Ballari District
Human Development Report, 2014

Ballari Zilla Panchayat
and
Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department,
Government of Karnataka

District Human Development Report: Ballari

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SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER

VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANGALORE - 560 001

CM/PS/234/2014

Date : 27-10-2014

MESSAGE

I am delighted to learn that the Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics is bringing out District Human Development Reports for all the 30 districts of the State, simultaneously.

Karnataka is consistently striving to improve human development parameters in education, nutrition and health through many initiatives and well-conceived programmes. However, it is still a matter of concern that certain pockets of the State have not shown as much improvement as desired in the human development parameters. Human resource is the real wealth of any State. Sustainable growth and advancement is not feasible without human development. It is expected that these reports will throw light on the unique development challenges within each district, and would provide necessary pointers for planners and policy makers to address these challenges.

The District Human Development reports are expected to become guiding documents for planning and implementation of Programmes within the districts. I urge the Members of Parliament, Legislators, Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Gram Panchayat Members, vis-a-vis representatives of Urban Local Bodies to make conscious attempt to understand the analysis that has been provided in the district human development reports and strive hard to ensure that the identified gaps are bridged through effective planning and implementation.

A number of people from many walks of life including administrators, academicians and people representatives have contributed in making of these reports. I commend each and every one associated with the preparation of the District Human Development Reports. I acknowledge the efforts put in by district committees headed by Chief Executive Officers and Officers of the Planning Department in completing this challenging task.

It gives me great pride to share with you that Karnataka is the first state in the country to prepare district human development reports for all the districts. I am hopeful that this initiative will spur us to double our efforts to make Karnataka, a more equitable progressive State.

Siddaramaiah

(SIDDARAMAIAH)



S.R. PATIL
Minister for Planning &
Statistics, IT & BT,
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And
Bagalkot District Incharge Minister

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MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for all the 30 districts in the State are being placed in public domain shortly. A painstaking and massive effort has gone into the preparation of these reports. I heartily congratulate the Zilla Panchayats and the Planning Department for this commendable work.

The reports, I am sure, would help policy makers, administrators, researchers, social organizations and the public at large to understand the critical concerns of human development in the Districts and Taluks of our State and also to bridge such deprivations by initiating suitable policy and programme interventions.

(S R Patil)



ಪಿ.ಟಿ. ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರ ನಾಯ್ಕ
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Message

The prime objective of the human development approach is to put people at the centre of development with their active participation in the development process. Human Development approach broadly advocates for widening up of people's choice and the attainment of a decent standard of living. Three essential choices of life are: to lead a long and healthy life, to acquire knowledge and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. Human development index as an indicator of prosperity is measured how the planned efforts have succeeded in providing better opportunities for people specially the deprived and those who are living below the poverty line to enjoy a productive and socially meaningful life. In this regard, it is important to measure how far the planned efforts were able to improve the wellbeing of all sections of the society at micro level. In this regard, the present report makes an in-depth analysis of the quality of life of the people of the Ballari district encompassing the components like livelihood opportunities, educational achievements, health status, gender disparities and captures the sub-district level variations in the socio-economic indicators of development so as to prepare the blue-print of a balanced human development strategy ensuring people's participation at the grass root level.

This report has brought out the real status of Human Development at micro level. The report helps the policy makers to evaluate our present development programmes and policies and reshape them focusing on attaining higher level of human development and reduce inter taluka disparities.

Sri. P.T. Parameswara Naik

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಬಿ. ಅನಿತಾ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ.

Smt. B. Anitha
President
Zilla Panchayat, Bellary.

Message

The first Human Development Report of Ballari district of Karnataka is joint efforts of Department of Planning, Programme, Monitoring and Statistics Department of Karnataka, Zilla Panchayat Ballari and Department of Economics Karnatak University, Dharwad. The findings of the report will not only serve as the baseline information but also as a guide in mapping the development strategy for Ballari district with an objective to achieve the goal of 'inclusive growth'. The document will prove to be an important tool for planners and social scientists engaged in planning and policy analysis at the grass root level.

I appreciate the efforts made by the Department of Planning, Programme, Monitoring and Statistics Department of Karnataka, Zilla Panchayat Ballari and Department of Economics Karnatak University, Dharwad in finalizing the report.

B. Anitha.
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MOHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN, IAS
Chief Executive Officer,
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Foreword

The concept `human development' is a paradigm shift in development thinking which gained much popularity after the publication of first Human Development Report by UNDP in 1990. The prime objective of the human development approach is to improve the quality of human life by enabling the people to access basic needs of life. Human development as a strategy, primarily focuses on enlarging people's choices and enhancing human capabilities and freedoms, enabling them to lead a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge and resources needed for a decent standard of living. The concept of human Development which focuses the socio-economic conditions of the people also propagates for inclusive development paradigm. In fact, the central to Human Development is the participation of the vulnerable sections of the society in the development process.

Human development index as an indicator of prosperity is measured how the planned efforts have succeeded in providing better opportunities for people specially the deprived and those who are living below the poverty line to enjoy a productive and socially meaningful life. In this regard, it is important to measure how far the 73rd and 74th Constitution amendments for Local self government were able to improve the wellbeing of all sections of the society at micro level. In this regard, the present report makes an in-depth analysis of the quality of life of the people of the Ballari district encompassing the various human development components.

This is the first human development report for the District of Ballari. The unique feature of this report is that it provides a comprehensive picture of Human Development at the sub-district. It attempts to identify the gaps in human development parameters at the sub-district level in terms of several indices of development such as Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index(GII), Child Development Index (CDI). Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI). Composite Taluk Development Index. This report provides a snapshot view of development of the district in terms of social development radar. We hope the analysis and findings of the report would be useful to the planners and policy makers for adopting appropriate policy actions so as to achieve a balanced and sustainable human development for Ballari District.

This report is an outcome of fruitful collaborative efforts of Department of Planning, Programme, Monitoring and Statistics Department of Karnataka, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari and Department of Economics, Karnatak University, Dharwad. I sincerely thank all those involved in the completion of the report.

Sri.Mohammad Salahuddin

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DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ECONOMICS

Preface

The economic development of a State and higher Gross State Domestic Product does not necessarily reflect the actual well being of its people. Development objectives are being defined not just in terms of increase in Gross Domestic Product or per capita income but more broadly in terms of enhancement of human well being. The concept of Human Development Indices has, therefore, been advocated to measure the improvement and status of well-being of the people. During the 1990s, UNDP created a reasonably satisfactory measure of people's welfare – the Human Development Index (HDI). As the measure was simple and universally applicable, it was accepted across the world by the economists and social scientists. Now UNDP prepares Human Development Report annually and ranks the countries of the world

Since then HDI has been extensively used by the policy makers to compare the performance of their own country/region in various HD dimensions. India as one the early adopters of HD strategy and also signatory to the declaration of UNMDGs, has prepared HDRs at regular intervals. Many states in India have made efforts to prepare HDRs reflecting the status of human development, primarily based on the methodology adopted by the UNDP. Madhya Pradesh was the first State to prepare an HDR, followed by Karnataka, which brought out two such reports, in 1999 and 2005. Encouraged by the experience gained, the Government of Karnataka has decided to develop DHDRs for all 30 Districts, with focus on taluk level human developmental issues that enhance the quality of life.

Getting formal invitation for preparing Human Development Report of Ballari District from Chief Executive Officer of Ballari ZP during November 2012 through the then Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Dr H.B.Walikar and the Registrar Dr. S.A.Patil was a big challenge as well as a huge opportunity to me. I whole heartedly took the responsibility as a representative of Lead Agency and devoted our relentless efforts in the preparation of DHDR Ballari. However, this report is an outcome of fruitful collaborative efforts. In the process we have received help, guidance, advice and suggestions from many quarters.

From the viewpoint of indicators as well as the data availability, and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of Human Development, a modified methodology is adopted for the preparation DHDRs. Thus, the main features of the DHDRs proposed are:(a) The DHDR will present indices on various Human Development issues, namely: a. Human Development Index (HDI), b. Gender Inequality Index (GII), c. Child Development Index (CDI), d. Food Security Index (FSI), e. Urban Development Index (UDI) f. Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) and g. Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI).

The Ballari Zilla Panchayat, under the leadership of CEO ZP Ballari, constituted a District Core Committee and various Sub-Committees drawing representatives from the government departments, subject experts, experienced people and people's representatives to deliberate on the issues – Education, Health, Livelihood opportunities, Agriculture, Industry, Women and Children, Social Welfare and ULBs. These Committees met very regularly and discussed concerned issues in the context of the Ballari district. The Quality Monitoring Group (QMG) member Dr Ganesh Prasad used to attend such meetings and provided valuable inputs.The outcome of these meetings have been incorporated in the final report.

The preparation of the report followed a number of workshops and presentations both at the district and the State level. Two district level workshops at District head quarter and three taluka level workshops at Ballari, Sandur and H.B.Halli were organised to collect opinions from the elected representatives, officials, NGOs, academicians, experts and others. A large number of formal and informal meetings were held with the stakeholders to generate information on various issues.

The report is divided into two parts. Part –I consist of Executive Summary and Part-II consist of Main Report with 12 chapters. The 12 chapters include, 'Introduction', 'District Overview', 'Computation of Indices','Literacy and Education', 'Health and Nutrition', 'Income ,Poverty and Employment', ' Standard of Living', 'Gender and Development', , 'Status of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe', 'Governance Issues- Governance and Human Development', 'Urban issues in Human Development', 'The Way Forward'. A sincere attempt has been made to analysis of the quality of life of the people of the district encompassing the components like livelihood opportunities, educational achievements, health status, gender disparities, issues relating to governance, resource vulnerability and disparities in intra district. The study observes that there has been noticeable progress in Ballari district especially in respect of poverty reduction, and in the fields of education, health, livelihood opportunities , gender inequality, status of SCs and STs and people's participation in development process. However, certain areas demand active governmental actions and a participative civil society to ensure that the most vulnerable groups benefit from the development process and reduce huge inter district disparities. We hope the analysis and findings of the report would be useful to the planners and policy makers for adopting appropriate policy actions so as to achieve a balanced and sustainable human development for Ballari District.



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DEPARTMENT OF STUDIES IN ECONOMICS

Acknowledgements

This report is an outcome of fruitful collaborative efforts. The process of preparation of this report has been an enriching experience. In the process we have received help, guidance, advice and suggestions from many quarters. Apart from the conduct of taluka and district level workshops, a number of sub-committees, expert groups were formed to have intense interactions. People's representatives, developmental departments, academia, NGOs, experts and various other individuals and institutions were involved in the exercise. We would like to acknowledge the guidance and assistance rendered by the various individuals and institutions in bringing out the report.

We would like to thank the Government of Karnataka for having decided to prepare the District Human Development Report (DHDR) for Ballari district by providing generous financial support, technical training, relevant data and literature for preparation of report. We would like to thank Shri.Sanjiv Kumar, I.A.S., former Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department for initiating challenging task. We are thankful to Smt.Anita Kaul,I.A.S., former Additional Chief Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department for her encouragement. We are grateful to Ms. V. Manjula, I.A.S., Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, who had evinced great lot of interest in the preparation of the report. She took personal interest in visualising, designing and constructing the report in the present form. We would like to thank Sri.Rajiv Ranjan, I.F.S., Secretary, Planning, Programme monitoring and Statistics Department for his sincere involvement. We sincerely thank Dr. Shashidar H, IAS(Rtd), the State Level Consultant and Co-ordinator for DHDR, the Human Development Division, the Planning Department for his active support and guidance in completion of the report. We are thankful to all the officials and technical staff of Human Development Division, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka for their guidance, support and help throughout the project period. We also acknowledge the support of UNDP – PCI, under their project HDBI (Human Development: Towards bridging inequalities).

We would like to thank Sri.P.T.Paramwswara Naik Minister for Labour, Government of Karnataka and the District In charge Minister, Ballari district for his support and guidance. We are thankful to Smt. Anitha B., President, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari, Smt Mamata B., Vice-President, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari, and all other elected representatives of Ballari district for their encouragement in bringing out this report.

We are thankful to Sri Manjunath Naik I.A.S. who was the Chief Executive Officer of Ballari Zilla Panchayat up to 21-2- 2014, who had evinced great lot of interest in the preparation of the report. We would like to thank the present Chief Executive Officer of Ballari Zilla Panchayat Sri.Mohammad Salahuddin IAS for his involvement and encouragement in bringing out this report

The Planning wing of Ballari Zilla Panchayat has taken lot of interest in bringing out this report, especially Sri Chandrashekar Gudi Chief Planning Officer, ZP Ballari, who took personal interest in initiating various surveys, sub committee meetings, discussions, dialogues, organizing workshops, collection of data and validation etc., with a large number of stakeholders to give the best inputs to the report. We would like to place on record our appreciations for him apart from Sri B.Gopal Krishna Murthy Project Appraisal and Evaluation Officer, Zilla Panchayat and others from Zilla Panchayat, Ballari, for their relentless work.

We would like to thank Sri Veersivashankar Reddy and Dr Ganes Prasad, who were Quality Monitoring Group (QMG) members of Ballari DHDR for actively involving in various meetings, discussion, data validation and providing the necessary inputs at different stages involved in preparation of the report. We thank Dr T.R. Chandrashekar and Dr B. Sheshadri who were the members of the Core-Committee, for their active involvement in meetings, workshops and providing useful suggestions. We also express sincere thanks to Report peer reviewer Mr S.A.Kataraki, Consultant (Evaluation) Karnatak Evaluation Authority Bangaluru for going through the draft and providing suggestions to enrich the quality of the report.

A large number of officers from various line departments and their heads such as District Statistics Office (DSO), Education, Health and Family Welfare, District Backward and minority communities, Industry, Public Works, Women and Child Development, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Urban Local bodies, Police, Revenue, Tourism and others have helped us in providing the required data. We are thankful to them all.

We are greatful to authority of Karnatak University, Dharwad for the support and encouragement in completion of the report. We are thankful to Dr P.M.Honakeri, Chairman Department of Economics Karnatak University Dharwad and other colleagues of the Department who have extended their kind co-operation during the preparation of the report. We sincerely thank Mr Mohan Kamble and Mr Nandeesh, Research Scholars for their painful efforts for collection of primary and secondary data, validation, calculation of various indices and

participation in various meetings and workshops. Sincere thanks to Dr S.T.Bagalkoti, Dr R.R.Biradar, Mr Aswat and Mr Asfak for providing their expertise in completion of the report.

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In preparation of the report, we have been benefited from many experts namely Dr. Somashekarappa and Dr Azim of Department of Sociology, Dr Harish Ramaswamy of Department of Political Science, Dr Talwar Department of Statistics and Dr. R. L. Hyderabad of Department of Commerce of Karnatak University, Dharwad. Hence, we are thankful to them for sparing their valuable time and expertise.

We thank everyone who helped us in bringing out this report.



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Ballari District Human Development Report-2014

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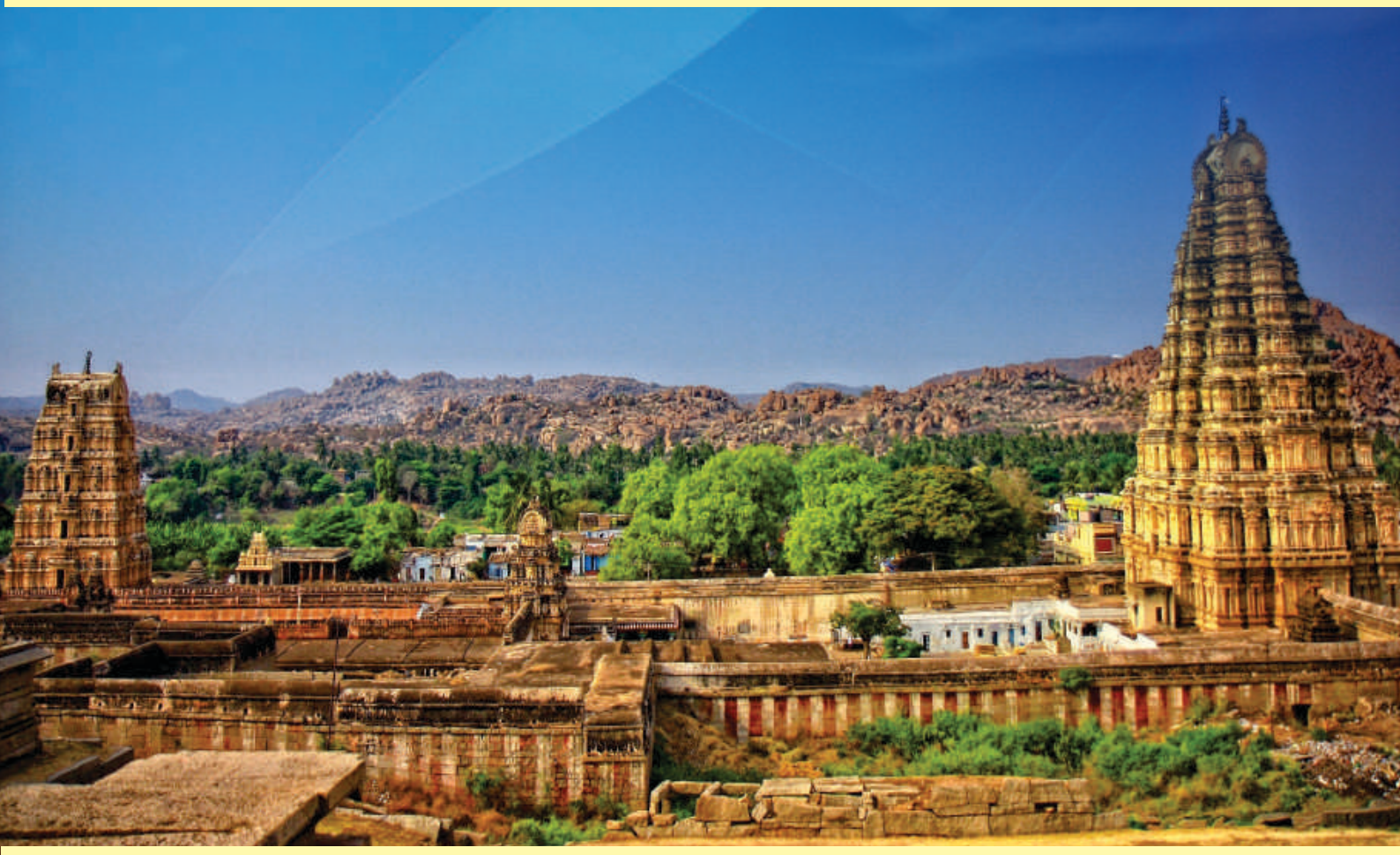
Abbreviations

AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	:	Antenatal Care
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CDI	:	Child Development Index
CHCs	:	Community Health Centres
CMC	:	City Municipal Corporation
CMR	:	Child Mortality Rate
CSR	:	Child Sex Ratio
CTDI	:	Composite Taluk Development Index
CV	:	Coefficient of Variation
DCDI	:	District Composite Development Index
DES	:	Directorate of Statistics and Economics
DHDR	:	District Human Development Report
DHFWS	:	Department of Health and Family Welfare
DPT	:	Diphtheria, Polio and Tuberculosis
DWCD	:	Department of Women and Child Development
FSI	:	Food Security Index
GDI	:	Gender Related Development Index
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GDDP	:	Gross District Domestic Product
GEM	:	Gender Empowerment Measure
GER	:	Gross Enrollment Ratio
GII	:	Gender Inequality Index
GOI	:	Government of India
GOK	:	Government of Karnataka
GP	:	Grama Panchayat
GSDP	:	Gross State Domestic Product
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HKDB	:	Hyderbad Karnataka Development Board
HDR	:	Human Development Report
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPI	:	Human Poverty Index
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
IHDI	:	Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
KHDR	:	Karnataka Human Development Report
LEB	:	Life Expectancy at Birth

MCH	:	Maternal and Child Health
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Rate
MPI	:	Multi Dimension Poverty Index
NDDP	:	Net District Domestic Product
NER	:	Net Enrollment Ratio
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
OBC	:	Other Backward Castes
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHCs	:	Primary Health Centres
PHU	:	Primary Health Unit
PMGY	:	Pradhana Mantri Gramodaya Yojana
PNC	:	Post Natal Care
PPP$	:	Purchasing Power Parity in terms of US Dollars
PTR	:	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PUC	:	Pre-University Course
QMG	:	Quality Monitoring Group
RCH	:	Reproductive and Child Health
SCs	:	Schedule Castes
SDMCs	:	School Development and Monitoring Committees
SGRY	:	Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana
SGSY	:	Swarnajayanti Grama Swarozgar Yojana
SHGs	:	Self-Help Groups
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksa Abhiyana
SSIs	:	Small Scale Industries
STs	:	Schedule Tribes
TB	:	Tuberculosis Bacilli
TMCs	:	Town Muncipal Councils
TPs	:	Taluk Panchayats
UDI	:	Urban Development Index
ULB	:	Urban Local Bodies
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNMDG	:	United Nations Millennium Development Goals
VAMBAY	:	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana
WPR	:	Work Participation Rate
ZP	:	Zilla Panchayat

PART I

Executive Summary



Executive Summary

Introduction

Economic growth alone does not automatically translate into human development progress. In response to the increasing disenchantment with the conventional measure of economic growth based on GDP, Human development as an alternative approach was evolved in the 1980s. Since 1980s, HDI has been extensively used by the policy makers to compare the performance of their own country/ region in various HD dimensions. The concept of 'human development' gained much popularity after the publication of first Human Development Report by UNDP in 1990. India is one of the early adopter of HD strategy and also a signatory to the declaration of United Nation Millennium Development Goals (UNMDGs), has prepared HDRs at regular intervals. Many states in India have made efforts to prepare HDRs reflecting the status of human development, primarily based on the methodology adopted by the UNDP.

Karnataka brought out two such state level reports, in 1999 and 2005. Encouraged by the experience gained, the Government of Karnataka has decided to develop District Human Development Reports(DHDRs) for all 30 Districts, with focus on taluk level human developmental issues that enhance the quality of life. From the viewpoint of indicators as well as the data availability, and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of Human Development, namely Education, Health and Per Capita Income, a modified methodology is adopted for the preparation of DHDRs. Thus, these DHDRs focus on various Human Development issues, namely: a. Human Development Index (HDI), b. Gender Inequality Index (GII), c. Child Development Index (CDI), d. Food Security Index (FSI), e. Urban Development Index(UDI), f. Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), g. Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI).

Human development index as an indicator of wellbeing is measured as to how the policy efforts have succeeded in providing better opportunities for people specially the deprived and those who are living below the poverty line to enjoy a productive and socially meaningful life. In this regard, the present report makes an attempt to measure how far the planned efforts were able to improve the wellbeing of all sections of the society at micro level of Ballari



Rural School Children



Urban school going children

district. The present report makes an in-depth analysis of the quality of life of the people of the Ballari district considering the components such as livelihood opportunities, educational achievements, health status, gender disparities and captures the sub-district level variations in the socio-economic indicators of development. The analysis and findings of the report would be useful to the planners and policy makers for adopting appropriate policy actions so as to improve the wellbeing of all sections of society, especially the deprived and achieve a balanced and sustainable human development for Ballari District.

The Human Development Report of Ballari district is the product of a collective effort by the Department of Planning, Programme, Monitoring and Statistics Government of Karnataka, Zilla Panchyat, Ballari and Department of Economics, Karnatak University Dharwad.

The report is divided into two parts. Part –I consists of Executive Summary and Part-II consists of Main Report with 12 chapters. The 12 chapters include, 'Introduction', 'District Overview', 'Computation of Indices', 'Literacy and Education', 'Health and Nutrition', 'Income, Poverty and Employment', 'Standard of Living', 'Gender and Development', 'Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes', 'Governance Issue: Governance and Human Development', 'Urban issues in Human Development', and 'The Way Forward'.

Key Observations

The discussion on various indices across the seven taluks of Ballari district shows that Ballari is in the top position and Siruguppa is in the last position in most of the indices among the taluks of the district. Within the district, notable regional imbalances are observed in all the indices.

It is historically known that Ballari district is the one of the most backward districts of the state. The district's (which is part of Hyderbad Karnatak) performance in different human development indicators further reinforces this fact.

Status of Human Development and Inter-Taluk Disparity

Human Development Index

The seven taluks' Human Development Index of Ballari district measured through its three Dimension indices namely education, health and standard of living shows that, among all the taluks in the district, Ballari taluk is in first position with HDI value of 0.754 indicating a relatively better position in human development; Sandur and Hosapete taluks fall in the middle and Siruguppa, Hadagali, H.B.Halli and Kudligi are the least developed taluks in human development. Disparity among the taluks measured by Coefficient of Variance (CV) is 25.6 per cent as HDI value ranges from 0.754 in Ballari to 0.364 in Siruguppa. Higher inter-taluks disparity is observed in the case of standard of living dimension

followed by health and education dimension.

Gender Inequality Index

Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the deprivation of women relative to men. As it reflects an inequality situation, a value of zero represents no inequality and a value of one represents highest level of inequality among males and females in the society. Among all the taluks in the district, the performance of Ballari taluk is relatively better, with better performance in Labour dimension index (0.586) and Health dimension index (0.647). Kudligi taluk is in last position due to adverse Health dimension index and Empowerment dimension index. The disparity in GII among the taluks is 26.97 per cent.

Child Development Index

Child Development Index (CDI) measures the performance of children with respect to education, health and nutrition dimensions. As in the case of HDI, the CDI also ranges between zero and one. The index value nearer to one shows better performance. Among all the taluks in the district, the performance of Ballari and Hosapete taluks are relatively better, with 1st and 2nd rank respectively. Hadagali (7th rank) and Kudligi (6th rank) are in the bottom positions in the district. The disparity in CDI among the taluks of the district is quite high at 44.4per cent.

Food Security Index

Food Security Index (FSI) is based on three dimensions namely Availability, Accessibility and Absorption of food. Among all the taluks in the district, Ballari taluk's position is 1st with index value at 0.714, which is more than double the FSI value of bottom taluks, H.B.Halli (0.318), Kudligi (0.335) and Hadagali (0.350), exhibiting high disparity among the taluks of the districts.

Urban Development Index

Urban Development Index (UDI) is based on 11 urban development indicators.UDI reflects the developmental status of ULBs. Among the ULBs, Ballari and Hosapete are in the top two positions with UDI value at 0.809 and 0.631 respectively, whereas Kudligi and Tekalakote are in the bottom two positions with UDI value at 0.406 and 0.280 respectively. Among the 10 ULBs of the district, the disparity in UDI is at 17.39 per cent.

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

The Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) is based on a broad set of 68 indicators affecting Human Development. Across all the taluks of Ballari district, Ballari taluk stands top with index value at 0.618 followed by Hosapete taluk with index value at 0.601. The bottom talukas are Siruguppa (7th position), Kudligi (6th position) and Sandur (5th position) with CTDI value at 0.400, 0.485 and 0,482 respectively. Among all the indices, the extent of disparity among all the taluks of the district is low in CTDI with CV value at 14.69 per cent.



Computer training for women



Farmer at agricultural work

Key Achievements and Gaps by Major Sectors

Literacy and Education

The Ballari district is lagging behind the state as far as literacy is concerned. According to 2011 census district has literacy rate of 67.43 per cent as against the state average of 75.36. However an impressive increase in literacy rate can be noticed in the district during 2001 to 2011. Literacy of males is much better than females in both urban and rural areas. The male female literacy gap is quite high at 18.55 per cent as against the state figure of 14.39.The rural urban disparity is about 14.82 per cent. However, during 2001-11, females performed better than males and rural performed better than urban. The taluk wise data of literacy shows that Hadagali has the highest total literacy with 71.23 per cent and the lowest total literacy is found in Siruguppa taluk with 53.26 per cent. The taluks which fall below the district average in literacy are Sandur and Siruguppa. Impressively all taluks have shown improvement in literacy and a fall in male- female literacy gap over the two census under consideration with the most impressive change seen in Kudligi taluk. However, the level of gender gap is still high in the district.

Net enrollment at the elementary level is at 83.78 per cent. Among the taluks, Kudligi is leading at 89.99 per cent while the lowest value is found in the taluk of Hosapete at 74.68 per cent. With regard to Gross enrolment at the secondary level, the district average is low at 62.69 per cent. There is a large variation among the taluks; again, Kudligi is the best performer with highest value of 72.6 while the lowest value is found in the taluk of Siruguppa at 48.56. The drop out rate at elementary level is at 3.39 per cent with large variation among the taluks. Highest drop outs are found in Siruguppa taluk with 7.39 per cent. With regard to drop-out in secondary education, it is quite high in Ballari district at 29.57 per cent. Similarly at the secondary level too, Siruguppa has the highest drop outs at 49.66 per cent where as Hadagali has the lowest value of 18.19 per cent. However mainstreaming of dropouts back to primary and secondary schools is quite encouraging, with the highest value of 85.54 seen in the taluk of H.B. Halli. There is need to concentrate on such taluks where the drop outs are higher. The Teacher Pupil Ratio(TPR) is well within the norms (prescribed by the Karnataka state) for elementary and secondary level in the district with values at 32.33 and 16.90 respectively.

The school infrastructure index for the district for primary schools and secondary schools, it is 74.08 per cent and 57.20 per cent respectively. H. B Halli fares the best in terms of providing the 8 basic facilities in primary schools with an index of 77.52 per cent while Ballari has the lowest index of 72.12 per cent. In the case of High Schools on the other hand Hosapete has the

best Index of 67.27 per cent while Siruguppa has the lowest index of 49.83 per cent .

Contrary to SSLC results, situation with regard to PUC results seem to be alarming as five year average pass percentage in PUC is lower at 43.1 and SC/ST category performance is low at 29.2 per cent in the district. The per capita education expenditure in Ballari district is very low; it is Rs 229.19 per person in the district as a whole.

Health and Nutrition

The analysis of health status of Ballari district provides a very good picture of achievement in sex ratio. Improvement over a period of time in sex ratio and institutional delivery is satisfactory. The general sex ratio and child sex ratio in Ballari —district is quite better as compared to the state figure. However, there is large variation in sex ratio among the taluks. The lowest sex ratio is found in the taluk of Sandur (941) and the highest is found in Siruguppa (1006). H.B.Halli experienced the lowest child sex ratio at 941.The overall performance of IMR, CMR and MMR in the district is not satisfactory. The lowest IMR (40) is found in the taluk of Ballari and the high IMR is found in the taluks of H.B. Halli, Hosapete and Kudligi in that order with respective values of 71, 62 and 61. Malnourishment is a cause of concern and percentage of malnourished children for the district as a whole was quite high at 40.09. The percentage of population suffering from communicable diseases, however, seems to be well within the limits for the district as a whole. The performance of the health programmes has shown their impact on institutional deliveries and overall health of population. The per capita health expenditure is quite low in the district. The situation in Sandur and Hosapete is worse than in other taluks of the district. Level of immunization coverage in the district is quite satisfactory with 100 per cent coverage for the district as a whole. In case of couple protection rate, only 50.78 per cent of the eligible couples are protected in the district. The highest couple protection is found in Hadagali taluk (72.63%) and the lowest is found in Hosapete (36.73 %).

Income and Llivelihood

The standard of living of the people is influenced by many variables, inter-alia, income, availability of houses, accessibility to drinking water, availability and access to sanitation facilities, availability and access to hospital facilities, access to electricity for houses etc. With regard to income, there is a serious disparity among the taluks of Ballari district; but this has increased over the years with the share of income of Sandur and Ballari taluks increasing. Together these two taluks account for 62 per cent of income of the district .This becomes clear when we look at the per capita income. Sandur taluk reports highest PCI which is 250% above the district average. It is important to note that though



Hampi, Tourist Place

Sandur taluk has shown high PCI, this has not resulted in reduction of poverty in the taluk; as 35.31 per cent of population still lives below the poverty line. Agricultural land holding in the district is highly skewed with the share of marginalized section being very low in the district. Poverty is a major problem in the district, as it housed large number of poor people. Agricultural wage rate is too low in the district at an average of Rs 80 per day, which is much lower than the minimum wage of Rs 155 prescribed by the state. It is good to know that the Work Participation Rate (WPR) defined as the proportion of workers to total population is marginally higher in Ballari district as compared to that at the state level. The occupational pattern of Ballari district is dominated by agricultural activities and it is gender biased, as work participation of females is lesser as compared to that of their male counterparts. With regard to housing, the level of deprivation among the houseless and site-less has come down in all social-groups, albeit an increase in the growth of population, especially, among the weaker sections. Despite best efforts for provision of houses by the government nearly 13 per cent of the households in Ballari district are still deprived of houses.

Gender and Development

The demographic features in terms of sex ratio in Ballari district shows that there is gender discrimination, however over the years the gap in sex ratio is on the decline. There has been an impressive improvement in the female literacy rate as compared to those of males in Ballari district and among all the taluks over a period of time. The bulk of the increase in female literacy rate took place in rural than in urban areas. Females participation in work force is low and their share as marginal workers is higher than that of male counterparts. A large number of female workers in the Ballari district are engaged in agricultural activities, which is less remunerative.

Status of SCs/STs

Ballari district has one of the highest percentages of SC/ST population in the Karnataka state. According to 2011 census, 39.51 per cent of the population belongs to this category. Compared to the state average of 24.1 per cent, it is quite high. Among all the taluks of Ballari district, the Kudligi taluk has the highest overall SC/ST population (50.33 %). The literacy level of SC and ST in the Ballari district is much lower than that of the state average. However, the improvement in literacy level among SC and ST population over the period 2001 -2011 in the Ballari district, is quite impressive. It is better than the improvement in the state and district average. Large proportion of SC and ST workforce is engaged in agriculture and mainly engaged as agricultural laborers in the district. The study finds that majority of Dalits have ignorance about themselves and lack awareness about their rights and government schemes.On the positive side the study

finds that, over a period of time, the educational and health status of Dalits of Ballari district has been improving.

Local Self-Governance and Human Development

The three-tier Panchayat Raj system in Ballari district is working satisfactorily. At least elections are held regularly and the elected bodies are not dissolved unnecessarily. SC/ST, OBCs and female representation is more than the statuary norms in the district as a whole. However, in certain taluks of the district, there is lesser electoral representation of SC/ST compared to these communities population share. There is good electoral representation of OBCs in Ballari district compared to that of SC, ST and Others in PRIs and ULBs. The NGOs and voluntary organisations are quite active in building the capabilities of the weaker sections by creating awareness, providing skill based training programme in the district.

Urban Issues in Human Development

Ballari district is one of the less urbanized district in the state and experienced lesser urbanization during 2011. Hosapete and Ballari taluks are more urbanised taluks, with 58.9 per cent and 53.2 per cent of urban population respectively. These two taluks together constitute 68 per cent of district urban population. Compared to sanitation and drainage facility, the position of safe drinking water supply in urban areas of Ballari district is relatively better. The sanitation facility is very poor in Tekalakote and Kamalapuram ULB areas. The living conditions of slum households are very poor. The analysis reveals that serious attention needs to be paid towards Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Management in urban areas of Ballari district.

The Way Forward

Future Strategy for Education Sector

Efforts have to be made in the Ballari district to improve the literacy as it is lagging behind the state average. More focus needs to be made on female literacy; and Siruguppa and Sandur taluk require special attention. Though, the objective of Universal Elementary Education (UEE) has almost been achieved, there is need to concentrate on Siruguppa, Hosapete and H.B.Halli taluks where the drop outs are high in elementary school.

The road as far as secondary education is concerned, needs to be travelled still further, as dropout rates in secondary education is alarmingly high. Efforts have to be made in this aspect. Special focus is needed to strengthen the school completion ratio in Kudligi and Siruguppa taluk. Playground and construction of ramps for the needy children seem to be the major concerns in the district. Need for compound wall also deserves better attention. The index values for high schools as well as primary schools need improvement across taluks. Overall PUC Pass



Women agricultural workers



Village children

percentage is quite low in the district; efforts have to be made in this aspect with more attention on SC/ST children. Education expenditure needs to be increased on priority basis with more focus on Hosapete and Siruguppa taluks. Most of the educational institutions are concentrated in Ballari and Hosapete cities. Efforts have to be made to establish more educational institutions in other taluks of the district.

Future HD Strategy for Health Sector

A Greater attention is required to improve the child sex ratio in the district with more focus on H.B.Halli taluk. The overall performance of IMR, CMR and MMR in the district is not satisfactory. In the taluks of Sandur, Hosapete and Siruguppa, efforts are needed to contain the situation. In Ballari district, not only there is a shortage of institutions but also of personnel to cater to the health needs of people. In this regard, PHCs need to be increased, particularly in Sandur and Kudligi taluks and PHCs need to be strengthened with personnel, equipment and drugs. Availability of doctors, nurses, beds and other health infrastructure is dangerously low and needs to be addressed urgently. In case of ANC coverage among pregnant women, the situation in Sandur warrants immediate attention where the coverage is a dismal 45.17 percent. Malnourishment is a cause of concern and percentage of children malnourished for the district as a whole was quite high of 40.09 per cent. There is a need to address this issue on a priority basis. Awareness needs to be strengthened about good health and utilization of various government schemes.The per capita health expenditure is quite low in the district. The situation in Sandur and Hosapete is worse than in other taluks of the district which calls for increased spending on health on an urgent basis in these taluks. On the whole one can say that Ballari is doing not so well in health sector and calls for policy attention.

Future HD Strategy for Livelihood Sector

Poverty is a major problem in the district, as it houses large number of poor people. Hence, the on-going poverty alleviation programmes such as MGNREGS, SGSY, etc., have to be effectively implemented. Efforts are required to generate more employment opportunities, particularly in Hadagali and Kudligi taluk. There is a large income disparity among the taluks of Ballari district. Steps need to be taken to reduce income disparities among the taluks. Non- agricultural activities need to be encouraged in backward taluks and female participation need to be encouraged; so that the existence of large gender bias in work participation can be reduced. Nearly half of the total households which are either SC or ST do not possess a site. This indicates that the government needs to provide more concrete solution to this problem.

Future HD Strategy for Dalits, Tribals, and Minorities

For equitable distribution of wealth and income, inclusion of the disadvantaged sections of the society in the development process is important in a civilized society. The SC and ST population of Ballari district is characterized by low economic base, more dependency on traditional occupation, low educational status, particularly of women. The government, through focused schemes targeted directly at the community, may be able to remedy the situation and improve the economic status of Dalits. Education is an important aspect of human development; further, improvement in literacy rates among deprived sections of the society needs to be given top priority. Accessibility to basic amenities by the Dalits is very low. This needs to be strengthened by active government support and NGOs to create awareness in the community about the various benefits and make efforts to enhance access to basic amenities.

Future HD Strategy for Gender Development

Female illiteracy is quite high in the district. Focus is needed on enhancing female literacy rate in all taluks. More attention should be on low literate taluks of Siruguppa and Sandur. The general sex ratio in Sandur taluk is low at 941 and has declined from 945 in 2001. This trend needs to be reversed. There is a need to promote non-agricultural activities for increasing employment and income earning opportunities, with more focus on females. The “Devadasi System” in Kudligi taluk needs to be addressed.

HD Strategy for Other Sectors

Urban Issues

Provision of housing, drinking water, sanitation, solid waste management and addressing poverty in the slums are the major urban problems of the Ballari ULBs that need to be addressed on priority basis. Sanitation drive in Tekalakote and Kamalapuram ULB areas has to be initiated seriously on priority basis. Efforts are also required in Kampli, Hoovina Hadagali, Kudlagi and Siruguppa ULBs. The living conditions of slum households are very poor; steps should be initiated towards improving the living conditions of slum residents. The ULBs have to prepare a master plan for waste management to keep cities clean. In this regard, innovative schemes with public private partnership need to be adopted. The ULBs of Ballari district have to give more attention to control diseases. Further, health and education facilities should also be improved in the urban area of the district. Huge investment is needed for the improvement of infrastructure in the urban area that can be done with public and private partnership. Finally, the share of own source revenue mobilisation is very low in the district. Hence, more efforts are required to



Groundnut Crop



Women Mining workers

ensure greater mobilization of own source of revenue.

Governance

Female and SC electoral representation is low in certain taluks of the Ballari district, measures need to be taken to increase this. More NGOs need to be encouraged to reach the weaker sections of the society and bring them on mainstream development in rural areas.

Create greater awareness among the people to participate in decision making, particularly at GP level. Strengthening the participation of voluntary organization, civil society and non-government organizations in implementation and evaluation of government schemes and various developmental initiatives.

Concluding Remarks

The present report makes an in-depth analysis of the quality of life of the people of the Ballari district encompassing the various human development components like livelihood opportunities, educational achievements, health status, gender disparities, issues relating to governance, status of SCs and STs, resource vulnerability and disparities in intra district.

The study observes that over the period, there has been noticeable improvement in Ballari district especially in respect of literacy, health, poverty reduction, providing basic amenities, livelihood opportunities, gender inequality, status of SCs and STs and people's participation in development process. However, certain areas such as child sex ratio, female literacy, economic base of deprived sections of the society, malnourishment among children, educational status of dalits, female work participation in non-agricultural sector, demand active governmental actions to ensure that the most vulnerable groups benefit from the development process and reduce huge inter- district disparities. On this basis of discussion on various Human Development Indices considered in the present report, three distinct segments can be made: with Ballari taluk being developed, Hosapete and Sandur falling in the middle level and Hadagali, Siruguppa, H.B.Halli and Kudligi being less developed. It reveals that special attention is required for Hadagali, Siruguppa, H.B.Halli and Kudligi taluks of the district. At the end the study calls for there is need of pro-poor policies and significant investments in people's capabilities—through a focus on education, nutrition and health, and employment skills—can expand access to decent work, provide for sustained progress and reduce inter district disparities.

■■

PART I

Chapter 1

Introduction



CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Concept and Methodology

It is now well accepted that economic growth by itself, though necessary, is not a sufficient condition for human development attainment. The idea of "Trickle down theory" that is economic growth in the form of sustained increase in per capita income, directly results in progress of the people, has been discarded by the policy makers quite long time ago. The human development as an alternative approach was evolved in the 1980s mainly in response -to the increasing disenchantment with the conventional measure of economic growth based on GDP. UNDP, as an international development agency, was at the forefront in advocating this alternative paradigm and defined human development in its first HDR-1990, as the 'process of enlarging people's choices and opportunities'. Since 1990s, the UNDP brings out the HDR every year.

The notion of human development (HD) re-emphasizes that quality of life of people, should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. Since 1990s, human development emerged as a tool that would sensitize the academia, policy makers, administrators and general public about the pattern and direction of human progress. The focal point was to see economic development as a means to some other larger socio-political and cultural progress of the society and making the people happier. Thus, income would now only be a means to attain other larger ends, that of overall human development (HD).

1.1.1 Definition of Human Development

Human development is the combination of people's entitlements and attainments relating to education, health and livelihood. Human Development has been defined as the 'process of enlarging people's choices'. The most critical ones are those that enable one to lead a long and healthy life and in the process to be educated and to enjoy a decent standard of living. Additional choices include political freedom, guaranteed human rights and self respect. The key dimensions of human rights include promotion of gender and economic equity, social and cultural rights, particularly those pertaining to healthcare, food, water, education, environment and culture.



Mahbub ul Haq
Founder of UN Human Development Report

Human development is the combination of people's entitlements and attainments relating to education, health and livelihood.



School children are playing

BOX 1.1
Short Definitions of Human Development: (As Mentioned in Successive HDRs)

Enlarging (*expanding*) people's choices (*freedoms, capabilities*)

1990: a process of enlarging people's choices (p 10)

1991: The real objective of development is to increase people's choices (p 13)

1992: a process of enlarging people's choices. (p 12)

1993: involves widening [people's] choices

1994: to create an environment in which all people can expand their capabilities… (p 13)

1995: a process of enlarging people's choices (p 11).

1996: a process of enlarging people's choices. (p 49)

1997: the process of enlarging people's choices

1998: a process of enlarging people's choices.

1999: the process of enlarging people's choices

2000: a process of enhancing human capabilities

2001: about expanding the choices of people, have to lead lives that they value.

2002: about people, about expanding their choices to lead lives they value. (p. 13)

2003: to improve people's lives by expanding their choices, freedom and dignity.

2004: the process of widening choices for people to do and be what they value in life. (p. 6)

2005: about building human capabilities—the range of things that people can do, and what they can be.

2007/8: about expanding people's real choice and the substantive freedoms – the capabilities – that enable them to lead lives that they value. (p 24)

2009: the expansion of people's freedoms to live their lives as they choose (p 14)

Human development aims to enlarge people's freedoms to do and be what they value and have reason to value.

Thus, HD is about expanding the capabilities of people which, in turn, would enable them to use their freedoms and choices to lead a dignified life. The rationale of HD lies in expanding people's choices so that they can lead lives that they value and ultimately help in building their as well as societal capabilities. Given the nature of human thinking, the attitudes and capabilities may be quite diversified. They need to be reduced to observable and measurable parameters for the purpose of summarizing them into a single indicator for policy and administrative purposes.

The following paragraph, an adaptation of the HDR, 1990, enunciates the central theme of HD.

Human development aims to enlarge people's freedoms *to do and be* what they *value and have reason to value*. In practice, human development also *empowers people* to engage actively in development on our shared planet. It is people-centered. At all levels of development, human development focuses on *essential freedoms*: enabling people to lead long and healthy lives, to acquire knowledge, to be able to enjoy a decent standard of living and to shape their own lives. Many people value these freedoms in and of themselves; *they are also powerful means to other opportunities*. Human development also encompasses other worthwhile freedoms associated with human well-being in both developing and industrialized nations. The emphasis and particularities vary but often include secure, safe and meaningful livelihoods; caring and dignified relationships; protection against crime and violence; artistic, cultural and spiritual activities; participation in political and community activities; self-respect; and emotional well-being. HD is development *by* the people, *of* the people and for the people. Because human development views people not as passive victims but as entrepreneurs and active agents, it helps people to help themselves.

HD is multidimensional and its components are interconnected. A survey of definitions of HD suggests that the definition has been fairly stable over time, different reports emphasized different aspects of human development, but the underlying concept has provided a solid foundation which has not changed radically since its articulation in 1990 (Alkire, 2009).

1.1.2 Measurement of Human Development: The HDI

The UNDP methodology of measuring human development is based on the level of achievements in education, health along with per capita income of a country. The most basic and critical capabilities for human development are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Once these are attained, peoples' choices of opportunities will automatically get widened in the development process. The same methodology with some marginal changes has been adopted by most of the nations to measure the status of human development within their country.

While the UNDP has been publishing these reports since 1990, the Government of India released the first National Human Development Report (NHDR) in 2001. Efforts have been made since then to release such reports at the state level, reflecting the status of their districts. In recent years, UNDP has enlarged the understanding of human development by considering

TABLE 1.1
Evolution of Indices Measuring Human Development

Year	Index	Purpose	Components	Methodology
1995	GDI	Measure inequality of achievements in HD components across gender	Health: IMR; LEB at age 1; Knowledge: Combined primary, secondary and tertiary GER;Standard of Living: PCI US $ (PPP)	An arithmetic average of the three dimensional indices
1995	GEM	Measure political participation and decision making power,economic participation and command over resources of women	Political: Women's and men's per cent shares of parliamentary seats; Economic: Women's and men's per cent shares of positions as legislators, senior officials and managers; Women's and men's per cent shares of professional and technical positions Power over economic resources: Women's and men's estimated earned income (PPP US $)	An arithmetic average of the three dimensional indices
1997	HPI	Measure deprivations in choices and opportunities	Probability of not surviving till 40; per cent illiterate adults; per cent people without access to safe drinking water; per cent underweight children; and unemployment rate	An arithmetic average of the three dimensional indices
2010	IHDI	Measure inequality in HD attainments	Health: IMR; LEB at age 1; Knowledge: Mean and Expected Years of Schooling; Standard of Living: PCI US $ (PPP)	An arithmetic average of the three dimensional indices
2010	GII	Measure differences in the distribution of achievements between men and women	LabourMarket: Labour force participation rate;Empowerment: Educational attainment level (secondary and above) and Parliamentary representation; ReproductiveHealth: Adolescent Fertility and Maternal Mortality	An arithmetic average of the three dimensional indices
2010	MPI	Measure overlapping deprivations	Health: Child mortality and Under nutrition; Education: Years of schooling and School enrolment ratios; and Standard of Living: Electricity, Drinking water, sanitation, flooring, cooking fuel and asset possession	The MPI is the product of two statistics: the headcount (H) - per cent of poor people; and the Average Intensity of deprivation (A) - which reflects the proportion of dimensions in which households are deprived



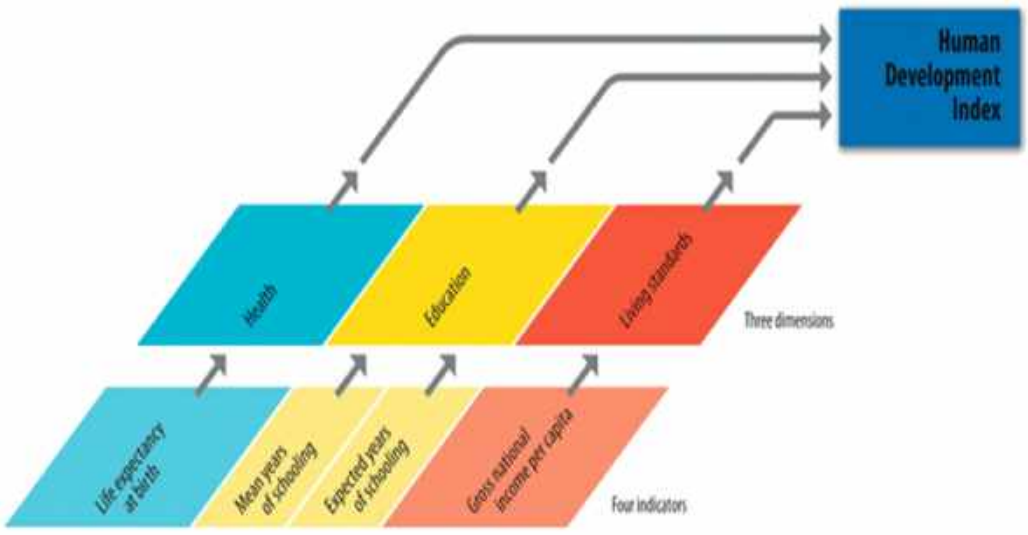
Wheat crop

other dimensions of human development like Multi-Poverty Index (MPI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) etc. The methodology for estimating the Human Development Indices (HDI) also underwent minor changes from 2010 Human Development Reports (HDR). Thus, the measurement of human development is now broad based and considers several additional indicators although the dimensions have remained the same.

1.1.3 Components of the HDI

Since 1990, the UNDP HDI considers three basic dimensions, which are critical for human development viz. *to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living.* The indicators used to inform each dimension have, however, changed over time—most recently in the 2010 HDR. Presently four indicators are used to measure the three dimensions: life expectancy at birth (long and healthy life), mean years of schooling (knowledge), expected years of schooling (knowledge), and Gross National Income (GNI) Per capita adjusted by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) (standard of living). The knowledge dimension uses two indicators, while the others use one each (Figure 1.1).

FIGURE 1.1
Components of HDI



1.1. 4 Computing HDI

The current process of computing global HDI is furnished in Table 1.2.

HDI is computed as an arithmetic mean of health, education and standard of living indices which are, in turn, calculated on the basis of observed values for a country/region/community against goal posts specified for each indicator. Thus calculated, HDI affords comparability within and across countries and for individual dimensions as well as for the aggregate HDI.

TABLE 1.2

The Process of Computation of HDI

Dimension	Long and Healthy Life	Knowledge	Decent Standard of Living
Indicator	LEB	Mean Years of Schooling; & Expected Years of Schooling[1]	GNI per capita (US $ PPP)
Goal Posts	Min: 20 years Max: 83.4 years	Min: 0 Max: 0.978	Min: $ 100 Max: $107221
Dimension Index[2]	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index
Aggregation	Human Development Index (HDI)[3]		

Note: 1: These were Adult Literacy Rate and Combined GER prior to 2010
2: Dimension Index calculated as: $I_j = \{X_{ij} - Min(X_{ij})\}/\{Max(X_{ij}) - Min(X_{ij})\}$
3: HDI is the geometric mean of the three dimension indices: $(I_{health} * I_{education} * I_{income})^{1/3}$

Source: HDR, 2002

1.2 Factors Contributing to Human Development

As identified in various UN Human Development Reports, three essential elements of human life -longevity, knowledge and decent living standards contribute to human development. These three factors are represented by other sub factors. For the first component-longevity- life expectancy at birth is the indicator. The importance of life expectancy lies in a long life which is valuable in itself, and in the fact that various indirect benefits (such as adequate nutrition and good health) are closely associated with higher life expectancy. This association makes life expectancy an important indicator of human development, especially in view of the present lack of comprehensive information about people's health and nutritional status. For the second key component –knowledge –literacy and enrollment figures are only a crude reflection of access to education, necessary for productive life in modern society. But literacy is a person's first step in learning and knowledge-building, so literacy figures are essential in any measurement of human development.

The third key component of human development – command over resources needed for a decent living – is perhaps the most difficult to measure. It requires data on access to land, credit, income and other resources. But given the scarce data on many of these variables, we must make use of an income indicator. The most readily available income indicator – per capita income – has wide national coverage. We thus use purchasing-power-adjusted real GDP per capita figures, which provide better approximations of the relative power to

buy commodities and to gain command over resources for a decent living standard.

The recent work by Haq (2013), explains that "the most basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community." It also means providing "better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in the community activities."

In literature relating to factors that contribute to human development, the following factors have also been identified.

Sustenance: The Ability to Meet Basic Needs

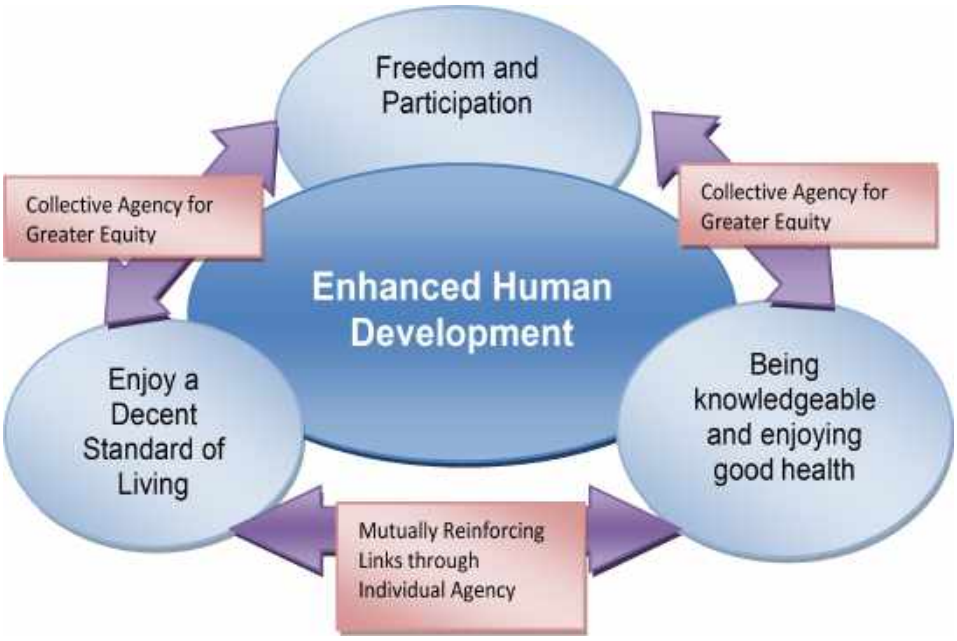
All people have certain basic needs without which life would be impossible. These life-sustaining basic human needs include food, shelter, health and protection.

Self-Esteem: To Be a Person

A second universal component of a good life is self esteem- a sense of worth and self respect, of not being used as a tool by others for their own ends.

Wealth is important for human life. But to concentrate on it exclusively is wrong for two reasons. First, accumulating wealth is not necessary for the fulfillment of some important human choices…Second, human choices extend far beyond economic well –being.

FIGURE 1.2
Factors Affecting HDI



Freedom from Servitude: To Be Able to Choose

Freedom here is to be understood in the sense of emancipation from alienating material conditions of life and from social servitude to nature, ignorance, other people, misery, institutions, and dogmatic beliefs, especially that one's poverty is one's predestination.

An alternative way of saying much the same thing was put forth in the United Nations' 1994 Human Development Report. Drawing from Amartya Sen, the opening chapter of the report asserts: Human beings are born with certain potential capabilities. The purpose of development is to create an environment in which all people can expand their capabilities, and opportunities can be enlarged for both present and future generations. The real foundation of human development is universalism in acknowledging the life claims of everyone ……Wealth is important for human life. But to concentrate on it exclusively is wrong for two reasons. First, accumulating wealth is not necessary for the fulfillment of some important human choices…Second, human choices extend far beyond economic well – being.

Taking into account the various factors discussed above for the measurement of various dimensions of human development, the present report identifies various parameters and variables which are shown in Annexure-1.1

BOX 1.2
Human Development Reports in Karnataka

Many states in India have made efforts to prepare HDRs reflecting the status of human development, primarily based on the methodology adopted by the UNDP. Madhya Pradesh was the first State to prepare an HDR, followed by Karnataka, which brought out two such reports, in 1999 and 2005. These reports have gone a long way in highlighting the regional imbalances existing in the State. The 1999 report provided well organised data covering a wide range of human development indicators; the 2005 report examined and analyzed the relationship between public investment patterns and human development outcomes.

District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) of Karnataka

The State initiated four pilot projects in the first phase in Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Udupi for preparing district human development reports (DHDRs). The main motive of undertaking this exercise was to: I. Capture variations in the status of human development at the District Level, II. Enable Government to take a holistic view of the State's development outside the normal governmental functioning and III. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing departmental policies.

Preparation of DHDRs for all the 30 Districts in the State

Encouraged by the experience gained, the Government of Karnataka has decided to develop DHDRs for all 30 Districts in the State.

Main Features of the Proposed DHDRs

The present DHDRs focus on taluk level human developmental issues that enhance the quality of life. From the viewpoint of indicators as well as the data availability, and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of Human Development, namely Health, Education and Standard of Living, a modified methodology is adopted for the preparation of DHDRs. Thus, the main features of the DHDRs proposed are:(i) The DHDR will present indices on various Human Development issues, namely: a. Human Development Index (HDI), b. Gender Inequality Index (GII), c. Child Development Index (CDI), d. Food Security Index (FSI), e. Urban Development Index (UDI) f. Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) and g. Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI).

1.3 Data Collection, Compilation and Validation for Ballari District Human Development Report

1.3 .1 Data Collection

By and large, the data from secondary sources has been used for the calculation of various indices and analysis of each chapter. For small area studies, a few surveys have been conducted and primary data collected from the survey. The reference period 2011-12 has been used for calculation of indices for HDI, GDI, FSI, UDI, CTDI and DCDI.

Data on households, population and demographic features, nature of houses, basic amenities, assets, literacy, work and dependency status, etc., has been compiled from the relevant census publications. A significant amount of data is compiled from various departments of district administration. Primarily publications of education, health, food and civil supplies, housing, MGNREGS, agriculture, social welfare, women and child development, social security schemes, ULBs and such other departments were accessed to cull out the necessary information. The District Statistical Office was a major source of data. The Human Development Division of the Department of Planning, Programme Implementation and Statistics, GoK was generous enough to share a huge amount of qualitative data which helped to finalize the data set.



Bajra Crop

1.3.2 Compilation and Validation of the Data

The data collected for the various indicators have been compiled in given formats. These data and various issues regarding the data have been discussed from time to time in the District Core Committee (which was constituted with representatives of various departments of Zilla Parishad of the district with CEO, ZP, Ballari, being the Chairperson of the Committee) meetings. In order to validate the data, the collected data was presented before QMG member Dr Ganesh Prasad, CPO, and the concerned district officials. After thorough discussion on data pertaining to each indicator, data has been validated. Apart from it, subject wise subcommittees were formed which were regularly consulted for checking the consistency and reliability of data.

In order to get feedback from the local representatives and experts in the field, Taluka and District workshops were conducted. The schedule of these meetings and workshops is given in Annexure-8. Thus, the participatory nature in which this report has been prepared becomes amply evident.

The HDD Bangaluru constantly monitored the progress through e-mails and instructions and helped in checking the data. The HDD conducted three review meetings as follows:

I. 29-10-2013 at Vikas Soudha, Bangaluru,

II. 29-11-2013 at CMDR, Dharwad, and

III. 27-3-2014 at Planning Department, Bangaluru

In all these meetings, the data was presented along with the progress made in the process of DHDR preparation. On 12-03-2014, the data and tentative chapter plan as well as the preliminary results were placed in the DCC meeting for its consideration and approval. The same was approved and further discussed at HDD review meetings.

Thus, a participative method of data collection, compilation and validation was adopted with checks for consistency at various levels. The HDD shares a considerable credit for finalizing the data sets and standardizing the whole process.

1.4 Measurement of Indices

This section discuses methodology adopted to measure various indices for Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI), Compisite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) and Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI). The methodology for measuring these indices is adopted from the UNDP methodology. Normalization of indicators, calculation of dimension indices, weighting pattern and computation of final index are same as adopted by UNDP in its global HD computation. However, a few adjustments are made in the selection of indicators to suit the nature of data available at taluk level. The details on calculation of various indices has been made in Annexure-1

1.5 Concluding Remarks

Though the present chapter widely discusses the various dimensions, parameters and variables, which are used in measuring human development, these are not exhaustive. There are suggestions that indicators such as happiness and cultural aspects should also be included in measuring human development. For the present exercise, for preparation of District Human Development Reports in Karnataka, the Planning, Programme, Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Government of Karnataka in consultation with various experts has made unique efforts by considering various parameters and variables(Annexure- 1,3, 5 and 6) However, there are certain limitations in using certain variables.

Though the Planning, Programme, Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Government of Karnataka has tried to address these problems through methodological refinements, the problems remain, especially for indicators such as education and health. For instance, due to good medical facilities in certain cities, the patients with more-serious illnesses from other areas get admitted to medical facilities in these cities leading to higher deaths being recorded in

these cities as compared to nearby cities. Again in the present report, though the relative importance of each indicator is not similar, in most cases, instead of weighted arithmetic mean, the simple arithmetic mean has been used in measuring various dimensions of human development.

Thus, refinements in the manner in which data are collected as well as methodological refinements can be thought of in such exercises in future.

■■



Jawar Crop

Chapter 2

District Overview









CHAPTER 2

District Overview

2.1 Introduction

The wellbeing of the people of a region among other factors is influenced by the region's history, availability of resources, physiography, health, education status of the people, governance, gender, caste composition etc. To understand human development of a region, it is important to understand historical background of the region and other factors mentioned above. In this backdrop, the present chapter provides brief information on the background and regional history, physiographic divisions, land, soil and natural resource endowments, demographic features, status of education, development of industry, irrigation, infrastructure, regional backwardness and other perspectives of Ballari district.

2.2 Background and Brief Regional History

Ballari district is one of the 30 districts of Karnataka state. On 1st October 1953 AD, the Ballari district of Hyderabad State was divided on linguistic basis. Areas with a significant Kannada speaking population were transferred to Mysuru state, which later became Karnataka state. Historically, Ballari was ruled in succession by the Mauryas, the Satavahanas, the Pallavas, the Kadambas, the Badami Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas, the Kalyani Chalukyas, the Southern Kalachuryas, the Sevuna Yadavas, and the Hoysalas. It was also ruled briefly by the Cholas during the wars between Kalyani Chalukyas and the Cholas.

BOX 2.1
Fact files of Ballari District

Geographic	14° 30' and 15°50' North latitude.
Location	75° 40' and 77° 11' East longitude
Temperature	48° C (Max) 11° C (Min)
Average Rainfall	639 mm
Rivers	Tungabhadra, Hagari and Chikkahagari
Area	8450 Sq km
District Headquarters	Ballari
Taluks	7
Population	24,52,595 (2011 Census)
Population density	319 per sq km

Ballari District at A Glance (DAG), Ballari 2011-12



Jawar Crop

BOX 2.2
About Ballari

- Ballari district is spread from southwest to north east and is situated on the eastern side of the state
- Ballari slated to be the steel city of the South and 'Jeans Capital' of India
- Rich mineral resources like iron ore, manganese, which are exported to China, South Korea, Japan and Australia.



Historical Hampi

The district is known for its tourist places, particularly Hampi. Hampi is recognized as cultural heritage site by UNESCO and it attracts tourists from across the globe.

After the Sevuna Yadavas and the Hoysalas were defeated by the Islamic sultanates of Delhi, the Vijayanagara Empire arose under Harihara I and Bukka I, who dominated the Ballari area. After the fall of the Vijayanagara empire, the Hande Nayakas of Ballari were successively subsidiary to the Adilshahi sultanate, the Maratha Empire, the Mughals, the Nizam, Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan, and finally to the British Empire after the Nizam ceded a large part of the southern Deccan to the British East India Company. In 1808 AD, the ceded districts were split into the Ballari and Kadapa districts, and in 1867 AD the Ballari Municipal Council was created. Further, in 1882 AD, Anantapuram district was carved out of the Ballari District. The Maratha Princely state of Sandur was surrounded by Ballari district.

In 1901 AD, Ballari was the seventh largest town in Madras Presidency, and one of the chief military stations in southern India, garrisoned by British and native Indian troops under the British Indian Government. The industries in the town included a small distillery and two steam cotton presses. The steam cotton-spinning mill established in 1894 had 17,800 spindles and employed 520 hands.

Administratively, the Ballari district has 524 villages, 189 GPs, one city corporation (Ballari city), one city municipal corporation (Hosapete), four town municipal councils (Hadagali, Sandur, Siruguppa and Kampli), four town panchayats (Kamalapur, Kudligi, Kottur, Tekalakote) and seven taluks (Ballari, Hadagali, H.B.Halli, Hosapete, Kudligi, Sandur and Siruguppa). The district is known for its tourist places, particularly Hampi. Hampi is recognized as cultural heritage site by UNESCO and it attracts tourists from across the globe.

BOX 2.3
Tourism

- **Hampi** is the heritage Centre and Hampi utsava is being organized every year which attracts tourists from all over the World.
- **Virupaksha Temple** or **Pasupati Temple** is dedicated to Lord Shiva. The temple has a monolith of Virupaksha.
- **Vittala Temple,** dedicated to Lord Vishnu, is on the banks of River Tungabhadra.
- **Patal Lingeswar Temple** was erected around a *lingam* uncovered by British archaeologists during the last century.
- **Hazara Ramaswamy Temple** dedicated to Lord Rama is known for beautiful carvings and wall paintings on its ancient walls.
- **Lotus Mahal,** a resting place for the kings dating back to the Vijayanagara period, now houses an archaeological museum with artifacts dating back to that period.
- **Kishkindha** situated on the banks of River Tungabhadra, as is written in the *Ramayana*, was the kingdom of Anthropoid King Vali.
- **Twin Temple:** dating back to the Chalukya period, has 59 polished and glossy pillars and beautiful artwork and paintings of that era. Also noteworthy is the unique architecture of the Sikharas or the rising tower at the temple.
- **Achyutaraya Temple:** one of the largest temples in the district, is dedicated to Tiruvengalanatha or Lord Venkateswara

2.3 Physiographic Divisions of the District

The district is spread from southwest to northeast and is situated on the eastern side of Karnataka state. The

district is located at 15° 30' and 15°50' north latitude and 75° 40' and 77° 11' east longitude. This district is bound by Raichur district to the north, Koppal district to the west, Chitradurga and Davanagere districts to the south, and Anantapur and Kurnool districts of Andhra Pradesh to the east. It comes under the administrative control of Kalaburagi division and development jurisdiction of Hyderbad Karnataka Developmnt Board (H.K.D.B), Kalaburagi.

2.4 Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

This district is endowed with rich mineral resources. It has both metallic and non-metallic minerals. The metallic minerals include iron ore, manganese ore, red oxide, gold, copper and lead. The non-metallic minerals include andalusite, asbestos, corundum, clay, delomite, limestone, limekankan, moulding sand, quartz, soap stone, granite and red ochre. The metallic minerals are abundant in only three taluks, Sandur, Hosapete and Ballari in the order of mining activity intensity.

2.5 Demography

This section illustrates the demographic profile of the Ballari district. Selected demographic indicators such as population, crude birth and death rates, infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth etc are illustrated in Table 2.2. As per the 2011 census, the total population of the district was 24.53 lakhs, of which 50.43 percent are males and 49.57 percent

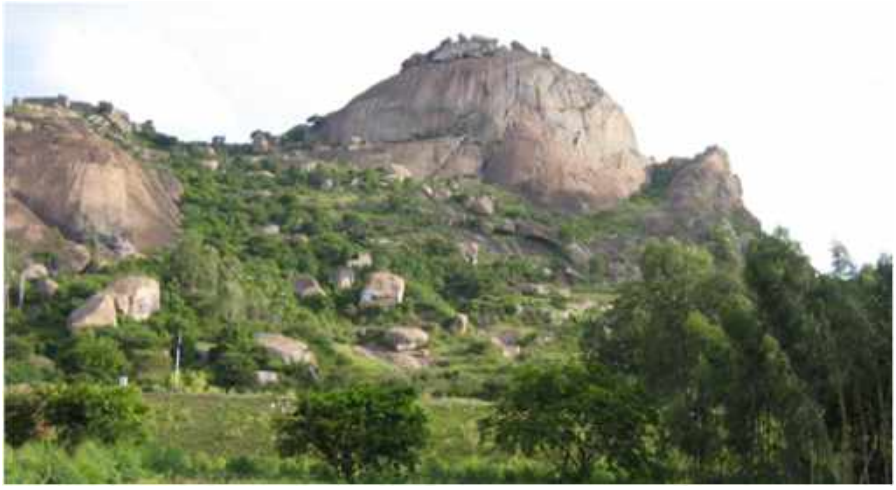


Ballari District Map

TABLE 2.1
General Information about the District- 2011

Name of the Taluks	Geographical Area in sq km	Number of GPs	ULBs	Inhabited Villages	Uninhabited Villages
Ballari	1688.59	40	1	99	4
Hadagali	947.82	24	1	56	1
H.B Halli	973.95	22	0	53	3
Hosapete	904.17	23	3	68	6
Kudligi	1618.87	33	2	89	2
Sandur	1152.42	21	1	76	13
Siruguppa	1036.17	26	2	83	1
District Total	8450.00	189	10	524	30

Source: Ballari District at a Glance (DAG), 2011



Ballari Mining

TABLE 2.2
Demographic Profile of the Ballari District

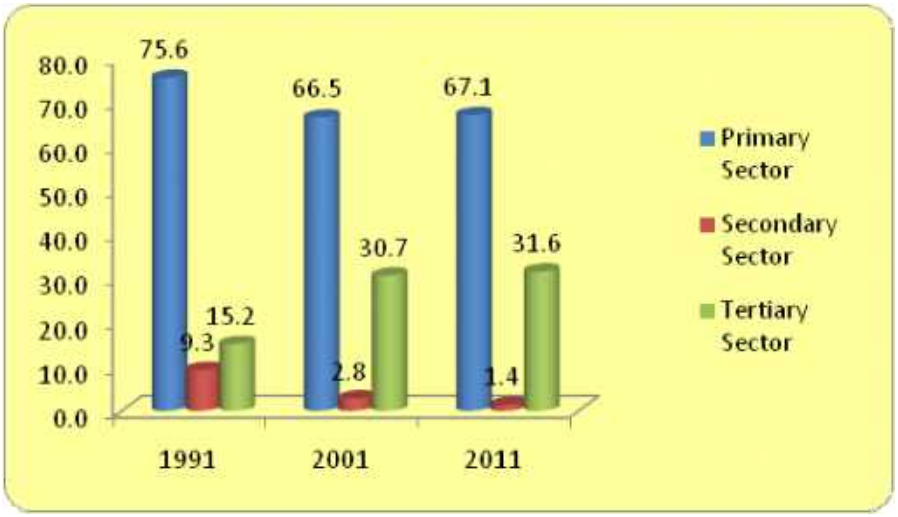
Demographic Particulars	1991 Census	2001 Census	2011 Census	Karnataka 2011 Census
Population – Total	1890092	2027140	2452595	61130704
Male	961989 (50.90%)	1029714 (50.80%)	1236954 (50.43%)	31057742 (50.80)
Female	928103 (49.10%)	997426 (49.20%)	1215641 (49.57%)	30072962 (49.80)
Decadal Population Growth (1991-2001)	26.91 (1981-91)	7.25 (1991-2001)	20.98 (2001-2011)	15.7 (2001-2011)
Density of Population (per sq. km)	196	240	290	319
Area (in sq. km)	9885	8450	8450	191791
Literacy Level – Overall (in %)	45.57	57.40	67.43	75.36
Male	58.71	69.2	76.64	82.47
Female	31.97	45.28	58.09	68.08
Rural	38.71	50.29	61.81	68.73
Urban	60.93	70.24	76.63	85.78
SC Population – Total (No. and %)	365154 (19.32%)	374218 (18.46%)	517409 (21.10%)	10474992 (17.14%)
Male	184440 (50.51%)	188536 (50.38%)	258582 (49.98%)	526454 (50.26%)
Female	180714 (49.49%)	185682 (49.62%)	258827 (50.02%)	5210447 (49.74%)
ST Population – Total (No. and %)	166693 (8.82%)	364638 (17.99%)	451406 (18.41%)	4248987 (6.95%)
Male	83967 (50.37%)	183662 (50.37%)	225451 (49.94%)	2134754 (50.24%)
Female	82726 (49.63%)	180976 (49.63%)	225955 (50.06%)	2114233 (49.76%)
Urban Population – No. and %	564400 (29.86%)	708650 (34.96%)	920239 (37.52%)	23625962 (38.65%)
Occupational Pattern of Population – Primary (%)	611919 (75.55%)	612640 (66.53%)	815085 (67.09%)	
Secondary	75125 (9.27%)	25737 (2.80%)	16485 (1.36%)	
Tertiary	122945 (15.18%)	282444 (30.67%)	383399 (31.56%)	
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	--	37	33	18.8
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	--	05	04	7.1
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)-(Per 1,000 live births)	--	--	55	38
Life Expectancy at Birth	62.8	66.1	60.35	67.1
Number of Households – Total	326719	368360	489118	13357027
Rural	225951 (69.16%)	237028 (64.35%)	295258 (60.37%)	7946657 (59.49%)
Urban	100768 (30.84%)	131332 (35.65%)	193860 (39.63%)	5410370 (40.51)
Children under the age 0-6 Years – Total	367604 (19.45%)	319086 (15.74%)	344152 (14.03%)	7161033 (11.71%)
Male	187804 (51.09%)	163892 (51.36%)	175540 (51%)	3675291 (51.32%)
Female	179800 (48.91%)	155194 (48.64%)	168609 (49%)	3485742 (48.68%)
0-6 Years Sex Ratio	956	947	960	948

Source: Census 1991, 2001 and 2011

are females. There are 983 females per 1000 males in the District. The SC/ ST population comprises 39.51 per cent of the total population of the district. It is quite high compared to Karnatak state SC/ST population of 24 per cent. It is important to note that the proportion of SC/ST female population per thousand male population in the district is 1001.5. The decadal population growth rate between 2001-2011 witnessed quite high growth rate (20.98%) compared to the decadal population growth rate (7.25%) between 1991-2001 leading to substantial increase in the density of population from 240 during the year 2001 to 290 during the year 2011. However, compared to Karnataka state (319), density of population is lower in Ballari district.

