CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Human Development- Concept and methodology

Development is a dynamic process assuming new structures and dimensions with changing time. In the past, during the classical era, development was never given a serious thought and was considered as a natural process. For a long period, growth and development were treated as synonymous and were measured in terms of objective indicators like, income, savings, investment and employment etc. The pace of development was determined by the rate of accumulation of physical capital. The Kuznets' curve exhibited a pattern of Income distribution that indicated growing inequalities in the initial stage of development and a natural decline in them at later stages of development. The development process in the developing countries in post war period was planned using the Western growth models that emphasized on maximizing income and output through accumulation of physical capital.

These western growth models came into wide criticism in late seventies when the growth in income failed to trickle down to find solution to their basic problems of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, malnutrition and inequalities. This led to growing dissatisfaction among the people against the ongoing growth process and a search towards a better alternative concept of development that would accommodate human beings and not physical structures.

The shift from growth to human development was shaped through refinements in the concept and measurement of development in terms of Physical Quality of Life Index (Morris1979) Basic Needs Approach (Paul Streeten 1979) Commodities, Functionings and Capabilities (Amartya Sen 1985) and to human development a process of enlargement of choices of the people (Haq. M.U.1990). Measurement of development, therefore, in terms of human development parameters is now globally accepted to assess the development outcomes and shape the future programmes and policies.

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The link between human development and economic development is weak as growth does not ensure automatic trickle down. Therefore, interventions are essential to re-orient it towards human development through appropriate structural and institutional changes. Human development approach has a broader base than Income approach as it embraces the enlargement of all human choices – economic, social, cultural and political and income is one

among these choices. Economic growth may not promote human development if it is jobless, ruthless, voiceless, rootless and futureless (UNDP1996).

Human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices. It is a dynamic concept as the choices are both infinite and change over time. Further these choices are critical as well as additional. The critical choices are, to live long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living .The additional choices are political, economic and social freedom to opportunities for being creative and productive, guaranteed human rights and personal dignity and self respect. (Haq MU 1995)

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The basic components of human development are equity; sustainability, productivity and empowerment. Equity implies equitable access to opportunities. Sustainability implies sharing of development of human capabilities through investment in human beings over the period and productive utilization of acquired capabilities. Empowerment means that people are in a position to exercise choices of their own free will.

Methodology

The present report is based on UNDP 2010 methodology of estimation of Human Development Index (HDI) for assessing the status human development. The HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions. – A long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. HDR 2010 defines HDI as the geometric mean of normalized indices measuring achievements in each of these dimensions.

The HDI sets a minimum and a maximum for each indicator, called goalposts, to convert the indicators into indices. In HDR 2010, the maximum values are set to the actual observed values of the indicator from the given series. The HDR 2010 has introduced some changes in the indicators. With regard to the ability to enjoy long and healthy life, life expectancy continued to be the indicator. But the knowledge dimension is now measured in terms of mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling. The income index is estimated for Gross National Product and not GDP.

In the present report based on the availability, some indicators are modified and dimensional indices are calculated.

A note about Methodology is given in the appendix.

The report also constructs Composite Dalit Developmet Index. The Data is collected through interview schedules and participant observation. One Grampanchayat from the district is selected for study. In Bidar District, Yarandi Grampanchayat from Basavakalyan Taluka is identified on the basis of the norms set for selection of

the Panchayat and simple random sampling.

To bring out district specific issues and realities four small area studies/ micro studies are carried out in the district. The issues covered in the study are- Learning skills among the students, malnutrition among children, Infant Mortality rate Livelihood among Bidari Craft workers and self help groups and women empowerment.

1.2 Factors contributing to Human Development

Human development is influenced by a host of factors that are economic, social, political, and psychological in nature and the value systems in a society. A human development policy has to be integrated in nature to include them

The following factors are identified as key factors promoting human development.

Enhanced Production and equitable distribution

Human development requires economic growth and increased production and income. This is essential to promote increased consumption of goods and services and ensure a decent standard of living. Thus Growth is essential to reduce poverty and ensure more consumption. But it is equally important that it should get translated into enrichment of human lives. Therefore people should be brought to the forefront. High economic growth or rise in incomes do not automatically trickle down and translate into enrichment of human lives. With initial unequal distributional base, it is possible that a large section of population may not have access to the growing incomes or production. Therefore, policies that ensure equitable distribution of productive assets are essential. Policies such as land reforms, Public distribution system, employment generation, Fiscal policies promoting distribution and transfer of income, are essential to ensure equitable distribution of income.

Remunerative employment

A jobless growth does not ensure human development. The growth is transferred into well being when people are provided with productive and remunerative employment. This would require the adoption of patterns of growth that are heavily labour intensive and sustainable with adequate balance between equity and efficiency.

Inclusive Growth

Inclusive growth is essential to include everyone in development partnership. The growth process till today has excluded the women, marginalized groups and backward regions. It is necessary to bring them into the mainstream process through providing them better access to education, skills, health facilities, economic opportunities, employment and bank credit.

Gender equality

Gender equality is an essential component of human development. Women empowerment can be achieved through their effective partici-

pation in decision making process in the family as well as the society. This requires their increased access to resources, education, employment and power. It also requires a change in patriarchal value systems, attitudes and behavioural patterns. The policy approach should be awareness, sensitization, information and education and equal access and distribution of opportunities.

Good Governance

Good governance is essential to promote human development. The components of good governance are decentralization, participative development, civic consciousness, transparency, micro level planning and implementation, social auditing of programmes etc. An efficient local self government with public participation in planning helps to prepare plans based on local needs and requirements. Social auditing of the programmes promotes efficient implementation of the programmes and policies.

Civic Awareness and Action

Institutions of civil society such as User Associations, Joint Resource Management Committees, Voluntary Organizations, Self Help Groups promote civic awareness and action. These institutions monitor and supervise the development works and ensure better distribution of gains from development. Such institutions form the Social Capital of a community. The higher level of social capital ensures higher level of inclusive growth and human development.

Access to productive Assets -land

Access to productive assets ensures access to income and employment. This demands a fundamental restructuring of asset ownership patterns.. Redistribution of assets like land requires effective land reforms policies and their implementation. Reforms in banking sector have to be implemented that help to meet the credit requirements of the poor. Changes in value systems that ensure property rights to women and their access to economic activities help women to share the development gains.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is an essential component of human development. The human development strategies have to take care of the interests of the present as well as future generations. These should ensure the same level of well being that is enjoyed by the present generation. However, sustainability does not mean sustaining present levels of poverty and human deprivation. It is the sustainability of better human opportunities.

Empowerment

Human development paradigm envisages empowerment of the people. Empowerment means that people are in a position to exercise the choices of their own free will. Empowerment has many dimensions- social, political, economic and psychological. Political empowerment implies their participation in political process and they can influence the decisions that affect their lives. Eco-

nomic empowerment implies their control over resources and assets. Social empowerment implies transformation of present exploitative and inequitable power structures and institutions and establishment of social structure that provides equal status to men and women, rich and poor in the society.

Human Capabilities- Formation and Utilisation

Human Development has basically two dimensions- one is the formation of human capabilities that include-better health, knowledge and skills. The other is the utilization of these capabilities for productive activities, employment, participation in socio-political activities and leisure (Haq. M.U.1995). Human development is thus concerned with full range of capabilities, including social freedoms that can not be exercised without political and civil guarantees. The formation of these capabilities requires programs for the provision of education and health facilities. The access to these facilities provided by the market is not feasible for the poor. This leads to their exclusion. Therefore, their provisioning through State intervention is essential to promote human development and inclusive growth.

1.3 Data collection, Compilation and Validation

The relevant data is collected from various sources for the analysis of ground realties.

The secondary data for the report is collected from available published documents. A major part of the data related to population and other demographic issues is collected from Census 2011. The data for other indicators is collected from various sources like books, published journals and Govt. reports and documents. The data is also collected from line departments. The data on health is collected from HMIS for education, from EMIS and SSA reports and for Housing, rural development from RDPR etc. the Taluka income estimates are collected from Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The data from Karnataka at a Glance and District at a Glance for various years is used to fill up any data gaps. The other reports used for data collection are- Karnataka Human Development Report, 1999 and 2005, Report of the Committee on Redressal of regional Imbalances in Karnataka 2002 and Karnataka Development Report. The data is collected for the reference period 2011-12. The data is processed and is used for constructing the indices or for analysis in the report.

Validation of the data

The validation of the data is essential to check its reliability and accuracy. Different methods are applied for validation. If the data is available from different sources, it is collected from these sources and checked for the consistency. The following methods are used for validation

- A Core Committee was constituted for facilitation and preparation of Human Development Reports. The data given by the line department was checked

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and discussed in various Core Committee meetings.

- The data was also verified in the meetings with the QMG members.
- For the doubtful data, discussions are held with the concerned officials from the line departments and those in the field involved in data collection.
- Data for some indicators like IMR, MMR, CMR, Percentage of women suffering from anemia, percentage of children suffering from malnutrition etc. was not maintained properly and the degree of inconsistency was very high, therefore the values for these indicators were estimated at the State level for all the districts and talukas based on a methodology (Note given in the Appendix). The data for these indicators was obtained from the State level agency.
- If the data for the indicators was available from different sources, it was checked with these sources and the necessary adjustments were made.
- If the data was available from Census, then the census data was used as its reliability is high. Thus the validity of the data is checked to the possible extent before using it in the construction of indices and for the analysis.

1.4 Measurement of Indices

To analyse the factors impacting human development and also to review the link between economic development and human development the following Indices are measured at the taluka level.

- Human Development Index- 11 indicators
- Gender Inequality Index -15 indicators
- Child Development Index – 4 indicators
- Food Security Index -19 Indicators
- Composite Taluka Development Index-68 Indicators
- Urban Development Index – 11 indicators
- Dalit Development Index

1.5 Preparation of Human Development Report – The Process

The present report is an outcome of consultancies with various agencies and civil society institutions at different levels. The Core Committee and the Sub- Committees were formed involving the members from the line Department and the field level Staff. The concept paper was widely discussed at the district level workshop with participants from government departments, Panchayat representatives, NGOs, SHGs and Academicians. The suggestions given in the workshop were included in the paper and the paper was revised accordingly.

Three taluka level workshops were held at Bidar, Bhalki and Humanabad. For these workshops, the representatives from Taluka Panchayat and Gram Panchayat, members from NGOs and the govt. Departments, members of the civil society were invited. The discussions were held with these people to identify the issues at the taluka level. The draft report was

presented at a district level workshop and the suggestions were incorporated in preparation of the final draft. Thus the report is prepared in participatory mode with involvement of the various stakeholders.

1.6 Concluding Remarks

The present Human Development Report of Bidar District is prepared based on scientific and uniform methodology. The different dimensions of human development are analysed with the help of various indices estimated based on a set of indicators. A separate Dalit Development index is prepared on model basis for one Panchayat. The small area studies throw light on some district specific issues. The data is collected from reliable sources like Census, SSA reports, HMIS etc. the data is validated to increase its validity and reliability. The factors affecting human development such as health and nutrition, Education, quality of living, governance etc. are discussed in detail in different chapters. The status of women and children, marginalized groups- the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe and Minorities is analysed separately to examine the impact of specific programmes and policies on their human development and to identify their requirements for the future.

Thus, the report has brought out all important issues related to human development in Bidar district. It is expected that, this report may provide adequate inputs for Human Development Planning and generate momentum to speed up the human development process in the district.

CHAPTER-2
BIDAR DISTRICT AN OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Bidar District is one of thirty districts in Karnataka State. The three districts viz., Bidar, Bidar and Raichur were transferred from Hyderabad State to Karnataka state at the time of the reorganization of the state in 1956. It is at present a relatively small district. It is the remainder of a bigger district, parts of which were transferred to the neighboring states during the reorganization process.

The district has a rich background of history knowledge and culture. But at the time of integration with the state, it was background region. The development process was initiated in the district after 1956. The investment in various sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, industry, banking, transport and communication has put the district on development path. The district is famous for 'Bidariware' handicraft that has high export potential. The industry has grown in cottage and small scale industrial sector.

The district economy is predominantly an agricultural economy and 60% of population is employed in agriculture. Agriculture is mainly dry land agriculture as the area under irrigation is only 14% of the net area shown. Therefore, there is insecurity of income and employment in agriculture.

The district economy is predominantly an agricultural economy and 60% of population is employed in agriculture. Agriculture is mainly dry land agriculture as the area under irrigation is only 14% of the net area shown. Therefore, there is insecurity of income and employment in agriculture. The growth rate of economy is very low and the therefore, there is no significant increase in district income and per capita income. As per the HPCRRI (Nanjundappa Committee) committee report, four out of the five talukas of the district are in most backward category. The district is being assisted under various central and state government programmes like Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Special Development Plan (SDP) multisector development (MSDP) to promote development at a faster rate.

2.2 Bidar District – An overview

Brief regional History:

The district resembles the crown of the State occupying its northern tip.There are many interpretations of the name 'Bidar'. The name is derived from Bidarooru. i.e., bidarr (bamboo) + Ooru (town) a place known for bamboo clusters. It is also associated with Mahabharata & Bidar is a short form of Viduranagara i.e., a city of Vidura.The district had a glorious past.

The district had a glorious past. It was ruled by the Mauryas, Satavahnas, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Kiljis, Bahamanis, Baridshahis, Mugals and the Hyderabad Nizams. The treasure of culture, fine arts and architecture nurtured by successive rulers has contributed to its richness. The great revolution by Shivasharanas in 12th Century, encompassing social, literacy and reli-

gious fields emerged on this land. The district was a renowned place of education. the Mohammad Gawan Madarasa is an evidence of it. The social structure in the district is shaped by various cultures and races.

The district was a part of Hyderabad state before it was liberated in 1948. It was merged with Karnataka state in 1956. This area was the most backward area in the state. Hence it was brought under a separate division called Bidar division.

Location:

The district extends from north latitude 17.35' to 18.25' and from the east longitudes 76.42 to 77.39. It is surrounded by Nizambad and Medak districts of Andhra Pradesh on the East. Nanded and Osmanabad of Maharashtra on the North and Bidar of Karnataka on south. Generally the climate of the district is dry with temperatures raging from 12^0C in winter to 42^0C in summer.

2.3 Physiographic division of the district

The district falls in deccandrop. It represents a monotonous treeless extensive plateau physiographically, the district can be divided into two regions. They are northern low lands and southern high lands. The southern high lands are popularly known as Bidar plateau, which is made up of laterite. The ground altitudes are varying from 420 to 684 m above MSL. Bidar plateau has an elevation range from 640 to 684 m above MSL. The ground surface is flat, gently sloping forming broad valleys and flat topped hills. Flat topped hills with Step like sides exhibit the terraced landscapes. In general, the district has broadly two natural divisions normally red soil belt and black soil belt.

2.4 Land soil and natural resource endowments

The total geographical area of the district is 5418 sq. kms constituting 2.85% of the total area of the state.

Soil

The soil is laterite soil. The laterite, on account of its high porosity, functions as reservoir rock. A good percentage of rain seeps underground and gets stored in the underlying clay horizons. On account of the highly porous nature of the rock, the ground-water level is deep and wells have to be sunk to depths of 21.34 to 24.38 metres to tap the water-level and to obtain sufficient quantities. Natural springs do occur at the base of the laterite scrap.

Mineral resources

The district has low mineral base. The minerals found in the area are bauxite, kaolin and red ochre. Some building materials are also found in the district.

A deposit of highly siliceous bauxite clay, containing about 35 to 40 per cent alumina, has been located in Basavakalyan & Bidar talukas. The deposit at Mankhed extends over a length of 400 metres and its thickness is about five metres. Occurrence of aluminous

laterite is found near Sastapur, Atlapur, Talbhog, Nirgudi, Narayanpur and Tipranth. The deposits are found to occur in contours between 620 to 640 metres and occur in patches. The thickness of the individual patches does not exceed three metres.

A large deposit of kaolin is located near Kamthana village in Bidar taluka. The deposit occurs in narrow patches, beneath a laterite capping of 12 to 18 metres.

Red ochre deposits are fond near Sirsi and Aurad villages, situated about fifteen kms. To the west of Bidar town. The deposits occur in the form of beds and are found beneath a thick capping of laterite, ranging in thickness from eight to ten metres.

Forest resources

The forests in Bidar district as they exist today are of the mixed dry deciduous type, consisting of large stretches of open scrub jungle. The rainfall is sometimes erratic and inadequate in the area. The district has dry tropical climate. The conditions of drought during some years and extreme heat of the summer season in certain parts make profitable and active regeneration of forests very difficult.

Climate

The climate of this district is characterized by general dryness throughout the year, except during the southwest monsoon. The summer season is from the middle of February to the first week of June. This is followed by southwest monsoon season, which continues till the end of September. The months of October and November constitute the post-monsoon or retreating monsoon season.

The winter season is from December to middle of February and the temperature begins to decrease from the end of November, December is the coldet month with mean daily maximum temperature of 27.3 C and mean daily minimum of 16.4 C. from the middle of the February, both day and night temperatures begin to rise rapidly. May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature of 38.8 C and mean daily minimum of 25.9 C.

2.5 Demography

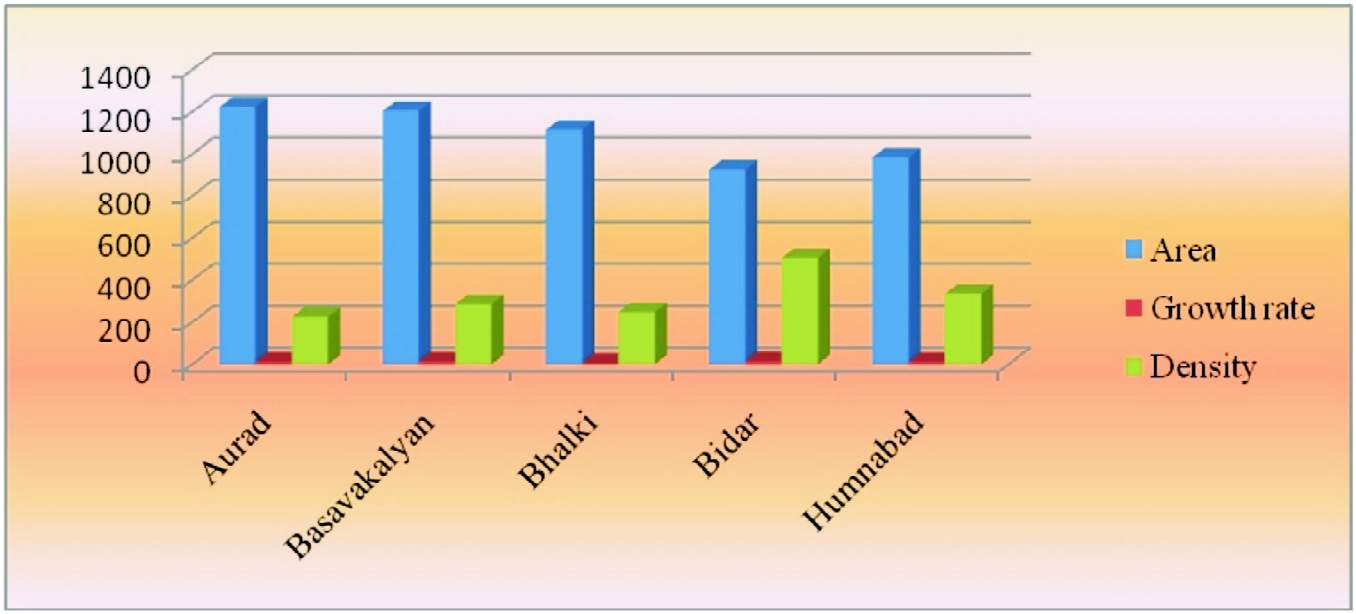
The population of the district was increasing and the growth rate was aove the State average. But it has come down during 2001-2011 to 1.3 percent per annum. Itis one of the lowest in the HK region.

Table 2.1
Demography of the district

Talukas	Area	Population	Growth rate	No. of HH	Density
Aurad	1224.4	278400	13.5	51672	227
Basavakalyan	1205.9	345247	15.12	64055	286
Bhalki	1117.3	277350	7.90	54100	248
Bidar	926.0	469941	15.88	89172	507
Humnabad	985.3	332362	12.83	60938	337
Total	5448.0	1703300	13.38	319937	313

Source DAG 2011-12

Figure 2.1
Demography of the district



The district is rural in character as 75 percent of the population lives in rural areas. The total population of the district is 17.03 lakhs (2.84% of state's population). The density of population is 313 and the sex ratio is 956 which is below the state average of 964. The growth rate of population per annum is 1.3 percent. The sex ratio is 0-6 group is 942 which is also below the state average.

The people of Bidar District speak many languages and dialects. The erstwhile rule of the Nizams, the geographical location of the District with boundaries attached to Andhra Pradesh and Maharashra (Telagu and Marathi, speaking States) has influenced the people to adopt and speak Kannada, Hindi, Marathi, Urdu and Telugu languages. The official language being Kannada it is known to majority of the people. The education is imparted mostly in Kannada but there are Urdu and Marathi medium schools also.

2.6 Literacy and Education

Bidar district has a good educational base. The Mohammad Gavan Madarasa is and evidence of it. It has a comparatively better position with regard to literacy and education as the literacy rate is 70.5 in 2011 though lower than the state average of 75, it is above the other districts in the region. i.e., Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur districts. There are not wide variations across the talukas as the Maximum Minimum Ratio is 1.21-Humnabad, Basavakalyan and Aurad are below the district average. The lowest literacy rate is in Aurad taluka i.e., 67.3 percent. The literacy rate has improved due to the efforts under the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme.

The urban literacy is as high as 81.8 percent. But the quality of education is very low. This is evident from the SSLC results where the district's rank is always the lowest. The total enrolment in lower primary schools is 254599 and in upper primary schools it is 71310. Thus the total enrolment in elementary education is 325909.

2.7 Industry

The district economy is dominated by agriculture. It has a low industrial base. It was classified as No Industry District in 1980 for extending concessional package for industrial development. The percentage of workers in household industry is 2.87 only. There are 4 sugar factories in cooperative sector. The total number of factories in the district is 75 employing 603 workers. The number of small scale industries is 821 and the employment is 5127. There are about 47269 enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport. (As per 2005-06 economic census). The industries are concentrated in and around Bidar taluka. To promote industrial development the government has established 8 industrial areas, 90 sheds and 170 plots.

2.8 Irrigation

A major proportion of the area in the district is not under irrigation. The proportion of net area irrigated to net area sown is only 14.18%. It is as low as 4.28% in aurad taluka and 25.12 percent in Bidar taluka. The total irrigated area is 49262 hectres, canal irrigation is observed only in Bhalki taluka due to the Karanja project. Tank irrigation is present in Aurad and Bhalki talukas.

Tube wells is a major source of irrigation in Bidar taluka. But this is irregular source as the wells dry up during summer season. The district is blessed with the catchment areas of two major rivers of Krishna and Godavari. The situation with regard for irrigation is indicated in the following table.

Table 2.2

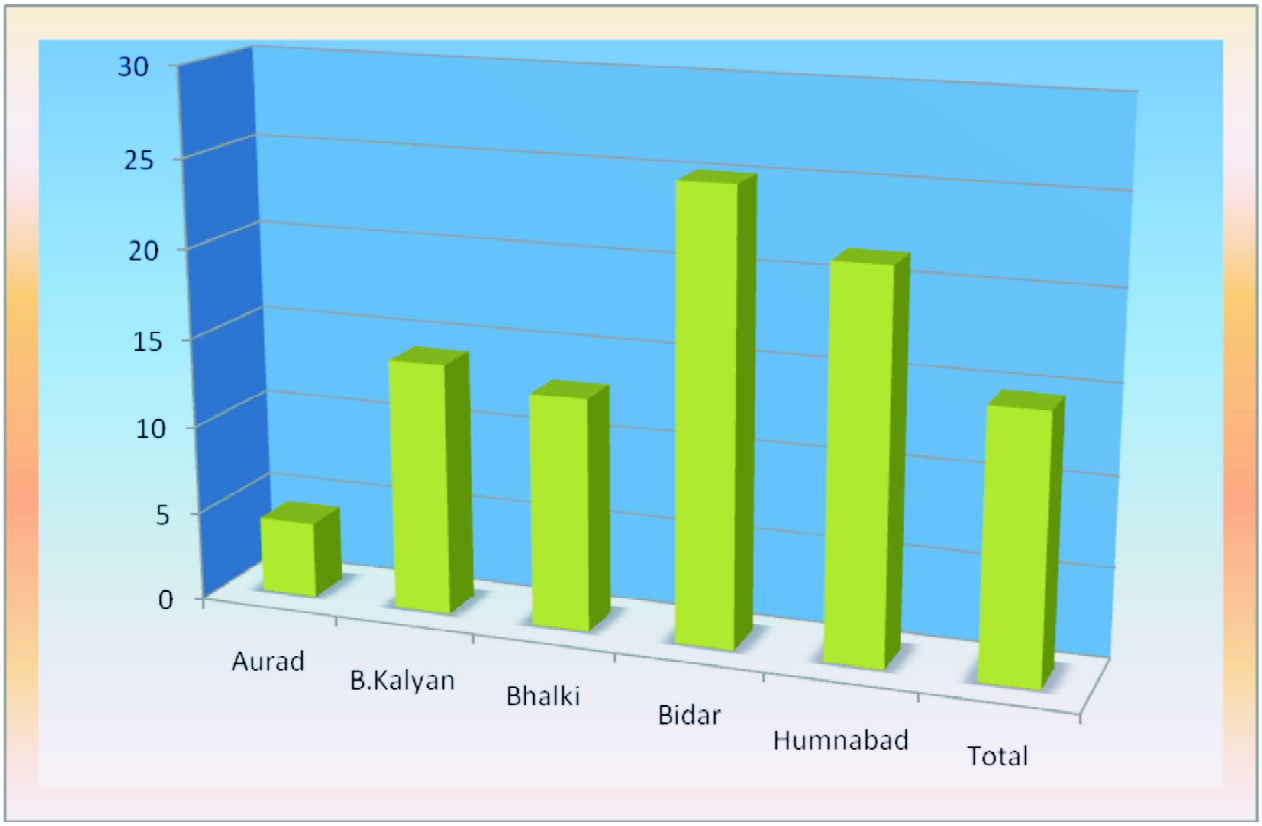
Irrigation facilities in Bidar District

Taluka	Net irrigated area (Ha)	Net area sown (Ha)	% of net irrigated area to net area shown
Aurad	3681	85913	4.28
B.Kalyan	10557	74449	14.18
Bhalki	10563	80972	13.05
Bidar	11404	45391	25.12
Humnabad	13057	60586	21.55
Total	49262	347311	14.78

Source DAG – 2012-13

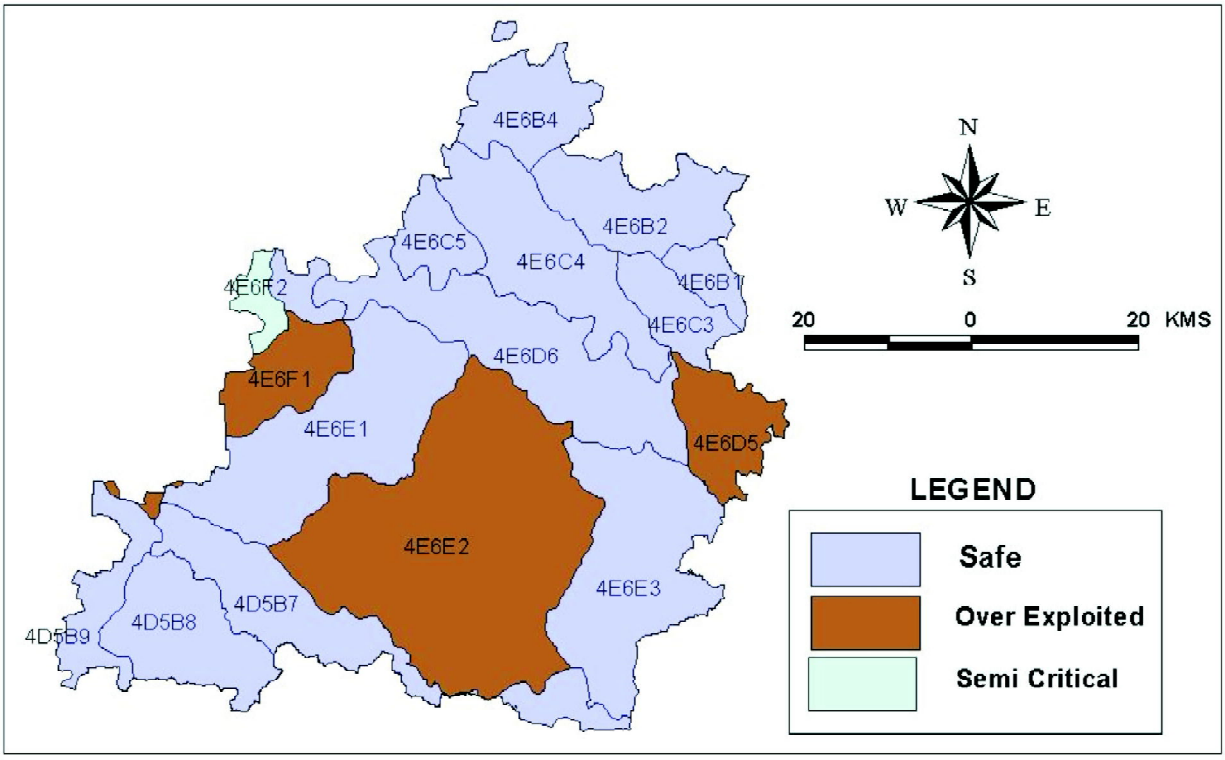
Figure 2.2

Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown



The status of utilization of water resources is indicated in the following map.

WATERSHED MAP OF BIDAR DISTRICT



he district is classified as the most backward district as per the Report of the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2002). Four out of its five talukas have been classified as most backward talukas,

2.9 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is vital for economic and social development. The association between infrastructure and development is established at national as well as micro level through various studies. Infrastructure is classified as Hard infrastructure power irrigation transport and communication and soft infrastructure health, education, drinking water, sanitation and housing etc., Bidar district has a disadvantage of distance factor therefore, development of transport and communication facilities is very essential. The development of state highway from Bidar to Srirangapattan has improved the connectivity of the district. Yet, the availability of infrastructure facilities is very low as evident from some basic indicators. The number of post offices per lakh of population is 18 and the number of telephones per lakh of population is 1082. The percentage of habitations having access to all weather roads is 95.98. The availability of number of doctors per lakh population is only 20 and the hospital beds available are 40. The number of habitations having drinking water facility 40 LPCD & above is 35.94 percent. The inadequacy of infrastructure facilities is one of the basic obstacles to economic as well as human development.

2.10 Regional perspectives and Backwardness

The district is classified as the most backward district as per the Report of the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2002). Four out of its five talukas have been classified as most backward talukas, as shown in the following table.

Table 2.3
Regional perspectives and Backwardness

Taluka	C.C.D.I.	Rank in the State (N=175)	Category
Aurad	0.65	164	Most backward
Basavakalyan	0.69	158	Most backward
Bhalki	0.74	146	Most backward
Bidar	1.00	61	Relatively developed
Humnabad	0.73	150	Most backward

Source Report of the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalance, Govt. of Karnataka June 2002.

Bidar taluka is the only taluka which is relatively developed. All the other talukas are amongst the bottom 25 talukas in the state. These talukas are quite below the state average in respect of large number of indicators. Aurad is the most backward taluka in the district. Its rank is 164 among 175 talukas in the district.

2.11 Overview

Bidar district is one among the bottom districts in the State in term of economic and human development. The district has rich cultural heritage. It was ruled by many kingdoms who contributed to the treasure of culture fine arts and architecture. The principles of Kayaka work for livelihood and Dasoha – sharing excess with others for promoting socialand economic equality emerged on this land. But the district was in a very backward state when it joined the old Mysore State in 1956. Low industrial base lack of adequate irrigation, dependence on agriculture, lack of adequate infrastructure facilities, poverty, unemployment, lack of access to adequate livelihood facilities are some of the factors contributing to low levels of economic and human development.

In recent years, the district is receiving special assistance under various programmes for development. The district is now in the process of transformation and transition. There is a need to support and sustain the process. It is accorded with special status under the article 371(J) in the Constitution along with the other districts in the Hyderabad Karnataka region. This helps to seek reservation in eduction and jobs for the local people and also ensures more funds to promote development. Effective implementation of various development programmes and the special provisions under Article 371 (J) are likely to change the scenario and promote the integration of the district with the State economy.

CHAPTER – 3
DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN BIDAR DISTRICT

3.1 Introduction

Human development has different dimensions and a large range of choices to make them feasible. It also includes the choices of women and children and different social groups. There are many choices that are required to lead a good life. But the most critical choices are to lead a healthy life, to gain knowledge through education and to have access to economic resources needed for a decent standard of living. There are additional choices as related to political freedom participation in decision making process, and governance and many others that enable to lead a dignified life with self respect. But these are not crucial in initial stages. Therefore attainment of critical choices is given the top priority. Measurement of human development, periodically is essential to ascertain to what extent these choices are fulfilled by the on going development process, estimate the gaps and requirements to shape the future course of action. Human development index is a method of measuring the extent of human development with the help of a set of indicators related to the critical choices. This is in no way a complete or accurate measure but it gives a crude picture of achievement in human development.

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In this chapter, along with human development index, the indices are also prepared for other dimensions of human development. The following indices are estimated to understand the status of the district in human development and its dimensions.

- Human Development Index
- Gender Inequality index
- Child Development Index
- Food security Index
- Urban Development Index
- Composite Taluka Development Index

3.2 Human Development Index

Human Development Index is a summary measure of achievement in human development in three basic dimensions of human development. As per UNDP report 2010 the new methodology adopted is

Human Development Index UNDP - 2010

Dimensions	Long and Healthy Life	Knowledge	A Decent Standard of Living
Indicator	Life expectancy at birth	Mean years of Schooling expected years of schooling	Gross National Income per capita (PPP)
Goal Posts	Min. 20 years Observed Max. 83.4 years	Min. 0 Observed Max of combined education Index 0.978	Min 100 $ Max 107721$
Dimension Index	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index

This UNDP methodology is modified for calculating HDI at district level. The dimensions are the same but the indicators are different. This is essential because DHDR estimates HDI at micro level i.e., taluka, where these indicators are less adequate to reflect the realities of life. Therefore, the indicators are changed to take note of micro level factors having direct bearing on human development.

