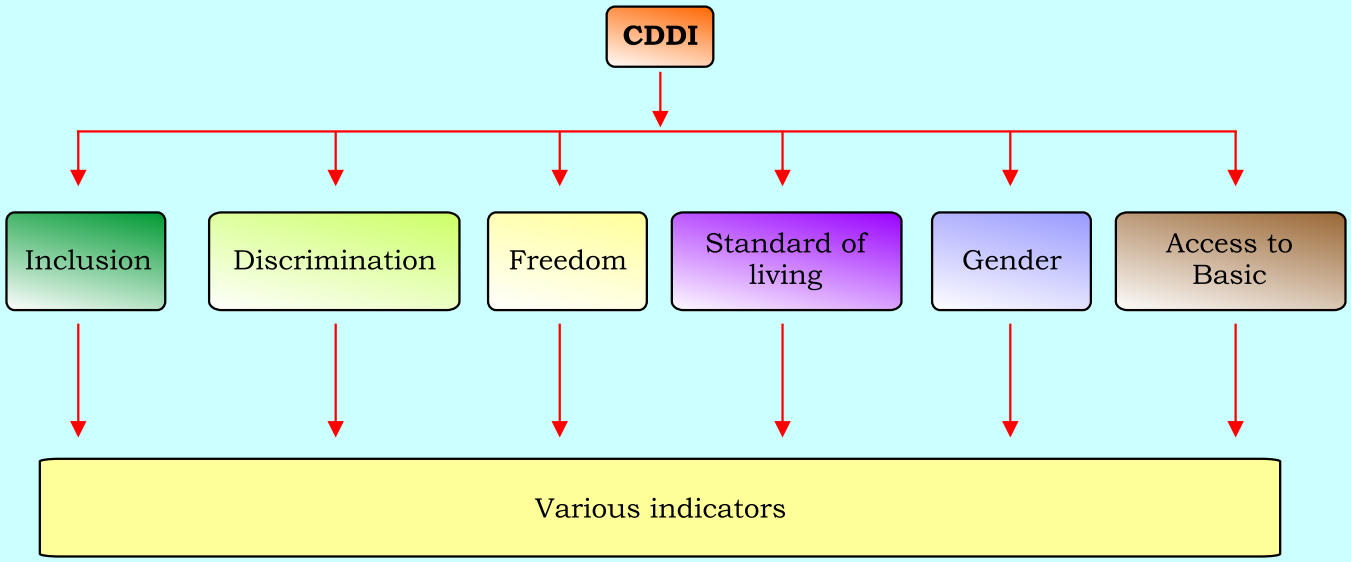
Flow Chart 9.1
Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)



Data Analysis

In the present study data on various dimensions are analysed on the basis of percentage. For calculating Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) Value, following formula is used.

Formula=Actual Value/Maximum Value.

A.Social Inclusion

In this dimension an attempt has been made to understand how far the dalits have been socially included. With the help of questions provided such as free entry in to Non-dalit residence, being addressed respectfully by non-dalits, participation in the village festivals, allowing inside the temple, treatment in hotels, the level of social inclusion of dalits is analysed.

Table 9.26 : Social Inclusion of Dalits

Details	Yes	Percentage	No	Percent
Do you have free entry into of Non Dalit residence?	08	16	42	84
Do non-dalits address you respectfully?	16	32	34	68
Do you participate like non-dalits in all festivals?	13	26	37	74
Like non-dalit, you are allowed inside the temple?	10	20	40	80
Are you treated like non-dalits in the hotels?	25	50	25	50

Source: Field study.

Table 9.26 reveals that Dalits have no free entry in to Non Dalit residences.Only few (16 percent) have free entry in to Non-Dalit houses. Only those educated who are in higher position have free entry to the houses. But they are not allowed to enter Puja Mandir.Remaining 84 percent have expressed that they have no free entry to Non-Dalits houses. They are made to sit only in the veranda. Their services are used to clean the food grains and vegetables at the veranda.

Regarding addressing respectfully by the non-dalits, it is found that 68 percent of dalits are not respectfully addressed. Although there are material changes in the society, psychological change in the society is yet to take place. While calling, dalits are singularly addressed and called by half- names. Only 32 percent of dalits opined that they are addressed respectfully.

With reference to participation of dalits in village festivals like non-dalits, it is found that Dalits celebrate festivals like, diwali, holi, nagar-panchami, ugadi. Non-dalits celebrate diwali luxuriously. However dalits are invited only to do outside work.The data shows that 74 percent of dalits do not participate in village festivals like non-dalits. Dalits who are working in non-dalits households and fields are provided with left over festival foods.Regarding allowing inside the temple like non-dalits, it is found that 80 percent of dalits are not allowed to enter the temples belonging to non- dalits. Lastly 50 percent of the dalits said that they are treated like non- dalits in the hotels. The other half of the dalits felt they are discriminated in the hotels when compared to non- dalits.

B.Perception of Discrimination

Dalits have been discri minated for centuries and untouchability is practiced in all the corners of Indian society. They are suffering from several disabilities. Table 9.27 represents the perception of dalits towards discrimination in various aspects.

Table 9.27: Perception of Discrimination

Details	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Do you have access to all Source of drinking water in the village to which non-dalits have?	38	76	12	24
Do you think your children are treated at par with non-dalit children in matters such as seating arrangements, plates for midday meals, participation in curricular and extra-curricular activities?	37	74	13	26
Do you think health visitors treat you and non-dalits at par?	32	64	18	36
Do you think you are treated at par with non-dalits in hotels, temples, social and religious functions?	14	28	36	72
Do you think you are treated at par with the non-dalits in matters such as in-temple works, all works of the festivals, midday meal cooking, getting customers to dalit hotels, getting or giving house on rent?	09	18	41	82

Source: Field study.

The data reveals that 76 percent of dalits households have water facility. As far as drinking water is concerned, discrimination is not much evident. However dalits are not allowed to fetch water from non-dalit's houses. Regarding education, much discrimination is not found in the school. Dalit children are treated on par with non-dalit children. In Anganwadis, discrimination is not noticed in case of food distribution and treatment of children.

Health workers visit dalit house-holds 1 to 3 times monthly. They provide required drugs and health information. 64 percent of the dalits said that health workers pay attention and deliver drugs and provide emergency service.

Dalits are not treated on par with non-dalits in the hotels. Entry in to temple is restricted. They are not allowed to work inside the temple. They have to carry their own plates and glasses. Food is supplied from the distance. This shows purity and impurity concepts still persists leading to practice of untouchablity.

It is noted that dalits have their own houses. Hence there is no question of getting houses on rent. Overall the data makes it clear that discrimination with regards to temple entry, hotel and religious functions is higher.

C. Protest against Discrimination

Table 9.28 pertains to protest of dalits against discrimination. The data shows that protest against water, educational discrimination is very less, which accounts for 16 percent each. Because water and school facilities are provided to dalits, few students have protested for college and library facilities. With regard to health discrimination, anganwadi workers are not providing food and other materials supplied by the Government. Hence villagers have protested by locking the Aganwadi centre.

Over all the data depicts that the percentage of protest against discrimination is quite low among dalits.

D. Conflict resolution

Table 9.29 presents that dalits in the study are satisfied with conflict resolutions made in case of water, education, health discrimination. It is found that dalits are not satisfied with resolution made for social and economic discrimination. In case of social discrimination, 24 percent of dalits have protested against barbers who denied to cut their hairs. Dalits are not allowed to move freely. Untouchability is still found in village.

Table 9.28: Protest against Discrimination

Details	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Have you protested against water discrimination?	08	16	42	84
Have you protested against educational discrimination?	08	16	42	84
Have you protested against health discrimination?	06	12	44	88
Have you protested against social discrimination?	11	29	39	78
Have you protested against economic discrimination?	08	16	42	84

Source: Field study.

Table 9.29: Conflict Resolution

Details	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Do you think water discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved?	35	70	15	30
Do you think health discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved?	40	80	10	20
Do you think education discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved?	30	60	20	40
Do you think social discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved?	12	24	38	76
Do you think economic discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved?	27	54	23	46

Source: Field study.

E. Perception of Freedom

In this dimension, an effort is made to understand the level of dalit's freedom to question. It is found that 64 percent of the dalits have expressed that they have freedom to move in the villages like non-dalits. More than half of them said they get employment opportunities and participate in cultural activities in the village like non-dalits. But freedom to question injustice, and protest against all discrimination faced by them is found very less. Dalits in the study area said that nearly half of the employment opportunity goes to the influential high caste people. Although dalits are allowed to participate in cultural activities, the participation is almost indirect, i.e, as sense viewers or audience.

Table 9.30: Perception of Freedom

Details	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Do you think that you can question all the injustices meted out to you?	11	22	39	78
Do you think that you can protest against all the discrimination you face?	04	8	46	92
Do you think that you are free to move in all parts of village where non-dalits move?	32	64	18	36
Do you think that like non-dalits you can get all kind's of employment opportunities in the village?	26	52	24	48
Do you think that like non-dalits you can participate in all cultural activities that are taking place in the village?	29	58	21	42

Source: Field study.

Table 9.31: Pre and Post Delivery Rest by Dalit Women

Details	Not Taking Rest	1 to 3 months	Above 3 months
Pre delivery rest	19(38percent)	11 (22percent)	20(40percent)
Post delivery rest	-	13(26percent)	37(74percent)

Source: Field study.

F. Gender Dimension of Dalit Development

Gender is an important dimension of human development. Hence an attempt is made to understand the gender dimensions of dalits. The main focus is on woman's health especialy reproductive health.

More than one third 38 percent of Dalits have not taken any rest during pregrancy in Yadahalli gram panchayat. After delivery 26 percent of dalit women have taken rest only for one month. 74 percent of them have taken rest after delivery for more than three months.

Institutional delivaries data shows that 46 percent of dalit women have delivered at their home which is worrysome to note. 54 percent of delivaries are institutional. It is sad to note that inspite of Government efforts for safe delivery and appointing asha workers, nearly half of dalit women are not covered under institutional deliveries.

The data related to health assistants' visits reveal that 36 percent said health workers visits once in a month, another 36 percent expressed that health workers visit 2-3 times in a month. More than a quarter said no health assistant visited them.

Table 9.32: The place of delivery among Dalits

Details	No. of Respondents	Percent
House	23	46
Hospital	16	32
Hospital / House	11	22
Total	50	100

Source: Field study.

Table 9.33: Visit of Health Assistants

Details	No. of Respondents	Percent
Monthly ones	18	36
Monthly 2-3 times	18	36
Not visited	14	28
Total	50	100

Source: Field study.

Table 9.34: Reproductive Health Support

Details	No. of Respondents	Percent
Provided	21	42
Not provided	29	58
Total	50	100

Source: Field study.

Table 9.35: Quantity of Water Provided

Details	No. of Respondents	Percent
50-100 Ltr	17	34
100-150 Ltr	10	20
150-200 Ltr	23	46
Total	50	100

Source: Field study.

Reproductive health support is received by 42 percent of dalit women in the form of medicine kits and money. However, more than half 58 percent of the Dalits are unaware of reproductive health support. The data pertaining to quantity of water received per day highlights that 46 percent of dalits receive 150-200 ltrs water per day, another 20 percent receive 100-150ltrs and 34 percent households receive 50-100 ltrs per day. This shows water is supplied sufficiently to dalits households.

G. Standard of Living

In this dimension, non-agricultural establishment, two wheelers ownership, pucca house and electrification are taken in to account to assess the standard of living. In respect of land holding, dalits possess less land compared to general population (LGP). The value is 0. As regards nonagricultural establishments like hotels and shops the index value is-0, i.e, Less Than General Population (LGP). In the study area only 2-3 shops are found in Harijan Keri.