The occupational pattern of population in terms of Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors (Figure 2.1) shows that the share of primary sector has come down from 75.55 per cent in 1991 to 66.53 per cent in 2001. However, over the period 2001 and 2011, the share of primary sector has increased from 66.53 per cent to 67.09 per cent. This unusual increasing trend is due to increase in mining activities in Ballari district. The share of tertiary sector has shown marked increase, rising from 15.2 per cent in1991 to 30.7 per cent in 2001. However, over 2001- 2011 the share of tertiary sector has just registered a marginal increase from 30.7 per cent to 31.6 per cent. The secondary sector has shown a declining trend, decreasing from 9.3

FIGURE 2.1
Occupational Pattern of Population in Ballari District, 2011



Source: Census 2011

per cent in 1991, to 2.8 per cent in 2001 and further to 1.4 per cent in 2011. Though dependency on primary sector is declining, still a large proportion of the population of Ballari district continues to depend on the primary sector, which indicates a sign of backwardness. A larger change is witnessed in the share of secondary and tertiary sectors between 1991 and 2001.In the case of people engaged in the secondary sector, in absolute terms it has declined from 25,737 in 2001 to 16,485 in 2011(table 2.2).This points to the district's backwardness in industrial development.

According to 2011 census, children under the age of 6 years constitute 14.03 per cent of the total population of the district. Among the child population, 51 percent are males and 49 percent females, and there are 960 female children per every 1000 male children, which is better than 948 females per every 1000 males at the

This district is endowed with rich mineral resources. It has both metallic and non-metallic minerals. The metallic minerals include iron ore, manganese ore, red oxide, gold, copper and lead.

Over the period 2001 and 2011, the share of primary sector has increased from 66.53 per cent to 67.09 per cent. This unusual increasing trend is due to increase in mining activities in Ballari district.



Daroji Bear Sanctuary

The literacy gap between male and female in Ballari district is higher than the state.

state level. Compared to 1991(19.45 per cent) and 2001 (15.74 percent) census, in the 2011 census, the percentage of children to total population has come down to 14.03 percent but remains above that of the state (11.71 percent). It is important to note that, although the decadal children population growth rate during 2001 -2011 is 7.85 per cent, the decadal total population growth rate during the same period is 20.98 percent. The large increase in total population in the Ballari district may be due to in migration. The health profile in terms of birth and death rates (CBR and CDR), infant mortality rate, life expectancy at birth of the district shows that according to 2011 census CBR was 33, CDR was 4, infant mortality rate was 55 and life expectancy at Birth was 60.35.

The nature of work participation rate has been illustrated in Table 2.3. According to 2011 census, the workforce constitutes 52.97 percent of the total population (7 years and above population) in the district, which is marginally higher than the state work participation rate of 51.68 per cent. While the male workers constitute 66.26 per cent of the total male population, the percentage share of female workforce in total female population is only 39.50 per cent. Over 2001 and 2011 while male participation rate has gone up female participation rate has come down; however female participation is above that of the state (36.04). The composition of workforce shows that 86.79 percent of workers constitute main workers and 13.21 percent are marginal workers. In rural areas, cultivators constitute 23.11 percent of workforce and agricultural labourers constitute 36.36 percent.

TABLE 2.3
Nature of Work Participation Rate in Ballari District (in Percentage)

Work Participation	Ballari		Karnataka State
	2001	2011	2011
Work Participation Rate	53.91	52.97	51.68
Male Participation	64.95	66.26	66.94
Female Participation	42.57	39.5	36.04
Main Workers	87.03	86.79	83.94
Marginal Workers	12.97	13.21	16.06
Agricultural Laborers	39.25	36.36	25.67
Cultivators	26.25	23.11	23.61

Source: Census 2011

2.6 Literacy

This section provides literacy status of the Ballari district during the year 2011. Comparison is also made with previous decade. According to 2011 census, the district has literacy rate of 67.43 percent (Karnatak state 75.36%). Although, the literacy rate of Ballari district is lower than Karnataka, improvement in literacy (10.03%) for Ballari district during the years 2001 and 2011 is better than the state (8.72%). The literacy rate among males was 76.64 percent and among females 58.09 percent. The literacy gap between male and female in Ballari district is higher than the state. In terms of improvement in literacy rate among the males and females during the years 2001 and 2011 in Ballari district, females (12.81 %) performed better

TABLE 2.4
Taluk-Wise Total Male and Female Literacy Rates – Rural/Urban – 2001
(in Percentage)

Taluk	Total	Male	Female	Rural			Urban		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ballari	59.70	70.80	48.19	44.92	58.56	30.97	73.57	82.14	64.57
Hadagali	60.32	72.12	48.23	59.00	71.46	46.26	68.37	76.13	60.32
H.B Halli	58.07	70.81	45.22	58.07	70.81	45.22	-	-	-
Hosapete	60.88	71.59	49.96	46.85	59.33	34.31	70.26	79.69	60.55
Kudligi	59.54	72.14	46.39	57.29	70.63	43.38	70.75	79.63	61.39
Sandur	53.35	65.54	40.43	48.57	61.38	35.09	74.30	83.50	64.27
Siruguppa	43.56	56.92	30.33	40.32	54.38	26.46	51.72	63.29	40.16
District	57.40	69.20	45.28	50.29	63.49	36.82	70.24	79.41	60.69
State	66.64	76.10	56.87	59.33	70.45	48.01	80.58	86.66	74.12

Source: Census- 2001

TABLE 2.5
Taluk-Wise Total Male and Female Literacy Rates – Rural/Urban – 2011
(in Percentage)

Taluk	Total	Male	Female	Rural			Urban		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ballari	68.61	77.38	59.78	57.28	68.71	45.70	78.38	84.87	71.85
Hadagali	71.23	80.38	61.86	70.22	80.01	60.17	77.17	82.56	71.75
H.B Halli	69.77	79.45	59.89	69.77	79.45	59.89	-	-	-
Hosapete	70.16	78.49	61.93	59.75	69.97	49.56	77.22	84.32	70.26
Kudligi	69.23	78.43	59.68	66.82	76.62	56.59	80.69	87.21	74.11
Sandur	66.81	76.63	56.32	61.88	72.61	50.84	77.84	85.15	69.36
Siruguppa	53.26	64.26	42.40	50.00	61.77	38.39	61.08	70.21	52.03
District Total	67.43	76.64	58.09	61.81	72.42	51.02	76.63	83.58	69.62
State	75.36	82.47	68.08	68.73	77.61	59.71	85.78	90.04	81.36

Source: Census- 2001

than males (7.44%). In rural areas, the literacy rate was 61.81 percent and urban areas 76.63 percent. The female literacy in rural Ballari is low at 51.02 per cent. However, in terms of improvement in literacy rate among males and females in rural area during the years 2001 and 2011, females have performed (14.2%) better than males (8.93%).

The taluk wise literacy shows that according to 2011 census, Siruguppa taluk registered lowest literacy rate of 53.26 per cent in the district and lowest female literacy (42.40%) as well as lowest rural female literacy (38.39%). According to 2001 census, in Siruguppa literacy was 43.56 per cent and it ranked 170th in the Karnataka state. In terms of improvement in the literacy rate between 2001 and 2011,

Siruguppa taluk registered lowest literacy rate of 53.26 per cent in the district and lowest female literacy (42.40%) as well as lowest rural female literacy (38.39%).

rural female literacy in Ballari taluk improved from 30.97 per cent in 2001 to 45.70 per cent in 2011.

2.7 Industry

Industries play a vital role in the economic development of any District. In Ballari District, there has been a spectacular growth of industries. While, credit for spectacular growth of industries in Ballari goes to the initiative of the entrepreneurs, the main factors contributing to this rapid industrialization have been: existence of peaceful work environment, harmonious labour relations, availability of abundant mineral resources, like Iron ore, Manganese Ore, Red Oxide, Ferrous Oxide etc. and availability of technically skilled man power. Ballari district has 25 per cent of India's Iron ore reserves. Apart from that Iron Ore Fines, Red Oxide and White Quartz are readily available in Ballari District.

Ballari district has 25 per cent of India's Iron ore reserves. Apart from that Iron Ore Fines, Red Oxide and White Quartz are readily available in Ballari District.

Mining, Textile and Apparels, Automobiles and Auto Ancillaries and, Agriculture and Food Processing are focus industrial sectors. Ballari district is an industrial base for steel, cement, rice mills, readymade garments and textiles in the state. Sathavahana Ispat Ltd., was the first pig iron plant setup in the region to utilize the abundant iron ore reserves available, Kirloskar was the next to follow with their pig iron plant. Cotton, a commercial crop grown in the region, offers readily available raw marerial for the 48 cotton based industries in the district.

As on 31-3-2012, in Ballari district, there are 13 Mega industries, 109 Medium and Large industries and 16,620 Small Scale Industries (Table 2.6). These industries' together contribute to investment of Rs 2845.90 lakhs and provide employment to 1, 71,013 people.

Table 2.7 provides details of SSI registered in the district including the products manufactured, the number of units involved in their manufacture, the total investment in each industrial category and the employment generated by each industrial category. The largest number of units are in the textile industry (2920) contributing to the highest employment (15758), however in terms of investment the Food and Beverage industry has the biggest share (Rs. 12078.23 Lakhs).

TABLE 2.6
Total Number of Industries in Ballari District as on 31.03.2012

Sl. No.	Type of industry	Number of units	Investment in Rs. lakhs	Employment Provided
1	**Small Scale Industries**	16620	51756.34	81781
2	**Medium & Large Industries**	109	201561	62735
3	**Mega Industries**	13	31273	26497
All		16742	284590.3	171013

Source: Ballari District Industry official website

2.8 Irrigation

The important rivers are Tungabhadra, Hagari and Chikkahagari. The western taluks of the district are dogged with scarcity conditions with the failure of rains during successive years. Ballari district is rich in natural resources which needs to be tapped to a greater

BOX 2.4
Prominent Industrial Players

- JSW Ltd.
- JSW Cements
- MSPL
- Ballari Thermal Power Corporation
- Sirugappa Sugars and Chemicals
- Mukund Steels
- Kalyani Steels



Tungabhadra Dam

TABLE 2.7
Ballari District SSI Registration as on end of 31/3/2012

Products	Units	Investment in Rs. Lakhs	Employment
Food Beverages	1973	12078.23	11405
Textiles	2920	8198.76	15758
Wood	1730	1672.74	7329
Printing & Stationery	276	899.93	1156
Leather & Leather Product	653	393.11	3127
Rubber & Plastic	117	893.43	3025
Glass & Glass Chemicals	312	769.75	1635
Chemicals	299	4120.29	2610
Metal Products	282	1628.88	1519
General Engineering Works	1350	4511.7	8301
Electricals & Electronics	407	1338.68	1974
Transportations	161	256.41	1124
Repairs & Servicing	2881	2614.4	7818
Ferrous & Non Ferrous	73	415.74	759
Other Services	439	5608.32	2565
Miscellaneous	1738	1946.2	6658
Job Works	1009	4409.77	5018
Total	**16620**	**51756.34**	**81781**

Source: Ballari District Industry official website

extent for overall development of the district.

The important crops grown are cotton, jowar, groundnut, paddy, sunflower and cereals. The net irrigated area is 37 per cent of the net area sown. The main source of irrigation is Tungabhadra Dam. The Canal network accounts for 64 per cent of irrigated area.

2.9 Infrastructure

Basic infrastructure such as transport, communication, power, water, hospitals and educational institutions are very much needed for the industrial and overall development of any region. As shown in Box 2.5, Ballari is well connected by two national highways NH-13 and NH-63, providing access to Goa, Bangaluru, Chennai and Hyderabad. Ballari district has 25 railway stations with a total railway route of 130 Km. Mangaluru and Goa are nearest ports. Ballari also has an Airport, JSW Airport at Torangallu. In terms of educational institutions, Ballari lacks quality institutions of higher education. A large number of students of the district migrate to other cities such as Hubballi-Dharwad and Bangaluru for their higher studies.

BOX- 2.5
Road, Rail, Port and Air Connectivity

- NH-13 and NH-63 Provide accessibility to Goa, Chennai and Hyderabad
- There are 25 Railway stations with a total railway route of 130 Km
- Ports at Mangaluru and Goa are equidistant from Ballari
- JSW Airport at Torangallu, Ballari

BOX 2.6
List of Prominent Educational Institutions in Ballari

- Vijayanagara Institute of Medical Sciences (VIMS)
- Municipal Junior College on Ananthapur Road
- St. Philomena's High School & Good Shepherd Convent in Cantonment
- Wardlaw Composite Jr. College on Kalamma Street
- Municipal Junior College on Ananthapur Road
- Krishnadevaray University Ballari.

Except Ballari and Hosapete, the quality of education is poor in other talukas.

As per Ballari District at a Glance-2011-12, there are 20 general degree colleges (Arts, Commerce and Science), 4 Engineering colleges, 3 Medical, Dental and Nursing colleges and 12 Polytechnical colleges. Recently, the Shri Krishndevaray University has been set up in the district by the Karnataka government. Most of these educational institutions are concentrated in Ballari and Hosapete cities. In the case of health infrastructure, Ballari district does not have good health facilities. People move to Hyderabad, Hubballi-Dharwad and Bangaluru for their health check up. Ballari is known for chronic diseases such as Malaria, Tuberculosis, Dengue, Cholera and Aids. Except Ballari and Hosapete taluks, the health facilities in other taluks are very poor.

2.10 Regional Perspectives and Backwardness

Dr. Nanjundappa Committee report using 35 indicators from five different sectors constructed a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI). Based on the CCDI, it found 114 taluks to be backward taluks, out of 175 taluks of the state for the year 1999-00. Using the same methodology these CCDI have been updated using 2009-10 data by CMDR Dharwad. Table 2.8 below shows the information related to

this. It is found that, as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee, among all the taluks in the district, there were only two developed taluks namely Ballari and Hosapete. In the year 2009-10, Sandur also joined this group to make the number of developed taluks to three. A very interesting point is that Sandur was in the most backward category with 145th rank in 1999-00, but has moved forward to developed category with 60th rank in 2009-10. HB Halli, Hadagali, and Hosapete taluks have moved backward from their respective ranks, whereas other taluks have improved their respective positions from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

In case of agriculture sector, there were three taluks in the developed category namely Ballari, Hosapete and Siruguppa in 1999-00 index, whereas, in 2009-10 index except Sandur all taluks were under the developed category, (developed means 'above the state average'). Except Hosapete all taluks have shown a positive improvement in agriculture sector. Hadagali and Kudligi have shown higher improvement, whereas, Siruguppa has shown the lowest improvement.

With regard to industry trade and finance sector, Ballari and Hosapete were in the developed category as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report. The Index of 2009-10 found Sandur also in the developed category, taking the number of developed taluks to three. Except H B Halli, Hadagali and Kudligi all the remaining taluks have shown a positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index. The highest improvement is observed in Sandur.

Economic infrastructure is another sector considered by the Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee. In this sector Ballari, H B Halli and Hosapete and Sandur were in the developed category as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee. Index 2009-10 found Siruguppa also in this category. Except H B Halli and Hadagali, remaining five taluks have shown a positive change over the decade. In case of social infrastructure sector only Ballari taluk was found in the developed category in Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report. In case of index 2009-10 also, the same situation has continued. Except Ballari, Hadagali and Hosapete all taluks have shown positive improvement over the decade.

With regard to demographic characteristics three out of seven taluks were found to be in the backward category. On the other hand, index 2009-10 found five out of seven taluks namely H B Halli, Hadagali, Kudligi, Sandur and Siruguppa in the backward category. Moreover in demographic characteristics, none of the taluks has shown any positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.



Wardlaw Education Institution
Ballari. Estd: 1945



Cotton crop

TABLE 2.8
Taluk Wise and Sector Wise CCDI in Ballari District

Taluks	Agriculture and Allied		Industry, Trade and Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI		Category	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	**2000**	**2010**
Ballari	1.23	1.48	1.14	1.63	1.01	1.24	1.23	1.05	1.10	1.03	1.17	1.38	DEV	DEV
	(52)	(26)	(36)	(16)	(78)	(41)	(22)	(69)	(19)	(50)	(35)	(20)		
H.B. Halli	0.95	1.03	0.75	0.68	1.17	1.10	0.72	0.93	0.81	0.79	0.84	0.88	MRB	MRB
	(100)	(93)	(104)	(114)	(50)	(70)	(145)	(107)	(144)	(165)	(115)	(118)		
Hadagalli	0.78	1.13	0.73	0.62	0.99	0.85	0.86	0.83	0.95	0.88	0.81	0.84	MRB	MRB
	(139)	(68)	(111)	(122)	(86)	(133)	(105)	(135)	(80)	(118)	(130)	(132)		
Hosapete	1.89	1.31	1.20	1.51	1.46	1.54	0.90	0.86	1.29	1.06	1.34	1.28	DEV	DEV
	(6)	(40)	(28)	(21)	(16)	(12)	(91)	(123)	(3)	(45)	(19)	(29)		
Kudligi	0.77	1.26	0.60	0.55	0.85	0.88	0.81	0.81	1.05	0.81	0.74	0.84	MSB	MRB
	(143)	(47)	(147)	(137)	(129)	(125)	(124)	(143)	(27)	(162)	(148)	(131)		
Sandur	0.78	0.94	0.70	1.41	1.05	1.19	0.62	0.69	0.99	0.85	0.75	1.06	MSB	DEV
	(138)	(112)	(125)	(25)	(73)	(55)	(167)	(165)	(51)	(137)	(145)	(60)		
Siruguppa	1.18	1.20	0.80	0.81	0.87	1.02	0.57	0.67	1.07	0.96	0.86	0.90	MRB	BAK
	(55)	(56)	(82)	(88)	(125)	(89)	(170)	(167)	(24)	(75)	(109)	(106)		

Note: Figures in the bracket shows the respective rank in the state
Source: HPCFRRI, 2002 and Hanagodimath, 2014.

2.11 An Overview/Conclusion

Ballari district is relatively backward region of the state. It comes under the administrative control of Kalaburagi division and development jurisdiction of Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board (HKDB), Kalaburagi. The district is known for its tourist places, particularly Hampi. Hampi is recognized as cultural heritage by UNESCO and it attracts tourists from across the globe. This district is endowed with rich mineral resources. The metallic minerals are abundant in only three taluks, Sandur, Hosapete and Ballari in the order of mining activity intensity. The SC/ST population comprises 39.51 per cent of the total population of the district. It is quite high compared to Karnataka state SC/ST population of 24 per cent. It is important to note that the proportion of SC/ST female population, per thousand male population in the district is 1001.5. The sex ratio in the district is better than that of the state. More than two-thirds of population is engaged in primary sector. While the male workers constitute 66.26 per cent of the total male population, the percentage share of female workforce in total female population is only 39.50 per cent. According to 2011 census, the district has literacy rate of 67.43 percent (Karnataka state 75.36%). Although,



Check dam

the literacy rate of Ballari district is lower than Karnataka, improvement in literacy (10.03%) for Ballari district during the years 2001 and 2011 is better than the state (8.72%). According to 2011 Census, Siruguppa taluk registered lowest literacy rate of 53.26 per cent in the district and lowest female literacy (42.40%) as well as lowest rural female literacy (38.39%). Mining, Textile and Apparels, Automobiles and Auto Ancillaries and, Agriculture and Food Processing are focus industrial sectors. Ballari district is an industrial base for steel, cement, rice mills, readymade garments and textiles in the state. The important rivers are Tungabhadra, Hagari and Chikkahagari. The western taluks of the district are dogged with scarcity conditions with the failure of rains during successive years. Ballari district is rich in natural resources which need to be tapped to a great extent for overall development of the district. The important crops grown are cotton, jowar, groundnut, paddy, sunflower and cereals. The net irrigated area is 37 per cent to the net area sown. The main source of irrigation is Tungabhadra Dam. The Canal network accounts for 64 per cent of irrigated area.

In terms of educational institutions, Ballari lacks quality institutions of higher education. Large number of students of the district migrate to other cities such as Hubballi-Dharwad and Bangaluru for their higher studies. Except Ballari and Hosapete, the quality of education is poor in other taluks. In the case of health infrastructure, Ballari district does not have good health facilities. People move to Hyderabad, Hubballi-Dharwad and Bangaluru for their health checkup. Ballari is known for chronic diseases such as Malaria, Tuberculosis, Dengue, Cholera and Aids. Except Ballari and Hosapete taluks, the health facilities in other taluks are very poor.

■■

In terms of educational institutions, Ballari lacks quality institutions of higher education. Large number of students of the district migrate to other cities such as Hubballi-Dharwad and Bangaluru for their higher studies.



Ballari mining

Chapter 3

Computation of Indices






CHAPTER 3

Computation of Indices

3.1 Introduction

Development cannot be measured with a single indicator, hence, construction of index using various indicators is a common practice followed by researchers and policy makers. Human Development Index (HDI) has been considered as the most appropriate tool to measure development of a region. Initially (since 1990's), with UNDP efforts, HDI was constructed at the cross country level, later it began to be constructed at the national level and then at the state level. Observing the universal acceptance of the HDI as a good measure of development, many states in India have made efforts to prepare HDRs reflecting the status of human development, primarily based on the methodology adopted by the UNDP. Karnataka State is the vanguard state in this regard. Karnataka brought out two such reports, in 1999 and 2005. These reports have gone a long way in highlighting the regional imbalances existing in the State. The 1999 report provided well organised data covering a wide range of human development indicators; the 2005 report examined and analyzed the relationship between public investment patterns and human development outcomes.

During the year 2008, Karnataka state initiated four pilot projects in the first phase in Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Udupi for preparing district human development reports (DHDRs). The main motive of undertaking this exercise was to: I. Capture variations in the status of human development at the District Level, II. Enable Government to take a holistic view of the State's development outside the normal governmental functioning and III. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing departmental policies. Encouraged by the experience gained in preparation of these reports, the Government of Karnataka has decided to develop DHDRs for all 30 Districts in the State.

In order to construct different indices for preparation of District Human Development Report, the UNDP's methodology has been used with some modifications. The present chapter provides a description of relative HD levels in Ballari district. The relative development status of taluks is gauged through various indices worked out for the purpose, viz., Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI), Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) and Compsite Dalit Development Index(CDDI). The methodology of computation of these indices has been

Development cannot be measured with a single indicator, hence, construction of index using various indicators is a common practice followed by researchers and policy makers.



Women working in the field

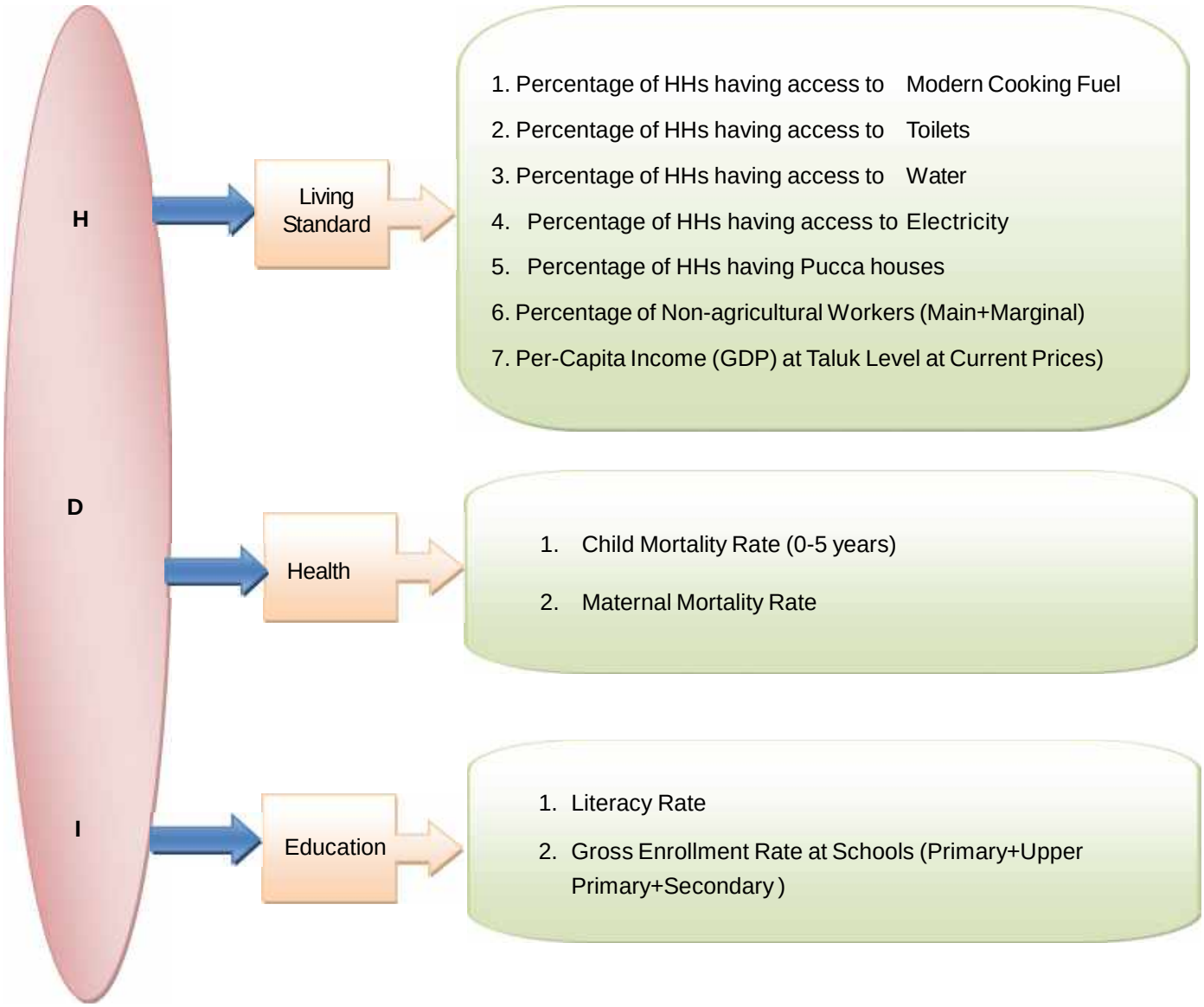
spelt out in Chapter 1. Except CDDI, the discussion on various indices has been made in this chapter. In case of CDDI, the discussion has been made in Chapter no 9.

3.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

UNDP uses three dimensions to construct HDI. These three dimensions are captured through four indicators. Longevity dimension has been captured through the Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB), knowledge dimension has been explained through two indicators namely mean years of schooling and expected year of schooling. Further, standard of living has been captured through the Per Capita Income (PPP US$). The same methodology has been used in the case of District Human Development Report with some modification. Indicators used and the methodology of construction of HDI is presented in (Fig 3.1).

FIGURE 3.1

Dimensions and Indicators Used in Compilation of HDI for Ballari District



Alike UNDP, three dimensions have been used but indicators used are a little different. In case of Standard of Living, seven indicators have been considered namely Percentage of households with safe cooking fuel, Percentage of households with toilets, Percentage of households with safe drinking water, Percentage of households with electricity, Percentage of households with access to Pucca house, Share of non agricultural workers, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (GDP at current prices). Indicators considered for longevity are Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Two indicators have been used to measure the knowledge dimension viz., Total Literacy Rate and Gross Enrollment Rate. A synoptic view of the dimensions and indicators used to construct HDI in this report has been presented in Fig 1.1. These indicators' respective values, which are used in the construction of HDI, is shown in Annexure Table 3.1

Based on the methodology discussed in Chapter -1, Human Development Index has been calculated for 7 taluks of Ballari district, which has been presented in the Table 3.1 .

TABLE 3.1
Taluk wise Human Development Index (HDI) and its Three Dimension Indices of Ballari District - 2011-12

Individual Indices	Living Standard Index		Health Index		Education Index		HDI	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Ballari	0.783	2	0.915	1	0.599	6	0.754	1
Hadagali	0.124	7	0.737	2	0.787	3	0.416	6
H.B.Halli	0.259	4	0.391	5	0.867	2	0.444	5
Hosapete	0.811	1	0.219	7	0.649	5	0.486	3
Kudligi	0.187	6	0.551	4	0.956	1	0.461	4
Sandur	0.718	3	0.294	6	0.659	4	0.518	2
Siruguppa	0.203	5	0.609	3	0.392	7	0.364	7

Source: Computed from Annexure 3.1

The HDI and its three dimension indices for seven taluks of Ballari district and relative positions of taluks within the district have been captured in Table 3.1. The Table reveals the existence of large disparity in HDI value and three dimension indices across all



The Government Lower Primary School -Tallur



A Typical House in a Village



Rural children

taluks. Among all the taluks in the district, Ballari taluk stands out in HDI performance in the district, with relatively better performance in Standard of living (0.783) and Health dimension (0.915), its performance is relatively better with HDI value of 0.754. Ballari taluk's low performance in Gross enrolment ratio (94.16) and literacy ratio (68.61) is responsible for its low performance in education index. Siruguppa taluk stands last in the district with low HDI value of 0.364. The HDI value for the rest of the taluks ranges between 0.364 and 0.518. Among all the taluks, Kudligi taluk has shown mixed performance, where in the performance of education, particularly in terms of Gross enrolment ratio, it is the best, (1st rank), but performance of health is medium (4th rank), while performance of standard of living is low (6th rank). In this context it is important to note that Kudligi taluk has 50.33 per cent of SC/ST population with low economic base leading to low standard of living. The government's intervention in the education sector helped in increasing the Gross enrolment ratio to over 100 in the Kudlagi taluk.

Vast inter taluk variation (CV-25.6 %) is observed in HDI value from 0.754 in Ballari to 0.364 in Siruguppa. Higher inter-taluk disparity is observed in case of standard of living dimension followed by health and education dimensions. Hosapete taluk stands first in standard of living with index value of 0.811 and Hadagali taluk has the lowest index value of 0.124. In case of health dimension, Ballari taluk has highest index value of 0.915 and Hosapete taluk the lowest index value of 0.219. In the case of Education dimension, Kudligi taluk has the highest index value of 0.956 and Siruguppa taluk has the lowest index value of 0.392

Another interesting observation is of Hosapete taluk; this taluk has the best performance in standard of living index (1st rank), the worst performance in health index (7th rank) and medium achievement in education index (5th rank). The lower health indicator values for Hosapete are because of the higher values of MMR and CMR in the taluk. It is so because the taluk has a number of government and private hospitals and clinics and people from nearby taluks come for referral services. Obviously, not all deaths recorded are necessarily from this taluk. So, because of this over-reporting, the mortality rates are high, bringing down the value of health indicator. Therefore, there is a need to change the reporting pattern with deaths being added to respective taluks from which the deceased mother or child hails from. In case of Sandur taluk the PCI is Rs 2, 99,344 which is substantially higher than (more than 7 to 8 times) any of the other taluks, however this has not resulted in improving its health indicators. This is clear evidence that higher PCI alone cannot improve the wellbeing of the people. Hadagali taluk has the highest literacy rate in the district and 99.20 per cent gross enrolment ratio, and has shown relatively better performance in health indicators, however, its performance in Standard of living is too low with index value of just 0.124. This is because the Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel, Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet, Percentage of Non agricultural workers

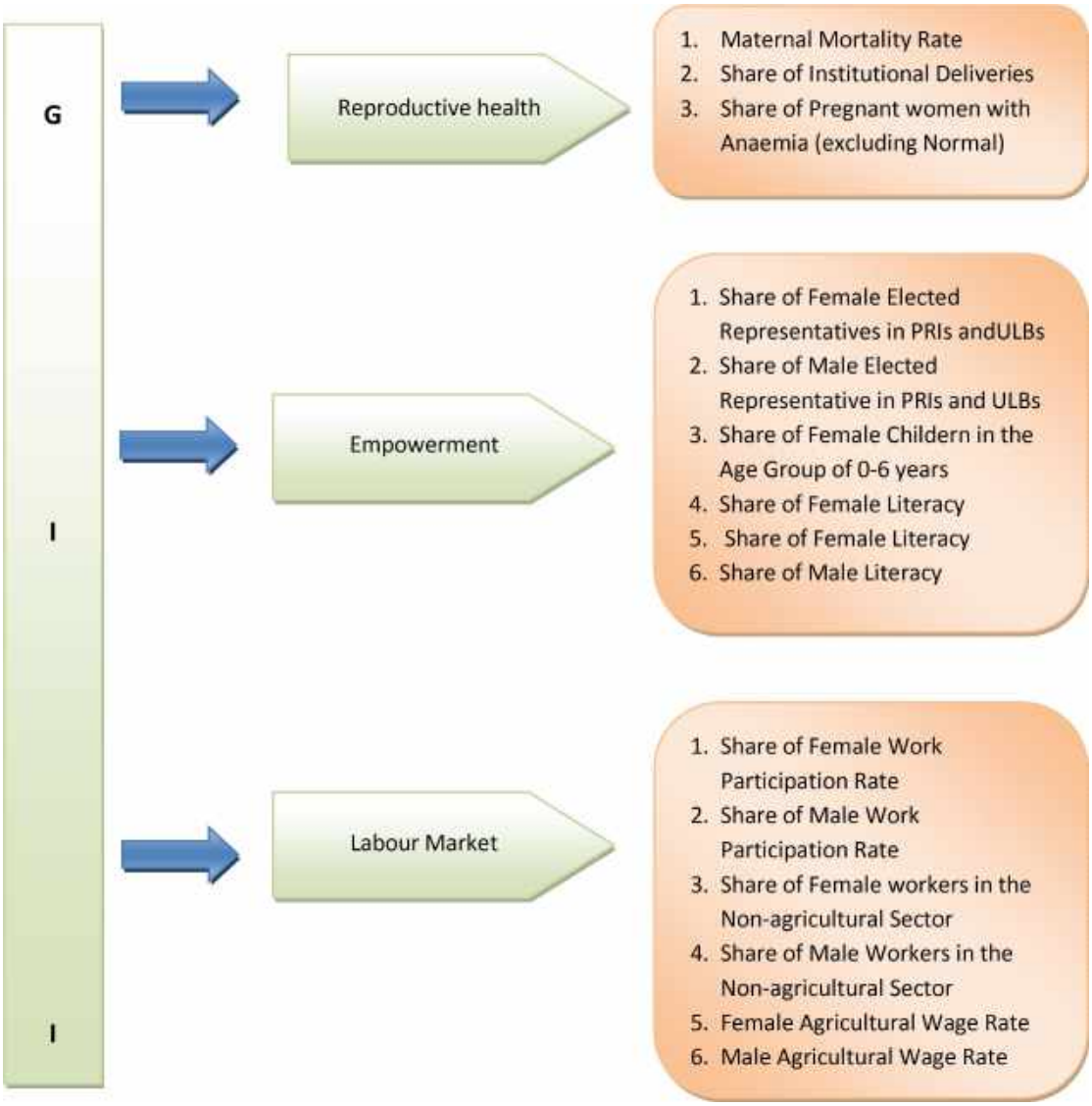
and Per Capita Income are too low in the taluk. This is clear evidence that health and education will not automatically improve standard of living. H.B.Halli taluk performed better in education index, however in case of standard of living and health indices, its performance is too low. The discussion above clearly shows that a decomposition of the average HDI value for various taluks in the district gives a clear picture about the factors responsible for low performance in respective dimension index and helps in taking policy initiatives.

- Education needs special attention in Ballari and Siruguppa taluks
- Health needs special attention in Hosapete and Sandur taluks
- More income generating employment opportunities should be created in Hadagali and Kudligi taluks

3.3 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The gender related development index or GDI measures the level of human development of women in relation to men. Gender development in terms of ensuring equality of access and opportunities to women in comparison with men, is one of the main aspects of Human Development. In majority of

FIGURE 3.2
Dimensions and Indicators Used in Compilation of GII for Ballari District





Mid Day Meal Scheme

the countries in the world, including in India, the socio-economic status of women in relation to men is low. Women are not given their due share in socio-economic and political life. The lower educational level of women has kept them away from formal labour markets and has resulted in multifarious deprivations. They are not even able to express their opinions and participate in decision making even at their home. In India, in majority of families, the girl child is discriminated in terms of attainment of education and distribution of inherited family property. This has kept them perpetually deprived and dependent on men folk. Human development has no value unless women are also raised to the status of men. Inclusion of women in the development process is important.

Since 2010, UNDP Human Development Reports have been focusing on providing equal rights to women and creating opportunities to enable them to widen their choices and to exercise their options.

Since 2010, UNDP Human Development Reports have been focusing on providing equal rights to women and creating opportunities to enable them to widen their choices and to exercise their options. It was in this context that since 2010, GII is being calculated to show the HD status of women in a given country. It measures the deprivation of women relative to men in HD parameters of education, health and standard of living.



Mid Day Meal Scheme

Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the inequality between female and male achievements. As it reflects an inequality situation, a value of zero represents no inequality and a value of one represents highest level of inequality among male and female in the society. As discussed in Chapter-2, keeping the UNDP methodology in mind, for the present study, GII has been measured, with three dimensions, which are; 1) Reproductive Health, 2) Empowerment and 3) Labour market. In keeping up with the UNDP indices, the indicators considered for measuring GII at Taluk Level are; **Reproductive Health**-measured with three indicators namely, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Share of Institutional deliveries (ID), and Share of pregnant women with Anaemia (ANE); **Empowerment**-measured with Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PRF and PRM), Share of female and male children in the age group 0-6 years (CHLDF,CHLDM), and Share of female and male literacy (LITF, LITM); and lastly **Labour Market** – measured through Share of female and male Work Participation Rate (WPRF, WPRM), Share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAGF, NAGM) and Female and male Agricultural Wage Rate (WAGEF, WAGEM). On the basis of values of these indicators (Annexure Table 3.2), Taluk wise gender inequality index and its dimensions have been presented in Table 3.2.

As said earlier, a value of zero represents no inequality and a value of one represents highest level of inequality among male and female in the society. The dimension values show the extent of inequality between status of males and females in respect of the

selected indicators. Lower the value, lower is the gender inequality.

The GII and its three dimension indices for seven taluks of Ballari district and relative positions of taluks within the district have been captured in Table 3.2. The Table reveals that there is disparity in GII values and the three dimension indices across all taluks. Among all the taluks in the district, the performance of Ballari taluk is relatively better, with better performance in Labour dimension index (0.586) and Health dimension index (0.647), leading to a better GII value of 0.1008 and the 1st Rank among taluks in the district. However, Ballari taluk's Empowerment dimension index value is at 0.554, and it ranks 5th in the district.

Kudligi taluk is in the last position with GII value at 0.2156 and its Health dimension index at 0.575 (7th rank) and Empowerment dimension index at 0.555 (4th position). It is interesting to note that H.B.Halli taluk ranks 2nd in GII, however its Labour dimension index shows lower gender equality at 0.379 and it ranks 7th. Hosapete taluk ranks 6th in GII, however its rank in Empowerment dimension index and Labour dimension index is 2nd.

Discussion on GII and the three dimension indices across the taluks of Ballari district reveals that there is gender inequality among all the taluks of the district. However the GII for all the taluks is nearer to zero indicating that the extent of gender inequality is low. The reasons for variation among

TABLE 3.2
Taluk wise Gender Inequality Index (GII) and its Three Dimension Indices of Ballari District - 2011-12

Taluks	Health Index		Empowerment Index		Labour Index		GII	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Ballari	0.647	2	0.554	5	0.586	1	0.1008	1
Hadagali	0.609	3	0.562	1	0.414	5	0.1543	3
H.B.Halli	0.650	1	0.557	3	0.379	7	0.1086	2
Hosapete	0.593	6	0.557	2	0.517	2	0.1967	6
Kudligi	0.575	7	0.555	4	0.411	6	0.2156	7
Sandur	0.608	4	0.548	6	0.507	3	0.1768	4
Siruguppa	0.605	5	0.507	7	0.442	4	0.1869	5

Source: Computed from Annexure 3.2

the taluks are as shown in Annexure table 3.2 and 3.7. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), is quite high at 227 for the district as a whole. The Highest value of 425 was found in Sandur while Hosapete (394) and Siruguppa (302) registered higher MMR than that of the district. In these three taluks, efforts are needed to contain the situation. In case of institutional deliveries all the taluks are doing well and the percentage of institutional deliveries across the taluks range between 87 – 97 per cent. The Highest institutional deliveries were registered in H.B.Halli at 98.6 per cent, followed by Siruguppa 96.92 per cent and Ballari taluk at 96.87 per cent. Sandur registered the lowest at 87.2 per cent. The share of pregnant women with Anaemia is alarming with about 79.8 per cent of pregnant women experiencing anaemia in the district. The highest value for this indicator was found for Hadagali taluk (87.29) and the lowest value was found in Sandur (50.29). Enhancing the supply of vitamin supplements needs to be on the priority agenda of policy makers.



Women Cultivators

An important instrument for empowerment of women and making them a part of the decision making process is to enable them to participate in political bodies. The share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs together stands at 39.2 per cent in the district. Though the statutary norm of 33 per cent reservation for females is maintained, total male–female equity is a goal which is quite far from realisation. Among the taluks, the share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs is highest in Hadagali taluk at 43.1 per cent, followed by Hagaribommanahalli 40.2 per cent, Ballari 39.9 per cent and Sandur 39.5 per cent. In the remaining taluks, it is less than district average. The share of population in the age group of 0-6 years in the district is at 14.03 per cent which is higher than the state average at 11.7 per cent. In all the taluks of Ballari district, share of child population (0-6 years) is higher than the state average. Sandur taluk has the highest percentage share of child population at 15.72 per cent.

- Need to focus on enhancing female literacy rate in all taluks. Focus should be on low literate taluks of Siruguppa and Sandur
- The supply of vitamin supplements needs to be on the priority agenda.
- More non-agricultural activities, with focus on female participation, need to be encouraged; so that the existence of large gender bias in work participation can be reduced.
- The agricultural wage between male and female is quite high in the district. And, steps need to be taken to arrest low agricultural wage and reduce the gender gap in the wage rate in the district.

The share of female non-agriculture workers to total female workers during the year 2011 shows that the participation of female workers in non-agricultural activities is low (26 %) compared to that of their male counterparts (49%) in the district (Annexure table 3.7). In all the taluks of the district, the percentage share of female non-agricultural workers to total workers is lower as compared to males. Siruguppa has the lowest percentage share of non-agriculture workers at 13 per cent, followed by H.B.Halli 14 per cent, Kudligi 16 per cent and Hadagali 17 per cent. It shows that a large number of female workers in the Ballari district are engaged in agricultural activities, which is less remunerative. The agricultural wage between male and female is quite high in the district.

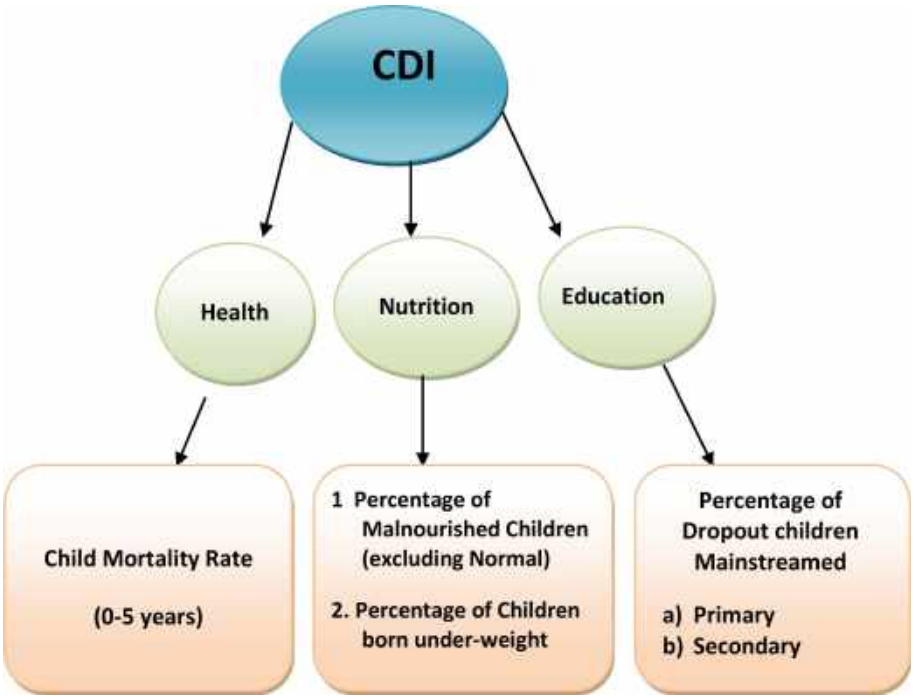
3.4 Child Development Index (CDI)

The concern of this report is that development should be all inclusive and the process should recognize the deprivations in its myriad forms. It is for the first time that the extent of children's socio-economic development is being measured through an index - the CDI. The UN declaration on MDGs, target many aspects relating to child development like: reducing the prevalence of underweight children below three years of age, and bringing down CMR; increasing NER, proportion of pupils starting from Grade 1 who reach Grade 5; and increasing institutional deliveries

Child Development Index (CDI) is an index, which measures the performance of children with respect to education, health and nutrition dimensions. This also ranges between zero and one. Health dimension has been measured through the Child Mortality Rate (0-5 Years), while nutrition is measured through two indicators, Percentage of Malnourished Children (excluding normal), and Percentage of Children Born Under-weight.The indicator for the education dimension is Percentage of Dropout Children mainstreamed. Using the same formula, which has been used for the construction of HDI, CDI has been calculated. But 10 per cent more or less weight has not been assigned to any indicator and instead of geometric mean, simple average has been used for CDI. Using this method CDI has been calculated for all taluks of the district, which has been presented in Table 3.3.

The indicators and variables relating to Ballari district and its various taluks are presented in Annexure Table 3.3 and 3.7. The Under-Five Mortality Rate is 63 for the district as whole. On the whole about 40 per cent of the children are malnourished in the district. Underweight children may also have to face the burden of other diseases which may have long reaching effects throughout their life. For the district as a whole, about 6.96 per cent of the children had low birth weight. Mainstreaming of dropouts back to primary and secondary schools is quite encouraging, with the value of 73.68 in the district.

FIGURE 3.3
Dimensions and Indicators Used in Compilation of CDI for Ballari District



The CDI and its three dimension indices for seven taluks of Ballari district and relative positions of taluks within the district have been captured in Table 3.3. Among all the taluks in the district, the performance of Ballari and Hosapete taluks are relatively better, with 1st and 2nd rank respectively. Hadagali (7th rank) and Kudligi (6th rank) are in the bottom positions out of 7 taluks in the district. Inter- taluk disparity of CDI is higher than HDI and GII in the district. Among the four indicators of CDI, percentage of children born under weight has the highest inter-taluk disparities, followed by CMR, percentage of dropout children mainstreamed and percentage of malnourished children.

Child Development Index (CDI) is an index, which measures the performance of children with respect to education, health and nutrition dimensions.



Village house

TABLE 3.3
Taluk wise Child Development Index (CDI) and its Three Dimension Indices of Ballari District - 2011-12

Taluk Indices	Health Index		Nutrition Index		Education Index		CDI	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Ballari	1.000	1	0.788	2	0.779	3	0.839	1
Hadagali	0.511	4	0.023	7	0.151	6	0.177	7
H.B.Halli	0.000	7	0.285	5	1.000	1	0.393	5
Hosapete	0.111	6	0.985	1	0.651	5	0.683	2
Kudligi	0.311	5	0.176	6	0.849	2	0.378	6
Sandur	0.733	3	0.487	3	0.000	7	0.427	4
Siruguppa	0.822	2	0.327	4	0.679	4	0.539	3

Source: Computed from Annexure 3.3

The reasons for variation among the taluks are shown in Annexure table 3.3. The Under-Five Mortality Rate is 63 for the district as a whole, with Ballari again having the lowest value of 36 and highest value found in H.B. Halli (81). Percentage of mal-nourished children among the taluks shows that, the highest value was found in Siruguppa taluk (45.83 %) and the lowest in Hosapete (34.17 %).The situation seems to be alarming and additional efforts are needed to achieve the target in this regard. With respect to underweight children, the situation across the district varies with the lowest percentage of children with low birth weight found in Ballari taluk (3.8 %) and the highest found in the taluk of Hadagalli (17.23%). If one reads these numbers it is obvious that malnourishment is a factor which deserves attention in the district. Except Sandur taluk, mainstreaming of dropouts back to primary and secondary schools is quite encouraging, with the highest value of 85.54 seen in the taluk of H.B. Halli. The need is felt to concentrate on those taluks where the drop outs are higher.

- 'Mal-nourished children' have reached an alarming position and hence additional efforts are needed if the target in this regard is to be achieved.
- Dropout in secondary school is quite high among the taluks of the district. There is need to concentrate on such taluks where the drop outs are higher.

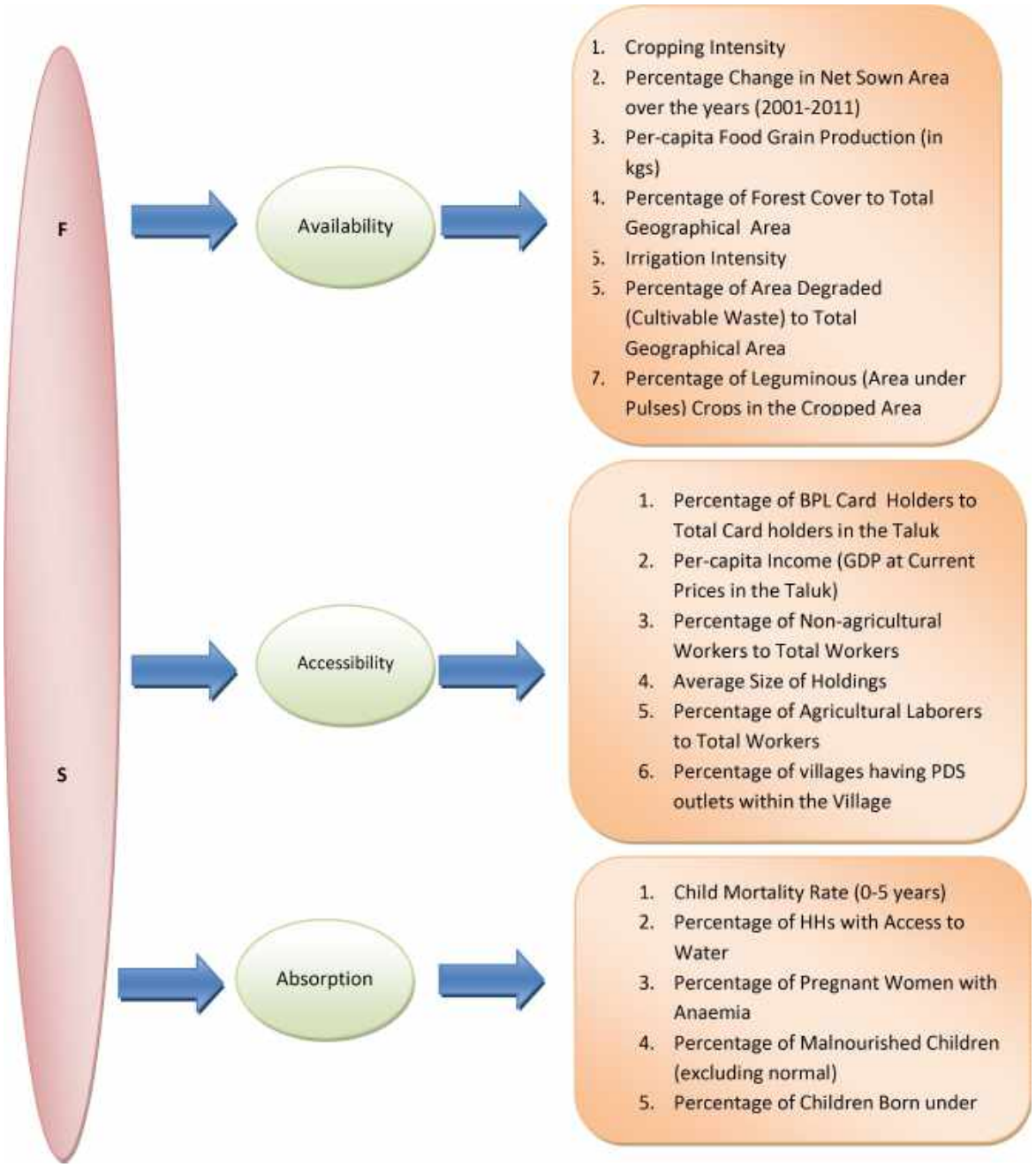
3.5 Food Security Index (FSI)

Food security implies adequate availability and access to food by the households. Access to adequate food and other amenities to absorb food determine the well-being of a household. FSI is based on three dimensions/parameters namely Availability, Accessibility and Absorption and its computation using 19 indicators is shown in Annexure Table 3.4. For **availability** seven indicators have been chosen they are Cropping Intensity, Percentage Change in NSA (Net Sown Area) over the years (2001-2011), Percapita food grain production

in Kgs., Percentage of forest cover to Total Geographical Area, Irrigation Intensity, Percentage of area degraded to Total Geographical Area, and Percentage of leguminous crops in the Gross Cropped Area. In the case of **accessibility** six indicators have been considered viz., Percentage of BPL Card Holders to Total Card Holders in the Taluk, Per capita Income (GDP at Current Prices in the Taluk), Percentage of Non-agricultural workers to total workers, Average size of holdings, Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers, and Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village. **Absorption** is the third dimension; six indicators have been used in this parameter and they are: Child Mortality Rate,

FIGURE 3.4

Dimensions and Indicators Used in Compilation of FSI for Ballari District





Under Nutrious Children

Percentage of households with access to water, Percentage of pregnant women with Anaemia, Percentage of Malnourished Children, Percentage of Children born under weight and Female Literacy Rate.

Taking into consideration these indicators, and using the same formula which has been mentioned in HDI and CDI, three dimensional indices have been constructed at the first stage, and by calculating the average of all these three indices, FSI for taluk level has been arrived at, and is presented in Table 3.4.

The FSI and its three dimension indices for seven taluks of Ballari district and the relative positions of the taluks within the district have been captured in Table 3.4. Among all the taluks in the district, Ballari and H B Halli are in the first and last positions respectively, with the FSI value of 0.714 and 0.318 respectively. Ballari is in the top position in accessibility and absorption dimensions. Siruguppa is in the first position in availability but 4th in accessibility, and in the last position in absorption, reflecting a descending order in terms of availability, accessibility, and absorption. Contrary to this, performance of Hosapete taluk (Rank 3) is in an ascending order with regard to availability, accessibility, and absorption. Sandur taluk is ranked second in FSI. Inter taluk disparity is high in accessibility (CV-50.7%), followed by absorption (CV-39.8%) and availability (CV-26.8%).

The reasons for variation among the taluks are shown in Annexure table 3.4. Among all other taluks, Sandur accounts for 33 percent of the district income and Ballari taluk accounts for

TABLE 3.4

Taluk wise Food Security Index (FSI) and its Three Dimension Indices of Ballari District - 2011-12

Taluk	Availability Index		Accessibility Index		Absorption Index		FSI	
	Value	**Rank**	**Value**	**Rank**	**Value**	**Rank**	**Value**	**Rank**
Ballari	0.538	2	0.732	1	0.872	1	0.714	1
Hadagali	0.526	3	0.153	7	0.371	5	0.350	5
H.B.Halli	0.263	7	0.245	6	0.447	4	0.318	7
Hosapete	0.385	4	0.486	3	0.758	2	0.543	3
Kudligi	0.343	6	0.299	5	0.364	6	0.335	6
Sandur	0.359	5	0.715	2	0.616	3	0.563	2
Siruguppa	0.550	1	0.479	4	0.333	7	0.454	4

Source: Computed from Annexure 3.4

around 29 percent. The Per Capita Income (PCI) in these taluks is Rs 2, 99,344 and Rs 41,877 respectively. On the other hand, the PCI among the bottom three taluks Hadagali (7th position), Kudligi (6th position) and H.B.Halli taluk (5th position) is Rs 22,826, Rs 23,118 and Rs 30,568 respectively. The percentage of BPL card holders to total card holders among the bottom three taluks is high. The share of non-agricultural workers in total workers is low in the bottom three taluks. On the other hand, the percentage of agriculture labourers to total workers is quite high in bottom three taluks Hadagali, Kudligi and H.B.Halli. The percentage of pregnant women with Anaemia ANE, percentage of mal-nourished children and percentage of children born under-weight is quite high in bottom three taluks.

- Steps need to be taken to reduce income disparities among the taluks. Non- agricultural activities need to be encouraged in backward taluks.
- Efforts are required to generate more employment opportunities, particularly in Hadagali and Kudligi taluk

3.6 Urban Development Index (UDI)

Rapid urbanisation is often observed in a developing country like India. Importance of urban development was thus recognised and in one of the earlier Human Development Reports, urban development indicator was also considered in arriving at human development. To construct Urban Development Index (UDI), 11 indicators have been considered they are, Percentage of ULB population to total population in the Taluk, Percentage of Households without Own Houses, Percentage of Slum Population to total ULB population, Water Supply-Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection, Sewerage/ Drainage-Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage, No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area, Percentage of Own Resources Mobilisation to Total Receipts, Per capita expenditure on Development Works, Length of Roads in Kms per sq.km of Geographical Area, Crime Rate per 10000 Population and Road accidents per 10000 Population. In Ballari district there are - four Town Panchayats, four Town Municipal Councils, one City Corporation and one City Municipal Council.

FIGURE 3.5
Dimensions and Indicators Used in Compilation of UDI for Ballari District

1. Percentage of ULB population to total population In the Taluk
2. Percentage of HHs without own houses
3. Percentage of Slum population to total ULB population
4. Water Supply-Percentage of HHs with Sewerage and Drainage Facilities
5. Sewerage/Drainage-Percentage of HHs with Sewerage and Drainage Facilities (Both Close and Open)
6. No. of hospital Beds per 1000 population In urban area
7. Percentage of Own resources Mobilization to Total Receipts
8. Per-capita expenditure on Development Works
9. Length of Roads in kilometers per square kilometers of Geographical Area
10. Crime Rate per 10000 population
11. Road Accidents per 10000 population

TABLE-3.5
Taluk Wise Urban Development Index (UDI) of Ballari District - 2011-12

ULB	UDI	UDI Rank
Ballari (CC)	0.809	1
Hosapete (CMC)	0.631	2
Hadagali (TMC)	0.577	3
Sandur (TMC)	0.484	5
Siruguppa (TMC)	0.449	7
Kampli (TMC)	0.427	8
Kamalapur (TP)	0.506	4
Kudligi (TP)	0.406	9
Kottur (TP)	0.472	6
Tekalakote (TP)	0.280	10

Source: Computed from Annexure 3.5

Using a formula similar to FSI and CDI, UDI has been constructed, and presented in Table 3.5. In UDI, Ballari and Hosapete are in the top two positions with UDI value at 0.809 and 0.631 respectively. Whereas Kudligi and Tekalakote are in the bottom two positions, with UDI value of 0.406 and 0.280 respectively, among the 10 ULBs of the district. The reasons for variation among the taluks are shown in Annexure table 3.5. Among all other ULBs, the taluks of Ballari and Hosapete are most urbanised with the percentage of ULB population to total taluk population at 53.24 per cent and 44.82 per cent respectively. In other ULBs in the district, urbanisation is low. The percentage of ULB population to total taluk population is low in Kamalapur (TP) at 5.55, Kottur (TP) 8.51, Kampli (TMC) 8.55 and Kudligi (TP) 8.64. Except in Hosapete, more than 90 per cent of the households in remaining ULBs have tap water connection. The smaller ULBs of Hadagali and Kamalapur have tap water connection in more than 99 per cent households. Percentage of households with sewerage and drainage is low in Tekalakote (TP) at 48.83 per cent and Kampli (TMC) at 60.66 per cent. Number of hospitals with beds per 1000 population in Ballari (CC) is 6.82, followed by Kudligi TP at 5.81 on the other hand, in Kamalapur (TP), Kampli (TMC) and Hosapete (CMC) it is very low at 0.27, 0.97 and 1.63 respectively. The percentage of own resource mobilisation to total receipts is highest in Hosapete (CMC) and Ballari (CC) at 20.91 per cent and 16.14 per cent respectively. The percentage of households 'without own house' is lowest in Ballari (CC) at 6.17 per cent.

- There is a large variation among all ULBs in performance of various indicators used in measuring urban development. The ULBs which are not performing well in a particular indicator need to learn from other ULBs, which are performing well in a particular indicator.
- Sanitation drive in Tekalakote and Kampli ULB areas has to be initiated on a priority basis.

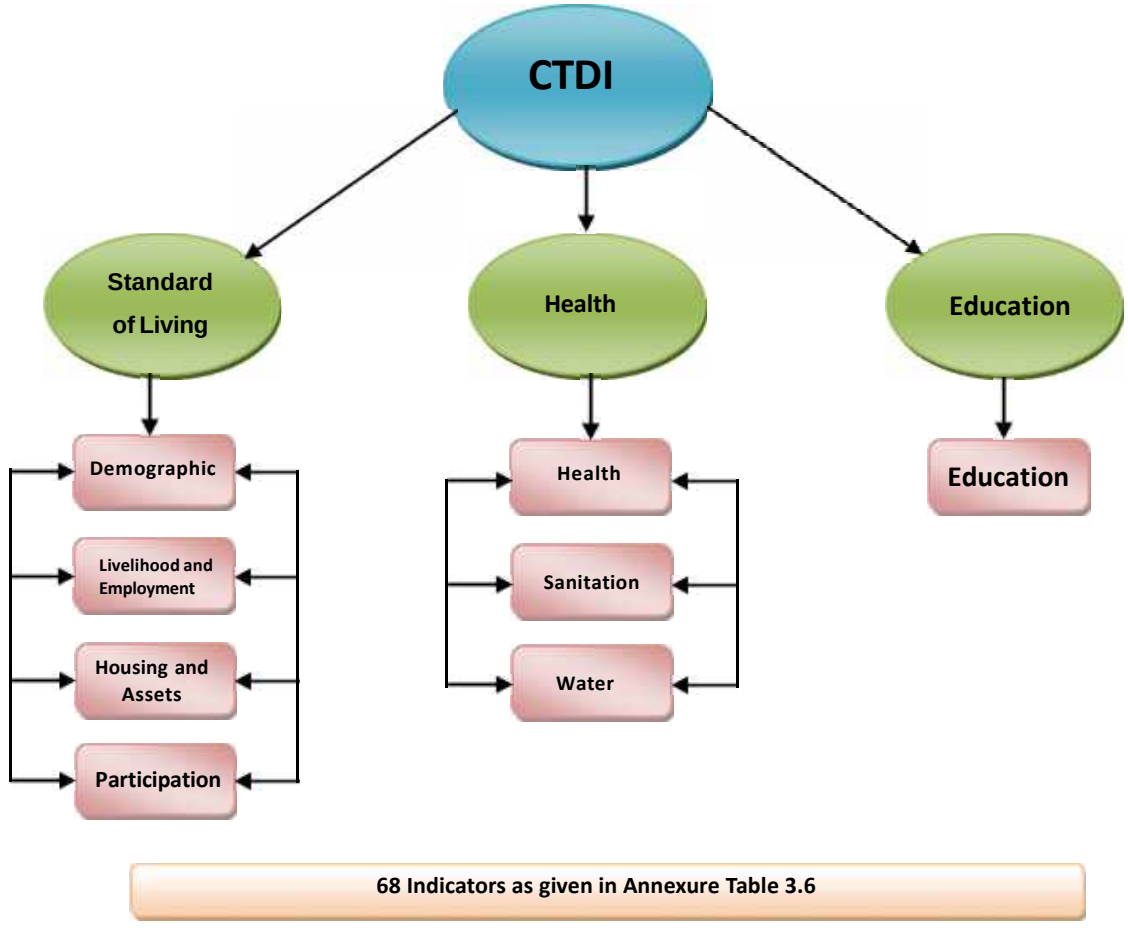
3.7 Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI).

The Human Development Index reveals the persent status and relative position of the taluk with regard to health, education and standard of living of the people. To examine the contributing factors to the HDI of the Taluks, Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) has also been constructed.

In the guidelines document for the preparation of DHDRs, a broad set of 68 indicators affecting Human Development are identified and selected based on the availability and reliability of data at the Taluk level. These data will be used in the relevant chapters for understanding the position of taluks in the respective districts. All the indicators suggested in the guidelines are with the intention of bringing a commonality in information gathering, presentation and analysis with a view to provide a comprehensive picture on the status of Human Development at Taluk level. Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) will be constructed using these indicators.

68 indicators have been considered for CTDI and its eight dimensions. The eight dimensions are- Demographic Index, Livelihood Index, Housing & Assets Index, Participation Index, Health Index, Sanitation Index, Water Index and Education Index. The list of 68 indicators has been given in the Annexure Table 3.6 of this Chapter. These indicators have been broadly categorized under the Human Development parameters. The index values have been calculated for each of the indicators after identifying whether the indicators are positive or negative. This has been done to make the index values unidirectional.

FIGURE 3.6
Dimensions and Indicators Used in Compilation of CTDI for Ballari District





Open drainage

As discussed in Chapter-I, the index value (in the case of a *positive indicator*) has been calculated using the formula: Index Value = (Actual Value-Min. Value) / (Max.Value-Min.Value). The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) has been calculated by using the formula: Index Value = (Max. Value-Actual Value) / (Max Value-Min Value).The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1, 0 indicating the lowest ranking for the taluk and 1 indicating highest ranking of the taluk. The consolidated index for each of the parameters/ sectors/dimensions is the average index value of all the indicators.

Based on the above mentioned methodology, CTDI has been calculated and presented in Table 3.6. Among all the taluks, Ballari and Hosapete taluks are in first and second position in CTDI with index values of 0.618 and 0.601 respectively. The bottom taluks are Siruguppa (7th position), Kudlagi (6th position) and Sandur (5th position) with CTDI value at 0.400, 0.482 and 0,485 respectively. It shows the existence of a large disparity among top performing and low performing taluks in the district.

Discussion on CTDI and eight dimension indices across the taluks of Ballari district reveals that Ballari taluk, which stands top among all the taluks in CTDI, ranks second from last (6th position) in participation index and in 5th position in health index. The Hosapete taluk which ranks 2nd in CTDI, ranks last (7th position) in Demographic index and in 6th position in education

TABLE 3.6

Taluk wise Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) and its Dimension Indices of Ballari District - 2011-12

Taluk		Ballari	Hadagali	H.B.Halli	Hosapete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa
Demographic Index	Value	0.601	0.68	0.565	0.403	0.556	0.51	0.733
	Rank	3	2	4	7	5	6	1
Livelihood Index	Value	0.585	0.373	0.38	0.479	0.409	0.457	0.7
	Rank	2	7	6	3	5	4	1
Housing & Assets Index	Value	0.761	0.281	0.554	0.753	0.266	0.452	0.208
	Rank	1	5	3	2	6	4	7
Participation Index	Value	0.404	0.763	0.216	0.486	0.631	0.563	0.546
	Rank	6	1	7	5	2	3	4
Health Index	Value	0.526	0.702	0.583	0.549	0.484	0.457	0.61
	Rank	5	1	3	4	6	7	2
Sanitation Index	Value	0.557	0.273	0.067	0.667	0.108	0.666	0.04
	Rank	3	4	6	1	5	2	7
Water Index	Value	0.998	0.533	0.81	1	0.639	0.274	0
	Rank	2	5	3	1	4	6	7
Education Index	Value	0.512	0.679	0.724	0.473	0.76	0.499	0.366
	Rank	4	3	2	6	1	5	7
CTDI	Value	0.618	0.536	0.487	0.601	0.482	0.485	0.4
	Rank	1	3	4	2	6	5	7

Source: Computed from Annexure 3.6

index. The Siruguppa taluk ranks last (7th) in CTDI, but ranks 1st in demographic index, and livelihood index. The Kudligi taluk, which ranks 6th position in CTDI ranks first in education index and ranks 2nd in participation index. It shows that there is a large variation in performance among all the taluks in various dimension indices of CTDI.

3.8 Concluding Remarks

In the foregoing analysis, construction of different indices for all the taluks in the district has been analysed and the position of different taluks have been discussed. Based on this the following observations are made.

Ballari is in the top position and Siruguppa is in the last position in most of the indices among the taluks of the district. Within the district, notable regional imbalances are observed in all the indices.

Education needs special attention in Ballari and Siruguppa taluks. Health needs special emphasis in Hosapete and Sandur taluks, where the health and education dimensions are quite low but standard of living is relatively better. Health facilities in Kudligi also needs special attention. Further, more income generating employment opportunities should be created in Hadagali and Kudligi taluks, because in these taluks level of education and health are relatively good but standard of living is very low.

It is generally known that Hyderabad Karnataka (Kalaburagi Division) is the most backward region in comparison to the other three divisions of the state. The district's (which is part of HK) performance in different human development indicators further reinforces this fact.

There is an urgent need to improve these backward taluks with the help of proper policies and programmes. More importantly investment in social sector especially - health, education, and employment generating activities is needed to achieve higher human development.

■■



Paddy crop

Chapter 4

Literacy and Education



CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Education

4.1 Introduction

Importance of investment in education has been well recognized both by researchers and policy makers. The benefits accruing from education, especially Primary Education, in developing countries have been well documented in a number of studies both within India and outside. India's commitment to the spread of knowledge and freedom of thought among its citizens is reflected in its Constitution. The Directive Principles in the Constitution states "the state shall endeavor to provide within a period of ten years from the announcement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years". Other provisions like, citizens having a distinct language, script, special care of economic and educational interests of the unprivileged sections-particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, are laid down as an obligation in the Constitution. Though education is currently in the concurrent list of the Constitution, the State Governments play a very important role in the development of education especially in the Primary and Secondary Education sectors.

India is committed to the goal of Education for All (EFA), a commitment which received international recognition at the World Conference on EFA held at Jomtien in 1990. However, if one looks at the ground realities related to educational development, the picture is not so encouraging. The Eighth Plan document has clearly confessed that we are quite away from the goal of universal enrollment and retention.

In the light of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, the thrust of the Seventh Plan underwent a change with regard to education. The new thrust in elementary education emphasized the aspects of,

- Universal enrollment and universal retention.
- Substantial improvement in the quality of education.

Not only these were sincerely followed at all levels of governance, the most recent culmination of these efforts is the enactment of the Right to Education (RTE) Act in 2009, making education a fundamental right of every child. Considering the vitality of education in the overall development process, the UN has specified the following goals as part of Millennium Development Goals to be achieved by 2015 (Box- 4.1).

Education is a basic requirement for a productive and purposeful living. It enables the individuals to be aware of their status, acquire skills to improve it and participate actively in socio-political and economic life.



School going children

BOX 4.1
Millennium Development Goals on Education

Goals	Target
1. Achieve Universal Primary Education	Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.
2.Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women	Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education not later than 2015.

BOX 4.2
View from Right to Education (RTE) Act

The RTE Act provides for the following:

- Right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighborhood school.
- It clarifies that 'compulsory education' means obligation of the appropriate government to provide free elementary education and ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education to every child in the six to fourteen age group. 'Free' means that no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education.
- It makes provisions for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an age appropriate class.
- It specifies the duties and responsibilities of appropriate governments, local authority and parents in providing free and compulsory education, and sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.
- It lays down the norms and standards relating inter- alia to Pupil Teacher Ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school-working days, teacher-working hours.
- It provides for rational deployment of teachers by ensuring that the specified pupil teacher ratio is maintained for each school, rather than just as an average for the State or District or Block, thus ensuring that there is no urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings. It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.
- It provides for appointment of appropriately trained teachers, i.e. teachers with the requisite entry and academic qualifications.
- It prohibits (a) physical punishment and mental harassment; (b) screening procedures for admission of children; (c) capitation fee; (d) private tuition by teachers and (e) running of schools without recognition.
- It provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution, and which would ensure the all-round development of the child, building on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent and making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety through a system of child friendly and child centered learning.

Education is a basic requirement for a productive and purposeful living. It enables the individuals to be aware of their status, acquire skills to improve it and participate actively in socio-political and economic life. Not only is education an end in itself but also a means to achieve many other valued goals of human development. Thus, universal access to education plays a vital role in achieving sustainable human development.

In this background, the present chapter discuses the educational status of the Ballari district as a basic dimension of human development. The emphasis in the chapter is on disaggregated analysis, depending on the data availability at the taluk, rural-urban, gender and community level.

4.2 Literacy Profile of the District

Table 4.1 gives the taluk wise literacy profile of the district as per the 2001 census while Table 4.2 gives the literacy profile as per 2011 census. As per the 2011 census data, Ballari district has literacy rate of 67.43 per cent as against the state average of 75.36. Male literacy is comparatively high with 76.64 per cent as against the respective figure of 58.09 for females. The respective state averages for males and females were 82.47 and 68.08. The gender disparity is 18.55 per cent as against the state figure of 14.39. The district is lagging behind the state as far as literacy is concerned. However, over the period from 2001 to 2011 there is an improvement of 10 percentage points in literacy in the

TABLE 4.1
Taluk-wise Total Male and Female Literacy Rates – Rural/Urban – 2001 (in Percentage)

Taluk	Total	Male	Female	Rural			Urban		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ballari	59.70	70.80	48.19	44.92	58.56	30.97	73.57	82.14	64.57
Hadagali	60.32	72.12	48.23	59.00	71.46	46.26	68.37	76.13	60.32
H.B Halli	58.07	70.81	45.22	58.07	70.81	45.22	NA	NA	NA
Hosapete	60.88	71.59	49.96	46.85	59.33	34.31	70.26	79.69	60.55
Kudligi	59.54	72.14	46.39	57.29	70.63	43.38	70.75	79.63	61.39
Sandur	53.35	65.54	40.43	48.57	61.38	35.09	74.30	83.50	64.27
Siruguppa	43.56	56.92	30.33	40.32	54.38	26.46	51.72	63.29	40.16
District Total	57.40	69.20	45.28	50.29	63.49	36.82	70.24	79.41	60.69
State	66.64	76.10	56.87	59.33	70.45	48.01	80.58	86.66	74.12

Note- NA Not applicable
Source: Census 2001.