There are 11 indicators used in calculation of HDI

Dimenions	Indicators	Goal posts
Health	a) Child Mortality Rate b) Maternal Mortality Rate	Observed Min and Max values
Education	a) Literacy rate b) Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary + Secondary)	Observed M ax and Min Values
Standard of Living	a) Percentage of HH having access to cooking fuel b) Percentage of HH having access to toilets c) Percentage of HH having access to water d) Percentage of HH having access to electricity e) Percentage of households having access to pucca house f) Percentage of Non agricultural workers g) Per capita income	Max Min Observed Values

The index for each indicator is estimated in all the three dimensions and the HDI is obtained by Geometric Mean of the normalized dimensional indices. The index is estimated at two levels at District level the position of the talukas is obtained and the state level, the position of the taluka among 176 talukas is obtained.

Human Development Index Bidar District.

Human Development Index for the five talukas in Bidar District is estimated on the basis of the values of these indicators at taluka level. It is observed that the percentage of households with access to modern fuel is less than10 percent in all the talukas except Bidar. Per-

centage of households with access to safe drinking water is also less than 60 percent in all the talukas except Humanabad.Bidar taluka is better placed due to urban proportion in the taluka. For all positive indicators the observed Maximum Values are from Bidar taluka. This indicates higher level of human development in Bidar taluka and a relatively very low position for all the other talukas.

Table 3.1

Human Development Index

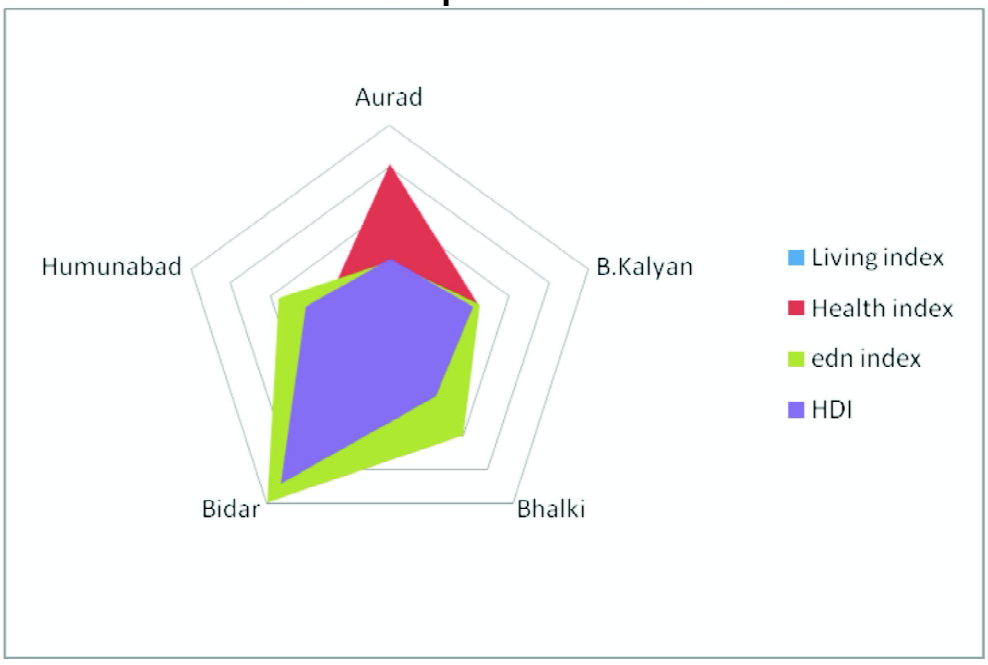
	Standard of living		Health		Education		HDI	Rank
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank		
Aurad	0.161	5	0.811	1	0.347	5	0.356	5
B.Kalyan	0.359	3	0.446	3	0.457	4	0.418	3
Bhalki	0.269	4	0.319	5	0.602	2	0.372	4
Bidar	0.945	1	0.743	2	1.000	1	0.889	1
Humunabad	0.401	2	0.336	4	0.561	3	0.423	2

Source Computed from Indicators of HDI

It is observed that Aurad is at the lowest position in Human development in the district. Its human development index is 0.356 indicating only 35 percent achievement in human of development .Bidar is placed at the top with the HDI value of 0.889. The Max. Min Ratio is 2.49. Humanabad is placed at the second position with HDI of 0.423.The standard of living index is low as 0.161 in Aurad. It is also low in Bhalki (0.269). In general there is a wide gap between Bidar taluka with living index of 0.889 and all the other talukas in the district.

Figure 3.1

Human Development Index Talukas



This indicates very low level of living for a vast majority of the people in the district. In Education index also, Bidar taluka has the maximum value. Aurad taluka is at the bottom position in the district with the index value of 0.347. In Health index, it is Aurad taluka that is at the top with index value of 0.811. This is due to low CMR and MMR in the taluka. Bidar taluka is in second position with the index value of 0.743. The regional variations in health index across the talukas are relatively low. The relative achievement of Aurad and Bhalki talukas in HDI is very low. This brings out the low impact of existing programmes and policies in promoting human development in the district.

The health and education index of Bidar taluka is significantly high, as compared to living standard index. The standard of living index is very low for all the other talukas. It is lowest in Aurad Taluka. The better health index is the outcome of NRHM in the district. The education index is above 0.5 for Bidar, Bhalki and Humanabad talukas. But Aurad and Basavakalyan have to put in efforts for improving the status of education. The overall observation is that except Bidar taluka, all the other talukas are at low levels of achievement in human development.

3.3 Gender Inequality Index

In a patriarchal society, where gender inequalities exist, a human development index does not reflect on the position of men and women in the society. Therefore, gender dimension of human development was for the first time analysedin 1995 report through introduction of Gender-related Development Index (GDI). But this index could not measure gender inequality due to methodological limitations. GDI like HDI is a composite index which measures relative development of men and women and then negatively corrected it for gender in equality. The components in the two measures being closely related to each other, the differences between HDI and GDI were small and were not significant for a separate analysis. The income component in the two indices, reduced the position of low income countries in Gender development. The GEM indicators were more relevant to developed than to the developing countries. Due to these limitations of GDI and GEM these were replaced with Gender in equality Index (GII) in 2010 Human Development Report.

The Gender Inequality Index is a composite measure which captures the loss of achievement due to gender inequality using three dimensions reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation. These indicators do not have any reference to the level of development of a country and therefore, a less developed country can perform well if gender inequality is low. According to UNDP (2010) these dimensions are complementary and inequality in one dimension tends to effect inequality in other dimensions.

The Gender Inequality Index is a composite measure which captures the loss of achievement due to gender inequality using three dimensions reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation.

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. Reproductive health is included in GII though it has no male counter part because women's health during child bearing reflects on her status in the society. It is also observed that reproductive health accounts for the largest loss due to gender inequality in all the countries. In UNDP report, reproductive health is measured through Maternal Mortality Rate and adolescent fertility rate.

Empowerment is measured by educadional attainment levels and the share of parliamentary seats held by men and women & Labour Market Participation is measured through Labour Force Participation Rate.

The value of GII ranges between 0 and 1, 0 means no inequality (0 %) indicating that women and men fare equally in these indicators 1 represents 100 percent inequality.

Gender Inequality Index in Bidar District

In Bidar district, the society is traditional and patriarchal in nature. The status of women in family and society is very low. The level of literacy among women is also at low level, i.e.61.55 percent. Therefore, GII helps to understand the loss in human development for women due to unequal social structure and unequal access to opportunities.

The indicators for estimation of GII are modified to capture the local environment and data availability. The dimensions are the same as adopted by UNDP i.e., reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation but the indicators used for estimate these indices are modified. The indicators used are

1. Reproductive health

- Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
- Share of Institutional Deliveries
- Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia.

2. Empowerment

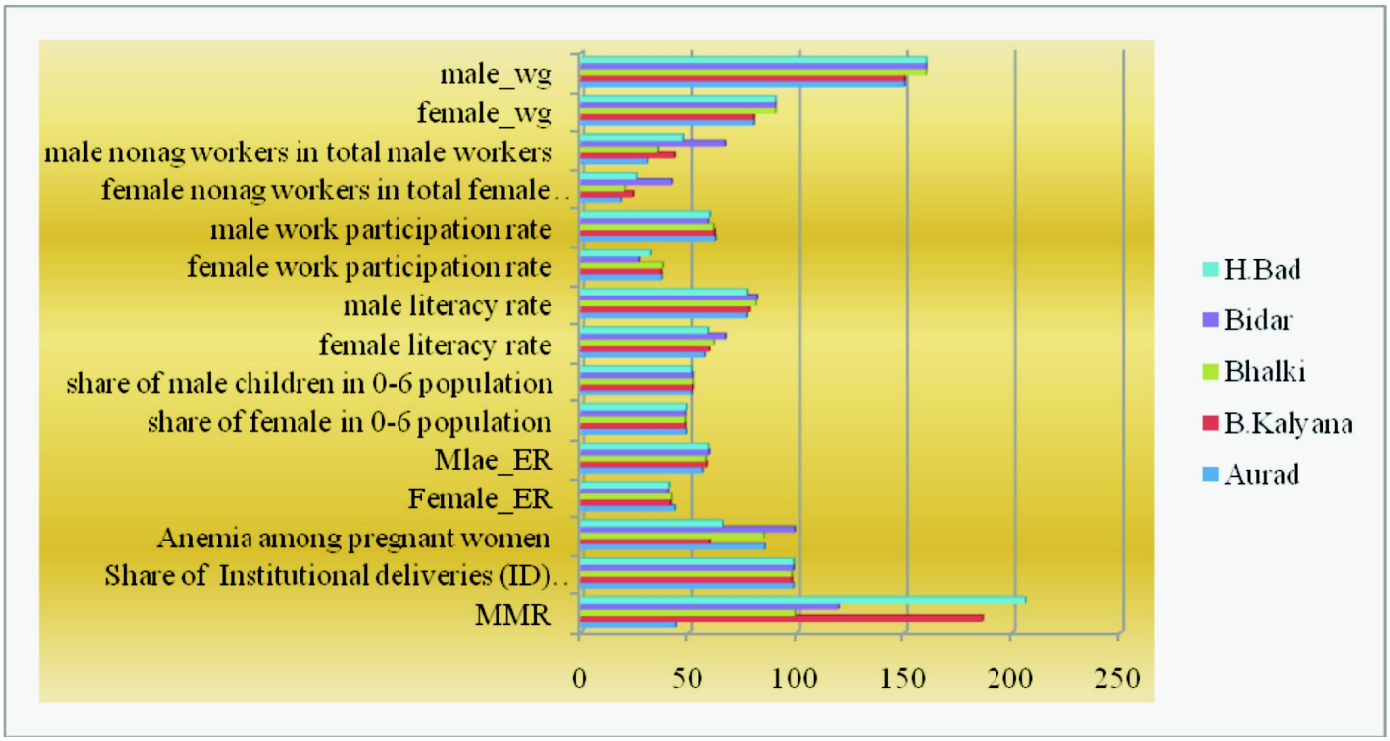
- Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F and PR_M)
- Share of female and male children in the age group of 0-6 years.
- Share of female and male literacy.

3. Labour Market

- Share of female and male work participation rate
- Share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector
- Female and male agricultural wage rate.

The values for these indicators for different talukas in the district are presented in the following table.

Figure 3.2
GII indicators in Bidar District



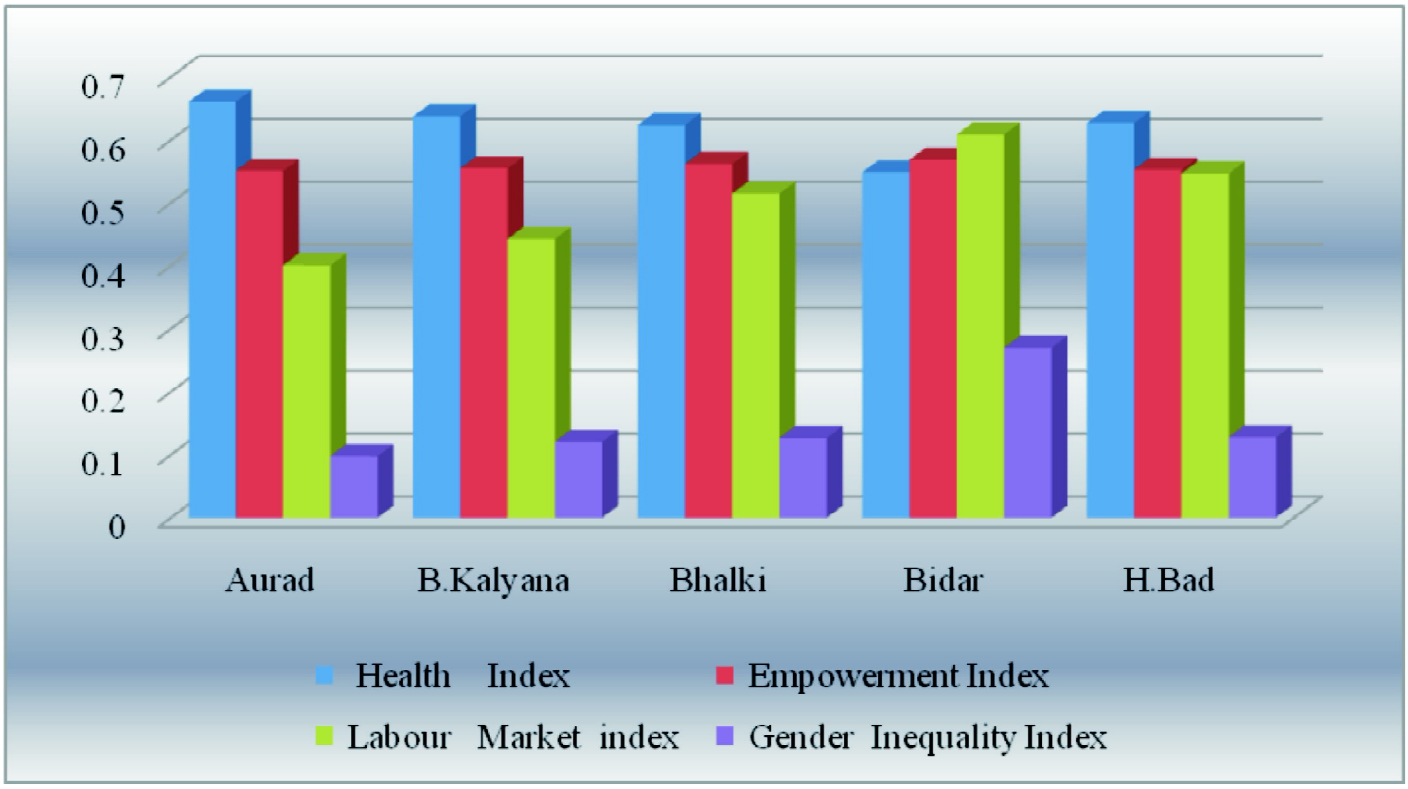
It is observed that there are significant gender gaps in some indicators across the talukas. The gender gap in literacy is observed in all the talukas. It is between 17-18 percent in all the talukas but it is 14 percent in bidar Taluka. Gap is also observed in female male work participation rates. It is maximum i.e., 32.4 percent in Bidar taluka due to the larger urban component in it. The difference is 25 percent in Aurad and B Kalyan taluka. The low work participation rates indicate low access of women to work opportunities and invisibility of women's work.. Differences are also observed in the shares of female and make workers in non agricultural sector. The dimensional indices and the GII is presented in the following table.

Table 3.2
Gender Inequality index in Bidar District

Taluka	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Market index	Gender Inequality Index	Rank
Aurad	0.661	0.551	0.401	0.098	1
B.Kalyana	0.638	0.555	0.443	0.121	2
Bhalki	0.624	0.562	0.515	0.127	3
Bidar	0.549	0.569	0.609	0.270	5
H.Bad	0.627	0.553	0.547	0.128	4

Source computed from indicaters Z.P Bidar.

Figure 3.3
Gender Inequality index in Bidar District



The health index is about 60 percent in all the talukas except Bidar due to increase in institutional deliveries that have contributed to decline in MMR. But the incidence of anemia continues to be high in the district. On the average, 52 percent of women suffer from anemia. The empowerment index is 53 percent. It does not vary across the talukas. The low value of the index is due to gender gap in literacy. The labour market index in below 50% in the talukas of Aurad and Basavakalyan.

The Gender inequality Index is the lowest in Aurad taluka (0.098) and Maximum (0.270) in Bidar taluka indicating that the loss in human development due to gender inequality is 9 percent in Aurad and 27% in Bidar taluka and it is 13 percent in Humanabad taluka. In a backward region like Bidar Gender equality index does not capture the realities in social and institutional factors. In the district the male and female achievements are low due to under development and therefore, the low gap reflects on low inequality index. But with expansion of opportunities in the development process men have better access and their position is improved but women in these patriarchal structures and with rigid social institutions fail to gain access to the opportunities and are pushed to the bottom positions. It is therefore, observed that in the initial stages of development gender inequalities increase and at later stage the inequalities start declining as women get more access to opportunities. The pattern of gender in equality

follows the pattern of income inequalities as envisaged in Kuznets hypothesis. This is evident from the fact that the Human Development Index for Bidar taluka is the highest within the district where as the rank in GII is 5th within the district and lowest in the State. The HDI of Aurad is lowest in the district and its rank is 5th but in GII it is at the top.

In general, the patriarchal social structure is very strong in the district and the social institutions as well as value systems are anti progressive and unfavourable to women folk. Therefore, women empowerment is an urgent priority in the district.

3.4 Child Development Index

Children constitute the future generations of a region. Therefore, well being of the children is as important as the well being of adults and the old aged people. The assessment of status of the children in human development is therefore, essential. The Child Development Index (CDI) is a latest addition to the dimension of human development. It was developed in UK in 2008 under the campaign "Save the children" by Terry McKinley with support from Katerina Kyrili developed this index.

The status of children in human development in assessed with the help of four indicators in this report. These indicators are

- Child Mortality Rate (0-5 years)
- Percentage of Malnourished Children (excluding normal)
- Percentage of Children born underweight
- Percentage of Dropout Children mainstreamed – Primary and Secondary.

These indicators are aggregated by calculating the average score between them for a given period with equal weightage to all the indicators.The three indicators are negative in character and the indices are calculated to reflect the positive aspect of child development through converting them into a positive value.

Child Development Index in Bidar District

The CDI for different talukas in the district is presented in the table. It is observed that Humanabad taluka has the highest CDI value of 0.871 and Bhalki taluka is placed at the bottom with the CDI value of 0.099.All the indicators are adversely placed in Bhalki taluka. The percentage of children born underweight is 14.18 percent. The percentage of malnourished children is also 60.53,

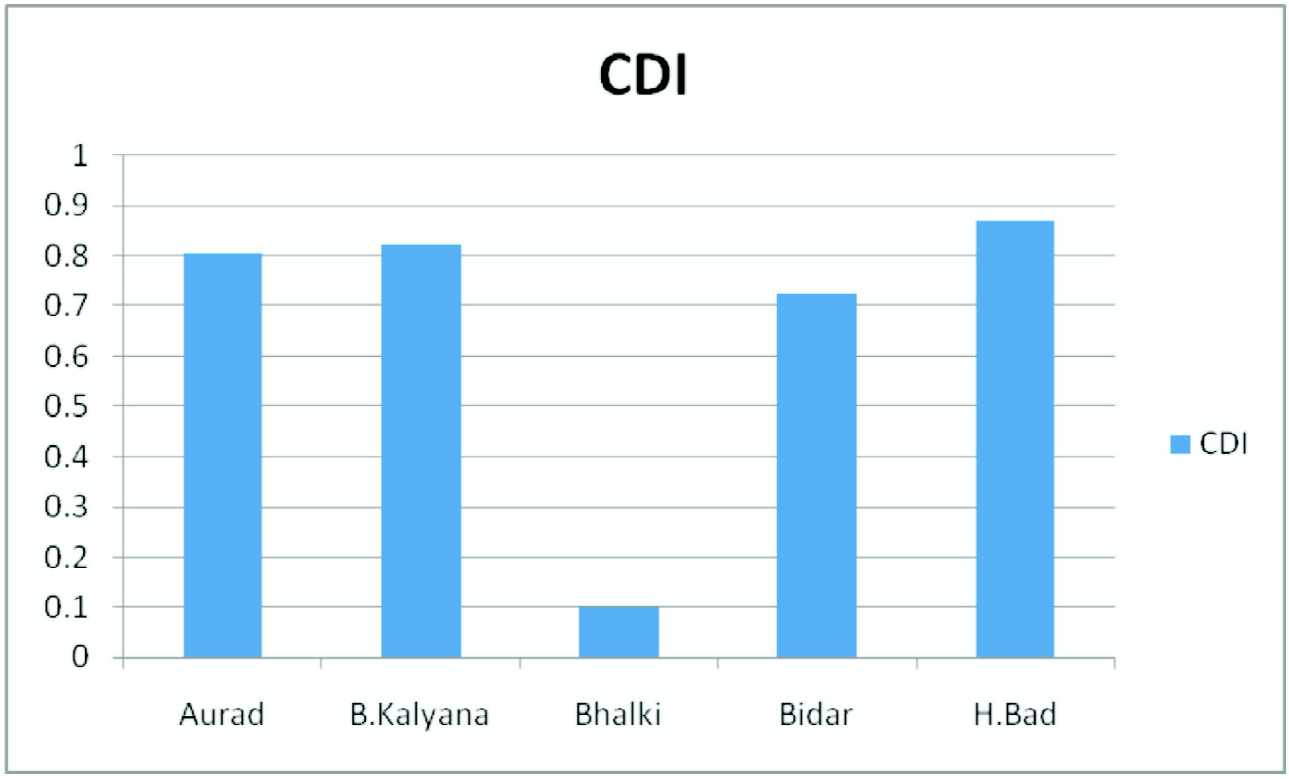
The Child Development Index (CDI) is a latest addition to the dimension of human development. It was developed in UK in 2008 under the campaign "Save the children" by Terry McKinley with support from Katerina Kyrili developed this index.

Table 3.3
Child Development Index

Taluka	CMR	%of mal nourished children	% of children born under weight	% of dropout children mainstreamed	CDI	Rank
Aurad	44	53.50	5.23	45.00	0.805	3
B.Kalyana	33	51.54	9.42	48.90	0.822	2
Bhalki	68	60.53	14.18	22.50	0.099	5
Bidar	31	66.47	5.52	52.50	0.723	4
H.Bad	28	55.98	5.83	47.90	0.871	1

Source DHO, Bidar

The overall observation is that children are not faring well in this taluka. They are deprived of right to a safe and secure life due to high CMR and high incidence of malnutrition. In general, the malnutrition among children is above 50 percent in all the talukas. This needs to be taken note of in policy formulation.



Food security implies ensuring food security to the people through availability, accessibility and absorption of food at all times.

3.5 Food Security Index

Food security implies ensuring food security to the people through availability, accessibility and absorption of food at all times. Food security to the people is significant because India still ranks high in global Hunger Index. Its Rank was 63 among 120 developing countries in 2013. Availability of nutritious food to all the rich and the poor in the required quantity is an essential component of food security. The avail-

ability of food is determined by level of agricultural production and productivity. The distribution pattern of food determines the accessibility of food and good health conditions determine the absorption capacity. Therefore, the 18 indicators used here for computing the Food Security Index (FSI) are based on these three major parameters- Availability, Accessibility and absorption. Some of these indicators are positive and some other negative but all the indices are converted into positive indices. The distribution of indicators in different categories is as follows

Availability	Cropping intercity
	Percentage change in Net Area Sown over the years (2001-11).
	Per Capital food grain production
	Per Capita forest cover
	Irrigation Intercity
	Percentage of area degraded to Total Geographical Area
	Percentage of Leguminous crops in the Gross Cropped Area.
Accessibility	Percentage of BPL families in the taluka
	Per Capita Income
	Percentage of non agricultural workers to total workers
	Average size of holdings
	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers
	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village
Absorption	Child Mortality Rate
	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water
	Percentage of pregnant women with anemia
	Percentage of malnourished children
	Female literacy rate.

Food Security Index in Bidar District.

Food security index for all the talukas is presented in the following table.

Table 3.4

Food security Index for the talukas in Bidar District.

Taluk	Availability Index	Accessibility Index	Absorption Index	FSI	FSI Rank
Aurad	0.634	0.388	0.546	0.522	3
Basavakalyana	0.402	0.421	0.503	0.442	4
Bhalki	0.643	0.268	0.296	0.402	5
Bidar	0.506	0.772	0.467	0.582	1
Humanabad	0.589	0.335	0.765	0.563	2

Source computed from indicaters Z.P Bidar.

The fast growing cities are facing many problems like Slums, Poverty, Shortage of housing, lack of adequate provision of basic needs like water supply, sanitation, etc., therefore, the urban life in slums and extension areas is vulnerable.

Bidar taluka with Food Security Index of 0.582 is at the top position in the district. It is again Bhalki taluka with FSI of 0.402 is at the bottom position. Humanabad taluka with FSI of 0.563 is placed at 2nd position. The Max. / Min. Ratio is 1.44 which is not significant. The talukas are placed in more or less the same situation. The availability index is highest in Bhalki taluka as a part of the taluka is brought under irrigation. But the accessibility and absorption index is very low due to high CMR, malnutrition and anemia among women and children. The accessibility is very low in Humanabad and Basvakalyan talukas also. The food security policy should focus on these specific parameters.

3.6 Urban Development Index

The urban part in the country is now growing rapidly. The percentage of urban population in 2011 is 31.16 percent in India and 38.63 percent in Karnataka. The fast growing cities are facing many problems like Slums, Poverty, Shortage of housing, lack of adequate provision of basic needs like water supply, sanitation, etc., therefore, the urban life in slums and extension areas is vulnerable. To capture these dimensions the availability and accessibility of various basic services to urban households is analyzed and urban development index is prepared.

The indicators used for estimating urban development index are 11 that cover different dimensions of urban life. These are

- Percentage of ULB population to total ULB population
- No. of households without own houses
- Percentage of slum population to total ULB population
- Percentage of households with tap water connection
- Percentage of HH with sewage/ drainage (open & close)
- No. of hospital beds per 1000 population in urban area
- Percentage of own resources mobilization to total receipts

- Per Capita expenditure on development works
- Road Length per sq.km of geographical area
- Crime rate per 10,000 population
- Road accidents per 10,000 population

Urban Development Index in Bidar District

The Urban Development index for six urban local bodies in Bidar District is presented below. In the district, there are two City Municipal Corporations, 3 town Municipal Councils, and 1 Town Panchayat in the district.The Urban Development index for six urban local bodies in Bidar District is presented below.

Table 3.5

Urban Development Index

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Nature of ULB	Urban Development Index	Rank across all ULBS in the district
1	Aurad	TP	0.548	1
2	B.Kalyan	CMC	0.412	4
3	Bhalki	TMC	0.376	5
4	Bidar	CMC	0.546	3
5	Humanabad	TMC	0.369	6
6	Chitguppa	TMC	0.547	2

Source Computed from UDI indicators Z.P. Bidar.

The position of different ULBs is indicated in the table above. The urban development index reflects very low level of development in the district indicating inadequacy of services for urban decent living. Humanabad TMC is at 6th place with the index of 0.369. Bhalki TMC is at 5th place. These cities have no proper roads. The capacity for generating own resources is also low. Per capita expenditure on development works is also low. Bidar CMC is placed at third position. Aurad TP is at the top level and its UDI is 0.548. This is due to less number of slum population, more expenditure on development works, more hospital beds and more number of people with own houses. But the percentage of households with access to drinking water and sanitation is very less. The policy should focus on these areas. Though Bidar is a City Muncipal Corporation, it is placed at the second position due to more slums, inadequate drainage facilities, more crimes and more road accidents.

The overall observation is that there is shortage of basic living facilities like drinking water, sanitation roads etc., in urban areas. In Bidar City Cor-

The overall observation is that there is shortage of basic living facilities like drinking water, sanitation roads etc., in urban areas.

poration and all UlBs the potable drinking water is not available regularly during the summer season. The incidence of water borne diseases is high. There is a need to pay an urgent attention to urban issues in the district.

3.7 Composite Taluka Development Index

A Composite taluka development index is an index of 68 indicators that broadly influence the three parameters of human developmentviz- education, health and Standard of living. These 68 indicators are related to demographic factors, livelihood and employment, household assets, health, drinking water and sanitation. The index values for all each of these indicators would range between 0 and 1. 0 indicating the lowest position and 1 indicating the highest position. These indicators cover the three basic aspects of availability, accessibility and absorption in human development parameters. The CTDI is a simple average of the indices related to 68 indicators. The HDI is narrow based and the CTDI is broad based. These indicators are given below.

1.	Decadal population growth rate
2.	Population Density
3.	Sex ratio
4.	Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk (2011 census)
5.	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6 (Source census 2011)
6.	Child sex ratio
7.	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years) (Source HMIS 2011)
8.	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source HMIS 2011)
9.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source HMIS 2011)
10.	Percentage of women headed households (2011 census)
11.	Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards
12.	Cropping Intensity
13.	Irrigation Intensity
14.	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS
15.	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State (Please refer to clarification note provided on average agricultural wages)
16.	Work Participation Rate (WPR) (Source census 2011)
17.	Decadal Growth rate of Employment
18.	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers
19.	Percentage of main workers to total workers
20.	Percentage of workers in Household Industries

21.	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers
22.	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House Good House as per Census Definition
23.	Percentage of Site less Households
24.	Percentage of Households provided with house sites
25.	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)
26.	Percentage of households with cycles
27.	Percentage of households with two-wheelers
28.	Percentage of HHs with no Assets (Telephone,TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs)
29.	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity
30.	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel
31.	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies
32.	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies
33.	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies
34.	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies
35.	Percentage of active SHGs
36.	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)
37.	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia (Excluding Normal)
38.	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)
39.	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100)
40.	(a) Percentage of Children born under-weight
41.	(b) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)
42.	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.)
43.	Average Population served by sub-centres
44.	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)
45.	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population
46.	Availability of nurses per 1000 population
47.	Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children+nursing mothers+adolescent girls+pregnant women)
48.	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance
49.	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method
50.	Per capita Health Expenditure
51.	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats
52.	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet
53.	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)
54.	Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water Definition as per Census, 2011)
55.	Percentage of Literacy

56.	Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School
57.	Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School
58.	Dropout rate in Elementary education
59.	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed (a) Primary (b) Secondary
60.	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education
61.	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)
62.	Drop-out rate in secondary education
63.	SSLC pass percentage
64.	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education
65.	PUC pass percentage
66.	School Infrastructure Index
67.	Per capita Education Expenditure
68.	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance

Composite taluka development index for all the talukas in the district is estimated with the help of these 68 indicators covering the three basic dimensions of standard of living, Health and Education that have direct impact on human development. The values for the 68 indicators are given in the Annexure.

The various dimensions of Composite Taluka Development Index (CTDI) and the aggregate CTDI is presented in the table below.

Table 3.6

Composite Taluka Development Index (CTDI)

Talukas	Standard of Living Index	Health Index	Education Index	CTDI	Rank
Aurad	0.522	0.535	0.404	0.487	4
B.Kalyan	0.469	0.510	0.282	0.420	5
Bhalki	0.484	0.413	0.765	0.554	2
Bidar	0.549	0.502	0.760	0.603	1
H.Bad	0.480	0.641	0.430	0.517	3

Source computed from indicaters.

Composite taluka Development index is a very comprehensive index that throws light on the status of human development in different talukas in the district, covering all aspects of human development. It is an envelop index.

Bidar taluka is at the top with CTDI value of 0.603 and Basavakalyan taluka is at the bottom with CTDI value of 0.420. While Human Development Index ranks Aurad at 5th position but as per CTDI Basavakalyan is ranked at the bottom place. It is also observed

thatBhalki is at the second place.This is due to high education index. In the other two indices, it is at the lower end. BidarBhalki and Humanabad are the talukas with achievement in human development above 50 percent. None of the talukas are able to achieve development above 60 percent. Thus the status of all the talukas in human development is low as indicated by the comprehensive analysis with 68 indicators.

Across the dimensions it is observed that education index is very low for the three talukas. Though Bidar is better placed with literacy level, there are shortages of infrastructure, low GER and NER, high dropouts and low performance SSLC and PUC examinations. Health index also indicates moderate achievements in health indicators. The Standard of living index is also low for all the talukas. Thus the broad based analysis indicates low achievements in all the human development indicators.

3.8 Concluding Remarks

The CTDI brings out the low levels of human development for majority of the households in different taluka of Bidar district. Except Bidar taluka in the district all other talukas are at more or less at the same levels of human development. Aurad taluka needs more attention as it is bottom placed within the district humanabad has shown better performance in human development indicators as its place is second in the district.

The overall achievement of the district in human development is very low. The child Development Index is low indicating the low status of the children. The Gender inequality is also very high. Malnutrition, anemia, high CMR are some of the dark areas in health issues. Therefore, there is a need for effective formation and implementation of programme and policies to promote human development in the district.

CHAPTER-4
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

4.1 Introduction

India is moving towards assuming global leadership with the demographic dividend it is expected to enjoy in the coming years. To assume the leadership position it is essential that the human capital base of this dividend should be enriched. In this context, education and research play a significant role. In the present century the knowledge base determines the pace of development and its spread and across the regions and countries. Hence inclusive growth will occur only when people have access to knowledge. Therefore, education is considered as one of the basic parameters of human development and empowerment.

Education is considered as the most critical element in the empowerment of the people. Through increasing their skills and knowledge and providing them access to productive employment in future it bridges the socio economic inequalities in a Country.

Education is considered as the most critical element in the empowerment of the people. Through increasing their skills and knowledge and providing them access to productive employment in future it bridges the socio economic inequalities in a Country. Right to education is recognized as fundamental human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNO 1948). The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education to all the children in the age group of 6-14 years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

The RTE Act came into effect on 1 April 2010. The title of the RTE Act incorporates the words 'free and compulsory'. 'Free education' means that no child, other than a child who has been admitted by his or her parents to a school which is not supported by the appropriate Government, shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or incur any kind of expenses that may inhibit him or her from pursuing and completing elementary education. 'Compulsory education' envisages an obligation on the appropriate Government and local authorities to provide and ensure admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in the 6-14 age group. Thus the country has moved from philanthropic and duty based approach to a Rights based approach to ensure education to all the children.

