low proportion of possession of computer, internet, motorcycle and others, the assets picture of the district is seems to be poor.

The highest proportion of ownership of four wheelers is found in Bagalkot taluk because Bagalkot being district headquarter most of the doctors, engineers and other professionals who reside here have four wheelers.

Table 7.12: Household with Other Vehicles in the District, 2001 and 2011 (in Percent)

Taluk	Other Vehicles	
	2001	2011
Badami	0.91	2.02
Bagalkot	1.92	4.14
Bilagi	2.05	2.39
Hunagund	0.89	1.87
Jamakhandi	1.94	2.56
Mudhol	1.92	3.50
District	1.58	2.74

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Box Item7.1:What India Owns

Bicycles: 44.8 percent
- high motor vechicles : 4.7percent
- Computer/laptop: 9.5 percent
- Computer/laptop with internet: 3.1 percent
- Computer/laptop without internet: 6.3 percent
- Radio/transistor: 19.9 percent
- Scooter/motorcycle/ moped: 21 percent
- Telephone/mobile phone: 63.2 percent
- Both telephone and mobile phone: 6 percent
- Landline only: 4 percent
- Mobile only: 53.2 percent
- TV: 47.2 percent
- TV, computer/laptop, telephone/mobilephone, scooter/car: 4.6 percent
- None of the specified assets available: 17.8 percent

The Government of India through various schemes has been constructing houses for the poor houseless families. Totally 69.83 percent of houses were constructed in the district for the poor houseless people during 2011-12. Significant variations are noticed in the construction of houses across the taluks. Hunagund taluk is the best performer with 91.42 percent houses constructed.

7.7 Schemes for Housing Facilities

The Government of India through various schemes has been constructing houses for the poor houseless families. Totally 69.83 percent of houses were constructed in the district for the poor houseless people during 2011-12. Significant variations are noticed in the construction of houses across the taluks. Hunagund taluk is the best performer with 91.42 percent houses constructed. Bilagi, Bagalkot and Mudhol taluks achievement is higher among the district. Badami taluk is poor performer in constructing houses for weaker section. Similarly Jamakhandi is also below the average of the district.

Table 7.13: Houses for Poor Houseless Families, 2011-12 (percent)

Taluk	Percentage of House Constructed for Houseless Poor Families
Badami	42.78
Bagalkot	77.05
Bilagi	79.78
Hunagund	91.42
Jamakhandi	61.15
Mudhol	75.74
District	69.83

Source: RDPR 2011.

Fig: 7.4: Houses for Poor Houseless Families, 2011-12



Housing is one of the fundamental human necessities. With the rapid growth of population, the demand for housing is also increasing. To meet the growing demand for housing the Karnataka Govern ment has been proactive in its housing programmes. To provide an affordable shelter to the needy people, the State Government has setup Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd (RGRHCL), Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) and Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB). Apart from this the government is also successfully implementing Rural Ashraya, Rural Ambedkar, Indira Awaas Yojana and Urban Asharya with a view to provide quality houses to the family living below poverty line and for weaker sections of the society (Economic survey of Karnataka, 2010).

The RGRHCL under Rural Ashraya Scheme has constructed 33.55 percent houses in the state up to the end of December 2010. During 2009-10, 15,217 houses have been constructed. Further in the year 2010-11 under Rural Ambedakar Housing scheme, 2234 houses have been constructed and under IAY during the same period 45056 houses have been completed. Under Urban Ashrya Scheme, in the year 2010-11, 628 houses were having been constructed.

The total expenditure on economically weaker section housing schemes has increased significantly, from 2000-01 to 2010-11. The Government has spent a total amount of Rs. 5599.24 crores. The State Government during the current year has introduced new scheme like Basav Vasati Yojane, Namma Mane.

7.7.1 Ashraya Scheme

Ashraya scheme is one of the housing schemes initiated by the Government, especially for Devadasis. Totally 216 houses were constructed in Bagalkot district during the year 2009-10. In 2010-11 totally 602 beneficiaries were sanctioned houses in the district. About 386 beneficiaries were increased in the district as compared to 2009-10. The lowest number of beneficiaries are found in Hunagund taluk with 60. Jamakhandi taluk has recorded highest performance with regards to houses constructed for Devadasi people.

To provide an affordable shelter to the needy people, the State Government has setup Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd(RGRHCL), Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) and Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB). Apart from this the government is also successfully implementing Rural Ashraya, Rural Ambedkar, Indira Awaas Yojana and Urban Asharya

Ashraya scheme is one of the housing schemes initiated by the Government, especially for Devadasis. Totally 216 houses were constructed in Bagalkot district during the year 2009-10. In 2010-11 totally 602 beneficiaries were sanctioned houses in the district.

Table 7.14: Housing Facilities under Ashraya Scheme, 2009-10 and 2010-11

Taluk	Sanctioned (Beneficiary Selected) (Devadasi) 2009-10	Sanctioned (Beneficiary Selected) (Devadasi) 2010-11
Badami	34	88
Bagalkot	49	79
Bilagi	5	92
Hunagund	51	60
Jamakhandi	32	193
Mudhol	45	90
District	216	602

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance 2009-10 and 2010-11.

under IAY during 2011-12. Totally 1323 houses were constructed in Bagalkot district. Among them 310 sanctioned to SC, 235 sanctioned to ST, 102 to other backward classes and 676 others. This shows that about 40 percent of beneficiaries under the scheme belong to SC and ST which is a good sign of development in establishing social equality.

7.7.2 Indira Awaas Yojana

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) was started in 1985-86. The main objective of this scheme is to provide low cost houses to bonded labourers belonging to SC, ST and the rural categories who were relieved from their bondage.

Table.7.15 explains the beneficiaries under IAY during 2011-12. Totally 1323 houses were constructed in Bagalkot district. Among them 310 sanctioned to SC, 235 sanctioned to ST, 102 to other backward classes and 676 others. This shows that about 40 percent of beneficiaries under the scheme belong to SC and ST which is a good sign of development in establishing social equality. The taluk wise performance of Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) reveals that high degree of inequality is found in Hunagund and Jamakhandi taluk in selecting beneficiaries. These have recorded no beneficiaries because the scheme was not in vogue in these taluks. Bilagi and Bagalkot taluks have recorded higher performance with regard to houses sanctioned, these two taluks account for more than 500 houses each.