TABLE 4.2
Taluk-wise Total Male and Female Literacy Rates – Rural/Urban – 2011 (in Percentage)

Taluk	Total	Male	Female	Rural			Urban		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ballari	68.61 (8.91)	77.38 (6.58)	59.78 (11.59)	57.28 (12.36)	68.71 (10.15)	45.70 (14.73)	78.38 (4.81)	84.87 (2.73)	71.85 (7.28)
Hadagali	71.23 (10.91)	80.38 (8.26)	61.86 (13.63)	70.22 (11.22)	80.01 (8.55)	60.17 (13.91)	77.17 (8.8)	82.56 (6.43)	71.75 (11.43)
H.B Halli	69.77 (11.7)	79.45 (8.64)	59.89 (14.67)	69.77 (11.7)	79.45 (8.64)	59.89 (14.67)	-	-	-
Hosapete	70.16 (9.28)	78.49 (6.9)	61.93 (11.97)	59.75 (12.9)	69.97 (10.64)	49.56 (15.25)	77.22 (6.96)	84.32 (4.63)	70.26 (9.71)
Kudligi	69.23 (9.69)	78.43 (6.29)	59.68 (13.29)	66.82 (9.53)	76.62 (5.99)	56.59 (13.21)	80.69 (9.94)	87.21 (7.58)	74.11 (12.72)
Sandur	66.81 (13.46)	76.63 (11.09)	56.32 (15.89)	61.88 (13.31)	72.61 (11.23)	50.84 (15.75)	77.84 (3.54)	85.15 (1.65)	69.36 (5.09)
Siruguppa	53.26 (9.7)	64.26 (7.34)	42.40 (12.07)	50.00 (9.68)	61.77 (7.39)	38.39 (11.93)	61.08 (9.36)	70.21 (6.92)	52.03 (11.87)
District Total	67.43 (10.03)	76.64 (7.44)	58.09 (12.81)	61.81 (11.52)	72.42 (8.93)	51.02 (14.2)	76.63 (6.39)	83.58 (4.17)	69.62 (8.93)
State	75.36 (8.72)	82.47 (6.37)	68.08 (11.21)	68.73 (9.4)	77.61 (7.16)	59.71 (11.7)	85.78 (5.2)	90.04 (3.38)	81.36 (7.24)

Source: Census 2011
Note: Figures in the bracket shows improvement from 2001 to 2011. Improvement— Literacy level 2011- literacy level 2001

BOX 4.3
Main Goals and Objectives of the Government of Karnataka Towards Universalization of Elementary Education

- To ensure that all 6-14 year old children are in classes 1-8.
- To ensure that all required infrastructure and human resources for providing eight years of free, compulsory, relevant and quality education are in place.
- To ensure that education becomes a means of genuine empowerment of the individual to achieve his/her full potential.
- To ensure that the learning process is made locally relevant, child-centered, activity-based and joyful.

district as compared to 8.72 percentage points for the state.

Rural literacy in the District as per 2011 census is 61.81 per cent and the urban literacy is much higher with a value of 76.63 per cent, both figures show an improvement over the 2001 census figures. The rural literacy for males is higher by 21.40 percentage points and the same for urban areas is 13.96. Literacy of males is much better than females in both urban and rural areas. The rural urban disparity is about 14.82 per cent.

The taluk wise data of literacy shows that Hadagali has the highest total literacy (71.23%) as well as the highest rural literacy (70.22%), while urban literacy is reasonably high (77.17%). The lowest total literacy is found in Siruguppa taluk (53.26%). For urban areas, Kudligi taluk (80.69%) has the highest literacy. In the rural area, the highest literate taluk was Hadagali (70.22%). The taluks which fall below the district average literacy are Sandur and Siruguppa.

If one looks at the performance of literacy over the period 2001 to 2011 across taluks the following picture emerges. From Table 4.3 one can observe that as per 2001 census, the urban- rural gap was the highest in the taluks of Sandur, Ballari and Hosapete and the same trend can be seen in census 2011 as well. Except Kudligi

TABLE 4.3
Rural-Urban Literacy Ratio Gaps of District – 2001 and 2011

Taluk	2001		2011	
	Urban-Rural Gap	Male-Female Gap	Urban-Rural Gap	Male-Female Gap
Ballari	28.65	22.61	21.1	17.6
Hadagali	9.37	23.89	6.95	18.52
H.B Halli	NA	25.59	NA	19.56
Hosapete	23.41	21.63	17.47	16.56
Kudligi	13.46	25.75	13.87	18.75
Sandur	25.73	25.11	15.96	20.31
Siruguppa	11.4	26.59	11.08	21.86
District Total	19.95	23.92	14.82	18.55
State	21.25	19.23	17.05	14.39

Note: Urban-Rural gap=Urban literacy – Rural literacy.
Male-Female gap= Male literacy – Female literacy
Source: Census 2001 and 2011

which showed a marginal rise in urban-rural gap, all others showed a declining trend in 2011 over the 2001 census. This corresponds to the situation in the state as well which has also recorded a decline in urban-rural gap. The district however has fared slightly better than the state in this parameter. In the case of male-female gap, it ranged from 21.63 per cent (Hosapete) to 26.59 per cent (Siruguppa) in the 2001 census while the corresponding state figure was below 20 at 19.23 per cent. However, in 2011 census the taluks which had a gap of more than 20 per cent were Sandur and Siruguppa, while for the rest of the taluks, the gap has come down below 20 per cent. Impressively all taluks have shown a fall in male-female gap over the two census under consideration with the most impressive change seen in Kudligi taluk. Even the state as a whole has shown a decline in this gap and here again the district has fared better than the state even if marginally.

4.3 Enrollment in Elementary and Secondary School

Enrollment refers to the number of children taking admission in schools from among the relevant age group. The progress of literacy and education depends to a large extent upon the level of enrollment of children in schools. Since independence, central and state governments have undertaken number of schemes to provide free and compulsory education to children up to the age of fourteen years, i.e., at least at primary and secondary levels. In recent years in order to attract and retain children in school, a number of new schemes have been implemented both by the central and state government. However, results are not encouraging, especially on quality education. This section tries to present the level of enrollment of students in primary and secondary schools in Ballari district.

Impressively all taluks have shown a fall in male- female literacy gap over the two census under consideration with the most impressive change seen in Kudligi taluk.

Table 4.4 shows the gross and net enrollment at elementary stage in the district. Gross enrollment is more than 100 per cent in Ballari district and all taluks of the district. GER more than 100 may be due to children from other regions attending school in a given region; and repeaters and dropouts getting enrolled. Among the taluks, Kudligi taluk is ahead of all the taluks at 117.38 and the lowest value is found in the taluk of Hosapete at 102.26.

The progress of literacy and education depends to a large extent upon the level of enrollment of children in schools.

TABLE: 4.4
Taluk wise Gross and Net Enrollment (Elementary School) & Gross Enrollment (Secondary School)-2011-12

Taluk	Gross Enrollment Rate-Elementary School	Net Enrollment Rate – Elementary School	Secondary School Gross Enrollment Rate (15-16 years)
Ballari	102.95	86.66	60.61
Hadagali	108.13	88.13	65.16
H.B Halli	111.99	87	70.82
Hosapete	102.26	74.68	67.47
Kudligi	117.38	89.99	72.6
Sandur	108.2	86.85	55.47
Siruguppa	113.98	75.6	48.56
District Total	107.51	83.78	62.69

Source: DDPI Ballari

BOX 4.4
GER and NER

Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) refers to ratio of children enrolled in particular levels of grades to the population in the relevant age cohort (6-14 years for primary, 15-16 for secondary), irrespective of age. Net Enrollment Ratio (NER) refers to the ratio of children enrolled in particular levels of grades within the given age cohort. Thus, while the maximum value of NER is 100, that of GER could exceed 100.

It is appreciable that Kudligi being a relatively backward taluk in the district and with a large proportion of SC/ST population housed in the taluk, is able to perform better both in GER and NER at elementary level and NER at secondary level.

In the case of net enrollment rate, district average is 83.78 per cent. Among the taluks, Kudligi is leading at 89.99 per cent while the lowest value is again found in the taluk of Hosapete at 74.68 per cent. With regard to Gross enrollment at the secondary level, the district average is low at 62.69 per cent. There is large variation among the taluks; again Kudligi is the best performer with highest value at 72.6 per cent while here the lowest value is found in the taluk of Siruguppa at 48.56 per cent. It is important to note that, Hosapete taluk being one of the most urbanized taluk and with good number of schools in the district, is unable to attract all the children to the schools. It is appreciable that Kudligi being a relatively backward taluk in the district and with a large proportion of SC/ST population housed in the taluk, is able to perform better both in GER and NER at elementary level and NER at secondary level.

4.4 Attendance, Dropout and Out of School Children, and Mainstreaming of Children in Elementary and Secondary School

Admission of all children alone does not ensure learning. Students' regularity in school is important; they should not leave the school in middle and should move to next grade. The study of school dropouts and proportion of out of schoolchildren, helps in putting the study in proper context and such identification also helps in framing suitable policy to retain such children in schools. Table 4.5 provides the data in this regard.

TABLE 4.5
Attendance, Dropout and Out of School Children and Mainstreaming of Children - 2011-12

Taluk	Drop-out Rate in Elementary Education	Drop-out Rate in Secondary Education	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: Primary and Secondary
Ballari	1.71	26.03	79.31
Hadagali	2.5	18.19	61.54
H.B Halli	5.74	30.8	85.54
Hosapete	5.84	29.31	75.66
Kudligi	2.89	21.64	81.27
Sandur	2	31.41	57.27
Siruguppa	7.39	49.66	76.47
District Total	3.39	29.57	73.68

Sources: DDPI Ballari



Rural school children

From Table 4.5 one can note that in the district, drop out at elementary level is at 3.39 per cent. However, there is large variation among the taluks. Highest dropouts at the elementary level are found in the taluks of Siruguppa at 7.39 per cent, followed by Hosapete at 5.84 per cent and H.B.Halli at 5.74 per cent and lowest in Ballari taluk at 1.71 per cent. With regard to dropout in secondary education, it is quite high in Ballari district at 29.57 per cent. Similarly, at the secondary level too, Siruguppa had the highest dropouts at 49.66 per cent while here Hadagali has the lowest value at 18.19 per cent. On the whole the dropouts at the secondary level seem to be quite alarming across the district. However mainstreaming of dropouts back to primary and secondary schools is quite encouraging, with the highest value of 85.54 per cent seen in the taluk of H.B. Halli. There is need to concentrate on such taluks where the drop outs are higher.

4.5 Transition Index for Children Enrolled at 6th Class as Compared to the Children Enrolled at 5th Class as well as 8th and 7th in a Particular Year

School completion ratio also reflects upon the performance of the schooling system in any given region. Table 4.6 gives the information about school completion ratio for upper primary and secondary education in the district. The index reflects the percentage of children who successfully completed the particular standard. At the upper primary level girls are slightly better in completing schooling with a value of 89.15 per cent while the value for boys is slightly lower at 88.83 per cent in the district as a whole. Among the taluks, H.B.Halli is the best performer at 93.68 per cent for boys, while Kudligi is the best performer at 96.56 per cent for girls. However the picture changes as we move towards secondary level wherein the boys are doing well (86.94 %) and girls had the value of 80.61 per cent. School completion ratio in Siruguppa taluk is the lowest for both boys and girls at 81.41 per cent and 78.68 per cent respectively. At the secondary level, school completion ratio is lower than that of upper primary. Kudligi and Siruguppa are the lowest performing taluks with below 80 per cent performance, where special focus is needed to strengthen the transition.

At the secondary level, school completion ratio is lower than that of upper primary. Kudligi and Siruguppa are the lowest performing taluks with below 80 per cent performance, where special focus is needed to strengthen the transition.

TABLE 4.6
Transition Ratio for Children Enrolled in Class VI from Class V and in Class VIII from Class VII in a Particular Year -2011-12

Taluk	Transition Ratio for Children Enrolled in Class VI from Class V		Transition Ratio for Children Enrolled in Class VIII from Class VII	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Ballari	91.76	90.40	91.06	80.45
Hadagali	84.03	92.14	81.07	81.94
H.B Halli	93.68	90.22	87.27	85.59
Hosapete	90.45	87.30	91.52	79.04
Kudligi	88.37	96.56	79.21	79.43
Sandur	87.42	86.88	92.30	82.87
Siruguppa	81.41	78.68	78.65	78.45
District Total	88.83	89.15	86.94	80.61

Source: DDPI, Ballari



Rural school children sitting on the floor

Accessibility of schools and related basic facilities are very vital in attaining universal education.

4.6 Teacher-Pupil Ratio

The teacher-pupil ratio (TPR) refers to the number of students per teacher. There are prescribed norms for different levels of education. The norm for TPR in Karnataka for primary schools is 40, i.e., a teacher should be comfortably addressing to the needs of 40 children. Any value higher than this indicates that the learning environment is not conducive enough.

The Teacher Pupil Ratio (TPR) in Ballari district for both elementary and secondary education is satisfactory. The TPR is well within the norms (Prescribed by the Karnataka state) for elementary and secondary level in the district with value at 32.33 and 16.90 respectively (Table 4.7). However the overall TPR for the district continues to be well below the national norm.

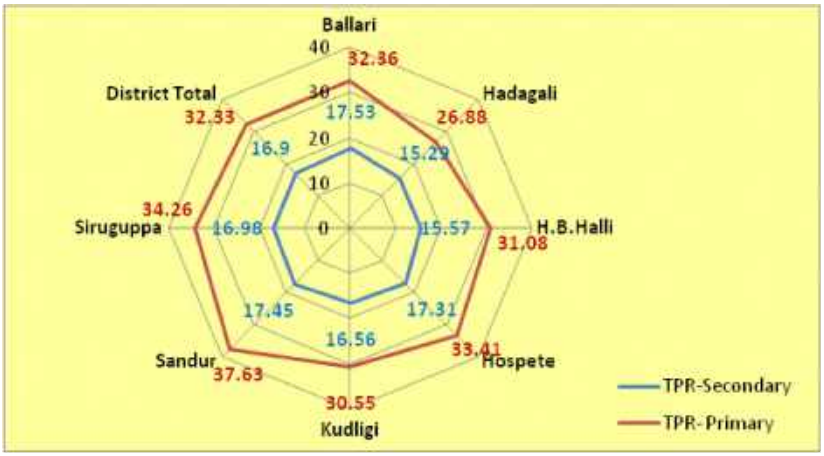
From table 4.7 and fig 4.1, we can see that the TPR varies across taluks for both secondary and elementary education. Variation in TPR in case of elementary, it is quite high across the taluk. Figure 4.1 clearly shows there is a considerable diversity in primary and secondary TPRs and they seem to be more diverging across the taluks. The highest value for secondary education is found in Ballari taluk which is 17.53 and for elementary the highest value is found in the taluk of Sandur with a value of 37.63. All the taluks need attention with regard to elementary TPR which would help in lowering their respective values, with Sandur needing more attention.

TABLE 4.7
Teacher-Pupil Ratio Secondary and Elementary - 2011-12

Taluks	TPR- Secondary	TPR- Elementary
Ballari	17.53	32.36
Hadagali	15.29	26.88
H.B Halli	15.57	31.08
Hosapete	17.31	33.41
Kudligi	16.56	30.55
Sandur	17.45	37.63
Siruguppa	16.98	34.26
District	16.90	32.33

Source: DDPI, Ballari

FIGURE 4.1
Teacher-Pupil Ratio Secondary and Elementary - 2011-12



Source: DDPI, Ballari

4.7 Infrastructure and Access [Eight Basic Facilities-Infrastructure Index (SSA Method)]

Accessibility of schools and related basic facilities are very vital in attaining universal education. That is why the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the recently enacted Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specify norms for various facilities to be met in order to achieve universal literacy (See Box 4.5).

Taking the argument of infrastructure further, it may be useful to look at the infrastructure index as suggested by SSA. The index comprises of eight facilities at the schools. Table 4.8 and fig 4.2 gives such details across taluks in Ballari district. Table 4.8 gives the School infrastructure Ratio of Primary and High Schools for the taluks and District as a whole. The school infrastructure index for the district for primary schools and secondary schools is 74.08 per cent and 57.20 per cent respectively. Fig 4.2 shows the divergence in school infrastructure index between primary and secondary schools across the taluks of the district. H. B Halli fares the best in terms of providing the 8 basic facilities in primary schools with an Index of 77.52 while Ballari has the lowest index of 72.12. In addition to Ballari, the taluks of Hadagalli, Hosapete and Siruguppa have an index below that of the district which stands at 74.08. In case of high schools on the other hand Hosapete has the best index of 67.27 while Siruguppa has the lowest Index of 49.83. The Taluks of Ballari and Hadagalli, in addition to Siruguppa have an index below that of the District which stands at 57.20 per cent.

Playground and construction of ramps for the needy children seem to be the major concerns in the district. Need for compound wall also deserves better attention. The index values for high schools as well as primary schools need improvement across taluks.

BOX 4.5
SSA Norms

	INTERVENTION	NORM
1.	Teacher	One teacher for every 40 children in Primary and upper primary
		At least two teachers in a Primary school.
2.	School/Alternative schooling facility	Within one Kilometer of every habitation
3.	Upper Primary Schools/Sector	As per requirement based on the number of children completing primary education, up to a ceiling of one upper primary school/section for every two primary schools
4.	Classrooms	A room for every teacher in Primary & Upper Primary
		A room for Head-Master in upper Primary School/ sector

TABLE 4.8
School Infrastructure Ratio (8 Basic Facilities – Common Toilets, Girls' Toilets, Electricity, Playground, Drinking Water, Ramps, Library and Compound Wall) for Primary and High Schools - 2011-12

Taluk	Total Primary Schools	Coverage Of 8 Basic Facilities (%)	Total High Schools	Coverage Of Basic 8 Facilities (%)
Ballari	282	72.12	42	53.87
Hadagali	149	73.29	25	56.38
H.B Halli	131	77.52	17	57.35
Hosapete	192	73.70	20	67.27
Kudligi	280	74.86	24	57.81
Sandur	156	74.72	15	62.50
Siruguppa	172	73.96	18	49.83
District Total	1362	74.08	161	57.20

Source: DDPI, Ballari

Note: One score is earmarked for each one of these facilities and schools having all the eight facilities get 8 scores. This way, total scores obtained by each of the schools of a district/taluk are totaled and divided by the total number of schools and an index is obtained for the district/taluk, and converted into percentage.

As can be observed from Table 4.9, as far as availability of primary schools within one kilometer distance of the villages is concerned, the situation in the district seems to be very satisfactory with 100 per cent coverage.



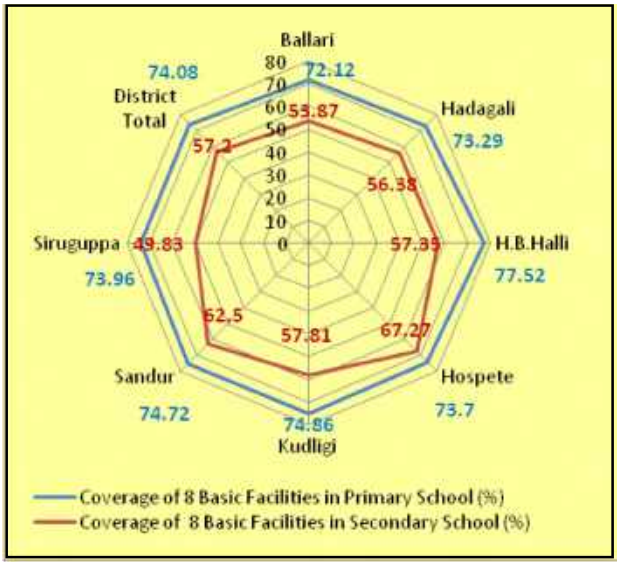
Rural children are playing

TABLE 4.9
Availability of Primary Schools within One Kilometre Distance - 2011-12

Taluk	School Infrastructure Index as per RTE Norms	Percentage of Villages having a Primary School within 1 km. Distance
Ballari	0.7	100
Hadagali	0.7	100
H.B Halli	0.82	100
Hosapete	0.97	100
Kudligi	0.83	100
Sandur	0.79	100
Siruguppa	0.65	100
District Total	0.78	100

Source: DDPI, Ballari

FIGURE 4.2
School Infrastructure Index in Primary and Secondary Schools of Ballari District - 2011-12



Source: DDPI, Ballari

TABLE 4.10
Quality of Education as Reflected by Percentage of Pass Rate in Class V and VII and Percentage of Children Passing with 60% and More Marks - 2011-12

Taluk	2001-02		2011-12	
	Pass percentage with 60% or more marks in Class V	Pass percentage with 60% or more marks in Class VII	Pass percentage with 60% or more marks in Class V	Pass percentage with 60% or more marks in Class VII
Ballari	20	15	78	88
Hadagali	54.28	69.73	84.23	99.72
H.B Halli	61	89	68	64
Hosapete	21.94	21.02	36.86	32.67
Kudligi	40	60	70	30
Sandur	48	47	79	72
Siruguppa	55	52	62	50

Source: DDPI, Ballari

4.8 School Completion Ratio, Pass Rate, etc.

Table 4.10 gives the quality of education in the taluks and district in terms of students passing with 60 per cent or more marks at fifth and seventh classes. Table 4.10 offers a comparative view over the years 2001-02 and 2011-12. It reveals that there is a large variation across the taluks in both years 2001-02 and 2011-12. Among the taluks, the performance in Hosapete taluk is the lowest in both the years; however, there is improvement over the period. During the year 2011-12, Hadagali taluk is the best performer in the district with 84.23 per cent in class V and 99.72 per cent in class VII. Over the period, there is a large improvement in Hadagali taluk.

4.8.1 SSLC/PUC Results

An important indicator of the quality of teaching and learning is the performance of the students in Board examinations. In Karnataka, the Secondary School Leaving Certificate (SSLC) examination at 10th standard and Pre-University Course (PUC) examinations at 12th standard are conducted by the state level agencies. Obviously, the pass percentage in these examinations reflects the quality of the education system.

4.8.1.1 SSLC Results

Five Year average pass percentage of SSLC, from 2007-08 to 2011-12 has been estimated and shown in Table 4.11. It can be observed that the pass percentage for all categories during the

said period for the district as a whole is 76.8 per cent. Among all the categories minorities at 79.52 per cent performed better than that of any other categories, followed by OBC at 79.38 per cent. The data show that the performance of General category, SC and ST is lower than that of the district average. Among all the taluks, Kudligi performed better than any other taluk in the district and Ballari taluk stands last.

If one looks at the latest results for the year 2011-12 (Annexure table 4.1) it can be observed that minorities are doing well with a maximum value of 98.5 per cent seen in Kudligi taluk followed by OBCs in the same taluk. Even SCs and STs have better values of 86.2 and 90 per cent in Kudligi taluk. Lowest value of 52 per cent was found in Ballari taluk as far as students of general category are concerned while the highest value was found in Hosapete taluk (94.5) for the same year. In 2011-12 Siruguppa with 94.3 has the highest overall passing while Ballari with 56.4 percent has the lowest overall passing percentage.

4.8.1.2 PUC Results

The situation with regard to PUC results seem to be alarming as depicted in Table 4.12. The five year average pass percentage in PUC is lower at 43.1 per cent than that of state at 49.8 per cent. The SC/ST category performance is low at 29.2 per cent in the district. Contrary to SSLC results, the general category students, compared to other categories performed better in PUC

TABLE 4.11
SSLC Results – Five Years Average Pass Percentage from 2007-08 to 2011-12 (in %) – Social Group-wise

Taluk	SC	ST	Minorities	OBC	General	Total
Ballari	64.26	64.44	69.82	76.46	62.54	67.06
Hadagali	75.6	72.36	75.86	76.06	86.18	78.22
H.B Halli	76.56	74.92	71.92	84.2	73.74	79.68
Hosapete	85.08	89.44	86.94	91.98	65.58	81.32
Kudligi	82.16	82.96	92.32	83.92	85.56	84.56
Sandur	62.08	68.28	67.14	66.48	79.54	70.9
Siruguppa	63.02	66.64	61.72	72.84	75.18	78.02
District	74.2	75.18	79.52	79.38	74.1	76.8

Source: DDPI Ballari

results. Among the taluks, Siruguppa taluks' performance is the highest at 50.4 per cent followed by Ballari at 47.6 per cent. The performance of Hadagali and H.B.Halli are the lowest at 36.3 per cent and 36.4 per cent. The year wise performance (Annexure Table 4.2) shows that the performance of SC/ ST students in Hadagali (10.51%) and H.B.Halli (12.03%) during the year 2007-08 was very low, however there is improvement in rest of the years as shown in Annexure Table 4.2 . Among

TABLE 4.12
PUC Results – Five Years Average Pass Percentage from 2007-08 to 2011-12 (in %) – Social Group-wise

Taluk	GM	SC/ST	Total
Ballari	56.7	32.0	47.6
Hadagali	39.8	24.4	36.3
H.B.Halli	33.0	26.4	36.4
Hosapete	41.0	25.9	39.9
Kudligi	39.2	26.3	38.7
Sandur	45.2	33.3	43.4
Siruguppa	43.8	41.5	50.4
Dist Total	48.7	29.2	43.1
State Total	55.7	36.0	49.8

Source: Director, P U Board Ballari



Rural school children are playing



Vijayanagar Shri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari

The discussion reveals that the PUC results are quite low in the district and SC/ST category PUC results are dangerously low. This needs to be reversed.

all taluks, the SC/ST students of Siruguppa taluk performed better than other taluks. During the years 2008-09 and 2011 -12, the SC/ST students of Siruguppa taluk performed better than G.M. The discussion reveals that the PUC results are quite low in the district and SC/ST category PUC results are dangerously low. This needs to be reversed.

4.9 Post-Secondary Education Including Professional (Engineering/ Medicine/ Dental/ Nursing) and General Degree Colleges, ITI/Polytechnic and other Skill Development Institutions

Ballari district lacks a number of institutions as well as quality in higher education. The district has been unable to attract students from outside the districts. On the contrary, a large number of students of Ballari district migrate to other cities such as Hubballi-Dharwad and Bangaluru for their higher studies. Except Ballari and Hosapete, the quality of education is poor in other taluks. Most of the educational institutions are concentrated in Ballari and Hosapete cities. The information on post secondary education in the district has been shown in Table 4.13.

As per Table 4.13, in Ballari district there are 20 general degree (Arts, Commerce and Science), four Engineering colleges, 3 Medical, dental and nursing colleges and 12 Polytechnic colleges. Recently Vijayanagar Sri Krishndevaraya University has been set up by the Karnataka government. There is unevenness in distribution of educational institutions among the taluks. More than 60 per cent of educational institutions are concentrated in Ballari and Hosapete taluks. All the three medical, Dental, and Nursing colleges are in Ballari taluk. The remaining five taluks in the district have fewer post secondary educational institutions.

TABLE 4.13
Post-Secondary Education in Ballari District 2011-12

Taluk	General Degree Colleges		Engineering Colleges		Medical, Dental and Nursing		Polytechnic	
	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students
Ballari	6	3584	2	4765	3	830	4	3625
Hadagali	2	558	1	596	0		0	
H.B Halli	1	917	0	0	0		1	242
Hosapete	5	643	1	1129	0		3	2103
Kudligi	2	525	0	0	0		2	538
Sandur	2	350	0	0	0		1	692
Siruguppa	2	673	0	0	0		1	646
District Total	20	7250	4	6490	3	830	12	7846

Source: DSO Ballari

4.10 Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level

Both central and state governments have been implementing various schemes for promotion of enrollment, retention and better performance. Of course, strengthening of infrastructure, appointment of teachers and other personnel is a major support of the government. However the outcomes of these schemes are not encouraging. The present section summarizes the programmes under implementation in Ballari in the educational sector. Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana (RMSA), Milk programme (Kshira bhagya) and Prathibha Karanji are important schemes for promotion of literacy and improving the nutritional status of school going children. The objectives, coverage, target group, financial progress, physical progress and their impact have been shown in Table 4.15 in brief.

Table 4.14 shows that the taluks have been receiving satisfactory attention from government with regard to expenditures on Midday Meals, SSA and RMSA. Perhaps the schemes are helping in the mainstreaming exercise and reflect the good numbers in school completion ratio. During the year 2011-12, Ballari district has spent Rs 4333.44 lakhs under SSA, Rs 2525.14 lakhs under Mid-day meals scheme and Rs 252.29 under RMSA. Among the taluks, the share of Ballari taluk is the highest in Mid-day meals, the share of Hosapete is the highest under SSA and the share of Ballari taluk is the highest in RMSA in the district's total spending on respective schemes.

TABLE 4.14
Schematic Details of Expenditure Incurred and Physical Achievements: 2011-12
(Rs. lakhs)

Taluk/ Schemes	Mid-day meals	SSA	RMSA
Ballari	1138	688.01	66.85
Hadagali	168.45	436.65	36.18
H.B Halli	146.14	438.95	25.80
Hosapete	355.74	710.24	32.88
Kudligi	290.11	698.34	38.51
Sandur	250.62	595.93	22.38
Siruguppa	176.08	636.39	25.05
District Total	2525.14	4333.44	252.29

Source: DDPI, Ballari



Vijayanagar Medical Science College, Bellari



School Children Celebrating Rajyotsava

TABLE 4.15
Important Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level in Ballari District

Name	Objectives	Coverage	Target group	Financial progress	Physical progress	Impact
SARVA SHIKSHANA ABHIYANA (SSA)	1.6 to 14 Year children's enrollment 2.strenghtning of school through grants 3.providing infrastructure to schools 4.appointment of teachers	1 t 8 th std	All children	33198.25 lakhs	359293 children	Dropout decreased access 100% achieved, improvement retention and quality, provision of basic facilities and infrastructure. Capacity building of teachers, DIETS have been strengthened
RASHTRIYA MADHYAMIKA SHIKSHANA ABHIYANA (RMSA)	1.15 to 16 Year children's enrollment 2.strenghtning of school thru grants 3.providing infrastructure to schools 4.appointment of teachers 5)construction of buildings	Ixth and Xth standard	15 and 16 age group children	499.15 lakhs	161 Govt.high schools	Dropout decreased access ratio improved, improvement retention and quality, provision of basic facilities and infrastructure. Capacity building of teachers, CTE have been strengthened
FRESH MEAL	To provide all govt and aided schools children's	01 to 10th standard	All govt and aided schools children			
TEXT BOOKS	To Provide all schools with the intension of study material through free supply to the children's	01 to 10th standard	Covered all in the district and also Karnataka border schools	Un-aided sale component for the year 2013-14 Rs.20,769,834 Govt schools-free supply	436887 children (class 1 to 10)	All class students with text books the attendance of school increased to enhance the child for overall development through supply of text books to improving education
UNIFORM	To Provide all govt and aided schools children's	01 to 10th standard	All children	Free supply form KHDC, B'lore	2,42,868	improvement in students attendance and reduction in dropout
SCHOOL BAG	To Provide government schools children	first, fifth and seventh standard	SC/ST	42.73 Lakhs	50,268	Attendance rate and retention increased , dropout reduced and children continue their education
MILK PROGRAMME (KSHIRA BHAGYA)	to provide children nourished food so as to get good health and continue their education	first to tenth standard	all school going children	169.91142 lakhs	317431 children	children's health have been improved and they were able to continue their education and enhance their learning dropout reduced
SUVARNA AROGYA CHAITANYA	Providing good health for the children	All Government and Aided Primary/high school children	1st standard to 10th standard students		3,62,883 children	free treatment in identified hospitals (yeshaswini)
PRATHIBHA KARANJI	to encourage the children talents	All children	1st std. to 10th std. students	18.85 lakhs	every year identified talented children from class 1 to 10 have participated (756 children	under this programme the children were an opportunity to identify various talents and prizes were distributed

Source: DDPI Ballari

4.11 Per-capita Expenditure Analysis

In a country like India, expenditure on education is important. With the help of central and state government sponsored education related schemes and through other sources, every district incurs its expenditure. This section analyses the expenditure incurred in the district on education related activities. The expenditure on primary and secondary education, and on Lok shikshan, accounts for about one-third of the total expenditure of the ZP. The taluk level Per Capita Education expenditure during the year 2011-12 has been shown in Table 4.16.

The Per capita education expenditure in Ballari district is very low; it is Rs 229.19 per person for the district as a whole. Among the taluks, H.B.Halli at Rs 282.24, Hadagali at Rs 267.77, Kudligi at Rs 260.72 and Ballari at Rs 257.73 showed higher Per capita education expenditure than that of district average. The Hosapete taluk is the lowest spender with expenditure of Rs 164.31, followed by Siruguppa Rs 170.92 and Sandur Rs 214.79.

4.12 Radar Analysis for Education

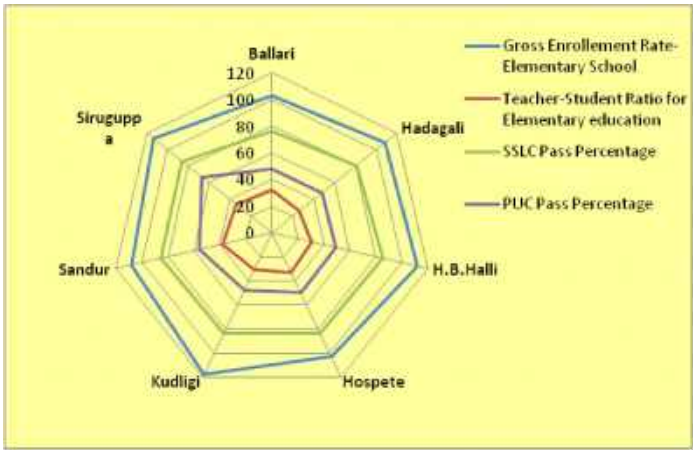
The Radar analysis (Figure 4.3 and 4.4) for education in Ballari district shows that it is difficult to establish relationship between higher per capita education expenditure and good performance in GER, and results in SSLC and PUC exams. For instances, the performance of Siruguppa taluk in SSLC and PUC in terms of pass percentage is the highest, however, the per capita education expenditure in this taluk is low at Rs 170.92 per person per year. On the other hand, in H.B Halli taluk, the per capita education expenditure is the highest at Rs 282.24, however performance in SSLC and PUC results is not impressive and dropout rate is also quite high in H.B.Halli taluk.

TABLE 4.16
Per Capita Education Expenditure in Ballari District
(in Rupees) - 2011-12

Taluks	Per Capita Education Expenditure During 2011-12
Ballari	257.73
Hadagali	267.77
H.B Halli	282.24
Hosapete	164.31
Kudligi	260.72
Sandur	214.79
Siruguppa	170.92
District Total	229.19

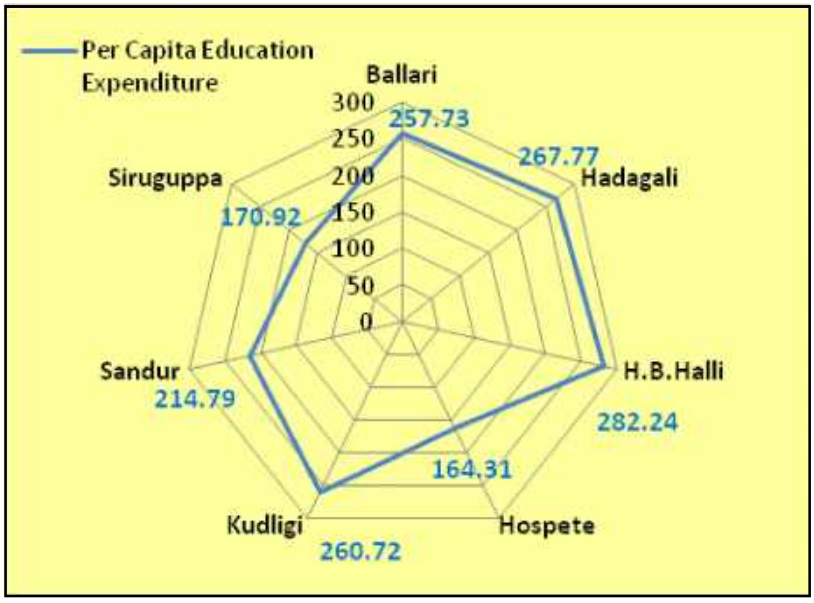
Source: DDPI Ballari

FIGURE 4.3
Radar Analysis for Education in Ballari district



Source: DDPI Ballari

FIGURE 4.4
Radar Analysis for Per Capita Expenditure on Education in Ballari District



Source: DDPI Ballari

4.13 Learning Ability of School Going Children: A Case Study of Selected Schools in Rural and Urban Areas of Hosapete Taluk in Ballari District

4.13.1 Introduction

Although literacy rate has increased from a low 12.1 per cent in 1951 to 68.9 per cent in 2011, quality of education is a major worry.

Government is implementing various schemes for promotion of enrollment, retention and better performance. Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana (RMSA), Mid Day Meal scheme, Milk Programme (Kshira bhagya) and Prathibha Karanji are important schemes for promotion of literacy level and improving the nutritional status of school going children. Though outcomes of these schemes are not encouraging, India's over all achievements in education since independence is good; however universal literacy is yet to be attained, and the nation is fast moving towards it. Although literacy rate has increased from a low 12.1 per cent in 1951 to 68.9 per cent in 2011, quality of education is a major worry. The present section examines the quality of the students in terms of their learning ability.

4.13.2 Methodology

Two government schools, one in rural area and one in urban area of Hosapete taluk have been selected for the study. Children belonging to Class VI have been selected. To measure the quality of education, the children were asked to read in Kannada, English and Hindi languages. A test in Kannada, Mathematics and Social science subjects was conducted. For designing question paper and evaluating answer scripts, the services of qualified primary teachers have been taken.

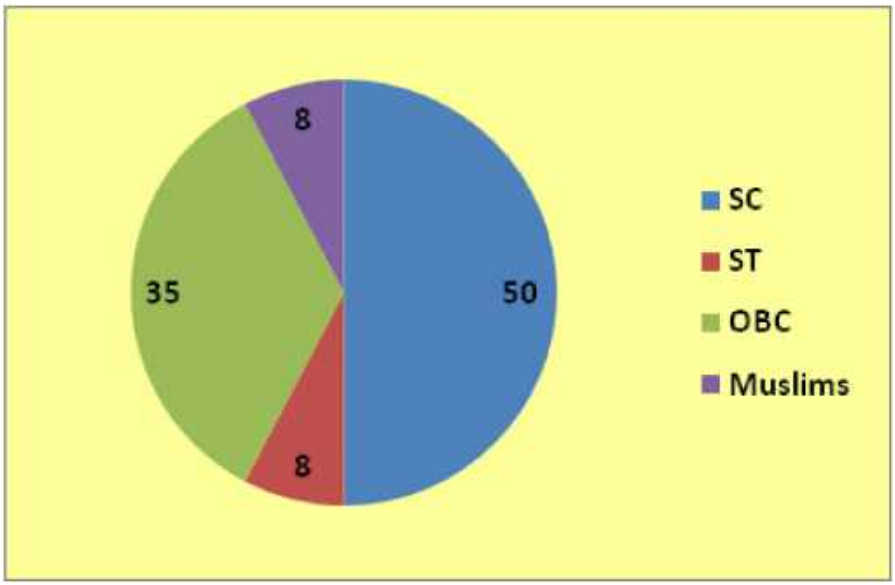
4.13.3 Results and Discussion

The caste composition of children has been shown in Fig 4.5 for the rural school and in Fig 4.6 for the urban school. It shows that 50 per cent of class VI children in the selected school of rural area belong to SC category, 8 per cent ST category, 35 per cent OBC category and 8 per cent belong to Muslim community. In case of the selected urban school, 25 per cent belong to SC category, 8 per cent ST category, 23 per cent OBC category and 45 per cent belongs to Muslim community. It is important to note that in both schools, majority of the children belong to deprived sections of the society.



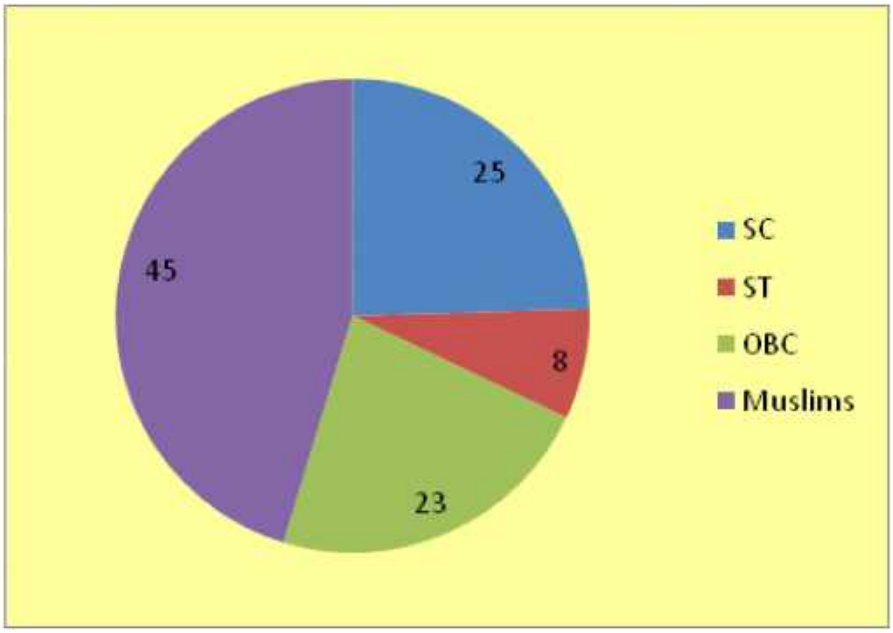
Students are taking food at hostel

FIGURE 4.5
Caste Composition in Class VI of Rural School of Hosapete Taluk (in Percentage)



Source: Calculated from school hand book

FIGURE 4.6
Caste Composition in class VI of Urban School in Hosapete Taluk (in Percentage)



Source: Calculated from school hand book

To assess the reading ability of the class VI children, a class VI text book in Kannada, English and Hindi was given to the children to read. The results of reading ability have been shown in Table 4.17 and 4.18 for the rural and urban school respectively. The result of the rural school (Table

TABLE 4.17
Reading Ability of the Children (Class VI) of a Rural School of Hosapete Taluk (in percentage)

	Kannada	English	Hindi
Fluently	40	5	5
Average	24	5	5
Poor	15	10	14
Cannot read	20	76	76

Source: Calculated from test results

TABLE 4.18
Reading Ability of the Children (Class VI) of Urban School in Hosapete Taluk (in Percentage)

	Kannada	English	Hindi
Fluently	36	4	18
Average	21	21	4
Poor	4	18	11
Cannot read	39	57	68

Source: Calculated from test results

4.17) shows that 40 per cent of the children can read fluently in Kannada language, while only 5 per cent can do so in English and Hindi languages. 76 per cent of the children cannot read in English and Hindi languages in the rural school. In the case of the urban school (Table 4.18), 36 per cent of the children can read fluently in Kannada language, only 4 per cent in English and 18 per cent in Hindi languages. 57 per cent of children cannot read in English and 68 per cent can not read in Hindi language in the selected urban school.

TABLE 4.19
Test Results of Class VI in rural school of Hosapete Taluk (in Percentage)

	All Three Subjects	Social Science	Mathematics	Kannada
First class	0	0	5	0
Second class	5	0	10	0
Pass class	10	33	14	24
Fail class	86	67	71	76
Less than 10 marks out of 50		38	43	67

Source: Calculated from test results

To assess the learning ability and knowledge, a test in Kannada, Mathematics and Social sciences was conducted in the two rural and urban schools. The test results have been shown in Table 4.19 and 4.20 for the rural school and urban school respectively. Test results of rural school shows that no students got a first class in Social science and Kannada subject. 67 per cent of class VI children failed in Social science, 71 per cent in Mathematics and 76 per cent in Kannada subjects.

Test results of urban school shows that no students got first class in Mathematics. 85 per cent of the class VI children failed in Social science, 83 per cent in Mathematics and 89 per cent in Kannada subjects.

4.13.4 Conclusion

The discussion clearly reveals the unsatisfactory performance of children in both the selected urban and rural government school. It is a surprise that class VI children cannot read in Kannada language. It clearly reflects the quality of the Indian primary education. Similar trend can be seen

in many schools in Karnataka and other states also. Thus, there is huge difference between underprivileged children and children of affluent families.

Government evaluates its performance in terms of expenditure made on education, enrollment ratio, and expansion of physical infrastructure. There is a need to assess in terms of outcomes. There is a need to also evaluate whether a child has gained the expected aptitude/skill after reaching a particular standard or class.

4.14 An Overview and Persisting Educational Gaps in the District

Educational sector in any given region can be examined through various indicators which would in a way reflect upon the efficacy of the schooling system. One can club such indicators into input indicators, process indicators and outcome indicators. Some indicators which would fall into such categories would include the following.

- Number of institutions
- Enrollments
- Number of teachers and Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)
- Literacy rates
- Infrastructure facilities at the educational institutions

As far as provision of school level educational institutions is concerned the district of Ballari has been doing quite satisfactorily. The facilities provided are also in tune with the norms established in the educational policies from time to time. Thus, the objective of Universal Elementary Education (UEE) has almost been achieved. The road as far as secondary education is concerned, needs to be travelled still further so that the stream of students continues longer enough to reap the benefits of the skills that are gained from such education.

- Greater emphasis needs to be given to the secondary education especially as far as dropouts are concerned.
- Pupil Teacher Ratio is not so encouraging but at the same time provision of schools within one kilometer radius seems to have been achieved.
- School Development and Monitoring Committees in some pockets of the district have posed problems for the teaching communities. These need to be reoriented for effective governance of the schools.

■■

TABLE 4.20
Test Results of Class VI in Urban School in Hosapete Taluk (in Percentage)

	All Three Subjects	Social Science	Mathematics	Kannada
First Class	0	2	0	2
Second Class	4	4	6	4
Pass Class	7	9	11	6
Fail Class	89	85	83	89
Less than 10		41	30	48



Urban school children waiting for the school bus



DDPI Office, Ballari

Chapter 5

Health and Nutrition



CHAPTER 5

Health and Nutrition

5.1 Introduction

Health is considered as one of the most important non-income dimensions of Human development. Good health increases longevity, thereby contributing to overall standard of living and productivity. Health is not mere absence of disease but it is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being (WHO, 1946). There is an old saying "Health is wealth and if health is lost, everything is lost." The principal measures of health status include life expectancy at birth, the infant mortality rate (IMR), the crude death rate (CDR) and crude birth rate (CBR). Longevity as the parameter of human development is measured by life expectancy at birth. Realizing the importance of health in the well-being of human beings and economic growth of a nation, governments at various levels have strived hard to create health facilities and make them available to the needy people. Despite this, there are specific segments of the population which are at higher risk of poor health. These are the poor, women, children, SC and ST people.

India had adopted the goal of 'Health for All' by the year 2000 A.D. It is now obvious that there is still quite a long way to go before that goal is achieved. Presently new targets have been set forth as Millennium Development Goals to be achieved by the year 2020. These goals have been reiterated in the National Health Policy of 2002 that has been already adopted by the Indian Parliament. The country has been spending significant amount of its resources on the provision of health and medical care services, but there is still a large demand – supply gap accompanied by problems of inequitable access to facilities and a virtual absence of low-cost risk-pooling mechanisms for the poor and vulnerable groups of the population.

Every one wishes to be away from disease, disability and premature death. Substantial evidence is now available that good health is an important contributor to economic growth in any nation and both policy makers and researchers have recognized the importance of investments in health. Public spending on health and education bring about a change in incomes among the poor. Such investments also seem to be the major determinants, which contribute to the better health status of the community in addition to equitable sharing of provision of health services, and life-enhancing activities such as nutrition and education. Therefore, the

There is an old saying "Health is wealth and if health is lost, everything is lost.



Healthy baby

As per the Constitution of India, the provision of health care by the public sector is a responsibility shared by State, Central and Local governments, although it is primarily a State government responsibility in terms of service delivery.

role of government is very important in order to achieve better health in a country like India. As per the Constitution of India, the provision of health care by the public sector is a responsibility shared by State, Central and Local governments, although it is primarily a State government responsibility in terms of service delivery.

BOX 5.1

UN Millennium Development Goals with Respect to Health

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

- 5A: Reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters
- 5.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio
- 5.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
- 5B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health
- 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate
- 5.4 Adolescent birth rate
- 5.5 Antenatal care
- 5.6 Unmet need for family planning

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

In this background, the present chapter discuses the health status of the Ballari district as a basic dimension of human development. The emphasis in the chapter is on disaggregated analysis, depending on the data availability at the taluk, rural-urban, gender and community level.

5.2 Demography, Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Social Groups, Sex Ratio

Demographic features of a region provide better understanding of socio-economic development of a region and help to identify the number of people to be provided with basic amenities and other services. This section deals with the demographic dynamics of Ballari district during 2011. Table 5.1 provides the relevant information.

If one looks at the demographic characteristics of the district, it can be observed from the Table 5.1 below that 62.5 per cent of the population is residing in the rural areas. This figure is higher than the state average and shows that urbanization has not picked up in the district. Urbanization is positively linked with economic development. Among the taluks, Hosapete and Ballari housed larger proportion of urban population at 58.9 and 53.2 per cent respectively. On the other hand, H.B.Halli has no urban population. Hadagali and Kudligi at 14.3 per cent 17.1 per cent are other lesser urbanized taluks in the district. The taluks, Hosapete and Ballari, which have more urban population, also possess relatively good health and other infrastructure; and house larger slum population as well.

The general sex ratio in the district shows that male and female population is almost equally divided in the total population. Sex ratio for the district is 983. It is higher than state sex ratio 973. Over the period, sex ratio in the district has improved. There is a large variation in sex ratio among the taluks. The lowest sex ratio is found in the taluk of Sandur (941) and the highest is found in Siruguppa (1005). The share of child population under the age of

TABLE 5.1
Demographic Profile of Ballari District - 2011

Taluks	Population by Area		Population by Sex		Sex Ratio	Child (0-6 yrs)	Child Sex Ratio
	Rural	**Urban**	**Male**	**Female**			
Ballari	360484 (46.8)	410445	387744 (50.30)	383185	988	13.58	965
Hadagali	167252 (85.7)	27967	98853 (50.64)	96366	975	13.23	959
H.B Halli	188238 (100.0)	0	95337 (50.65)	92901	974	14.02	941
Hosapete	188965 (41.1)	271026	229338 (49.86)	230653	1006	14.38	963
Kudligi	255932 (82.9)	52969	157402 (50.96)	151499	962	12.96	957
Sandur	181097 (69.6)	79116	134034 (51.51)	126179	941	15.72	956
Siruguppa	190388 (70.7)	78716	134246 (49.89)	134858	1005	14.93	967
District Total	1532356 (62.5)	920239	1236954 (50.43)	1215641	983	14.03	961
State	37469335 (61.3)	23625962	30966657 (50.69)	30128640	973	11.7	948

Source: Census 2011.
Note: Figures in the bracket shows percentage share

0-6 years in the district is at 14.03 per cent which is higher than the state average of 11.7 per cent. In all the taluks of Ballari district, share of children population under the age of 0-6 years is higher than state average. Sandur taluk has the highest, percentage share of children population at 15.72 per cent; on the other hand, Kudligi has the lowest share at 12.96 per cent. The demographic quality is also judged on the basis of the sex ratio of population in 0-6 year's age group as it reflects the nature of future population. The child sex ratio in the district is low at 961, however it is higher than that of the state at 948. Over the decade, the child sex ratio in the district has improved. However, child sex ratio in the district is lower than that of general sex ratio. Among the taluks, Siruguppa registered child sex ratio at 967 followed by Ballari at 965. The H.B.Halli experienced the lowest child sex ratio at 941.

5.3 IMR and MMR

Life expectancy at birth (LEB) is used for measuring the health status of individuals at national and state level. However, relevant data is not available at micro level. Mortality rates (IMR, CMR and MMR) are thus being used for measuring health status. Along with mortality rates, other health related indicators also have been used. Infant mortality rate (IMR), defined as number of children dying during 0-1 years out of every 1000 live births; and maternal



Health check up for school girl children

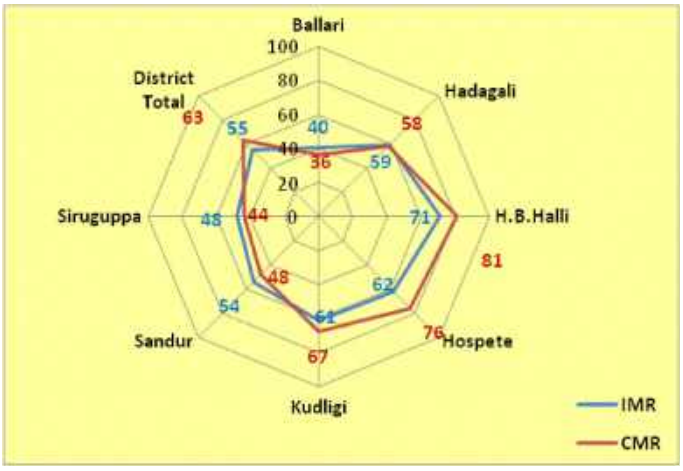
mortality rate (MMR) defined as number of pregnant women dying for every one lakh live births. These reflect the extent of availability of health facilities and their utilization. Table 5.2 provides the information relating to health indicators.

It can be observed from Table 5.2 that the district is not doing satisfactorily in terms of achievement of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which is 55 for the district as a whole. The lowest IMR (40) is found in the taluk of Ballari and the highest IMR is found in the taluks of H.B. Halli, Hosapete and Kudligi in that order with respective values of 71, 62 and 61. The Under-Five Mortality Rate is 63 for the district as whole, with Ballari again having the lowest value of 36 and the highest value found in H.B. Halli (81). Major concern in the district is with regard to Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), which is quite high at 227 for the district as a whole. The highest value of 425 was found in Sandur while Hosapete (394) and Siruguppa (302) registered higher MMR than that of the district. In these three taluks, efforts are needed to contain the situation. It is important to note that Hosapete Taluk has shown high IMR, CMR and MMR (fig 5.1 and 5.2), it does not mean that health facilities are not good here compared to all other taluks in the district. Hosapete, with relatively good health facilities attracts patients from nearby taluks which is a major reason for more deaths being recorded.

Children with low birth weight seem to vary across the district. For the district as whole about 6.96 per cent of the children had low birth weight. The lowest was found in the taluk of Ballari (3.80) and the highest value was found in Hadagali (17.23). However there is scope for reducing these values across the district. Full antenatal care (Fig 5.3) is another important indicator which has a bearing on the health status of mother as well as the child. For the

FIGURE 5.1

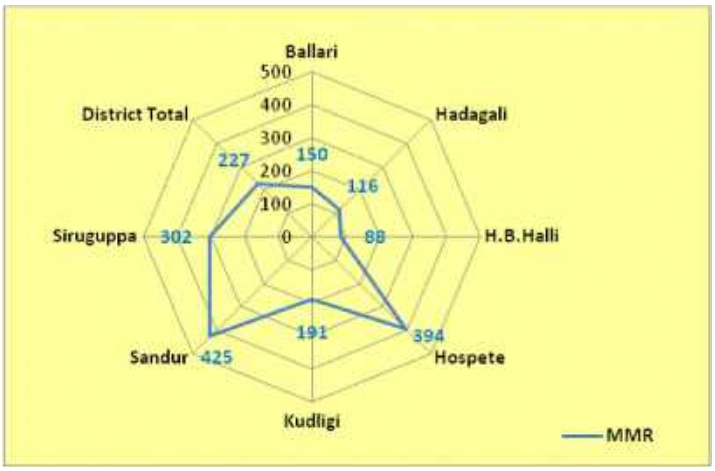
IMR and CMR in Ballari District, 2011



Source: SRS, 2011

FIGURE 5.2

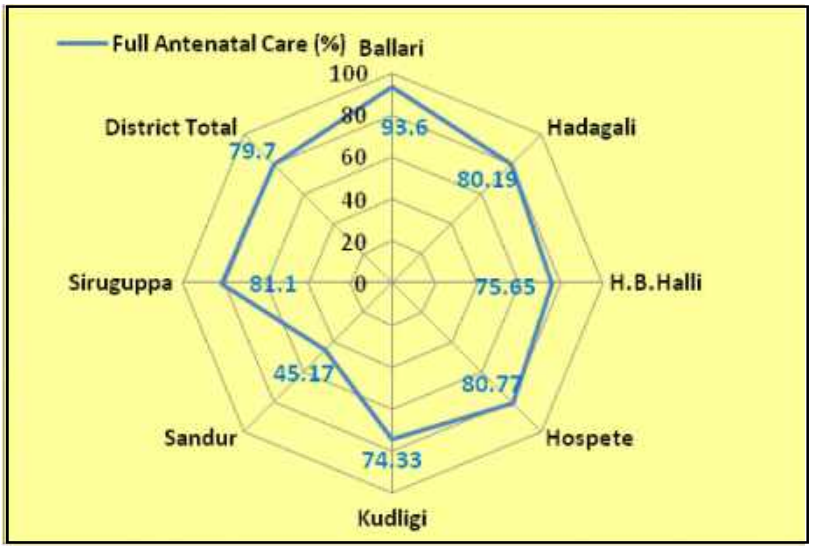
MMR in Ballari District, 2011



Source: SRS, 2011

district as a whole, about 79.70 per cent coverage was found as far as full coverage of antenatal care is concerned. The situation across the district remains more or less the same except Sandur (45.17) needing more effort in this direction. Couple protection rate for the district as a whole was 50.78 per cent. The lowest figure was registered in Hosapete (36.73) and the highest in Hadagalli (72.63) taluks. Except Ballari (81) and H.B.Halli (77), the immunization status of children is 100 per cent in all other taluks of the district. Efforts are needed to fill the gap that exists in these taluks. Institutional deliveries have been quite satisfactory with a value of 95.54 per cent for the district as a whole and it can also be observed that all the taluks had values greater than 90 per cent except Sandur. A bit of extra efforts in this regard would be beneficial for the community. Malnourishment seems to be a cause of concern and percentage of children malnourished for the district as a whole was 40.09. The lowest value was found in the taluk of Hosapete (34.17 %). There is a need to address this issue on a priority basis. Another important indicator which depicts the nutritional status of pregnant mothers is prevalence of anemia among them.

FIGURE 5.3
Full Antenatal Coverage in the District - 2011



Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

TABLE 5.2
Key Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Indicators for Ballari District - 2011

Indicators	Ballari	Hadagali	H.B Halli	Hosapete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa	District Total
Infant Mortality Rate	40	59	71	62	61	54	48	55
Under 5 Mortality Rate	36	58	81	76	67	48	44	63
Crude Birth Rate	51.05	15.82	21.19	61.76	19.12	18.27	32.92	33.08
Crude Death Rate	5.54	3.34	4.11	4.95	2.66	2.57	2.75	3.87
Maternal Mortality Rate	150	116	88	394	191	425	302	227
Low Birth Weight (%)	3.8	17.23	10.33	4.19	13.57	6.62	8.46	6.96
Full Antennal Care (%)	93.6	80.19	75.65	80.77	74.33	45.17	81.1	79.7
Couple Protection Rate (%)	41.96	72.63	68.76	36.73	59.72	66.56	59.75	50.78
Children Fully Immunised (%)	81.34	100	77.4	100	100	100	100	100
Institutional Deliveries (%)	96.87	95.5	98.6	94.42	94.62	87.2	96.92	95.54
Grade III and IV Malutrion among under fives (%)	39.11	45.29	45.17	34.17	44.91	43.67	45.83	40.09

Source: IMR, CMR amd MMR — SRS 2011 Other Indicators - HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

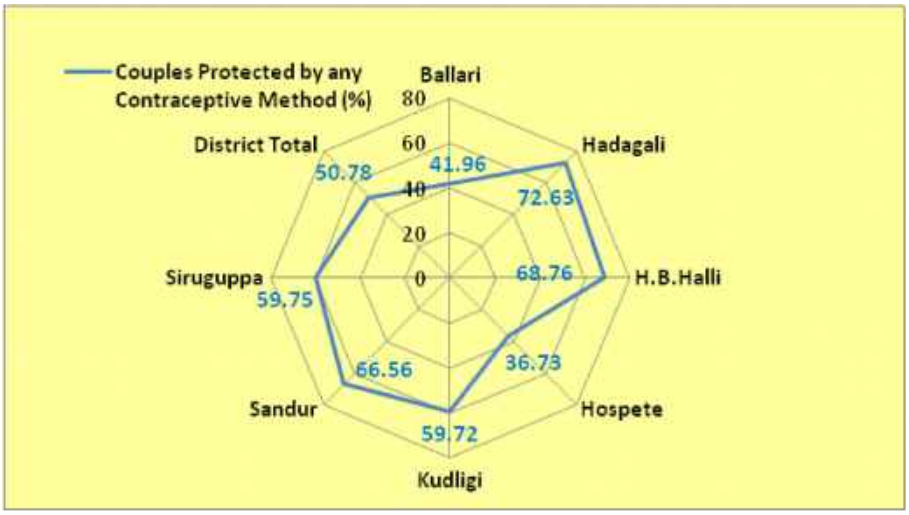
All the taluks are having sufficient coverage of PHC network as per the normative standards. The provision of sub centers also seems to be quite satisfactory. For every 4153 population, there is one Sub centre in the Ballari district as a whole

It can be observed that about 79.81 per cent of such women are having anemia for the district as a whole. The highest value for this indicator is found in the taluks of Kudligi (93.32) and Hadagali (87.29) (Fig 5.10). Sandur with a value of 50.29 per cent is the best performing taluk. One can note that even the best performing taluk has about 50 per cent of anaemia among pregnant women. Improving the nutritional status of pregnant women needs further attention in the district.

5.4 Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare

In view of the increasing population, it would be important to know to what extent the couples are protected in the district. Figure 5.4 shows that 50.78 per cent of the eligible couples are protected in the district. The highest couple protection is found in Hadagali taluk (72.63) and the lowest is found in Hosapete 36.73 per cent followed by Ballari 41.96 per cent. Greater efforts are needed in this regard especially in the taluk of Hosapete and Ballari.

FIGURE 5.4
Couples Protected by any Contraceptive Method - 2011



Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

5.5 Infrastructure Facility and Health Personnel Facility

Health infrastructure plays a vital role in bringing health care to the rural community. Along with this, the human resources for health are another important input, which would strengthen health care delivery. Hence, state and central governments have initiated a number of measures to promote preventive as well as curative health facilities. These health facilities primarily include health institutions like sub centres, primary health centres (PHC), community health centres (CHCs), taluk and district general hospitals, specialised hospitals to treat specific ailments, research and training institutions, family welfare centres and sub centres. The present section analyses the nature of health infrastructure available in Ballari district.

The following Table 5.3 depicts these inputs in the district of Ballari. It can be observed from the Table 5.3 that all the taluks are having sufficient coverage of PHC network as per the normative standards. The provision of sub centers also seems to be quite satisfactory. For every 4153 population, there is one Sub centre in the Ballari district as a whole. Sandur and Ballari taluks have less number of Sub centres in the district. The position of Hadagali, Kudligi and Siruguppa taluk is relatively better.

TABLE 5.3
Population Served by Sub Centres, PHCs, Doctors and Nurses - 2011

Taluk	Rural Population / Sub centre	Rural Population /PHC	Number of Doctors / Thousand Population	Nurses / Thousand Population	Population Bed Ratio Per 1000 people	Ambulance – Population Ratio Per 1000 people
Ballari	4506	30040	0.31	0.02	0.26	0.17
Hadagali	3156	16725	0.18	0.13	0.30	0.09
H.B.Halli	4092	23530	0.15	0.10	0.20	0.11
Hosapete	4973	26995	0.14	0.04	0.16	0.15
Kudligi	3937	36562	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.16
Sandur	4527	45274	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.04
Siruguppa	4051	27198	0.19	0.07	0.18	0.07
District	4153	27861	0.20	0.06	0.17	0.11

Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

Average population served by a PHC is 27861 and the best value 16725 is found in Hadagali and the worst value 45274 in Sandur. However the availability of Doctors and Nurses per thousand population requires more attention across the district. The situation with regard to the provision of human resources is quite alarming across all the taluks in the district. Number of Doctors as well as Nurses per 1000 population is so less that one can say that it is as good as having no health care personnel at all. There may be genuine reasons for this kind of alarming situation; however efforts need to be made to bring improvement in this indicator. Not even one doctor and not even one nurse is available per 1000 population. Hence, not only there is a shortage of institutions but also of personnel to cater to the health needs of people in the district. There is not even one bed per 1000 persons in the district and not one ambulance for every 1000 population, which are quite inadequate.

BOX 5.2
PHCs

Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are the cornerstone of rural health services- a first port of call to a qualified doctor of the public sector in rural areas for the sick and those who directly report or are referred from Sub-centres for curative, preventive and primitive health care. A typical Primary Health Centre covers a population of 20,000 in hilly, tribal, or difficult areas and 30,000 populations in plain areas with 4-6 indoor/ observation beds. It acts as a referral unit for 6 sub-centres and refer out cases to CHC (30 bedded hospital) and higher order public hospitals located at sub-district and district level.

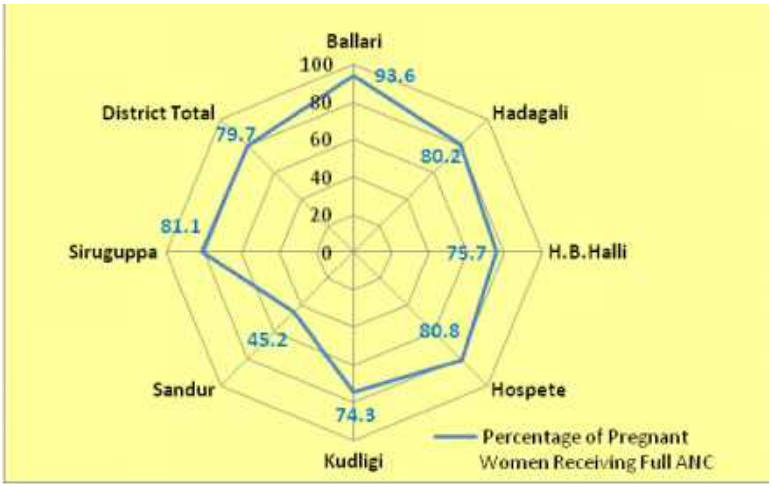
The essential infrastructural facilities which were required to be created in an identified PHC for meeting the said objective included (a) one well equipped operation theatre, (b) one labour room, (c) one observation ward, (d) two quarters (one for ANM and one for lady health worker), (e) one generator, (f) running water and (g) one ambulance. Besides, one post of lady doctor was also required to be created in each PHC by the concerned state Governments under revamping activities.

The situation with regard to the provision of human resources is quite alarming across all the taluks in the district. Number of Doctors as well as Nurses per 1000 population is so less that one can say that it is as good as having no health care personnel at all.

5.6 ANC Coverage among Pregnant Women

Universal Coverage of Health is the new slogan as far as provision of health care services to the community is concerned. In this regard, the provision of full Ante Natal Care (ANC) to the pregnant women assumes utmost importance. Fig 5.5 shows such coverage across the taluks of the district. It can be observed from the Fig 5.5 that full ANC coverage shows a mixed picture for the district. For the district as a whole the coverage is about 80 per cent with the highest coverage found in Ballari (93.60). The situation in Sandur warrants immediate attention where the coverage is a dismal 45.17 percent.

FIGURE 5.5
Percentage of Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC - 2011



Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

BOX 5.3
Functions of AWC

- Providing supplementary nutrition;
- Regular health check up, treatment of minor health problems and referral services
- Immunization
- Health and hygiene education
- Providing vocational training, counseling and guidance as family welfare and home management
- Enabling children to learn through games and prepare them for formal schooling.

5.7 Institutional Delivery

Deliveries under the supervision of a doctor or trained attendant will reduce the number of complications and will increase the chances of survival of both mother and the child. It is an important indicator of reproductive health of a society. High IMR and MMR are usually traced to low performance on the front of institutional deliveries. As the percentage of institutional deliveries increases, these indicators are likely to fall in the desired direction which also has an impact on the overall health status of the population. Fig 5.6 shows that the Ballari district has been very successful in providing institutional support during deliveries. All the taluks are doing well and the percentage of institutional deliveries across the taluks range between 87 – 97 per cent. The highest institutional deliveries were registered in H.B.Halli at 98.6 per cent, followed by Siruguppa 96.92 and Ballari taluk at 96.87 per cent. Sandur registered the lowest at 87.2 per cent.

BOX 5.4

Norms for starting AWCs

Anganwadi Centres (AWC)

For Rural / urban projects

Population

400 – 800 1 AWC

800 – 1600 2 AWC

1600 – 2400 3 AWC

Thereafter in multiplies of 800 one AWC

Mini AWC

150 – 400 - 1 Mini AWC

For Tribal /Riverine /Desert, Hilly and other difficulties areas / projects Populatic

300 – 800 1AWC

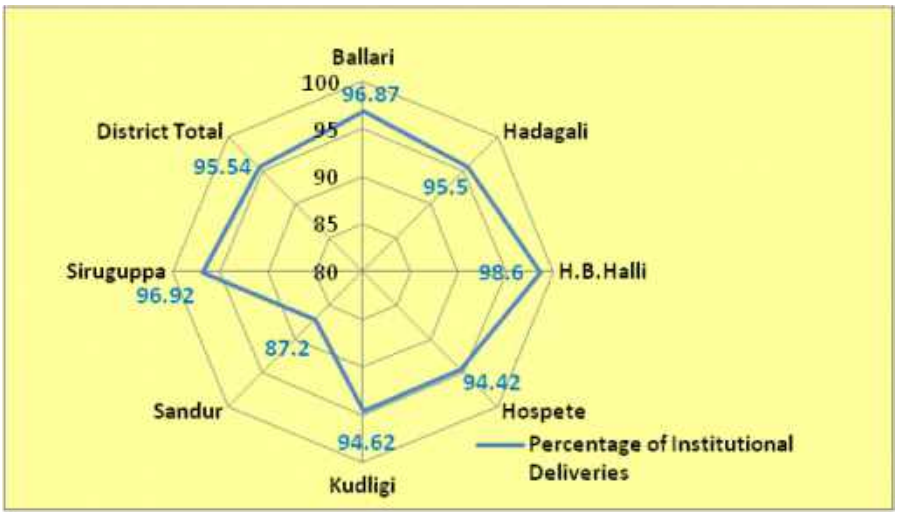
150 – 300 1 Mini AWC

Functions and Activities of AWCs

Target Group	Health check-ups and treatment	Nutrition related services	Educational services
Children Below 3 years	• Health check-ups • Immunization • Deworming • Basic treatment of minor illnesses • Referral services for more severe illnesses	• Supplementary feeding • Growth monitoring (monthly weighing, weight recorded on growth chart) • Take home rations (THR)	• ---
Children Ages 3-6 Years	• Health check-ups • Immunization • Deworming • Basic treatment of minor illnesses • Referral services for more severe illnesses	• Supplementary feeding • Growth monitoring (quarterly weighing, weight recorded on growth chart)	• Early Childhood Care (Day-care) • Pre-school education • Nutrition and health education
Adolescent Girls Ages 11-18 Years[b]	• Health check-ups • Treatment of minor illnesses • Referral services for more severe illnesses	• Take Home Ration (THR)	• Non-formal education focusing on home-based and vocational skills • Nutrition and health Education
Pregnant Women	• Health check-ups • Immunization • Referral services	• Take Home Ration (THR)	• Nutrition and health Education
Nursing Mothers	• Health check-ups • Referral services	• Take Home Ration (THR)	• Nutrition and health Education
All Women (15-45 years)			• Nutrition and health Education

Source: ICDS Scheme Document

FIGURE 5.6
Percentage of Institutional Deliveries - 2011

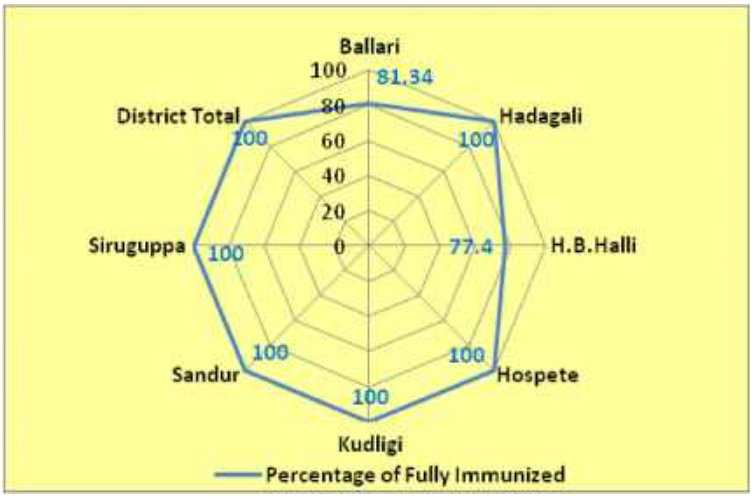


Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

5.8 Immunization of Children

Achieving full immunization coverage is another important milestone that needs to be reached as per the National Health Policy which is in tune with the MDGs. Lack of immunization would reflect upon the IMR and cause burden of other diseases at the early stages of life. Fig 5.7 below indicates the level of immunization coverage in the district which is quite satisfactory with 100 per cent coverage for the district as a whole. The lowest coverage was found in the taluk of H.B. Halli (77.4 %) and the highest was found in five taluks in the district (100 %).

FIGURE 5.7
Percentage of Children Fully Immunized - 2011



Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

5.9 Under-Weight Children and BMI Ratio

Under weight children at birth is an important indicator which reflects upon the inputs provided to the mother during pregnancy. Underweight children may further add to the burden of other diseases which may have long reaching effects throughout the life of the individuals concerned. For the district as a whole, about 6.96 per cent (Fig 5.8) of the children had low birth weight. The situation across the district varies with the lowest percentage of children with low birth weight found in Ballari taluk (3.8 %) and the highest found in the taluk of Hadagalli (17.23%). If one reads these numbers it is obvious that malnourishment is a factor which deserves attention in the district.

Apart from low birth weight there are other forms of malnourishment which can be understood from different anthropometric measures. One such could be the weight for height and height for age indicator. If one goes by such indicators in measuring malnourishment, the following picture emerges in the district. On the whole about 40 per cent of the children are malnourished in the district. The highest value was found in Siruguppa taluk (45.83 %) and lowest in Hosapete

(34.17 %) (Figure 5.9). The situation seems to be alarming and additional efforts are needed to achieve the target in this regard.