Government provides houses to dalits under various schemes. The data related to pucca houses in the study area shows the index value of 1, means dalits have Equal Houses to General Population (EGP). Again electrification is provided under Bhagya Jyoti Scheme, the index value of electrification in Yadahalli Gram Panchayat is 2, i.e, more than General Population (MGP). The index of owning two wheeler is -0 value i.e, Less Than General Population (LGP). Only seven families have two wheelers.

H. Access to Basic Facilities

The data collected reveals that drinking water index is 2 and toilet index is 1. It means the study area has better water and public toilet facilities. The index of drainage is 0. Drainage system in Yadahalli Gram Panchayat is meager.

I. Access to education

With respect to access to education, the scores in the study area reveals that dalits are equal to norms in relation to enrollement and attendance.But retention rate is discouraging.

J. Political Representation:

Yadahalli Grama Panchayat consists of 18 members among them 11 are men and 8 are women. There are 4 SC and 4 ST

members in the Gram Panchayat, of which two are men and two are women for both SC and ST. One of the important fact to be noted is that the President of Gram Panchayat is a women who belongs to SC. This clearly reveals that reservation policy. Is strictly followed in the study area.

Dalit Deprivation Index

(DDI) Value

=1-CDDI

=1-0.33

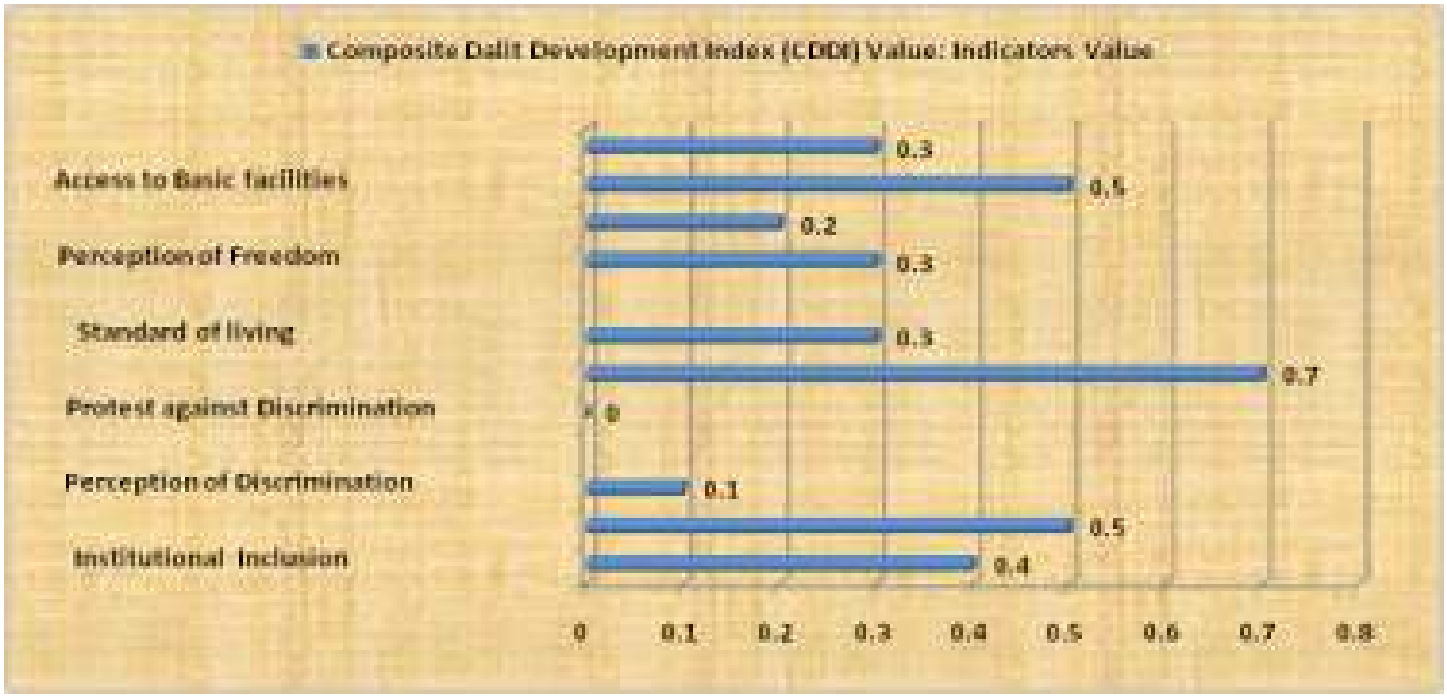
=0.67

Composite Dalit Deve lopment Index (CDDI) Value is 0.33 which shows the backwardness of dalits in the study area. Similarly Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) Value is 0.67 indicates severe deprivation among dalits in the study area.

Table 9.36: Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) Value

Indicators	Value
Institutional Inclusion	0.40
Social Inclusion	0.10
Perception of Discrimination	0.50
Protest against Discrimination	0.00
Conflict Resolution	0.70
Standard of living	0.30
Perception of Freedom	0.30
Gender Dimension of Dalit Development	0.20
Access to Basic facilities	0.50
Access to Education	0.30
Total = 3.30/10 CDDI = 0.33	

Fig: 9.11: Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) Value



Findings of Small Area Study

There is a considerable descrimi nation between dalits and non-dalits.Dalits entry to non-dalit houses and temple is restricted.There is no much discrimination in school environment.Dalits particiaption in religious activities is restricted.Dalit women have to wash their clothes after non-dalit women wash the clothes.Non-dalits can fetch water from dalit areas but dalits cannot fetch water freely from non-dalit areas.Dalit's protest against their exploitation is very negligent.Dalit participate in cultural activities indirectly.Dalits standard of living is lower than that of the common people.Dalits have average basic facilities like water and toilets.Dalits are not equal to norms in the field of education.

9.8 Concluding Remarks

The SC community is more urbanized than the ST's.The sex ratio among SC/ST is favorable to females.More than half of SC's and ST's in the district are illiterates. Rural urban disparity in literacy among SC\ST community is higher. The enrolment of SC-ST is very poor at higher level of education. Gender disparity in enrolment is pronounced among SC's ST's.High dropout at HPS's and secondary school in Hunagund and Mudhol taluks.Quality of education among SC/ST's is poor. WPR is higher in rural areas than urban areas.Most of the SC/ST's are agricultural labours. Mudhol and Bilagi taluk have higher number of agriculture labourers. The proportion of non agricultural workers among ST group is considerably lower. Half of the SC/ST's do not have good houses to live. Majority of SC/ST live in their own houses. Electricity facility is poorer among SC/ST. Only than 10 percent have toilet facilities.Safe drinking water facilities are comparatively lower. Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) and Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) of small area study indicates severe deprivation among dalits.

Most of the SC and ST communities are still striving to fulfill their basic needs of food, clothing and shelter. Besides these, today they require better opportunities to live in dignity and self-respect. Hence, ample opportunities should be made available to them, which would ensure them a secured and dignified life in this 21st century. In the ancient period of India, the backward castes had been denied all kinds of social and economic endowments. Hence, they were lagging behind in the process of development. The educational status of SC/ST in the district is considerably unsatisfactory. Male female differences are persisting in enrolment of the district. It is mainly because of high dropout rates among them. Sanitation is a major concern among SC's and ST's and the district has to give top priority to this area most of them are very poor as they are agricultural labourers. The housing conditions and water facilities for SC and ST's have to be improved in the district.

CHAPTER-10
GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



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GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Introduction

"In practice good governance involves promoting the rule of law, tolerance of minority and opposition groups, transparent political processes, an independent judiciary, an impartial police force, a military that is strictly subject to civilian control. A free press and vibrant civil society institutions, as well as meaningful elections. Above all, good governance means respect for human rights."

Kofi Annan, Preventing War and Disaster: 1999 Annual Report on the Work of the Organization

Today, academics, practitioners and development stakeholders universally recognize the importance of good governance practices for alleviating chronic poverty and injustice. Simultaneously, the world has increasingly turned towards the practice of decentralization to assure democratic governance for human development.

It has become increasingly clear that the achievement of human development criteria hinges largely on the society's quality of governance. Governance is broadly defined as the system of values, policies and institutions by which a society organizes collective decision-making and action related to political, economic and socio-cultural and environmental affairs through the interaction of the state, civil society and the private sector. Governance comprises the complex mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations.

The fundamental principles of good governance include respect for human rights, political openness, participation, tolerance, administrative and bureaucratic capacity and efficiency. It is also generally accepted that good governance entails the creation of effective partnerships to ensure that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and most vulnerable are heard in the decision making process.

Human development and Governance

"Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development."

Kofi A. Annan, Secretary General of the United Nations.

Within this dichotomous reality of spectacular achievements and gross human distress is the ongoing struggle for sustainable human development.

The Millennium Develop ment Goals, a set of time-bound targets that express key elements of human development, include having income-poverty and hunger, achieving universal education and gender equality, reducing under-five mortality by two-thirds and maternal mortality by three-quarters, reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS and having the proportion of people without access to safe water. These targets are to be achieved by 2015, from their level in 1990. In order to fulfill these development goals, practitioners have sought a new paradigm of sustainable human development that seeks to bring humanity together through a more equitable sharing of economic opportunities and responsibilities. Ultimately, only a nation's government, civil society and private sector can facilitate this. The challenge is to create a system

The fundamental principles of good governance include respect for human rights, political openness, participation, tolerance, administrative and bureaucratic capacity and efficiency.

"Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development."

of governance that promotes these fundamental principles. For this reason democratic and decentralized governance is increasingly considered a requisite component of development initiatives.

10.2 Local Governance Structure

After the reorganization of the state, a unified comprehensive Panchayat Raj Act known as Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act 1959 came into being from 1960. Under this act, village panchayats at the village level, taluk development boards at the taluk level and district were constituted

Governance discourse tends to focus strongly on formal political institutions. This is particularly true at the local level where decentralized governance has become synonymous with local governance. Karnataka has a fairly long and impressive history of decentralization (Kripa Ananthpur, 2007).

Since independence panchayats in Karnataka have been structured and functioned according to the principles enumerated in the three distinctive Panchayat Acts-the 1959 Act, the 1983 Act and the 1993 Act. After the reorganization of the state, a unified comprehen sive Panchayat Raj Act known as Karnataka Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act 1959 came into being from 1960. Under this act, village panchayats at the village level, taluk development boards at the taluk level and district were constituted under the above three tier system of administration, only the village panchayat and taluk development boards had elected representatives.

Chairpersons and vice chairpersons of panchayat bodies at every level, have been reserved for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and other backward classes.

The Constitution (73rd amend ment) Act, 1992, made it compulsory for every state to bring its panchayat raj legislation in conformity with the mandatory previsions of the 73rd amendment.

The act has provided for establishment of panchayats at village, taluk and district levels. All the three are elected bodies with executive functions and organic linkages between and among them. Gram sabha consisting of the all the voters of villages is the foundation of Panchayat Raj Structure of the state. The members of all the three Panchayat Raj Institutions are directly elected by the voters from the demarcated territorial constituencies. To ensure organic linkages, adequate representation has been provided in each higher tier to the chairpersons of immediate lower bodies.

The president and vice-president of the panchayats at all the levels are indirectly elected by the directly elected members of the respective bodies from amongst them.

The duration of panchayats, all the levels, has been fixed as five years, unless dissolved earlier as per the provisions of the act.

The state finance commi ssions determines the principles governing the sharing of funds between State Government and Panchayat Raj Institutions and also recommended the measures for improving the finances of these bodies.

The accounts of every gram panchayat are to be audited, every year, by such officer, as may be authorized by the controller of state accounts.

Chairpersons and vice chair persons of panchayat bodies at every level, have been reserved for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and other backward classes.

Period of Office of Adhyak sha and Upadhyaksha

Gram Panchayat:30 months from the date of election

Taluk Panchayat:20 months from the date of election

Zilla Panchayat: 20 months from the date of election

The chairperson (Adhyaksha) of Zilla Panchayat is the executive head of the zill panchayat. Similarly, Adhyaksha of Taluk Panchayat is the executive head of Taluk panchayat. The law has not given the status of executive head to the

Adhyaksha of gram panchayat.

