Table 11.12 depicts the position of ULBs in urban development index.The index value of Bagalkot is very high with 0.721 which helped it to rise to top positon in the district. Jamakhandi Mudhol and Bilagi perform better in the district. Kerur and Terdal are the worst performer in the UDI because these are new cities which lack basic amenities.

11.13 Small Area Study

Tourism in Bagalkot District: Opportunities and Problems

Introduction

This study intends to throw light on opportunities and problems of tourism in Bagalkot district. The world famous Pattadakal is regarded as World Heritage Site by the UNESCO Badami, Mahakut and Aihole are the other historical significant places in the district.

The main objective of the study is to explore the problems and opportunity in tourism of Bagalkot district. It tries to find out in what way the tourism can be encouraged and how the employments opportunities can be created for the people of this part.

Methodology

Obsevation and questionnaire method have been used to collect the data.The tourist who have to visited Badami, Pattadkal and Aihole were the respondents Tourism is rightly called a smokeless industry and it is a global industry too. Many developing countries are looking to tourism as a promising avenue for economic development. There is a bright future ahead for tourism in the district of Bagalkot. With the world heritage monuments of Chalukyas, in its bossom, the district has a tremendous power to attract tourists from all over the world, thereby making ample room for international tourism.

around Badami. The rivers Malaprabha, Gataprabha and Krishna have beautified the landscape of the district.

The major tourist spots of the district include Badami, Pattada kal, Aihole, Mahakut, Bana shankari, Shivayoga mandir and Kudala sangam. The lesser known historical sites like B.N.Jalihal (Huligemmana kolla), Nagaral(Naganath kolla), Chikka Mahakuta & Siddana kolla display sculptures and temples of 7th and 8th centuries.

In Bagalkot the climate is cozy almost all through the year. However summer months of April, May and June would be uncomfortable. Rainy season does not cause a greater obstacle to tourists. The period between October and February would be the best time to visit these places.

Significance of sites

Significance of tourist destinations in the district may be briefed as under:

1. Badami: This was the capital of the Chalukyan empire from 6th to 8th century. Today it is a taluk head quarter. The place is better known for its cave-temples and structural temples. The vast stretch of water of ancient lake called Agastya teerth and reddish brown rocky hills encompassing it, are added attractions.

2. Pattadakall: It is picturesquely situated on the banks of the Malaprabha. The cluster of structural temples built here in 8th century exhibit architectural and sculptural excellence of ancient architects and sculptors. The chief architect of the Virupaksha temple is delineated in an epigraph as the Father of Architecure(Vastu pitamahan). This is regarded as the World Heritage Site by the UNESCO.

3. Aihole: Incredibly the village has more than hundred temples in



its womb! Of them Durga temple with apsidal plan and Meguti temple with Ravikirti's inscription deserve special attention. Percy Brown, the renowned art historian, called it "the Cradle of Temple architecture". During Chalukyan period it was a centre of commerce and education as well.

4. Mahakut: This has been an art centre and centre of Shaivism right from Chalukyan age. Majestically situated at the foot hill, the site includes a cluster of ancient temples erected on all the sides of a perennial pond called Vishnu pushkarani. The main temple of Mahakuteshwar is still in worship.

5. Banashankari: This is another place of pilgrimage where devotees of Goddess Banashankari (Parvati) flock. Annually a big car-festival is held in the month of December or January. The original temple was of Rashtrakuta period now found half sunk in the ground. The present living temple was constructed during Maratha period.

6. Huligemmana kolla: This is an enchanting valley near a village called B.N.Jalihal which lies in the midway between Badami and Pattadakall. The huge rock-shelter houses ancient sculptures and small shrines of 8th century. One of the shrines is a memorial of Vikramaditya II of Chalukya dynasty.

7. Siddana kolla: Two kilometers south of Aihole is a place of pilgrimage picturesquely located at the top of a hill. A monolithic icon of Lajja Gauri (Parvati) is noticed facing the roof of rock shelter. Lajja Gauri is worshipped as goddess of fertility.

8. Naganath kolla: A valley called Naganath is not too far from Nagaral village, where stands an isolated early Chalukya temple amidst the wood. The temple (8th century) is sculpturally very rich. The ceiling panels of the pillared hall exhibit images of Brahma, Vishnu and Ishwara.

9. Shivayoga Mandir: A serene beautiful garden on the bank of Malabrabha houses a spiritual centre where oriental education is imparted to the aspirants of Veershaiva faith. The ashrama runs on the lines of Gurukul system. The oriental library here is rich with ancient manuscripts and attracts scholars from universities.

10. Kudala Sangam: Here is the confluence of the Krishna and Malaprabha and hence the site is a sacred place. The temple of Sangamanath and 'Aikya Mantap 'of Mahatma Basaveshwara attract devotees. Kudala Sangam Development Authority has developed site providing adequate facilities to tourists of all standards.

Tourism Possibilities

1. Cultural Tourism: Prehistoric culture flowered on the banks of the Malaprabha and Ghataprabha. A number of sites of this period have been discovered. Of them the important ones are Khyad and Anagawadi sites. They throw light on the study of stone age culture.

A good number of Chalukyan monuments like forts, cave-temples and structural temples are erected in Badami, Pattadakall, Aihole and Mahakut. These are main Source in the study of ancient cultural history of Karnataka.

Mahakut, Banashankari, Shivayoga mandir and Kudala sangam are the places of pilgrimage. All these provide ample opportunity for cultural study. In this direction the archeological museums setup at Badami and Aihole are of great help. At Pattadakall there is a sculpture-shed. This needs to be improvised. There is a need of a museum here as it is a World Heritage Site.

2. Adventure Tourism: This can be promoted on a large scale. The steep rocks near and around Badami are the ideal spots for rock climbing and trekking activities. The department of tourism may conduct training camps for rock climbers.

Horse riding can be used as a tourism product. Private companies or individuals may be encouraged to take up this project. This would attract more foreigners. The activities make room for job opportunities for the locals. Tourists enjoy the horse rides and they can reach Shidlaphadi, Mahakut and Nagaral valleys starting from Badami.

3. Heli Tourism: Heli tourism can be introduced to connect Badami complex to Hampi complex and Vijayapura site. This promotes heritage tourism. These historical places may be connected to the nearby airports at Hubballi and Belagavi. This would bring more foreign tourists.

4. Nature Tourism: The chain of russet colour cliffs in and around Badami would sublimate the minds of the onlookers. The ancient lake of Agastya Theerth to the east of the town lies at the foot of the hill. Along with the Bhutanath temple this is a fascinating sight for nature lovers. During rainy season an enchanting falls adds to its beauty.

An eco-friendly pathway can be constructed along the edge of the lake to connect cave temples and Bhutanath temple. The tourists can enjoy a walk at the foot hill in midst of nature. Boating facilities can also be introduced. To avoid water pollution due to petrol or diesel drops from motor boats, paddling ones may be operated on Agastya lake. Stone benches and turfs all along the edge can be of great help to senior citizens and kids.

5. Eco Tourism: About 2 kilometres away from Kendur is a tank (lake) covering an area of about 150 acres. This lies 4 kms north of Mahakut while Naganath valley is south of Mahakut. Interestingly white birds (egrets) are found in these valleys migrating from Himalayan region in October and November.

The Kendur tank gets swollen in rainy season but gets dried up in the summer. It is located in between historical sites. It is 9 kms away from Badami, 4 kms from Mahakut, 6 kms from Shivayoga mandir, and 13 kms from Pattadakall.

It is an ideal place for a picnic. By clearing silt of Kendur tank on a large scale, an artificial hill can be built in the middle of it, making room for a bird's sanctuary. Thus eco tourism may be promoted.

6. Rural Tourism: Rural tourism focuses on participation of rural folk. It allows additional income for them. There are skilled workers in Kerur near Badami who make traditional blankets called 'Kaudis'. Some families of Aminagad near Aihole are good at preparing a special traditional sweet called 'Karadantu'. There are traditional musicians in nearby villages playing on different musical instruments whose Programmes may be conducted in resorts of Badami, on demand.

Service Facilities

The Bagalkot district is very rich in having the primary tourist products like ancient monument sites and pilgrimage centres. But the secondary elements that promote tourism like hotels, restaurants, curio-shops, traveling agencies etc. are not adequate.

It would be unbelievable for any foreign tourist to hear that there is not a single hotel to have a meal

at Pattadakall which is a World Heritage Site! There is no lodging facility also. This is rather deplorable.

The same is the case at Aihole. There is no facility for stay. No meal is available. A unit of KSTDC, established there, is non functional. It is needless to say that due facilities must be provided if one wants more people to visit these places.

Of the important Chalukya art centres, only Badami has few hotels and restaurants. As opined by tourists, the tariffs of the hotels are too high and not affordable for middle class visitors.

A good number of tourist groups alight here from private vehicles. School children and college students flock at these important historical places but find no dormitories to stay! They are forced to seek shelter in the pilgrimage centres of Banashankari and Shivayoga mandir. For such tourist groups there are no toilet facilities either. Not only the government but also the private companies or individuals should come forward to fulfil the needs of tourists. This would be a profitable business.

Adequate facilities are available at Kudala Sangam. But there is an urgent need for lodging and boarding facilities at Pattadakall and Aihole. Hotel industry at these places can be highly beneficial. Individuals can venture to erect hotels of different standards.

Govt. of Karnataka has brought a new scheme for home-stays called 'Atithi'. The prime objective of home stay is to increase accommodation capacity for tourists and make them feel homely enjoying traditional dish. If implemented, this would bring additional income to the localites.

Transport Facility

Rail: Badami has a railway station. That is all. There is not a single hotel to provide rooms for stay. Those who alight by night train may have to spend the night on the platform only! The Badami town proper is 5 kms away! Though the auto service is available during day time, the same is not a guarantee at night. So the station should have "Yatri Niwas".

Road: Most of the tourists depend on buses to arrive at these places. Tourists have complained that there are no adequate buses from Goa, Belagavi, Hyderabad etc. Roads connecting the tourists spots of the district are shockingly and unexpectedly very bad. On priority, the government should take up the project of building good roads.

Isolated spots of Naganath temple, old Mahakut and Huligemmana kolla should be connected with link roads failing which some tourists may skip the spots. Of the fifty visitors interviewed nobody is found to have visited these isolated spots. Lack of connectivity is the reason for that.

Recommendations of small area study

A package tour can be organized. Travel agencies may come forward to run vehicles in a circuit covering all the tourist spots in a day. Guides may be trained to explain the significance of the spots, in English and Hindi as well. Presently there are no women guides. Shops can be opened to sell Ilkal sarees, special sweets of Amingad and Gokak, miniature models of Chalukya-sculptures made of plaster, photos with frames, mementos, tourist literature, books etc. Private companies may come forward to conduct trekking from Badami to Sidlaphadi or Mahakut or Nagaral.Government can take up a unique Light and Sound Programme at Bhutanath complex on the banks of Agastya

lake.The temples at Pattadakall, Badami and Aihole may be illuminated every evening for an hour. This would attract more visitors. New bus stand is under construction at Badami. Let there be a provision of cloak-room for the benefit of tourists. Guide books may be made available in the book stalls there. Provision of good number of toilets and wash-rooms may be made at all tourist spots. The 'tongas' of earlier days are vanishing as the autos have replaced them. But a "heritage ride" can be planned for the interested tourists who love to move sitting in a decorated tonga. Maps showing routes to the spots may be displayed in the local hotels.