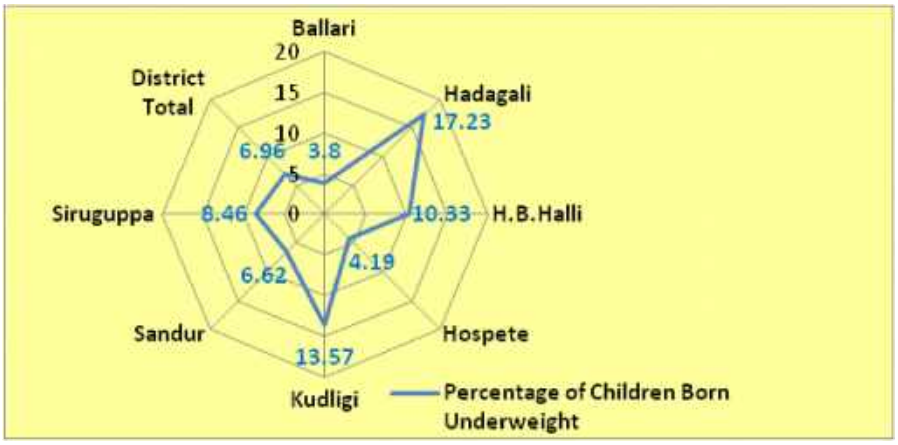
Maternal malnourishment is quite crucial and actions that would try to contain such malnourishment are more crucial. This could occur on account of lack of vitamin supplements provided to the pregnant women. The following table 5.4 shows such malnourishment in the district among pregnant women. The figures do indicate that the ground level situation is bit alarming with about 79.8 per cent of pregnant women experiencing anaemia in the district. The highest value for this indicator was found for Kudligii taluk (93.3) and the lowest value was found in Sandur (50.3). From the Table 5.4. it is clear that supply of vitamin supplements needs to be on the priority agenda.

TABLE 5.4
Percentage of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - 2011

Taluk	Percentage of Pregnant women with Anaemia
Ballari	60.4
Hadagali	87.3
H.B.Halli	75.9
Hosapete	73.3
Kudligi	93.3
Sandur	50.3
Siruguppa	70.8
District	79.8

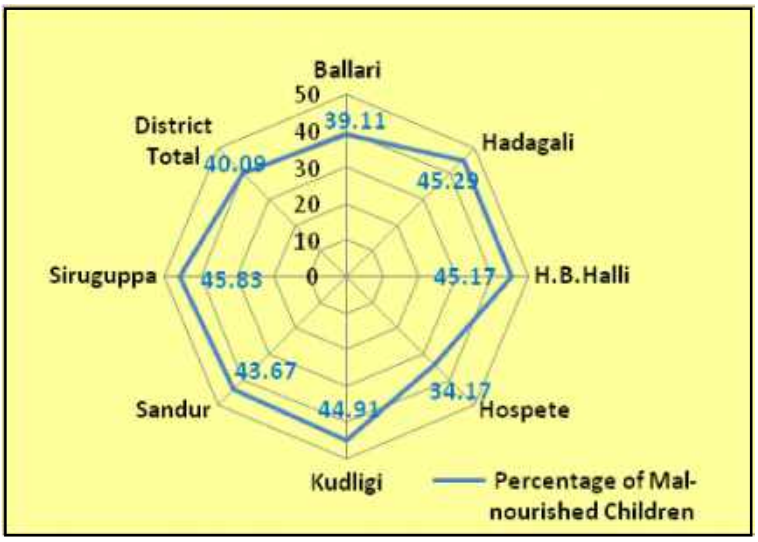
Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

FIGURE 5.8
Percentage of Children Born Underweight - 2011



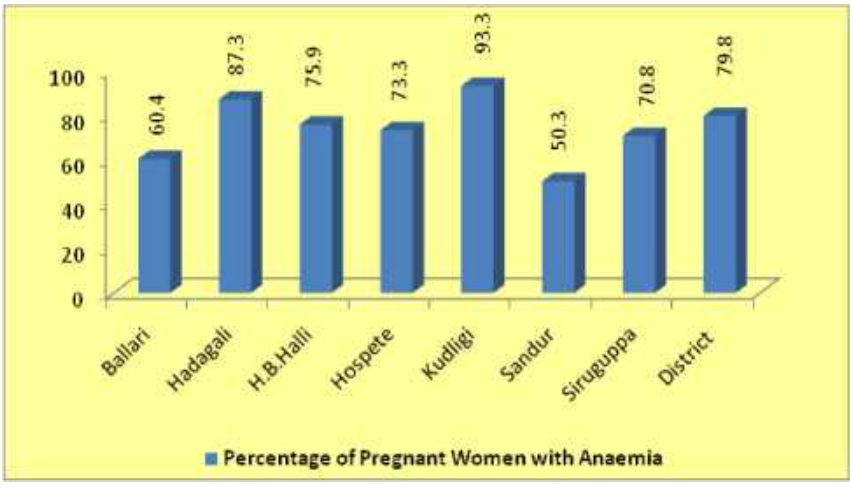
Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

FIGURE 5.9
Percentage of Mal-nourished Children - 2011



Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

FIGURE 5.10
Percentage of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - 2011



Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari



People are registering their names under Vajapayee Health Shree

5.10 Communicable Diseases

Diseases in general and more so communicable diseases would bring greater amount of burden to the community. Such communicable diseases could be prevented with better water and sanitation facilities. Thus, the prevalence of communicable diseases does indicate that we have not been able to achieve preventable morbidity. Table 5.5 shows the percent of people who have been affected by bouts of communicable diseases. For the district as a whole, about 0.40 per cent of the people experienced episodes of communicable diseases. Sandur taluk had the lowest per cent of the population with a value of 0.18 and the highest numbers of patients with communicable diseases were found in the taluks of Ballari and Kudligi (0.53). The percentage of population suffering from communicable diseases, however, seems to be well within the limits for the district as a whole.

TABLE 5.5
Percentage of People Affected by Major Communicable Diseases - 2011

Taluk	Percentage of People Affected by Major Communicable Diseases
Ballari	0.53
Hadagali	0.35
H.B.Halli	0.25
Hosapete	0.33
Kudligi	0.53
Sandur	0.18
Siruguppa	0.31
District	0.40

Source: HMIS 2011 and DHO Ballari

5.11 Performance of Health Schemes

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in 2005 has made a sub-mission under the reformulated **National Health Mission** (NHM) in 2013. The components of NRHM and NHM are:

1. Accredited Social Health Activists Programme: Community Health volunteers called Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) have been engaged under the mission for establishing a link between the community and the health system. ASHA is the first port of call for any health related demands of deprived sections of the population, especially women and children, who find it difficult to access health services in rural areas. ASHA Programme has been successful in bringing people back to public health system and has increased the utilization of outpatient services, diagnostic facilities, institutional deliveries and inpatient care.

2. Rogi Kalyan Samiti (Patient Welfare Committee) / Hospital Management Society: The Rogi Kalyan Samiti (Patient Welfare Committee) / Hospital Management Society is a management structure that acts as a group of trustees for the hospitals to manage the affairs of the hospital. Financial assistance is provided to these Committees through untied fund to undertake activities for patients' welfare.

3. Untied Grants to Sub-Centres: Untied Grants to Sub Centers have been used to fund grass-root improvements in health care. Some examples include:

- Improved efficacy of ANMs in the field, so that they can undertake better antenatal care and other health care services.
- Village Health Sanitation and Nutrition Committees (VHSNC) have used untied grants to increase their involvement in their local communities to address the needs of poor households and children.

4. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY): Janani Suraksha Yojana is a safe motherhood intervention under the NRHM. It is completely sponsored by central government. The objective is reducing maternal and neo-natal mortality by promoting institutional delivery among the poor pregnant women. The government provides cash assistance at differential rates for mothers from different economic status and from different areas. Cash incentives are also given to ASHAs.

5. Prasooti Araike - Care for the pregnant: The scheme was introduced in the district for the benefit of pregnant women belonging to below poverty line SC and ST families. This has now been extended to all pregnant women from below poverty line.

6. Madilu Kit: The madilu yojane is the maternal health benefit scheme launched by Government of Karnataka on 1st August 2007. The main objective is to reduce infant and maternal mortality rate and to improve institutional deliveries. Under this yojane the kit is distributed free of cost to mothers of each new born. The kit will contain 19 essential items for the benefit of mother and child like bedspreads, soaps and detergents etc. Mosquito nets are supplied only to the Malaria endemic districts.

7. Mobile Medical Units: Many un-served areas have been covered through Mobile Medical Units (MMUs).

8. Arogya Kavacha - the free ambulance service: Free ambulance services are provided in every nook and corner of the district connected with a toll free number and reaches within 30 minutes of the call.

9. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojane (RSBY): It is a health insurance scheme for workers in the unorganized sectors and is fully funded by the central and state governments and a nominal payment by the beneficiary. The beneficiary shall be eligible for such in-patient health care insurance benefits as would be designed by the respective State Governments based on the requirement of the people/ geographical area.

10. Yashasvini Scheme: Yashasvini Scheme is a contributory scheme of Health Care sponsored by Farmer Co-operators and the Government. The resources of the scheme mainly generates out of annual member contribution and Government Grants.



Health awareness programme

All the above schemes are being implemented in the district and whether they have helped in achieving the desired objectives or not should be separately studied. But there is a decline in the maternal and infant mortality rates. In this regard, Table 5.6 provides information on the operation of two important programmes, viz., JSY and distribution of Madilu kit.

TABLE 5.6
Health Schemes for Improving Maternal and Child Health and Survival in Ballari District, 2011-12

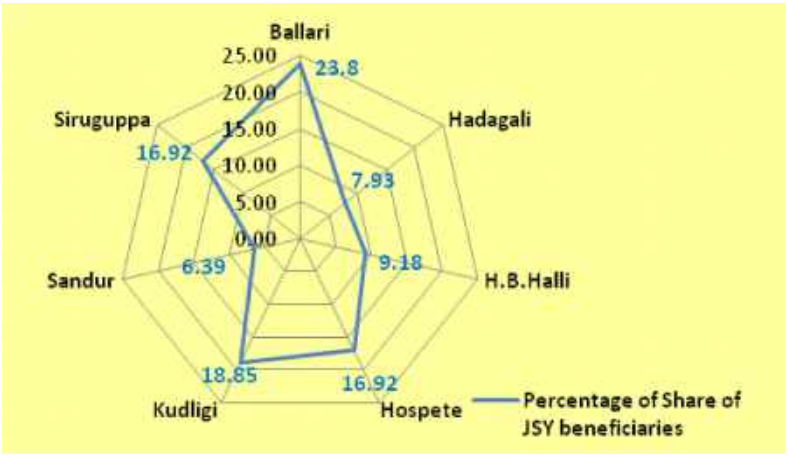
Taluk	JSY Beneficiaries.	Madilu Kit	24X7 Hospitals		108 Ambulance	
			Number of Hospitals	Number of Deliveries.	Numbers	Number of Beneficiaries
Ballari	5920 (23.80)	2432	12	18403	5	5395
Hadagali	1974 (7.93)	1199	10	3080	2	2623
H.B.Halli	2284 (9.18)	1929	8	3988	1	2194
Hosapete	4210 (16.92)	1980	7	11671	3	2950
Kudligi	4690 (18.85)	1474	7	4893	4	4767
Sandur	1591(6.39)	900	4	3321	2	1660
Siruguppa	4210 (16.92)	1728	7	6268	3	2680
District	24879	11642	55	51624	20	22269

Note: Figures in the brackets shows percentage share in total
Source: DSO Ballari

Under JSY scheme totally 24,879 beneficiaries benefited in the district. The highest beneficiaries (23.80 per cent) are found in Ballari taluk, followed by Kudligi with 18.85 per cent. The number of beneficiaries in Sandur taluk is quite low at 6.39 per cent. Under Madilu Kit, totally 11,642 beneficiaries benefited in the district.The highest beneficiaries are in Ballari taluk with 2432 beneficiaries followed by Hosapete with 1980 beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries in Sandur taluk is quite low at 900 beneficiaries. JSY has direct implication on reducing the MMR. It has also contributed to increasing the number of institutional deliveries. Even Madilu kit has contributed to improvement in neo-natal health of the child and post-delivery health of the mother. These schemes are facilitated by a large number of ASHA workers.

55 hospitals are working on 24*7 basis and 51624 institutional deliveries occurred in these hospitals, with the highest number at Ballari taluk. There are 20 ambulances and 22269 persons who benefited under the Arogya Kavacha Scheme.

FIGURE 5.11
Percentage of Share of JSY Beneficiaries in the District - 2011-12



Source: DHO Ballari

5.12 Per Capita Expenditure Analysis on Health Sector

If one considers the per capita expenditure, it is quite clear that the district falls short in per capita spending on health of its people. For the district as a whole the per capita expenditure on health is Rs. 112.4 which is below the national average as well as lesser than in other districts. This certainly indicates that resources for health in the district are scarce. The situation in Sandur and Hosapete is worse than in other taluks of the district which calls for increased spending on health on an urgent basis in these taluks. Table

5.7 depicts the picture. Among the rest, Hadagalli is better placed with regard to this parameter.

5.13 Radar Analysis for Health

This section analyses the relationship between MMR, IMR, Institutional deliveries and Per Capita Health Expenditure through Radar diagram (Fig 5.12).

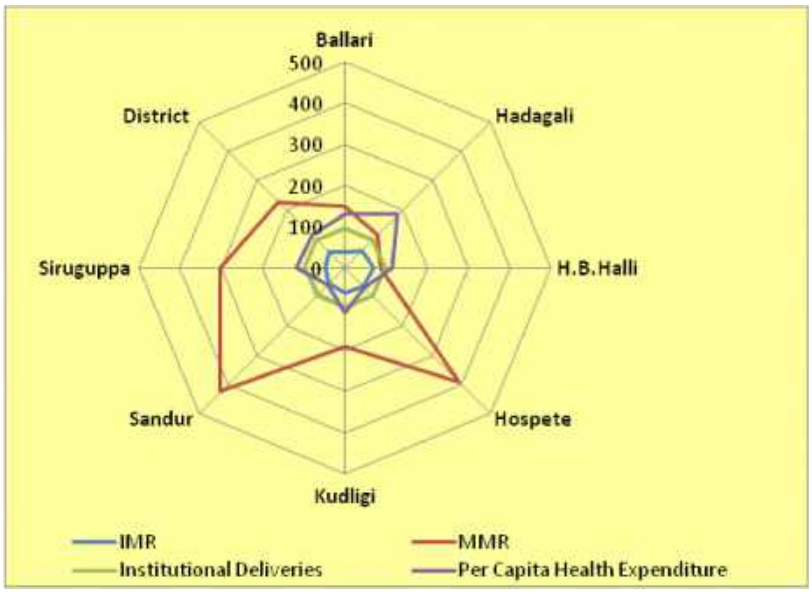
It is expected that higher per capita health expenditure leads to increase in institutional deliveries and decline in MMR and IMR and higher institutional deliveries reduces MMR. Such relationships do not hold good for all the taluks in the distrct. For instance, among all the taluks in the district, the Hadagali taluk experienced the highest per capita health expenditure, but IMR and MMR are not the lowest and institutional deliveries are not the highest in the district. However, among all the taluks, H.B. Halli showed the highest institutional deliveries in the district and its MMR is the lowest among all the taluks of the distrct. On the other hand Sandur taluk experienced the lowest institutional deliveries and its MMR is the highest among all the taluks of the distrct.

TABLE 5.7
Health Expenditure (Rs.) - 2011-12

Taluk	Per Capita Health Expenditure
Ballari	130.2
Hadagali	182.3
H.B.Halli	116.1
Hosapete	67.8
Kudligi	107.6
Sandur	56.2
Siruguppa	116.8
District	112.4

Source: DHO Ballari

FIGURE 5.12
Relation between MMR, IMR, Institutional Deliveries and Per Capita Health Expenditure



Source: DHO Ballari

5.14 Nutritional Status of Households: A Case Study of Halkundi Village of Ballari District

People demand the commodity 'nutrition' because of its consumption and investment features. Good nutrition is also one among many precious assets. Everyone wishes to be away from disease, disability and premature death; on the positive side everyone desires to live, to be well and to maintain full command over one's physical and mental faculties. Nutrition coupled with good health is treated as a merit good. In the recent past it is also being considered as a durable good, which keeps on depreciating on account of various reasons. This depreciation needs to be compensated in the form of required dietary inputs.

It is expected that higher per capita health expenditure leads to increase in institutional deliveries and decline in MMR and IMR and higher institutional deliveries reduces MMR. Such relationships do not hold good for all the taluks in the distrct.



Health awareness programme

Nutrition is the science of food and its relationship to health. Good Nutrition is a fundamental requirement for positive health, functional efficiency and productivity. Nutritional status is internationally recognized as an indicator of national development. Nutrition is both an input into and an output of, the development process. A well nourished healthy workforce is a pre-condition for successful economic and social development, and as such, food security, nutrition, health and sanitation are the responsibility of all development sectors and indeed of all citizens.

Nutrition coupled with good health is treated as a merit good. In the recent past it is also being considered as a durable good, which keeps on depreciating on account of various reasons. This depreciation needs to be compensated in the form of required dietary inputs.

In the present day context Nutritional Deficiency Syndromes like Pellagra, Beri Beri, Scurvy and Kwashiorkar seem to be on the exit mode in India. Some studies have reported that still high levels of malnutrition continue to influence morbidity and mortality rates in the country. They have also highlighted the challenge that still remains which would include the following

- High Malnutrition Levels particularly in Women and Children
- Under nutrition
- Micronutrient Malnutrition
- Emerging diet related diseases,
- High Mortality Rates-IMR, U5 MR and MMR
- Inadequate Access to Health Care, Immunization etc.

In this background an attempt was made in the village of Halkundi in the Ballari district with randomly selected sample size of 40 households to capture the nutritional status of selected households and highlight the risk factors that lead to under nourishment among the people. To understand the nutritional status of the selected households, infomation is collected on availabilty and consumption of various items of consumption, which are important in measuring nutritional status of a household. The quantity needed for consumption by each household is considered according to household's requirements. In the present study, the nutritional status of selected households is looked at quanity needed and quantity utilized by the each household. The study also looked at various sources of availability of various items of consumption by the household.

At the outset if one looks at the food quantity utilized as against food quantity needed, it can be observed that there seems to be marginal shortage as far as utilization is concerned. The following table 5.8 depicts the picture.

The same information is also supported by the fact that the food grains received by the poor under various schemes, falls short of what is needed. We can note from the Table 5.9 that

there is insufficiency as far as food received from ration cards is concerned. About 15 per cent of respondents also mentioned that the 'Bisi Utaa' - food supplied to the school going children also falls short of the requirement.

It can be observed from the Fig. 5.13 that about 22 per cent of respondents have been hard pressed to seek financial loans to buy food for their family. On the whole one can say that the quantum of availability of food supplies and the ability to buy the required food intakes is very low in the village. This would naturally lead to malnourishment of different forms among the people.

The need of the hour is to provide ration cards to all deserving families and also to distribute the required food supplies through them which would mitigate the financial burden on the households. This would also take care of the dietary intakes which can go a long way in reducing the malnutrition among the poor segments of the population.



Blood donation camp

TABLE 5.8
Food Requirement and Utilised

Items	Quantity Needed (in quintals)	Quantity Utilised (in quintals)
Jowar	1.04	1.26
Millet	0.34	0.28
Paddy	2.27	2.59
Green Gram	0.05	0.03
Toor dal	0.09	0.1
Other	0.55	0.61
Milk (in litres.. daily)	0.65	0.61
Vegetables (in kgs)	3.06	3.09
Egg (in nos)	380.87	352

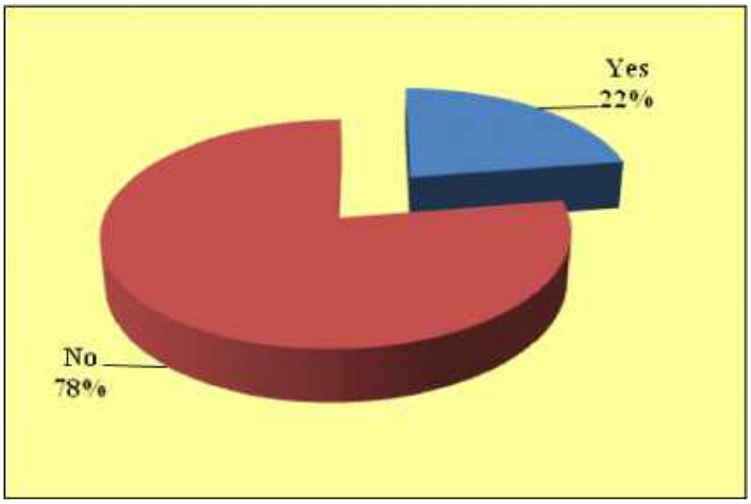
Source: Data collected from field survey

TABLE 5.9
Indication of Sufficiency of Food Supplies (Percentsage of Respondents)

	Sufficient	Not Sufficient
Paditara	70	30
Bisi Utaa	85	15
Pooraka Poustikamsha	92.5	7.5

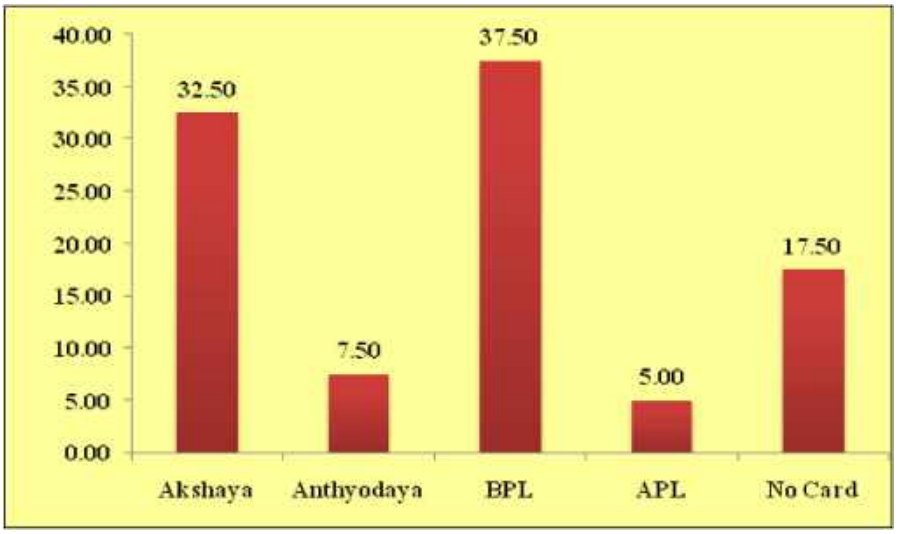
Source: Data collected from field survey

FIGURE 5.13
Percentage of Respondents Buying Food Using Loans as the Source



Source: Data Collected From Field Survey

FIGURE 5.14
Access to Ration Cards



Source: Data Collected From Field Survey

5.15 An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care System

The analysis of health status of Ballari district provides a very good picture of achievements in sex ratio and its improvement over a period of time and institutional delivery is also quite satisfactory.

The analysis of health status of Ballari district provides a very good picture of achievements in sex ratio and its improvement over a period of time and institutional delivery is also quite satisfactory. Hosapete and Ballari house larger proportion of urban population. On the other hand, H.B.Halli has no urban population. Hadagali and Kudligi are lesser urbanized taluks in the district. Over the decade, the general sex ratio and child sex ratio in the district has improved. However, child sex ratio in the district is lower than that of general sex ratio. Among the taluks, the H.B.Halli experienced the lowest child sex ratio at 941. The overall performance of IMR, CMR and MMR in the district is not satisfactory. In the taluks of Sandur, Hosapete and Siruguppa, efforts are needed to contain the situation. Malnourishment is a cause of concern and percentage of children malnourished for the district as a whole was quite high 40.09 per cent. There is a need to address this issue on a priority basis. Another important indicator which depicts the nutritional status of pregnant mothers is prevalence of anaemia among them. Maternal malnourishment is quite crucial in the district and actions that would try to contain such malnourishment are more crucial. The percentage of population suffering from communicable diseases, however, seems to be well within the limits for the district as a whole. The performance of the health programmes has shown their impact on institutional deliveries and overall health of the population. Awareness needs to be strengthened about good health and utilization of various government schemes. The per capita health expenditure is quite low in the district. The situation in Sandur and Hosapete is worse than in other taluks of the district which calls for increased spending on health on an urgent basis in these taluks.

In sum, health related concerns in the district seem to be Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate and anemia among pregnant women. Other important concerns could be as indicated below.

- Prevention and management of unwanted pregnancy- spacing & small family norms
- Maternal care
- Pre-natal Services

- Natal Services
- Child survival - Immunization and prophylactic services
- Management of reproductive tract infection and sexually transmitted diseases, HIV & AIDS

The infrastructure has expanded in the right direction but provision of Human Resources for Health needs extra attention. On the whole one can say that Ballari is doing not so well in health as compared to other districts in north Karnataka regions.



People are registering their names under Vajapayee Health Shree



Sunflower crop

Chapter 6

Income, Poverty and Employment



CHAPTER 6

Income, Poverty and Employment

6.1 Introduction

Income generation through adequate and remunerative employment is essential to make a direct attack on poverty. Adequate income is essential to ensure a decent standard of living. Availability of Income and employment is largely influenced by the structure of the economy. A diversified structure is able to generate alternative employment opportunities for a growing labour force. It is the ability of all the people to determine and meet their needs and to have a range of choices and opportunities to fulfill their potential. It includes tackling a diverse range of challenges – environmental, social and economic – and widening the options available to people to make a living and to participate actively in society. Income of the people is an important determinant of well-being of people at any given point of time. If income is to be adequate and continuous, the occupations in which people are engaged should be gainful and secure. Hence, nature of employment and extent of unemployment play a major role in determining the well being of a population. Although the income is growing at the aggregate level in India, the same cannot be said of constituent regions, sectors and segments of population. In fact, evidence shows that the growth pattern in the country in the post-1990 period has been quite disparate. A stark consequence has been the stagnation in agriculture and consequent slow down of village economies vis-a-vis the urban ones. Another consequence has been the 'job-less growth'. Income and employment to a large extent, determine the livelihood security of people.

This chapter analyses the structure of the district's economy and the nature and patterns of livelihood that it offers to the people. It includes the analyses of district income, work participation rates and the occupational structure of the district. It also brings out the nature and extent of state intervention in labour market to generate adequate livelihood for the people and puts it in the human development framework. This will help to understand the living standards of the people in the district.

Income generation through adequate and remunerative employment is essential to make a direct attack on poverty. Adequate income is essential to ensure a decent standard of living. Availability of Income and employment is largely influenced by the structure of the economy.

BOX 6.1
Livelihood Security

Livelihood security is adequate and sustainable access to income and resources to meet basic needs (including adequate access to food, potable water, health facilities, educational opportunities, housing, time for community participation and social integration). Livelihoods can be derived from a range of on-farm and off-farm activities, which together provide a variety of procurement strategies for food and cash. Thus, each household can have several possible sources of entitlement, which constitute its livelihood. These entitlements are based on the household's endowments and its position in the legal, political and social fabric of society. The risk of livelihood failure determines the level of vulnerability of a household to income, food, health and nutritional insecurity. Therefore, livelihoods are secure when households have secure ownership of, or access to, resources and income-earning activities, including reserves and assets, to offset risks, ease shocks and meet contingencies (Chambers, 1989)

6.2 District and Taluk Income

Sector wise composition of income indicates the diversification in a region as well as the potentiality therein to sustain the growth momentum. In this context, sector wise distribution of TDP is shown in Table 6.1.

Development is associated with declining share of primary sector in income and growing contribution of secondary and tertiary sectors. The district and state domestic product (DDP and SDP) figures are given in Table 6.1. In Karnataka, the district income is estimated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The total district domestic product was estimated at Rs.3, 66,352 lakhs in 2001-02, which increased to Rs.5, 61,258 lakhs in 2011-12 growing at a rate of 53.20 per cent over the period. Sector wise, the service sector predominates in the district like it does in the state as well. The Tertiary Sector contributes a very high share to the total income of the district (43.02 per cent) and also in the state (54.38 per cent). The share of secondary sector is about 22.37 per cent, and the primary sector contributes 34.61 percent at the district level. The Table 6.1 shows that the contribution of manufacturing sector in Ballari district is relatively lesser vis-a-vis the state. The other major activities in secondary sector of the district are construction, transport, hotels and restaurants and real estates. Banking and insurance and public

TABLE 6.1
District Income – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary and Per Capita Income (Rs. Lakhs)

Gross Domestic Product	Ballari				State (constants)	
	2001-02		2011-12		2011-12	
	Total	Percentage Share	Total	Percentage Share	Total	Percentage Share
Primary Sector	117015	31.94	194224	34.61	4661273	17.17
Secondary Sector	75810	20.69	125555	22.37	7722527	28.45
Tertiary Sector	173527	47.37	241479	43.02	14764721	54.38
Total	366352	100.00	561258	100	27148521	100.00
Per Capita Income (Rs.)	17895		26447		45882	

Source: District Statistical Office, Ballari ZP

administration are also important activities. In terms of growth, while the primary and secondary sectors have shown healthy growth over the period, the tertiary sector has grown at the slowest rate leading to the contribution of this sector falling over 2001-02. Manufacturing, construction, transport, hotels and restaurants and real estates are the activities that have grown at faster rates. Hence, the income growth is better and has spread across major sectors of activity.

It is important to note that the contribution of the primary sector has increased from 31.94 per cent to 34.61 per cent during the period 2001-02 and 2011-12. This trend is mainly due to increase in mining activities in the district.

6.2.1 Taluk Income

Table 6.2 presents information on the Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) for Ballari district at constant prices (2004-05) for the year 2008-09. The total NDDP was Rs. 761825 lakhs during the year 2008-09. Sandur taluk contributes the highest to the NDDP among all other taluks. It accounts for 33 percent of the district income and Ballari taluk accounts for around 29 percent. Together the two taluks account for 62 per cent of income of the district. Thus, not only there is serious disparity of incomes among the taluks of Ballari district, but this has increased over the years with the share of these two taluks increasing. This becomes clear when we look at the per capita income. Sandur taluk reports highest PCI which is 250% above the district average. Ballari, which is another significant industrial and business centre scores lower on PCI. Sandur taluk has also recorded the highest growth rate followed by Siruguppa and Ballari. H.B.Halli and

It is important to note that the contribution of the primary sector has increased from 31.94 per cent to 34.61 per cent during the period 2001-02 and 2011-12. This trend is mainly due to increase in mining activities in the district.

TABLE 6.2
Taluk wise Sectoral Composition of Net District Domestic Product for the Year 2008-09 at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No.	District/ Taluk	Primary Sector Total	%	Secondary Sector Total	%	Tertiary Sector Total	%	Total (NDDP)	Net Per Capita Income (in Rs.)
1	**Ballari**	36691	16.66	53939	24.50	129539	58.84	220169	32115
2	**Hadagali**	9479	32.65	2477	8.53	17077	58.82	29033	15756
3	**H.B. Halli**	10671	29.22	5113	14.00	20733	56.78	36517	20838
4	**Hosapete**	9752	9.15	28305	26.57	68470	64.27	106527	25921
5	**Kudligi**	9426	21.39	5481	12.44	29166	66.18	44073	14773
6	**Sandur**	129073	51.32	35976	14.30	86458	34.38	251507	120035
7	**Siruguppa**	33777	45.65	16761	22.65	23462	31.70	74000	28688
Total		238870	31.36	148052	19.43	374903	49.21	761825	34288
State total		3715491	17.23	5633438	26.12	12218809	56.65	21567745	37233

Source: District Statistical Office, Ballari ZP



Farmers at work in the field

Agriculture is a predominant occupation of the people of Ballari. It is not only a source of food and employment to the people; it also provides numerous raw materials to the agro-based industries in the district.

Hosapete, Hadagali and Kudligi taluks have experienced lower growth rates in income.

6.3 Agriculture: Cropping Pattern and Irrigation

Agriculture is a predominant occupation of the people of Ballari. It is not only a source of food and employment to the people; it also provides numerous raw materials to the agro-based industries in the district. Agriculture is complemented by allied activities such as dairying, sericulture, and horticulture and farm forestry. These activities are also the major sources of livelihood for the people. The dynamism of the rural economy, in particular, depends on the vibrancy of the agricultural sector. This section explores the growth and diversification of agriculture of Ballari district.

Table 6.3 presents information on the taluk wise changes in Net Sown Area in Ballari District. The total district NSA has increased from 406641 Hectares during 2003-04 to 414072 Hectares in 2011-12, the change in NSA over the years (2003-04 to 2011-12) being 1.79 per cent. Gross irrigated area in 2011-12 is Ha 288447 and the Net irrigated area is Ha 193443 and Irrigation Intensity 2011-12 is 67.06 per cent. Further, the Total Food grains production (000 kg) in 2011-12 is 858485 and the Per capita food grain production in kg is 350.03 in the district.

Taluk wise agricultural land holding is shown in Table 6.4. Except Hosapete and Sandur where land holdings are lesser, in the remaining taluks average land holding size is around 2 hectares, which is lesser than the national and state average land holding. Among all

TABLE 6.3
Details of the Changing in NSA (Net Sown Area)

Taluk	Net Sown Area During 2003-04 in Hectares	Net Sown Area During 2011-12	Change in NSA over the Years(2003-04 to 2011-12) in %	Gross Irrigated Area in Ha	Net Irrigated Area in Ha	Irrigation Intensity 2011-12	Total Food Grains Produce in(000 kg) 2011-12	Per capita Food Grain Production in kg
Ballari	96633	95016	-1.70	111508	76182	68.32	244478	317.1
Hadagali	51322	64743	20.73	22949	15010	65.41	104825	537.0
H.B.Halli	44839	48264	7.10	27178	20506	75.45	60936	323.7
Hosapete	39624	34271	-15.62	40484	26762	66.11	120373	261.7
Kudligi	82070	89601	8.41	19821	13216	66.68	56209.3	182.0
Sandur	29362	28230	-4.01	8400	5929	70.58	49556	190.4
Siruguppa	62791	53947	-16.39	58107	35838	61.68	222108	825.4
District Total	406641	414072	1.79	288447	193443	67.06	858485	350.0

Source: District at a Glance, 2011-12

the taluks, Hosapete taluk has the lowest land holding size of 1.24 hectars, followed by Sandur at 1.55 hectars.

Agricultural land holding is an important economic asset in rural area and majority of the rural population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Though the government has been intervening to bring equitable distribution of agricultural land holdings, still there exists large unequal distribution of agricultural land holding, with the share of marginalized sections being very low in the Ballari district.

The important crops grown in the distirct are cotton, jowar, groundnut, paddy, sunflower and cereals. The net irrigated area is 37 per cent of the net area sown. The main source of irrigation is Tungabhadra Dam. The Canal network accounts for 64 per cent of irrigated area.

TABLE 6.4
Agricultural Land Holdings 2011-12, All Holdings

Taluk	Total size of land holdings Area (in Ha)	Total number of cultivators	Average size of holdings
Ballari	130753.3	60452	2.16
Hadagali	77994.18	38393	2.03
H.B.Halli	65301.74	32131	2.03
Hosapete	42256.36	34072	1.24
Kudligi	96575.99	43211	2.23
Sandur	37319.51	24009	1.55
Siruguppa	87324.73	42867	2.04
District Total	537525.8	275135	1.95

Source: District at a Glance 2011- 12

6.4 BPL Households, MGNREGA

The ultimate aim of any development strategy is to enable people to live a life free of poverty with adequate living standards. For human development to take place in tandem with economic growth, a pro-poor inclusive growth is a prerequisite pattern. Such a growth pattern would ensure that the benefits of economic growth reach all levels of society. After independence, India adopted removal of poverty as one of its objectives of planning. Since then, the central and state governments have implemented good number of programs and schemes to elevate those below the poverty line. However, still 1/3rd of the population lives in poverty in this country. Poverty has multiple dimensions, with implications for opportunities, security and empowerment. It has received special policy focus among the international development goals and is, in fact, the first and foremost goals specified in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The first MDG is to 'eradicate extreme poverty and hunger', and has two targets, viz., halving the proportion of people with income less than US$ 1 a day; and halving the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

In India, poverty is estimated based on the survey data of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) on household consumer expenditure. The rural and urban poverty lines differ for each state, and are based on the Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labour (CPIAL) and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPIIW), respectively. However, the data for the

The ultimate aim of any development strategy is to enable people to live a life free of poverty with adequate living standards. For human development to take place in tandem with economic growth, a pro-poor inclusive growth is a prerequisite pattern. Such a growth pattern would ensure that the benefits of economic growth reach all levels of society.



Chronic poverty

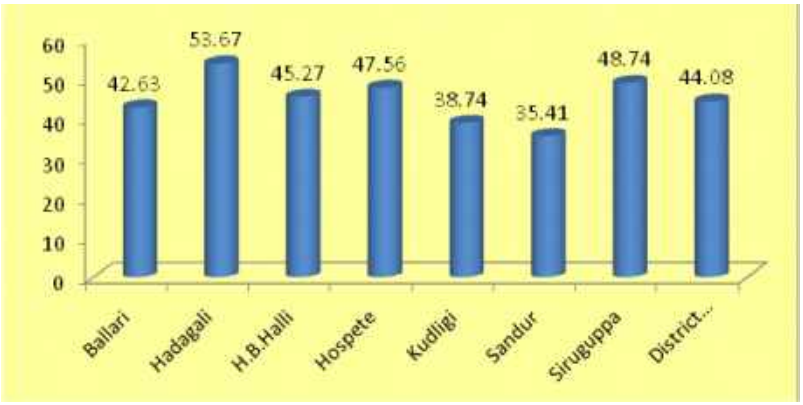
district and sub-district level is hard to get. Even then, the Karnataka Development Report estimates that Ballari district has a higher proportion of poor to total poor in the state when compared to the proportion of total population. This indicates that, Ballari district has a higher poverty ratio compared to other districts of the state and the state as a whole. In fact, Ballari is among the districts having poverty ratio of more than 44 per cent of households (Planning Commission, (KDR)). At the taluk level, it is still difficult to estimate poverty ratios. Therefore, in the absence of any reliable poverty estimates, the number of below poverty line (BPL) cards is the only alternative. The same is presented in Table 6.5 and Figure 6.1

TABLE 6.5
BPL HHs in Ballari District

Taluk	Total No. of Households	Total BPL Households	Percentage of BPL HHs
Ballari	152849	65165	42.63
Hadagali	38388	20601	53.67
H.B.Halli	36175	16377	45.27
Hosapete	93422	44431	47.56
Kudligi	58257	22571	38.74
Sandur	51054	18078	35.41
Siruguppa	51559	25129	48.74
District Total	481704	212352	44.08

Source: ZP Ballari (Sarvakutumba Samikshe for Rural Area Only)

FIGURE 6.1
BPL Households of Ballari District



Source: ZP Ballari (Sarvakutumba Samikshe for Rural Area Only)

6.4.1 BPL Households

Table 6.5 shows the percentage of the BPL Cards holders in Ballari district. While the total number of households as per 2011 census is 481704 (according to district at a Glance 2011-12), the number of BPL card households is 212352 (according to district at a Glance 2011-12). Since the ration card is an instrument for obtaining subsidized food supplies and many more benefits, every household should possess it. Further, as the BPL tag gets access to many more benefits from government schemes, every poor household attempts to get a BPL ration card. The table above shows that Hadagali taluk has the highest BPL card holders at 53.67 per cent. In Ballari this number is 42.63 per cent, in H.B.Halli it is 45.27per cent, in Hosapete 47.56 per cent and in Sandur it is 35.41 per cent while in Siruguppa Taluk BPL Households comprise 48.74 per cent. It is important to note that due to a tendency to overstate the number of households in a family for getting multiple cards there is a possibility of variation in the number of card holding households and the census households. This phenomenon reflects the failure in identification of the poor and it also implies that the genuine poor are deprived of benefits due to such practices. There is thus a need to correct the same.

Annexure Table 6.2 shows the information on area wise Households with BPL cards in Ballari district. The total number of households as per 2011 census in rural areas is 291383 (60.49 per cent), in urban areas it is 190321 (39.51per cent) and the overall total is 481704. The Rural Households with BPL Ration Cards stand at 235390 (80.78 per cent), and in urban area this figure is 125414 (65.90per cent). From Annexure Table 6.2, we also find that the Kudligi taluk has the highest 88.05 percent of Households with BPL cards and Siruguppa has the lowest 66.71 per cent of Households with BPL cards.

TABLE 6.6
Food Grains Supplied Under PDS - 2011-12

Taluks	Total Population, 2011	Total Food Grains Supplied under PDS in KG	Per Capita Food Grains Supplied under PDS in KG
Ballari	770929	26960060	34.97
Hadagali	195219	7573556	38.80
H.B. Halli	188238	7759770	41.22
Hosapete	459991	16482702	35.83
Kudligi	308901	13720964	44.42
Sandur	260213	8540550	32.82
Siruguppa	269104	8643732	32.12
District Total	2452595	89681350	36.57

Source: DD Food and Civil Supply Ballari

Per capita PDS distribution of food varies from taluk to taluk. Kudligi gets the highest per capita PDS food grain distribution in kilogram (44.42), followed by H B Hali (41.22) and Hadagali (38.80) (Table 6.6). Ballari taluk with the highest population in the district comes sixth in terms of per capita PDS distribution. The district average is also above that of Ballari taluks share.

6.4.2. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Since 2006, the central government has initiated the MGNREGS, which aims at providing 100 days of guaranteed employment to rural unskilled labourers within the vicinity of their habitation. The Scheme proposes to pay minimum wages, equally for both men and women and provide other basic amenities at the worksite like toilets, drinking water and crèches. The wages are to be paid through the Bank or Post Office savings account to avoid pilferages. The component of expenditure on machinery is also predetermined. If the Gram Panchayat fails to provide employment after an individual registers and demands employment, there is a provision for paying unemployment allowance. This section seeks to present briefly the progress made by the Ballari district in implementation of the MGNREGS. The scheme has been in implementation in Ballari district since 2006-07. The relevant data is presented in Table 6.7.

The data shows that 234294 Households were registered under MGNREGS as on 31.03.2012. However, only 28261 (12.06%) households were provided employment during 2011-12.

The data shows that 234294 Households were registered under MGNREGS as on 31.03.2012. However, only 28261 (12.06%) households were provided employment during 2011-12. Among all taluks, the percentage of households who were provided employment, to the total number of households registered under MGNREGS, is very low at 1.80 per cent in Kudligi. Hadagali and Siruguppa



People are working under MGNREGS

TABLE: 6.7
Details of Total Number of Households Provided Employment Under MGNREGS as on 31-03-2012

Taluk	Total no of Households Registered Under MGNREGS	Total of no Households Provided Employment Under MGNREGS	Percentage of HHs Provided Employment to Total Number of HHs Registered under MGNREGGS
Ballari	57679	6125	10.62
Hadagali	27817	6173	22.19
H.B.Halli	23990	2885	12.03
Hosapete	26618	3886	14.60
Kudligi	42374	761	1.80
Sandur	28117	3293	11.71
Siruguppa	27699	5138	18.55
Dist.Total	234294	28261	12.06

Source: ZP Ballari

performed relatively better with the percentage of households who were provided employment, to total number of households registered under MGNREGS, registered at 22.19 per cent and 18.55 per cent respectively. It follows that the MGNREGS has not performed as expected in Ballari district.

TABLE 6.8
Ratio of Average Agricultural Wage to Minimum Wages Prescribed by the State 2011-12

Taluk	Average agricultural wage in a year	Minimum wage prescribed by the state	Ratio of average agricultural wage to minimum wages prescribed by the state
Ballari	85.25	155	0.55
Hadagali	79.05	155	0.51
H.B.Halli	77.5	155	0.50
Hosapete	80.6	155	0.52
Kudligi	79.05	155	0.51
Sandur	80.6	155	0.52
Siruguppa	83.7	155	0.54
Dist.Total	80.6	155	0.52

Source: JD Agriculture, Ballari

6.4.3 Wage: Wage Rate

Table 6.8 shows the average agricultural wage in the taluks as compared to minimum wages prescribed by the state. The average agricultural wage in all the taluks of Ballari district in a year is lower than the minimum wage prescribed by the state; representing around 50-55 per cent of the minimum wage prescribed by the state. It is important to note that though Sandur has substantially high PCI, the average agricultural wage rate per day is low at Rs 80.6.

Among all the taluks in the district, average agricultural wage in a year in Ballari taluk is relatively better. In other taluks of the district also, it is around Rs 85.00. From MGNREGS, it was expected that the agricultural wages in rural area will increase. However, agricultural wage in Ballari district is too low.

6.5 Landless Households

Agricultural land is most important economic asset in the rural area. Almost all population in the rural area, either directly or indirectly depend upon farm land for their livelihood. Hence, in the rural area, ownership of land is highly important. In the rural area, every one desires to own the land and they invest their savings in purachse of farm land and improvement of their farm land. Landlessness represents deprivation of basic productive asset which significantly affects their livelihood.

Data is available on agricultural land holdings by the number of holders.But data on household wise agricultural land holdings is not available. For the purpose of this report, an indirect method of estimating the landless households is adopted. Though it is imperfect, it still provides a rough estimate of landless households and deprivation in a region. The data on total number of households is available in the population census and the number of landholdings in the agricultural census. Deducting the number of agricultural landholdings from the total number of households, we get the landless households. The results are given in Table 6.8.1

TABLE 6.8.1
Landless Households in Ballari Distrct -2011

Taluk	Total No. of Households	Total number of Landholdings	Landless Households	Percentage of Landless Households
Ballari	152849	60452	92397	60.45
Hadagali	38388	38393	-5	0.00
H.B.Halli	36175	32131	4044	11.18
Hosapete	93422	34072	59350	63.53
Kudligi	58257	43211	15046	25.83
Sandur	51054	24009	27045	52.97
Siruguppa	51559	42867	8692	16.86
District Total	481704	275135	206569	42.88

Sources: Census 2011 and Ballary District at a glance 2011-12

Agricultural landlessness in the Ballari district as a whole found out to be 42.88 per cent. There is a large variation among the taluks of the district. The Agricultural landlessness in most urbanized taluks Ballari and Hosapete is quite high at 60.45 and 63.53 per cent. On the otherhand, Hadagali, which is less urbanized taluk, shows no agriclutural landlessness. It is important to note that though Sandur taluk is not much urbanized, the percentage of landlessness is quite high at 52.97. The landlessness in H.B.Halli, Kudligi and Siruguppa represents 11.18, 25.83 and 16.86 per cent. The high proportion of landlessness in Kudligi and Sandur taluks may be due to existence of large proportion of SC and ST population.

6.6 Employment and Unemployment

Adequate income is essential to ensure a decent standard of living. Availability of income and employment is largely influenced by the structure of the economy. A diversified structure is able to generate alternative employment opportunities for a growing labour force. It is the ability of all the people to determine and meet their needs and to have a range of choices and opportunities to fulfill their potential. It includes tackling a diverse range of challenges – environmental, social and economic – and widening the options available to people to make a living and to participate actively in society. Income of the people is an important determinant of well-being of people at any given point of time. In this sense, unemployment is a bane in so far as it results in wastage of human capabilities to produce, innovate and grow. It is also recognized that an unemployed population is more burdensome economically, politically as well as socially. Hence, every government strives to maintain full employment as much as possible. These arguments hold good at the district level as well. The major source of information on employment and

Adequate income is essential to ensure a decent standard of living. Availability of income and employment is largely influenced by the structure of the economy. A diversified structure is able to generate alternative employment opportunities for a growing labour force. It is the ability of all the people to determine and meet their needs and to have a range of choices and opportunities to fulfill their potential.



Bullock cart, main transport in village

unemployment at the district level is the census which provides information on workers - main as well as marginal. Although it does not give a complete picture it does help in getting an idea of the problem. In this section, we explain the work related features of people of Ballari district. According to 2011 census, the population of the district has grown at 20.98 per cent, which is quite higher than state population growth at 15.7 per cent, with urban population growing faster than the rural population.

Table 6.9 shows the Decadal Growth Rate of Employment in Ballari district. Total number of employed in 2001 in the district was 2,64,825 and it has increased to 3, 83,399 in 2011. We can observe from Table 6.9 that the Decadal Growth Rate of Employment in the district is very positively placed at 44.77 per cent. The decadal employment growth rate in Ballari district as a whole at 44.77 per cent is much higher than the population growth rate at 20.98 per cent. Taluk wise analysis of decadal growth rate of employment shows large variation among the taluks of the district. Sandur with top position in the district registered 79.61 per cent of decadal growth rate in employment followed by H.B.Halli at 51.75 per cent, Siruguppa 44.53 per cent and Ballari taluk 43.50 per cent. Hadagali taluk registered the lowest decadal growth rate of employment at 20.31 per cent in the district. Kudligi and Hosapete are other two taluks registering low decadal growth rate of employment at 35.38 per cent and 38.59 per cent respectively. The discussion on employment follows that efforts are needed to generate employment opportunities more in Hadagali,Hosapete and Kudligi taluks.

TABLE 6.9
Decadal Growth Rate of Employment

Taluk	No. Employed in 2011	No. Employed in 2001	Decadal Growth Rate of Employment
Ballari	154956	107981	43.50
Hadagali	15585	12954	20.31
H.B.Halli	17844	11759	51.75
Hosapete	91324	65896	38.59
Kudligi	26284	19415	35.38
Sandur	49848	27753	79.61
Siruguppa	27558	19067	44.53
District Total	383399	264825	44.77

Source: DSO, Ballari

6.6.1 Employment in Organized and Unorganized Sector

On the basis of information provided by DIC Ballari, this section analyses employment in unorganized sector (Small scale industries registered under DIC) in Ballari. Table 6.10 shows the Employment in Unorganized Sector in 2011-12 (Small scale industries registered under DIC) in Ballari district. There were 572 small scale units registered in the district in 2001-02 and 2445 employees involved in these units. During the year 2011-12, the number of small scale units registered in the district increased to 1041 and employees increased to 4356. Among all the taluks, Ballari taluk has registered the highest rate of increase in both number of units and employment generated in the district with 442 units and 2515 employees in the district. Hadagali taluk had the lowest units (65) with 135 employees during the year 2011-12.

TABLE 6.10
Employment in Unorganized Sector in 2011-12 (DIC) (Small Scale Industries Registered under DIC)

Taluks	2001-02		2011-12		Changes in % from 2001-02 to 2011-12	
	No of Units	No of Employees	No of Units	No of Employees	No of Units	No of Employees
Ballari	184	1022	442	2515	58.37	59.36
Hadagali	30	135	65	158	53.85	14.56
H.B Halli	50	247	53	174	5.66	-41.95
Hosapete	152	420	200	582	24.00	27.84
Kudligi	40	142	63	254	36.51	44.09
Sandur	49	198	65	210	24.62	5.71
Siruguppa	65	281	153	463	57.52	39.31
District Total	572	2445	1041	4356	45.05	43.87

Source: DIC, Ballari



Self employed women

6.7 Main and Marginal Workers

This section discusses the extent of main workers and marginal workers. Table 6.11 and 6.12 provides data on the share of main and marginal workers in total workers of the district. According to 2011 Census, the share of main workers in the total workers in Ballari district is at 86.79 per cent which is higher than the state average of 83.94 per cent. However, compared to 2001 census, the share of main working population in total working population has come down from 87.03 per cent to 86.79 per cent. Among all the taluks, percentage of main working population in total working population is the highest in case of Siruguppa taluk at 92.74 per cent. The Kudligi taluk registered the lowest percentage of main working population in total working population at 80.44.

Gender wise analysis shows that the proportion of female main workers to total female workers is lower than that of their male counterparts during both the years 2001 and 2011. Similar trend

TABLE 6.11
Main and Marginal Workers in 2001 (in Percentage)

Taluks	Total Worker		Male Workers		Female Workers	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Ballari	90.08	9.92	94.40	5.60	82.00	18.00
Hadagali	79.62	20.38	89.64	10.36	66.34	33.66
H.B Halli	81.23	18.77	91.62	8.38	65.70	34.30
Hosapete	90.44	9.56	94.53	5.47	82.79	17.21
Kudligi	84.32	15.68	92.90	7.10	73.73	26.27
Sandur	79.04	20.96	92.84	7.16	56.43	43.57
Siruguppa	93.07	6.93	96.32	3.68	88.95	11.05
District	87.03	12.97	93.69	6.31	76.58	23.42
State	82.28	17.72	91.21	8.79	65.88	34.12

Source: Census, 2001

TABLE 6.12
Main and Marginal Workers in 2011 (in Percentage)

Taluks	Total Worker		Male Workers		Female Workers	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Ballari	89.01	10.99	92.32	7.68	82.77	17.23
Hadagali	80.51	19.49	87.49	12.51	70.23	29.77
H.B Halli	86.55	13.45	92.80	7.20	78.06	21.94
Hosapete	88.21	11.79	90.96	9.04	82.32	17.68
Kudligi	80.44	19.56	87.87	12.13	69.92	30.08
Sandur	84.60	15.40	90.53	9.47	71.16	28.84
Siruguppa	92.74	7.26	94.95	5.05	89.94	10.06
District	86.79	13.21	91.24	8.76	79.23	20.77
State	83.94	16.06	89.49	10.51	73.39	26.61

Source: Census, 2011



Farmers at work in the field

can be observed in case of State level as well. However, in the district as a whole, compared to male counterparts, the proportion of female main workers to total female workers, during the year 2011 has increased from 76.58 per cent (in 2001) to 79.23 per cent.

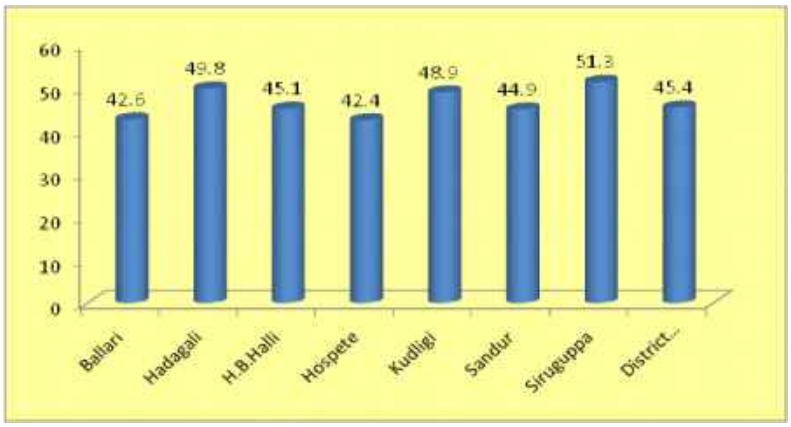
According to 2011 census, the share of marginal workers to total workers is lower in the district than in the state, but it has increased marginally over 2001, however the opposite trend is seen in the state. Across the taluks, Siruguppa, Hosapete and Ballari have relatively lesser proportion of marginal workers. Ballari and Hosapete taluks being more urbanized, relatively a larger number of people may be engaged in regular work as compared to the other four taluks which are more rural and agricultural in nature.

6.8 Work Participation Rate – by Sex, Residence, and Social Group-wise

Table 6.13 shows the Total Work Force and Work Participation Pattern– Sex-wise and in percentage, for the year 2011 in Ballari District. WPR defined as the proportion of workers to total population is marginally higher in Ballari district as compared to that at the state level (Table 6.13.). However, male work participation rate in the district is lower as compared to that at the state level; on the other hand female work participation rate is higher as compared to that at the state level. Compared to the year 2001, percentage of working population to total population in the district increased from 45.4 per cent to 52.97 per cent during 2011. Among the taluks, Siruguppa registered the highest work participation rates in both the years 2001 and 2011 at 51.3 per cent and 60.22 per cent respectively. On the other hand Hosapete, registered the lowest work participation rate in both the years 2001 and 2011 at 42.4 per cent and 48.16 per cent respectively (Fig 6.2).

The gender wise analysis shows that the female work participation rate in the district is much lower than that of their male counterparts. According to 2011 census, compared to male work participation rate at 66.26 per cent, the female work participation rate in the district was registered at 39.50 per cent. The similar trend can be observed at the state level also. Taluk wise analysis shows that male WPR is highest in Siruguppa, followed by H.B.Halli and Sandur taluks. Kudligi taluk has the lowest male WPR. The highest female work participation is found in Siruguppa taluk at a healthy 52.80, H.B Halli is the other taluk with a higher than 50 per cent female WPR. Hosapete has the lowest female WPR in the district at 30.53 per cent; Sandur and Ballari are the other two taluks with a Female WPR below that of the district and state.

FIGURE 6.2
Percentage of Working Population to Total Population (2001)



Source: Census, 2001

TABLE 6.13
Total Work Force and Work Participation Pattern– Sex-wise and in % 2011

Taluk	Percentage of Total no. of Workers to Total Population	Percentage of no. of Male Workers to Total Male Population	Percentage of no. of Female Workers to Total Female Population
Ballari	50.63	65.91	35.22
Hadagali	56.14	66.14	45.90
H.B Halli	58.61	66.83	50.22
Hosapete	48.16	66.02	30.53
Kudligi	57.08	65.68	48.14
Sandur	49.54	66.57	31.36
Siruguppa	60.22	67.74	52.80
District Total	52.97	66.26	39.50
State	51.68	66.94	36.04

Source: Census, 2011



Agricultural labourers

6.9 Occupation Pattern

The census classifies workers into four major categories, viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industry workers and other workers. On the basis of available data from Census 2011, Tables 6.14 and 6.15 furnish percentage distribution of workers for these categories in 2001 and 2011.

With economic development occurs, the occupational structure, also shifts from a larger proportion of workers engaged in agricultural activities to non-agricultural activities and, this is clearly evident in Ballari district. It is evident from Table 6.14 and 6.15 that the percentage of agriculture labourers to total workers has come down (36.36 per cent) in 2011 as compared to that in 2001 (39.25 per cent). A similar trend is visible with respect to percentage of cultivators to total workers and percentage workers in household industries, probably owing to increase in non agricultural activities and the

TABLE 6.14
Occupational Pattern in 2001 (as % to Total Workers)

Taluk	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	Percentage of workers in Household Industries	Other workers
Ballari	23.74	30.32	2.97	42.97
Hadagalli	28.33	52.25	3.03	16.38
H.B.Halli	30.52	49.28	2.96	17.24
Hosapete	16.72	36.10	2.88	44.30
Kudligi	43.90	36.16	3.65	16.29
Sandur	30.60	32.80	1.75	34.85
Siruguppa	25.68	56.07	1.86	16.39
Dist Ballari	27.28	39.25	2.80	30.67
State	29.25	26.46	4.08	40.21

Source: Census, 2001

TABLE 6.15
Occupational Pattern in 2011 (as % to Total Workers)

Taluk	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers	Percentage of workers in Household Industries	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	Other workers
Ballari	19.26	2.32	27.64	50.78
Hadagali	21.56	2.73	54.79	20.93
H.B.Halli	27.85	1.88	49.52	20.74
Hosapete	14.06	1.81	30.10	54.03
Kudligi	36.84	2.51	40.29	20.37
Sandur	24.70	1.72	22.20	51.37
Siruguppa	26.24	1.07	51.31	21.39
District	23.41	2.04	36.36	38.19
State	23.61	3.28	25.67	47.44

Source: Census, 2011

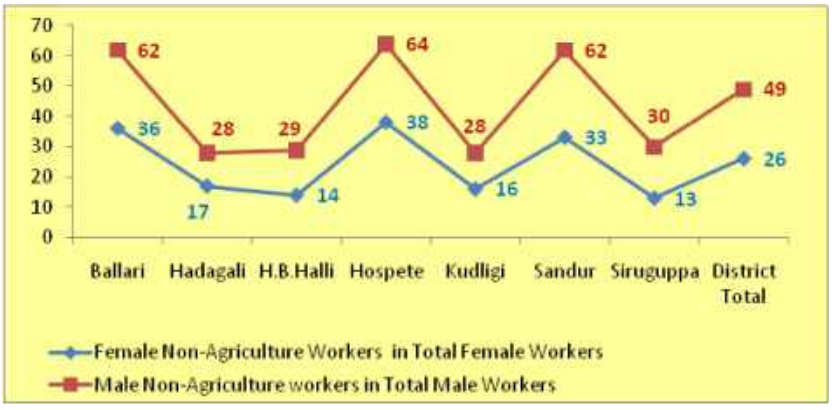
decline of traditional home-based enterprises. Compared to the state average, percentage of agriculture labourers to total workers in the Ballari district (36.36%) is higher than that of state at 25.67. Taluk wise analysis shows that Hadagali taluk has the highest percentage of agriculture labourers to total workers at 54.79 percent followed by Siruguppa 51.31 per cent and H.B.Halli at 49.52 per cent. The remaining taluks, Sandur (22.20%), Ballari (27.64%) and Hosapete (30.10%) showed lower than district average.

With economic development occurs, the occupational structure, also shifts from a larger proportion of workers engaged in agricultural activities to non-agricultural activities and, this is clearly evident in Ballari district

The discussion above reveals that still the occupational pattern of Ballari district is dominated by agricultural activities. There is a need to promote non-agricultural activities in order to increase employment and income earning opportunities for the people, especially in the taluks of Hadagali, Siruguppa and H.B.Halli.

The gender wise occupation pattern has been shown in Figure 6.3. It shows that the participation by the female workers in non-agricultural activities is low (26 %) compared to that of male counterpart (49%) in the district. In all the taluks of the district, the percentage share of female non agricultural workers in total workers is the lowest compared to that of male counterpart. Siruguppa has the lowest percentage share of non-agriculture workers at 13 per cent, followed by H.B.Halli 14 per cent, Kudligi 16 per cent and Hadagali 17 per cent. This shows that a large number of female workers in the district are engaged in agricultural activities, even though it is less remunerative.

FIGURE 6.3
Percentage Share of Non-Agriculture Workers – Sex Wise - 2011



Source: Census, 2011

6.10 Child Labour

Though child labour is banned in India, there exists a large number of children working in hazardous or non-hazardous occupations. Such children, who are in the age group of 5-14 years, are commonly found working in different occupations, especially hotels, automobile sheds, agriculture and other informal activities. Due to poverty in the family, such children are sent for work by their parents themselves. Such children are exploited by employers who do not pay adult wages. It is violation of child as well as human rights. It affects the development of the child during his/her crucial learning years and leads to irreparable physical and psychological damage. It also curbs, his/her opportunities for social and economic mobility. It deprives the child of education and a respectable position in the society while simultaneously depriving adults of gainful employment and higher wages. The prevalence of child labour also deprives the society of an educated, skilled and productive workforce which could form the basis of rapid economic growth.

Though, Census 2001 provides details of workers by age categories, through which we could gauge the extent of child labour, similar details for Census 2011, are not yet published. Hence, on

TABLE 6.16
Child Labour by Social Groups (2001-2011)

Taluk	2011								
	SC	%	ST	%	Others	%	Total In 2011	Total in 2001	% Change
Ballari	272	21.8	285	22.8	693	55.4	1250	2500	-50
Hadagali	180	35.0	8	1.6	326	63.4	514	532	-3.38
H.B Halli	131	17.5	34	4.5	583	77.9	748	1667	-55.13
Hosapete	331	29.8	233	21.0	548	49.3	1112	118	842.37
Kudligi	125	20.9	70	11.7	404	67.4	599	56	969.64
Sandur	187	25.1	213	28.6	344	46.2	744	183	306.56
Siruguppa	291	35.9	150	18.5	370	45.6	811	303	167.66
District	1517	26.3	993	17.2	3268	56.6	5778	5359	7.82

Source: Labour Office, Ballari

the basis of data furnished by District Labour Officer, Ballari, the extent of child labour prevailing in Ballari district has been shown in Table 6.16. It shows that large number of child labour prevails in Ballari and Hosapete taluks, which are most urbanized taluks, and large number of slum population exists in these cities. Although, child labour was less in Hosapete, Kudligi, Sandur and Siruguppa taluks in the year 2001, these taluks experienced substantial increase in child labour during the year 2011. However, child labour in Ballari taluk declined by 50 per cent, and a declining trend can be observed in the case of H.B.Halli and Hadagali as well. The social group wise child labour shows that 43.5 per cent of total child labour in the district belongs to SC and ST category. Siruguppa, Sandur and Hosapete taluks have more than 50 per cent of total child labour belonging to SC and ST category.

Though state and central governments have been implementing a good number of schemes to eradicate child labour, due to extreme poverty and uneducated parents, still there is prevalence of child labour.

BOX 6.2
Various Schemes to Eradicate Child Labour

- Vidya Vikasa programme; school children in classes I to VII get free text books and uniforms.
- Akshara Dasoha; the mid day meals scheme introduced for primary level children and later extended to secondary level in both government and private aided schools, helps to tackle child labour problem along with improving literacy as well as nutritional standards.
- Chinnara Angala (bridge course for out-of-school children), Coolyinda Shalege (for child labour).
- Flexi schools (night schools for working children), mobile schools (for slum children).
- Beediyinda Shalege (for street children), Baa Baale Shalege (for the girl child), tent schools (for children of migrant labourers).
- National Child Labour Project (NCLP).

6.11 Radar Analysis for Living Standarad

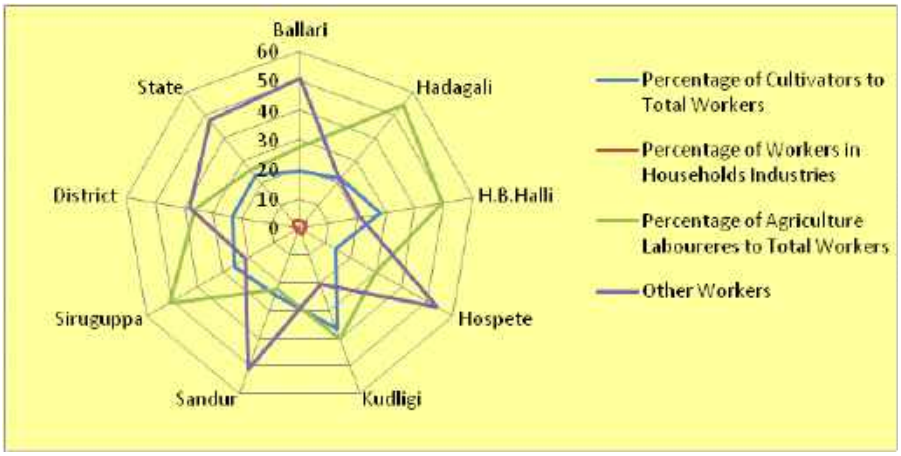
Occupation pattern of a region plays an important role in the standard of living of the people. Large dependency of population on agricultural sector leads to low standard of living. The occupation pattern in Ballari district and its all taluks has been analyzed through


Child labour

The above discussion reveals that there is strong relationship between occupational pattern and performance in various human development indices. The taluks, which have housed larger percentage share of agricultural labourers performed very low in various human development indices.

Radar diagram 6.4. It shows that 60 per cent of the working population is depending on agriculture sector for their livelihood. The percentage share of agricultural labourers in total workers of the district (36.36%) is quite high and it is higher than that of state average (25.67%). Among all the taluks, dependency of working population on agriculture sector is more than 76 per cent in Hadagali,H.B.Halli, Kudligi and Siruguppa taluks. And, in these taluks,

FIGURE 6.4
Occupational Pattern in 2011 (as % of Total Workers)



Source: Census 2011

percentage of agricultural laboures in the total work force is very high at 54.79 per cent in Hadagali, 49.52 per cent in H.B.Halli, 40.29 per cent in Kudlagi and 51.31 per cent in Siruguppa. And, these taluks performance is very low in most of the indices of Human development. The combined HD is estimated by taking simple average of value of HDI, CDI, FSI and CTDI and respective taluks are ranked and three distinct segments are made in Table 12.1. It reveals that Ballari taluk tops with combined index value at 0.7313, Hosapete ranks second with index value at 0.5783, followed by Sandur at 0.4983, Kudligi 0.4140, H.B.Halli 0.4105, Siruguppa 0.4393 and Hadagali 0.3698. On this basis, three distinct segments can be made of HD with Ballari taluk being developed, Hadagali, Siruguppa, H.B.Halli and Kudligi being less developed and Hosapete and Sandur falling in the middle level.

The above discussion reveals that there is strong relationship between occupational pattern and performance in various human development indices. The taluks, which have housed larger percentage share of agricultural labourers performed very low in various human development indices.

With change in industrial policy of 1991 and liberal export policy of mineral ores, there was sudden increase in mining activities in the country and entry of private players in this sector.

6.12 Impact of Mining on Labour Households: A Case Study of Taranagar Village of Sandur

6.12.1 Introduction

With change in industrial policy of 1991 and liberal export policy of mineral ores, there was sudden increase in mining activities in the country and entry of private players in this sector. Ballari district has abundant mineral resources, like Iron ore, Manganese Ore, Red Oxide, Ferrous Oxide etc. Ballari district has 25 per cent of India's Iron ore reserves. The metallic minerals are abundant in only three taluks, Sandur, Hosapete and Ballari in the order of intensity of mining activity. The existence of huge mineral resources attracted the private companies to enter the mining sector in the district on a big scale and Ballari became

known for its mining activities. Mining activities took place on a massive scale in certain parts of Sandur, Hosapete and Ballari taluk. Since mining activities were labour intensive, huge demand was created for labourers leading to a shift of labourers from agricultural and other activities to mining activities. Due to high wage rate in mining, women, children and small and medium cultivators also took part in mining activities. This has lead to large increase in income and change of expenditure pattern of mining laboures. Mining activities on a massive scale has also impacted the socio –economic conditions of villages. The present study thus raises certain questions: - To what extent has mining activities, increased the income of labourers? Has the sudden increase in income, lead to increase in savings, and change in the life style of mining labourers? Was there change in agricultural land holdings in the villages? How has mining impacted the health of villagers?

The mining activities in the district were on a high scale during certain years however due to the intervention of the Supreme Court of India, majority of the private mining companies were closed down, leading to mining activities in certain regions of the district coming to a standstill. The closure of mining activities has lead to a loss of employment on a big scale and impacting on labourers' income and other related activities in the mining regions.

As part of preparation of the Ballari district human development report, the present section attempts to assess the impact of mining on labour households, through a case study of Taranagar village of Sandur taluk. Assessment has been made in terms of impact on income and expenditure; impact on occupation and health. The study also looks into change in habits of the people during the mining activities. Impact of closure of mining has also been assessed.

6.12.2 Methodology

The study is based on randomly selected 30 labour households of Taranagar village, who have worked in mining, and also lost their jobs due to closure of mining. The purpose of the present study is to assess the impact of mining on standard of living of labour households. Assessment is based on selected indicators such as change in income and expenditure, agricultural land holding, occupation pattern, and impact on health. The survey has been carried out by the trained research scholars of Department of Economics, Karnatak University, Dharwad. A structured questionnaire was prepared to collect the information on income, expenditure, health status, land holding, occupation pattern and household assets.

6.12.3 Impact of Mining on Households Income, Landholdings and Household Assets

Information on household income before mining, during mining and after



Women agricultural labourers

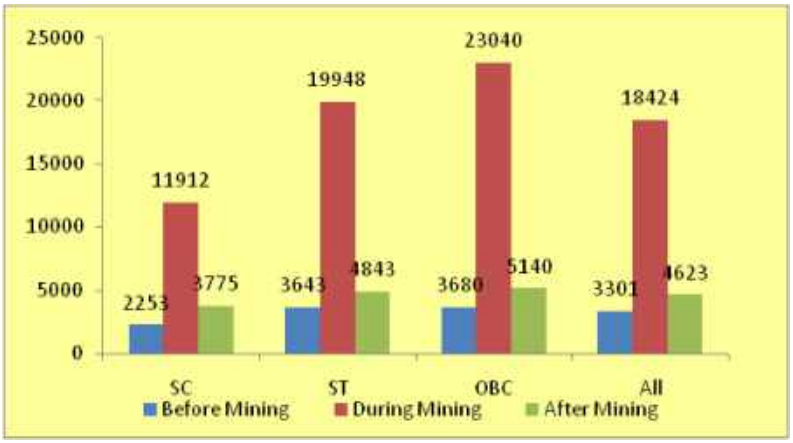
mining has been shown in Table 6.17. The average monthly income of laborers before mining was Rs 3301 for all categories i.e. Rs 110 per day. The SC category labour wage rate was Rs 2253, i.e. Rs 75 per day. During the mining, there was a large increase in income of laborers engaged in mining activities, it increased to Rs 18,424 per month for all categories, i.e. the increase was by 458 per cent. Similar trend can be noticed in case of SC, ST and OBC categories as well. However, after the closure of mining, the laborers lost their job in mining, and are now engaged as labourers in the agriculture sector. It can be seen from Table 6.17 that there is a drastic decline in income of these laborers after closure of mining. However, their monthly income now is higher than what it was before mining (Figure 6.5).

TABLE 6.17
Average Monthly Income Per Labour (in Rs.)

	Before Mining	During Mining	After the closure of Mining
SC	2253	11912 (429)	3775 (-68)
ST	3643	19948 (428)	4843 (-76)
OBC	3680	23040 (526)	5140 (-78)
All	3301	18424 (458)	4623 (-75)

Source: Calculated from household survey.
Note: Figures in the brackets show percentage change over previous period.

FIGURE 6.5
Average Monthly Income Per Labour (in Rs)



Source: Calculated from household survey

During mining, there was a great demand for agricultural land for mining activity. This pushed up the price of agricultural land, and attracted the small cultivators to sell their land. It is evident from Table 6.18 that there was a decline in percentage of labour households with agricultural land holdings during mining. Some of the small cultivators become landless. Though, the percentage of labour households with agricultural land holdings has increased after the closure of mining, it remains lower compared to the period before mining.

TABLE 6.18
Percentage of Labour Households with Agricultural Land Holdings

	Before Mining	During Mining	After the closure of Mining
SC	9.50	6.50	8.50
ST	27.25	20.25	23.25
OBC	0.00	0.00	1.00
All	**36.75**	**26.75**	**32.75**

Source: Calculated from household survey

It is evident from Table 6.19 that there was an increase in household assets during mining. This is due to increase in income of the labour households

TABLE 6.19
Percentage of Labour Households with Household Assets before Mining, During Mining and after Mining

	Before		During		After	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Housing site	6.20	93.80	25.00	75.00	9.40	90.60
Own House	96.90	3.10	96.90	3.10	93.80	6.20
Television	12.50	87.50	37.50	62.50	71.90	28.10
Fan	9.40	90.60	28.10	71.90	50.00	50.00
Refrigerator		100.00		100.00		100.00
landline phone		100.00		100.00		100.00
mobile	43.80	56.20	65.60	34.40	78.10	21.90
bicycle	37.50	62.50	25.00	75.00	15.60	84.40
two wheeler	18.80	81.20	40	60	25.00	75.00
Furniture	9.40	90.60	31.20	68.80	32.24	67.76

Source: Calculated from household survey

during the mining. The percentage share of labour households with housing sites and own houses; number of T.V, mobile, two wheeler and fan users, has increased during mining.

