BELAGAVI DISTRICT
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT
2014



BELAGAVI DISTRICT ZILLA PANCHAYAT
AND
PLANNING, PROGRAMME MONITORING AND
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

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Certificate

This is to certify that the present Belagavi District Human Development Report 2014 is presented in District Core Committee meetings, District and Taluk level workshops and also District Planning Committee meetings and the same has been unanimously approved by all the members in the said meetings.

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Dated: 28-10-2014

: ಸಂದೇಶ :

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮೂವತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತೋಷಕರ ವಿಷಯ. ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯು ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಪರಮೋದ್ದೇಶವಾಗಿದೆ. 1990 ರ ನಂತರದ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳೂ ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (ಯು.ಎನ್.ಡಿ.ಪಿ.) ದ ಸಹಯೋಗದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಗಳ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತರುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ನಿರತವಾಗಿವೆ. ಈ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತ ದೇಶವೂ ಸಹ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತಂದಿದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೂ ಸಹ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಎರಡು ವರದಿಗಳನ್ನು (1999 ಮತ್ತು 2005) ಹೊರತಂದಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಯು ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ, ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಹಾಗೂ ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ವಿವರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರಿಹಾರೋಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಮುಂದಿನ ದಾರಿಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತೋರಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನವೀನ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ನೀತಿಯ ರೂಪ ರೇಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಿದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಯು ನಮಗೆ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಕಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ವರದಿಯು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತಜ್ಞರು, ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಫಲಾನುಭವಿಗಳ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಚರ್ಚೆ, ಸಂವಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಸಂಧಾನದ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯ ಫಲಶೃತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ವರದಿ ಹೊರತರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಗಿಯಾದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯವರನ್ನು ನಾನು ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ವರದಿಯು ಮುಂಬರುವ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಸತೀಶ ಜಾರಕಿಹೊಳಿ)

ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಹನಮಂತಪ್ಪ ರೊಟ್ಟಿ
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ದಿ: 14/10/14

ಸಂದೇಶ

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯೋಜನಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯ ಬೃಹತ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಪ್ರಥಮವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡಿದೆ.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಫೂರ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದೆ. ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ದೀಪಾ ಚೋಳನ್ ಅವರ ಮುಂದಾಳತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳು, ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪರಿಣಿತರು ಈ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕವಾಗಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನದಿಂದ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಹತ್ತು ಶಾಲ್ಮಲೆಗಳಿದ್ದು, ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕವಾಗಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ವಿಭಿನ್ನವಾದ ಜೀವನ ಶೈಲಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ. ಗಡಿನಾಡ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾದ ಕಾರಣ ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಹ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕ ವೈಶಿಷ್ಟ್ಯತೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದ ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದು ಸುಲಭದ ಕೆಲಸವೇನಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಯು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸರ್ವಾಂಗೀಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಾದ ಆದಾಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಅಂತೆಯೆ ಸಮುದಾಯ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆ, ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ, ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ದಾಖಲಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ಲೇಷಿಸಿ, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಇಂತಹ ಉತ್ತಮವಾದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರತರಲು ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿದ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಧನ್ಯವಾದ ಹೇಳಲು ನನಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ ಎನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ತನ್ನ ಘನತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಈ ವರದಿಯು ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ಭರವಸೆ ನನಗಿದೆ.

ಎಮ್.ಎಚ್.ರೊಟ್ಟಿ

ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ಹನಮಂತಪ್ಪ ರೊಟ್ಟಿ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ



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
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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)

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ಪೀಠಿಕೆ

ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ (ಯು.ಎನ್.ಡಿ.ಪಿ) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಜನರ ಉತ್ತಮ ಬದುಕಿನ ಕೃಪ್ತಿಕರ ಮಾಪನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆದಾಯ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೂಚ್ಯಾಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ವಿಶ್ವ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವರದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮಾಪನದ ಸರಳ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಾಪಕವಾದ ಅನ್ವಯಿಕ ಗುಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಜಗತ್ತಿನಾದ್ಯಂತ ಇದು ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರ ಮನ್ನಣೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಯೋಗವು ವಿಶ್ವಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಸಹಯೋಗದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸೂಚ್ಯಾಂಕಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜುಮಾಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಶ್ರೇಣೀಕೃತ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಡುಗಡೆಗೊಳಿಸಿದೆ.

ಈ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತಿ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಘಟನೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು, ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು, ಪರಿಣಿತರು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಭವಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜನಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಕೋರ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದಾಯ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ, ಮಹಿಳಾ ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಸಮಾಜ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ, ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸೇವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಲಿಂಗ ಸಂಬಂಧಗಳು, ವಿಕೇಂದ್ರೀಕೃತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತ ಪರಿಪಾಲನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಉಪ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಗಳು ನಿರಂತರವಾಗಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಕುರಿತಂತೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಸಭೆಯ ಫಲಿತಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಅಂತಿಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ವರದಿಯನ್ನು 12 ಅಧ್ಯಾಯಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ, ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಒಂದು ಅವಲೋಕನ, ಸೂಚ್ಯಾಂಕಗಳ ಮಾಪನ, ಸಾಕ್ಷರತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕತೆ, ಆದಾಯ, ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಜೀವನಮಟ್ಟ, ಲಿಂಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಜಾತಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪಂಗಡಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿ, ಆಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗರದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿರುವ ಧನಾತ್ಮಕ ಮತ್ತು ಋಣಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಡಚಣೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವಕಾಶಗಳನ್ನು ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಜೀವನಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ವೃದ್ಧಿಸಲು ಅವಶ್ಯವಿರುವ ಗುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಲುಪಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ವರದಿಯು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ವಾಸ್ತವಿಕ ಯಶೋಗಾಥೆಗಳು, ಅಡಚಣೆಗಳು, ತೊಡಕುಗಳು, ಕಾಳಜಿಗಳು, ಅವಕಾಶಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲವುಗಳುಗಳ ನೈಜ ಚಿತ್ರಣವನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯು ಒಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಲು ಈ ವರದಿಯು ವಿವಿಧ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿ, ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಸಮಾಜದ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಮುದಾಯದ ಜನರನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡಂತೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಮಾನವ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸುವ ನಿಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಜನರ ಆಶೋತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಈಡೇರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸಹಕಾರಿಯಾಗುವುದೆಂದು ಆಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ದೀಪಾ ಚೋಳನ್
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು
ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್
ಬೆಳಗಾವಿ.

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Shri. Shankar IAS, Chief Executive Officer, ZP , Belagavi	- Chairman (Former)
Smt. Deepa Cholan IAS, Chief Executive Officer, ZP, Belagavi	- Chairperson
Prof. (Smt.) Mukta S. Adi	- Lead Agent
Joint Director (Agriculture)	- Member
District Health Officer, Belagavi and Chikodi,	- Member
DRDA (Planning)	- Member
Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Belagavi and Chikodi	- Members
Deputy Director, Women and Child Development	- Member
District Statistical Officer, Belagavi	- Member
Chief Planning Officer	- Member Secretary

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Preface

The ultimate objective of every development effort is to enhance the quality of human life, by not only enlarging the people's choice/command over the 'material requisites of well being', but also by freeing them from ignorance, ill-health, poverty and hunger. Therefore, development needs to be 'people centric'. In this context, the human development status needs to be assessed periodically through preparation of Human Development Reports at Nation, State and District levels.

The Government of Karnataka has launched the process of preparation of Human Development Reports at the district level. The task of preparing District Human Development Report (DHDR) for a large and diverse district like Belagavi was not only difficult but also challenging. The preparation of Human Development Report was participative in nature with the involvement of people's representatives at Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Grama Panchayat levels, Government Officials from various Departments, NGOs, Academicians and representatives from Civil Society Organizations. Various committees were formed to identify the indicators and prepare the data base related to education, health, employment, women and child development, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and all other issues related to human development. The tasks were decentralized as far as possible. A District Core-Committee (DCC) consisting of the CEO, Chief Planning Officer, District Statistical Officer, the District Officers of Health, Education, Women and Child Development, Social Welfare and other Officers along with the Lead Agent was constituted to monitor the process of drafting the report. Workshops were organized at the District level and Taluk levels to disseminate the knowledge about different dimensions of human development and identify the taluk specific issues to be incorporated in the DHDR. A dialogue with the people and panchayat members helped to identify the core issues and problems of human development in the district. Special surveys were conducted to collect the primary data for the district specific micro level studies. The research scholars of the Department of Economics, R.C.U., Belagavi assisted in the collection of this data.

Belagavi district is a medium level district and is placed in the 18th position with the HDI value of 0.448 among the 30 districts of the State, with respect to

human development in 2014. During the last few years, there is an improvement in almost all the human development indicators in the district. Our achievements are noteworthy no doubt, but lot more needs to be achieved. The variations in human development at taluka level are alarming and invite for more intensive region specific policy interventions. The taluks like Belagavi, Chikodi, Hukkeri, Khanapur and Gokak are displaying better human development indicators. Whereas taluks like Ramdurg, Raibag, Athani, Savadatti and Bailhongal are lagging behind. Women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are deprived of basic requirements of human life. The human development plans have to prioritize the generation of adequate employment in farm and non-farm sectors along with educational and health facilities. Delivery of quality services is an equally important issue to be considered seriously.

This Report could not have been prepared without the generous co-operation, help and guidance of many individuals and institutions.

We express our sincere, gratitude to our Honourable Vice-Chancellor, Prof. B.R. Ananthan and other Authorities of the Rani Channamma University, Belagavi for permitting us to accept this Project and also for their constant co-operation and encouragement in completing this project.

We are grateful to Shri. Sanjiv Kumar, I.A.S., former Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. Smt.Anita Kaul,I.A.S., former Additional Chief Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. Ms. V. Manjula, I.A.S., Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. Sri.Rajiv Ranjan, I.F.S., Secretary, Planning, Programme monitoring and Statistics Department. The DHDR is also supported by UNDP – PCI, under their project HDBI (Human Development: Towards Bridging inequalities)

We are grateful to Dr. H. Shashidhar, HDD, SLCC, and other office bearers in the Human Development Division, Department of Planning and Statistics, Government of Karnataka for their constant guidance and useful suggestions. We also sincerely acknowledge the technical advice and support received from Shri. Ashokananda and Dr. Ganesh Prasad, the QMG Members in charge of our District.

I thank the Zilla Panchayat, Belagavi and the Chief Executive Officers Shri. Shankar and Smt. Deepa Cholan for their constant co-operation and support.

It was a wonderful experience to be a part of this mega project of Government of Karnataka. We have learnt many things in the process of preparing this Report. It gaveus an opportunity for us to understand some of the subtle and complex aspects of the process of development. Our sincere thanks to Government of Karnataka for offering us this prestigious assignment.

This Report is thus enriched with contributions from experts, people's representatives, policy makers and administrators. It is expected that this Report may serve as a base for effective planning in Human Development in District and may help to realize the hopes and aspirations of the people of the District in the coming years.

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Lead Agent and
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Rani Channamma University,
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYM

ACGR	:	Annual Compound Growth Rate
ADS	:	Area Development Societies
AIDS	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIDS	:	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ANMs	:	Anganwadi Nurse and Midwives
ART	:	Anti Retroviral Therapy
ASHA	:	Accredited Social Health Activist
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CDDI	:	Composite Dalit Development Index
CDI	:	Child Development Index
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CDSs	:	Community Development Societies
CEO	:	Chief Executive Officer
CMC	:	City Municipal Corporation
CMCs	:	City Municipal Councils
CMR	:	Child Mortality Rate
CTDI	:	Composite Taluka Development Index
DAG	:	District at Glance
DCDI	:	District Composite Development Index
DDPI	:	Deputy Director of Public Instructions
DES	:	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DHDR	:	District Human Development Report
DHO	:	District Health Officer
DPT	:	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
DSO	:	District Statistical Office
FSI	:	Food Security Index
GCA	:	Gross Cropped Area
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product

GER	:	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GII	:	Gender Inequality Index
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HDR	:	Human Development Report
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPCRRI	:	High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional imbalances
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
IDSP	:	Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
JSY	:	JananiSurakshaYojana
KLES	:	Karnataka Lingayat Education Society
LEB	:	Life Expectancy at Birth
LPCD	:	LitrePer Capita Daily
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Rate
NABARD	:	National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
NAC	:	Notified Area Committee
NBA	:	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
NH	:	National Highway
NLEP	:	National Leprosy Eradication Programme
NPCB	:	National Programme for Control of Blindness
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NUHM	:	National Urban Health Mission
NVBDCP	:	National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
OBC	:	Other Backward Castes
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PF	:	Provident Fund
PHCs	:	Primary Health Centres
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnership

PRIs	:	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PUC	:	Pre-University Course
RCH	:	Reproductive and Child Health
RCU	:	Rani Channamma University
RLBs	:	Rural Local Bodies
RNTCP	:	Revised National TB Control Programme
RTE	:	Right to Education
SC	:	Scheduled Castes
SDP	:	State Domestic Product
SHGs	:	Self-Help Groups
SLCC	:	State Level Core Committee
SSA	:	SarvaShikshanAbhiyan
SSLC	:	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
TB	:	Tuberculosis Bacilli
TGA	:	Total Geographical Area
TMCs	:	Town Municipal Councils
TP	:	Town Panchayat/Taluka Panchayat
TSC	:	Total Sanitation Campaign
UDI	:	Urban Development Index
UFWC	:	Urban Family Welfare Centers
UGC	:	University Grants Commission
ULBs	:	Urban Local Bodies
UNCED	:	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	:	Union Nation Development Programme
VTU	:	Visvesvaraya Technological University
WDR	:	World Development Report
WHO	:	World Health Organization
WPR	:	Work Participation Rate

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PART-1

Executive summary

Executive Summary

Development needs to be conceived as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and the eradication of poverty. Development, in its essence, must represent the whole gamut of change by which an entire social system, tuned to the diverse basic needs and desires of individuals and social groups within that system, moves always from a condition of life widely perceived as unsatisfactory toward a situation or condition of life regarded as materially and spiritually better. Development in all societies must have at least the following three objectives:

To increase the availability and widen the distribution of basic life-sustaining goods such as food, shelter, health and protection

To raise levels of living, including, in addition to higher incomes, the provision of more jobs, better education and greater attention to cultural and human values, all of which will serve not only to enhance material well-being but also to generate greater individual and national self-esteem

To expand the range of economic and social choices available to individuals and nations by freeing them from servitude and dependence not only in relation to other people and nation-states but also to the forces of ignorance and human misery.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been publishing Human Development Reports (HDR) annually since 1990. These Reports have been appreciated world over and they have helped the governments to redesign suitable policies for the real uplifting of standard of living of the people at large.

In our country as well National Human Development Reports (NHDR) are published annually using the same broad attainment dimensions as the UNDP's, Human Development Reports viz., longevity, educational attainment and economic attainment though it has made departures from UNDP indicators.

Decision was taken by the Government of Karnataka in 2013 to prepare the DHDRs for all the 30 districts.

The following are the specific objectives of these DHDRs

1. To identify comparable indicators at the district and sub-district level to measure human development
2. To spell out the sources of information for all the indicators identified for the preparation of DHDRs
3. To adopt a common methodology for qualifying human development indices

4. To follow a uniform chapter contents to achieve commonality and comparability in these reports.

The census 2011 is the main source of data for most of the demographic indicators and all the Departments have maintained online data base and these are available for the district level information. These included Health Management Information System (HMIS) along with other websites such as www.nrhm.mis.nic.in, www.rdpr.kar.nic.in and www.ssakarnataka.gov.in. Data has been assessed at the taluka level with specific approval of the departments concerned. After collecting the information, the necessary care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of the data. The final data has been validated and approved by the district level and taluka level officers at the District Core Committee Meetings under the Chairmanship of the Chief Executive Officer of the District.

These DHDRs focus on the taluka level human developmental issues that enhance the quality of life. Accordingly a modified methodology is adopted in these DHDRs from the view point 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. Apart from calculating the Human Development Index (HDI) and Gender Inequality Index (GII), for the first time attempt has been made in these DHDRs to calculate the Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI). The identification and analysis of district specific issues under the small area or micro studies is another novel feature of these DHDRs.

Belagavi district, located in the north-western part of the State, is the biggest district area-wise, occupying seven per cent of the geographical area and fifth most populous district in the state. There are ten taluks, 485 gram panchayats and 17 urban local bodies. As per the 2011 census, the population of the district is 47, 78,439 with sex ratio of 969 females 1000 males. The scheduled caste population is 12 per cent and the scheduled tribe population is 6.3 per cent. The overall literacy rate of the district is 74 per cent and 75 per cent of district population resides in rural areas according to 2011 census report.

The values of all the indices reveal that Belagavi district is placed at the medium level in terms of overall development among the 30 districts of Karnataka. The HDI position (18) of the district is much better than the GII position (21). This shows that still the district has to progress a lot in reducing the gender inequality in the district. With respect to the FSI, Belagavi district stands 8th among all the 30 districts, which is a positive development feature. With respect to CDI, Belagavi district is again in the medium level with 0.547 index value. Belagavi city is one of the fastest developing cities in Karnataka with

high urbanization rate. The performance of Nipani and Gokak is at medium level, where as all the other ULBs hardly have any of the urban features and hence all are small towns with primacy of agricultural activities. Finally, with respect to the composite district development Index, Belagavi is placed in the 16th position in the state with 0.497 value, which is on the lower side.

With respect to the performance of taluks, the taluks positioned in the western side of the district are performing better than those in the eastern side. With respect to all the index values, Belagavi, Chikodi, Hukkeri, Khanapur and Gokak are performing better as compared to Athani, Raibag, Ramdurg, Bailhongal taluks in the district.

The dimension values of the indices reveal that the performance of the district and the taluks is much better with respect to dimensions like education, health, participation, water, as compared to livelihood, housing and shelter, sanitation dimensions. These are the issues which deserve the attention of the policy makers while planning the programmes/schemes for the development of the district in coming years.

Belagavi is a medium level literacy district. During the last decade i.e. from 2001-2011, the literacy rates have improved from 64.57 per cent to 73.48 per cent, the enrolment to primary school has been more than 100 per cent and every village in the district is having a primary school. S.S.L.C. pass per centage is nearly 90 per cent in the district. . The performance of the Chikodi and Belagavi districts particularly with respect to SSLC pass percentage deserves appreciation.

It is essential now to focus on the quality of education in rural areas especially in government schools. This is a cause of concern as these schools cater to the needs of poor, marginalized and disadvantaged groups and therefore this has far reaching implications for their empowerment. It is recommended to introduce accountability in the system and ensure quality teaching by the orientation to them along with adequate supply of teaching aids and laboratory equipments to schools. Teachers should be penalized for long absence and non-performance.

At present only 60 per cent of the students enroll to higher education which needs to be improved. There is a necessity to promote the basic science education in the rural areas. Hence, the government should open a good number of science colleges in educationally lagging taluks with adequate financial assistance.

There is an improvement in almost all the indicators of health in the year 2011 as compared to the year 2001.In spite of substantive expenditure in health care services, the higher rate of maternal mortality at Bailhongal (484) is a cause of concern. Still 40 per cent of the posts belonging to all the cadres in the health department remain vacant, resulting in the deficiency of health service

manpower. There is under utilization of the funds already released. Still 30 to 40 per cent of the released funds are not utilized for the purpose for which they have been sanctioned. Most of the health services and infrastructure facilities are concentrated in the Belagavi city and the taluka level health services are very much lagging behind in providing quality health services. There is a necessity to implement the national health schemes like NRHM and NUHM more meticulously to improve the health indicators at the taluka level.

The income of the district has doubled during the period from 2001-01 to 2007-08. During the same period, the per capita income has also almost doubled. The contribution of the primary sector has declined and that of secondary and tertiary sectors have increased. Belagavi is a district which is endowed with good soil, good climate and good rains/water resources. Hence, primarily the district economy is agrarian in nature. On the whole industries are less in the district. Most of the small scale industries are concentrated in and around Belagavi city. Belagavi district is having the highest number of sugar factories in the state. Industries at the taluka level are hardly found.

More emphasis needs to be given for the cultivation of horticultural crops, and even floriculture may be encouraged in the district. The animal husbandry needs to be encouraged along with the dairy activities. There is lot of scope for the development of the agro based processing industries/food processing industries on a very large scale with a view to export. Considering the mineral resources of the district, more and more industries may be established. The focus of these policy interventions should be to generate more and more non-farm employment opportunities to provide year-round employment to the workers in the district. So that their living standard may improve in the coming years.

The standard of living is not uniform throughout the district. More than half the households in Belagavi district do not have the housing facilities (55.39%). In Bailhongal, Ramdurg and Raibag taluks the number of houseless and siteless households are more in the entire district. During the decade druing 2001 to 2011 the ownership of cycles has improved from 46 to 54 per cent. Similarly the ownership of the two-wheelers has increased from 13 to 24 per cent. Maximum number of households without any assets may be found in Ramdurg, Raibag and Bailhongal taluks, which is around 20 to 24 per cent. Only around 10 per cent of the household in Ramdurg, Raibag and Savadatti taluks have the accessibility to modern cooking fuel. With respect to toilets, in the entire district only 1/5th of the total households are having the toilet facilities, which is a matter of great social and health concern. In the whole of the district 2/3rd of the household do not have access to clean drinking water, particularly during summer in Athani and Raibag the water problem is very severe.

Belagavi is a district with lot of social and cultural male-centric traditions. Even from the historical perspective, the society is male dominated and the same is reflected in the household decisions also. The family system is based on patriarchy where the resources of the family are unevenly distributed across the male and female members of the family. Girl children are very often deprived of access to education and opportunities for their personal development.

Generally it may be observed that though there is an overall improvement in the socio-economic, political and cultural status of the SC and ST population in the district, still the pace of their development is slow and lower than that of the general population. The benefits of the development programmes initiated by the government are availed by the SC/ST population in the urban areas and they are not reaching the poor people in the rural areas who really deserve it. Almost 90 per cent of the SC and ST households in the rural area belong to BPL category and the need of the hour is to channelize the focus of the development programmes in their direction.

The district has a well established local self governance system but public participation in the governance process needs to be more effective. Therefore, planning and implementation of programmes is rather slow in basic human development affecting areas like primary education, primary health, drinking water and sanitation. The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes has to be stepped up further. To improve public participation in governance it is necessary to promote capacity building of the people through information, education, communication and awareness about these issues. Social accountability and stringent measures to curb inefficiency are required to improve the quality of services. NGO and civil society interventions are putting in efforts to change the scenario. Their interventions in implementation of programmes in health and education, poverty alleviation etc. have improved the status of service delivery in these sectors to some extent. The Self Help Groups should be encouraged to be formed and they should monitor the delivery of services. Strengthening of NGOs, SHGs and other voluntary organizations in the district may bring a change in the situation to promote higher level of human development.

The urban population in Belagavi district is approximately 25 per cent which is lower than the state average of nearly 35 per cent as per the census data of 2011. There are 17 ULBs in Belagavi district consisting of 1 City Corporation, 2 CMCs, 7 TMCs, 6 TPs and 1 NAC. Except Belagavi city, all are small towns. Apart from few government offices and educational institutions, hardly one can find any other industries whether big or small or even the growth of service sector in these ULBs is not much. Belagavi is the only city in the district which is truly urban in nature and accommodates more than half of the taluk's population. In rest of the ULBs the

urban population is nearly 10 to 12 per cent only.

After reviewing, analyzing, measuring and evaluating the factors and trends of human development in Belagavi district and its ten taluks, following important observations may be noticed.

1. Belagavi district is placed in the middle position i.e. 18th with respect to the human development in the state according to the State HDR of 2014, with the HDI value of 0.448. This is not an encouraging development. In general the performance of the district with respect to education and health indicators is better when compared to the standard of living indicators particularly the access and availability of clean drinking water, toilet and sanitation facilities, electricity, etc. Hence, the focus of attention should be along with education and health indicators, on the provision of basic facilities considered vital for a better standard of living.
2. Although the district is witnessing a structural transition in the composition of its domestic product with the declining share of primary sector, employment is still primary sector oriented. Agricultural labour which accounts for the major portion of the rural population is employed for hardly six months in a year. In the absence of non-farm employment opportunities, they are placed in a very low economic status resulting in lower standard of living. This is reflected in all the human development indicators which are at the lower side.
3. The industrial base of the district is very weak. There are only small scale industries and their growth is Belagavi city centric. In spite of the fact that the district is bestowed with rich mineral resources, the industrial development is not at all impressive. The district has enormous potential for the development of horticulture, floriculture and also animal husbandry. The establishment of the agro-based and agro-processing industries on a large scale particularly in the eastern side taluks of the district viz. Raibag, Ramdurg, Savadatti, Athani, Bailhongal, will generate ample non-farm employment opportunities which are absolutely essential to improve the economic status of these people.
4. The western taluks of the district namely, Belagavi, Hukkeri, Chikodi, Khanapur and Gokak are developing faster and the eastern taluks namely, Athani, Raibag, Ramdurg, Savadatti and Bailhongal are lagging behind. This may be due to the fact that the western taluks along with Belagavi city are located along the national highway and the important railway route between Bangalore and Pune. Further the proximity to Goa and the position of Belagavi city between two metros of Bangalore and Mumbai have generated ample backward and forward linkages for development besides providing excellent exposure to the people of these areas. Whereas, the distance between Belagavi city which is the district

headquarters and the taluks like Athani, Raibag, Ramdurg is nearly 100 to 150 kilometers. These taluks are more proximate to Miraj, Sangli (Maharashtra), Bijapur and Bagalkote. For every reason, people visit these places and only for official and administrative purpose they travel to Belagavi city. During the last few years this development gap among the taluks of Belagavi district has been widening. An immediate policy intervention is needed to arrest this trend so that every taluk in the district develops simultaneously experiencing better human development.

5. Gender dimensions of human development are very significant in view of wide-spread gender discrimination in this traditional society. Gender sensitization and gender empowerment are significant policy interventions in this direction.
6. The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people as well as other marginalized groups need special attention. Awareness, information and education along with better employment opportunities are essential for their empowerment.
7. With adequate financial and human resources the entire system of local self government should be strengthened to provide effective and efficient governance to the people of the district. The NGOs and Self-Help Groups as well as Voluntary Associations of the people have to play a significant role to bring a change in the traditional social structure and in the mindset of the people to achieve higher levels of human development.

To conclude, we earnestly hope that Belagavi district should break out of the category of middle ranking districts and emerge as one of the better performing districts in human development in the near future. For this to happen, many institutional and policy changes will have to take place as indicated above. The task is difficult as the dimensions are many and complex. However, the expectation is that the policy makers will take this challenge to their heart and design the policies which will go a long way in attaining the desired goal.

Part-II

Chapter Plan

Introduction





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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The lived realities of people everywhere in the world is distinctively glaring as people throughout the world awake each morning to face a new day, they do so under very different circumstances. Some live in comfortable homes with many rooms. They have more than enough to eat, are well clothed and healthy and enjoy a reasonable degree of financial security. While others, who constitute more than three fourth of the earth's population, are much less fortunate. They may have little or no shelter and have to battle for even one square meal. Poor health status, illiteracy and unemployment are their everyday realities, and their prospects for a better life are uncertain at best. An examination of these global/regional differences in living standards is revealing, worrisome and inhuman.

This necessitates, rather compels us to view Economics and Economic Systems in the developing world in a broader perspective than that postulated by traditional economics. They must be analyzed within the context of the overall social system of a region, a country and even in a global context as well. By social system, we mean the interdependent relationships between so called economic and non-economic factors. The latter include attitudes toward life, work and authority; public and private bureaucratic, legal and administrative structure; patterns of kinship and religion; cultural traditions; systems of land tenure; the authority and integrity of government agencies, the degree of popular participation in development decisions and activities; and the flexibility or rigidity of economic and social classes. Clearly these factors vary widely from one region of the world to another and from one culture and social setting to another. Sometimes mistakenly these aspects are dismissed as these are non-economic variables which are "non-quantifiable" and therefore of dubious importance. Yet these variables often play a critical role in the success or failure of the development effort of any country.

Today, people are at the centre of all the development efforts because people are the real wealth of a nation. The real objective of development is to increase people's development choices. Income is one aspect of these choices- and an extremely important one – but it is not the sum total of human existence. Health, education and a good physical environment and freedom to name a few other components of well being, may be just as important.

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Today, people are at the centre of all the development efforts because people are the real wealth of a nation. The real objective of development is to increase people's development choices.

1.2 Traditional Economic Measures

In strictly economic terms, development has traditionally meant the capacity of a national economy, whose initial economic condition has been more or less static for a long time, to generate and sustain an annual increase in its gross national product (GNP) at rates perhaps 5 percent to 7 percent or more. A common alternative economic index of development has been the use of rate of growth of income per capita or per capita GNP to take into account the ability of a nation to expand its output at a rate faster than the growth rate of its population. Levels and rate of growth of 'real' per capita GNP (monetary growth of GNP per capita minus the rate of inflation) are normally used to measure the overall economic well-being of a population- how much of real goods and services are available to the average citizen for consumption and investment.

Economic development in the past has also been typically seen in terms of the planned alternation of the structure of production and employment so that agriculture's share of both declines and that of the manufacturing and service industries increases. Development strategies have therefore usually focused on rapid industrialization, often at the expense of agriculture and rural development. Finally, these principal economic measures of development have often been supplemented by casual reference to noneconomic social indicators: gains in literacy, schooling, health conditions and services, and provision of housing, for instance. On the whole, therefore, prior to the 1970s at least, development was always seen as an economic phenomenon in which rapid gains in overall and per capita GNP growth would either "trickle down" to the masses in the form of jobs and other economic opportunities or create the necessary conditions for the wider distribution of the economic and social benefits of growth. Problems of poverty, unemployment, and income distribution were of secondary importance to "getting the growth job done".

1.3 The New Economic View of Development

The experience of the 1950s and 1960s, when many developing nations did realize their economic growth-targets but the levels of living of the masses of people remained for the most part unchanged, signaled that something was very wrong with this narrow definition of development. In short, during the 1970s, economic development came to be redefined in terms of the reduction or elimination of poverty, inequality, and unemployment within the context of growing economy. "Redistribution from growth" became a common slogan. Dudley Seers (1969) posed the basic question about the

meaning of development succinctly when he asserted:

"The questions to ask about a country's development are therefore: What has been happening to poverty? What has been happening to unemployment? What has been happening to inequality? If all three of these have declined from high levels, then beyond doubt there has been a period of development for the country concerned. If one or two of these central problems have been growing worse, especially if all three have, it would be strange to call the result "development" even if per capital income doubled".

This assertion was neither idle speculation nor the description of a hypothetical situation. A number of developing countries experienced relatively high rates of growth of per capita income during the 1960s and 1970s but showed little or no improvement or even an actual decline in employment, equality and the real incomes of the bottom 40 percent of their populations. By the earlier growth definition, these countries were developing; by the newer poverty, equality, and employment criteria, they were not. The situation in 1980s and 1990s worsened further as GNP growth rates turned negative for many less developed countries (LCDs) and governments, facing mounting foreign debt problems, were forced to cut back on their already limited social and economic programmes. Nor can we count on high rates of growth in developed world to trickle down to the poor in developing countries

But the phenomenon of development or the existence of a chronic state of under development is not merely a question of economics or even one of quantitative measurement of incomes, employment and inequality. Underdevelopment is a real fact of life for more than 3 billion people of the world- a state of mind as much as a state of national poverty.

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The World Bank, which during the 1980s championed economic growth as the goal of development, joined the chorus of observers taking a broader perspective when, in its 1991 World Development Report, it asserted:

> "The challenge of development is to improve the quality of life. Especially in the world's poor countries, a better quality of life generally calls for higher incomes- but it involves much more. It encompasses as ends in themselves better education, higher standards of health and nutrition, less poverty, a cleaner environment, more equality of opportunity, greater individual freedom, and a richer cultural life."

During the 1970s, economic development came to be redefined in terms of the reduction or elimination of poverty, inequality, and unemployment within the context of growing economy.

Development must therefore be conceived of as a multidimensional process involving major changes in social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions, as well as the acceleration of economic growth, the reduction of inequality, and the eradication of poverty. Development, in its essence, must represent the whole gamut of change by which an entire social system, tuned to the diverse basic needs and desires of individuals and social groups within that system, moves away from a condition of life widely perceived as unsatisfactory toward a situation or condition of life regarded as materially and spiritually better. No one has identified the human goals of economic development as well as Amartya Sen, perhaps the leading thinker on the meaning of development.

The view that income and wealth are not ends in themselves but instruments for other purposes goes back at least as far as Aristotle.

1.4 Sen's "Capabilities" Approach

The view that income and wealth are not ends in themselves but instruments for other purposes goes back at least as far as Aristotle. Amartya Sen, the 1998 Nobel Laureate in economics, argues that the "capability to function" is what really matters for status as a poor or non poor person. As Sen (1985) puts it, "Economic growth cannot be sensibly treated as an end in itself. Development has to be more concerned with enhancing the quality of lives we lead and the freedoms we enjoy."

In effect Sen argues that poverty cannot be properly measured by income or even by utility as conventionally understood; what matters is not the things a person has – or the feeling these provide – but what is, or can be , and does, or can do. What matters for well-being is not just the characteristics of commodities. For example, a book is of little value to an illiterate person (except perhaps as cooking fuel or as a status symbol). Or as Sen noted, a person with parasitic diseases will be less able to extract nourishment from a given quantity of food than will someone without parasites. The point is that to make any sense of the concept of human well-being in general and poverty in particular, we need to think beyond the availability of commodities and consider their use: to address what Sen calls 'functioning', that is, what a person does with the commodities of given characteristics that they come to possess or control (or can do with them). Freedom of choice, or control of one's own life, is itself a central aspect of most understandings of well-being. As Sen (1995) explains,

The concept of **"functioning"...** reflects the various things a person may value doing or being. The valued functioning may vary from elementary ones, such as being adequately nourished and being free from avoidable disease, to very complex activities or personal states, such as being able to take part in the life of the community and having self-respect."

Sen identifies five sources of disparity between (measured) real incomes and actual advantages: first, personal heterogeneities, such as those connected with disability, illness, age, or gender: second, environmental diversities, such as heating and clothing requirements in the cold, infectious diseases in the tropics, or the impact of pollution; third, variations in social climate, such as the prevalence of crime and violence, and "social capital"; fourth, difference in relational perspectives, meaning that the commodity requirements of established patterns of behavior may vary between communities, depending on conventions and customs. For example, being relatively poor in a rich community can prevent a person from achieving some elementary "functionings" (such as taking part in the life of the community) even though her income, in absolute terms, may be much higher than the level of income at which members of poorer communities can function with great ease and success. For example, to be able to "appear in public without shame" may require higher standards of clothing and other visible consumption in a richer society than in a poorer one... (Sen, 1999).

In a richer society, the ability to partake in community life would be extremely difficult without certain commodities, such as a telephone, a television, or an automobile; it is increasingly difficult to function socially in Singapore or South Korea without an e-mail address. Fifth, distribution within the family: Economic statistics measure incomes received in a family, because it is the basic unit of shared consumption, but family resources may be distributed unevenly, for example, when girls get less medical attention or education that do boys.

Sen then defines capabilities as "the freedom that a person has in terms of the choice of functionings, given his personal features (conversion of characteristics into functionings) and his command over commodities..." Just as in basic micro-economics, where income matters to the extent that it impacts utility, utility too is important here to the extent that it exhibits a person's capabilities. And clearly, capabilities are determined in part by income. Even so, many important problems of developing countries, such as social deprivation of girls, simply cannot be adequately addressed by a focus on income.

In a richer society, the ability to partake in community life would be extremely difficult without certain commodities, such as a telephone, a television, or an automobile.

Sen's perspective helps explain why development economists have placed so much emphasis on health and education and have referred to countries with high levels of income but poor health and education standards as a case of "growth without development". Real income is essential, but to convert the characteristics of commodities into functionings, in most important cases, surely requires health and education as well as income. The role of health and education ranges from something so basic as the nutritional advantages and greater personal energy that are possible when one lives free of certain parasites to the expanded ability to appreciate the richness of human life that comes with a broad and deep education Over the past two decades, Sen's view has become extremely popular among development economists and social science methodologists. Sometimes students seem less impressed, arguing that fulfillment is more about the quality of social relationships or about following religious values than capabilities. But however the matter is framed, it is clear that income or consumption, or purely subjective pleasure or desire fulfillment, cannot define well-being in any adequate sense.

Real income is essential, but to convert the characteristics of commodities into functionings, in most important cases, surely requires health and education as well as income.

Almost any deeper appraisal of well-being leads to a consideration of health and education as well as income. Sen's analysis is part of what has given the United Nation's Human Development Index which accounts for health and education as well as income, its wide respect and following.

1.5 Three Core Values of Development

It is possible then to define or broadly conceptualize what we mean when we talk about development as the sustained elevation of an entire society and social system toward a "better" or "more humane" life. At least three basic components or core values should serve as a conceptual basis and practical guideline for understanding the inner meaning of development. These core values – sustenance, self-esteem and freedom- represent common goals sought by all individuals and societies. They relate to fundamental human needs that find their expression in almost all societies and culture at all times. Let us therefore examine each in turn.

a. Sustenance: The Ability to Meet Basic Needs

All the people have certain basic needs without which life would be impossible. These life-sustaining basic human needs include food, shelter, health, and protection. When any of these is absent or in critically short supply, a condition of “absolute underdevelopment” exists.

A basic function of all economic activity, therefore, is to provide as many people as possible with the means of overcoming the helplessness and misery arising from a lack of food, shelter, health and protection. To this extent, we may claim that economic development is a necessary condition for the improvement in the quality of life that is development. Without sustained and continuous economic progress at the individual as well as the societal level, the realization of the human potential would not be possible. One clearly has to "have enough in order to be more." Rising per capita incomes, the elimination of absolute poverty, greater employment opportunities, and lessening income inequalities therefore constitute the necessary but not the sufficient conditions for development. An alternative way of saying much the same thing was put forth in the Development Report. Drawing on Amartya Sen, in the opening chapter 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."

b. Self -Esteem: To Be a Person

A second universal component of the 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. All people and societies seek some basic form of self-esteem, although they may call it authenticity, identity, dignity, respect, honour or recognition. The nature and form of this self-esteem may vary from society to society and from culture to culture. However, with the proliferation of the "modernizing values" of developed nations, many societies in developing countries that have had a many societies in developing countries that have had a profound sense of their own worth suffer from serious cultural confusion when they come in contact with economically and technologically advanced societies. This is because national prosperity has become an almost universal measure of worth. Due to the significance attached to the material values in developed nations, worthiness and esteem and nowadays increasingly conferred only on countries that possess economic wealth and technological power- those that have "developed." To quote Goulett, (1971).

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

The relevant point is that underdevelopment is a lot of the majority of the world's population. As long as esteem or respect was dispensed on grounds other than material achievement, it was possible to resign oneself to poverty without feeling disdained. Conversely, once the prevailing image of the better life includes material welfare as one of its essential ingredients it becomes difficult for the materially "underdeveloped" to feel respected or esteemed… Nowadays the Third World seeks development in order to gain the esteem which is denied to societies living in a state of disgraceful "underdevelopment."… Development is legitimized as a goal because it is an important, perhaps even an indispensable, way of gaining esteem.

The advantage of economic growth is not that wealth increases happiness, but that it increases the range of human choice.

a. Freedom from Servitude: To Be Able to Choose

A third and final universal value that we suggest should constitute the meaning of development is the concept of human freedom. 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. Freedom involves an expanded range of choices for societies and their members together with a minimization of external constraints in the pursuit of some social goal we call development. W. Arthur Lewis (1955) stressed the relationship between economic growth and freedom from servitude when he concluded that "the advantage of economic growth is not that wealth increases happiness, but that it increases the range of human choice." Wealth can enable people to gain greater control over nature and the physical environment (e.g., through the production of food, clothing, and shelter) than they would have if they remained poor. It also gives them the freedom to choose greater leisure, to have more goods and services, or to deny the importance of these material wants and choose to live a life of spiritual contemplation. The concept of human freedom should also encompass various components of political freedom including, but not limited to, personal security, the rule of law, freedom of expression, political participation, and equality of opportunity. Some of the most notable economic success stories of the 1970s and 1980s (Saudi Arabia, Chile , South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia , Thailand, Indonesia, Turkey and China among others) did not score high on the 1991 Human Freedom Index compiled by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

1.6 Essential components of human development

According to Mahaboob-Ul-Haq,(1995)there are four essential components in the human development paradigm: equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment

Equity: If development is to enlarge people's choices, people must enjoy equitable access to opportunities. This requires fundamental restructuring of many societies which may be on the following lines.

i) Change in distribution of productive assets especially through land reforms.

ii) Major restructuring in the distribution of income through progressive fiscal policy aimed at transferring income from the rich to the poor.

iii) Restructuring of the credit systems so that the credit requirement of the poor people is satisfactorily met.

iv) Equalization of political opportunities through voting rights reform campaign finance reforms and other actions aimed at limiting the excessive political power of a federal minority

v) And undertaking steps to remove social and legal barriers that limit the access of women or of certain minorities or ethnic minorities to some of the key economic and political opportunities.

Sustainability: The next generation deserves the opportunity to enjoy the same well being that we now enjoy and this right makes sustainability an essential component of human development paradigm. Some time the concept of sustainability is confused with the renewal of material resources which is just one aspect of sustainable development. Sustainability is a matter of distributional equity of sharing development opportunities between present and future generations and ensuring intergenerational equity in access to opportunities. However as cautioned by Haq, (1995)

"Sustainability does not mean sustaining present level of poverty and human deprivation" This is due to the reason that an unjust world is inherently unsustainable both politically and economically. It may be environmentally unsustainable as well.

Productivity: An essential part of the human development paradigm is productivity which requires investment in people. Many East Asian economies like Japan and the Republic of Korea have accelerated their growth through tremendous investments in human capital in fact many recent models of development are based primarily on human capital. However as correctly pointed out by Haq this approach treats people only as

Sustainability is a matter of distributional equity of sharing development opportunities between present and future generations and ensuring intergenerational equity in access to opportunities.

If development is to enlarge people's choices, people must enjoy equitable access to opportunities.

a means of development and obscures the centrality of people as the ultimate end of development. Therefore, it is better to treat productivity only as one part of the human development paradigm with equal importance given to equity, sustainability and empowerment.

Empowerment: According to Haq "Empowerment implies a political democracy in which people can influence decisions about their lives. It requires economic liberalism so that people are free from excessive economic controls and regulations. It leads to decentralization of power so that real governance is bought to the doorstep of every person which means all members of civil society particularly non-government organizations participate fully in making and implementing decisions. The empowerment of people requires action on the following three dimensions.

"Empowerment implies a political democracy in which people can influence decisions about their lives.

a. It requires investing in the education and health of the people so that they can take advantage of market opportunities.

b. It requires ensuring and enabling an environment that gives everyone access to credit and productive assets so that the playing fields of life are more even and

c. It implies empowering both women and men so that they can compete on equal footing.

HDI has been an aggregate measure of progress in three dimensions – health, education and income.

1.7 UNDP's Human Development Reports

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been publishing Human Development Report (HDR) annually since 1990. These Reports have been appreciated world over and they have helped the governments to design or redesign suitable policies for the real uplifting of standard of living of the people at large.

HDI has been an aggregate measure of progress in three dimensions – health, education and income. Keeping HDI as the basis, recently several other indices like Gender Empowerment Index (GEM), Gender Deprivation Index (GDI), Human Poverty Index (HPI), Human Happiness Index (HPI) etc have been developed world over. Thus, it may be observed that, these HDRs have initiated a new revolution in the development paradigm of the world and have been instrumental for the phenomenal change in budgetary provisions of these countries towards education and health in particular and human development in general.

It may be noted that HDI for India has been improving from 0.302 in 1981 to 0.381 in 1991 and further to 0.472 in 2001. According to the Human Development Report 2013 the HDI value of India is 0.554 and ranked 136 among 186 countries whose HDI values have been calculated.

Even though our HDI value is consistently improving during the last few decades but our world ranking is receding which is really a matter of concern. Moreover, at present our HDI values is little more than 0.500, still we have been placed at the near-bottom of countries which have reached 'medium development'. On the positive side, India's HDI has risen by 1.7 per cent annually since 1980. The report appreciates India's contribution by way of its spill over development effect on the other countries. For instance, it points out that Indian firms have been supplying affordable medicines, medical/surgical equipment and information and communication technology to other poorer countries.

1.8 Human Development Reports in India

Planning Commission brought out the National Human Development Report (2001) which has presented state wise as well as All-India Human development Indices for 1981, 1991 and 2001. National Human Development Report (NHDR) also uses the same broad attainment dimension as the UNDP's, Human Development Report viz., longevity, educational attainment and economic attainment though it has made departures from UNDP indicators.

Many States in India 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 a well organized data covering a wide range of human development indicators, whereas the 2005 Report examined and analyzed the relationship between public investment patterns and human development outcomes.

1.9 District Human Development Reports

The Government of Karnataka initiated four pilot projects in the first phase in vijayapur, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Udupi for preparing DHDRs. Encouraged by the experience gained, the Government has decided to develop DHDRs for all 30 districts in the State. These reports focus on the taluk level human development issues that enhance the quality of life. Accordingly, a modified methodology is adopted in these DHDRs from the view point 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.

1.10 Measurement of Indices

An attempt is made in the present DHDR to construct and analyze the indices on various issues of Human Development, namely

Moreover, at present our HDI values is little more than 0.500, still we have been placed at the near-bottom of countries which have reached 'medium development'.

a. Human Development Index (HDI)
b. Gender Inequality Index (GII)
c. Child Development Index (CDI)
d. Food Security Index (FSI)
e. Composite Taluka Development Index
f. District Composite Development Index
g. Urban Development Index (UDI)

District specific five micro level issues have been identified and analyzed, which is a novel feature of this report. For the first time the Dalit Development Index has been calculated and various socio-cultural dimensions of this index have been analyzed which is a torch bearer to the issues concerning the Dalits in general.

Modified methodology is adopted in these DHDRs from the view point 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.

1.11 Data collection, compilation and validation

A set of indicators for each of the above indices have been identified and they are discussed subsequently. A uniform set of indicators with standardized definition and source, and also a uniform methodology is adopted to calculate the above indices to enable inter-district and intra-district comparison. In this DHDR a methodology is also provided for drawing radar scale using proxy indicators on education, health, living standard etc. reflecting the status of human development, through construction of sector-wise and taluka-wise radar scale. This method consist of two parts; the first part reflects sectoral achievements while the second part shows the Taluka-wise position. In both the cases, the physical distance from the accepted norm is measured. The data source, by and large are from secondary sources and to a limited extent from primary source. A few surveys conducted under Small Area or Micro or Case Studies have generated some primary data for specific purposes. Census 2011 data in respect of several demographic indicators has been released and they are used extensively. Some departments have maintained online data and they are available at the sub-district levels which include Health Management Information System (HMIS), Sarva Shikshan Abhiyana (SSA), Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (RDPR) among others. A set of 135 indicators have been identified at taluka level and all the data is provided in the annexure of this report.

Regarding the validation of the data, the entire data was first collected carefully from the district and taluka level officers with sufficient discussion and precaution. Later on the data was presented in the District Core Committee meetings in the presence of the CEO and the District Level Officers. After sufficient interaction, the data used to be finalized and accepted. Moreover, all this data was meticulously studies and approved by the QMG members designated for Belagavi District.

1.12 Concluding Remarks

Human Development is now widely accepted as the prime and ultimate goal of development. An attempt has been made in this chapter to provide a strong theoretical justification for this change in the development paradigm. The present human development report is a status report. Here is a dynamic action orientated analysis which tries to raise questions and issues related to human development at micro level and identifies the gaps in human development sectors like health, education, housing drinking water and sanitation, governance and urbanization along with income. It also highlights the status of human development of marginalized groups like women, scheduled caste and tribe people. This report is expected to provide the base for planning and implementing human development policies and programmes at the district level in days and years to come.

It also highlights the status of human development of marginalized groups like women, scheduled caste and tribe people.