10.3 The Three Tier of the Panchayat Raj System

a. Zilla Panchayat

The three tier panchayat system in Bagalkot district is functioning effectively. The apex institution for local governance is Zilla Panchayat. In the Zilla Panchayat there is an administration wing and an elected wing. The elected president is the executive head of the Zilla Panchayat. The Deputy Commissioner is the head of the administration of the district of Bagalkot. The Deputy Commissioner office provides municipal services to the district, collects census information, enforces judicial prece- dents, administers local elections and collects revenue. The Chief Executive Officer is the admini- strative head and responsible to the ZP and to the Government. The Zilla Panchayat is charged with rural development schemes related to irrigation, water supply, road and infrastructure facilities. Bagalkot district contributes one Member of Parliament (MP) to India's Lok Sabha. The district also contributes seven Members of Legislative Assembly (MLA) to Karnataka's Vidhan Sabha, one from each taluk. Karnataka is one of only five states in the Indian union with an existing Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) Bagalkot district contributes four Members of Legislative Council (MLC) to the Vidhan Parishad. Bagalkot district's Zilla Panchayat body consists of 32 members of these, a President and Vice President of the Zilla Panchayat are also elected. Jamakhandi taluk with 7 members, Hunagund and Badami have contributed 6 members each to ZP. In addition, five standing committees consisting of seven Zilla Panchayat members are also elected. The five Standing Committees include Planning and Finance, General Standing, Agriculture and Industry, Education and Health and Social Justice.

b. Taluk Panchayat

The elected president of gram panchayat is the executive head of the taluk panchayat. He has powers to monitor, supervise and control the administration of the panchayats as in the case of ZP president. The executive officer is the administrative head in the taluk panchayat. There are totally 6 taluk panchayat in Bagalkot

The three tier panchayat system in Bagalkot district is functioning effectively. The apex institution for local governance is Zilla Panchayat. In the Zilla Panchayat there is an administration wing and an elected wing. The elected president is the executive head of the Zilla Panchayat. The Deputy Commissioner is the head of the administration of the district of Bagalkot.

Table.10.1: Members of Panchayat Raj Institution, 2011-12

Taluk	Number of Members in Zilla Panchayat	Number of Members in Taluk Panchayat	Number of Members in Gram Panchayats
Badami	6	22	554
Bagalkot	4	16	401
Bilagi	4	13	310
Hunagund	6	22	558
Jamakhandi	7	25	629
Mudhol	5	20	509
District	32	118	2961

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



In all there are 118 town panchayat members in the district. Jamakhandi taluk panchayat has highest number of members with 25. Hunagund and Badami have 22 taluk panchayat members each.

The gram panchayat is headed by an elected president. The administration is looked after by the Secretary appointed by the State Government. He is supported by bill collectors, waterman, sweepers appointed by the panchayat.

In Bagalkot district there are 163 Gram Panchayats. It has totally 2961 Gram Panchayat members. Jamakhandi contributes relatively higher number of Gram Panchayat members (629).

district. In all there are 118 town panchayat members in the district. Jamakhandi taluk panchayat has highest number of members with 25. Hunagund and Badami have 22 taluk panchayat members each.

c. Gram Panchayat

The gram panchayat is headed by an elected president. The administration is looked after by the Secretary appointed by the State Government. He is supported by bill collectors, waterman, sweepers appointed by the panchayat. The panchayats are headed by the elected President from among the elected representatives. In Bagalkot district there are 163 Gram Panchayats. It has totally 2961 Gram Panchayat members. Jamakhandi contributes relatively higher number of Gram Panchayat members (629).

Act of 1993 has been recently amended to provide for an annual grant to each Gram Panchayat which shall be utilized for meeting the electricity charges, maintenance of water supply schemes, sanitation and other welfare activities. The other source of revenue to gram panchayats is taxes on buildings, markets, water entertainment etc.

Taluk panchayats have no power to raise resource through taxation. The Government shall make a grant to every taluk panchayat to cover all revenue expenses of the panchayat.

The Zilla Panchayat has no power to levy tax for raising resource. The Government will provide them establishment grant to cover the expenses of the establishment.

The Zilla Panchayat has no financial autonomy. They have no flexibility in using the funds, as their budgets are scheme bound.

10.4 Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Processes

The passage of 74th Consti tutional Amendment Act (CAA) has provided new opportunities for urban governance reforms in the country. The municipal bodies have for the first time been provided the constitutional status of the third tier of Government. They have been vested with increased responsibilities as a result of the devolution of 18 functions through the 12th schedule to the Constitution. Clearly, the intention of the Constitution is to provide a democratic structure of governance at the local level. Local democracy is based on the principle of subsidiary i.e., functions which are local in nature should be performed by the local Government. Thus, public health, water supply, sanitation, public works, public safety, welfare, recreation and regulation of construction, food and trade activities all come within the domain of the local bodies. Besides these traditional core functions of municipalities, the Constitution has included certain other functions like planning for economic development and social justice, urban poverty alleviation and urban and town planning. The Mayor or the President of the Municipality is directly elected by the people of the city or town for a period of 5 years (or 4 years) and vested with executive powers.

Bagalkot district consists of 12 urban local bodies spread over its six taluks. There are totally 305 members of various urban local bodies in the district. Among them 124 are city municipal members, 134 are Town Municipal Council members and 47 Town Panchayat members.

Table 10.2: Number of Members in Urban Governance, Bagalkot District, 2011-12

Taluk	City Municipal Council				Town Municipal Council				Town Panchayat			
	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total	SC	ST	OBC
Badami	0	0	0	0	46	4	2	16	16	2	1	5
Bagalkot	31	3	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bilagi	0	0	0	0	15	2	1	5	15	2	1	5
Hunagund	31	3	1	10	0	0	0	0	16	2	1	5
Jamakhandi	62	7	2	20	23	5	1	8	0	0	0	0
Mudhol	0	0	0	0	50	7	2	17	0	0	0	0
District	124	13	4	40	134	18	6	46	47	6	3	15

Source: Bagalkot District at a Glance, 2011-12.

The City Municipal structure in the district shows that a majorty of the members belong to general category and 17 are from SC/ST category. Similarly 24 members in Town Municipal Council (TMC) belong to SC/ST and 46 belong to OBC, as per the existing reservation policy of the Govern ment. The Town Panchayats constitute 9 SC/ST members, 15 OBC and remaining general category.

Three- fourth of Bagalkot town is submerged under the backwaters of Almatti reservoir when the height of Almatti Dam reach BI.524,256m.

Resettlement plan consisting of acquiring lands for locating the new Bagalkot town (Navnagar) and making all arrangements to provide basic infrastructure in new town is underway.

For efficient and systematic implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement of Government of Karnataka has consititutes BTDA under an amendment to HUD act functioning from 1984. BTDA is formed with Chief Engineer Office with staff, Division with staff, Divisional Offices with staff, Special Land Acquisition Office with staff and Rehabilitation Office with staff.

The same offices were reopened as per G.O.NO. RBD/230/RFH/2009 dated 12-01-2010 for carrying valuation of structures between 521 to 423 mtr. Contour in old Bagalkot town and development at Unit –II at Navanagar. The total cost of project works out to Rs. 1037.49 crore. Structures up to 521,00 contour have been evaluated and compensation was paid, plots have been allotted in new township of Bagalkot called Navnagar and houses were constructed. Under the special package scheme during 2009-10, totally Rs. 6800 lakhs was spent for compensation water supply, roads, electricity, buildings, gardens etc.The urban local bodies construct roads, buildings and water supply related assets. They take lead in urban planning and ensure civic services to the residents with highest qualities. The major problems of cities and towns are good roads, sanitation, and management of liquid and solid waste.

10.5 Improving Mechanism of Service Delivery

"In a country well governed, poverty is something to be ashamed of. In a country badly governed, wealth is something to be ashamed of."

Confucius principle

Good governance has certain qualities to it. It promotes equity,

The City Municipal structure in the district shows that a majorty of the members belong to general category and 17 are from SC/ST category. Similarly 24 members in Town Municipal Council (TMC) belong to SC/ST and 46 belong to OBC, as per the existing reservation policy of the Government. The Town Panchayats constitute 9 SC/ST members, 15 OBC and remaining general category.

participation, pluralism, transparency, accountability and the rule of law. It is effective, efficient, responsive and sustainable over the long run. Governance must be rooted in these principles to move society toward greater human development through poverty eradication, environmental protection and regeneration, gender equality and sustainable liveli hoods.

In this connection Govern ment has passed Karnataka Guarantee of Services to Citizens Act 2011 which is called "Sakaal". It tries to provide services within the stipulated time limit for citizen. Citizens can know the status of their application through mobile SMS also.e-Governance is also found in the district. All the Gram Panchayats have computer with internet facilities. However due to fluctuation of electricity supply that are not able to interact through Internet. RTI provides right to people to get information. This depicts the visibility of transpa rency in the administration.

10.6 Non Government Organization

The Indian Government envisaged an active role of NGOs in developing self-reliant communities. NGO's work in close connection with local people. NGOs act as planners and implementors of developmental plans. They help in mobilizing the local resource to be used for development. NGOs help in building a self-reliant and sustainable society. These agencies play the role of mediator between people and Government. NGO's are actually the facilitators of development, education and professionalization. Certain important NGOs working for the development of people of various strata's are discussed in brief.

a. Ujwala Rural Deve lopment Organisation

It is an organization for the development of rural communities of Bagalkot. It was established on July 2nd 2009. Rural development programmes like poverty alleviation programmes are the main issues taken by the organization. It provides information regarding agriculture, safe drinking water, significance of literacy to the rural mass. It also conducts programmes of health awareness both maternal and child health to the villagers.

Bagalkot district has recorded highest number of HIV AIDS cases in the state. Therefore the organization has taken initiative to provide awareness regarding the spread of HIV-AIDS and measures for the prevention of disease.

The organization undertakes activities like vocational training for the ruralites to reduce the dependence on agriculture and to gain income from non-agricultural source.

Women empowerment is another objective of the organization. Women are encouraged to take up self employment by providing training in tailoring. It provides awareness regarding laws related to women. Overall the organization strives for the developments and empowerment of rural people.

b. Spoorthy (Organization for Education and Social Development)

It is an NGO started in 2001 for the upliftment of women education and social welfare. It implemented "Namma Shale" project which includes activities related to school, family surveys etc. It arranges campaigns for universal birth registration. It also contributes to child welfare by eradicating child labour through education. It undertakes activities for women empowerment.