6.12.4 Impact of Mining on Health of Labour Households

Information on health profile of labour households has been shown in Table 6.20. It shows that there was increase in health problems during mining. There was no evidence of chronic illness before the mining. However, there was chronic illness among labour households after the mining activity. The extent of people suffering from tuberculosis and high fever was higher during mining activity. There was also existence of HIV during the mining. However, the extent of health problems has come down after the closure of the mining.

TABLE 6.20
Percentage of Labour Households Suffered from Diseases before the Mining, During the Mining and After the Mining

Diseases	Before Mining		During Mining		After the closure Mining	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Chronic Illness	0.0	100.0	5.0	95	4.2	95.8
Chronic Cough	3.1	96.9	9.4	90.6	5.0	95
Tuberculosis	2.0	98	5.0	95	4	96
Cholera	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
Any high Fever	3.1	96.9	10	90	5.0	95
Female related Diseases	0.0	100.0	10	90	5.0	95
HIV	0.0	100.0	5	95	5	95
Any other	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0

Source: Calculated from household survey

Interaction with the villagers of Taranagar reveals that because of mining, there is drastic change in socio-economic life of villagers. Due to mining, there was large in migration in the village, such migrated people, even after the closure of the mining, have not gone to their respective places. However, some have started small businesses and some of them have

purchased agricultural land and settled in the village itself. Such migrated households are not able to mix up with the local people during festivals and various functions of the village. It was also revealed that with increase in income, there was increase in bad habits such as alcohol drinking among the mining laborers.

There is a strong relationship between income, poverty, employment and level of human development.

6.12.5 Conclusion

Though income of the labour household increased during mining, it has not resulted in improving overall well-being of villagers. Evidently the agricultural sector was badly affected due to mining. Because of mining, agricultural wages were pushed up and environment got polluted, leading to increase in cost of production and decline in agricultural productivity. There is also evidence that cultivable land was diverted to mining activities. Health problems increased during mining and continued to remain so after the closure of mining.

6.13 Concluding Remarks

There is a strong relationship between income, poverty, employment and level of human development. The main objective of this chapter was to understand the nature and extent of poverty, income, employment, occupation pattern and various economic activities in the district and to trace any improvements in these indicators over a period of time.

Sector wise composition of occupational pattern and income generated reveals that, 67.1 per cent of the people are engaged in primary sector and income generated from this sector is 34.61 per cent, indicating disparity among the various sectors. However the primary sector occupation in the district is higher than that of the state figure at 17.1 per cent. It is important to note that due to mining activities, the contribution of the primary sector has increased from 31.94 per cent to 34.61 per cent during the period 2001-02 and 2011-12, which is unusual in economic development process. The taluks of Ballari district witnessed a large variation in the share of income generated in the district. Sandur and Ballari together account for 62 per cent of income of the district. Thus, not only there is a serious disparity of incomes among the taluks of Ballari district, but it has also increased over the years with the share of these two taluks increasing. This becomes clear when we look at the per capita income. Sandur taluk reports the highest PCI at Rs 1, 20,035 which is 250% above the district average. The two bottom taluks Kudligi and Hadagali have a PCI of Rs 14,773 and Rs 15,756 respectively. It is important to note that though Sandur Taluk has shown high PCI, this has not resulted in reduction of poverty in the taluk; as 35.31 per cent of population still lives below the poverty line. Agricultural land holding is an important economic asset in rural areas and majority of the rural

Sandur and Ballari together account for 62 per cent of income of the district. Thus, not only there is a serious disparity of incomes among the taluks of Ballari district, but it has also increased over the years with the share of these two taluks increasing.

population is depended on agriculture for their livelihood. However, there exists large unequal distribution of agricultural land holdings, with the share of marginalized section being very low in the district.

Poverty is a major problem in the district, as it houses large number of poor people. MGNREGS is not enthusiastically implemented. The data shows 234294 Households Registered under MGNREGS as on 31.03.2012, however, only 28261 (12.06%) households were provided employment during 2011-12. Taluk wise analysis of decadal growth rate of employment shows a large variation among the taluks of the district. Sandur with top position in the district registered 79.61 per cent of decadal growth rate of employment, followed by H.B.Halli at 51.75 per cent, Siruguppa 44.53 per cent and Ballari taluk 43.50 per cent. Hadagali taluk registered the lowest decadal growth rate of employment at 20.31 per cent in the district. WPR defined as the proportion of workers to total population is marginally higher in Ballari district as compared to that at the state level.

Agricultural wage rate is too low in the district at an average of Rs 80 per day, which is much lower than the minimum wage of Rs 155 prescribed by the state. Similar trend can be observed in all the taluks of the district. The occupational pattern of Ballari district is dominated by agricultural activities and it is gender biased, as work participation of females is lesser as compared to that of their male counterparts. There is evidence of existence of large number of child labourers in Ballari district. Although, child labour was less in Hosapete, Kudligi, Sandur and Siruguppa taluks in the year 2001, these taluks experienced substantial increase in child labour during the year 2011.

6.14 Suggestions

- Steps need to be taken to reduce income disparities among the taluks. Non- agricultural activities need to be encouraged in backward taluks.
- MGNREGS needs to be enthusiastically implemented with more coverage and mandays. And, steps need to be taken to arrest low agricultural wage in the district.
- Efforts are required to generate more employment opportunities, particularly in Hadagali and Kudligi taluks.
- More non- agricultural activities, with focus on female participation, need to be encouraged; so that the existence of large gender bias in work participation can be reduced.
- The government needs to be more active in eradicating the problem of child labour in the district. Innovative policies are required in this regard, so that government can think of ways to support poor parents, who depend on their children's earnings to enhance family livelihood.

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Child labourer

Chapter 7

Standard of Living



CHAPTER 7

Standard of Living

7.1 Introduction

Ensuring a decent standard of living for its citizens is a commitment the state has made to itself in modern societies. A generic approach to measuring standard of living has been to use the per capita GNP or income as the indicator. Access to income enables the access to material resources through which individuals can pursue their wants and live with comfort and security. A greater access to income will help individuals to increase their set of choices. However, income per se does not guarantee an improvement in well-being and also it is often difficult to collect actual data related to income. Therefore the approach usually followed is to use data on household assets and other characteristics to construct alternative measures of well-being. Well-being is more directly influenced by variables such as - availability of houses, accessibility to drinking water, availability and access to sanitation facilities, availability and access to hospital facilities, access to electricity for houses etc. Though there can be many other variables like these, often data on these indicators are unavailable or inconsistent; and this is more so at the grass-root levels. Hence an effort is made in this chapter to use the data on the available variables which are not exhaustive but definitely indicative of the broad changes in the standard of living.

7.2 Housing Status

Access to quality housing, often, reduces the vulnerability of individuals to the natural and economic shocks. This is not just because housing protects families from adverse environment conditions; it gives individuals an 'existence', a base that provides them the psychological strength to fight the odds and lead life optimistically. In a sense, housing provides individuals higher levels of basic functioning; and this is rightly summed up by Evangelista[2] using Sen's capability approach: "*Housing meets our need for shelter because it protects us from, for example, inclement weather. But at the same time it enables us to increase our capabilities by allowing us to rest ; offering us somewhere to store our belongings and to clean ourselves ; providing a space for personal and social relations, a space to foment creativity, a point of reference, a workplace or leisure space ; and, as a symbol of belonging to a community, enabling our political participation. Housing therefore gives us the ability*

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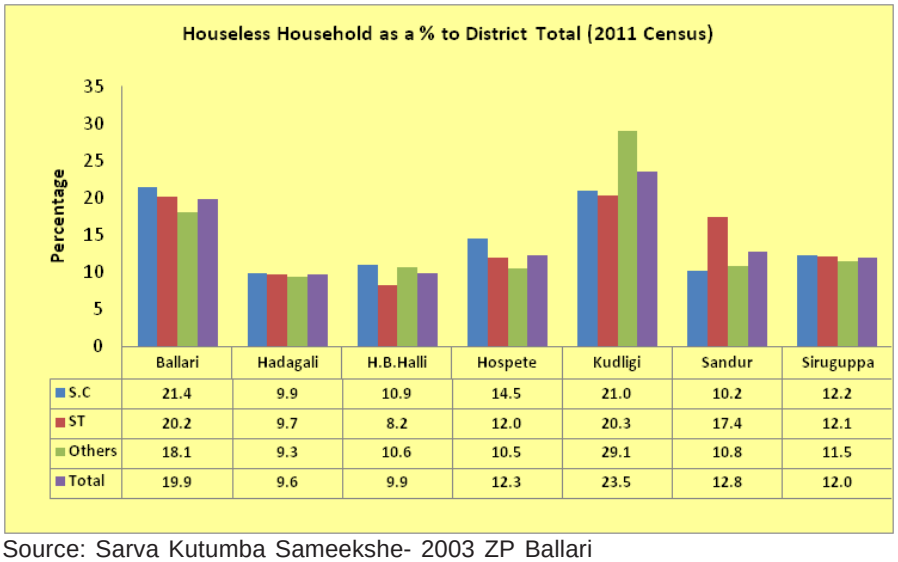
Village home

to achieve the functioning's or states of well-being that we can understand as a 'home' ". Thus deprivation to housing will reduce the capabilities of individuals, which in-turn affects the standard of living.

In Ballari district over 1.09 lakh (Annexure Table 7.2) families lack access to either house or site as per the 2011 census. Nearly 62 per cent of these families do not have a shelter and the rest do not even possess a site. The reduction in deprivation of housing is also visible, albeit marginal, from 14.64 percent (2001 census) to 13.93 percent (2011 census) among the houseless category. This decline may be attributed to the positive steps taken by the government in providing shelter through different schemes and programmes such as Ashraya, PMGY, VAMBAY, Tribal sub-plan etc. However, it seems that this decline is more among the non-weaker sections, with percentage of houseless among SCs rising marginally to 23.3 percent (22.7 percent) and remaining constant for ST's at 25.4 percent (25.4 percent) respectively for 2011 census over 2001 census. A possible reason for this is a remarkable rise in SC and ST population between 2001 and 2011 census periods – the decadal variation for SCs (STs)* is 38.26 (23.79) percent as against overall variation of 20.98 percent for Ballari district. The relative impoverishment among houseless is more pronounced among the SCs and STs, populating to nearly half of the houseless households(Table 7.1).

There is a lot of intra-district variation as regards the houseless households. Kudligi taluk has the highest number houseless families – 17024 (23.5%) in the district, which is consistent with its most backward status (HPCRRI, 2002); it is seconded by Ballari taluk, with 13230 (19.9 %) houseless households, which is relatively a more developed taluk. The rest of the taluks have relatively less proportion (9-12 %) of houseless households (Fig 7.1). The intra-social group variation across the taluks follows the same pattern witnessed at the district level i.e. nearly 50 percent of SC and ST households, on an average are houseless.

FIGURE 7.1
Houseless Households (2011 Census) (in Percentage)



	Ballari	Hadagali	H.B.Halli	Hospete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa
S.C	21.4	9.9	10.9	14.5	21.0	10.2	12.2
ST	20.2	9.7	8.2	12.0	20.3	17.4	12.1
Others	18.1	9.3	10.6	10.5	29.1	10.8	11.5
Total	19.9	9.6	9.9	12.3	23.5	12.8	12.0

Source: Sarva Kutumba Sameekshe- 2003 ZP Ballari

7.3 Site-less Households

There are 41008 households (Annexure table-7.2) which do not possess a site in the district. Though this shows an increase in the number of site-less households (32806) over 2001 census, there is a relative decline, though marginal, between 2001 (8.90 percent) and 2011 census (8.38 percent) in the Ballari district. It is to be noted that, this decline is despite the average increase in population of 21 percent in the last decade for the district. This implies that the growth of provision of sites to the site-less households outpaced the growth of population.

The intra-district variation is not so marked in the case of site less families, but for the Ballari taluk, which has 25 percent of site-less families in the district, as compared to other taluks, which have an average of only 10-12 per cent. A possible explanation for this is Ballari being a district place, more in-migration takes place. This has dual implications: more families in the Ballari taluk can come in the category of site-less on the one hand and on the other hand, the site-less households in other taluks may get reduced. Among the social groups, 25.9 percent of SCs are site-less, as against 24.3 percent of



Farmer at work in the field

TABLE 7.1
Houseless and Site-less Households/ Population – Social Group-wise (2011-12) (in Percentage)

Taluks	Houseless			Site-less			Total Houseless	TOTAL Site-less	Total Houseless as % to Total houseless + site less	Total Site less as % to Total houseless+site less
	Sc	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others				
Ballari	25.6	26.5	47.9	28.3	26.9	44.9	100.0	100.0	56.8	43.2
Hadagali	24.1	25.9	50.0	34.5	9.3	56.2	100.0	100.0	55.9	44.1
H.B Halli	25.2	20.8	54.1	19.8	15.7	64.5	100.0	100.0	54.0	46.0
Hosapete	28.4	25.9	45.7	26.9	22.0	51.1	100.0	100.0	62.6	37.4
Kudligi	19.5	20.6	59.8	29.1	34.5	36.4	100.0	100.0	78.2	21.8
Sandur	19.2	35.8	45.0	15.2	36.2	48.6	100.0	100.0	57.3	42.7
Siruguppa	24.0	26.1	49.9	29.5	21.5	49.0	100.0	100.0	66.3	33.7
District Total	23.3	25.4	51.3	25.9	24.3	49.8	100.0	100.0	62.4	37.6
Total Houseless as % to Total Households							*13.9*	Total Site-Less as % to Total Households		8.38
Total Houseless + Site-Less as % to Total Number of Households in the District (2011 census)										22.3

Source: Calculations from Census 2011



House constructed under govt. housing scheme

STs and 49.8 percent of 'others' (Table 7.1). The relative share has not shown any change as compared to 2001 census

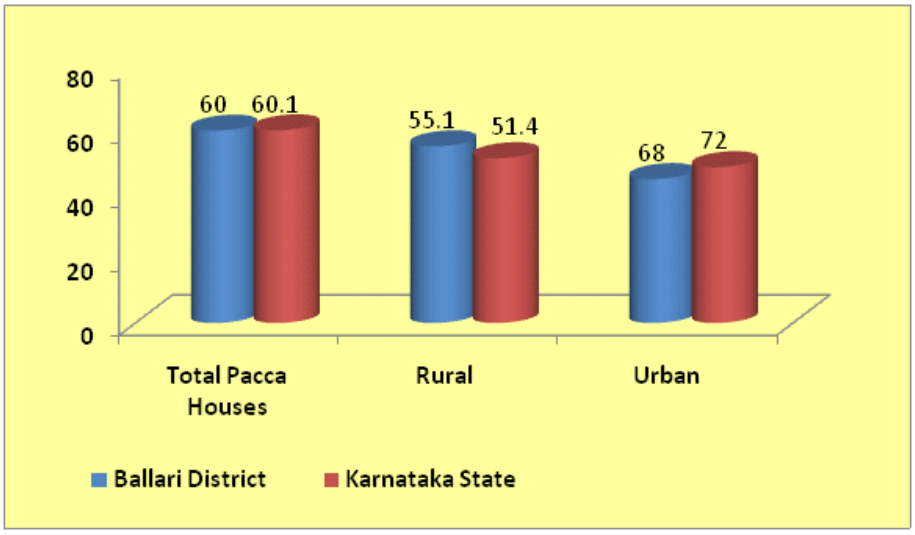
7.4 Households with Pucca Houses

The quality of the life of households plays an important role in peaceful living of individuals. A house in dilapidated or in ruined condition will reduce the desire to be in the house, leading to psychological fallouts of the same. The present section showcases the status of houses with better conditions. The district has nearly 2.8 lakh Pucca households out of the total 4.8 lakh households, which turns out to be 60 percent (Table 7.2). Among the 2.9 lakh rural and 1.9 lakh urban households in the district, the percentage of Pucca houses is 55 percent and 68 percent respectively (Fig 7.2 and Table 7.2).



House constructed under `Asare' Yojane

FIGURE 7.2
Status of Pucca Houses in Ballari District (2011 Census)



Source: Census 2011

TABLE 7.2
Pucca Household Status of Ballari District -2011

	Total Households	Rural	Urban	Total Pucca Households	Rural	Urban
Ballari District	481704	291383	190321	288974 (60)	159207 (55)	129767 (68)
Karnataka State	13179911	7864196	5315715	7917049 (60)	4068616 (52)	3848433 (72)

Source: Census 2011
Note: Figure in the bracket shows the percentage share to respective totals

7.5 Households without Proper Houses

The section deals with two categories of houses – kaccha and dilapidated houses. Kaccha houses are made of bamboo, mud, rice straws and have thatched roofs. As shown in Table 7.3, there are 1.7 lakh households with kaccha houses which accounts to 36 percent of total households of Ballari district; out of this, two-thirds are in rural areas and one-third in urban areas. The rural-urban ratio of kaccha houses in the district is quite typical of the Karnataka state as can be seen from the Table 7.3. The ratio of rural kaccha houses among the rural households is around 40 percent, indicating that a majority of houses have good (Pucca) houses. The case of urban is much better with only 29 percent of households possessing kaccha houses.

There are 21554 households with dilapidated houses, accounting to around 4.47 percent of total households in the district. Among these nearly 73.2 percent are in rural areas and 26.8 percent in urban areas. The dilapidated houses along with kaccha houses account for nearly 40 percent of total households in the district. This shows that there is a greater need for state intervention with regard to construction of houses and more focused programmes targeted at specific groups are required.



Source of water at village

7.6 Households and Asset Status

The availability of assets among households, inter-alia, manifests the level of well-being. Ownership of assets like transport vehicles, telephones, television-sets and radio are important indicators of individual levels of development, as they broaden the choices, increase the levels of convenience to lead life and help scale higher levels of social mobility. The district of Ballari although relatively backward, has two-thirds penetration with regard to both cellular and fixed phones as well as television sets which are an important part of modern communication network. Moreover there is a remarkable rise in the ownership of these assets (tables 7.4 and 7.5) in the last decade.

The district of Ballari although relatively backward, has two-thirds penetration with regard to both cellular and fixed phones as well as television sets which are an important part of modern communication network. Moreover there is a remarkable rise in the ownership of these assets

TABLE 7.3
Kaccha Household Status of Ballari District-2011

Taluk	Total Households			Total Kaccha Households			Total Dilapidated Households		
	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban	All	Rural	Urban
Ballari District	481704	291383	190321	171176 (36)	116407 (40)	54769 (29)	21554 (4.47)	15769 (5.41)	5785 (3.04)
Karnataka State	13179911	7864196	5315715	4743539 (36)	3378866 (43)	1364673 (26)	519323 (3.94)	416714 (5.30)	102609 (1.93)

Source: Census 2011
Note: Figure in the bracket shows the percentage share in total households

There is a considerable increase in the ownership of automotive two wheelers as compared to bicycles indicating relative development in the quality of ownership of assets of convenience. The number of households owning four-wheeler vehicles also has considerably increased from 1.5 percent to 3.8 percent in the last decade. Moreover nearly 9 percent of families own computers or laptops and 2 percent of them have access to internet. Given the increase in the ownership of TVs, computers and cellular phones, the reduction in the owning of radio and transistors in the last decade is self-explanatory. This signals a transition towards a better standard of living.

Among the taluks, households in Ballari taluk, understandably, own more of these assets compared to other taluks. However other taluks are also catching up. For instance, only about 18 percent of households in Siruguppa and 42.5 per cent in Ballari had television sets in 2001, which increased to around 72 per cent and 60 percent respectively in 2011. Similarly, in Kudligi, Sandur and Siruguppa, slightly over 4, 8 and 4 percent, respectively, of households had telephones in 2001, but this has increased to 67, 67 and 69 percent

TABLE 7.4
Households with Assets Details – like Radio, TV, Telephone, Motorcycle, and Fridge etc. for 2001

Taluks	2001-02					
	Radio, Transistor	Television	Telephone	Bicycle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van
Ballari	31.22	42.75	13.83	33.03	18.44	1.84
Hadagali	40.34	13.29	3.75	16.18	4.14	0.83
H.B Halli	37.79	15.06	5.55	25.85	7.04	0.80
Hosapete	38.43	39.83	13.16	36.33	15.32	2.26
Kudligi	38.62	15.11	4.85	23.03	5.71	0.80
Sandur	33.94	27.55	8.04	16.95	9.44	1.86
Siruguppa	29.76	17.95	4.99	25.67	8.35	1.15
District Total	**34.93**	**29.64**	**9.47**	**27.97**	**12.07**	**1.54**

Source: Census 2001

TABLE 7.5
Households with Assets Details – like Radio, TV, Telephone, Motorcycle, and Fridge etc for 2011

Taluks	2011-12								
	Radio/ Transistor	Television	Computer/Laptop		Telephone/ Mobile Phone		Bicycle	Scooter/ Motorcycle/ Moped	Car/ Jeep/ Van
			With Internet	Without Internet	Landline only	Mobile only			
Ballari	22.34	60.03	4.84	8.00	6.98	56.53	33.88	25.60	6.32
Hadagali	8.51	60.43	2.00	6.34	4.35	59.89	34.19	23.10	2.94
H.B Halli	9.12	41.96	0.41	5.31	3.15	51.07	30.35	11.89	1.47
Hosapete	9.77	48.00	0.59	3.93	3.83	53.36	41.44	16.04	1.47
Kudligi	11.47	69.34	2.78	7.23	5.42	61.65	39.70	28.13	3.73
Sandur	6.40	51.25	0.85	5.86	3.93	63.14	34.02	20.03	1.74
Siruguppa	6.57	72.18	3.03	7.71	5.37	63.88	33.87	30.68	3.89
District Total	6.86	61.86	2.37	6.69	2.95	61.30	23.41	19.94	3.80

Source: Census 2011

respectively in 2011. For Ballari taluk this figure was 14 percent and 63 percent respectively in the same period.

7.7 Schemes for Housing Facilities

The government has been instituting various schemes to provide housing facilities to the needy. Some of them are Ambedkar Awaas Yojana, to provide dwelling units for the slum dwellers; Indira Awaas Yojana, for the people below poverty line and landless poor; Aashraya housing scheme for the economically weaker sections. The government's commitment to housing is clearly reflected in Table 7.6 which manifests that more than 90 percent of the households which were sanctioned houses in the Ballari district got access to them. The ratio of completed houses to sanctioned houses under various housing schemes was above 80 percent on an average in all taluks of the district. Mention may be made of the Hosapete taluk as nearly cent percent construction of houses was undertaken as against that sanctioned.

TABLE 7.6
Housing Scheme Details – Percentage Coverage by Construction of Houses – Ashraya, Ambedkar, Indira Aawas etc. in 2011-12

Taluks	Sanctioned	Completed Houses	Achievement (in %)
Ballari	14975	12613	84.2
Hadagali	9323	8940	95.9
H.B Halli	8855	8741	98.7
Hosapete	10402	10396	99.9
Kudligi	13087	10519	80.4
Sandur	9017	8628	95.7
Siruguppa	8949	7710	86.2
District Total	74608	67547	90.5

Source: ZP Ballari

7.8 Drinking Water

The district of Ballari though endowed with the Tungabhadra river which flows through some parts of the district, is known for lack of water resources. The district falls under Northern Dry Zone (of Agro-climatic zones) which is characterized by 465 mm to 785.7 mm of annual rainfall and is one of the lowest in the state. Thus with lack of surface water availability on one hand and meager rainfall on the other, the district faces a general problem of drinking water. While the quantity of available water resources is *per se* low, the problem is worsened by low quality of the available water. This impacts the health conditions of the people in general and their well-being in particular.

Water, underground or surface, is supplied by the government to the households. Such piped water is available either inside the premises or outside the households; however there are many families which have to fetch water from places quite far away from their houses. Access to water within or outside premises in rural areas is lesser as compared to urban areas of the Ballari district. The information on water supply during 2001 and 2011 has been shown in Table 7.7 and 7.8

TABLE 7.7
Households by Location and Type of Drinking Water 2001

Taluks	Access within premises and outside		Access away from premises		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Ballari	66.8	75.2	33.2	24.8	48.5	51.5
Hadagali	73.7	77.8	26.3	22.2	86.3	13.7
H.B Halli	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hosapete	71.8	75.9	28.2	24.1	39.8	60.2
Kudligi	71.1	78.1	28.9	21.9	83.1	16.9
Sandur	73.3	73.5	26.7	26.5	80.9	19.1
Siruguppa	54.1	70.1	45.9	29.9	71.5	28.5
District Total	68.6	75.2	31.4	24.8	64.3	35.7

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Ballari

TABLE 7.8
Households by Location and Type of Drinking Water 2011

Taluks	Access within the premises and outside		Access away from premises		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Hadagali	69.27	89.67	30.73	10.33	44.49	55.51
H.B Halli	71.09	88.03	28.91	11.97	85.77	14.23
Hosapete	76.73	-	23.27	-	-	-
Kudligi	66.56	87.40	33.44	12.60	38.36	61.64
Sandur	70.99	88.23	29.01	11.77	82.05	17.95
Siruguppa	64.16	81.37	35.84	18.63	67.10	32.90
District Total	62.35	79.08	37.65	20.92	70.56	29.44

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Ballari

The prime source of drinking water to the households of the district is tap, hand pumps, tube-wells and wells and nearly 96 percent of households depend on these sources (Annexure Table 7.6). This indicates that the district survives mainly on the groundwater, though the government has increased the availability of piped water. Most taluks of the district are well connected with one of the sources mentioned above, but for Siruguppa taluk, where nearly 11 percent of households still depend on other sources of water. The Tables 7.9 and 7.10 also indicate that the households in urban areas of the district have slightly higher levels of water availability through these sources and this trend is in tandem with that of the state. The National Drinking Water Program has fixed a norm of providing a minimum of 40 to 55 LPCD of water to the villages. In 2001 only 16 percent of the rural households of the district came under the norm of 55 LPCD of water; though by 2011 this increased to 25 percent. Except Hadagali and Kudligi, all other taluks indicate the same trend over the last decade.

Access to greater quantities of water is of little use, if the quality of water is low and worse if it is contaminated with poisonous substances like fluoride and lead. As adumbrated in Tables 7.11 and 7.12, many villages of the district are contaminated with either fluoride or other chemicals like arsenic, mercury, lead etc. During 2011-12 fluoride contamination is very high in the villages of Hadagali, Hosapete, Kudligi and Siruguppa taluks, while other types of contamination are found in the villages of H B Halli and Sandur. Kudligi (2011-12) has the highest overall contamination of water (71 percent) followed by Sandur (66 percent) and Siruguppa (61 percent). Ballari reported the lowest levels of water contamination in the district 36 percent during 2001-02 however this has increased to 54.3 per cent during

TABLE 7.9
Level of Availability of Quantity of Water and Access Details in Households-2001 (in Percentage)

Taluks	Sources of waterby Tap, Handpump,Tube-well and Well		Other Sources		Households receiving 55 LPCDof Drinking water	Average availability of quantum of water in LPCD
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Rural
Ballari	46.81	53.19	6.88	1.07	10623	36.52
Hadagali	85.98	14.02	15.41	0.29	14	22.4
H.B Halli	99.31	-	0.69	-	-	57.5
Hosapete	39.56	60.44	1.61	1.57	10095	33.56
Kudligi	83.56	16.44	0.33	3.50	84	43.4
Sandur	80.94	19.06	2.15	0.51	7043	36.25
Siruguppa	67.96	32.04	32.41	2.43	11167	34.5
District Total	63.55	36.45	8.25	1.46	39026	
State	64.65	35.35	6.94	1.32		

Source: Calculations (based on reports of Zilla Panchayat, Ballari)

TABLE 7.10
Level of Availability of Quantity of Water and Access Details in Households - 2011 (in Percentage)

Taluks	Sources of Waterby Tap, Handpump,Tube-welland Well		Other Sources		Households Receiving 55 LPCDof Drinking Water	Average Availability of Quantum of water in LPCD
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Rural
Ballari	42.77	57.23	6.06	1.20	42709	39.41
Hadagali	85.37	14.63	16.25	0.06	44	22.4
H.B Halli	99.06	-	0.94	-	63	23
Hosapete	38.23	61.77	1.43	1.75	12001	36.78
Kudligi	82.24	17.76	0.73	1.43	22	43.4
Sandur	67.07	32.93	2.55	1.11	11434	39.45
Siruguppa	67.32	32.68	27.22	1.13	7578	38.42
District Total	59.67	40.33	6.82	1.31	73851	
State	59.50	40.50	5.42	3.00		

Source: Calculations (based on reports of Zilla Panchayat, Ballari)
*LPCD – Litres Per Capita Per Day

TABLE 7.11
Fluoride or Otherwise Contamination Affected Villages in 2001-02

Taluks	% of villages with Fluoride contamination in drinking water	% of villages with other type of contamination of drinking water	Total % of villages with contaminated water
Ballari	23.12	12.9	36.02
Hadagali	60.71	3.57	64.29
H.B Halli	44.35	33.91	78.26
Hosapete	55.56	6.35	61.9
Kudligi	71.43	17.05	88.48
Sandur	21.93	24.56	46.49
Siruguppa	55.63	6.34	61.97

Source: ZP Ballari

TABLE 7.12
Fluoride or Otherwise Contamination Affected Villages in 2011-12

Taluks	% of villages with Fluoride contamination in drinking water	% of villages with other type of contamination of drinking water	Total % of villages with contaminated water
Ballari	47.31	6.99	54.3
Hadagali	55.36	2.68	58.04
H.B Halli	45.22	1.74	46.96
Hosapete	38.1	2.38	40.48
Kudligi	65.44	5.53	70.97
Sandur	58.77	7.02	65.79
Siruguppa	60.56	0	60.56

Source: ZP Ballari

Electricity is … key to accelerating economic growth, generation of employment, elimination of poverty and human development (e) especially in rural areas

2011-12. Hosapete has the lowest contamination (40 percent) in 2011-12.

An interesting observation is that in the last decade, there has been a considerable rise in the villages contaminated with fluoride water, but there has been a decline in the villages with overall contaminated water (from 62 percent to 56 percent). This feature probably has two faces: a) the government has made concerted efforts to reduce other types of water contamination except fluoride; b) or, because the fluoride contaminated water is generally high compared to other types of contamination, it has not reduced considerably. Regardless of the reason, this gives a clear signal that government has to concentrate more on the fluoride contaminated regions in its future course of action.

7.9 Electricity

Access to electricity is one of the basic needs of the modern society. The Rural Electrification Program aptly remarks that *"Electricity is … key to accelerating economic growth, generation of employment, elimination of poverty and human development (e) especially in rural areas"*. The multipurpose use attribute of electricity makes it a primary requirement. From basic lighting in houses to running irrigational pump-sets to provision of piped drinking water, the use of electricity is rising among the poor, and more so, among rural households. Recognizing this early, the government through various policies has been providing electrification facilities. In the district of Ballari, as can be seen from Tables-7.13 and 7.14, slightly over ninety one percent of the households were electrified by 2011 as against about seventy three percent in 2001; and this is in concurrence with the level of electrification of the state. However the taluks of Kudligi and Siruguppa have relatively low levels of electrification as compared to other taluks of the district.

TABLE 7.13
Households Having Access to Electricity in 2001

Taluks	% of households with electricity	% of households without electricity
Ballari	78.52	21.48
Hadagali	66.29	33.71
H.B Halli	61.23	38.77
Hosapete	79.13	20.87
Kudligi	69.18	30.82
Sandur	73.63	26.37
Siruguppa	64.63	35.37
District Total	72.97	27.03
State	78.55	21.45

Source: Census, 2011

TABLE 7.14
Households Having Access to Electricity in 2011

Taluks	Percentage of Households with Electricity	Percentage of Households without Electricity
Ballari	94.61	5.39
Hadagali	88.84	11.16
H.B Halli	91.31	8.69
Hosapete	92.96	7.04
Kudligi	86.2	13.8
Sandur	92.38	7.62
Siruguppa	86.12	13.88
District Total	91.42	8.58
State	90.63	9.37

Source: Census, 2011

7.10 Traditional Cooking Fuel and Modern Cooking Fuel

Cleaner cooking fuel not only ensures a less polluting environment, but more importantly a better health for the poor. Bulk of the traditional cooking fuel is solid fuel such as firewood, kerosene and cattle-dung and are highly polluting. But as this type of fuel is available almost freely or with no out-of-pocket expenses, the urban poor and most rural households use this. Economically developed households, mostly in the urban areas depend on cleaner fuels like liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and electric stoves.

The migration from traditional fuel to modern fuel is necessary as this mitigates health costs considerably and thereby improves well-being. Though the government is trying to increase the use of cleaner fuels by



Rural toilet

heavily subsidizing them, due to issues of affordability, availability and lack of awareness, households are slow in migrating towards cleaner fuels. In the case of Ballari district; in 2001, nearly three-fourths of the households of the district were depending on traditional fuels but by 2011 this figure has come down to two-thirds. Similar signs are visible in relatively more developed taluks like Ballari, Hosapete and Sandur as well. However taluks of Kudligi, Hadagali, Siruguppa, and H B Halli need to catch up (Table 7.15).

TABLE 7.15
Households Having Access to Traditional and Modern Cooking Fuel (2001 And 2011 Census)

Taluks	% of Households using Firewood for Cooking 2001-02	% of Households using Firewood for Cooking 2011-12
Ballari	66.05	55.48
Hadagali	84.77	85.13
H.B Halli	87.36	86.57
Hosapete	68.62	58.70
Kudligi	90.67	87.86
Sandur	78.13	67.60
Siruguppa	83.29	80.98
District Total	76.12	68.73

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

7.11 Sanitation

Sanitation ensures better health and better health ensures well-being. Sanitation includes, *inter-alia,* provision of underground drainage, waste disposal systems, treatment of sewage and industrial wastages at the community level; and creation of awareness about sanitation, and construction of toilets for the poor households, at the household level. In the district of Ballari only a third of households had toilets in 2011-12; and in Ballari and Hosapete taluks, which are highly developed in the district; merely 45 percent of households had toilets. In the rest of the taluks, nearly four-fifths of the households are without toilets (Table 7.16).

The situation seems to be at least similar, if not worser, in case of economically and socially weaker sections of the society both those below poverty line (BPL) and SCs/STs at the district level. For instance, as

TABLE 7.16
Sanitation Details of BPL and SC/ST and All Households – 2011 (in Percentage)

Taluks	Sanitation Status of BPL Families		Sanitation Status of SC/ST Families		Sanitation Status of all Households	
	With Toilets	**Without Toilets**	**With Toilets**	**Without Toilets**	**With Toilets**	**Without Toilets**
Ballari	29.38	70.62	25.09	74.91	45.2	54.84
Hadagali	26.45	73.55	24.04	75.96	13.7	86.34
H.B Halli	23.91	76.09	19.84	80.16	17.1	82.87
Hosapete	40.05	59.95	40.66	59.34	45.8	54.25
Kudligi	36.25	63.75	34.85	65.15	16.2	83.83
Sandur	24.17	75.83	22.09	77.91	28.3	71.68
Siruguppa	42.50	57.50	42.16	57.84	17.5	82.48
District Total	31.57	68.43	29.72	70.28	32.4	67.59

Source: Census, 2011

manifested in Table 7.16, among the BPL families there are only 31.57 percent families with toilets; surprisingly the number of households with toilets is found to be lower in a developed taluk like Ballari (29.38). Among SC/ST Community, the percentage of households with toilets in the district is around 30 per cent. Here again Ballari taluk fares lower than the district average.

As regards treatment of sewage, the district administration of Ballari is implementing the closed drainage systems (CDGs) or/and underground drainage systems (UGDs) across various villages of the district to treat the sewage. By 2011, nearly 40 percent of the households of the Ballari taluk were connected with the UGDs/ CGDs as against the average of 26 percent connectivity seen for the district as a whole (Table 7.17).

TABLE 7.17
Sanitation Access Details – Villages with Drainage/ UGD – 2011-12(in Percentage)

Taluks	Households in villages with the Facility of Closed Drainage/ UGD
Ballari	40
Hadagali	24
H.B Halli	22
Hosapete	21
Kudligi	33
Sandur	21
Siruguppa	26

Source: ZP Ballari

7.12 Living Conditions of Migrated Labour Households: A Case Study of Hosapete Slum Households

7.12.1 Introduction

The very low economic base, lack of education and ignorance of the migrated labour households in cities, make them deprived of basic necessities of life and they lead distressful and unsecured life. This segment of urban population is excluded from the mainstream of society. Such migrated labourers are mainly engaged in urban informal sector and the quality of work available for these labourers is very low. Since the inception of the first plan, government of India in coordination with state governments introduced a good number of welfare and development programmes aiming at improving the well being of such labour households. However, the labour migration from rural to urban areas has been increasing. Such labour migrants, in search of work in cities often end up with a precarious livelihood, low income, typically the hallmarks of the low end of the urban informal sector. This has manifested in increasing slums and ghettoes in the cities. Here the questions are: why policy initiatives are not able to address this phenomenon? What policy responses are needed to address the gainful employment in rural areas and which policy initiatives may improve the living conditions of migrated labour households in cities?

The thrust of the present case study is to highlight the nature of deprivation that the migrant labourers, live with.



Child labour



Community toilets



Research scholar collecting the information during the survey

The very low economic base, lack of education and ignorance of the migrated labour households in cities, make them deprived of basic necessities of life and they lead distressful and unsecured life. This segment of urban population is excluded from the mainstream of society. Such migrated labourers are mainly engaged in urban informal sector and the quality of work available for these labourers is very low.

The monthly PCI is very low at Rs 1006, i.e. Rs 34 per day. The per day income of ST category is Rs 43, OBC Rs 30 and for others Rs 42.

7.12.2 Methodology of the Study

The study has been conducted for migrated labour households, staying in Hosapete city. A sample of 50 labour households were surveyed. From the randomly selected migrated labour households, categorization has been made on the basis of caste, religion, gender, occupation, age group, place of origin, income, and level of education. The purpose of such categorization of the households is to understand the living conditions of the various groups and the accessibility of such households in benefiting various programmes meant for the urban deprived.

7.12.3 Living Condition and Access to Basic Amenities of Migrated Households

The living condition of migrated labour households living in Hosapete slums has been analyzed in terms of their income, education and health status, accesses to basic amenities and their household assets. The profile of migrated households shows that 38.29 per cent of migrated households belong to SC/ST category and 59.7 per cent belongs to OBC category. 83 per cent belong to the age group 20 to 60 years and only 2 per cent belong to above the age 60 years. Table 7.18 shows the literacy among the migrated slum households, which is low at 37.50 per cent. The category wise literacy shows that only 20 per cent of SCs, 25 per cent of STs and 44.83 per cent of OBC are literate. The monthly PCI is very low at Rs 1006, i.e. Rs 34 per day. The per day income of ST category is Rs 43, OBC Rs 30 and for others Rs 42. The household's accessibility of ration cards shows that SC/ST and others households accessibility is 100 per cent and, OBC accessibility is 92.86 per cent.

Fig –7.3 provides information on household assets. It shows that 83 per cent do not access any land, 14.90 per cent access house sites, accessibility to modern cooking fuel is 48.90 per cent, 89.40 per cent access mobile phone, 83 per cent households have television and fan , 59.6 per cent have bicycles and 40.40 per cent have furniture at their houses

Figure 7.4 provides information on household's accessibility to basic amenities. It shows that 93.62 per cent households have access to water from public tap, only 2.13 per cent have their own tap. In case of accessibility to public toilets 70.21 per cent use public space, only 14.89 per cent have their own toilet facility. In case of garbage disposal facility, 82.98 per cent households use empty space. In case of drainage facility, 75 per cent do not have drainage facilities.

TABLE 7.18
Profile of Migrated Slum Households

	Literates	Monthly PCI	Access toration cards
SC	20.00	1125 (38)	100
ST	25.00	1280 (43)	100
OBC	44.83	893(30)	92.86
Others	100.00	1250(42)	100
Total	37.50	1006(34)	95.74

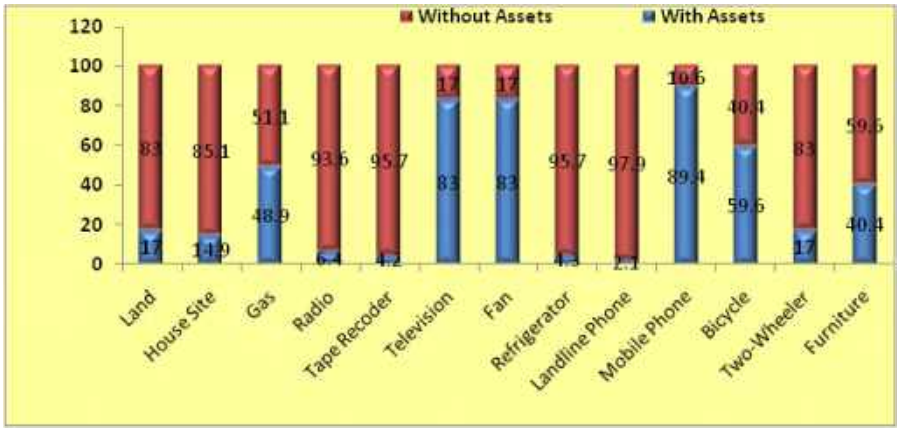
Source: Calculated From Surveyed Data
Note: Figure in the Bracket Shows Rs per day

The health profile of migrated households shows that 12.80 per cent suffered from chronic illness,in addition 4.30 per cent suffered from tuberculosis and 2.10 per cent have chronic cough. There is no evidence of Cholera and female related diseases. And, 12.80 per cent of pregnant women received Antenatal care (Figure 7.5).

It is evident from above discussion that the economic base of migrated labourers living in slums is very low. The per capita income, which is dangerously low, shows that most of them belong to below poverty line. Education plays an important role in improving economic and social status of individuals. It is a powerful instrument in uplifting the downtrodden. However 62.5 per cent among surveyed persons are illiterate, and, illiteracy among most disadvantaged group SC/ST is very high. The economic assets of these households is very weak, most of them do not posses any land and houses/ house site. Access to basic amenities such as access to clean water, garbage disposal, toilets, and drainage is very low, and they live in highly unhygienic conditions and are prone to diseases. The chronic illness among the households is also high and they lack good health facilities.

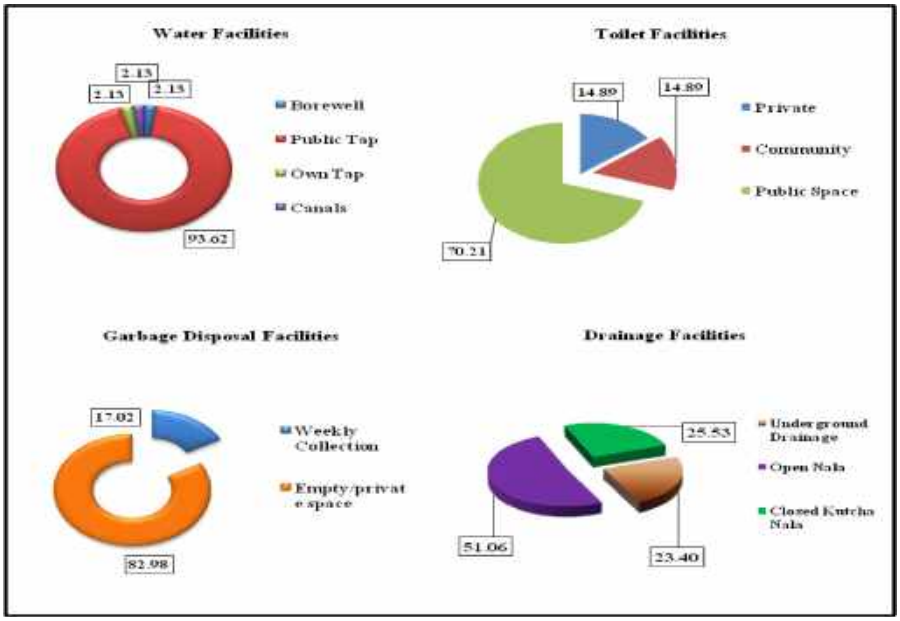
Now question arises how to bring such segments of the population into the mainstream. Recognizing this, the state, since independence has initiated a number of welfare schemes for such people, still many are deprived of basic

FIGURE 7.3
Household Assets (in Percentage)



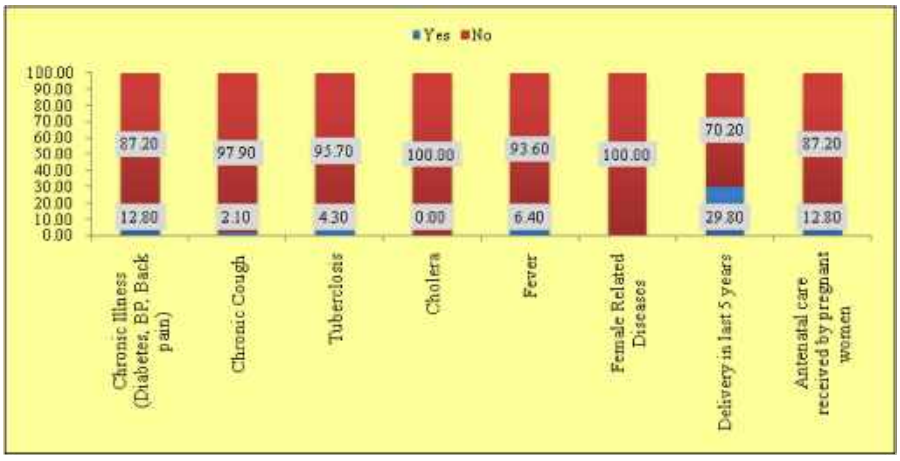
Source: Calculated from surveyed data

FIGURE 7.4
Access to Basic Amenities (in Percentage)



Source: Calculated from surveyed data

FIGURE 7.5
Health Profile of Migrated Slum Households



Source: Calculated from surveyed data

Many welfare/security measures failed to reach needy households and/or officials have been unsuccessful in identifying the beneficiaries. During the interaction with these households, it reveals that majority of the beneficiaries are not aware of the various welfare schemes meant for them. There is also evidence of procedural delay by the officials in sanctioning the schemes. However, it is very important to bring such groups under safety nets.

necessities of life. The next section deals with access to social security benefits by urban underprivileged migrated labourers.

7.12.4. Access to Social Security Schemes

This section examines various social security schemes available to the urban underprivileged migrated labourers in the informal sector. The information on access to social security benefits among the surveyed households of migrant labourers is shown in Table 7.19. It shows that large number of households are deprived of Old age pension, Widow Pension and Disability pension. There is also evidence that certain households are deprived of ration cards. The extent of deprivation of health schemes is quite high. 70.20 per cent of households are deprived of pregnant women benefit and 55.30 per cent are deprived of Yeshaswini/ any other health card. Table 7.19 shows that large numbers of children have not benefited from education schemes including mid-day meal scheme. The deprivation of benefits from housing schemes is quite high. 89.40 per cent of households have not benefited from Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) housing schemes meant for them.

TABLE 7.19
Access to Social Security Benefits (in Percentage)

	Yes	No	Not Applicable
General Benefits			
Old Age Pension	21.30	12.80	66.00
Widow Pension	12.80	27.70	59.60
Disability Pension	2.10	19.10	78.70
Ration Card	95.70	4.30	-
Election ID Card	91.50	8.50	-
Health Benefits			
Yashaswini/any other health card	38.30	55.30	6.40
Pregnant Women Benefit	17.00	70.20	12.80
Girl Child Benefit	19.10	63.80	17.00
TB Prog (DOTS)	6.40	85.10	8.50
Special Nutrition Programme	31.90	59.60	8.50
Education Benefits			
Scholarship	21.30	29.80	48.90
Balika Samruddi Yojana	4.30	53.20	42.60
Mid-day Meal	59.60	17.00	23.40
Uniforms	48.90	29.80	21.30
Books	48.90	29.80	21.30
Housing Benefits			
VAMBAY	2.10	89.40	8.50
Bhagya Jyothi	4.30	89.40	6.40
Individual Latrine	21.30	78.70	-
Drinking Water	68.10	31.90	-

Source: Calculated from surveyed data

What emerges from the above analysis is that, many welfare/security measures failed to reach needy households and/or officials have been unsuccessful in identifying the beneficiaries. During the interaction with these households, it reveals that majority of the beneficiaries are not aware of the various welfare schemes meant for them. There is also evidence of procedural delay by the officials in sanctioning the schemes. However, it is very important to bring such groups under safety nets.

7.12.5 Conclusions

Despite the commitment of central and state governments to address the problems of urban underclass, particularly migrant labourers, who live in slums, but still there exists large number of underprivileged slum

population deprived of basic necessities of life. This segment of urban population is excluded from the mainstream of society. However, it is very important to bring such groups under safety nets. From the field level study, it is found that many migrated labour households are deprived and not aware of the welfare/ safety net schemes. Like Polio programme, massive campaign is very much required. For such a campaign, along with local government machinery, local youth may be hired to increase awareness among migrants.Youth can be provided with financial incentives linked to productivity in increasing coverage in order to achieve 100 per cent coverage of beneficiaries.

7.13 Concluding Remarks

The present chapter endeavors to ascertain the status of well-being in the district of Ballari. The standard of living of the people is influenced by many variables, inter-alia, availability of houses, accessibility to drinking water, availability and access to sanitation facilities, availability and access to hospital facilities, access to electricity for houses etc.

With regard to housing, the level of deprivation among the houseless and site-less has come down in all social-groups, albeit an increase in the growth of population, especially, among the weaker sections. Despite best efforts of provision of houses by the government nearly 13 per cent of the households in Ballari district still are deprived of the houses. The deprivation though has come-down temporally, it still is as high as 50 percent when both SC and ST households are combined. Intra-district variation is also quite pronounced among the taluks of the district; Kudligi, Ballari and Sandur have high rates of deprivation of houses compared to other taluks.

Nearly 38 percent of total households in the district are either site-less or houseless. The number of site-less households has reduced, thanks to the positive steps taken by the government in this regard. However, nearly half of the total households which are either SC or ST do not possess a site. This indicates that the government needs to provide more concrete solution to this problem. Because although there are many schemes which are exclusively meant for the provision of dwelling units and sites for the weaker sections, still a large chunk of socially backward families do not possess them. The government needs to think of a better institutional set-up which is entrusted with the identification of beneficiaries, provision of sites and dwelling units.

More than 60 percent of households, which have dwelling units reside in Pucca houses. The majority among the rest of them live in kaccha house and only 5 percent reside in a dilapidated house. There is a wide disparity in the rural and urban areas as regards the quality of dwelling units. This calls for the focused approach on the rural inhabitation to give a greater impetus to the standard of living.



Open drainage in slum



Open drainage in slum

Access to amenities like TV, Cellular phones, motorbikes and cars etc increase the levels of convenience and thereby uplift the standard of living of the people. Access to such goods help the individuals in mitigating day-to-day hassles of life and provide greater leverage to act during health and other emergencies. The housing schemes of the government seem to be quite effective (as pointed out in section 7.7) and a larger coverage under these schemes may help to reduce the deprivation on a larger scale.



Slum house



Farmer at work in the field

Chapter 8

Gender and Development



CHAPTER 8

Gender and Development

8.1 Introduction: Gender as a Concept

Development of any nation, state, region or a family is dependent on various socio-economic indicators. Among them, indicators related to women's education, health, standard of living, and their participation in socio-economic and cultural activities along with men are also some of the most important indicators. If women are healthy and educated, they will definitely contribute more towards the improvement of their family; and through that national development can be achieved. In ancient India, women were respected a lot and they used to equally participate in most of the socio-economic and cultural activities along with men. Over a period of time the participation of women got restricted to household activities like cooking food, giving birth and taking care to children. In recent days gender empowerment has become an important agenda of every government. Central and state governments have implemented various policies and programmes for the same. The Eleventh Five Year Plan of the Government of India lamented that "Gender inequality…remains a pervasive problem." Discrimination and inequality is rampant both within and outside the house. However, Gender equity is one of the cornerstones for sustaining human development attainments. *The Global Gender Gap Report 2013* recommends that in order to maximize competitiveness and development potential, each country should strive for gender equality—that is, it should give women the same rights, responsibilities and opportunities as men.

BOX 8.1
Gender

Gender refers not simply to women or men, but to the relationship between them, and the way it is socially constructed. Because it is a relational term, gender must include women and men. Like the concepts of class, race and ethnicity, gender is an analytical tool for understanding social processes (GOK, 2006).

Considering the importance of gender development, UNDP has developed an index called Gender Development Index, since 1995 in its Human Development Report. In the present report also, Gender Inequality Index has been constructed.

Methodology and indicators considered for this index has been discussed in chapter 1 and 3. In the present chapter gender issues in Ballari district have been discussed; it attempts to analyse the status of females, extent of inequality in gender

BOX 8.2

UNESCO'S Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Framework

Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women that are created in our families, our societies and our cultures. The concept of gender also includes the expectations held about the characteristics, attitudes and likely behaviours of both women and men (femininity and masculinity). Gender roles and expectations are learned. They can change over time and they vary within and between cultures. Systems of social differentiation such as political status, class, ethnicity, physical and mental disability, age and more, modify gender roles. The concept of gender is vital because, applied to social analysis, it reveals how women's subordination (or men's domination) is socially constructed. As such, the subordination can be changed or ended. It is not biologically predetermined nor is it fixed forever.

Women in Development (WID) The WID approach aims to integrate women into the existing development process by targeting them, often in women-specific activities. Women are usually passive recipients in WID projects, which often emphasize making women more efficient producers and increasing their income. Although many WID projects have improved health, income or resources in the short term, because they did not transform unequal relationships, a significant number were not sustainable. A common shortcoming of WID projects is that they do not consider women's multiple roles or that they miscalculate the elasticity of women's time and labour. Another is that such projects tend to be blind to men's roles and responsibilities in women's empowerment. UN ECOSOC describes gender mainstreaming as "the process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality". (ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions 1997/2)

development processes and suggest suitable actions to mainstream women for development and engender development.

According to Amartya Sen, "if equal opportunities are available for women for survival, then there would be parity in the population across genders, i.e., 1000 females for 1000 males. When the female ratio is lesser than that, Amartya Sen argues that so many numbers of women are missing.

8.2 Gender Differentials in the District

In the present report, gender defferential has been discussed in terms of their demography, literacy, work characteristics, political participation and few specific aspects like crimes against them with respect to Ballari district. The demographic features of Ballari district has been shown in Table 8.1.

Sex ratio is one of the measures for measurement of the gender difference. For a healthy society, sex ratio should be equal to 1000. According to Amartya Sen, "if equal opportunities are available for women for survival, then there would be parity in the population across genders, i.e., 1000 females for 1000 males. When the female ratio is lesser than that, Amartya Sen argues that so many numbers of women are missing. That is due to discrimination meted out to women at various stages". Table 8.1 shows the men and women ratios in the taluks in Ballari district. It is found that in Ballari district the sex ratio is higher than the state sex ratio in both years 2001 and 2011. The Ballari district showed improvement in sex ratio from 969 in 2001 to 983 in the year 2011. In fact, the rate of increase in sex ratio in the district is higher than that of the state. But yet, the sex ratio is unfavorable to females reflecting gender discrimination. Among the taluks, there is decline in sex ratio in Hadagali, H.B.Halli, and Sandur taluks. Sandur taluk is in last position in both the years 2001 and 2011 at 945 and 941 respectively. Hosapete and Siruguppa are in the first and second position at 1006 and 1005 respectively.

Among the taluks Ballari taluk shown the highest level of improvement in sex ratio from 961 in 2001 to 988 in 2011. Sex ratio of 0 to 6 years shows the sex ratio of the next generation. It is

TABLE 8.1
Demographic Features of Women in Ballari District

Taluks	Percentage of Female Population to Male population		Sex Ratio- Females per 1,000 Male Population		Percentage of Female Population to Male population (0-6 years)		Sex ratio 0-6 years Females per 1,000 Male Population	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Ballari	49	49.7	961	988	48.45	49.1	940	965
Hadagali	49.41	49.36	977	975	49.45	48.96	978	959
H.B Halli	49.48	49.35	980	974	48.07	48.48	926	941
Hosapete	49.41	50.14	977	1006	48.86	49.05	955	963
Kudligi	48.86	49.04	955	962	48.59	48.91	945	957
Sandur	48.59	48.49	945	941	48.66	48.87	948	956
Siruguppa	49.97	50.11	999	1005	48.64	49.15	947	967
District	49.2	49.57	969	983	48.64	48.99	947	961
State	49.1	49.31	965	973	48.61	48.68	946	948

Source: Census, 2001 and 2011

observed that, in Ballari district, sex ratio for this group was 947 in 2001 which increased to 961 in the year 2011. The child sex ratio in Ballari district is higher than the of state in both the years 2001 and 2011; there is large improvement in child sex ratio in the Ballari district compared to that of state child sex ratio. Except Sandur, in remaining taluks and at the district, as well as state levels, the child sex ratio is lesser than the general sex ratio. In Hadagali taluk, child sex ratio has worsened from 978 during the year 2001 to 959 during the year 2011, however, on the other hand, there is improvement in child sex ratio in remaining taluks. Higher improvement can be seen in Ballari taluk, which was 940 in the year 2001 and increased to 965 in 2011. Among the taluks, Hadagali and Hosapete were in the first and second positions respectively, while H B Halli and Ballari were in the last two positions in 2001. In the year 2011, Siruguppa and Ballari occupied the top position, whereas, H. B. Halli and Sandur were in the bottom two positions.

The discussion on demographic features in terms of sex ratio in Ballari district shows that there is gender discrimination, however over the years the gap in sex ratio is on the decline. The general sex ratio in Sandur taluk is low at 941 during the year 2011 and declined from 945 in 2001. This trend needs to be reversed. However child sex ratio in Sandur taluk has increased marginally. Hadagali and H.B.Halli taluks have shown decline in general sex ratio and child sex ratio as well.

8.3 Pattern of Literacy and Enrollment

It is well known that education plays an important role in the overall development. Education improves the



Adult education for women

prospects of employment and earning capacity and enables the individuals to acquire skills for a more productive life. The relation between education attainment and gender development and equality has been established by many empirical studies. The education of women is strongly linked to health status, reduction in fertility, delay in marriage age, small family size and education of children. Therefore, universalizing female education is a sure means of gender as well as human development. That is why a Kannada saying is "*Hennondu Kalitare Shaleyondu Teredante*" meaning, if a woman is made literate, it is akin to opening a school.

In chapter four, the literacy and education level of the district population has been discussed in detail. In this section, a few aspects with respect to gender inequities will be taken up. Analysis has been made in terms of female literacy level, growth and gap in comparison with males. Table 8.2 presents the information related to this. It is found that female literacy rate is lower than that of males in the state, in the Ballari district, as well as in all the taluks of the district, indicating more illiterates among females than among males. The district literacy rates among female were lower than the state figures, and literacy gap between male and female is high at 18.55, indicating more proportion of illiterate among female population in the district. However, improvement in female literacy in the district (12.81 %) is better than that of state (11.21 %).

Taluk wise female literacy rate shows that, Hosapete and Hadagali are in first and second positions at 61.93 and 61.86 per cent respectively, whereas, Siruguppa and Sandur are in the last two positions at 42.4 and 56.32 per cent respectively.

TABLE 8.2
Patterns of Literacy Rate in Ballari District (in percentage)

Taluk	2001				2011				Improvement		
	Total	Male	Female	Gap	Total	Male	Female	Gap	Total	Male	Female
Ballari	59.70	70.80	48.19	22.61	68.61	77.38	59.78	17.6	8.91	6.58	11.59
Hadagali	60.32	72.12	48.23	23.89	71.23	80.38	61.86	18.52	10.91	8.26	13.63
H.B Halli	58.07	70.81	45.22	25.59	69.77	79.45	59.89	19.56	11.7	8.64	14.67
Hosapete	60.88	71.59	49.96	21.63	70.16	78.49	61.93	16.56	9.28	6.9	11.97
Kudligi	59.54	72.14	46.39	25.75	69.23	78.43	59.68	18.75	9.69	6.29	13.29
Sandur	53.35	65.54	40.43	25.11	66.81	76.63	56.32	20.31	13.46	11.09	15.89
Siruguppa	43.56	56.92	30.33	26.59	53.26	64.26	42.4	21.86	9.7	7.34	12.07
District	57.40	69.20	45.28	23.92	67.43	76.64	58.09	18.55	10.03	7.44	12.81
State	66.64	76.1	56.87	19.23	75.36	82.47	68.08	14.39	8.72	6.37	11.21

Sources: Census 2001 and 2011

Taluk wise literacy gap of male and female has also been presented in table 8.2. It is found that literacy gap of male and female is observed in all taluks of Ballari district. This gap is higher in the district as compared to the state in both the years 2001 and 2011. The positive thing here is that, over a period, gender gap in literacy has decreased in the state, in Ballari district, as well as, in all the taluks of the district. Siruguppa has not only lower literacy rate among the taluks but also it has higher gap of male-female literacy rate. Contrary to this, Hosapete taluk has the highest female literacy rate and the lowest male-female gap in literacy rate among the taluks of the district. Lower male-female literacy gap is largely found in those taluks where higher female literacy rate is observed. Compared to the state level, the female literacy rate is low in all the taluks of the district. Further, male-female literacy gap is also high in all the taluks of the district. It follows that females in Ballari district are deprived of education and discriminated as compared to males. In terms of improvement in literacy level among females in the district, all the taluks of the district have shown better improvement than that of state.

The above discussion indicates that female illiteracy is high in the district but declining at a faster rate resulting in reduction of gender gaps. Due to the all-round efforts of the government, the gaps are being bridged. But the level of gaps is still high. Focus should be on low literate taluks of Siruguppa and Sandur

8.4 Work Participation Trends

In chapter six, the work participation trend has been discussed in detail. In this section, a few aspects with respect to gender gap in work participation will be taken up. Taluk wise work participation rates, of males and females have been presented in Table 8.3 for the year 2011. It is observed that the female work participation rate of Ballari district is lower at 39.5 per cent compared to that of male work participation rate at 66.26 per cent, leading to gender gap in work participation of 26.76 per cent. Similar trend can be seen at state level as well. However, female work participation rate of Ballari district is higher at 39.5 per cent compared to that of the state female work participation rate at 36.04 per cent and gender gap in work participation in Ballari district is lower at 26.76 per cent compared to that of state gender gap at 30.9 per cent. Taluk wise analysis shows that female work participation rate in Siruguppa taluk is at 52.8 per cent, with low gender gap at 14.94 per cent. On the other hand, female work participation in Hosapete taluk is low at 30.53 per cent leading to high gender gap at 35.49 per cent. The Sandur and Ballari taluks also experience high gender gap in work participation rate at 35.21 per cent and 30.69 per cent respectively.



Prizes for children during Hampi festival

The female work participation rate of Ballari district is lower at 39.5 per cent compared to that of male work participation rate at 66.26 per cent, leading to gender gap in work participation of 26.76 per cent. Similar trend can be seen at state level as well.

TABLE 8.3
Work Participation Rate Among Male and Female in Ballari District (in Percentage) - 2011

Taluk	Percentage of no of Male Workers to Total Male Population	Percentage of no of Female Workers to Total Female Population	Gender Gap
Ballari	65.91	35.22	30.69
Hadagali	66.14	45.9	20.24
H.B Halli	66.83	50.22	16.61
Hosapete	66.02	30.53	35.49
Kudligi	65.68	48.14	17.54
Sandur	66.57	31.36	35.21
Siruguppa	67.74	52.8	14.94
District	66.26	39.5	26.76
State	66.94	36.04	30.9

Source: Census 2011.
Note: Gender gap: Percentage of no. of male workers to total male population - Percentage of no. of female workers to total female population

8.5 Marginalization of Women's Work

Women have always not been given major responsibilities. In majority of the families the male is the head of the household and makes all decisions. Following analysis shows the marginalization of women's work.

8.5.1 Main and Marginal Workers

Table 8.4 and 8.5 show the distribution of workers by main and marginal. It is found that 83.94 per cent of workers are main workers and 16.06 per cent of workers are marginal workers in the state during 2011. If we see the male and female workers, it is observed that share of male main workers are more than the female main workers. Similar trend is observed in case of Ballari district. In Ballari district, during 2001, 93.69 per cent of male main workers are found. In case of females it was only 76.58 per cent. In the year 2011 male main workers has decreased marginally to 91.24 per cent whereas female main workers has increased slightly to 79.23 per cent in that year. It should be noted here that except Kudligi and Hosapete in all other taluks female main workers has shown positive change from 2001 to 2011. Higher improvement is observed in Sandur (from 56.43 per cent to 71.16 per cent) and H B Halli (from 65.70 per cent to 78.06 per cent). Siruguppa has the highest female main workers in both the years. Kudligi was in the 4th position during 2001, which fell to the last (7th) position among the taluks during 2011.

TABLE 8.4
Main and Marginal Workers in 2001 (in Percentage)

Taluks	Total Worker		Male Workers		Female Workers	
	Main	**Marginal**	**Main**	**Marginal**	**Main**	**Marginal**
Ballari	90.08	9.92	94.40	5.60	82.00	18.00
Hadagali	79.62	20.38	89.64	10.36	66.34	33.66
H.B Halli	81.23	18.77	91.62	8.38	65.70	34.30
Hosapete	90.44	9.56	94.53	5.47	82.79	17.21
Kudligi	84.32	15.68	92.90	7.10	73.73	26.27
Sandur	79.04	20.96	92.84	7.16	56.43	43.57
Siruguppa	93.07	6.93	96.32	3.68	88.95	11.05
District	87.03	12.97	93.69	6.31	76.58	23.42
State	82.28	17.72	91.21	8.79	65.88	34.12

Source: Census 2001

The discussion above reveals that female participation in work force is low and their share as marginal workers is higher than that of male counterpart. Further it suggests that employment is male dominated. However this needs further investigation as female employment is not properly counted, particularly females working in their own farm. Therefore, either a correct definition of women's work is called for or promotion of women employment solicited.

TABLE 8.5
Main and Marginal Workers in 2011 (in Percentage)

Taluks	Total Worker		Male Workers		Female Workers	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Ballari	89.01	10.99	92.32	7.68	82.77	17.23
Hadagali	80.51	19.49	87.49	12.51	70.23	29.77
H.B Halli	86.55	13.45	92.80	7.20	78.06	21.94
Hosapete	88.21	11.79	90.96	9.04	82.32	17.68
Kudligi	80.44	19.56	87.87	12.13	69.92	30.08
Sandur	84.60	15.40	90.53	9.47	71.16	28.84
Siruguppa	92.74	7.26	94.95	5.05	89.94	10.06
District	86.79	13.21	91.24	8.76	79.23	20.77
State	83.94	16.06	89.49	10.51	73.39	26.61

Source: Census 2011



Women labourers

8.5.2 Occupation Pattern

It is important to know in which activities females are working. The occupation pattern reveals the nature of work engaged by female compared to that of male counterpart. This section discusses the occupational pattern of female workers in Ballari district. The census classification of workers as cultivators, agricultural laborers, household industry workers and other workers is the only categorization available at the taluk level and the same is analyzed below.

Tables 8.6 and 8.7 show the different occupation wise workers in different taluks of Ballari district for the year 2001 and 2011. It is observed that the percentage of female workers to the total workers in the district is higher than that of Karnataka state as a whole in both the years 2001 and 2011. Among the taluks, Siruguppa, Hadagali, Kudligi and H B Halli have higher share of female workers to the total workers, which is more than 40 per cent and higher than the district average.

The Census categorization of female workers shows that large proportion of female workers are engaged as agricultural labourers in both the years 2001 and 2011,which is a highly less paid activity. This also shows the extent of chronic poverty and vulnerability of women, though it is on decline, still higher than the state average. The participation of females as cultivators is quite low at 29.97 per cent during the year 2011; however it is higher than state average and has improved over a period of time. Among the taluks in 2011, Ballari and Siruguppa have higher share of female cultivators, while, Hadagali and H B Halli have lower proportion. In both selected periods, positive change is observed in Ballari, H B Halli, Sandur and Siruguppa taluks for this indicator, while other taluks have experienced the negative change from 2001 to 2011.



Couple at work in the field

TABLE 8.6
Percentage Share of Female Workers in Census Occupation Categories, 2001 (in Percentage)

Taluks	% of Female Workers To Total workers	% of Women Cultivators in Total Cultivators	% of Women Agricultural Laborers in Total Agricultural Laborers	% of Women in Household Industries in Total Household Industries	Percentage Of Women in Other Works to Total
Ballari	34.81	29.47	59.98	48.71	19.52
Hadagali	43.00	23.78	60.66	54.78	17.77
H.B Halli	40.08	18.13	61.41	45.70	17.03
Hosapete	34.87	29.61	54.24	51.33	20.01
Kudligi	44.77	33.33	67.68	47.04	24.21
Sandur	37.90	22.77	71.93	43.07	18.89
Siruguppa	44.16	30.20	57.51	46.57	20.10
District Total	38.93	29.47	59.98	48.71	19.52
State	35.26	29.79	57.91	57.79	22.06

Source: Census 2001

TABLE 8.7
Percentage Share of Female Workers in Census Occupation Categories, 2011 (in Percentage)

Taluks	Proportion of Female Workers to Total Workers	Women Cultivators	Women Agricultural Laborers	Women in Household Industries	Women in Other works
Ballari	34.64	36.10	55.23	37.61	22.75
Hadagali	40.41	16.44	54.46	46.55	27.55
H.B Halli	42.41	21.87	61.11	56.63	24.05
Hosapete	31.90	28.68	52.39	36.51	21.17
Kudligi	41.39	28.97	59.79	45.84	26.91
Sandur	30.62	30.07	59.23	40.32	18.19
Siruguppa	44.12	35.00	57.06	38.46	24.55
District	37.03	29.97	58.66	41.61	22.49
State	34.45	27.76	54.12	51.93	25.93

Source: Census 2011



Village home

It can be observed from Tables 8.6 and 8.7 that a large proportion of female workers are engaged in household industries during both the years 2001 and 2011. However, it is on decline and is lesser than the state average during both the years 2001 and 2011. Except H B Halli taluk, in 2011 all the remaining taluks, show lesser share of female participation in household industries than that of the state average.

According to Census 2011, the percentage of females in other works

in the district is low at 22.49 per cent, which is lower than state average at 25.93 per cent. However over the decade, it is on the increase. Among the taluks, Kudligi (26.91%) and Hadagali (27.55%) have higher shares of female workers in this category and Sandur (18.19%) has the lowest share.

The share of female non-agriculture workers to total female workers during the year 2011 has been shown in Figure 8.1. It shows that the participation by the female workers in non-agricultural activities is low (26 %) compared to that of male counterpart (49%) in the district. In all the taluks of the district, the percentage share of female non agricultural workers in total workers is low compared to that of their male counterparts. Siruguppa has the lowest percentage share of non-agriculture workers at 13 per cent, followed by H.B.Halli 14 per cent, Kudligi 16 per cent and Hadagali 17 per cent. It shows that a large number of female workers in the Ballari district are engaged in agricultural activities, which is less remunerative.

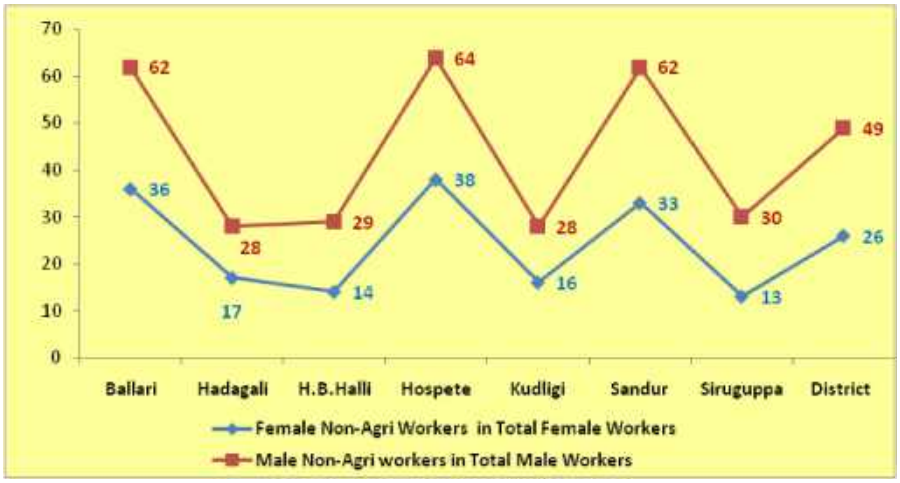
From the discussion it follows that still the occupational pattern of Ballari district is dominated by agricultural activities and large proportion females are working in agricultural activities, which is less remunerative. There is a need to promote non-agricultural activities for increasing employment and income earning opportunities, with more focus on female participation.

8.6 Trends in Political Participation

An important instrument for empowerment of women and making them part of decision making process is to enable them to participate in political bodies. With this objective, 33 per cent of seats in PRIs are reserved for women. This measure has received constitutional protection under 73rd and 74th amendments. This provision is expected to bring more number of women into the mainstream and enable them to participate in deliberations and decision making processes. Therefore, ensuring women participation is expected to improve overall governance and achieve better results. However, so far reservation is given only in the local bodies and not in state legislative houses and parliament. Hence, in order to measure the participation of women, we need to look at their membership in various local bodies (fig 8.2 and table 8.8)

The share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs together stands at 39.2 per cent in the district. Though a statutory norm of 33

FIGURE 8.1
Percentage Share of Non-Agriculture Workers – Sex Wise, 2011



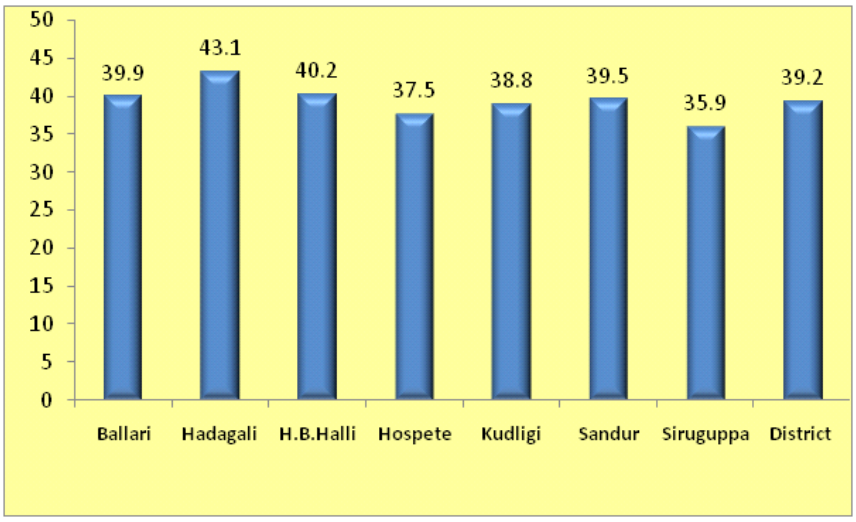
Source: Census 2011

The share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs together stands at 39.2 per cent in the district. The statutory norm of 33 per cent reservation for females is maintained in the district.