7.7.3 Ambedkar Housing Schemes

Ambedakar housing scheme was started in the year 2001 by the then Prime Minister Shri A. B. Vajapayee. It provides housing for SC and ST poor families.

Table 7.15: Banificiaries sanctioned under Indira Awaas Yojana, 2011-12

Taluk	Sanctioned (Beneficiary Selected) 2011-12				
	Schedule Caste	Schedule Tribe	Backward class	Others	Total
Badami	30	56	25	51	162
Bagalkot	150	78	10	282	520
Bilagi	110	95	62	325	592
Hunagund	0	0	0	0	0
Jamakhandi	0	0	0	0	0
Mudhol	20	6	5	18	49
District	310	235	102	676	1323

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance 2011-12.

Table 7.16: Ambedkar Housing Scheme, 2011-12

Taluk	Sanctioned (Beneficiary Selected) 2011-12		
	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Total
Badami	0	0	0
Bagalkot	0	0	0
Bilagi	11	3	14
Hunagund	0	0	0
Jamakhandi	0	0	0
Mudhol	9	15	24
District	20	18	38

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

The data depicts that totally 38 houses were constructed for SC, ST during 2011-12 in Bagalkot district. During this year the scheme was implemented in Bilagi and Mudhol taluks only. Totally 20 SC and 18 ST families are extended the benefit under the scheme. The SC and ST belong to poor families and most of the houseless belongs to this category. The housing scheme which is only meant for SC, ST will definitely boast up their status.

Basava scheme of housing is a recent scheme implemented by Government of Karnataka. The available data for the year 2010-11 reveals that totally 22,186 beneficiaries were sanctioned houses under the scheme. The highest beneficiaries are found in Jamakhandi taluk with 7791. The lowest numbers of beneficiaries were selected in Hunagund taluk with 964.

7.8 Drinking Water and Electricity

The main Source for drinking water are taps, hand pumps, bore well and wells. In the present study 2011 census definition of safe drinking water is considered. According to 2011 census, drinking water includes tap water, treated and untreated, covered well water, hand pump, tube well/bore well. It is to be noted that in Karnataka 59 percent of drinking water is provided by taps.

The main Source for drinking water are taps, hand pumps, bore well and wells.

7.7.4 Basava Yojana

Table 7.17: Housing Facilities under Basava Scheme, 2010-11 and 2013-14

Taluk	Sanctioned (Beneficiary Selected) 2010-11	Sanctioned (Beneficiary Selected) 2013-14
Badami	5329	160
Bagalkot	2270	369
Bilagi	1529	302
Hunagund	964	400
Jamakhandi	7791	152
Mudhol	4303	420
District	22186	1803

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance 2010-11and 2013-14.



Table 7.18: Percentage of Households having Access to Water in the District, 2011

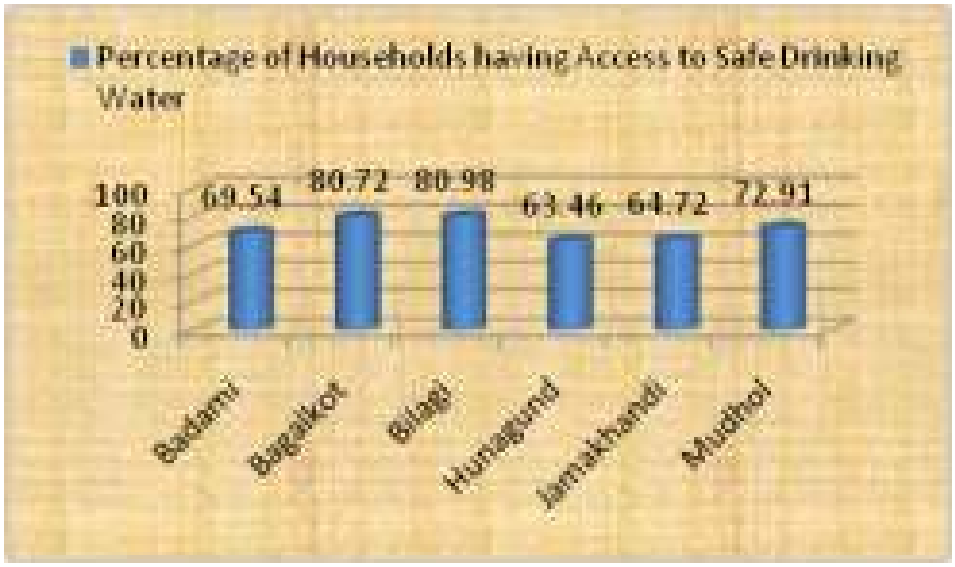
(in percent)

Taluk	Percentage of House holds having Access to Water
Badami	69.54
Bagalkot	80.72
Bilagi	80.98
Hunagund	63.46
Jamakhandi	64.72
Mudhol	72.91
District	70.73
State	74.15

Source: Census of India, 2011.

71 percent of households are provided with water in the district.

Fig: 7.5: Percentage of HHs having Access to Drinking Water, 2011



About 1/3 of households are deprived of water which leads to water borne diseases. The Government aims at health for all. In this context water should be provided to all the households.

The details of water in Bagalkot district on the basis of 2011 census is presented in table 7.18. It can be observed that 71 percent of households are provided with water in the district. Bilagi and Bagalkot taluks have comparatively large proportion of households with water i.e. 80.98 percent and 80.72 percent resepectively. The lowest proportion of households providedwith water facilities are found in Hunagund (63.46) and Jamakhandi (64.72 percent). Thus in these taluks about 1/3 of households are deprived of water which leads to water borne diseases. The Government aims at health for all. In this context water should be provided to all the households.

Electricity facility is essential for the

improvement of standard of living in rural areas. Electricity is one of the integral part of human development. It enhances production and generates income. Electricity supply to rural areas and rural farmers will improve the standard of living and quality of life of people in rural areas. It attracts income generating activities, like small scale and agro-industries, provision of water and facilitation of employment generation and better amenities to the masses.