Godachinmalki Falls



The Bhimgad forests are notable for the Barapede caves, the only known breeding area of the Wroughton's free-tailed bat, a threatened species on the verge of extinction. The sanctuary is also home to other rare species of flora and fauna

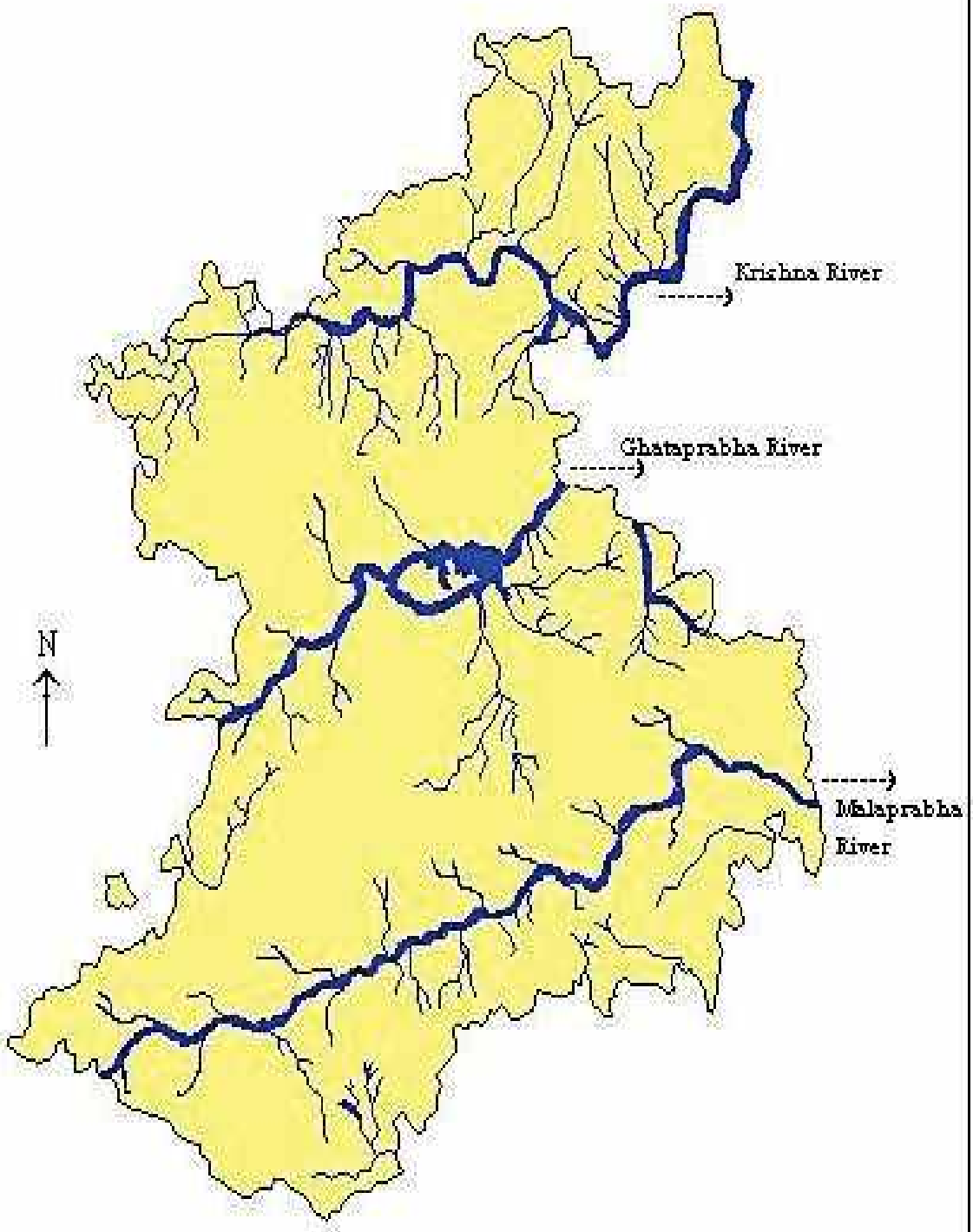


District Overview



KAMAL BASTI, BELAGAVI

BELAGAVI DISTRICT
DRAINAGE MAP



Chapter 2

District Overview

2.1 Introduction

Among the thirty districts of Karnataka, the district of Belagavi is situated in the north western part of the state. The district is covered with thick forests on the western sides along the Western Ghat ranges. Almost the entire district except the Belagavi and Khanapur talukas, has been covered by the two dams across the rivers Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha, which lie in the Krishna Basin. The district has the credit of producing the hydro-electric power at the Gokak Falls for the first time in India as early as 1887. The main food crops of the district are jowar, paddy and wheat. Commercial crops like cotton, tobacco, sugarcane and groundnut are also raised in the district. It has the richest tobacco fields in Karnataka around Nipani. It is also rich in mineral wealth. The district has many attractive tourist and pilgrimage centers and picturesque landscapes. The district played a major role in the national freedom movement.

2.2 Historical Background

The name of Belagavi is originally found as 'Velugrama' or 'Venugrama' as seen in the record of the Shilaharas for the first time and 'Venu' stands for bamboo (Bambusa Arundinacea) which is abundant in this area due to thick forests. With the creation of the new district in 1836 separating from the erstwhile Dharwad district with Belagavi as the headquarters (1838), the district was given the name of the head quarter town, which was called in Kannada 'Belaganvi' in records of later years.

The district is located between 15^0 .23 to $16^{0.}58$ N. latitude and $74^{0.}$ 05 to 75^0.28 E. latitude in the Western Ghats of Sahyadri Mountain range at a height of 2,500 feet above the sea level. The total geographical area of the district is 13,454 sq.km, which is 6.99 per cent of the total geographical area of the state and ranks first in area among the 30 districts of the state. It measures about 160 km. from north to south, and 80 to 130 km from east to west. Belagavi district is surrounded by Maharashtra state in the north and north-west, Goa state and Uttara Kannada district in the south-east, Dharwad, Bijapur and Bagalkot districts in the east. The district has healthy and pleasant climate during all the months in a year. The normal temperature varies between 12^0 C. in winter and 38^0 C. in summer. The average rainfall received by the district is 808 cm. with maximum rainfall

The entire district except Belagavi and Khanapur talukas, has been covered by the two dams across the rivers Ghataprabha and the Malaprabha,

The Yellamma Gudda (hill) is called the site where Sage Jamadagni muni had lived and the dramatic events of his son Parashurama beheading his mother Renuka at his father's bidding having taken place.

in Khanapur and minimum rainfall in Raibag Talukas.

Many places in the district have been connected with Puranic and mythological traditions. There are as many as five Ramteerthas in the district. 1. In the Parasgad fort, 2. at Mallur in Ramdurg taluk, 3. near Kanabargi in Belagavi taluk, 4. at Ramteerth in Athani Taluk and 5. near Halasi in Khanapur taluka, which are described as visited by Lord Rama who installed Ramalingas at these places. Sogal is described as the place where one Sugolamuni performed penance on a hillock where water falls from a height of 20 to 25 feet. Yedur, on the banks of the Krishna river is claimed to be a place where Daksha performed a sacrifice, which was later obstructed by Veerabhadra. Godachi also lays the claim to be the site of this event. The Yellamma Gudda (hill) is called the site where Sage Jamadagni muni had lived and the dramatic events of his son Parashurama beheading his mother Renuka at his father's bidding having taken place. Goddess Yellamma of Savadatti is identified with Renuka and worshipped widely in the entire north Karnataka. Jamboti in Khanapur taluka is associated with Jambavati, Lord Krishna's consort and Jambavanta's daughter.

Box 2. 1 Renuka Temple at Yellammagudda, Saundati



Renuka or Yellamma is worshiped as the Goddess (devi) of the fallen, in the Hindu pantheon. Yellamma is a patron goddess of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Her devotees have revered her as the "Mother of the Universe" or Jagadamba.

At the dawn of historical period, Belagavi region was under the Shatavahanas of Paithan (C. 30 B.C. to 300 A.D.) and the region was known as a part of Kuntala. A part of the district might have come under the Bhojas of Chandor in Goa soon after the fall of the Shatavahanas. Later, the Kadambas of Banavasi (C. 345 A.D. to 540 A.D.) started ruling over the region and Halasi in Khanapur taluk was their secondary capital . The region came under the Chalukyas of Badami (540 A.D. to 753 A.D.) and the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed in succession (753 A.D. to 973 A.D.).

Box 2.2. Panchalingeshwara temple, Hooli



The nice architecture of Hooli Panchalingeshwar Temple is to be adored. It is a protected monument that comes under Archeological Survey of India.

Box 2.3 Savadatti Fort, Savadatti



18th century Savadatti fort was built by the Sirasangi Desai with **8 bastions**. Savadatti fort has a Kadasiddheshwara temple, surrounded by four bastions. Around the Kadasiddheshwara temple in the inner chajja of the prakara there is a row of beautiful carvings of geometrical patterns with over two hundred designs, some painted.

Box 2.4 The Gallows at Hindalaga Jail and the Entrance of the Jail





The Hindalga jail was built by the British in 1923 and has three gallows. The last hanging was done in November 1983. This is the only prison in the state which has convicts on the death row. The Hindalaga jail spreads over an area of 99 acres, with a capacity to accommodate 1,162 prisoners.

Box 2. 5 Bhuvaraha Narasimha temple at Halasi



Halasi was called **Palasika** in ancient times and the Bhoo Varaha Laxmi Narasimha Temple is one of the best examples of the Kadamba style of architecture. According to historians, it was built during the Kadamba period or 5th century AD, and inscriptions inside the temple also support this.

The Rattas, claiming to be the descendents of the Rashtrakutas started ruling from Savadatti and later from Belagavi when the District came under the Chalukyas of Kalyana who inherited the region from the Rashtrakutas in 973 A.D.

The present city of Belagavi was built in the 12th century A.D. by the Ratta Dynasty and the fort of Belagavi city was built in 1204 by a Ratta officer named Bichiraja. The Vadagoan and Madhavpur suburbs of Belagavi were important urban centers between 400 BC and 300 AD. Later, the district was overrun by the army of the Delhi Sultan and became a part of their territory till the year 1347. When Alla-ud-din Bahamani revolted against them and started his own rule from Gulbarga, and his sway extended over this region also. By the middle of the 17th century certain tracts in the district were conquered by the Mughals and certain others by Shivaji. From the 16th century onwards some feudatory Desais (**Desai** is an administrative title and surname derived from the Sanskrit words deśa 'land' and svamin 'lord.' 'Desai' is a surname attributed to Hindus who were feudal lords and revenue collectors) like those of Kittur, Belavadi, Sirsangi, Wantamuri etc. ruled over certain regions. By the beginning of the 19th century major parts of the present Belagavi district fell into the hands of the British after the defeat of the Peshwas in 1818. Belagavi was included in the collectorate of Dharwad, but a separate Belagavi collectorate was created in 1836 by splitting Dharwad district and Belagavi was fixed as the headquarters of the district in 1838, after considering the case of Gokak, Ankalagi, Murgod and Munoli, the territories under Kittur (1824) Chinchani (1836) Nipani (1940), Tasgaon (1848) and Kagwad (1857) were merged into Belagavi area when the British decided to lapse these states. The district played the most notable part in Karnataka in the history of freedom movement. It is also notable in modern history because Mahatma Gandhi was imprisoned by the British in this fort during India's freedom struggle.

Of the many Desais administering various territories in the area, that of Kittur was one founded in the days of Bijapur(1585) with Sampgoan as the headquarters and later Kittur became the head quarters. In 1793, the territory had 285 villages with annual income of Rs. 4.10 lakhs. When Mallasarja Desai died childless in 1824, he had adopted a son before his death. But Thakeray, the Collector at Dharwad held this adoption as invalid or false and he came to Kittur, sealed the treasury, put guards to watch it and made his own arrangements to administer the territory. But Rani Channamma (Mallasarja's wife), a daughter of the family of Kakati Desai, was enraged by

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this, protested against this out. Thakeray came to negotiate with her on 24th October 1824 but his high handed attitude enraged the heroic queen. She ordered the closure of the fort gate. Thakeray moved canons to break the gate open and gave an ultimatum of 20 minutes to open it. An enraged soldier fired at Thakeray and killed him and many other English officials. Further the developments were such that on 3rd December, 1824, the British with their superior force and weapons defeated Kittur army and took Channamma captive. Kittur territory was merged into Belagavi district and Channamma was kept in confinement at Bailhongal where she breathed her last in 1829. Thus even today Rani Channamma's heroic resistance is a source of inspiration for all the people of this region.

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A servant of the Kittur state called Rayanna, gathered round him a considerably large band and burnt the Taluk Kacheri of Bidi. He revolted against the British and in this venture, even tried to secure the help of the Portugese in Goa. Rayanna was later overpowered arrested and hanged (1830) at Nandgad.

The ending of states like Kittur, Chinchani, Tasgaon, Kagwad and Nippani enraged many subjects of those princes and their retinue. Marathi Newspapers like, Kal, Navakal, Kesari, IndraPrakash etc and Kannada newspapers like Rajahamsa, Karnataka Dhananjaya, etc., propounded nationalist feelings. Thus when Congress started its activities in 1885, it had already many silent followers in Belagavi district and, Tilak and his 'Kesari' had substantial number of admirers. In 1906, following the example of Pune and other places, public Ganapati Festival was organized and Tilak addressed many meetings in Belagavi and its suburbs during his three-day visit in 1930.

The most important historic event in Belagavi was the organizing of the 39th Congress session in 1924. This was the only occasion when congress held its session in Karnataka before **independence and the session was unique because it was the only session where Mahatma Gandhi presided over it. Belagavi congress (December 26-28) was a highly successful session organized on a grand scale and in an inspiring atmosphere**

Belagavi congress of 1924 was hosted by the K.P.C.C. and members of the Reception Committee were drawn from all Kannada-speaking areas. First Karnataka Unification Conference with Sir Siddappa Kambli as President was held in Belagavi in 1924. Congressmen of Belagavi launched 'Samyukta Karnataka' weekly in 1929 to work as the mouth organ of both freedom movement and unification movement. Later several unification conferences were held in Belagavi. Even after

Independence, Belagavi district had been in the forefront of the Unification movement. Leaders like Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Channappa Wali had supported the idea of unification and inclusion of Belagavi district in Karnataka when the Fazl Ali Commission (1953) recorded their evidence. Except the taluk of Chandgad, the whole of Belagavi district was transferred to Karnataka when the new state was formed on 1st of November 1956.

Its salubrious climate, proximity to the coast and strategic position near Portuguese Goa commended it to the British as a suitable location for an army training center and cantonment, which it continues to be even today for the Indian Armed Forces, along with an air force station of the Indian Air Force. The British had a sizable infantry post here, having realized the military importance of its geographical location. Perhaps that is one of the reasons for Belagavi's sobriquet "The Cradle of Infantry". Development of a rail network for movement of resources and later troops was one of the means employed by both the East India Company and the British to exert control over India. Belagavi houses the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre (MLIRC). It also houses the Commando Training Wing which is a part of the Infantry School, Mhow, where the country's infantry commandos are trained in endurance, escape and evasion, guerrilla and commando warfare techniques and to live off the land. The commando course at Belagavi is mandatory for all infantry officers. Officers of other arms and services and even some foreign officers undertake the course. In between the military hospital and the commando training centre there lies the eminent Belagavi Military School, established in 1945 spread over an area of 64 acres.

The Indo-Tibetan Border Police, ITBP, is building a full-fledged recreation and training center in Belagavi at Halbhavi. Belagavi provides an excellent climate for recreation and ITBP will have large family base for its soldiers after high altitude stressful duty. CRPF, the Central Reserve Police Force Institute of elite central paramilitary forces, is setting up a national-level training institution (for jungle warfare) at Khanapur in Belagavi.

Belagavi enjoys rich cultural diversity stemming from its proximity to the states of Maharashtra and Goa. The customs and traditions of Belagavi have been influenced by both the Kannada and Marathi cultures. Traditional dressing in rural Belagavi is similar to the attires of people in the Maharashtra; the men wear a turban with a long tailpiece at the rear and a dhoti (a sarong worn in a manner that allows easier movement) and the women wear saris. Both sexes

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have a strong preference for the Kolhapuri chappal, which are handcrafted in the villages near Ugar. However, in the city, the costumes are very much in tune with modern urban India. The Second World Kannada Meet 2011 was held in the city on 11–13 March 2011 (First held at Mysore in the year 1985) to celebrate and enrich the tradition, culture and progress of the state.

Belagavi is known for its cross culture food, ranging from the Bombay chaat to Chinese delicacies. Belagavi is also famous for its "kunda" and "Kalakand". A special sweet called "Mandige" or "Maande" is a must during weddings. There are many kunda manufacturers in and around Belagavi. "Purohit Sweets", among others, has a good reputation

Box 2.6 Belagavi , the 'Kunda' Nagari

Kunda is a sweet dish made of milk, sugar, Khova and Elaichi (Cardamom) which is most popular in Belagavi city.

During the assembly session held in Belagavi more than 6000 kgs of Kunda was sold in 10 days time. The prices of Kunda normally range in between Rs.250 to 350/kg. The sugar free costs a bit more.



In 2006 the Government of Karnataka decided to hold one week sessions of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly every year during the winter season. As an outcome of this decision the Suvarna Vidhana Soudha, an administrative building was constructed and inaugurated in Belagavi in 2012. Since then, Belagavi city has been elevated to the coveted status of being the second capital of Karnataka State.

2.3 Physiographic Divisions of the District

The district is divided into four tracts, they are the rugged western fringes covered with forests and bush covered hills and the three belts of the eastern plain running east and west, drained by three rivers, the Krishna in the north, the Ghataprabha in the centre and the Malaprabha in the south. The Western fringes have a comparatively damp and cool

climate with heavy rainfall. The vegetation is more abundant and houses have pent or gabled roofs and wide. The rest of the district is sloping gently to the east and forms a large plain, studded with solitary peaks and broken here and there by low ranges of hills. Major part of the plain is of black soil, but towards the east it is stony and in the north, red. In spite of numerous well grown trees in the valley the area is deplorably bare. In the centre water flows of trap from low flat-headed hills that crown the water sheds of the larger streams, and these are fairly wooded. The south-west monsoon rain is heavy in the south – western parts of the district and light towards the east. In the north and east, the rain often causes serious loss and the east and south depend on the north east monsoon rain. The district lies in the Krishna basin. The volume of flow in the Krishna is much reduced and the other two rivers shrink into small streams during summer. Near Gokak, Ghataprabha River forces its way in the famous Gokak falls and on both sides of the river, the plain is broken by ranges of low rather bare sandstone hills. The Markandeya gorge, close to the Gokak falls is also a spot of great beauty. It too has a falls near Godchinmalki. The district also has other rivulets namely Doodhganga, Hirehalla, Hiranyakeshi, Vedaganga, Agrani etc. The Mahadayi falls in Khanapur taluk is also known for its natural beauty.

2.4 Land, Soil and Natural Endowments

According to the agro-climatic conditions, the district is classified into three regions namely, North Dry Zone, Northern Transitional Zone and Hilly Zone.

North Dry Zone: It consists of five taluks namely, Athani, Raibag, Ramdurg, Gokak, and Soundatti which occupies about 54.25 per cent of the total area of the district. The rainfall is most variable in Athani and least variable in Soundatti. The annual average rainfall of the region is 500 to 620 mm. nearly 80 per cent of the rainfall occurs between June and October. Shallow to medium black soils and deep to very deep black soils are found in Athani, Raibag Gokak and Ramdurg taluks. Deep to very deep black soils are found mainly in Ramdurg, Savadatti and parts of Gokak taluks. Nitrogen status is medium, the available phosphorus content is low, the available potash content is high, the availability of total soluble salts are normal and the soils are normal to alkaline in this region. This region is predominantly a 'Rabi' area in which the major crops grown are jowar, bajra, wheat, cotton, sugar cane etc.

Northern Transitional Zone: It consists of four taluks namely Chikodi, Hukkeri, Bailhongal and Belagavi taluks forming 32.88 per cent of the total area of the district. The annual average

rainfall of the region is 600 to 1300 mm. nearly 60 per cent fo the rainfall occurs during April to October. Shallow to medium black soils are found in Chikodi, Hukkeri, Bailhongal and Belagavi , deep to very deep black soils in Bailhongal, red sandy loam in Hukkeri, Bailhongal and Belagavi , and red laterites in Chikodi and Belagavi taluks. Nitrogen content is high in Belagavi and moderate in Chikodi, Hukkeri and Bailhongal taluks, available phosphorous is low, available potash is high, the availability of total soluble salts are normal and the soils are normal in Hukkeri, Chikodi, Savadatti and Belagavi taluks. Acidic soils are also noticed in parts of Belagavi taluk. This is mainly a 'Kharif' area and the main crops grow are paddy, jowar, groundnut, sugarcane, tobacco and chilies.

The manganese deposits occur in the district, chiefly to the west of the railway between Londa and Khanapur, in the form of a broad 'V' shaped zone.

Bauxite deposits of medium to high grade are found in several parts of Belagavi and Khanapur taluks as thick crappings of the flat topped hills and as float ore in the valleys adjacent.

Hilly Zone: It comprises of Khanapur taluk covering 12.87 per cent of the total area of the district. The annual average rainfall of this region is 1600-700 mm. and 75 per cent of the total rainfall occurs mainly during 'Kharif', well distributed from June to October. Soils are acidic, total soluble salts are normal, nitrogen content is high, available phosphorous is low and the available potash is moderate in this region. This region is mainly a Kharif area and major crops grown are paddy and sugarcane.

Horticulture crops occupy an area of about 33,000 hectare in the district covering 3.26 per cent of the total cropped area. (2011.12). The soil and climate conditions are well suited for horticultural crops in the district. Principal horticultural crops like banana, lime, mango, grapes etc., and vegetables like chilies, onion, sweet potato and herbs like turmeric are grown.

Minerals and Ores

Belagavi district is rich in mineral resources and necessary investigations have been conducted in the district by the Geological Survey of India, the Atomic Mineral Divison and the Department of Mines and Geology. Some of the important minerals found in the district are manganese, bauxite, iron ore, limestone, sand, building stone etc.

The manganese deposits occur in the district, chiefly to the west of the railway between Londa and Khanapur, in the form of a broad 'V' shaped zone. The ore occurs in the form of thin veins, streaks, pebbles and boulders in the hard reddish coloured laterite. Major deposts are in the vicinity of Khanapur taluk. The analysis of the ore from these regions have revealed that manganese (Mn) contents ranging from 8 to 60 per cent, $Fe_2 O_3$ from 1 to 50 per cent, SiO_2 from 0 to 2.5 per cent and 0.01 to 0.12 per cent phosphorous.

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flat topped hills and as float ore in the valleys adjacent. It occurs mostly in close association with laterite and overlying the Deccan trap exposures in the district. It varies in structure from massive to thin and in colour from light grey to pale reddish grey and reddish brown. These deposits when surveyed by the Department of Mines and Geology and the Geological Survey of India revealed that the deposits occur sporadically over an area of about 4,410 sq.km. to the south-east of Belagavi . The various deposits in the district are estimated to contain in aggregate about three to half million tones of bauxite ranging from 59.9 to 47.5 per cent alumina.

The clay deposits are mostly occurring in the vicinity of Khanapur taluk. The China clay (Kaolin Clay) of this region is considered the best in the district and is stated to be suitable for making high class pottery and as sizing material for cloth and paper making. The thickness of the clay varies from 1.5 to 3 meters and is slightly plastic and rich in alumina. It is estimated to yield 10.000 tones

Limestone of the variety of bluish grey, granular crystalline high calcium is found in the southern parts of Khanapur taluk in an area of about four kilometer in length with a width of about one kilometer. The average analysis of this limestone is stated to contain 46.33 per cent C_aO and 1.90 per cent of M_gO. It is estimated to contain roughly 50 to 55 million tonnes for a depth of 7.6 meters from the surface. The total quantity of limestone available in the various deposits of the Kaladagi series in Gokak taluk roughly yields about 300 million tonnes for an assumed depth of 10 metres from the surface.

The granite stone deposits exposed near Khanapur are said to be of excellent quality. However the district has little bit of gold, iron ore, copper, quartzite deposits as well but they need to be investigated thoroughly.

Flora

The vegetation of Belagavi district is of two distinct types. The first – the moist type – occurs in the south-western portion where the district touches the crest-line of the Western Ghats. The second type found to the east of Belagavi city stretches from the northern areas around Athani, Chikodi and Gokak down to Sampagaon and Soudatti in the south. It is of the dry type.

The moist vegetation is sustained by the heavy seasonal precipitation from the South-West Monsoon which is active from June to October. The duration of the monsoon decreases from south to north. The diminishing rainfall on the leeward side of the Ghats is reflected in the forest type which changes from evergreen to deciduous. A number of excellent

A number of excellent timber trees are native in this region. Beeti, honne, bilinandi, thega, honal are some of the hardwoods, whereas jambe, buruga, kooli, anigallu are some of the softwoods.

timber trees are native in this region. Beeti, honne, bilinandi, thega, honal are some of the hardwoods, whereas jambe, buruga, kooli, anigallu are some of the softwoods. Natural moist forests in Belagavi district have felt the pressure of over exploitation especially in the recent years. The heavily wooded areas around Londa have almost disappeared. The natural vegetation has been replaced by forest plantations especially of Tectona and Terminalia. The practice of shifting cultivation called 'kumri' has degraded extensive tracts converting them into shrub and thickest formations. Even in the Ghats, the forest is being degraded into seasonal grasslands. The loss of biological diversity in the plant cover is a matter of serious concern.

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Fauna

Belagavi district is endowed with a rich and variegated fauna. Animals are depedent directly or indirectly upon plants for their survival. Among domestic animals cows and buffaloes, sheep, goat, pigs, horses, donkeys, mules, cats, dogs and fowls are prominent. Most of the wild animals are found in the thick forests of Khanapur. The panther, leopard cat, the stripped Hyena, small India mongoose, fox, wild dog and wild pig are common in these forests. Many and rare birds are found. **Bhimgad in the district is declared as the wild animals sanctuary.**

Box 2.7 Gokak Falls



After a long winding course, the Ghataprabha River takes a leap of 52 meters (171 ft) over the sand-stone cliff amidst a picturesque gorge of the rugged valley, resembling Niagara Falls on a smaller scale six kilometers away from Gokak town. There is a hanging bridge across the river, measuring about 201 meters (659 ft). Its height above the rock bed is 14 meters (46 ft). There is an old electricity generation station and electricity was generated here for t he first time in 1887.

2.5 Demographic profile of the district

The district has 485 Grama Panchayats covering a total of 1270 villages and 22 urban agglomerations. The district has one city corporation, 2 City Municipal Councils (CMCs), 7 Town Municipal Council (TMCs), 6 (Town Panchayats)TPs and 1 (Notified Area Council) NAC with a total of 17 urban local bodies. As per the census 2011, the population of Belagavi district is 47, 78,439 consisting the male population of 24,27,104 and female population of 23,51,335 resulting in the sex ratio of 969 females per 1000 males. According to census report of 2011, the total number of households in the district is 7,89,164 out of which 5,90,751 households are in rural areas and 1,98,413 households are in the urban areas. Accordingly 75 per cent are rural population and 25 per cent are urban population in the district. Decadal growth rate of population is 13.41 per cent during the decade 2001 to 2011. The overall **literacy rate** of the district is 73.48 per cent with 82.20 per cent male literacy and 64.58 per cent female literacy creating a gender-gap of literacy to the extent of 17.62 per cent. The Scheduled Caste populations constitute 12.08 per cent and Scheduled Tribe population constitutes 6.3 per cent of the total population in the district.

2.6 Industry: The rich deposits of bauxite in Belagavi district have led to the creation of the aluminum-producing company, Hindalco Industries of the Aditya Birla Group. Additionally, uranium deposits have recently been found at Deshnur, a small village near Bailhongal town. Belagavi is a major producer of milk in the state producing almost 1/3 or 33 per cent of state's production. The highest number of sugar factories in the State i.e. 22 are in Belagavi . It is a home to Ugar Sugar Works in Ugar, Renuka Sugars, and other large scale sugar factories, is also known as the **'Sugar Bowl of Karnataka'**. From the early 1970s, Belagavi began developing into an important centre for the manufacture of heavy machine tools, including the manufacture of high pressure oil hydraulics systems. Belagavi is also a '**foundry hub of Karnataka state'**, with about more than 200 foundries producing more than 70,000 tons of automotive and industrial castings of ferrous base and supporting ancillaries like CNC and conventional machine shops which finish the castings that are produced in Belagavi .

Belagavi city has emerged as a strong industrial centre for machine shops catering to automotive manufacturing, especially crankshaft machining and castings. The geographical

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location of the city is an advantage. Since it is located between Bangalore and Mumbai–Pune, it supports the major automotive and aerospace companies along with other nearby industrial centers such as Ichalkaranji and Hubli. Trade in Belagavi is mainly with Goa along with major cities like Bangalore, Pune and Mumbai.

A 300-acre (1.2 km^2) **Special Economic Zone** is being set up along the Pune-Bangalore highway to cater to the precision engineering requirements of the global aerospace, automotive and industrial verticals. Construction industry has grown fast since 2010. New residential projects have come up from 2010, 'Bella Vista' in Nanawadi near Cantonment area being one of the early ones. Hotel Eefa is one of the best hotel in this commercial city. The overall scenario of the small scale industries in Belagavi district is presented in the Table 2.1

Table 2.1 Profile of Belagavi District

Sl.No	Taluk	Geograpical Area (Sq.Kms) 2001 Census	Population (As per 2011 Census Provisional Figures)			Total No. of Households (As per 2011 Census)			Decennial Growth rate
			Total	Male	Female	(urban)	(Rural)	Total	(Percentage) 2001-2011
1	Athani	1995(14.8)	525722	268883	256839	7924	77612	85536	13.83
2	Bailhongal	1122(8.33)	381539	193275	188264	7941	57020	64961	7.09
3	Belagavi	1037(7.7)	956019	487194	468825	102300	57172	159472	17.22
4	Chikkodi	1269(9.43)	628311	319894	308417	22325	90859	113184	10.7
5	Gokak	1539(11.43)	612270	308300	303970	22726	69813	92539	16.38
6	Hukkeri	991(7.36)	399204	200718	198486	10522	60271	70793	11.76
7	Khanapur	1748(12.99)	258051	130856	127195	4644	42418	47062	6.11
8	Raibag	958(7.12)	405481	207551	197930	6220	52992	59212	16.65
9	Ramadurg	1215(9.03)	258723	131260	127463	6707	33969	40676	13.77
10	Savadatti	1580(11.7)	353119	179173	173946	7104	48625	55729	13.29
	District	**13454**(100)	**4778439**	**2427104**	**2351335**	**198413**	**590751**	**789164**	**13.38**

Source: DAG 2011-12

Box 2.8 Performance of the Small Scale Entrepreneurs in Belagavi City

1. More than 60 per cent of the entrepreneurs are facing problem of availability of raw materials in their respective location of small scale industries.
2. One of the major problem of the small scale entrepreneurs in Belagavi City is the labour absenteeism which is 40 per cent.
3. 78 per cent of the respondents revealed that they are not getting good market for the sale of their products.
4. 66 per cent of the respondents revealed that globalization has posed competition before them in relation to technology price and product.
5. 67 per cent of the respondents are confident of that they are able face the challenges of globalization whereas 31 per cent of the respondents said that they are facing problems to cope up with the challenges of competition.
6. The performance of the sample small scale women entrepreneurs is better than that of the men entrepreneurs in this particular study.

Source: Guruprasad Ganeshkar (2014), " Performance of Small Scale Industries: A Study in North Karnataka", Unpublished Ph.D thesis, Karnatak University, Dharwad

There are 35413 small scale industries in the district providing employment to as many as 1,45,635 workers in the year 2011-12. Textiles, wood, leather, food and intoxicants, glass and ceramics are some of the important small scale industries in the district. There is negligible growth of medium scale and large scale industries in the district. The district is known for the maximum number of sugar factories in the state. However, due to the excellent climatic condition, availability of human resources and infrastructural facilities there is ample scope for the development of all types of industries in the district.

Belagavi is one of the major textile centers in the state with over 50,000 power looms (including unregistered units). Almost all of them are located in areas of old Belagavi at Vadagaon, Khasbagh and Shahpur and are engaged in business with power looms. Belagavi is known for 'Belagavi saris', which are sold under different brand names. Over 30,000 people are directly dependent on the power looms. There are also ready-made garment units, some of them are export oriented, besides those manufacturing Khadi cotton products.Trade flourishes in Belagavi , and many areas of the city are dedicated to particular kinds of trade. For example, almost all automobile-related trade and manufacture happens in the Fort Road area of the city and Udyambag. The Raviwarpeth area is known as the wholesale market, which sells commodities such as food grains and tea.

Trade in Belagavi is mainly with Goa along with major cities like Bangalore, Pune and Mumbai.

Belagavi is one of the major textile centers in the state with over 50,000 power looms

2.7 Irrigation and Infrastructure

Almost the entire district i.e. eight out of ten taluks, except Belagavi and Khanapur have been covered by irrigation facilities. However the overall scenario of the available irrigation facilities in the district is provided in the Table 2.2 in the year 2011-12 In Belagavi district more than half of the total cropped area is underirrigation. Wells and tube wells provide irrigation to maximum area in the district. Overall, the water availability in the district is quite satisfactory The infrastructure facilities are also very good in the district. The total number of banks and their taluka wise distribution is provided in the Table 2.3.

Table No.2.2 Total small scale Industries in Belagavi District 2011-12

Sl.No	Small Scale Industries	Numbers	Total workers
1	Automobile	134	708
2	Electrical and Electronics	1402	4160
3	Chemicals	203	1381
4	Ferrous & non Ferrous	162	1111
5	Food and Intoxicants	3436	19568
6	Glass & Ceramics	2802	11526
7	Job works & repairs	3729	16752
8	Leather	3097	7497
9	Mechanical Engineering	3966	21880
10	Paper & Printing	564	3241
11	Rubber & Plastics	256	1262
12	Textiles	4276	13800
13	Wood	4368	12804
14	Other	7018	29944
	Total	35413	145635

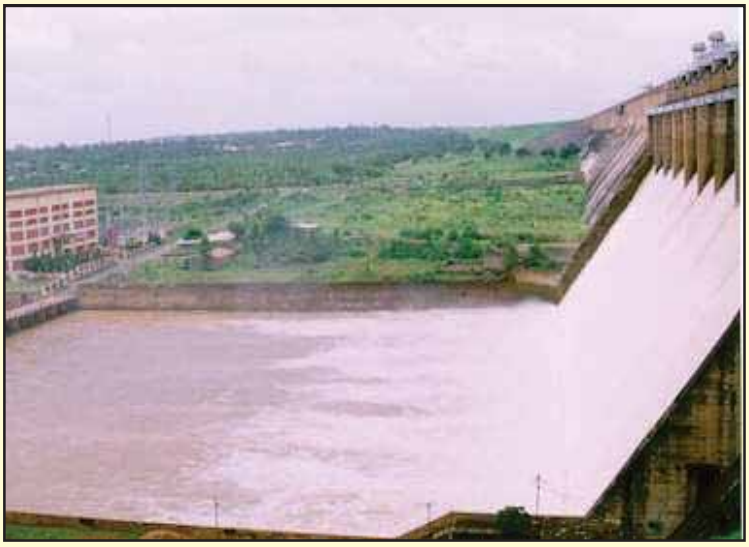
Source: DAG, 2011-12, Belagavi

Table No.2.3 Irrigation facilities in Belagavi District, 2011-12

Sl. No	Type of Irrigation	Number	Net Area Irrigated (Hectares)
1	Canals	416 km	78368
2	Tanks	898	508
3	Wells	62995	139057
4	Tube wells	26287	160690
5	Life Irrigation	6513	19033
6	Other sources	--	65696
	Total		523128

Source: DAG 2011 -12, Belagavi

. Box 2.9 The Hidkal Dam.



Hidkal Dam is constructed across Ghataprabha river and is situated at Hukkeri in Belagavi district. Also knows as Raja Lakhamagouda Dam, this Dam site is important because many fossils have been revealed in nearby areas. The Dam site draws not only tourists but also archeologists to Belagavi .

Table 2.4 Number of Commercial Banks Cœperative Banks and Post offices 2012

Sl.No	Taluka	Nationalised Banks	Grameen banks	DCC Banks	Post Offices
1	Athani	10	13	9	88
2	Bailhongal	25	12	8	95
3	Belagavi	117	14	10	103
4	Chikkodi	32	17	11	99
5	Gokak	23	11	10	158
6	Hukkeri	13	8	11	77
7	Khanapur	14	9	6	41
8	Raibag	6	12	5	44
9	Ramadurg	5	7	6	44
10	Savadatti	12	11	6	53
	District Total	257	114	82	802

Source: DAG, 2011-12, Belagavi

The district has a total of 802 post offices, i.e. on an average one post office for every 6000 population in the district in the year 2012.

There are a total of 453 banking institutions in the district in the year 2012. This translates into one bank for every 10,500 population approximately. The number of nationalized banks is maximum in the district followed by Grameena Banks and DCC banks. Maximum number of banks are found in Belagavi taluka due to the large urban component and the Ramdurg taluka has the minimum of the same. The district has a total of 802 post offices, i.e. on an average one post office for every 6000 population in the district in the year 2012.

2.8 Transportation

Belagavi is connected by road via National Highway- 4 (Now part of the Golden Quadrilateral) connecting Maharashtra , Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and 4A connecting Karnataka and Goa. North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation (NWKRTC) runs buses to all corners of Karnataka as well as neighboring states. There are many prominent private bus companies providing services to all major destinations in Karnataka and surrounding states. The available railway and road route length and their taluka wise distribution in the district are provided in the Table 2.4 for the year 2012

Table 2.5 Railway and Road route length in Belagavi district: 2012

Sl.NO.	Taluks	Total Railway length in Km	Railway stations	Total Road Length (in Km)	Major Bridges
1	Athani	15.00	2	746.20	12
2	Bailhongal	0.00	0	979.60	4
3	Belagavi	36.00	4	634.59	4
4	Chikkodi	13.00	2	653.78	8
5	Gokak	20.00	3	600.71	8
6	Hukkeri	18.00	2	1162.74	4
7	Khanapur	64.00	6	401.30	18
8	Raibag	31.00	3	391.26	0
9	Ramadurg	0.00	0	244.00	8
10	Savadatti	0.00	0	304.00	4
District Total		197.00	22	7260.72	70

Source: DAG, 2011-12, Belagavi

In 2012, in the whole of Belagavi District, Railway route length is only 197 km and with 22 railway stations, the maximum of length being in Khanapur taluk. Belagavi is on the main Indian railway grid, being part of the South-Western division, and is well connected to major destinations of the country such as Bangalore, Hyderabad, Goa, New Delhi, and Chennai. The Belagavi railway station is the oldest in the region. The total road length in the district in 2012 is 7260.72 kms. Maximum road route is in Hukkeri taluk and minimum of the same is in Raibag taluka. Hence, there is a need to develop the roads in Raibag taluk which is an important requirement for the development of the taluk. Due to the hilly area maximum number of bridges (18) are there in Khanapur taluk.

Belagavi city has the airport and this was the only airport in north Karnataka for many decades. The airport includes an air force base as well, located at Sambra 10 km away from the city on the State highway 20. At present, Belagavi city is connected by air only to Bangalore and Mumbai.

2.9 Regional Perspective and Backwardness-

Belagavi district has a very rich historical and cultural heritage. The people are peace loving, accommodative and adaptive to the diversities of religion and culture in the district. Due to its 'Puranic' mythological and historical connections, the district is full of famous temples and tourist spots. Gokak falls, Godchinamalki falls, Vajra falls are attracting the tourists from different places. Kittur Rani Channamma is famous as the first lady to have raised the voice against the British rule way back in 1924. The British had established the Army Training Center and Cantonment in Belagavi city which is continued even today as the Maratha Light Infantry Regimental Centre. Commando Training Center is also housed here. With excellent climate, certainty of rains and fertile soil, agriculture is flourishing in the district. With two magnificent dams built across the rivers of Malaprabha and Ghataprabha at Navilteertha and Hidkal, eight out of the ten taluks are irrigated. 75 per cent of the population are in the rural areas and agriculture is their primary occupation. Along with food grains, most of these irrigated taluks cultivate sugarcane, tobacco, and other commercial crops as well. With 22 sugar factories in the district, Belagavi is known as the 'Sugar Bowl' of Karnataka. Nowadays, the horticulture and the floriculture are also gaining popularity among the farmers.

Belagavi district is also endowed with enormous mineral resources, particularly manganese, bauxite, limestone etc. Recently Belagavi city has developed into a hub of small scale industries particularly the engineering units and the

Belagavi district has a very rich historical and cultural heritage. The people are peace loving, accommodative and adaptive to the diversities of religion and culture in the district.

foundries. Some of them are exporting their products as well.

During the last few years Belagavi city has emerged as a world class educational and health. facility centre. There are three universities in the city and almost all the courses in education are offered. Hence, students from all parts of the country and even from abroad flock here to avail these facilities. Similarly with two medical and dental colleges each and two 1000 bedded hospitals along with plenty of nursing homes, the city has emerged as a favourite destination for medical treatment for the people of not only north Karnataka region but also to the people of neighboring states of Goa and Maharashtra.

During the last few years Belagavi city has emerged as a world class educational and health facility centre.

In recent years, the image of the city has been enhanced due to the holding of the winter session of the Karnataka Assembly since 2012. A replica of the Vidhana Soudha of Bangalore has been built in the outskirts of the city at a huge cost of Rs. 300 crore and is proudly named as "Suvarna Soudha". As a result, Belagavi city is identified as the second capital of Karnataka State.

2.10 Concluding Remarks

No doubt the development of Belagavi district during the last few decades is quite impressive. The people of Belagavi are proud of their achievements, yet the district offers enormous opportunities to develop.

Agriculture is the primary occupation of the 75 per cent of the population who reside in the rural areas. However, lot of inequalities in terms of income, gender, residence, across social groups may be observed in the district. 90 per cent of the workers are agricultural labourers and they have a very low standard of living. To providethese labourers year-round employment, the agro-processing and agro-based industries should be established in good number. The enormous potentiality the district offers in case of horticulture and floriculture needs to be properly harnessed to improve the living standards of the rural people in the district.

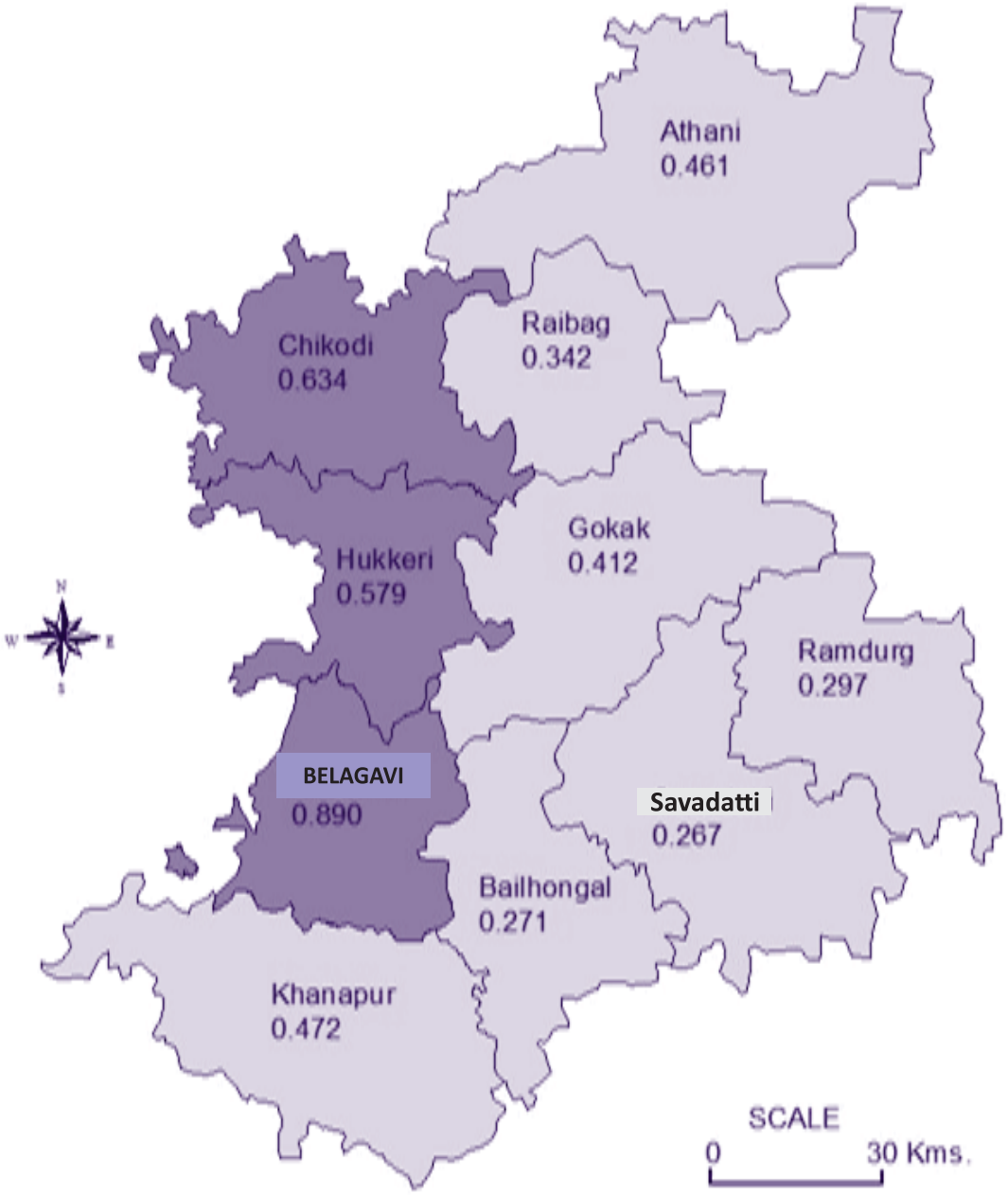
Nature has been quite generous in bestowing good amount of mineral resources to the Belagavi district. Unfortunately, this opportunity is not being utilised to the fullest possible extent. The district's industrial development is not at all encouraging. There is hardly any large scale industry. Only recently, small scale industries like foundries and other chemical, engineering units are coming up in Belagavi city. Otherwise, the vast district of Belagavi cannot boast of any industries as such. Hence, industrial development suitable and befitting to our natural endowments needs to be on the top of the agenda of the policy for the development of the district in future. This will not only enhance the livelihood opportunities in the rural areas but also improve the living standards of the rural people.

Computation of Indices



BELAGAVI DISTRICT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX



LEGEND

Talukas showing HDI values More than District Average (0.571)

Talukas showing HDI values Less than District Average (0.571)

Chapter 3

Computation of Indices

3.1 Introductin

The prime objective of these DHDRs has been to identify comparable indicators at the district and sub-district level to measure human development. Hence, all the DHDRs have adopted common methodology for quantifying human development indices and uniform chapter plan for enabling comparability in the reports. Each one of the indices for the taluks of Belagavi district and the district as a whole is calculated and explained below along with indicators. The radar scale analysis is also provided here to evaluate the performance of the indicators at the district and sub district levels.