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Sarvodaya Mahila and Grameena Abhivruddhi Samasthe undertaking women's welfare programme and began with rehabilitation of Devdasis in the district and made distinct impact on living conditions of devadasis.

c.Social Educational Development Trust

It was registered in 2002 in Todalbagi in Bagalkot district. It has formed 200 SHGs and initiated income generation programmes. It organizes health awareness programmes for mother and children. The trust focusses on HIV –AIDS awareness programmes.

d.Ashwini Grameena Abhivruddhi Samsthe

Ashwini Grameena Abhivruddhi Samsthe is an NGO registered in Mudhol (Bagalkot) under societies Act. It is involved in many projects like formation and capacity building of village level institutions like SHG, farmer suitable technologies for the farming community, organizing farmers groups and promoting organic practices, certification of organic farmers produce and creating better marketing network for them. It is also providing entrepreneur ship development trainings.

e. Sarvodaya Mahila and Grameena Abhivruddhi Samsthe: (Sarvodaya Women and Rural Development)

Sarvodaya Mahila and Grameena Abhivruddhi Samasthe is registered under KSR Act, 1960 in November and its head quarter is at Jamakhandi (Bagalkot District). They are undertaking women's welfare programme and began with rehabilitation of Devdasis in the district and made distinct impact on living conditions of devadasis. They expanded the activities in the area of education, health and livelihood promotions. It has contributed for developing awareness among the rural women in terms of SHG formation and its advantages. The NGO has been implementing NABARD, Bio-Diversity Project, IGA Training support etc.

f. Social Action for Rural Development Association (SARDA)

It is established in Mudhol. It is registered under voluntary North Karnataka State Societies' Act 1960 in 1997. SARDA, is engaged in social activities beneficial to the community trainings in various trades. It has undertaken projects relating to health, hygiene /sanitation and child labour prevention counseling for family dispute resolutions. The NGO has also undertaken formation /training of SHGs under SHPI Programme.

g. Social Education Activity for Rural Child Health (SEARCH)

It is an NGO having head quarter in Kamatagi operating in Bagalkot, Vijayapura and Gadag districts of Karnataka, registered under Karnataka State Societies' Registration Act with a mission to work with marginalized sections of society; the dalits, tribal women/children towards the formation of people organizations as a strategy for empowerment and development SEARCH, in the process, forming 1000 SHGs.

h. SS Mahila Mandal

It is established on 4-3-2003 with the motto of women's develop ment and empowerment. It empowers women through training in traditional skills and creating self employment opportunities through Self Help Groups. It provides loans to women to start small scale business. It fights to eradicate bad habits such as smoking and drinking of alcohol among rural areas. It has made remarkable achievements in improving the social status of women. In this regard it was honoured by Shantiniketan Trust Shivamogga and Chamber of Commerce as best women uplifter and moti-

A major development in democratic decentralization is the exercise of 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1992 mandating regularly elected and more inclusive panchayats with reservations for the SC' / ST's and women. It has provided new spaces for women to participate through the provision of one third reservation for women across castes/classes in all panchayats.

vator. It fights for the development of poor people who were affected by back waters of Almatti and also fought for reopening of Railway transport on Gadag-Hotagi track.

i. Bapuji Rural Deve lopment Society

It was started in 1994 with a focus on rural development. It under takes rural development and poverty alleviation, women's development and empowerment programmes. More than 600 Joint liability groups have been advanced financial assistance for starting their own business. Women are trained in many entrepreneurship techniques. Awareness creation programmes on environment, sanitation, gender, education, health, agriculture, animal health, dry land management, organic farming are organized regularly by the society.

j. LORD (Ladies Orga nization for Rural Deve lopment)

In the year 1991-92, this organization was established by Mrs.Goudar to promote under standing, study and practical application of literature, art, science, philanthropy, charity, fraternity in all human activities. It helps to participate in relieving human sufferings by arranging medical health checkups opening dispensaries, hospitals, sanitorium, dharmashalas etc. for society at large. It develops a deep sense of responsibility towards society to develop brotherhood and unity among members. It established old age homes, orphan homes for persons of all community. It is running marriage bureau for the benifit of all community. It brings awareness among rural women and children about development as well as consumers protection activities.

10.7 Representation of Women and Marginalised Sections in Governance

A major development in democratic decentralization is the exercise of 73rd Constitutional Amendment in 1992 mandating regularly elected and more inclusive panchayats with reservations for the SC' / ST's and women. It has provided new spaces for women to participate through the provision of one third reservation for women across castes/classes in all panchayats. The representation of women and marginalized groups in all the three tiers of Panchayar Raj is discussed in this section.

Table 10.3 Women Members in Zilla Panchayat, 2011-12

Taluk	Number of Female SC Members	Number of Female ST Members	Number of Female OBC Members	Number of Female General Members	Total Members
Badami	1	0	0	1	2
Bagalkot	0	0	1	0	1
Bilagi	0	0	1	2	3
Hunagund	0	0	1	2	3
Jamakhandi	1	0	1	3	5
Mudhol	1	1	1	0	3
District	3	1	5	8	17

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

Fig: 10.1: Women Members in Zilla Panchayat, 2011-12

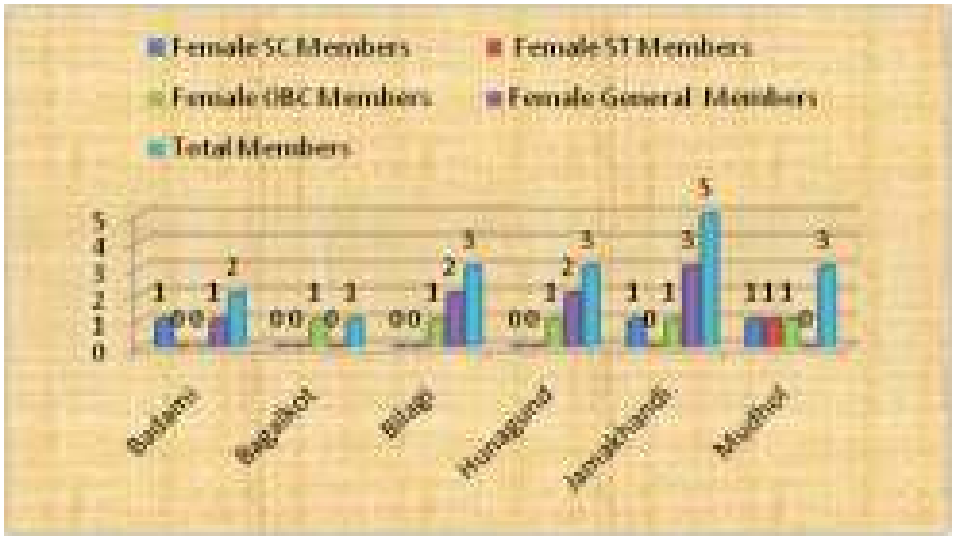


Table 10.3 depicts details of women members in apex tier i.e. Zilla Panchayat. There are 17 women members in Zilla Panchayat during 2011-12. That means more than half of the ZP members are women. It shows a positive development of Bagalkot district in terms of women empowerment. Gender equality is followed in the ZP structure. The category wise split of ZP women members shows that more than 50 percent belongs to marginalized groups, which is also a welcome development in Bagalkot Local Self Government. Among them 5 percent are OBC's, 3 percent are SC's and 1 percent are ST's.Thus reservation policy of the government is maintained among women members in Bagalkot ZP appropriately.

The inter-taluk distribution of women member in ZP reveals that Jamakhandi, Hunagund and Bilagi have higher proportion of women belonging to General Category (60 percent) than marginalized groups (40 percent). Mudhol and Bagalkot taluks do not have representative of women belonging to General Category. All of them belong to other backward castes.

There are 17 women members in Zilla Panchayat during 2011-12.That means more than half of the ZP members are women. It shows a positive development of Bagalkot district in terms of women empowerment. Gender equality is followed in the ZP structure.

Table 10.4: Women Members in Taluk Panchayat, 2011-12

Taluk	Number of SC Women Members	Number of ST Women Members	Number of OBC Women Members	Number of General Women Members	Total Members
Badami	2	1	3	6	12
Bagalkot	2	1	2	4	9
Bilagi	1	1	2	4	8
Hunagund	2	1	3	6	12
Jamakhandi	2	1	4	7	14
Mudhol	2	1	3	5	11
District	11	6	17	32	66

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

Fig: 10.2: Women Members in Taluk Panchayat, 2011-12

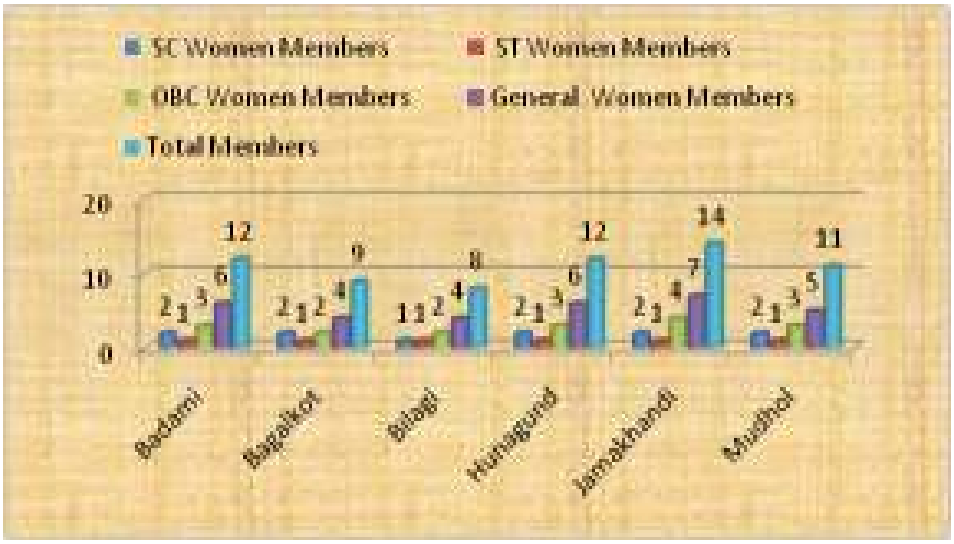


Table 10.5: Women Members in Gram Panchayat, 2011-12

Taluk	Number of SC Women Members	Number of ST Women Members	Number of OBC Women Members	Number of General Women Members	Total Members
Badami	38	39	73	89	239
Bagalkot	30	23	51	60	164
Bilagi	26	22	42	42	132
Hunagund	38	30	70	92	230
Jamakhandi	45	32	79	106	262
Mudhol	37	27	61	79	204
District	214	173	376	468	1231

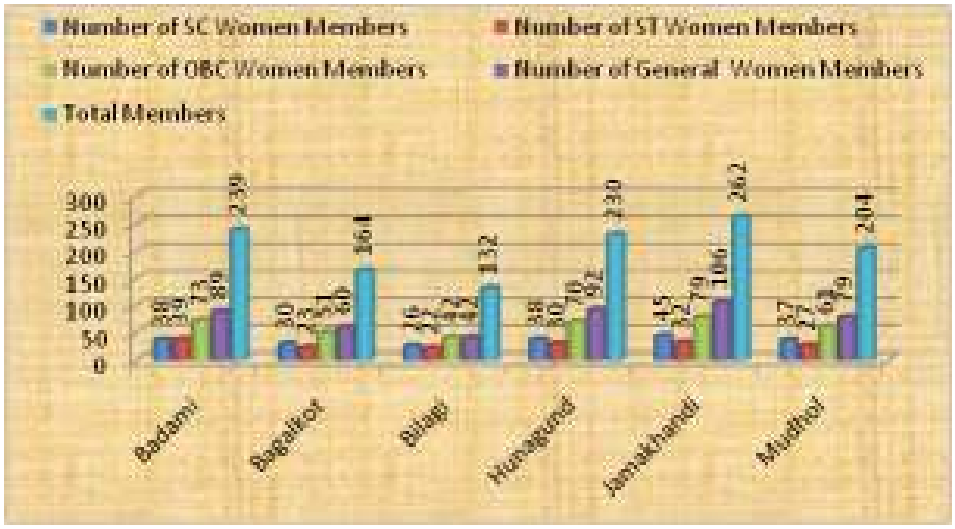
Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance, 2011-12.

The category wise details of women members clearly reveals predominance of margi nalized groups, as 52 percent of them belongs to SC/ST and OBC groups. Among them 17 percent are SC's, 9 percent are ST's and 26 percent are OBC's. That means SC, ST and OBC are well represented in taluk panchayats.

A perusal of table 10.4 depicts the distribution of women members in taluk panchayat during 2011-12 categorywise. Totally there are 66 women members out of 118 members in 6 taluk panchayats of Bagalkot district. It shows that more than half (56 percent) of the taluk panchayat members are women. Again it upholds the principle of gender equality. The category wise details of women members clearly reveals predominance of margi nalized groups, as 52 percent of them belongs to SC/ST and OBC groups. Among them 17 percent are SC's, 9 percent are ST's and 26 percent are OBC's. That means SC, ST and OBC are well represented in taluk panchayats.