Karnataka has been taking various incentives for reforming power sector. It has handled the distribution of electricity across the state to the following companies.

1) Bengaluru Electricity Supply Company (BESCOM)
2) Chamundeshwari Electricity Supply Company (CESCOM)
3) Mangaluru Electricity Supply Company (MESCOM)
4) Hubballi Electricity Supply Company (HESCOM)
5) Kalaburagi Electricity Supply Company (KESCOM)

According to Electricity Act 2003 these companies have been entrusted with the task of purchasing power from various electricity generating companies. KPTCL has released Rs. 2201.06 crores subsidy during 2010 - 11(Economic survey, 2010-11).

The picture of electricity facility in Bagalkot district reveals that 84.81 percent of households are provided with electricity. The highest rate of electricity facility is recorded in Bagalkot taluk. It is to be recalled that it is the district headquarter and hub of many educational and professional institutions. Thus it shows better picture in electricity facility. Jamakhandi and Bilagi taluks have comparatively less electricity facility.

Dr. Najundappa (20.02) committee had recognized Bilagi as one of the most backward taluks. Hence more than 10



Electricity facility is essential for the improvement of standard of living in rural areas. Electricity is one of the integral part of human development. It enhances production and generates income. Electricity supply to rural areas and rural farmers will improve the standard of living and quality of life of people in rural areas.

Table 7.19: Percentage of Households having Access to Electricity in the District, 2011

(in percent)

Taluk	Percentage of Households having Access to Electricity
Badami	85.26
Bagalkot	91.67
Bilagi	81.37
Hunagund	87.61
Jamakhandi	80.14
Mudhol	83.53
District	84.81
State	90.06

Source: Census of India, 2011.



percent of families in this taluk are deprived of electricity facility compared to Bagalkot taluk. However, the district lags far behind the state with regard to electricity facility which has recorded 90.6 percent at the state level.This gap is about 6 percent.

7.9 Traditional Fuel and Modern Fuel

In rural areas most of the households use traditional fuel like wood, straw, cow dung cake, agricultural residues etc. These are available easily and at cheaper cost. The other fuels like LPG is quite expensive and not affordable by rural people.

Economic status of the family plays a major role in determining the type of fuel used in the house. Cooking fuel is divided into traditional and modern fuel. Modern fuel is an indicator of human development. Modern fuel refers to the use of LPG, electricity, gober gas for cooking.

In rural areas most of the households use traditional fuel like wood, straw, cow dung cake, agricultural residues etc. These are available easily and at cheaper cost. The other fuels like LPG is quite expensive and not affordable by rural people. The studies have been shown strong association between biomass fuel and chronic bronchitis in women. This leads to asthma, tuber culosis and eye related problems. India has the highest number of diseases in the world due to negative effects of indoor air pollution in the households, which leads to the death of nearly half a million women and children every year.

Table 7.20 gives the picture of traditional and modern cooking fuel used in Bagalkot district in 2011. The use of modern cooking fuel in the district is very low as compared to state level (33.50). It is not even half of the states proportion. A high degree of unevenness is noticed in the use of modern fuel in various taluks. Bagalkot taluk is well placed with 25.09 percent. Bilagi a backward taluk is badly placed with 7.52 percent of modern cooking fuel. Because of poverty and high agricultural dependency most of the households use traditional fuel in this taluk.



Table 7.20: Households with Traditional Fuel and Modern Fuel in District, (in percent) 2011

Taluk	Traditional fuel	Modern Fuel
Badami	90.24	9.55
Bagalkot	74.63	25.09
Bilagi	92.26	7.52
Hunagund	88.67	11.10
Jamakhandi	83.85	15.86
Mudhol	87.28	12.48
District	85.31	14.37
State	66.05	33.50

Source: Census of India, 2011.

7.10 Sanitation

7.10.1 Household with Access to Toilets

Table 7.21: Households with Access to Toilets in the District, (in percent) 2011

Taluk	Available	Non-Available
Badami	14.80	85.20
Bagalkot	30.92	69.08
Bilagi	11.21	88.79
Hunagund	16.77	83.23
Jamakhandi1	19.51	80.49
Mudhol	14.72	85.28
District	18.80	81.20

Source: Census of India, 2011.

81 percent of households in Bagalkot district are deprived of toilet facility. Only 19 percent of the households have toilet facility.

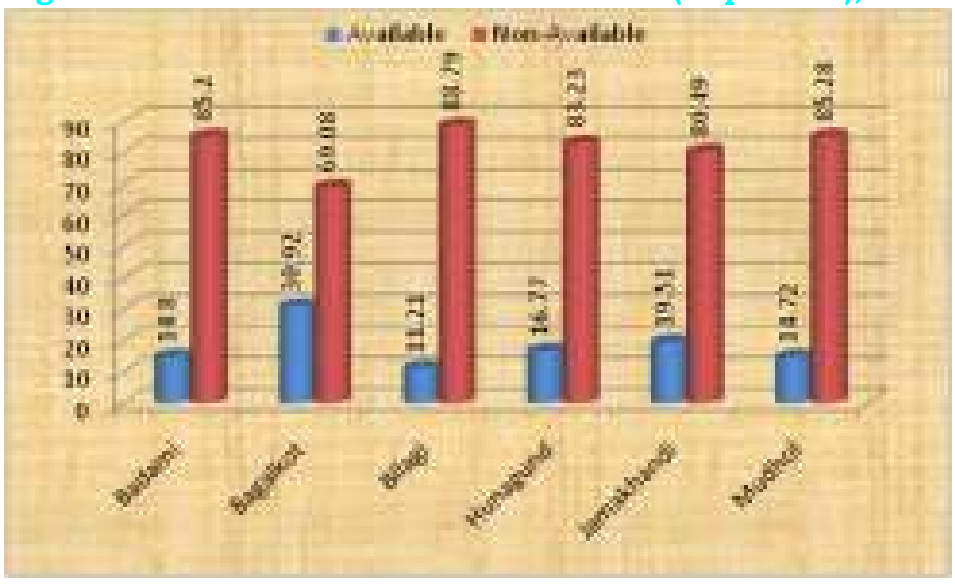
Table 7.21 clearly shows that 81 percent of households in Bagalkot district are deprived of toilet facility. Only 19 percent of the households have toilet facility. The table clearly shows the significant difference between various taluks of Bagalkot district with access to toilets. Bagalkot taluk is in good position. Bilagi taluk has very low percentage of toilets availability. The district has to go a long way to achieve the objective of open defecation free goal.