3.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

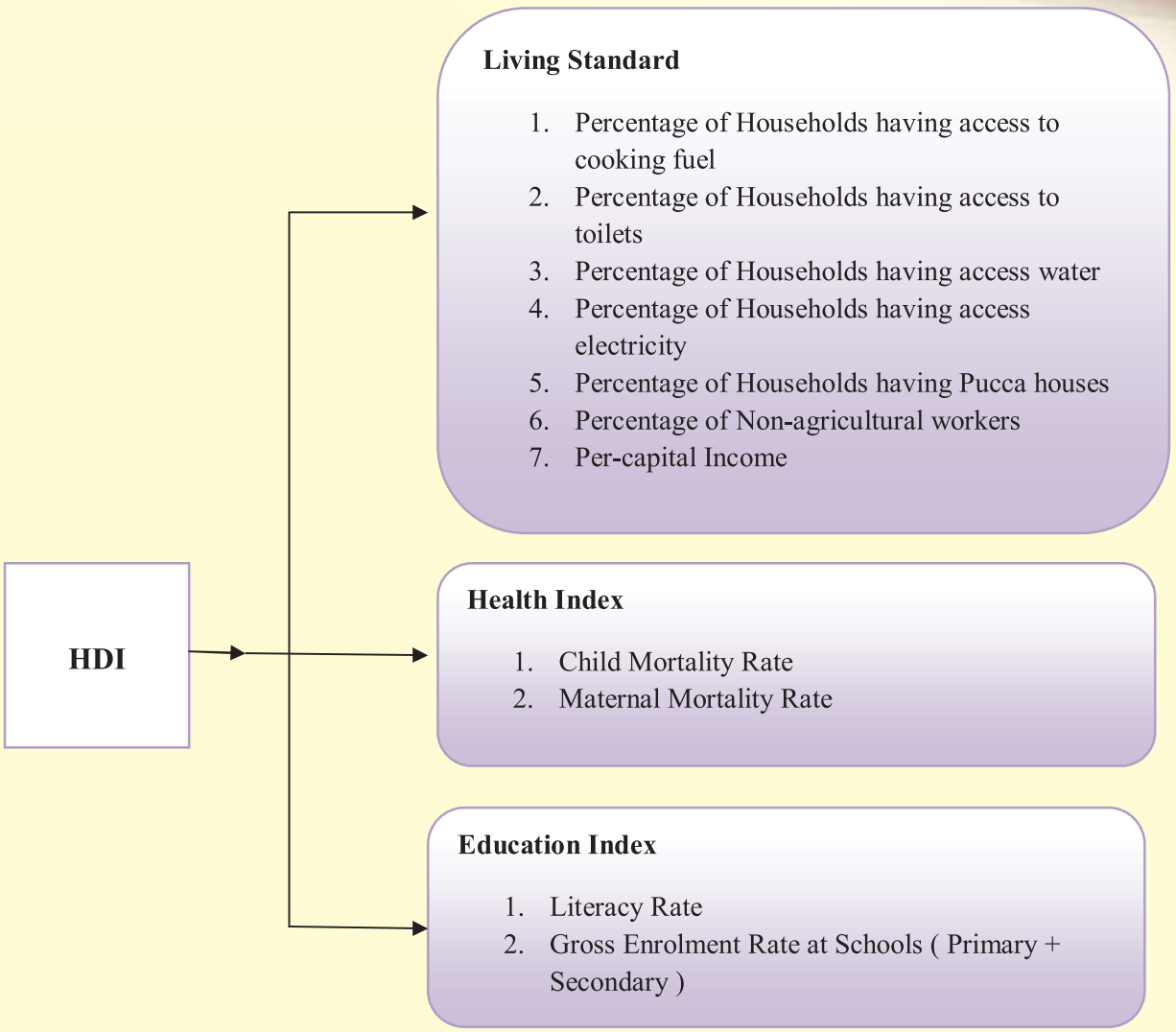
To capture the progress in human development at the sub-district level in the district, three dimension indices are constructed- the Living Standard Index, the Health Index and the Education Index. The indicators identified to construct these indices are mentioned below.

Dimensions: Living Standard Index

The first dimension, that of Living Standard, determines people's command over resources necessary to access food, shelter and clothing, and permit much broader options such as working in meaningful and rewarding activities, or spending more time with loved ones (UNDP,2010). In the present report an attempt has been made to capture this effect with the help of seven indicators mentioned in the display chart. Having access to modern cooking fuel displays the long standing economic status of the households and also the well being of the women in these households. Those households which use modern cooking fuel like Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), electricity are economically well off and mostly in urban areas. The drudgery of cooking is very much reduced to the women, they are healthier and they can utilize their time and energy on more productive activities. Otherwise lot of time and energy is not only wasted in fetching the fire wood but also women will be suffering from asthma and other health problems due to the smoke, dust etc. Access to clean drinking water and toilets is the most important 'safety net' every household must have. With increasing population, provision of quantity and quality of water has been a matter of concern and a challenge for every government.

According to WHO, 80 per cent of the diseases are water borne diseases. In rural areas

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According to WHO, 80 per cent of the diseases are water borne diseases. In rural areas and urban slums, human waste is mainly responsible for frequent illness, particularly diseases like cholera, typhoid and other infectious diseases that affect mostly the children.

and urban slums, human waste is mainly responsible for frequent illness, particularly diseases like cholera, typhoid and other infectious diseases that affect mostly the children. In the backdrop of improving the quality of life and also to put an end to deaths due to water-borne diseases, access to water and toilets assumes prime importance in determining the living standard of every household.

As per 2011 census, 91 per cent of the households use the electricity. Higher level of electricity usage indicates better and more productive activities in the household like children studying, elders watching television or engaged in some productive and useful activities. Application of the modern household durables like refrigerators, washing machines, mixers/blenders/grinders etc. is an indication of better living standard of the households.

Even though 74 per cent of the households in India live in their own houses as per 2011 census, but the quality of house in which they live assumes greater importance. The living standard of the households who

live in pucca houses is much better than those living in kuchcha houses. The percentage of non-agricultural workers is important to capture the occupational shifts that are taking place in our society. Percentage of non-agricultural workers very clearly indicates growing importance of the non-farm sector in our rural areas which is positive sign of a growing economy.

Finally, the per-capita income is an indicator which determines an individual's command over material resources which decides his living standard. Taking all the seven indicators into consideration, the dimension value of the living standard is constructed.

Health Index

Good health is the most important component of human development because a healthy person is an asset to the family and nation. That is why health has been declared as a fundamental human right implying that the state has a responsibility for the health of its people. The mother's health status affects not just the child's nutritional status but also the child's survival prospects. Out of the several health indicators, the Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) have been chosen to construct the dimension value of health index. Lower values of CMR and MMR indicate better provision of health care and medicare in the society in terms of availability, accessibility, and affordability.

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Education Index

The ability to read write and calculate enables people to lead a life with dignity and respect. Literacy is an input to development and an output of development as well. It is capable of expanding social opportunity and also enhancing human capability. Literacy helps societies to transform economic development into human development. Literacy Rate and Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at schools inclusive of both primary and secondary levels have been identified to construct the dimension value of Education Index.

Human Development in Belagavi District

The performance of the state and Belagavi district in human development is given in Table 3.1, for the last two decades.

Table 3.1 Performances of State and District in Human Development

District/ State	1991				2001			
	Health	Education	Income	HDI	Health	Education	Income	HDI
Belagavi	0.657 (6)	0.586 (14)	0.393 (10)	0.545 (9)	0.712 (2)	0.699 (15)	0.532 (13)	0.648 (8)
Karnataka	0.618	0.602	0.402	0.541	0.680	0.712	0.559	0.650

(Figures in parenthesis is the rank of the district among the districts of Karnataka)

Source: KHDR 2005

Table 3.2 Dimension values and HDI for Belagavi District, 2014 (State Level Values)

District/ Taluks	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	HDI	Rank in State
Belagavi District	0.296	0.556	0.550	0.449	18
Benagaluru Urban	1.000	0.919	0.868	0.928	1
Raichur	0.179	0.110	0.231	0.165	30

Source: HDD,Planning Department,GOK

Table 3.3: Taluka wise Dimension values and HDI for Belagavi District, 2011 (within the district)

District/Taluks	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	HDI	Rank within the District
Belagavi District	0.460	0.683	0.594	0.571	
Athani	0.183	0.989	0.541	0.461	5
Bailhongal	0.253	0.135	0.585	0.271	9
Belagavi	1.000	0.706	1.000	0.890	1
Chikodi	0.481	0.904	0.586	0.634	2
Gokak	0.261	0.801	0.334	0.412	6
Hukkeri	0.325	0.855	0.697	0.579	3
Khanapur	0.413	0.384	0.661	0.472	4
Raibag	0.125	0.814	0.392	0.342	7
Ramdurg	0.132	0.556	0.355	0.297	8
Savadatti	0.169	0.281	0.399	0.267	10

Source: Computed from the Annexure Tables

The performance of Belagavi district during the decade 1991 to 2001, in human development is almost on par with the development of the state. The ranking has improved from 9th to 8th during the same period, and the district may be classified as one of the medium level developed districts in the state. However, the progress in case of the health indicator is better as compared to other two indicators i.e. education and income, although all the values of all the indicators have improved during this period. In terms of HDI, Belagavi District is in the 18th rank with the HDI values of 0.449 according to the state level calculation, 2014 (Table 3.2). Belagavi district is placed in the medium level among the 30 district of the state as the Benagaluru Urban district has a score of 0.928 with 1st rank and Raichur with score of 0.165 is placed in the 30th rank. It is to be note here that the HDI values of 1991 and 2001 cannot be compared to the present HDI value of 2014 due to lot of changes in the indicators used and also difference in methodology adopted for construction of HDI, but still ranking of the district can be compared to understand the trend in the performance of achieving the human development. Among the three dimension index values, education and health index values are comparatively better but the minimum dimension value may be noticed in case of living standard index. The living standard index value of Belagavi district is very low i.e. 0.296 as compared to the maximum values of Benagaluru Urban district.

The taluka wise dimension values of Living Standard Index, Health Index and Education Index along with the HDI values within the district are presented in Table 3.3. The Human Development Indices of 10 taluks in the district reveal that Belagavi taluka is placed at the top, this is due to the large urban component of the taluka. Its HDI value is 0.890, Chikodi and Hukkeri taluks are above the district average and Savadatti stands at the lowest place with index value of 0.267 and Bailhongal and Ramdurg with an index value of 0.271 and 0.297 are next to it.

The radar figure displays results based on the calculations within the district/taluk values. The dimension values of all the three indices reveal that, the performance of the taluks with respect to Health and education is comparatively better than the Living Standard. The district average of Health Index value is 0.683 and Education Index value is 0.571. However, all the values are above 0.5 indicating better performance. However with respect to the living standard index the same is 0.460. In case of health index, Bailhongal has the lowest score with 0.135.

In terms of HDI, Belagavi District is in the 18th rank with the HDI values of 0.449 according to the state level calculation, 2014.

Figure 3.1 Standard of Living, Education and Health

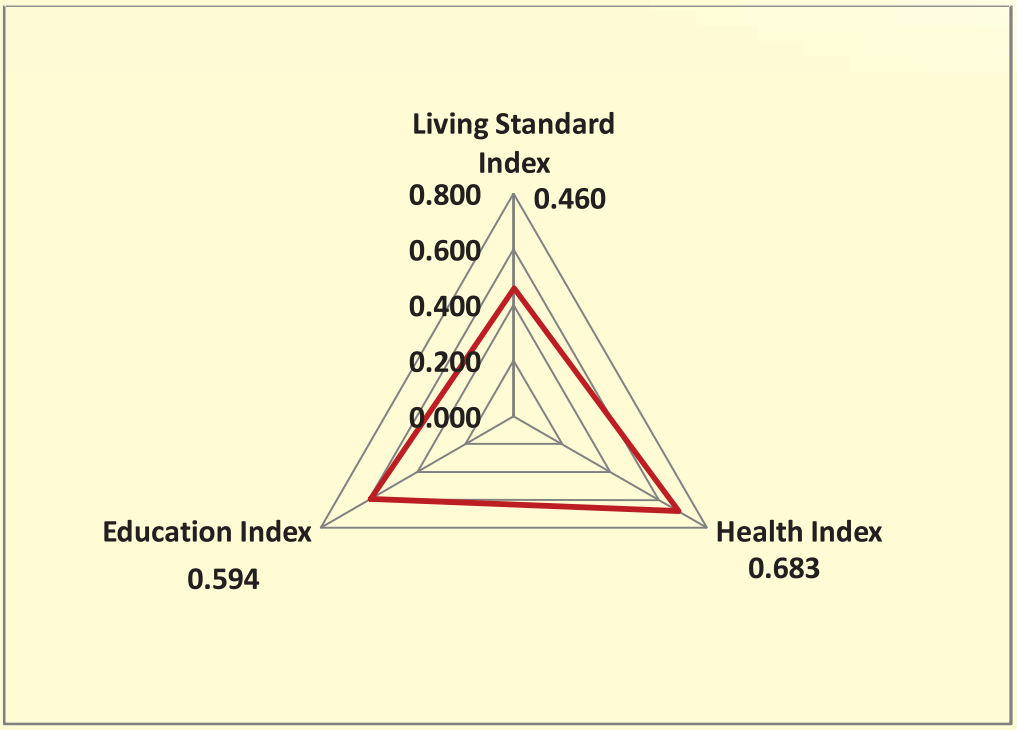
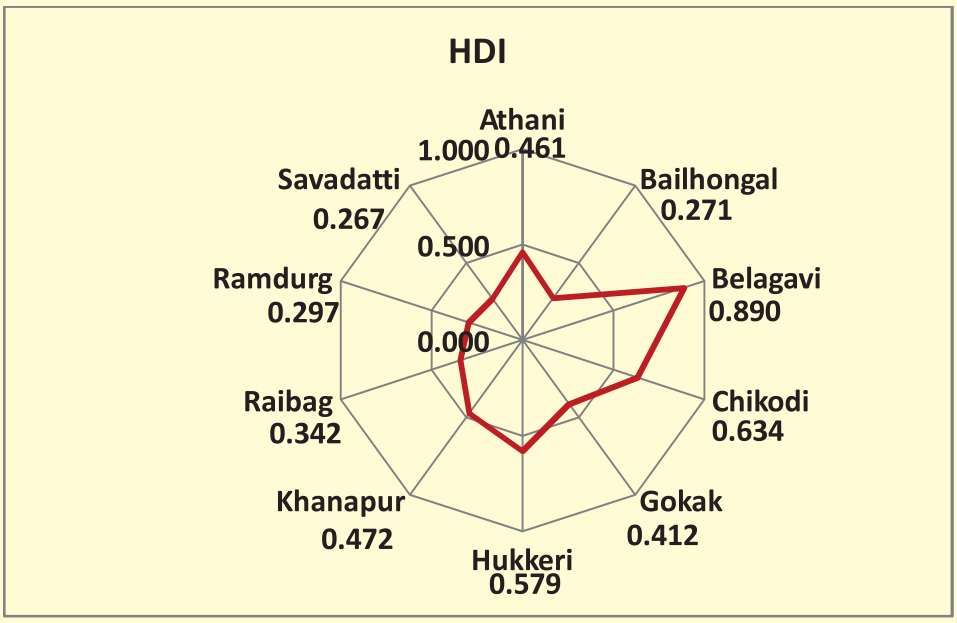


Figure 3.2 Human Development Index for Belagavi District – Taluka-wise



Living Standard index value is impressive only in case of Belagavi taluk with 1.0 but the same is less than 0.5 and in all the other taluks of the district. Among the 10 taluks of the district, overall performance of human development is better in Belagavi, Chikodi, Hukkeri, Khanapur and Athani taluks where as the human development performance is lagging very much behind in case of Soundatti, Raibag, Ramdurg, Bailhongal and Gokak taluks.

Radar Analysis

A close observation of all the 11 indicators used to construct the HDI for the 10 taluks in the district provide some insights which may have some policy implications.

The radar figures for HDI at both the taluka level and dimension wise are presented in figure 3.1 and 3.2. CMR and MMR are the two health indicators which are covered by the various health schemes of the government like NRHM and NUHM focusing on immunization schemes, reproductive health schemes, promotion of institutional deliveries etc. Hence, the performance of both the health indicators is better in the district. With respect to education as well, during the period 1991 to 2011, the district has experienced the gain in literacy rates to the extent of more than 20 per cent. Due to rigorous implementation of SSA and Akshara Dasoha schemes, both the literacy rates and enrolment rates have improved to considerable extent in the entire district. However, in case of the indicators of living standard, particularly the access to toilets, water, cooking fuel, pucca houses, the situation is very miserable in some taluks of the district. In Raibag, Ramdurg, Savadatti, Bailhongal taluks, the percentage of household's having access to modern cooking fuel is around 10 to 15 per cent only. Around same percentage is that of households with toilets. Nearly half of this population is not covered by tap water. Only a quarter of this population lives in pucca houses. In the absence of non-farm employment activities, only a quarter of total workers are non-agricultural workers. The per capita income is also less than Rs. 30,000 in these taluks. It is not surprising that all the above indicators are not performing well in the rural areas of these taluks in particular and in the entire district in general. Hence, the value of the living standard index is on the lower side. Thus, along with education and health, special policy initiatives need to be developed and implemented with respect to the above indicators of living standard.

Living Standard index value is impressive only in case of Belagavi taluk with 1.0 but the same is less than 0.5 and in all the other taluks of the district.

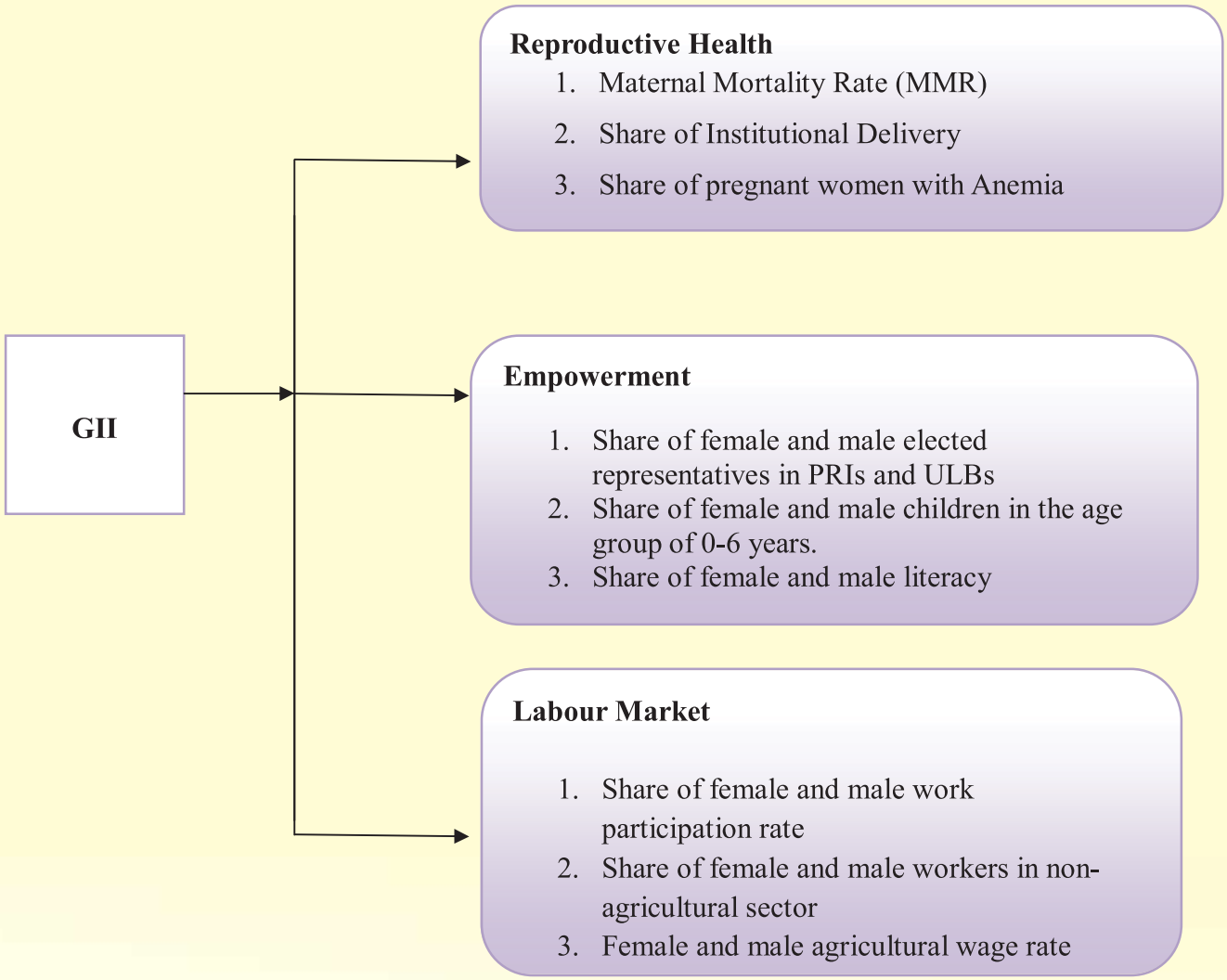
Due to rigorous implementation of SSA and Akshara Dasoha schemes, both the literacy rates and enrolment rates have improved to considerable extent in the entire district.

3.3 Gender Inequality Index

The GII is a new index for measurement of gender disparity that was introduced in the Human Development Report, 2010, by the UNDP. According to the UNDP, this index is a composite measure which captures the loss of achievement,

within a country due to gender inequality, and uses three dimensions to do so: reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation. The UNDP considers the dimensions complimentary in that inequality in one dimension tends to affect inequality in another. Therefore, GII captures association across dimensions, making the index association- sensitive, and ensuring that high achievement in one dimension does not compensate for low achievement in another dimension. GII measures the loss in potential of human development due to inequality between female and male achievements. As it reflects an inequality situation, a value of zero represents no inequality in the status of females and males in the society and a value of one represents highest level of inequality in the society. The three dimensions and their corresponding indicators employed to measure the GII are presented below.

.



Dimensions: Reproductive Health

This is the first index to include reproductive health indicators to measure gender With inequality a low MMR it is implied that pregnant women have access to adequate health needs; therefore MMR is a good measure of women's access to health care. A low share of institutional deliveries and high share of pregnant women with anemia result in health risks for mother and infants. According to UNDP, reproductive health accounts for the largest loss due to gender inequality among all the regions.

Empowerment

The empowerment dimension is measured by three indicators: share of male and female elected representatives in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), share of female and male children in the age group of 0-6 years and share of female and male literacy. Women's active participation in policy making bodies like PRIs and ULBs is a positive indicator of her being empowered. A higher share of female children in the age group of 0-6 years displays a shift in the mindset of the people and society towards the female children indicating better treatment. A higher share of female population being literate expands women's freedom by increasing their ability to question and increases their access to information which expands their public involvement.

Labour Market Participation

The labour market participation dimension is measured by women's participation in the work force with the help of three indicators: share of female and male work participation rate, share of female and male workers in the non-agricultural sector and female and male agricultural wage rate. Although this dimension accounts for paid work only, unpaid work is not represented in the labour market dimension of GII. Share of female work participation rate is an indicator which captures the component of the extent of women's economic status, while share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector captures the component of her education and skill development. Hence, both are positive indicators and surely their values on the higher side indicate a lower degree of gender inequality in the society. Particularly in the agricultural sector, there is marked difference in the wage rate for men and women. This is a negative indicator of gender inequality.

Women's active participation in policy making bodies like PRIs and ULBs is a positive indicator of her being empowered.

GII in Belagavi District

The GII score for Belagavi district is 0.112, and is placed at the 20th position in the entire State. It must be noted here that the position of Belagavi district is lower than the HDI ranking which is 18 among the districts of the State (Table 3.4). The dimension values of the district

reveal that the performance of the Health and Empowerment indicators is much better than that of the labour market indicators. A close observation of the indicators of the reproductive health dimension reveals that, the performance of all the indicators in all the taluks of the district is reasonably good. This is because of the implementation of various health programmes, particularly the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) on a massive scale. Hence, index values of this dimension are around 0.6 in almost all the taluks and this dimension value is the maximum. The empowerment index value for the district as well as taluks is between 0.5 and 0.6. With respect to the first indicator of this dimension i.e. the share of female and male representatives in PRIs and ULBs, the share of female representatives is more than 40 per cent mainly due to the women reservation policy of the government. The share of female children in the age group of 0-6 years has also improved over the last few years due to the improvement in education and also general awareness among all the population. Hence the sex ratio of female children in this age group has been displaying an increasing trend. With respect to literacy, during the last two decades, there is remarkable improvement. Hence, the literacy rate of women has also progressed. Thus, all the three indicators are showing positive trends in the district and taluks as well, resulting in a better dimension value of the empowerment index.

Women receive nearly Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 less wages as compared to that of men in the agricultural sector in spite of doing the similar work.

Lot of variation may be observed in case of the third dimension (Table 3.5) i.e. labour market participation among the taluk of the district. It varies between 0.34 and 0.55. A closer look at the performance of the three indicators of this dimension reveals the scenario which is not very encouraging. The female work participation ratio is declining over the last few years due to mainly two important reasons. The first being, girls enrolment to secondary school and higher education institutions has increased considerably and the second being, the girls who migrate to towns and cities from the rural areas after marriage find it difficult to get the jobs in urban areas because they are neither well educated nor possess any skill to get the employment. Similarly the share of the female workers in the non-agricultural sector is also declining in the district. Since, 75 per cent of the population in the district resides in rural areas and the non-farm employment opportunities are absent, women in the rural areas resort to agricultural sector only for their livelihood and in urban areas, due to their lack of higher education and skill, they fail to get employment. Women receive nearly Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 less wages as compared to that of men in the agricultural sector in spite of doing the similar work. Thus all the three indicators in

the labour market participation are not gender sensitive resulting in lower values of this dimension. (Table 3.5)

The radar analysis also reveals the same scenario for the district and the taluks as well. Athani is placed in the first position with least gender inequality index value of 0.053 in the district. (Fig 3.3 and 3.4)

Chikodi is placed in the 2nd position and Savadatti is placed in the last position with maximum gender inequality with 0.175 values. Labour participation index values are very less i.e. 0.34 and 0.36 for both Athani and Raibag, indicating to the fact that female participation in the labour market is less which automatically results in lower discrimination. Hence, these dimension values and GII values have to be accepted with some reservation. This does not mean that the gender inequality is very less in these taluks.

The above analysis clearly highlights the necessity of the policy interventions with respect to the third dimension, which may include, creation of the non-farm livelihood opportunities on a large scale and equalization of not only the agricultural wages but also all other wages for both men and women in all the employment opportunities.

Table 3.4 Dimension values and GII for Belagavi District, 2014 (State Level Values)

District/Taluks	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Index	GII	Rank in State
Belagavi District	0.6397	0.568	0.370	0.112	20
Udupi	0.7475	0.600	0.544	0.038	1
Koppal	0.5927	0.553	0.413	0.169	30

Source: HDD,Planning Department,GOK

Table 3.5 Taluka wise Dimension values and GII for Belagavi District, 2011 (Within the District)

District/Taluk	Reproductive Health	Empowerment	Labour Force Participation	GII	Rank within District
Belagavi District	0.640	0.568	0.496	0.109	
Athani	0.754	0.558	0.342	0.053	1
Bailhongal	0.609	0.566	0.464	0.138	8
Belagavi	0.620	0.593	0.553	0.134	7
Chikodi	0.674	0.574	0.550	0.082	2
Gokak	0.645	0.552	0.480	0.103	6

Hukkeri	0.683	0.563	0.378	0.085	4
Khanapur	0.662	0.573	0.427	0.099	5
Raibag	0.667	0.550	0.368	0.084	3
Ramdurg	0.596	0.527	0.460	0.144	9
Savadatti	0.589	0.554	0.483	0.175	10

Source: Computed from the Annexure Tables

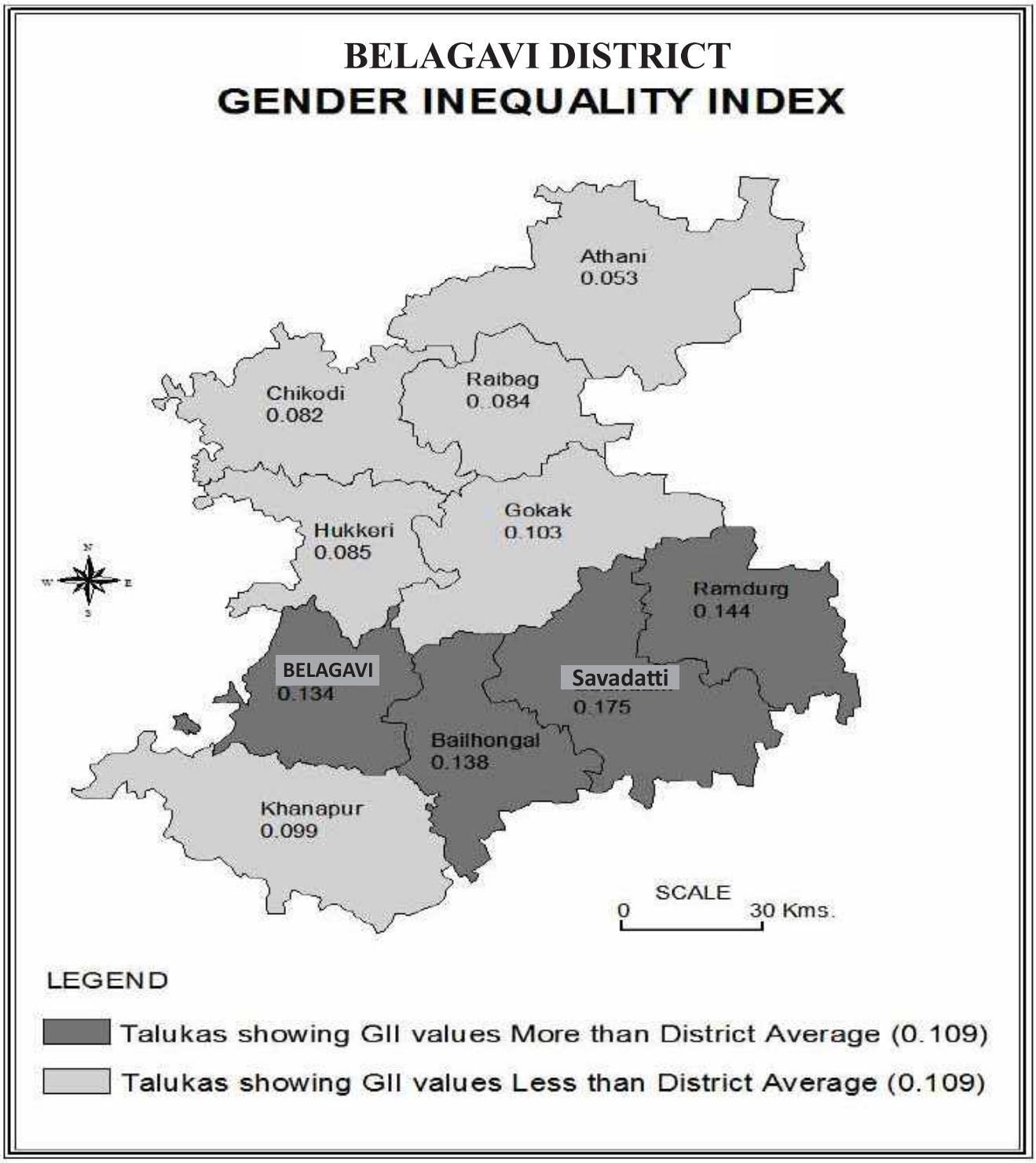


Figure 3. 3 Reproductive Health, Labour force participation, Empowerment

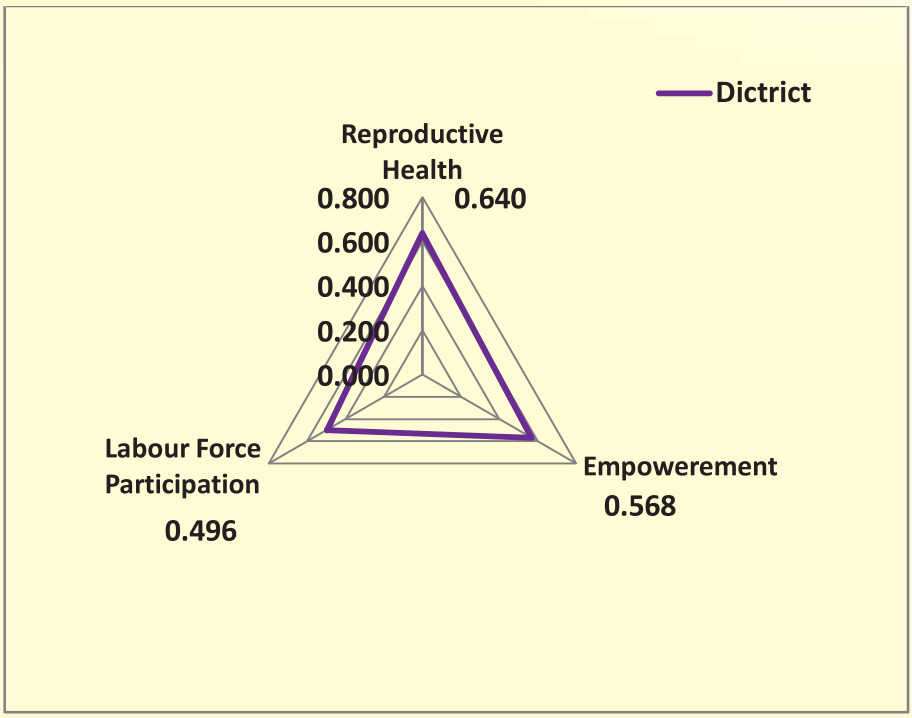
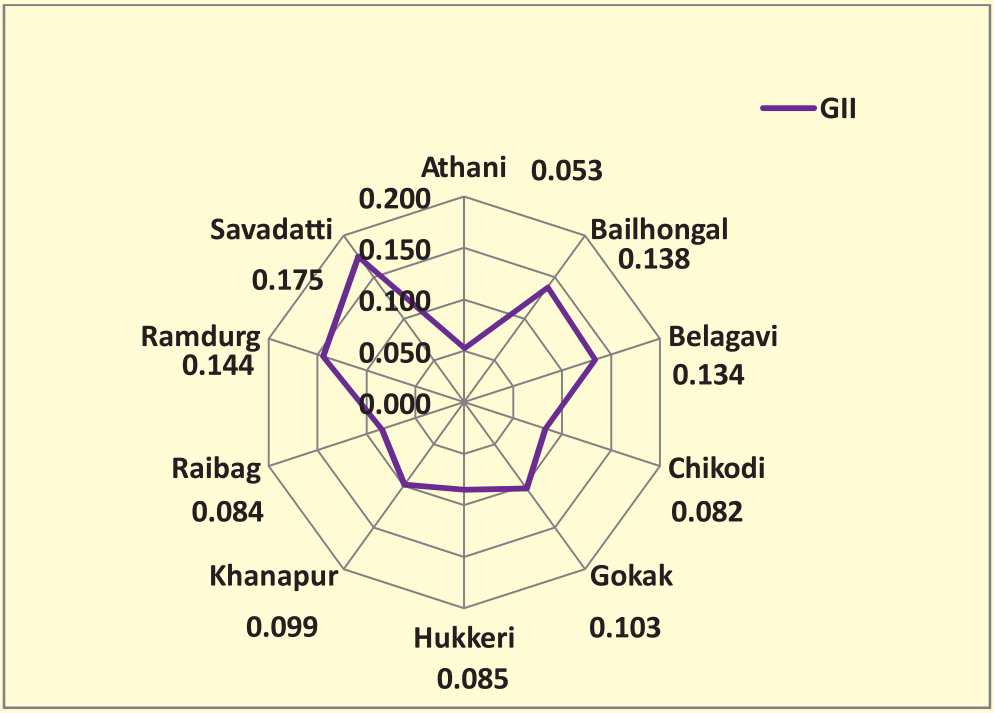


Figure 3.4 Gender Inequality Index for Belagavi Distriet Taluka-wise



3.4 Child Development Index (CDI)

The CDI value at the district level is 0.547 and the district is placed in the 19th position among the 30 districts of the State.

The Child Development Index (CDI) was developed by the campaign in United Kingdome (UK), "Save the children" in 2008 through the contributions of Terry McKinley, Director of the Center for Development Policy and Research at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, with support from Katarina Kyrili. (SLCC Guidelines, Document, 2013) Child Development Index is an index combining education, health and nutrition. The indicators which make up the index are chosen because they are easily available, commonly understood and clearly indicative of child wellbeing.

In the preparation of DHDRs, the following indicators are used to measure the CDI The CDI value at the district level is 0.547 and the district is placed in the 19th position among the 30 districts of the State. This is again the medium level position but below the HDI position and above the GII position in the State. The comparison among the dimension values reveals that the value of the education index is the with 0.664 value, followed by health index value of 0.553 and nutrition index value of 0.544. (Table 3.6 and 3.7)

The education indicators are performing better in the district. There is 100 per cent enrolment in primary schools and dropout rate is also very less i.e. less than 4 per cent. The mid-day meals programme and SSA schemes are implemented rather rigorously. Even the child mortality rates also have been reduced remarkably in the district.

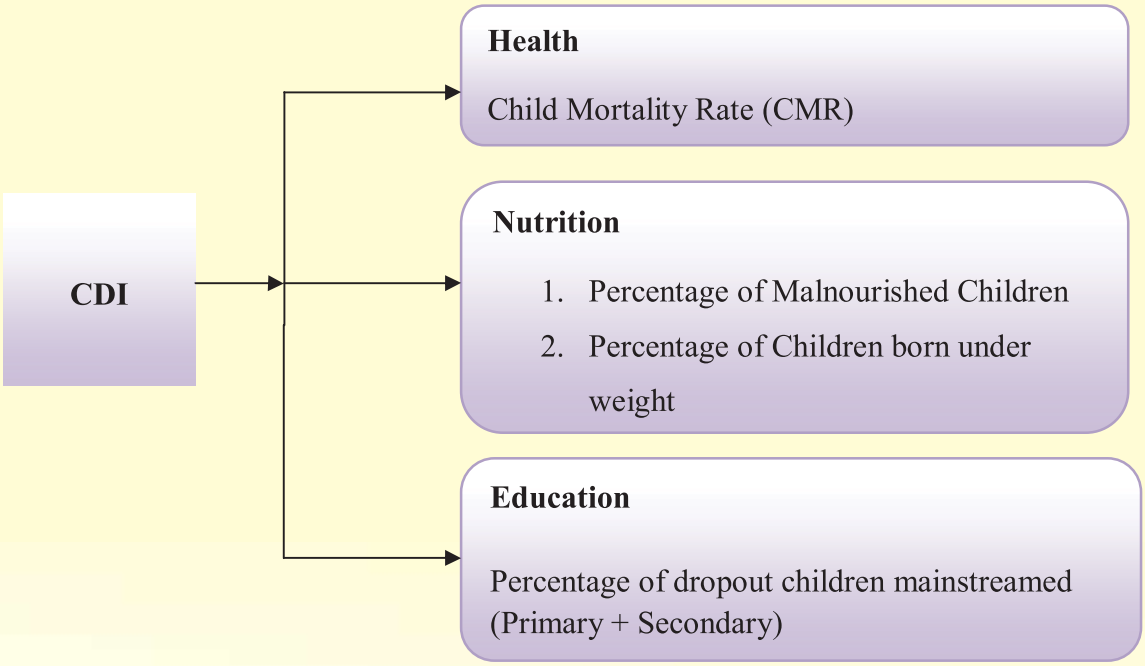


Table 3.6 Dimension values and CDI for Belagavi District, 2014 (State Level Values)

District/Taluk	Health Index	Nutrition Index	Education Index	CDI	Rank in State
Belagavi District	0.547	0.440	0.760	0.547	19
Dakshina Kannada	0.859	0.770	0.959	0.840	1
Raichur	0.000	0.185	0.555	0.231	30

Source: HDD,Planning Department,GOK

Table 3.7 Taluka wise Dimension values and CDI for Belagavi District, 2011 (within the district)

District/Taluka	CMR	Under Nutrition	% of dropout children mainstreamed	CDI	Rank Within District
Belagavi District	0.553	0.544	0.664	0.5760	
Athani	0.974	0.760	0.178	0.6678	1
Bailhongal	0.053	0.548	0.667	0.4539	9
Belagavi	0.474	0.639	0.321	0.5184	7
Chikodi	0.895	0.603	0.274	0.5935	4
Gokak	1.000	0.514	0.490	0.6295	3
Hukkeri	0.789	0.244	0.539	0.4541	8
Khanapur	0.079	0.611	0.795	0.5237	6
Raibag	0.842	0.500	0.770	0.6531	2
Ramdurg	0.421	0.434	1.000	0.5721	5
Savadatti	0.000	0.589	0.000	0.2946	10

Source: Computed from the Annexure Tables

However in the case of nutrition index, the percentage of children born under weight has been reduced to a great extent in all the taluks in the district. But the percentage of mal-nourished children is still on the higher side in the district hovering around 40 per cent. This is particularly more visible in rural areas, and among the lower sections of the society.

The same results are depicted in the radar figures as well. The above analysis of the dimension and indicator values of the CDI in the district invites the attention of the policy makers towards the nutrition level of children in the district which is on the lower side and posing a hurdle in the overall child development of the district.

Figure 3.5 CMR, Under nutrition, Dropout children

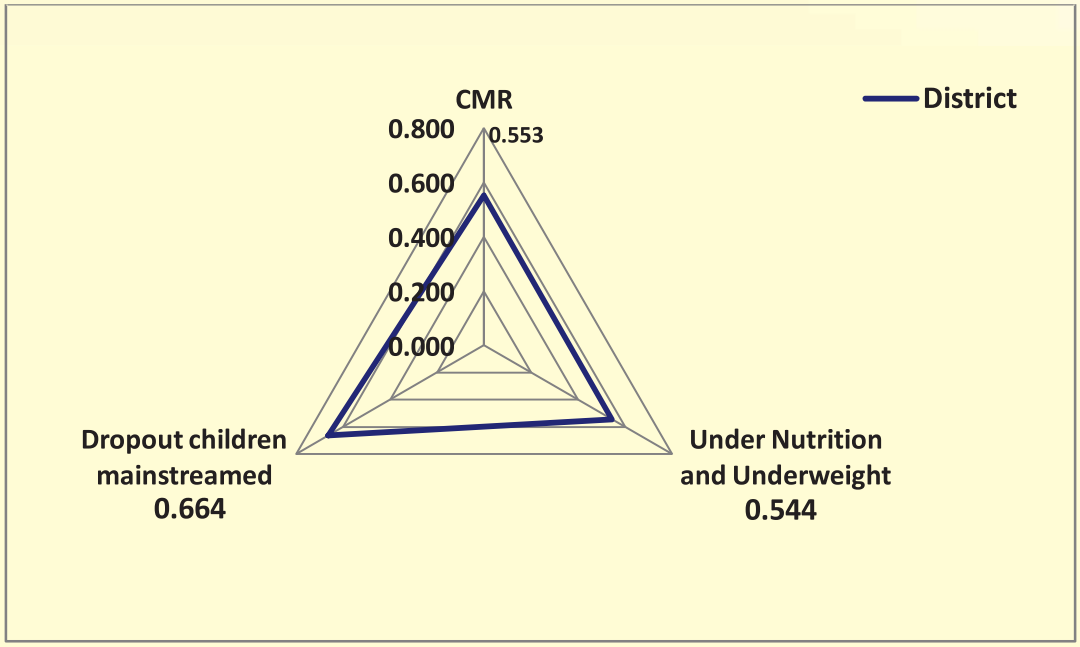
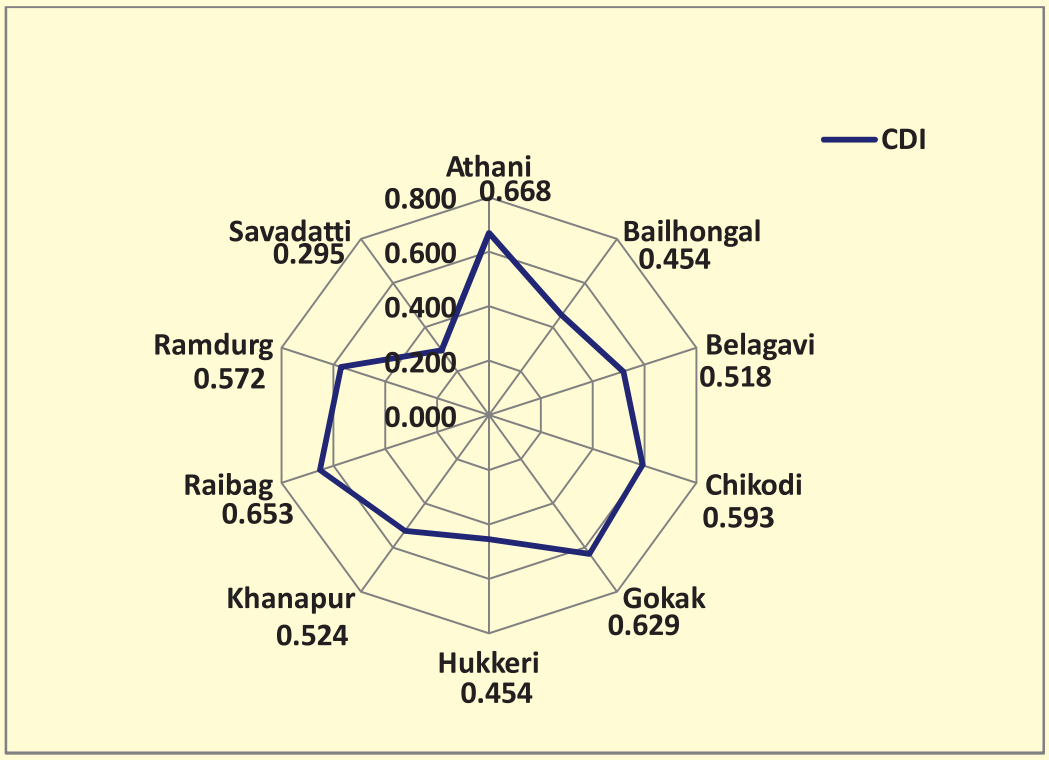
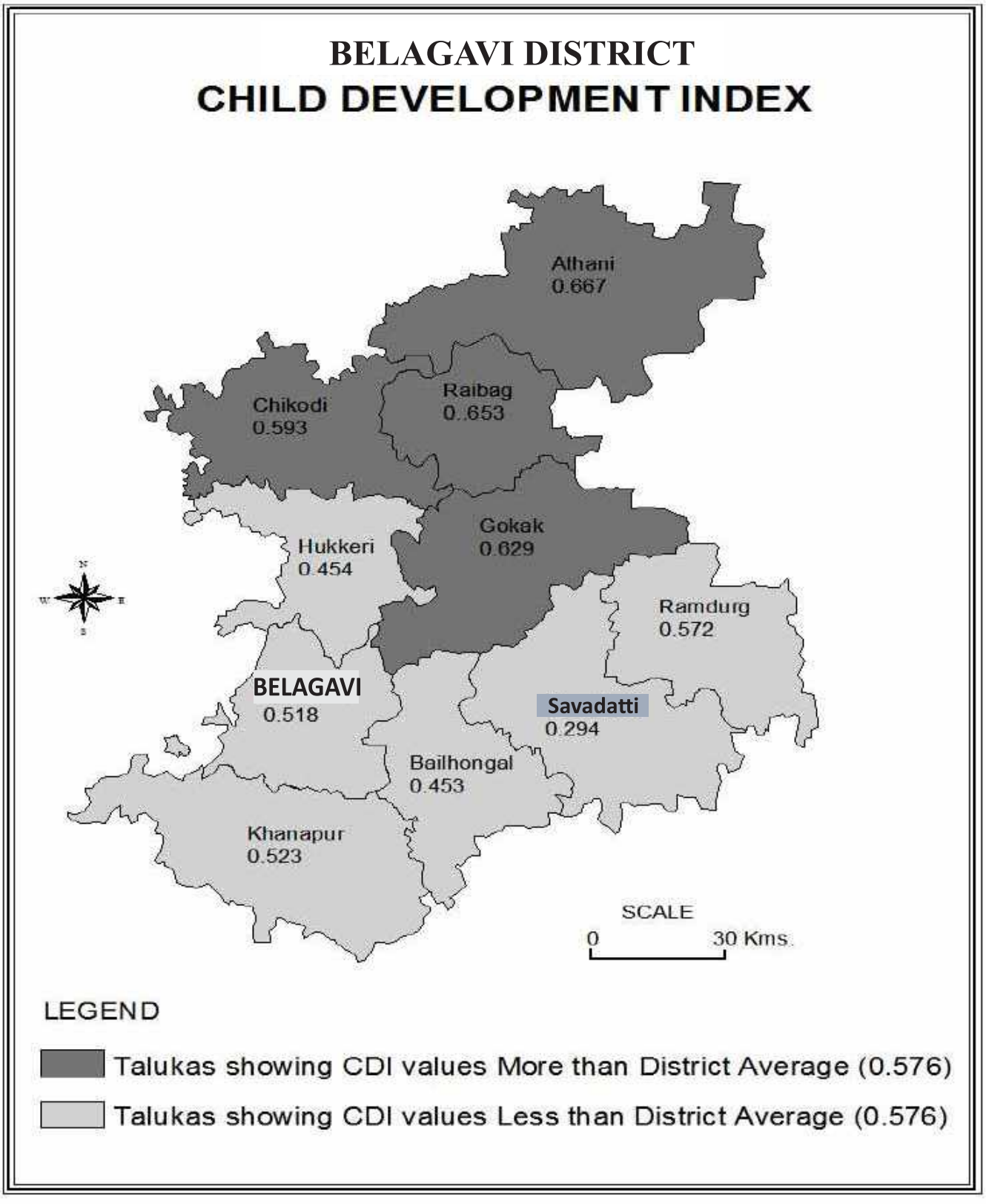


Figure 3.6 Child Development Index for Belagavi District –Taluka -wise




BELAGAVI DISTRICT
CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX
Athani
0.667
Chikodi
0.593
Raibag
0.653
Gokak
0.629
Hukkeri
0.454
Ramdurg
0.572
BELAGAVI
0.518
Savadatti
0.294
Bailhongal
0.453
Khanapur
0.523
SCALE
0
30 Kms.
LEGEND
Talukas showing CDI values More than District Average (0.576)
Talukas showing CDI values Less than District Average (0.576)

3.5 FSI - Food Security Index

The concept of food security in the Indian context has been increasingly refined during the last 50 years. After World War II, food security meant building emergency grain reserves and ensuring the physical availability of food in the market. After the onset of green revolution in the late 1960s, it became obvious that economic access to food is equally important for ensuring food security at the household level. During the 1980s, it was evident that the principle of social access, with special reference to marginalized communities and gender discrimination, should be added to the concept of food security. After the UNCED Conference in Rio de Janeiro, there has been an increasing understanding in the role of environmental factors in food security. The ecological foundations essential for standard agricultural progress are increasingly under stress due to human activities. Thus the environmental access to food becomes important (SLCC, Guidelines Document, 2013).