There is no much variation in the category wise women members across various taluks. The representation of marginalized groups is 50 percent or even more. Thus taluk panchayats ensure reservation of women on the basis of categories in the various taluks and district as per existing reservation policy of the government.

Fig: 10.3: Women Members in Gram Panchayat, 2011-12



The observation of table 10.5 reveals that there are 1231 women members out of 2961 members in Gram panchayat of Bagalkot district. Women members representation is 42 percent in Gram panchayats. Though it is more than reservation provided for women (33 percent), but it is signi ficantly lower than representation of women in two upper tiers of panchayat i.e. ZP and TP which was more than 50 percent. Therefore women representation in GP should be encouraged.

The category wise distri bution reveals highly satisfactory picture, because majority (70 percent) of women belongs to marginalized groups. Among them major share goes to OBC's with 31 percent. Similarly SC's accounts for 17 percent and STs for 14 percent. The overall scenario of women representation in GP is according to reservation provided by the Act.

Women members representation is 42 percent in Gram panchayats. Though it is more than reservation provided for women (33 percent), but it is significantly lower than representation of women in two upper tiers of panchayat i.e. ZP and TP which was more than 50 percent.

Fig: 10.4: Overall Performance of Gram Panchayat, 2013-14



Table 10.6: Taluk-wise Gram Panchayat Performance, 2013-14

Taluk name	No of Panchayats	% of GPs Completed Balance Sheet for 2012-13	% of GPs Completed Balance Sheet for 2013-14	% of GPs Collected Property Tax more than 60% of Demand during 2013-14	% of GPs received GSC request more than 75% of the state average in current Fin. year	% of GPs Disposed more than 95% of GSC request in time in this current Fin. year	% of GPs conducted General Body meeting in the previous month in current Fin. Year & Scanned Proceeding Uploaded	% of GPs provided e-attendance for the Previous day	Overall Performance in %	Rank
Badami	34	100	100	2	44	100	88	82	73	6
Bagalkot	22	100	95	0	72	95	100	90	78	3
Bilagi	18	100	100	5	66	100	100	94	80	2
Hungund	30	100	100	3	90	96	80	70	77	5
Jamkhandi	32	100	100	9	71	96	96	75	78	4
Mudhol	25	100	100	4	100	100	100	100	86	1

Source: www.panchatantra.kar.nic.in/website, Dated 29-12-2014.

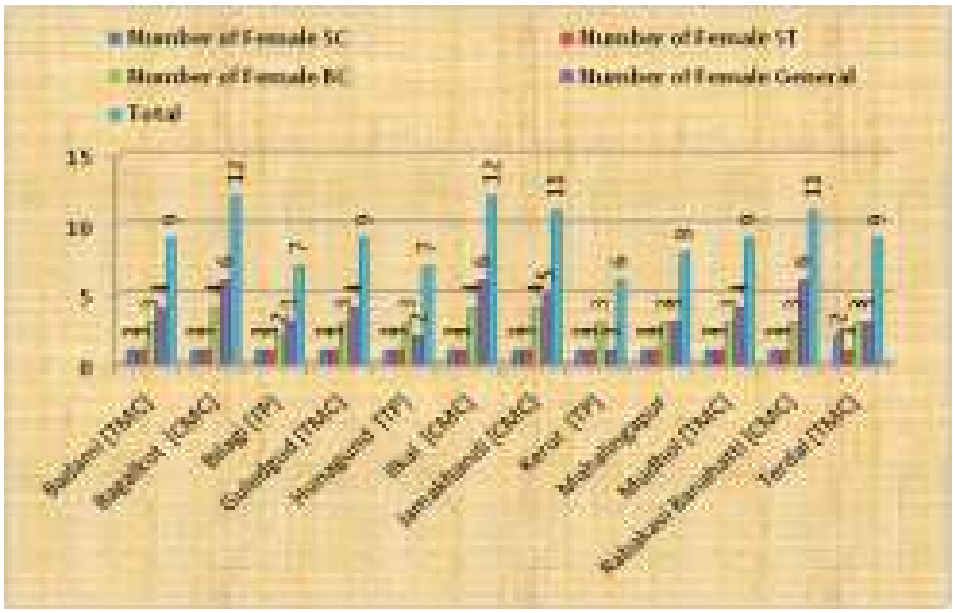
Table 10.6 indicate the performance of Gram Panchayats in various taluks of Bagalkot District for 2013-14. The overall performance of Gram Panchayats shows that Mudhol in the top position with 86 percent performance and Badami in the last position with 73 percent performance. Bilagi, Bagalkot and Jamakhandi taluks are in better position with 80 percent and 78 percent of performance.

Table 10.7: Women Elected Representative in ULBs of Bagalkot, 2011-12

ULB	Number of Female SC	Number of Female ST	Number of Female OBC	Number of Female General	Total
Badami [TMC]	1	1	3	4	9
Bagalkot [CMC]	1	1	4	6	12
Bilagi [TP]	1	1	2	3	7
Guledgud [TMC]	1	1	3	4	9
Hunagund [TP]	1	1	3	2	7
Ilkal [CMC]	1	1	4	6	12
Jamakhandi [CMC]	1	1	4	5	11
Kerur [TP]	1	1	3	1	6
Mahalingapur	1	1	3	3	8
Mudhol [TMC]	1	1	3	4	9
Rabakavi Banahatti [CMC]	1	1	3	6	11
Terdal [TMC]	2	1	3	3	9
District	13	12	38	47	110

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

Fig: 10.5: Women Elected Representative in ULBs of Bagalkot, 2011-12



The overall performance of Gram Panchayats shows that Mudhol in the top position with 86 percent performance and Badami in the last position with 73 percent performance.

the proportion of women in urban local bodies is lower than men.

The observation of table 10.7 delineates that the proportion of women in urban local bodies is lower than men. But it is to be noted that the representation of marginalized group women is substantially greater than general category women who accounts for 47 percent. The Other Backward Classes share is 38 percent, SC's comprise 13 percent and ST's 12 percent. The marginalized group women are fairly represented in Urban Local Bodies' of Bagalkot district.

Table 10.8 describes annual expenditure of Zilla Panchayat on education, health, social welfare, women and child development from 2010-11 to 2012-13. The observation of the data shows the substantial increase in the amount released on various development programmes during the said period. Education development has spent 99 percent of amount released for the education. However the amount spent on health is relatively lower, i.e., 77 percent, during 2012 -13. Similarly the amount spent under the heads of social welfare, women and child development is quite satisfactory. A positive development can be noticed in the expenditure of Zilla Panchayat especially on

Table 10.8: Annual Expenditure on Development works in District, 2010-11 to 2012-13

Departments	Year 2010-11		Year 2011-12		Year 2012-13	
	Released amount Rs. in Lakhs	Amount spent Rs.In percent	Released amount Rs. in Lakhs	Amount spent Rs.In percent	Released amount Rs. in Lakhs	Amount spent Rs.In percent
Education: a)General education	4171.48	87	4102.37	92	6051.47	99
b)Loka Shikshan	10.0	100	10.00	100	10.00	99
Health: a)Medical	587.34	84	757.12	77	605.15	77
b)Indian Medical System	10.13	100	10.13	100	20.00	100
c)Family Welfare	844.55	96	849.55	80	1075.55	79
Social Welfare: a)Schedule Caste	750.64	74	664.70	99	845.45	96
Social Welfare: b)Schedule Tribe	32.43	100	------	-------	----	----
c)Special Component Plan	107.41	100	108.00	100	108.00	100
d) Tribal's Sub Plan	32.43	100	32.00	94	32.00	100
Women and Child Development	1751.78	94	1753.80	104	2532.98	102

Source: Bagalkot District At A Glance 2012-13.

marginalized groups. The health condition of the district is unsatis factory. The health department has to take initiative in utilizing the amount released for health facility.

10.8 Concluding Remarks

This chapter discussed the role of governance in human development. The structure of three tiers of panchayat raj and urban local bodies, various NGOs existing in Bagalkot district are analyzed. The 73rd Amendment Act has provided fillip to the marginalized group to participate in the local politics. The Bagalkot district has satisfactorily implemented the reservation policy of the government. The marginalized groups like SC, ST and OBC women are well represented in Panchayat Raj Institution. However the representa tion falls down slightly in Urban Local Bodies and Gram Panchayats. But it is above the seats reserved for the categories. The effective participation of these groups is needed for the human development in the district. The NGOs are taking initiative in the welfare of various groups. The NGOs must join their hands together with administration for the human development.

The overall performance of GP in Badami taluk is not up to mark, which needs attention of concerned officers. Sakaal and RTI are paring the way for transparency in administration.

The Zilla Panchayat is spending on marginalized groups satisfactorily. However the expenditure on health is relatively poor which needs the initiatives on the part of health department.

The health condition of the district is unsatisfactory. The health department has to take initiative in utilizing the amount released for health facility.

CHAPTER-11
URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER-11
URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Introduction

Urban areas are marked as the engines of productivity and growth of the country. This is manifested in the increasing contribution of the urban sector to the national income. However, the positive role of urbanisation has often been overshadowed by the deterioration in the physical environment and quality of life in the urban areas caused by the widening gap between demand and supply of essential services and infra structure. Imperfection in the land and housing markets and exorbitant increases in land price have virtually left the urban poor with no alternative except to seek informal solutions to their housing problems, leading to mushrooming of slums. It is estimated that about 15 percent of the urbanites do not have access to safe drinking water and about 50 percent are not covered by sanitary facilities.

The present chapter visualizes the urban issues in the human development of Bagalkot district. A set of aspects viz urban demography, slums, housing, water, sanitation are considered for the analysis. It discusses health aspects, related to availability of hospitals beds. Urban development works, resource mobi lization are discussed in this chapter. Urban problems like slums, crimes and road accidents are focussed in the chapter.

11.2 Urban Population

The growth rate of world population is very high and also the growth rate of urban population is very high. The world urban population had grown by 250 percent in 45 years from 1952 to 1995. But the growth of rural population is only 75 percent. According to an estimate of World Bank 2.58 billion people are called urbanites. It is very difficult to provide standard living facilities to such increasing urban population.

The modern Indian cities consist of mainly migrant population. Hence, people of varied races, languages, castes, religions and schedule reside here. Migration is one of the important characteristic of modern cities.

As the urban population and income increase, demand for every key service such as water, transportation, sewage treatment, low income housing will increase five- to sevenfold in cities of every size and type and if India continues on its current path, urban infrastructure will fall woefully short of what is necessary to sustain prosperous cities.

As the urban population and income increase, demand for every key service such as water, transportation, sewage treatment, low income housing will increase five- to sevenfold in cities of every size and type and if India continues on its current path, urban infrastructure will fall woefully short of what is necessary to sustain prosperous cities.

Table 11.1: Urban Population in the State and District for 2001 and 2011

State / District	Urban Population (in percent)		Decadal growth
	2001	2011	
Karnataka	33.99	38.57	4.58
Bagalkot	28.07	31.67	3.60

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

The observation of table 11.1 shows that the urban population in Bagalkot district is lower than the state in both the censuses. The urban population growth in the decade is also lower in the district as compared to the state.

Table 11.2 provides a clear picture about urban population in Bagalkot district. Majority of people are settled in Bagalkot city, because Bagalkot city is an urban and industrial place. So people are attracted by job opportunities and other facilities available in the city. People are migrating to the city and settling permanently there in the city. The population of the city is highest in the district with 39.25 percent.