This focus on education is on account of growing level of deprivation to the individual and the society in a knowledge based economy. Education has multidimensional effects that in-

clude the individual as well as social dimensions. It helps the individuals to make rational choices about their lives through better knowledge and information. It also influences their work patterns, income and earnings and their values of personal and social life. It helps to break the vicious circle between underdeveloped region and backward people.It is thus a critical element in promoting 'Inclusive Growth' which is a basic agenda before the 12th Five Year Plan in the country. India is expected to reap demographic dividend with high proportion of population in young age group but this is conditional to the fact that this young population has to be converted into human resources through higher education and skill development.

This chapter presents the analysis of progress in Literacy and Education in Bidar District. The trend in literacy over the years in the five talukas of the district is analysed to present the overall picture of literacy in the district. The basic issues as related to access and infrastructure, enrolment and drop-outs at different levels of education- primary, higher primary and secondary education across the talukas, gender and caste groups are analysed to understand the inclusiveness of education and literacy in the district. The issues related to quality of education are also brought out.

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4.2 Literacy Profile

4.2.1 Level of literacy

Bidar district has made significant achievements in the levels of literacy. It is a high literacy district in Karnataka State, The literacy rate has increased from20.02percent in 1971 to71.07 percent in 2011. The literacy rate is near to the State average of 75.6. Now it is at 19th position in the state, next to Mysore. But it is still far away from the high literacy district of Dakshin Kannada with the literacy rate of 88.6.

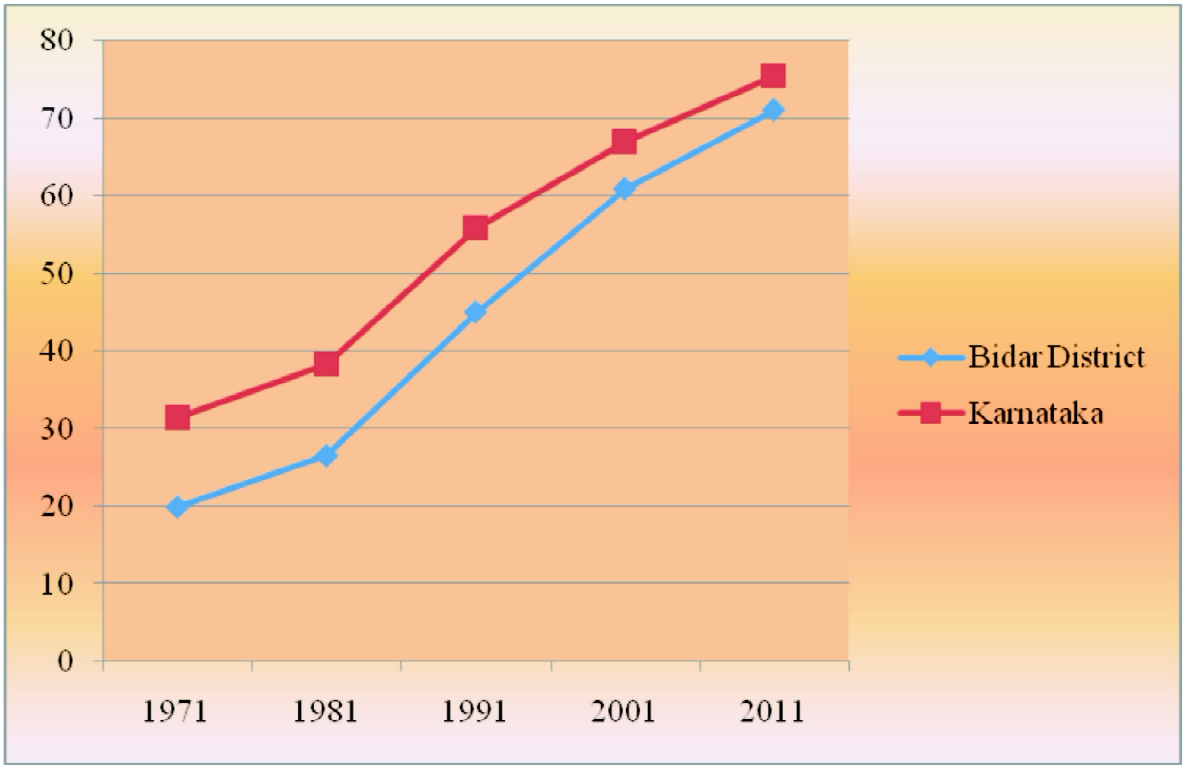
Table-4.1

Level of Literacy in Bidar District- State 1971-2011

Sl. No	Districts& Divisions	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1.	Bidar District	20.02	26.64	45.11	60.94	71.07
2.	Karnataka	31.52	38.46	56.04	67.04	75.60

Source Computed from Census of India –Karnataka 1971,1981,1991& 2001 (for total population)

Figure 4.1
Level of Literacy in Bidar District- State 1971-2011



The growth rate of literacy is 10 percent between 2001-2011,which is above the State average of 8 percent. It was 15.8 percent between 1991-2001. The gap between the district and the state is being reduced. Though the growth rate of literacy is more than the state average, still 29 percent of population in the district is deprived of Education. This is a basic deprivation as education creates capabilities and increases access to better living standards. Further, high literacy rate does not reflect on the quality of human resources that depends on the levels of education- technical, professional and post graduate education attained by the people. This human capital base is very low in the district as evident from the low enrolment and low performance of the students in SSLC and PUC and other competitive examinations.

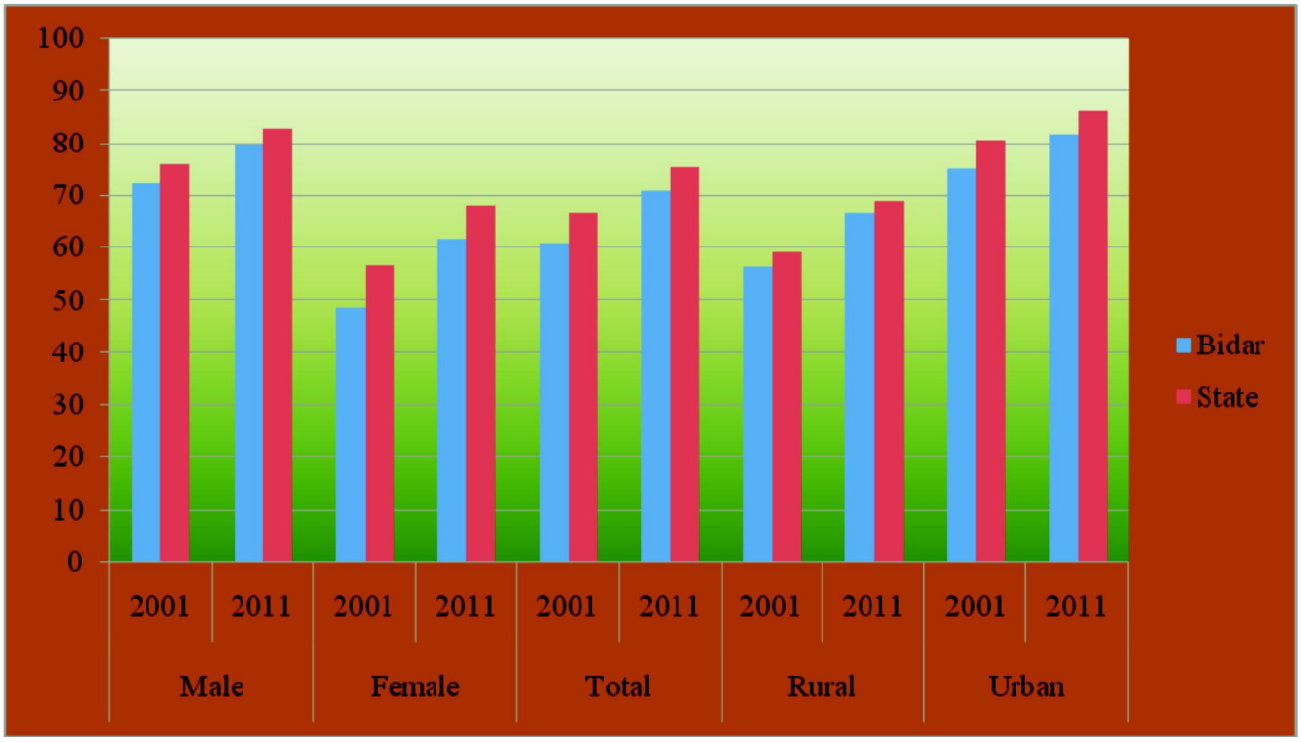
The literacy rate of the district is very low when compared to high literacy districts like DK, (88.62) Udapi (86.29) and Bangalore (88.48). If the interventions are not speeded up, with the average growth of 1 percent per annum, it will take more than 30 years for the district to reach the target of 100 percent literacy.

Table-4.2
Gender and Geographical Dimensions of Literacy-2001-2011

	Male		Female		Total		Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bidar	72.46	79.94	48.8	61.6	60.94	71.01	56.6	66.73	75.1	81.81
State	76.10	82.85	56.87	68.13	66.64	75.60	59.33	68.86	80.58	86.24

Source Census of india Karnataka 2001,2011

Figure 4.2
Gender and Geographical Dimensions of Literacy-2001-2011



The gender gap in literacy is 18.34 percent. This is above the state average of 14.72 percent. The female literacy is low in rural areas i.e. 56.82 percent in 2011which means about 43 percent of the rural female population is deprived of access to education, knowledge and information. However, due to Government interventions, the rural literacy has increased significantly between 2001-2011.The urban literacy rate is 81.8 percent. The urban rural gap is 15 percent and this is lower than the gap at the State level which is 17.38 percent.

4.2.2 Literacy trends across the Talukas

There are significant regional variations in literacy attainment. The high literacy rate of Bidar taluka (especially urban area) 75.16 percent has pulled up the literacy rate of the district to 65.6 percent in2011.All the remaining talukas are below the district average. The literacy rate is as low as 57.5 percent in Humanabad and 58 percent in Basavakalyan.

Table-4.3

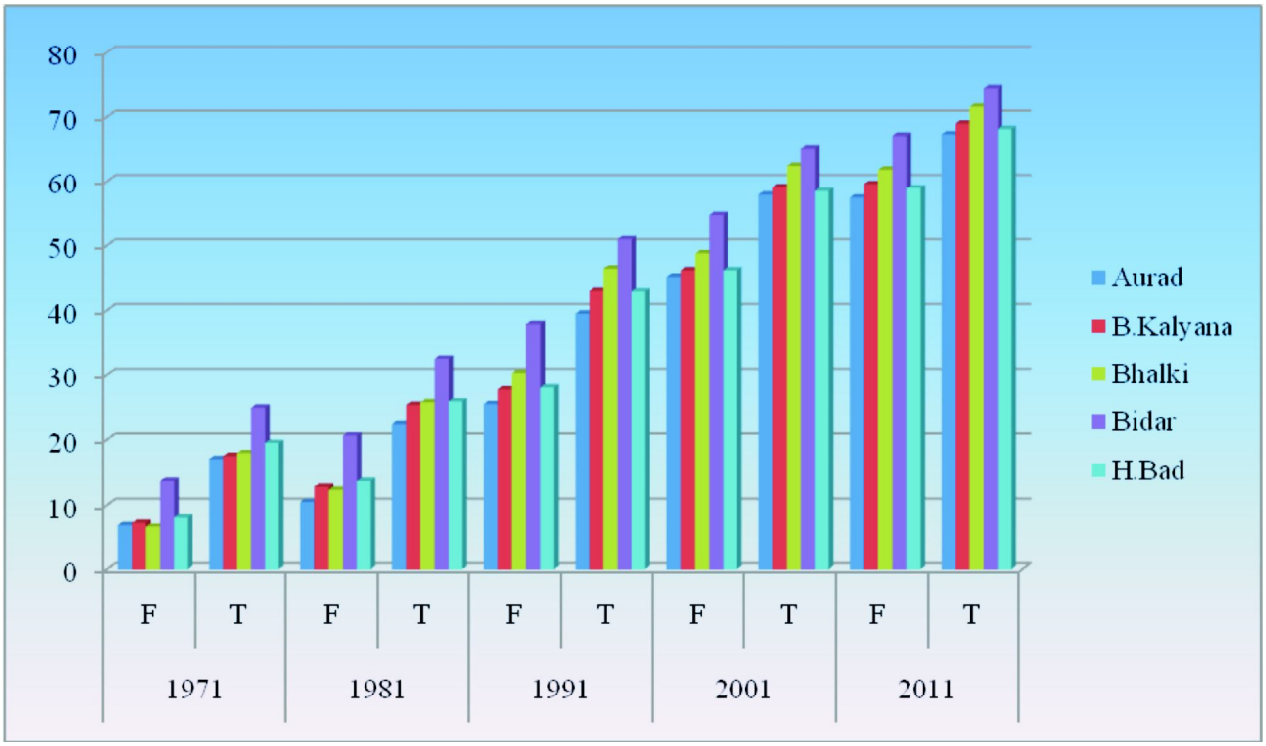
Literacy position in the talukas of Bidar District 1961-2011

Name of Taluka	1971		1981		1991		2001		2011	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
Aurad	6.88	17.0	10.47	22.37	25.48	39.5	45.2	57.90	57.47	67.34
B.Kalyana	7.24	17.49	12.78	25.35	27.77	42.95	46.2	59.10	59.57	68.98
Bhalki	6.63	17.92	12.32	25.78	30.26	46.47	48.8	62.4	61.80	71.56
Bidar	13.63	24.93	20.65	32.53	37.92	50.96	54.8	65.0	67.12	74.51
H.Bad	8.04	19.50	13.63	25.92	28.07	42.87	46.2	58.5	58.95	68.15
District	8.69	20.02	14.38	26.76	30.53	45.11	48.8	60.9	61.55	71.01

Source Census of India 1961-2011.

Figure 4.3

Literacy position in the talukas of Bidar District 1961-2011



The literacy trend in the talukas exhibitsslow growth in the beginning but the rate is increasing steadily after 1981. The total literacy has increased from 20 percent to 71 pecent. The growth of literacy is maximum i.e. 53.6 percent in Bhalki taluka. In other talukas it is around 50 percent. The growth in female literacy is also at a faster rate in Bhalki taluka as compared to other talukas in the district. This is on account of various literacy promotion programmes that were introduced in the country. The District Primary Education Programme(DPEP) was introduced in 1994-95..The programme is oriented towards universalisation of primary education with a focus on improving access

and participation and achievement of children from marginalized groups particularly girls, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan (Total literacy campaign)was also launched in the district in 2001. The District has received assistance under Special development Plan (HPCRRI Committee) to promote education and to build up school infrastructure. Female literacy indicates increasing trend during the period 1991-2011. This is the outcome of various education programmes and incentives focusing on female education in the district. The overall literacy rate has now increased to 71 percent in 2011. Its rank is 19th in the State. Its rank is high when compared to all the six districts in Hyderabad Karnataka region(excluding Bellary). All the other districts are at the lower end with Yadgir occupying 30th position.

4.3 Enrolment

There has been significant increase in educational institutions especially the primary schools in the district. The number of primary schools in the district has increased from 780 in 1980 to 1997 in 2012. The increased access has contributed to increase in enrolment. Government still continues to bear the responsibility of providing basic education to the children as 72 percent of primary schools are government schools. But the number of unaided schools in the district isalso increasing.The coverage of children through enrolment in schools is increasing over the time period. The following table gives an idea about enrolment in the district.

Female literacy indicates increasing trend during the period 1991-2011. This is the outcome of various education programmes and incentives focusing on female education in the district.

Table-4.4
Enrolment of Students in Schools 2008-2013 (1-8)

	General	SC	ST	OBC	Total
2008-09	57892	48921	30198	27676	329373
2009-10	59073	49919	30814	28241	336094
2010-11	60279	50938	31443	28817	342954
2011-12	61485	51957	32072	29393	349814
2012-13	62714	52996	32713	29981	356809

Source DISE respective years.

The total enrolment in primary education has increased from 329373 to 356809 the growth rate of enrolment is 8.32 percent during the last five years. There is increase in absolute enrolment in all the categories.

Figure 4.4

Enrolment of Students in Schools 2008-2013 (1-8)

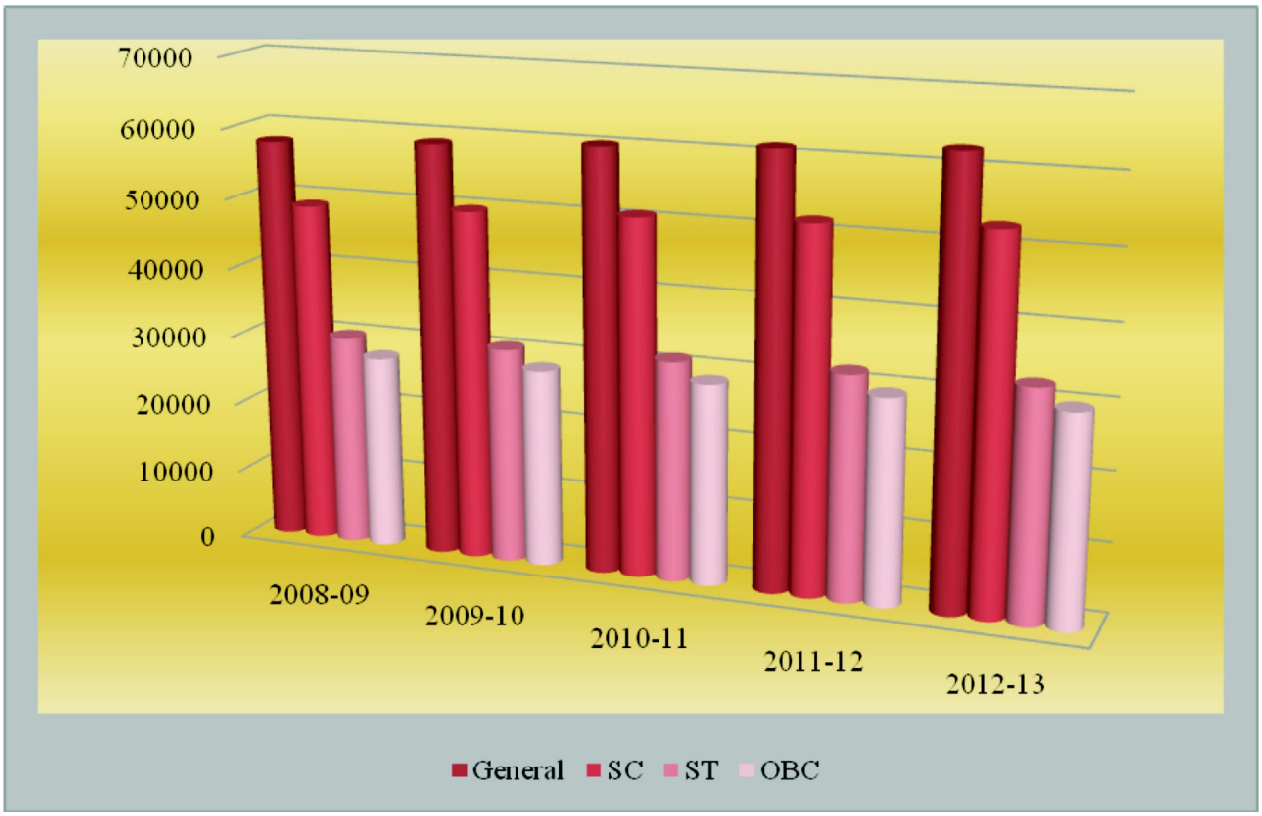


Table 4.5

Taluka wise Primary school Gross Enrolment Ratio (6-14 Years) 2012-13

Taluk	GER-ALL-Rural		GER-ALL Urban		GER-SC		GER-ST		GER-OBC and Minorities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Aurad	107.20	106.73	97.20	101.73	95.77	95.86	86.86	87.86	99.77	98.86
Basavakalyan	110.17	104.32	100.17	99.32	93.07	95.93	87.93	78.93	100.93	97.93
Bhalki	114.00	107.08	104.00	102.08	103.50	98.89	89.89	80.89	107.50	101.89
Bidar	136.28	133.18	126.28	128.18	121.95	124.37	115.37	116.37	126.37	128.37
Humanabd	121.35	114.95	111.35	109.95	114.94	109.66	101.66	92.66	118.94	112.66
District	119.61	115.18	109.61	110.18	10611	105.50	96.50	87.50	110.50	107.50

Source UDISE 2012-13

The GER for the male at district level is 119.6 for male and 115.2 for females in rural area. The GER is slightly higher for females in urban area also. But the GER for SC and ST is lower in the district. The GER for OBC males is higher than the GER for females. For ST group it is 96.5 and 87.5 among boys and girls respectively. But there are differences across the gender and Social groups.

The Net enrolment ratio is higher in SC/ST group. This is indicated in the following table.

Table 4.6

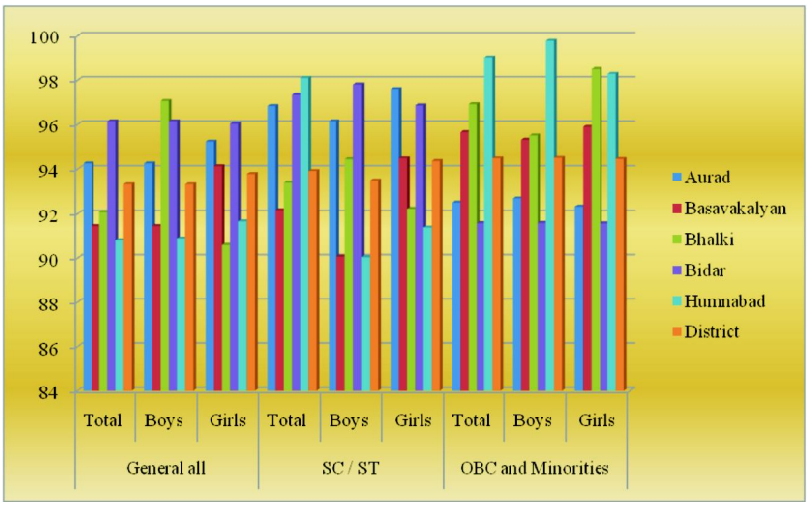
Taluka wise Net Enrolment Ratio of All Category Students

Taluka	General all			SC / ST			OBC and Minorities		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aurad	94.27	94.27	95.25	96.85	96.15	97.62	92.51	92.69	92.33
Basavakalyan	91.45	91.45	94.14	92.17	90.08	94.50	95.67	95.33	95.90
Bhalki	92.08	97.08	90.59	93.39	94.46	92.23	96.94	95.52	98.50
Bidar	96.15	96.15	96.04	97.36	97.82	96.88	91.58	91.59	91.57
Humnabad	90.80	90.88	91.66	98.11	90.05	91.38	99.03	99.79	98.29
District	93.32	93.32	93.79	93.92	93.48	94.38	94.50	94.52	94.47

Source UDISE-2012-13

Figure 4.5

Taluka wise Enrolment Ratios of All Category Students



The total NER is highest in Bidar taluka and lowest in Humanabad taluka in general category. The same is observed in SC/St group also. But in OBC and minorities, the NER is highest in Humanabad taluka. It is highest for girls in Bhalki taluka. It is a good trend that the girls from SC/ST and OBC group are coming forward to enrol in education at primary level.

4.4 Attendance, Dropout, out of School Children and Mainstreaming of Children

4.4.1 Attendance in schools

Attendance of students in schools is very important for acquiring knowledge and learning skills. The attendance has improved significantly after the Mid Day Meal programme has been introduced. Further, the provision of eight basic facilities has created learning atmosphere in schools and the awareness among the parents about education has increased. All these factors might have contributed to improvement in attendance in primary schools.

Attendance of students in schools is very important for acquiring knowledge and learning skills. The attendance has improved significantly after the Mid Day Meal programme has been introduced.

Table-4.7

Attendance of Children in Schools 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	Lower Primary Education			Upper Primary Education		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Aurad	92	88	90	91	92	91.5
2	Basavakalyan	89	90	90	89	88	88.5
3	Bhalki	91	90	91	88	90	89.0
4	Bidar	92	91	92	85	89	87.0
5	Humanabd	94	93	94	92	90	91.0
	District	91.6	90.4	91	89	89.8	89.4

Source DAG Bidar 2011-12

But the attendance is low in the district at upper primary level. It is below 90 percent in Bidar taluka. Further, while records indicate these facts, but the reality, as evident from micro level studies indicate that the children are irregular to schools especially at upper primary level and at secondary level of education. The average attendance is 50-60 percent. This is also supported by the poor base of knowledge of students at higher level of education and poor performance of the students in SSLC examination. Attendance among boys is low i.e. 85 percent in Bidar taluka. It is also low in Basavakalyan taluka.

4.4.2 Dropouts at elementary education

The incidence of dropouts at elementary education has declined significantly during last decade due to continuous efforts made under SSA programme. The child Census is conducted every year to identify the dropouts and children out of school. Different programmes have been introduced to bring the children back to School.

Table 4.8

Drop-out Rate- Primary Education

Sl. No.	Taluka	2011-12
1	Aurad	7.8
2	Basavakalyan	10.6
3	Bhalki	10.3
4	Bidar	7.7
5	Humanabd	11.4
	District	9.6

Source UDISE-2012-13

The dropout rate at the state level has come down from 10.26 percent in 2008-09 to 4.5 percent in 2011-12. The Dropout rate at primary education has come down significantly in the district also. It was 10.78 percent in 2011-12 and 9.6 percent in 2012-13.

Drop out across the social groups

The drop outs across the social groups are presented in the following table.

Table 4.9

Dropout Rates- Social Groupwise

Sl. No.		Lower Primary Education			Upper Primary Education			Elementary		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	SC	4.55	5.08	4.8	10.54	9.51	10.05	6.36	6.38	6.37
2	ST	11.20	8.9	10.10	15.43	15.03	15.23	12.5	10.94	11.77
3	Muslims	6.58	5.79	6.19	18.98	17.37	18.15	10.28	9.46	9.87

Source UDISE-2012-13

Dropouts are more in Muslim Community at upper primary levels and also in ST community. The drop out rate is higher in boys than girls. This indicates the high incidence of poverty and necessity of work among the boys and also to some extent lack of interest in education are the factors contributing to it. This is also observed in the base line survey conducted among minorities in the district which indicated low enrolment in higher education and high drop outs in the Muslim community especially among the boys.

The main reasons identified for Drop outs are

- Financial constraints due to poverty. Poverty compels the child to go for work and discontinue the educatin. The study on Child labour (D Rajshekhar) also brings out poverty as the main cause of child labour.
- Illiteracy of the parents also leads to to neglect of education of the child. The parents are not aware of the importance of education. There is no learning atmosphere at home and the children lose interest in learning and drop out from school.
- Requirement for work in family farm etc. The small and marginal farmers need additional labour during sowing and harvesting season. This requirement is met by taking assistance from the children at home. The lessons are lost and this discontinuity leads to drop out.
- The girls dropout due to household work, sibling care, lack of interest and domestic values promoted through socialization process. Further, the traditional value system attaches very low value to girs' education as there are no returns on it to the parents.

- The non availability of institutions of higher education, gender discrimination and socio cultural barriers after puberty etc. are some other factors contributing to the drop out of girls.

Dropouts are more in Humanabad (11.4%)Basavakalyan and Bhalki talukas. In these talukas children are working in Transport and in agriculture, therefore, the dropouts are more. Dropouts are less in other talukas. However, the district is still far away from the ideal goal of 100 percent enrolment and zero dropouts.

4.4.3 Out of School children

The out of school children are either non-enrolled or are dropouts. Children in both the categories are declining as there has been significant decline in out of school children from 136,667 in 2001 to 1577 in 2012. This on account of two factors – the increase in awareness about education among the parents created through interventions from different agencies and efforts made under various programmes of central and state governments to mainstream the children. Under SSA child census is conducted every year to identify the number of children out of school. The enrolment drive is conducted to bring the children to the school. The year wise results for talukas are presented in the table below.

Table 4.10
Year wise out of school children Age group of 6-14

Sl. No	Block	2010-11	%	2011-12	%	2012-13	%
1	Aurad	717	1.4	666	1.25	326	0.61
2	Basavakalyan	1043	1.6	915	1.44	358	0.56
3	Bahalki	564	1.1	629	1.25	315	0.62
4	Bidar	479	0.6	684	0.75	354	0.41
5	Humanabd	945	1.6	884	1.51	523	0.89
	District	3748	1.2	3778	1.20	1876	0.60

Sources Children Census for respective years

The number of out of school children has come down from 3748 in 2010-11 to1876 in 2012-13. It has come down significantly in Basavakalyan taluka from 1043 to 358 during this period. The number of out of school children is very low in all the talukas now. This is a good trend in the district and may help in achieving 100 percent enrolment at Primary Education in near future.

4.4.4 Children Mainstreamed

There has been continuous effort put in by Central as well as State Governments through various programmes to mainstream the out of school children.

Table 4.11
Children Mainstreamed-2011-12

Taluka	General			SC / ST			OBC and Minorities			% Children Mainstreamed Total
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
Aurad	59	36	23	138	73	65	38	20	18	45
Basavakalyan	85	44	41	247	127	120	50	30	20	48
Bhalki	56	30	26	115	62	53	42	20	22	22
Bidar	24	17	7	90	51	39	56	32	24	52
Humnabad	72	34	38	170	91	79	78	49	29	47
District	296	161	135	760	404	356	264	151	113	44.20

Source DDPI Bidar

These programmesare Bridge Courses Residential, Bridge Courses, Chinnar Angala etc. The Alternative Innovative Education Intervention; these include Special Enrolment Drive, Tent Schools, Mobile Schools Residential Bridge Courses etc. In talukas of Bidar and Basavakalyan about 50 percent children are mainstreamed and in Humanabad 47 percent children are mainstreamed.

4.5 Transition Index for children

The transition index is improving slowly in the district. This also supports the fact that dropouts are declining and more children are being retained in the education process. The percentage of children entering in 6th Grade from 5th grade is 85.84 percent in 2012-13. But it is low in Secondary education.It is 84. 47percent in 2012-13. There are wide variations in it across the talukas. It is 90.54 in Aurad Taluka but 78.49 percent in Bidar taluka. The transition rate is low in Bidar Taluka due to high dropouts among Muslim Minorities. Thus on the average only 84.4 percent of those who complete elementary education enter into the secondary education.

Table 4.12

Transition index-Primary to Upper Primary and to secondary education

Taluka	Upper Primary	Secondary
	% of admission to class VI passing out in Class V	% of Admission to Class VIII from Class VII
Aurad	82.08	90.54
Basavakalyan	88.10	87.50
Bhalki	86.73	89.06
Bidar	86.36	78.49
Humnabad	84.97	83.64
District	85.84	84.47

Source DISE 2012-13

Education Development Index

The educational Development Index is estimated on the basis of Access, Infrastructure, Teacher ratio and outcome. The overall education developmentindex of the district in primary education is 0.593. The district is placed at 25th position among 34 education blocks. The index in lower primary education is 0.616 and the position is 23. In upper primary education the index is 0.571 and the rank is 26. The district is Thus bottom placed in educational development.

Table 4.13

Education Development index

Level	Access		Infrastructure		Teacher		outcome		EDI	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Primary	0.701	10	0.796	23	0.567	24	0.384	27	0.616	23
Upper Primary	0.740	10	0.437	29	0.542	26	0.536	16	0.568	27

Source DISE 2012-13

The district has made improvement in access but the performance in infrastructure and other indices is low. Hence the EDI of the district is low.

4.6 Secondary Education- Enrolment and Dropout Ratios

4.6.1 Secondary Education- availability of facilities

Secondary and higher education is essential to acquire higher knowledge and skills for the youths. This requires adequate institutions of secondary education and access to them in rural areas. The district is a multilingual region and therefore, institutions of higher education in Marathi, Urdu, Kannada, Telgu and English are required

There are 615 high schools in the district. The number of high schools is increasing rapidly. 31.44% of them are government schools and 44.55 percent are unaided schools. There has been better distribution of schools in rural areas in the district. Private schools are more concentrated in urban area.

Table 4.14

Availability of Secondary Schools- Government, Aided and Unaided

Talukas	Government	Aided	Unaided	Central	Total
Aurad	33	24	22	0	79
Basavakalyan	42	14	53	2	111
Bhalki	33	21	39	0	93
Bidar	39	55	104	1	199
Humnabad	47	30	56	0	133
District	194	144	274	3	615

Source UDISE 2012-13

Private sector has higher participation in Bidar urban area. Thus at higher levels of education the share of private sector is increasing. The infrastructure and other facilities are comparatively better in private schools. The public private partnership in urban areas has yielded better results through provision of quality education. But these schools are concentrated in urban areas. In rural areas the State continues to play a major role.

4.6.2 Enrolment in Secondary Education

The enrolment in secondary education is increasing. This implies that children have better access to higher education. The enrolment of students is indicated in the following table.

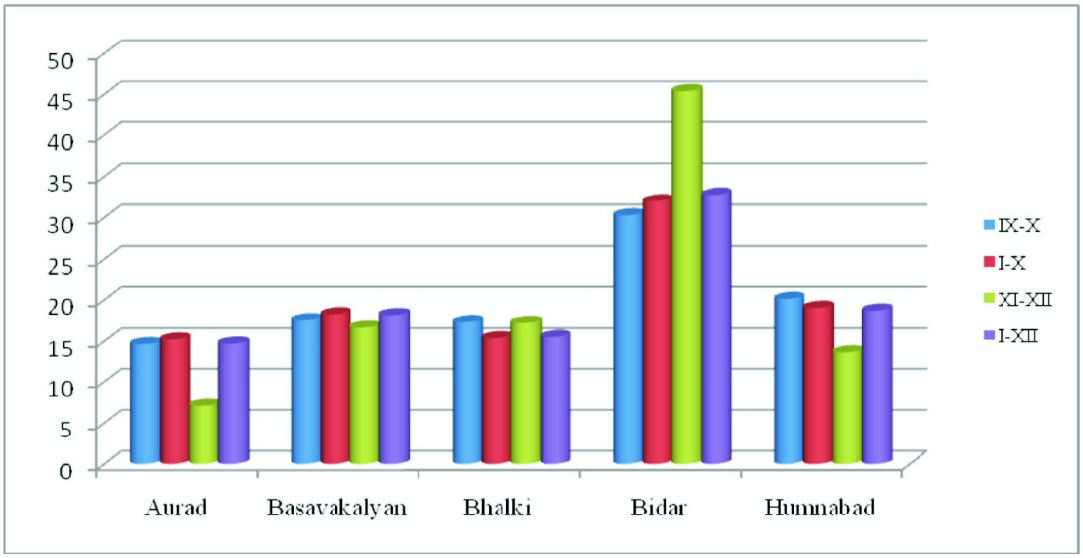
Table 4.15

Enrolment in Higher education

Category	IX-X	%	I-X	%	XI-XII	%	I-XII	%
Aurad	7282	14.67	57360	15.22	1641	7.07	59001	14.73
Basavakalyan	8723	17.58	69012	18.29	3857	16.67	72860	18.19
Bhalki	8603	17.34	58097	15.39	3980	17.23	62077	15.52
Bidar	15021	30.27	120911	32.04	10502	45.38	131490	32.83
Humnabad	9994	20.14	71954	19.06	3158	13.65	75112	18.73
District	49623	100.00	377334	100.00	23138	100.00	400540	100.00

Source UDISE 2013-14

Figure 4.6
Enrolment in Higher education (%)



This indicates high dropout rate after secondary education. This may be due to lack of access to facilities of higher education in rural areas leading to drop out of girls. The low enrolment in higher education leads to deprivation of young generation in knowledge and skills required in globalizing India.