A relevant cultural notice board may be put up near the monument at a readable height. Sign boards, at all crosses, may be made available. The roads in the town of Badami and Aihole are not only narrow but also dirty. Pigs are a big nuisance in the market. Encroached parts may be vacated. For the cause of tourism, government should take a hard step, to beautify the places.Let there be information centres near Bus-stand, Railway station and temple-complex. Maps and brochures may be supplied. Local home-stays may be encouraged. Rock-climbing, trekking and cycling activities can be organized. As permanent building is not permitted by A.S.I, in the proximity of ancient monument mobile canteen at all the spots can be maintained. cycle service could be organized for flourish. Boating facility may be provided at Agastya lake to make the visit memorable.

11.14 Concluding Remarks

Bagalkot is one of the new districts growing towards urbanization. It has about one third of urban population. It is one of the districts in the state with highest number of towns (12) next only next to Belagavi district (18). Urbanization is closely related with industrialization and modernization and thus affects human development.

Major proportion of urban people is concentrated in Bagalkot city. Bilagi taluk has the highest proportion of slum population. Ilkal city has larger number of households without own houses. Kerur town has lower water facility. More than half of the families in Terdal town are deprived of drainage facility. Hospital beds per thousand population is considerably lower in Terdal town. Kerur town has mobilized less resource. Significant variation across taluks is found in the amount spent on development work. The lowest amount is spent on development work in Jamakhandi city. Bilagi and Hunagund town have recorded the highest crime rates. Mahalingapur has high number of road accidents. Solid waste management is not found in certain towns.

Urbanization is positively related with economic development and human development. But the growth of slums in the cities is alarming. They lack basic amenities. It is a big challenge for the human development. Bagalkot district has the second highest number of towns which makes it difficult to provide civic amenities such as housing, water, electricity, toilets and drainage for all.

The urban development index of Bagalkot district reveals that out of 12 urban local bodies, Bagalkot ranks first with 0.721, followed by Jamakhandi with 0.575. Kerur town stands in the bottom of Urban Development Index (UDI) of district with 0.283, because of poor provision of civic amenities like water, drainage and hospital beds and development works.

CHAPTER-12
THE WAY FORWARD



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12.1 Introduction

"The difference between what we do and what we are capable of doing would suffice to solve most of the world's problems."

- Mahatma Gandhi

Human development is about putting people at the centre of development. The main concern of human development is the participation, especially of the vulnerable sections in the process of change and equity in development gains. Indicating ways to the future based on the present scenario supported by past events is a complex phenomenon. It is complex because it sets out to chart a course of action for the future based on the existing facts and reasons which may or may not hold well in the days to come. Based on the issues discussed in the previous chapters, an effort is made to suggest broad policy statements through which a modus operandi can be worked out. This chapter will highlight the key issues of Bagalkot district's human development and indicate signposts for the future.

Though 15 years have elapsed since first Human Development Report of the state was published and this being third in series, but it is the first District Human Development Report for Bagalkot as an independent district is being presented. This report outlines human development and its measurement as indicated by different indicators. The report has in-depth analyzed various components of Human Development viz., Education, Health, Livelihood and Standard of living indicator like drinking water, housing and sanitation components. It also traced the regional disparities of the district. At the end it provides future strategies to be adopted for the optimum enhancement of Human Development.

12.2 Discussion and Analysis

12.2.1 Human develop ment and various indices

A. Human Development Index

Human Development Index (HDI) of Bagalkot district is computed for three dimensions viz. Living Standard, Health Index and Education Index. Bagalkot taluk tops in all the three indicators of human development index i.e. living standard, health as well as education. Bagalkot has highest percentage of access to modern cooking fuel, toilet, water, electricity, pucca houses, non-agricultural workers, education and per capita income. Bagalkot being district head quarter has many advantages. It has got good number of educational institutions including medical, engineering colleges. Except education index, huge gap is noticeable between Bagalkot and other taluks.

The living standard index has seven indicators, i.e., access to modern cooking fuel, toilet, drinking water and electricity, pucca houses, non-agricultural workers and per capita income. The Living Standard Index of Bagalkot taluk is highest in the district and Bilagi taluk has lowest index value. The gap between Bagalkot and Bilagi taluk is considerable. Much gap is found in case of access to toilet facility and pucca houses. As regards to non-agricultural workers, which is a sign of human development, considerable gap is found between



Bagalkot and Bilagi taluk. Similarly per capita income in Bilagi taluk is much lower than Bagalkot taluk. In case of water and electricity accessibility not much gap is found among taluks, as water and electricity are provided by Government under various schemes.

Health index comprises the indicators of MMR and CMR. The Health index of Bagalkot taluk is the highest with 0.936 values, ranking first in the district and Badami is last in ranking. Child Mortality Rate of Bagalkot is quite lower with 33 per 1000 children while Badami has recorded highest Maternal Mortality Rate with 256 per lakh deliveries.

The two indicators of education index are literacy rate and gross enrolment rate Bagalkot taluk topped the education index. Bilagi occupies bottom rank.The literacy rate and gross enrolment rate at primary level is highest in Bagalkot taluk. Whereas it is comparatively lowest in Bilagi and Mudhol taluks. Bagalkot taluk has the highest HDI in the district and Bilagi taluk has the lowest value. There is a wide variability between various taluks of Bagalkot district.

B. Gender Inequality Index

The Gender Inequality Index includes three dimensions, namely (1) Reproductive Health (2) Empowerment (3) Labour Market. Reproductive health is calculated through the indicators of MMR, share of institutional deliveries and share of pregnant women with Anemia. Empowerment is measured on the basis of share of female and male elected representatives in PRI and ULB, female literacy, share of female and male children 0-6 years age group. Labour market is calculated by female and male work participation rate, share in non agricultural sector and female and male agricultural wage rate. Gender Inequality Index is highest in Jamakhandi taluk with 0.124 and lowest in Mudhol taluk with 0.064. Bagalkot and Jamakhandi taluk have higher Gender Inequality Index also have highest living standard index. Higher Gender Inequality Index in Jamakhandi and Bagalkot taluk may be attributed to comparatively higher Maternal Mortality Rate, higher rate of anemia among pregnant women and low work participation rate of females. On the other hand the low gender inequality in Mudhol and Bilagi taluks may be attributed to higher institutional delivery rate, lower Maternal Mortality Rate and higher female work participation rate.

C.Child Development Index

Child Development Index is calculated by child mortality rate, percentage of malnourished children and children born underweight, percentage of dropout children mainstreamed both at primary and secondary level.Jamakhandi taluk ranks first in Child Development Index with 0.832 and Hunagund taluk occupies the bottom place with a value 0.303. The top position of Jamakhandi in CDI is due to lower percentage of malnourished children and children born with under-weight and comparatively higher percentage of mainstreamed dropout children. The poor performance of Hunagund taluk in CDI is mainly due to highest child mortality rate and very low percentage of mainstreamed dropout children.

D. Food Security Index

Food Security Index is an important determinant of HDI. The food security index is consists of three dimensions i.e. availability, accessibility and absorption. Bagalkot taluk ranks first in Food Security Index, followed by Badami taluk with second rank and Mudhol taluk third rank. The other positions are occupied by

Hunagund, Jamakhandi and Bilagi taluk. Bagalkot has maintained better position in all the three dimensions related to Food Security Index and that Bilagi has recorded low in all the three aspects. Availability Index of Hunagund is 0.589 and that of Bilagi is 0.293. The highest position of Hunagund taluk in availability index may be attributed to higher cropping intensity, increased net sown area, considerably higher per-capita food grain production, higher irrigation intensity and higher percentage of production of leguminous crops. The poor performance of Bilagi taluk in availability index is because of its economic backwardness. It has got lowest cropping intensity and lowest net sown area, considerably low per-capita food production and lower irrigation intensity and still lower percentage of production of leguminous crops continues to be low.

Bagalkot taluk has better accessibility index compared to other taluks with Bilagi being the last. The attributed factors for this are considerably higher per-capita income, highest percentage of non agricultural workers and lowest percentage of agricultural workers and highest PDS outlet within the village in Bagalkot taluk, where as the situation is quite opposite in Bilagi taluk.

Badami is in the top position in absorption index while Mudhol ranks second, Bagalkot third and Hunagund occupies the last position.CMR in Badami is comparatively lower with 44 per thousand children and the proportion of pregnant women with anemia is considerably lower. While the CMR of Hunagund is the highest with 64 per thousand, water accessibility is comparatively low, proportion of pregnant women with anemia is quite high.

E. Urban Development Index

Urban Development Index is calculated on the basis of 11 indicators, namely urban population, without own houses, slum population, water supply, sewerage and drainage, bed per thousand population, growth rate of own resource mobilization, per-capita expenditure on development work, road per sq. km, crime rate and road accidents. The Urban Development Index shows that Bagalkot ranks first among the urban local bodies and Kerur goes down to the bottom. This is mainly because majority of urban population is concentrated in Bagalkot as it is district head quarter which attracts more and more people because of educational, commercial, entertainment, transport and other facilities. The percentage of household without own houses, slum population are considerably low. The city has better sewerage and drainage facilities and higher growth rate of own resource mobilization. Kerur is last in the UDI has comparatively less urban population, higher concentration of slum population, lower water supply, moderate drainage facility, less availability of bed per thousand population and lowest growth rate of own resource mobilization.

Mudhol has got highest index values among the 5 TMC's of the district and Mahalingpur is in the bottom place. Bagalkot CMC tops and Ilkal has got lowest rank among 4 CMC's. There is a considerable variation in the index values of urban development among 3 TP's. Bilagi secures the first rank with higher value of 0.818.

F. Composite Taluk Development Index

Bagalkot tops in the CTDI followed by Bilagi taluk with 2nd rank. There is no visible difference in value of Mudhol, Hunagund and Jamakhandi taluks which occupies 3rd, 4th and 5th place. Badami taluk ranks 6th with lowest index value of 0.371. The better values in all three para-

meters by Bagalkot and Bilagi help them to occupy highest positions in districts. The poor values of Badami taluk in all three dimensions pushed it to the bottom position.