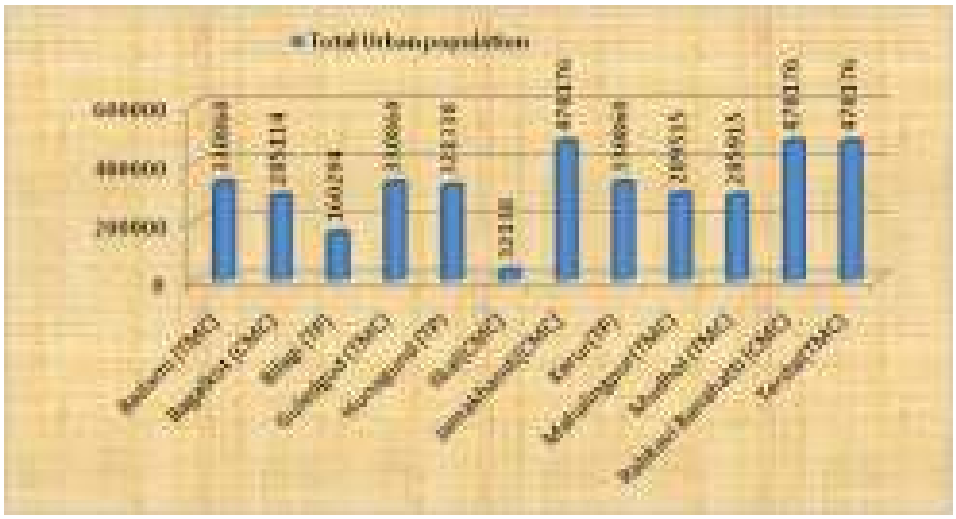
Majority of people are settled in Bagalkot city, because Bagalkot city is an urban and industrial place. So people are attracted by job opportunities and other facilities available in the city.

Table 11.2: Urban population in the District, 2011

Name of the Urban Local Body	Total Urban population	Percent of Urban population
Badami (TMC)	330860	9.35
Bagalkot (CMC)	285114	39.25
Bilagi (TP)	160294	11.09
Guledgud (TMC)	330860	10.08
Hunagund (TP)	321338	6.49
Ilkal(CMC)	32138	18.74
Jamakhandi[CMC]	470176	14.66
Kerur(TP)	330860	5.96
Mahalingpur(TMC)	289515	12.61
Mudhol (TMC)	285915	18.25
Rabkavi Banahatti (CMC)	470176	16.37
Terdal (TMC)	470176	5.54

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Fig: 11.1: Urban population in the District, 2011



The second place is occupied by Ilkal city with 18.74 percent of urban population. The main reason for increasing population in Ilkal is existence of traditional textile and spinning mills which are attracting neighbouring villagers to settle in Ilkal city for their livelihood.

Mudhol city has 18.25 percent urban population. It is in the third place. Another important city of Bagalkot district is Rabkavi Banahatti. It has 16.37 percent of urban population. People from nearer villages like Rampur, Hosur, and Banahatti are moving towards Rabkavi city. These village are at a distance of 1-2 kms. Rabkavi and Banhatti are developing as twin cities of the district. These have historical temples and spinning mills. Terdal and Kerur have lowest urban populations compared to the other cities of the district. These are small new towns and the habitation is less in these cities.

11.3 Urban Slums

Slums are black spots of the cities. Because of industrialization and urbanization, slums are increasing in number and complexity. According to Marshal.B.Clinard slum is a way of life. Slum dwellers are deprived of even minimum basic amenities.

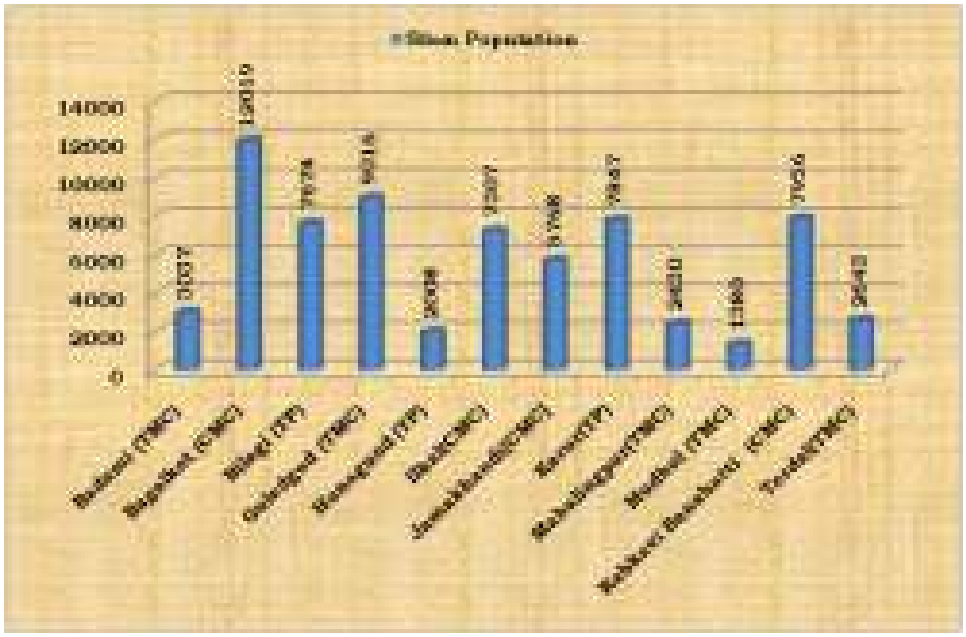
Rapid urbanization in conjunction with industrialization has resulted in the growth of slums. The sprouting of slums occur due to many factors such as shortage of developed land for housing, high land prices beyond the reach of the urban poor, a large influx of rural migrants into the city in search of jobs, etc. These have put tremendous pressure on the existing urban basic services and infrastructure. It is needless to add that living conditions in slums are usually unhygienic and contrary to all norms of planned urban growth and are an important factor in accelerating transmission of air and water borne diseases.

Table 11.3: Urban Slum Population of Bagalkot District, 2011

Name of the Urban Local Body	Slum Population	Percent of Slum Population
Badami (TMC)	3037	9.81
Bagalkot (CMC)	12019	2.28
Bilagi (TP)	7674	43.13
Guledgud (TMC)	9016	27.01
Hunagund (TP)	2008	9.62
Ilkal(CMC)	7307	12.13
Jamakhandi[CMC]	5768	8.37
Kerur(TP)	7847	39.77
Mahalingpur(TMC)	2430	6.74
Mudhol (TMC)	1380	2.64
Rabkavi Banahatti (CMC)	7956	10.33
Terdal(TMC)	2643	10.13

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Fig: 11.2: Urban Slum Population of Bagalkot District, 2011



Bilagi has largest slum population i.e. 43.13 percent. This is because the villages of surrounding city are attracted by facilities in the city. This clearly depicts backwardness of Bilagi city.

Table 11.3 shows the percentage of slum population in Bagalkot district. Bilagi has largest slum population i.e. 43.13 percent. This is because the villages of surrounding city are attracted by facilities in the city. This clearly depicts backwardness of Bilagi city. These migrants belong to poor families. The push and pull factors are mainly responsible for increasing slum population in Bilagi city. Moreover, it is one of the nearest city places to Bagalkot, the district head quarter. Kerur occupies the second place in slum population with 39.77 percent. It is one of the market places where people from poor families of villages have settled for petty business for their survival. Guledgud occupies the third place. Mudhol taluk has less slum population i.e., 2.64 percent, compared to other cities of the district. Mudhol is famous for sugar cane cultivation. Several development works are being undertaken. Therefore slum population is less in the city.

11.4 Urban Households Without Own Houses

A house is one of the basic need of every individual like food and clothes. A house is the center of man's activities. House owner-ship is the indicator of the standard of living, directly related with human development.

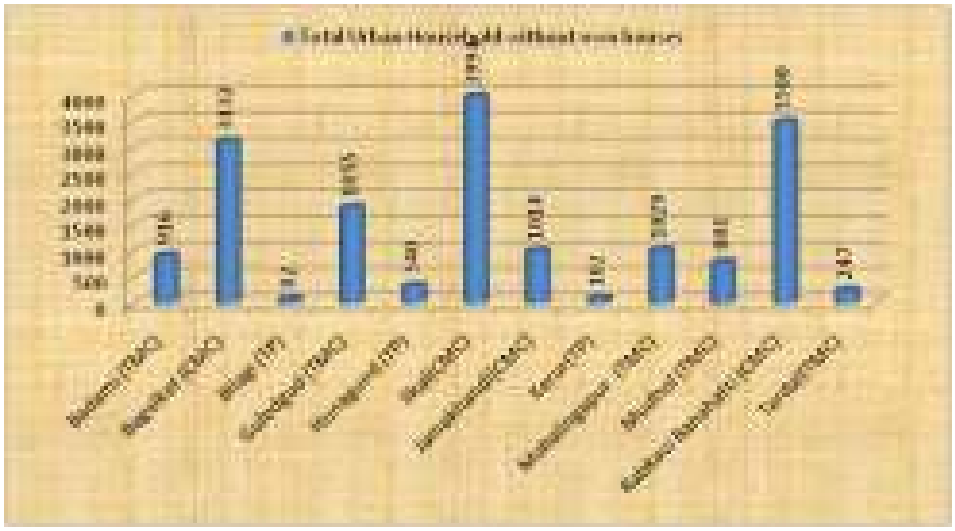
Table 11.4: Urban Household Without Own Houses in Bagalkot District, 2011

Name of the Urban Local Body	Total Urban Household without own houses	Percent of Urban Household without own houses
Badami (TMC)	916	25.03
Bagalkot (CMC)	3132	14.37
Bilagi (TP)	82	1.29
Guledgud (TMC)	1855	34.23
Hunagund (TP)	340	7.64
Ilkal(CMC)	3994	45.16
Jamakhandi[CMC]	1014	7.68
Kerur(TP)	102	2.78
Mahalingapur (TMC)	1029	14.65
Mudhol (TMC)	801	7.48
Rabkavi Banahatti (CMC)	3500	24.14
Terdal(TMC)	247	4.43

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Ilkal is in first place with 45.16 percent households living without their own houses. In this context it can be recognized as the most backward city, as nearly half of them are deprived of own houses.

Fig: 11.3: Urban Household Without Own Houses in Bagalkot District, 2011



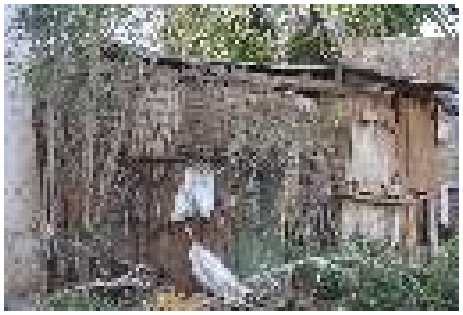


Table 11.4 depicts the picture of number of households without own houses in Bagalkot district. Ilkal is in first place with 45.16 percent households living without their own houses. In this context it can be recognized as the most backward city, as nearly half of them are deprived of own houses. Guledgud is in second place with 34.23 percent living without their own house. Guledgud and Ilkal cities are famous for weaving business. Hence people migrate to these cities in search of jobs. Similarly Badami has 25.03 percent and Rabkavi-Banahatti has 24.14 percent households without own houses. These places are central places of business. So many people are coming together for the business to these cities. These people are not able to get own houses as the cost of houses



is higher than the migrants cannot afford. They live in rented houses and sometime in workers quarters. The small towns like Bilagi (1.29 percent), Kerur (2.78 percent) and Terdal (4.43 percent) have lower proportion of households without own houses.