The enrolment in class IX and X is 49623 but the enrolment in class XI and XII is only 23138i.e. 50% of it. Further the enrolment in PUC classes is concentrated in Bidar taluka and largely in Bidar City. This indicates high dropout rate after secondary education. This may be due to lack of access to facilities of higher education in rural areas leading to drop out of girls. The low enrolment in higher education leads to deprivation of young generation in knowledge and skills required in globalizing India.

The GER for secondary education is indicated in the following table.

Table 4.16
Gross Enrolment Ratio-2012-13

	All Community			SC			ST		
Category	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Aurad	77.07	78.23	77.65	48.87	45.06	46.97	55.43	55.79	55.61
Basavakalyan	69.25	75.74	72.50	47.77	49.47	48.62	53.51	54.27	53.89
Bhalki	102.27	95.67	98.97	57.85	55.28	56.57	66.05	66.53	66.29
Bidar	82.90	82.78	82.84	62.40	64.74	63.84	58.50	61.33	59.92
Humnabad	78.48	83.35	80.92	66.79	61.52	64.16	63.28	64.80	64.04

Source UDISE 2013-14

GER in secondary education is comparatively low in the district in SC Community. It is below 50 percent in Aurad and Basavakalyan. It also low in ST community. About 50 percent of the SC boys and girls are deprived of higher education in these taluks. In general, 40 percent and more children from these marginalized groups are excluded from higher education. This is a serious concern before the district.

Table 4.17
Net Enrolment ratio in Secondary Education

Talukas	All Community			SC			ST		
	B	G	T	B	G	T	B	G	T
Aurad	94.10	92.79	93.45	94.42	89.69	92.06	100.41	89.57	94.99
Basavakalyan	102.42	102.35	102.38	99.07	87.84	93.45	101.85	98.12	99.98
Bhalki	101.96	103.29	102.63	100.22	104.17	102.19	104.87	107.38	106.10
Bidar	96.55	95.86	96.20	93.58	97.58	95.58	98.37	97.12	97.74
Humnabad	100.45	107.79	104.12	96.19	105.27	100.73	102.41	107.52	104.97
District	98.75	100.16	99.46	96.13	96.82	96.48	101.26	100.30	100.78

Source UDISE 2013-14

The NER in secondary education is also very low in Aurad and Bidar talukas. The NER is better for ST students than SC students. The NER is low among ST girls in Aurad taluka. The gender gap in enrolment ratios at higher levels of education is declining in the district. This is a welcoming trend as gender parity is being attained in higher education. This is due to low GER and NER among boys in higher education.

4.6.3 Attendance and Dropouts in Secondary Education

Table 4. 18
Attendance in High schools -2012-13 (percentage)

Sl. No	Taluka	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Aurad	93	95	94
2	Basavakalyan	92	90	91
3	Bhalki	95	91	93
4	Bidar	96	94	95
5	Humnabad	94	96	95
	District	94	93	94

Source UDISE 2013-14

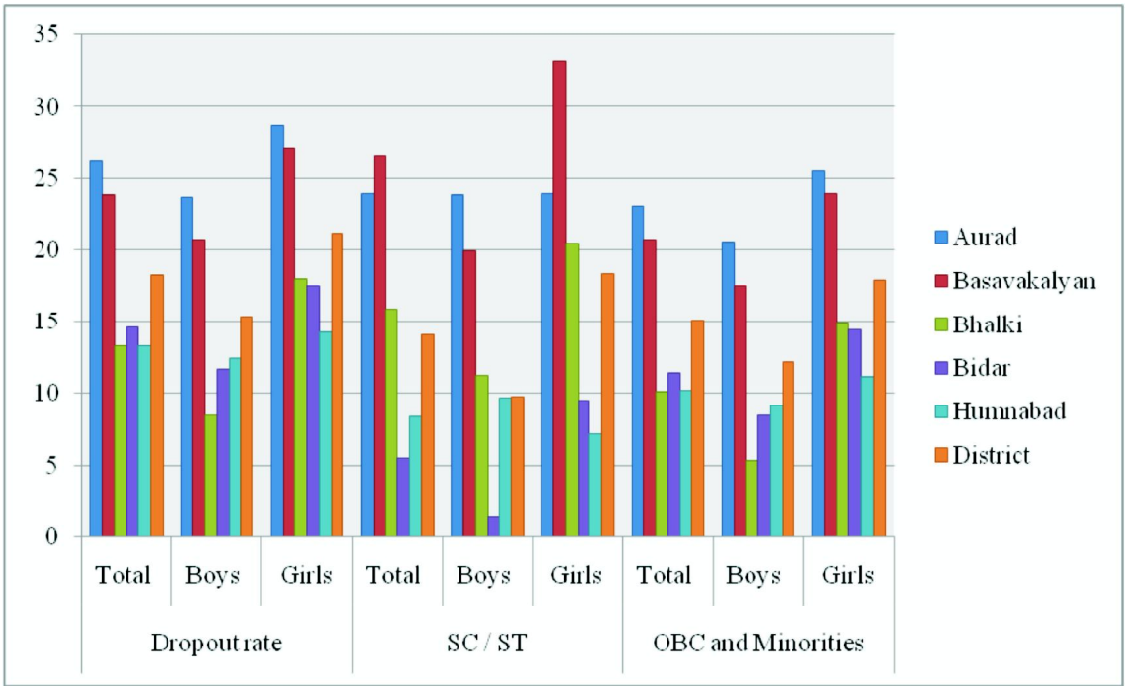
Attendance in schools at higher levels of education is essential to learn the subjects properly and to acquire adequate knowledge. But attendance at this level is low and absenteeism is more as children go for work to fields to help their parents. This is not reflected in the statisticalfigures. These seem to be inflated. This specially happens during peak season. The attendance is low in Basavakalyan taluka (91%). The attendance has improved due to awareness among the parents. But it is surprising that this has not produced desirable outcomes. The position of the district in SSLC results in the state is at bottom level.

Table 4.19
Droupout Rate in Secondary School stage - by Sex, and Social Group

Taluka	Dropout rate-Total			SC / ST			OBC and Minorities		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Aurad	26.13	23.71	28.55	23.91	23.86	23.96	22.98	20.51	25.45
Basavakalyan	23.85	20.66	27.04	26.52	19.89	33.15	20.70	17.46	23.94
Bhalki	13.26	8.52	17.99	15.84	11.28	20.40	10.11	5.32	14.89
Bidar	14.60	11.65	17.54	5.48	1.48	9.48	11.45	8.45	14.44
Humnabad	13.32	12.41	14.22	8.43	9.69	7.18	10.17	9.21	11.12
District	18.23	15.39	21.07	14.07	9.75	18.39	15.08	12.19	17.97

Source UDISE 2012-13

Figure 4.7
Droupout Rate in Secondary School stage - by Sex, and Social Group



The Dropout rate is high in secondary education. Among girls it is 21 percent and it is 28.5 percent in Aurad and 27 percent in B Kalyan. Thus among every three girls, one drops out at high School level. The dropout rate among SC girls is maximum i.e. 33 percent in Basavakalyan. Among boys it is highest in Aurad taluka. Dropouts are high in OBC group also in Aurad and Basavakalyan.

4.7 Teacher Pupil ratio

The average PTR for the State was 21.49 in 2011-12. There were 08 districts with high PTR below the state (LPS & HPS) they were Koppal, Bidar, Yadagiri, Dharwad, Bellary, Bangalore South, Bijapur and Bagalkot. Now the PTR has come down to 19.37 in 2013-14.

Table 4.20

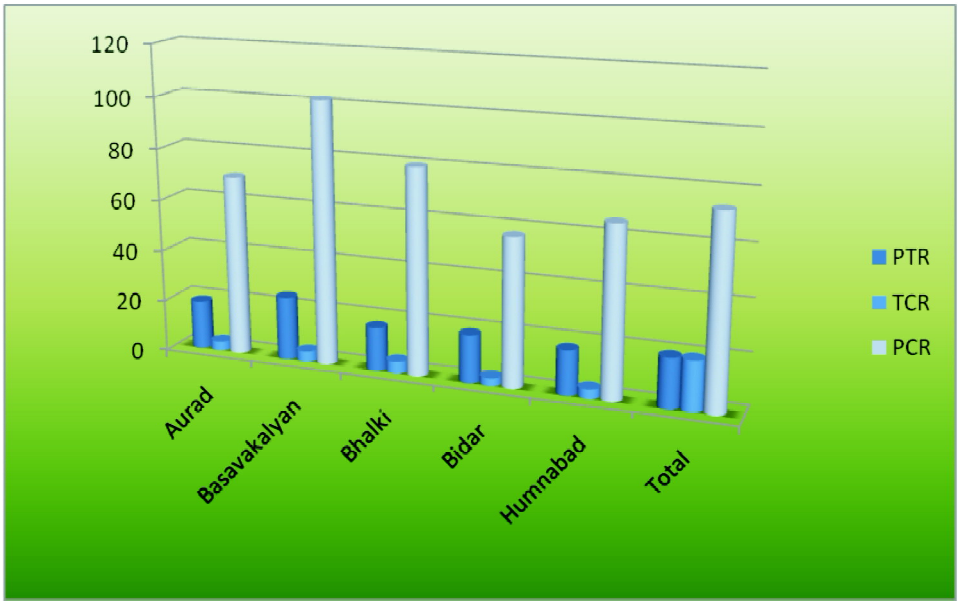
Taluka wise Pupil-Teacher-Ratio (PTR) 2012-13

Sl. No.	Block	Govt. Schools				Ratio		
		Schools	Teachers	Class rooms	Enrol-ment	PTR	TCR	PCR
1	Aurad	29	264	72	3515	19.08	3.67	69.97
2	Basavakalyan	35	273	66	4606	24.63	4.14	101.88
3	Bhalki	27	258	55	2963	17.02	4.69	79.82
4	Bidar	29	233	76	2925	18.69	3.07	57.3
5	Humnabad	36	319	85	3845	17.52	3.75	65.75
	Total	156	1347	354	17854	19.37	19.37	73.72

Source UDISE 2013-14

Figure 4.8

Taluka wise Pupil-Teacher-Ratio (PTR) 2012-13



The PTR is lowest in Humanabad taluka i.e. 17.52. It is maximum-24.6 in Basavakalyan taluka. Pupil class room ratio also is maximum in Basavakalyan taluka. Therefore, this taluka needs attention to fill up the gaps in infrastructure and human resources.

4.8 Infrastructure and Access

The availability of infrastructure facilities is essential to create learning atmosphere in schools.The availability of infrastructure facilities has increased in the district due to support provided under SSA and other various programmes. The Access ratio is 100 percent in primary education.

The availability of infrastructure facilities is essential to create learning atmosphere in schools.The availability of infrastructure facilities has increased in the district due to support provided under SSA and other various programmes. The Access ratio is 100 percent in primary education.

Table 4.21

Index of Facilities in High Schools 2013-14

	Total schools	Index	Percentage
Aurad	61	6.59	81.62
Basavakalyan	77	6.20	80.25
Bhalki	70	5.63	79.87
Bidar	118	6.15	78.12
Humnabad	97	5.76	75.00
District	423	6.05	79.00

Source UDISE 2013-14

The index of basic facilities is also low in the district. It is 75 percent in Humanabad and 78 percent in bidar talukas. The district average is 79 percent.

Five basic facilities are identified as important by the State Government these are called Panchasoulabhya; these are- Drinking Water, Sanitation, School building, playground and compound wall. These are taken up in the district under various schemes such as SSA, NABARD, BRGF and Special Development plan.

In the schools all the schools have toilet for girls, but the percentage of functioning toilets is very less (about 40 percent). In a micro level study it is observed that the toilets are not available for use due to shortage of water and lack of maintenance. Thus construction of toilets has not solved the problems of girls. All the schools have drinking water and other facilities. There are few facilities that are not available in some schools. These are playgroundand compound wall. The functioning of the basic facilities like drinking water and sanitation is very important and these should be ensured in all the schools.

4.9 Index of Eight Basic facilities

The index of basic faculties has improved from 61.81 percent in 2008-09 in higher education to 83.57 in 2011-12. The availability of infrastructure facilities ahs also improved in primary schools.

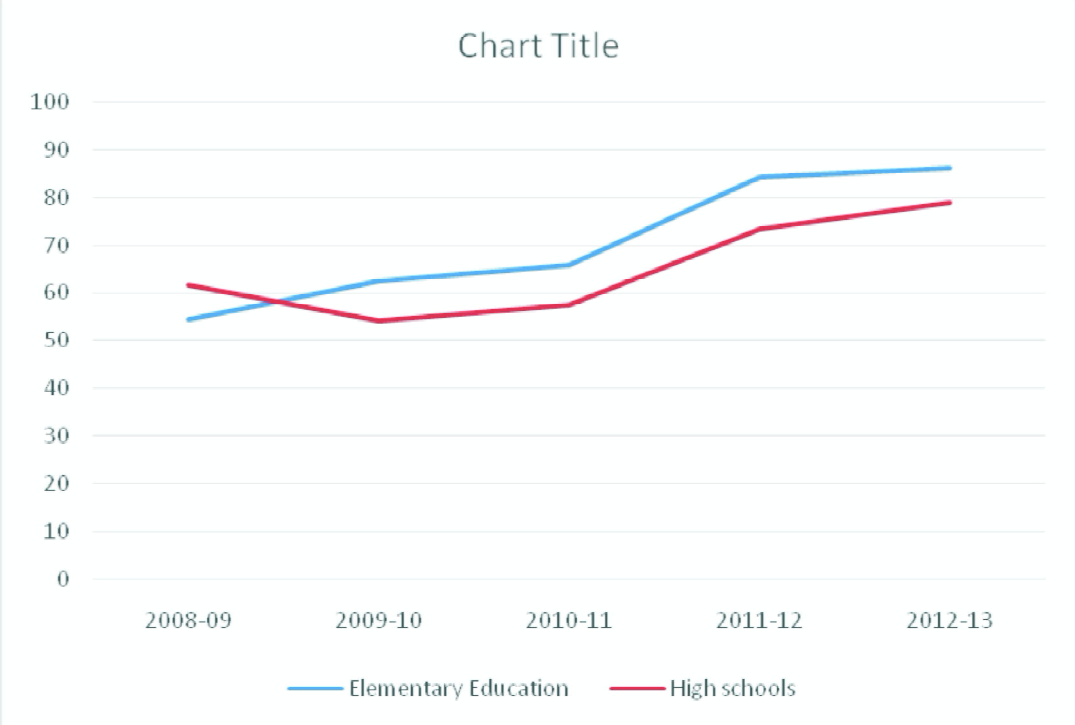
Table 4.22 Index of Basic facilities

Year	Elementary Education	High schools
2008-09	54.38	61.81
2009-10	62.35	54.25
2010-11	65.90	57.63
2011-12	84.25	73.57
2012-13	86.24	79.0

Source UDISE respective years

Figure 4.9

Index of Basic facilities



The index is high for highschools than for primary schools.

4.10 School Completion Ratio and Performance in SSLC Examination

Table 4.23

School Completion Ratio-Primary and Secondary

Taluka	% of Children enrolled in 8th after 7th Class			% of children enrolled in 8th after 7th classSC/ST			% of Children enrolled in 8th after 7th Class OBC and Minorities		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aurad	89.65	88.76	89.23	88.49	88.32	88.48	93.83	82.62	88.09
Basavakalyan	83.77	87.74	85.66	81.58	86.83	84.00	76.81	82.41	77.22
Bhalki	89.63	85.37	87.54	90.82	66.14	88.57	80.46	77.81	79.19
Bidar	83.61	85.74	84.67	86.03	87.83	86.87	75.22	75.57	75.40
Humnabad	84.56	84.74	84.65	86.32	85.58	85.96	33.01	94.58	93.82
District	85.63	86.29	85.95	**85.91**	**86.65**	**86.27**	**80.19**	**81.67**	**80.96**

Source UDISE-2012-13

The learning skills acquired by the students and the quality of education is reflected in the performance of the students in the examination.

School completion ratio depends on promotion, retention and dropout rate. No detention policy is practiced in the State. Only if a child has less than 75 percent attendance with 60 percent margin on health grounds the child is detained in the same standard and is advised to repeat the grade. These cases are very marginal in the district. The promotion rate is about 85.95 percent and with a dropout rate of 14 percent. The school completion ratio at upper primary school level is thus 86 percent. The school completion ratio is higher in SC/ST group i.e. 86.65 percent than among OBC group (80.96) percent. This is a welcoming trend.

Quality of Education- Performance in SSLC Examination

The learning skills acquired by the students and the quality of education is reflected in the performance of the students in the examination.The performance of the students in the main examination at secondary level i.e. Secondary School Leaving certificate Examination is very dismal in the district. This is indicated in the following table.

The percentage of pass students has increased from 27.39 percent to 67.95 percent between 2007-13. But the rank of the district in the state is at the bottom level. It has come down from 33 to 34 among 34 education districts in the state. Thus it is at the bottom level in the state. The bottom position is continued from last seven years.

Table 4. 24
Performance in SSLC Examination 2008-13

Year	Appeared	Passed	Percentage	Distinction	Rank
2008	22870	6265	27.39	115	33
2009	22285	9162	41.11	220	33
2010	21403	6906	32.27	194	34
2011	21000	11118	53.0	469	34
2012	21151	13395	63.32	508	34
2013	22047	14981	67.95	561	34

Source DDPI Bidar

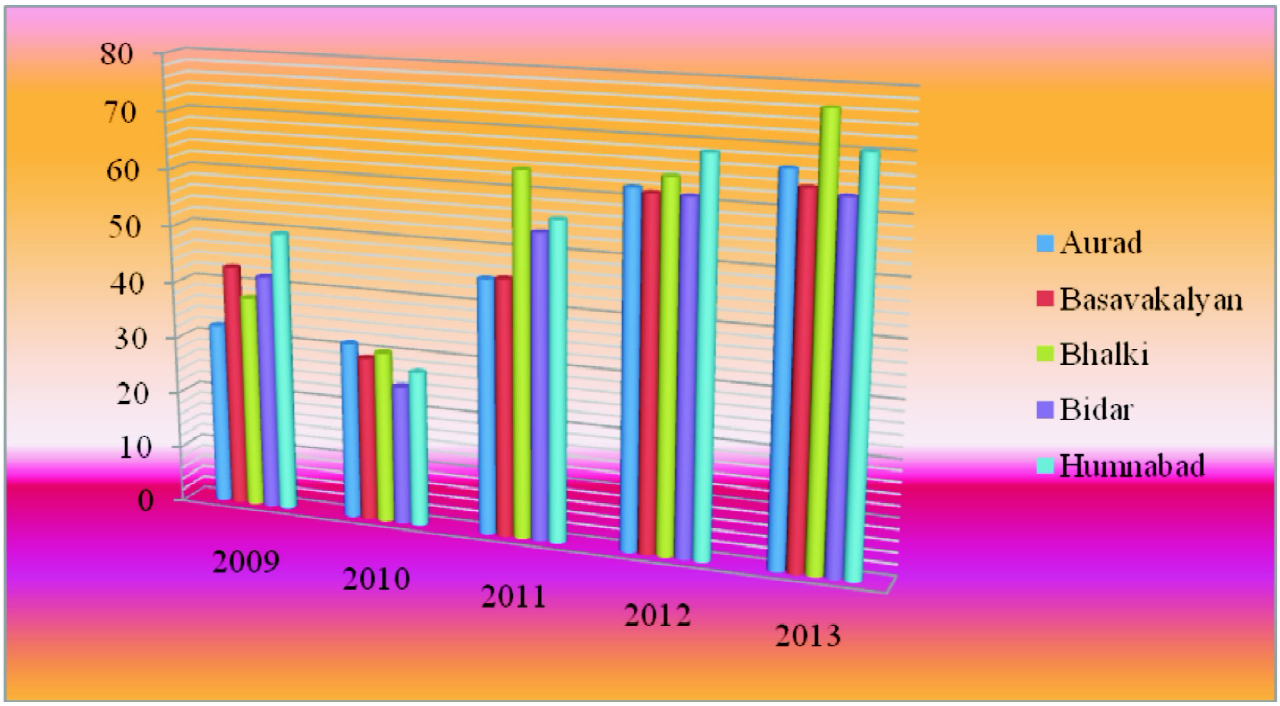
The quality of education is also not improved. This is further evident from the performance and achievements of the students. The percentage of students passing with distinction was 5 percent in 2008 and it is only 2.5 percent in 2013.

Table 4.25
Talukawise Performance in SSLC Results-2012& 2013

Sl. No.	Taluka	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Aurad	32.25	31.36	44.93	62.13	66.9
2	Basavakalyan	43.03	29.08	45.21	61.45	64.07
3	Bhalki	37.78	30.31	63.78	64.32	76.7
4	Bidar	41.78	24.56	53.54	61.33	63.08
5	Humnabad	49.59	27.52	55.94	68.6	70.28

Source DDPI Bidar

Figure 4.10
Talukawise Performance in SSLC Results-2012& 2013



The analysis of Talukawise performance of students for last five years is presented in table above. There are not many variations across the talukas. Bidar taluka is at the bottom with only 63 percent students clearing the examination. The other low performing talukas are Basavakalyan and Aurad. It is shocking that Bidar taluka is mainly urban in character but has very low performance. Bhalki has better performance with 76.7 percent students passing the examination.

Reasons for Low performance and government interventions

The reasons for low performance differ across the regions and in the border areas.

- The most important reason is low attendance in schools. The mid day meals programme has improved the attendance in primary schools but it has less impact in high schools. The reasons for absenteeism are many.
- This is on account of necessity to go for work, or assistance to parents in work on fields.
- Lack of resources due to poverty to get access to better schools and extra coaching classes.
- Llack of interest as the lessons are difficult and are beyond their grasping capacity.
- The policy of no detention at lower level classes is also responsible for it.
- There is no learning atmosphere at home as the parents are illiterate.
- The parents have little awareness about the requirements of education.
- In the border area schools, there is an additional problem of medium of instructions. Chil-

dren from Marathi background study in Kannada schools. The teachers are also not fluent in Kannada language. As a result the students find it difficult to learn the lessons. This makes them to lose the interest in learning.

- This also happens in case of students from Telagu and Urdu background. Many of these reasons are confirmed in Micro level studies.

4.11 Post secondary education

Higher Education

Post secondary education includes Pre University and college education as well as professional education. The enrolment in post secondary education is very low. The target in 11th Plan was to increase it to 65 Percent. But in the district it is less than 20 percent.

4.11.1 Pre university Education

The district has 131 pre university colleges. Out of them 49(37.40) colleges are concentrated in Bidar taluka and 82 are spread in other talukas. Thus those who live in urban areas have better access to higher education.

Table 4.26
College Enrolment (PUC I-II)

Taluks	No of Colleges	Government		Private				Total
		Boys	Girls	Aided		Unaided		
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Aurad	12	89	106	550	523	197	138	1603
Basavakalyan	19	298	833	273	450	777	733	3364
Bhalki	21	172	464	603	876	1102	817	4034
Bidar	49	214	635	1780	1698	3345	2858	10530
Humnabad	30	316	883	894	807	825	774	4499
District	**131**	**1089**	**2921**	**4100**	**4354**	**6246**	**5320**	**24030**

Source DDPI Bidar

Some of these colleges are attached to high schools and some others are independent colleges. The unaided colleges have maximum share i.e.48.13 percent in enrolment. The enrolment of girls is 12595, it is 52.41 percent of total enrolment. Thus more girls are now participating in higher education. This is welcoming trend. It is surprising that they are enrolled in private unaided colleges also in more number. This indicates that girls are treated on par with the boys and are able to get resources to study in private colleges and thus have access to quality education. Girls are observed more in number in Government colleges also. Their share in

Government colleges in total enrolment is 72.84 percent.

Performance in PUC Examination

The low quality of education is also reflected in the the low performance of students at PUC level. The students from the district are not able to seek admission in good professional colleges. Though the enrolment is increasing the performance in examination has not improved significantly. These facts are presented in the following table.

Table 4.27

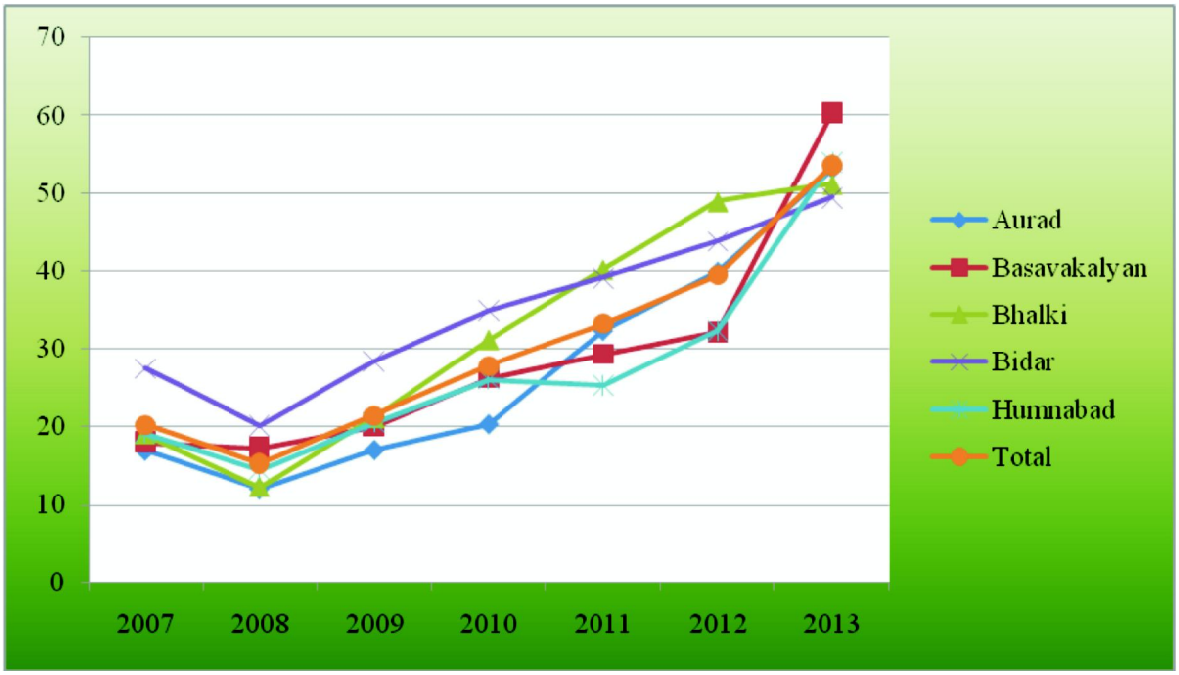
Performance in PUC Examination

Taluk	PUC Results (Pass percentage)						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Aurad	17.01	12.09	17.10	20.39	32.37	39.92	53.20
Basavakalyan	18.02	17.28	19.96	26.23	29.28	32.11	60.31
Bhalki	19.01	12.28	21.11	31.17	40.16	48.93	51.19
Bidar	27.50	20.16	28.46	34.94	39.15	43.84	49.46
Humnabad	19.24	14.53	20.49	26.07	25.30	32.35	54.08
Total	**20.19**	**15.26**	**21.42**	**27.76**	**33.25**	**39.43**	**53.68**

Source JD PU Education Bidar

Figure 4.11

Performance in PUC Examination



The performance was as low as 20.19 percent in 2009 which has now improved to 53.6 percent in 2013. It was below 40 percent for last six years. Though Basavakalyan taluka is the highest in 2013,but its performance was very dismal in all the earlier years. There is no significant improvement in the performance of Bidar taluka. The achievement is less than 50 percent. Bhalki also is at lower level.

Thus improving quality of education is a top priority for the district. Pre university education determines the the opportunities for higher education to the students. Therefore, improvement in performance at thi level is very essential for the benefit of the students.

4.11.2 College Education

Table 4.28

Number of Colleges and Enrolment -2011-12

Taluks	No of Colleges	Government Degree Colleges			Students per college	No of Colleges	Private Degree Colleges(Aided/ Unaided)			Students per college
		Boys	Girls	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	
Aurad	1	164	27	191	191	2	479	113	592	296
Basavakalyan	1	365	138	503	503	6	910	251	1161	193
Bhalki	2	542	123	665	332	4	881	122	1003	250
Bidar	2	750	218	968	484	15	3831	1318	5149	343
Humnabad	2	1142	142	1284	642	3	1228	843	2071	690
District	**8**	**2963**	**648**	**3611**	**451**	**30**	**7329**	**2647**	**9976**	**332**

Source DAG-2012-13

The total number of Degree colleges is 38 in the district and out of them 17 are located in Bidar Taluka, mainly in Bidar city. It is disheartening that there are only 8 Government colleges in the district. Many of the colleges in the talukas are mainly Arts Colleges. The enrolment in colleges is 13587 and out of them 3295(24.25 %) are girls. The participation of girls is thus very low in higher education. The average number of students per college are higher in Government than in private colleges. The quality of education has not improved much. In private colleges, the infrastructure is not available. The building and library facilities are highly inadequate. Many of them run for commercial purpose. There are no full time teachers in these private colleges. These are mainly arts colleges. These institutions get affiliation on conditional basis and these are never fulfilled. Hence the quality education can not be

expected from these colleges. This is evident from low performance of the students in competitive examinations. There is a need to open the Coaching Centres and finishing schools to train the students in this direction.

4.11.3 Professional Education

There are four Engineering colleges and two medical colleges. These are located in different talukas of the district. Engineering colleges are in Bhalki bidar and Basavakalyan. A dental college is in Humanabad. Only Aurad taluka has no professional colleges. There are four private polytechnic colleges in the district. The enrolment of girls in professional education is very low. It is 20 percent in technical education and 30 percent in medical education. It is necessary to increase their participation in technical education which has wider application in global job market.The quality of Education in professional colleges is satisfactory. Recently, some good companies are coming to the Engineering colleges; hence placement opportunities for the students have increased.

The enrolment of girls in professional education is very low. It is 20 percent in technical education and 30 percent in medical education. It is necessary to increase their participation in technical education which has wider application in global job market.

Table 4. 29

Professional Educational Institutions in the District and Student Enrollment

Colleges	No	Boys	Girls	Total
Government Medical Colleges	1	239	199	438
Private Medical colleges (Allopathy and Indian System of Medicine)	1	231	169	400
Private Dental colleges	2	114	238	352
Government Polytechnic colleges	2	1203	307	1510
Private Polytechnic colleges	4	2349	205	2554
Private Engineering colleges (Aided/Unaided)	4	3718	1485	5203

SourceDAG 2012-13

University Education

Now the district is served by Bidar University. The history of the University goes back to 1970 when due to the efforts made by local educationalists and philanthropists a post graduate centre of KarnatakUniversity was established at Bidar. This centre was elevated to the status of an independent University in 1980 with the sole motto of promoting development in this backward region through spread of literacy and higher education. The university has now 38 post graduate departments offering about 35 courses and three Post Graduate centres at Bidar, Basavakalyan and Raichur. About 3000 students seek admission to various Courses every year. The research activity in the University has been focused on the problems of this backward region. The University is thus

building up human resources to promote development of this region. The Post Graduate Centre at Bidar offers 12 courses in Humanities and social science.

To promote development of animal husbandry and fisheries in the district, The Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Science University is established in the district in 2004.

4.12 Schemes for promotion of literacy level

The programmesfor promotion of education in the state may be classified into three categories.

- Programmes for Universalisaion of education
- Programmes to improve infrastructure and other basic facilities
- Programmes to improve quality of education

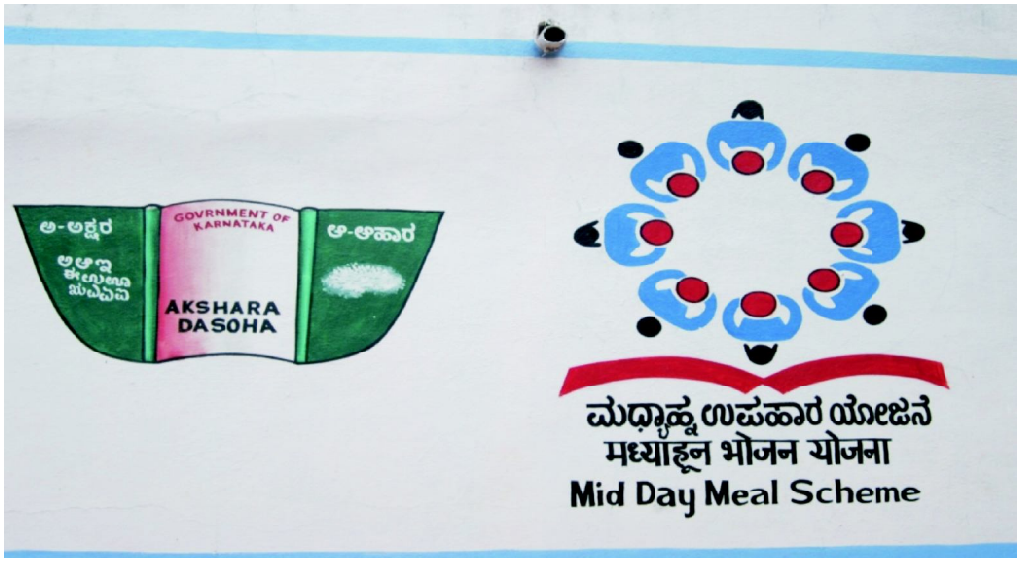
Programmes for Universalisation of Primary Education- SSA

The major achievements in the field of primary education are made possible by the implementation of the Flagship programme of Sarva ShikshaAhiyan. It attempts to implement all the programmes of universalisation of elementary education.