7.10.2 Households with Drainage Facility

Availability of drainage is directly related with sanitation and in turn health. A good drainage facility reduces number of communicable diseases like, cholera, typhoid, malaria etc. The data on drainage facility in Bagalkot district clearly shows that about 1/3 of the households have drainage facility in the district. Bagalkot taluk which is also head quarter of the district has un-satisfactory drainage facility.Jamakhandi one of the important taluk of the district has comparatively good drainage facility with 47.51 percent. Bilagi taluk which was earlier considered backward again holds unsastisfactory picture in drainage facility.



Fig: 7.6: Household with Access to Toilets (in percent), 2011



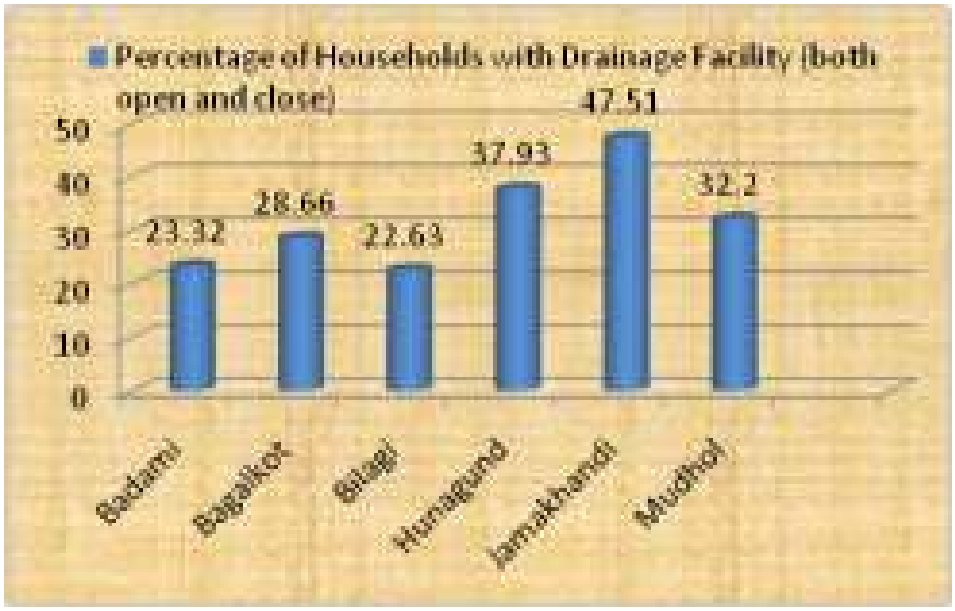
A good drainage facility reduces number of communicable diseases like, cholera, typhoid, malaria etc.

Table 7.22: Percentage of Households with Drainage Facility, 2011

Taluk	Percentage of House holds with Drainage Facility (both open and close
Badami	23.32
Bagalkot	28.66
Bilagi	22.63
Hunagund	37.93
Jamakhandi	47.51
Mudhol	32.20
District	37.96

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Fig: 7.7: Percentage of Households with Drainage Facility, 2011



7.11 Small Area Study

Toilet Culture among Rural People

Introduction

Sanitation is not a new concept in India. Since ancient times, importance was attached to cleanliness and resultantly, there evolved systems of sanitation and drainage.

Sanitary household toilet is the most important aspect of sanitation. The total economic impact of inadequate sanitation in India is estimated to be Rs 2.44 Trillion a year which is equivalent to 6.4 per cent of India's GDP in 2006, according to a study by the World Bank. It is an accepted fact that poor pay more directly and indirectly due to bad sanitation. Most of them who earn on daily wages lose out in case of illness due to bad sanitation. Further, other members of the family who look after the sick member also lose their daily earnings or schooling (in the case of children).

In 2003 Government of India has added a new component "Nirmal Gram Puraskar" to give fillip to the campaign. Unavailability of the toilets is the main reason for the huge percentage of households still defecating openly. One of the purposes of launching of Nirmal Gram Puraskar was to recognise the efforts made by Panchayat Raj institution and other institutions towards ensuring full sanitation.

A direct link exists between water, sanitation and health and nutrition and human development. Consumption of contaminated drinking water, improper disposal of human excreta, lack of personal and food hygiene and improper disposal of solid and liquid waste have been major causes of many diseases in India. It is estimated that around 30 million people suffer from water related illnesses. Children, particularly girls and women are the worst affected. Many children, particularly girls, drop out of school and are denied their right to education because they are busy fetching water or are deterred by the lack of separate and decent sanitation facilities in schools. Women often suffer from lack of privacy, harassment and need to walk large distances to find a suitable place for defecation in the absence of household/ appropriate neighbourhood toilet facilities. Poor farmers and wage earners are less productive due to illness and national economies suffer. Without safe water and sanitation, human development is impossible.

Millennium Development Goals: Target 10. Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Water supply and sanitation were added to the national agenda during the first five-year planning period (1951-56). Rural sanitation, in particular, came into focus in the Government of India in the World Water Decade of 1980s. The Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) was started in 1986 to provide sanitation facilities in rural areas. It was a supply driven, infrastructure oriented programme that relied heavily on high levels of subsidies for latrine construction. This approach was criticized since the sanitation coverage grew very slowly between 1990 and 2000. Total Sanitation Campaign(TSC) approach started in 1999, the high subsidy changed approach to a "Demand Driven Approach".