Food security is related to being able to feed the people and keeping them healthy all the time. Sustainability of food security is a long-term objective of producing and providing food in perpetuity.

Food security is related to being able to feed the people and keeping them healthy all the time. Sustainability of food security is a long-term objective of producing and providing food in perpetuity. In terms of productivity of the agro-eco systems, it is directly related to long term ecological health. Economic development is required for food security, so that a country is not only able to produce enough food but can also provide livelihood security so that people can afford enough food (SLCC, Guidelines Document, 2013).

The indicators used for computing the Food Security Index (FSI) are based on the three dimensions namely, Availability, Accessibility and Absorption parameters. Following is the list of the indicators used in the computation of the FSI, which is depicted in the flow chart. Availability dimension has seven indicators, Accessibility has six indicators and Absorption has five indicators. All these dimensions have a combination of both the negative and positive indicators. (for details, please refer the tables given in the annexure of this chapters)

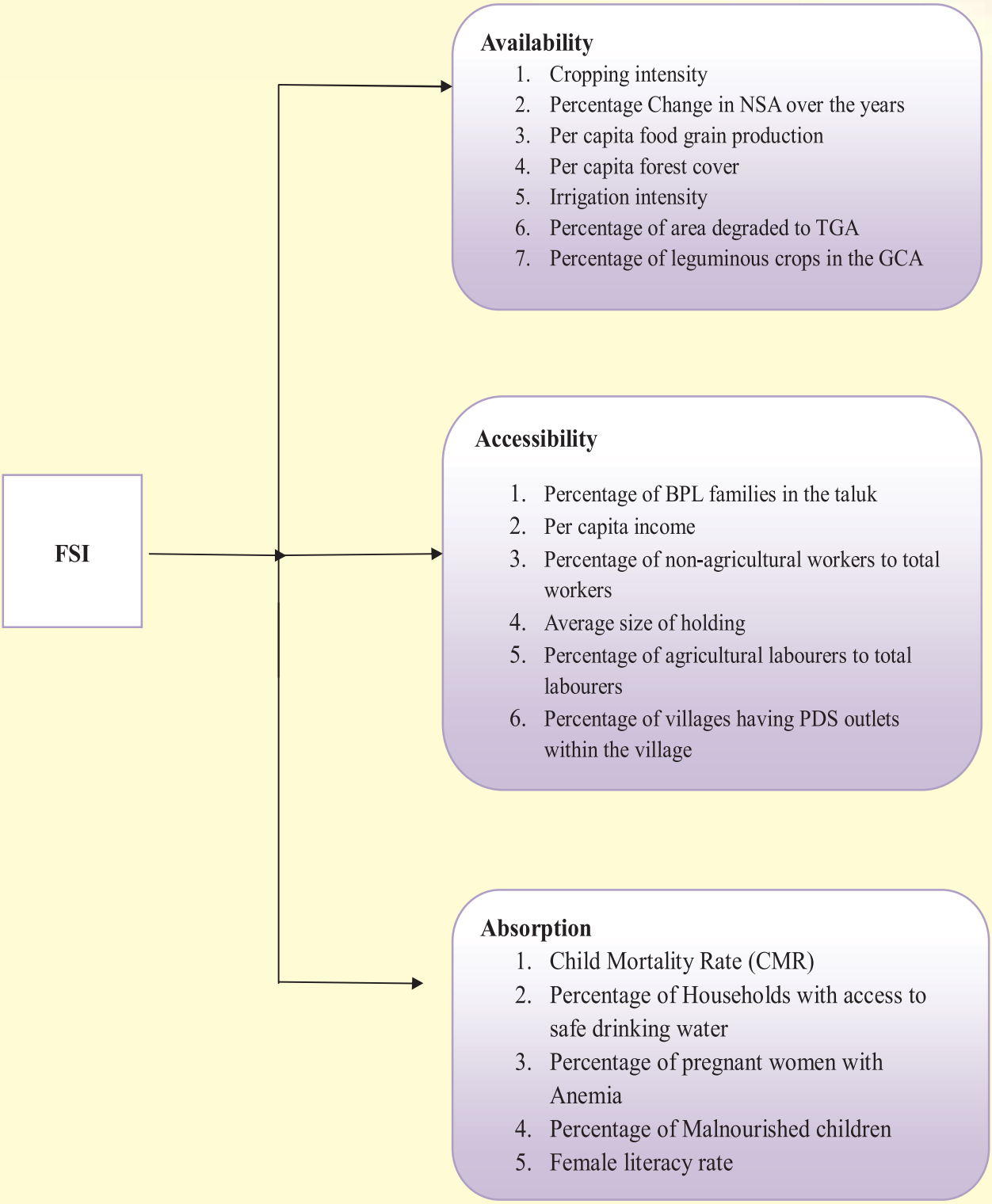

FSI
Availability
1. Cropping intensity
2. Percentage Change in NSA over the years
3. Per capita food grain production
4. Per capita forest cover
5. Irrigation intensity
6. Percentage of area degraded to TGA
7. Percentage of leguminous crops in the GCA
Accessibility
1. Percentage of BPL families in the taluk
2. Per capita income
3. Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers
4. Average size of holding
5. Percentage of agricultural labourers to total labourers
6. Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village
Absorption
1. Child Mortality Rate (CMR)
2. Percentage of Households with access to safe drinking water
3. Percentage of pregnant women with Anemia
4. Percentage of Malnourished children
5. Female literacy rate

Table 3.8 Dimension values and FSI for Belagavi District, 2014 (State Level Values)

District/Taluk	Availability Index	Accessibility Index	Absorption Index	FSI	Rank In State
Belagavi District	0.301	0.787	0.545	0.544	8
Dharwad	0.868	0.554	0.664	0.695	1
Chikkaballpura	0.068	0.049	0.533	0.216	30

Source: HDD,Planning Department,GOK

Table 3.9 Dimension values and FSI for Belagavi District, 2011 (within the district)

District/Taluk	Availability Index	Accessibility Index	Absorption Index	FSI	Rank Within District
Belagavi District	0.421	0.452	0.509	0.461	
Athani	0.295	0.301	0.583	0.393	8
Bailhongal	0.624	0.313	0.488	0.475	3
Belagavi	0.353	0.847	0.625	0.608	1
Chikodi	0.260	0.389	0.629	0.426	6
Gokak	0.467	0.357	0.549	0.458	5
Hukkeri	0.415	0.382	0.434	0.411	7
Khanapur	0.410	0.475	0.572	0.486	2
Raibag	0.204	0.461	0.498	0.388	9
Ramdurg	0.667	0.362	0.345	0.458	4
Savadatti	0.548	0.148	0.351	0.349	10

Source:Computed from the Annexure Tables

Due to the thick forests in the western side of the district, even the per capita forest cover is also reasonably good.

Out of the seven indicators in the availability dimension of the FSI in the district, six are positive indicators except the one indicator that is percentage of the area degraded which is negative. Both the cropping intensity and the irrigation intensity indicators are having the values greater than 100 which is a good feature. Due to the thick forests in the western side of the district, even the per capita forest cover is also reasonably good. Nearly eight taluks out of ten are irrigated and agriculture being the prime livelihood opportunity, per capita food grains production and the percentage of area under leguminous crops are also better. The negative indicator, percentage of area degraded, i.e. cultivable waste is also less than one per cent in all the taluks which is quite negligible. However, the indicator which is a cause of concern is the percentage change in the Net Sown Area over the years 2001-2011. **Despite being a positive**

indicator, this indicator shows negative value for all the taluks in the district and the average for the district is more than - 12 per cent. The decline in the net sown area in the entire district necessitates some probing by the policy makers.

There are four positive and two negative indicators in the accessibility dimension of FSI. One important positive indicator is percentage of villages having Public Distribution System (PDS) outlets within the villages. It is heartening to note that for all the taluks in the district, this indicator values is more than 100 which means, every village in Belagavi district is having a PDS outlet within the village. Per capita income is a positive indicator which is at a medium level; however it can be improved further to a great extent by generating more and varied livelihood opportunities. Further this may help to enhance the percentage of non-agricultural worker which is about one-third of the total workers in the district. The average size of the land holding is also small in the district which is less than 2 hectares. This is not conducive to generate the economies of scale. In the absence of non-farm employment opportunities the percentage of agricultural labourers, a negative indicator is on the higher side i.e. 35 to 40 per cent in the district. The percentage of BPL families in the district is a significant negative indicator but displaying the value on a higher side with nearly two-thirds of the households in the district are placed in the BPL category. This may not reveal the true scenario due to two simple reasons. One being, many households are having the multiple BPL cards and the other being, even the well off and non deserving households may be holding the fake cards. This indicator needs to be accepted with extra caution as the percentage of the BPL population is less than 30 per cent, both at the national and State level, but the BPL card holders are more than 65 per cent in the district.

There is only one positive indicator and four negative indicators in the absorption dimension. The average percentage of the households having access to water in the district is around 65 per cent only, which should have been much higher. At present out of every three persons only two persons get water in the district. There is remarkable improvement in the female literacy rates which is nearly 60 per cent in the district. The child mortality rates also have declined significantly to around 40 per 1000 live births in the district. Share of pregnant women with anemia and percentage of malnourished children are negative indicators and their values are on higher side in the district with averages of 62 per cent and 42 per cent respectively.

It is heartening to note that for all the taluks in the district, this indicator value is more than 100 which means, every village in Belagavi district is having a PDS outlet within the village.

The value of FSI for the entire district is 0.544 and is placed in the 8th position among the districts in the State

The value of FSI for the entire district is 0.544 and is placed in the 8th position among the districts in the State (Table 3.8). However this position is above all the three indices i.e. HDI, GII and CDI ranks of the district in the State. It is heartening to see Belagavi district better placed with respect to food security. The three dimension values of FSI in the district reveal the Absorption Index value as the highest followed by Accessibility and is the Availability index value. Here, the absorption index value is highest with 0.509 and accessibility index value is next to it with 0.452 and the last is availability index with 0.421 values. The indicators of the accessibility and absorption dimensions are performing better in all the taluks of the district whereas the indicators of the availability index are lagging behind. These results are displayed on the radar figure. (Table 3.9)

In case of the FSI, only Belagavi taluk has the index value of more than 0.5 and all the other taluks are having lesser than that. The district FSI value is 0.461. This is an indication of the fact that the achievements of the district with respect to food security are not satisfactory despite being an agricultural district and still there is much scope for improvement and a lot needs to be done. The radar figures also exhibit the same above results.

Figure 3.7 Food availability, Food Absorption, Food Accessibility Index

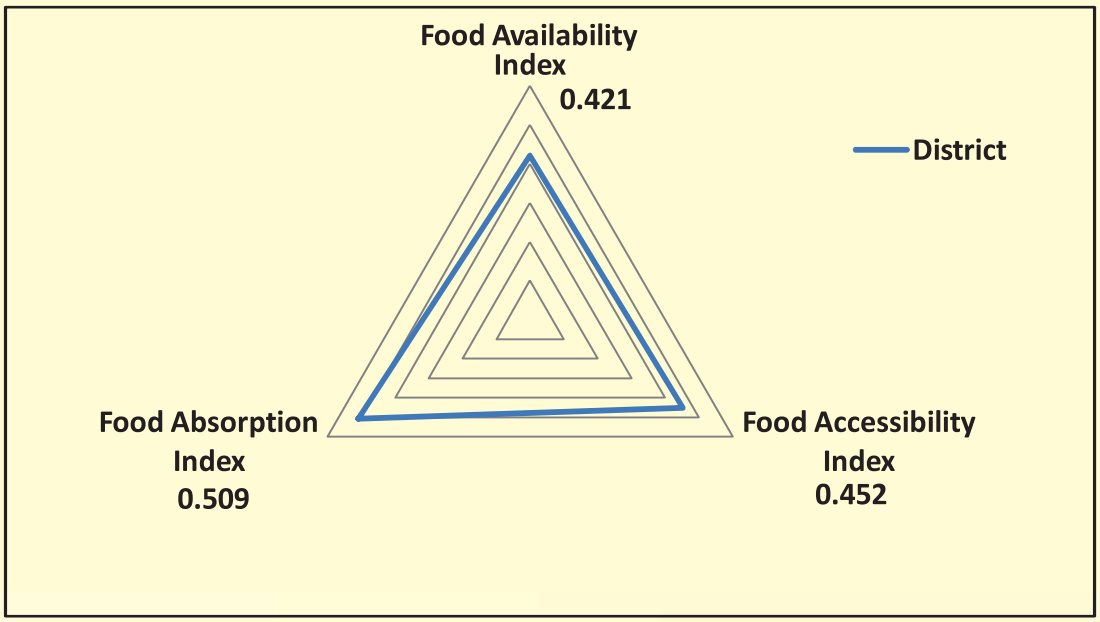
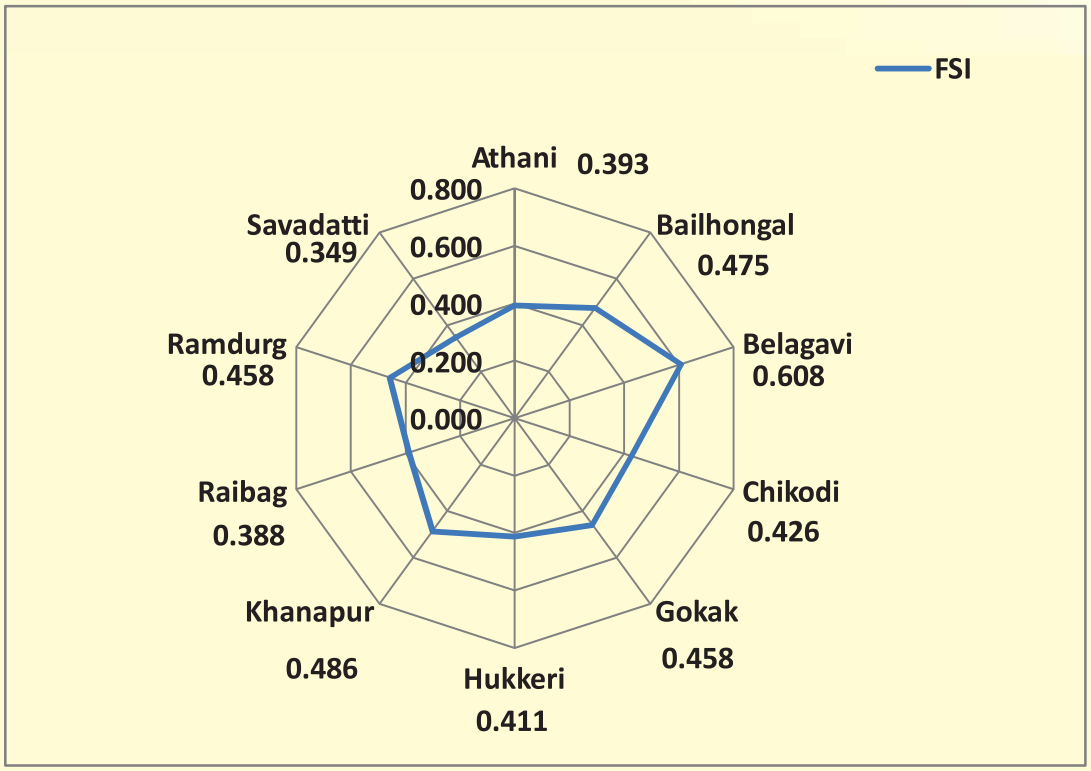


Figure 3.8 Food Security Index for Belagavi District– Taluka-wise

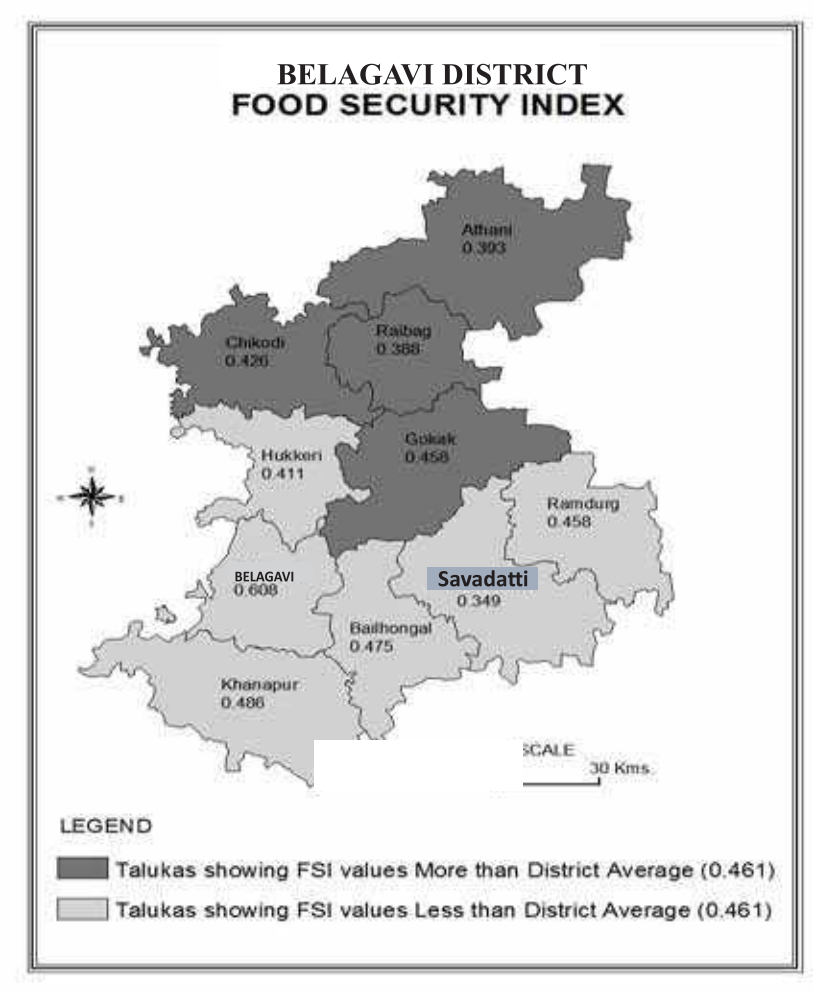


3.6 Urban Development Index (UDI)

Urban indicators are considered in arriving at the Human Development Index in one of the earlier Human Development Reports. India is not highly urbanized but the huge urban population of 381 million in 2011 indicates the magnitude of urban India and also its impact on providing basic urban services. All India urbanization rate is 31.16 per cent whereas the same in Karnataka is 38.63 per cent, which is the fifth most urbanized State in the country. At the national level contribution from urban areas to our GDP exceeds 60 per cent and therefore the urban centers have a greater impact on the Human Development. In India, States experiencing faster economic growth are the same which are highly urbanizing at the same time. Therefore it is important to consider urban indicators in arriving at HDI at the sub-district level as well.

Urban issues such as slums, urban poverty, housing shortage, lack of basic infrastructure facilities like water supply and sewerage are considered as negative population does not reflect the true urban character. It is the quality of urban infrastructure and also its standard which matters most to measure the true urban character.

All India urbanization rate is 31.16 per cent whereas the same in Karnataka is 38.63 per cent, which is the fifth most urbanized State in the country.



UDI

1. Percentage of urban population to total population
2. Number of households without own houses
3. Percentage of slum population to total population
4. Percentage of urban households with water connection
5. Percentage of households with sewerage and Drainage
6. Number of hospital beds per 1000 population in urban areas
7. Growth rate of own resource mobilization
8. Per capital expenditure on developmental work
9. Roads per square kilometer
10. Crime rate per 1000 population
11. Road accidents per 1000 population

urban indicators of development. Urban population distribution in Karnataka is highly skewed in favour of big cities where only 29 cities (1, 00, 000 population) account for 67 per cent of the total urban population of the State. Mere concentration of the Some urban indicators which have been indentified to calculate the UDI are as follows In Belagavi district, there are 17 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) comprising of one city corporation i.e. Belagavi city, 2 City Municipal Councils (CMCs), 7 Town Municipal Councils (TMCs) and 6 Town Panchayats (TPs) with one Notified Area Committee (NAC) Gokak Falls. Amongst the ULBs within the district, Khanapur is placed in the first position with a UDI value of 0.676 closely followed by Bailhongal with 0.664 UDI value. Even though Belagavi city has a municipal corporation it is placed in the tenth position with 0.570 UDI value. Athani is placed last i.e. in the 17 position with UDI value of 0.464 followed by Sadalaga with 0.481 UDI value. Since all these ULBs are different the comparative analysis is not provided here.(Table 3.10)

Among the eight city corporations in the state, Belagavi is placed in the 5th position with UDI value of 0.516, which is above that of Mysuru, Kalaburagi and Davangere. This fact may provide some solace but the value per se, is not impressive. Among the 219 ULBs, in the State, the position of Belagavi is 114, which again is pretty discouraging to observe. (Table 3.11) No doubt there are some better performing positive indicators, such as 90 per cent of the household being owners of their houses, with better sewerage and drainage facilities, good roads, railway connectivity, a National Highway passing through, good number of educational institutions and health facilities and a booming small scale industries among others. However, there are several negative indicators which are a drag on the development performance of the city. They are, nearly 50 per cent of the urban population are not covered by tap water connection yet, the percentage of own resource mobilization is abysmally low with 1.4 per cent resulting in lower per capita expenditure on development works which is hardly Rs. 1000, the crimes rate and road accident rate being on a higher side and even the status of waste management being not so encouraging. All these issues invite the attention of the policy makers in the efforts to develop Belagavi city as the most preferred destination of the urban dwellers.

Among the eight city corporations in the state, Belagavi is placed in the 5th position with UDI value of 0.516, which is above that of Mysuru, Kalaburagi and Davangere.

Among the 44 city municipal councils in the state, Nipani and Gokak which are the only two CMCs in the district are placed in 14th and 18th position respectively with 0.550 and 0.541 UDI values respectively. These are the only two ULBs which are having the ranks within 100 (i.e. 72 and 79

respectively) among the 219 ULBs in the State. These results are as per the State level calculation. Both Nipani and Gokak are placed at the top position among the 17 ULBs in the district. A close observation of indicators in both these CMCs reveal little variation and more or less they are similar with an average of 30 per cent own resource mobilization and per capita development expenditure of Rs. 3400 and Rs. 4900 respectively. The overall performance of both these CMCs is reasonably good. However, both Nipani and Gokak are small towns with primacy of agricultural activities and practically no industries, whether large, medium or small. But still the location of Nipani on the Karnataka-Maharashtra border and the National Highway – 4 has favoured the development of the town. Gokak is a small business town and tourist destination for the famous Gokak falls, moreover the proximity of the town to Belagavi city has helped its growth.

Among the 219 ULBs in the State, all the 6 TMCs of the district are placed above the 100th position with 198th being lowest and 102nd being the highest.

Among the 95 TMCs in the state, the 6 TMCs of the district are placed between the 42nd position of Bailhongal with UDI value of 0.521 and that of Mudalagi with 0.447 at 87th position. Among the 219 ULBs in the State, all the 6 TMCs of the district are placed above the 100th position with 198th being lowest and 102nd being the highest. All are small towns and are having more or less similar indicator values. They do not reveal any of the urban features except the population. The entire population depends on agriculture for their livelihood and there is no wonder that all these TMCs are placed at the lower levels of urban development.

The 6 TPs of the district are placed at the bottom level among the 67 TPs and also ULBs of the State. All of them are small towns and all the development indicators display the values at the lower end. Hence, the UDI values for all of them are less than 0.5 which shows that all these TPs are lagging behind in development.

An overview of all the ULBs in the district reveals that Belagavi is the only city developing fast and displaying truly urban characteristics. Nipani and Gokak are small towns revealing very few urban features. Rest of all the ULBs are small towns lagging very much behind in urban development.

3.7 Composite Taluk Development Index

The assessment of human development in any unit of study is accomplished through certain indicators which are measurable and quantifiable. However, often the direct indicators reflecting human developments are not available at the sub-district level. Hence, it is important to go for proxy indicators to understand the position of human development. For the preparation

of DHDRs, a broad set of 76 indicators affecting human development have been identified and selected based on the availability and reliability of data at the taluka level. All these 76 indicators have been used in the construction of Composite Taluka Development Indiex (CTDI) In the computation of CTDI based on the indicator values within the district, three dimensions of CTDI have been identified and they are Living standard, Health and Education.

3.10 Urban Development Index and Ranking (Within the District Values)

ULB Index	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)	Percentage of HHs with Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization 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	Road accidents per 10000 population	UDI	RANK Within District
Nipani (CMC)	0.174	0.000	0.855	0.839	0.789	0.042	0.837	1.000	1.000	0.597	0.837	**0.634**	**5**
Sadalgi (TP)	0.049	0.837	0.744	0.535	0.318	0.042	0.444	0.366	0.000	0.963	0.994	**0.481**	16
Chikodi (TMC)	0.096	0.881	0.825	0.798	0.632	1.000	0.575	0.000	0.366	0.191	0.955	**0.574**	9
Athni (TMC + OG)	0.156	0.807	0.367	1.000	0.312	0.625	0.608	0.073	0.282	0.163	0.709	**0.464**	17
Kudchi (TP)	0.088	1.000	0.380	0.890	0.000	0.333	0.444	0.050	0.050	0.939	0.998	**0.538**	12
Raibag (TP)	0.066	0.485	0.427	0.432	0.596	0.792	0.444	0.084	0.945	0.892	0.983	**0.559**	11
Mudalgi (TMC)	0.069	0.733	0.559	0.262	0.522	0.292	0.281	0.160	0.609	0.912	0.972	**0.488**	15
Konnur (TP)	0.037	0.576	0.000	0.625	0.769	0.000	0.869	0.150	0.737	1.000	1.000	**0.524**	13
Gokak (CMC)	0.232	0.049	0.839	0.907	0.993	0.333	1.000	0.648	0.498	0.495	0.890	**0.626**	7
Sankeshwar (TMC)	0.147	0.774	0.912	0.884	0.773	0.292	0.804	0.070	0.778	0.835	0.943	**0.656**	3
Hukeri (TP)	0.089	0.891	0.814	0.779	0.661	0.625	0.771	0.037	0.689	0.678	0.834	**0.624**	8
Belagavi (M Corp. + OG)	1.000	0.478	0.838	0.838	0.916	0.667	0.000	0.104	0.919	0.517	0.000	**0.570**	10
Khanapur (TP)	0.124	0.700	0.978	0.770	0.939	1.000	0.281	0.070	0.592	0.992	0.987	**0.676**	1
Bail Hongal (TMC)	0.232	0.890	0.415	0.937	0.735	0.750	0.248	0.479	0.747	0.902	0.975	**0.664**	2
Savadatti-Yellamma (TMC)	0.207	0.788	1.000	0.772	0.777	0.958	0.869	0.076	0.667	0.000	0.932	**0.641**	4
Gokak Falls NAC	0.000	0.960	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.608	0.435	0.363	0.744	0.588	**0.518**	14
Ramdurg (TMC + OG)	0.243	0.885	0.904	0.478	0.734	0.917	0.379	0.421	0.487	0.544	0.915	**0.628**	6

Source: Computed from the Annexure tables

Table 3.11 Urban Development Index and Ranking (State Level)

Sl.No.	ULB	UDI Value	Rank Within the type of ULB	Rank Across the ULB
1	Belagavi city(CC)	0.516	5	114
2	Nipani(CMC)	0.550	14	72
3	Gokak(CMC)	0.541	18	79
4	Bailhongal(TMC)	0.521	42	107
5	Sankeshwar(TMC)	0.516	45	115
6	Soundatti(TMC)	0.512	52	123
7	Ramdurg(TMC)	0.508	54	127
8	Chikodi(TMC)	0.483	73	165
9	Athani(TMC)	0.458	84	188
10	Mudalagi(TMC)	0.447	87	198
11	Khanapur(TP)	0.509	40	126
12	Hukkeri(TP)	0.496	45	148
13	Sadalaga(TP)	0.465	54	181
14	Konnur(TP)	0.465	55	182
15	Kudachi(TP)	0.455	58	191
16	Raibag(TP)	0.455	59	192
17	Gokak Falls(NAC)	Not calculated		

Source: HDD,Planning Department,GOK

Among the 10 taluks of the district, Belagavi taluka records highest value of CTDI with 0.995 which is due to the large urban component of Belagavi city. Raibag is having the lowest value with 0.421. (Table 3.12) The performance as displayed by the dimension values, Belagavi taluk is reasonably good in all the dimensions and in fact in health index the same is more than one i.e. 1.625 which indeed is a good score. Bailhongal, Chikodi, Khanapur and Gokak are also showing better performance with more than 0.5 CTDI values. However, Raibag, Ramdurg, Savadatti and Athani are lagging behind in the district, with less than 0.5 CTDI values. The observation of the individual taluka-wise performance among the dimensions shows that all the taluks are having reasonably better indicator values with respect to the health and education dimensions. But in case of living standard indicators, the values tend to be at lower level which deserve the attention of the policy makers. The Radar figures also display the same results (Figure 3.9 and 3.10)

Table 3.12 Taluka wise Dimension values and CTDI for Belagavi District, 2011 (within the district)

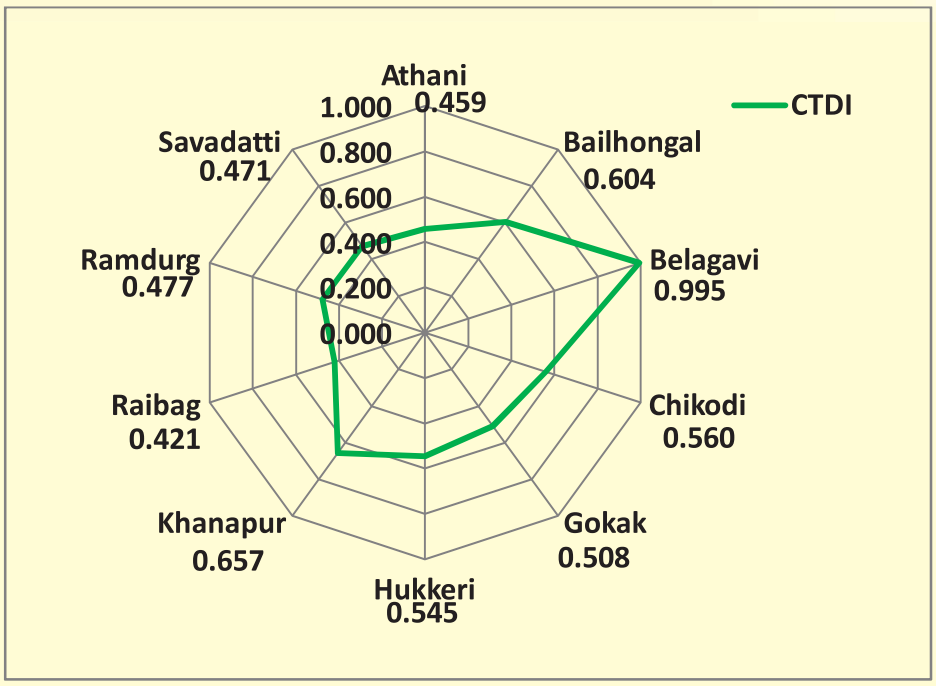
Taluk	Standard of Living Index	Health Index	Education Index	CTDI
Athani	0.449	0.359	0.568	0.459
Bailhongal	0.529	0.683	0.599	0.604
Belagavi	0.677	1.625	0.684	0.995
Chikodi	0.491	0.565	0.623	0.560
Gokak	0.554	0.520	0.450	0.508
Hukkeri	0.583	0.438	0.614	0.545
Khanapur	0.560	0.729	0.682	0.657
Raibag	0.504	0.273	0.487	0.421
Ramdurg	0.586	0.400	0.444	0.477
Savadatti	0.447	0.647	0.320	0.471
District	0.526	0.736	0.564	0.609

Source: Computed from the Annexure Tables

Figure 3.9 Standard of Living Index, Education and Health Index



Figure 3. 10 Composite Taluka Development Index for Belagavi District- Taluk-wise



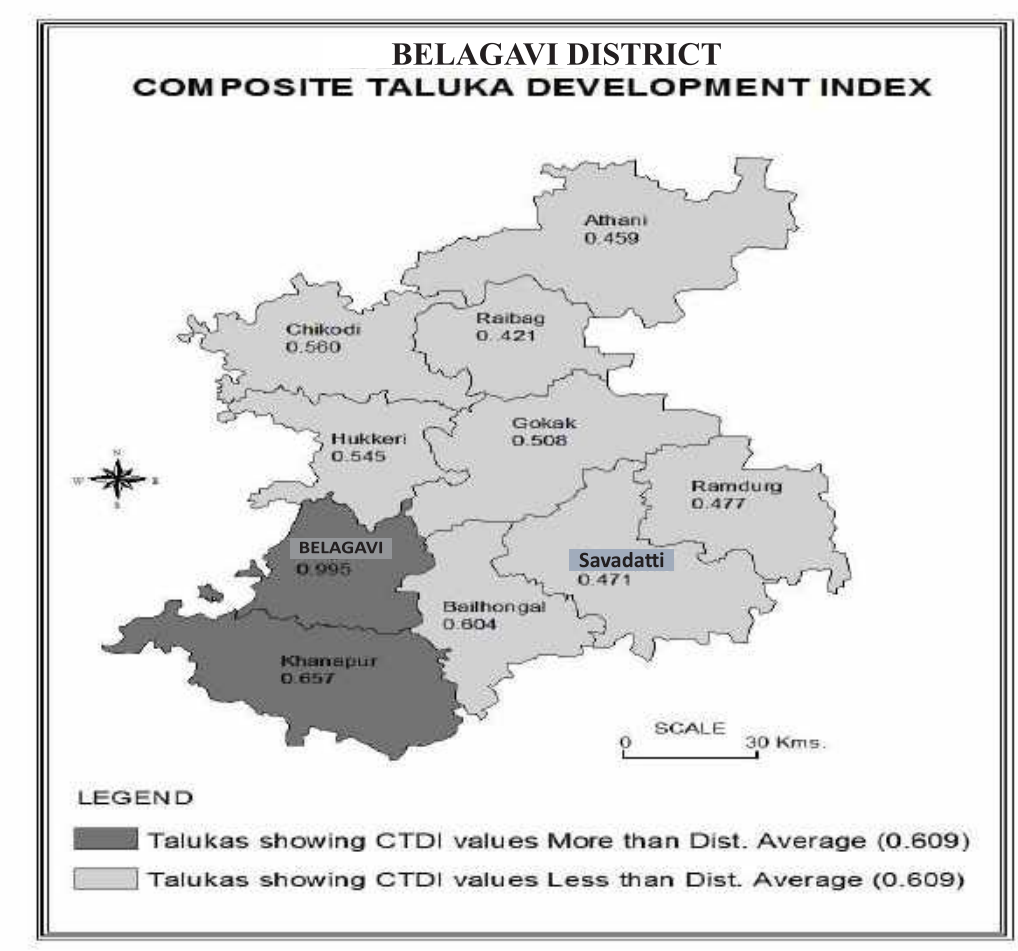


Table 3.13 Dimension wise values of District Composite Development Index for Belgaum district 2014 (State Level Values)

District	Demographic Index	Livelihood Index	Housing & Assets Index	Participation Index	Health	Sanitation	Water	Education	CDDI	District Rank
Belagavi District	0.470	0.374	0.247	0.608	0.502	0.377	0.601	0.795	0.497	16
Benagaluru Urban	0.395	0.470	1.000	0.422	0.913	0.581	1.000	0.811	0.708	1
Yadgir	0.478	0.346	0.025	0.421	0.059	0.063	0.426	0.393	0.276	30

Source: HDD,Planning Department,GOK

3.8 District Composite Development Index (DCDI)

Belagavi district is placed in the 16th position with the DCDI value of 0.479 among the 30 districts of the State during 2014. The first position is bagged by Benagaluru Urban with DCDI value of 0.708. The difference between the two district is remarkable, however it also shows the long way the Belagavi district has to tread in the process of human development.(Table 3.13)

Among the eight dimensions, the education index value is the highest with 0.795 in the district. This may be due to the literacy gains of the district during the last two decades, 100 per cent enrolment and negligible drop-out rates at the primary school level and the overall improvement in the educational status of the district in terms of availability, accessibility, adequacy and affordability, which is effectively supported by the massive implementation of the Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan Scheme. Next is the participation index value with 0.608. Due to the reservation policy of the government towards women and SC/ST, the indicator displays better values. Work participation rates for both males and females are reasonably good. Over the years the number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) etc. has also increased in the district. Two magnificent dams in the district have improved the water availability and accessibility. However, the value of the health index is at a medium level with just being

Among the eight dimensions, the education index value is the highest with 0.795 in the district. This may be due to the literacy gains of the district during the last two decades, 100 per cent enrolment and negligible drop-out rates.

0.502 even though the NRHM scheme is implemented in the district on a very massive scale but still some indicators like high MMR, IMR and CMR the percentage of pregnant women with anemia, percentage of malnourished children etc are causes for worry. Demographic index value is also less than 0.5. Livelihood, housing and sanitation index values are very low at around 0.3. These are the issues which deserve immediate attention and intervention of the policy makers.

3.9 Concluding Remarks

An attempt has been made in this chapter to construct the five indices for the taluks and the district as a whole. They are the HDI, GII, CDI, FSI and UDI. Finally a composite. Taluk/District development index (CTDI/DCDI) is also calculated taking into account all the indicators at the taluka level. Further an analysis of the status of the taluks and the district with respect to these indicators is also presented here. The basic issues throwing light on these indices are discussed in the subsequent chapters.



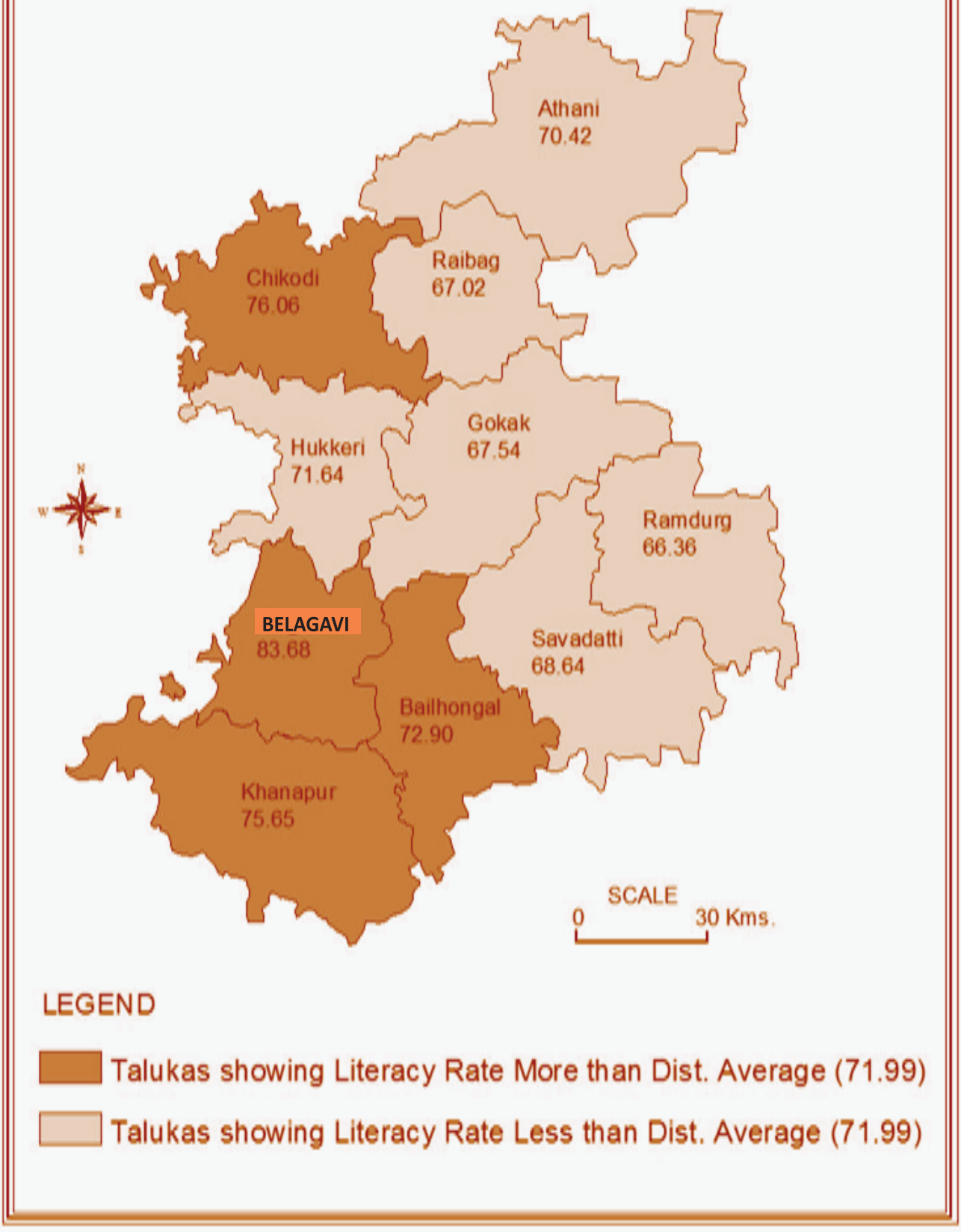
Navilthirth Dam

Literacy and Education



BELAGAVI DISTRICT

LITERACY RATE - 2011



Chapter 4

Literacy and Education

"Education is the passport to accelerated economic growth… (it) is the key to building human capital and human capital is the vital ingredient in building a nation"
– Mehboob- ul – Huq and Khadija Haq

4.1 Introduction

Economic development and human development can be accomplished together only when people are literate. Literacy helps societies to transform economic development into human development. The ability to read, write and numerical calculations enable people not only to lead a life of dignity and respect but also ensures people to a life that they value and have reason to value.

To understand the intricacies and nuances of literacy and illiteracy and their relation with development and deprivation, we have to initiate the disaggregate analysis of literacy and illiteracy rates. It has gender, social regional and rural-urban dimensions. Basic education and literacy are catalysts of social change. Right to education is included as one of the fundamental rights of all the human beings in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights during 1948, along with food, clothing and water. In this backdrop an attempt has been made in this chapter to analyze the importance and spread of literacy and education in Belagavi district from primary to higher level, as it is one of the basic requirements for the overall development of the district in general and human development in particular.

Economic development and human development can be accomplished together only when people are literate. Literacy helps societies to transform economic development into human development.

4.2 Historical Background

Education in Belagavi district had its beginning in the agraharas which were centres of learning in the ancient times. Belavi, ancient Bellambi (Hukkeri Taluk) was an agrahara in saka 937 (C1015) and one Kalidasaih is described as the chief of the fifty odd Mahajanas or scholarly Brahmins of the place. Belagavi had an agrahara with 84 scholars, according to a record of 119. But the place which was Ghatikasthana (place where a scholar was certified) in Belagavi district was Huvina Bage or Raibag. It was considered as the Prayaga of the south. The Mahalingeshwar temple of Gokak is described as another Ghatikasthana. Sirsangi too had an agrahara and the Hebbeshwara temple had a 'Matha', the word infact meaning a hostel attached to a temple for the students. The Jain 'bastis found at Saundatti , Belagavi , Raibag and other places in the district also must have been centers of learning as 'basti' literally means a place where the

Belagavi had an agrahara with 84 scholars, according to a record of 119. But the place which was Ghatikasthana (place where a scholar was certified) in Belagavi district was Huvina Bage or Raibag.

Jain munis stayed who were renowned for their scholarship. The Veerashaiva mathas that came into existence after the 12th century took over many kalmukha temples into their fold and continued the tradition of encouraging educational activities. During the Muslim period every mosque had a 'muktaba' where the three R's and fundamentals of Islamic religion were taught.

Beginnings of modern education

There was no facility for general education on a wider scale before the advent of the British and there was very little facility for education of girls. The rich and the upper classes engaged private tutors on their own to educate their children in their homes writing was practiced with fingers on the sand spread in front of the pupil. Kannada text books like Isopana Neetikategalu, Ganita Pustaka-Poorvanka and Shala Paddhati were got printed at the Mission Press of Bellary in 1833.

The growth of educational institutions till 1956 is summarized in the Box 4.1

Box 4.1 : 'First's in Belagavi district

1. First Government Marathi Primary School in 1830 at Belagavi followed by Kannada School in 1938
2. First English Medium School in 1832, by London Mission, Present Beynon Smith high school, at Belagavi
3. First Marathi Schools in 1841 and 1843 at Sadalaga
4. First Kannada School in 1843 at Itagi
5. First Government High School in 1850,Sardar's High school, at Belagavi
6. First exclusive Girls School in 1856 Maruti Galli Marathi Girl's School, at Belagavi
7. First Girls School in English medium in 1882 at Belagavi
8. First High School for Scheduled Castes in 1883 with 25 students being admitted
9. First post of Inspector of Schools for Girls Schools created in 1918, at Belagavi
10. First College established in 1933, Lingraj College Belagavi
11. First Modern Public Library in Belagavi in 1848
12. First Law College in 1939, RL Law College , Belagavi (first in the state as well)
13. First Commerce College, Gogte College of Commerce, Belagavi
14. First Government Polytechnic college in 1958 in Belagavi
15. First Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya 1939, BMK Ayurveda Mahavidyala, Belagavi
16. First Medical College 1963, Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Belagavi

The first government primary school in the district was opened at Belagavi in 1830, which was a Marathi school, followed by a Kannada school in 1838. In 1885, the Bombay Government decided to have the administration of the 'Southern Maratha' country conducted in Kannada as it was a Kannada region and education too, it was decided, must be in Kannada. The opening of Kannada school was a sequel of such a decision from 1836, Kannada books were also printed from Bombay, 'Sanna Hitopadesha' being the first such book.

The Board of Education for Bombay presidency was formed in 1840 which directly took over the supervision of schools. From 1st May 1855 primary education came under the control of the Director of Public Instruction Pune. By the act of 1884, the Municipalities were required to maintain all primary schools within their areas and be responsible for extension and improvement of primary education of both boys and girls, with separate school funds. The passing of Primary Education Act in 1923 was perhaps the most important event in the history of primary education. The Act aimed at the introduction of compulsory primary education. Under the Elementary Education Act of 1941, the Government was directly responsible for the primary education, till then controlled by the Local Education Authorities. The Act aimed at providing a school for each village with a population of 500 or more in the maidan area and 300 or more in the malnad area. As in the other parts of the state, a common pattern of education was brought into effect in Belagavi district also after Reorganization. At the time of Reorganization in1956, the district had five colleges, 53 secondary institutions and 1,917 primary schools. The primary schools had a total strength of 2,00,383 children (including Chandgad Taluk)

4.3 Literacy Profile of the District

Literacy is measured once in ten years at the time of conducting the population census. It is calculated on the basis of the population above seven years. During the past few decades, it is clear that literacy rates have risen sharply for all segments of the society on par with the rates at the national and state level.