A Mid –day meal programme was started in 2002-03 in all Govt. and aided schools.Under the programme, 3 kilograms of rice per month for each child was given in all Government and Aided schools. Then AksharaDasoha Programme was started during the year 2002-03 infive districts of North eastern parts of Karnataka which were identified as educationally and economically most backward areas. Under this programme children who were studying in 1-5th standards in Government primary schools were served hot cooked meals in the afternoon.

In primary schools every child gets 490 calories of nutrition and 13.8 gms of protein per day by Midday Meals.728.35 calories and 20.7 gms. proteins are available for each student of High School Details of nutritional values of meals, cost of cooking ingredients used, the number of beneficiaries of each day, cleanliness, safety, economical usage, additional nutrional tablets-are displayed on the kitchen wall writings in schools for public information. During 2012-13 the expenditure on mid day meals was Rs. 231 lakhs and the beneficiaries were 115572 children.

Mid day Meal Programme





Special Enrolment Drive

Special enrolment drive is conducted every year by local leaders, PRI members SDMC members and school staff to persuade the parents of children not enrolled to enroll their children in schools.

State Gouvernement Initiatives

Free Uniforms, Text books and School bags

All children studying in Class I to X from Govt. and Aided schools are provided with free text books and free uniforms and school bags. This has helped to reduce the financial load on the parents and has motivated them to send the children to schools.

Free bicycles to the children

To increase the access of children to education and to reduce the dropouts at secondary education level especially among the girl children, the State government introduced free bicycles to girl students studying in high

To increase the access of children to education and to reduce the dropouts at secondary education level especially among the girl children, the State government introduced free bicycles.

schools to facilitate them to go to a nearby place to attend a high school. The Scheme was extended to cover the boys also. However, the scheme is now revisited due to financial constraints.

Programmes to improve infrastructure and other basic facilities

The focus of the programme is to improve the infrastructure facilities and create learning atmosphere in the schools. Provision of eight basic facilities like- common toilets, girls' toilets, drinking water, electricity, ramps, playground, compound wall and library is being provided under SSA programme. Five basic facilities are identified as important by the State Government these are called Panchasoulabhya; these are- Drinking Water, Sanitation, School building, playground and compound wall. These are taken up in the district under various schemes such as SSA, NABARD, BRGF and Special Development plan. This has helped to increase the infrastructure facilities in schools.

Programmes to improve quality of education

Department of State Education Research and Training,

This is popularly known as DSERT aims at providing academic leadership in school education as well as improving the quality of education at Primary, Secondary and Teacher Education levels in the State. It is one of the wings of the Department of Public Instruction. The following are the main features of DSERT.

I) Objectives & Activities of DSERT

Maintaining and improving quality of education in primary and secondary schools in the state,

Management of teacher education in the state (both pre service and in service education) both at the elementary education and secondary education levels,

Management of Government Colleges of teacher education, District Institutes of Education and Training and other Government teacher training institutions.

Promoting Science Education in the state.

Procurement and supply of Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs) and resource books to schools

Designing and implementing in service teacher training courses in content, pedagogy, innovative methods like theatre in education, use of low cost and no cost teaching learning materials in schools, etc.,

Procurement and supply of colour TVs, Audio and Video cassettes, Computers, CD ROMs, laboratory and library materials, maps, charts and models to schools,

Conduct of training programs through teleconferencing and video conferencing,

The DSERT has helped to improve the quality of teaching through continuous training programmes for teachers in schools. The teachers in the district are benefitted by the training programmes.

Nali-Kali, EDUSAT and other programmes.

In addition to this the theNali-Kali programmewhich is an activity based approach is in place for classes 1to 3 in all the Govt. schools. Nali- Kali is a joyful learning programme. In this programme, all the teaching learning processes take place through songs, games, storytelling, and use of educational toys. The class room is decorated with alphabets, numbers and pictures. The Nali-Kali mode adopts multi-grade technique in multi-level classrooms. The program has been implemented in the state with right earnest. An evaluation study shows that Nali Kalihas made a positive impact on the learning levels of the students especially studentsbelonging to the socially backward and minority communities. These socially backwardcommunities now seem to be on par with socially advanced communities. (CMDR Dharwad,2010).

EDUSAT IN KARNATAKA

In Karnataka this project was introduced to utilize the Technology to improve the quality of Education at the Elementary and Secondary Schools. In all, about 840 Primary Schools had the facilities to receive the quality Video Programmes through the Direct Reception Systems (DRS), and a Television Set

The objectives of the programme are,
To develop quality broadcast video materials in Language and Core Subjects (Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Languages)
To develop the required competencies in Language and Core subjects in children
To provide academic support (by way of video Programmes) to Teachers working in Multi-level and Multi grade Context EDUSAT has helped in providing quality instruction through video programmes to students studying in the interior villages. The students have benefited from the video programmes delivered through the Satellite. The benefit gained is in terms of gain in knowledge and understanding of the content, improvement in attendance and holding attention and interest in viewing programmes is satisfactory. The teachers are also benefitted by gain in knowledge.

These various major programmes for improving all the dimensions of education- enrolment, infrastructure and learning abilities that have been implemented in the district have made some impact on education. The enrolment and availability of infrastructure has improved significantly but the gain in terms of quality education still remains a gray area.

Interventions by District Administration

The efforts made by District Administration are noteworthy and appreciable. This is an innovative effort in the State. This has produced significant outcomes and the Percentage of students passing the SSLC examination is in-

creasing significantly. The district was performing badly in various examinations. Bidar secured 34th position in the SSLC results for four consecutive years. The status of the PUC examination was also not different. It is in this background the district administration decided to make interventions through innovative ideas and initiatives for improving the results in the SSLC examinations and improve the overall quality of education. However, it soon emerged that the results cannot be improved without improving the quality of education at all levels such as primary, secondary, and higher education. It was further noticed that the students and even the teachers were not very much aware of the educational and career options also. Hence some specific programmes were designed to achieve the desired outcomes. The major source of funding for all such innovative programmes was the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). The following are the brief description of the activities taken up in the district.

- **English Lessons for SSLC and PUC students**

  Ms. Shanta Desai, an experienced teacher who is a well known figure in English teaching was invited to engage classes for the students to help them revise the lessons. The feedback from the students was favourable and the programme is being continued.

- **CET Coaching for Government College Students**

  Admission to the Medical or Engineering is the dream of many who opt for the science courses in the PUC classes. However, the level of instructions is not good in government PU colleges in the district and the students find very difficult to secure good ranks unless they go for private institutions. Hence one month residential programme was organized and 200 students participated in this programme. The classes started immediately after the PUC examinations were completed. A few students could secure good rank in the CET. However, main benefit of this programme was that these students became strong in their fundamentals. It was organized in the *Shaheen PU College.* The programme is continued now.

- **Bridge Course in English for Class X Students**

  The students who study in Vernacular till SSLC find it difficult to adjust with the changes in the medium of instruction at the PUC level especially if they join science course. An effort was made to organize a bridge course for the meritorious students who appeared the SSLC examination in Kannada, Urdu and Marathi media from Gov-

ernment and Aided schools. This was one month long residential programme.Expert resource persons from the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad were invited to design the programmes and deliver the lectures. 250 students were imparted training in soft skills and study skills.

- **District Centre for Guidance and Training (DCGT)**

  It was also realized that the students and educated youth in the district needed to be oriented towards various competitive examinations. For this purpose, District Centre for Guidance and Training (DCGT) has been setup. It has a library with books on various competitive examinations.

- **Educational and Career Guidance Lectures**

  The District authorities have organiseed various lectures on the career options available to the students. These lectures have been organized in *Ranga Mandir* under the banner of DCGT. The students along with their parents attended these lectures once the results of the SSLC and CET were declared.

- **Felicitating the Topper**

  There are some private educational institutional institutions that have done exceptionally well in the PUC and CET. Fifty three students belonging to five schools have secured ranks below one thousand. These students were honoured to incentivize other students in next batches.

- **Student Fund**

  Many students find it difficult to pay fees in Medical or Engineering Colleges, as they are very poor. The banks loans normally take a long time to complete the procedure. The district administration had established a students'fund four years ago to help the students to pay the fees and the amount is recovered once they receive the loan from the bank.

- **Quality in Primary and High Schools**

  To improve the quality at primary and secondary level, and assess the levels of the students some baseline tests were conducted. The idea is to conduct a few tests in a series, share the results with the teachers and ask them to improve in subsequent tests. There will be four tests; first one was in August, second in September, third in January and fourth in January. These testsare conducted for students in classes VIII and X by the District administration. Similar tests are conducted for primary school stu-

dents also.

- **School Nodal Officers**

  All government High Schools that had the SSLC results of less that 75% were allotted to one-district/taluka level officers. They are suppose to visit at least once in a month and review the functioning of the schools. This is effectively implemented by the officers and the functioning of the schools has improved significantly.

- **Training in English for Teachers**

  The target was to train at least one teacher from each of the 1300 primary schools of the district. Eight resource persons form the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad had analyzed the syllabus for primary classes and designed a detailed scheduleand guidelines for the teachers to teach English lessons.

- **CET Coaching for SC/ST Students**

  The focus of this programme is mainly on the students belonging to SC/ST but other categories are also admitted on payment of the subsidized fees. Amount form SCP/TSP and BRGF and utilized for this. The students are trained during weekends and holidays.

The other programmes are

- **Coaching for all Civil Services and competitive Examinations**

  The representation of the people form Bidar and Hyderabad Karnataka in the All India Services and in the Karnataka State Services is very poor. The major hindrance to this is the quality of university education and the low levels of confidence of the students from the district. They do not have proper information or avenues for guidance. In order to address this issue, the district administration took up a project to promote awareness about civil services examinations and train them to write these examinations. This project is being implemented on four different levels.

- **Career Utsava**

  For the first time, a Career Utsava was organized as part of Bidar Utsav by the district administration in association with The Shaheen Educational Institutions were the sponsors of this event. In the Utsava, students got information about educational courses at different levels.

- **Job Usava**

  A job mela was organized and the companies were invitedfor job placement. 714 candidates

got selected in different companies. It was a successful affair.

Tablet based CET Coaching in Morarji Desai Residential PU Colleges.

CMAT/KMAT Coaching to take up MBA entrance examinations.

Coaching for lower levels government Posts -Group D in Railways.

Thus such novel programmes have been introduced to improve the educational standards. The outcomes are visible as the percentage of passing in SSLC and PUC results has increased during last two years.

4.13 Per Capita expenditure on education

The analysis of per capita expenditure on education indicates the resources and physical capital allocated to increase the Human capital. This also indicates the priority assigned to education.

Table 4.30

Total Expenditure on Education & other programmes

Talukas	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Per capita Exp. 2012-13
Aurad	226544066	251715629	314095536	307641731	412237080	1474.1
B Kalyan	221731830	24636870	307423572	301105320	393480410	1093.3
Bhalki	226914210	252126900	314608764	308142840	412910670	1428.5
Bidar	294778710	327531900	408700564	400300840	536402170	1250.0
Humanabad	204210450	226900500	283130780	277311800	371597150	1097.5
	1174179266	130464629	1627959216	1594500960	2136627480	1254.4

Source DDPI Bidar

The per capita expenditure on education in the district varies from Rs. 1474 in Aurad to 1093 in Basavakalyan and to Rs. 1250 in Bidar taluka. The average expenditure at the district level is Rs. 1254.4 Thus the average expenditure spent on education is very low in the district. The taluka maximum value in the State is Rs. 12450. Thus the district is at a very low level and has to devote more resources for promoting good education in the district.

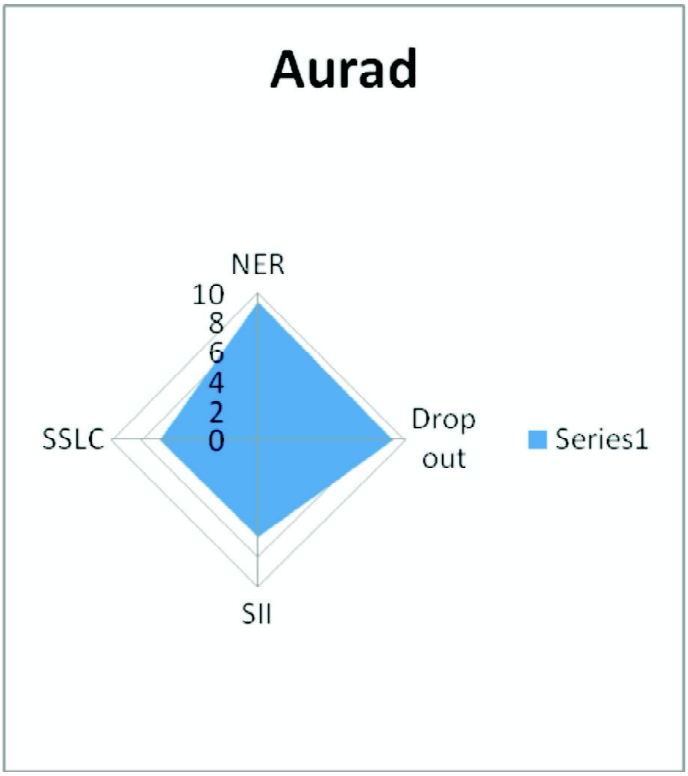
4.14 Radar Analysis for Education

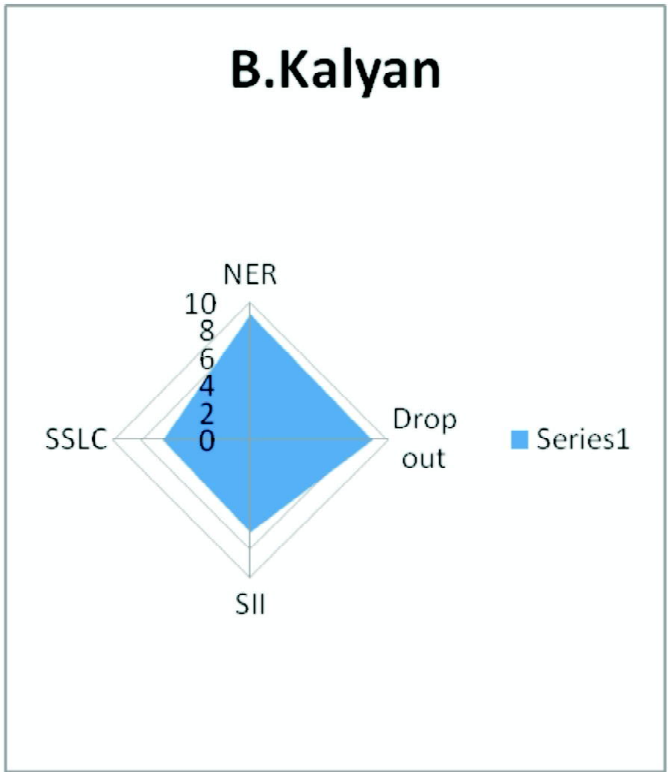
The Radar analysis gives a comparative picture of achievements in different indicators. A **radar chart** is a graphical method of displaying multivariate data in the form of a two- dimensional chart of three or more quantitative variables represented on axes starting from the same point.It also shows the gap for future planning. It is measured on 10 point scale. It maps the progress in web type network.The radar analysis for differentvariables in-

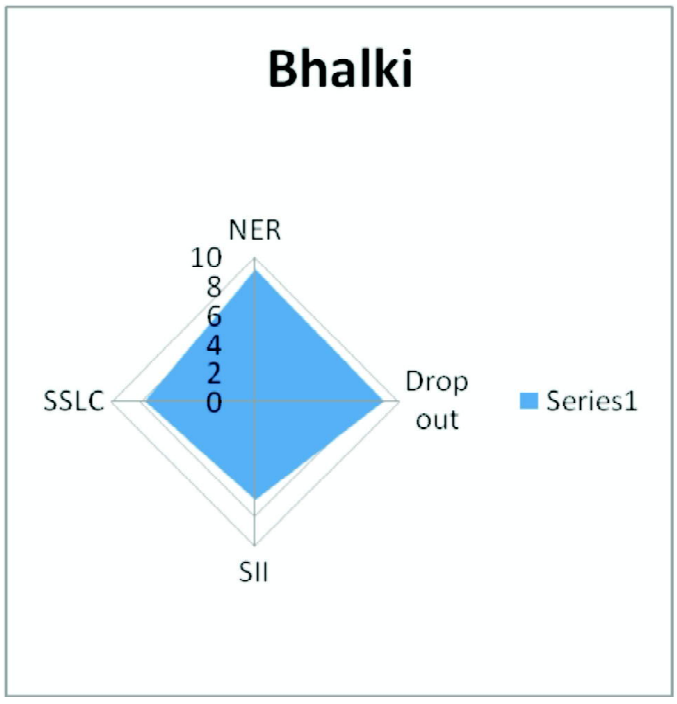
dicating progress in education is presented below.

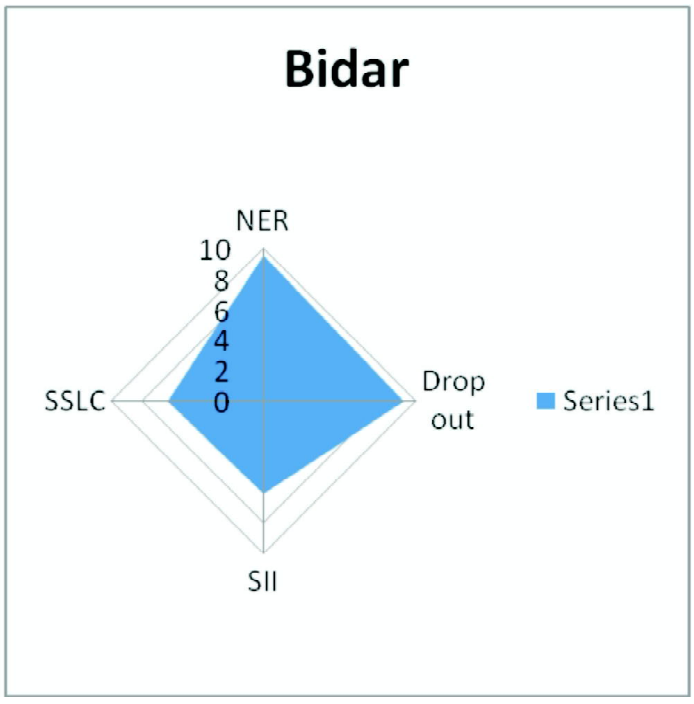
The variables are

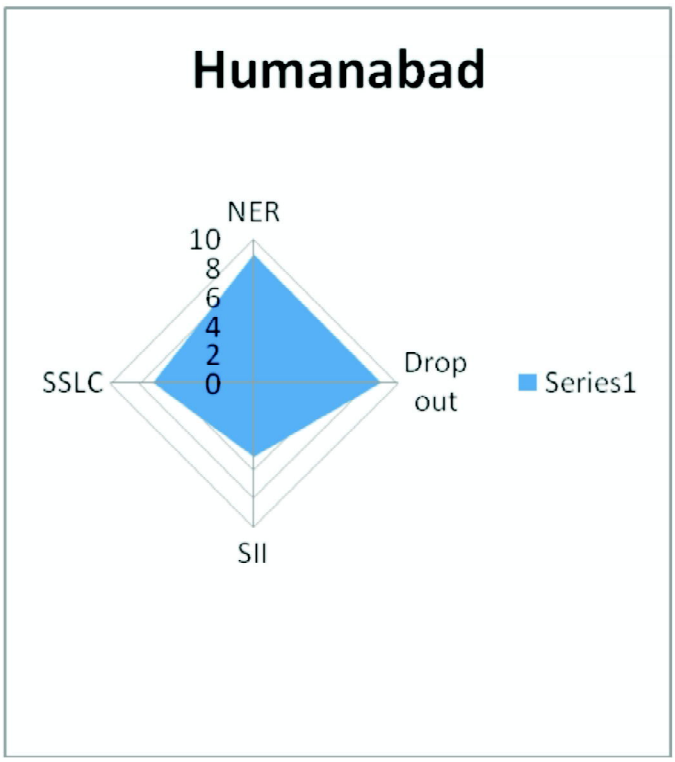
- Net Enrolment Ratio -1-8 classes
- Dropout Rate 6-14 age group
- School infrastructure Index
- SSLC pass percentage

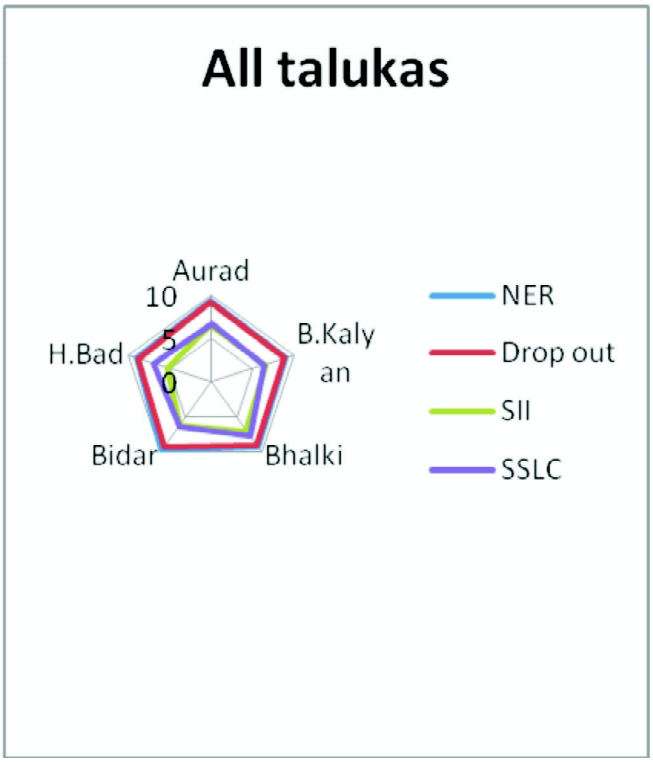












Small Area Study

4.15 QUALITY OF EDUCATION – MICRO LEVEL ANALYSIS

Introduction:

The dynamics of education policy in India indicates a focus on enrolment and access to education in the early phase to achieve the goal of education for all and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6.14. The National Policy on Education 1986 envisaged universalisation of primary education. though improvements in quality of education was incorporated in the policy but was on the margin, However, in recent years the focus of the policy is on quality. The mission of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan was "to put every child in school and is learning well". The first part of the agenda was to increase enrolment provide access and improve infrastructure. This has been successively achieved with enrolment reaching near to 100% percent in primary education, but the second part of the agenda still remains unfinished. In a knowledge economy today,India wants to reap demographic divided the knowledge base of the youths needs to be strengthened through provision of quality education especially in Govt. Schools. This is also an essential requirement to promote inclusive growth as the poor boys and girls study in government schools.

The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) brings out the quantitative dimensions of education in India. PRATHAM an NGO brings out this report every year since 2005. The analysis of these reports for recent years (2007 onwards) reveal declining quality of education and the low learning skills of the students in the country. The

In a knowledge economy today,India wants to reap demographic divided the knowledge base of the youths needs to be strengthened through provision of quality education especially in Govt. Schools. This is also an essential requirement to promote inclusive growth as the poor boys and girls study in government schools.

2013 report indicates that the percentage of children in class V who can read class II text was 45% in 2010 44.31% in 2011. 48.5% in 2012 and 42.2% in 2013. The present study is taken up in Bidar District to examine the factors contributing to the low quality at micro level.

Objectives

The objectives of the study are.

- To examine the learning skills acquired by the sample students in basic and key subjects like English and Mathematics.
- To assets the levels of learning of the students in a regional & state language Kannada.
- To study the socio-economic background of the students.
- To examine the factors contributing to low learning levels both at household and school level.
- To evaluate the efforts made by the teachers and the local members to improve the quality of education.

Methodology

The study is conducted in two high schools in Bidar and Aurad talukas. The choice of the talukas is done on the basis of their status in development. Bidar is a developed taluka and Aurad is a backward taluka. Moreover Aurad is a border taluka and therefore. The issues related to status of education in border areas can also be identified here. The schools with low performance in SSLC examination were taken up for the study. Thus the sample is purposive in nature. The two schools included in the study are Govt. High School Chillargi from Bidar taluka and Govt. High School Murki from Aurad taluka. For Govt. High School Chillargi, the result was zero in the last SSLC examination. In Murki high school there were maximum failures even in a subject like Kannada which is a regional / local language. 15 students from 8th standard from each school were randomly drawn in the final sample for study.

Results and discussion

Assessment of learning levels of students.

The students in the sample were from 8th standard and it is expected that they have acquired same basic skills in core subjects like English and mathematics and Kannada is their regional language as well as mother tongue, therefore it is expected that they have acquired proficiency in the language by studying it for seven years, i.e., from I std. The results are presented below.

Reading and writing skills in English

To assess their performance the students were tested in four basic skills, in reading and writing alphabets, wards, paragraph and one page story reading. The schoolwise and aggregate performance of the students is presented below.

Table 4.31
Performance of students - Reading

	Chillargi			Murki			Total		
	Nil	Average	Good	Nil	Average	Good	Nil	Average	Good
Alphabets	00	05 33.33	10 66.66	00	6 40	9 60	00	11 (36.66)	19 63.33
Words	00	06 40	09 60	00	08 53.33	06 40	0	14 46.66	15 50
Para	07 46.66	04 26.66	04 26.66	06 40	09 60	00	13 43.33	13 43.33	04 13.33
Story	07 46.66	04 26.66	04 26.66	08 53.33	07 46.66	00	15 50	11 36.66	04 13.33

Source Primary Data

All the students were able to read and write alphabets and words (except one student). But the performance was average for 36.66 percent students in alphabets and 46.6 percent students in words. 43.3 percent could not read a paragraph 50 percent students could not read a story 36.66 percent could read it with difficulty. Thus for 86.6% of the students, knowledge of reading is poor or average. The performance of students in Murki school is comparatively less satisfactorily than the students in chillargi schools

Performance of students – writing.

The perfection and command over a subject is acquired by the students when they acquire writing skills. Therefore the writing skills were tested here. The performance is presented in the following table.

Table 4.32
Performance of students – writing.

	Chillargi N = 15			Murki N = 15			Total		
	Nil	Average	Good	Nil	Average	Good	Nil	Average	Good
Alphabets	00	08 53.33	07 46.66	00	09 60	06 40	00	17 56.66	13 43.33
Words	02 13.33	08 53.33	05 33.33	03 20	07 46.66	05 33.33	05 16.66	15 50	10 33.33
Para	05 33.33	08 33.33	02 13.33	06 40	09 60	00	11 36.66	17 56.66	02 6.66
Story	05 33.33	08 53.33	02 13.33	06 40	09 60	00	11 36.66	17 56.66	02 6.66

Source Primary Data

All the students in both the schools could write alphabets but 16.6 percent could not write the simple words 53.3 percent could not write apara or a story and 56.6 percent could dot it with difficulty and their performance was average. Only two students (6.6%) were observed to be good and have learned the necessary skills. These two students are from Chillargi School. None of the students from Murki schools has shown good performance in reading and writing skills. These students are not able to get proficiency in English that is expected at grade V or VI.It is common that they fail in English at SSLC examination. Thus their weak performance in English keeps them away from science education & contributes to their exclusion from global economy.

Acquisition of Learning skills in regional language

To examine the learning capacity of the children and to know whether they have been able to learn the regional language a test was given to them in Kannada language also known of Kannada is essential as it is an official language in Karnataka State. This may help them to know about the state programmes and policies.

The test included the reading and writing of Kannada alphabets words. Para & Story. The results are presented in the following table.

Table 4.33
Performance in Kannada language

Schools category	Reading				Writing			
	Alphabets	Words	Paras	Story	Alphabets	Words	Paras	Story
Nil	00	00	06 20	06 20	00	00	06 20	06 20
Average	05 16.66	13 43.33	18 60	20 66.66	08 26.6	13 43.3	18 60.00	18 60.00
Good	25 83.33	17 56.66	06 20	04 13.33	22 73.34	17 56.7	06 20.00	06 20.00
Total	30 (100.0)	30 (100.0)	30 (100.0)	30 (100.0)	30 (100.0)	30 (100.0)	30 (100.0)	30 (100.0)

Source Primary Data

In Kannada language also the students had difficulty in doing tasks like reading and writing paragraph or a story. Only 20 percent of them could perform well in reading and writing. Some of them could not write a difficult word. This is a border area, for some students the mother tongue is Marathi. Hence they cannot read and write Kannada fluently. Even some teachers also do not know Kannada language perfectly. Thus the dismal knowledge base and learning skills of the students make them to fail in regional language also.

Performance in Mathematics

In Bidar District the base of the students in maths is weak. They have psychological fear about the advanced mathematics. This is perfectly true in case of girls. Hence many girls in rural areas, drop out at higher level of education due to difficulty in learning Maths and Science subjects. Very small percentage of the rural students go for science education. On the contrary there is a growing demand for Arts and Humanities. Which have very low prospects in job market. It is therefore, very essential to improve their performance in Mathematics. Large number of students in urban and semi-urban areas go for private tuitions in Science and Mathematics.

In this study the students were given three sets of problems. There are identification of numbers. Subtraction and division. In each unit, ten problems were given. Those who could solve 4 to 6 problems in each unit were considered average and those who could solve 6+ are considered as good in mathematics. The results are presented below.

Table 4.34
Performance in Mathematics

	Numbers			Subtraction			Division		
	<4	4-6	6+	<4	4-6	6+	<4	4-6	6+
Chillargi School	00	05 33.33	10 66.66	02 13.33	09 60	04 26.66	06 40	7 46.66	2 13.33
Murki Schol	00	07 46.66	08 53.33	03 20	10 66.66	02 13.33	08 53.33	06 40	1 6.66
Total	00	12 40.00	18 60.00	05 16.66	19 63.33	6 20	14 46.66	13 43.33	3 10.00

Source Primary data

Identification and writing of numbers is a grade II level task. But 40% of the students showed average performance. In subtraction also 63.33% percent students showed average performance and 16.6% students performance is at very low level. Thus about 80% students have not acquired basic skills in subtraction. The performance in division is very dismal as only 3 students could do simple exercise in Mathematics. It is very difficult to expect them to acquire skills in advanced level of mathematics. For admissions to course in science and technology,a strong base in mathematics is very essential.

Factors of affecting the learning levels

An analysis of the probable factors affecting the learning levels is presented below.

Table 4.35

Social background of the students

Caste	Chillargi	Murki	Total
SC / ST	05 33.33	03 20	08 26.66
OBC	09 60	10 66.66	19 63.33
GM	01 6.66	02 13.33	03 10

Source Primary data

63.33 percent of the students belong to backward category and 26.66 percent belong to SC/ST category. Thus it is observed that students are from marginalized groups in these schools. 76.6 percent of them belong to Hindu religion.

Table 4.36

Economic Background

Ownership of hose	No.	Percentage
Kacha	26	86.6
Pacca	04	13.4
Total	30	100.00
Own land BPL card	06	20.00
Household assets	28	93.3
TV	14	46.66
Mobile	24	80
Bicycle	24	80
Two wheeler	05	16.66
Fan	07	23.33
Facilities		
Toilets	04	13.33
Electricity	26	86.66
Drinking water	09	30
Safe cooking fuel	02	6.66

Source Primary data

1) Education level of the parents.

The parents level of education is very low 46.6 percent of the father are illiterate & 80% of the mothers are illiterate. Among the rest, none of them have education above secondary level. The parents are not therefore able to look after the education of the children the teachers complained that the students donot do the name assignments due to illiteracy and neglect of the parents.

2) Economic background of the students.

The students mainly come from poor background. The economic conditions of the sample students are presented below.

All the households own a house but 86.6 percent live in a katcha hose only 20% the land the size of the land is 1 to 2 acres 90.3 percent are BPL card holders. Many of them i.e., 84% are agricultural labourers. These households' posses some common assets 80% of them possess a mobile and a bicycle and 46.6 percent of them posses television set.

The households lack basic facilities like drinking water (70.0%) Toilets (86.67%) Drainage (97 %) etc., But they have electricity (86.6%). This is due to Bhagya Jyothi Scheme by the Government.

Thus the poor economic background of the family does not motivate the student to study and acquire knowledge. There is no learning atmosphere at home and in the surrounding.

Absenteeism

Absenteeism in school is one of the major factor for low learning levels among the students. In Chillargi highschool about 50% of the children came to school for four to five days in a month. The attendance is also less in the Marki School. The children in higher standards go for work in the fields or assist the parents in their own field. They are also away from the school due to lack of interest in learning. Teachers said that if they make every day attendance compulsory, the children normally drop out. Thus children do not came to school regularly to learn the lesions and improve their skills.

Goals before the students

The goals set by the students for achievement have a significant influence on motivation to learn and achieve better results in the examinations. Therefore, setting higher goals for achievement is essential for better performance of the students. Teachers an influence the thinking of children at early stage. To examine the goals before the students a question was asked about their ambition in life. The answers given by the students are indicated in the following table.

Table 4.37

Goals before the students

Sl. No.	Goals	Chillargi School		Murki School		Total	
1	Teacher	04	26.66	03	20	07	23.33
2	Officer / Manager	02	13.33	01	6.66	03	10
3	Driver	03	20	03	20	06	20
4	Clerk	02	13.33	03	20	05	16.66
5	Farmers / Labour	-	-	02	13.33	02	6.66
6	Police	-	-	02	13.33	02	6.66
7	Govt. Officer	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Scientist	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Doctor / Engineer	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	No Idea	04	26.66	01	6.66	05	16.66

Source Primary Data

A few common goals were listed and placed before the students. Teacher and driver are the major goals observed before the students 23.3 percent want to become a teacher and 20% want to become driver. 16.66 percent students expressed that they have not set any goals. Another 16% want to serve in clerical jobs & 6.66 percent students want to become a police or a labor. Thus, it is observed that the students have not higher goals set before them like Officers, Scientists, Doctors and Engineers. Thus they are not motivated to do hard work and acquire better knowledge. The children should be exposed to read books about great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, P. Nehru S. Radhakrishnan etc., to develop good thinking and ambitions in life.

Girls either donot have an idea about their goals they want to become teacher. Thus they are yet to come out of their stereotyped roles and attitudes. The teachers should motivate the students for higher achievements in life.