Bilagi secures the 1st rank, followed by Bagalkot and Mudhol in living standard Index, where one can find no much difference in values. The index value in Badami is considerably lower. The lowest position of Badami taluk in living standard index may be attributed to factors like lower sex ratio and highest MMR rate. The indicators in living standard index reveals that Mudhol, Bagalkot, Jamakhandi have experienced comparatively higher decadal population growth. Population density is highest in Jamakhandi, Mudhol and Bagalkot taluks. Bilagi which tops living standard index in CTDI has got highest sex ratio with 998 per 1000 males. It has moderate slum population with 2.36, lower decadal population growth, lowest density of population and higher percentage of women headed households. But it is dismaying to note that Bilagi has the lowest child sex ratio with 911 females per 1000 male children.

Bilagi taluk has recorded the highest health index values with 0.539. There is no much difference between values of Bilagi and Bagalkot in CTDI with Hunagund taluk being at the bottom. Bilagi has the highest percentage of fully immunized children with lowest rate of major communicable diseases and higher rate of doctor's availability per 1000 population leading to highest per capita expenditure on health. The bottom position of Hunagund taluk may be due to higher rate of anemia among pregnant women, comparatively lower number of institutional deliveries, lower percentage of child immunization and lesser availability of nurses per 1000 population.

Bagalkot has the best education Index with the lowest being Badami taluk. The better performance of Bagalkot taluk in education index can be explained in terms of highest literacy rate, lowest dropout rate, lower teacher pupil ratio, highest GER in primary school and school infrastructure Index. The poor performance of Badami taluk is because of lower literacy rate, lower NER, lower GER at elementary level, lowest performance in SSLC and PUC exams and lower school infrastructure.

Persistent Gaps

In terms of Human Deve lopment Index of the district there is considerable gap between Bagalkot and other five taluks. Except in education this huge gap is noticeable. The other five taluks needs to make considerable improvement in case of modern cooking fuel, toilet facility and pucca houses. Bagalkot and Jamakhandi taluks have noticed very high gender inequality. These two taluks have recorded high standard of living. In case of CDI the performance of Bagalkot which tops in other indices is very poor that needs to concentrate on health and nutrition of children. Food security index of the district reveals that Bagalkot continues to hold good position, where as Bilagi has remained backward. When compared to living standard in CTDI with HDI living standard, the different picture is noticed. Bilagi taluk which occupied 6th place in HDI living standard has secured 1st place in CTDI living standard. The main reason is that the number of indicators varies and are different in HDI and CTDI. Same is the case with health index in HDI and CTDI.

Strategies Required

The strategy should concentrate on increasing all the three indicators of human development index i.e. living standard, health as well as education. The Government can make efforts through various agencies and stakeholders to improve access to modern cooking

fuel, toilet facilities, safe drinking water and electricity. It also includes action plans to increase the percentage of pucca houses through different schemes, increase the number of non-agricultural workers by encouraging industries and other tertiary sectors and there by increasing per capita income. The strategy should also aim at lowering CMR and MMR to get improved health index.

By increasing female literacy rate and encouraging female work participation in non-agriculture sector Gender Inequality Index may be lowered. Child Development Index can be improved by lowering the existing percentage of malnourished children and also lowering the number of children born under-weight. It can also be improved by mainstreaming dropout children and by reducing the number of dropout children. Strategies should also emphasize on reducing child mortality rate.

Food Security Index may be bettered through higher cropping intensity, higher irrigation intensity, increased net sown area and thereby higher per-capita food grain production and production of more number of leguminous crops. Strategies should also focus on increasing per-capita income, increasing non agricultural workers and reducing the number of agricultural workers. The number of PDS outlets need to be increased keeping in mind that the population should have a better accessibility index so that Food Security Index may also find a rise. Measures also need to be taken to bring down the number of anemic pregnant women.

The value of Urban Development Index needs to be raised. Further concentration of urban population in Bagalkot may lead to many problems related to urbanization in the years to come. As such other urban sectors of the district need to be developed on the lines of Bagalkot. This can be done by creating better educational, commercial, entertainment, transport, hospitals and other facilities including better sewerage and drainage facilities in other urban segments of the district. Efforts be made to decrease the number of households without own houses and also slum population. Strategies should also focus on augmenting own resource mobiliza tion through non-conventional fund raising programmes.

12.2.2 Human Development and Various Sectors

a) Literacy and Education

The literacy rate in Bagalkot district is moderate. It is less than the state literacy rate. But it is positively significant during this decade. The gender gap in literacy was 27.21 in 2001 which is almost similar in 2011. This shows that female literacy still lags behind male's in the district, in spite of improvements in literacy rates of both the genders, which may be ascribed to 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'. There are considerable rural/urban disparity among males and females between 2001 and 2011. However rural urban gap is decreasing, due to universalization of primary education but still rural female group is found to be neglected. The lowest male literacy is recorded in Mudhol and Bilagi taluks and the lowest urban male literacy in Jamakhandi taluk. GER is much below in Bilagi taluk.

The NER of district for both sexes indicate a little increase during the decade 2001-11. The taluk-wise observation of NER for 2001 and 2011 shows substantial difference in NER of males and females. There is a substantial rise in the dropout rate from primary to upper primary in Mudhol, Badami and Hunagund taluks. The number of boys who are out of school is higher than girls. Bilagi and Hunagund taluks have very high number of out of school children compared to other

taluks. Bilagi taluk has agriculture based economy. Hunagund has home based cottage industries like weaving and granite business where children are employed. The proportion of drop out children mainstreamed varies from taluk to taluk and mainstreamed children belonged to OBC/SC/ST and Hunagund and Bilagi taluks are poor performers. The transition ratio of children from class V to VI and from VII from VIII of Bagalkot district is very promising with a very high transition rate of more than 90 percent. Transition from upper primary to secondary level has improved from 90 percent in 2009-10 to 97.62 percent in 2011-12. However the transition rate at secondary level is slightly lower than upper primary level. Badami and Hunagund taluks have recorded comparatively lower transition rate in the district. Spectacular differences are found in the inter-taluk level regarding number of high schools. Hunagund and Jamakhandi have more number of high schools compared to other taluks.

The sex wise secondary school enrolment clearly shows the significant gender gap. Dropout rate at secondary level has experienced considerable decline in dropout. Bilagi has relatively lower dropout than the district level. The teacher pupil ratio is 30.52 for the district which is quite higher to state ratio of 25.52. The TPR at secondary level is lower than that of primary level and there is uneven distribution of teachers in different taluks. All the 1312 schools have classrooms. Similarly electrification is provided in all the schools. The district has provided water and toilet facilities to all the schools. The availability of play grounds in the district is relatively low as compared to other facilities. Library facility is available in all the schools. The 8 basic facilities in the schools are highly satisfactory in the district.

The SSLC results for the last 4 years show gradual increase in the results. Badami taluk has poor record track for SSLC results. However the PUC results have made promising improvement from 33 percent in 2007-08 to 58 percent in 2011-12 which is higher than the state level. The PUC results across taluks vary remarkably. Bagalkot, Badami and Hunagund have below average results than the district level.

Bagalkot and Jamakhandi taluks have relatively higher enrolment and the boys outnumber the girls for PU Education. Colleges do not suffice the population it serves. Professional education is imparted mainly by private sector in the district. Gender gap is significant in professional education where monetary investment is needed. The establishment of University of Horticultural Sciences at Bagalkot is a mile stone in the efforts to provide higher education to the region.

Bagalkot district has made efforts to implement the programmes of SSA to improve literacy level. The district has made significant achievements in the field of primary education sector mainly focusing on equality, regional poverty and quality. The district has satisfactorily utilized the funds under SSA on various schemes - TLE grant for Teachers, Teachers Training, Interventions for out of school children, Remedial Teaching, Free Text book under SSA Programme, Interventions for Children with special need (CWSN), Civil Works, Computer Aided Education in upper primary schools, Innovative Activities, Community Training, Learning Enhancement Programme (LEP), National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary level (NPEGEL), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) etc amounting Rs.1795.43 lakhs.

The per capita expenditure on education is Rs 1700. There is

significant variation in the per capita expenditure of taluks. Bilagi, Hunagund and Badami taluks have higher per capita expenditure than the district. The per capita expenditure of Jamakhandi taluk is well below the district expenditure.

Persistent Gaps

Gender differences are still found in literacy and enrolment at various levels of education. Though on a decline, rural –urban disparity in literacy continues to divide the district. Lower female GER in Badami and Bilagi taluks and lower NER in Bilagi taluks are the issues need to be tackled. Higher dropout rate in higher primary schooling, out of school children greater in Hunagund and Bilagi taluks also require immediate attention. Efforts of main streaming drop out children in Bilagi taluk are quite inadequate. Hunagund taluk has low enrolment at secondary level. Dropout rate at secondary education is higher in Bilagi taluk. Jamakhandi, Mudhol and Badami taluks have higher Teacher Pupil Ratio. Eight basic facilities in secondary schools have low satisfaction rate. Overall quality of education is poor in Bilagi taluk. Number of colleges available for higher education does not suffice to the needs of the population it caters to. Professional education is concentrated only in Bagalkot city. Professional education is imparted mainly by private sector in the district. Gender gap is significant in professional education.

Strategies Required

Improvements are needed to raise the literacy rate of the district to equalize with the state literacy rate. Emphasis needs to be focused on increasing female literacy rate. Though rural urban gap is decreasing, rural literacy rate needs to be better which calls for participation of rural mass. This will help in increasing the NER and GER of the district. Suitable steps are required to bring down the substantial rise in the dropout rate from primary to upper primary in Mudhol, Badami and Hunagund taluks. More concentrated and people oriented mass campaigns are needed to create awareness in Bilagi and Hunagund taluks to bring down the number of out of school children. Use of Children's service in agriculture, cottage industries and granite business need to be stopped and these drop out children have to be mainstreamed. It is for the District administration to take area specific measures to find alternative labors to replace children.

The transition rate at secondary level is slightly lower than upper primary level in Badami and Hunagund taluks. The enrolment at secondary level needs to be improved by creating more number of high schools with adequate facilities. Improvements in Teacher-Pupil ratio also will help in increasing transition ratio and enrolment and also help in decreasing drop out ratio. The SSLC and PUC results for the last few years show gradual increase. Greater effort is needed to impart quality education in this region. These again require opening up of more number of PUC colleges with adequate human and physical resource. The enrolment in higher education is very low which calls for establishment of many more colleges in different parts of the district. Rani Channamma University, Belagavi and Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura that have geographical jurisdiction over affiliation in this part have to take steps to start new colleges in the rural part of the district.