There was a steady growth in the rate of literacy in the district. This is summarized in the Fig 4.1. In the beginning of the 20th century, the literacy rate of the district was nearly 10 per cent (1901) out of which the female literacy was 0.03 per cent. In 1961, after the Reorganization, the literacy rate of the district was nearly 14 per cent of which 4 per cent was the female literacy. In 1981, the district literacy rate increased to 36.6 per cent of which male and female literacy rates were 48.6 and 24.41 per cent respectively. Between 2001 and 2011, the literacy gain of the district is

The passing of Primary Education Act in 1923 was perhaps the most important event in the history of primary education. The Act aimed at the introduction of compulsory primary education.

Out of ten taluks, in seven taluks the literacy rates are less than district average. Only Belagavi, Chikodi and Khanapur taluks register higher literacy rates than the district averages.

more than 20 per cent which is a remarkable achievement.

The taluka wise literacy rates of the district for two period 2001 and 2011 are given in Table 4.1. In both the years, the literacy rates of the district are lower than the state figures. Even though there is improvement in the literacy rates from 64.20 per cent in 2001 to 72 per cent in 2011, still one out of every four people is illiterate in the district. The maximum literacy rate is found in Belagavi taluka due to the Belagavi city (90 per cent) and related educational facilities. The minimum literacy rate is found in three taluks viz. Raibag, Ramdurg and Savadatti taluk hovering around 66 per cent. Out of ten taluks, in seven taluks the literacy rates are less than district average. Only Belagavi, Chikodi and Khanapur taluks register higher literacy rates than the district averages.

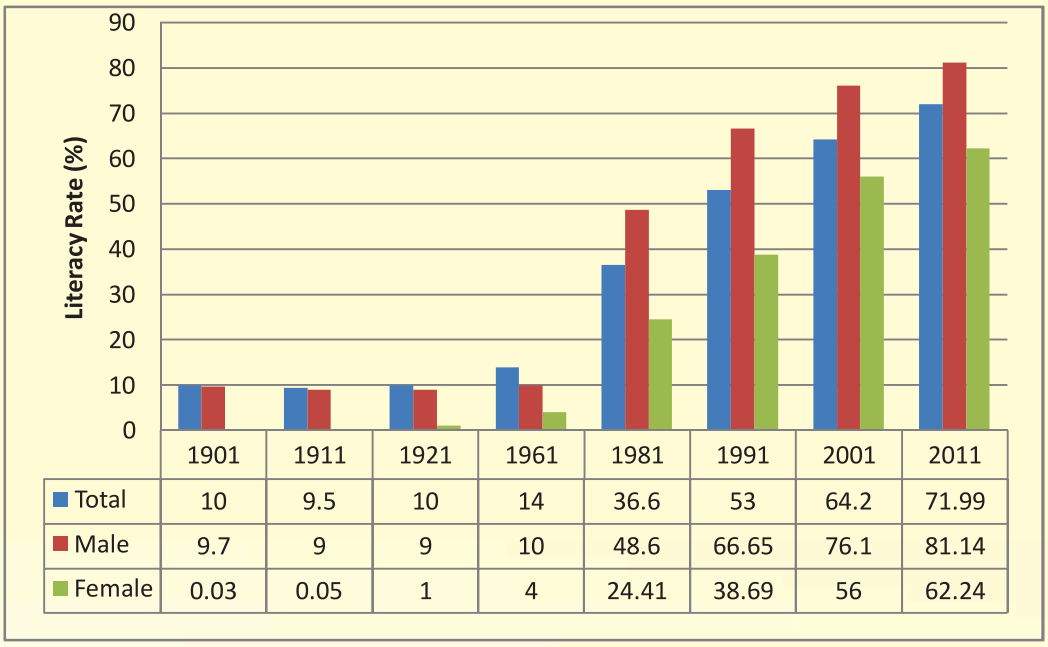
Lot of disparities may be observed in the educational attainments across the taluks in Belagavi district.

In all, three types of disparities may be identified in the district, they are-

1. Rural – urban disparity
2. Male – Female disparity
3. Others – SC/ST disparity

The second and third types of disparities are discussed in detail in the eighth and ninth chapters of this report. [The detailed tables are provided in the Annexure of this chapter]

Figure 4.1: Literacy Rates in the Belagavi District



	1901	1911	1921	1961	1981	1991	2001	2011
Total	10	9.5	10	14	36.6	53	64.2	71.99
Male	9.7	9	9	10	48.6	66.65	76.1	81.14
Female	0.03	0.05	1	4	24.41	38.69	56	62.24

Source: District Gazetteer and DAG -1999-2000, Belagavi

Table 4.1 Taluka -wise Literacy Rates in Belagavi District

Taluka	2011			2001		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Athani	70.42	61.47	79.06	61.2	49.6	72.3
Bailhongal	72.90	63.87	81.8	63.1	50.8	75.1
Belagavi	83.68	77.54	89.63	78	69.4	86.3
Chikodi	76.06	67	84.89	68.3	56.1	80
Gokak	67.54	57.31	77.75	55.7	42.5	68.7
Hukkeri	71.64	62.08	81.21	62.1	49.3	74.6
Khanapur	75.65	66.39	84.69	66	53.8	78.2
Raibag	67.02	58.2	75.53	55.6	44.1	66.5
Ramdurg	66.36	54.94	77.53	55	40.2	69.4
Savadatti	68.64	57.69	79.33	56.5	42.2	70.5
District	**71.99**	**62.24**	**81.14**	**64.2**	**52.3**	**75.7**
State	**75.36**	**68.08**	**82.47**	**66.64**	**56.87**	**76.1**

Source: Census 2011 and DDPI, Belagavi and Chikodi

Table 4.2 Disparities in Literacy Rates of Belagavi District.

Sl.No	Taluka	Gap (Rural-Urban)		Gap(Male-Female)	
		2011	2001	2011	2001
1	Athani	-13.87	-13.42	17.59	22.70
2	Bailhongal	-14.15	-11.21	17.93	24.30
3	Belagavi	-15.40	-5.37	12.09	16.90
4	Chikodi	-10.37	-10.81	17.89	23.90
5	Gokak	-13.24	-22.27	20.44	26.20
6	Hukkeri	-13.00	-15.34	19.13	25.30
7	Khanapur	-11.71	5.65	18.3	24.40
8	Ramdurg	12.09	-13.67	17.33	22.40
9	Raibag	-17.02	-32.18	22.59	29.20
10	Soundatti	10.08	-18.98	21.64	28.30
11	District	-16.23	-14.55	18.22	23.40
12	State	-17.05	-21.25	-	19.23

Source: DAG -2011-12, Belagavi , and DDPI, Belagavi and Chikodi

It is surprising to note that the rural-urban gap in literacy has registered a rise from 14.55 per cent in 2001 to 16.23 per cent in 2011. Whereas at the state level, the same has declined from 21.5 per cent to 17.05 per cent during the same period. This shows that, still education is not given the importance which it deserves in the rural areas. Belagavi is a district where more than 75 per cent of the population reside in rural areas and their primary occupation is agriculture. These people find their children working in the fields more remunerative as compared to sending them to schools. (Tables 4.1 and 4.2)

With respect to the female literacy rates in the district, there is definitely some improvement during the last decade. The same has increased from 53 per cent in 2001 to 62 percent in 2011. However, still 38 per cent of the female population in the district is illiterate which is not at all encouraging. The gender gap in the district is nearly 20 per cent. The seven taluks mentioned above, again not only have the maximum number of the illiterate women but also register higher gender gaps as compared to the district average figures. Particularly in four taluks namely, Ramdurg, Savadatti, Gokak, and Raibag, the female literacy rates are very low, hovering around 55 to 56 per cent.

Even today, the education of the women in the rural areas is very much neglected. Most of these girls, since their birth are trained to do the household chores and to look after their siblings while their mothers go out to work in other's fields as agricultural labourers. Moreover, girls are married off very early even before the statutory age which is eighteen years for them. These socio-economic reasons are mainly responsible for the low literacy rates of women in general and rural women in particular.

Since Belagavi district is a very large district with ten taluks, with regard to education, two divisions are made for better and effective administration. They are Belagavi division and Chikodi division

4.4 Enrolment, Attendance, Development and other Education Indices

4.4.1 Division wise analysis

Since Belagavi district is a very large district with ten taluks, with regard to education, two divisions are made for better and effective administration. They are Belagavi division and Chikodi division, each having a Deputy Director of Public Instruction (DDPI) of the Government of Karnataka. Belagavi division consists of the taluks namely, Belagavi, Bailhongal, Khanapur, Ramdurg and Savadatti, whereas the Chikodi division consists of Athani, Chikodi, Gokak, Hukkeri and Raibag taluks.

The Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination (S.S.L.C.) pass percentage is the most important indicator of the educational performance of the district. Chikodi educational district has attracted the attention of the entire State due to its exceptional performance in the S.S.L.C. pass per centage during the last 5-6 years. The following Table 4.3 presents the relevant information in this connection.

During the last five years, Chikodi is in the top and has retained the 1st Rank consecutively for S.S.L.C. pass percentage in the entire State . The performance of the Belagavi district is also consistently improving during the last five years and now it has occupied the 3rd place in the entire State. This is in fact a commendable achievement of the education department which has provided Belagavi district educationally a unique place in the entire State (Table 4.2)

During the last five years, Chikodi is in the top position and has retained the 1 st Rank consecutively for S.S.L.C. pass percentage in the entire State .

Table 4.3: S.S.L.C Pass Percentage and District Ranks in the State.

Year	Chikodi Division		Belagavi Division	
	Pass Percentage	Rank	Pass Percentage	Rank
2010	79.92	1	70.69	13
2011	97.01	2	80.84	11
2012	85.77	5	82.52	14
2013	89.86	1	84.63	9
2014	91.70	1	89.91	3

Source: DDPI, Belagavi

Table 4.4 presents the division-wise overall performance of the primary and secondary school education in the district for the important 11 indicators during the last four years. Both the Gross Enrolment and Net Enrollment rates at the elementary school level are more than 100 per cent in the entire district, which deserves appreciation. Even the dropout rate at the elementary level has also declined to around 4 per cent during the last four years.

With respect to the percentage of out of school children mainstreamed, the performance of Chikodi division is better. However, in the year 2012-13, Belagavi division registers higher percentage of 73 as compared to 60 per cent of Chikodi division. During the last four years, the same has declined from 75 per cent to 67 per cent in the district as a whole. The student- teacher ratio in the district is also showing a declining trend in the elementary education which is a good feature.

The transition rate from primary to upper primary and from upper primary to secondary level is also showing a declining trend, which should have been exactly opposite.

Little more than 80 per cent of the children in the age group of 15-16 years are taking admissions to the secondary schools in the district for the years 2012-13. When 100 per cent enrolment is there for primary schools and 80 per cent of them are continuing their

Table 4.4 Division wise performance of Primary and Secondary School Education in Belagavi District

Sl. No	Particulars	Division/ Total	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Gross enrollment rate – elementary school	Chikodi	106.14	104.33	105.90	105.45
		Belagavi	105.39	104.45	106.17	106.17
		Total	105.76	104.39	106.03	105.81
2	Net enrolment rate	Chikodi	96.67	88.25	91.91	100.03
		Belagavi	97.33	91.29	101.82	101.82
		Total	96.99	89.77	96.86	100.92
3	Dropout rate in Elementary education	Chikodi	1.90	6.72	3.51	3.39
		Belagavi	8.36	5.56	3.69	4.0
		Total	5.13	6.14	3.60	3.69
4	Percentage of out of school children mainstreamed	Chikodi	99.81	93.63	93.63	59.98
		Belagavi	49.53	41.08	59.2	72.96
		Total	74.67	67.35	76.41	66.47
5	Student-teacher ratio for elementary education	Chikodi	29.06	29.46	27.03	28.71
		Belagavi	28.74	27.33	27.80	26.64
		Total	28.9	28.39	27.42	27.67
6	Transition rate from primary to upper primary and form upper primary to secondary stage.	Chikodi	104.00	91.81	97.00	97.58
		Belagavi	94.04	96.69	95.96	96.53
		Total	99.02	94.25	96.48	97.05
7	Secondary School Enrolment rate	Chikodi	-	81.27	80.26	81.27
		Belagavi	-	-	83.71	80.77
		Total	-	-	81.98	81.02
8	Dropout rate in secondary education	Chikodi	-	9.95	10.95	9.95
		Belagavi	-	8.24	11.06	9.42
		Total	-	9.09	11.00	9.68
9	Student teacher ratio for secondary Education	Chikodi	-	25.04	23.07	26.03
		Belagavi	-	30.83	37.33	36.0
		Total	-	27.94	30.2	31.01
10	School infrastructure index rating by SSA/RTE norms	Chikodi	63.66	65.09	66.03	66.97
		Belagavi	88.0	91.36	94.23	97.36
		Total	75.83	78.22	88.13	82.16
11	School completion ratio	Chikodi	94.05	94.05	97.89	92.48
		Belagavi	71.70	66.17	66.22	66.34
		Total	82.87	80.11	77.05	79.41

Source: DDPI, Chikodi and Belagavi

education at secondary school, shows that 20 per cent of the children are discontinuing their education. The drop-out rate in secondary school education is more than double of the dropout rate at primary schools (10 per cent and 4 per cent

respectively). The analysis reveals that 20 per cent are discontinuing and 10 per cen are dropping out, hence a total of 30 per cent of the children in the entire district are out of the school in the year 2012-13.

The student-teacher ratio for secondary education is showing an increasing trend which should have been otherwise, in the entire district. However, the same is much better in Chikodi division as compared to Belagavi division in the year 2012-13 (36.0 and 26.03 per cent respectively)

The school infrastructure index rating by SSA/RTE norms displays an increasing trend throughout the district during the last four years. In case of Belagavi division, it is very impressive with 97.36 per cent whereas the same is considerably less in Chikodi division with only 67 per cent. This clearly reveals that there is a need to improve the infrastructure facilities at Chikodi division.

School completion ratio may be considered as the achievement indicator of the district in the total school education. The disturbing fact which is evident from the last four years data in the district is that, the school completion ratio is declining from 83 per cent in 2009-10 to 80 per cent in 2012-13. The school completion ratio is much better in Chikodi division with 93 per cent as compared to Belagavi division with 67 per cent in the year 2012-13. Hence, it may be inferred that, the performance of Chikodi division is better than Belagavi division during the last four years with respect to the primary and secondary school education.

The school completion ratio is much better in Chikodi division with 93 per cent as compared to Belagavi division with 67 per cent in the year 2012-13.

Box 4.2 Dropouts in Rural Primary Schools

1. 48 percentage of the children dropout due to the poverty of the parents.
2. 60 per cent of the dropout children are from the agricultural families.
3. 80 per cent of the sample girl's dropout to do the household work and to look after the younger brothers and children's.
4. 63 per cent of the parents of the sample children give more importance to boy's education only.
5. 88 per cent of the sample children in rural areas are illiterate.
6. 49 per cent of the parents of the dropout children do not show any interest in their children's education.
7. The dropout rates are less in case of SC and ST children which is 13 per cent and 9 per cent as compared to general category children which is 63 per cent.

Source: Smt. Girija B Turamari (2011), "Economic Analysis of Dropouts in Primary Schools- A Case Study of Belagavi District" Unpublished Ph.D thesis, Karnatak University, Dharwad.

On the whole, the most important fact that may be identified from the above analysis is that, in Belagavi district in the year 2012-13, 20 per cent of the children do not take admission to secondary schools, 10 per cent of the enrolled children drop-out from the schools in the middle and finally 20 per cent of them do not complete their school education. The inference that emerges here is that more than 40 per cent of the children below the age of 16 years in the district either discontinue or do not complete their school education due to one of the following reasons –

1. do not enroll to school
2. dropout from the school
3. failure in the examination

This is an issue which deserves the attention of the policy makers in the district. Thus, future of these children is very dubious as they are caught permanently in the web of lower socio-economic status in the society. In majority of the cases, these out of school children may turn out to be the child-labourers.

In the year 2010-11, the number of both primary and high schools were 4169 and 889 respectively which increased to 4238 and 938 respectively in 2011-2012.

The growth of the number of primary schools and high schools in the district for the last five years is depicted in the Table 4.5, given below

During the last five years, the number of the primary and high schools are showing an increasing trend in the district. In the year 2010-11, the number of both primary and high schools were 4169 and 889 respectively which increased to 4238 and 938 respectively in 2011-12. The enrollment to the primary schools has also increased by more than 25 per cent during the same period. In case of the high schools, the enrolment has declined from 145320 in 2010-11 to 144548 in 2011-12. This fact needs little probing by the absolute number of officials in the district.

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Table 4.5 Growth of enrolment and number of Primary and High schools in Belagavi District

Year	Primary Schools	High Schools	Enrolment to Primary Schools	Enrolment to High Schools
2007-08	3774	763	699385	138548
2008-09	3983	842	707600	140883
2009-10	4111	864	704231	144367
2010-11	4169	889	702177	145320
2011-12	4238	938	703584	144548

Source: DDPI, Chikodi and Belagavi

This entire issue needs to be viewed from the socio-economic perspective which is prevailing in the district for so many years. Most of the people send their children to the nearby government schools but they find it difficult to continue their children's education at secondary or high school level due to poverty. Even if these children continue their education, the quality of the education which they receive in government schools is quite questionable. Thus, economically they are compelled to discontinue their education and stay back in rural areas. Even if they manage somehow economically and enroll themselves at higher educational institutions in urban areas, the students from rural areas find it extremely difficult to cope up with the high standards of education due to the language problem or any other problem. The qualitative gap between the urban and rural students is very wide. As such very few students venture to continue their higher education and still fewer of them complete it. Hence, they end up in a vicious circle of lower socio-economic status. It is highly impossible for them to break this circle and come out of it.

In urban areas, particularly in Belagavi city, children study in English medium schools where they get better education and with continuation of education, later they go on to become invariably doctors or engineers, lawyers, managers, teachers, in short mainly settle in white collared jobs. This is a virtuous circle which prevails in the urban areas. Hence, this disparity of the educational attainments necessitates the focused attention from the policy makers.

4.4.2 Taluka-wise analysis of the indicators

The profile of primary and secondary educational scenario of the taluks in the district is depicted in the Table 4.6 with the help of some of the indicators, for the year 2011-12

4.4.2 Taluka-wise Analysis

The Gross Enrolment Rate at the elementary level is more than 100 per cent in almost all the taluks in the year 2011-12 both for girls and boys,(Fig.4.2) but the net enrolment rate for the district is 93 per cent for the same year. The lowest of the same is recorded in Chikodi taluk whereas nearly 100 per cent is recorded in Savadatti taluk. When we observe the primary school gross enrolment rates for both boys and girls separately, the same is slightly higher in case of girls as compared to that of boys in almost all the taluks of the district. The secondary school enrolment rate is considerably lower at 83.3 per cent for the entire district. Only Hukkeri taluk records more than 100 per cent secondary school enrolment rate in the entire district. The lowest of the same is found in

The Gross Enrolment Rate at the elementary level is more than 100 per cent in almost all the taluks in the year 2011-12 both for girls and boys

The secondary school enrolment rate is considerably lower at 83.3 per cent for the entire district.

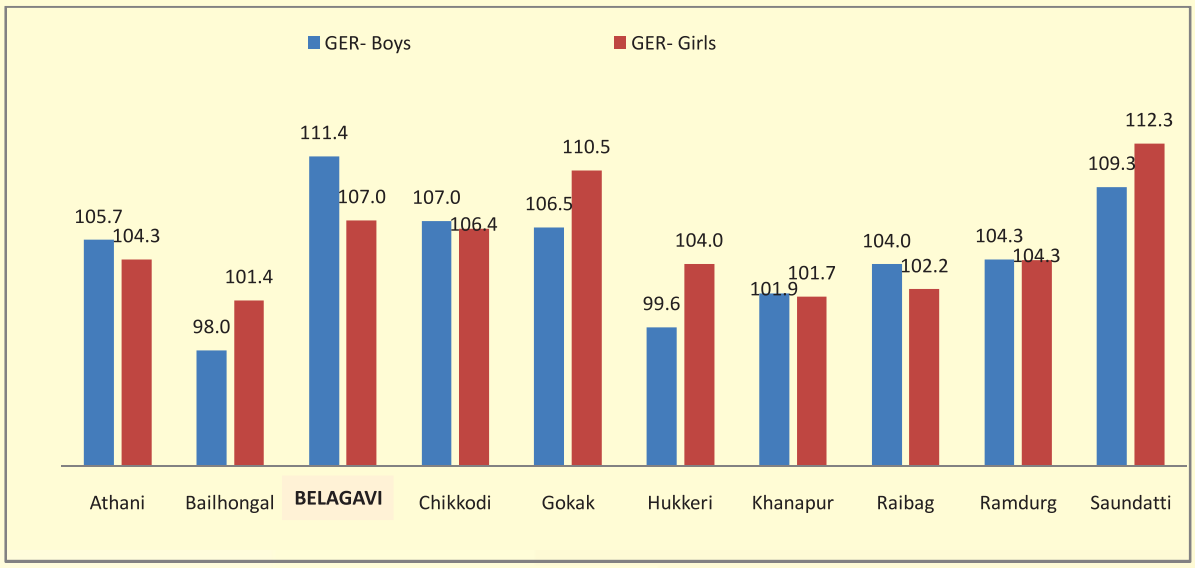
Savadatti taluk. The girl's enrolment rate at the secondary level is higher than that of the boys in almost all the taluks of the district. As far as gender equity is concerned, this is an encouraging development. (Fig. 4.3)

Almost all the villages in the district are having a primary school and the infrastructure index for the district is 0.818, which certainly is a very good score.

The minimum elementary school **drop-out rate** is found in Chikodi while the maximum is in Raibag taluk of the district with 2.89 per cent and 6.78 per cent respectively. The taluka wise data for the dropout rate at secondary school reveals that, maximum dropout rate is in Raibag taluk with 16.27 per cent, which really should be a matter of concern to the policy makers.

The student teacher ratio is much better at the primary schools as compared to the secondary schools. In Khanapur taluk, for every 21 children, there is a teacher at the primary level in the year 2011-12. Whereas in case of student teacher ratio at the secondary level, Athani and Chikodi perform better with 21.13 per cent and 21.25 per cent in the district. Gokak registers the maximum SSLC pass percentage among all the 10 taluks of the district with 88.59 per cent for the year 2011-12. Here, it may be observed that the SSLC pass per centage is more than 80 per cent in almost all the taluks except Savadatti taluk where it is 74 per cent. Almost all the villages in the district are having a primary school and the infrastructure index for the district is 0.818, which certainly is a very good score.

Figure 4.2: Talukawise Gross Enrolment Rates in Belagavi District 2011 -12 Primary



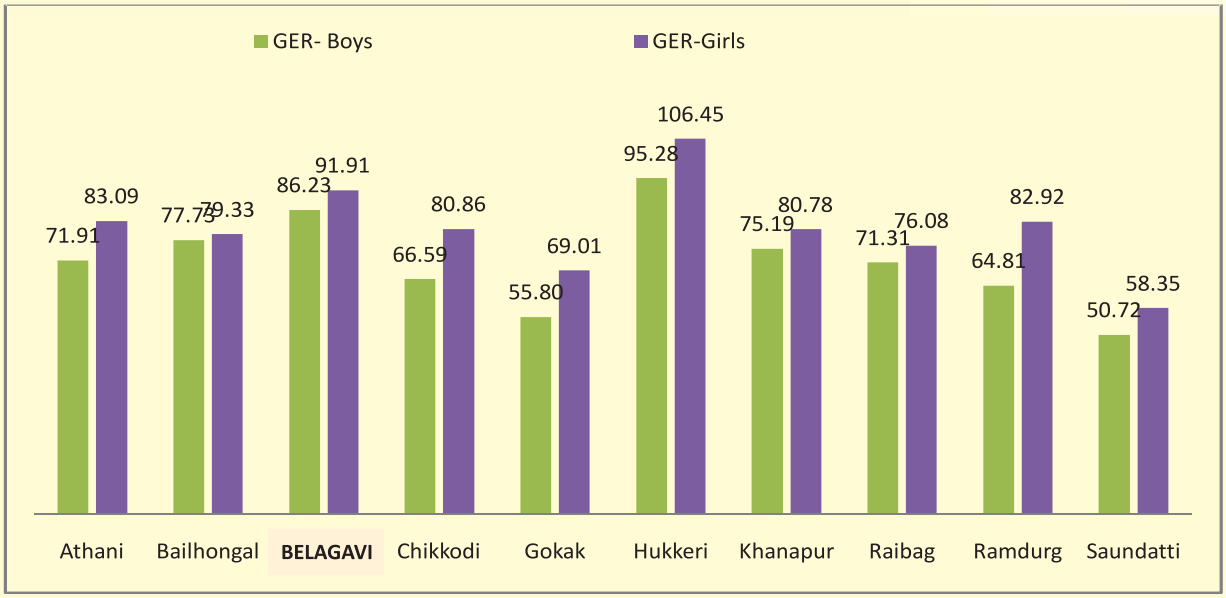
Source: DDPI, Chikodi and Belagavi .

Table 4.6 Taluk-wise primary and secondary school indicators in Belagavi district, 2011-12

Taluka	Athani	Bailhongal	Belagavi	Chikodi	Gokak	Hukkeri	Khanapur	Raibag	Ram durg	Savadatti	District
Gross enrolment rate-elementary school	111.33	99.82	109.3	105.45	102.81	102.59	102.63	105.41	104.46	111.4	105.52
Net enrolment rate	93.61	92.26	96.03	85.62	89.98	91.4	91.38	98.56	94.79	99.49	93.31
Dropout rate in Elementary education	3.29	5.42	5.73	2.89	4.37	4.84	3.91	6.78	2.01	5.12	4.43
Percentage of Primary and secondary school children out of schools	32.43	71.05	43.70	40.0	57.08	60.91	81.08	79.17	97.30	18.37	70.76
Student–Teacher ratio for elementary education	25.76	24.57	29.84	22.32	31.29	27.21	21.01	30.27	31.05	30.53	27.38
Secondary school gross enrolment rate (15-16 years)	79.7	89.48	99.33	77.82	72.2	104.78	88.49	80.26	76.28	65	83.33
Drop-out rate in secondary education	10.87	6.54	10.75	10.46	10.93	6.9	9.74	16.27	12.89	15.73	11.1
SSLC pass percentage	81.26	85	79.5	84.87	88.59	85.73	83	83.43	85	74	83.03
Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	21.13	36	31.5	21.25	26.18	22.51	39	24.89	47	39	30.84
PUC pass percentage	48.67	60	52.94	48.02	43.34	42.76	34.58	61.81	41.43	48.8	48.23
School infrastructure index	0.79	0.83	0.77	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.91	0.82	0.71	0.78	0.818
Average education expenditure	2959	3217	7429	2779	2777	3535	12450	2684	7484	7521	3004
Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Share of female and male literacy LIT_F,	61.47	63.87	77.54	67	57.31	62.08	66.39	58.2	54.94	57.69	64.58
Share of female and	79.06	81.8	89.63	84.89	77.75	81.21	84.69	75.53	77.53	79.33	82.80

Source: DDPI, Belagavi and Chikodi

Figure 4.3: Taluka wise Gross Enrolment Rates in Belagavi District 2011-12 Secondary School



Source: DDPI, Chikodi and Belagavi .

4.5 Per Capita Expenditure

With respect to per capita education expenditure, lot of disparity among the talukas may be observed in the district for the year 2011-12. We see the maximum per capita education expenditure in Khanapur taluk which is Rs. 12,450 whereas the lowest for the same may be observed in Raibag, Gokak, Chikodi and Athani taluks which is less than Rs. 3000.

Khanapur taluk in the district is situated in the western part of the district and hence it is completely in the rainy belt. The taluk witnesses maximum rainfall throughout the year. More than 52 per cent of the geographical areas of the taluk is covered by thick forests. The villages are very small consisting of 8 to 10 households. Particularly in village like Shirol, Hemmadaga etc., in Khanapur Taluk during rainy season when small streams and rivulets are on a spate, students going to high schools and junior colleges usually undress themselves and carry the school bags along with their uniform on their head while crossing the streams and rivulets, to again wear them and proceed towards schools. In these villages girls do not go to schools and junior colleges mainly due to this problem. The public authorities should consider Ashrama Schools, residential schools, construction of proper bridges and roads and provision of public transport in order to overcome this particular problem. Higher education and medical facilities are practically absent. Hardly there is any industrial development. Hence, majority of the population in the taluk either migrates to Belagavi or to Goa in search of

educational, medical or employment opportunities. Hence, with less population and less number of children, the taluka's per capita education expenditure is on the higher side

With rapidly rising enrolment rates and impressive pass percentages, now the time is apt for the attention to be essentially diverted towards the qualitative achievements, which are more important from the point of view of creation of human capital.

4.6 Number of Schools

The total number of primary schools in Belagavi district in 2010-11 was 4279, of them, 3303 are government schools and 976 are private schools. Almost 90 per cent of the government primary schools (2944) are in rural areas as compared to only 66 per cent of the private schools. Similarly in case of secondary schools also, government secondary schools are considerably in large number in rural areas (284) as compared to that of urban areas (35). One important fact that can be identified here is that, in case of primary schools, government schools are remarkably more than the private schools, however in case of the secondary schools it is the opposite, i.e. out of total 949 secondary schools only 319 are the government schools, i.e. only 32.58 per cent (Table 4.7 and 4.8). Only 35 government secondary schools are there in urban areas. Not even a single government secondary school is there in the urban areas of Athani taluk

In Ramdurg Taluk, both the number of the primary schools (255) and the secondary school (45) is least in the district. Of more than 500 primary and secondary schools more than 100 are found only in four taluks of the district, i.e. Athani, Belagavi , Chikodi and Gokak.

The taluka wise number of schools and the number of schools per 1000 child population is given in Table 4. 9

Belagavi taluka is having the maximum number of schools in the district during 2010-11. Chikodi, Gokak and Athani too are having good number of schools which is above the district average of 522.8 schools. In the entire district Ramdurg has the minimum number of schools that is only 300. The number of schools are less even in Savadatti and Bailhonga taluks. Athani has 14 schools per 1000 child population which is closely followed by chikodi with 13 schools. In spite of the fact that Belagavi has maximum number of schools, the number of schools per 1000 child population is only 10 due to the large population of the Belagavi city. Ramdurg taluk has only 45 and Savadatti has only 63 secondary schools. As such, the number of schools per 1000 child population is only 6 in four taluks of the district namely, Bailhongal, Hukkeri, Raibag and Savadatti and only 7 in Ramdurg taluk. Educationally all these taluks are lagging behind. This means, there is one school for 170 children in these taluks where as in Athani and Chikodi

With rapidly rising enrolment rates and impressive pass percentages, now the time is apt for the attention to be essentially diverted towards the qualitative achievements

In Bailhongal, Hukkeri, Raibag and Savadatti taluka there is one school for 170 children where as in Athani and Chikodi taluks, there is one school for every 70 children.

Table 4.7 Taluka wise Educational Institutions: Government, Government Aided, Unaided Primary and Secondary schools in Belagavi 2009-10 as per residence

Taluka	Govt- Primary		Govt- Secondary		Private aided and unaided primary		Private aided and unaided secondary	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Athani	428	14	40	0	92	24	57	17
Bailhongal	215	21	42	4	52	18	27	11
Belagavi	295	143	21	10	45	121	74	93
Chikkodi	396	60	28	5	73	35	53	22
Gokak	355	42	43	5	125	49	44	25
Hukkeri	240	24	31	3	49	25	30	15
Khanapur	334	6	12	1	19	10	35	5
Raibag	286	14	24	3	112	13	51	10
Ramdurg	186	15	19	2	39	15	17	7
Savadatti	209	20	24	2	42	18	22	15
District Total	2,944	359	284	35	648	328	410	220

Source: DDPI, Belagavi and Chikodi

Table 4.8 :Taluka -wise number of Primary and Secondary Schools in Belagavi 2010-11

Taluka	Primary			Secondary		
	Government	Private	Total	Government	Private	Total
Athani	442	116	558	40	74	114
Bailhongal	236	70	306	46	38	84
Belagavi	438	166	604	31	167	198
Chikkodi	456	112	568	33	75	108
Gokak	397	174	571	48	69	117
Hukkeri	264	73	337	34	45	79
Khanapur	340	29	369	13	40	53
Raibag	300	125	425	27	61	88
Ramdurg	201	54	255	21	24	45
Savadatti	229	60	289	26	37	63
District Total	3303	976	4279	319	630	949
Grand Total	4279 (Primary)+ 949(Secondary) = 5228					

Source: DDPI, Belagavi and Chikodi

Table 4.9 Taluka wise number of Schools and Availability of Schools per 1000 child population in Belagavi District 2010 -11

Sl.No.	Taluka	Total number of schools	No of schools per 1,000 Child population
1	Athani	672	14
2	Bailhongal	390	6
3	Belagavi	802	10
4	Chikkodi	672	13
5	Gokak	688	11
6	Hukkeri	417	6
7	Khanapur	422	10
8	Raibag	513	6
9	Ramdurg	300	7
10	Savsdatti	352	6
	District Average	523	9

Source: DDPI, Belagavi and Chikodi

Table 4.10 Taluka wise School Infrastructure Ratio as per SSA/RTE norms for Primary and High schools, 2010 -11 in Belagavi district.

Taluka	Total Primary schools	Index of basic 8 facilities (%)	Total high schools	Index of basic 8 facilities (%)
Athani	558	78	114	58
Bailhongal	306	79	84	59
Belagavi	604	69	198	61
Chikkodi	564	71	108	63
Gokak	571	73	117	62
Hukkeri	338	76	79	66
Khanapur	369	71	53	59
Raibag	425	68	88	63
Ramdurg	255	67	45	61
Savadatti	289	72	63	62
District	**4279**	**72**	**949**	**61**

Source: DDPI, Belagavi

taluks, there is one school for every 70 children. The teaching – learning process will be effective if the number of children per teacher is less.

4.7 School Infrastructure Ratio

The Table 4.10 provides the information regarding the availability of eight infrastructure facilities in the schools of the district as per the Sarva Shikhan Abhiyan (SSA)/Right to Education (RTE) norms for the year 2010-11. The eight infrastructural facilities are common toilets, girls' toilet, electricity, playground, drinking water, ramps, library and compound wall. In 2010-11, 72 per cent of the all the primary schools in the district provided all the eight basic infrastructure facilities and 28 per cent did not provided one or more of the above facilities. This means, a total of nearly 1200 schools do not possess one or more of these infrastructure facilities in the district. Such schools are maximum in Raibag, and Ramdurg taluks (32 and 33 per cent respectively). In case of the secondary schools, this percentage is still higher i.e. 39 per cent. it means 370 schools in the district do not have the basic infrastructure facilities in 2010-11. Such schools are maximum in Athani and Bailhongal taluks with 42 and 41 per cent respectively.

Teaching and learning process can be made more attractive and interesting by using the audio-visual aids like television, computers, LCD projectors.

From the above analysis, it may be inferred that, not only there is a pressing need to open more schools particularly secondary schools in the eastern region of the district but also to improve the basic infrastructure facilities in the existing schools to encourage educational development in this region. Recently several positive changes have been introduced in teaching methods both at the primary and secondary levels. Teaching and learning process can be made more attractive and interesting by using the audio-visual aids like television, computers, LCD projectors. Particularly the provision of clean drinking water and toilets for girls is the most essential infrastructure facility which every school in the district must possess in order to promote the enrolment of girls particularly. Uninterrupted power supply and the appointment of computer literate teachers are equally important to popularize the computer

Education at the school level. Even for the existing primary and secondary school teachers who teach science and mathematics a government sponsored computer training programme needs to be made obligatory.

4.8 'Akshara Dasoha' Scheme in Belagavi District

To improve the educational performance, mid day meals programme i.e. 'Akshara Dasoha' Scheme was implemented in seven educationally and economically backward districts of north eastern part of Karnataka State in 2001-02. Later the scheme

was extended to the other districts in a phased manner. Now the Government of India is funding this scheme for children of classes 1 to 8 and Government of Karnataka is providing meals to the children of ninth and tenth standards of government and government aided schools out of its own resources. The main objectives of the programme are:

1) To improve enrolment and attendance
2) To improve retention rates
3) To improve child health by increasing nutrition level
4) To improve learning ability levels of children and
5) To develop social integration among the children

According to the above scheme, the total number of Akshara Dasoha centers sanctioned for the district of Belagavi as on 31.3.2012 is given in the Table 4.11.

Akshara Dasoha is implemented in all government and Aided schools in the district. The Centers are less than the number of schools but the schools which do not have their own Akshara Dasoha Centre are being supplied food from nearby Akshara Dasoha centers as well as in some places by NGO's. Thus all government and Aided schools are being benefitted by this programme. However the scheme is not implemented in private school.

Table 4.11 Talukawise number of Sanctioned Akshara Dasoha Centers in the District (2012)

Sl.No.	Taluka	Primary Schools	High schools	Total
1	Athani	229	34	263
2	Bailhongal	162	0	162
3	Belagavi	204	0	204
4	Chikkodi	325	63	388
5	Gokak	381	68	449
6	Hukkeri	110	49	159
7	Khanapur	285	0	285
8	Raibag	214	2	216
9	Ramdurg	196	17	213
10	Savadatti	214	0	214
	District Total	2320	233	2553

Source: DAG 2011-12, Belagavi district .

Box 4.3 Success stories of Akshara Dasoha Scheme

In Belagavi district GLPS Jummanala is an example of unique kitchen garden. SDMC is supporting to grow plenty of vegetable and distributing to neighbouring schools. KHPS in Sidholi is good example for successful implementation of Akshara Dasoha. Every day the children are getting good quality food with lot of vegetables. GHPS, Kadapatti in Mudalagi in Chikodi educational district, GHPS Gunteppanavara Tota, Raibag, are the schools where all round development has been achieved. Academically they are good. Akshara Dasoha implementation is totally best with quality food. All cooks are provided uniform, apron and head scarf.

Source: National Programme of Mid - Day Meal in Schools (MDMS) Annual Work Plan and Budget, 2012 -13 Karnataka

Table 4.12 Talukawise Number of Pre-University Colleges and Students in the District

Sl. No	Taluka	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Colleges	Total students	Colleges	Total students	Colleges	Total students
1	Athani	20	6731	26	7553	26	7553
2	Bailhongal	18	5787	23	6494	23	6898
3	Belagavi	30	13876	46	15571	46	16563
4	Chikkodi	16	7107	25	7975	25	8054
5	Gokak	20	8996	28	10095	28	12085
6	Hukkeri	19	5032	21	5647	21	6320
7	Khanapur	8	2715	14	3046	14	3041
8	Raibag	19	5003	23	5614	23	5820
9	Ramdurg	9	3571	14	4007	14	4035
10	Savadatti	15	3734	19	4190	19	2325
	District Total	174	62552	239	70192	239	72694

Source: DAG - 2008 -09, 2009 -10, 2010 -11, Belagavi District.

4.9 Pre-University Education in Belagavi District

The Pre-University (or the plus two) stage of education was introduced during 1971-72, as a replacement of the one year Pre-University course. Junior Colleges came into existence during August 1972. As in 1986, there were seven Government junior Colleges in the district out of which two were independent (having only the Pre-University Course) and the other five, were composite junior college or upgraded high schools.

In the year 2011, there were a total of 239 Pre-University colleges in the district and 72,694 students were studying in these colleges the detailed information is provided I the following Table 4.12.

During the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 the number of pre-university colleges have increased from 174 to 239 in the district. Accordingly the number of students studying in these colleges has also increased from 62552 to 72,694 during the same period.During this period, the number of students per college has declined from 359 to 304, which is a positive trend in the district

It is natural that in the entire district, Belagavi taluk is having maximum number of PU colleges and students (46 and 16563 respectively) in the year 2010-11. Ramdurg and Khanapur have the minimum number of colleges which is 14 each, even in Savadatti taluk the number is as low as 19. In Savadatti taluk it is very unusual that the number of students enrolment has drastically reduced from 4190 in 2009-10 to 2325 in 2010-11. Even in Khanapur, this number has declined marginally from 3046 to 3041. However, in all other taluks, the students enrolment has increased in the district during 2010-11 for pre-university colleges.

During the last three years from 2008-09 to 2010-11 the number of pre-university colleges have increased from 174 to 239 in the district.

The PUC examination pass percentage and the number of students appearing for the examination for the last four years in the district is summarized in the following Table 4.13. The total number of students appearing for the PUC Board examination shows a declining trend since 2009-10 in the district i.e. from 48,978 to 46,107. This declining trend may be observed in four out of ten taluks in the district namely Athani, Raibag, Ramdurg and Savadatti taluks. The PUC examination pass percentage for the district has improved remarkably from 36.40 per cent in 2008-09 to 48.23 per cent in 2011-12. The same trend may be noticed in all the taluks of the district. But the results in respect of Raibag and Bailhongal taluks are rather disturbing because both of them are having the PUC examination pass

The total number of students appearing for the PUC Board examination shows a declining trend since 2009-10 in the district i.e. from 48,978 to 46,107.

The number of polytechnic colleges was only 11 in 2001-02 and the same has increased to 19 in the district during 2011-12.

percentage considerably higher than the district average that is more than 60 per cent. This raises the doubt regarding the authenticity of the data and/or the way the examination is conducted in these taluks. Thus the need for some probing in this issue is established.

4.10 Libraries

The first modern public library in Karnataka was started at Belagavi in 1848 and it is functioning till date. Public libraries were started at Khanapur (1863), Gokak (1865), Athani (1865), Chikodi (1866), Savadatti (1870), Bailhongal (1866) and Nipani (1875), and all these libraries were described as 'native libraries'. The 'Siddeshwar Mofat Vachanalaya' of Athani was inaugurated by Lokmanya Tilak in 1917.

The Government of Karnataka implemented the Public Libraries Act in 1965. Consequently, City Libraries Authority for Belagavi was constituted in 1970. Since then, public libraries have started to function in all parts of the district. The talukwise number of the libraries for 2001 and 2011 is given in the Fig. 4.4

During the last decade the number of libraries has increased by more than one and half times i.e. from 206 in 2001 to 530 in 2011. This is a positive development which is laudable. In the district, Belagavi and Chikodi have good number of libraries with 77 and 70 respectively. However, Raibag and Ramdurg taluks record exactly half of them.

4.11 Polytechnic Education in the District

The Government Polytechnic, Belagavi was established in 1958 offering diploma courses for three years duration with hostel and library facilities to the students. Since then, the number of polytechnic colleges is increasing in the district.

The number of polytechnic colleges was only 11 in 2001-02 and the same has increased to 19 in the district during 2011-12. Athani, Khanapur and Ramdurg do not have even a single polytechnic college, whereas Belagavi has the maximum of ten colleges, followed by Chikodi with four colleges and other taluks having one each. It is evident that the demand for the technical education is increasing in the district. Thus, there is not only a pressing need to establish more and more polytechnic colleges but also the need for diversified modern courses which are market driven.

Table 4.13 PUC Examination Results of Belagavi District

Taluk	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
	Appeared	Passed (%)	Appeared	Passed (%)	Appeared	Passed (%)	Appeared	Passed (%)
Athani	4806	42.59	4938	40.96	4615	44.80	4596	48.67
Bailhongal	3719	45.85	4190	41.11	4054	44.08	3795	60.00
Belagavi	11134	42.97	11985	44.81	10776	44.53	11291	52.94
Chikkodi	4886	32.04	5297	43.97	5206	40.74	5256	48.02
Gokak	6857	28.78	7652	36.32	7461	38.83	7112	43.34
Hukkeri	3861	37.27	4163	37.50	4033	34.61	3779	42.76
Khanapur	1750	45.58	1956	36.1	2002	34.62	2192	34.58
Raibag	3792	33.41	3690	42.27	3201	45.09	3710	61.81
Ramdurg	2228	38.04	2559	38.2	2368	38.75	2076	41.43
Savadatti	2354	37.28	2546	37.19	2351	42.23	2082	48.8
District	45387	36.40	48978	41.81	46461	41.85	46107	48.23

Source: DDPU, Belagavi

Fig.4.4: Talukawise number of libraries in Belagavi district



Source: DAG 2001-02 and 2011-12, Belagavi

4.12 General Education in the District

Till 1933, there were no facilities for collegiate education in the district and the students had to go either to Dharwad, Pune, Sangli, Kolhapur or Mumbai (then Bombay) for university education. The Karnataka Lingayat Education (KLE) Society, founded in 1916 started the Lingraj College in 1933, and this institution has sponsored many more colleges in the district (also in the state of Karnataka and neighboring state of Maharashtra) like those at Savadatti and Nippani. The Karnataka Law Society founded in 1939, started the first law college in Karnataka (1939) and the Gogte College of Commerce (1954) both at Belagavi . The Rani Parvati Devi (RPD) College was another pioneering Institution at Belagavi (1945). There were five colleges in the district by 1956, which in addition to the above three, included the Secondary Training College (B.Ed.) and KLE Society's Raja Lakhamgouda Science Institute.

Rani Channamma University was established at Belagavi in the year 2010 by the Government of Karnataka by upgrading the erstwhile Karnatak University, Kittur Rani Channmma Post Graduate Centre

Science courses are not popular among the students. The Business Administration Colleges are more than science colleges.

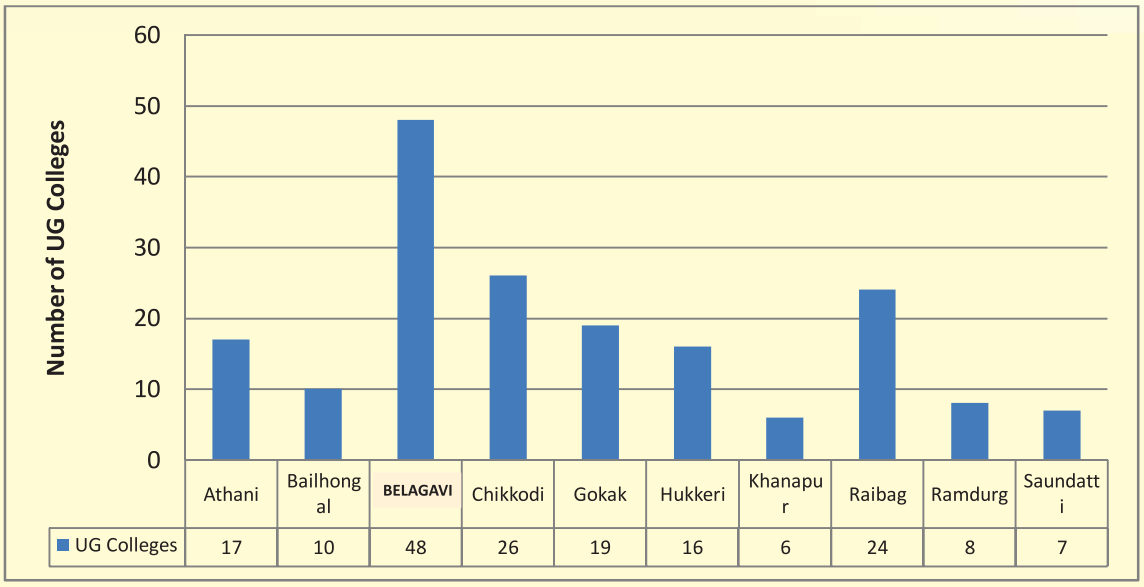
Rani Channamma University was established at Belagavi in the year 2010 by the Government of Karnataka by upgrading the erstwhile Karnatak University, Kittur Rani Channmma Post Graduate Centre which was established by the Karnataka University, Dharwad in the year 1982.At present, there are 181 under graduate colleges in the district. Their talukawise distributionis given in Fig 4. 5

In the entire district, maximum number of colleges are in Belagavi taluka (48) followed by Chikodi (26) and minimum number of colleges are in Savadatti and Ramdurg i.e. 7 and 8 respectively. The course wise distribution of the colleges are presented in the Figure 4.6

From the figure, it is evident that Arts (B.A.) is the most popular course in the district as the number of these colleges are maximum (75) in the district. Very closely, B.Com is the next popular course with 70 colleges in the district. We find the science colleges less than half of the above colleges. This shows that science courses are not that popular among the students. Even the Business Administration Colleges are more than science colleges. Nowadays, even the number of Education Colleges is increasing in the district, because B.Ed. degree is necessary to get the employment as a Pre-University college lecturer. It is pertinent to note here that, in the absence of private initiative to open the Science First Grade colleges, the onus of the responsibility falls on the government to start science colleges in rural areas in a greater number. It is absolutely necessary to promote the science education to create the resourceful man power to meet the requirements of the economic development in the coming years.