Difficulties in learning

The students find interest in learning when they understand the subjects properly. If they do not understand what is taught in schools, then they start loosing interest in learning and attending the school and they dropout. Many students dropout in grade VIII or IX as they are not able to understand the subjects at this level. The students were asked a question about the subjects they find difficult to study. The observations are recorded below.

Table 4.38

Learning Difficulties

Name of the subject	Chillargi		Murki		Total	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Science	08	53.33	06	40	14	46.6
Maths	09	60	11	73.33	20	66.7
English	12	80	13	86.66	25	86.6
Kannada	02	13.33	06	40	08	26.66
Social Studies	-	-	01	6.66	01	3.33
Hindi	04	26.66	06	40	10	33.33

Source Primary data

80% of the students in Chillargi and 86.6 percent of the students in Murki find English difficult. The other difficult subject for them is Maths (66.7%) and Science (46.6%). Thus the students find the core subjects difficult. The Murki school is in border arca therefore, 40% of the students also expressed Kannada as a difficult subject they also expressed Hindi as a difficult (33.3%).

The teachers said that the students fail to understand what they teach in the classroom. It is essential to provide intensive coaching to the students in these subjects. Further, the teachers should be given training in teaching and they should work hard to make these subjects student friendly. Continuous assessment of the students is essential and personal attention to them is equally important the students should be monitored regularly for their progress. The teachers in both schools travel from nearby place. This affects their working capacity and outcomes.

Infrastructure facilities.

The availability and functioning of basic infrastructure facilities also have influence on learning environment in the school. The schools have inadequate infrastructure base. The toilets are there but not functioning, cleanliness is not maintained in the school. In Chillargi, big stones are put in front of school as the water gets stored there. There are no adequate teaching aids in the school and the library is not properly utilized. There is lack of adequate furniture in the class rooms. A computer is there but is not in use. The maintenance of facilities is not satisfactory. Thus there is lack of learning atmosphere in these schools.

Conclusion

This micro level study has brought out the realities of about functioning of schools in rural areas in Bidar District. The level of literacy in Bidar District is comparatively high but the quality of education is low as evident from the bottom position of the district in SSLC results for last three years. The low performance of the students in this examination is a barrier to their entry in higher education and professional education.

It is evident from the study that the knowledge base of the students is very low when compared to the grade in which they are studying. They are not able to solve the problems in Mathematics that are expected to be solved by students in Grade IV and V in English their performance is very low. They have not acquired the basic reading and writing skills even though they are studying in 8th standard. That is why one of the schools was a zero result school last year. It is observed that the base is weak at primary and higher primary level and this affects the learning abilities of the students at higher levels.

Lack of learning atmosphere at home, illiteracy of parents, absenteeism, household work, poverty and lack of motivation are the important factors at personal level of the students. At the school level poor functioning of service facilities lack of adequate motivation and teaching skills with the staff and lack of continuous monitoring and personal care are observed as important factors responsible for low quality education. the students are therefore, caught in various circle of poverty of knowledge.

Strong and continuous efforts are required to bring the change in the system. Now the District authorities and

education dept. has taken steps in this direction. The officers are given responsibility for monitoring progress in low performing schools. There are no good NGOs to work with the Govt. and civil society to improve the quality of education. therefore, the civil society has to play an active role. The SDMCs should also work effectively in this direction. Otherwise this low quality of education may contribute to a major deprivation and exclusion of these future citizens in the knowledge economy.

4.16 Overview of education

The analysis of the situation of education in the district indicates many lapses and gaps in achievement in the field of education. The district exhibits a paradoxical situation of high literacy on the one hand and bottom position in basic achievements on the other. The literacy rate of the district is 71 percent which is near to the State average of 75 percent but quite below the literacy rates in progressive districts of Daksin Kannada, (88.62) Bangalore ((88.48) Udapi (86.29). The female literacy rate is only 61.6 percent. The district has to achieve many milestones in the field of education.The basic issues that need urgent attention are

- High dropouts at upper primary and secondary level
- High dropouts among SC/ST girls and Muslim minorities.
- High level of absenteeism among the secondary school students.
- Inadequate availability of learning facilities in rural schools.
- Urban location base in higher education
- Inefficiency in operational system and lack of adequate monitoring mechanism
- Problems of students in border areas.
- Low quality of education- bottom level performance in SSLC and PUC examinations.
- Low enrolment in Higher education.

The quality of education has to be improved as the SSLC results are not improving over the years as compared to other districts in the state. The district is ranked at the lowest position in the state.The performance of the students is very low in English Science and Mathematics. The schools should be provided with library and Laboratory facilities to improve the learning environment in schools. There is a need for adequate training to the teachers to impart quality education. They should be provided with modern teaching aids to make the difficult subject student friendly.

Education is a basic requirement of 21st century and deprivation of knowledge is the basic deprivation of the people. Therefore, focus on education in development policy is very essential. This requires strong and continuous efforts on the part of the people, civil society, NGOs and the Government to achieve the basic milestones in the field of education and enhance the level of human development in the district.

CHAPTER-5
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

5.1 Introduction

Health is considered an essential requirement of human resource development. low life expectancy, malnutrition and disease are considered as important factors contributing to underdevelopment equilibrium trap. Therefore, in a neo classical model improvement in health status of the people leads to better utilization of human resources and promotes economic development. The link between nutrition and human development has been brought out clearly in the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN) held in Rome in 1992. The Conference in its World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition, stated that nutritional well-being of all people is a pre-condition for the development of societies and is a key objective of progress in human development. **T**herefore, health and nutrition are considered asimportant components of human development.

The basic indicator of the health status of the people is life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy largely depends on the health status of the people. It is influenced by a host of factors like status of public health and hygiene, drinking water and sanitation, maternal and child health, status of nutrition, access to health care system and its functioning, the incidence of morbidity and disease, the regional endemic diseases if any etc.

The interventions by the state in the form of provision of public health care system are not only essential but also inevitable. The equitable distribution of the health care infrastructure and its efficient delivery of services have significant impact on the health status of the poor and marginalized groups. In recent years, the participation of private sector in health care system is increasing rapidly. Therefore, health care no more remains an exclusive public agenda. The public sector aims to promote inclusiveness and the private sector is motivated towards promoting efficiency.

This chapter attempts to analyse the inclusiveness as well as the efficiency of heath sector in the district and their outcomes in terms of different parameters that determine the health status of the people. It analyses the existing health infrastructure and its accessibility to the people. The health status indicators related to maternal and child health and nutrition, the endemic diseases in the district are also analysed here. The issues that need attention and policy interventions are brought out at the end.

Life expectancy largely depends on the health status of the people. It is influenced by a host of factors like status of public health and hygiene, drinking water and sanitation, maternal and child health.

5.2 Demography, Population, Social Groups and Sex Ratio

There is a close association between population, health and nutrition, the growth structure of population influences the demand pattern for health services. The population growth also contributes to increasing poverty and malnutrition and thus affects the health status of the people especially women and children,

Table 5.1
Talukawise population and other demographic indicators -2011

Sl. No.	Taluka	Popu lation	Male	Female	Decinal Growth rate	Urban popu-lation	Rural Population	percent Urban Population	Sex ratio	Sex ratio 0-6
1	Aurad	278400	142309	136091	13.5	30101	248299	10.81	956	950
2	Basavakalyan	345247	176223	169024	15.12	69717	275530	20.19	959	934
3	Bhalki	277350	141603	135747	7.90	40333	237017	14.54	959	934
4	Bidar	469941	241095	228846	15.88	216020	253921	45.96	949	938
5	Humnabad	332362	169435	162927	12.83	69781	262581	20.99	962	955
	District	1703300	870665	832635	13.38	425952	1277348	25.00	956	942

Figure 5.1
Talukawise population 2011

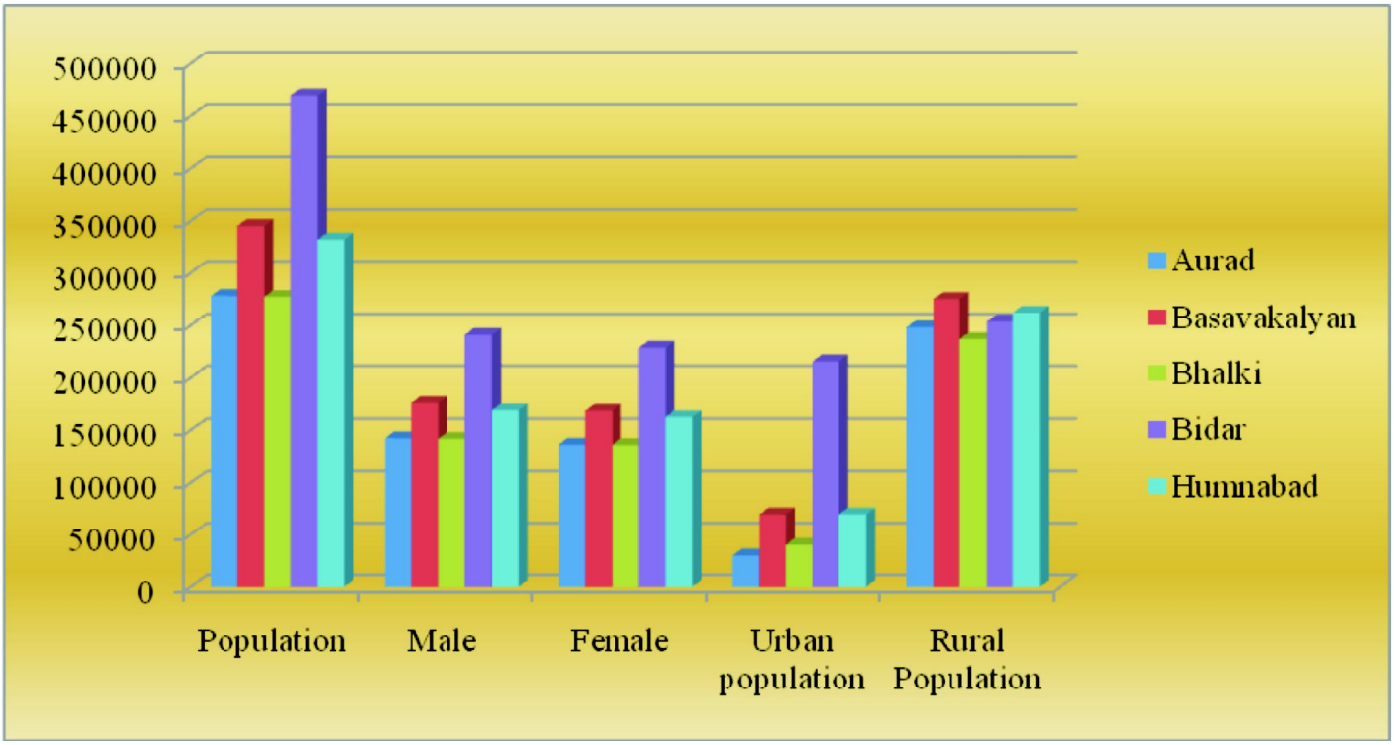


Figure 5.2

Talukawise Urban population and growth rate -2011

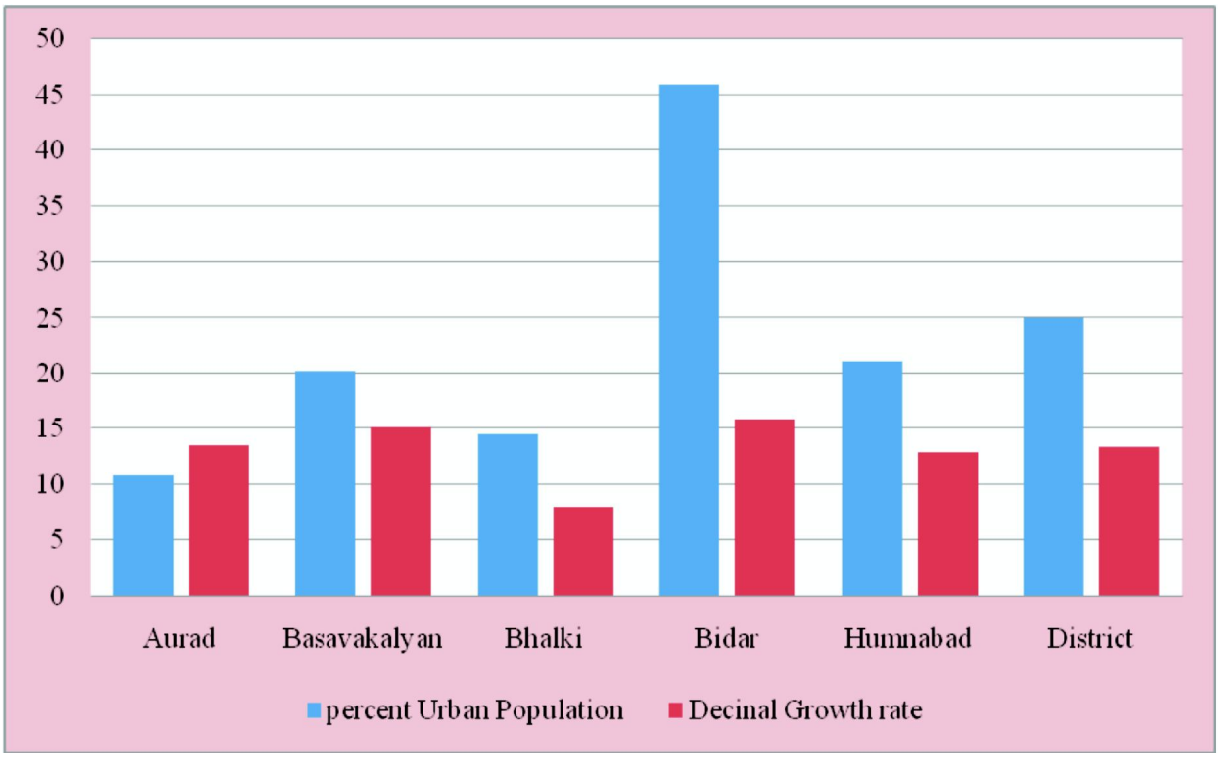
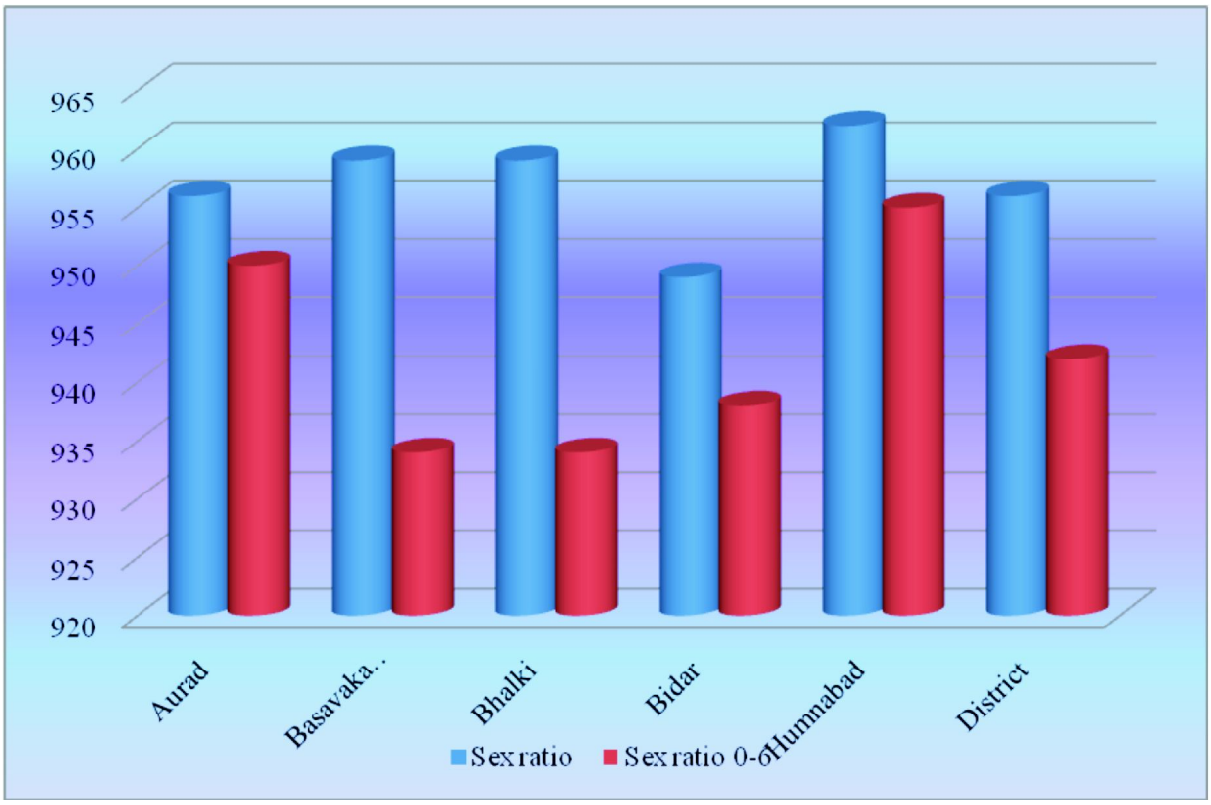


Figure 5.3

Talukawise sex ratio -2011



The growth rate of population during 2001-2011 is 13.38 which is below the State average of 15.67. The growth rate is lowest in Bhalki taluka i.e.7.90 percent and maximum in Bidar taluka. The district shares 2.78 percent population of the State. The number of households has increased from 252250 to 319937 and the growth rate is 21.15 percent. The sex ratio in 0-6 age group is 942, it is highest in Humnabad i.e. 955 and lowest is Basavakalyana and Bhalki i.e.934 and it is 938 in Bidar. The district average is 942.

Urbanization trend indicates economic development and diversification of economic activities through expansion of secondary and tertiary sectors. The percent of urban population to total population is increasing but the process is very slow. The percent of urban population is 25.00 in the district but below the state average of 38.57. It is maximum in Bidar taluka 45.96 percent. The other two talukas with sizable urban population are Humnabad (20.99 percent) and Basavakalyan (20.19 percent). The urban population is lowest in Aurad taluka. It is only 10.81 percent of the total population. The slow urbanization trend indicates lack of diversification and modernization and existence of a backward and traditional economy.

Sex ratio

The trend in sex ratio from 1901 to 2011 is indicated in the following table.

Table 5.2

Sex Ratio 1901-2011

District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Bidar	990	979	968	959	949	980	971	963	968	952	949	952
Karnataka	983	981	969	965	960	966	959	957	963	960	965	968

Figure 5.4

Sex Ratio 1901-2011



The sex ratio indicates a mixed pattern. It increased significantly between 1941-51 and is declining over the years. But the trend is again reversed between 2001- 2011. This is on account of the measures undertaken by the Govt. to empower the women and to save the girl child. The sex ratio of 952 is still below the State average of 968. The sex ratio has increased for the district from 949 to 952 between 2001-2011 and for the State it has increased from 965 to 968. The increase is marginal and is the same at district and State level. The low sex ratio indicates the increasing number of 'missing women'. This also supports the fact that the gender inequality exists in the society and the status of women in family and society continues to be low despite of the empowerment programmes undertaken by the Govt.

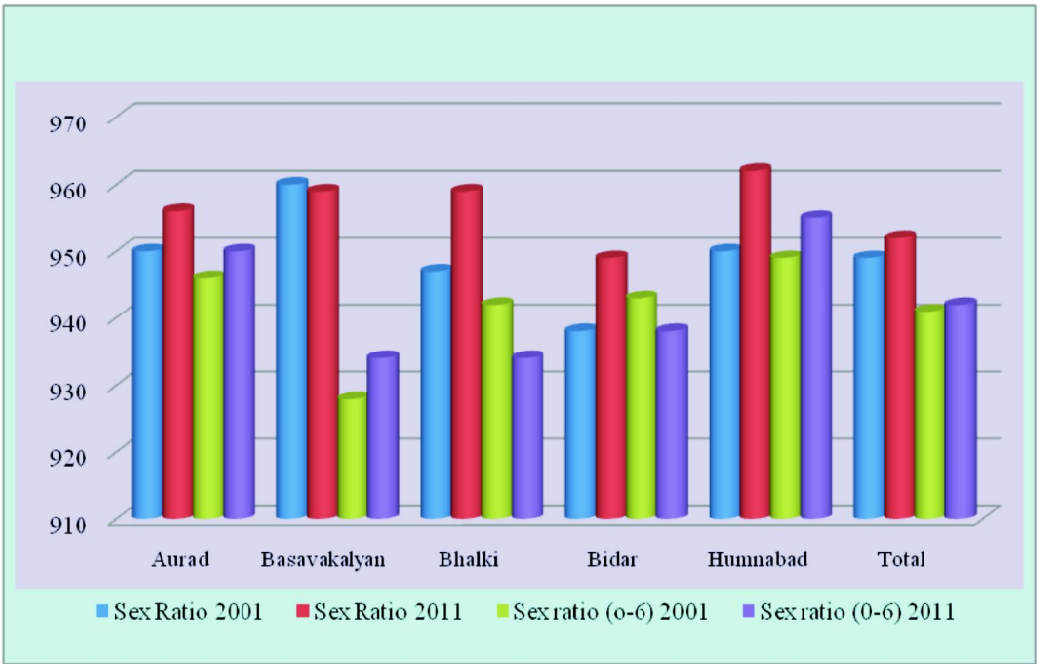
The low sex ratio indicates the increasing number of 'missing women'. This also supports the fact that the gender inequality exists in the society and the status of women in family and society continues to be low despite of the empowerment programmes undertaken by the Govt.

Table 5.3
Sex Ratio in the talukas in the District

Sl. No.	Talukas	Sex ratio 2001	Sex ratio 2011	Sex ratio 0-6 2001	Sex ratio 0-6 2011
1	Aurad	950	956	946	950
2	Basavakalyan	960	959	928	934
3	Bhalki	947	959	942	934
4	Bidar	938	949	943	938
5	Humnabad	950	962	949	955
	Total	**949**	**952**	**941**	**942**

Source DAG, Bidar

Figure 5.5
Sex Ratio in the talukas in the District



These indicators of reproductive and child health throw light on the concern and the respect the Society attaches to Women and children. It also reflects on the value system in a society.

The declining sex ratio in 0-6 age group is the major concern today due to significant decline observed during 1981-2001. During this period, the sex ratio in this group has declined from 975 to 949 in the State. Among the South Indian states, the decline is substantial in Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. This needs attention as it is taking place in 'Gender friendly' states. (Agnihotri 2000 & Bose A 2001) The situation across the regions may vary as some micro level studies in rural Karnataka indicate the sex ratio of 650 to 1000 in this age group (Martha Nussabaum 2002). The explanation for this phenomenon of declining sex ratio emerges from various counters. It may be on account of 'High female mortality' or 'Female Infanticide' 'expanded infanticide' or 'Entitlements failure' (Agnihotri S.B.2000) or 'High Tech Sexism' (Sen A.K. 2000).

The sex ratio in Bidar district in this group has slightly increased from 941 to 942. But it is below the general sex ratio.has continued despite of the introduction of the schemes like Bhagyalaxmi in the State and the District. The Government of India has passed the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Detection Act (1994) to prevent female feticide, but the situation has not improved, there is a need to implement the Act more effectively and generate awareness among the people about it.

5.3 Infant Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate

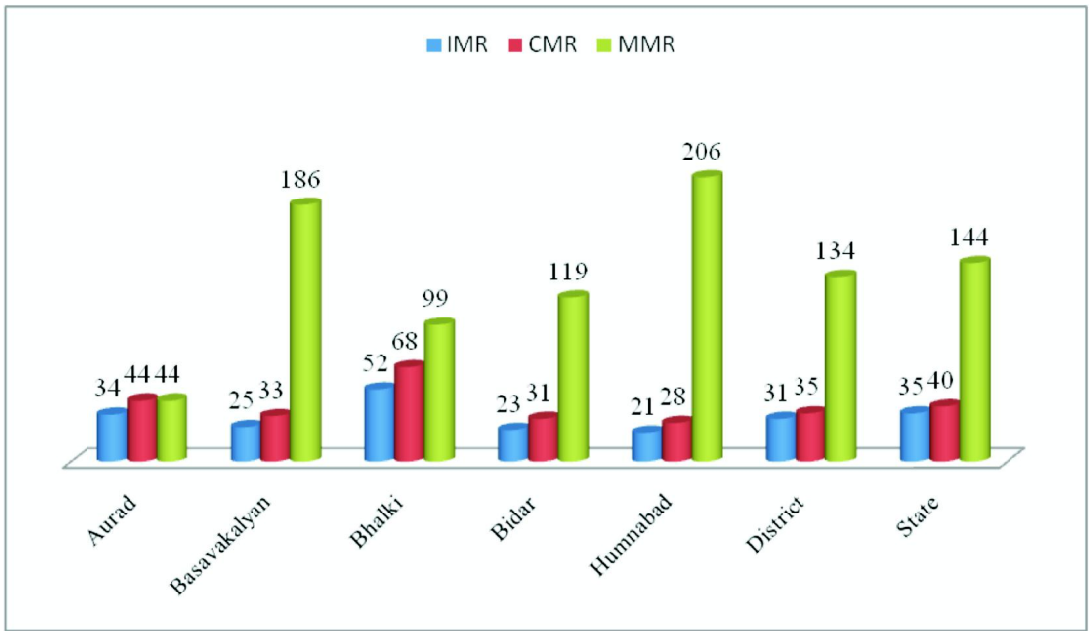
These indicators of reproductive and child health throw light on the concern and the respect the Society attaches to Women and children. It also reflects on the value system in a society. In a patriarchal social structure these values are high and adverse to women. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the deaths of infants of age less than one year per thousand live births. The millennium development goal is to reduce the child mortality (Under Five) by two third by 2015. The under five mortality rate is influenced by the IMR. At the national level, infant mortality rate has declined from 129 in 1971 to 57 per 1000 live births in year 2006 and to 47 per 1000 live births in the year 2010. Of this, the decline in rural areas was more (from 62 per 1000 live births to 51per 1000 live births). In urban areas, the decline in IMR was from 39 per 1000 live births to 31 per 1000 live births during the same period. The under five mortality rate in Karnataka has come down from 125 in 1990 to 59 in 2010. In Karnataka, the MMR has come down from 245 in 1997-98 to 178 in 2007-08 and to 144 in 2011-12. The MDG goal is likely to be achieved by 2015. This has been made possible due to the introduction of several Programmes and incentives under NRHM to promote the institutional delivery and to reduce the risk of death in pre and post delivery.

Table 5.4
Infant Mortality, Child Mortality and Maternal Mortality in Bidar District

Talukas	IMR	CMR	MMR
Aurad	34	44	44
Basavakalyan	25	33	186
Bhalki	52	68	99
Bidar	23	31	119
Humnabad	21	28	206
District	31	35	134
State	35	40	144

Source estimated from SRS and Ram et.el.(2013)

Figure 5.6
Infant Mortality, Child Mortality and Maternal Mortality in Bidar District



The values of CMR and IMR as well as MMR are difficult to obtain at the sub district level. The values therefore, are derived with the help of a scientific methodology. These values are presented in the table above. It is observed that the IMR is maximum in Bhalki taluka. This is on account of factors like malnutrition, anemia among pregnant women, traditional society, neglect of girl child, poverty ,lack of awareness about health and hygiene etc. the CMR is also the highest here. These talukas are backward talukas and the society is traditional here. Therefore, the decline in IMR and CMR is very slow over the years. For the effective control of maternal and infant mortality, it is im-

portant to understand the causes of such mortality. The other major causes of infant deaths are due to prematurity or low birth weight. Pneumonia, bronchitis and birth asphyxia which also account for a major proportion of deaths. The district is below the State average in both IMR and CMR. But it is quite above Udapi.

The unsafe motherhood is denial of right to life for a woman. It not only affects the lives and health of women, but also their families and communities. This is especially tragic as it is mostly avoidable. The Maternal Mortality Rate (**MMR)** is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. It is estimated per 100,000 live births. The millennium development goal is to reduce the MMR by three quarter between 1990 and 2015.

Anaemia is a major health problem, especially among women in Bidar district. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity,increased morbidity from infectious diseases, prenatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance etc. Therefore, control of anemia among women is very essential to control maternal mortality ratio. The following programmes have been undertaken to reduce the IMR and MMR.

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.and Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care and infant and new born care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric, newborn and infant care.
- Emphasis on Facility Based newborn care by setting up Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New- Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) at different levels of health facilities.
- Web enabled Name Based Tracking of all pregnant women and children to ensure antenatal, intra-natal and postnatal care and immunization services
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women, adolescent girls and children for prevention and treatment of anemia in these groups.
- Promotion of limiting and spacing methods under Family planning. Engagement of Accredited Social Health Activists

(ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.

- Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Home based new born care (HBNC) through ASHA to improve new born care practices at the community level and early detection of sickness and referral of sick new born babies.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrheal and Acute Respiratory diseases.
- Infant and Young Child Feeding.
- Immunization against seven vaccine preventable diseases and supply of Vitamin A prophylaxis.
- Establishing Referral systems including emergency referral transport, for which the states have been given flexibility to use different models.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June 2011 which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section.
- Free entitlements have also been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after the child birth.

The Schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojane, Madilu etc and the working of ASHA have helped to promote the institutional delivery. But the status of the district is below the State average in all the three indicators.

There is a need to promote female literacy and women need to be provided adequate knowledge about health care during pregnancy and child birth. The Anganwadi centres and the Self Help Groups have to work more effectively in this regard. Now the Health Department under NRHM has adopted Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) approach to attain the desired outcomes in infant mortality, Child Mortality, infant mortality, malnutrition and anemia. It is a process that motivates people to adopt and sustain the healthy behavior and lifestyles. Sustaining healthy behavior usually requires continuing investment in BCC as part of overall health programme. BCC helps in understanding the dynamics of health issues in terms of its various dimensions. But the implementation of these programmes is very slow in the district as adequate trained and field staff is not available. Therefore, the outcomes are not satisfactory.

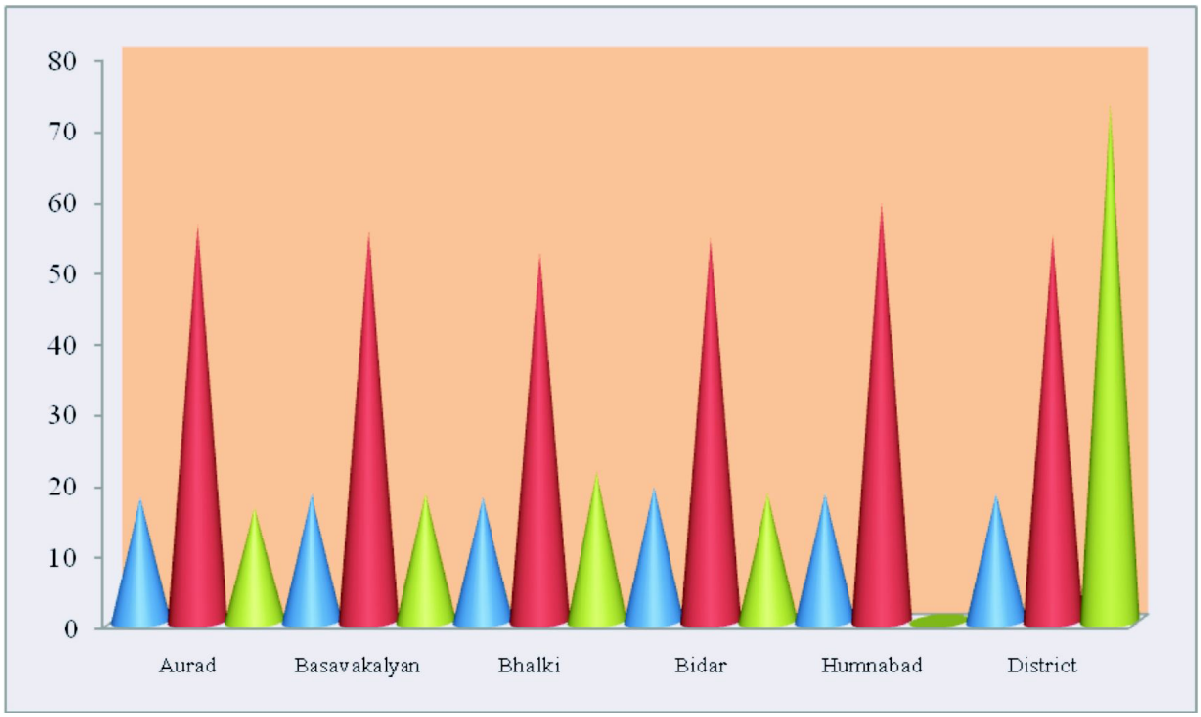
There is a need to promote female literacy and women need to be provided adequate knowledge about health care during pregnancy and child birth.

5.4 Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare

Table 5.5
Couple protection rate

Talukas	Mean age at Marriage	Couple Protection Rate	Family planning operations vasectomy	Tubectomy
Aurad	17.5	56	16	2306
Basavakalyan	18	55	18	3111
Bhalki	17.5	52	21	2028
Bidar	19	54	18	2728
Humnabad	18	59	0	2484
District	18	54.5	73	12657

Figure 5.7
Couple protection rate



Bidar district is now coming out of second stage of demographic transition and the growth rate of population that was above the state average for all the years but it has come down during the last decade. It has come down to 1.3 percent from 1.9 percent. Population growth is a major obstacle to development. Now the district has entered into the third stage of demographic transition. Therefore, control of population may help to promote human

development. The mean age at marriage is 18 and therefore, the Total Fertility rate is still very high. The high fertility rate affects the reproductive health of women and the health of children also. It is one of the major causes of anemia and malnutrition among women and children. There is a need to generate awareness among the men and the women about the small family norm and adequate spacing among the children and about the availability of birth control measures.

The couple protection rate is usually expressed as percent of women in the age group of 15-49 years, protected from pregnancy and child birth in the year under consideration for a specific area. The major factors affecting the couple protection rate are-availability of various types of birth control measures that are cost effective and user friendly, the supply and distribution pattern of these contraceptives, counseling and follow up centres, literacy and awareness among the users. It is largely influenced by social, psychological and behavioural patterns of men and women in the region. The traditional societies and the rigid customs and traditions as well as illiteracy do not facilitate the use of contraceptive methods.