There is a dire necessity to start professional college's particularly medical and engineering colleges outside Bagalkot so that gender gap and rural-urban gap may be reduced. The Horticulture University established at Bagalkot may design relevant academic courses and outreach programmes

to enhance the productivity of horticulture products. Bagalkot district should continue its programmes under SSA to improve literacy level mainly focusing on equality, regional poverty and quality. The per capita expenditure of Jamakhandi taluk is well below the district expenditure which needs to be raised.

b) Health and Nutrition

District level crude birth rate (CBR) as well as crude death rate (CDR) is slightly higher than the state level. The highest CBR and CDR are recorded in Bagalkot and Mudhol taluks. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) has decreased significantly in all the taluks of district. Bilagi, Hunagund and Mudhol taluks have recorded higher rate of IMR compared to district level with 43 per 1000 live births. Bagalkot district MMR is lower than state level MMR. However the taluks of Badami and Jamakhandi have recorded the highest MMR per lakh live births in the state. It is mainly due to lower female literacy rate in the taluk. The couple protection rate in Bagalkot district is higher than state level. As compared to 2009-10 the couple protection rate has increased in all the taluks except Mudhol taluk in 2011-12. Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluk have recorded lower couple protection rate than the district level.

It is worrisome to note that family planning burden is mainly on the shoulders of women as a larger number of women have undergone tubectomy compared to vasectomy. There is more number of private hospitals than public hospitals to cater to health needs that are met mainly by private hospitals. The district has considerably lower number of doctors with only 0.2 percent per 1000 population. Jamakhandi taluk has lower number of doctors per 1000 population. The availability of nurses per 1000 population is also not satisfactory. PHCs are not distributed evenly in various taluks of Bagalkot district. Bilagi PHC serves very high average population Jamakhandi has very high proportion of population per sub-centres. The lowest average population served by sub-centres is found in Hunagund taluk which has highest number of sub-centres.

Though utilization of ANC by pregnant women in Bagalkot district has increased significantly, there is substantial variation in ANC percentage among pregnant women in different taluks of Bagalkot district. More than half of pregnant women in Bagalkot district are anemic with Jamakhandi taluk having highest percentage of anemic pregnant women. More than 95 percent of pregnant women are provided with nutritional treatment by anganawadi centres. Bilagi taluk has recorded highest nutrition treatment provided to pregnant women and it is lowest in Hunagund taluk. However, more than 50 percent of women suffers from anemia. It means proper utilization of nutrition is lagging among pregnant women. The percentage of institutional delivery is as high as 97.88 percent in 2011-12. There is gradual increase in immunization of children in Bagalkot district. Bilagi and Bagalkot taluk have made remarkable progress in the immunization of children. Vast majority of Children born under-weight are found in Bagalkot as Bagalkot's district hospital has specialized provisions and people from nearby places come to district hospital. The percentage of malnourished children is quite high in Bagalkot district (42.85 percent). Highest number of communicable diseases is found in Badami taluk. The district has the highest number of HIV patients in the state. Mudhol and Jamakhandi share major burden of HIV cases.

The Government has spent Rs. 122.23 lakhs for Asha scheme in Bagalkot district for the year 2011.

9663 kits were distributed with expenditure of Rs.9247491 under Madilu. The expenditure under NRHM scheme has increased significantly from 2009 to 2011. The per capita health expenditure in the district is Rs. 96.62 in 2011. There is variation in expenditure on health in different taluks of the district. Per capita expenditure is high in Bilagi taluk due to comparatively less population and it is low in Mudhol and Badami taluks.

Persistent Gaps

High rate of MMR is found in Bilagi and Hunagund taluks and the highest MMR is recorded in Badami and Jamakhandi taluks. Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluk lack concern in couple protection rate. Private hospitals still hold major share of health care provision. The availability of health facilities is very less. Population served by primary health centre is higher in Bilagi taluk. ANC coverage is poor in Bilagi and Jamakhandi taluks. High proportion of anemia is prevalent in Jamakhandi and Hunagund taluks. Effective implementation of nutrition programme by anganwadi centre is lacking. Though significant improvements are noticed in institutional deliveries, a significant proportion of deliveries are still non-institutional. Child Immunization status is poor in Badami and Hunagund taluk. High proportion of underweight children born is traced in Bagalkot taluk. Malnourished children are higher in Bagalkot taluk. Communicable diseases are more widespread in Badami taluk. Highest number of HIV/AIDS is found in the district, Mudhol and Jamakhandi taluk also recorded considerably high number of HIV cases. Low proportion of ASHA workers are found in Bilagi taluk. MADILU scheme had lower beneficiaries in Bilagi taluk. Per capita expenditure on health is very low in Mudhol and Badami taluk.

Strategies Needed

Crude birth rate and crude death rates of Bagalkot and Mudhol taluks need to be reduced. Strategies should also focus on lowering IMR in Bilagi, Hunagund and Mudhol taluks and Maternal Mortality Rate in Badami and Jamakhandi taluks. On the other hand there is an urgency to increase the CPR in Jamakhandhi and Mudhol taluks. There is also a necessity to create awareness among the men folk to undergo vasectomy as a greater majority of women have shouldered this responsibility and men's role in family planning is very negligible. It is also equally important to open up more number of Government hospitals throughout the district in general and Bilagi taluk in particular with adequate facilities including doctors and qualified nurses. In particular Jamakhandi taluk requires more number of doctors.

ANC coverage should be expanded in Bilagi and Jamakhandi taluks. More nutritional programmes are essentially required to bring down the number of anemic pregnant women particularly in Jamakhandi and Hunagund taluks. Authorities have to seriously consider very poor child immunization status of Badami and Hunagund taluks and that they have to organize child immunization programmes more intensively in these two taluks. Special facilities to treat children born underweight and malnourished children need to be created. Facilities have to be created in the towns and villages to solve the problems. Awareness need to be created among people of Badami taluk regarding communicable diseases and measures are required to be taken to prevent such communicable diseases. It is highly required to create awareness about AIDS in Mudhol and Jamakhandi taluks.The district administration should take the help of Karnataka State Women's University, GFATM



Programme in this regard. Various State Government schemes related to health need to be implemented more intensively and more transparently.

c) Income, Poverty and Employment

The GDDP of Bagalkot district has almost doubled and Bilagi still remains as backward taluk with low GDDP. The economy of the district has moved very fast towards the tertiary sector. The secondary sector's contribution to district income is lower than other two sectors. Tertiary sector dominates the primary and secondary sectors in all the taluks. The per capita income of Bagalkot district is 33361 rupees in 2011.There is a significant variation in per capita income of different taluks in Bagalkot district. Bagalkot taluk stands at top place in per capita income while Badami and Mudhol occupy the bottom places. Bagalkot still remains as agriculture based economy. The largest amount of land used for agriculture is found in Hunagund taluk. The district has high irrigation potential. 59.48 percent of land is irrigated in Bagalkot district. Hunagund taluk has the lowest irrigation in agriculture. Cereals and pulses are the major crops grown in this region. Commercial crops occupy third position while oil seeds get fourth position. Vegetables and fruits occupy last position.

Hunagund taluk occupied first place in terms of per capita food grain production but it is significantly lower in Mudhol and Jamakhandi taluks as cultivated land is devoted for commercial crops in these taluks. Live stock in Bagalkot district has increased significantly between 2002 and 2007. Badami ranks first in live stock population while Bilagi has lowest livestock population. 67.92 percent households are provided with ration cards in the district. Badami taluk has highest BPL families. Although the number of job cards issued in district is significantly higher, the demand for employment by households was very low. The performance of MGNREGA is very poor in the district. The house holds provided with 100 days employment under the programme is very low. Total workers have increased by about 7 percent in Bagalkot district from 2001 to 2011. Bagalkot, Hunagund and Badami taluks have experienced marginal increase, whereas other three taluks Bilagi, Jamakhandi and Mudhol have recorded decline in total workers in 2011. There is significant decline in the registration at employment exchange in Bagalkot district.

The proportion of main workers has increased in 2011 as compared to 2001. 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 Bagalkot district. The total marginal workers have declined from 21.97 percent in 2001 to 17.32 percent in 2011 in Bagalkot district. This decline may be explained in terms of increase in main workers in Bagalkot district. The largest segment of marginal workers is concentrated in rural areas. There is a significant variation between male and female WPR at district level as well as taluk level. The work participation rate among women is significantly lower than that among males. This is significant in all the taluks, because women work is invisible and women work in household is unrecognized as it is not paid any salary. The higher participation of young women in education and middle class women preferring to be fulltime house wives in urban areas is one of the probable reasons for low WPR among women. Although not large in size, women are entering paid jobs more and more in recent days. The highest proportion of women workers is found in Bilagi

taluk with 47.76 percent. Whereas Badami taluk ranks first in males work participation rate with 64.53 percent, the lowest work participation rate among women is found in Jamakhandi taluk and male WPR in Bagalkot taluks. The agricultural workers are significantly higher in district. The household industry workers are marginally higher. The power loom and handloom industry dominates in the district especially in Banahatti, Ilkal, and Guledgud. Bagalkot taluk has comparatively less cultivators and agriculture labourers but has large number of other workers. Hunagund also provides employment avenues in its industries like power loom, handloom, granite cutting and polishing industries at Ilkal, Sulebavi also has other workers. The male child laborers were higher in 2011-12, but lower in 2010-11. Similarly the female child labourers were higher in 2010-11 and decreased in 2011-12. Hunagund taluk has the highest number of child labourers.

Persistent Gaps

Though a majority of people are dependent on agriculture for livelihood and agriculture labor is a major source of occupation, dependency on tertiary sector is on an increase. Occupation wise Bilagi taluk is more backward as half of the workers are agriculture labourers. Hunagund taluk has the lowest amount of irrigated land in the district. 61 percent of agriculture dependents share 32 percent of income of the district. Although the number of job cards issued in district is significantly high, the demand for employment by households was very low. 39 percent non agriculture workers share 68 percent of income. Gender discrimination is very significant in work force. Number of marginal workers is on a decline. There is significant decline in the registration at employment exchange in Bagalkot district. Hunagund taluk has the highest number child labourers.

Strategies Required

Strategy should mainly focus on improving the GDDP of Bilagi taluk which still remains as backward taluk. There is a dire necessity to create a conducive environment and establish industries and manufacturing units in this part of the district with an emphasis on Bilagi taluk. Per capita income of Badami and Mudhol taluks should be raised through appropriate measures. The irrigation potential of the whole district has to be exploited to the optimum extent. Farmers should be encouraged to grow commercial crops, oil seeds and Vegetables and fruits. These help in raising the per capita income of the district.

Farmers of Mudhol and Jamakhandi taluks should also be encouraged to grow food grains to enable a rise in per capita food grain production. There is significant decline in the registration at employment exchange in Bagalkot district. This calls for serous relook on the very nature of Employment Exchange Office. The duties, responsibilities and coverage of these offices require a total revamp. Decline in the number of marginal workers and substantial increase in main workers require remodeling of the works to be done by marginal workers. It needs to be re-allotted among the main workers and that the job description of the main workers will dramatically change in the years to come. It is quite essential to include and recognize women's work in household to enhance work participation rate among women. Necessary and strict actions are required to prevent child labors in the district which is very rampant particularly in Hunagund taluk.

d) Standard of Living

The district has better housing status compared to the state. Families with own houses account for 80.77 percent in Bagalkot district. The rural urban disparity with regard to own house exists. In urban areas the families living in rented houses are more due to migration to the cities in search of employment and education for children. The highest number of site-less households is found in Mudhol taluk. The lowest siteless households are found in Jamakhandi taluk, showing better economic status of people. Only one third of the families live in pucca houses in the district. Badami taluk has lowest number of pucca houses with 21.56 percent followed by Hunagund taluk 22.72 percent. Badami, Hunagund and Bilagi taluks have very high proportion of Kachcha houses. Bagalkot district has considerably lower number of good houses in urban areas than in the state. Bagalkot district has poor housing conditions as compared to the state.