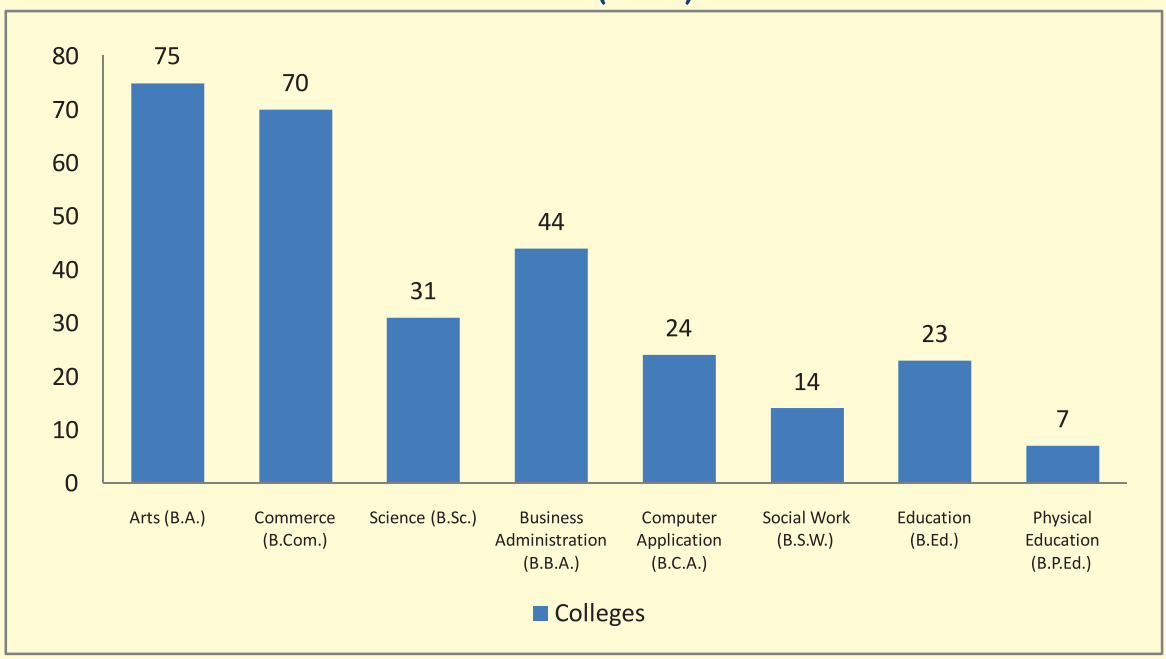
The talukwise number of students enrolling themselves to the under graduate courses are displayed in the Table 4.14

Figure 4. 5 : Talukawise distribution of under graduate colleges in the district (2013)



Source: Director, CDC, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

Figure 4.6: Coursewise distribution of under graduate colleges i n Belagavi district (2013)



Source: Director, CDC, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

Box 4.4 Rani Channamma University



Rani Channamma University has been established at Belagavi in the year 2010 by the Government of Karnataka on 9th September, 2010 with the jurisdiction of Belagavi, Bijapur, and Bagalkot districts. It is catering to the needs of the people of North Karnataka by providing excellent opportunities for higher education.

Table 4.14 Talukawise enrolment of students to the first year undergraduate courses in the district 2012 -13

Taluka	Boys	Girls	Total
Athani	2983	1650	4633
Bailhongal	2275	1119	3364
Belagavi	7135	6468	13603
Chikkodi	3776	2113	5889
Gokak	4637	2386	7023
Hukkeri	1726	1502	3228
Khanapur	616	716	1332
Raibag	3403	1645	5048
Ramdurg	2270	1387	3657
Savadatti	833	626	1459
District Total	29654	19612	49266

Source: Director, CDC, Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

In Belagavi district, during the year 2012-13, nearly half lakh students have enrolled to various undergraduate courses. i.e. 49,266. Out of them, nearly 40 per cent are girls. Khanapur taluk records not only the minimum enrolment of the students but also the number of boys much less than the girls. The maximum enrolment can be found in Belagavi taluk (13,603) and the next highest being Gokak taluk (7023).

4.13 Medical Education

There has been a rapid expansion of medical education in the last three decades in Belagavi district and education is imparted in almost all the branches of medicine.

The BMK Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya situated at Shahapur was established in the year 1933. Noted eye surgeon, Dr. M.C. Modi had been a student of this college. KLE Society's Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College was started in the year 1963. Since then KLE society has started many institutions in health sciences and very recently it has been awarded the status of an independent university by the University Grants Commission (UGC). In the year 2006-07, Government of Karnataka started the Government Medical College – Belagavi Institute of Medical Sciences. Thus, the city has two medical colleges and dental colleges each and several other colleges relating to health sciences. In fact, Belagavi city is identified as the center of medical education in the state of Karnataka.

The BMK Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya situated at Shahapur was established in the year 1933. Noted eye surgeon, Dr. M.C. Modi had been a student of this college.

Box 4.5 Belagavi Institute of Medical Sciences

Belagavi Institute of Medical Sciences (BIMS) started during 2005 in 25 acres of land, in the premises of District Hospital at Belagavi . The Institute located on, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Road, Belagavi is managed by State Government of Karnataka. It organizes teaching and training of medical undergraduates and postgraduates in the science of diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation and research in human ailments, with stress on preventive aspects of such diseases in the community.



Box 4.6 KLE University



Today the KLE University within few years of its inception (13th April 2006) has many glorious credentials in the form of its meritorious students, faculty looked upon as peer and much international collaboration because of the dedication and the unending quest for excellence true to the essence of KLE University. The University offers various Undergraduate, Postgraduate, Post doctoral, fellowship and certificate programs in the faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Ayurveda, Physiotherapy and Nursing.

4.14 Technical Education

Visvesvaraya Technological University is established in the year 1998 in the city. Now there are seven engineering colleges in the Belagavi city,

The Karnataka Law Society's Gogte Institute of Technology and KLE Society's Dr. M.S. Sheshagiri College of Engineering, both were started in 1979 in Belagavi city. Since then there is phenomenal growth in the technical education in the district. At present Visvesvaraya Technological University is established in the year 1998 in the city. Now there are seven engineering colleges in the Belagavi city, and one each in Hukkeri and Chikodi taluks.

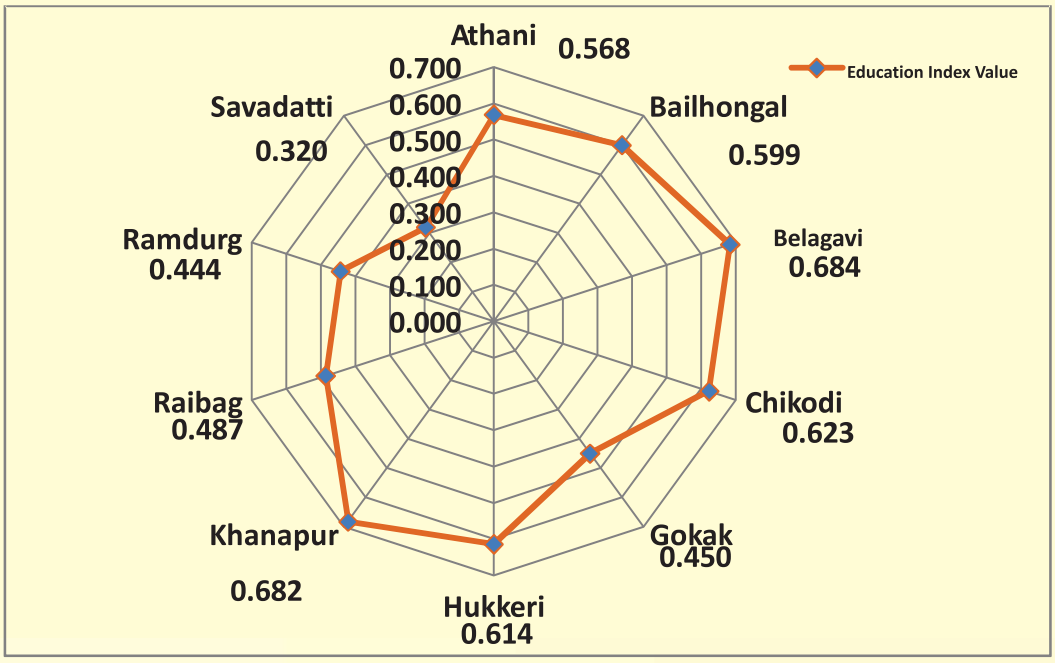
Very recently, Belagavi city has emerged as the educational destination for many students within and outside the state, even internationally as well, due to the establishment of three universities in the city.

Box 4.7 Visvesvaraya Technological University



Visvesvaraya Technological University (VTU) is one of the biggest Technological University in India, having 201 colleges affiliated to it with under graduate course in 28 disciplines and PG Program in 71 disciplines. The intake at UG level is about 67100 students and at the PG level it is about 12666 students. The University has MOU's with various leading organisations like IBM, INTEL Asia Electronics Inc., Ingersoll-Rand (India) Ltd., Bangalore and Microsoft.

Figure 4.7: Radar Analysis – Education



Belagavi is primarily an agricultural district and 75 per cent of its population resides in rural areas. The livelihood opportunities in the non-farm sector are very negligible.

When we move towards the eastern side of the district, we may observe that, slowly the rainfall recedes, the climate also turns out to be dry and the quality of the soil also declines.

4.15 Radar Analysis

Belagavi district is situated in the north-west part of the Karnataka state. The traditional social structure and value system has influenced the educational development of the district to a great extent. The review of the progress in literacy and education which is presented in this chapter is depicted in the radar analysis in a condensed form. The index value higher than 0.5 always indicates a better performance and vice-versa. In the entire district, Belagavi taluk has the highest index value i.e. 0.684, closely followed by other 3 taluks namely Khanapur (0..682), Chikodi (0.623) and Hukkeri (0.614). Savadatti records the minimum value of 0.320 and other talukas like Ramdurg, Gokak and Raibag also have lower values i.e. 0.444, 0.450, and 0.487 respectively. In the district Athani and Bailhongal are placed in the middle with 0.568 and 0.599 values respectively.

Belagavi is primarily an agricultural district and 75 per cent of its population resides in rural areas. The livelihood opportunities in the non-farm sector are very negligible. Belagavi, Chikodi, Khanapur and Hukkeri taluks are situated towards western part of the district where rainfall is better, climate is good and soil is fertile. Moreover the National Highway number 4 passes through these taluks and even the busy railway track between Bangalore and Poona as well lies here. Due to the proximity to Goa and Maharashtra, people in these taluks are better exposed. Thanks to the KLE Society for developing several educational institutions in Belagavi and Chikodi taluks which has been supported by the other society's such as KL Society, Maratha Mandal, etc. About a decade back, there were very few government educational institutions in the district. Very recently, government started few educational institutions in the district. All these factors are responsible for the better performance of these taluks educationally.

When we move towards the eastern side of the district, we may observe that, slowly the rainfall recedes, the climate also turns out to be dry and the quality of the soil also declines. Even though irrigation facilities are quite good, due to lesser rainfall 70 per cent of the people in the rural areas who are small and marginal farmers and land less labourers, are placed in the lower economic status in the absence of non-farm livelihood opportunities. Moreover there is very little exposure to these people. As Belagavi city which is the district head quarters, is situated in the extreme south western part the district, the distance between the taluks like Athani and Ramdurg is also very large. The proximity of these taluks is more towards Bagalkot and Maharashtra rather than Belagavi city. Under these circumstances, it is but natural

that these taluks in this part of the district are lagging behind in the overall educational performance.

At present comprehensive efforts are being made under 'Sarva Shikshan Abhiyana' (SSA) to improve the access, infrastructure and quality of education. No doubt these efforts have helped to increase the enrolment rate and to improve the infrastructure facilities at the school level. However, the issues that need foremost attention now are the retention and improvement in the quality of primary and secondary education as well as greater focus on higher and professional/ technical/ vocational education.

4.16 Concerns

Some important concern are -

1. Nearly 28 per cent of the general population and 38 per cent of the female population are still illiterate as per the census 2011.
2. During the past decade the rural urban gap in the literacy rates has widened from 14 to 16 per cent.
3. During the last four years, there is a decline in the percentage of the out of school children mainstreamed in the district from 75 percent to 67 percent.
4. The transition rate from primary to upper primary and from upper primary to secondary level is showing a declining trend for the entire district.
5. 20 per cent of the children discontinue their education at secondary school level.
6. 10 per cent of the children drop out of school at the secondary level
7. Approximately 40 per cent of the children in the age group of 14-16 years are out of school in the district during the year 2012-13.
8. The student-teacher ratio at the secondary school level is showing an increasing trend during the last four years for the entire district from 27 to 31.
9. The school infrastructure index for the Chikodi division is only 67 per cent.
10. The school completion ratio has declined from 83 to 80 per cent during the last four years in the district
11. During the last five years, both number of primary and secondary schools are showing a declining trend in the district.
12. The absolute number of children enrolling to secondary schools is also displaying declining trend during the same period
13. The percentage of the government secondary school is only 32 in the district.
14. A total of 1200 primary schools and 370 secondary schools in the district do not possess one or more of the infrastructure facilities as per SSA/RTA norms.
15. There is concentration of higher education institutions only in the Belagavi city, particularly with respect to technical, medical and professional education.

Sarva Shikshan Abhiyana' (SSA) to improve the access, infrastructure and quality of education. No doubt these efforts have helped to increase the enrolment rate and to improve the infrastructure facilities at the school level.

Approximately 40 per cent of the children in the age group of 14-16 years are out of school in the district during the year 2012-13.

16. Finally, the dualistic pattern of development has emerged in the district over the last few years in the field of education. On the one side, particularly in the rural areas and among the lower sections of the society low enrolment, low level of teaching/ learning, high drop-out rate coupled with low school completion ratio and finally low socio-economic status can be observed. On the other, particularly in the urban areas and among the upper sections of the society, better enrolment and teaching/learning, less drop-outs and 100 per cent school completion ratio coupled with continuation to higher and professional education resulting in better socio-economic status is seen. This widening of gap should be the most important and serious concern for the policy makers.

4.17 Recommendations

Keeping the concerns of the district in view, following policy interventions are suggested to improve the educational status of the district in the coming years.

1. There is an urgent need to improve the enrolment rates at the secondary schools. To achieve this, the number of secondary schools particularly in taluks like Savadatti, Ramdurg, Raibag, Athani, Bailhongal etc. needs to be increased.
2. Lack of adequate infrastructure is also a cause for low enrolment. There is a need to open more high schools for girls with hostel facilities to reduce the gender gaps.
3. The quality of education has to be improved as impressive pass percentages at SSLC level do not ensure qualitative teaching/learning. The performance of the students in subjects like mathematics, sciences, English etc. is very low.
4. There is a need for adequate training to the teachers to impart good quality education. They should be provided with modern teaching aids to make difficult subjects student friendly.
5. Particularly in the remote areas of Khanapur, efforts should be made to improve the enrolment, retention and school completion rates. This needs taluka-specific schemes to be prepared and implemented. The 'Ashrama' school concept may be introduced in the taluka. Even the subsidized residential schools may also be opened by the government or in the existing schools, government hostels may also be started.
6. An increased number of teachers should be appointed at the secondary schools and

incentives may be provided to retain them at the rural areas.

7. Massive and intensive education awareness programmes may be introduced by government, NGOs etc. through the media and organization of camps in the rural areas to promote the enrolment, retention and school completion ratios. Even the celebrities may be hired to publicize the same on a large scale
8. Comprehensive efforts should be initiated to implement the 'Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan' (SSA) more intensively in almost all the schools in the district. 'Akshara Dasoha' scheme should be implemented compulsorily in all the primary and secondary schools throughout the district.
9. The enrolment to higher educational system needs to be improved. Particularly more and more government science colleges should be started in the educationally backward talukas with adequate financial assistance. There is a need to promote basic science education in the entire district.

4.18 Concluding Remarks

The successes and failures of the district on literacy and education fronts are discussed in this chapter. The discussion has clearly shown that literacy and education are not merely the means of development but also the ends of development. The problems of primary education in the district are discussed in detail. We find increase in the literacy rates, enrolment and physical infrastructure like buildings, teachers etc. Particularly, the achievement of Chikodi district i.e. getting the coveted first rank among the 30 districts of the State with respect to the SSLC pass percentage consecutively for the last two years and Belagavi getting the third rank during 2014 are commendable achievements. So far our achievements in the field of education are quite impressive but still lot more needs to be achieved.

The trends of dualistic pattern of educational development need to be arrested. Corrective steps are to be devised after duly identifying the grass root level problems. Taluka level and taluka-specific programmes have to be prepared including the representatives from all walks of life

Particularly in the remote areas of Khanapur, efforts should be made to improve the enrolment, retention and school completion rates.

The enrolment to higher education needs to be improved. Particularly more and more government science colleges should be started in the educationally backward talukas with adequate financial assistance.



Children In Action



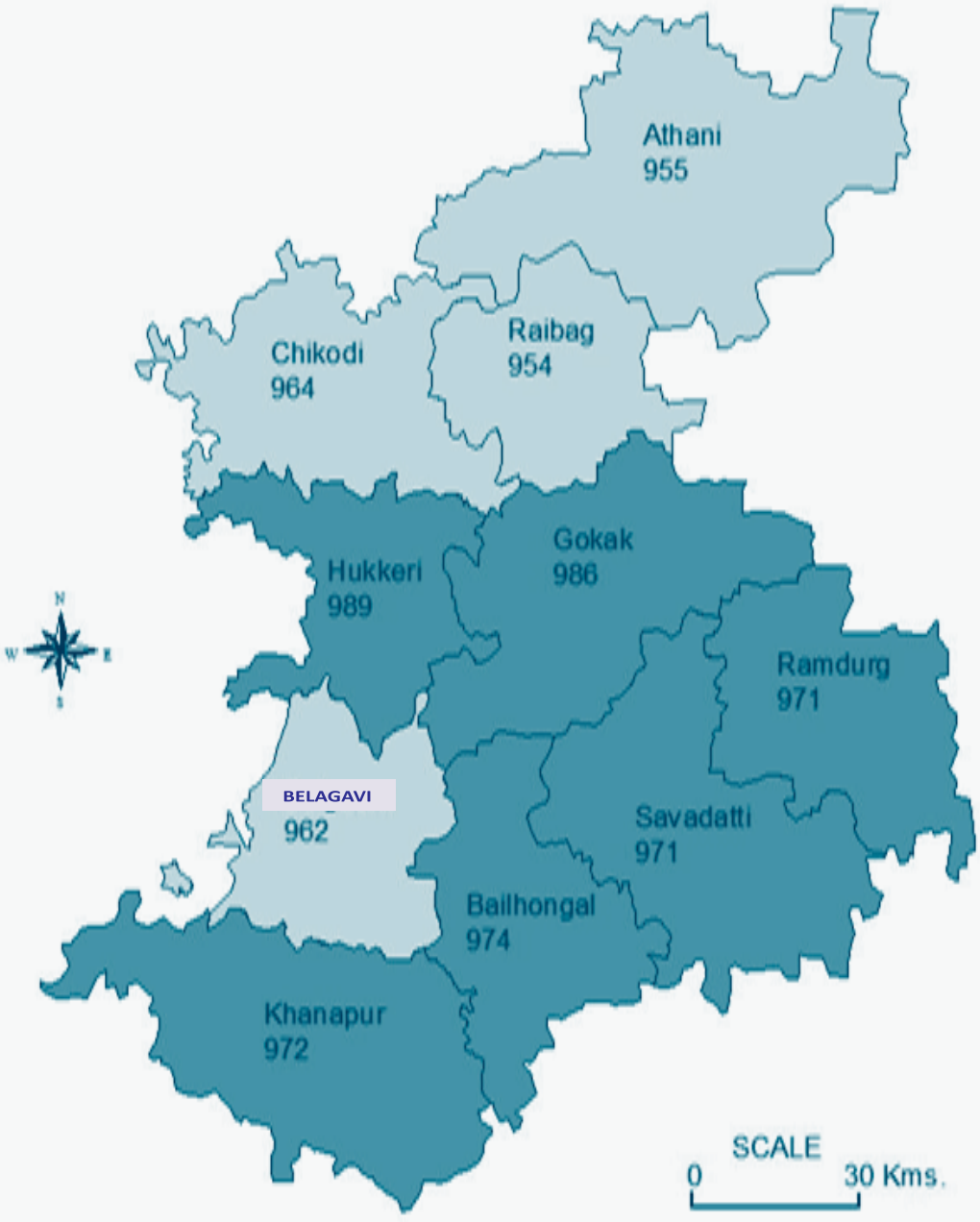
Mid-Day Meals Programme

Health and Nutrition



BELAGAVI DISTRICT

SEX RATIO - 2011



LEGEND

Talukas showing Sex Ratio More than Dist. Average (969)

Talukas showing Sex Ratio Less than Dist. Average (969)

Chapter 5
Health and Nutrition

"Any self-respecting country has to regard provision of health-care to its citizens a primary responsibility..." -Amartya Sen

5.1 Introduction

Policy emphasis on health does not imply inattention to economic growth, a concern for some who view economic growth as a pre-condition for increased investments in health. While rising incomes could lead to better health, the relationship also works in the opposite direction. Until the early 1990s, health was relatively neglected as a factor that influences material economic performance. Much of the focus was only on education, an important component of human capital. Today, improvements in health constitute an important element of what has come to be known as 'pro-poor' economic growth strategies that have the potential of enhancing economic growth, while simultaneously reducing economic inequality. Healthier workers are likely to be productive; and healthier children are more likely to exhibit better cognitive skills and become healthier adults. The health of a nation is an essential component of development, vital to the nation's economic growth and internal stability. Assuring a minimal level of health care to the population is a critical constituent of the development process. Every bit of growth generates more revenue that one can spend on health and education. More spending on health and education solidifies the foundation of growth as well as development.

Considerable achievements have been made over the last six decades in our efforts to improve health standards, such as life expectancy, child mortality, infant mortality and maternal mortality. Nevertheless, problems are insurmountable. Malnutrition affects a large proportion of children. Considerably high proportion of the population continues to suffer and die from new diseases that are emerging; apart from continuing and new threats posed by the existing ones. Pregnancy and childbirth related complications also contribute to the suffering and mortality.

The strong link between poverty and Ill health needs to be recognized. The onset of a long and expensive illness can drive the non poor into poverty. Ill health creates immense stress even among those who are financially secure. High health care costs can lead to impoverishments.The importance of public provisioning of quality healthcare to enable access to affordable and reliable health services cannot be underestimated. This is specially so, in the context

Today, improvements in health constitute an important element of what has come to be known as 'pro-poor' economic growth

Assuring a minimal level of health care to the population is a critical constituent of the development process.

of preventing the non-poor from entering into poverty or in terms of reducing the suffering of those who are already below poverty line.We have to deal with rising costs of health care and growing expectations of the people. The challenge of quality health services in remote rural regions has to be urgently met. Given the magnitude of the problem, we need to transform public health care into an accountable, accessible and affordable system of quality services during the coming years.

As per the census of 2011, the total population of the Belagavi district is 47, 78,439 constituting 8 per cent of the state population and placed in the 5th position among the 30 districts of the State.

5.2 Demographic profile

5.2.a General Population

As per the census of 2011, the total population of the Belagavi district is 47, 78,439 constituting 8per cent of the state population and placed in the 5th position among the 30 districts of the State. Out of the ten talukas, Belagavi taluka is highly populated taluka with the total population of 9,56,019 followed by Chikodi and Gokak taluks with 6,28,311 and 6,12,270 population respectively. Whereas Khanapur and Ramdurga are the least populated taluks with 2,58,051 and 2, 58,723 population respectively. Athani is the largest taluka in terms of the geographical area occupying 1995 sq.km. and Raibag is the smallest taluka with only 991 sq.km. As per the 2011 census the density of population in the district is 355.17. Belagavi taluka is the most populous taluka with the highest density of population (921.91) and Khanapur is the least populous taluka with only 147.23 density of population.

Between 2001 and 2011, the decadal growth rate of population for Belagavi district is 13.38 per cent. In all, five talukas i.e., Belagavi, Raibag, Gokak, Ramdurg and Athani are having a decadal growth rate that is more than the district average and the remaining five talukas namely, Savadatti, Hukkeri, Chikkodi, Bailhongal and Khanapur taluks are having the decadal population growth rate that is less than the district average. It may be observed from Table 5.1, that the highest growth rate is in Belagavi taluka with 17.22 per cent and the lowest is in Khanapur with 6.11 per cent resulting in a population growth rate gap of more than 10 per cent.

In Belagavi district the total male population is 23,51,335 (50.76%) and the female population is 24,27,164 (49.21%) resulting in the sex ratio of 969 females per 1000 population as per 2011 census. Maximum male population are found in Raibag taluka with 51.18 per cent and maximum female population are found in Hukkeri taluka with 49.73 per cent. Accordingly, Hukkeri has the highest sex ratio i.e. 989 and Raibag has the lowest sex ratio of 954. In case of sex ratio of 0-6 age group, the sex ratio of the district is less i.e. 931 which is a matter of concern to the policy makers. The maximum child sex ratio is there in Khanapur with 972 and the minimum is observed in Athani i.e. 912.

The maximum child sex ratio is there in Khanapur with 972 population and the minimum is observed in Athani i.e. 912.

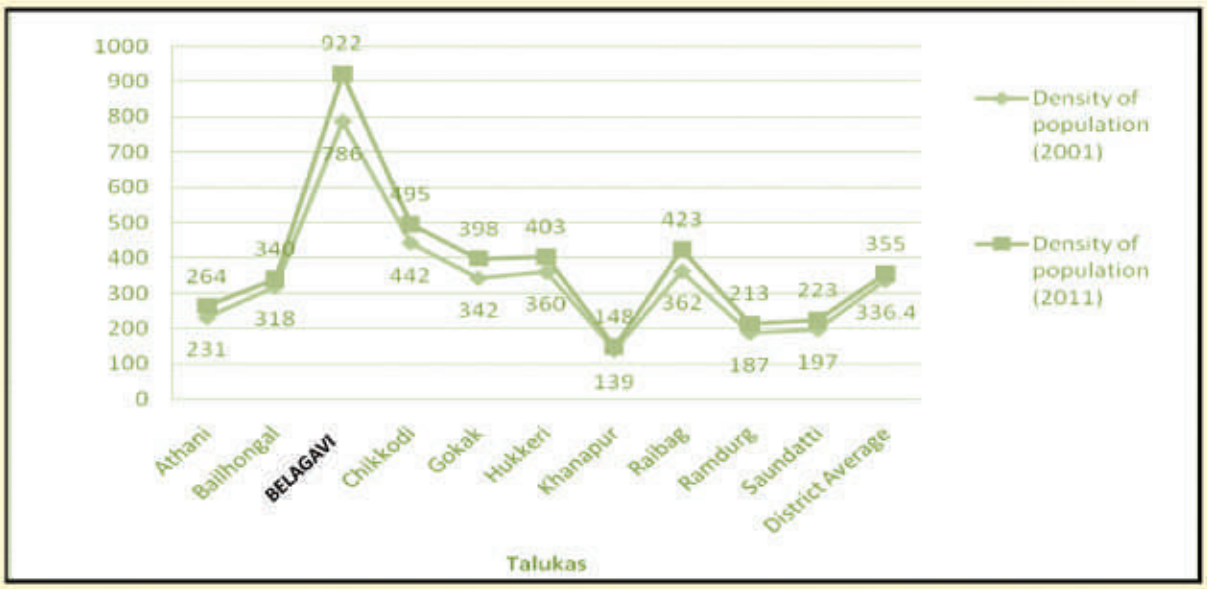
Table 5.1. Demographic Profile of Belagavi District 2011

(Figures in parenthesis represent the percentages)

Taluka	Geographical Area (in sq.kms. 2001 census)	Total population	Total male population	Total female population	Density of population -2011	Sex ratio	Sex ratio 0-6	Decadal Population growth (2001-2011)	Projected population 2021	Projected decadal population growth rate (2011-21)
Athani	1955	525722 (100)	268883 (51.14)	256839 (48.86)	263.52	955	912	13.83	603124	14.72
Bailhongal	1122	381539 (100)	193275 (50.65)	188264 (49.35)	340.05	974	935	7.09	409469	7.32
Belagavi	1037	956019 (100)	487194 (50.96)	468825 (49.04)	921.91	962	933	17.22	1134008	18.61
Chikkodi	1269	628311 (100)	319894 (50.91)	308417 (49.09)	495.12	964	900	10.7	698871	11.23
Gokak	1539	612270 (100	308300 (50.35)	303970 (49.65)	397.84	986	940	16.38	720284	17.6
Hukkeri	991	399204 (100)	200718 (50.27)	198486 (49.73)	402.83	989	933	11.76	448715	12.4
Khanapur	1748	258051 (100)	130856 (50.7)	127195 (49.3)	147.63	972	972	6.11	274258	6.28
Raibag	958	405481 (100)	207551 (51.18)	197930 (48.82)	423.26	954	918	16.65	478283	17.9
Ramdurg	1215	258723 (100)	131260 (50.73)	127463 (49.27)	212.94	971	945	13.77	296641	14.65
Savadatti	1580	353119 (100)	179173 (50.74)	173946 (49.26)	223.49	971	956	13.29	402957	14.11
District	13454	4778439 (100)	2427104 (50.76)	2351335 (49.21)	355.17	969	931	13.38	5466610	14.4

Source DAG 2011-12, Belagavi

Figure 5.1: Density of Population in Belagavi District (2011)



Source: DAG, 2011-12

Table 5.2. Taluka-Wise Distribution of Population Rural-Urban Status and SC/STs 2011

Taluka	Urban population	Rural population	SC population	ST population
Athani	47877	477845	84167 (16.01)	15217 (2.89)
Bailhongal	49223	332316	26161 (6.86)	33911 (8.90)
Belagavi	643664	312355	72568 (7.58)	64035 (6.69)
Chikkodi	124820	503491	102135 (16.24)	7325 (1.16)
Gokak	135773	476497	65948 (10.77)	60038 (9.81)
Hukkeri	57455	341749	57539 (14.41)	47836 (11.98)
Khanapur	34132	223919	19801(7.67)	12517 (4.85)
Raibag	41691	363790	74784 (18.44)	8282 (2.04)
Ramdurg	34814	223909	40628 (15.72)	8973 (3.47)
Savadatti	41251	311868	33687 (9.54)	39064 (11.07)
District	1210700	3567739	577418 (12.08)	297198 (6.22)

Source: Census 2011 provisional figurs

Gokak is the only other taluka which is having the urban population more than the district average (22.16)

Nearly 20per cent of the district are urban population and 80 per cent are the rural population. Belagavi taluka is having the highest urban population (67.25) and Athani is having the lowest urban population (9.09). Apart from Belagavi taluka, Gokak is the only other taluka which is having the urban population more than the district average (22.16) and rest of all the taluks are having the urban population

Box 5.1 Burden of Health Care

1. In India, out of the total health expenditure, 77 per cent is incurred by the private sector which is out of pocket payments.
2. In India over 60 percentage of the health facilities are biased towards the urban areas where only 30 per cent of the population reside.
3. There has been a decline of over 30 per cent in the utilization of public health care facilities during the last decade (1998 to 2008).
4. Despite the escalation in the costs, 67 percentage of the sample households prefer to avail the private health care facilities.
5. The health care expenditure of the rural and poor households account for nearly 10 per cent of their total consumption expenditure whereas the same is only 4 per cent in case of the urban and rich households.
6. Consultation and medicine charges together account for more than 75 per cent of the health care expenditure per illness episode.
7. The loss of earning is considerably larger in case of rural and poor women because all of them are casual workers and hence do not enjoy any maternity benefits.

Source:Mukta S Adi (2009), "Household Expenditure On Health Care- A Case Study Of Belagavi District", Report of UGC Major Project, Dept. of Economics, Karnatak University Dharwad.

less than the district average (Table 5.2).As per the 2011 census, the district has 12.08 per cent of Scheduled Caste (SC) population and 6.22 per cent of Schedule Tribe (ST) population. Maximum SC population are found in Raibag Taluka(18.44) and minimum are in Bailhongal taluka (6.86%). Whereas maximum ST population are in Hukkeri taluka (11.98%) and minimum are found in Chikoditaluka (1.16%). (The status of the SC and ST population is discussed in detail in chapter 9)

b. Vulnerable Groups

Vulnerable groups are defined as those who are subject to unfair treatment or are, relative to other age groups or sections of society, more dependent on others and therefore, find it difficult to maintain their subsistence on their own and protect their rights. Certain groups in the society are also subject to discriminatory treatment and feel marginalized. They need special attention to avoid exploitation. They are –

a. Physically and/or mentally challenged persons in the society, some of them are born so, while others end up with such a condition due to illness or accidents. They need support to lead a meaningful life with dignity.
b. Senior citizens would have worked during their younger days to support their families and contribute to building society, as it exists today. Society, definitely owes them a decent living in their later years. This is particularly so as joint family system is splitting up and traditional values are eroding.
c. Transgender population is the most vulnerable section of the

Certain groups in the society are also subject to discriminatory treatment and feel marginalized

society. They are born the way they are and for no fault of theirs, they suffer the social exclusion of highest order. Socially they deserve to be accepted and treated with compassion and respect.

Senior Citizens in the District

As a consequence of increasing life expectancy, the number of elderly people is also increasing in the recent years. A majority of this elderly population encounters issues such as financial dependence, poor health and impaired functional status. Their reliance on transfer income, particularly on subsidies and transfers of public money is therefore expected to be higher. For the elderly, pension is not the only issue, health care is equally important. Aging is not easy as the aged population happens to be the most vulnerable section of the society for, most of them will have no spouse, they lack in good health, wealth or both. Schemes to provided income security for these elderly people is being implemented both at the National and State level. All these schemes are successfully working in Belagavi District.

As a consequence of increasing life expectancy, the number of elderly people is also increasing in the recent years

The taluka wise distribution of senior citizens with identity cards in Belagavi district as on 31.3.2014 is presented in the Table 5.3

All the above 60 years senior citizens are issued the identity cards by the District Disable and Senior Citizen Welfare Officer. On 31.3.2014, in Belagavi district, a total of 48, 021 senior citizens were issued the identity cards. Maximum of such identity cards were issued in Belagavi taluka itself. A senior citizen who is having an identity card can avail several facilities in the public services of the government. Above 60 years senior citizen card holders are provided a concession to the extent of 25 per cent in all the public transport services and in case of railways, men and women who are above

A senior citizen who is having an identity card can avail several facilities in the public services of the government.

Table 5.3 Taluka wise distribution of senior citizens with identity cards in Belagavi District (2014)

Taluka	Number of Senior Citizens With Identity Cards
Athani	2785
Bailhongal	3923
Belagavi	27312
Chikkodi	126
Gokak	2836
Hukkeri	6202
Khanapur	935
Raibag	2848
Ramdurg	NA
Savadatti	54
District Total	48021

Source: District Disabled and Senior Citizen Welfare Officer, Belagavi

60 years of age get a concession of 30 per cent and 50 per cent respectively in the rail fare. On all the fixed deposits of the senior citizens 0.5 per cent rate of interest is paid in excess of the existing rates. Income tax exemption is up to Rs. 5 Lakhs for the senior citizens. Senior citizens above 80 years of age are entitled to 20 per cent and above 85 years of age 30 per cent and above 90 years of age 50 per cent hike in their pension, which is automatic.

In Belagavi district in 2011-12, a total of 85,288 senior citizens were availing the pension under the 'SandhyaSuraksha' scheme. Their talukawise distribution is presented in Fig. 5.2

It may be noted that all the pensioners have not availed the identity cards as the total number of pensioners is considerably larger than the identity card holding elderly persons which is 85,288 and 48,021 respectively. Nearly 15, 000 pensioners which is maximum in the district reside in Belagavi taluka and nearly 13,000 pensioners stay in Athani and Chikodi each. Most of the government servants, who retire, prefer to settle in Belagavi city due to the availability of educational and medical facilities.

The differently – abled persons in Belagavi

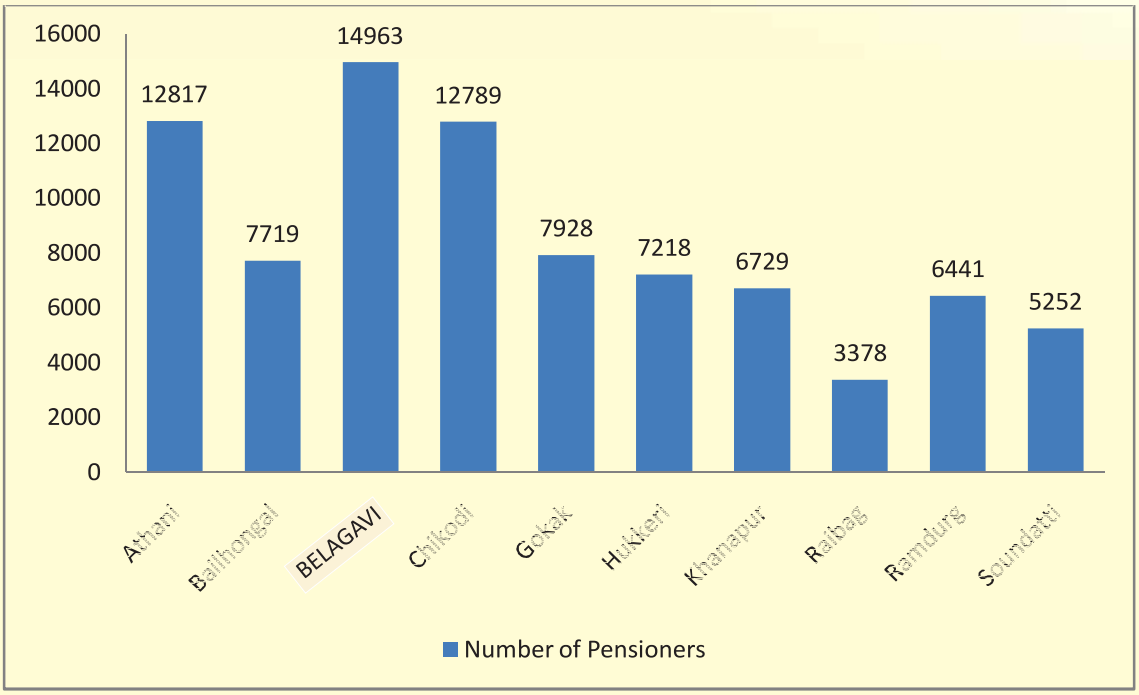
Inclusive development must take in its fold all the sections of the society, particularly the vulnerable groups and weaker sections. Disability, whether mental or physical, may be either a congenital condition or because of accident trauma or illness. The differently-abled require support, both to be able to contribute to the society and above all, the fact that they too deserve to live with dignity. Improving the living conditions of differently –abled persons is always an important concern for the society and policy makers. Disability refers to any restriction or lack of ability to carry on his/her day-to-day activities considered normal for a human being. All the 40 and above per cent differently -abled persons can avail the government facilities meant for them if they possess a medical certificate to that effect. For the overall development of these differently-abled persons, Government of Karnataka initiated a separate Department namely, Differently-Abled Welfare Department and introduced a scheme called 'Asha Jyoti' under which various concessions and facilities are provided to these people. In Belagavi district all welfare programmes are implemented very effectively.

There are a total of 50,750 differently-abled persons in the district in the year 2014. Out of them 66 per cent i.e. 33,517 are the physically disabled persons Nearly 12 to 13 per cent are blind, dumb and deaf and also mentally ill/retarded persons while others are about 2 to 3 per cent in the district. (Table 5.4)

In Belagavi district in 2011-12, a total of 85,288 senior citizens were availing the pension under the 'Sandhya Suraksha' scheme.

There are a total of 50,750 differently-abled persons in the district in the year 2014.

Figure 5.2: Senior Citizens availing pension under 'Sandhya Suraksha' scheme



Source: DAG, 2011 -12, Belagavi

Table 5.4 Taluka wise distribution of the Differently- abled persons in Belagavi District, 2014

Taluka	Physically Disabled	Blind	Dumb & Deaf	Mentally retarded/Mentally ill	Other	Total
Athani	2960	355	496	523	31	4365
Bailhongal	4926	770	646	521	87	6950
Belagavi	2344	431	481	420	306	3982
Chikkodi	4183	613	861	843	201	6701
Gokak	4204	659	688	694	188	6433
Hukkeri	4698	677	909	642	102	7028
Khanapur	2104	257	265	384	61	3071
Raibag	2297	253	430	359	62	3401
Ramdurg	2830	486	429	356	68	4169
Savadatti	2971	559	569	471	80	4650
District Total	33517	5060	5774	5213	1186	50,750

Source: District Differently-abled Welfare Officer, Belagavi

In the entire district, Gokak taluk is having the maximum number of the differently-abled persons i.e. 7028, closely followed by Bailhongal, Chikodi and Hukkeri with 6950, 6701 and 6433 respectively.

During the year 2013-14, following are the total number of instruments/equipments/aids distributed to the differently abled persons in the district From the above data one may find that maximum number of tricycles are distributed as compared to other equipments. The taluka-wise distribution of the differently-abled persons receiving pension is given in the Table 5.5

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Items	Numbers
White Cane	05
Crutches	29
Hearing Aids	78
Tricycles	245
Wheel chairs	68
Walkers	10
Cervical Collar soft	1

Source: DAG, 2011-12, Belagavi

Table 5.5 Talukawise Distribution of Differently-abled pensioners in Belagavi district, 2011-12

Taluka	Total number of differently -abled pensioners
Athani	4710
Bailhongal	5392
Belagavi	5417
Chikkodi	6686
Gokak	6942
Hukkeri	4836
Khanapur	3816
Raibag	3388
Ramdurg	4132
Savadatti	3665
District Total	48984

Source: DAG, 2011 -12, Belagavi

It may be noted that the number of the differently-abled persons is increasing over the last five years.

Out of the total 50,750 (Table 5.4) differently-abled persons, nearly 97 per cent of them i.e. 48,984 persons have received the pensions in the district for the year 2011-12. Still there is a need to cover 100 per cent of such persons.

It may be noted that the number of those differently-abled persons is increasing over the last five years. Their year-wise growth is given in the following Table 5.6.

Transgender people are not accepted in the mainstream of the society. They cannot avail any of the facilities either educational or health or any other.

The data furnished in Table 5.6 is based on the issue of identity cards to the differently-abled persons. During the last five years, their number has increased from 717 to 7063 i.e. more than 10 times increase. This is rather a serious concern. Among all types of disabilities, the number of persons with physical disability is increasing at much faster rate than any other type of disability i.e. from 377 in 2009-10 to 4969 in 2013-14. This is an increase of more than 14 times where as all others have increased by more than 3 to 4 times. This may be due to the increasing number of road accidents in the recent years. However this is a potential area of research to be initiated in the near future.

Transgender Population in the District

Transgender are the most vulnerable section of the society particularly among the lower and economically weaker section of the society. Mainly so because, this is basically a medical condition and problem. The upper sections of the society who are economically well-off, resort to the medical consultation and undergo the sexual transformation process through surgery which not-so-well off people cannot afford due to the exorbitantly high cost and hence this problem is very severe with these people.

Table 5.6 Growth of the Differently abled persons in the district

Year	Physically disabled	Mentally retarded/ Mentally ill	Dumb & Deaf	Blind	Total
2009-10	377	203	67	70	717
2010-11	530	335	146	104	1115
2011-12	286	120	70	48	524
2012-13	1064	1304	328	346	3582
2013-14	4969	762	1077	795	7603

Source: District Differently -abled welfare officer, Belagavi

Transgender people are not accepted in the mainstream of the society. They cannot avail any of the facilities either educational or health or any other. They fail to get any type of employment and cannot start any small/petty business, owing to the fact that the society's attitude towards them is not so cooperative. Usually they will not have any friends or any relatives. They are totally disconnected from the society and begging is the only alternative for them. These people are not given the medical certificates as there is no provision to issue one. They are not able to get the houses on rental basis. Usually they form groups of themselves and move in the trains, on bus stands, railway stations, traffic signals etc.

In 2014, officially there were 1232 transgender persons and unofficially they are around 5000 in number in the entire district. A separate section for the welfare of such people was started hardly two years back as a sub section of Department of Women and Child welfare. So far, 25 such persons are given training to make them financially independent and 63 members of this community have been given a subsidy of Rs. 20,000 to start any self employment activity.

It is difficult to get the transgender medical certificate as there is no provision to issue such a certificate. Due to this difficulty, there was delay in the implementation of the above schemes. There is an absolute necessity to change the mindset of the people in the society towards the transgender community so that they can be brought into mainstream and live the life with dignity and self esteem.

5.3 Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facilities

The Allopathic system of medicine was introduced by opening hospitals and dispensaries by the British. The earliest allopathic institution in the district is the District Hopsital, Belagavi started as Civil Hospital in 1859 followed by the dispensaries at Gokak (1865), Athani (1871) Savadatti (1875), Chikodi (1882) and Khanapur (1887), which were managed by the local bodies. In the year 1882, there were five grant-in-aid dispensaries and one Civil Hospital in the district, where 306 in-patient and 21,021 out-patients were treated. Slowly, the number of hospitals and dispensaries managed by the Government and Local Bodies increased and accordingly, the number of both in-patient and out-patients also increased. Soon after the formation of the Mysore state in 1957, more and more medical facilities were extended to the rural areas of the district under the Five Year Plans and private nursing homes and clinics also were established in greater number.

The earliest allopathic institution in the district is the District Hopsital, Belagavi started as Civil Hospital in 1859

District Hospital, Belagavi



District hospital, which at present is having more than 1000 bed strength providing specialized services in all the branches of medicine.

In 1961, there were 509 public health and medical institutions in the district, of which 232 were in rural areas and 277 in urban areas. According to Economic Census 1980, there were 1814 medical institutions, both private and public; out of which 1565 were clinics and four nursing homes, the rest being hospitals, health centers/units. Etc. Earlier, the Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College of the city was attached to this hospital. In the year 2007 a new Government Medical College was established and at present it is attached to the District hospital, which at present is having more than 1000 bed strength providing specialized services in all the branches of medical treatment. There are few other hospitals in the District which have been established more than hundred years ago and even today they are serving the people of those respective areas. They are General Hospital, Gokak (1865), General Hospital Savadatti (1875), General Hospital, Chikodi (1882), Lafayette Hospital, Nipani(1912), Mission Hospital, Sankeshwar (1923), Leprosy Hospital, Hindalaga (1912) etc.

The Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha established in the year 1935 by Dr. G.R. Kokatnur stands out for its distinctive services in the medical field. By 1955, it had achieved the status of a General Hospital known for its chest hospital of 160 beds in cottages. At present, with its enormous growth in all the medical fields, it has emerged as one of the major medical service provider in this area.

Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha



The Health and Family Welfare Department is one of the important sectors in Zilla Panchayat. It takes care of the entire population of the district at the village level by providing primary health care services at the door steps of the people through sub centers manned with male and female junior health assistants. For every 7000 population there is one sub centre. There are total 616 sub centers. Out of these 616 sub centers, 379 sub centers have their own building. Remaining sub centers are being run in rent free buildings provided by GP. Sub centers are the first level of health institutions which provide not only preventive and curative health facilities but also play an important role in creating awareness among the people about the sanitation, health and hygiene. A staff working at the sub centre level are the key factor in the success of all the government sponsored schemes like population control etc. There are total 975 junior health assistants both male and female working at the sub centre level. The next level of health institution is primary health centre (PHC). There are total 122 PHCs and 9 Urban Family Welfare Centers (UFWC) in the district manned with medical officers and health assistants male and female. On an average there is one PHC for every 33,000 population. All the basic facilities like medical care and immunization, sterilization operations, conducting deliveries, indoor patient facility are available at the PHC level.