In a patriarchal society like Bidar, family planning has always been a female domain. Women lead a main role in contraception whereas men's job is supportive in nature. Gender issues, lack of awareness, misconceptions about male methods compounded by pragmmatic factors with excessive weightage to female methods have led to reduced utilization of male contraceptives. The International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994 emphasized the need for gender equality in reproductive and sexual health. Men should be sensitized about reproductive health issues and women's reproductive rights. Many studies in India have shown the inadequate involvement of men in family planning programmes. The participation of men in family planning requires social and behavioral change. This is to be brought through adequate gender sensitization and awareness. The role of men assumes even more significance with the emergence of HIV/AIDS. Female Sterilization continues to be the main method of family planning in the district, and the responsibility of the spacing between the births of two children also falls on women. The female sterilization cases are about 99 percent in all the talukas.

All these factors explain the low couple protection rate in the district. It is 54.5 percent. The rate is below 50 percent in rural areas. It is only 60 percent in Bidar taluka though a large part of the taluka is urban in character.

5.5 Infrastructure and Health Care Personnel Facility

Health care covers not merely medical care but also all aspects pro preventive care also. Heath care at its essential core is widely recognized to be a public good. Its demand and supply cannot therefore, be left to be regulated solely by the invisible hand of the market. Nor can it be established on considerations of utility maximizing con-

duct alone. Thus, State intervention in the provision of these facilities is essential as their provision through market may lead to exclusion of the poor and marginalized groups including Women.

An efficient and equity based health care system should satisfy four criteria. Firstuniversal access and access to an adequate level for facilities, second access without excessive financial burden, third, efficient provision of quality services ensuring competence empathy and accountability, pursuit of quality care and cost effective use of the results of relevant research and the fourth special attention to vulnerable groups such as children, women, disabled marginalized and the aged.

The health status of the people depends significantly on availability of health facilities, access to these facilities and functioning of these facilities.

The state provision of the health care services is made through a set of health institutions that includes- Primary Health Centers. Primary Health Units, sub centers, the community health centers and the government hospitals and hospitals belonging to Indian System of Medicine, Dispensaries etc. In urban and semi urban areas the private clinics and nursing homes are also available to meet the health needs of the people.

The Karnataka government is on a mission to increase accessibility, affordability and availability of quality healthcare in the state. As part of this, the government has undertaken rapid expansion of health facilities in the State.

The availability of health infrastructure facilities in Bidar District is indicated in the following table.

Table 5.6

Health Infrastructure in the District

Talukas	Hospitals	PHCs	CHC	Private Hospitals	Sub-Centers
Aurad	3	11	2	22	54
Basavakalyan	3	12	2	37	54
Bhalki	2	11	1	26	55
Bidar	5	07	0	162	53
Humnabad	4	10	3	50	54
District	17	51	8	297	270

Source DHO Bidar

There is concentration of private hospitals in bidar taluka, mainly in the Bidar city. There is no CHC in Bidar taluka. There is a general hospital with 100 beds at each taluka place. Only the hospital at Bidar has 850 beds. There are 51 primary health centres and 8 Community Health Centres and 270 sub centres in the district. There are 297 private hospitals in the district and out of them, 55 percent are concentrated in Bidar taluka, mainly in Bidar City.

Community Health Centre

Community Health Centre

Nittur(b) Tq Bhalki





Table-5.7
Indicators of Availability and access to health facilities

Talukas	Population per PHC	Villages per PHC	Population Bed Ratio	No of Doctors 10000 population	Population Ambulance Ratio
Aurad	33182	13.7	1395	0.66	24887
Basavakalyan	39859	9.3	1654	1.74	40443
Bhalki	27341	11.8	1610	0.55	37259
Bidar	25869	17.7	738	0.57	84833
Humnabad	33124	8.2	1409	0.69	38202
District	31675	11.74	1356	0.72	46325

Source DHO Bidar

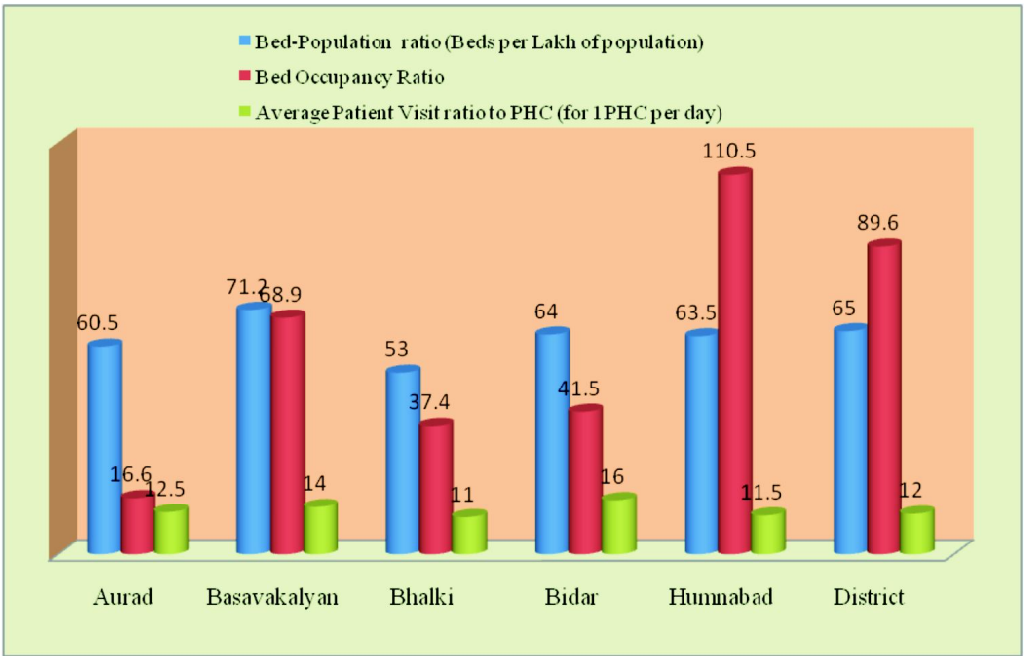
The adequacy of these facilities is measured with respect to the population norm. The population per PHC is above 25,000 in all the talukas. Thus the availability of PHCs is inadequate. This is also evident from the fact that the villages served by a PHC are 11.7 in the district. In Aurad taluka one PHC serves about 13.7 villages. The inadequate rural transport facilities further reduce the access of the people to the health facilities. The number of Community Health Centres is 8 only. (There should be one CHC for four Centres as per the norm.) There are 51 PHCs, but there are only 8 CHCs (Required number is 13) and three of them are in Humnabad taluka. This indicates acute shortage of Referral institutions in the district.

Table 5.8
Bed-Patient Ratio and Occupancy Ratio and Patient Visit Ratio in PHC/Sub-Centre-2010-11

Taluka	Bed-Population ratio (Beds per Lakh of population)	Bed Occupancy Ratio	Average Patient Visit ratio to PHC (for 1PHC per day)
Aurad	60.5	16.6	12.5
Basavakalyan	71.2	68.9	14
Bhalki	53	37.4	11
Bidar	64	41.5	16
Humnabad	63.5	110.5	11.5
District	65	89.6	12

SourceDHO Bidar

Figure 5.8
Bed-Patient Ratio and Occupancy Ratio and Patient visit



The bed population ratio is very low in the district. It is 65 per lakh of population. It is lowest in Bhalki 53 & Aurad (60.5) talukas. But the bed occupancy rate is also low due to inadequate availability of other facilities. It is less than 25 in aurad taluka. The average patients visiting the PHCS are about 12-15 per day in all the talukas. Thus the primary health centres are utilised adequately in all the talukas. It is recorded that there is a significant improvement in the provision of health care services after the implementation of NRHM Programme. All the PHCs are inadequately equipped with Staff and equipments. Still there is shortage of health personnel and it is at critical level.

5.6 ANC Coverage and Anemia among Pregnant Women

The Anti natal Care services are being implemented effectively under NRHM Programme in the district. Anti natal Care Services include the following package;

- ANC registration
- ANC checkup by health functionaries
- Administration of Tetanus Toxiod doses
- Provision of iron folic Acid and
- Post natal care services involving completion of three checkups.

Under NRHM the State has taken up measures to increase the access of pregnant women to health services. Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) were introduced at the village level for motivating the pregnant women to utilize the antenatal care services provided by the government health facilities. ASHAs play the role of a connecting bridge between community and first level government health

sector. These groups of health care providers, along with Anganwadi workers (AWW), build the base line of rural health services in the district. They, under the Mission, attempt to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality maternal health care, as well as to bring about an improvement in the health status of the pregnant women belonging to underprivileged sections. As a result of this, the ANC registration has improved significantly in the district.

Table 5.9

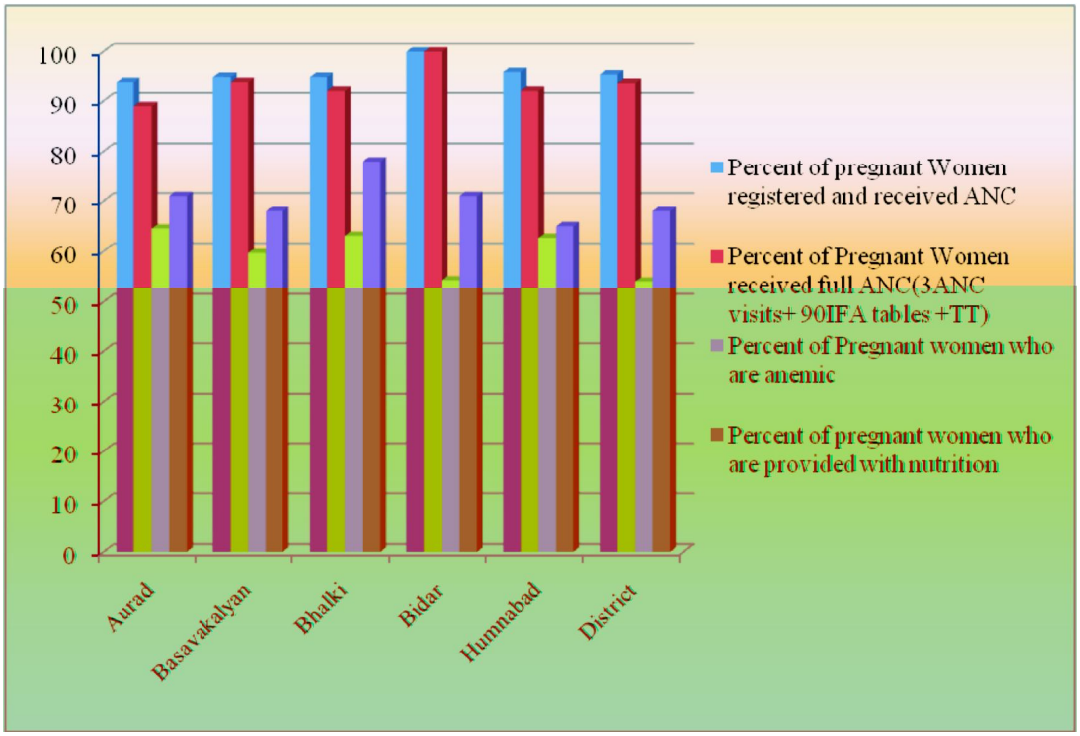
Percent of Pregnant Women Registered and Received ANC

Taluka	Percent of pregnant Women registered and received ANC	Percent of Pregnant Women received full ANC(3ANC visits+ 90IFA tables +TT)	Percent of Pregnant women who are anemic	Percent of pregnant women who are provided with nutrition
Aurad	94	89	64.52	71
Basavakalyan	95	94	59.68	68
Bhalki	95	92	63.1	78
Bidar	100	100	54.25	71
Humnabad	96	92	62.67	65
District	95.5	93.8	54	68

Source DHO Bidar

Figure 5.9

Percent of Pregnant Women Registered and Received ANC



The Anti natal check up and treatment is essential for reducing the MMR and under nutrition in the new born child. The percentage of women with Full ANC is 95. percent in all the talukas.It is 100 percent in Bidar taluka. However, the percent of pregnant woman who registered for ANC and got three ANC checkup is about 94 percent in the district. The percent of women with anemia is also high in the district. It ranges between 64 percent in Aurad and 63.1 percent in Bhalki and 63 percent in Humunabad. It is also high in Basavakalyan and Bidar talukas. The double burden of work and lack of adequate nutrition, as well as low spacing are the major causes for the same. Women are the residual eaters and the poverty does not provide them a nutritious food. The high fertility rates, more number of children and inadequate spacing among them also leads to anemia,

76 percent of pregnant women are covered by Anganwadi Centres for provision of nutrition. Despite of the implementation of NRHM programme and women's health specific programmes the women's health status continues to remain at low level. This is evident from the above table and figure.

5.7 Institutional Delivery

The promotion of institutional delivery is essential to ensure safe motherhood and reduce the Maternal and Child mortality rates. The Nanjundappa Committee in its report in 2002 reported that institutional deliveries constitute only 48percent of the total deliveries in this par of the State. But the situation has changed now with the introduction of ASHA and 24/7 PHC services under NRHM Programme. The percent of

Table 5.10

Institutional Deliveries

Taluka	Percent of Institutional Deliveries	Percent of by ANM/LHV	Percent by Trained Dais
Aurad	99	0	1
Basavakalyan	98	0	2
Bhalki	98	0	2
Bidar	98	0	2
Humnabad	99	0	1
District	98	0	2

Source DHO Bidar

institutional deliveries has increased to 99.0 percent in Aurad and Humnabad taluka. But it is still 98 percent in Basavakalyan, Bhalki, and Bidar Talukas. It is 98 percent at the district level. However, the field studies have reported that home deliveries are still observed in Hamlets, Tandas and remote villages. The district is near to the

target of achieving 100 percent institutional deliveries by 2015.

5.8 Immunization of Children

Immunization prevents under-five deaths from vaccine preventable diseases in India. Immunization is a cost-effective and relatively inexpensive public health intervention for improving child survival. Under the national immunization program infants are immunized against 7 vaccine preventable diseases- namely diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, hepatitis B, tuberculosis and measles. There is a need to improve the coverage with a focus on quality of the health care service.

Table 5.11

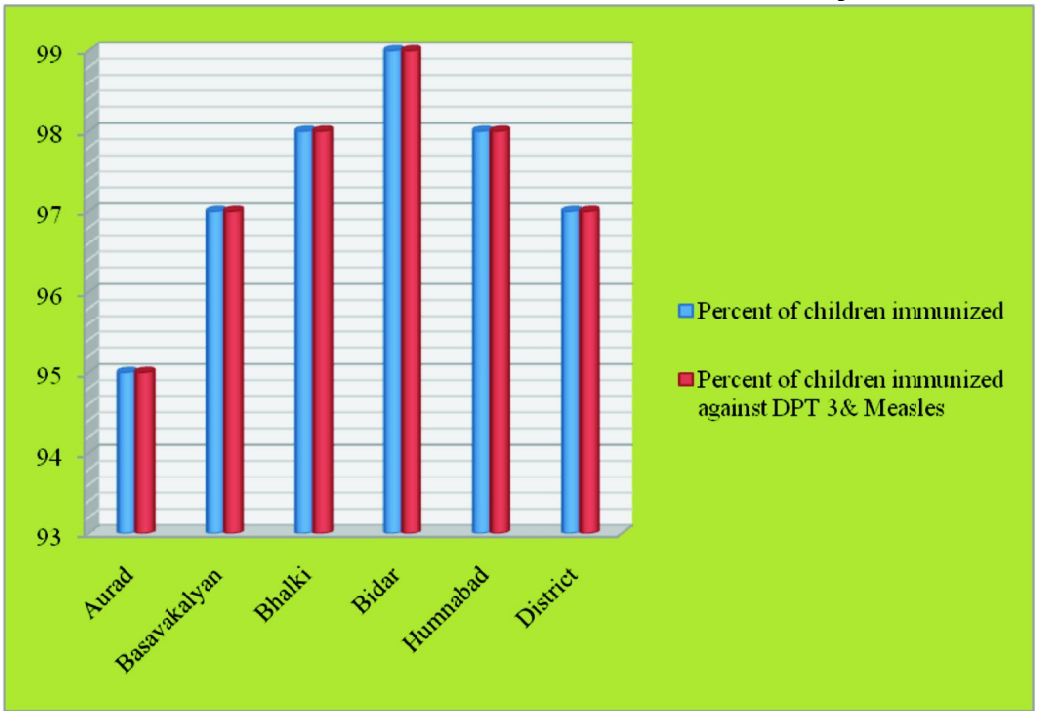
Immunization status of children below 1 year

Taluka	Percent of children immunized	Percent of children immunized against DPT 3 & Measles
Aurad	95	95
Basavakalyan	97	97
Bhalki	98	98
Bidar	99	99
Humnabad	98	98
District	97	97

Source DHO Bidar

Figure 5.10

Immunization status of children below 1 year



Thus Immunization Programme is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life threatening conditions, which are preventable. It is one of the largest immunization programme in the world and a major public health intervention in the country. Immunization Programme in India was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) has provided guidance and support for expanding coverage by standardizing immunization schedules, promoting safe injection technologies, improving the stocking and availability of vaccines and protecting vaccines preservancy through cold chain management. Its reaching programme for every district aims at having 80 percent of children in each district to receive three doses of diphtheria, pertussis – tetanus (DPT) vaccine.

In Bidar district the Anganwadi Workers and the health workers are involved in the immunization programme along with other health Dept. staff. Outreach Immunization is undertaken to make the Universal Immunization Programme more effective. One day in every week in each village i.e., Thursday is an immunization day. The coverage of children under full immunization is about 97 percent. The district is near to the target of 100 percent immunization.

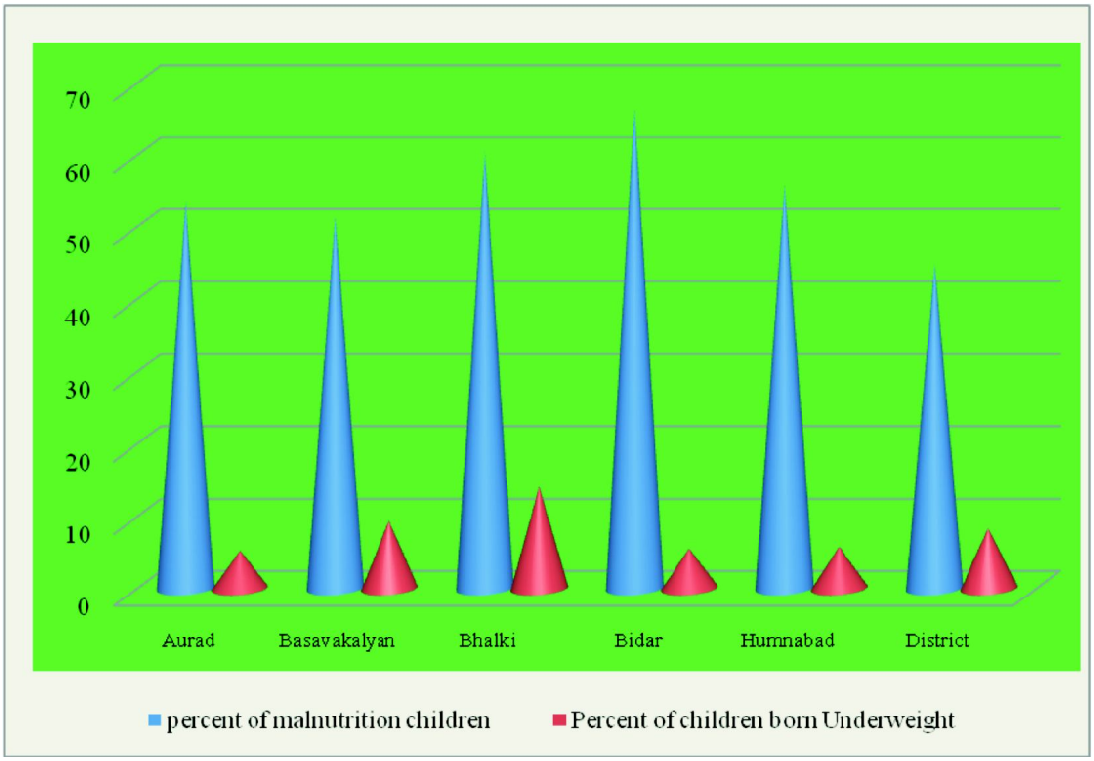
The percent of Immunization has increased in the district significantly. This is on account of the implementation of the NRHM programme. The Anganwadi worker and the ASHA form a group to generate awareness among the women about importance of immunization. The percent of children immunized against DPT 3 and measles is 95 percent in Aurad and 99 percent in Bidar. Thus the progress achieved has helped to reduce the IMR and CMR in recent years.

5.9 Malnutrition, Underweight children and BMI ratio

Nutrition is a significant input that determines the health standards of the people specially women and children. Nutrition depends on consumption and composition of food. In the district for a large majority of the poor the food diet is Jawar Roti and Dal (Red Gram). The consumption of fruits, milk and vegetables is very low. Even this food diet also is not adequately available to women and girl children. Due to strong religious beliefs and gender bias in the district women take food at the end and consume the left over. As a result the level of nutrition is very low in women. The percent of mothers with adequate folic acid and iron is only 46.29 percent in the district.

Malnutrition and anemia are common among women and children. The percent of children with malnutrition is very high in the district.

Table 5.12
Malnutrition and underweight children



The percent of children born underweight in the district is 8.40 percent. But it varies between 5.23 percent in Aurad to 14.18 percent in Bhalki taluka. The percent of malnourished children is very high in Bidar taluka. This is also confirmed from a micro level study in Bidar taluka. Poverty, gender discrimination, early marriage, high fertility and low spacing among children, low female literacy and lack of awareness and knowledge about nutrition are some of the major causes of under nutrition among children.

The anganwadi centers started under the Integrated Child Development Scheme cater to the nutrition needs of the children in the age group of 0-6 years and also the pregnant women. There are now 1890 anganwadi centers working in the district. Their distribution and coverage of children is indicated in the Table 5.13. The percent of children covered in the age group of 0-3 is maximum in Bidar and it is lowest i.e. 12202 in Aurad Taluka. The number of average children per Anganwadi are 83. The number is more in Bhalki and Bidar talukas. There are difficulties in expansion of coverage due to scarcity of resources. The field studies conducted by the students of Women's Studies and Social Work Departments indicate the effective working of these centers in rural areas and the Anganwadi worker is the first consultant and advisor for the majority of women in rural areas.

Table-5.13

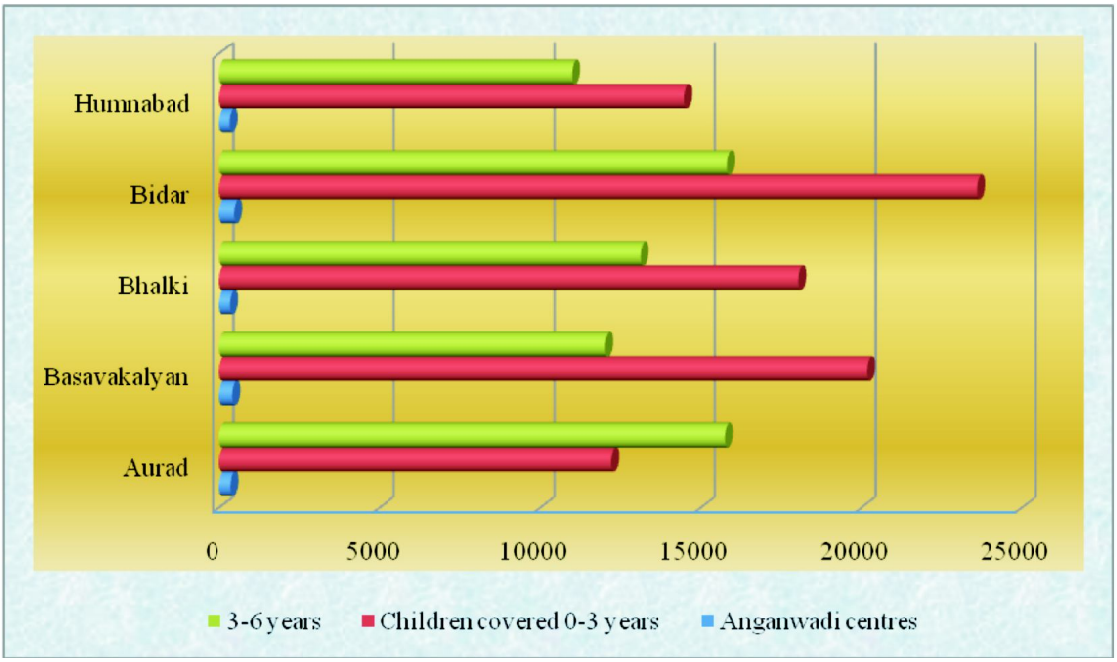
Anganwadi Centres and coverage of children- 2012-13

Name of the Talukas	Anganwadi centres	Children covered 0-3 years	3-6 years	Total	Average children per Centre
Aurad	351	12202	15760	27962	80
Basavakalyan	410	20184	12018	32202	78
Bhalki	338	18036	13118	31154	92
Bidar	466	23610	15821	39431	84
Humnabad	325	14487	10990	25477	78
District	1890	88519	67707	156226	83

Source DD Women and Child Development Dept. 2013-14

Figure 5.12

Anganwadi Centres and coverage of children- 2012-13



The Anganwadi Centres are being strengthened with building and other infrastructure facilities under the Backward Region Grant Fund programme (Earlier the scheme was called Rashtreeya Sam Vikas Yojane (RSVY) and other programmes.

5.10 Communicable Diseases

Communicable diseases are also known as infectious diseases. They spread from one person to another, that is, a healthy person may catch it from a patient. Communicable diseases spread through air, water, food and contact. Influenza, polio, typhoid, measles, mums, chickenpox, tuberculosis, AIDS are some major communicable diseases.

Table 5.14
Communicable Diseases

Taluka	Percent of HIV patients	Percent of patients with communicable diseases	Percent of patients with non communicable diseases
Aurad	0.1	0.02	1.79
Basavakalyan	4.6	0.20	0.80
Bhalki	1.2	0.09	0.15
Bidar	3.2	0.07	1.47
Humnabad	0.03	0.20	1.00
District	1.81	1.16	5.20

Source DHO Bidar

The number of HIV patients identified in Bidar Taluka is 3.2 percent and it is 0.03 in Humnabad and 4.6 percent in Basavakalyan. The total number of HIV patients identified is 1.81 in the district. The percent of patients with communicable diseases is 0.20 percent in Basavakalyan and Humnabad talukas but it is 1.16 percent at district level. Those with non communicable diseases are 0.15 percent in Bhalki. The average number of patients is 5.20 percent who are subject to non communicable diseases.

5.11 Performance of various Health Schemes

The government both central as well as the State has introduced various schemes for improvement of health Status of the people. The performance of some of the major schemes is analysed here.

- National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) This programme was introduced in April 2005. It focuses on women and child health in rural areas. It is directed at provision of accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities for the poor people in and especially women in rural areas. Reducing maternal and child mortality is a crucial agenda before NRHM. Different innovative schemes have been undertaken under the programme to achieve these goals. Introduction of ASHA – A female voluntary health activist at the village level every 1000 women. Under the programme 26 PHCs are converted into 24/7 and the rate of deliveries has increased. The Rogi Kalyan Samithies are established, the Village Health and Sanitation committees are formed. The total expenditure under the programme is 14.55 crores during 2011-12.
- National AIDS Control

Programme (NACP) is to control the spread of HIV/AIDS.

- The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)is implemented using DOTS to control tuberculosis National vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is being implemented for prevention and control of vector borne diseases like malaria, filariasis,Kala azar dengue and chikungunya. National Programme for Control Blindness (NPCB) and National Leprosy Eradication Programme to eradicate leprosy are being implemented in the district.

State Government Programmes

- **Thayibhagya** In order to reduce IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the backward districts of Bidar, Bidar, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Chamarajanagar, empanelled private hospitals are given an incentive of Rs. 3 Lakhs for every 100 deliveries conducted including surgeries with treatment being free to the patients. 4321 beneficiaries have availed the facility in the district.
- **Arogya Kavacha 108** This programme provides free first aid and referral transport in case of medical emergencies. The average number of calls per day fall between 100-150. Of the calls attended, 48 percent are pregnancy-related. 15 ambulances have been deployed under this programme in the district and 28517 patients have received the benefits.
- **Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya** This is a unique programme being implemented for the first time in the Country. In this programme, about one crore school children in government as well as private schools are medically examined and, children suffering from ill health are given treatment including surgeries free-of-cost in empanelled hospitals.
- **Madilu** It is one of the schemes started by the State Government to provide post natal care for the mother and the child. The objective of the scheme is to encourage poor pregnant women to deliver in health centres and hospitals in order to considerably reduce maternal and infant mortality in the state. Under this programme, a kit is provided to women from below poverty line families delivering in Government hospitals. The benefit is limited to two live deliveries. 12466 kits are distributed under the scheme during 2012-13.
- **Prasooti Araike** This scheme was introduced in six 'C' Category districts of Bidar, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Bijapur and

Bagalkot for the benefit of pregnant women belonging to below poverty line SC and ST families. This has now been extended to all below-poverty line pregnant women of all the districts. The women of below-poverty line will get Rs. 1000 (for first two deliveries) during her antenatal care to get nutritious food. All these programmes have contributed significantly to increase the institutional delivery, reduction in IMR, CMR and MMR.

- **Health Insurance** the coverage of people under various health insurance schemes of the government is increasing in the district.

5, 12 Per capita analysis of Health Expenditure

The total expenditure on various health schemes is presented in the following table.

Table 5.15

Expenditure on various health schemes 2012-13

Programme Name	Aurad	B Kalyan	Bhalki	Bidar	Humnabad	DHS	Total
NRHM	7691096	7001427	7273011	8005632	7228331	11321322	48520819
RCH	13117205	10532428	12123731	11877298	14246355	10328865	72225882
Immunisation	477000	512050	563070	840686	491700	789900	3674406
Other D.C.Prog	0	0	0	0	0	7957586	7957586
KHSDRP	0	0	0	0	0	13116062	13116062
Total	**21285301**	**18045905**	**19959812**	**20723616**	**21966386**	**43513735**	**145494755**

Source DHO Bidar

The total expenditure on various heath programmes is 14.54 crores Aurad and humanabad have spent more on health issues. There is a need to increase the utilization of funds and complete the works within the scheduled time period. This expenditure as compared to the population of the district falls short of the needs of the people. The per capita expenditure on health ranges from Rs. 106 in Aurad taluka and Rs. 101 in Basavakalyan taluka to Rs. 73 in Bidar taluka.