Women agricultural labourers

FIGURE 8.2
Share of Female Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs - 2011-12



Source: DAG 2011-12

TABLE 8.8
Female Electoral Representative in PRIs and ULBs in 2011-12 (in Percentage)

Taluk	GP	TP	ZP	ULBS
Ballari	39.44	38.71	62.50	45.71
Hadagali	43.16	46.67	50.00	39.13
H.B Halli	40.24	43.75	25.00	-
Hosapete	38.73	43.75	0.00	28.57
Kudligi	39.01	39.13	33.33	35.00
Sandur	39.67	35.29	40.00	39.13
Siruguppa	35.33	35.29	100.00	33.33
District Total	39.30	40.00	47.22	36.81

Source: Ballari DAG 2011-12

per cent reservation for females is maintained, male–female equity is not maintained. Among the taluks, the share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs is the highest in Hadagali taluk at 43.1 per cent, followed by H. B. Halli 40.2 per cent, Ballari 39.9 per cent and Sandur 39.5 per cent. In the remaining taluks, it is less than the district average.

The disaggregate level at GP, TP, ZP and ULBs shows that there are 39.30 per cent in the GP, 40 per cent in TP, 47.22 per cent in ZP and 36.81 per cent in ULBs (Table 8.8) female representatives in the district. Though females represent 49.57 per cent of the total population, their electoral representation is lower in proportion to their population. Taluk wise picture shows that there is a large variation in female electoral representation among the taluks at all four levels. Female electoral representation is relatively better in Hadagali and Ballari taluks at all four levels. Female electoral representation in GP is the highest at 43.16 per cent in Hadagali Taluk and the lowest in Siruguppa taluk at 35.33 percent. At the TP level female electoral representation is the highest in Hadagali taluk at 46.67 per cent, while Sandur and Siruguppa recorded the lowest female electoral representation at 35.29 per cent each respectively. At the ZP level, female electoral representation is 100 per cent in Siruguppa taluk while Hosapete represents zero female electoral representation. Among the ULBs, female electoral representation is the highest in the Ballari taluk (45.71%) and the lowest is recorded in Hosapete taluk (28.57%).

Due to statutory norms, there is better female representation in PRIs and ULBs. However, the same provision is not extended to Assemblies and Parliament; leading to lesser female representation. Though female representation is better in PRIs and ULBs compared to that of female representation in Assemblies and

Parliament the question being asked is; how effective women members are in PRIs and ULBs? How much power they exercise? Is it not a fact that their husbands, sons and brothers actually wield power on their behalf? How many of those attending participate in deliberations? How many of them are aware of their rights and obligations? These are the questions raised against reservation of seats to women in GPs. All such issues are studied and they reveal more often negative results. Many studies point out to the subordination of women members in meetings and decision making even when they are adhyaksha or upadhyaksha.

8.7 Community Attitude and Social Prejudices, if any, Affecting Women and Girl Children

Information on community attitude and social prejudices affecting women and girl children is not available. However, discussion with district family and social officials reveal that in certain parts of Kudligi taluk, there is prevalence of a practice called “Devadasi System”, which is being practiced by particular families from generations. A brief note on “Devadasi System” is given in Annexure 1.1

8.8 Crime against Women: Crime Data at Taluk and District Levels

A society is called healthy society, which should be free from all types of crimes. Society is not considered as a healthy society, where crimes take place (especially against women). When more crimes are registered in society, it means that the law and order situation is not proper, people have lower morality and ethics, and income and employment are unequally distributed. Various policies and programmes have been implemented to prevent crimes. Recently many laws have been made to prevent crimes especially against women. However, crimes against women have not come down. Crimes against women during 2001-02 to 2011-12 have been presented in Table 8.9 and 8.10 respectively. There were totally 2973 crimes in the district during 2001-02, which increased to 3958 during 2011-12. Among them crimes against women were 175 and 282 respectively. It means 5 per cent of total crimes were against women during 2001 and 7.12 per cent in 2011-12. Among the taluks, H B Halli has higher crime rate against women during 2001-02 (23.38%) and 2011-12 (33.11%). Ballari taluk has the lowest crime rate against women (3.46%) in 2001-02 and Kudligi (5.44%) has the lowest crime rate against women in 2011-12. There were 3 dowry deaths per lakh population in 2001-02, which increased to 10 per lakh population in the year 2011-12. During 2001-02, Ballari and H B Halli taluks had registered dowry deaths, whereas, in 2011-12 except Kudligi and Sandur, all taluks have registered dowry deaths. Ballari has 7 dowry deaths in 2011-12, which is the highest among all the taluks.

When more crimes are registered in society, it means that the law and order situation is not proper, people have lower morality and ethics, and income and employment are unequally distributed.

Though laws and legislations and police are always there, what is

TABLE 8.9
Crime Rate Against Women in 2001-02

Taluks	Total No Crime Cases Registered	Total No of Crimes Committed against Women	% of Crimes Committed against Women	Dowry Deaths per lakh of Female Population	Total No of Suicides	Total No of Cases Female Suicides	% of Female Suicides to Total
Ballari	1125	39	3.46	2	113	48	42.47
Hadagali	294	15	5.10		26	10	39.00
H.B Halli	167	14	23.38	1	23	6	1.38
Hosapete	403	17	4.00		29	17	58.62
Kudligi	481	37	18.00		69	33	48.00
Sandur	223	35	16.00		9	4	44.44
Siruguppa	280	18	6.42		34	11	32.35
District total	2973	175	5.00	3	303	129	43.00

Source: Police Department, Ballari

TABLE 8.10
Crime Rate Against Women in 2011-12

Taluks	Total No Crime Cases Registered	Total No of Crimes Committed against women	% of Crimes committed against women	Dowry Deaths per lakh of female population	Total No of Suicides	Total No of Cases Female suicides	% of Female suicides to total
Ballari	2001	109	5.44	7	186	79	44
Hadagali	204	19	9.31	1	15	9	42.36
H.B Halli	247	13	33.11	1	47	16	8
Hosapete	578	48	8.3	2	51	17	33.33
Kudligi	396	22	5		93	35	37
Sandur	278	35	13		40	10	25
Siruguppa	254	31	12.2	1	73	29	40
District total	3958	282	7.12	10	505	195	39

Source: Police Department, Ballari

required is the education about values and morals especially treatment of women with respect. Efforts are required in this direction, if the crimes are to be reduced and averted against women.

8.9 Role of Women's group and SHGs

Self – Help Group (SHG) is a small voluntary association of poor people, preferably from the same socio-economic background. They come together for the purpose of solving their common problems through self-help and mutual help. The SHG promotes small savings among its members. The savings are kept with a bank. This common fund is in the name of the SHG. Usually, the number of members in one SHG does not exceed

twenty. Prof. Mohammad Yunus of Bangladesh successfully experimented with small mutual co-operative institutions and called them as the self help groups (SHGs). In Karnataka, the SHGs are set up either with the assistance of government or through NGOs. The government sponsored SHGs are known as Stree Shakti Sanghas and are supported and supervised by the Department of Women and Child Development. NGOs like BAIF, IDS, SKDRDP, and others are operating in the district.

Information related to number of self help groups (SHGs) has been presented in Table 8.11. There were 5220 SHGs in the district. It means 429 SHGs per lakh population in the district. In Ballari taluk there are 930 SHGs. If we convert them into per lakh population, there are 243 SHGs per lakh population, which is the lowest among the taluks. In Hadagali taluk it is found that there were 697 SHGs per lakh population, it has the highest SHGs per lakh population among the taluks. All categories of women actively participate in the SHGs, which is evident from the fact that all categories of women are found as members in all taluks.

Savings and over-dues have been presented in Table 8.12. Rs. 4268 lakh is the savings by women SHGs in Ballari district. Rs. 5121 lakh was paid as loans to the members for different income generating activities. Rs. 1610 lakh was the outstanding amount during 2011-12. Performance of SHGs

TABLE 8.11
SHGs and Women Related Information in 2011-12

Taluk	Total No of SHGs	Total No of Women in SHGs				
		SC	ST	Minorities	Others	Total
Ballari	930	3275	2669	1110	8957	16011
Hadagali	672	2879	1308	830	5194	10211
H.B Halli	633	1720	1720	942	5398	9780
Hosapete	715	2790	2684	1144	5201	11819
Kudligi	800	2216	2711	1049	6166	12142
Sandur	690	2054	2858	1054	4610	10576
Siruguppa	780	2452	1922	934	6550	11858
District Total	5220	17386	15872	7063	42076	82397

Source: DD W&C, Ballari

TABLE 8.12
Total Savings and Investment of SHG (2011-12) (Rs. in lakhs)

Taluk	Total Savings (Rs in Lakhs)	Total Amount Loan paid to the Members (Rs in Lakhs)	Overdue (out Standings) Amount (Rs in Lakhs)
Ballari	1026.89	1036.22	291.90
Hadagali	454.70	616.82	201.14
H.B Halli	418.20	521.86	140.08
Hosapete	589.86	828.92	315.57
Kudligi	643.54	731.46	264.24
Sandur	669.80	702.22	115.26
Siruguppa	465.25	684.32	282.28
District Total	4268.24	5121.82	1610.47

Source: DD W&C, Ballari



Self Help Group (SHG)



Prize for Self Help Group (SHG) during Hampi festival

in terms of per capita (per member) savings is comparatively better in Ballari and Sandur taluks. Siruguppa has the lowest performance in this regard. Hosapete taluk is in the middle position (4th rank) in savings. The top position in per capita loan paid to the members is taken by Ballari taluk, while in loan repayment Hosapete is in the lowest position with the highest outstanding amount. A brief note on Stree Shakti is given in Annexure- 1.2

8.10 Concluding Remarks

The discussion on demographic features in terms of sex ratio in Ballari district shows that there is gender discrimination, however over the years the gap in sex ratio is on the decline and sex ratio in the district is higher than that of the state. The general sex ratio in Sandur taluk is low at 941 during the year 2011 and declined from 945 in 2001. This trend needs to be reversed. However child sex ratio in Sandur taluk has increased marginally. Hadagali and H.B.Halli taluks show decline in general sex ratio and child sex ratio as well. Female illiteracy is high but declining at a faster rate resulting in reduction of gender gaps. Due to the all-round efforts of the government, the gaps are being bridged. But the level of gaps is still high. Focus should be on low literate taluks of Siruguppa and Sandur. Female participation in work force is low and their share as marginal workers is higher than that of male counterparts. Further it suggests that employment is male dominated. However this needs to be examined as majority of female employment is not properly counted, particularly females working in their own farm.

The occupational pattern of Ballari district is dominated by agricultural activities and a large proportion of females are working in agricultural activities, which is less remunerative. There is a need to promote non-agricultural activities for increasing employment and income earning opportunities, with more focus on females. Due to statutory norms, there is better female representation in PRIs and ULBs. However, the same provision is not extended to Assemblies and Parliament; leading to lesser female representation. Though female representation is better in PRIs and ULBs compared to that of female representation in Assemblies and Parliament,questions being asked are; how effective women members are in PRIs and ULBs? How much power they exercise?

The SHGs are quite active in the district. All categories of women have actively participated in the SHGs, which is evident from the fact that women from all categories are found as members in all taluks

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Chapter 9

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes



CHAPTER 9

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.1 Introduction

Human development has no value unless the disadvantaged sections of the society are also raised to the development levels of well off section of the society. Inclusion of the disadvantaged section of the society in the development process is important for attaining equality and equity among the people in a civilized society. Human development has to be inclusive and should focus on covering all strata of society. In a country like India, human development of the disadvantaged or marginalized weaker sections has to be accorded priority. In India, the disadvantaged sections of the society mainly include schedule castes (SCs) and schedule tribes (STs). Because of their low status in the traditional Hindu caste hierarchy, historically these sections of society were leading an oppressive life characterized by undignified existence and deprivation of social and economic opportunities. In this context, understanding the status of these disadvantaged sections of society in terms of education, health and economic status is necessary. This chapter therefore makes an attempt to assess the status of SCs and STs in Ballari district with particular reference to three dimensions of human development index. Analysis in terms of accessibility to basic services such as housing, sanitation and drinking water, occupational pattern, and livelihood opportunities is made in this chapter. Impact of various development programs meant for SCs and STs is also analyzed in this chapter. On the basis of a case study on "Dalit Deprivation in a village of Ballari District", a 'Composite Dalit Development Index' has been calculated and presented at the end of the present chapter

Human development has no value unless the disadvantaged sections of the society are also raised to the development levels of well off section of the society. Inclusion of the disadvantaged section of the society in the development process is important for attaining equality and equity among the people in a civilized society.

9.2 Demographic Profile of SCs and STs

Demographic profile of Ballari district is shown in Table 9.1. Ballari district has one of the highest percentages of SC/ST population in the Karnataka state. According to 2011 census, 39.51 per cent of the population belongs to this category. Compared to state average of 24.1 per cent, it is quite high. During 2001, the percentage of the population belonging to SC and ST population in Ballari district was 36.45 per cent. Increase in percentage share of SC and ST population between 2001 and 2011 in Ballari district is higher than the state share during the same period. Among all the taluks of Ballari district, the Kudligi taluk has the

According to 2011 census, 39.51 per cent of the population belongs to Sc/St category in the district.
Compared to state average of 24.1 per cent, it is quite high.

highest overall SC/ST population (50.33 %). With regard to ST population, compared to the 6.95 per cent of ST population in Karnatak state, Ballari district has 18.41 per cent of ST population. Kudligi and Sandur taluks have 27.87 per cent and 26.21 per cent of ST population respectively. In Ballari district, the density of population of SC /ST is also quite high. Among all the taluks of Ballari district, Hosapete taluk has the highest density of population of SC (116.02) and ST (83.02).

TABLE 9.1
SC/ ST Population of Ballari District in 2001 and 2011
(Percentage to Total Population)

Taluks	2001		2011		Density of Population – 2011	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Ballari	16.16	16.30	18.03	17.14	82.30	78.27
Hadagali	22.38	7.78	27.61	7.49	56.86	15.42
H.B Halli	18.73	13.58	24.55	13.40	47.44	25.90
Hosapete	20.21	16.13	22.81	16.32	116.02	83.03
Kudligi	19.18	27.06	22.46	27.87	42.86	53.17
Sandur	16.79	27.06	17.84	26.21	40.27	59.17
Siruguppa	19.34	17.85	21.42	18.60	55.63	48.31
District	18.46	17.99	21.10	18.41	61.23	53.42
State	16.20	6.55	17.15	6.95	54.62	22.15

Source: District Statistical Office, Ballari ZP.
Note: Density of population— population per square km

The deprived section of the society in India, were historically deprived of formal education opportunities. It is recognized that providing education for under privileged section of the society is very important for improving their well being and bringing them into the main stream of economic development.

9.3 Education Profile and Levels of Enrollment and Education and Dropout Rate, etc.

The deprived section of the society in India, were historically deprived of formal education opportunities. It is recognized that providing education for under privileged section of the society is very important for improving their well being and bringing them into the main stream of economic development. Education level matters in distribution of fruits of economic development, leading a dignified life and accessibility of basic choices. Recognizing the critical importance of education, since independence, the central and state governments have been pursuing pro-active intervention policies to bring the SC and ST under mainstream education. A number of initiatives and programmes were implemented. Though, the education level of SCs and STs has improved, there is still a long way to go to achieve expected levels among SCs and STs and bring them into the main stream. Given this background, this section discusses the education level among SC/ST of Ballari district. Performance of SC and ST students in SSLC and PUC is also discussed. Though detailed analysis on education has been made in Chapter 4, this section mainly focuses on SCs and STs.

Table 9.2 shows that literacy level of SC and ST is much lower than that of the state average. Similar trend can be observed in over all literacy level of the Ballari district. During the year 2011, as compared to the state's SC literacy level of 65.33 per cent, the SC literacy level of Ballari district was 58.60 per cent. In the case of ST population, as compared to the state's ST literacy level of 62. 08 per cent, the literacy level of ST's in Ballari district was 55.86 per cent. The literacy level among SC and ST female population of the district shows that more than fifty percent of SC & ST female population is illiterate. Improvement of literacy level between 2001 and 2011 has been shown in

TABLE 9.2
Ballari District SC and ST Literacy Level in 2011

Details	Total Literacy level			SC Literacy level			ST Literacy level		
	All	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**	**All**	**Male**	**Female**
Ballari	67.43 (10.02)	76.64 (7.44)	58.09 (12.81)	58.60 (16.29)	69.37 (13.90)	47.89 (18.84)	55.86 (14.74)	66.30 (12.91)	45.50 (16.75
State	75.36 (8.72)	82.47 (6.37)	68.08 (11.21)	65.33 (12.46)	74.03 (10.28)	56.58 (14.86)	62.08 (13.82)	71.14 (11.48)	52.98 (16.41)

Note: i) Figures in the bracket shows the improvement in literacy level among SC& ST population during the years 2001 and 2011 ii) Improvement level: Literacy level in 2011- Literacy level in 2011
Source: DSO, Ballari

Table 9.2. The improvement in literacy level among SC and ST population over the period 2001 -2011 in Ballari district, is quite impressive. It is better than the improvement in the state. It is important to note that the improvement in literacy level among SC and ST during the same period is even better than that seen in overall literacy level of the Ballari district. Improvement in literacy level among SC and ST female population is better than that registered among their male counterparts. Similar trend can be seen at the state level also.

It follows that policy intervention by the state and central government has helped in registering large improvement in literacy level among SC and ST population. However, looking at the low literacy level among the SC and ST population of Ballari district, there is need for focused policy intervention.

9.3.1 Performance of SC and ST Students in SSLC Examination

Performance of the students in the examination reflects the quality of education imparted to the students. The examination results of SC and ST students of Ballari district from the year 2007-08 to 2011-12 is shown in the Annexure Table 4.1. The pass percentage of SC & ST students in SSLC examination, during all the years except the year 2008-09, as shown in Annexure Table 4.1, it reveals that pass percentage of SC & ST students in SSLC examination is lower than the district's overall pass percentage in SSLC. During the year 2008-09, the pass percentage of SC and ST students (80.6 % and 82.0% respectively) is marginally higher than the district overall pass percentage (80.00%). The performance of the students passing in SSLC examination from the year 2007-08 to 2011-12 shows that there is neither continuous improvement nor continuous deterioration. The performance across the taluks shows large variation. For instance during the year 2011-12, Ballari taluk witnessed 56.4 pass percentage, compared to 94.3 per cent in Siruguppa taluk. Within the taluk also there is large variation in pass percentage. It is interesting to note

The pass percentage of SC & ST students in SSLC examination, during all the years except the year 2008-09, as shown in Annexure Table 4.1, it reveals that pass percentage of SC & ST students in SSLC examination is lower than the district's overall pass percentage in SSLC.



Rural children



Children taking food at hostel

It is interesting to note that in Kudligi Taluk which has more than 50 percent of SC and ST population, their performance is better in terms of pass percentage in SSLC examination.

that in Kudligi taluk which has more than 50 percent of SC and ST population, their performance is better in terms of pass percentage in SSLC examination.

The Five yearly average pass percentage in SSLC examination in Ballari district from the year 2007-08 to 2011-12 is shown in Table 9.3. It shows that Minorities performed better than other communities and the performance of general category is the lowest. Taluk wise performance of the students in SSLC examination shows that the SC and ST students of Ballari, H.B.Halli and Hosapete taluks performed better than the general merit category.

TABLE 9.3
Five Yearly Average Pass Percentages in SSLC Examination in Ballari District during the Year 2007-08 to 2011-12

Taluks	SC	ST	Minorities	OBC	General	Total
Ballari	64.26	64.44	69.82	76.46	62.54	67.06
Hadagali	75.6	72.36	75.86	76.06	86.18	78.22
H.B Halli	76.56	74.92	71.92	84.2	73.74	79.68
Hosapete	85.08	89.44	86.94	91.98	65.58	81.32
Kudligi	82.16	82.96	92.32	83.92	85.56	84.56
Sandur	62.08	68.28	67.14	66.48	79.54	70.9
Siruguppa	63.02	66.64	61.72	72.84	75.18	78.02
District	74.2	75.18	79.52	79.38	74.1	76.8

Source: DDPI Ballari

9.3.2 Performance of SC and ST Students in PUC Examination

Five yearly average pass percentage in PUC examination in Ballari district during the year 2007-08 to 2011-12 is shown Table 9.4. Compared to state average of 55.7 per cent for GM category, the PUC pass percentage in Ballari district is lower at 48.7 per cent for the same group. The performance of SC/ST students is very low (29.20 per cent). Among all taluks in the district, the SC/ST student's performance in Hadagali (24.4%), Hosapete (25.9%), Kudligi (26.3%) and H B Halli (26.4%) is lower than the district average (29.2%) and state average (36.0%). The year wise performance (Annexure Table 4.2) shows that the SC/ST students in Hadagali (10.51%) and H.B.Halli (12.03%) during year 2007-08 was very low, however there is improvement in rest of the years as shown in Annexure Table 9.2 . Among all taluks, the SC/ST students of Siruguppa taluk performed better than other taluks. During the years 2008-09 and 2011 - 12, the SC/ST students of Siruguppa taluk performed better than G.M. category.

9.4 Health Awareness and Institutional Delivery Rate

Health awareness in terms of coverage of health insurance scheme like Yashaswini has been discussed in this section. Table 9.5 shows percentage coverage of families with Health Insurance schemes like Yashaswini in Ballari district. Though Ballari district represents 39.51 per cent of SC/ST population, in terms of health insurance coverage under Yashaswini scheme, the coverage, is 29.03 per cent for this category (Table 9.5). In case of General category, it is 57.40 per cent and for OBC & Minorities it is 13.58 per cent. It follows that though Yashaswini health insurance scheme is a universal

scheme for the poor, the SC and ST coverage under the said scheme in Ballari district as a whole is at the lower side. Taluk wise analysis reveals that in case of SC category, Hosapete taluk performed better with the coverage of 36.42 per cent and Siruguppa stands last with coverage of 8.06 per cent. In case of ST category, Ballari taluk performed better with the coverage of 13.52 per cent and Hosapete stands last with coverage of 7.8 per cent. It is important to note that Kudligi (50.33%) and Sandur (44.05%) represent more SC/ST population; however, the health insurance coverage in these two taluks is 20.88 per cent and 21.06 per cent respectively.

9.5 Occupational Pattern – Income and Employment – Livelihood Opportunities and Development Programmes

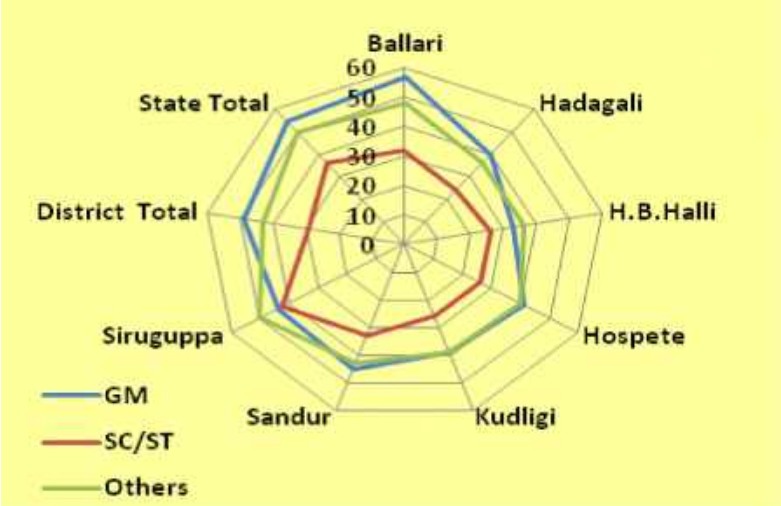
On the basis of available date from Census 2011, the SC/ST occupational pattern of Ballari district is shown in Table 9.6 and 9.7. These tables reveal that a large proportion of SC and ST workforce is engaged in agriculture and mainly engaged as agricultural laborers in the district even though agriculture is not very remunerative and agricultural labour wage rate is too low. Of the 4, 06,092 agricultural labour forces in the district, 2, 67,435 agriculture laboures belong to SC/ST representing 65.86 per cent. In case of SC & ST cultivators, the proportion of SC/ST cultivators among total

TABLE 9.4
Five Yearly Average Pass Percentages in PUC Examination in Ballari District for the years 2007-08 to 2011-12

Taluk	GM	SC/ST	Others
Ballari	56.7	32.0	47.6
Hadagali	39.8	24.4	36.3
H.B.Halli	33.0	26.4	36.4
Hosapete	41.0	25.9	39.9
Kudligi	39.2	26.3	38.7
Sandur	45.2	33.3	43.4
Siruguppa	43.8	41.5	50.4
Dist Total	48.7	29.2	43.1
State Total	55.7	36.0	49.8

Source: PU Board, Ballari

FIGURE 9.1
Five Yearly Average Pass Percentages in PUC Examination in Ballari District for the years 2007-08 to 2011-12



Source: PU Board Ballari.

TABLE 9.5
Percentage Coverage of Families with Health Insurance Schemes like Yashaswini, 2011-12

Taluks	General	SC	ST	OBC and Minorities
Ballari	57.86	13.21	13.52	15.41
Hadagali	66.27	18.07	8.43	7.23
H.B Halli	71.95	12.20	9.76	6.10
Hosapete	41.62	36.42	7.80	14.16
Kudligi	68.68	12.64	8.24	10.44
Sandur	65.26	10.53	10.53	13.68
Siruguppa	62.10	8.06	8.87	20.97
District Total	57.40	19.19	9.84	13.58

Source: DHO Ballari

TABLE 9.6
SC/ST Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers of Ballari District - 2011

Details	Total Cultivators	SC/ST Cultivators	Agricultural Laboures	Agricultural Laboures-SC/ST
District Total	258080	108461 (42.03)	406092	267435 (65.86)
State	6580649	1437115 (21.84)	7155963	3792544 (53.00)

Source: Census 2011
Note : Figure in the bracket shows percentage share in total



Rural women

cultivators is 42.03 per cent in the Ballari district. It is higher than the state figure of 21.84 per cent. The distribution of cultivators in terms of land holdings shows that majority of SC & ST land holdings is less than one hectare, which is uneconomical for cultivation. In case of female agricultural labourers, SC&ST female agricultural labour representation is marginally higher (58%) than that of total female agricultural laboures (57 %) in the district (Table 9.7).

The proportion of female cultivators and agricultural labourers is shown in Table 9.7. The table reveals that the proportion of female cultivators in total cultivators represents 30 per cent and SC&ST female cultivators in total SC&ST cultivators represents 33 per cent.

Census 2011 reveals that 59.46 per cent of the total workforce of the district comprises cultivators and agricultural laborers. The proportion of the agricultural laborers in the total workforce represents 36.51 per cent, while the SC and ST agricultural labour represents 23.94 per cent of the total workforce in the district. Fig 9.2 shows that 90.84 per cent of SC & ST agricultural laborers are engaged in rural areas. The participation of female agricultural labourers is higher than their male counterparts.

The discussion above reveals that large part of the SC and ST workforce is engaged as agricultural laborers in the district and mainly concentrated in rural areas. In this regard, it is important to note that, since agriculture is seasonal; agricultural laboures are paid low wages; availability of non-farm employment in the Ballari district as a whole is very less; and since, SC & ST population is socially discriminated against, and restricted to work in certain workplaces; policy intervention is essential to provide gainful employment for SC & ST agricultural labour force in the district.

TABLE 9.7
SC/ST Female Cultivators and Agricultural Labourers of Ballari District - 2011

Details	Total Female Cultivator	% Share in Total	Female Agricultural Laboures	% Share in total	Total Female Cultivators-SC/ST	% Share in Total	Female Agricultural Laboures-SC/ST	% Share in Total
District Total	77348	30	230100	57	36037	33	155619	58
State	1826941	28	3872684	54	452148	31	2082942	55

Source: Census -2011

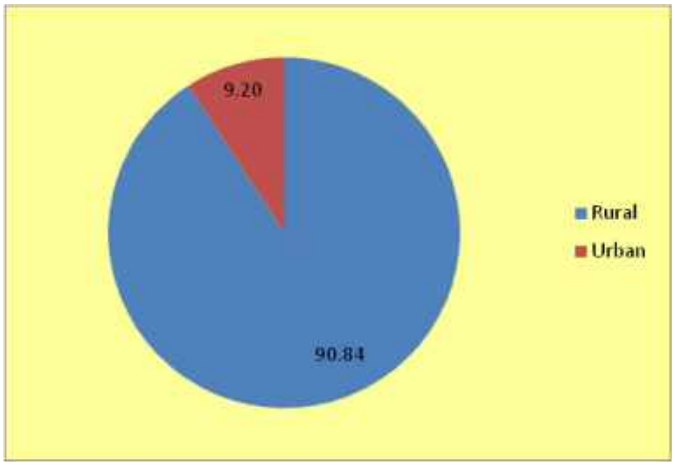
9.6 Housing, Sanitation, and Drinking Water Facilities

Housing and water supply are basic needs for human existence, while sanitation is also foremost among basic services that determine the quality of human life. Thus, adequacy of housing, amenities like toilets and regular supply of safe drinking water are important indicators of human development. This section therefore focuses on these basic facets of human development in the Ballari district, with focus on SC and ST households.

9.6.1 Housing

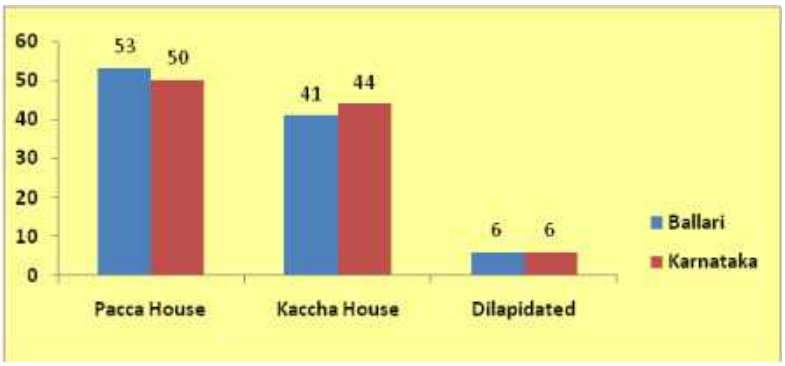
Due to increase in the cost of housing, housing has gone beyond the reach of the poor. Though the state and central governments have implemented number of housing schemes for the poor and marginalized sections of society, still many poor households do not have houses to live. It is evident from Fig. 9.3 and Annexure Table 9.2 that only 53 per cent of SC

FIGURE 9.2
Distribution of SC/ST Agricultural Labour in the Ballari District (Rural –Urban) - 2011



Source: Census 2011

FIGURE 9.3
SC Household Status of Ballari District - 2011
(Percentage to Total Households)



Source: Census -2011

TABLE 9.8
Status of Houseless SC and ST Households in the Ballari District

Taluks	Houseless SC Households				Houseless ST Households			
	2001-02	2011-12	Increase in Number Of Houseless SC Households During 2001 -02 and 2011-12	Percentage change	2001-02	2011-12	Increase in Number Of Houseless SC Households During 2001 -02 And 2011-12	Percentage change
Ballari	2714	3393	679	25.02	2805	3506	701	24.99
Hadagali	1253	1566	313	24.98	1345	1681	336	24.98
H.B Halli	1383	1729	346	25.02	1139	1424	285	25.02
Hosapete	1834	2293	459	25.03	1512	2085	573	37.90
Kudligi	2218	3328	1110	50.05	2808	3510	702	25.00
Sandur	1293	1616	323	24.98	2413	3016	603	24.99
Siruguppa	1551	1939	388	25.02	1683	2104	421	25.01
District Total	12246	15864	3618	29.54	13705	1 17326	3621	26.42

Source: ZP Ballari

households lived in Pucca houses in the district. Similar trend can be seen in the case of ST households (54%). However, the household status of SC and ST in the Ballari district is marginally better than the state (50%)

Among the taluks, Ballari and Kudligi have the highest number of houseless SC households during both the years 2001-02 and 2011-12.

The status of houseless SC and ST households is shown in Table 9.8. In the year 2011-12, the houseless SC households numbered 15,864, which is higher than during the year 2001-02 (12,246). Among the taluks, Ballari and Kudligi have the highest number of houseless SC households during both the years 2001-02 and 2011-12. It is important to note that houseless - households among ST are higher than among SC community in the district. During the year 2001-02, the number of houseless ST households was 13705, it increased to 17326 during the year 2011-12. Among the taluks, Kudligi, Ballari and Sandur have the highest number of ST houseless - households during both the years 2001-02 and 2011- 12.

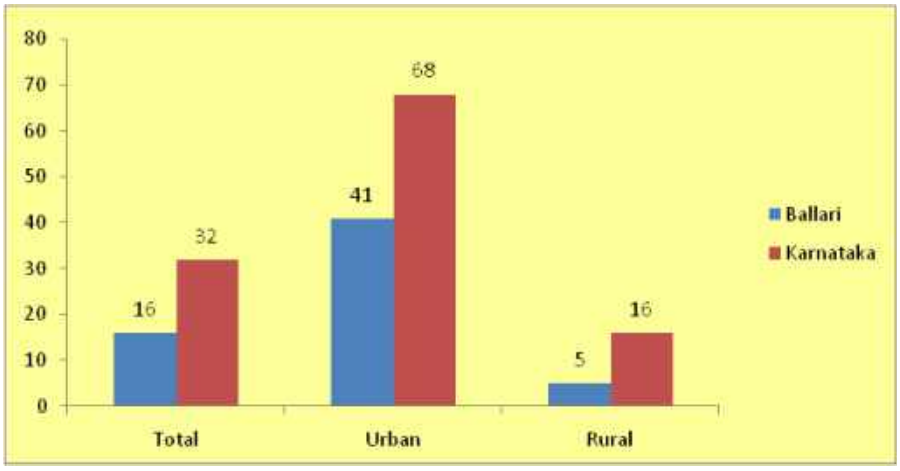
Though government under various schemes has been able to construct number of houses for houseless poor, these programmes have not been able to meet the growing demand for houses among the poor.

Though government under various schemes has been able to construct number of houses for houseless poor, these programmes have not been able to meet the growing demand for houses among the poor. It is important to note that though the ST population is lesser than the SC population in the Ballari district, the houseless ST households are higher than houseless SC households.

9.6.2 Sanitation

Cleanliness and sanitation are important for the good health and hygienic conditions of the communities living in that area. Due to low level of literacy, poverty and awareness in the district, the overall conditions of sanitation is worse as compared to that in the state. The condition of SC and ST households is very dismal. According to 2011 census data, only 16 percent of SC households had access to toilets. In urban areas, it was 41 percent and in rural areas, only 5 percent. Similar trend can be seen in case of ST households also. Special efforts are required to provide latrine facilities for all categories of households and for SC and ST households in particular.

FIGURE 9 .4
Percentage of SC Households Having Latrine Facility within Premises (2011)

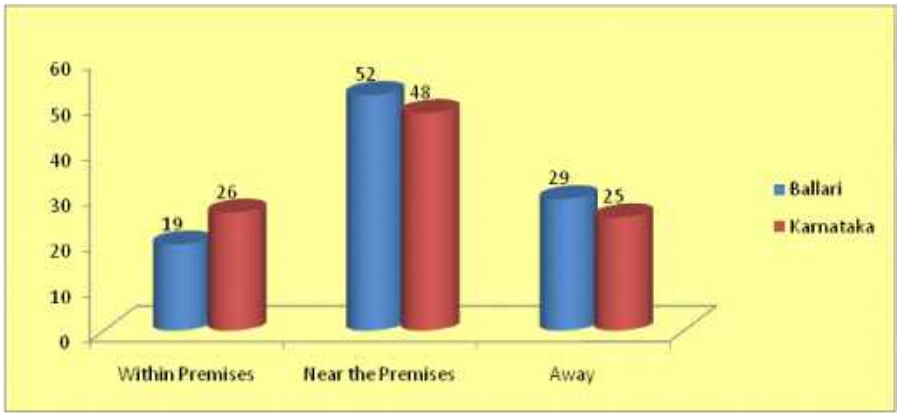


Source: Census -2011

9.6.3 Drinking Water Facilities

Safe drinking water is another basic necessity of human beings. Access to safe drinking water needs to be looked into in terms of availability throughout the year, proximity to water supply and quality of water availability. The proximity to water supply among SC and ST households is analyzed in this section. With all government efforts to provide water within and near the premise of the households in the district, around 30 per cent of SC and ST households get water quite away from their premises (Annexure Table 9.4).

FIGURE 9.5
Accessibility of Drinking Water among SC Households of Ballari District - 2011
(Figures are in Percentage Share to Total Households)



Source: Census -2011

9.7 Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) – A Case Study

As part of the Ballari District Human Development Report, on the basis of secondary data and field survey conducted in Badeladaku Gram Panchayat of Kudligi taluk, a Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) has been constructed. The objective of the study was to measure the extent of discrimination against Dalits; whether Dalits perceive discrimination and protest against it; and how accessible are basic amenities to these sections of the society in a selected Gram Panchayat. Through this case study, an effort is being made to capture all the Dalit specific factors and understand where Dalits stand in the process of development in a selected Gram Panchayat. In this framework, the study measures deprivation among Dalits in relation to the general population. Based on the discrimination, perception, and accessibility parameters, the CDDI has been constructed. It is important to note that the findings of study are pertaining to selected Badeladaku Gram Panchayat of Kudligi taluk and cannot be generalized for entire Kudlagi taluk or Ballari district.

9.7.1. Selection of GP and Sample Respondents

On the basis of suggestions made during the Ballari district level workshop and district core committee and keeping in mind the general guidelines for preparation of the District Human Development Report, Badeladaku GP was selected. The caste composition of the GP, and its distance from the taluk and district headquarters, were also considered for the selection of Badeladaku G.P.

The GP consists of 3 villages, all of them situated within a radius of 2 Kms of each other and 10 km away from the taluk headquarter. For the collection of general information of



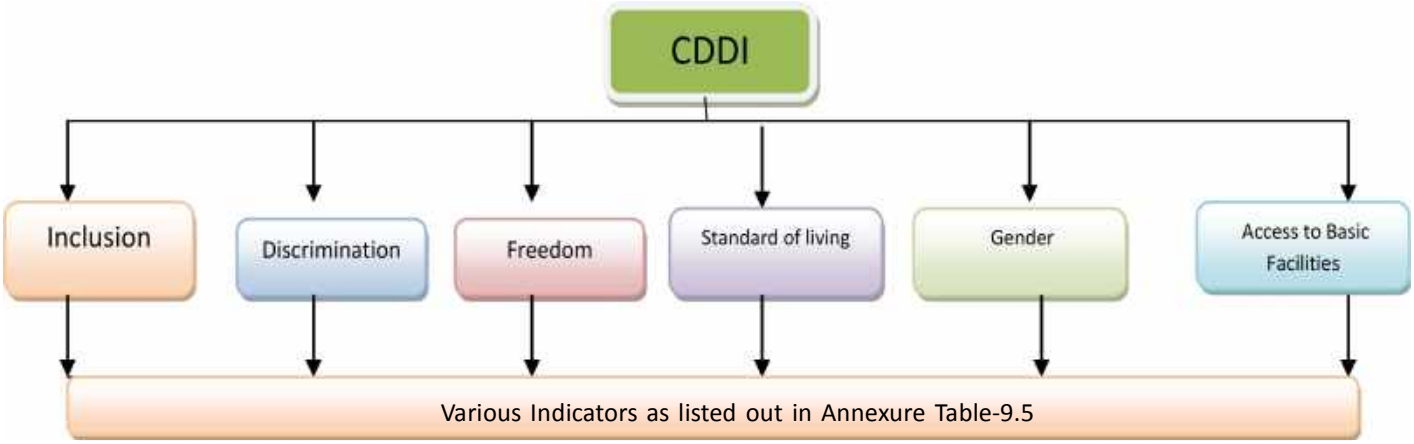
Social welfare Office Ballari

selected GP and secondary data, the PDO, Village Accountant, Panchayat Secretary, GP Members, Bill Collectors and Members of SDMC were approached. On the basis of the General Information Book of the GP, a list of Dalit (untouchables) households spread over all three villages was prepared. Using random sampling method and with the assistance of Panchayat Secretary and Dalit GP members, Dalit houses were identified. The schedule was translated in Kannada. The investigators, who are working as research scholars, were suitably trained to elicit and record responses. To understand and measure the discrimination, perception and accessibility parameters, index for; A. Institutional Inclusion, B. Social Inclusion, C. Perception of Discrimination, D. Protest against Discrimination, E. Conflict Resolution, F. Perception of Freedom, G. Standard of Living, H. Gender Dimensions of Dalit Development, and I. Access to Educational Services has been calculated. On the basis of these parameters, a Composite Dalit Development Index has been constructed.

BOX 9.1
General Information of Badeladaku GP

On the basis of secondary data, the general information of Badeladaku gram panchayat has been shown in Annexure table- 9.5. The proportion of SC population constitutes 16.04 per cent of the total population and the proportion of SC households, constitute 16.39 per cent of total households in Badeladaku GP. The SC household's accessibility to basic facilities reveals that 86.71 per cent of Dalit households live in pucca houses, which is marginally lower than (90.05%) the overall proportion of pucca households, in total households of the Panchayat. Accessibility to toilets (within the premises) among Dalit households of the Badeladaku Panchayat is very low (7.23%), and is lower than (12.75%) all the households with accessibility to toilets in the Panchayat. The number of Dalit households without electrification constitutes 13.29 per cent, which is higher than (9.95%) the total households without electrification. The ownership of two wheelers among SC households is marginally higher (6.94%) than the total households with two wheelers (6.78%). Dalit children constitute 29.56 per cent of total enrolment and their attendance is 100 per cent. The political participation of SC GP members shows that 29 per cent of total GP memners belongs to SC category, which is higher than SC population share(16.39%) in total population of a Badeladaku GP

Figure 9.6
Dimensions and Indicators Used in Compilation of CDDI



9.7.2 Results and Discussion

A. Institutional Inclusion

To understand and measure the Dalit representation and participation in village local body, and other local institutions like SDMC, JFMC, WUAs, SHGs and VWSCs, an institutional index is calculated. In Badeladuku GP, Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC), Village Water Societies (VWSCs), Finance Societies and Village Health and Sanitation Committees do not exist. In respect of the remaining, since statutory number of members find representation, the value of institutional index works out to 0.5 (Table 9.9). The individual index/ score value for the Panchayat and SDMC is 1, indicating that the representation of Dalits in GP and SDMC which is 28.57 per cent and 30.77 per cent respectively, is as per the norms(Annexure Table 9.5).

B. Social Inclusion

Based on Dalits perception towards unrestricted entry or permission of entry into the residences of other caste people, hotels, temples, etc. and how they are addressed by the other caste people and participation of Dalits in festivals and cultural activities in the village, an index of social inclusion is calculated. Based on the percentage of respondents stating that there is no restriction for the above, the index of social inclusion works out at 0.3 which is very low (Table 9.9).

The field survey results show that, only 6 per cent of respondents say they have open entry into the residence of non-Dalits. Unrestricted participation in the festival stands at 38 percent, temple entry stands at only 2 per cent, 67 per cent respondents say they are treated like non-Dalit customers and 77 per cent respondents say they are respectfully addressed like non-Dalits. During the field survey Dalits stated that though they are not restricted from entry into temples, they still hesitate to enter into temples. This indicates negative discrimination, imposed by Dalits on themselves. Similarly, in hotels, the Dalits said they prefer to drink tea in plastic cups as it can be thrown away and they hesitate to sit along with the upper caste people. However, in the case of entry into non-Dalit, particularly upper caste households, Dalits stated that they are not freely invited to enter into the houses as non-Dalits are.



Dalit house

C. Perception of Discrimination

The extent of Dalits accessibility to basic amenities like water, schooling and education, health care services and treatment of Dalits in social functions and events has also been calculated. Similar to the perception of social inclusion, the percentage households who replied in the negative is considered and index calculated. Perception of Discrimination is estimated to be 0.5 indicating that Dalits perceive discrimination in accessing basic amenities. The treatment of Dalits in relation to non



Research scholar collecting the information during the survey



Dalit children bath

Dalits in hotels, temples, social and religious functions in matters such – entry, invitation, seating arrangements, and meals served stands at a low 21 per cent and in case of economic discrimination it stands at 25 per cent. However in case of accessibility to water, education and health amenities, the percentage of households saying that there is no discrimination is favorable at 63 per cent, 94 per cent and 98 per cent respectively. The Dalits report that there is no discrimination in treatment of their children by teachers in schools in respect of seating, involving them in various co-curricular and extra-curricular activities, and in serving mid-day meals at schools. However, some of the respondents stated that they are not treated at par with non-Dalit parents whenever they visit the school. The Dalits state that though health personnel do not make any difference in treating patients from the Dalit community, the frequency of visits of health personnel to Dalit colonies is low.

D. Protest against Discrimination

The extent of Dalit protest against perception of discrimination is calculated and the index value is low at 0.10 (Table 9.9). Though, the Dalits perceive discrimination, protest against the discrimination is very low. Except in the case of education parameter, the protest against discrimination in other parameters such as access to water, health facility and social and economic discrimination is negligible. During the survey, a question was asked to Dalits, why their protest against discrimination is low? Fear to protest and economic dependency came out as main reasons for not protesting against discrimination. Some of the Dalits have come to accept discrimination as part of life.



Primary school, Badeladaku

E. Conflict Resolution

With respect to conflict resolution between Dalits and non-Dalits in a satisfactory manner, a question was asked to respondents: has any conflict been resolved in an amicable manner in the past? Except in education sphere, in all others, the respondents reported that conflicts were not resolved satisfactorily. While in educational sphere, it was 100 per cent; with respect to economic and social sphere, it was 50 per cent each; and with respect to water and health issues, satisfactory conflict resolution was zero (Table 9.9). The index thus works out to be low at 0.30. Thus, though, discrimination is perceived at a high index value of 0.50, readiness to protest reported a very low index value of 0.10 (Table 9.9). And the general perception among dalits is that, majority of conflicts were not resolved in a judicious manner.

F. Perception of Freedom

With regard to perception of freedom among Dalits; to protest against injustice meted out to them and discrimination they face in getting employment; and freedom in moving to all the parts of village including where non-Dalits live, 50 per cent of

respondents reported substantial freedom in mobility in the village as a whole. In the case of getting employment, participating in socio-cultural activities in the village and freedom to question and protest ill-treatment however, the positive response was very low. The index value of this parameter thus works out to be low at 0.20.

G. Standard of Living

Standard of living is measured on the basis of possession of Pucca house; electricity connection; ownership of land/ a non-agricultural establishment and ownership of a motor bike/ scooter. If the proportion of possession of these assets/activities is equal to or more than that for the total population, the Dalits are assumed to be enjoying better standard of living. Though government, under various schemes is providing houses and electricity to Dalit households, the possession of Pucca houses and electricity connection is lower than the corresponding proportion among general households. Surprisingly, the proportion of ownership of a motor bikes/ scooters among the Dalits is higher than that of general households. The possession of non agricultural establishments (shops, hotels, flour mills etc.) among the Dalits in the Panchayat stands at a very low 5.88 per cent. The index value of this parameter thus works out to be low at 0.20 (Table 9.9).

H. Gender Dimension of Dalit Development.

Women empowerment is important aspect of development and very critical to the understanding of the nature and extent of human development. For the present study, the access among Dalit women to maternal and child health services has been chosen as the variable to reflect gender aspects of development. In this section, the basic questions raised were- Do the Dalit women follow the standard practice of taking adequate rest before and after delivery? What is the rate of institutional delivery among Dalit women? Do they get adequate reproductive health support including required number of visits by local health personnel? The values of these aspects were compared with the norms and the index arrived at was 0.50. Though, it is found that Dalit women do not take sufficient rest, before or after delivery, taking into consideration other parameters discussed above, the gender dimension in the Dalit development index has a value of 0.50. This perhaps points to the success of the state government's efforts towards expansion of health services and support through facilities like, 24*7 ambulance, visits of Health Assistants, support services like reaching IFA tablets, nutritional supplements, counseling and monetary incentives to this group.

I. Access to Basic Facilities- Water, Toilets and Drainage

In this section, the Dalit households' access to basic amenities such as



Open sewarage

Though government, under various schemes is providing houses and electricity to Dalit households, the possession of Pucca houses and electricity connection is lower than the corresponding proportion among general households.

The enrollment and attendance of Dalit children is better than non-Dalit children. 100 per cent attendance is reported in case of Dalit children. No drop out or out of school children in Dalit communities was reported in the GP.

water, toilets and drainage has been measured in comparison to general households. Data on drinking water is not available. In respect of the remaining, since statutory number of members is represented, the value of index works out to be 0.3. It is good to know that, with SC population share of 16.40 per cent, the proportionate share of Dalit households' access to drainage facilities stands at 20.05 per cent. However, Dalits household's access to toilet facilities is very low. Of the 346 Dalit households, only 25 households have access to toilet facilities. Overall Dalit accessibility to basic amenities is found to be very low.

BOX 9.2
Interpretation of Composite Dalit Development Index

- Index value of 0.8 -1.0 =Very good
- Index value of 0.6 -0.79 =Good
- Index value of 0.4 -0.59 =Average
- Index value of less than 0.4 =Below Average

Dalit Deprivation Index

DDI=1-CDDI

TABLE 9.9
Composite Dalit Development Index for selected Badeladaku GP of Ballari District

Sl.No.	Dimensions	Index Value
1	**Institutional Inclusion**	0.50
2	**Social Inclusion**	0.30
3	**Perception of Discrimination**	0.50
4	**Protest Against Discrimination**	0.10
5	**Conflict Resolution**	0.30
6	**Standard of living**	0.20
7	**Perception of Freedom**	0.20
8	**Gender Dimension of Dalit Development**	0.50
9	**Access to Basic facilities**	0.30
10	**Access to Education**	1.00
Total		3.90
CDDI		0.39
Dalit Deprivation Index :		0.61

Source: Computed from Annexure table -9.5 and Field survey

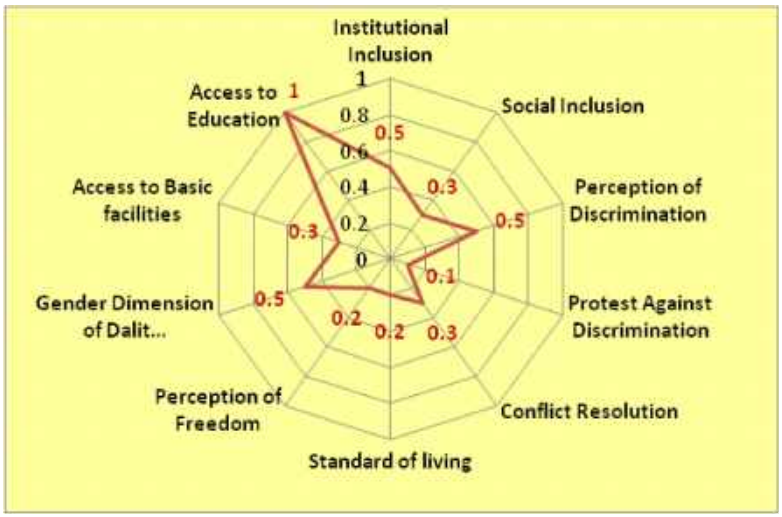
J. Access to Education

It is found that the Dalit households' access to education facilities is better than any other parameter discussed above. The value of index for Dalit household's access to education works out to be 1.0. The enrollment and attendance of Dalit children is better than non-Dalit children. 100 per cent attendance is reported in case of Dalit children. No drop out or out of school children in Dalit communities was reported in the GP. Government intervention through various schemes such as Mid-day meal, free uniform and books, fellowships and free bicycles have helped the SC children in getting better access to educational services.

K. Composite Dalit Development Index

The CDDI is computed as a simple average of the index values of various parameters mentioned above. The CDDI for the selected Badeladuku GP of Ballari District works out to be below average at 0.39 and the converse, Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) is estimated at 0.61, which is quite high. The same are provided in Table 9.9 and Figure 9.7

FIGURE 9.7
Composite Dalit Development Index for Selected GP of Ballari District



Source: Computed from Annexure table -9.7 and field survey



Ambedkar Bhavan, Ballari

9.7.3 Suggestions

The Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) for selected GP of Ballari district at 0.61 is quite high and alarming. The Composite Dalit Development Index is also below average at 0.39. To reduce the Dalit deprivation, the following suggestions may be considered.

- Since a large proportion of Dalits perceive discrimination, the protest against discrimination is very low, conflict resolution is not judicious, and since some Dalits seem to look down on themselves, there is need to make Dalits aware of their constitutional rights. Importantly their entitlements should also be strengthened.
- Accessibility to basic amenities needs to be strengthen by active government support. NGOs and local heath assistants need to create awareness in the community about the various benefits and make efforts to enhance access to basic amenities. Along with providing free basic amenities to Dalits under various schemes, the government schemes need to incentivize them to make use of these schemes.
- Dependency leads to exploitation, reduces self esteem and weakens protest against discrimination. Majority of Dalit households are landless and depend upon other communities for their livelihood. While accessing employment opportunities, particularly in the village, Dalits are still socially discriminated against. It seems that the various government schemes presently in place are not sufficient to provide gainful employment to Dalits. The government, through focused schemes targeted directly at the community, may be able to remedy the situation and improve the economic status of Dalits. Improved economic status also reduces social discrimination, as is



S.T. Welfare office, Ballari

noticed in urban centres in terms of literacy level, enrollment, dropout and children mainstreamed in primary and secondary school where social discrimination among economically well of Dalits is very low.

- Majority of the Dalits are not aware of various government schemes meant for them. Efforts made by the government, NGOs and other local institutions to create awareness among Dalits in this regard has not been successful so far. In this regard, a Standing Committee at GP level specifically to look into the schemes meant for Dalits, their implementation and evaluation needs to be created.
- SHGs and such other institutions, exclusively for dalits, need to be promoted as a means of economic and political empowerment.

9.8 Concluding Remarks

For equitable distribution of wealth and income, inclusion of the disadvantaged sections of the society in the development process is important in a civilized society. In the present chapter, the status of SCs and STs of Ballari district has been widely discussed. The policy impact and improvements in SC and ST population in terms of accessibility, empowerment and ability to lead a dignified life has also been discussed. The SC and ST population of Ballari district is characterized by, low economic base, dependency on traditional occupation, low educational status, particularly of women, and one that faces discrimination in employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas. The case study on Dalits revealed that Dalits perceive existence of discrimination, however their ability to protest against discrimination is weak. On the positive side the study finds that, over a period of time, the educational and health status of Dalits of Ballari district has been on improving. However, the low economic base, ignorance about themselves and lack of awareness about their rights and government schemes needs to be addressed on a priority basis.

■■



Valmiki Bhavan, Ballari



Devaraj Arasu Bhavan, Ballari

Chapter 10

Governance Issues – Governance and Human Development



CHAPTER 10

Governance Issues–Governance and Human Development

10.1 Introduction

In a democracy, good governance matters critically in the economic development. Good governance is considered *sine qua non* for a sound human development. Governance is defined as "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development" (The World Bank 1998). Many studies indicate that the governance is positively associated with growth and social development. Good governance is thus about providing an efficient and an effective administration that is committed to improving the quality of life of the people. Decentralization is a way of ensuring grass root involvement of people in planning, implementation and delivery of services. It is believed that decentralized democratic governance induces effectiveness, greater transparency and accountability and responsiveness to local needs. Local needs are better understood by local people. Decentralization and local governance are increasingly recognized as basic components of democratic governance, since they provide an enabling environment in which decision making and service delivery can be brought closer to the people, especially to the poor.

BOX 10.1

Decentralization Defined

Decentralization can be defined as the transfer of responsibility for planning, management and resource raising and allocation from the central government and its agencies to the lower levels of government. Decentralization is closely linked to the concept of subsidiarity, which proposes that functions (or tasks) be devolved to the lowest level of social order that is capable of completing them (Stohr, 2001). As the UNDP 1995 states: "Decentralizing governance is the restructuring of authority so that there is a system of co-responsibility between institutions of governance at the central, regional and local levels according to the principle of subsidiarity, thus increasing the overall quality and effectiveness of the system of governance, while increasing the authority and capabilities of sub-national levels" (www.geocities.org).

Though it is difficult to quantify the relationship between decentralization and human development, HD being a people centric process underscores the need for people's involvement in all stages of decision making. In other words, with local governance, it is believed that people at the grassroots level are assured of efficient delivery of services and better human development. The human development requirements of those, who are most in need, would be easily met efficiently and effectively through local governance. Decentralized governance is, thus, the hand-maiden of human development at the grass root level.

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In India, the decentralized governances at GP level is empowered with a number of developmental

functions and responsibilities, including schemes relating to education and health, which are basic components of human development. Human development is therefore closely associated with good governance at GP level. In this chapter, an attempt is made to analyze the governance structure of PRIs in HD perspective.

BOX 10.2
Evolution of Panchayat Raj in Karnataka

Local self-governments have a long and interesting history in the state of Karnataka. Karnataka is hailed as one of those forerunners to establish and stabilize Panchayati Raj institutions in the country. The Karnataka Zilla Parishad, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandala Panchayats and Nyaya Panchayats Act of 1983 established a new Panchayati Raj structure consisting of mandal panchayats at the village level, taluk Panchayat samithis at the taluk level and zilla parishads at the district levels. The Act was hailed as a 'watershed' in the act of devolution of powers and finances to local self governments. The Act was described as a 'model' worthy of emulation by other states. The Act also contributed a great lot to the promulgation of the 73rd Constitution Amendment, which empowers local self governments in all the states. Karnataka was also a forerunner in providing reservation for women in all these local bodies even before the 73rd Constitution Amendment. Besides setting up these institutions, the Act provided for a Grama Sabha (Village Assembly), which comprises of all eligible voters of a given mandal panchayat. The Grama Sabha was expected to provide the forum to (i) discuss and review all developmental problems and programmes of the village; (ii) select beneficiaries for beneficiary oriented programmes; and (iii) plan for development of the village economy and its people, which included minimum needs, welfare and production oriented activities. The Grama Sabha was, thus, conceived as a space that provided an opportunity to the people to voice their needs and aspirations; it was also to be a platform where the elected representatives and the bureaucrats were made accountable to the people for their actions and to serve as a means of ensuring transparency in administration (KHDR, 2005).

The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution for the first time gave constitutional safeguards and guarantees to Panchayati Raj institutions for *inter alia* financial devolution and seat and authority position reservation for weaker sections. Following this, Karnataka state passed a new Panchayati Raj Act conforming to the provisions of the Constitution Amendament Act in 1993. A three tier structure of Panchayati Raj system (Zilla Panchayat at the district, Taluk Panchayat at the taluk and Grama Panchayat (GP) at the village levels respectively) came into to existence in place of the earlier two-tier structure (Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayat). With a view to adopting measures to promote good governance and accountability through "enhanced people's participation, citizen orientation, responsiveness, improved service delivery, improved financial management and greater downward accountability" the Karnataka Panchayati Raj Act, 1993 was amended in October 2003 (RDPR, GOK. 2004). (Udupi district Human Development Report 2008, page no- 191 and 192)

10.2 Local Governance Structure

India is constituted as a union of thirty states. Each state government has certain powers and responsibilities that are constitutionally mandated through a division of subjects between the center and the states. In particular, implementation of programmes in the social sectors is the responsibility of the state governments, though the center extends financial support to the states in specified areas for specific objectives.

With the 73rd and 74th Constitutional (Amendment) Acts, the panchayats and ULBs have become the third tier of governance after union and state governments, representing the local government institutions. Following the constitutional change, each state enacted its own provisions within the directed framework. Despite the flexibility in the framework and political differences, there is remarkable similarity in the structures enacted. Some common and key features are: a three-tier structure of district, block and village panchayats with the Gram Sabha as foundation; direct and periodic elections; quotas for scheduled castes (SCs) and scheduled tribes (STs), backward classes and women; delineation of major financial and administrative responsibilities, budget and audit requirements; a supposedly rational basis for resource sharing between the state and panchayats; provision for executive/support staff; a rather strict procedure for dissolution/ suppression

of panchayats and mandatory elections within six months of dissolution.

Karnataka too has a 3-tier Rural Local Government System (called Panchayat Raj Institutions – PRIs). These include 30 Zilla Panchayats (ZPs, district level), 176 Taluk Panchayats (TPs, block-level), and 5659 Gram Panchayats (GPs, village level). The PRIs are local governments that report to their own elected peoples' representatives. India's 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1993) mandates substantial functions to be transferred from the State Government to the PRIs. This three-tier Panchayat system is responsible for implementing various schemes related to poverty alleviation and livelihood security, besides its responsibility to provide a limited range of public goods. However, until recently, their involvement in delivery of such services as health care and education was negligible. Initiatives such as School Development and Monitoring Committee (SDMC), Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSC), strengthening of gram sabhas and promoting events such as children's gram sabhas are worth mentioning.

There is also a wider participation of civil society organizations (CSOs), NGOs and private companies which have increased accountability of political institutions and have helped in effective planning and utilization of resources at the local level. Hence, local governance structure is a combination of institutions consisting of political bodies (Panchayats), NGOs, advocacy groups and private companies (Adopted from HDR Dharwad 2014 page no 227).

10.3 Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process

The present structure of democratic decentralization is as provided in the 73rd and 74th Amendments. The working of the PRIs in Karnataka state is governed by the Karnataka Panchayat Raj (KPR) Act, 1993 that has been modeled on the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. The chief responsibility of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) department lies in the implementation of the provisions of the KPR Act, 1993. This Act aims at the achievement of the democratic decentralization especially for the rural areas. The Act established a three tier PRIs with zilla panchayat (ZP) at district level, taluk panchayat (TP) at taluk level and gram panchayat (GP) at village level. In tune with the provisions of the National Act, the State Act has the following features:

- It established a three tier Panchayat Raj system in the state, based on the population.
- It envisaged elected bodies at all the three levels.
- It provided reservation for one third of the total seats at all levels for persons belonging to the backward classes who had an annual income below specified level.

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KDP meeting
Zilla Panchayat, Ballari

- Offices of chair persons at all levels were also reserved in favour of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward class.
- Women got not less than one third seats in the reserved and unreserved categories of adhyakshas (presidents) and upadyakshas (vice presidents).
- It provided for reservation of seats in favour of SC and ST in proportion to their population and for reservation of not less than one third of total seats for women at all levels.
- It envisaged the Constitution of a State Election Commission to conduct elections to the panchayats.
- It recommended constitution of State Finance Commission once in every five years to review financial position of panchayats and District Planning Committee in each district (Adopted from HDR Dharwad 2014 page no 228)

10.3.1 The Three-Tiers of the Panchayat Raj System in Karnataka

1. Gram Panchayat

Section 4 of the PRI Act provides for constituting a Panchayat for the area comprising of a village or group of villages having a population of 5,000 and not more than 7,000. The functions of the Gram Panchayat are mentioned in Section 51 providing for 31 functions with three Standing Committees

- Production Committee,
- Social Justice Committee, and
- Amenities Committee.

A Secretary or a Panchayat Development Officer (PDO) is appointed by the government as the administrative head of the GP. The main function of the GP is to promote economic and social welfare, education and health in the GP.

2. Taluk Panchayat

Section 145 of the Act lists four main functions with 28 detailed functions to be performed by the Panchayat. The functions are mainly supervisory, and to monitor the progress of the schemes. There are three Standing Committees namely, the Finance, Auditing and Planning Committee; General Standing Committee and Social Justice Committee. A Group officer of the state civil services is the administrative head of the taluk TP. TPs are empowered to supervise the activities of GPs and other developmental works in their jurisdiction.

3. Zilla Panchayat

Section 184 of the Act lists four main functions and 29 detailed functions are given in Schedule III. There are 5 Standing Committees: Finance Audit and Planning Committee, General Standing Committee, Social Justice Committee, Education and Health Committee and Agriculture and Industries Committee.

Section 309 of the PRI Act provides scope for the preparation of Development Plans. Every Gram Panchayat prepares plans called Annual Plans and submits it to the Taluk Panchayat. The Taluk Panchayat consolidates the plans at the taluk level and taluk plans are then submitted to the Zilla Panchayat which prepares its plans based on the feedback obtained from Gram Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat. This plan is to be submitted to the District Planning Committee (DPC).

Section 310 provides for the constitution of a District Planning Committee (DPC) (which is a novel feature of the 73rd CAA) entrusted with the responsibility of consolidating the plans of the PRIs and Urban Local level Institutions. The DPC consists of Members of Parliament, Elected members from Zilla Panchayat, Members from Urban Local Bodies. The Chairperson of the DPC is the Adhyaksha of the Zilla Panchayat, and the Mayor of the City Corporation or the President of the City Municipal Council is the Upadhyaksha of the DPC. MLAs, MLCs, DC are permanent invitees. The Chief Executive Officer is the Secretary of DPC.

The DPC has to prepare a District Development Plan for matters of common interest of the Zilla, Taluk and Gram Panchayats. The DPC also has to consolidate the plans including spatial plans, sharing physical and natural resources, integrated development of infrastructure, and environmental conservation.

The Planning Commission presently replaced by NITI Ayog is of the view that the Local Self-Governments should also undertake a stock-taking exercise to assess the human conditions and also the availability of natural, social and financial resources, and infrastructure. This requires a sound data base at all three levels to be consolidated at the Zilla level. The Planning Commission is insisting on all the States to prepare Human Development Report at the State and the district-levels and to use these reports as “Development Radars”. Development Radars are a pictorial depiction of the performance of a unit of planning in respect of various sectors such as health, education, poverty alleviation, drinking water, and housing. Development Radars could also be used as a report card that can measure progress on the development parameters that comprise it.

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10.3.2 Panchayat System in Ballari District

The Panchayat system in Ballari district has three tiers; at the apex level there is the Ballari Zilla Panchayat; at the middle level there are 7 taluk panchayats representing each taluk in the district; and at the grass root level there are 189 Gram panchayats covering 554 villages in the district. Thus, this is a geographically big system in size covering 7 Talukas and 189 Gram panchayats.

The three tier panchayat system in the district has functioned effectively since its inception. To ensure effective

functioning and participation of people's representatives in forming and implementing various government programmes and policies and their monitoring, there are five standing committees at the Zilla Panchayat.

These five Standing Committees are:

- ❖ Planning, Finance and Audit Committee
- ❖ Working committee
- ❖ Education and health Committee
- ❖ Agriculture and industry Committee
- ❖ Social Justice Committee

All these Committees work with Zilla Panchayat in planning and implementation of Development Programmes and policies. The Action plans and the schemes of various departments are prepared in consultation with these Committees.

The work of Zilla Panchayat can be divided into following five sections:

1. Development Section: Headed by Deputy Secretary, This section is concerned with execution of all rural development schemes, water supply schemes, Minor irrigation works, road works and other developmental works.

2. Administration Section: Headed by Deputy Secretary, This section is concerned with the establishment issues and general administration of all the departments of ZP.

3. Planning Section: Headed by Chief Planning Officer, This section looks after formulation of Draft Annual Plan, formulation of action plan for different development schemes and monitoring and evaluation of schemes.

4. Accounts Section: Headed by Chief Accounts Officer, This section is responsible for receipts and releases of funds regarding all departments and various development schemes. Also this section is involved in taking up audit of all the departments coming under ZP.

TABLE 10.1
Basic Details of PRIs and ULBs in 2011-12

Name of the Taluks	GPs	TPs	ZPs	ULBs	Villages			Number of Towns
					Total	Inhabited Villages	Uninhabited Villages	
Ballari	40	1	1	1	103	99	4	1
Hadagali	24	1	-	1	57	56	1	1
H.B Halli	22	1	-	0	56	53	3	
Hosapete	23	1	-	3	74	68	6	3
Kudligi	33	1	--	2	91	89	2	2
Sandur	21	1	-	1	89	76	13	1
Siruguppa	26	1	-	2	84	83	1	2
District Total	189	7	1	10	554	524	30	10

Source: Socio-Economic Inspection Report, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari for 2011-12

As can be noticed in Table 10.1, there are 7 taluk panchayats under the jurisdiction of Ballari Zilla panchayat these are - Ballari, Hadagali, Hosapete, H.B Halli, Kudligi, Sandur and Siruguppa. There are 189 Gram Panchayats under these seven Taluka Panchayats with Ballari taluk having the maximum (40) and Sandur the minimum (21). The Zilla Panchayat also has under its jurisdiction 554 villages, 524 of which are inhabited, in addition to the 10 Urban Local Bodies (ULB's). Hosapete has the maximum number of ULB's (03) and H.B Halli is the only taluk with not a single ULB.

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10.4 Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Processes

The progress of an area depends to a large extent upon the availability of suitable infrastructure and services. There are many urban areas where service levels are much below the national standards and the citizens lead a difficult life. It is obvious that such conditions also affect adversely the productivity of urban areas. Much of the blame for the prevailing situation goes to the local government institutions, which are the main actors in the governance process at the local level. Urban local governments (also known as municipalities) recover costs incurred in service provision by levying a variety of taxes and through non-taxes means.

In India, numerous initiatives have been undertaken to strengthen local governments and to improve service levels in urban areas. Important among these are the enactment of a set of constitutional provisions, implementation of numerous urban development programs and adoption of various innovative practices. In this section, the structure of urban local governments is described in the light of recent urban sector reforms.

In India, numerous initiatives have been undertaken to strengthen local governments and to improve service levels in urban areas. Important among these are the enactment of a set of constitutional provisions, implementation of numerous urban development programs and adoption of various innovative practices.

10.4.1 Structure of Municipalities

Before 1992, State governments were empowered to constitute four different types of municipalities, namely municipal corporations, municipal committees/councils, notified area committees and town area committees. Thereafter, the Seventy-Fourth Amendment Act was enacted which provides for three types of municipalities – municipal corporations, municipal councils and nagar panchayats and most state governments classified local governments falling within their jurisdiction as per the revised scheme. Notified area committees and town area committees have been reconstituted as nagar panchayats. The attempt of the central government is to establish a uniform classification of municipalities throughout the country, which is based on the principles of democracy. Though all urban local governments have common objectives and somewhat identical characteristics, the method of their constitution in the extent of delegated functions, powers and resources available to them lends a distinct status to each category of local government.



D.C. Office, Ballari

The success of PRIs depends upon their effective functioning. Though many powers, especially, raising of finances, and designing various schemes are not given to the panchayats, generally their effectiveness is still not felt. For effective functioning of PRIs in terms of planning according to the needs of people by involving them in planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation process and for effective service delivery mechanism, e-governance is important.

10.4.2 Duties of Urban Local Bodies

The basic objective of an urban local government has changed from the maintenance of law and order in the early years, to the promotion of the welfare of the community in recent times. The State Municipal Acts provide an exhaustive list of functions, which are classified into obligatory and optional or discretionary functions. The obligatory functions have to be necessarily performed by the local government for which sufficient provision in the budget has to be made. Failure to perform any of these functions may compel the State government to supersede a municipality. Discretionary functions on the other hand may be taken up depending upon the availability of funds. Municipal functions listed in the State Municipal Acts generally fall in the following broad categories:

a) Public health and sanitation
(b) Medical relief
(c) Public works
(d) Education
(e) Development and
(f) Administrative

10.4.3 Other Steps to Improve Urban Governance

In addition to the aforesaid legislative reforms, the central government has taken a number of steps for improving local-level governance in recent times. Various urban development programmes, schemes and practices have been initiated for the benefit of urban citizens and the local government. Important among these are the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), the Model Municipal Law (MML), the e-Governance Mission, Report Cards on Urban Services, Citizens' Charter on Municipal Services, the Mayor-in-Council form of government, Municipal Accounting Reforms, Property Tax Reforms, issuance of tax-free Municipal Bonds, and schemes such as Pooled Finance Development (PFDS) and City Challenge Fund (CCF), promotion of private sector participation and community participation.

10.5 Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms: E–Initiatives, Capacity Building, and Good Governance Practices

The success of PRIs depends upon their effective functioning. Though many powers, especially, raising of finances, and designing various schemes are not given to the panchayats, generally their effectiveness is still not felt. For effective functioning of PRIs in terms of planning according to the needs of people by involving them in planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation process and for effective service delivery mechanism, e- governance is important. However, a few initiatives are taken up by the government and the ZP itself to adopt good practices in terms of providing detailed information about each Panchayats' and their various activities, training of staff,

educating the clientele and making the representatives more accountable. This section summarizes a few such initiatives adopted in Ballari district in governance.

Realizing the transformative potential of ICT, the Government of India and various state governments have initiated the process of applying ICT measures to reform governance for improving the delivery of public services through greater transparency and accountability. The notion of e-governance is picking up as it confers advantages such as: efficient public service delivery; effective monitoring of development programmes; better financial management; facilitating planning at the grassroots level; real-time information dissemination; realizing people's participation; and capacity to address new development challenges. Some of the elements of good governance, viz. rule of law, accountability, transparency, participation and people's control can be achieved through it. E-governance can facilitate government responsiveness to citizen needs and citizen participation in policy analysis and design.

The decentralized governance seeks to achieve objectives such as efficiency, transparency, accountability, responsibility and participation, social equity and gender equality. The aim of e-governance is to enhance the above mentioned objectives by not only helping service delivery of the Panchayat but also by influencing all the spheres of activities of the Panchayats. Hence the effect of e-governance could be noticed on the basis of supporting of e-governance for attaining the above said objectives in a time bound manner. E-governance has become a means to achieve the goal of 'Good governance'. Therefore, e-governance and decentralization both are integral parts of the current governance paradigm.