There was a significant decrease in radio users in the district in 2011. It was reduced by 34.11 percent. More than half of households in Bagalkot taluk had TV facility while Badami taluk had one third households with TV. The households with telephone facilities in Bagalkot district accounts for less than 5 percent in all 5 taluks except Bagalkot taluk. The ownership of computer is considerably low in the district. 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 high rate of computers with internet facility. Jamakhandi taluk has recorded highest ownership of bicycles among farmers who use them to travel to field from their houses. There is significant increase in the ownership of motorcycle in Mudhol, Jamakhandi and Bagalkot taluks. The proportions of four wheelers ownership is significantly lower in the district.

Significant variations are noticed in the construction of houses for houseless community across the taluks. Badami and Jamakhandi have constructed less number of such houses. Lowest number of beneficiaries was found in Hunagund taluk under Ashraya scheme. Totally 1323 houses were constructed under IAY in Bagalkot district. About 40percent beneficiaries under the scheme belong to SC/ST. High degree of unevenness is found in beneficiaries of Indira Awas Yojana. Implementation of Ambedakar housing scheme is satisfactory. Basava scheme of housing has provided lowest numbers of beneficiaries in Hunagund taluk. 71 percent of households in Bagalkot district are provided with water. Bagalkot and Bilagi taluks have comparatively large proportion of Households with water. The lowest proportion of households with water facilities are found in Hunagund and Jamakhandi. 85 percent of households are provided with electricity. Jamakhandi and Bilagi taluks have comparatively less electricity facility. The use of modern cooking fuel in the district is very low as compared to state. A high degree of unevenness is noticed with regard to use of modern cooking fuel in various taluks. 81 percent of households in Bagalkot district are deprived of toilet facility. Bilagi taluk has very low percentage of toilets availability.About one third households have drainage facility in the district.

Persistent Gaps

The housing facility is found to be more in urban areas. The household population is more in Mudhol, Badami and Hunagund taluks. The pucca house status presents a sorry picture in the district. Kachcha

houses are higher in number in Badami and Hunugund taluks. Half of the population is deprived of good houses. The radio users are declining and TV users are increasing. Mobile phone has become popular means of communication. Internet users are very few. The ownership of two wheelers and other vehicles is very poor and more than half even do not have bicycles. Badami has performed very poorly in providing houses for the poor houseless. Implementation of Ashraya, Ambedkar housing and Basava Yojana are not satisfactory. Hunagund, Jamakhandi and Badami taluks lag behind the district in providing drinking water. Electricity facilities are comparatively poor in Jamakhandi and Bilagi taluks. Usage of modern cooking fuel is considerably poor in the district. The sanitation in district is very poor. Drainage facility in Bilagi and Badami taluk is very low.

Strategies Required

There is a necessity to relook into the definition of 'pucca house'. This will totally change the picture of housing of the district and more particularly the situation in Badami, Hunagund and Bilagi taluks. Bagalkot district has poor housing conditions as compared to the state. As such the Area development authorities should give more emphasis in improving the housing conditions as per their Master Plans.

The Prasara Bharati should take necessary steps to find more number of radio listeners by designing user friendly programmes. The same is also applicable to increase the popularity of Door Darshan as well. Due to popularity of Mobiles, the telephone connectivity is on a decline. The Government can think of slashing tariff rates to make telephone facilities to re-emerge. Unless computer literacy and internet literacy is achieved it is difficult to enhance the ownership of computers and internet. Bicycle culture has to be promoted among farmers.

Implementation of various housing schemes requires more transparency in identifying real beneficiaries. Provision of water and electricity should remain the prime focus as a significant proportion of households are not having these facilities. The use of modern cooking fuel be encouraged in the district and particularly in the rural areas. A high agenda is construction of toilet facilities and creation of drainage facilities throughout the district. This occupies significance in the light of Prime Minister's "Swachcha Bharat Abhiyan".

e) Gender and Development

Jamakhandi taluk ranks highest in Gender Inequality Index. Lowest GII is found in Mudhol taluk. In a developed taluk like Bagalkot gender inequality is considerably higher. 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 MMR is highest. With regard to institutional deliveries Jamakhandi taluk which has comparatively lower number of hospital facility, has recorded highest institutional deliveries. Hunagund taluk has recorded lowest institutional deliveries.

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. In Bagalkot district more than 40 percent of women participate in local self government. The child sex ratio is not favorable to females. Wider gender disparity exists in the district. High rate of female feticide is also noticed in the district. Similarly the literacy rate reveals significant gender disparity

inBagalkot district.Lowest participation of women workers is found in Jamakhandi taluk with 31.58 percent. Mudhol taluk has highest women work participation rate with 52.23 percent. Although nearly half of population is women, the work participation rate among women in the district is only 37.92 percent.

Women's participation rate in non-agricultural sector is significantly lower in Bagalkot district. Bilagi taluk has very low rate of women workers in non agriculture sector with just 13.73 percent.The highest proportion women workers in non agriculture sector is found in Hunagund taluk with 37.52 percent. The highest proportion of males in non agricultural sector is recorded in Bagalkot taluk with 59.7 percent. The lowest proportion of males in non agricultural sector is found in Bilagi taluk with 29.05 percent. Gender disparity in wage rates is persisting in Bagalkot district, as compared to male wage rates the female wage rate is lower. The highest sex ratio in 2001 was recorded by Badami taluk with 991. The child sex ratio is considerably lower than overall sex ratio. The gap is 37 per thousand in 2001 and has increased to 49 in 2011.

The gender gap in literacy is significantly higher in the district compared to state. Badami taluk has considerably high gender gap in literacy. The enrolment of females is lower than males in lower primary as well as higher primary level. The proportion of main women workers in 2001 and 2011 is higher than marginal workers. The lowest proportion of women main workers is recorded in Badami taluk with 67.44 percent. Women work participation rate is increasing considerably. The lowest proportion of women cultivators is found in Bagalkot taluk with 7.59 percent in 2011. Women agriculture laborers rate has decreased at district and taluk levels. The women's participation in industries has decreased from 7.56 percent in 2001 to 5.51 percent in 2011. The proportion of women in other works has increased significantly in 2011 with 22.17 percent.

In Bagalkot district about one third women are participating in work. The remaining two third are engaged in domestic chores. A significant difference is found in the wages of females and male agricultural labour. About 17 percent of the families are headed by women. The highest number of female headed families is found in Hunagund Taluk with 20.37 percent and the lowest number of female headed families are found in Jamakhandi (13.98 percent) taluk.

Totally about 43 percent women representatives are found in local self government at all three levels. The highest proportion of women representatives is found in Bilagi Taluk with 44.54 percent. However the women's represen tation in Panchayat Raj is not effective. The power is vested in the hands of male members of their families. The violence against women is on an increase. Few dowry death cases also get reported every year so as domestic violence. There is a significant increase in women suicide cases. There were totally 126 missing cases recorded in Bagalkot district. Out of them 83 were women and 43 were girls. The notorious record of highest women missing in the district is in Bagalkot Taluk with 22, as this part encourages prostitution due to existence of state and national highways found in the place and Daba culture which provokes prostitution.

There were totally 3839 women SHGS in 2010-11, it has increased to 4010 in 2011-12. The number of women in these groups in others category is significantly higher than SC/ST and minorities. Jamakhandi taluk has higest number SHGs ie., 970 in 2010-11 and increased to

1030 in 2011-12. Totally 60 new SHG were created which is welcome factor in reducing gender inequalities in this taluk. As regards the participation of scheduled castes, except in Bagalkot taluk, 100 to 200 members increased in all taluks of district, indicating empowerment of SC women. In case of ST members there is no visible change. Similarly women member of minorities have increased in Bagalkot, Badami, Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluks. But it remains stagnant in Bilagi and Hunagund Taluks. Significant development in SHG women members can be seen in others category.

Persistent Gaps

Gender Inequality Index is found to vary and it is not satisfactory in the district. MMR is also far from satisfactory. Hunagund taluk has recorded the lowest institutional deliveries. The district has more than half of anemic pregnant women. In Bagalkot district more than 40 percent of women participate in local self government. The child sex ratio is not favorable to females. Wider gender disparity exists in the district. Similarly the literacy rate reveals significant gender disparity in Bagalkot district. Lowest participation of women workers is found in Jamakhandi taluk. Gender disparity in wage rates is persisting in the district. The child sex ratio is considerably lower than overall sex ratio. A significant male-female literacy gap was found in rural-urban areas. The enrolment of females is lower than males in primary as well as secondary education. Women agriculture labor rate has decreased at district and taluk levels.The women's participation in industries has also decreased while the proportion of women in other works has increased significantly. Two third of women are engaged in domestic chores. A significant difference is found in the wages of females and males. The violence against women is increasing with prominent missing cases and suicidal deaths of women. Self help group's participation is satisfactory.

Strategies Required

The future strategy should mainly focus on minimizing gender blindness among the people and creating gender awareness among women of the region. This can be achieved through rigorous gender sensitization programmes and also by announcing many women friendly schemes aiming at bridging the gender divide. Area specific strategies need to be worked out to minimize gender inequality, female feticide. The Department of Health may undertake programmes to create awareness among the rural illiterate women about pregnancy related problems and ways to overcome these problems so that MMR can be reduced and institutional deliveries can be promoted.

It is essentially required to redefine 'work' and include domestic work in work participation. There is also a need to bridge gender disparity as far as literacy rate is concerned. The existing School development monitoring committee (SDMC's) may be given this responsibility to bring female group to education rather than fixing it on the school teachers.

Appropriate programmes have to be designed to increase women's participation rate in non-agri cultural sector which is signifi-cantly lower in Bagalkot district and more particularly in Bilagi taluk. Gender disparity in wage rates persists everywhere and as such it is also there in the district. Again this calls for redefining the labor and wage. There are two categories of labors – Heavy and Light based on the nature of work performed by these two groups inviting two different wage rates. This aspect requires more

investigation into 'job analysis, job description and job evaluation so that reasonably appropriate solutions can be worked out.

Overall literacy rate in Hunagund taluk is grim requiring some stern actions. The gender gap is huge in literacy. Immediate actions are needed to improve literacy rate in rural as well as urban areas of Hunagund taluk with special emphasis on female literacy. It has to be ascertained why the enrolment of females is lower than males in primary as well as secondary education in the whole district in general and Hunagund taluk in particular. The proportion of main women workers in 2001 and 2011 is higher than Marginal workers. Highest number of female headed families is found in Hunagund Taluk. The causes for such phenomena may be assessed properly and suitable programmes have to be developed.