Objectives

1) To understand the toilet usage culture among rural people.
2) To identify the reasons for not utilizing toilets among villagers.
3) To assess the awareness of the villagers regarding the problems of open defecation.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in the five villages of Bagalkot district namely, Gaddankeri, Tulasigere, Teggi, Galagali and Yadahalli. The sample size comprises of 50 households. i.e, 10 households from each village. The households were selected on the basis of random sampling. The data was collected with the help of interview schedule. Frequency distribution and percentages were used for the analysis of data.

Data Analysis

1) Socio-Economic Profile of the Sample

In this section the details of socio-economic profile of the sample such as sex, age, type of family, ownership of house, religion, caste, education, income, occupation and annual income of the family are discussed.

Table 7.23: Socio-Economic Profile

Particulars	No.	Percentage
Sex		
Male	26	52
Female	24	48
Total	**50**	**100**
Age		
Below 35 years	17	34
36-45 years	17	34
Above 46 years	16	32
Total	**50**	**100**
Religion		
Hindu	43	86
Muslim	07	14
Total	**50**	**100**
Caste Composition		
Scheduled Caste	16	32
Scheduled Tribe	7	14
Minorities	4	8
Other Backward Class	10	20
General	13	26
Total	**50**	**100**
Education		
Illiterate	18	36
Primary	15	30
Highschool	07	14
Degree	10	20
Total	**50**	**100**
Occupation		
Agriculture	20	40
Business	05	10
House wives	10	20
Labourer	15	30
Total	**50**	**100**
Type of family		
Joint Family	32	64
Nuclear Family	18	36
Total	**50**	**100**
Annual Income		
Below Rs.20,000	24	48
Rs.21,000 to 50,000	17	34
Rs.50,000 and above	09	18
Total	**50**	**100**
Ownership of houses		
Own	40	80
Rented	10	20
Total	**50**	**100**

Source: Field study.

The sex wise distribution of sample shows that 52 percent of them are males and remaining are females. The age wise distribution of respondents discussed in 3 categories, with, less than 35 years, 36-45 years and above 46 years. The data shows that the age group below 45 years accounts for major portion and nearly 1/3 of them belongs to above 46 years age group.

The religious composition of the sample shows that majority of them (86 percent) are Hindus and the remaining 14 percent are from Muslim community.

The caste composition of the respondents depicts that 32 percent of them belongs to SC category. The sample consists of 26 percent general category, 20 percent OBC, 14 percent ST and 8 percent Minorities. In this way the sample represent the whole caste structure prevalent in rural communities. Education plays a very important role in developing healthy habits. The data reveals that 1/3rd (36 percent) of the respondents are illiterates and nearly 1/3rd (30 percent) of them are barely literates who have attended primary school. It is significant to note that 20 percent of the respondents have degree education. The sample with high school education accounts for 14 percent. In this way large portion of the respondents have lower educational status.

The occupational distri bution of the sample delineates that a vast portion of the respondents (70 percent) are dependent on agriculture. Among them 40 percent are cultivators and 30 percent are agricultural labourers. The housewives account for 20 percent and 10 percent are engaged in business.

The type of family is an indicator of the modernity. In the present study most of the respondents (64 percent) live in joint families. Because the whole sample is drawn from rural communities. The share of nuclear family in the sample study is 36 percent.

Income of family influen ces the quality of life and so also the availability of sanitation facilities. Therefore the present study is designed to trace out the annual income of the family of the respondents. Majority of them (48 percent) have an annual income below Rs 20,000. This shows that most of the respondents belong to poor families. The respondents with an annual income of Rs. 21,000– 50,000 accounts for 34 percent and only 18 percent have an annual income more than Rs. 50,000.

Ownership of houses deter mines the economic condition of the respondents. The data reveals that a large portion of sample (80 percent) lives in own house. Only 20 percent of the sample lives in rented houses. These respondents seems to be migrants and are very poor.

Table 7.24: Conditions of Toilet Facility

Particulars	No.	Percentage
Having Toilet Facility		
Yes	16	32
No	34	68
Total	**50**	**100**
Details Of Constructed Toilet		
Own Constructed	06	38
Government Financial Assistant	10	62
Total	**16**	**100**
Location Of Toilet		
Inside	7	44
Outside	9	56
Total	**16**	**100**
Usage Of Toilet		
Used	10	62
Not Used	6	38
Total	**16**	**100**
Persons Utilize		
All	6	60
Only Women	3	30
Aged	1	10
Total	**10**	**100**
Utilization for Other Purpose		
Cow Dung Cakes	3	50
Storage	3	50
Total	**6**	**100**
Glimpse of Cleaning Toilet		
Weekly	5	31
Fortnightly	3	19
Monthly	2	13
Rarely	6	37
Total	**16**	**100**
Water Supply		
Tap	3	19
Hand Pump	5	31
Well	4	25
Other	4	25
Total	**16**	**100**

Source: Field study.

Conditions of Toilet facility

The data shows that vast proportions (68 percent) of households do not have toilet facility. Only one third (32 percent) of the households have toilet facility. It depicts that open defecation is deep rooted among the villagers. Therefore the provision of adequate sanitation coverage in rural areas still remains a major challenge.

The data with regard to construction of toilets reveals that majority (62 percent) have constructed toilets with the financial assistance of the Government. The remaining 38 percent have constructed toilets at their own expense. The Government provides financial assistance for the construction of toilets to BPL and APL families, particularly those belonging to SC, ST land less labourers, female headed households and disabled. Inspite of this people are not fully utilizing the benefits of the schemes implemented for improvisation of sanitation.

The location details of latrines shows that out of 16 households, 56 percent of them said the toilets are outside the households. The other 44 percent toilets are situated inside the house. Therefore majority of the toilets are situated outside the house.

The observation of usage of toilets clearly shows that 62 percent of the households utilize toilets, whereas 38 percent of household do not use latrines though it is available.

A look at the family members, who utilize latrines, delineates that 60 percent of the household toilets are utilized by all the family members. In 30 percent of household only women members utilize and 10 percent of the households use toilets only for the old people.

In certain cases toilets are utilized not for defecation. In the present study 6 household are found such type. These toilets are used for storing material like fire wood and cow dung dry cakes.