11.5 Water Supply and Sanitation

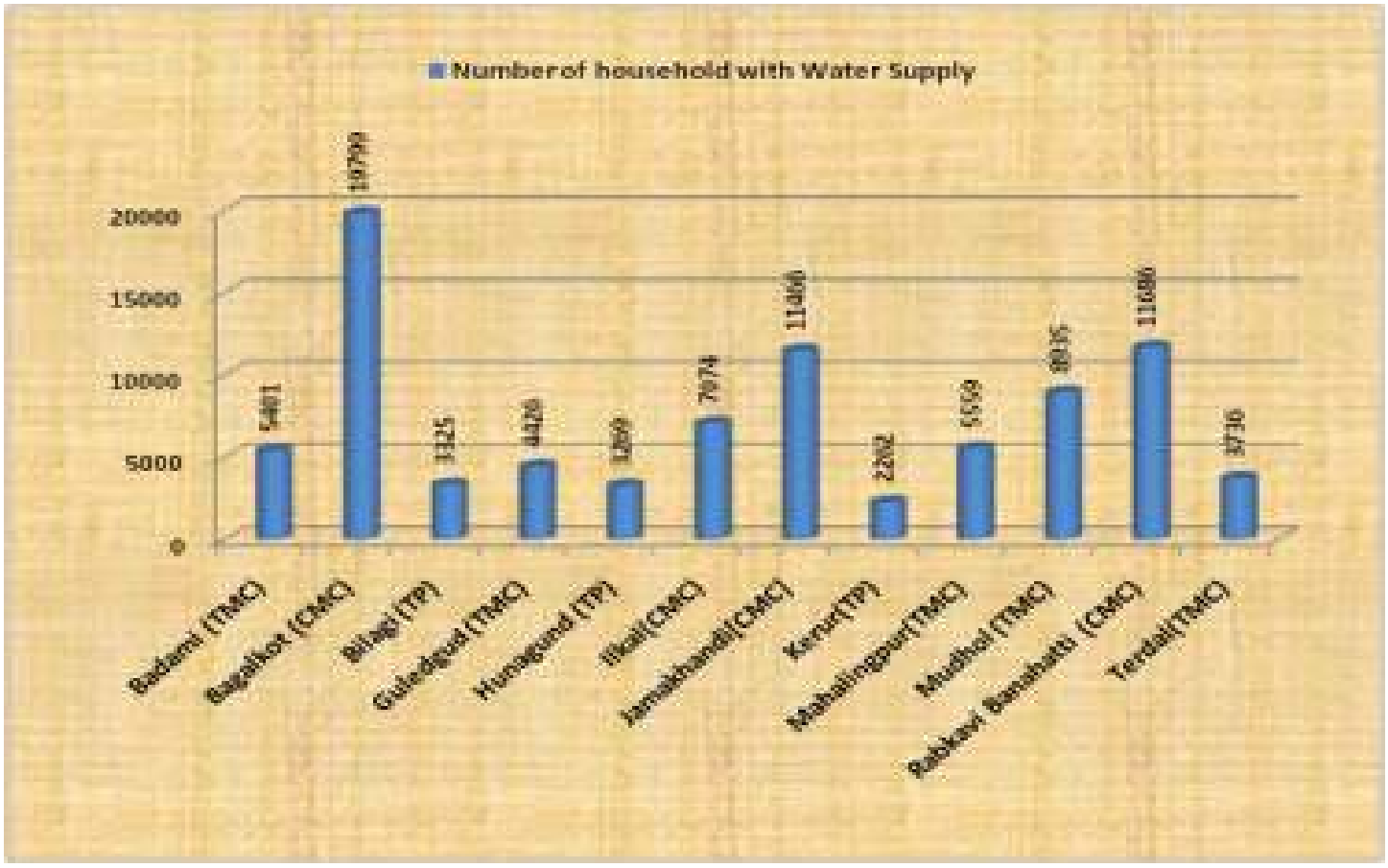
Supply of drinking water being one of the civic amenities is the responsibility of City Corporations, Town Councils, Town Municipalities, Town Panchayats, Urban Agglomerations in urban areas. Due to fast growth of urban population from decade to decade in twentieth and twenty first centuries, the statutory bodies with scarce resource could not cope up with the demand for drinking water. In order to fulfil the ever increasing demand of drinking water in urban areas, the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS and DB) was constituted under the provision of Karnataka Act 25 of 1974 and this Board began functioning from August 1975. The main objective of the Board includes regulation and development of drinking water supply and drainage facilities (Dr.Nanjundappa report, 2002).

Table 11.5: Urban Water Supply in Bagalkot district, 2011

Name of the Urban Local Body	Number of household with Water Supply	Percent of household with Water Supply
Badami (TMC)	5401	89.13
Bagalkot (CMC)	19799	88.71
Bilagi (TP)	3325	91.25
Guledgud (TMC)	4426	69.11
Hunagund (TP)	3269	80.68
Ilkal(CMC)	7074	62.94
Jamakhandi[CMC]	11466	83.69
Kerur(TP)	2262	62.63
Mahalingpur(TMC)	5559	78.90
Mudhol (TMC)	8935	70.25
Rabkavi Banahatti (CMC)	11686	77.11
Terdal(TMC)	3736	72.47

Source: Census of India, 2011.

Fig: 11.4: Urban Water Supply in Bagalkot district, 2011



Drinking water is one of the important basic necessities required for people to lead a life of decent standard of living. Table 11.5 reveals the information about water facility available in urban areas of Bagalkot district. Bilagi occupies first place in water facility with 91.25 percent. Badami secured second place with 89.13 percent. Third place goes to Bagalkot with 88.71 percent of households with water facility. The main reason is that Almatti dam is nearer to Bagalkot city. The last place goes to Kerur with 62.63 percent. It is sad to note that more than one third of the people are deprived of water facility in this city.

11.6 Sewerage/Drainage services

Improved sanitation in urban areas is necessary to improve the quality of life of the people and to ensure the cleanliness of the towns and cities. Underground drainage system is in utterly bad shape in almost all towns and cities of the State, especially in those towns of North Karnataka and the existing facilities are unable to cope with the growing population. Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board which came into existence in 1975, shouldered the responsibility of providing drainage and sewerage facilities to 208 towns (excluding Bengaluru City and other small towns), besides providing drinking water facilities. Drainage/Sewerage system is very essential for the cleanliness of cities to prevent contagious diseases and flowing of waste water from the houses on the roads.

Badami secured second place with 89.13 percent. Third place goes to Bagalkot with 88.71 percent of households with water facility. The main reason is that Almatti dam is nearer to Bagalkot city.



Table 11.6: Sewerage / Drainage Services to the Households in Bagalkot district, 2011

Name of the Urban Local Body	Number of household connected with Sewerage / Drainage Services	Percent of household connected with Sewerage / Drainage Services
Badami (TMC)	5515	78.97
Bagalkot (CMC)	20049	89.92
Bilagi (TP)	2656	72.89
Guledgud (TMC)	4785	86.11
Hunagund (TP)	2754	67.88
Ilkal(CMC)	6539	58.18
Jamakhandi[CMC]	10558	77.06
Kerur(TP)	2273	62.93
Mahalingpur(TMC)	4915	69.76
Mudhol (TMC)	8121	77.99
Rabkavi Banahatti (CMC)	10893	71.92
Terdal(TMC)	2259	49.64

Source: Census of India, 2011.

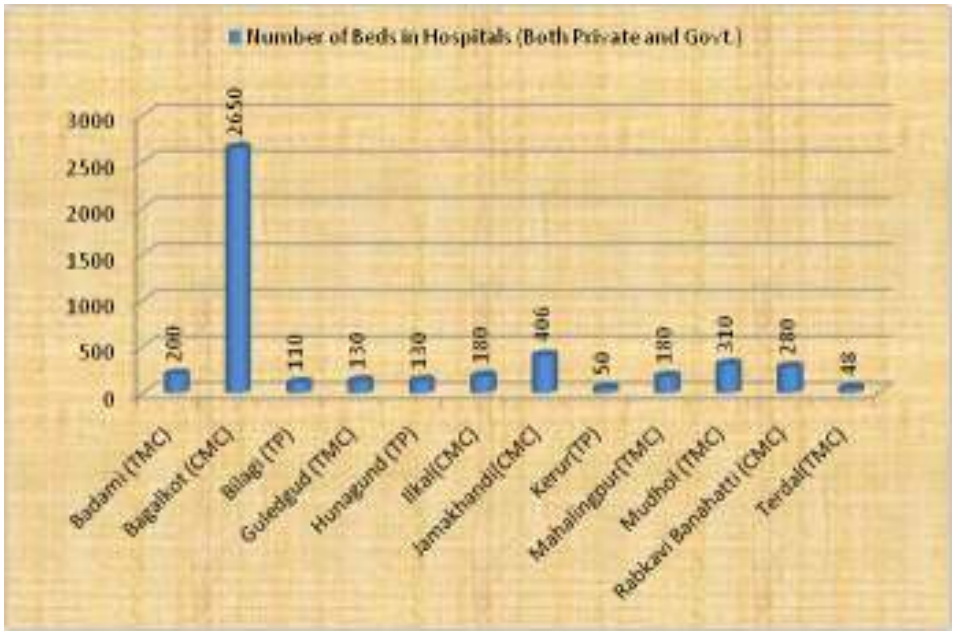
Table 11.6 indicates the availability of drainage system in Bagalkot district. Bagalkot city has comparatively better drainage system in the district with 89.92 percent of households having drainage facility. Guledgud is in the second place with 86.11 percent households having drainage system.

Table 11.7: Urban Hospital Services in Bagalkot district, 2011

Name of the Urban Local Body	Number of Beds in Hospitals (Both Private and Govt)	Number of Hospital Beds per 1000 populations
Badami (TMC)	200	0.79
Bagalkot (CMC)	2650	13.65
Bilagi (TP)	110	0.59
Guledgud (TMC)	130	0.69
Hunagund (TP)	130	0.49
Ilkal(CMC)	180	0.50
Jamakhandi[CMC]	406	1.37
Kerur(TP)	50	0.32
Mahalingpur(TMC)	180	0.13
Mudhol (TMC)	310	1.67
Rabkavi Banahatti (CMC)	280	1.02
Terdal(TMC)	48	1.10

Source: Dept of Health and Family Welfare, Bagalkot, 2011.

Fig: 11.5: Urban Hospital Services in Bagalkot district, 2011



Terdal city has very poor (49.64 percent) drainage facility. It is a small city, where Kachcha houses dominate city scenario. Hence this city clearly lacks proper drainage facility, as at least half of city households do not have drainage system.

Table 11.7 gives the picture about availability of hospital services in urban areas of the district. Bagalkot city has highest proportion (13.65) of beds in hospitals. Mudhol secured second place in providing more hospital beds per 1000 population which accounts for 1.67. Mahalingpur occupies last place in providing hospital bed facility per 1000 population with only 0.13. The main reason is that it is a small city in the district and comparatively less number of hospitals are found in this city. A very wide gap is noticed in hospital facility between Bagalkot city and other cities.

11.7 Resource Mobilization

Resource mobilization is the collection of the tax from houses, market complex rent, and vehicle tax etc. Resource mobilization is related to wealth accumulated in the district.

Table 11.8 depicts the details of resource mobilization in the district. It is clear from the table that Ilkal is in first place in the district in resource mobilization with 19.28 percent. Weaving is predominant in Ilkal and it is especially famous for weaving Ilkal sarees. Red granite business is also flourishing in the city. The taxes collected from these increases resource mobilization in the Ilkal city.

Terdal city has very poor (49.64 percent) drainage facility. It is a small city, where Kachcha houses dominate city scenario. Hence this city clearly lacks proper drainage facility, as at least half of city households do not have drainage system.

Table 11.8: Resource Mobilization, 2011

Name of the Urban Local Body	Amount Mobalised Through Own Resource (in Rs)	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts
Badami (TMC)	215.6	9.12
Bagalkot (CMC)	629.72	16.39
Bilagi (TP)	203.6	9.83
Guledgud (TMC)	237.57	5.56
Hunagund (TP)	201.94	9.61
Ilkal(CMC)	377	19.28
Jamakhandi[CMC]	408.9	16
Kerur(TP)	199	4.76
Mahalingpur(TMC)	287.18	11.97
Mudhol (TMC)	320.5	13.48
Rabkavi Banahatti (CMC)	416.9	11.2
Terdal(TMC)	22592	9.54

Source: Department of Urban Development Cell, Bagalkot, 2011.