The Karnataka Health Institute, Ghataprabha established in the year 1935 by Dr. G.R. Kokatnur

For every 7000 population there is one sub centre. There are total 616 sub centers. Out of these616 sub centers, 379 sub centers have their own building.

Allopathic system of medicine is the most popular and preferred system of medicine in the district

There are a total 136 medical officers working at the PHC level supported by the staff nurses, lady health visitors and senior health inspector and block health educator. Out of 136 PHC, 121 PHCs have their own building. Remaining 6 PHCs are running in rent free building provided by Grama Panchayats. Next level of medical institution is general hospitals and community health centers. There are two general hospitals one at the district head quartersBelagavi the other is a 100 bedded general hospital at Soundatti. Remaining five 50 bedded general hospitals are located at Athani, Chikkodi, Gokak, Ramdurg, and Bailhongal. In addition to this there are six 30 bedded hospitals at Raibag, Hukkeri, Nippani, Kittur, Khanapur, Sankeshwar, Kudachi, Examba, Hirebagewadi and Yaragatti. All these general hospitals are provided with basic facilities like X-Ray machine, lab facilities, operation theatre, ultra sound and other specialized services. These hospitals generally entertain refereed cases from PHCs however they entertain direct patients as well.

The total number of the medical institutions belonging to various systems of medicine in the district in the year 2011 is shown in the Figure 5.3.

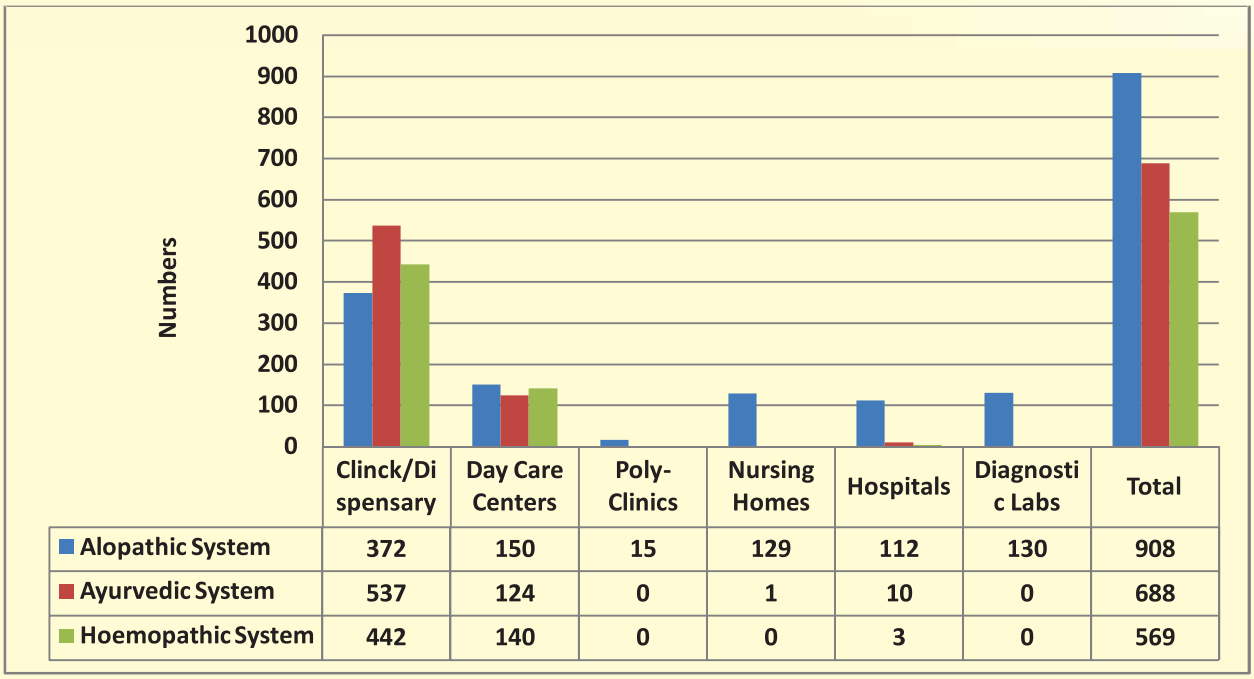
In all the District has 2165 medical institutions of which 1351 are clinics, 414 are Day care centers, 15 are poly clinics, 130 are nursing homes, 125 are hospitals and 130 are diagnostic centers/laboratories managed by both the Government and private practitioners. Since Allopathic system of medicine is the most popular and preferred system of medicine in the district, maximum number of clinics/ hospitals belong to the same followed by Ayurveda and Homeopathic systems of medicine (Fig. 5.3)

The taluka wise distribution of Government medical institutions is presented in the table 5.7 below. It may be noted that, in Belagavi taluka, speciallyBelagavi city has the largest number of private hospitals (179) and two government hospitals. However, Chikodi and Gokak also have good number of medical institutions. In the entire district Ramdurga has least number of institutions closely followed by Raibag.

Taluka wise Health infrastructure in the districts with Institutions, Beds, Ambulances and Staff details are provided in the Table 5.8.

It may be noted here, that maximum number of hospital/ medical institutions are in Belagavi taluka (274) followed by Chikodi (156) and Gokak (135). Regarding the number of nurses per 1000 population, Savadatti and Bailhongal have the highest number of nurses with (0.17%) followed by Khanapur (0.16%). But the lowest number of nurses are found in Athani, Gokak and Raibag.

Figure 5.3: Total Number of Clinics/Hospitals as per the Systems of Medicines



	Clinck/Dispensary	Day Care Centers	Poly-Clinics	Nursing Homes	Hospitals	Diagnostic Labs	Total
Alopathic System	372	150	15	129	112	130	908
Ayurvedic System	537	124	0	1	10	0	688
Hoemopathic System	442	140	0	0	3	0	569

Source: DAG, 2011 -12

Table 5.7. Taluka wise Distribution of Medical Institutions in Belagavi 2011

Taluka	Hospital GH	PHC's	PHUs CHC	Private Hospital	Sub-Centres	Family Welfare centres	Total
Athani	1	18	1	23	74	0	117
Bailhongal	1	13	3	9	60	0	86
Belagavi	2	15	1	179	68	9	274
Chikkodi	1	19	4	48	84	0	156
Gokak	1	20	1	40	73	0	135
Hukkeri	1	17	2	21	56	0	97
Khanapur	1	9	1	3	63	0	77
Raibag	1	9	2	8	44	0	64
Ramdurg	1	6	1	7	41	0	56
Savadatti	1	17	1	6	53	0	78
Total							1140

Source: DHO, Belagavi

Table 5.8. Taluka wise Distribution of Health Infrastructure Facilities in Belagavi 2011.

Taluka	Population per PHC	Population Bed Ratio	No. of Doctors per 1000 Population	Ambulance population ratio	Percentage of sub-centers without 1 ANM, 1 MPW and Helper	No. of Doctors per 1000 population (2001)	Govt. Hospital Beds per 1000 population (2001) (HPCRRI)	Number of Nurses per 1000 population (HPCRRI)
Athani	27785	957	0.38	62000	38%	0.14	2.86	0.1
Bailhongal	29818	941	0.41	38500	14%	0.13	5.44	0.17
Belagavi	37819	177	1.84	94400	0%	0.11	10.40	0.14
Chikkodi	32350	680	0.62	61200	25%	0.17	3.35	0.11
Gokak	30788	623	0.48	61300	30%	0.12	2.78	0.1
Hukkeri	41172	725	0.53	49660	18%	0.10	4.14	0.11
Khanapur	30374	1102	0.41	31190	6.5%	0.12	3.70	0.16
Raibag	47654	1101	0.49	60800	38%	0.08	2.76	0.1
Ramdurg	43969	961	0.32	29000	34%	0.14	3.17	0.12
Savadatti	20519	938	2.09	49400	30%	0.22	5.45	0.17

Source: DHO, Belagavi and HPCRRI 2002



From the Table 5.8 it is evident that since Raibag has only 9 Primary Health Centers (PHC), the population per PHC is the largest, and both Savadattiand Hukkeri have same number of PHCs i.e. 17, but only next to Raibag the largest population per PHC is found in Hukkeri and smallest is found in Savadatti.

In Belagavi city, more than 1000 bedded two big hospitals namely District Hospital and Prabhakar Kore Hospital are providing the medical services. Apart from them there are plenty of private nursing homes providing the medical services. Hence, in all these hospitals more than 5000 in-patients may be treated for the various types of the diseases, simultaneously. Prabhakar Kore Hospital is the largest super specialty hospital in the north Karnataka and has the distinction of being the 2nd biggest hospital in the Asian Continent. All modern and latest medical facilities are provided in this hospital, meeting the requirements of the people in north Karnataka. Due to the large population of Belagavi city, the population-bed ratio of Belagavi taluka is least in the district i.e. 177 beds per thousand population and the same is highest in Khanapur and Raibag talukas i.e. 1102 and 1101 respectively due to the less taluka population.

In spite of the fact that Belagavi has two very big hospitals, two medical colleges and good number of medical practitioners, the number of doctors per 1000 population in Belagavi (1.84) is less than Savadatti(2.09) which coincides with the figure (0.22) provided by the High Powered Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI) which was the highest in 2001. According to HPCRRI report, the lowest number of doctors were there in Raibag in 2001, but in 2011 there is some improvement. But now, the lowest number of doctors are in Ramdurg taluk. Ramdurg followed by Bailhongal and Khanapur have lowest hospital infrastructure with 56,64 and 77 institutions respectively. Incidentally, there are large number of ambulances in Ramdurgataluka as the Ambulance population ratio is lowest. But due to the highest population of Belagavi city , the population-ambulance ratio is highest in Belagavi taluka, despite good number of both private and public hospitals and nursing homes. But it is heartening to note that, the per centage of sub-centers without one ANM and MPW or helper is practically nil and the same is highest in Raibag (38%) and Athani (38%) followed by Ramdurg (34%)

In Belagavi city, more than 1000 bedded two big hospitals namely District Hospital and Prabhakar Kore Hospital are providing the medical services

The population-ambulance ratio is highest in Belagavi taluka, despite good number of both private and public hospitals and nursing homes.

Box 5.2 Prabhakar Kore Hospital and Research Centre



Built and equipped at a cost of nearly Rs. 100 crores, K.L.E.S Hospital is a teaching hospital attached to the prestigious Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College. The accent on learning has resulted in constant upgrading and improvement of services, a rare phenomenon among hospitals in our country.



In case of health infrastructure facilities, Belagavi is having relatively better facilities followed by Chikodi and Gokak. But the least facilities are found in Raibag, Ramdurg and Savadattitaluks. Further, it may be noted that even though the allopathic is the most popular system of medicineayurvedic and naturopathy treatments are also becoming popular in the district during the recent years From the Table 5.9, it may be observed that in case of Group 'A' staff, out of 384 sanctioned posts 237 are working and 147 are vacant resulting in 39% of vacancy. But the maximum vacancy may be observed in case of the posts of the specialists. Similarly maximum number of posts are vacant in case of Group 'D' workers i.e. 66%. The overall picture that emerges is that regular staff are serving only in 60 per cent of the sanctioned posts and 40 per cent of the posts remain vacant which is a matter of real concern.

In case of health infrastructure facilities, Belagavi is having relatively better facilities followed by Chikodi and Gokak

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Table 5.9 Medical Staff position as on 01.12.2013 in Belagavi District.

S. No.	Group	Name of the Cadre	Sanctioned Posts	Working	Vacancy	Percentage of Vacancies to the total sanctioned posts
1	Group 'A'	Taluka Health Officer	10	7	3	30
2	_,,_	Medical officers	168	136	32	19.1
3	_,,_	Specialist/CMO/SMO	167	67	100	60
4	_,,_	Assistant Dental Surgeon	29	20	9	32
		Total	384	237	147	39
5	Group 'B'	All	20	9	11	55
6	Group 'C'	All	2541	1663	876	35.5
7	Group 'D'	All	825	281	544	66
		Total	4144	2420	1724	41.60

Source: DHO, Belagavi and HPCRRI 2002

Bailhongal is having the longest years of LEB both in 2001 and 2011. Whereas, Chikodi is having the shortest LEB in 2001 and in 2011.

5.4 Health Indicators

Life expectancy at birth (LEB) is an indicator of the health status of the people. As compared to 2001, in 2011 it has improved in almost all the talukas of the district. Surprisingly LEB in Belagavi taluka is below the District average in 2001 and 2011 as well.(Table 5.10)

Bailhongal is having the longest years of LEB both in 2001 and 2011. Whereas,Chikodi is having the shortest LEB in 2001 and in 2011 as well. The district crude average birth rate has marginally declined in 2011 as compared to 2001, from 20.8 to 19.45. Largest number of births take place in Raibag taluka in both the years of 2001 and 2011. The district average crude death rate also has marginally declined from 6.52 in 2001 to 6.11 in 2011. The maximum deaths were reported in Bailhongal taluka in 2001, but in 2011 the maximum deaths are reported in Belagavi taluka. Whereas Athani records minimumnumber of deaths during 2001 and 2011. During the last decade, all the three important health indicators have improved in the district.

Table 5.10 LEB, crude Birth rate and Death rates for District 2001 and 2011 figures.

Taluka	2001			2010		
	LEB	Crude Birth Rate(per 1000)	Crude Death Rate (Per 1000)	LEB	Crude Birth Rate(per 1000)	Crude Death Rate (Per 1000)
Athani	80.8	20.0	5.3	82.0	19.8	5.1
Bailhongal	81.2	17.8	7.8	83.5	15.5	7.1
Belagavi	76.8	18.9	6.3	81.1	16.6	8.1
Chikkodi	75.8	18.2	6.9	80.2	17.2	6.3
Gokak	76.8	21.8	6.8	81.3	20.8	5.2
Hukkeri	78.9	20.5	6.2	80.9	20.5	6.0
Khanapur	78.5	22.8	6.7	82.4	22.1	5.5
Raibag	77.6	23.4	5.8	82.1	22.0	5.3
Ramdurg	78.6	22.8	6.9	81.9	21.3	6.2
Savadatti	77.9	21.8	6.5	80.9	18.7	6.3
District Average	78.29	20.8	6.52	81.63	19.45	6.11

Source: DHO, Belagavi

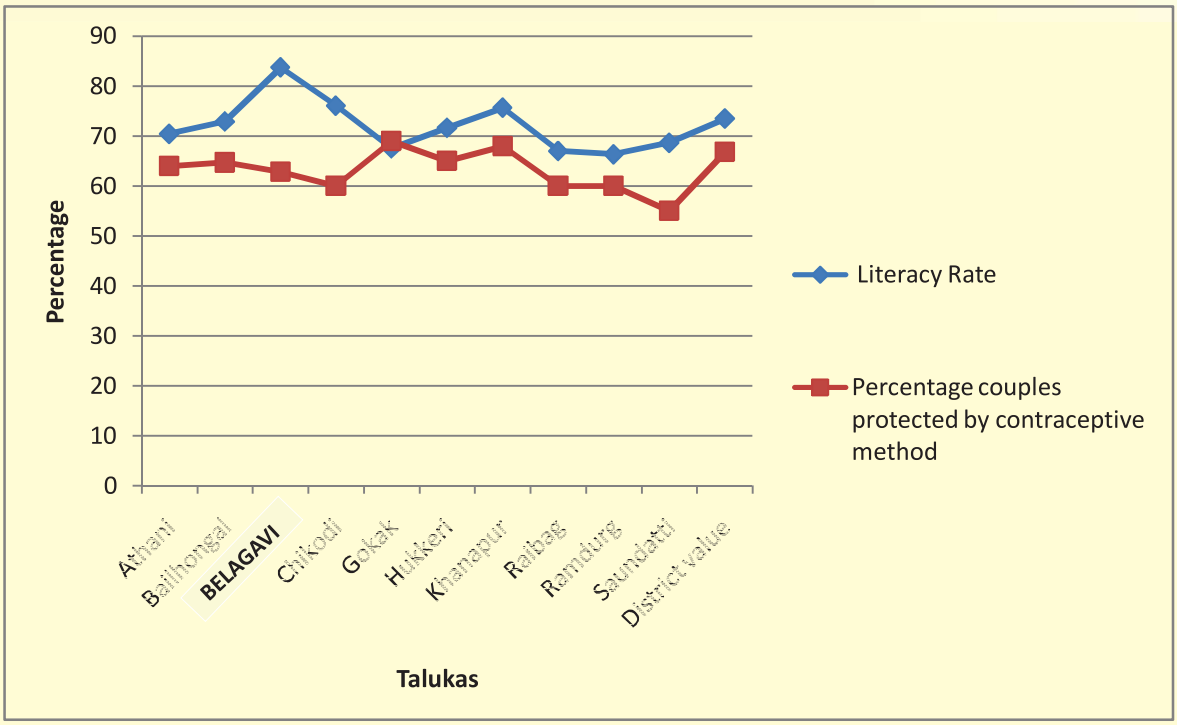
Table 5.11 Reproductive and Child health indicators of Belagavi District

Sl. No	Indicators	Taluka										
		Athani	Bailhongal	Belagavi	Chikodi	Gokak	Hukkeri	Khanapur	Raibag	Ramdurg	Savadatti	District value
1	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years) (Source : HMIS 2011)	24	43	45	29	24	30	59	31	41	56	37
2	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source : HMIS 2011)	26	61	45	29	25	33	60	31	47	63	42
3	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source : HMIS 2011)	34	484	80	85	213	88	182	150	226	255	155
4	Mean age at Marriage	18.9	19.1	19.9	19.2	18.9	19.8	19.2	18.8	19.3	18.8	19.19
5	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	64	64.7	62.8	60	69	65	68	60	60	55	66.85
6	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source : HMIS 2011)	91.87	97.13	98.95	94.8	97.94	96.47	95.82	84.35	93.56	95.93	98
7	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	51.37	48.48	88.91	62.43	47.27	55.15	34.92	33.53	83.09	84.92	65.51

8	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	90	97.8	99.9	94	97	97	90	98	97	95	95.6
9	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source : Women and Child devtdept)	40.22	40.84	32.47	34.95	45.43	41.61	32.32	50.46	40.15	42.28	40.11
10	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight (Source : HMIS 2011)	9.34	13.3	16.13	15.49	11.42	19.05	16.8	8.88	16.01	11.65	13.79
11	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	94.9	94.8	82.8	99	88.4	89.2	94	98.5	82	88.3	91.2
12	Percentage of Morbidity Rate	6.75	9.84	7.63	5.63	7.42	6.77	10.5	4.2	15.04	7.3	8.11
13	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2

(Source :1. HMIS 2011 -12 data (included Moderate and severe Anemia) Posted by HDD)
2. IMR |MMR | CMR- SRS 2011

Figure 5.4 : Literacy rate and Percentage of Couples protected by contraceptive Method



Source: DAG 2010 -11 and DHO, Belagavi 2011

Taluka wise information regarding the RCH health indicators is provided in Table 5.11. In the year 2011, the maximum infant mortality rate is found in Khanapur (59) and maximum child mortality rate is found in Savadatti taluk (63). This may be dueto the fact that Khanapur experiences incessant rains and has thick forest, as such people may be finding it difficult to access the medical facilities. But the maternal mortality rate is the highest in Bailhongal taluka (483) followed by Savadatti(255). Compared to the other talukas, in both these talukas, there are less health infrastructure facilities. In almost all the talukas the share of the institutional deliveries is more than 90 per cent except in Raibag taluka (84.35%). Similarly the percentage of pregnant women receiving full Anti-natal care (ANC) also in all the talukas is more than 90 per cent. Both these achievements indicate the level of progress made in the field of reproductive health. At the same time in Belagavi district the share of pregnant women with anemia is a worrisome feature as 3 talukas, namely Belagavi, Savadattiand Raibag are having the same at more than 80 per cent level. Our research team interacted with the rural people regarding the health status of

In the year 2011, the maximum infant mortality rate is found in Khanapur (59) and maximum child mortality rate is found in Savadatti taluk (63).

pregnant women and their opinions are summarized below.

In most of the PHCs in the rural areas the services of the Doctor and other medical staff are not available all the time due to high level of absenteeism and the basic medical facilities are awfully lacking.

In most of the PHCs in the rural areas the services of the Doctor and other medical staff are not available all the time due to high level of absenteeism and the basic medical facilities are awfully lacking. Even today, in the rural households, daughter-in-laws are not treated with love, care and affection. During pregnancy or otherwise, they are not provided with healthy and nutritious food. Due to low economic status, they are supposed to work till the last day of the confinement. No doubt they deliver the babies at the nearby PHCs but immediately the same day or the next, they return home due to lack of basic facilities particularly hot-water. Already being anemic, the deficiency in hygiene and care soon results in infection to either the mother or the baby or both. Again they visit the same PHC for treatment and they are directed to the referral hospitals. By the time they are brought to the hospital, it would be too late. Thus despite more than 90 per cent of institutional deliveries and ANC care, the MMR, IMR and CMR are on the higher side in the district. There exists a positive correlation between literacy rate and couple protection rates which almost move parallel as shown in the Figure 5.4. The logical deduction out of this may be, literacy gains certainly help to improve the health attainments in general.

However, when we observe the figures regarding the percentage of children fully immunized again, the attainments are quite impressive because the minimum percentage itself is found in Ramdurgataluka i.e. 82 and in rest of all taluks it is more than 82 per cent. But the percentage of malnourished children is little higher which is a cause of real concern. As the maximum 50.46 per cent is found in Raibag taluka. But the percentage of children born under weight is maximum in Hukkeri taluka (19.05 per cent). However even in Ramdurg, Khanapur and Belagavi talukas, the same is on the higher side. Nearly two-third of the couples in all the ten talukasare well protected by one or the other contraceptive method. However, there is a need to improve this figure. In case of the percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases, all the talukas are having the values less than 1 percentage which are an achievement in itself.

It may be observed that the percentage of pregnant women with Anemia is higher in Savadatti and Ramdurg,

It may be observed that the percentage of pregnant women with Anemia is higher in Savadattiand Ramdurg, perhaps it may be the reason for higher values of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) in both these talukas. But in case of Athani and Hukkeri the same indicator is exhibiting lower rates, which is resultingin lower values of IMR, CMR and MMR. The morbidity

rate is highest in Ramdurga (15.04) which may be due to the meager availability of health facilities and also adverse weather conditions. When we consider all the RCH indicators, Raibag and Bailhongal are lagging behind in the district, where as Athani and Chikoditalukas are leading in the district.

5.5 Performance of Various Health Schemes

At present the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DoHFW) in Belagavi district is implementing all the national and state level health schemes. The Department is headed by District Health Officer (DHO) who functions under overall administrative and financial control of Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Zilla Panchayat. DHO is assisted with District Programme Officers like District Malaria Officer, District Leprosy Officer, District T.B. Officer, District RCH Officer, Medical Officers ICDS, Medical Officer District Surveillance, District Health Education Officer and District Nursing Officer. The important health programmes are national cholera control programme, national Tuberculosis control programme, national leprocy eradication programme, national AIDS control programme, national malaria control programme,national goiter control programme, national blindness control programme, national family welfare programme, reproductive and child health programme, information education communication programme and the Yellow card Scheme.

In addition to normal Government programme, other activities like free denture distribution, free dental filling for school going children etc have also been started in Belagavi district with the help of local organizations.

The government has also started providing 24/7 medical services in all the government hospitals to promote the institutional deliveries. For that purpose special 108 ambulance facility is also provided in all the ten taluks of the district. The taluka-wise distribution of 108 ambulance and the number of hospital providing 24/7 medical services is provided in the following Table 5.12

From the table it is quite evident that both the number of 108 ambulance and 24/7 service providing hospitals are maximum at Gokak taluk with 6 and 15 respectively. In all the other taluks there are 4 such ambulances but Ramdurg and Raibag have 5 each of such hospitals.

In the entire district, a total of 41 such 108 ambulances and 88 hospitals are providing the medical services for all the 24 hours and 7 days in a week. This facility has improved the institutional deliveries in the district which is nearly 98 per cent. This is a positive step in the right direction to reduce the MMR and IMR.

When we consider all the RCH indicators, Raibag and Bailhongal are lagging behind in the district, where as Athani and Chikodi talukas are leading in the district.

The government has also started providing 24/7 medical services in all the government hospitals to promote the institutional deliveries.

Table 5.12 Taluk-wise distribution of 108 ambulance and 24/7 service providing hospitals

Taluk	108 Ambulances	24/7 Hospitals
Athani	4	12
Bailhongal	4	11
Belagavi	4	0
Chikkodi	4	10
Gokak	6	15
Hukkeri	4	8
Khanapur	4	8
Raibag	4	5
Ramdurg	5	5
Savadatti	4	14
District Total	41	88

Source: DAG, 2011 -12, Belagavi

Table 5.13 Progress of Immunization Programmes in Belagavi District

IMMUNISATION											
SL.No	Taluka	DPT & Polio		BCG		MEASLES		TT		HEP B	
		2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
1	Athani	10627	11129	10972	10988	10433	10538	10999	15059	NA	12281
2	Bailhongal	7239	7623	7220	7929	7088	7268	7647	13006	NA	8432
3	Belagavi	16808	48010	21128	23358	16230	16665	15848	23608	NA	24218
4	Chikkodi	11992	11171	12058	12428	11554	9826	11539	6897	NA	13400
5	Gokak	12580	13096	13368	13453	12553	11704	14215	16897	NA	14982
6	Hukkeri	7687	7242	7623	7525	7639	7402	8235	4033	NA	8803
7	Khanapur	4985	5617	4916	5964	4936	5338	4900	9039	NA	6500
8	Raibag	8103	8507	8387	9289	8289	7330	9024	5622	NA	8981
9	Ramdurg	5604	5852	5586	6841	5406	5595	5635	8184	NA	5953
10	Savadatti	6825	7608	6633	8169	6633	6729	6958	9432	NA	8968
	District Total	92450	96452	97891	105944	90761	88395	95000	111777	NA	112153
	% Rise		4.32		8.2		-2.61		1.17		

Source: DAG, 2011 -12, Belagavi

Table 5.14 Progress of Leprosy Control Programme in Belagavi

Sl. No	Taluka	2007-08			2011-12		
		No Of Patients Identified	Patients Cured	Death Occurred	No Of Patients Identified	Patients Cured	Death Occurred
1	Athani	34	41	2	16	14	0
2	Bailhongal	32	26	0	4	9	0
3	Belagavi	36	34	0	29	15	0
4	Chikkodi	61	65	0	27	35	1
5	Gokak	22	26	0	38	53	0
6	Hukkeri	24	17	0	14	12	0
7	Khanapur	43	42	1	15	17	0
8	Raibag	15	19	0	20	23	0
9	Ramdurg	31	18	0	25	25	0
10	Savadatti	33	28	1	31	43	1
	District Total	331	316	4	219	246	2

Source: DHO, Belagavi.

Table 5.15 Progress of T.B. CONTROL PROGRAMME in Belagavi

SL. No	Taluka	2007-08			2011-12		
		NO of Patients Identified	Patients cured	Death occurred	NO of Patients Identified	Patients cured	Death occurred
1	Athani	511	258	38	478	372	41
2	Bailhongal	415	256	31	427	361	38
3	Belagavi	687	471	62	628	484	57
4	Chikkodi	540	333	37	507	394	37
5	Gokak	503	362	33	695	473	48
6	Hukkeri	470	375	34	477	339	39
7	Khanapur	271	193	9	275	205	19
8	Raibag	349	207	21	392	299	21
9	Ramdurg	0	0	0	362	301	15
10	Savadatti	672	387	36	480	354	38
	District Total	3762	2842	301	4721	3582	353
	% of Change				25.49	26.03	17.27

Source: DHO, Belagavi.

5.6 Immunization and Control of Major Communicable Diseases

From the Table 5.13, it is evident that, during the period from 2007-08 to 2011-12 there is a rise in the number of children who are provided with various immunization doses except in case of Measles. In fact there is a decline of 2.61 per cent in the number of children provided with the measles dose. The maximum rise in the number of children may be observed in case of the BCG doses with 8.2 per cent followed by DPT & Polio doses and TT doses with 4.32 per cent and 1.17 per cent respectively With regard to the progress of Leprosy Control Programme, though the number of patients identified with Leprosy has declined from 331 to 219 during the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, there is fall during 2011-12 in the number of patients cured i.e. from 316 to 246 during the same period. Maximum number of leprosy patients are found in Gokak taluka (Table 5.14).

From Table 5.15 it is evident that, TB is a major communicable disease which is prevalent in the District. During the period 2007-08 to 2011-12, the number of patients identified with TB disease increased from 3762 to 4721 registering a rise of 25.49 per cent. Similarly the number of patients cured also increased from 2842 to 3582 (26.03 per cent rise) during the same period. The number of deaths due to TB also increased from 301 to 353 which is 17.27 per cent rise during the same period.

Box 5.3 Socio-economic burden of T.B.

1. Nearly 60 per cent of the T.B. patients are found in the age group of 16-65 which is the most productive age
2. On an average 80 per cent of the TB patients belong to the BPL/Poor households
3. On an average, a poor TB patient incurred a loss of Rs. 17,200 per annum
4. 92 per cent of the patients are benefited by RNTCP
5. 90 per cent of the HIV infected patients are having the symptoms of tuberculosis.
6. 20-30 per cent of annual household income was lost due to TB in india as per the WHO Report 2008
7. More than 1 lakh women are rejected by their families on account of TB every year.
8. During the period 2003-07, out of the four major diseases i.e AIDs, Leprocy, Malaria, and TB, 82 per cent of the death were due to TB.
9. During the period 2002-03 to 2007-08, 40 per cent of the sanctioned funds remain unutilized
10. Every year nearly 2 million people in india are affected by TB

Source: Unpublished Ph.D., Thesis 2011, Shri L.N. Doddamani, Dept. of Economics,

5.7. Progress under the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Scheme

The National Rural Health Mission was introduced in the District during April, 2005 when it was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India. The main objective of this scheme is to provide the qualitative and responsible medical services to the below poverty line (BPL) families living in the remote places at a very low cost. This scheme covers all the levels of medical services from the village level to the district level.

The progress achieved under the different programmes of the NRHM Scheme in the Belagavi district is reviewed here briefly. The following Table 5.16 provides the information regarding the amount spent and the number of beneficiaries from 2008-09 onwards under the different programmes of NRHM.

1. JananaiSurakshaYojane : The main objective of this programme is to encourage all the pregnant women belonging to BPL families to go in for the institutional deliveries. If a pregnant women of a BPL family undergoes a delivery at home Rs. 500, at an urban health institution Rs. 600 and at the rural government hospital Rs. 700 and for cesarean section Rs. 1500 amount is paid. For the entire Belagavi district in the year 2008-09 an amount of Rs. 78,88,700=00 was disbursed and 11,377 pregnant women were benefitted. In the year 2011-12, an increased amount of Rs. 2,74,00,100=00 was disbursed benefiting more than double the pregnant women i.e. 37,076. The maximum number of beneficiaries are found in Chikodi taluk and the minimum are in Ramdurg taluka. (Fig. 5.5)

2. Prasuti Araike: This programme is implemented in the district from October, 2008. Under this programme every SC/ST pregnant woman of BPL family is given Rs. 2000 subsidy (Rs. 1000 each before and after delivery) to enable her to avail the nutritious food and other supplements to avoid the maternal and infant death due to malnutrition and anemia. During 2009-10, 24,880 SC/ST pregnant women were benefitted with the disbursement of Rs. 2,48,80,000=00 throughout the Belagavi District. During the year 2012-13, the amount increased to Rs. 3,22,77,000=00 benefitting much larger number of SC/ST women i.e. 32,277.

3. Thayee – Bhagya programme: Under this programme, Rs. 1000=00 subsidy is provided to all the rural BPL family pregnant women delivering in the private hospitals. An amount of Rs. 35,63,000 was distributed to 3563 beneficiaries during the year 2012-13 while Rs. 15,01,000=00 benefitted only 1501 pregnant women during 2008-09 in the entire district of Belagavi

4. Madilu Kit programme: A kit containing 19 important requirements for the women and infant soon after delivery before 48 hours, is distributed to every

The main objective of this programme is to encourage all the pregnant women belonging to BPL families to go in for the institutional delieveries

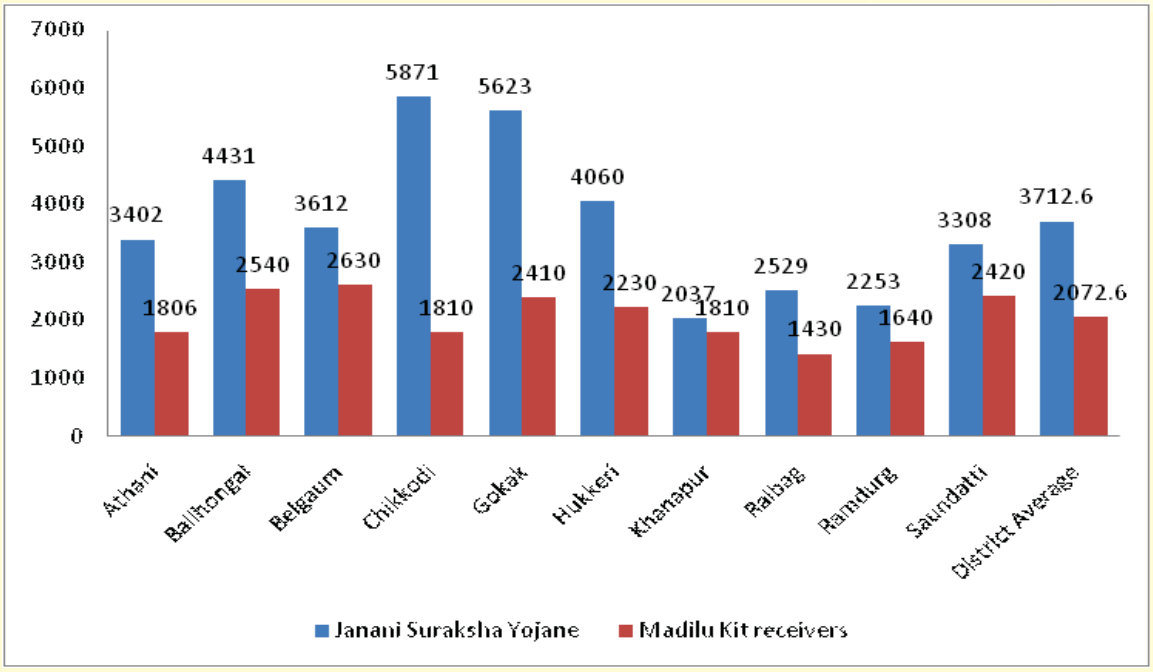
SC/ST pregnant woman of BPL family is given Rs. 2000 subsidy (Rs. 1000 each before and after delivery) to enable her to avail the nutritious food and other supplements to avoid the maternal and infant death due to malnutrition and anemia.

Table 5.16 Progress of NRHM Scheme in Belagavi District.

Name of the Scheme	Year	Amount Sanctioned	Number of Beneficiaries	Average amount per Beneficiary
JananiSurakshaYojana	2008-09	78,88,700	11377	693
	2009-10	3,48,71,000	48969	712
	2010-11	2,13,91,200	37126	576
	2011-12	2,74,00,100	37036	740
PrasootiAaraike	2009-10	2,48,80,000	24880	1000
	2010-11	78,15,000	7815	1000
	2011-12 (I installment) (II installment)	 8,85,63,000 45,84,200	 88563 15195	 1000 301
	2012-13 (I installment) (II installment)	 3,22,77,000 35,40,000	 32277 3318	 1000 300
ThayiBhagya Plus Yojane	2010-11	15,01,000	1501	1000
	2011-12	42,80,000	4280	1000
	2012-13	35,63,000	3563	1000
Madilu Kit Yojane	2008-09		23750	
	2009-10		23273	
	2010-11		20766	
	2011-12		21440	
Village health and hygiene committees	2008-09	1,15,70,000		1157 villages
	2009-10	1,15,70,000		1157 villages
	2010-11	1,15,70,000		1157 villages
	2011-12	1,15,70,000		1157 villages
	2012-13	1,15,70,000		1157 villages
MuktaNidhi (Block Grants)	2008-09	1,00,40,000		
	2011-12	43,27,203		
	2012-13	43,27,203		
Annual maintenance expenditure	2008-09	93,00,000		For 134 PHC, 17 CHCs and 9 General Hosp.
	2011-12	77,94,790		
	2012-13	77,94,790		
ArogyaRakshaSamiti	2008-09	1,60,00,000		For 134 PHC, 17 CHCs and 9 General Hosp
	2011-12	1,49,65,573		

Source: DHO, Belagavi

Figure 5. 5: Taluka wise beneficiaries under the Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY) and Madilu Kit receivers (2010 -11)



Source: DHO, Belagavi

BPL family women after the delivery in every health center/general hospital. This scheme is introduced from 2007 with the objective to encourage institutional deliveries and to reduce the MMR and IMR in the districts. During the year 2008-09, a total of 23750 such kits were distributed, but the same slightly declined in the year 2011-12 to 21,440 in the entire district. The maximum Madilu kits are distributed in Belagavi Taluka and the minimum are distributed in Raibag taluka. (Fig. 5.5).

5. Grama Aroggya mattu Nairmallya Samiti (Village Health and hygiene Committees): In Order to resolve the problems pertaining to the health at the village level, in every revenue village, one each a total of 1157 village sanitation committees have been formed and each such committee is given Rs. 10,000/- block grants every years. Since the year 2008-09 for all the years till now, annually an amount of Rs. 1,15,70,000=00 grant is released for these 1157 committees to maintain the health and hygiene in the villages of Belagavi district.

6. Mukta Nidhi (Block Grants): To start with, in the year 2008-09, more than one crore rupees block grants were distributed to 134 primary health centers, 17 community health centers and 9 general hospitals, but the same declined to Rs. 43,27,203 during the year 2012-13 for the entire district.

7. Annual Maintenance expenditure: Every year from 2008-09 onwards every

government health centre/general hospital is provided with some amount for annual maintenance. In the year 2008-09, it was Rs. 93,00,000=00 during the year 2012-13 for the entire district. Similarly under the ArogyaRakshaSamiti funds, during the year 2011-12, nearly one and a half crore rupees were distributed to the government health centre/hospital for the entire district.

8. Arogya Bandhu Scheme: Under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) scheme, 6 primary health centers and 3 Urban Health Centers have been assigned to the K.L.E.'s J.N. Medical College, Belagavi Karnua Trust, Bangalore, DaneshwariSevaSangha, Belagavi and Prerana Women Welfare Society. All these PHCs/UHCs are performing well and people are satisfied about it.

9. Janani Suraksha Vahini: Two additional drivers are appointed to the ambulances of the 11 general hospitals in the district to provide 24 hours health services to the public. The mobiles are also provided to the drivers. This facility at present is available in the following hospitals of the district

i. General hospital, Athani
ii. General hospital, Bailhongal
iii. General hospital, Chikodi
iv. General hospital, Hukkeri
v. General hospital, Gokak
vi. General hospital, Khanapur
vii. General hospital, Raibag
viii. General hospital, Ramdurg
ix. General hospital, Savadatti
x. Community Health Center, Sankeshwar
xi. Community Health Center, Hirebagewadi

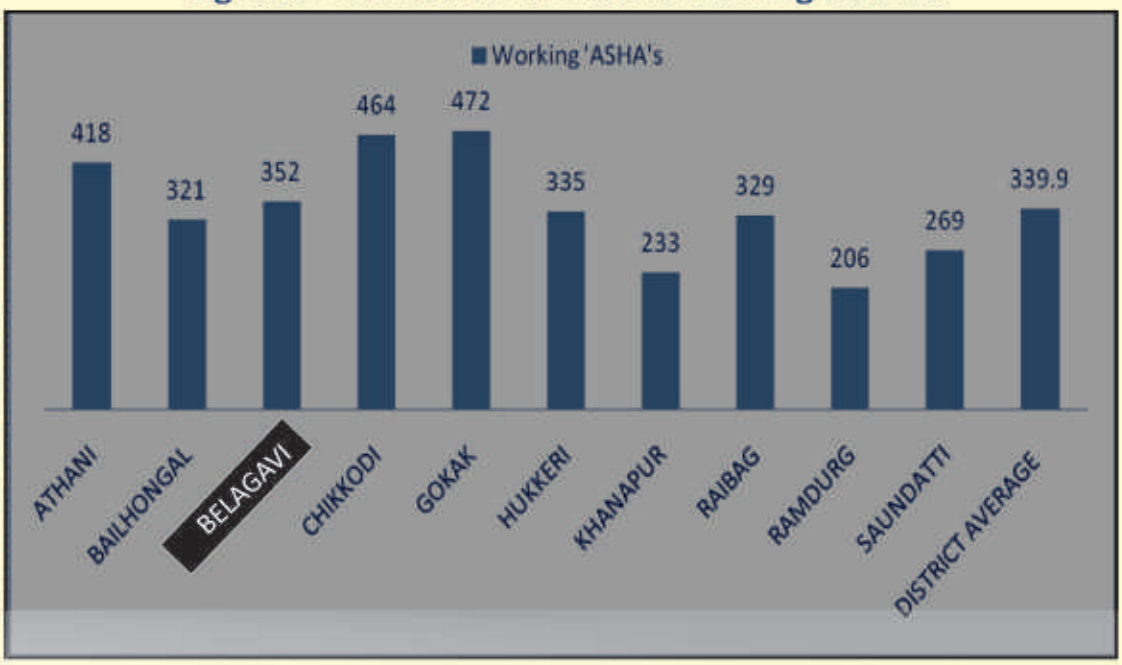
10 'ASHA' Workers (Accredited Social Health Activist) : In Belagavi district , one each for 1000 population, a total of 3397 'ASHA' workers have been identified and they are given one month's training. All of them are working as a nexus between community and health department in their respective blocks. Very less number of ASHA workers are found in Ramdurg and Khanapur taluks i.e. only 206 and 233 respectively. Chikodi and Gokak have the maximum number of ASHAs with 463 and 472. Their taluka wise distribution is as follows Under the NRHM and other schemes, the fund allotted and utilized during 2014 is presented in (Table 5.17)

Box 5.4 Public-private partnership in primary health care under 'Arogya Bandhu Scheme'

1. A total of 6 Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs) and 3 Urban Health Centers (UHCs) are handed over to the private sector partners for a period of five years. (beginning from 2008 till 2013)
2. 3 PHCs, and 3 UHCs have been given to the KLEs J.N. Medical College's, Community Medicine Department to manage, where as one PHC is given to Karuna Trust , an institution of civil society (A Private registered Trust) from Bangalore. The NGOs 'Prerana Women's Welfare Society' and ' ShriDaneshwariSevaSangh' both based at Belagum are managing one PHC each.
3. After the handover of PHCs/UHCs, particularly PHCs are now working for 24 hours. Night deliveries are conducted under JananiSuraksha Yojane of NRHM programme. The health programmes are implemented effectively. The Outpatient Department (OPD) works from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm. The private partners are striving their best to maintain ample medical and para-medical staff at the PHCs, undertake awareness campaigns through mobile vans etc.
4. Public opinion about the PHC is now very favorable. People expressed that now the services of the staff are available at all times and they are getting proper advice and health care.
5. Looking at the success of this partnership the district health administration and the State Government has renewed the contract for an additional five years i.e. 2013 to 2019.

Source: Field Survey 2013 by Sri. Prasanna B. Joshi, Assistant Professor of Economics, Rani Parvati Devi College, Belagavi

Fig. 5.6: Taluka-wise Number of Working 'ASHA's



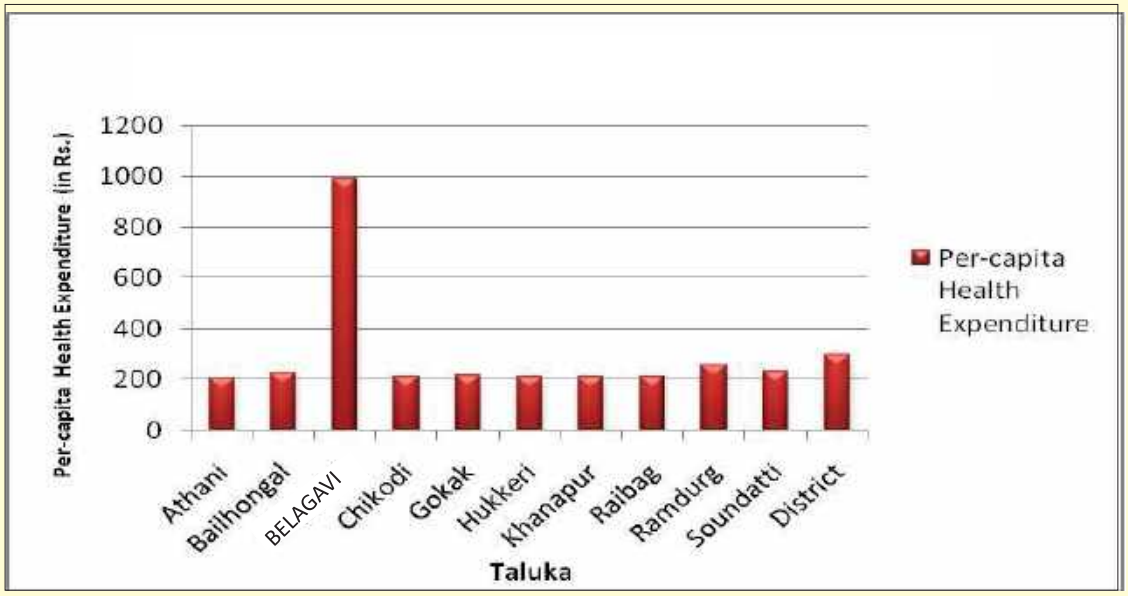
Source: DHO, Belagavi

Table 5.17 Funds allotted & utilized under each components up to March 2014 (Rs in lakhs)

SL NO	Programmes	PIP Allocation	Opening Balance	RELEASES	TOTAL	EXP	BALANCE
1	RCH	1399.38	244.7	1524.2	1768.8	1057.6	553.3
2	NRHM	763.09	188.7	751.3	940.0	771.8	168.2
3	RI	129.40	14.2	117.4	131.7	116.8	10.3
4	TB	190.12	32.3	97.1	129.4	97.7	31.7
5	NVBDCP	14.23	0.5	14.4	14.9	12.0	0.6
6	NLEP	8.23	0.3	5.1	5.4	4.3	1.1
7	NPCB	59.06	6.0	36.1	42.1	30.6	11.5
8	IDSP	14.4	0.7	12.5	13.2	10.5	2.7
	TOTAL	2577.9	487.04	2558.2	3045.5	2101.40	779.4

Source: DHO, Belagavi

Figure 5.7: Talukawise Per Capita Health Expenditure



Source: DHO Belagavi, 2011

During the year 2013, the total amount released for NRHM scheme is Rs. 3045.5lakhs, but till January, 2014 only Rs. 2101.40lakhs are utilized and still Rs. 779.4lakhs remain unutilised , which shows that 58 per cent of the funds were utilized and the remaining 35.59per centwere unutilized. In view of this the most important fact to be noted is that, whatever the amount isreleased , the same needs to be utilized judiciously during the span of the entire year for the purpose for which it is released. However, RCH is the programme where the unutilised grants are maximum followed by NRHM and other programmes

5.8 Per-Capita Health Expenditure

Above Fig. 5.7 reveals that the per-capita health expenditure is maximum in Belagavi and for all the other talukas, the same is below the district average. This is due to the fact that Belagavi city is the district and divisional head quarters, and most of the health programmes are implemented with lot of care, as there is vigilance from the district level health officials. Moreover, District Hospital with 1000 beds, number of doctors, nurses and other health infrastructures facilities are also situated here. Further, a Government medical college is established very recently. Hence, the per capita expenditure is the highest in the Belguamtaluka due to the urban component of Belagavi city. In other talukas there is not much difference and the same is hovering around Rs. 225. Hence, there is a need to improve the health infrastructure facilities at the taluka and Grama Panchayat (GP) levels.