The glimpses of cleaning toilet in the present study reveals that 31 percent clean latrines once in a week, 19 percent clean per 15 days and 13 percent said toilets are cleaned monthly once. More than one third of the household clean the latrines rarely. This shows that toilet cleaning practice is not found properly. They are not maintaining existing toilets regularly.

Water supply is one of the basic requirements for maintaining the toilets. The details of source of water supply in the study area reveals that only 19 percent said water supplied from taps. One third (31 percent) of the family has cited hand pump and 25 percent well and other 25 percent dependent on the other water Source. It reflects that adequate water supply to the toilets is not found in the study area. This is one of the main reasons for dirty toilets in the villages which in terms stimulating people for open defecation.

Table 7.25: Open Defecation

Particulars	No.	Percentage
Reasons for Open Defecation		
Age Old Practice	12	35
Scarcity of Finance	14	41
Lack of Awareness	8	24
Total	34	100
Awareness of Disease Related to Open Defecation		
Knowing	24	70
Unknowing	10	30
Total	34	100

Source: Field study.

Open Defecation

The studies have shown that age hold practices and mind set of people accounts for open defecation in a significant number of cases. Even in the households having toilets some of the family members still resort to open defecation.

The analysis of reasons for open defecation across households depicts that more than one third of the households resort to open defecation due to age old practice. And 41 percent of them cited, financial scarcity to avail toilet and 24 percent said lack of awareness on the problems of open defecation.

The data regarding awareness of the disease related with open defecation are collected. It shows that a large segment of the household (70percent) is not aware of the diseases related with open defecation, the other 30 percent are aware of the ill effects of open defecation.

Socio-Economic Benefits of Toilet Facility

The study reveals that 68.75 percent of the respondents have felt that they have got more time to go for employment in time. And 81.25 percent of them said time saved and 62.5 percent of them perceived medical expenses have reduced. Majority of them 81.25 percent feel that it provides security for women.

The findings of the small area study

The issue of sanitation (open defecation) is a major economic, medical and social problem in India. The people most directly affected by dilapidated sanitation are the poor, among them most vulnerable are women, children and aged.

The socio-economic background of the sample shows that the most of the households do not have toilets, those constructed toilets were constructed with the assistance of the Government. Most of the toilets are outside the house, few households are not utilizing the toilets for defecation but using as store rooms. The cleaning of toilet practice is very poor. Most of the toilets lack proper water supply.

Open defecation is mainly found because of the non availability of toilets and belief in age old

Table 7.26: Socio-Economic Benefits of Toilet Facility

Particulars	Yes	No	Total
Go for Employment In Time	11(68.75 %)	5(31.25%)	16 (100%)
Time Saved	13(81.25%)	3(18.75%)	16 (100%)
Reduced Medical Expenses	10 (62.5%)	6(37.5%)	16 (100%)
Security for Women	13(81.25%)	3(18.75%)	16 (100%)

Source: Field study.

practices. People are not aware of bad effects of open defecation in terms of diseases.

Socio-economic benefits like time saving, health benefits and women security are noticed among the toilet users. Overall there is a great need for creating awareness of toilet culture among the people.

7.12 Concluding Remarks

Bagalkot is one of the district in state. The problem of housing in the district is more in urban areas compared to rural arease.The siteless households are higher in Mudhol, Badami and Hunagund taluks.The pucca housing status presents sorrow picture in the district. Kachcha houses are more in Badami and Hunagund taluks. Half of the population of the diprived of good houses in the district.Assets status shows that the radio users are decreasing as TV users are increasing. Mobile has become popular means of communication and Internet users are very less in the district.The asset possession of two wheelers or other vehicles is very poor and more than half of population even do not have bicycles. Badami has poorly performed in providing houses for poor houseless. Houses are constructed for houseless poor family, under various schemes like Ashray, Ambedkar housing and BasavaYojana.Hunagund, Jamakhandi and Badami lags behind the district, in providing safe drinking water.Electricity facility is poor in Jamakhandi and Bilagi taluks. Usage of modern cooking fuel is considerably poor in the district.The sanitation in the district is very poor in terms of toilet availability.Drainage facility in Bilagi and Badami taluks is very unsatisfactory.

There is a need to increase the share of regular employment in total employment and a corres ponding reduction in agricultural employment. The main challenges on the employment front are not only to ensure a rapid growth of employment creation but also improvement in the quality of employment created.

Access to full and decent employment remains a challenge for most women who still continue to be in low paid, insecure jobs and informal economies and bear a disproportion burden of unpaid work. Awareness should be created regarding toilet culture. The planners must give attention to provide sanitation facilities.

CHAPTER-8
GENDER
AND
DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER-8
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Introduction

Women constitute half of the world's population, two third of the world's work force, but get one tenth of the world's income and one percent of the world's wealth

United Nations

Gender dimension is one of the important indicators to measure human development. The social scientists have started to recognize gender dimension in development process during 1970s and 1980s.The credit of introducing theoretical bases to gender dimension of development goes to well known Indian Noble Laureate and a great economist Amartya Sen. It is to be noted that for the first time Women and Development chapter is included in the draft of 6th five year plan. Gender has become a matter of discussion at the international level during 1970's.

Men and Women are two wheels of a chariot of society. For the smooth running of society both men and women are essential. Despite this, considerable differences are found between men and women. Men are considered superior to women. Women are considered as second division citizens. Gender discrimination continues to be an enormous problem within Indian society. Traditional patriarchal norms have relegated women to secondary status.

Patriarchy is an age old practice. It came into existence with the emergence of monogamous marriage and private property. It is a universal form of society in which male dominates, exploits females. It refers to control of men over organizations and structures.

The distribution of various works to people in society is called division of labour. The division of labour is mainly found on the basis of sex. The sexual division of labour assigns different works to males and females. Sexual division of labour is found in all societies. It considers males work as human labour, productive and logical and based on reasoning, while women's labour is considered as biological. According to George Murdock bearing and rearing children is women's task and men doing tasks involving strength. The famous proverb in India “Men to Field and Women to Hearth” support household work of women. Today there is a considerable change in the society. Women are entering into paid jobs.