In this background, initiatives have been taken by many state governments to set up e-panchayats to facilitate the development process and provide easy access of information to citizens. Karnataka is a pioneering state to have set up panchayat portal to provide information regarding development schemes such as Mahatme Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, organizational/ departmental set up, developmental policies, annual reports, notifications, evaluation reports of development programmes, status of development schemes, revenues etc. A very important feature of the portal is that it gives information in Kannada language about issues concerning the local people. The portal also acts as a platform for users to know whom they have to approach for the processing of their applications and resolution of grievances. The portals are intra-linked with other state government departments so that it is more service oriented. Few of the initiatives taken for 24 x 7 governance are:

i. Each officer is issued a designated SIM and a predetermined amount of

Initiatives have been taken by many state governments to set up e-panchayats to facilitate the development process and provide easy access of information to citizens. Karnataka is a pioneering state to have set up panchayat portal to provide information regarding development schemes.

talk time is also provided for continuous availability. The phone is not allowed to be switched off at any moment.

ii. Each Panchayat is given computers with internet facility along with a trained computer operator;

iii. The government designs the software, trains the personnel and seeks to transact online for data dissemination and complying with its various queries and returns.

iv. The government also regularly arranges for training of various functionaries on handling of computers and other electronic devices;

v. GPS based monitoring is adopted to review the stages of completion of housing projects for scheduling release of financial assistance;

vi. Satellite based training and video conferencing are arranged on important issues for higher level officers to enable them to monitor and implement the schemes in a better way;

vii. The citizens are also allowed to access the information online without any restriction;

viii. Many departments have their own Management Information System(MIS) under various programmes like the DISE in Education Department, HMIS in health Department, HRMS in DPAR, etc which have been functioning quite satisfactorily and much of this information system is linked to the internet;

ix. The government has set up Altai Janasnehi Kendras (earlier Nemmadi Kendras) to provide over the counter services for issue and delivery of important documents like birth and death certificates, submit applications for various government schemes, etc. A total of 36 services are provided by these Kendras;

x. Some meetings (allotment of houses, for e.g.) of the gram sabha are video recorded and proceedings immediately uploaded so that there is no scope left for any unathourised alteration later on;

xi. State Panchayat Portal: The website of the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) contains links to among other things also to important ICT applications like:

MGNREGA-Karnataka; Panchatantra; Gandhi Sakshi Kayaka; e-swathu; Panchamitra; PlanPlus; Local Government Directory; Area Profiler; ActionSoft; National Panchayat Portal.

xii. Panchatantra: Panchatantra Online System is an ICT-based innovation aimed at improving the functioning of gram panchayats in the state through an automated process of accounting and budgeting of rural expenditures. It is a web-based application to assist gram panchayats in fulfilling the basic requirements of a Double Entry Accounting System. It has enabled all gram panchayats in Karnataka to enter and monitor all activities at the village level in a

more efficient, accountable and transparent way. The Panchatantra system has several unique built in features that make the application user friendly and citizen centric. Moreover, it ensures effective monitoring of gram panchayats through a workflow system that ensures that all the procedures and processes prescribed by the system are fulfilled in a timely and transparent manner. The information generated by the system can be accessed by the public and the government in real time. It is also used as a means for real time monitoring of implementation of various schemes and also evaluation of the overall monitoring of GPs. Panchatantra has active links to all major activities undertaken at the GP level and contemplates regular updating of information GP wise.

xiii. Panchamitra: Panchamitra is another web application that gives detailed information on all aspects of functioning of a GP, ward wise. It has links for schemes in operation in the GP, development works being undertaken, samanya mahiti of the villages, MGNREGS, meetings and proceedings, tax collection status, tenders, applications, RTI, circulars and monthly and annual reports.

All these initiatives are directed towards making panchayat administration more dynamic, transparent, accountable, and time bound. With all information accessible to everyone, the selection of beneficiaries and implementation of schemes is made more responsive to the needs of the people. This definitely empowers the people to participate in decision making as well availing the services in desired manner.

In the same vein, for the ULBs also a number of initiatives are under implementation. Some of them are:

- Aasthi : GIS-based Property Tax Information system (PTIS): Assessment of property and creation of property records
- Public Grievances and Redressal (PGR)
- Birth and Death Registration and Certification (BandD)
- Fund Based Double Entry Accrual Accounting System (FBDEAAS)
- ULB websites
- Karnataka Municipal Data Society® (KMDS) was set up with an intention of managing e-governance initiatives of the Urban Local Bodies, ULBs. The prominent e-governance applications are:
- Service Level Benchmarking – Government of India, BBMP, Karnataka.
- Asha Kirana Mahithi – Slum Survey (RAY).
- Namma Mane (Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing Urban Poor (ISHUP)
- Monthly Information Booklet
- Personnel Information System
- Public Disclosure Law
- Municipal Information System

NGOs are helping the district/state administration in implementing some of the programmes of the government.

The main programmes taken up by these organizations include rehabilitating the child labour, poverty alleviation, creating awareness about the government programs, organizing self help groups and women's empowerment, Youth training program, formation and training of self employment services, executing other programmes in important social sectors such as housing, sanitation, creation of awareness, and certain services in the field of health, education and vocational training.

- Urban Development Authority Computerization

10.6 Role of NGOs and Other Voluntary Groups

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Voluntary agencies have been involving in implementation and evaluation of government schemes and various developmental initiatives. Such organisations can complement the efforts of the government. There are a good number of NGOs, Voluntary Agencies, and such other organizations in Ballari district, which are involved in various developmental initiatives. Many of them are helping the district/state administration in implementing some of the programmes of the government.

BOX 10.3
NGOs and Voluntary Sector

Voluntary sector and NGOs are generally understood to be not- for-profit, professional intermediary agencies, which manage programmes in the areas of economic and social development and engage in welfare, relief, rehabilitation and training. Sometimes, voluntary sector organizations and NGOs are synonymously used and sometimes differently under the umbrella of civil society organizations or community based organizations.

The main programmes taken up by these organizations include rehabilitating the child labour, poverty alleviation, creating awareness about the government programs, organizing self help groups and women's empowerment, Youth training program, formation and training of self employment services, executing other programmes in important social sectors such as housing, sanitation, creation of awareness, and certain services in the field of health, education and vocational training.

In this section, a summary of activities and achievements of few of the prominent NGOs working in Ballari district is provided. The various activities and achievements by NGOs in the district show that the NGOs are supplementing the government in socio-economic development of the district and delivering services in an effective manner. Especially, the activities in creating awareness on education and capacity building, promoting health and sanitation, promoting non-farm activities and expanding the market base for the rural products by giving technical training are some of the vital activities through which the people's incomes and livelihood are being supported.

10.7 Representation of Women and Marginalized Sections of Society in Governance

To empower the women and marginalized section of the society, under the local governance act, reservation has been provided for all tiers of local governance. But the issue is whether they are restricted to the statutory minimum or are they given additional space and scope. This section discusses the representation of women and marginalized section of society in governance of Ballari district.

Table 10.2 shows the Female Electoral Representation in PRIs and ULBs in 2011-12 in Ballari district. The female electoral representation in Ballari district shows that there are 39.30 per cent in the GP, 40 per cent in TP, 47.22 per cent in ZP and 36.81 per cent in ULBs represented by female. Though females represent 49.57 per cent of

the total population, their electoral representation is less than the proportion of their population. Taluk wise picture shows that the female electoral representation in GP is the highest at 43.16 per cent in Hadagali Taluk and lowest in Siruguppa taluk at 35.33 percent. At the TP level female electoral representation is highest in Hadagali Taluka at 46.67 per cent, while Sandur and Siruguppa recorded lowest female electoral representation at 35.29 per cent each respectively. At the ZP level, female electoral representation is 100 per cent in Siruguppa taluk while Hosapete recorded zero female electoral representation. In the ULBs female electoral representation is highest in the Ballari taluk (45.71) and the lowest is recorded in Hosapete Taluka (28.57). It shows that there is wide variation in female electoral representation among the taluks.

The electoral representation of SC communities in GP, TP and ZP in Ballari district is around 20 per cent and 15.95 per cent in ULBs. The representation of SC communities in GP, TP and ZP and ULBs at the district total is less than SC population share in the district population at 21.10 per cent. There is wide variation among the taluks of the district. At the GP, TP and ZP level, SC electoral representation is higher than that of respective SC population share in the taluk of Hosapete. On the other hand, Hadagali and Kudligi have lesser SC electoral representation in all four tiers than respective SC population share. In case of ULBs, except

TABLE 10.2
Female Electoral Representative in PRIs and ULBs 2011-12 (in Percentage)

Taluk	GP	TP	ZP	ULBs
Ballari	39.44	38.71	62.50	45.71
Hadagali	43.16	46.67	50.00	39.13
H.B Halli	40.24	43.75	25.00	
Hosapete	38.73	43.75	0.00	28.57
Kudligi	39.01	39.13	33.33	35.00
Sandur	39.67	35.29	40.00	39.13
Siruguppa	35.33	35.29	100.00	33.33
District Total	39.30	40.00	47.22	36.81

Source: Ballari DAG 2011-12

TABLE 10.3
SC Electoral Representative in PRIs and ULBs 2011-12 (in Percentage)

Taluk	GP	TP	ZP	ULBs	Proportion of SC population to total population
Ballari	18.58	19.35	12.50	14.29	18.03
Hadagali	24.93	26.67	25.00	8.70	27.61
H.B Halli	19.27	18.75	25.00		24.55
Hosapete	26.58	25.00	25.00	17.14	22.81
Kudligi	19.93	21.74	16.67	15.00	22.46
Sandur	17.34	17.65	20.00	17.39	17.84
Siruguppa	19.86	17.65	20.00	22.22	21.42
District Total	20.53	20.74	19.44	15.95	21.10

Source: Ballari DAG 2011-12

Siruguppa at 22.22 per cent, in remaining taluks, the SC electoral representation is lesser than that of respective SC population share. It is important to note that Hadagali

recorded the lowest SC electoral representation at 8.70 per cent compared to that of its SC population share at 27.61 per cent in the district. It follows that SC electoral representation in the Ballari district is low and measures are needed to increase it.

Table 10.4 shows the ST Electoral Representation in PRIs and ULBs in 2011-12 in Ballari district. The electoral representation of ST community in GP (21.59%), TP (18.52%) and ZP (22.22%) is higher than that of it respective population share at 18.41 per cent. On the other hand, ST electoral representation in ULBs is at 15.34 per cent. There is wide variation among the taluks of the district. At the GP level, the ST electoral representation is good in all the taluks of the district as the ST electoral representation in all the taluks is more than that of their respective population share. AT TP level, the ST electoral representation is good in the taluks of Ballari and Sandur. At ZP level, the ST electoral representation is good in the taluks of Ballari, Hadagali, H.B.Halli, Hosapete and Siruguppa. In case of ULBs, the ST electoral representation is very good in Kudligi taluk; on the other hand, in remaining taluks, ST electoral representation is lesser than that of respective ST population share.

TABLE 10.4
ST Electoral Representative in PRIs and ULBs in 2011-12
(in percentage)

Taluk	GP	TP	ZP	ULBs	Proportion of ST Population to Total Population
Ballari	24.30	22.58	25.00	8.57	17.14
Hadagali	9.38	6.67	25.00	8.70	7.49
H.B Halli	13.66	12.50	25.00		13.40
Hosapete	20.51	12.50	25.00	11.43	16.32
Kudligi	28.96	21.74	16.67	45	27.87
Sandur	29.22	29.41	20.00	21.74	26.21
Siruguppa	19.40	17.65	20.00	7.41	18.60
District Total	21.59	18.52	22.22	15.34	18.41

Source: Ballari DAG 2011-12

Table 10.5 and 10.6 shows OBC and Others Electoral Representation in PRIs and ULBs in 2011-12 in the Ballari district. There is good electoral representation of OBC in Ballari district compared to that of SC, ST and Others. There is also not much variation among the taluks of the district. Among the taluks, at GP, TP and ZP, in Sandur and Siruguppa taluks, electoral representation of OBC is higher than that of district coverage. In the case of ULBs, the OBCs electoral representation is very good in Hadagali taluk at 52.17per cent; on the other hand, in remaining taluks, OBCs electoral representation is lesser than that of district average. Others Electoral Representation in PRIs is at around 25 per cent in the district. Among the taluks, other's electoral representation in Siruguppa is higher than the district average in all four tiers. In the case of ULBs, others electoral representation in Kudligi taluk is low at 5 per cent. Ballari, Siruguppa and

TABLE 10.5
OBC Electoral Representative in PRIs and ULBs
2011-12 (in Percentage)

Taluk	GP	TP	ZP	ULBs
Ballari	33.33	32.26	37.50	34.29
Hadagali	34.05	33.33	25.00	52.17
H.B Halli	32.68	31.25	25.00	
Hosapete	32.15	37.50	25.00	31.43
Kudligi	31.52	34.78	33.33	35.00
Sandur	33.02	35.29	40.00	34.78
Siruguppa	33.03	35.29	40.00	33.33
District	32.80	34.07	33.33	36.20

Source: Ballari DAG 2011-12

TABLE 10.6
Other Electoral Representatives in PRIs and ULBs
2011- 12 (in Percentage)

Taluk	GP	TP	ZP	ULBs
Ballari	23.79	25.81	25.00	42.86
Hadagali	31.64	33.33	25.00	30.43
H.B Halli	34.39	37.50	25.00	
Hosapete	20.76	25.00	25.00	40.00
Kudligi	19.08	21.74	33.33	5.00
Sandur	20.43	17.65	20.00	26.09
Siruguppa	27.71	29.41	20.00	37.04
District Total	24.85	26.67	25.00	32.52

Source: Ballari DAG 2011-12

Hosapete show higher than the district average.

10.8 Concluding Remarks

The 3-tier Panchayat Raj system in Ballari district is working satisfactorily.PRIs are allowed to function normally. Elections are held regularly and the elected bodies are not dissolved arbitrarily, SC/ST, OBC and female representation is more than the statuary norms in the district as a whole. The NGOs and voluntary organisations are quite active in the district. In Ballari ZP, relevant e-initiatives have been adopted for delivery of service. These have improved the transparency and accountability of PRIs. Whereas, in certain taluks of the district, there is

lesser electoral representation of SC/ ST compared to these communities' population share. There is wide variation in female and SC/ST electoral representation among the taluks of the district. In the ULBs, female electoral representation in Hosapete Taluka is low at 28.57 per cent. Hadagali taluk ULBs recorded the lowest SC electoral representation at 8.70 per cent compared to that of its SC population share at 27.61 per cent. There is good electoral representation of OBC in Ballari district compared to that of SC, ST and Others. As female and SC electoral representation is low in certain taluks of the Ballari district, measures need to be taken to increase it.

■■



Ballari Urban Development Authority



Football Stadium, Ballari

Chapter 11

Urban Issues In Human Development



CHAPTER 11

Urban Issues in Human Development

11.1 Introduction

India is moving towards rapid urbanisation in recent years. Urban population has been increasing significantly with the increase of urban geographical area. There are many reasons for the rapid urbanisation in India. Good health and education facilities, appropriate employment opportunities, significant improvement in transport facilities, proper supply of water, sanitation and energy services attract rural people to migrate from rural to urban area. In India, most of the rural people are dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and employment. Agriculture in India is seasonal in nature; leading to unsecured and disguised unemployment. Due to low productivity in Indian agricultural sector and non availability of alternative sources of employment, large number of young population is migrating towards cities for their education, skill development and employment opportunities.

It is estimated that the level of urbanisation in India will rise continuously and by 2040, more than half of India's population will live in urban areas. The rapid pace of urbanisation in India has not only created opportunities for economic growth and improved quality of life, but has also led to increased pressures on the delivery of urban civic services and added to the problem of poverty.

The rapid pace of urbanisation in India has not only created opportunities for economic growth and improved quality of life, but has also led to increased pressures on the delivery of urban civic services and added to the problem of poverty.

Rapid urbanisation has its own challenges, among them, - rise of slums, water pollution, air pollution, sound pollution, soil pollution, increasing crimes, improper service deliveries in water, sanitation, electricity, drainage facilities, traffic congestion and rise in accidents among others. Government policies and programmes regarding urban development have been increasing significantly. Understanding the importance of urbanisation UNDP's recent human development report deals mainly with urban development issues. In the present district human development report, this chapter focuses on urban issues. Urban Development Index has also been constructed to measure the urban development in all the urban local bodies in Chapter-3. The present chapter examines the trends and patterns of urbanisation in the Ballari district, and urban development issues.

11.1.1 Urbanisation Trends and Pattern

Table 11.1 presents a summary picture of growth pattern of urban population

Urban population of Ballari district was 7.07 lakhs during the year 2001, which increased to 9.19 lakhs during the year 2011, representing 34.87 and 36.30 per cent of the total population in the district respectively.

The district has a Municipal Corporation- Ballari, a City Municipal Council - Hosapete, four Town Municipal Councils – Hadagali, Kampli, Sandur and Siruguppa, further, four Town Panchayats – Kamalapuram, Kudligi, Kotturu and Tekalakote. Majority of the urban population is distributed in two major cities namely Ballari and Hosapete.

of Ballari district. Urban population of Ballari district was 7.07 lakhs during the year 2001, which increased to 9.19 lakhs during the year 2011, representing 34.87 and 36.30 per cent of the total population in the district respectively. Urban population of Ballari district contributed 3.9 per cent to the urban population of the state in both the periods 2001 and 2011. Karnataka state's urban population to the total population increased from 33.99 per cent to 38.57 per cent (4.58 percentage points) in the same period. Percentage change in Ballari district (30.06) is lower than that of the state (31.27) from 2001 to 2011 (Table 11.1). Ballari district experienced lesser urbanisation compared to Karnataka state during 2011.

Table 11.2 reveals the taluk wise urbanisation in Ballari district during the year 2001 and 2011. It is observed from Table 11.2 that H. B. Halli taluk has no urban area in both the periods. It is to be noted that H. B. Halli has a Gram Panchayat. Except Hosapete taluk, the remaining taluks have experienced increase in percentage share of urban population to total population. Hosapete taluk has shown a slight decline in percentage share of urban population to total population from 59.1 to 58.9 per cent. Among all taluks, Sandur experienced higher urbanisation from 17.9 per cent to 30.4 per cent during the same period.

Table-11.3 illustrates urbanization characteristics in Ballari district. The district has a Municipal Corporation- Ballari, a City Municipal Council - Hosapete, four Town Municipal Councils – Hadagali, Kampli, Sandur and Siruguppa, further, four Town Panchayats – Kamalapuram, Kudligi, Kotturu and Tekalakote. Majority of the urban population is distributed in two major cities namely Ballari and Hosapete. All the UBLs have experienced significant positive growth over a period of time. Higher increase is observed in Sandur, Ballari and Hosapete ULBs. Relatively lower increase is observed in Kampli and Tekkalakote ULBs (Table 11.3).

TABLE 11.1
Urban Population in Karnataka and Ballari District
(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Karnataka	Ballari
2001	179.62 (33.99)	7.07 (34.87)
2011	235.78 (38.57)	9.19 (36.30)
% Change from 2001 to 2011	31.27	30.06

Note: figures in brackets are percentage to the total population
Source: Census 2001 and 2011

TABLE 11.2
Taluk wise Urbanisation Ratios in Ballari District, 2001 and 2011

Taluks	2001	2011	Change of
Ballari	50.6	53.2	2.6
Hadagalli	13.9	14.3	0.4
H.B. Halli	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hosapete	59.1	58.9	-0.2
Kudligi	16.4	17.1	0.7
Sandur	17.9	30.4	12.5
Siruguppa	28.3	29.3	1.0
Ballari	34.9	36.3	2.4

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

TABLE 11.3
Urbanisation Characteristics of ULBs in Ballari District, 2001 and 2011

Urban Local Bodies	Population		Change		% Share to the District	
	2001	2011	Increase in number	% Change	2001	2011
Ballari (M Corp.)	316766	410445	93679	29.6	44.8	44.6
Hosapete (CMC)	164240	206167	41927	25.5	23.2	22.4
Hadagalli (TMC)	23414	27967	4553	19.4	3.3	3.0
Sandur (TMC)	27614	37431	9817	35.6	3.9	4.1
Siruguppa (TMC)	42919	52492	9573	22.3	6.1	5.7
Kampli (TMC)	35380	39307	3927	11.1	5.0	4.3
Kamalapuram (TP)	21830	25552	3722	17.0	3.1	2.8
Kudligi (TP)	21849	26680	4831	22.1	3.1	2.9
Kotturu (TP)	22701	26289	3588	15.8	3.2	2.9
Tekkalakote (TP)	23583	26224	2641	11.2	3.3	2.8
Ballari	706850	920239	213389	30.2	100	100

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Rise in urban population is posing problems of providing basic amenities and municipal services. There is also large increase in slum population in urban areas. Provision of housing, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, health and education facilities and waste management are becoming challenging. The worsening urban poverty and associated deprivations are the other issues that are becoming serious day by day. Provision of housing, drinking water, sanitation, solid waste management and addressing poverty in the slums are the major urban problems that have implications for HD of urban residents.

11.2 Service Delivery Issues

With rapid urbanisation, provision of basic services by the government has become a great challenge. To provide basic services to their citizens, the ULBs, with the help of state and central governments, have implemented number of schemes. As discussed, the major service delivery issues in urban development relate to the provision of basic services like drinking water, sanitation, housing, livelihood opportunities and solid waste management. This section attempts to look into the status and problems of supply of these basic amenities in ULBs of Ballari district.

11.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

11.3.1 Water Supply

Among the facilities safe drinking water supply is very important, because most of the diseases occur to human beings due to polluted untreated water. Consumption of untreated water causes various diseases which leads



Slum Houses



Source of water supply for urban poor

to health hazards. If the people are unhealthy they cannot work. It leads to poverty. Healthy people can work more and contribute for the development of the nation. Hence the concept of human development states that healthy and educated people are the real wealth of the nation. Table 11.4 shows the ULB wise number of households having tap water connection. It is found that not all the households have accessibility to safe drinking water facilities. Except in Hosapete, more than 90 per cent of the households in remaining ULBs have tap water connection. The smaller ULBs of Hadagali and Kamalapur have tap water connection in more than 99 per cent households. The unplanned growth of slum households, are creating a great challenge in providing safe drinking water to all households. Compared to rural areas, the urban areas of Ballari district are better placed in accessing safe drinking water. As shown in Table 11.4 the per capita water supply varies among the ULBs in the district. It is observed that Kamalapur, Sandur and Ballari ULBs have higher per capita tap water (more than 100 litres) supply in the district. In Hosapete, Hadagali, Siruguppa, Kampli and Tekalakote, the per capita per day water supply is only 70 liters.

TABLE 11.4
Water Supply in Ballari District - 2011

Urban Local Bodies	Percentage of Households with Tap Connection	Per capita Water Supply in liters	Water Supply MLD
CC, Ballari	97.33	125	56.2
CMC, Hosapete	87.18	70	5.0
TMC, Hadagali	99.67	70	1.1
TMC, Sandur	96.84	130	4.9
TMC, Siruguppa	92.56	70	3.8
TMC, Kampli	96.65	70	3.8
TP, Kamalapur	99.22	135	4.1
TP, Kudligi	97.99	75	2.5
TP, Kottur	97.07	80	2.2
TP, Tekalakote	97.09	70	1.4

Source: Census 2011 and DC office Ballari

It observed that, no ULB in the district has 24 hours tap water supply for all days. Some cities in Karnataka have recently introduced 24x7 water supply in some wards. Efforts should be made in this direction for all the urban local bodies of Ballari district because the district has the TB Dam in Hosapete. There is an opportunity for 24 hours water supply for all the households, which can be done with public private partnership. Through this, adequate and safe drinking water can be provided with proper user charges.

Without providing adequate water supply to the people, sanitation cannot be expected. If the people have adequate amount of water, they can use the water for drinking, bathing, washing clothes, toilet, cleaning house and surrounding area. If the water supply is less, instead of using latrine people go for open defecation. Along with adequate water supply, proper drainage facilities should be provided.

11.3.2 Sanitation

Globally, 2.4 billion people do not have access to adequate sanitation and most

of them tend to be victims of poverty (Myles, 2003). Further, in the developing world 50 per cent of the population is without adequate sanitation (World Bank, 1993 and 1998) and suffer with diarrhea and trachoma (WHO and UNICIEF, 2000) leading to considerable loss and disabilities of human resources. Considering this, the international community set provisions of sanitation as part of the Millennium Development Goals, to reduce to half by the year 2015, those without adequate sanitation facilities. Considering all parameters, this means that an additional 350,000 people have to be covered every day with improved sanitation services by 2015 (IRC, 2003).

To provide sanitation to all the households, the central and state governments have been spending significant amount of money through various policies and programmes in urban area. The National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) has been formulated by the Government of India in 2008 with a vision to provide appropriate sanitation facilities in all cities and towns through policy, institutional, technical and financial interventions. The present section shall discuss about the drainage and toilet facilities available in ULBs of Ballari district. The information on latrine and drainage (Closed and open) facilities in ULBs of Ballari district has been shown in Table 11.5. It reveals that 63.5 per cent of ULB households have latrine in the district. The ULB wise availability of toilets within the premises is very low and varies across ULBs. Ballari (70.04%) and Hosapete (74.7%) have higher per cent of households having latrine facility. In Kottur (55.6%) and Sandur (53%) ULBs a little more than half of the households have access to toilets, while Tekalakote ULB has the least proportion of households having toilets at 19.7 per cent; followed by Kamalapuram at 28.2 per cent, Kampli 40.1 per cent, Hadagali 41.2 per cent, Kudlagi 43.6 per cent and Siruguppa 49.7 per cent. Thus large proportion of households in the urban area, still do not have their own latrine facility in the district. Sanitation drive in Tekalakote and Kamalapuram ULB areas needs to be initiated on a priority basis. Efforts are also required in Kampli, Hadagali, Kudlagi and Siruguppa ULBs.

TABLE 11.5
Households with Access to Toilets and Drainage Facility, 2011(in Percentage)

Urban Local Bodies	% of Latrine	Drainage			
		Closed	Open	Total (Open+Closed)	No
Ballari(M Corp.)	70.4	59.50	21.64	81.14	18.86
Hosapete (CMC)	74.7	55.95	29.79	85.74	14.26
Hadagalli (TMC)	41.2	5.45	86.00	91.45	8.55
Sandur (TMC)	53.0	4.47	86.99	91.46	8.54
Siruguppa (TMC)	49.7	9.82	76.15	85.97	14.03
Kampli (TMC)	40.1	19.32	41.34	60.66	39.34
Kamalapuram (TP)	28.2	9.36	70.12	79.48	20.53
Kudligi (TP)	43.6	3.78	72.02	75.8	24.20
Kotturu (TP)	55.6	7.05	82.20	89.25	10.75
Tekkalakote (TP)	19.7	6.41	42.42	48.83	51.17
District - Ballari	63.5	44.24	37.33	81.57	18.42

Source: Census 2011

In respect of drainage, Table 11.5 shows that 18.42 per cent of households do not have drainage facility in the district. Among the ULBs, Hadagali and Sandur have better drainage facilities at 91.45 and 91.46 per cent respectively. However, it is to be noted that these ULBs have more open drainage than closed drainage facility. The ULBs of Kotturu, Siruguppa, Hosapete and Ballari, have drainage facility in the range of 80 to 90 per cent. The drainage facility in Tekkalakote and Kampli ULBs is low at 48.83 per cent and 60.66 per cent respectively. Thus, the data shows that significant efforts are needed to improve the sanitation conditions in the urban areas of Ballari district. Further, as data reveals, open drainage is the major form of drainage which is not hygienic and not maintained properly. Kudligi (3.78), Sandur (4.47), Hadagali (5.45), Tekalakote (6.41) and Kotturu (7.05) have very low per cent of households with closed drainage; and Kamalapuram and Siruguppa have respectively 9.36 and 9.82 per cent households with closed drainage. Unfortunately, no data exists about the underground drainage network in each of the ULBs. Looking at the sanitation status of ULBs of Ballari district, it seems to be a difficult goal to attain the targets of Millennium Development Goals, the goals of the Karnataka Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Policy, 2002 and the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) 2008.

Box 11.1
Urban Development Policy of Karnataka

The Government of Karnataka in partnership with urban local bodies in the State, the Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) and the Bangaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) will continue and strengthen its efforts to provide all residents of urban areas of the State, piped water supply and sanitation services at or near their dwellings. The efforts of the Government of Karnataka and its partner agencies will be to:

Ensure universal coverage of water and sanitation services that people want and are willing to pay for and to do so in a manner that preserves the sustainability of the precious water resources of the State, project and enhances the commercial and economical sustainability of the operations at the same time ensure a minimum level of service to all citizens. Institutional arrangements

The Government of Karnataka will continue to be responsible for:

- Policy Formulation
- Ensuring provision of the bulk of the resources required for capacity creation
- Regulation, monitoring and evaluation of the efficiency of operations, including prescribing reporting requirements, procurement procedures, etc.,
- Setting minimal service standard
- Encouraging the use of public private partnerships as well as private sector participation to achieve the sector goals
- Promotion of the economic and commercial viability of water supply systems and the exploitation of economies of scale and scope by appropriate aggregation options
- Institution of necessary incentives for urban local bodies and other service providers to implement sector reforms
- Ensuring co-ordination and collaboration among the various agencies both at the policy and operational level through the establishment of appropriate committees

11.4 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Among the problems caused by rapid urbanisation, Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Management is one of the major problems. With rapid urbanization, changing life styles, the nature and quantum of MSW has increased posing massive organizational, financial and environmental challenges to ULBs. Solid and liquid waste not only

decreases the beauty of the city but also leads to many diseases. In urban areas, waste is disposed indiscriminately leading to contamination of water, spread of diseases, clogged drains and spread of diseases. The collection, transportation and disposal of MSW are very poor in most of the cities/towns with garbage heaps remaining unattended for many days leading to health hazards. Unfortunately, most of ULBs do not have reliable estimates on MSW generated and till very recently all ULBs had a casual approach towards waste management, however, of late, all ULBs have prepared master plans for waste management and are trying to keep cities clean. Table 11.6 gives information on the status of solid waste in ULBs of Ballari district. The data reveals that large amount of uncollected waste, lack of proper transportation due to lesser availability of vehicles; negligible door to door collection and open dumping are the major issues relating to managing solid waste in ULBs of Ballari district.



Urban wastage

Ballari taluk has the highest solid waste generated, which is 105 tonnes, 92 tonnes is being collected by the municipal corporation with 24 vehicles for transport and disposal. 82.20 acres of land has been left for this waste disposal. Hosapete is the next ULB, which has higher solid waste. Among the ULBs, Kamalapuram and Tekalakote have lower solid waste comparatively that is 7 and 6 tonnes of waste respectively. However, Kamalapuram and Tekalakote are small towns with less population. As compared to the population of the ULBs, the number of public dust bins,

TABLE 11.6

Solid Waste and its Management in ULBs of Ballari District

Urban Local Bodies	Total Amount of SWG	Total amount of MSW (Collected in tones)	NO.OF PDB	No. Of Vehicles for Transport & Disposal	Area of Land Fill Site (in acres)	Percentage Of Households Covered Under Door to Door Collection
Ballari (M Corp.)	105	92	..	24	82.20	..
Hosapete (CMC)	60	45	400	9	35	0.526
Hadagalli (TMC)	10	10	.	2	9.83	-
Sandur (TMC)	14	12	..	2	6.5	--
Siruguppa (TMC)	18	15	..	6	7.4	..
Kampli (TMC)	8.62	..	19	1	4	.-
Kamalapuram (TP)	7	6	100	2	1	..
Kudligi (TP)	12.3	10.41	..	5	6	..
Kotturu (TP)	11.5	9.75	..	5	8	.95
Tekkalakote (TP)	6	4	..	1	8.44	0.4

Source: Websites of respective ULBs accessed on 18-8-2014

numbers of vehicles for transport and disposal, as well as man power in collection of waste are very less. Majority of ULBs do not have public dust bins (PDB), leading to open dumping which causes a number of serious problems. Door to door collection is almost nil in all the ULBs, and wherever it exists, it is quite negligible. The ULB's neither have adequate number of vehicles nor personnel (pourakarmikas) to handle and transport solid waste.

Another issue is waste water management. Waste water through drainage and sewage has not been well treated in the cities. This waste water is used to grow vegetables near the urban areas. This contaminated water usage leads to many health hazards. Sometimes this water mixes with drinking water, when pipelines of the drinking water have seepage or leakages. The analysis reveals that serious attention needs to be paid towards Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Management in urban areas of Ballari district. The smaller towns, which have potential to grow faster, need to be planned properly in this regard.

The waste needs to be properly gathered/collected and managed. Recyclable material needs to be recycled, degradable waste should be converted into compost and non-degradable waste suitably disposed off. Proper waste collection and disposal will reduce incidence of harmful diseases. Hence, whether it is solid or liquid waste, scientific approach towards its collection, recycling and disposal needs to be undertaken. The casual approach of ULBs, particularly small ULBs, towards waste management, needs to be addressed. The ULBs have to prepare master plans for waste management and keeping cities clean. In this regard, innovative schemes with public private partnership methods need to be adopted.

Slum households represent severe poverty, lack of livelihood opportunities and deprivation of basic amenities. Understanding the characteristics of slum population will help in reflecting on the human development status of the ULBs.

11.5. Access to Other Basic Amenities and Urban Livelihood Opportunities in ULBs

Having discussed the urbanisation trends and pattern and solid and liquid waste management of municipal services, there is also need to study the extent of availability of other basic amenities. Another problem is that of emergence of slums. Slum households represent severe poverty, lack of livelihood opportunities and deprivation of basic amenities. Understanding the characteristics of slum population will help in reflecting on the human development status of the ULBs. Hence, this section focuses on the extent of access to other basic amenities by the urban households and later the study of slum characteristics as follows.

11.5.1. Other Basic Amenities

The basic amenities which impact on quality life are- housing health facilities, having access to tap water, having toilet within premises and having access to drainage facility. Since drinking water and drainage are already studied, the analysis here is

restricted to the remaining amenities. Data from census 2011 is compiled and shown in Table 11.7.

The data on households without own houses reveals that large number of urban households in, Kudligi (37.98%), Siruguppa (37.18%) and Tekkalakote (30.18%) don't have their own houses. Among all the ULBs the households without own houses is low in Ballari ULB at 6.17 per cent and Hosapete 11.87 per cent. Except in Ballari and Kudligi ULBs, the number of hospitals beds per 1000 population in other urban areas of Ballari district is very low. The situation in Kamalapuram (0.27%), Tekalakote (0.76%) and Kampli (0.97%) is quite alarming. Thus, apart from universalizing safe drinking water, and drainage facility, challenges relating to provision of decent housing and health facility are really daunting.

TABLE 11.7
Households Having Access to other Basic Amenities (in Percentage) - 2011

Urban Local Bodies	Households without own houses	Number of hospital beds per 1000 population in urban areas
Ballari (M Corp.)	6.17	6.82
Hosapete (CMC)	11.87	1.63
Hadagalli (TMC)	15.23	2.43
Sandur (TMC)	24.51	2.67
Siruguppa (TMC)	37.18	2.59
Kampli (TMC)	19.26	0.97
Kamalapuram (TP)	17.39	0.27
Kudligi (TP)	37.98	5.81
Kotturu (TP)	13.87	2.28
Tekkalakote (TP)	30.18	0.76

Source: Census 2011

11.5.2. Slum Population

Due to lack of livelihood opportunities in rural areas, large number of rural poor households is temporarily migrating to cities for work. Such people, since they do not have place to live, settle on whichever vacant area they come across. Increase of slum population is a common problem due to rapid urbanisation. Slum areas are not regular settlements and hence lack basic amenities. Hence, poor slum dwellers deprived of basic amenities have to live in highly unhygienic conditions. Therefore, understanding the life of slum dwellers can help bring about considerable human development of these people. This section, analysis certain aspects of slum population of Ballari district. Table 11.8 furnishes some information on slum population. Among all ULBs in the district Kamalapuram (37.0%), Kampli (28.0%), Hosapete (25.67%) and Tekkalakote (23.22) have higher share of slum population to the urban population. Kudligi (8.61%) and Sandur (7.54%) have lower slum population to the urban population. Sex ratio of slums and ULBs has been presented in Table 11.8.

Sex ratio of slum population (1011) is higher than urban sex ratio (988) in the district. Among the ULBs, except Hadagali, Kamalapuram and Kotturu, remaining all ULBs have a sex ratio higher in slums in comparison with the overall ULBs' sex ratio. An interesting point to be noted here is that Sandur TMC has the lowest sex ratio in case of overall ULBs while it has the highest

TABLE 11.8
Features of Slum Population in Ballari District, 2011

Urban Local Bodies	Slum Households		Slum Population		Sex Ratio		% of SC and ST Population	
	Households	% to ULB	Population	% to ULB	Slum	ULB	Slum	ULB
Ballari (M Corp.)	18611	21.9	90404	19.91	1008	991	39.2	26.0
Hosapete (CMC)	11075	25.1	52920	25.67	1013	1008	34.5	30.4
Hadagalli (TMC)	1497	27.4	7385	22.83	984	993	21.2	20.3
Sandur (TMC)	525	7.2	2822	7.54	1043	955	63.4	31.5
Siruguppa (TMC)	2669	25.7	12908	24.59	1001	996	43.3	26.2
Kampli (TMC)	2254	27.1	11005	28.00	1038	1018	46.5	29.0
Kamalapuram (TP)	1846	35.9	9453	37.00	1034	1041	65.0	50.5
Kudligi (TP)	363	7.4	2298	8.61	1035	987	64.5	52.1
Kotturu (TP)	1083	19.6	5215	19.84	966	993	20.6	24.9
Tekkalakote (TP)	1126	23.4	6089	23.22	1029	1018	74.5	47.6

Source: Census 2011

sex ratio in its slums, among the ULBs in the district. Among the slum population, a large proportion of the population (40 per cent) belongs to SCs and STs. Among the ULBs, except Kotturu, all ULBs have higher proportion of SC and ST population in slums. Tekkalakote (74.5 %), Kamalapuram (65%), Kudligi (64.5%) and Sandur (63.4%) have higher share of SC and ST population in slums.

Literacy rate of slums population is 58.5 per cent (Table 11.9), which is lower than the overall literacy of ULBs (66.5%) in the district.

Literacy rate of slums population is 58.5 per cent (Table 11.9), which is lower than the overall literacy of ULBs (66.5%) in the district. Hadagali, Kotturu and Sandur ULBs have lower literacy gap between slum and overall ULB. As regards the male and female literacy rates in the slum areas, female population have very low literacy rate in comparison not only with slum males but also in comparison to over all female literacy in the ULBs. Hence, policy attention is required to improve the education level of slum population in general and slum females in particular.

Work characteristics of slum residents have been presented in Table 11.10. Work participation rate of slum population is 38.8 per cent. There is a huge gap in male (56.6%) and female (21.2%) work participation rates. Tekkalakote and Kamalapuram have higher work participation rate, whereas, Kudligi and Sandur have lower WPR among the ULBs in the district. Male-female gap in WPR is high in Hosapete, Sandur and Ballari, whereas, low in Tekkalakote. The district has around 90 per cent main workers among males 92.1 per cent are main workers and among females 83.7 per cent are main workers. Tekkalakote and Siruguppa have higher main workers while Hadagali and Kamalapuram have lower proportion of main workers. Except

Tekkalakote, all ULBs have gender gap in main workers. Kamalapuram and Kudligi have the highest and the lowest gender gap in main workers respectively. Table 11.10 also presents main workers in sectors other than agriculture. 73 per cent of workers are non agricultural workers in urban area in the district. Ballari and Hosapete have higher share of non-agricultural workers, while Tekkalakote and Kamalapuram have lower share of non-agricultural workers. Gender gap is high in Sandur and low in Ballari ULBs in this regard.

Thus, to summarize the status of slum residents of Ballari district:

I. Availability of work in cities is positively related to the proportion of slum population to total population

II. ULBs have better sex ratio compared to the general population of the district.

TABLE 11.9
Literacy Rate among Slums in ULBs of Ballari District-2011

Urban Local Bodies	Slums			Total ULBs		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ballari (M Corp.)	59.9	66.9	53.0	68.4	73.9	62.8
Hosapete (CMC)	62.4	68.7	56.3	68.6	74.1	63.1
Hadagalli (TMC)	64.9	69.6	60.1	67.8	72.5	63.0
Sandur (TMC)	62.4	72.1	53.1	66.8	73.9	59.5
Siruguppa (TMC)	43.4	50.0	36.7	58.6	65.2	51.9
Kampli (TMC)	55.7	63.6	48.1	63.0	70.2	55.8
Kamalapuram (TP)	50.9	57.9	44.1	58.4	65.0	52.1
Kudligi (TP)	60.7	67.2	54.5	67.5	73.6	61.4
Kotturu (TP)	70.8	77.5	63.9	74.8	80.1	69.6
Tekkalakote (TP)	30.5	38.9	22.3	39.8	49.2	30.6
District	58.5	65.3	51.7	66.5	72.4	60.6

Source: Census 2011

III. The ratio of SC and ST population is higher in slums vis-a-vis the total urban population;

IV. Literacy level is low and the gender gap in literacy is higher;

V. WPR is generally higher in the slum areas and higher for males. Female WPR is very low resulting in high gender gap in work participation.

TABLE 11.10
Work Characteristics of Slum Residents - 2011

Urban Local Bodies	WPR			Main workers			Main Other than Agriculture		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ballari (M Corp.)	38.2	56.8	19.8	90.8	93.0	84.5	85.2	88.5	75.9
Hosapete (CMC)	36.1	56.2	16.1	87.1	89.3	79.4	76.4	79.9	64.1
Hadagalli (TMC)	39.1	55.6	22.4	77.6	80.6	70.3	51.2	58.6	32.5
Sandur (TMC)	34.5	53.4	16.4	83.9	86.7	75.1	57.0	67.1	25.7
Siruguppa (TMC)	41.8	56.8	26.8	95.0	96.3	92.1	70.2	80.7	48.0
Kampli (TMC)	41.7	56.9	27.1	93.5	94.9	90.7	64.9	76.3	41.9
Kamalapuram (TP)	44.1	58.8	29.9	83.2	93.3	64.0	37.3	47.2	18.4
Kudligi (TP)	35.0	49.8	20.7	90.8	91.3	89.7	39.6	49.6	16.1
Kotturu (TP)	43.8	58.5	28.5	94.9	97.1	90.3	72.5	79.9	56.8
Tekkalakote (TP)	51.0	56.2	46.0	99.1	99.0	99.2	14.9	20.9	7.8
District	38.8	56.6	21.2	89.8	92.1	83.7	73.0	79.1	56.9

Source: Census 2011

Therefore, slums represent lower literacy level, higher concentration of women in work force and higher concentration of SCs and STs. These factors point to the possibility of higher deprivation of these sections. Hence, steps should be initiated towards improving the living conditions of slum residents.

11.5.3 Service Level Benchmarking

Karnataka Municipal Reforms Cell has recently measured urban development through some important indicators and ranked all the ULBs of the state. Marks are awarded to every ULB for specific services, out of 100. These are summed up to obtain the total score and based on this, ranks are assigned. This helps us to know the relative position of each ULB in terms of delivering services to citizens. The data for ULBs of Ballari district is presented in Table 11.11.

No ULB in the district has been awarded marks for disease control. Except Ballari and Hosapete, the remaining ULBs were awarded no marks for waste water management. Sandur ULB performed better in water supply management with highest score at 62 marks, where as Kudlagi performance is poor at 21 marks. Tekkalakote ULB performed better in solid waste management at 66 marks; where as Kamalapur ULB's performance is poor at 19 marks. Development of parks and gardens is poor among all ULBs. Sandur ULB performed better in municipal finance at 73 marks, followed by Ballari and Kamalapuram ULBs 68 marks each, whereas Kudligi ULB performance is poor at 20 marks. The analysis reveals that there is large variation among all ULBs in performance of various indicators used in measuring urban development. The ULBs which are not

TABLE 11.11
Karnataka Urban Service Level Benchmarking for ULBs of Ballari District, 2009-10

Urban Local Bodies	Water Supply Management	Waste Water Management	Soild Waste Management	Roads, Roadside Drains & Streetlights	Disease Control	Development of Parks & Gardens	Municipal Finance	Total Marks	Rank Within the state
Ballari	54	18	40	32	0	0	68	212	102
Hosapete	44	10	56	33	0	8	59	210	108
Hadagali	59	0	49	42	0	0	59	209	111
Sandur	62	0	36	49	0	8	73	228	61
Shiraguppa	47	0	56	34	0	15	-	152	203
Kampli	31	0	46	20	0	0	64	161	193
Kamalapur	52	0	19	35	0	0	68	174	173
Kudligi	21	0	46	52	0	15	20	154	202
Kottur	45	0	37	32	0	4	53	171	176
Tekkalakote	40	0	66	43	0	0	43	192	143

Source: http://karbenchmarking.gov.in

performing well in particular indicator need to learn from other ULBs, which are performing well in particular indicator.

The ranking of all ULBs shows that Sandur is the top ranked ULB within the district, and is placed 61st in the state. Siruguppa ULB is placed last within the district, and is placed at 203rd rank in the state. Out of 213 ULBs of the state none of the ULBs of the district are found to be in the top 50 positions in the district. Kampli, Kudligi and Siruguppa are among the bottom 25 ULBs of the state. The ULBs of Ballari district have to give more attention to disease control. More efforts are required for waste water management and development of gardens and parks.

11.6 Concluding Remarks

According to 2011 census, urban population in Ballari district constitutes 36.30 per cent of the total population; which is lesser than the state average urban population of 38.57 per cent. Ballari district experienced lesser urbanisation compared to Karnatak state during 2011. Hosapete and Ballari taluks are more urbanised taluks, with 58.9 per cent and 53.2 per cent of urban population respectively. Majority of the urban population is distributed in two major cities namely Ballari and Hosapete. These two taluks together constitute 68 per cent of district urban population. Among all taluks, Sandur experienced higher rate of growth in urbanisation. The position of safe drinking water supply in urban areas of Ballari district is relatively better; however efforts are needed for 100 per cent coverage. The sanitation needs to be improved. The proportion of households without latrine facility is quite high and drainage facility is also very poor. Sanitation drive in Tekkalakote and Kamalapuram ULB areas has to be initiated seriously on priority basis. Efforts are also required in Kampli,Hadagali, Kudlagi and Siruguppa ULBs. The living conditions of slum households are very poor; steps should be initiated towards improving the living conditions of slum residents. The casual approach of ULBs, particularly small ULBs, towards waste management, needs to be addressed. The ULBs have to prepare a master plan for waste management to keep cities clean. In this regard, innovative schemes with public private partnership need to be adopted. The ULBs of Ballari district have to give more attention to control diseases. More efforts are required for waste water management and development of gardens and parks. Infrastructure facilities of urban local bodies in the district need to be improved to a large extent. Importantly, drainage for all households, proper electricity, roads and safe and adequate drinking water supply needs to be improved. Further, health and education facilities should also be improved in the urban area of the district. Huge investment is needed for the improvement of infrastructure in the urban area that can be done with public and private partnership.



Urban wastage

Chapter 12

Way Forward



CHAPTER 12

Way Forward

12.1 Introduction

It is now well accepted that economic growth by itself, though necessary, is not a sufficient condition for human development attainment. The human development as an alternative approach was evolved in the 1980s mainly in response -to the increasing disenchantment with the conventional measure of economic growth based on GDP. UNDP, as an international development agency, was at the forefront in advocating this alternative paradigm and defined human development in its first HDR-1990, as the 'process of enlarging people's choices and opportunities'. Since 1990s, the UNDP brings out the HDR every year at the international level.

HDI - a composite indicator that combines average attainments in health (LEB); education (mean and expected years of schooling); and per capita income (US $ at PPP) - is constructed for countries, groups of population and even regional groupings. Since then HDI has been extensively used by the policy makers to compare the performance of their own country/region in various HD dimensions.

India as one of the early adopters of HD strategy and also signatory to the declaration of UNMDGs, has prepared HDRs at regular intervals. Many states in India have made efforts to prepare HDRs reflecting the status of human development, primarily based on the methodology adopted by the UNDP. Madhya Pradesh was the first State to prepare an HDR, followed by Karnataka, which brought out two such reports, in 1999 and 2005. These reports have gone a long way in highlighting the regional imbalances existing in the State. The 1999 report provided well organised data covering a wide range of human development indicators; the 2005 report examined and analyzed the relationship between public investment patterns and human development outcomes. The State initiated four pilot projects in the first phase in Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Udupi for preparing district human development reports (DHDRs). Encouraged by the experience gained, the Government of Karnataka has decided to develop DHDRs for all 30 Districts. The present DHDRs focus on taluk level human developmental issues that enhance the quality of life. From the viewpoint of indicators as well as the data availability, and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of Human Development, namely Health, Education and Standard of Living, a modified methodology is adopted for

HDI - a composite indicator that combines average attainments in health (LEB); education (mean and expected years of schooling); and per capita income (US $ at PPP) - is constructed for countries, groups of population and even regional groupings. Since then HDI has been extensively used by the policy makers to compare the performance of their own country/region in various HD dimensions.

The present chapter focuses on way forward. A brief analysis and explanation of various indices has been done. The present chapter identifies achievements and gaps in education, health and living standard. Combined human development analysis and disparities in human development across the taluks has also been done. Future HD Strategy for the Education, Health, Livelihood Sector, Strategy for Dalits, Tribals, and Minorities, Strategy for Gender Development, Urban issues and governance has also been made.

On the basis of HDI value among the taluks, the district can be classified into three distinct regions of human development with Ballari taluk being in top position with relatively better position in human development; Sandur and Hosapete taluks falling in the middle and Siruguppa, Hadagali, H.B.Halli and Kudligi falling in least developed taluks in human development.

the preparation of DHDRs. Thus, the main features of the DHDRs proposed are:(i) The DHDR will present indices on various Human Development issues, namely: a. Human Development Index (HDI), b. Gender Inequality Index (GII), c. Child Development Index (CDI), d. Food Security Index (FSI), e. Urban Development Index (UDI) f. Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) and g. Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI).

In this background, in the present report, on the basis of selected indicators, the HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI CDDI and CTDI have been estimated and discussed in Chapter-3. The present chapter focuses on way forward. A brief analysis and explanation of various indices has been done. The present chapter identifies achievements and gaps in education, health and living standard. Combined human development analysis and disparities in human development across the taluks has also been done. Future HD Strategy for the Education, Health, Livelihood Sector, Strategy for Dalits, Tribals, and Minorities, Strategy for Gender Development, Urban issues and governance has also been made.

12.2 Discussion and Analysis on:

12.2.1 Outline of HD and its measurement as indicated by different indicators

Human Development Index (HDI)

On the basis of HDI value among the taluks, the district can be classified into three distinct regions of human development with Ballari taluk being in top position with relatively better position in human development; Sandur and Hosapete taluks falling in the middle and Siruguppa, Hadagali, H.B.Halli and Kudligi falling in least developed taluks in human development. The relative performance of Ballari taluk in Standard of living and Health dimension indicators is good. However, Ballari taluk's low performance in Gross enrolment ratio (94.16) and literacy ratio (68.61) is responsible for low performance in education index. Sandur has the highest PCI in the district; however its performance in health is poor. The lower health indicator values for Hosapete are because of the higher values of MMR and CMR in the taluk. Siruguppa taluk's performance is poor in education; it houses large number of illiterate (46.74%) population. Among all the taluks, Kudligi taluk shows a mixed performance, where the performance of education, particularly in terms of Gross enrolment ratio, is the best, (1st rank), but performance of health is medium (4th rank), while performance of standard of living is low (6th rank).

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

In case of GII, the Ballari district witnessed, low child sex ratio, low female work participation, a low share of female workers in non-agricultural activities and low female agricultural wage. Among all the taluks in the district, the performance of Ballari taluk

is relatively better, with better performance in Labour dimension index (0.586) and Health dimension index (0.647). Kudligi taluk is in last position due to adverse Health dimension index and Labour dimension index. H.B.Halli performance in Labour dimension index is very poor. Discussion on GII and three dimension indices across the taluks of Ballari district reveals that there is gender inequality among all the taluks of district. However the GII for all the taluks is nearer to zero indicating the extent of gender inequality is low.

Discussion on GII and three dimension indices across the taluks of Ballari district reveals that there is gender inequality among all the taluks of district. However the GII for all the taluks is nearer to zero indicating the extent of gender inequality is low.

Child Development Index (CDI)

Among all the taluks in the district, the performance of Ballari and Hosapete are relatively better, with 1st and 2nd rank respectively. Hadagali (7th rank) and Kudligi (6th rank) are in the bottom positions out of 7 taluks in the district. Inter taluk disparity of CDI is higher (CV-44.4%) than HDI and GII in the district. Low CMR, low percentage of malnourished children and high percentage of drop out children mainstreamed are factors responsible for better performance of Ballari taluk in CDI. The performance of H.B.Halli in health dimension is worst as CMR is highest in the district. The performance of Hadagali is worst in nutrition and education dimension index. The percentage of children born under-weight is very high at 17.23 per cent and the percentage of drop-out children mainstreamed is low at 61.54 per cent in Hadagali taluk.

Among all the taluks in the district, the performance of Ballari and Hosapete are relatively better, with 1st and 2nd rank respectively. Hadagali (7th rank) and Kudligi (6th rank) are in the bottom positions out of 7 taluks in the district. Inter taluk disparity of CDI is higher (CV-44.4%) than HDI and GII in the district.

Food Security Index (FSI)

Food security implies adequate availability and access to food by the households. Access to adequate food and other amenities to absorb food determine the well-being of a household. FSI is based on three dimensions/parameters namely Availability, Accessibility and Absorption. Among all the taluks in the district, Ballari taluks position is 1st with index value at 0.714, which is more than double the FSI value of bottom taluks H.B.Halli at 0.318, Kudligi at 0.335 and Hadagali at 0.350. Ballari is in the top position in accessibility and absorption dimensions. Siruguppa is in the first position in availability, 4th in accessibility and last position in absorption

Among all the taluks in the district, Ballari taluks position is 1st with index value at 0.714, which is more than double the FSI value of bottom taluks H.B.Halli at 0.318, Kudligi at 0.335 and Hadagali at 0.350. Ballari is in the top position in accessibility and absorption dimensions.

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

Among all the taluks, Ballari and Hosapete taluks are in first and second position in CTDI with index value at 0.618 and 0.601 respectively, which are more than 50 per cent higher than bottom taluk Siruguppa at 0.400. However Ballari taluk ranks last 6th position in participation dimension index and 5th position in health dimension index. The Hosapete taluk, which ranks 2nd in CTDI among all the taluks, ranks 7th position in demographic dimension index and 6th in education dimension index. The Siruguppa taluk which ranks 7th in CTDI, ranks 1st position in demographic dimension index and livelihood dimension index. The Kudligi taluk,

Among all the taluks, Ballari and Hosapete taluks are in first and second position in CTDI with index value at 0.618 and 0.601 respectively, which are more than 50 per cent higher than bottom taluk Siruguppa at 0.400.

Among the ULBs, Ballari (CC) is in first position with UDI value at 0.809, which is more than three times that of the bottom ULB Tekkalakote (TP) at UDI value of 0.280. The UDI values in other ULBs were also away from Ballari (CC) ULB.

he Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) for selected GP of Ballari district at 0.61 is quite high and alarming. The Composite Dalit Development Index is also below average at 0.39. The case study on Dalits revealed that Dalits perceive existence of discrimination however their ability to protest against discrimination is weak. On the positive side the study finds that, over a period of time, the educational and health status of Dalits of Ballari district has been improving. However, their economic base is low, and they suffer from ignorance about themselves, and lack awareness about their rights, and government schemes.

which ranks 6th position in CTDI ranks first in education dimension index and ranks 2nd in participation dimension index. It shows that the extent of disparity is wide. Health and education dimension indices have been predominantly affecting the value of CTDI.

Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)

The Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) for selected GP of Ballari district at 0.61 is quite high and alarming. The Composite Dalit Development Index is also below average at 0.39. The case study on Dalits revealed that Dalits perceive existence of discrimination however their ability to protest against discrimination is weak. On the positive side the study finds that, over a period of time, the educational and health status of Dalits of Ballari district has been improving. However, their economic base is low, and they suffer from ignorance about themselves, and lack awareness about their rights, and government schemes.

Urban Development Index (UDI)

Among the ULBs, Ballari (CC) is in first position with UDI value at 0.809, which is more than three times that of the bottom ULB Tekkalakote (TP) at UDI value of 0.280. The UDI values in other ULBs were also away from Ballari (CC) ULB. Among all other ULBs, Ballari and Hosapete are most urbanised with higher percentage of ULB population to total taluk population. Percentage of households with sewerage and drainage is low in Tekalakote (TP) at 48.33 per cent and Kampli (TMC) at 60.66 per cent. Number of hospital beds per 1000 population in Ballari (CC) and Kudligi is high. On the other hand, in Kamalapur (TP), Kampli (TMC) and Hosapete (CMC) it is very low .The percentage of own resource mobilisation to total receipts is highest in Hosapete (CMC) and Ballari (CC) at 20.91 per cent and 16.14 per cent respectively. The percentage of households without their own house is low at Ballari (CC) at 6.17 per cent.

12.2.2. Achievements and Gaps in Education

As per the 2011 census data, Ballari district has literacy rate of 67.43 per cent as against the state average of 75.36. The gender disparity is 18.55 per cent as against the state figure of 14.39. The district is lagging behind the state as far as literacy is concerned. However, over the period from 2001 to 2011 there is an improvement of 10 percentage points in literacy in the district as compared to 8.72 percentage points for the state. Impressively all taluks have shown a fall in male- female gap over the two census' under consideration with the most impressive change seen in Kudligi taluk. Even the state as a whole has shown a decline in this gap and here again the district has fared better than the state even if marginally. But the level of gender gaps is still high in the district. Focus should be on low literate taluks of Siruguppa and Sandur.

The drop outs at the secondary level seem to be quite alarming at the secondary level across the district. However mainstreaming of dropouts back to primary and secondary schools is quite encouraging, with the highest value of 85.54 seen in the taluk of H.B. Halli. The Teacher Pupil Ratio (TPR) in Ballari district for both elementary and secondary education is satisfactory. The TPR is well within the norms (Prescribed by the Karnataka state) for elementary and secondary level in the district with a value at 32.33 and 16.90 respectively. However the overall TPR for the district continues to be well below the national norm. Contrary to SSLC results, situation with regard to PUC results seem to be alarming as five year average pass percentage in PUC is lower at 43.1 and SC/ST category performance is lower at 29.2 per cent in the district. Ballari district lacks in number of institutions as well as quality in higher education. Recently a Shri Krishndevaray University has been set up by the Karnataka government. There is unevenness in distribution of educational institutions among the taluks. More than 60 per cent of educational institutions are concentrated in Ballari and Hosapete taluk. The Per capita education expenditure in Ballari district is very low; it is Rs 229.19 per person in the district as a whole.

12.2.3 Achievements and Gaps in Health

The analysis of health status of Ballari district provides a very good picture of achievements in sex ratio and its improvement over a period of time and institutional delivery is also quite satisfactory. Hosapete and Ballari house larger proportion of urban population. On the other hand, H.B.Halli has no urban population. Hadagali and Kudligi are lesser urbanized taluks in the district. Over the decade, the general sex ratio and child sex ratio in the district has improved. However, child sex ratio in the district is lower than that of general sex ratio. Among the taluks, The H.B.Halli experienced lowest child sex ratio at 941. The overall performance of IMR, CMR and MMR in the district is not satisfactory. Malnourishment is a cause of concern and Percentage of children malnourished for the district as a whole was quite high 40.09. The proportion of the population, suffering from communicable diseases however seems to be well within the limits for the district as a whole. The performance of the health programmes has shown their impact on institutional deliveries and overall health of the population. The per capita health expenditure is quite low in the district. The situation in Sandur and Hosapete is worse than in other taluks of the district which calls for increased spending on health on an urgent basis in these taluks.

12.2.4 Achievements and Gaps in Livelihood and Quality of Living

The standard of living of the people is influenced by many variables, inter-alia, availability of houses, accessibility

The district is lagging behind the state as far as literacy is concerned. However, over the period from 2001 to 2011 there is an improvement of 10 percentage points in literacy in the district as compared to 8.72 percentage points for the state. Impressively all taluks have shown a fall in male- female gap over the two census' under consideration with the most impressive change seen in Kudligi taluk. Even the state as a whole has shown a decline in this gap and here again the district has fared better than the state even if marginally.

The analysis of health status of Ballari district provides a very good picture of achievements in sex ratio and its improvement over a period of time and institutional delivery is also quite satisfactory. Hosapete and Ballari house larger proportion of urban population.



Wheat crop

to drinking water, availability and access to sanitation facilities, availability and access to hospital facilities, access to electricity for houses etc.

With regard to housing, the level of deprivation among the houseless and site-less has come down in all social-groups, albeit an increase in the growth of population, especially, among the weaker sections. Despite best efforts of provision of houses by the government nearly 13 per cent of the households in Ballari district still are deprived of houses. The deprivation though come-down temporally, is still as high as 50 percent when both SC and ST households are combined. Intra-district variation is also quite pronounced among the taluks of the district; Kudligi, Ballari and Sandur have high rates of deprivation of houses compared to other taluks.

Nearly 38 percent of total households in the district are either houseless or site-less. The number of site-less households has reduced, thanks to the positive steps taken by the government in this regard. However, nearly half of the total households which are either SC or ST family do not possess a site. More than 60 percent of households, which have dwelling units reside in Pucca houses. The majority among the rest of them live in kaccha house and only 5 percent reside in a dilapidated house. There is a wide disparity in the rural and urban areas as regards the quality of dwelling units.

12.2.5 Combined HD Analysis

The estimated value of HDI, GII, CDI, FSI and CTDI and their ranks have been shown in Table 12.1. Ballari taluk's position is first in all human development indices, with large margin in HDI, GII, CDI and FSI. However, no other taluks have similar position in all indices. For instance, Hosapete taluk's rank in CDI and CTDI is 2nd, in case of HDI and FSI its rank is 3rd, however its rank in GII is 6th.

There is positive relationship between relative value of HDI, CDI, FSI, CTDI and the respective ranks of the taluk. Higher the relative index value, higher the rank. However, there is negative relationship between relative value of GII and respective ranks of the taluk. It

TABLE 12.1

Taluk wise HDI, GII, CDI, FSI and CTDI of Ballari District

Taluk	HDI		GII		CDI		FSI		CTDI		Avg of HDI,CDI,FSI and CTDI value	Rank
	Index value	Rank	Index value	Rank	Index value	Rank	Index value	Rank	Index value	Rank		
Ballari	0.754	1	0.1008	1	0.839	1	0.714	1	0.618	1	0.7313	1
Hadagali	0.416	6	0.1543	3	0.177	7	0.350	5	0.536	3	0.3698	7
H.B.Halli	0.444	5	0.1086	2	0.393	5	0.318	7	0.487	4	0.4105	5
Hosapete	0.486	3	0.1967	6	0.683	2	0.543	3	0.601	2	0.5783	2
Kudligi	0.461	4	0.2156	7	0.378	6	0.335	6	0.482	6	0.4140	4
Sandur	0.518	2	0.1768	4	0.427	4	0.563	2	0.485	5	0.4983	3
Siruguppa	0.364	7	0.1869	5	0.539	3	0.454	4	0.4	7	0.4393	6

Source: Computed from Annexure Table 3.1 to 3.6

was expected that there shall be positive relationship among HDI CDI, FSI and CTDI. And, negative relationship between GII and HDI, CDI, FSI and CTDI. It was expected that a good HDI should result in high value for CDI, FSI and CTDI; and, result in reducing gender inequality. Except Ballari taluk, other talks have not shown such a relationship (Figure 12.1). Here the question comes as to how to calculate a combined human development by taking all indices considered for the present report. The combined HD can be estimated by taking simple average of value of HDI, CDI, FSI and CTDI and respective taluks can be ranked (Table 12.1). On this basis, three distinct segments can be made of HD with Ballari taluk being developed, Hadagali, Siruguppa, H.B.Halli and Kudligi being less developed and Hosapete and Sandur falling in the middle level.

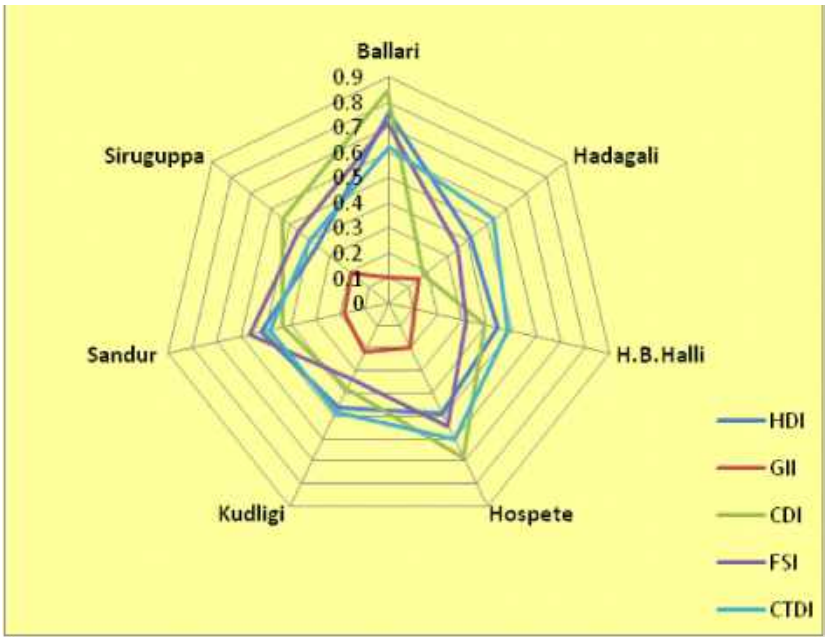
Discussion on GII and three dimension indices across the taluks of Ballari district reveals that there is gender inequality among all the taluks of district. However the GII for all the taluks is nearer to zero indicating the extent of gender inequality is low.

12.2.6. Regional Disparity of the HD Situation

As discussed in Chapter-3, there is large disparity among the taluks in all indices and their various dimension indices. For measuring disparity, Coefficient of Variation (CV) is used and values have been shown in Table 12.2. Higher the value of CV, higher the disparity.

FIGURE 12.1

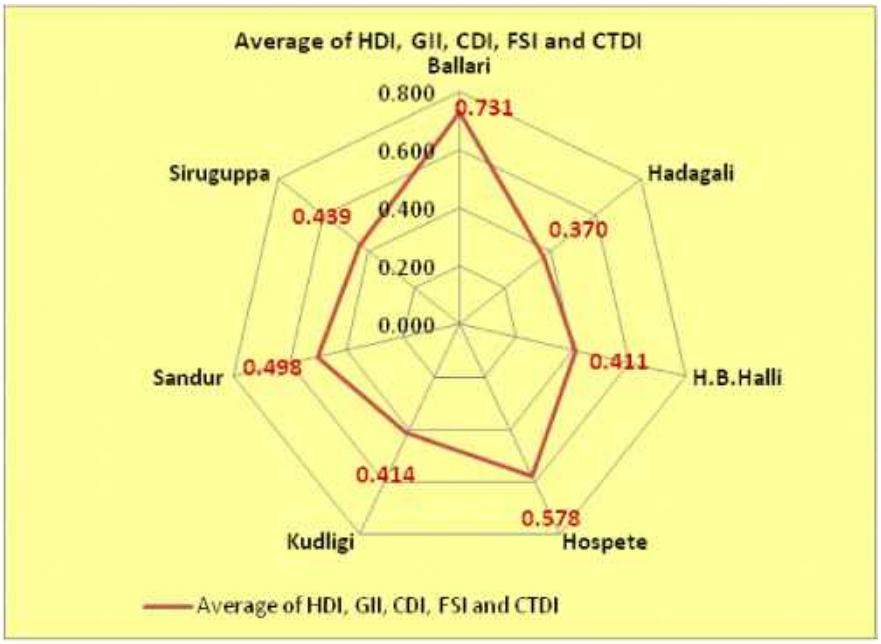
Taluk wise HDI, GII, CDI, FSI and CTDI of Ballari District



Source: Computed from Annexure table 3.1 to 3.6

FIGURE 12.2

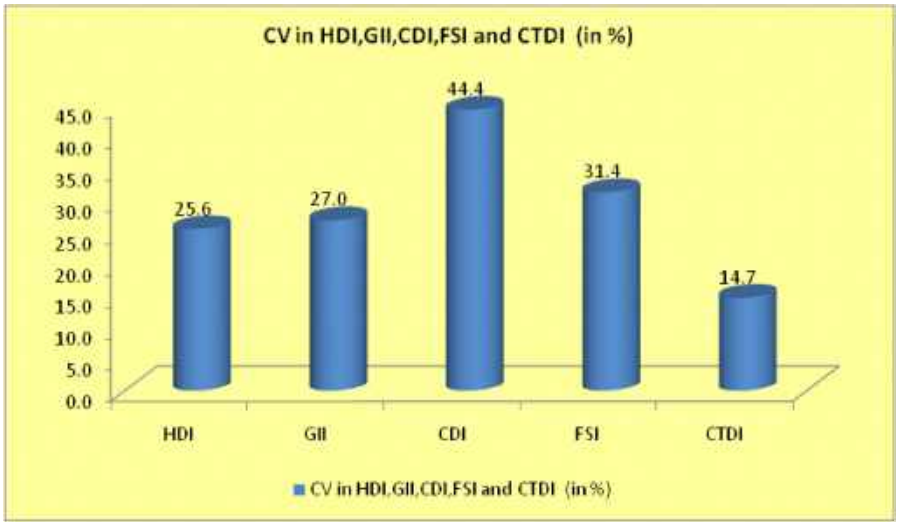
Taluk wise Combined Human Development of Ballari district



Source: Computed from Annexure table 3.1 to 3.6

In case of HDI, the high disparity is (CV-25.6 %) observed as HDI value ranges from 0.754 in Ballari to 0.364 in Siruguppa. Higher inter-talks disparity is observed in case of standard of living dimension followed by health and education dimensions. Hosapete taluk stands first in standard of living with index value of 0.811 and Kudligi taluk with lowest index value of 0.187. In case of health dimension, Ballari taluk has highest index value of 0.915 and Hosapete taluk has lowest index value of 0.219. In case of Education dimension, Kudligi taluk has highest index value of 0.956 and Siruguppa taluk the lowest index value of 0.392. Similar trend can be observed in case of GII also (CV26.97%). Inter taluk disparity of CDI is higher (CV-44.4%) than HDI and GII in the district. Among the four indicators of CDI, percentage of children born under weight has the highest inter taluk disparities, followed by CMR, percentage of dropout children mainstreamed and percentage of malnourished children. FSI also exhibits high disparity with CV value at 31.4 per cent. Among the three dimension of FSI, inter taluk disparity is high in accessibility (CV-50.7%), followed by absorption (CV-39.8%) and availability (CV-26.8%). Among all indices, the disparity is low in CTDI with CV value at 14.69 per cent. Among all the taluks, Ballari and Hosapete taluks are in first and second position in CTDI with index value at 0.618 and 0.601 respectively. The bottom taluks are - Siruguppa (7th position), Kudligi (6th position) and Sandur (5th position) with CTDI value at 0.400, 0,482 and 0.485 respectively.

FIGURE 12.3
Coefficient of Variance (CV) in HDI, GII, CDI and CTDI among the taluks of Ballari district



Source: Computed from Annexure table 3.1 to 3.6

Disparity in UDI has been shown in Table 12.3. The disparity in UDI among the 10 ULBs is at 17.39 per cent. Ballari and Hosapete are in the top two positions with UDI value at 0.809 and 0.631 respectively. On the other hand, Kudligi and Tekkalakote are in the bottom two positions with UDI value at 0.406 and 0.280 respectively among 10 ULBs of the district.

12.2.7 The way ahead

Future HD Strategy for the Education Sector

- The district is lagging behind the state as far as literacy is concerned and gender disparity in literacy is quite high in the district. Efforts have to be made in this aspect.
- There is need to concentrate on Siruguppa, Hosapete and H.B.Halli taluks where the drop outs are high in elementary school.

- Greater emphasis needs to be paid to the secondary education especially as far as dropouts are concerned.
- Over all PUC Pass percentage is quite low in the district, Efforts have to be made in this aspect with more attention on SC/ST children.
- School infrastructure both at elementary and secondary level needs to improve.
- Education expenditure needs to be increased on priority basis.
- School Development and Monitoring Committees in some pockets of the district have posed problems for the teaching communities which need to be reoriented for effective governance of the schools.
- Ballari district lacks in number of institutions as well as quality in higher education. Policy attention is required in this regard.

Future HD strategy for Health Sector

- Child sex ratio in the district is lower than that of general sex ratio. The H.B.Halli experienced lowest child sex ratio at 941. This needs to be reversed.
- The overall performance of IMR, CMR and MMR in the district is not satisfactory. In the taluks of Sandur, Hosapete and Siruguppa, efforts are needed to contain the situation.
- There is a need to change the reporting pattern with deaths being added to respective taluks from which the deceased mother or child hails from.
- PHCs to be increased, particularly in Sandur and Kudligi taluks and PHCs need to be strengthened with personnel, equipment and drugs. Availability of doctors, nurses, beds and other health infrastructure is

TABLE 12.2
Regional Disparity of the HD among Taluks of Ballari District

Taluk	HDI	GII	CDI	FSI	CTDI
Ballari	0.754	0.1008	0.839	0.714	0.618
Hadagali	0.416	0.1543	0.177	0.35	0.536
H.B.Halli	0.444	0.1086	0.393	0.318	0.487
Hosapete	0.486	0.1967	0.683	0.543	0.601
Kudligi	0.461	0.2156	0.378	0.335	0.482
Sandur	0.518	0.1768	0.427	0.563	0.485
Siruguppa	0.364	0.1869	0.539	0.454	0.400
STDEV	0.126	0.044	0.218	0.147	0.076
Average	0.492	0.163	0.491	0.468	0.516
CV	25.553	26.968	44.427	31.379	14.695

Source: Computed from Annexure table 3.1 to 3.6
CV - Shows disparity in percentage

TABLE 12.3
Regional Disparity in UDI among ULBs of Ballari District

Urban Local Bodies	Urban Development Index
Ballari (CC)	0.809
Hosapete (CMC)	0.631
Hadagali (TMC)	0.577
Sandur (TMC)	0.484
SSiruguppa (TMC)	0.449
Kampli (TMC)	0.427
Kamalapur (TP)	0.506
Kudligi (TP)	0.406
Kottur (TP)	0.472
Tekalakote (TP)	0.28
STDEV	0.075
Average	0.432
CV	17.39

Source: Computed from Annexure table 3.5
CV - Shows disparity in percentage

dangerously low and need to be addressed urgently.