Kerur is in the last place with regards to resource mobilization with only 4.76 percent of resource mobilization. It is a small city where business is not promoted properly.



Bagalkot is in the second place in resource mobilization (16.39 percent). Bagalkot has various business complexes, industries, from these source government is collecting good revenue in terms of tax.

Kerur is in the last place with regards to resource mobilization with only 4.76 percent of resource mobilization. It is a small city where business is not promoted properly.

11.8 Amount Spent On Development Works

Community development, commu nity organization, community welfare, social welfare etc, are the words related to cities social welfare service programmes. Urban Development Programmes were implemented from ancient period. The population was very low, problems and demands were very few in ancient cities. Urban Development Programmes were carried out before independence of India. In 1864 the British Government started sanitary commissions in Madras, Bengal and Mumbai states for the first time. The objective of this commission was to create awareness among public about cleanliness, sanitation and health to the people of India.

The British Government constituted Public Health Survey and Development Committee under the chairmanship of Sir. Joseph Bore. This committee had prepared a report and planned for big cities, towns and villages. After independence, India's Five year plans are giving more importance to planned urban Development.

Table 11.9: Amount Spent on Developmental Works in Bagalkot District, 2011

Name of the Urban Local Body	Per-Capita Expenditure On Development Works
Badami (TMC)	836.46
Bagalkot	470
Bilagi (TP)	3528
Guledgud (CMC)	1066
Hunagund (TP)	203.666
Ilkal(CMC)	1179
Jamakhandi[CMC]	130
Kerur(TP)	175
Mahalingpur(TMC)	250
Mudhol (TMC)	1050
Rabkavi Banahatti (CMC)	455
Terdal(TMC)	1058

Source: Department of Urban Development Cell, Bagalkot, 2011.

Bilagi has spent significantly highest amount i.e. Rs 3528 on development works. Because of it's small size. Ilkal has spent higher amounts on development works among other cities of Bagalkot district. Ilkal has spent Rs 1179 per capita expenditure for the development work.

Fig: 11.6: Per-capita expenditure on development works, 2011

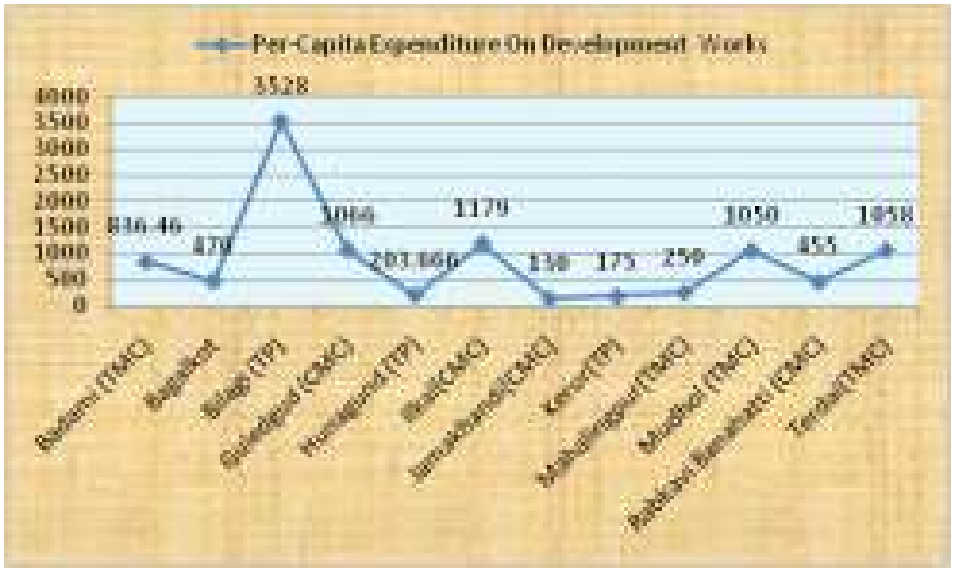


Table 11.9 provides details of amount spent on developmental works. Bilagi has spent significantly highest amount i.e. Rs 3528 on development works. Because of it's small size. Ilkal has spent higher amounts on development works among other cities of Bagalkot district. Ilkal has spent Rs 1179 per capita expenditure for the development work. Ilkal is famous for Ilkal sarees and it is good place for business and good number of development works are undertaken, like road construction, public toilet facility. Guledgud occupies next place with Rs. 1066 as per capita expenditure on the development works. Terdal and Mudhol have spent Rs. 1058 and Rs. 1050 on development work as per capita expenditure.

Badami has spent a per capita expenditure of Rs 836.46 on development work. This amount is spent for the sanitation, drainage facility, sewerage, house construction, tap water facility and also solid waste management and for the development of slum area etc. It is to be noted that Jamakhandi has spent the lowest amount on development works.

11.9 Urban Crime Rate

Crime is the universal problem in the world. Social environment is the one of the reasons for crime. There are no cities in the world which are free from problems. In developed countries problems of urbanisation are very low but in developing countries such problems are very high. They are transportation, traffic, slum areas, water supply, drainage system, power supply, population, crime, juvenile delinquency, begging, prostitution, corruption, drug addiction, violence against women etc. are the major crimes found in urban areas.

Table 11.10 gives the information about urban crime rates in the district. This table gives statistical figure about crime rate reported in 2011-12 in urban areas of the district. Bilagi has recorded highest crime rate in Bagalkot district in the year 2011-12 with 169.2 per 10,000 population. Hunagund stands in the next place with crime rate of 72.32. As Hunagund is on national highway NH13 that joins Maharastra and Karnataka state, the crime rates are increasing in the city. It is also a backward area where non agricultural sector is not prominent. Theft and robbery cases are more frequently found in Hunagund.

Third place is occupied by Hungund city with 72.32 crimes per 10,000 population. Badami is a tourist place with a fluctuating tourist population where people from outside and strangers visit. Considerable number of thefts and illegal activities occur in Badami. Kerur has recorded 66.39 crime cases per 10,000 population. It is agricultural based city and it has highest the slum population in the district. It may be recalled here that crime and slum are closely related to each other.

Bilagi has recorded highest crime rate in Bagalkot district in the year 2011-12 with 169.2 per 10,000 population. Hunagund stands in the next place with crime rate of 72.32. As Hunagund is on national highway NH13 that joins Maharastra and Karnataka state, the crime rates are increasing in the city. It is also a backward area where non agricultural sector is not prominent. Theft and robbery cases are more frequently found in Hunagund.

Table 11.10: Crime Rates for Bagalkot District, 2011-12

Name of the Urban Local Body	No. of crime Cases Reported	Crime Rate per 10000 Population
Badami (TMC)	223	72.06
Bagalkot (CMC)	351	31.35
Bilagi (TP)	301	169.2
Guledgud (TMC)	74	22.16
Hunagund (TP)	151	72.32
Ilkal(CMC)	228	37.84
Jamakhandi[CMC]	186	26.98
Kerur(TP)	131	66.39
Mahalingpur(TMC)	113	31.37
Mudhol (TMC)	237	45.4
Rabkavi Banahatti (CMC)	177	22.98
Terdal (TMC)	122	46.76

Source: Office of Superintendent of Police, Bagalkot, 2011-12.

11.10 Road Accidents

Because of economic development, urbanization and growth of population the numbers of road accidents are increasing in the world. In India a significant proportion die in road accidents. This number is more than the deaths occurs in First World War and The Second World War. India is a country of highest road accidents in the world. In India 14 road accidents are found per 1000 vehicles, but in other countries it is only 5. The main reasons for road accidents are drivers' negligence, rough road, bad condition of vehicles, alcoholism etc. The numbers of vehicles are increasing day by day because of the growth of population, urbanization and economic liberalization. This increase in the number of vehicles is also one of the reasons for road accidents.

Table 11.11 delineates the road accidents in Bagalkot district. Mahalingapur has highest number of road accidents with 8.60 per 10,000 population. Next place goes to Terdal with 6.52, and Bagalkot with 6.07. The main reasons for increase in road accident are increase of population, vehicles and negligence in following traffic rules. Jamakhandi also has relatively more road accidents with 4.93 per 10,000 populations. Rabkavi Banahatti (1.17) and Guledguda (1.50) have comparatively lower road accidents. These are interior places, where highways do not pass through and the possibility of road accidents are less.

11.11 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Solid and liquid waste is accumulated like a hill in the present day towns and cities. Approximately one thousand crore ton solid wastes is collected every year. The solid wastes are animal waste, plastics, bottles, nylon, polyethylene bags. In cities, the waste management is a serious problem. This problem is mainly found in industrial areas and cities as well.

In 1989 the Government of India had passed an act of "Harmfull Waste and Control of the Solid and Liquid Wastes in the Cities. Municipality was made responsible for solid and liquid waste management. Municipality vehicles collect solid wastes from the households which had registered their names. It also collects solid wastes from

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Table 11.11: Road Accidents in Bagalkot District, 2011-12

Name of the Urban Local Body	Number Of Road Accidents	Accident Rate Per 10000 Population
Badami (TMC)	8	2.59
Bagalkot (CMC)	68	6.07
Bilagi (TP)	6	3.37
Guledgud (TMC)	5	1.5
Hunagund (TP)	13	6.22
Ilkal(CMC)	21	3.49
Jamakhandi[CMC]	34	4.93
Kerur(TP)	7	3.55
Mahalingpur(TMC)	31	8.6
Mudhol (TMC)	21	4.02
Rabkavi Banahatti (CMC)	9	1.17
Terdal (TMC)	17	6.52

Source: Office of Superintendent of Police, Bagalkot, 2011-12.

hospitals. The urban centres in Bagalkot district have solid wastes collecting vehicles. Bagalkot city has highest number of solid waste collecting vehicles, followed by Mudhol, Rabkavi Banahatti, Ilkal. Guledgud and Badami have four vehicles each to collect solid wastes. Municipality assigns the work of collecting solid wastes to workers. The highest numbers of people who collect solid waste are found in Rabkavi with 78, followed by Jamakhandi (52), Ilkal (53) and Bagalkot (36).

Bagalkot city has highest number of solid waste collecting vehicles, followed by Mudhol, Rabkavi Banahatti, Ilkal. Guledgud and Badami have four vehicles each to collect solid wastes.

11.12 Service Delivery Functions by Urban Local Bodies

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are not engaged in any production activities. They are basically civic service providing units. Urban sector is growing rapidly in the district. The urban population in the district accounted for 28.97 percent in 2001 and it went up to 31.64 percent in 2011. The main services people in urban area demand are safe drinking water and its regular supply, uninterrupted electricity, drainage facility, solid waste management, street lights etc. The ULBs in Bagalkot district are not well equipped to deliver the civic services to people. In the summer period people face severe scarcity of drinking water. The district has the famous reservoir in Alamatti. They can make use of the water in the reservoir for the supply of drinking water to people throughout the year. It is possible to avoid a number of communicable diseases by providing safe drinking water to people in urban areas. The crimes like chain snatching, petty theft, burglary etc can be avoided by providing street lights all over the city. The slum population is very high in ULB's of the district except in Bagalkot city. Another important service public expect from the ULB's is housing. The status of housing in the urban sector in the district is far from satisfactory. The problem of housing is becoming severe because of the migration of people from the villages to cities and towns.

The performance of ULBs largely depends on their ability to mobilize their own revenue. The planning process in ULBs in Karnataka state is in shambles. It applies to the ULBs of the Bagalkot district as well.

The performance of ULBs largely depends on their ability to mobilize their own revenue. The planning process in ULBs in Karnataka state is in shambles. It applies to the ULBs of the Bagalkot district as well. The maintenance of drainage and collection of solid waste is not up to the mark in the ULBs of the district. The population and safai karmacharies ratio is extremely low and consequently solid waste management is becoming difficult task. The ULBs have to take drastic measures to improve the service delivery functions.

Table 11.12: Urban Development Index of Bagalkot District

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