Gender equality need not be only in legislations. It should be a way of life to be achieved by a special way. Although gender equality is enshrined in the Indian constitution in its preamble, fundamental rights, duties and directive principles, gender inequality is routed in the society. In order to eradicate gender inequality transformation of whole society is required. Gender inequality begins from the womb of mother. In the modern society with the help of amniocentesis it is possible to detect sex of fetus, reducing sex ratio by female

Men are considered superior to women. Women are considered as second division citizens. Gender discrimination continues to be an enormous problem within Indian society. Traditional patriarchal norms have relegated women to secondary status.

According to George Murdock bearing and rearing children is women's task and men doing tasks involving strength. The famous proverb in India “Men to Field and Women to Hearth” support household work of women. Today there is a considerable change in the society. Women are entering into paid jobs.

The World Development Report 2012 has termed the 'Gender Equality as Smart Economics'.



feticides. Gender inequality can be eradicated by not only legislations but also with changing mindsets of people. The family should welcome the birth of girl child as it is for boy.

Gender equality is considered as one of the fundamental human rights in all civilized societies. Gender equality should be brought in to practice in each step of life. It should start with the birth of the child. The international seminar on population and Development has given emphasis on development aspects. There is a strong but wrong notion that gender equality is woman`s affair which is incorrect. The World Development Report 2012 has termed the 'Gender Equality as Smart Economics'.

Gender equality and women empowerment, eradicating violence against women, women's control on reproduction are some of the important development programmes. Today the rights of women and girl child are considered as indispensable parts of Universal Human Rights. Gender equality has become a matter of debate at international level. Apart from this women's participation in social, economic, cultural and political fields have become important issues at regional, national as well as inter national level.

Gender dimensions in Bagalkot district can be understood on the basis of women's position in society. The following indicators are used to study gender index:

1. Sex ratio
2. Share of male female literacy
3. Share of female and male work participation rate
4. Participation of women workers
5. Marginalization of women workers
6. Share of women participation in Panchayat Raj System
7. Violence against women
8. Women groups and role of self help group

In the present study of gender and development, statistics of 2001 census are compared with 2011 census for the analyses.

Today the rights of women and girl child are considered as indispensable parts of Universal Human Rights.

Box Item 8.1 Gender Discrimination

- Women work 67% of the world's working hours
- 2 out of 3 of the world's illiterate people are women
- Women's earnings range from 50-85% of men's earnings
- Globally women make up just over 10% of represen

tatives in national government (adapted from Oxfam, 1995:181, and 'Facts and Figures' section)

Source: Oxfam, 1995, 'Women and Culture,' Gender and Development, Oxfam Journal, Vol.3, No.1, February, Oxfam, Oxford

Table 8.1: Human Development Index and Gender Inequality Index

Taluk	HDI	Rank	GII	Rank
Badami	0.373	5	0.096	3
Bagalkot	0.951	1	0.118	5
Bilagi	0.338	6	0.089	2
Hunagund	0.472	4	0.098	4
Jamakhandi	0.561	2	0.124	6
Mudhol	0.484	3	0.064	1

Fig: 8.1: Human Development Index and Gender Inequality Index

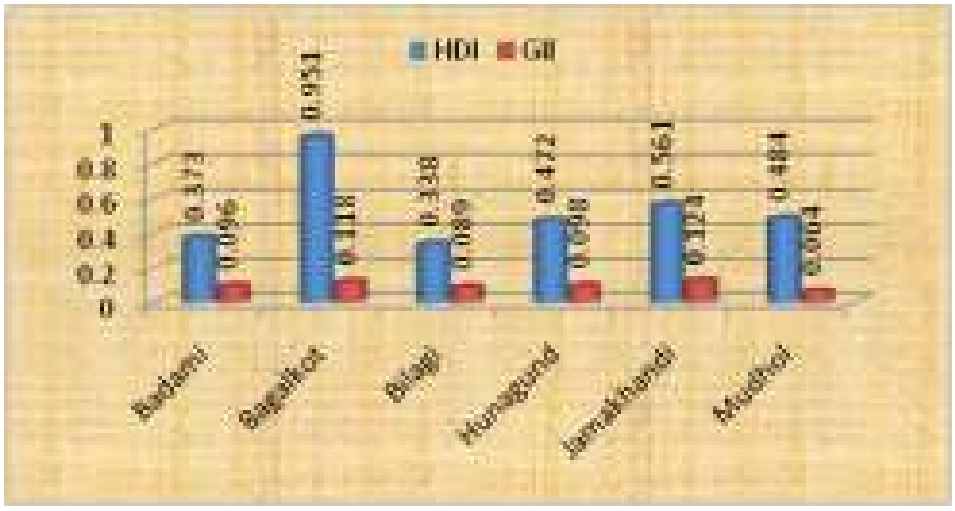


Table 8.1 presents Gender Inequality Index (GII) of all the six taluks of Bagalkot district. It is clear from the table that Jamakhandi taluk occupies last rank in Gender Inequality Index (GII) indicating higher gender inequality. Bagalkot is in 5th position; Hunagund is in 4th Badami 3rd and Bilagi in 2nd positions. Mudhol taluk occupies 1st position in GII, indicating lowest gender inequality. It is better than Bagalkot taluk which has topped in the HDI index. The capitalist development dimensions mainly highlight economic aspects. These development fruits do not equally reach women. Bagalkot taluk is an example for this. Although women are participating in human development Programmes they are not equally provided with decision making power. Bagalkot taluk which has occupied top place in human development has ranked 5th in GII. It shows that in a developed taluk like Bagalkot gender inequality is considerably higher. Development must include equality in all fields. However Mudhol taluk which has shown lowest gender inequality is in the last place of HDI. This indicates that human development does not necessarily follow gender equality here.

8.2 Gender Differentials in Bagalkot District

District Human Development Report of 2014 has used 15 gender indicators in the study of GII.

Jamakhandi taluk occupies last rank in Gender Inequality Index (GII) indicating higher gender inequality. Bagalkot is in 5th position.