- Malnourishment is a cause of concern and Percentage of children malnourished for the district as a whole was quite high 40.09. There is a need to address this issue on a priority basis.
- Awareness needs to be strengthened about good health and utilization of various government schemes.
- The per capita health expenditure is quite low in the district. The situation in Sandur and Hosapete is worse than in other taluks of the district which calls for increased spending on health on an urgent basis in these taluks.
- GPs should be involved in monitoring health care by developing a set of village level health indicators which can be used regularly under the supervision of the Zilla Panchayat

Future HD Strategy for Livelihood Sector

Ballari district and its various taluks come under backward region in the state. This is clearly evident from the discussion on Chapter – Poverty, Income and Employment. In this regard, the following steps are required.

- Steps need to be taken to reduce income disparities among the taluks. Non- agricultural activities need to be encouraged in backward taluks.
- MGNREGS need to be enthusiastically implemented with more coverage and man days. And, steps needs to be taken to arrest low agricultural wage in the district.
- Efforts are required to generate more employment opportunities, particularly in Hadagali and Kudligi taluk
- More non- agricultural activities, with focus on female participation, need to be encouraged; so that the existence of large gender bias in work participation can be reduced.
- The government needs to be more active in eradicating problem of child labour in the district. Innovative policies are required in this regard. Can government think of taking care of the parent's income so they don't have to depend upon their children's earnings and allow them to go to School.

Future HD Strategy for Dalits, Tribals, and Minorities

- The literacy level among the SC and ST population of Ballari district is low, there is need for focused policy intervention.
- Efforts are required to improve PUC pass percentage among SC/ST students in the district. More efforts are required in the taluks of Hadagali, Hosapete, and H B Halli.
- Policy intervention is essential to provide gainful employment for SC & ST agricultural labour force in the district.
- Special efforts are required to provide latrine facilities for SC and ST households.
- Lack of awareness about Dalit rights and government schemes needs to be addressed on a priority basis.

Future HD Strategy for Gender Development

- The general sex ratio in Sandur taluk is low at 941 and declined from

945 in 2001. This trend needs to be reversed.

- Focus on enhancing female literacy rate in all taluks. Focus should be on low literate taluks of Siruguppa and Sandur.
- There is a need to promote non-agricultural activities for increasing employment and income earning opportunities, with more focus on females.
- Female representatives in PRIs need to be trained for active participation.
- The "Devadasi System" in Kudligi taluk needs to be addressed.
- Ensure that all SHGs are active and set up some more of such groups.

HD Strategy for other sectors

Urban issues

- Efforts are needed for 100 per cent coverage of safe drinking water in all ULBs of Ballari district. Since Ballari district has the T B dam and other small dams, there is need for proper planning to utilize the water. The sanitation needs to be improved. The proportion of households without latrine facility is quite high and drainage facility is also very poor. Sanitation drive in Tekkalakote and Kamalapuram ULB areas has to be initiated seriously on priority basis. Efforts are also required in Kampli, Hadagali, Kudligi and Siruguppa ULBs.
- The waste needs to be properly gathered/collected and managed. Recyclable material needs to be recycled, degradable waste should be converted into compost and non-degradable waste suitably disposed off. Thus, waste collection and disposal will reduce incidence of harmful diseases. Hence, whether it is solid or liquid waste, scientific approach towards its collection, recycling and disposal needs to be undertaken. The casual approach of ULBs, particularly small ULBs, towards waste management, needs to be addressed. The ULBs have to prepare master plans for waste management to keep cities clean. In this regard, innovative schemes with public private partnership needs to be adopted.
- The living conditions of slum household are very poor; steps should be initiated towards improving the living conditions of slum residents.
- In case of service level benchmarking, the ULBs which are not performing well in particular indicator, need to learn from other ULBs, which are performing well in that indicator.
- The ULBs of Ballari district have to give more attention to control diseases. More efforts are required for waste water management and development of gardens and parks.

Governance

- The female and SC/ST electoral representatives need to be more empowered to exercise their powers
- Female and SC electoral representation is low in certain taluks of the Ballari district,

measures need to be taken to increase it.

- More staff needs to be appointed
- Training to make effective implementation of various schemes which are sensitive to the needs of women, children and disadvantaged sections.
- Greater awareness for the people to participate in decision making particularly at GP level.
- Strengthening the participation of voluntary organization, civil society and non-government organizations in implementation and evaluation of government schemes and various developmental initiatives.

12.3 Concluding Remarks

The above discussion has been summarized in this section**.** Education needs special attention in Ballari and Siruguppa taluks and health needs special attention in Hosapete and Sandur taluks. More income generating employment opportunities should be created in Hadagali and Kudligi taluks. There is need to focus on enhancing female literacy rate in all taluks. Focus should be on low literate taluks of Siruguppa and Sandur. The supply of vitamin supplements needs to be on the priority agenda. More non-agricultural activities, with focus on female participation, need to be encouraged; so that the existence of large gender bias in work participation can be reduced. The agricultural wage differential between male and female is quite high in the district, And, steps needs to be taken to arrest low agricultural wage and reduce the gender gap in the wage rate in the district. 'Mal-nourished children' seem to be alarming and additional efforts are needed to achieve the target in this regard. Dropout in secondary school is quite high among the taluks of the district. The need is felt to concentrate on such taluks where the drop outs are higher. Steps need to be taken to reduce income disparities among the taluks. Non- agricultural activities need to be encouraged in backward taluks. Efforts are required to generate more employment opportunities, particularly in Hadagali and Kudligi taluk. There is large variation among all ULBs in performance of various indicators used in measuring urban development. The ULBs which are not performing well in particular indicator need to learn from other ULBs, which are performing well in particular indicator. Sanitation drive in Tekkalakote and Kampli ULB areas has to be initiated seriously on priority basis.



Jawar crop

ANNEXURES

Annexures

Annexure 1: Technical Note, Methodology for Computation of DHDR Indices

The methodology adopted to compute major indices of DHDR is similar to UNDP, but the variables that are used to capture various aspect of human development are more comprehensive and relevant, reflecting the ground realities. A technical note on methodology adopted to compute HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI have been prepared. These indices have been computed at the two levels: one at the district level and other one at the state level. At the district level, the above indices have been computed across taluks by considering the minimum and maximum values of each variable fixed across taluks within the district. At the state level, the minimum and maximum values of each variable fixed across 176 taluks in the state have been considered. For computation of the above indices for 30 districts, the minimum and maximum values of each variable fixed within 30 district have been considered. In this reports, the indices computed at the district level are used for the analysis purpose. The methodology adopted and indicators used are briefly described as follows.

Human Development Index (HDI)

The methodology for computation of HDI, as suggested in the UNDP 2010 HDR, is adopted, keeping the same dimensions such as knowledge, longevity and decent standard of living. In order to capture educational attainment, rate of literacy and gross enrollment ratio at primary and secondary level schools are used.

As the data on life expectancy at age birth is not available across taluks, Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) are proxied to measure health attainment. Decent standard of living is measured through seven indicators (Annexure-table 3.1). There are two types of indicators namely negative and positive indicators each one of which needs different methods to compute.

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

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

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

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

In the case of per capita income, first convert the actual value (the minimum and maximum per capita income) into natural log values before converting into the index.

For computing sectoral indices geometric mean is used and thus there are three indices for standard of living index, health index and education index. The method of calculation is as below.

Sectoral Index = If I_1. I_2..... I_n are the n indices for a particular sector, then the Geometric mean for the sector = (I_1×. I_2 × ..... I_n)$^{(1/n)}$.

To compute HDI, aggregate the three sectoral indices using geometric mean with the following formula.

HDI= (SI_l×SI_h × SI_e)$^{(1/3)}$; where SI_l is the sectoral index for living standard, SI_h is the sectoral index for health and SI_e is the sectoral index for education.

The value of HDI falls between 0 and 1; the greater the value, the better is the achievement in human development and *vice versa*.

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The methodology to compute the value of GII and its different dimensions at the district and taluk levels are also similar to that of UNDP. But the indicators used are slightly different and comprehensive in capturing several aspects of gender disadvantages in the domain of reproductive health, empowerment and labour market

Reproductive health is captured through MMR, share of institutional deliveries (ID) and share of pregnant women with anemia (ANE). Empowerment of women is measured by another three indicators such as share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F and PR_M), share of female and male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$, $CHLD_M$) and share of female and male literacy (LIT_F, LIT_M). Similarly, inequality in labour market is captured through another set of three indicators namely share of female and male WPR (WPR_F, WPR_M), share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F, NAG_M) and female and male agricultural wage rate($WAGE_F$, $WAGE_M$) (Annexure table 3.2). The following steps are involved in calculation of GII.

Step 1: Aggregating across dimensions within each gender group using geometric mean:

For females

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

For Males

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

Step 2: Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean.

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

Step 3: Calculate the geometric mean of the Arithmetic means of the each indicator

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

Where

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

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

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

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

The value of GII varies from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions). This implies that the greater the value the greater is the gender inequality.

Child Development Index (CDI)

Construction of Child Development Index (CDI) is quite essential to ensure integrated development of children in the first six years of their life, the period during which the major portion of their cognitive, emotional and social skills and physical development takes place. Child development is measured on three dimensions namely, health, nutrition and education (Annexure table 3.3). CDI is computed using the basic formula as presented below:

In the case of a positive indicator, the following formula is used:

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

In the case of a negative indicator, the following formula is used:

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

The value of CDI falls between 0 and 1; the greater the value the better is the status of child development and *vice versa*.

Food Security Index (FSI)

The indicators used to compute Food Security Index (FSI) are based on the three major dimensions: Availability, Accessibility and Absorption for which 19 indicators have been identified depending upon the data availability at the taluk level (Annexure table 3.4). The methodology used to compute the FSI is similar to the basic formula used in calculation of CDI. The value of FSI varies between 0 and 1, which indicates that the greater the value, the better is the status of food security.

Urban Development Index (UDI)

In order to understand the progress of urban areas and design the public policies to ensure sustainable development, Urban Development Index (UDI) has been computed by considering a set of 11 indicators. These indicators are related to demography, growth of slums, access to housing, drinking water, drainage, availability of health infrastructures, mobilisation of own resources, public expenditure on development works, urban roads, urban crimes and accidents. By considering the positive and negative variables, the value of UDI is calculated using the same formula used for CDI, FSI and CTDI. The value of UDI falls between 0 and 1. A greater value of UDI refers to better performance of urban areas and vice versa (Annexure Table 3.5).

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

As the direct indicators capturing human development are not available at the sub-district level, it is important to consider a set of proxy indicators to understand the position of human development. In this regard, a broad set of 68 indicators affecting human development have been identified and selected based on the availability and reliability of data at the Taluk level.

As stated earlier, the HDI is calculated by using the three broad parameters related to education, health, and standard of living. A set of 68 indicators chosen for computation of CTDI falls broadly within these parameters. A set of 36 indicators are chosen which directly and indirectly influence the standard of living and are broadly related to demography; livelihood and employment; housing assets; and participation. A set of 19 indicators which influence the status of health are related health infrastructures, sanitation and drinking water. Finally, another set of 14 indicators which affect the educational achievements are related to literacy rate, enrollment ratio, drop out of children and their mainstream, teach-student ratio, SSLC and PUC pass percentage, school infrastructure and per capita education expenditure (Annexure table 3.6).

CTDI is constructed with a view to provide a comprehensive picture on the status of human development at Taluk level. Considering the negative and positive variables, the value of CTDI is estimated using the same basic formula used for calculation of CDI and FSI. The value of CTDI varies between 0 and 1; the greater the value of CTDI, the better is the overall development status of the taluk.

Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)

In order to understand the progress of dalits or deprivation in socio-economic domains of their life and bring them on mainstream development through affirmative action plan, the Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) has been computed by collecting primary data at the Gram Panachyat level as one unit of the case study. In order to

estimate the CDDI, 10 domains which affect the dalit's life have been identified. These domains include institutional inclusion, social inclusion, perception of discrimination, protest against discrimination, conflict resolution, perception of freedom, standard of living, gender dimension of Dalit development, access to basic facilities like water, toilets and drainage and access to education. Based on the scoring techniques, the value of each dimension of CDDI is calculated using the following formula:

Formula = $\frac{\text{l Value}}{\text{im Value}}$

Where,

Actual value is actual attainment of development

Maximum value is expected attainment of development or attainment of general population.

It is the average value of each dimension. The value of CDDI falls between 0 and 1; the greater the value, the better is the status of dalits.

Annexure 1.1: A Brief Note on Devadasi System

'Devadasi' is worst and ugliest system which is prevalent in some parts of the society. It is evil practice which deprives equality to some women folk. It creates hindrances in the way of equality to fair sex. Many records shows that the 'Devadasi system', has been existed since the beginning of civilization. It is believed that the system is the result of life, music, dance and worshipping goddesses in the process of civilization. That is why this system is believed to be an ancient one. The information on music, dance and musical instruments in Rigveda and Samaveda also shows, how the 'Devadasi system' has became part of civilization. The women involved in such activities became 'Devadasis' of the temples and later called as servants, 'dasi'. Among such devadasi, most of them have become the victims of exploitation or they have been sold to the temples and exploited. However, there are examples of many devadasi having good positions in the society and served as social workers. There is an inscription showing the charity given in the form of horse, elephant and charot to Lokamahdevi of Pattadakallu. There are instances of recognition & felicitation to devadasi for their social work in the Chola kingdom.

In Karnataka, this can be found in northern districts, mainly in places such as Savadatti. Devadasi are also known to the people in the as names of Basavi, Jogati or Jogappa. This system is found mainly among the SCs. Because of poverty, in the hope of getting male child, due to skin disease, physical handicap, or hereditary tradition of the family, or to satisfy and make Goddess happy, people used to their eldest daughter as devadasi. More than 60 to 70 per cent of such women lead their lives with a man without any social recognition as his wife and face many insults by having children unknown of their fatless. Many time such women are compelled to participate in social festivals related to religion/tradition, etc.

Background of Rehabilitation of Devadasi

With the enactment of Karnataka Devadasi Prohibition Act, the responsibility of prohibiting and creating awareness of this system was entrusted to Women and Child Welfare Department and News & Broadcasting. In 1990, the government of Karnataka has took the issue seriously and the responsibility of looking after the implementation of the act was transferred to Karnataka State Women Development Nigama and SC/ ST Development Nigama. Women Development Nigama has taken the responsibility in the district of Raichur, Bagalkot, Vijayapur, Belgavi, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, Kalaburgi, Koppal and Ballari.

Rehabilitation Plan was started (implemented) in Ballari District from 1st January 2006. The plan has broad and specific goals. Initially, under this plan, the personnel of the department, tried to understand the Devadasi System and its exploitative nature. With the help of various Gram Panchayats and Department of Women and Child, surveys were conducted to understand the status of Devadasi System. The survey of 1993-94 & 2007-08 in Karnataka shows that 22873 and 23787 women were identified as devadasi. This helped to act in the right direction and to plan accordingly. According to the survey conducted in Ballari district, 9733 Devadasi are living across 500 villages. In Karnataka state, the highest number of Devadasi are recorded in Ballari district and the lowest number of Devadasi (24), in Shimoga District.

The objectives of Rehabilitation Plan in the Ballari district are- To prohibit devadasi system completely in Ballari District, to educate people about the evils of the system, to create awareness, to get public support for prohibiting the system, and to create a district level institution to counter devadasi system.

Our interaction with devadasi women tells that in order to achieve these objectives, not only economic support and legal assistance are required but larger support and co-operation by the davadasi and the support from society at large are very important in this regard.

Government support for Devadasi in Ballari District

- Pension- Granted to 6782 beneficiaries
- Earnings Activities - 2600 beneficiaries
- Housing Plan – 201 beneficiaries granted
- Awareness of Health – Programme implemented for 2800 beneficiaries
- Small Loan Plan – Granted to 300 beneficiaries

Annexure 1.2: A Brief Note on Stri Shakti Yojane

Stri Shakti Yojane has been implemented from 2000-2001 to empower women economically and Socially in Ballari District. Since its inception, 5220 SHG's have been created. Among these, 982 SHGs belong to SCs, 760 SHGs belong to STs, 425 belong to minorities and 3053 belongs to other members and all these are functioning in the district. These groups have 82,397 members, consisting of rural women living below poverty line, landless women agricultural labourers, sexually exploited women, widows, women suffering from AIDS, orphans, handicaps, Devadasis, and women belonging to the families having male drunkards or addicted to intoxicants.

Since the inception of the Stri Shakti Yojane, a total of Rs. 2 crore and 61 lakhs of grant has been distributed to these SHGs. Each group has received Rs 5,000 for their empowerment. Till date, 5220 groups have received the grant. Each group are provided with 9 books and Zinc Trunk kits. Among these groups, 412 groups have more savings, an incentive of Rs. 15,000 for 197 groups which have savings of Rs. 75,000/- to 1,00,000 and incentive of Rs. 20,000 for 235 groups which have savings of more than Rs 1,00,000 savings. Besides this, 394 groups have received the loan with 6 per cent interest rate. Since from intial days SHGs are trained in the area of Book keeping, finance, accounting and society related management issues. Among these groups, till date, 5093 groups have availed loans to the tune of Rs. 68.8 crores from various banks. Out of these, 141 groups are engaged in non-agricultural activities like making of soap powder, shampoo, candles, broom stick, basket, incense sticks, silk products (garland, bouqueties), bamboo products (baskets), dolls and artificial flowers. 355 groups are engaged in agri-related activities like agriculture, cattles, buffalos, sheep, poultry, pigs, gardening and making of organic compost. 2766 individual members of other groups, are engaged in various agricultural and non agricultural activities. In Ballari district, during 2007-08 to 2013-14, various kinds of Stri shakti Bhavan have been constructed under the market complex plan. At the taluk level, Block Societies have been given an opportunity to carry out their activities and also to sell their products in the market. In the year 2013-14, under mobile marketing plan, the facility was extended to sell their products such as Silk Sarees, Blankets, Cotton Shirts, Mud pots, Bamboo baskets, Pickles, Chili powder, Flower bouquets, Swings bangles, etc., produced by 49 groups.

These groups have not only became economically stable but they are also actively engaged in social works such as educating the people on child marriages, sanitation, dowry, mainstreaming the dropout children, eradicating the women and children trafficking, etc.

Department of Women and Child Development
District, Ballari

Annexure 2: Note on Estimation of IMR, CMR and MMR

There are two types of service statistics on mortality available with the Department of Health, Karnataka (DHO). First, the data provided by the respective health institutions and entered into the Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal. Since this is a facility based reporting, the mortality indicators are higher in those districts and sub-districts -where facilities are more, and does not represent the performance of a particular area. Moreover, facilities that do not report deaths, as well as deaths that take place at home will not become part of the HMIS in most cases. Secondly, mortality information is also maintained for respective geographical areas based on the ANM reporting. This is found to be grossly underestimated. Thirdly, the Civil Registration System (CRS) also provide data on mortality. The analysis of this data also showed gross underestimation particularly with regard to infant mortality rate (IMR), child mortality rate (CMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR). Thus it was essential to rework the estimates by adjusting for underestimation to find out the real IMR and MMR in different regions of Karnataka.

SRS estimates on mortality indicators are widely accepted but they are available only at State level. Reliable estimate of IMR at the district level are available only from 2001 census. As the District level Human Development Reports (DHDR) requires district and sub-district level estimates of these indicators, a method is developed to provide reasonable quality estimates of IMR, CMR and MMR at the district and sub-district level.

Methodology

Indirect estimates of infant and child mortality is feasible using the information on children ever born and children surviving by age of the mother from surveys and census. The census estimates of IMR and CMR are based on this information. District Level Household Surveys (DLHS) conducted in 2007-08 have collected this information. Ram et al (2013) have already estimated neonatal mortality rate and CMR using this information and adjusted the estimate for the year 2012 using a ratio method of distributing the total deaths computed for India to states and districts. But the estimates they used are from the UN estimate of neonatal and child mortality for India for the year 2012.

Ratio method is adopted here for estimating district and sub-district IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka. We have used the SRS estimate of IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka and distributed the corresponding deaths across district and sub-districts. First, the IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka are obtained from SRS for the period 2011 which has been 35, 40 and 144 respectively. Second, the same

number of deaths, have been distributed across districts using ratio method. The ratio is obtained considering the neonatal and CMR estimated by Ram et al (2013) across districts of Karnataka. For distributing IMR and CMR, data from Ram et al (2013) on CMR is used while for MMR the neonatal mortality rate from the same source is used. Thus we have computed the IMR, CMR and MMR across districts of Karnataka considering that the state level is same as the SRS figures for 2011. Third, the corresponding district IMR, CMR and MMR are distributed across sub-districts using ratio method. The ratio is obtained from the data gathered from the DHO on these three indicators across sub-districts. Thus the IMR, CMR and MMR obtained from DHO have been adjusted upward to match with the district IMR, CMR and MMR computed for the district based on similar methodology.

Annexure-3: Annexure Tables

ANNEXURE TABLE 3.1

Indicators of Human Development Index

Indicators	Ballari	Hadagali	H.B.Halli	Hosapete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa
Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	33.60	9.05	10.57	34.27	10.22	26.05	14.85
Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	45.16	13.66	17.13	45.75	16.17	28.32	17.52
Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)	78.64	71.69	75.83	78.67	73.28	67.82	63.72
Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	94.61	88.84	91.31	92.96	86.20	92.38	86.12
Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses	56.59	42.08	58.01	62.33	54.41	56.41	41.40
Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	53.10	23.66	22.63	55.85	22.87	53.09	22.45
Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	41877	22826	30568	40764	23118	299344	37315
Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	36.00	58.00	81.00	76.00	67.00	48.00	44.00
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	150.00	116.00	88.00	394.00	191.00	425.00	302.00
Literacy Rate	68.61	71.23	69.77	70.16	69.23	66.81	53.26
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	94.16	99.20	103.44	95.03	108.07	97.23	100.39

ANNEXURE TABLE 3.2

Indicators of Gender Inequality Index

Indicators	Ballari	Hadagali	H.B.Halli	Hosapete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	150	116	88	394	191	425	302
Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	96.87	95.50	98.60	94.42	94.62	87.20	96.92
Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	60.39	87.29	75.85	73.33	93.32	50.29	70.78
Share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F)	39.88	43.13	40.23	37.53	38.84	39.51	35.86
Share of male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_M)	60.12	56.87	59.77	62.47	61.16	60.49	63.55
Share of female children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$)	49.10	48.96	48.48	49.05	48.87	49.15	48.91
Share of male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_M$)	50.90	51.04	51.52	50.95	51.13	50.85	51.09
Share of female literacy (LIT_F)	59.78	61.86	59.89	61.93	59.68	56.32	42.40
Share of male literacy (LIT_M)	77.38	80.38	79.45	78.49	78.43	76.63	64.26
Share of Female Work Participation Rate (WPR)	35.22	45.90	50.22	30.53	48.14	31.36	52.80
Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR)	65.91	66.14	66.83	66.02	65.68	66.57	67.74
Share of female workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F) to Total Female workers	35.86	17.41	14.28	37.94	16.02	32.79	12.83
Share of male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_M) to Total Male workers	62.23	27.89	28.78	64.23	27.72	62.05	30.05
Female Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_F$)	70	60	60	60	60	60	60
Male Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_M$)	105	105	100	105	105	105	110

ANNEXURE TABLE 3.3

Child Development Indicators

Revised Indicators	Ballari	Hadagali	H.B.Halli	Hosapete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa
Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	36	58	81	76	67	48	44
(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	39.11	45.29	45.17	34.17	44.91	43.67	45.83
(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	3.80	17.23	10.33	4.19	13.57	6.62	8.46
Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	79.31	61.54	85.54	75.66	81.27	57.27	76.47

ANNEXURE TABLE 3.4

Food Security Indicators

Indicators	Ballari	Hadagali	H.B.Halli	Hosapete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa
Cropping Intensity	143.02	116.40	116.68	143.09	113.78	111.93	151.75
Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	-1.67	26.15	7.64	-13.51	9.18	-3.86	-14.08
Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	317.12	536.96	323.72	261.69	181.97	190.44	825.36
Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	1.70	5.00	4.59	26.74	21.08	25.56	2.08
Irrigation Intensity	146.37	152.89	132.54	151.27	149.98	141.68	162.14
Percentage of area degraded (cultivable waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA)	0.75	1.84	2.11	7.17	4.53	1.76	4.01
Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)	33.45	12.60	2.41	5.23	0.47	5.12	11.74
Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	61.03	72.39	65.27	61.08	66.51	62.36	54.85
Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	41877	22826	30568	40764	23118	299344	37315
Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	53.10	23.66	22.63	55.85	22.87	53.09	22.45
Average size of holdings	2.16	2.03	2.03	1.24	2.23	1.55	2.04
Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	27.64	54.79	49.52	30.10	40.29	22.20	51.31
Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	78.30	37.50	36.84	53.66	33.64	55.29	74.42
Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	36	58	81	76	67	48	44
Percentage of HHs having access to Water	78.64	71.69	75.83	78.67	73.28	67.82	63.72
Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	60.39	87.29	75.85	73.33	93.32	50.29	70.78
(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	39.11	45.29	45.17	34.17	44.91	43.67	45.83
(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	3.80	17.23	10.33	4.19	13.57	6.62	8.46
Female Literacy Rate	59.78	61.86	59.89	61.93	59.68	56.32	42.40

ANNEXURE TABLE 3.5

Urban Development Indicators

Indicators	(CC) Ballari	(CMC) Hosapete	(TMC) Hadagali	(TMC) Sandur	(TMC) Siruguppa	(TMC) Kampli	(TP) Kamalapur	(TP) Kudligi	(TP) Kottur	(TP) Tekalakote
Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk	53.24	44.82	14.33	14.38	19.51	8.55	5.55	8.64	8.51	9.74
Percentage of Households without Own Houses	6.17	11.87	15.23	24.51	37.18	19.26	17.39	37.98	13.87	30.18
Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	19.91	25.67	22.83	7.54	24.59	28.00	37.00	8.61	19.84	23.22
Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection)	97.33	87.18	99.67	96.84	92.56	96.65	99.22	97.99	97.07	97.09
Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)	81.14	85.74	91.45	91.46	85.97	60.66	79.47	75.80	89.25	48.83
No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	6.82	1.63	2.43	2.67	2.59	0.97	0.27	5.81	2.28	0.76
Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	16.14	20.91	15.84	13.91	9.28	16.35	15.58	11.19	13.12	2.80
Per capita expenditure on Development Works	478	390	940	220	865	781	1511	794	945	1120
Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	10.37	8.15	1.01	2.30	4.41	1.44	1.59	0.95	1.44	0.94
Crime Rate per 10000 Population	23.08	21.34	31.82	37.40	28.00	27.73	27.40	34.48	36.90	34.32
Road accidents per 10000 population	4.73	4.41	3.58	6.14	7.24	6.87	5.87	17.62	10.27	10.30

ANNEXURE TABLE 3.6

Composite Taluk Development Indicators

Indicators	Ballari	Hadagali	H.B.Halli	Hosapete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa
Decadal population growth rate	23.25	16.12	17.73	22.68	13.49	36.12	14.34
Population Density	456.55	205.97	193.27	508.74	190.81	225.80	259.71
Sex ratio	988	975	974	1006	962	941	1005
Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk	9.14	2.94	0.00	16.78	2.21	1.15	2.65
Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6	13.58	13.23	14.02	14.38	12.96	15.72	14.93
Child sex ratio	965	959	941	963	956	967	957
Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years)	40	59	71	62	61	54	48
Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	36	58	81	76	67	48	44
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	150	116	88	394	191	425	302
Percentage of women headed households	13.50	19.53	19.17	16.61	15.74	12.65	15.93
Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	61.03	72.39	65.27	61.08	66.51	62.36	54.85
Cropping Intensity	143.02	116.40	116.68	143.09	113.78	111.93	151.75
Irrigation Intensity	146.37	152.89	132.54	151.27	149.98	141.68	162.14
Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	10.62	22.19	12.03	14.60	1.80	11.71	18.55
Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages	0.55	0.51	0.50	0.52	0.51	0.52	0.54
Work Participation Rate (WPR)	50.63	56.14	58.61	48.16	57.08	49.54	60.22
Decadal Growth rate of Employment	43.50	20.31	51.75	38.59	35.38	79.61	44.53
Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers	19.26	21.56	27.85	14.06	36.84	24.70	26.24
Percentage of main workers to total workers	89.01	80.51	86.55	88.21	80.44	84.60	92.74
Percentage of workers in Household Industries	2.32	2.73	1.88	1.81	2.51	1.72	1.07
Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	27.64	54.79	49.52	30.10	40.29	22.20	51.31
Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	56.59	42.08	58.01	62.33	54.41	56.41	41.40
Percentage of Site less Households	12.31	7.57	3.92	9.76	8.03	10.43	21.55
Percentage of Households provided with house sites	57.68	0.06	0.06	18.58	19.68	15.51	7.44
Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)	42.83	96.34	94.36	57.18	40.16	40.16	40.16
Percentage of households with cycles	33.87	30.35	41.44	39.70	33.85	23.41	34.02

Indicators	Ballari	Hadagali	H.B.Halli	Hosapete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa
Percentage of households with two-wheelers	30.68	11.89	16.04	28.13	12.37	19.94	20.03
Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone, TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs)	11.15	26.25	21.19	12.44	26.23	17.00	18.81
Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	94.61	88.84	91.31	92.96	86.20	92.38	86.12
Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	33.60	9.05	10.57	34.27	10.22	26.05	14.85
Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	41.82	45.15	40.88	43.58	43.26	42.69	45.92
Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	20.36	24.60	18.90	23.97	20.70	20.94	17.60
Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	45.71	39.13	0.00	32.05	35.00	39.53	34.04
Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	22.86	17.39	0.00	33.33	60.00	30.23	36.17
Percentage of active SHGs	91.40	95.24	94.79	90.91	93.75	94.20	93.59
Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC	93.60	80.19	75.65	80.77	74.33	45.17	81.10
Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	60.39	87.29	75.85	73.33	93.32	50.29	70.78
Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	96.87	95.50	98.60	94.42	94.62	87.20	96.92
Percentage of children fully Immunized	81.34	100.00	77.40	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	3.80	17.23	10.33	4.19	13.57	6.62	8.46
(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	39.11	45.29	45.17	34.17	44.91	43.67	45.83
Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases	0.53	0.35	0.25	0.33	0.53	0.18	0.31
Average Population served by sub-centres	4506	3156	4092	4973	3937	4527	4051
Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	30040	16725	23530	26995	36562	45274	27198
Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.31	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.19
Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.02	0.13	0.10	0.04	0.11	0.08	0.07
Average population served by Anganwadi centres	304.04	211.80	225.35	229.87	224.20	276.53	241.51
Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	41.96	72.63	68.76	36.73	59.72	66.56	59.75
Per capita Health Expenditure	130.17	182.29	116.15	67.80	107.62	56.16	116.78

Indicators	Ballari	Hadagali	H.B.Halli	Hosapete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa
Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	4.76	0.03
Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	45.16	13.66	17.13	45.75	16.17	28.32	17.52
Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)	59.27	62.65	43.87	67.35	47.80	55.43	41.43
Percentage of HHs having access to Water	95.25	96.46	98.41	97.60	98.48	95.59	87.32
Percentage of Literacy	68.61	71.23	69.77	70.16	69.23	66.81	53.26
Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School	102.95	108.13	111.99	102.26	117.38	108.20	113.98
Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School	86.66	88.13	87.00	74.68	89.99	86.85	75.60
Dropout rate in Elementary education	1.71	2.50	5.74	5.84	2.89	2.00	7.39
Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	79.31	61.54	85.54	75.66	81.27	57.27	76.47
Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	32.36	26.88	31.08	33.41	30.55	37.63	34.26
Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	60.61	65.16	70.82	67.47	72.60	55.47	48.56
Drop-out rate in secondary education	26.03	18.19	30.80	29.31	21.64	31.41	49.66
SSLC pass percentage	76.53	81.50	85.16	83.76	83.67	85.41	86.28
Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	17.53	15.29	15.57	17.31	16.56	17.45	16.98
PUC pass percentage	47.93	47.81	48.83	49.53	48.14	55.83	67.28
School Infrastructure Index	0.70	0.70	0.82	0.97	0.83	0.79	0.65
Per capita Education Expenditure	257.73	267.77	282.24	164.31	260.72	214.79	170.92
Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

ANNEXURE TABLE 3.7

Indicator Values for Ballari District

Indicators of Human Development Index		Indicators of Gender Development Index		Indicators of Child Development Index	
Indicators	Value	Indicators	Value	Indicators	Value
Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	24.41	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	227	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	63
Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	32.41	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	95.54	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	40.09
Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)	74.49	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	79.81	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	6.96
Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	91.42	Share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F)	39.22	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	73.68
Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses	54.74	Share of male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_M)	60.70		
Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	40.53	Share of female children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$)	48.99		
Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	60431	Share of male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_M$)	51.01		
Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	63	Share of female literacy (LIT_F)	60.98		
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	227	Share of male literacy (LIT_M)	79.00		
Literacy Rate	67.43	Share of Female Work Participation Rate (WPR)	39.50		
Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)	92.20	Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR)	66.26		
		Share of female workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F) to Total Female workers	25.67		
		Share of male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_M) to Total Male workers	49.28		
		Female Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_F$)	65		
		Male Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_M$)	100		

Indicators for Food Security Index		Indicators for District Composite Development Index			
Indicators	Value	Indicators	Value	Indicators	Value
Cropping Intensity	128.48	Decadal population growth rate	20.99	Percentage of workers in Household Industries	2.04
Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	1.83	Population Density	290.25	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	36.36
Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	350.03	Sex ratio	983	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	54.86
Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	11.93	Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk	9.95	Percentage of Site less Households	11.08
Irrigation Intensity	149.11	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6	14.03	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	28.42
Percentage of area degraded (cultivable waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA)	3.05	Child sex ratio	960	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)	63.67
Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)	5.19	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years)	55	Percentage of households with cycles	34.19
Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	62.39	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	63	Percentage of households with two-wheelers	23.10
Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	60431	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	227	Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone, TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs)	16.62
Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	40.53	Percentage of women headed households	15.44	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	91.42
Average size of holdings	1.95	Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	62.39	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	24.41
Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	36.36	Cropping Intensity	128.48	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	43.09
Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	49.08	Irrigation Intensity	149.11	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	20.96
Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	63	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	12.06	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	36.59
Percentage of HHs having access to Water	74.49	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages	0.52	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	32.52
Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	79.81	Work Participation Rate (WPR)	52.97	Percentage of active SHGs	93.30
(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	40.09	Decadal Growth rate of Employment	44.77	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC	79.70
(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	6.96	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers	23.11	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	79.81
Female Literacy Rate	60.98	Percentage of main workers to total workers	86.79		

Indicators for District Composite Development Index			
Indicators	Value	Indicators	Value
Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	95.54	Percentage of Literacy	67.43
Percentage of children fully Immunized	100.00	Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School	107.51
(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	6.96	Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School	83.78
(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	40.09	Dropout rate in Elementary education	3.69
Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases	0.40	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	73.68
Average Population served by sub-centres	4153	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	32.33
Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	27861	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	62.69
Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.20	Drop-out rate in secondary education	29.57
Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.06	SSLC pass percentage	81.82
Average population served by Anganwadi centres	251.76	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	16.90
Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	100.00	PUC pass percentage	49.79
Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	50.78	School Infrastructure Index	0.78
Per capita Health Expenditure	112.41	Per capita Education Expenditure	229.19
Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats	0.53	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100
Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	32.41		
Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)	56.24		
Percentage of HHs having access to Water	74.49		

ANNEXURE TABLE 4.1

SSLC Results – Five Years -Social Group-wise (Pass Percentage)

Taluk	Year	SC	ST	Minorities	OBC	General	Total
		Pass %	Pass %	Pass %	Pass %	Pass %	Pass %
Ballari	2011-12	50.8	56.8	65.4	60.9	52.2	56.4
	2010-11	68.1	64.8	68.6	78.2	72.4	70.0
	2009-10	58.0	54.4	59.0	72.7	59.2	61.0
	2008-09	72.7	70.8	78.9	84.3	63.1	72.6
	2007-08	71.7	75.4	77.2	86.2	65.8	75.3
Hadagali	2011-12	77.0	70.1	80.8	75.2	89.2	78.6
	2010-11	73.3	66.7	70.2	76.0	87.6	77.4
	2009-10	66.1	59.4	68.6	71.1	82.7	72.2
	2008-09	82.5	84.0	79.0	72.7	87.5	79.5
	2007-08	79.1	81.6	80.7	85.3	83.9	83.4
H.B Halli	2011-12	84.0	79.5	83.7	89.6	74.6	85.5
	2010-11	78.3	83.5	72.7	88.7	74.2	83.6
	2009-10	79.4	74.0	75.5	83.3	71.4	79.1
	2008-09	88.2	83.6	76.3	89.8	84.1	87.0
	2007-08	52.9	54.0	51.4	69.6	64.4	63.2
Hosapete	2011-12	78.8	84.6	72.9	85.8	94.5	86.9
	2010-11	78.6	80.2	79.8	88.9	65.8	78.3
	2009-10	92.2	93.9	89.0	93.2	65.8	80.1
	2008-09	96.6	94.9	97.5	95.0	47.8	84.2
	2007-08	79.2	93.6	95.5	97.0	54.0	77.1
Kudligi	2011-12	86.2	90.0	98.5	94.1	90.3	90.8
	2010-11	84.7	81.6	91.0	89.7	85.9	85.9
	2009-10	76.8	73.5	89.8	77.1	80.0	78.2
	2008-09	83.4	91.4	92.3	81.9	88.6	87.1
	2007-08	79.7	78.3	90.0	76.8	83.0	80.8
Sandur	2011-12	76.8	88.5	77.9	80.0	93.4	85.4
	2010-11	74.5	76.5	56.2	68.5	90.1	77.5
	2009-10	69.7	68.1	77.1	77.8	72.1	72.3
	2008-09	57.0	72.8	65.9	65.9	94.2	76.7
	2007-08	32.4	35.5	58.6	40.2	47.9	42.6
Siruguppa	2011-12	81.6	85.2	76.6	91.1	81.8	94.3
	2010-11	72.9	73.0	60.6	83.7	83.5	87.6
	2009-10	53.5	52.2	55.9	62.1	63.1	67.8
	2008-09	53.2	65.7	63.9	68.2	76.6	73.8
	2007-08	53.9	57.1	51.6	59.1	70.9	66.6
District	2011-12	74.3	78.7	78.9	80.4	81.7	80.0
	2010-11	76.0	75.0	74.4	82.2	80.1	78.7
	2009-10	70.1	67.0	76.4	75.7	69.3	72.1
	2008-09	80.6	82.0	86.7	81.0	73.0	80.0
	2007-08	70.0	73.2	81.2	77.6	66.4	73.2

Source : DDBI, Ballari

ANNEXURE TABLE 4.2

Table Five Years Taluk Wise PUC Result (Pass percentage)

Taluk	Group	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Ballari	GM	50.41	54.41	61.75	57.12	60
	SC/ST	23.23	28.12	33.75	36.26	38.75
	Total	35.14	41.98	49.63	52.59	58.45
Hadagali	GM	25.35	39.74	49.32	45.28	39.47
	SC/ST	10.51	16.28	28.46	29.82	37.13
	Total	19.62	24.16	44.02	41.58	52.24
H.B.Halli	GM	32.54	21.48	34.62	25.27	50.94
	SC/ST	12.03	20.73	29.67	27.35	41.99
	Total	23.69	27.51	40.52	38.27	51.96
Hosapete	GM	36.93	36.05	42.02	44.34	45.86
	SC/ST	18.78	21.83	28.01	28.01	33.07
	Total	32.79	36.23	42.35	39.87	48.24
Kudligi	GM	29.13	41.59	46.88	39.24	39.25
	SC/ST	19.92	22.45	28.38	26.67	34.09
	Total	29.22	32.47	43.19	39.72	48.82
Sandur	GM	35.59	34.91	51.95	51.91	51.56
	SC/ST	26.19	26.84	33.85	34.65	44.75
	Total	35.59	38.87	39.06	42.06	61.57
Siruguppa	GM	42.05	33.33	42.73	43.61	57.09
	SC/ST	28.37	42.86	36.55	40.89	58.97
	Total	41.11	39.83	46.06	57.03	68.02
Dist Total	GM	42.74	44.38	51.97	50.26	53.94
	SC/ST	20.28	24.86	30.91	31.36	38.38
	Total	31.81	36.91	45.75	46.41	54.69
State Total	GM	51.14	51.93	56.24	56.55	62.47
	SC/ST	29.56	30.94	35.36	37.57	46.37
	Total	43.23	44.32	50.35	51.27	59.59

Source: Director P U Board Ballari

ANNEXURE TABLE 6.1

Taluk wise Sectoral Composition of Net District Domestic Product for the year 2008-09 at Constant (2004-05) Prices (Rs. in Lakhs)

District/Taluk		Ballari	Hadagali	H.B.Halli	Hosapete	Kudligi	Sandur	Siruguppa	Total	State Total
Agriculture including Animal Husbandry		25357	8207	9306	7238	5894	5191	32075	93268	3005293
Forestry and Logging		2404	1030	1199	2088	3082	1307	1565	12675	455534
Fishing		32	242	166	426	450	759	136	2211	69312
Mining and Quarrying		8898	0	0	0	0	121816	1	130716	185353
Primary sector Total		36691	9479	10671	9752	9426	129073	33777	238870	3715491
Manufacturing	Registered	19063	122	195	9258	1049	17786	2584	50057	2727299
	Un-registered	12969	941	822	3733	1137	1792	1351	22745	725323
Construction		20166	979	3475	13119	2913	15859	12629	69140	2034718
Electricity Gas and Water Supply		1741	435	621	2195	382	539	197	6110	146103
Secondary sector Total		53939	2477	5113	28305	5481	35976	16761	148052	5633438
Railways		1989	0	807	2554	537	2445	0	8332	92913
Transport by other means		19269	922	1347	10865	1413	5555	2027	41398	926360
Storage		43	10	21	77	7	3	14	175	3668
Communication		7455	658	665	4291	891	1221	1124	16305	553346
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants		17891	5840	5051	10681	6961	58260	7805	112489	3174724
Banking and Insurance		48146	1434	1404	8092	2105	2120	2526	65827	1919887
Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling & Business Services		17990	1773	6625	11320	7638	10672	3090	59108	3216573
Public Administration		5579	1001	728	3672	1446	1018	1011	14455	777324
Other Services		11177	5439	4085	16918	8168	5164	5865	56814	1554015
Tertiary sector Total		129539	17077	20733	68470	29166	86458	23462	374903	12218809
Total Taluk Domestic Product (NDDP)		220169	29033	36517	106527	44073	251507	74000	761825	21567745
Population		6856	1843	1752	4110	2983	2095	2579	22219	579270
Net Per capita Income (in Rs.)		32115	15756	20838	25921	14773	120035	28688	34288	37233

Source: District Statistical Office, Ballari ZP

ANNEXURE TABLE 6.2

BPL Households Details provided by the Food and Civil Supply 2011-12

Taluks	Rural HHs		Urban HHs		Total HHs	Total Rural BPL HH (Provided With Ration Cards)		Total Urban BPL HH (Provided With Ration Cards)		Total BPL HH (Rural and Urban)	
	No	%	No	%		No	%	No	%	No	%
Ballari	68005	44.49	84844	55.51	152849	50907	74. 86	59419	70.03	110326	72.18
Hadagali	32925	85.77	5463	14.23	38388	27419	83.28	4102	75.09	31521	82.11
H.B. Halli	36175	100.00	0	0.00	36175	29508	81.57	0	0.00	29508	81.57
Hosapete	35840	38.36	57582	61.64	93422	29962	83.60	39010	67.75	68972	73.83
Kudligi	47802	82.05	10455	17.95	58257	43870	91.77	7426	71.03	51296	88.05
Sandur	34258	67.10	16796	32.90	51054	30220	88.21	4566	27.19	34786	68.14
Siruguppa	36378	70.56	15181	29.44	51559	23504	64.61	10891	71.74	34395	66.71
District Total	291383	60.49	190321	39.51	481704	235390	80.78	125414	65.90	360804	74.90

Source: DD Food and Civil Supply Ballari
Note: Total number of Households (HHs) (Card holders-BPL+APL and Non-Cardholders)

ANNEXURE TABLE 7.1
Houseless and Site-less Households- Social Group-wise – in 2001-02
(in percentage)

Taluks	Houseless			Site-less			Total Houseless as % of total households	Total Site-less as % of Total households
	Sc	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others		
Ballari	2714	2805	5065	2277	2162	3614	19	14
Hadagali	1253	1345	2600	1413	382	2305	19	15
H.B Halli	1383	1139	2967	927	733	3022	19	16
Hosapete	1834	1512	2949	1036	849	1968	23	14
Kudligi	2218	2808	8149	1108	1312	1385	33	10
Sandur	1293	2413	3034	767	1821	2444	24	18
Siruguppa	1551	1683	3220	969	704	1608	22	11
District Total	12246	13705	27984	8497	7963	16346	22	14

Source: Sarva Kutumba Sameekshe- 2003 ZP Ballari

ANNEXURE TABLE 7.2
Houseless and Site-less Households – Social Group-wise (2011-12)
(in percent)

Taluk	Houseless			Site-less			Total Houseless	Total Site-less	Total
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others			
Ballari	3393	3506	6331	2846	2703	4518	13230	10067	23297
Hadagali	1566	1681	3250	1766	478	2881	6497	5125	11622
H.B Halli	1729	1424	3709	1159	916	3778	6862	5853	12715
Hosapete	2293	2085	3686	1295	1061	2460	8064	4816	12880
Kudligi	3328	3510	10186	1385	1640	1731	17024	4756	21780
Sandur	1616	3016	3792	959	2276	3055	8424	6290	14714
Siruguppa	1939	2104	4025	1211	880	2010	8068	4101	12169
District Total	15864	17326	34979	10621	9954	20433	68169	41008	109177

ANNEXURE TABLE 7.3
Drinking Water Status – Households by Location and Type of Drinking Water Sources in 2011

Taluks	Access within the premises		Access away from premises		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Ballari	36855	44045	18354	14493	55209	58538
Hadagali	20288	3404	7241	971	27529	4375
H.B Halli	20528	0	8268	0	28796	0
Hosapete	19803	31701	7766	10049	27569	41750
Kudligi	28135	6296	11451	1762	39586	8058
Sandur	20844	4919	7578	1773	28422	6692
Siruguppa	16188	8358	13729	3561	29917	11919
District Total	162641	98723	74387	32609	237028	131332
State	4931938	3064906	1743235	492054	6675173	3556960

Source: Census 2011

ANNEXURE TABLE 7.4
Drinking Water Status – Households by Location and Type of Drinking Water Sources in 2011

Taluks	Access within the premises		Access away from premises		Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Ballari	47105	76079	20900	8765	68005	84844
Hadagali	23405	4809	9520	654	32925	5463
H.B Halli	27756	0	8419	0	36175	0
Hosapete	23855	50329	11985	7253	35840	57582
Kudligi	33937	9224	13865	1231	47802	10455
Sandur	21979	13667	12279	3129	34258	16796
Siruguppa	22681	12005	13697	3176	36378	15181
District Total	200718	166113	90665	24208	291383	190321
State	5914706	4864505	1949490	451210	7864196	5315715

Source: Census 2011

ANNEXURE TABLE 7.5
Households Taluk-wise with Level of Availability of Quantity of Water and Access Details in 2001-02
(in Percentage)

Taluks	Sources of water by Tap, Hand pumps, Tube-well and Well		Other Sources		Households receiving 55 LPCD of Drinking water Rural	Average availability of quantum of water in LPCD Rural
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban		
Ballari	50936	57872	4273	666	10623	36.52
Hadagali	26735	4360	794	15	14	22.4
H.B Halli	28597	0	199	0		57.5
Hosapete	26898	41093	671	657	10095	33.56
Kudligi	39560	7785	26	273	84	43.4
Sandur	28276	6657	146	35	7043	36.25
Siruguppa	24401	11506	5516	413	11167	34.5
District Total	225403	129273	11625	2059	39026	264.13
State	6413421	3507244	261752	49716	--	---

Source: ZP Ballari

ANNEXURE TABLE 7.6

Households Taluka-wise with Level of Availability of Quantity of Water and Access Details in 2011-12 (in Percentage)

Taluks	Sources of Water by Tap, Hand pump, Tube-well and Well		Other Sources		Households receiving 55 LPCD* of Drinking Water	Average availability of quantum of water in LPCD
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Rural
Ballari	62598	83777	5407	1067	42709	39.41
Hadagali	31866	5459	1059	4	44	22.4
H.B Halli	35838	0	337	0	63	23
Hosapete	35017	56576	823	1006	12001	36.78
Kudligi	47726	10307	76	148	22	43.4
Sandur	33824	16607	434	189	11434	39.45
Siruguppa	30788	14948	5590	233	7578	38.42
District Total	277657	187674	13726	2647	73851	242.86
State	7568857	5152439	295339	163276		

Source: ZP Ballari
Note: *LPCD – Litres Per Capita per Day

ANNEXURE TABLE 9.1

Health Awareness and Institutional Delivery Rate 2011-12

Taluk	Percentage Coverage of Families with Health Insurance Schemes like Yashaswini				
	General	SC	ST	OBC and Minorities	Total
Ballari	184	42	43	49	318
Hadagali	55	15	7	6	83
H.B Halli	59	10	8	5	82
Hosapete	144	126	27	49	346
Kudligi	125	23	15	19	182
Sandur	62	10	10	13	95
Siruguppa	77	10	11	26	124
District Total	706	236	121	167	1230

Source: DHO, Ballari.

ANNEXURE TABLE 9.2

Household Status of Ballari District – Social Group Wise

		Pucca	Kuccha	Dilapidated
Ballari	ALL	60	36	4
	SC	53	41	6
	ST	54	40	6
Karnatak	ALL	60	36	4
	SC	50	44	6
	ST	50	44	6

Source: Census 2011

Note: (Figures are percentage share to respective total households)

ANNEXURE TABLE 9.3

Number of Households Having Latrine Facility within the Premises

		Total	Rural	Urban
Ballari	ALL	32.41	12.11	63.48
	SC	16.00	5.00	41.00
	ST	16.85	5.67	45.11
Karnatak	ALL	51.21	28.41	84.93
	SC	32.00	16.00	68.00
	ST	28.70	15.64	69.81

Source: Census 2011

Note: (Figures are percentage share to respective total households)

ANNEXURE TABLE 9.4
Accessibility of drinking water among households of Ballari District

		Within the premises	Near the premises	Away
Ballari	ALL	34.19	41.97	23.85
	SC	19.00	52.00	29.00
	ST	21.35	46.27	32.37
Karnatak	ALL	44.46	37.33	18.21
	SC	26.00	48.00	25.00
	ST	27.19	45.64	27.17

Source: Census 2011
Note: (Figures are percentage share to respective total households)

ANNEXURE TABLE 9.5
General information on Dalit households of Badeladaku GP of Ballari District

Description	Numbers	Percentage share of Dalits
Total Population	8318	--
Total SC Population	1335	16.05
Total Households	2110	--
Total SC Households	346	16.40
Total Number of Panchayat Members	21	--
SC Panchayat Members	6	28.57
Total SDMC Members	13	--
SC SDMC Members	4	30.77
Total Pucca Houses in the Panchayat	1900	90.05
Pucca Houses of SCs	300	86.71
Total Toilets in the Panchayat	269	12.75
Toilets in SC Households	25	7.23
Total length of Drainage in the Panchayat	7355	--
Length of Drainage in SC colony	1475	20.05
Total Number of Cultivable Land Holdings in the Panchayat	1956	--
Total Number of Non-Agricultural Establishments (Shops, Hotels, Flour Mills etc.) in Panchayat	68	--
Number of Non-Agricultural Establishments owned by SCs	4	5.8
Total Electrified Houses in the Panchayat	1900	90.05
Number of Electrified SC Houses	300	86.71
Total Number of Two-wheeler (Bike/Scooter) Owning Households in the Panchayat	143	6.78
Number of Two-wheeler Owning Households of SCs	24	6.94
Enrollment (Primary) of General Students in the Gram Panchayat	558	--
Enrollment (Primary) of General Students in the Gram Panchayat	165	--
Attendance(Primary) of General Students in the Gram Panchayat	547	--
Attendance(Primary) of SC Students in the Gram Panchayat	165	--
Dropouts (Primary) of General Students in the Gram Panchayat	11	--
Dropouts (Primary) of SC Students in the Gram Panchayat	0	--

Source: General Information Book of Badeladaku GP

ANNEXURE TABLE 10.1
List of 29 Subjects as per Eleventh Schedule (Article 243G) for Devolution to the Panchayat Raj Institutions

Sl. No.	Subjects
1	Agriculture, including Agricultural Extension
2	Land Iimprovement, Implementation of Land Reforms, Land Consolidation and Soil Conservation
3	Minor Irrigation, Water Management and Watershed Development
4	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Poultry
5	Fisheries
6	Social Forestry and Farm Forestry
7	Minor Forest Produce
8	Small-Scale Industries, Including Food Processing Industries
9	Khadi, Village and Cottage Industries
10	Rural Housing
11	Drinking Water
12	Fuel and Fodder
13	Roads, Culverts, Bridges, Ferries, Waterways and Other means of Communication
14	Rural Electrification, Including Distribution of Electricity
15	Non-conventional Energy Sources
16	Poverty Alleviation Programme
17	Education, Including Primary and Secondary Schools
18	Technical Training and Vocational Education
19	Adult and Non-formal Education
20	Libraries
21	Cultural Activities
22	Markets and Fairs
23	Health and Sanitation, Including Hospitals, Primary Health Centres and Dispensaries
24	Family Welfare
25	Women and Child Development
26	Social Welfare, Including Welfare of the Handicapped and Mentally Retarded
27	Welfare of the Weaker Sections, and in Particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes
28	Public Distribution System
29	Maintenance of Community System

ANNEXURE TABLE 10.2

List of Functions of ULBs

Sl. No.	Functions
1	Urban Planning including Town Planning.
2	Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
3	Planning for Economic and Social Development.
4	Roads and Bridges.
5	Water Supply for Domestic, Industrial and Commercial Purposes.
6	Public Health, Sanitation Conservancy and Solid Waste Management.
7	Fire Services.
8	Urban Forestry, Protection of the Environment and Promotion of Ecological Aspects.
9	Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10	Slum Improvement and Urban Poverty Alleviation

ANNEXURE 4

Process for Preparation of DHDR Ballari

Getting formal invitation for preparing Human Development Report of Ballari District from Chief Executive Officer of Ballary ZP during November 2012 through the then Hon'ble Vice Chancellor Dr H.B.Walikar and the Registrar Dr. S.A.Patil was a big challenge as well as a huge opportunity to me. The preparation of DHDR of Ballari is started in the month of January 2013 with the capacity building training programme for a period of 3 days at ATM Mysuru to the Lead Agencies, CEOs, CPOs and district level officials. It was followed by three day Technical Training Programme for the Representatives of Lead Agencies, Chief Planning & District Statistical Officers in the month of July 2013 at ATI, Mysuru. These training programmes were organized by Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Bengaluru. They also conducted several review meetings. The list of the indicators, chapter scheme, and guideline document for preparation of DHDR were also prepared and supplied to the Lead Agencies by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Bengaluru. The progress of the work has been monitored, reviewed, validated and expedited by the department. Dr. Shashidar H, IAS (Rtd), the State Level Consultant and Co-ordinator for DHDR, the Human Development Division, Planning Department has given active support and guidance in completion of the report. Ms. V. Manjula, I.A.S., Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, had evinced keen interest in the preparation of the report. She took personal interest in visualising, designing and constructing the report in the present form.

The Ballari Zilla Panchayat, under the leadership of CEO ZP Ballari, constituted a District Core Committee(DCC) and various Sub-Committees drawing representatives from the government departments, subject experts, experienced people and people's representatives to deliberate on the issues – Education, Health, Livelihood opportunities Agriculture, Industry, Women and Children, Social Welfare and ULBs. These Committees met very regularly and discussed concerned issues in the context of the Ballari district. The collected data was validated before the DCC. The selection of small studies and approval of the final report was done by DCC. The Quality Monitoring Group (QMG) member, Dr Ganesh Prasad attended such meetings and provided valuable inputs. The outcome of these meetings have been incorporated in the final report. The

preparation of the report was followed a number of workshops and presentations both at the district and the State level. One district level workshop at District head quarter and three taluka level workshops at Ballari, Sandur and H.B.Halli were organised to collect opinions from the elected representatives, officials, NGOs, academicians, experts and others. A large number of formal and informal meetings were held with all the stakeholders to generate information on various issues.

A large number of subject experts, elected representatives, general public, representatives from NGOs, civil society and officers from various line departments and their heads such as District Statistics Office (DSO), Education, Health and Family Welfare, District Backward and minority communities, Industry, Public Works, Women and Child Development, Panchayat Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, Police, Revenue, Tourism and others were involved in the preparation of report.

ANNEXURE 5

Note on Availability, Limitations and Quality of Data

In order to have a deeper understanding of human development in Ballari district, an effort has been made to gather wide range of data on different dimensions of human development at the taluk level from different line departments in the district. The important domains of data include: A) standard of living/livelihood sector-demographic indicators, livelihood and employment indicators, cooking fuel, electricity, housing and assets, participation indicators; B) health sector-health infrastructures, health outcome indicators, sanitation, drinking water drainage; and C) education sector- school infrastructures, education outcome indicators. Altogether, more than 135 indicators were estimated at the taluk level. Meticulous care was taken to collect the above said information from the concerned departments through a booklet of data format. In order to examine the trends in each of the sector, the data on most of the above sectors were collected for 2001-02 (if 2001-02 data is not available, 2007-08 is considered) and 2011-12.

In the process of data collection, we have encountered lots of constraints in data collection, compilation and validation. Some of the important data not available at the district level and data limitations are presented as follows.

Health Sector

The absolute values on IMR, CMR and MMR were gathered from the DHFW, Ballari and accordingly the health indicators on the above aspect were estimated. The data on IMR, CMR and MMR were found to be underestimated and not reflected the socio-economic status of the taluks in the district, as there was a problem with reporting the information. However, this problem was attempted to overcome by re-adjusting the data from HMIS by the Expert Committee set by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Bengaluru. Nevertheless, the conclusions drawn based on such information may not strictly be generalised.

Data on many of health related indicators such as IMR, CMR, MMR, institutional deliveries, by social groups such as SCs, STs, OBCs and Minority were not available and the analysis on health sector by social group was not attempted. The data on couple protection rate and life expectancy at birth by any parameter at the taluk level was not available with the concerned department at the district level.

Livelihood and Employment

The data on poverty at the taluk and district level or social groups were not available. Therefore, the data on BPL card holders was used as a proxy for poverty incidence. The data on BPL cards collected from the Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Ballari. As the BPL card holders were overestimated, the use of data for this purpose may not be justifiable to understand the intensity of poverty in each of the taluk in the district. Hence, the inferences drawn based on such data may not be accurate.

The data on the percentage of landless households at the taluk level, and also at the district level was not available, and hence, it was not possible for us to describe the poverty profile of each taluk through proxy indicators in the district. Similarly, the data on unemployment at the taluk level was also not available in the district. Therefore, the data on marginal workers was used to reflect the extent of underemployment.

Education Sector

A plethora of absolute data on literacy and education sector has been collected from the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Ballari and accordingly several indicators such as NER, GER, TPR, SCR, STR, dropout rate, etc. at the taluk level. The NER and GER were computed based on the projected child population for the years 2007-08 and 2011-12. The data indicate that both NER and GER at primary school education have declined in spite of the introduction several education incentive schemes. This may be due to over projection of child population in the age group of 6-14 years during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

However, the Census data do not support the projected child population. There has been a consistent decline in the child population in the age group of 0-6 years in 1991, 2001 and 2011, and consequently, the child population in the age group of 6-14 years is expected to come down. Paradoxically, as per the data on projected child population, it has showed a rapid increase, due to which the NRE and GER have declined during 2007-08 to 2011-12. Hence, the decline in NER and GER is mainly to due to over projection of child population. Therefore, the inferences derived based on such data may lead to erroneous interpretation. The data on the number of mainstreamed students out of the dropout students for a specific year was not available at the taluk and district level.

It can be noted that availability, accessibility and quality of data on various aspect of human development at the taluk level are quite poor. In order to ensure the quality of data, an effort was made to gather the absolute value for each variable and validated at the DCC meetings, held at regular intervals for this purpose. Therefore, the data collection, compilation, tabulation, storage and dissemination system at the taluk level has to be improved significantly.

ANNEXURE 6
Data Source and References
Data Sources for all Parameters and Variables

Parameters and Variables of DHDR			
Index	**Dimension**	**Indicators**	**Data Source**
HDI	Standard of Living	% of households with safe cooking fuel	Census
		% of households with toilets	Census
		% of households with safe drinking water	Census
		% households with electricity	Census
		% of households with access to Pucca house	Census
		Share of non agricultural workers	Census
		PC Taluk Domestic Product	HDD
	Health	Child Mortality Rate	HMIS/HDD
		Maternal Mortality Rate	HMIS/HDD
	Education	Total Literacy Rate	Census
		Gross Enrolment Ratio	SSA and RMSA
GII	Reproductive Health	Maternal Mortality Rate	HMIS/HDD
		Share of Institutional Deliveries	HMIS/HDD
		Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia	HMIS/HDD
	Empowerment	Share of Female Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs	DSO
		Share of Male Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs	DSO
		Share of Female Children in the Age Group 0-6 Years	Census
		Share of Male Children in the Age Group 0-6 Years	Census
		Share of Female Literacy	Census
		Share of Male Literacy	Census
	Labour market	Share of Female Work Participation Rate	Census
		Share of Male Work Participation Rate	Census
		Share of Female Workers in the Non-agricultural Sector	Census
		Share of Male Workers in the Non-agricultural Sector	Census
		Female Agricultural Wage Rate	DSO
		Male Agricultural Wage Rate	DSO
CDI	Health	Child Mortality Rate(0-5 years)	HMIS/HDD
	Nutrition	% of Malnourished Children (excluding Normal)	HMIS/HDD
		% of Children born under-weight	HMIS/HDD
	Education	% of Dropout Children from Primary and Secondary Schools	SSA and RMSA

Parameters and Variables of DHDR			
Index	**Dimension**	**Indicators**	**Data Source**
FSI	Availability	Cropping Intensity	DSO
		% Change in NSA over the years (2001 – 2011)	DSO
		Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	DSO
		% of forest cover to total geographical area	DSO
		Irrigation Intensity	DSO
		% of area degraded (cultivable waste) to TGA	DSO
		% area under leguminous crops in the GCA	DSO
	Accessibility	% of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	DFCS
		Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	HDD
		% of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	Census
		Average size of holdings	DSO
		% of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	Census
		% of villages having PDS outlets within the village	DSO
	Absorption	Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	HMIS
		% of HHs having access to Water	Census
		Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia	HMIS/HDD
		(a) % of Malnourished Children	HMIS/HDD
		(b) % of Children born under-weight	HMIS/HDD
		Female Literacy Rate	Census
UDI		% ULB population to total population in the taluk	Census
		% Slum Population to Total ULB Population	Census
		% Households without Own Houses	DUDC
		% HHs with Tap water connection	Census
		% HHs Sewerage and Drainage	Census
		No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in ULB	DUDC
		Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	DUDC
		% Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	DUDC
		Per capita expenditure on Development Works	DUDC
		Crime Rate per 10000 population	DCRB
		Road accidents per 10000 population	DCRB
CTDI	Standard of Living - Demographic	Decadal population growth rate	Census
		Population Density	Census
		Sex ratio	Census
		% of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population	Census
		% of Population in the age group of 0-6 years	Census
		Child sex ratio	Census

Parameters and Variables of DHDR			
ndex	Dimension	Indicators	Data Source
		Infant Mortality Rate	HMIS/HDD
		Child Mortality Rate	HMIS/HDD
		Maternal Mortality Rate	HMIS/HDD
		% of women headed households	Census
	Standard of Living – Employment and Livelihood	% of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	DFCS
		Cropping Intensity	DSO
		Irrigation Intensity	DSO
		% of Households provided employment to those registered under MGNREGS	NREGA website
		Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State	DSO
		Work Participation Rate (WPR)	Census
		Decadal Growth rate of Employment	Census
		% of Cultivators to Total workers	Census
		% of main workers to total workers	Census
		% of workers in Household Industries	Census
		% of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	Census
	Standard of Living - Housing and Assets	% of HHs having Pucca Houses	Census
		% of Site less Households	ZP
		% of Households provided with house sites	ZP
		% of Houses constructed for houseless poor families	ZP
		% of households with cycles	Census
		% of households with two-wheelers	Census
		% of HHs with no Assets	Census
		% of HHs having access to Electricity	Census
		% of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	Census
	Standard of Living - participation	% of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	DSO
		% of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	DSO
		% of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	DSO
		% of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	DSO
		% of active SHGs	DSO
	Health	% of pregnant women receiving full ANC	HMIS/HDD
		Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia	HMIS/HDD
		Share of Institutional deliveries	HMIS/HDD
		% of children fully Immunized	HMIS

		Parameters and Variables of DHDR	
Index	**Dimension**	**Indicators**	**Data Source**
		(a) % of Children born under-weight	HMIS/HDD
		(b) % of Malnourished Children (Excluding Normal)	HMIS/HDD
		% of people affected by major communicable diseases	HMIS/HDD
		Average Population served by sub-centres	HMIS
		Average Population served by Primary Health Centres	HMIS
		Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	HMIS
		Availability of nurses per 1000 population	HMIS
		Average population served by Anganwadi centres	DWCD
		% of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	DWCD
		% of couples protected by any contraceptive method	HMIS
		Per capita Health Expenditure	DHO/CAO
		% of Gram Panchayats Selected for NGP Awards	ZP
		% of HHs having access to Toilet	Census
		% of Households with drainage facility	Census
		% of HHs having access to Water	Census
	Education	% of Literacy	Census
		Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School	SSA
		Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School	SSA
		Dropout rate in Elementary education	SSA
		% of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	SSA
		Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	SSA
		Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	RMSA
		Drop-out rate in secondary education	RMSA
		% of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	RMSA
		SSLC pass %	RMSA
		Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	RMSA
		PUC pass %	PUE Board
		School Infrastructure Index	SSA
		Per capita Education Expenditure	CAO/DDPI
		% of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	SSA

Note: CAO-Chief Accounts Officer; DFCS-Department of Food and Civil Supplies; DHO- District Health Office; DSO-District Statistical Office; DUDC-District Urban Development Cell; DWCD- Department of Women and Child Development; HDD-Human Development Division; HMIS- Health Management Information Systems; SSA- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; RMSA-Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan; Rose coloured cells are negative indicators

Annexure-7
Details of Consultations of Local Subject Experts

Sl no	Name of the expert	Specialisation	Name of the institution
1	Dr B.Sheshadri	Regional dispatiy and Human development	Kannada University, Hampi
2	Dr T.R. Chandrashekar	Poverty, Regional dispatiy and Human development	Kannada University, Hampi
3	Sri Veersivashankar Reddy	Governance	Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
4	Dr Vinod Annigeri	Education and Health	CMDR Dharwad
5	Dr Shoukat Azim	Minority Issues	Departmenet of Sociology, Karnatak University Dharwad
6	Dr Jayashree	Gender issues	Departmenet of Sociology, Karnatak University Dharwad
7	Dr Harish Ramaswamy	Decentralisation	Departmenet of Political science, Karnatak University Dharwad
8	Dr Talwar	Statistian	Departmenet of Statistics Karnatak University Dharwad

Annexure-8

Details on Workshops, Meetings etc

Schedule of Meetings and Workshops Conducted in Preparation of Ballari DHDR

Meeting/Workshop	Schedule	No. of Participants
District Core Committee (DCC) Meetings		
1st DCC meeting	29-11-2012	48
2nd DCC meeting	13-2-2013	34
3rd DCC meeting	1-6-2013	31
4th DCC meeting	3-9-2013	41
5th DCC meeting	21-10-2013	26
6th DCC meeting	12-3-2014	22
District Level Workshop conducted		
1st District workshop	5-8-2013	102
Three taluk level workshops		
1st Taluka Level workshop	13-6-2013	165
2nd Taluka Level workshop	14-6-2013	168
3rd Taluka Level workshop	15-6-2013	153

Annexure-9
Various Other Committees Constituted By ZP Ballari

District Core Committee

Chairperson	:	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Member Secretary	:	Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Members	:	Deputy Secretary (Administration), Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
	:	Representative Lead Agency, DHDR Ballari
		Dr. B.H.Nagoor Department of Economics
		Karnatak University Dharwad
	:	Distrct Statistics Officer, Ballari
	:	Deputy Director of Public Instructions, Ballari
	:	District Officer, Department of Social Welfare, Ballari
	:	Deputy Director, Dept. of Women and Child Welfare, Ballari
	:	District Health and Family Welfare. Ballari
	:	Joint Director, Agriculture, Ballari
	:	Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supply, Ballari
	:	Assistant Director, Social Security, D C Office Ballari
	:	Dr T.R. Chandrashekar, Professor (Rtd) of Economics
		Kannada University Hampi
	:	Dr B. Sheshadri, Professor (Rtd) of Economics
		Kannada University Hampi
	:	Sri Veersivashankar Reddy
		Retired Chief Planning Officer, Ballari

Sub Committee on Education

Chairman	:	Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Member Secretary	:	Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Ballari
Members	:	District Co-ordinator, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana , Ballari
		Deputy Director, Dept. of Women and Child Welfare, Ballari
		District Officer, Adult Education Ballrai
		Principal DIET Ballari
		Deputy Director, Pre University Education Board
		Child Labour Officer Ballari
		Principal Industrial Training Centre, Ballari
		Planning, Estimation and Evaluation Officer ZP Ballari

Sub-Committee on Health

Chairman	:	Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Member Secretary	:	District Health and Family Welfare. Ballari
Members	:	District Officer, Malaria Ballari
		Health Officer Rural Children Ballari
		District Surgeon Ballari
		District TB Dieses Control Officer Ballari
		Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supply, Ballari
		Deputy Director, Dept. of Women and Child Welfare, Ballari
		District Officer, Department of Ayusha, Ballari
		Taluk Health Officer, Ballari
		DAPCO Officer District Aids Control Ballari
		President, Indian Medical Association Ballari
		Planning, Estimation and Evaluation Officer ZP Ballari

Sub- Committee on Social Justice.

Chairman	:	Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Member Secretary	:	District Social Welfare Officer, Ballari
Members	:	Deputy Secretary (Administration), Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
		District Officer for Backward Class, Ballari
		District Officer for Backward Class and Minorities
		District Manager, Dr Ambedkar Development
		Corporation, Ballari.
		District Manager, Backward Class Development Corporation
		Taluk Social Welfare Officer, Ballari
		Assistant Director, Social Security, D C Office Ballari
		Planning, Estimation and Evaluation Officer ZP Ballari

Sub- Committee on Agriculture

Chairman	:	Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Member Secretary	:	Joint Director Agriculture, Ballari
Members	:	Deputy Director, Department of Industry, Ballari
		Deputy Director, Department of Horticulture,Ballari
		Deputy Director, Department of Fisheries, Ballari
		Deputy Conservator of Forest (Social Forestry), Ballari
		Deputy Conservator of Forest (Regional Forestry),Ballari
		Deputy Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, Ballari.
		Deputy Director, Department of Sericulture, Ballari
		Officer for Krishi Vignan Kendra, Ballari
		District Labour Officer-1 Ballari
		District Labour Officer-2 Ballari
		Deputy General Manager, NABARD Ballari
		Planning, Estimation and Evaluation Officer ZP Ballari

Sub- Committee on Industry

Chairman	:	Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Member Secretary	:	Joint Director, District Industrial Centre, Ballari
Members	:	Deputy Director (Khadi Gramodyog,), Rural Industrial Division, Ballari
		Deputy Director, Department of Handloom, Ballari
		Officer for Regulated Marketing, APMC Premises, Ballari
		President, Industry (SSA), Ballari
		District Labour Officer-1 Ballari
		District Labour Officer-2 Ballari
		President Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Ballari
		Planning, Estimation and Evaluation Officer ZP Ballari

Sub-Committee on General Information

Chairman	:	Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Member Secretary	:	District Statistics Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Members	:	District Employment Officer, Taluk Office Campus, Ballari
		Assistant Director, Department of Kannada and Culture, Ballari
		District Library Officer, Department of Library, Ballari
		District Index Office, NIC Ballari
		Graduate Engineer, N.R.D.M.S ZP Ballari
		Planning, Estimation and Evaluation Officer, ZP Ballari

Sub-Committee on Rural Development

Chairman	:	Deputy Secretary (Adm) ZP Ballari
Deputy Chairman	:	Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Member Secretary	:	Assistant Secretary (Development),Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Members	:	Director, Planning D.R.D.A. ZP Ballari
		Deputy Secretary (Adm) ZP Ballari
		Executive Engineer N R D M S ZP Ballari
		Executive Officers, All Taluka Panchayats, Ballari
		Assistant Planning Officer, MGNREGA ZP Ballari
		District Development Manager, NABARD Ballari
		General Manager, Central Office Pragati Grameen Bank Ballari
		Planning, Estimation and Evaluation Officer, ZP Ballari

Sub-Committee on Urban

Chairman	:	Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Ballari
Member Secretary	:	Director Planning, DUDC D. C Office Campus Ballari
Members	:	Commissioner, Municipal Commission Ballari
		Municipal Tahashildar D C Office Ballari
		Commissioner, Ballari Urban Development Authority
		Assistant Director, Social Security, D C Office Ballari
		Executive Engineer Karnatak Housing Board Ballari
		Executive Engineer Karnatak Urban Water Supply and Sewagw Board.Ballari
		Assistant Executive Engineer, Slum Clearance Board Ballari
		Chief Officer, Town Panchayat Kottur
		Chief Officer, Municipality Kampli
		Planning, Estimation and Evaluation Officer, ZP Ballari

Annexure -10
Experts Consulted and Contributed in Writing the Chapters

Sl no	Name of the Expert	Name of the Chapter
1	Dr Vinod V. Annigeri Professor and Director CMDR Dharwad	Literacy and Education Health and Nutrition
2	Dr Shiddalingaswamy V. Honagidimath Assistant Professor CMDR Dharwad	Gender and Development Urban Issues In Human Development
3	Dr Anil Kote Post Doctoral Research Scholar Department of Economics Karnatak University Dharwad	Income, Poverty and Employment. Governance Issues – Governance and Human Development
4	Mr Prasanna Pandari Assistant Professor Government First Grade College Hubli	Standard of Living

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