Adequate women representa tives are found in local self government at all three levels. However the women's representation in Panchayat Raj is not effective. Special orientation or induction programmes have to be conducted regularly for them to enable them to function properly by utilizing the services of Karnataka State Women's University which is established exclusively for the empowerment of women.

The District Police have to thoroughly investigate the reasons behind dowry death cases including domestic violence. The help of Women organizations may be drawn to assist the needy. It is the responsibility of the local bodies to handle and prevent trafficking of women including suspicious missing cases. More vigilance has to be kept on highways. Through personal interactions by the officials and involvement of active NGOs women belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes have to be actively involved in SHGs.

c) Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and Development

SC population is increasing both in rural and urban areas. The SC groups in Bagalkot district are relatively more urbanized than ST's. Sex ratio among SC in Bagalkot district is positive as compared to state level SC and ST sex ratio. There are substantial differences among social groups in terms of literacy rates in Bagalkot district. Relatively higher gap in literacy rate is observed between the SC population and the total, which account for 20 points. There is gender gap in literacy rates of SC and ST in Bagalkot district. Bilagi and Mudhol taluks have comparatively lower literacy rate among ST group. Over all rural-urban gap is more pronouncing in literacy rates of SCs in all the taluks of districts. A considerable gap is noticed between rural and urban literacy rate among STs.Mudhol is considered as more backward taluk in terms of literacy rate among STs.

The total enrolment of SC in primary education has decreased significantly as the standard increased. The enrolment of SC in VIIstd and above has reduced substantially in the district. There is variation in enrolment of SC in various taluks of district. The lowest enrolment is recorded in Bilagi taluk. Gender disparity is obvious in total enrolment of SC in different taluks of the district. The enrolment of ST students is quite lower in Bagalkot district. A wide gender gap is found in ST enrolment in Bagalkot district. The gender gap in enrolment is significantly higher in Badami, and Mudhol taluks. The Dropout rate of SC and ST in Bagalkot district at primary and upper primary level is considerably low. However a gender gap may be noticed in a dropout rate in SC/ST from primary level to upper primary level. Girl's dropout rate among

SC/ST at upper primary level doubles the boy's rate. The gap between primary and upper primary dropout in district is also quite big, it is about 3 points. The dropout rate among girls in SC/ST group is significantly higher in Mudhol and Hunagund Taluk.

There is decrease in the dropout rate among SC/ ST at secondary level in Bagalkot district. The percentage of SSLC passing among SC/ST has decreased slightly during 2012-13 to 2013-14. PUC result of Bagalkot district lags behind the state among SC/ST. Using Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY), Thayibhagya, Arogya Kavacha 108, Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya, Madilu, Prasooti Araike and Bhagyalakshmi Scheme IMR, MMR and total fertility rate have been reduced and Institutional delivery has also increased.

There is significant difference between work participation rate of SC and ST in rural and urban areas. The lowest work participation rate among SC/ST is found in Bagalkot taluk.

The percentage of cultiva tors among SCs in the district compared to total cultivator is very less. The gender gap is pronouncing in the category of cultivators both in SC and ST. Most of the SC and ST's are working as agriculture labourers in the district. The predominance of agricultural labourers indicates the low level of literacy, low level of income, malnutrition and poverty among the people.

In Bagalkot district 80.04 percent of SC is working as main workers and only 19.96 percent are marginal workers. There is significant increase in non agricultural workers among SC than ST. Bilagi taluk has recorded lowest non-agricultural workers among both SC/ST.

The housing condition of SC, ST in the district depicts that half of the SC have good housing. Less than half of the houses constructed for SC/ST have livable housing facility. SC community is in better position in reference to ownership of houses than STs in district. Urban housing problem perhaps causes the most concern to a majority of urban dwellers. Access to electricity among SC in the district is satisfactory, however the proportion of access to electricity in the district is lower than the state level accessibility. Access to electricity among ST in district is considerably lower. ST households lags behind SC in Bagalkot district. Toilet facility among SC/ST represents very sorrow picture. There is no difference between SC and ST with regards to access to drinking water at the district level. However at the state level ST's lags behind SCs to avail drinking water facility. Expenditure on the welfare of SC and ST is cent percent. CDDI and DDI values of the study area depicts the backwardness and severe deprivation among Dalits.

Persistent Gaps

The SC community is more urbnized than the ST's. The sex ratio is favorable to females. More than half of SC and ST's are illiterates. Rural urban disparity in literacy is higher among SC/ST. The enrolment of SC/ST is very poor at higher level of education. Gender disparity is pronounced among SC/ST. High dropout at Higher Primary Schools and secondary school in Hunagund and Mudhol taluks is noticed. Quality of education among SC/ST is poor. WPR is higher in rural area than urban areas. Most of the SC/ST people are agricultural laborers. Mudhol and Bilagi taluk have higher number of agriculture laborers. 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. Less than 10 percent have toilet facilities. water facilities are lower. Most of the SC and ST communities are still striving to

fulfill their basic needs of food, clothing and shelter.

Strategies Required

It is a welcome fact that the SC community is more urbanized than the ST's. In spite of this the situation is far from satisfactory. It is required to design group specific income generating programmes for SC/STs. Both the communities should be helped in creating their own assets specifically immovable property. On the other hand there is a need for more transparent methods of identifying beneficiaries for various schemes from housing to banking, to health, to insurance, to employment benefits etc. However flow of subsidy should be constant and at the same time it shall strictly monitored to help the needy. Special attractive packages shall also be offered to the communities at all levels of higher education. Lack of awareness is a major cause for non-utilization of the schemes. Hence it is a dire necessity to create mass awareness about entitlements. The candidates belonging to these communities may be trained with soft skills, communicative skills to optimize their employability.

g) Governance Issues

The three tier panchayat system in Bagalkot district is functioning effectively. The high proportion of ZP members are from Jamakhandi taluk with 7 members, Hunagund, Badami contributed 6 members each to ZP. Jamkahandi taluk panchayat has highest number of taluk panchayat members. In Bagalkot district there are 163 gram panchayats and 2961 gram panchayat members. Jamakhandi contributes relatively higher number of gram panchayat members. Bagalkot district consists of 12 urban local bodies spread over 6 taluks with 305 urban local body members. The city municipal structure in the district shows that a majority of 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 to OBC, as per reservation policy. The town panchayats constitute 9 SC/ST members, 15 OBC and remaining general category. e- Governance is found in the district. All the Gram Panchayats have computers with internet facility. Sakal and RTI are effectively being implemented in the district. Quite a number of NGO's are working in close connection with local people in the district.

There were totally 17 women members in Zilla panchayat during 2011-12. That means more than half of ZP members are women. It shows positive development of Bagalkot district in terms of women empowerment, gender equality is followed in the ZP structure. Jamakhandi, Hunagund and Bilagi have higher proportion of general category women than marginalized groups. Mudhol and Bagalkot taluks have representa tives of marginalized groups. Taluk panchayat ensures reservation of women on the basis of categories in the various taluks and district. Women members' representation is 42 percent in Gram panchayats. ZP and TP have more than 50 percent of women representation. The proportion of women formed in urban local bodies is lower than men. The Bagalkot district has satisfactorily implied the reservation policy of the government. Mudhol is in top position of gram panchayat performance and Badami in the bottom place. The Zilla Panchayat release amount for the development of various sectors in the annual plans, the amount spent on health is relatively not satisfactory.

The marginalized groups like SC, ST and OBC women are well represented in the Panchayat Raj Institution. However the represen-tation falls down slightly in Urban Local Bodies and Gram Panchayat. 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.

Persistent Gaps

No local civic bodies have developed annual governance strategy. Though the number of women is quite satisfactory in Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayat, their effective participation is far from satisfactory. The proportion of women in urban local bodies is lower than men. Representation of marginalized groups like SC, ST OBC women has slightly fallen down in Urban Local Bodies. Participation of marginalized groups is also unsatisfactory. NGOs participation together with district and local administration is lacking. Transparency, discipline, enforcement of law and order, implementation of government orders from time to time, effective participation under RTI, SAKAL, e-governance projects still lack commitment from both officials and people's representatives.

Strategies Required

The District administration must develop an annual governance strategy and action plan for each taluk. This would support the reduction of disparities within the district. Members of the local civic bodies lack governance skills which need to be inculcated among them through various modes of skill induction programmes. Attention should be given to better performance of gram panchayat in Badami taluk. The health department has to implement the schemes and utilize the amount properly meant for it. There need to be more participation from people, NGOs and other stakeholders to join hands together with administration for the human development. Transparency, discipline, enforcement of law and order, implementation of government orders from time to time, effective participation under RTI, SAKAL, e-governance projects require commitment from both officials and people's representatives. This cannot be achieved by any laws, on the other hand a holistic approach is needed which has to be built on national interest. This culture needs to be groomed.

h) Urban Issues in Human Development

Majority of people are settled in Bagalkot city, because the Bagalkot city is an urban and industrial place. The population in Bagalkot city (CMC) is highest in district with 39.25 percent. Ilkal city (CMC) is attracting people through traditional textile and spinning mills. Bilagi (T.M.C.) has highest slum population as the villagers of surrounding city are attracted by facilities in the city. Mudhol has less slum population. Ilkal has more number of households without own houses. Small towns like Bilagi, Kerur and Terdal have less number of households without own houses. More than one third of people are deprived of water facility in these cities. Bagalkot city has comparatively better drainage system in the district. Terdal city (T.M.C.) has least drainage facility. It is small city where Kachcha houses dominates city scenario. Bagalkot city has highest proportion (23.67 percent) of beds in hospitals. Terdal occupies last place in hospital beds facility per 1000 population with only 1.83 percent.

Ilkal is in first place in the district in resource mobilization as weaving is predominant and especially famous for sarees and red granite business is flourishing. Kerur is in the last place with regards to resource mobilization where business is not promoted. Ilkal has

spent significantly higher amounts on development works among other cities of Bagalkot district. Jamakhandi has spent lowest amount on development works. In Bagalkot district Bilagi has recorded highest crime rate. More number of theft and illegal activities are found in Kerur. Mahalingapur has highest road accidents. The main reasons for increase in road accident are increase in population, vehicles and negligence. Rabakavi Banahatti and Guledgud have comparatively lower road accidents. These are interior places, where highways do not pass through. The urban centres in Bagalkot district have solid waste collecting vehicles. Bagalkot city has highest number of solid waste collecting vehicles. Bagalkot tops in UDI and bottom place occupied by kerur.

Persistent Gaps

Major proportion of urban population is concentrated in Bagalkot city. Bilagi taluk has higest proportion of slum population. Ilkal city has greater number of households without own houses. Kerur town has lower water facility. More than half of families of Terdal town are deprived of drainage facility. Hospital beds per thousand populations are considerably lower in Mahalingpur town. Kerur town has mobilized less-resource. Significant variation is noticed across ULBs with regard to the amount spent on development work. The lowest amount spent on development work is in Jamakhandi city. Bilagi town has recorded highest crime rates. Mahalingapur has high number of road accidents. Solid waste management is not found in many towns.Kerur lags far behind in urban development index.