Mudhol taluk which has shown lowest gender inequality is in the last place of HDI. This indicates that human development does not necessarily follow gender equality here.

Table 8.2: GII Indicators of Bagalkot District, 2011

Index	Badami	Bagalkot	Bilagi	Hunagund	Jamakhandi	Mudhol	District
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	256	113	146	147	223	89	163
Institutional Deliveries	97.17	97.77	98.31	95.54	99.29	99.17	97.99
Percent of Pregnant Women with Anemia	27.34	58.34	46.32	59.41	64.52	31.68	58.27
Percent of Female Elected Representatives	43.48	41.15	44.54	41.90	42.22	40.92	42.27
Percent of Male Elected Representatives	56.52	58.85	55.46	58.14	57.80	59.1	57.73
Percent of Female Children in the Age Group 0-6 Years	48.28	47.95	47.95	48.48	48.35	48.67	48.31
Percent of Male Children in the Age Group 0-6 Years	51.72	52.06	52.05	51.52	51.65	51.33	51.69
Percent of Female Literacy	56.43	63.76	54.01	57.6	59.24	55.93	58.40
Percent of Male Literacy	80.34	84.19	76.25	82.55	76.41	74.71	79.23
Percent of Female Work Participation Rate	42.75	34.18	47.76	38.84	31.58	42.23	37.92
Percent of Male Work Participation Rate	64.53	61.52	62.42	63.11	62.75	64.41	63.19
Percent of Female Workers In The Non Agricultural Work	24.25	36.51	13.73	37.52	30.88	16.77	27.69
Percent of Male Workers In The Non Agricultural Work	42.19	59.7	29.05	55.39	44.64	31.18	45.69
Female Agricultural Wage Rate	150	150	200	150	200	200	125
Male Agricultural Wage Rate	250	300	350	250	350	350	275

Source:
1) SRS and Dept of Health and Family welfare, Bagalkot.
2) Coloum 2 and 3 Dept of Health and Family welfare, Bagalkot, 2011-12.
3) Coloum 4, 5, 6 and 7 Bagalkot District At A Glance, 2011-12.
4) Coloum 8 and 9 census of India, 2011.

In spite of Badami being nearer to Bagalkot district, where district hospital is available with various health facilities maternal mortality rate is highest.

Table 8.2 explains taluk-wise GII of Bagalkot district. In India most of the people are under vicious circle of poverty irrespective of rural and urban communities. MMR and IMR are quite higher in most of the states of India as compared to other countries and it seems to be found mainly in rural areas. The pregnant women in poor family do not get nutritious food. They become prey for maternal deaths or suffer from anemia and other diseases. The children born to such mothers also suffer from Diarrhea, TB, Polio, Typhoid, Malaria, Diphtheria, Pertuses, Tetanus, Measles etc. The children also suffer from psychological problems.

In the present study Mudhol taluk has recorded lowest MMR with 89 per lakh, whereas Badami taluk has recorded 256 MMR per lakh, which is highest in the district. In spite of Badami being nearer to Bagalkot district, where district hospital is available with various health facilities maternal mortality rate is highest.

With regards to institutional deliveries, Jamakhandi taluk which has comparatively less hospital facility, has recorded highest institutional deliveries. On the contrary, Hunagund taluk is in last place with lowest institutional deliveries. The inter taluk picture of institutional deliveries in Bagalkot district reveals that more than 95 percent of deliveries are institutional which is a most positive and welcome development in the district.

Bagalkot district has more than half of anemic pregnant women, which is quite worrisome to note.The percentage of pregnant women with anemia is considerably higher in Bagalkot, Hunagund and Jamakhandi taluks. There is a direct relation between food security and anemia. Badami taluk which has occupied 2nd place in FSI has comparatively lower rate of anemia among pregnant women, while Jamakhandi taluk which is in 5th place has higher rate of pregnant women with anemia.

As regards to political participation of women, the awareness of political participation is increasing among women now. However, women are not coming forward to participate in politics due to negative attitude of the society. Proxy representation of women in politics is increasing today; it leads to ineffective participation of women in politics. In Bagalkot district more than 41.15 percent of women participate in Local Self Government. It is mainly because of the blessings of 73rd and 74th Amendment to the Constitution, which has reserved 33 percent of seats to women in Local Self Government.

The child sex ratio is not favorable to females in the district. It shows that wider gender disparity exists in the district. It also indicates high rate of female fanticide in the district. The Son Mania, which is common in Indian society, is responsible for gender disparities and lower number of female children in the district.

Similarly the literacy rate reveals significant gender disparities in the district. Bagalkot taluk has recorded highest female literacy with 63.76 percent and it is the lowest literacy rate recorded in Bilagi taluk with 54.01 percent. The lowest male literacy rate is found in Mudhol taluk with 74.71 percent and the highest is in Bagalkot taluk with 84.19 percent. Thus considerable variation is found between male and female literacy rates in the taluks of Bagalkot district

As per the available data in table 8.2, the lowest participation of women workers is found in Jamakhandi taluk with 31.58 percent. Bilagi taluk has highest women work participation rate with 47.76 percent. Although nearly half of population is woman, the work participation rate among women in district is only 37.92 percent. When compared to male work partici pation rate, the female participation rate is just half of it.

Women's participation rate in non-agricultural sector is significantly lower in Bagalkot district. Bilagi taluk has very low women workers participation rate, in non agricultural sector with just 13.73 percent. The highest proportion of women workers in non- agriculturural sector is found in Hunagund taluk with 37.52 percent. It is mainly because, women even today are considered as home makers and women's work outside the house is not considered as safe. For instance, recently a women judge was raped in North India. The violence on women is hindering women's participation in outside work.

There is a direct relation between food security and anemia. Badami taluk which has occupied 2nd place in FSI has comparatively lower rate of anemia among pregnant women, while Jamakhandi taluk which is in 5th place has higher rate of pregnant women with anemia.

Women's participation rate in non-agricultural sector is significantly lower in Bagalkot district. Bilagi taluk has very low women workers participation rate, in non agricultural sector with just 13.73 percent.