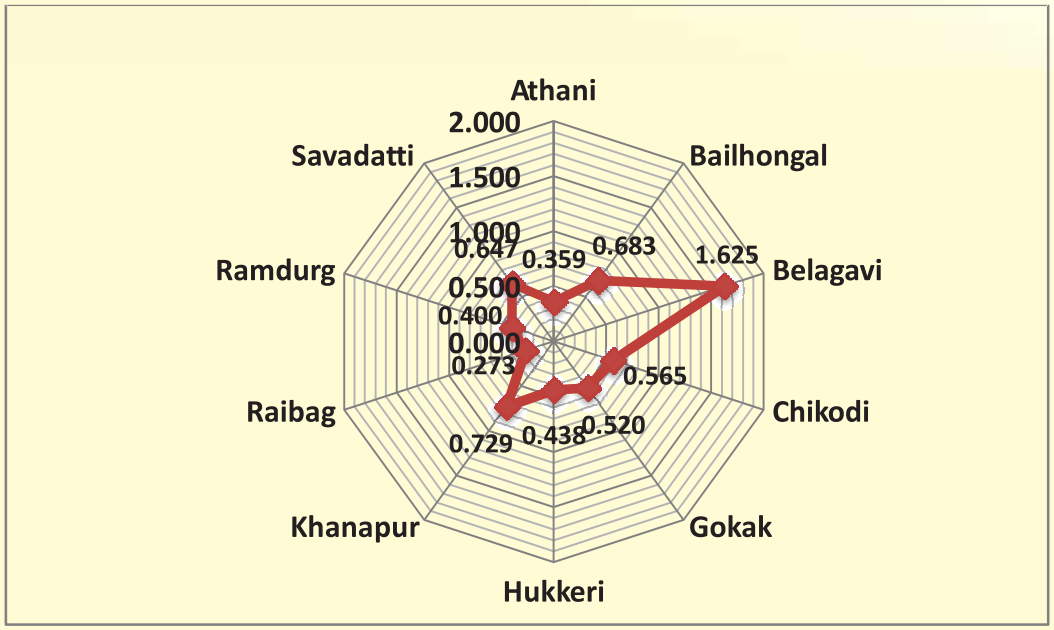
5.9 The Radar Analysis

Since the coverage of the health indicators is maximum, the index values of the health dimension of CTDI has been employed here to develop the Radar Analysis and the figure is presented below.

From the above figure, it is very obvious that Belagavi is having the maximum index value of 1.6 and all the other talukas are having the index values below the district average of 0.79. This is due to the existence of the KLE's University of Health Sciences and also Government Medical College and other private nursing homes. As a result, the infrastructure facilities and the provision of health services are practically 3 to 4 times more than other talukas. Most of the people from these talukas come to Belagavi city to avail various types of medical facilities. Raibag taluka has the least health index value of 0.273 followed by Athani with the value of 0.359. The policy intervention may be in the diversification of medical facilities towards the eastern talukas of the district in the coming years.

Belagavi is having the maximum Health index value of 1.6 and all the other talukas are having the index values below the district average of 0.79

Figure 5.8 : Health Index Based On CTDI



5.10. Concerns

A review of the health status in the district reveals a divide in the development of health services and facilities. Most of the health and medical care services are concentrated in Belagavi city and the rest of the talukas are lagging behind.

A review of the health status in the district reveals a divide in the development of health services and facilities. Most of the health and medical care services are concentrated in Belagavi city and the rest of the talukas are lagging behind. Particularly so are, Ramdurg, Athani, Raibag. However, following are some of the specific concerns in the provision of the health services.

1. There is concentration of health care/medical care institutions and professionals in Belagavi city alone.
2. The Child sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 years in all the taluks and at district level is very less for e.g. in Athani, it is just 912.
3. The number of differently abled people particularly due to physical disability is increasing very fast in the district.
4. Nearly 38 per cent of the sub- centers in Raibag, Athani and Ramdurg taluks function without one ANM, MPW or a helper.
5. In Raibag and Ramdurg taluks, there is one PHC for nearly 50,000 population.
6. During 2011-12, Belagavi district is having 40 per cent of malnourished children
7. During 2011-12, 65 per cent of the pregnant women are suffering from anemia.
8. In some of the health schemes, only 60 per cent of the sanctioned funds are utilized and 40 per cent remains unutilized.
9. In spite of so much of expenditure in health care services, the higher rates of maternal mortality at

Bailhongal (484) is a cause of concern

10 The number of HIV positive and AIDS patients are increasing particularly concentrating in Gokak and Athani taluks, leading to the dubious distinction of the district having the highest number of HIV positive patients.Still 40 per cent of the posts belonging to all the cadres in the health department remain vacant, resulting in the deficiency of health service manpower.

11 Despite the escalating cost of the private sector health services, people in the district still prefer the private health system but the poor and the lower middle class families prefer the public health services for admission purposes (in-patient) only.

5.11 Policy Interventions

Following are some of the specific recommendations for policy intervention

1 Through proper awareness and sensitization programmes, the gender bias in rural areas needs to be corrected. Appointment of lady doctors in large number in rural areas is very essential in this regard.

2 The pension for the differently abled persons needs to be enhanced from the present Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 per month.

3 The medical facilities need to be diverted more towards the eastern taluks of the district. particularly Ramdurg and Raibag taluks.

4 The health schemes towards improvement in nutrition levels need to implemented more meticulously.

5 Similarly, more focused attention is needed for reducing the number of pregnant women with anemia.

6 The Tuberculosis eradication programme and HIV prevention schemes should be implemented with greater care and focused attention.

7 There is a necessity not only to utilize 100 per cent of the funds sanctioned but it is also required to be utilized forthe purpose for which they are sanctioned.

8 Timely release of the funds is also essential to ensure proper utilization. The work efficiency of the mobile health clinics should be improved considerably particularly in the hilly and forest areas of Khanapur.

9 The immunization programme should be implemented effectively to achieve 100 per cent coverage of children.

10 The national health programmes like NRHM, NUHM, HIV/AIDS prevention programme etc. should be implemented more meticulously in all the taluks of the district.

11 There is an urgent need to strengthen the Public-Private Partnerships in the provision of the health services in the district. At present only 6

The health schemes towards improvement in nutrition levels need to implemented more meticulously

Medical facilities need to be diverted more towards the eastern taluks of the district. particularly Ramdurg and Raibag taluks.

PHCs are under the PPP management. More number of PHCs and general Hospital need to be covered by PPP models to improve the provision of quality health services.

12 Improvement in quality of service delivery is thus essential. The quality should be checked with a system of incentives and accountability. At the village level, the Village Health Committee associated with Gram Panchayat are now established to monitor the provision of health services. These committees should function effectively.

5.12 Concluding Remarks:

An overview of the health care system in Belagavi district reveals a scenario of both achievements and concerns. There is an improvement in almost all the indicators of health in the year 2011 as compared to the year 2001.During the last decade, the district has experienced improvement in several health indicators like increasing of the life expectancy, reduction of child mortality rates more than 90 per cent, institutional deliveries, reduction of fertility rates and so on. Our achievements are noteworthy no doubt, but still more needs to be achieved in the district as regards the health services and health infrastructure facilities

There is a need to improve the accessibility of people to the public health services through increasing the number of facilities and better functioning of them. The Primary Health Centers should be supplied with adequate medicines and minimum health care facilities. Appointment of doctors and other para- medical staff should be undertaken immediately. Doctors and other medical staff should be made to stay in the village through provision of adequate accommodation facilities. The doctors and other assistant staff should be penalized for absence and negligence.

Micro Level study -1

Psycho-social Profile of the HIV Orphans in Belagavi Small area study (Concern)

Introduction

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) defines an orphan as a child under 15 years of age who has lost his/her mother (maternal orphan) or both parent (double orphan) to HIV/AIDS[1]. With the above definition it is projected that the figure of 13 million in 2000 is expected to rise to 24.3 million in 2010 and 40 million by 2020. At present children less than 15 years account for one in six AIDS related deaths worldwide and one in seven new HIV infections. According to UNAIDS and World Health Organisation (WHO) HIV estimate, there are 2-5 million children living with HIV and 1.66 billion are orphaned due to AIDS in 2009. India stands next to South Afreica in the world with largest number of AIDS orphans and has 2, 20, 000 children infected by HIV/AIDS. In India Maharashtra accounts to 18,121 HIV-positive children, closely followed by Andhra Pradesh with 17,720 infected children and Karnataka at the third place with 11,000 children. India is expected to be the next centre of the AIDS orphan crisis. This accelerating AIDS Crisis is leaving an unprecedented number of children orphaned with little or no adult protection or care. Since the incubation period is long between infection and the onset of symptoms, the impact of the deadly disease will hover for decades to come, even if the rate of new infections is arrested. This epidemic not only deprives orphans of their rights to enjoy a good or normal childhood, but it also has dangerous effects on their chances of survival or well being. Thus the future of these children orphaned by the AIDS epidemic deserves focused attention from the policy makers as it is a psycho-socio-economic issue.

HIV-AIDS in Belagavi District

According to a study in 2010, among the districts of Karnataka, Belagavi had the dubious distinction of being in the first place and Kodagu was in the last place in the incidence of HIV-AIDS epidemic. The prevalence of HIV positive infection is found to be considerably more in rural areas (1.69%) than in urban areas (0.63 %). According to NFHS III (2005-06), the prevalence of HIV in Karnataka was 0,69per cent with men having the HIV infection more than women i.e. 0.86 per cent and 0.54 per cent respectively. In 2007, Belagavi had HIV prevalence of 1.43 per cent with slightly higher percentage for men (1.58%) as compared to women (1.28%). In 2009, Athani and Ramdurg recorded more than 1 per cent of HIV infections and the least was recorded in Khanapur taluka.

According to a study in 2010, among the districts of Karnataka, Belagavi had the dubious distinction of being in the first place and Kodagu was in the last place in the incidence of HIV-AIDS epidemic.

Two HIV positive orphanages namely, Nandana Makkala Dhama and the Mahesh Foundation's 'Asha Kiran' were identified to conduct the survey of the HIV positive orphans in Belagavi city.

According to the estimates of the KHPT Report, 80% of the district HIV infections are in the five talukas of Athani, Chikodi, Gokak, Raibag and Belagavi. At present, even if we consider only 1 per cent of HIV prevalence in the district, the number is as high as or even more than 52,000, which is definitely a cause of concern. According to rough estimate as per the 'NandanaMakkalaDhama' Coordinator 's opinion, Belagavi is home for the highest number of HIV-AIDS infected people, i.e. more than 30,000 and out of which 15,000 are widows and 13,000 are single parent and orphan children. In Belagavi district, Raibag (Mugalkhod, Harugeri),Gokak (Arabhavi, Mudalagi) are the worstaffected areas, the resons being more number of sex workers, inter/intra relational marriages, truck drivers etc. Khanapur is the least affected area in the district.

Materials and Method

Two HIV positive orphanages namely, NandanaMakkalaDhama and the Mahesh Foundation's 'Asha Kiran' were identified to conduct the survey of the HIV positive orphans in Belagavi city. There were 28 HIV positive orphans in 'Nandana Makkala Dhama' and 46 in Mahesh Foundation. For the purpose of the present study, about 20 children from Mahesh Foundation and 12 children from NanadanaMakkalaDhama were selected. In all 32 children between the age of 6 to 15 from these two orphanages were selected. The field survey was conducted by the research scholars of the Department of Economics, Rani Channmma University, Belagavi, along with the Principal Investigator of DHDR, on 27th of April, 2014. A small structured schedule was prepared and administered to these children to collect the relevant information, the group discussion was also conducted with the children and the Coordinators of both the orphanages to collect the additional information. In fact the information provided by the Medical officer at Mahesh Foundation was more light bearing on this entire issue.

Out of the total 32 respondents, the sample had equal number of boys and girls i.e. 16 each.

Results

Out of the total 32 respondents, the sample had equal number of boys and girls i.e. 16 each. This sample consisted of 14 children belonging to the age of 6 to 12 years and 18 children to the age group of 12 to 15 years. Hence, the mean age of the sample children is 11.85 years 40 per cent were paternal orphans, 22 per cent were maternal orphans and 37 per cent were totally orphans. Almost all the children were infected through the vertical transmission only i.e. directly from mother to the children. Even though, 14 children were HIV positive, they were not on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) but it was found that 18 children were on ART medicine. It may be noted that as the children advanced in age,





the doses of ART medication also increased. In all 40per cent of the sample children were not on ART but 60 per cent of the children were on ART and 31.3 per cent were taking ART medicine since more than three years.

Nearly 60 per cent of the respondents i.e. 19 children were aware that they are affected by HIV infection and 40 per cent i.e. 13 children were not aware of this infection but they knew that they were ill and they have to take medicines regularly. When a question was asked regarding the response of the friends, the reply of the children was, 60 per cent (19) of the friends were aware of these children's infection and almost same per cent of the friends did not show any type of discrimination. For a question regarding the response of teachers, 95 per cent (30) of the respondents replied that their teachers were aware of their illness but they did not show any type of discrimination. It was very heartening to observe that despite this deadly infection, all the children were very cheerful, full of life and nurtured ambitions to be teachers, doctors etc. and also to continue their education.

AIDS epidemic has affected children globally and India. HIV infection can directly affect children, in the absence of prevention; a mother can pass the virus to her baby during pregnancy, delivery and breast feeding. Subsequently children can also be infected through contaminated blood during transfusions or by sexual abuse. But the consequences of the AIDS epidemic on children go well beyond these infection risks. Orphaned children are vulnerable by themselves due to the loss of care of parents. Orphans whose mother or father or both died of HIV/AIDS are

Nearly 60 per cent of the respondents i.e. 19 children were aware that they are affected by HIV infection and 40 per cent i.e. 13 children were not aware of this infection

Subsequently children can also be infected through contaminated blood during transfusions or by sexual abuse.

vulnerable to stigmatization and discrimination. These circumstances aggravate the risk of poor nutrition, psychological development,schooling, health care and loss of property. Most common mode of transmission of HIV among children in the study was vertical type of transmission i.e. almost 100 per cent.

They frequently experienced the mood swings like hostile and aggressive behavior.

During the discussion with the Coordinators and the Medical Officer of these orphanages, it was learnt that these children went through the psychological problem like depression, withdrawal and social behavioral problems. They frequently experienced the mood swings like hostile and aggressive behavior. AIDS orphaned children were more likely to be depressed, have post-traumatic stress, consider suicide, and have peer relationship problems and show behaviour problems than other children. These differences persisted independently of factors such as age, gender, migration and living in formal or informal dwelling. This requires lot of pediatric counseling for this purpose only. Some pets like dogs, cats, fish , birds, tortoise etc have been kept in the orphanage and they are the real stress busters for these children. Both these orphanages have given their addresses, phone numbers etc. at the District Hospital ART Centre, Belagavi so that whenever grandparents, paternal or maternal uncles or others visit the ART center to collect the ART tablets they are informed about these orphanages and that is how these children get admitted in these orphanages. Many times, a member of the orphanage visit the ART Center to collect the information about such children. Both these orphanages are maintained by respective NGOs purely on the basis of public charity in terms of cash or kind and they do not get any facility from the government in any manner. However they receive the ART tablets from the ART centre of the District Hospital. The most important fact to be noted here is that all the ART tablets for the entire world is provided by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation , USA, totally free of cost including the transportation cost. Both the orphanages are managed by the HIV affected staff only including that of cooks, cleaners, and the coordinators. The tuition teachers, painting and music teachers, yoga teachers including medical officer, all render their services totally free in these orphanages as a matter of social service to the society.

The most important fact to be noted here is that all the ART tablets for the entire world is provided by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation , USA, totally free of cost including the transportation cost.

It was understood from both the coordinators that initially when the management thought of establishing such orphanages it was very difficult to get any house on a rental basis. But with great difficulty both were successful in getting one, but the behavior of the neighborhood was very discouraging. The children were not allowed to play outside and lot of discrimination was

practiced. Slowly, the neighbors have adjusted and at present this is not a problem. But similar was the situation in the school as well. Initially, school management was not ready to admit these children to their schools. The coordinators had to fight a tough battle and finally with the intervening of the DDPI, DHO and CEO of the district, the matter was settled.

However, one or two staff of the schools were suspended. Even here as well the matter is now stabilized, all the children go the school like the normal children and only the staff and the principal are kept informed about the infection of these children. Initially, both the orphanage management and the school authorities had to face lot of resistance from the parents of other children but now even that problem has been amicably resolved. These children with any wounds or scratch come and report immediately to the coordinators at the centre. At NandanaMakkalaDhama, there is a Marriage Bureau for HIV positive couples and so far they have performed 130 marriages including that of the coordinator.

In the opinion of the Medical Officer at the orphanage, at present the number of the ART receivers is taken as a proxy to identify the number of HIV infected people. As the number of the defaulters and those who discontinue the treatment, is increasing this method is totally unreliable. Hence, there is an urgent need to maintain an AIDS Registry at the National, State and Regional levels. Many people are not aware that they are HIV infected, those who are aware due to lot of social stigma do not avail the ART medicines as they do not visit the ART centers regularly which necessitates a pressing need for the psycho-social counselors. Lot of research is being carried on in the entire world regarding the drugs to control this infection but we hardly find any efforts being made in exploring their psycho-social-economic problems. At present the blood test for HIV infected people is purely voluntary and hence it is extremely difficult to identify the HIV infected people. Not only pre-marriage blood test should be made mandatory, says the Medical officer here but also for all the pregnant women who approach the medical practitioners for the first time in connection with their pregnancy. In this context, there is a petition in the high court for the past five years awaiting the verdict on this vital issue. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, acute diarrhea are the main indicators for the probable presence of HIV virus and the movement towards AIDS in most of the cases and that exactly is the reason why Revised National TB control programme (RNTCP) and ART go hand in hand. The HIV positive patients live a longer life because of medical and social advances like, ART, but the treatment programmes have not been able to eradicate the virus and cure the disease. As a result, patients

In the opinion of the Medical Officer at the orphanage, at present the number of the ART receivers is taken as a proxy to identify the number of HIV infected people

are living longer with a chronic condition that continuously presents social, physical, economic and psychological challenges.

Concluding Remarks

The study concludes that all the orphans studied acquired the infection from vertical transmission and all of them are deprived of mother's care. As the age advances, the psycho-social-behavioral problem increases and it requires the pediatric counseling on a high priority.

Since millions of children have already lost at least one parent as a result of AIDS epidemic, and many more are likely to lose parents over the next few years. There is an urgent need to help, care and protect these children. There is a need to prevent HIV infection in adults, so that the number of children orphaned in the future is minimized. Hence problems of HIV orphans are a key driver for the policy makers to plan prioritize and strategize on the following line.

1. The stigma and sense of discrimination has to be eradicated. For this purpose the AIDS control national programme needs to be implemented not only a massive scale but also in a aggressive manner. AIDS awareness programmes should reach the common man through the door to door information dissemination system. The celebrities should address this issue through the mass media.
2. The blood test for HIV infection should be made compulsory before marriage and at the time of pregnancy and delivery.
3. It is absolutely necessary to break the cycle of mother to child i.e. vertical transmission as this is the main cause of HIV infection i.e. in case of nearly 95 to 98 per cent of children.
4. The need of the hour is to strengthen the positive network of people living with HIV/AIDS
5. Finally the social assistance for care givers and orphans must be enhanced.

Reference:

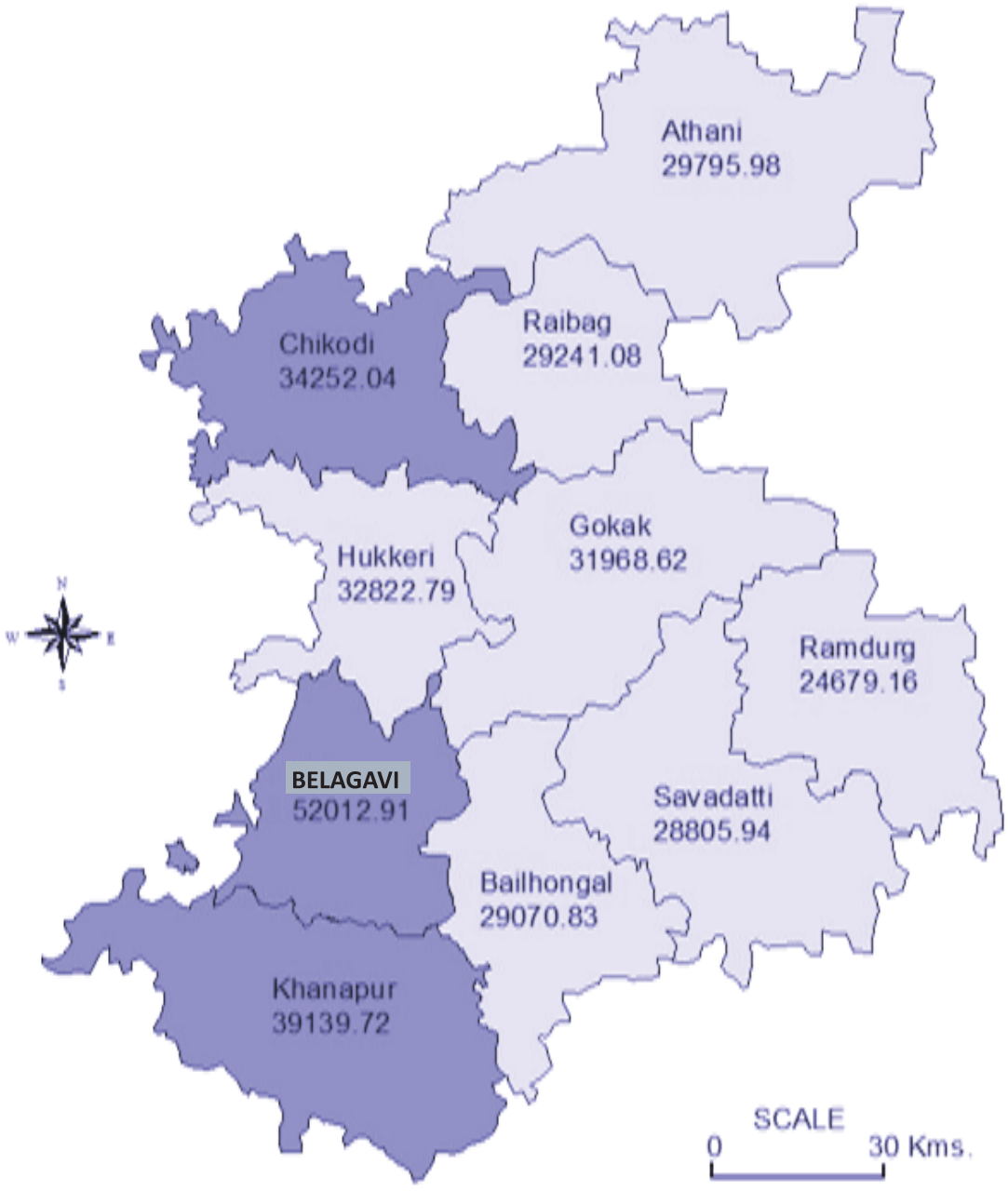
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Income, Poverty and Employment



BELAGAVI DISTRICT

PER CAPITA INCOME (GDP AT TALUKA LEVEL AT CURRENT PRICES) 2011



LEGEND

Talukas showing PCI More than Dist. Average (33178.91)

Talukas showing PCI Less than Dist. Average (33178.91)

Chapter 6

Income, Poverty and Employment

6.1 Introduction

Economic attainment refers to access to or command over resources by households and individuals, which enhances their capabilities. At the most elementary level, the status of employment of household members and ownership of assets determine a household's income, which to a very large extent determines the individual's command over resources. Employment has a very important role to play in enhancing human capabilities. It not only ensures economic security, but also promotes general participation in society and the economy. Employment is necessary for promoting better health and education not only for those who are employed, but also for those who are dependent on them. In addition, it provides a sense of dignity to the individual and enhances his/her self esteem. One of the biggest challenges facing the country today is to productively and gainfully employ its growing labour force, which is necessary for attaining the objective of eradicating poverty from this land.

Employment has a very important role to play in enhancing human capabilities. It not only ensures economic security, but also promotes general participation in society and the economy.

6.2 District and Taluka Income

The sector wise distribution of gross district income is provided in Table 6.1. During the period 2004-05 to 2008-09, the contribution of primary sector has declined from 24.71 per cent to 23.91 %. During the same period, the contribution of secondary sector has increased from 27.01 per cent to 29.62 percent. While the contribution of the tertiary sector has declined from 48.26 per cent to 46.64 percent. Details of the sectoral contribution is presented in Table 6.1.

As economic development takes place, the contribution of the primary sector declines and that of secondary and tertiary sector increases. This trend we see in sectoral contribution to the GDP in Belagavi district also during the last decade. However, this positive development has not been translated in the improvement of the living standards in rural areas

It is clear from Table 6.2 that the contribution of agriculture and allied sectors to total income is 23.91 per cent in 2007-08. Since 80 of the total workers in the district belong to rural areas, almost all of them depend on agriculture and allied services i.e. basically the primary sector for their livelihood. This means that 80 per cent of the total workforce receives only 24 per cent of the district domestic product and more than 75 per cent of the district income is enjoyed by the workers belonging to non-agricultural sector. From this, it may be inferred that the per capita domestic product in agriculture and allied services is considerably lower and hence the incidence of poverty is also remarkably more in rural areas.

During the period 2004-05 to 2008-09, the contribution of primary sector has declined from 24.71 per cent to 23.91 %.

Table 6.1 Sector wise distribution of the Gross District Income

District and Per capita Income (Rs.in lakhs)			
Sl. No	Zones	Sectorial Composition of Gross District Income at current prices 2008-09	Net District Income Domestic Product at Current Prices (2008-09)
1	Primary Sector I Zone		
a	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	347251	320171
b	Forest & Woodwork	42693	42008
c	Fisheries	1474	1266
d	Mining and quarrying	3058	2439
Primary Sector Total		394476	365884
2	Secondary Sector II Zone		
a	Manufacturing Registered	222328	168245
b	Manufacturing Non Registered	60713	50286
c	Construction	172984	164675
d	Electricity Gas & water supply	32588	16654
Secondary Sector Total		488613	399860
3	Tertiary Sector III Zone		
a	Railway	10823	7336
b	Other modes of Transport	55737	51017
c	Warehousing	195	183
d	Communication	25004	20361
e	Trade, housing and hotels	186123	180611
f	Banking and Insurance	86852	85475
g	Real Estate & Trade Services	164650	152120
h	Public Administration	77566	65882
i	Other services	159551	151503
Tertiary Sector Total		766501	714488
Total Domestic Production (1+2+3)		1649590	1480232
Per capita total Domestic product (GDDP)		35711	32045

Source: DAG 2011 -12 Belagavi

Table 6.2 Sectoral composition of Gross District Income (Current Prices)

Sl.No	Particulars	District		
		2008-09	2008-09	2001-02
1	Primary Sector	394476 (23.91)	365884 (24.71)	361849 (43.90)
2	Secondary Sector	488613 (29.62)	399860 (27.01)	160714 (19.5)
3	Tertiary Sector	766501 (46.47)	714488 (48.26)	301580 (36.59)
	District total	1649590 (100)	1480232 (100)	824143 (100)
	Per Capita Income	35711	32045	19692

Source: DAG 2011 -12, Belagavi

Table 6.3 : Taluka wise Per Capita Income, share of population and share of GDP

Sl.No	Taluka	Share of Population (%)	PCI (in Rs.)	Share in GDP (%)
1	Athani	11.0	29796	8.98
2	Bailhongal	7.98	29074	8.76
3	Belagavi	20.00	52013	15.67
4	Chikodi	13.1	34252	10.32
5	Gokak	12.8	31969	9.63
6	Hukkeri	8.35	32823	9.89
7	Khanapur	5.40	39140	11.79
8	Raibag	8.49	29241	8.81
9	Ramdurg	5.41	24680	7.43
10	Savadatti	7.38	28806	8.68
	District	**100**	**339714**	**100**

Source: DAG 2011 -12, Belagavi

Among all the talukas Belagavi is having the highest per capita income with Rs. 52,013, followed by Khanapur with Rs. 39,139.72.

Belagavi is an agriculture dominated district in Karnataka. More than half of its total cultivated area (51.73 percent) is covered with irrigational facilities.

The taluka wise per capita income in Belagavi district along with percentage share in population and GDP at current prices for the year 2011 is shown in Table 6.3

The taluka wise per capita domestic product at current prices is shown in Table 6.3, for the year 2011. Among all the talukas Belagavi is having the highest per capita income with Rs. 52,013, followed by Khanapur with Rs. 39,140. All the other talukas are having the PCI below than the district average. When the share of population and per capita GDP is observed we find that Belagavi 's share in population is higher with 20 per cent but gets only 15.67 per cent of the district income. But Khanapur shares only 5.4 per cent of the district population but enjoys 11.79 per cent of the district income. Similar situation prevails even in Ramdurg with 5.41 and 7.43 respectively. The policy makers have to give attention to this distortion.

6.3 Agriculture

Belagavi is an agriculture dominated district in Karnataka. More than half of its total cultivated area (51.73 percent) is covered with irrigational facilities. Its soil is also comparatively rich. According to the agro-climatic conditions, the district is classified into three regions namely, North Dry Zone, Northern Transitional Zone and Hilly Zone. Table 6.4 displays the rainfall scenario in the district.

6.3.1Rainfall

Throughout the year, the district has reasonably good rainfall. The average rainfall during the last ten years has increased from 594.4 mm to 842.9 mm during the period from 2001 to 2011 (Table 6.4). The district witnessed the maximum rainfall in the year 2009 followed by the year 2005 with more than 1000 mm of rainfall. During the years 2002 and 2003, the district had minimum rainfall which was less than 500 mm. among the taluks two taluks which have more than 1000 mm of rainfall during the entire decade. In fact in the year 2009, Khanapur had the rainfall more than 3000 mm. In terms of rain days also, Khanapur and Belagavi have the maximum rainy days with 89 and 84 rain days respectively. In rest of the taluks, rainfall is not impressive and in fact all of them witness the rainfall much lower than the district average i.e. 52 raindays.

Table 6.4 Annual Rain fall and Rainy days

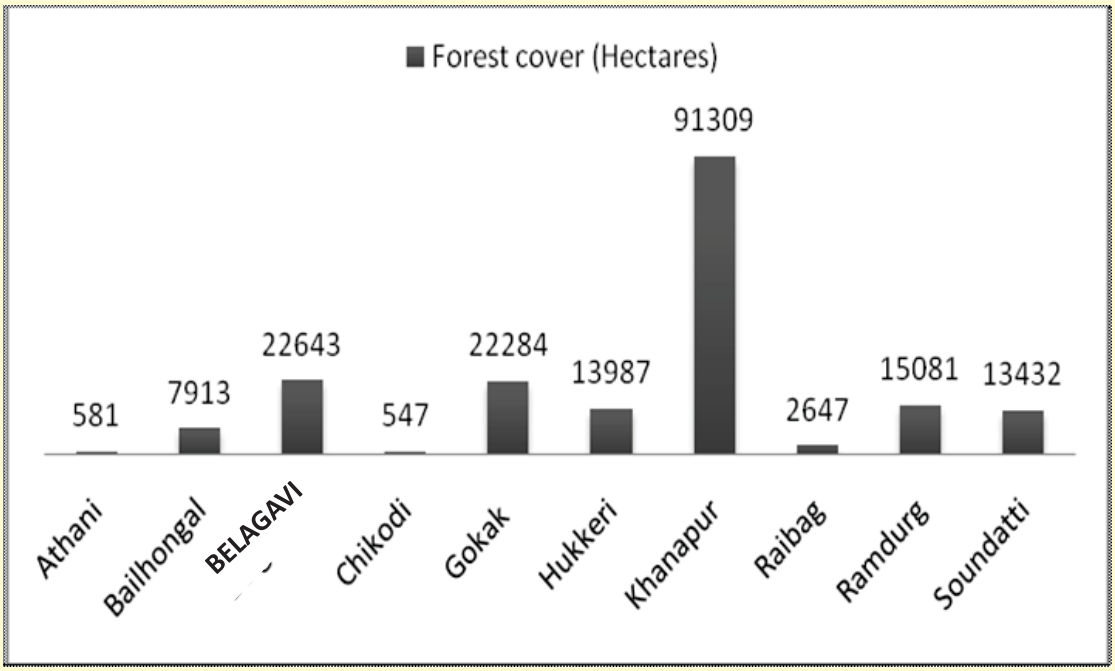
Sl. No.	Taluks	Annual Normal Rainfall (1941 to 1990)		Rainfall (in mms)										
				Actual Annual Rainfall from 2001 to 2011 (in mms)										
		Rainy days	Normal Rainfall	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Athani	34	559.0	486.6	510.3	270.6	589.4	526.6	698.5	523.4	550.0	818.3	740.0	405.6
2	Bailhongal	52	711.0	397.4	453.5	375.6	565.6	981.6	526.0	805.2	712.4	967.1	841.1	563.1
3	Belagavi	84	1418.0	875.3	112.1	770.1	1153.7	2100.7	1816.0	1532.4	1324.2	1527.9	1252.2	1260.9
4	Chikkodi	50	636.0	554.3	611.2	306.4	730.4	1041.4	836.9	791.3	874.7	884.7	816.9	735.4
5	Gokak	38	538.0	377.2	362.4	212.1	401.9	650.2	381.4	350.4	548.6	759.6	495.8	425.7
6	Hukkeri	54	779.0	440.5	405.3	369.7	594.9	1022.0	684.2	528.6	613.6	951.3	881.9	539.7
7	Khanapur	89	1950.0	1185.4	1184.7	1246.3	1666.9	2295.9	222.7	2753.9	2214.9	3002.2	2022.4	2969.4
8	Raibag	40	520.0	631.0	458.8	295.0	527.4	559.0	486.9	501.5	779.6	718.8	702.8	458.9
9	Ramadurg	38	538.0	541.6	464.6	316.1	651.8	608.3	393.1	566.4	409.4	829.6	531.8	691.8
10	Savadatti	41	558.0	464.4	377.2	325.0	487.7	594.1	574.9	712.3	621.3	931.7	674.4	378.4
Dist Total/		520	8207.0	5953.7	4940.1	4486.9	7369.7	10379.8	6620.6	9065.4	8648.7	11391.2	8959.3	8428.9
Average		52.0	820.7	595.4	494.0	448.7	737.0	1038.0	662.1	906.5	864.9	1139.1	895.9	842.9

(Source: DAG, 2011 -12, Belagavi)

Minimum forest cover may be observed in Athani and Chikodi which is less than one percent.

When the percentage of forest cover to total geographic area is considered, as a consequence of heavy rainfall, more than half of the geographical area in Khanapur is covered by forests (52.79%) where as Belagavi has nearly one fourth of its geographical area under forests. All the other eight taluks are having the forest cover less than the district average i.e. 14.16 percent. Minimum forest cover may be observed in Athani and Chikodi which is less than one percent. (Figure 6.1)

Figure 6.1: Taluka wise forest cover (Hectares) 2011 -12



Source: DAG 2011-12, Belagavi

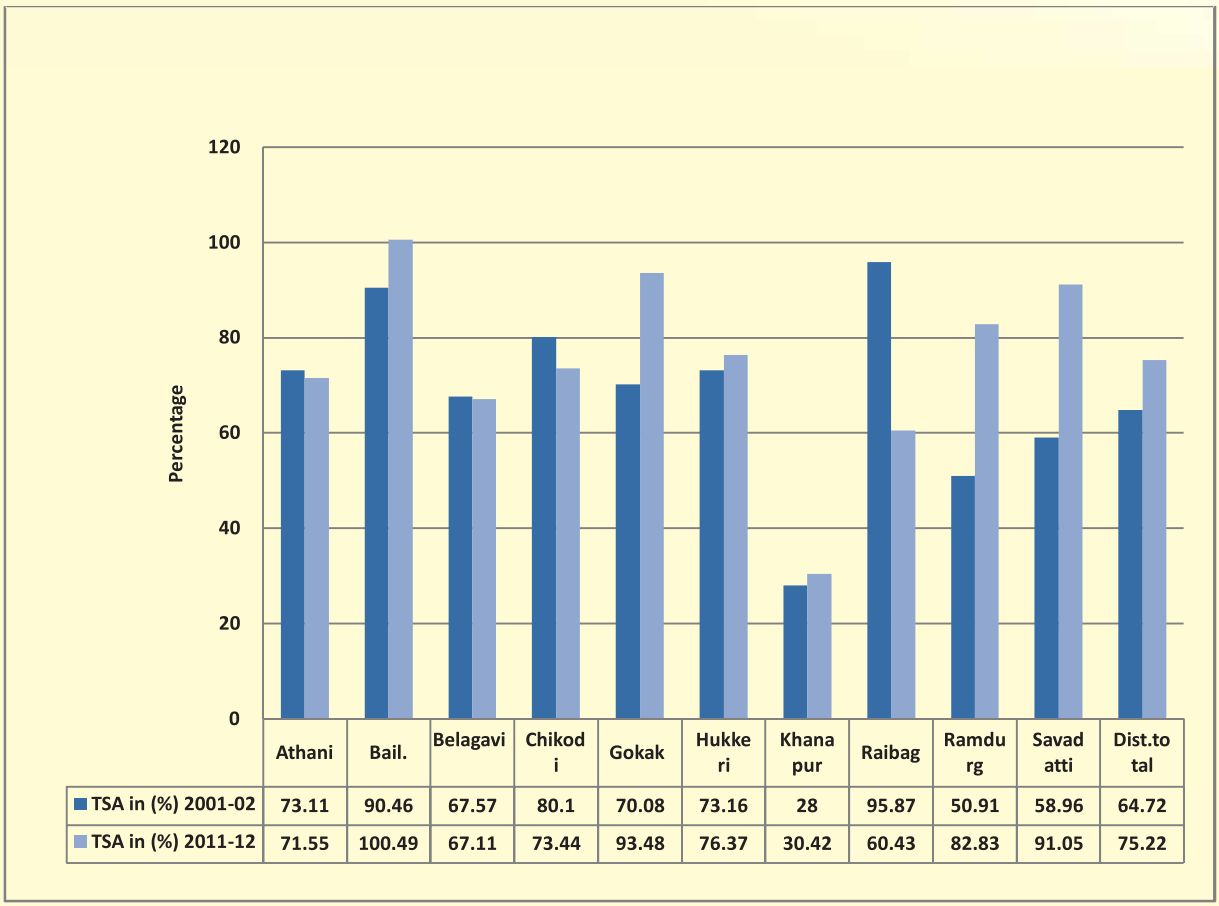
6.3.1 Land Utilization

Table 6.5: Percentage of total area sown to the total geographical area

Sl.No	Taluka	Total area sown (%) 2011-12	Total area sown (%) 2001-02
1	Athani	142752(71.55)	145874(73.11)
2	Bailhongal	112785(100.49)	101526(90.46)
3	Belagavi	69615(67.11)	70087(67.57)
4	Chikodi	110883(73.44)	101687(80.10)
5	Gokak	144257(93.48)	108148(70.08)
6	Hukkeri	75723(76.37)	72539(73.16)
7	Khanapur	52617(30.42)	48438(28.00)
8	Raibag	57945(60.43)	66664(95.87)
9	Ramdurg	100680(82.83)	61880(50.91)
10	Savadatti	144007(91.05)	93257(58.96)
	District	10011264(75.22)	870100(64.72)

Source: DAG 2001-02, 2011-12 Belagavi

Figure 6.2 : Talukawise Total area sown in Percentage



	Athani	Bail.	Belagavi	Chikodi	Gokak	Hukkeri	Khanapur	Raibag	Ramdurg	Savadatti	Dist.total
TSA in (%) 2001-02	73.11	90.46	67.57	80.1	70.08	73.16	28	95.87	50.91	58.96	64.72
TSA in (%) 2011-12	71.55	100.49	67.11	73.44	93.48	76.37	30.42	60.43	82.83	91.05	75.22

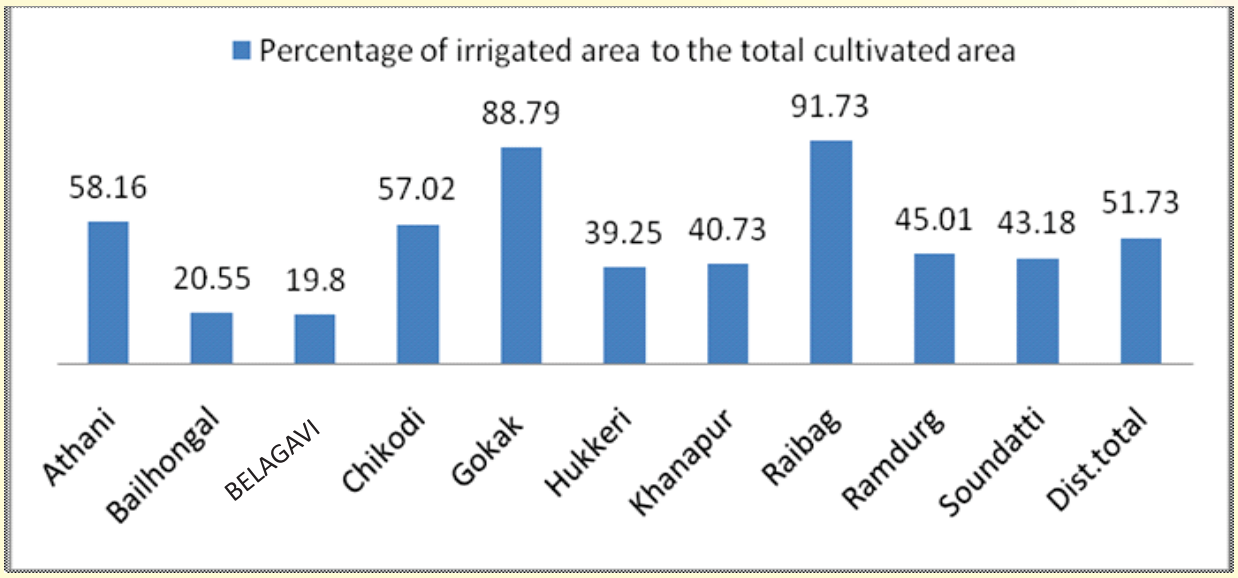
Source: DAG 2011-12 Belagavi

Table 6.6: Percentage of total irrigated area to the total cultivated area

Sl.No	Taluk	Irrigated area in %
1	Athani	83033(58.16)
2	Bailhongal	23178(20.55)
3	Belagavi	13785(19.80)
4	Chikodi	63230(57.02)
5	Gokak	128088(88.79)
6	Hukkeri	29723(39.25)
7	Khanapur	21433(40.73)
8	Raibag	53153(91.73)
9	Ramdurg	45322(45.01)
10	Savadatti	62183(43.18)
	District	523128(51.73)

Source: DAG 2011-12, Belagavi

Figure 6.3: Talukawise percentage of irrigated area to the total cultivated area



Source: DAG, 2011-12, Belagavi

6.3.2 Land Utilisation

Malaprabha and Ghataprabha are the important rivers in the district and Hiranyakeshi, Mahadai, Vedganga and Doodhganga are the other rivulets.

In the year 2011-12, the total area that is cultivated in the district is 10, 11,264 hectares. This is 75.22 per cent of the total geographical area of the district, which was 64.72 per cent in the year 2000-01. That means, during the last decade the total area cultivated in the district has increased by 15.38 percent. There is a considerable increment in the cultivated area in the four taluks of Ramdurg, Raibag, Gokak and Bailhongal in that order between the period 2000-01 to 2010-11(Table 6.5). During the same period, the total cultivated area has declined in only Chikodi taluk but in other taluks the total cultivated area has increased only marginally. Krishna, (Fig. 6.2)

Malaprabha and Ghataprabha are the important rivers in the district and Hiranyakeshi, Mahadai, Vedganga and Doodhganga are the other rivulets. Huge dams have been constructed to Malaprabha river at Navilteertha in Savadatti taluka and to Ghataprabha river at Hidkal in Hukkeri taluk. Due to these two magnificent river valley projects a total of eight taluks in the district are irrigated to a greater extent. On an average, 51.13 per centof the total area sown is irrigated in the district. Raibag, Gokak Athani and Chikodi have the irrigated sown area more than the district average. The other 6 taluks are having the percentage of the irrigated sown area less than the district average. However, maximum irrigation facilities are there in Raibag taluk covering 91.73 per cent of the total sown area where as the minimum of the same may be found in Belagavi taluk with only 19.8 percent. (Figure 6.3 and Table 6.6)

6.3.3 Land Holdings

No sizable change may be noticed in the average size of the land holding in the district in 2010-11, which is 2.03 hectares as compared to the year 2000-01 which was 2.02 hectares. During this period the number of large agricultural holders has declined marginally but the number of small and marginal holders has increased from 67 per cent to 70 percent. Similarly, the area covered by the large holders has declined from 11.75 per cent in 2000-01 to 8.38 per cent in 2011-12 and the area covered by small and medium holders has increased from 28 per cent to 32 percent. When we observe the distribution of land holdings, we do not find any remarkable change in the pattern of distribution during the last decade (Table 6.7). Further, it may be noted that 70 per cent of the small holders cultivate in 30 per cent of the land and 30 per cent of the medium and large cultivators utilize 68 per cent of the land in the district. This shows the unequal distribution of land among the cultivators in the district.

Table No. 6.7: Number of Land holdings and area in Belagavi District

Sl.no.	Type of holding	2010-11		2000-01	
		Number	Area	Number	Area
1	Small Agricultural Holder (Below 1 Hectare)	215508 (40.59)	123456.58 (11.48)	195868 (39.35)	94563 (9.40)
2	Marginal Agricultural Holder (Between 1 to 2 Hectare)	1568140 (29.53)	222973.73 (20.73)	137896 (27.70)	198301 (19.71)
3	Semi-Medium Agricultural Holder (Between 2 to 4 Hectares)	104873 (19.75)	284240.90 (26.43)	102602 (20.61)	281880 (28.02)
4	Medium Agricultural Holder (Between 4 to 10 Hectares)	47736 (8.99)	271488.63 (25.24)	53484 (10.74)	312734 (31.09)
5	Large Agricultural Holders (Above 10 Hectares)	5993 (1.12)	90161.78 (8.38)	7858 (1.05)	118199 (11.75)
	Total	530935	1075228.32	497708	1005677

Source: DAG,2011-12, Belagavi

6.3.4 Cropping Pattern

The main food crops are jowar, paddy and wheat among cereals, gram among pulses and ground nut, sugarcane, tobacco and cotton are the chief commercial crops.

Cropping activities go on year round in the district. The prevailing cropping systems are the cumulative results of the past and present decisions taken by individuals, communities or government and their agencies. The main food crops are jowar, paddy and wheat among cereals, gram among pulses and ground nut, sugarcane, tobacco and cotton are the chief commercial crops. As compared to the cropping pattern in the year 2000-01 with 2011-12, we may observe that the area under food grains has declined but the area under commercial crops has increased (from 45.22 % to 42. 50 % and from 25.05 per cent to 30.45 per cent respectively)(Table 6.8). In fact the area under fruits has doubled and the area under the vegetables has increased by three times. However, the area cultivating the oil seeds has declined from 15.94 per cent to 13.74 per cent during the same period. Maximum area under food grains is cultivated in Athani taluka during 2011.12 where as the minimum of the same is in Raibag taluk. (Table 6.8)

Table 6.8 : Cropping Pattern- Area under Principle Crops 2011-12 (fig in Hectares)

Sl. No	Taluka	Total Cereals and Minor Millets	Total Pulses	Total Food grains	Total Fruits	Total Vegetables	Total Oil seeds	Total Commercial crops	Total Area Sown
1	Athani	64302	14931	79233	3371	1412	3578	52860	
2	Bailhongal	37364	11960	49324	1232	3049	33594	22437	
3	Belagavi	38241	3741	41982	356	4483	11455	10388	
4	Chikodi	25768	3329	29097	437	556	26695	51253	
5	Gokak	67834	5187	73021	461	2675	9172	56414	
6	Hukkeri	25016	2611	27627	463	1659	21018	23328	
7	Khanapur	30784	484	31268	1865	537	2152	15389	
8	Raibag	22745	1318	24063	396	446	2840	29455	
9	Ramdurg	58797	13806	72603	262	1541	10631	15455	
10	Savadatti	59004	27151	86155	671	7113	17884	31022	
	District Total (2011-12)	429855 (42.50)	84518 (8.35)	514373 (50.86)	9514 (0.94)	23471 (2.23)	139019 (13.74)	308011 (30.45)	1011264 (100)
	2000-01	474291 (45.22)	101504 (9.67)	575795 (54.90)	5000 (0.47)	18362 (0.79)	167267 (15.94)	262765 (25.05)	1048784 (100)

Source: DAG, 2011 -12, Belagavi

[Figures in the parenthesis denote the percentage]