Strategies Required

The Area Development authorities should give more emphasis in improving the housing conditions as per their Master Plans rather than expanding their areas and developing these new areas. There must be devised action plans to develop facilities like water, electricity, toilets, inner roads, market yard, hospitals play grounds etc., within the jurisdiction of the local body. At the same action plans are also required to marginalize the slums. Each local body must also develop strategies to augment their own financial resource through various cess and taxes. The Police of these areas must be too alert to reduce the crime rate and accident rates which are more in number. Most urgently required strategy is that solid waste management which is not found anywhere in the district. If it is not addressed now, it will hamper the entire development works. Terdal and Kerur town needs special attention for development.

12.3 Concluding Remarks

This Bagalkot District Human Development Report 2014 is the product of the combined and cooperative efforts of the lead agent, the officials of the Bagalkot Zilla Panchayat, Human Development Division, Planning Department of Government of Karnataka. It gives a comprehensive picture of the development and deprivation status of the taluks of Bagalkot district. The status and the substance of development and deprivation is assessed and analysed in terms of several of indices related to Human Development. A succinct summary of the report is given in this section.

Bagalkot is one of the moderately developed districts in the state. Of the six taluks, three taluks, namely Bagalkot, Jamakhandi and Mudhol have attained respectable level of development in all its dimensions. However, the other three taluks, namely, Bilagi, Badami and Hungund are suffering from high degree of deprivation. The status of

development in the district as a whole is far from satisfactory. Its performance except in FSI, is extremely poor. The performance of the different social groups in the district is not uniform. Big gaps between SC, ST and Women are recorded, on the one hand and on the other, the general population. It is suffering from high degree of gender inequality.

Not withstanding various measures initiated by the state government in general and the Bagalkot Zilla Panchayat in particular, the district is lagging behind in terms of housing, literacy, nutrition, sanitation, education etc. The problem is basically one of efficient management and effective utilisation of resource. The ULBs have not been able to mobilise their own revenue to the maximum extent. They depend largely on the grants from the state government and other institutions. The development status of Bagalkot taluk is taking place at the cost of the development of other taluks in the district.

The development potential of the district is very great. This report can be used by the policy makers and the development administrators at the district level to identify specific problems and formulate plan for the development of the district on the basis of the findings of this report. There is extreme inter-taluk disparity in the district. It needs conscious efforts on the part of the state government and the Zilla Panchayat to curb inter-taluk development disparity. The allocation of development funds among the taluks of the district is to be based on the development and deprivation status of the taluks. The equal allocation of resource among unequals will lead to further aggravation of inequality.



Annexure-1

List of indicators and value of HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, CTDI by Taluks of Bagalkot District, 2011-12

Sl. No.	Indicators (126)	Bagalkot						
		Badami	Bagalkot	Bilagi	Hunagund	Jamakhandi	Mudhol	Dist
Human Development Index								
1	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	9.55	25.09	7.52	11.10	15.86	12.48	14.37
2	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	14.80	30.92	11.21	16.77	19.51	14.72	18.80
3	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	69.54	80.72	80.98	63.46	64.72	72.91	70.73
4	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	85.26	91.67	81.37	87.61	80.14	83.53	84.81
5	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses	21.56	43.36	29.90	22.72	36.52	35.98	32.42
6	Percentage of Non agricultural workers	35.07	51.40	22.37	48.60	38.65	25.44	38.94
7	Per-capita Income	31223	52125	37738	36765	32720	27282	33361
8	Child Mortality Rate -(0-5 years)	44	33	64	64	42	56	49
9	Maternal Mortality Rate	256	113	146	147	223	89	163
10	Literacy Rate	68.43	73.97	65.05	70.11	68.86	65.28	68.82
11	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER): (a) GER at Primary (b) GER at Upper Primary (c) GER at Secondary/ High-School	100.59	105.12	102.46	106.32	107.77	103.75	104.71
Gender Inequality Index								
12	Maternal Mortality Rate	256	113	146	147	223	89	163
13	Share of Institutional deliveries	97.17	97.77	98.31	95.54	99.29	99.17	97.99
14	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia-(Excluding Normal)	27.34	58.34	46.32	59.41	64.52	31.68	58.27

15	Share of female elected represen tatives in PRIs and ULBs	43.48	41.15	44.54	41.90	42.22	40.92	42.27
16	Share of male elected represen tatives in PRIs and ULBs	56.52	58.85	55.46	58.14	57.80	59.1	57.73
17	Share of female children in the age group 0-6 years (CHLDF)	48.28	47.95	47.95	48.48	48.35	48.67	48.31
18	Share of male children in the age group 0-6 years (CHLDM)	51.72	52.05	52.05	51.52	51.65	51.33	51.69
19	Share of female literacy (LITF)	56.43	63.76	54.01	57.6	59.24	55.93	58.40
20	Share of male literacy (LITM)	80.34	84.19	76.25	82.55	76.41	74.71	79.23
21	Share of Female Work Participation Rate (WPR) [(Main+ Marginal) / Total]* 100	42.75	34.18	47.76	38.84	31.58	42.23	37.92
22	Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR): WPR = [(Main+ Marginal) / Total]* 100	64.53	61.52	62.42	63.11	62.75	64.41	63.19
23	Share of female workers in the non agricultural sector (NAGF) to Total Female workers	24.25	36.51	13.73	37.52	30.88	16.77	27.69
24	Share of male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAGM) to Total Male workers	42.19	59.7	29.05	55.39	44.64	31.18	45.69
25	Female Agricultural wage rate (WAGEF)	150	150	200	150	200	200	125
26	Male Agricultural wage rate (WAGEM)	250	300	350	250	350	350	275

Child Development Index								
27	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	44	33	64	64	42	56	49
28	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children	41.81	46.39	43.49	43.25	42.72	40.46	42.85
	Children (Excluding Normal) (b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	8.93	40.01	10.57	13.14	0.75	7.52	16.91
29	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	100	78.68	60.45	21.50	100	100	76.77
Food Security Index								
30	Cropping Intensity	130.19	113.34	97.65	139.65	113.43	117.17	129.05
31	Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001–2011)	-4.66	-0.09	-1.77	3.37	3.83	13.99	9.50
32	Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	353	275	217	419	159	164	257
33	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	22.42	12.40	15.04	7.23	9.76	5.5	12.31
34	Irrigation Intensity	107.64	111.6	108.62	125.77	103.59	107.6	107.83
35	Percentage of area degarded (cultuvable waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA)	6.11	2.91	5.77	18.76	2.7	3.49	3.76
36	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)	18.95	27.53	7.25	41.62	7.09	7.51	21.95
37	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	73.19	63.15	63.12	71.81	69.24	63.45	67.92

38	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	31223	52125	37738	36765	32720	27282	33361
39	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	35.07	51.40	22.37	48.60	38.65	25.44	38.94
40	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings / Total No. of holdings)	2.22	2.19	1.85	2.51	1.89	2.09	2.14
41	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	41.88	33.86	50.25	33.03	31.69	41.14	37.06
42	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	93	100	94.73	63.75	94.36	100	100
43	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	44	33	64	64	42	56	49
44	Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)	69.54	80.72	80.98	63.46	64.72	72.91	70.73
45	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	27.34	58.34	46.32	59.41	64.52	31.68	58.27
46	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	41.81	46.39	43.49	43.25	42.72	40.46	42.85
	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	8.93	40.01	10.57	13.14	0.75	7.52	16.91
47	Female Literacy Rate	56.43	63.76	54.01	57.6	59.24	55.93	58.40
Composite Taluk Development Index								
48	Decadal population growth rate	13.5	15.4	12.7	12	15.3	16.9	14.46
49	Population Density	241	304	206	237	403	326	288
50	Sex ratio	981	982	998	981	979	994	989

51	Percentage of Slum Population in the Taluk to Total population in the Taluk	3.26	4.21	2.36	2.89	4.06	1	3.06
52	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6	13.66	12.83	14.68	13.54	14.4	14.6	14.39
53	Child sex ratio	932	915	911	932	931	938	935
54	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years)	39	29	57	54	36	50	43
55	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	44	33	64	64	42	56	49
56	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)*	256	113	146	147	223	89	163
57	Percentage of women headed households	18.29	18.61	18.05	20.37	13.98	14.75	16.95
58	Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	73.19	63.15	63.12	71.81	69.24	63.45	67.92
59	Cropping Intensity	130.19	113.34	97.65	139.65	113.43	117.17	129.05
60	Irrigation Intensity	107.64	111.6	108.62	125.77	103.59	107.6	107.83
61	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	34.05	32.49	29.91	37.75	38.09	42.15	36.23
62	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State	0.8456	0.951	1.16	0.845	1.16	1.16	1.49
63	Work Participation Rate (WPR)	46.03	41.41	46.76	43.48	31.69	45.2	50.57
64	Decadal Growth rate of Employment	15.07	16.36	10.06	13.83	13.83	1.37	13.67
65	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers	22.88	15.09	27.24	18.28	28.02	33.27	23.85

66	Percentage of main workers to total workers	78.95	79.69	79.95	77.79	87.02	89.86	82.68
67	Percentage of workers in Household Industries	4.69	3.66	2.36	10.96	6.42	1.88	5.48
68	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	41.88	33.86	50.25	33.03	31.69	41.14	37.06
69	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (P)	21.56	43.36	29.90	22.72	36.52	35.98	32.42
70	Percentage of Site less Households	18.24	11.74	13.9	18.22	8.06	22.18	14.56
71	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	5.00	26.96	16.36	1.47	1.71	2.03	4.46
72	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families	42.78	77.05	79.78	91.42	61.15	75.74	69.83
73	Percentage of households with cycles	29.25	36.61	46.69	27.15	61.5	52.41	43.30
74	Percentage of households with two-wheelers	10.88	23.42	17.59	12.97	23.53	24.23	19.18
75	Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone,TV, 2 wheelers and 4 wheelrs)	26.02	17.23	19.48	23.49	13.06	15.04	18.60
76	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	85.26	91.67	81.37	87.61	80.14	83.53	84.81
77	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	9.55	25.09	7.52	11.10	15.86	12.48	14.37
78	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	43.47	41.33	43.73	41.8	42.51	40.82	42.23
79	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	24.22	27.79	30.58	22.86	21.87	25.46	24.81

80	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	43.54	38.7	53.33	42.55	40	42	50.38
81	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	14.51	12.9	20	14.89	17.64	18	16.39
82	Percentage of active SHGs	90	93	91	81	94	87	89
83	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100	100	86.93	74.89	87.1	75.59	78.4	83.95
84	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	27.34	58.34	46.32	59.41	64.52	31.68	58.27
85	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	97.17	97.77	98.31	95.54	99.29	99.17	97.99
86	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	78	91	92.5	79.6	89.8	82.3	95.79
87	Percentage of Children born under-weight	8.93	40.01	10.57	13.14	0.75	7.52	16.91
88	Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	41.81	46.39	43.49	43.25	42.72	40.46	42.85
89	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.)	22	13	10	14	11	14.62	14.10
90	Average Population served by sub-centres	7215	7361	6764	6215	10859	9666	7932
91	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres PHCs)	34635	45393	84584	23975	69043	42081	41349

92	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.025	0.02	0.27	0.03	0.01	0.023	0.023
93	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.25	1.58	0.27	0.11	0.26	0.35	0.44
94	Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children+ nursing mothers+ adolescent girls+ pregnant women)	112.95	107.27	98.5	100.99	105.69	100.84	879
95	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
96	Percentage of couples protected by any contra ceptive method	71	78	69	69	54	59	74
97	Per capita Health Expenditure	119	126	146	137	138	118	96.62
98	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats	5.88	13.63	5	3.33	6.25	4	5.68
99	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	14.80	30.92	11.21	16.77	19.51	14.72	18.80
100	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)	23.32	28.66	22.63	37.93	47.51	32.20	37.96
101	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	69.54	80.72	80.98	63.46	64.72	72.91	70.73
102	Percentage of Literacy	68.43	73.97	65.05	70.11	68.86	65.28	68.82
103	Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School	100	100	100	100	100	100	104.71
104	Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School	92.97	95.42	93	99.90	97.64	100	97.82
105	Dropout rate in Elementary education	5.76	3.39	7.45	9.19	7.31	4.23	0.31

106	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	100	78.68	60.45	21.50	100	100	76.77
107	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	30.51	28.79	28.53	28.15	31.83	33.35	30.41
108	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	49.72	56.79	52.51	52.05	51.71	45.36	51.24
109	Drop-out rate in secondary education	1.06	1.08	1.01	1.06	1.03	1.15	1.06
110	SSLC pass percentage	79.06	87.96	91.17	81.9	80.02	87.86	83.83
111	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	28.5	29.65	27.73	25.46	38.56	36.27	31.10
112	PUC pass percentage School	48.76	53.17	70.78	52.98	69.56	58.78	58.27
113	Infrastructure Index	0.75	0.83	0.83	0.85	0.74	0.81	0.80
114	Per capita Education Expenditure	1800	1700	2000	1900	1500	1700	1700
115	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Indicators for Urban Development Index (UDI)

Sl. No.	Revised Indicators	Bagalkot											
		Terdal [TMC]	Jhamkandi [CMC]	Rabkavi [CMC]	Bilgi [TP]	Mudhol [TMC]	Kerur [TP]	Badami [TMC]	Guledgud [TMC)	Bagalkot [CMC]	Hungund [TP]	Ilkal [CMC]	Maling pur
1	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the Taluk	5.54	14.66	16.37	11.09	18.25	5.96	9.35	10.08	39.25	6.49	18.74	12.61
2	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	4.43	7.68	24.14	1.29	7.48	2.78	25.03	34.23	14.37	7.64	45.16	14.65
3	Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	10.13	8.37	10.33	43.13	2.64	39.77	9.81	27.01	2.28	9.62	12.13	6.74
4	Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection)	72.47	83.69	77.11	91.25	70.25	62.63	89.13	69.11	88.71	80.68	62.94	78.90
5	Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)	49.64	77.06	71.92	72.89	77.99	62.93	78.97	86.11	89.92	67.88	58.18	69.76
6	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	1.10	1.37	1.02	0.59	1.67	0.32	0.79	0.69	13.65	0.49	0.50	0.13

7	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	9.54	16	11.2	9.83	13.48	4.76	9.12	5.56	16.39	9.61	19.28	11.97
8	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	1058	130	455	3528	1050	175	836.46	1066	470	203.666	1179	250
9	Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	6.10	11.5	3.09	18.4	8.77	6.48	0.85	6.77	3.23	5.34	5.7	3.84
10	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	46.76	26.98	22.98	169.2	45.4	66.39	72.06	22.16	31.35	72.32	37.84	31.34
11	Road accidents per 10000 population	6.52	4.93	1.17	3.37	4.02	3.55	2.59	1.50	6.07	6.22	3.49	8.60

Annexure-2
Note on Process of DHDR Preparation

DHDR is a district level status report. It focuses on sub district/taluk level human development issues. The DHDR make a significant impact on influencing the policy framework and intellectual approach to human development report. The process of preparation of DHDR is participatory in understanding and debating human development issues in the district.

The Government of Karnataka was bringing DHDR for all the 30 district in the state. The preparation of DHDR was entrusted to indentify Lead Agencies. Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura was indentified and appointed by CEO, Zilla Panchayat, Bagalkot for Bagalkot DHDR. The Human Development Division, Planning Department has conducted a four day basic training programme for capacity building on preparation of DHDR for representative of Lead agencies, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, District Officers and representative of Urban Local Bodies at University of Agriculture Science, Dharwad. A three day technical training programme was conducted at Administrative Training Institute, Mysuru for the representative of Lead agency, CPO, Zilla Panchayat and District Statistical Officer on the collection and validation of data and computation of indices and their analysis. The district core committee was constituted under the chairmanship of CEO. Further 8 technical committees were formed for the thrust areas such as Education, Health and living standard, Women and Child, SC/ST and Others, Agricultural, Urban Development and Local Government bodies. Apart from this six taluk level and one district level workshops were conducted to get feedback from the stake holders on the problems and challenges of the district. This helped the lead agency to identify issues for small area study. The preparation of DHDR of the district is not a simple task. It is a very responsible and organized task. Human Development Division, Planning Department of government of karnataka has provided a systematic and uniformal methodology keeping in view the three dimensions of human development namely health, education and standard of living. A set of 126 indicators related to six indices were indentified by Planning Department of government of Karnataka to identify the position of taluk in district. The broad 126 indicators of each taluk of Bagalkot district were calculated. To provide clear picture of the relative position of taluk in the district in relation to the indices of human development radar scale technique is used. Planning Appraisal Evaluation and Statistical Department have provided ample cooperation to collect the data required. Templates were prepared by Human Development Division, Planning Department of Government of Karnataka to calculate various indices of Human Development. These templates were quite helpful to calculate the index values of seven indices. With the continuous guidance of our QMG member Prof. T.R.Chandrashekar it was possible for timely preparation of this report. In spite of the time schedule given by Planning Department it was very difficult for us to complete the report in time along with the our responsibilities of university.

Annexure-3
Note on Availability, Limitations and Quality of Data

The data collection for the DHDR was done from different source. The major source of secondary data collection were- District At a Glance, District Statistical Office, Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Women and Child Welfare, Department of Food and Civil Supply, Labour Department, District Urban Development Cell, Employment Exchange, Office of the Superintendent of Police, Agricultural Department, various NGOs and Human Development Division, Planning Department of Government of Karnataka. It took years to collect the data from the concerned departments. However with a lot of patience and care, the research team has collected data by multiple visits to the departments. The errors in the data were rectified. This gave us special experience in interacting and convincing the officials. The data collection was done meticulously. Special care was taken to collect primary data for Dalit Development Index with the help of research team consisting of in groups and out group representatives. The data collected were discussed with the concerned officers and validated. The necessary quality control checks were done for the data by cross system consistency checks. Data collection for the same indicator from different source was compared and examined, for which technical support was sorted from Human Development Division, Planning Department of Government of Karnataka. For instance, MMR and IMR data were collected from two sources, namely Health Department and SRS. There was big gap in the data from two sources on particular indicator. To tackle the problem technical guidance from Human Development Division, Planning Department of Government of Karnataka was approached by the lead agency and it was sorted out. Since the data is collected from the officials and was discussed and examined with officials, the data is authentic and reliable. The data is approved and validated by the different district level officers, hence it is reliable to a greater extent.

Annexure-4
List of Experts

1	Prof. S. A Kazi, Registrar, Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura.
2	Dr. Gavisiddappa, Asst. Professor, Library and Information Science K.S.W.U. Vijayapura.
3	Prof. P.G.Tadasad, Professor and HOD, Library and Information Science K.S.W.U. Vijayapura.
4	Prof. M.I.Chintamani, Professor and HOD, Kannada, K.S.W.U. Vijayapura.
5	Prof. R.Sunadamma, Head of the Department, Women's Studies K.S.W.U. Vijayapura.
6	Dr. S.S. Peerzade, Head of the Department, Department of Economics, K.S.W.U. Vijayapura.
7	Prof. Kannan, Head of the Department, Department of English, K.S.W.U. Vijayapura.
8	Prof.V.V.Malagi, Professor, Department of Education, K.S.W.U. Vijayapura.
9	Prof.Chandakavate, Retired Professor of Economics, Vijayapura.
10	Prof.Koppa, Retired Professor of Kannada, Sindagi.
11	Prof.Mahesh.Tippashetti, Retired Professor of Sociology, Bengaluru.
12	Prof.Augustine, Visiting Professor Department of English, ,K.S.W.U. Vijayapura.
13	Shri.Sudyan.Murthy,Prasarag, Kannada Univaersity. Hampi.
14	Prof.Gavimath, Principal,Arts college,Ikal. SheelaKant.Pattar, Retired Professor of History,Badami.
15	Dr.A.G.Kulkarni Department of History, , K.S.W.U. Vijayapura.
16	Sri. R.R. Pawar, Chief Planning Officer Z.P. Bagalkot.
17	Sri. S.B. Kankanawadi, Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supply, Bagalkot.
18	Sri. Y.B. Chalawadi, Director, Statistical Officer, Bagalkot.
19	Sri. Suresh Murari, Project Appraisal and Evaluation officer Z.P. Bagalkot.
20	Dr.B.D.Kittur, DHO Bagalkot.
21	Dr. Sangamesh. M. Kalahal, District Ayush Officer, Bagalkot.
22	Sri. A.M. Madiwal, D.D.P.I Bagalkot.

Annexure-5

District and Taluk level Workshops conducted

Sl. No.	Workshops	Date	No. of Participants
1.	District level Workshop Bagalkot	24-06-2013	107
2.	Taluk level Workshop, Badami	04-07-13	60
3.	Taluk level Workshop, Hungund	04-07-13,	39
4.	Taluk level Workshop, Mudhol	05-07-2013	71
5.	Taluk level Workshop, Jamakhandi	05-07-13	54
6.	Taluk level Workshop, Bagalkot	06-07-13	38
7.	Taluk level Workshop, Bilagi	06-07-13,	45

Annexure-6

District Core Committee Meetings

Sl. No.	Date	Members Present
1.	08-01-2013	15
2.	21-03-2013	10
3.	21-05-2013	09
4.	07-08-2013	10
5.	10-10-2013	08
6.	14-02-2013	20
7.	12-03-2014	18

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