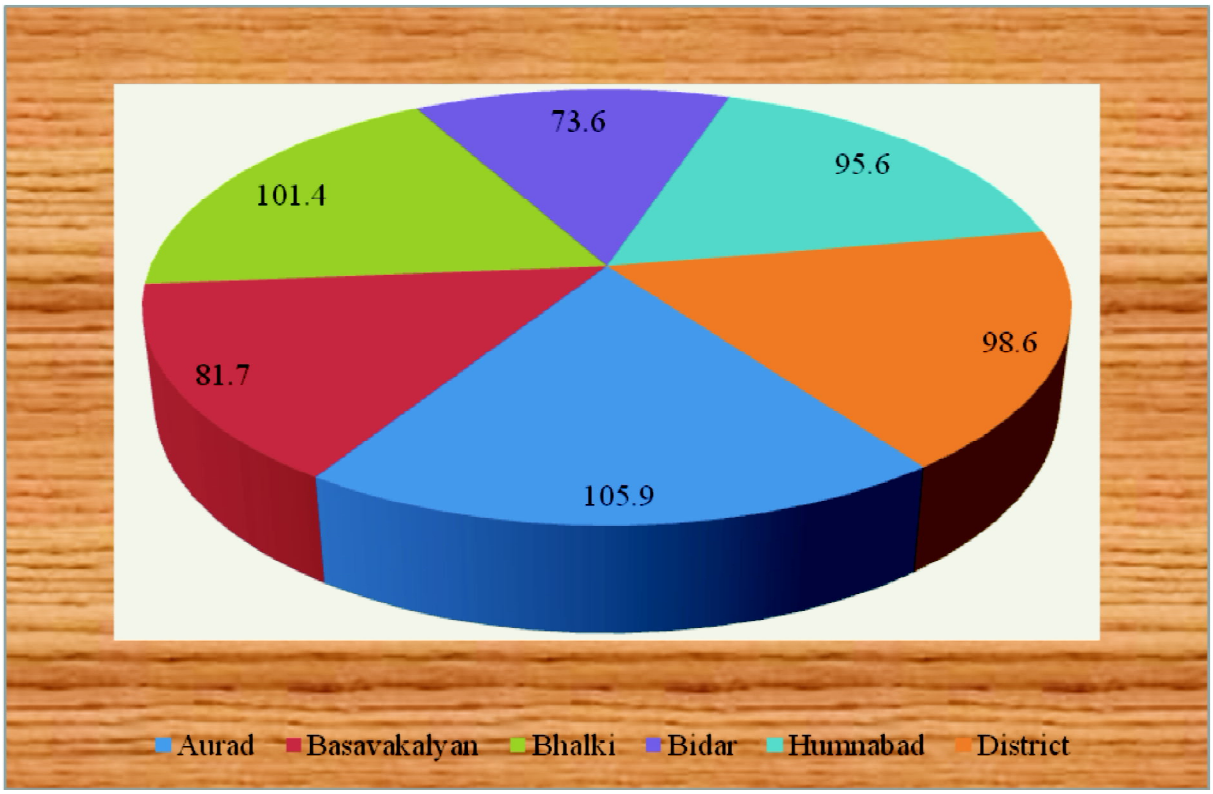
Table 5.16

Per capita expenditure on Health

Sl. No.	Taluka	Exp. Per capita (Rs.)
1	Aurad	105.9
2	Basavakalyan	81.7
3	Bhalki	101.4
4	Bidar	73.6
5	Humnabad	95.6
	District	98.6

Source Estimated from the total expenditure

Figure 5.13
Per capita expenditure on Health

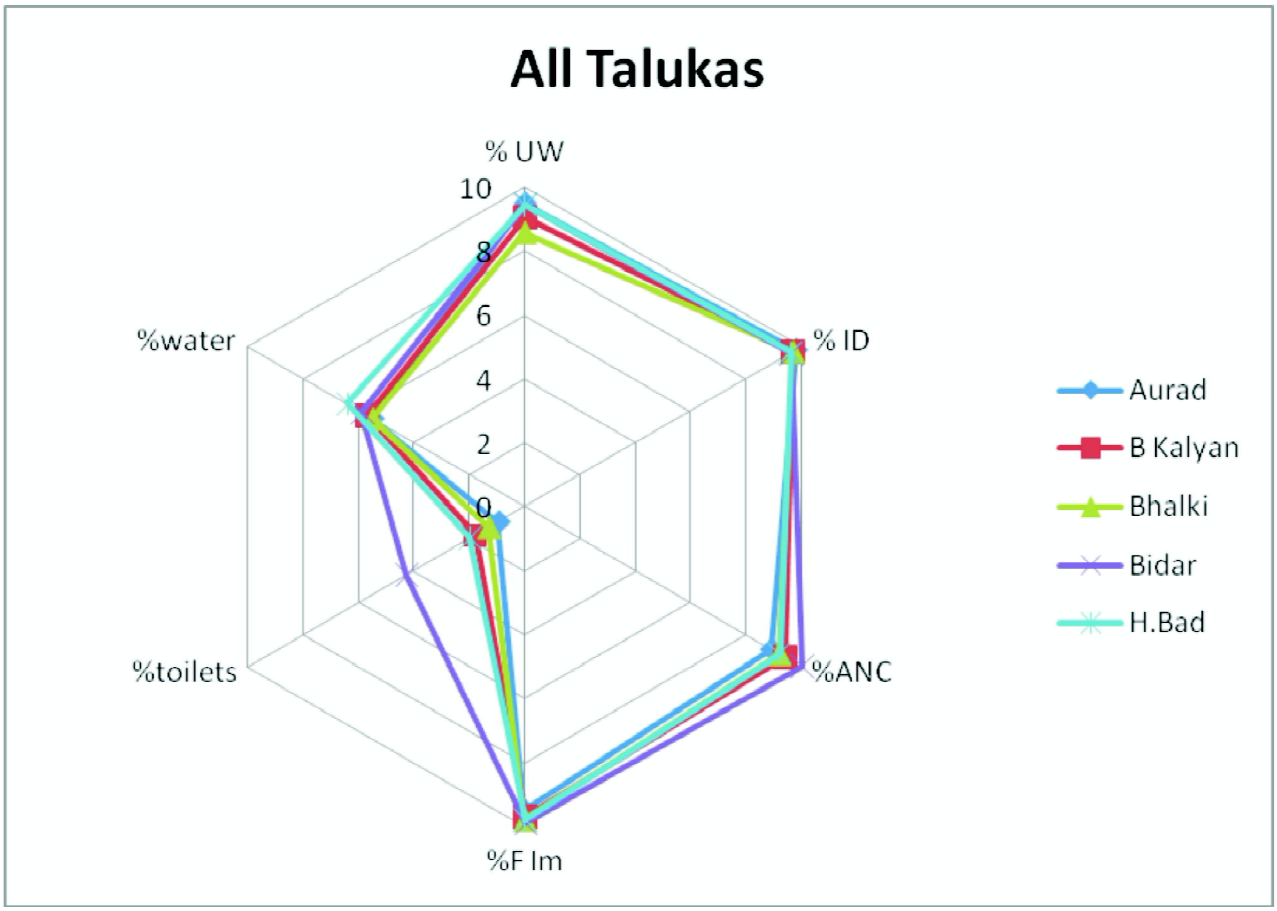


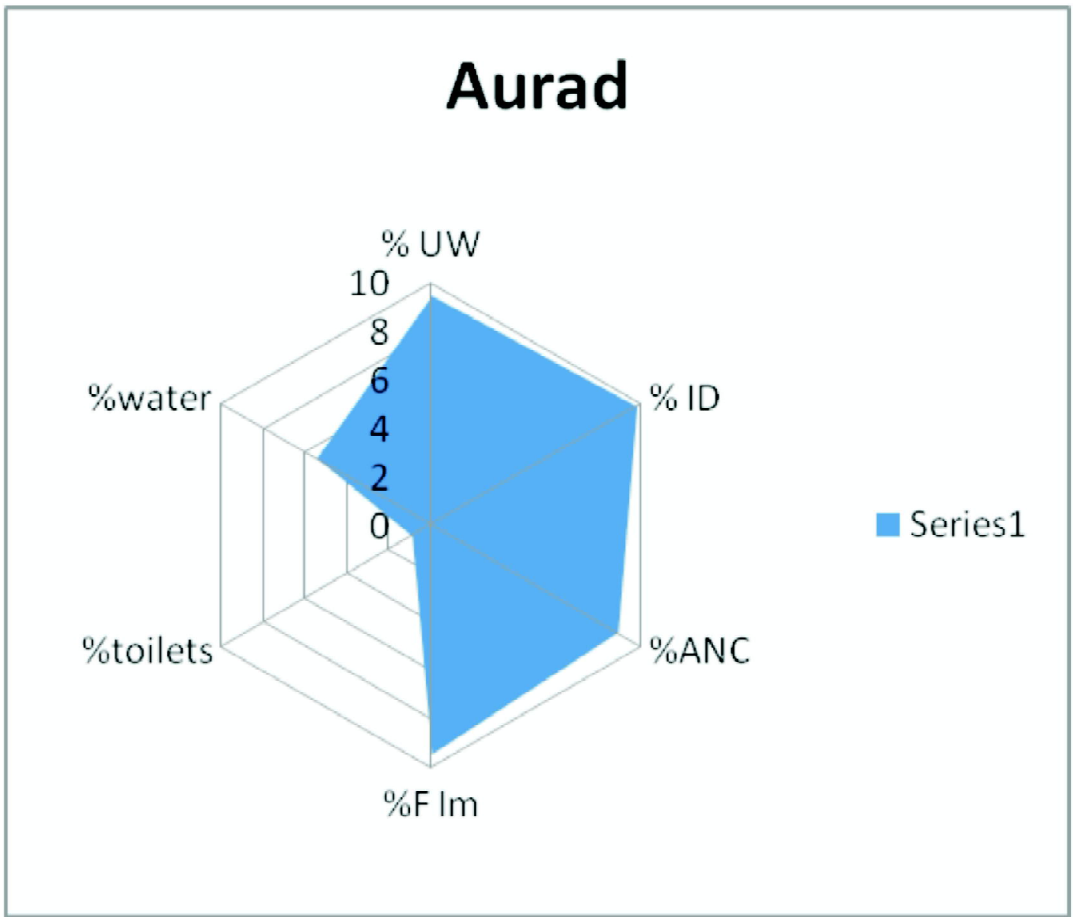
The per capita expenditure on health is very low in the district. It should be minimum 5 percent of GDDP to provide basic minimum health coverage to the people.

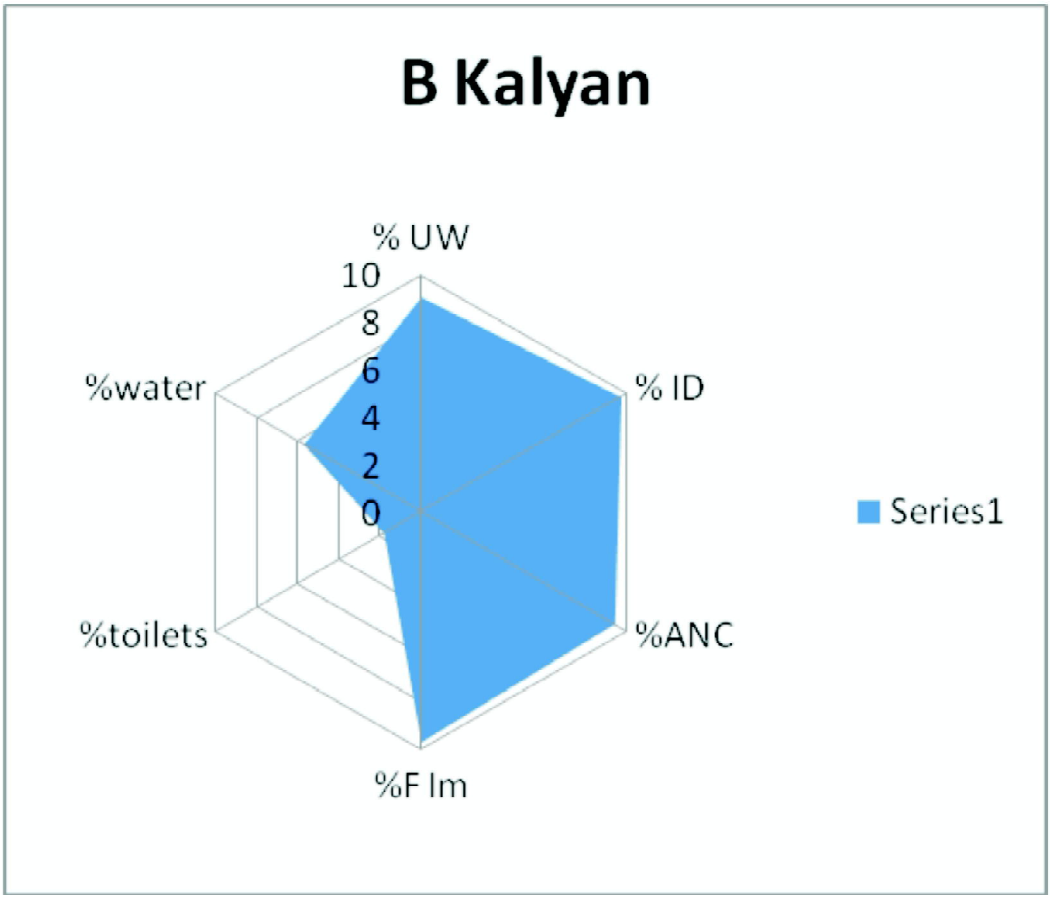
5.13 Radar Analysis for Health

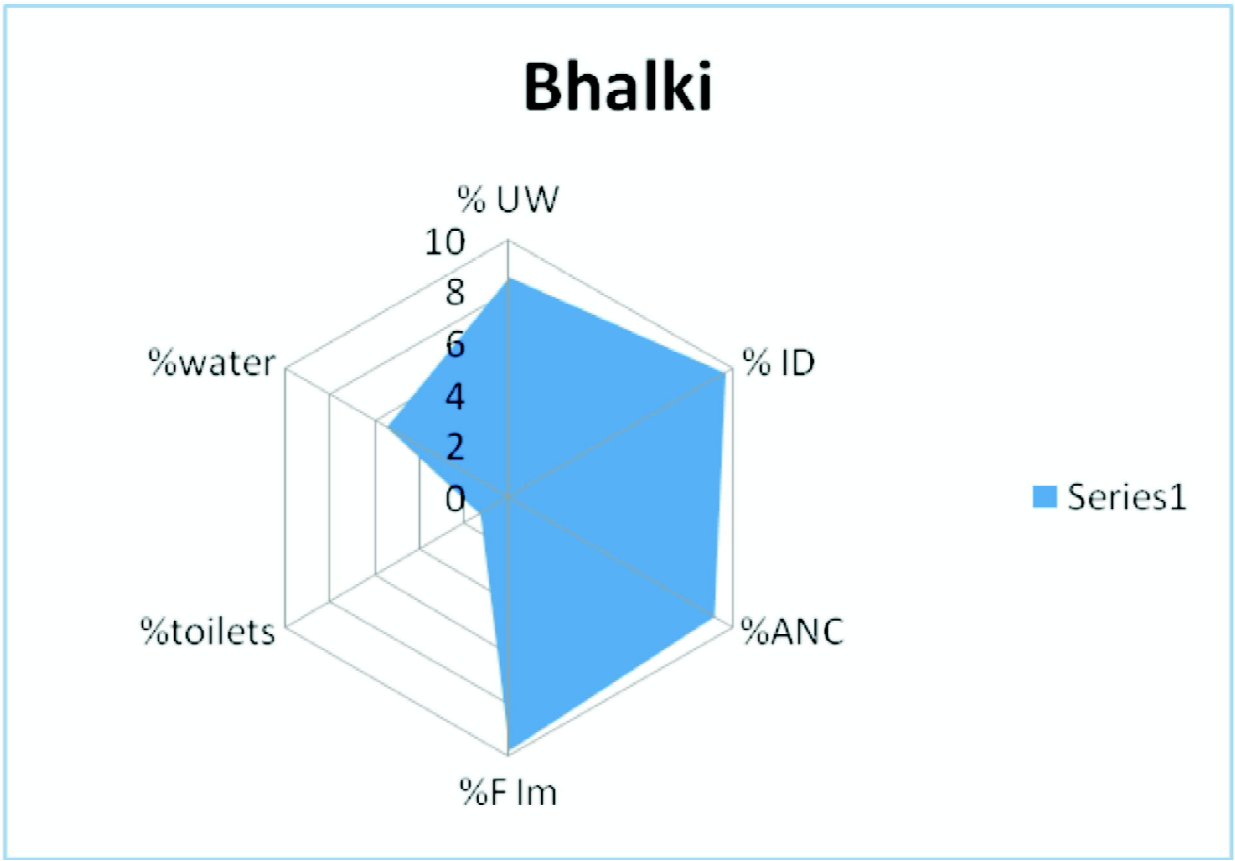
The radar analysis is taken up to understand the level of achievement and gaps in different indicators. The following indicators are used for the analysis

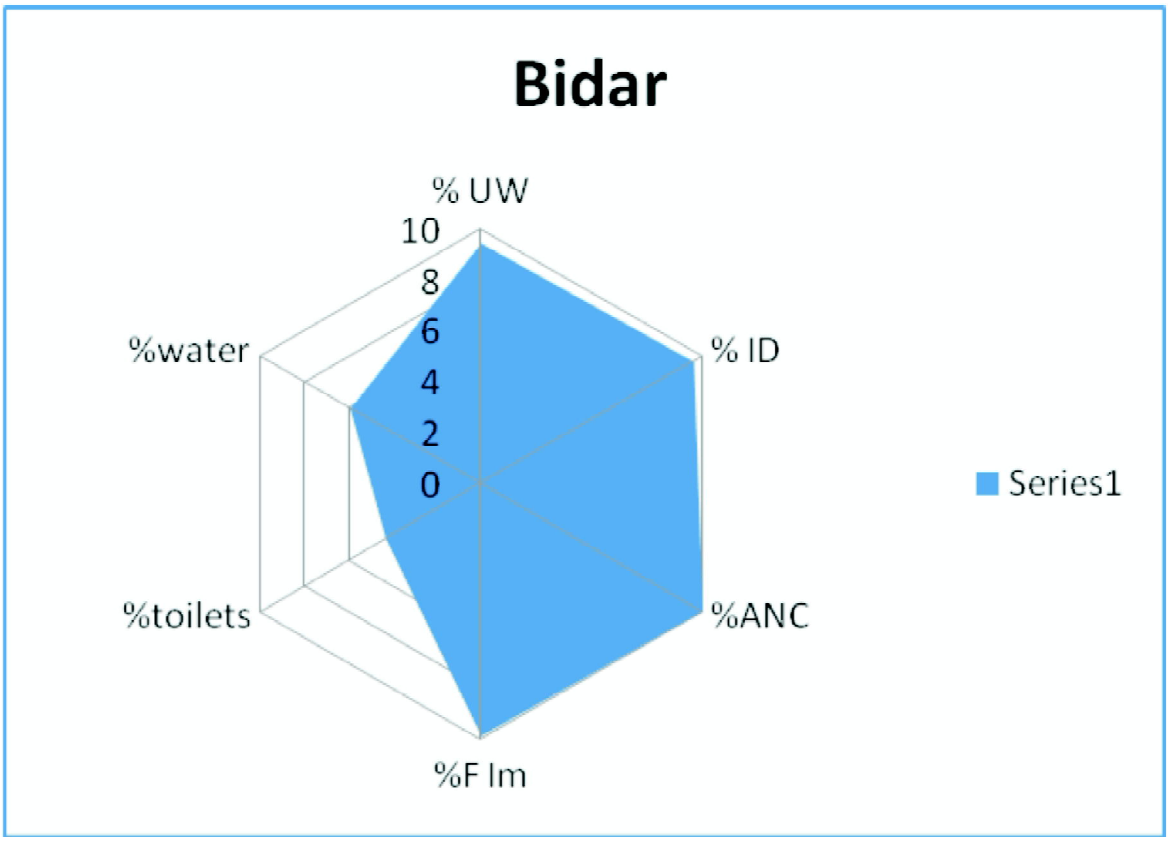
1. Percentage of children born underweight
2. Percentage of institutional deliveries
3. Percentage of women with full ANC
4. Percentage of children fully Immunised
5. Percentage of households with toilets
6. Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water

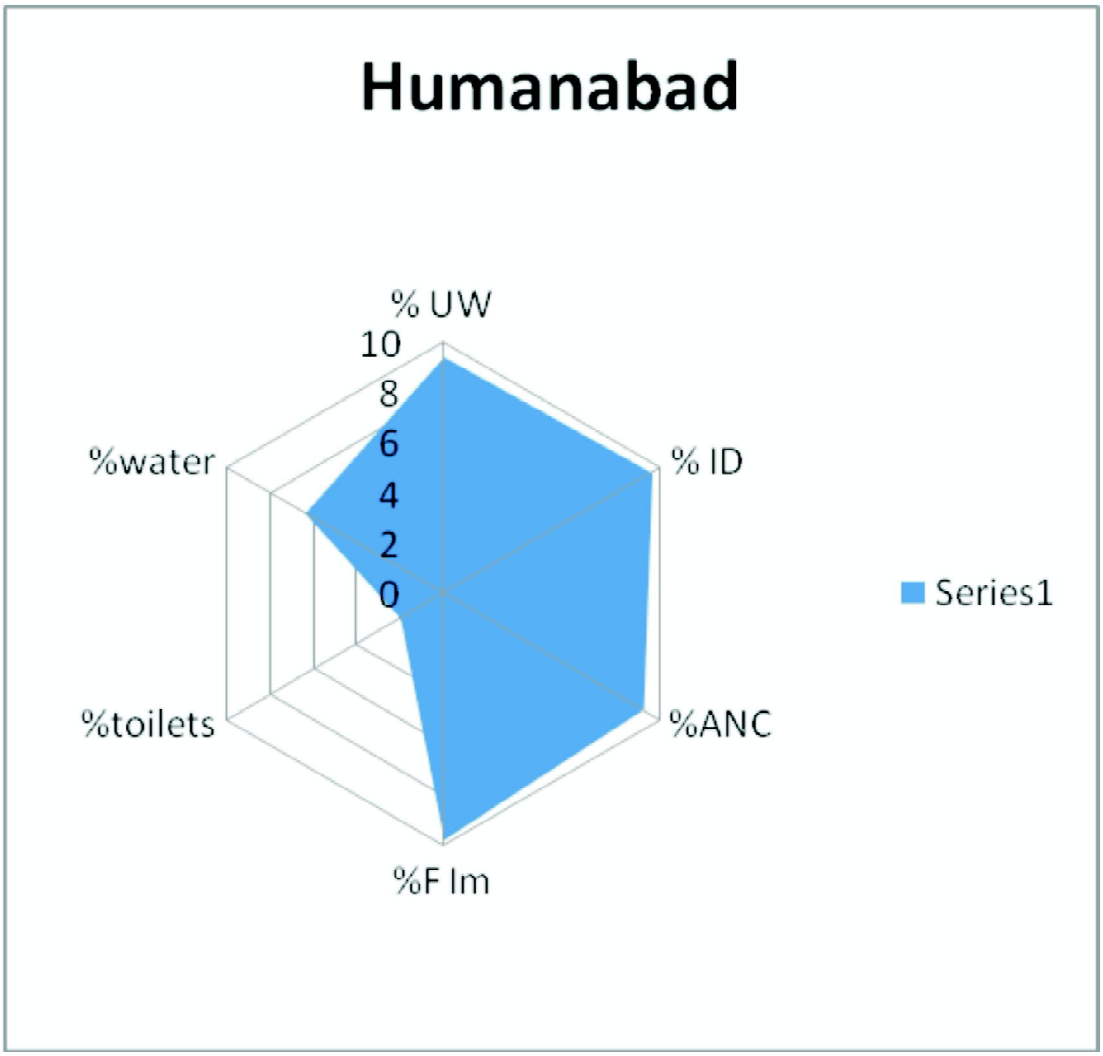

All Talukas
% UW
10
8
6
4
2
0
% ID
%ANC
%F Im
%toilets
%water
Aurad
B Kalyan
Bhalki
Bidar
H.Bad


Aurad
% UW
10
8
6
4
2
0
% ID
%ANC
%F Im
%toilets
%water
Series1


B Kalyan
% UW
10
8
6
4
2
0
% ID
%ANC
%F Im
%toilets
%water
Series1


Bhalki
% UW
10
8
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4
2
0
% ID
%ANC
%F Im
%toilets
%water
Series1


Bidar
% UW
10
8
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2
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% ID
%ANC
%F Im
%toilets
%water
Series1


Humanabad
% UW
10
8
6
4
2
0
% ID
%ANC
%F Im
%toilets
%water
Series1

5.14 MICRO LEVEL CASE STUDY ON IMR OF BIDAR DISTRICT

In Bidar district KHRDSP conducted Micro Study to estimate the IMR and find out the position of reporting. The following PHC were taken for the study.

a. Torna- Aurad(B) Taluka
b. Hallikhed (K)-Humunabad Taluka
c. K Chincholli-Bhalki Taluka
d. Beeri(B)-Bhalki Taluka

A house to house activity through ANM, ASHA and Anganawadi workers by interchanging their villages and collected data of 1 year (IMR, institutional delivery, Home Delivery). The main aim of study was to examine the accuracy of reporting system in the district.

5.17 Institutional Deliveries and IMR

Sl. No	Name of the PHC	Institutional delivery			Home Delivery			Infant Death			Remarks
		Reported	Surveyed (actual)	Difference	Reported	Surveyed	Difference	Reported	Surveyed	Difference	
1	Dongapur	375	231	144	12	23	11	11	16	5	
2	Beeri (B)	338	273	65	10	21	11	7	5	-2	
3	K Chincholli	808	759	49	7	17	10	8	18	10	
4	Hallikhed (K)	488	528	-40	3	11	8	0	11	11	
5	Torna	226	243	-17	12	19	7	6	6	0	
	TOTAL	**2235**	**2034**	**201**	**44**	**91**	**47**	**32**	**56**	**24**	

Source Primary Data

Through this study it is observed that infant Death and Home Delivery figures that were reported and surveyed found differences that is infant Death reported 32 surveyed, 56, Home deliveries reported 44 surveyed 91 (106%). On further study and evaluation we found that ANM are having 3 to 4 villages in their Sub Centre as per their tour programme they visit small villages once in every week hence whenever infant death occurs that information was not captured by the ANM. Some of the infant deaths are reported as still Births.

As per the observations made by the agency, supervision is not adequate and regular in the field. Most of the ANM's qualification is 7th or 10th pass (Senior ANM's) they are not adjusting to the new reporting systems.

Thus, under reporting and reporting as still deaths are the major reasons for the unreliable figures of IMR and institutional deliveries. The actual figures are the double of the reported figures.

5.14 (A) Incidence of Malnutrition among children - A Microlevel study

India bears a high burden of malnutrition among children. Despite of the fact that ICDS programme i) working in India and Karnataka since 1975, yet 70% of the children are anemic, under nutrition of among children below five years has a significant impact on growth of the body and mind and morbidity during childhood. It also affects the nutritional status in adolescent and adult life. Malnutrition including micro nutrient deficiencies often lead to permanent damage including impairment of physical growth and mental development.

The basic causes of malnutrition in general identified in several studies are poor diets with high incidence of infections poor maternal nutritional status female disempowerement, high socio-economic inequality, pervasive poverty, poor health services very poor sanitation and weak governance, inadequate knowledge and high female illiteracy etc.,

Bidar district also has high incidence of malnutrition. Hence a micro level study is taken up to understand the situation at micro level.

Objectives

This micro level study is taken up with the following objectives.

1) To examine the incidence of malnutrition at household level
2) To study the provisioning of services by the Anganwadi Centres.
3) To study the factors that contribute to under nutrition of children at household level.
4) To examine the incidence of under nutrition across the caste groups.
5) To evaluate the measures undertaken to

Methodology

The study is taken up in two talukas of Bidar District. Bidar taluka is taken in the sample because it has maximum percentage of malnourished children. The other taluka randomly drawn in the sample is Bhalki taluka. Two gram panchayats from these two talukas are drawn randomly in the sample. The two panchayats are Halbarga in Bhalki taluka and Kamathan in Bidar taluka from these two panchayats two villages i.e., Tegampur in Halbarga Panchayat and Kamathan in Kamathan panchayat has been drawn in the sample. There is one anganwadi centre in Tegampur in Halbarga panchayat and from this centre 10 children are drawn in the sample. From Kamathan village where 8 anganwadi centres are there, 4 centres are drawn randomly in the sample from the centres 10 children from each centre are drawn in the sample randomly. The sample is drawn proportionately across the sex groups. Thus a final sample of 50 children is selected from these 5 centres. The equal distribution of the sample across the centre is justified because the total enrolment in these centres fall in the size grop of 70-80 children.

About the villages

Tegampur is a village in Halbarga Gram Panchayat. It is a remote village and not easily accessible. It has one Anganwadi Centre with 72 children enrolled in it. 2 children are identified as severely malnourished and 17 children are moderately malnourished. Thus 25.6% of the students fall in the malnourished group. About 60% of the children in Average group are vulnerable and with a small set back in the family they are likely to drop in malnourished group.

The village economy is an agricultural economy. The level of employment is low and the incidence of poverty is high. In general the children are observed to be weak and pale in the Anganwadi Centre.

Kamathana Village

Kamathana panchayat and Kamathan Village is one among the big panchayats in Bidar taluka and Bidar district. There are 12 anganwadi centers and about 785 children are enrolled in these centers. Among these 12 centers, 4 centers are randomly selected for study. In these centers 5 children are identified as severely malnourished and they are being treated in the Primary Health Centre. But it is observed that about 95% children in the moderate grop are malnourished but they are not identified. Their weights vary over the months and they are swinging between moderate and malnourished group.

This village is near to the urban centre. Therefore, there is development of trade and commerce.

Identification of children's status in nutrition

The children enrolled in anganwadi centres are classified into three categories i.e., severe, moderate and average. The classification is given in the following table.

Table- 5.18Identification of children's status in nutrition

Centers	Severe		Moderate		Average		Total		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Centre 1	02	-	11	7	23	31	36	38	74
2	1	1	15	20	16	38	32	59	91
3	1	0	8	21	20	22	29	43	72
4	1	-	9	13	31	22	41	35	76
5	1	-	5	14	30	35	36	49	74
	06 (3.6)	01 (0.42)	48 (29.26)	75 (32.05)	110 (67.07)	158 (67.52)	164 (41.20)	234 (59.80)	398

Source Primary Data

It is evident that only 6 boys and a girl are classified under severe malnutrition. Their percentage is 1.7 to the total boys and girls. 30.9% are classified as moderate. These children are in vulnerable group. Their weights are not stable and in same months they are in moderate group and some other times they are in severe group. 67% children are in the average group. But a proportion of these children are also on the border and fall in the lower groups any time. On the average about 50% or more of the children are not enjoying sound health. Their nutritional status is flexible. These children need additional care and continuous monitoring. But the anganwadi worker is not able to give due attention along with agriculture. There are wide differences in level income across the households. Majority of the households belong to BPL category. The children in Anganwadi centres mainly came from poor families. The parents are working as labourers are get less time to care for the children.

Results and Discussion

Enrolment of children

In the five anganwadi centres (1 from tegampur and four from Kamathan village) 340 children are enrolled. The distribution of children in different centres is indicated in the following table.

Table 5.19 Enrolment of women and children in anganwadi centres

Centres	< 3 years			3 – 5 years			Pregnant Women	Adolescent Girls
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total		
1 Tegampur	17 (20.24)	18 (16.36)	35 (18.04)	19 (21.11)	20 (17.54)	39 (19.11)	10 (21.28)	02 (20.00)
2 (Kamathan)	11 (13.10)	23 (20.91)	34 (17.52)	21 (23.33)	36 (31.50)	57 (27.94)	11 (23.40)	02 (20.00)
3 (Kamathan)	13 (15.48)	22 (20.00)	35 (18.04)	16 (17.78)	21 (18.42)	37 (18.13)	8 (17.02)	02 (20.00)
4 (Kamathan)	22 (26.19)	18 (16.36)	40 (20.61)	19 (21.11)	17 (14.91)	36 (17.64)	8 (17.02)	02 (20.00)
5 (Kamathan)	21 (25.00)	29 (26.36)	50 (25.77)	15 (16.67)	20 (17.54)	35 (17.15)	10 (21.28)	02 (20.00)
Total	84 (100.00)	110 (100.00)	194 (48.74)	90 (100.00)	114 (100.00)	204 (51.26)	7 (100.00)	10 (100.00)

Source Primary data.

Out of 398 children in these centres 48.74 percent are less than three years 51.26 percent are in 3 to 5 years age group. The enrolment of children less than three years is maximum in centre 5 in Kamathan. The enrolment of girls is more it is 59.8% and the enrolment of boys is 41.2%. The enrolment of adolescent girls under kishori programme in anganwadi is observed to be very low. further it is also observed that they do not approach the centres for any advise due to the pressure of work. The average time taken for identification of malnutrition child is between 3 to 4 months.

Infrastructure facilities in the centre

The infrastructure facilities available in angwadi centres have a deep influence on the provisioning of the service from these centres. Hence the availability of infrastructure facilities is reviewed here. In general it is observed that the surroundings in all the five centres are not clean and hygienic. There is lack of awareness about cleanliness among the anganwadi staff and the people staying around.

The details about infrastructure facilities are given in table – 3 the basic infrastructure facilities listed here are own building, power supply, drinking water, separate kitchen, store room, toilets study materials and playing materials. All the anganwadi centres have own building. 80% of them have power supply (except one centre). Two centres donot have drinking water facilities (40%) in Kamathan village. Water is carried from the nearby available sources. Two centres do not have separate kitchen . The material is stored and food is cooked in the same room or outside. This has adverse impact on health of the children have toilet facilities. this needs to be considered seriously. All the centres have study material in the form of charts and pictures and same common playing materials. But this is not enough to attract the children to these centres. Therefore, the attendance is very low in these centres.

Causes of malnutrition

In general, many studies have identified various social cultural and economic factors contributing to under nutrition among the children. These are analysis below.

Economic factors

1) Poverty

The households belong to poor group. The major occupation of the households is agricultural labour and trade and business. The income level is very low. There is concentration of the households in the monthly income groups of less than five thousand rupees. The average income of the households is Rs. 3254. The per capita income is Rs. 542. The households are not able to meet their daily needs. They are not able to purchase fruits, vegetables, milk. Etc., the expenditure on health, and other religious functions is more therefore; the family is unable to meet the nutritional requirements of the children.

2) Indebtedness

About 78.45 percentage of the households are indebted. The debt is incurred either to finance a health expenditure and consumption requirements of the family sanctions, debt is incurred to meet emergencies or deaths in the home or for marriage or other religious ceremonies. An aged woman looking after a moderately malnourished girl child said that a part of thir income is lost in payment of interest on debts. The family is therefore not able to provide nutritious food and also to spend on either more quantity of this food and is able to manage with only roti & dal. They cannot also think of medical treatment for the girl

Low health status and lack of reproductive choices for women.

The general health status of women is very low. 62% of women reported about anemia and the related health problems. Tiredness in the evening, backache, headache are common health problems. The low health status is on account of early marriage and children at early age with no adequate spacing among the children. In the stud it is observed that the average age of marriage is between 17 to 18 years and about 78% of the respondents had their first child at the age of 18 to 19 years. The low health status of mothers thus contributes to malnutrition among the children. Women do not have control in the sample households is between three to four per family. In Kamathan population largely belongs to Muslim religion and OBC group and the girls are married at early age with a longer reproductive cycle leading to more number of children.

Lack of awareness about nutrition

Women / mothers donot have awareness about hygiene health and nutrition. Cleanliness is not maintained at home or in anganwadi centres also. They donot have knowledge about balanced diet and its components and the nutritional value of different kinds of food. The health related issues of the child. A grand mother of a weak child was asked why the child is not given any medical treatment or milk and fruits at home. The reply was that, it is difficult for us for manage two meals per day. A part of the income goes in the form of interest and the remaining is inadequate to purchase two meals, milk and fruits are beyond their reach. Thus poverty clubbed with indebtedness leads to low nutrition food and inadequate health care.

Lack of adequate employment

Poverty and indebtedness is due to lack of adequate employment. There is excess labour phenomena in dry land agriculture. The average employment is between 120 to 150 days in a year under mono crop, single season, system of cultivation. Inadequate employment leads to lack of income and deprivation of in a good standard of living. Thus the families in Dandoti village depend on the jawar and red gram produced in the field for their food.

Social factors

Social factors are equally responsible for under nutrition among women and children. One of the basic factors is the eating habits and the value systems associated with it. Pregnant women are prohibited from eating certain fruits and vegetables. The new born child is not always fed immediately. The children are not fed at regular intervals. There is also lack of awareness about nutrition and balanced diet.

Gender discrimination

In a patriarchal rural society, the status of women is low is family and society. Women and girls have not right to make choices of their own and decisions about their life. The son preference is very strong. There is discrimination is distribution of resources including food among the male and fe-

male child. While the male child is provided with milk fruits and rice and dal the girls child is given. They are also not aware of the consequences of malnutrition among children. Therefore, they do not given appropriate are for the symptoms of malnutrition among the children especially the girls. Incidence of malnutrition is high among SC/ ST and OBC group (including muslims). Women eat the residual at the end after everybody has taken food in the family. Illiteracy is widespread among women and therefore, their knowledge about nutrition values food is very negligible. The differential treatment given to women and girl children and the exploration of women by men leads to their low health status.

Health Status of Women

The indicators of health status of women are presented in the following table. It is observed that women have double or triple burden of work. They work within the house, collect fuel and fodder from outside and also work in the fields. Thus the pressure of work and the lack of nutritious diet results in malnutrition and anemia. They do not have any leisure time. Women suffer from many health problems but the work is inevitable for them.

Table5.20 Indicators of status of mothers' health

1	Age at marriage	20	86.66
	18 – 20 years more than 20 years	04	13.44
2	Workers 10 – 12 hours	04	13.33
	12 – 14 hours	14	46.67
	14 – 16 hours	12	40.00
3	Health Problems		
	Yes	24	80.00
	No	06	20.00
4	Average No. of children		
	3	18	60.00
	4	08	26.66
	More than 4	04	13.34

Source field study

Lack of adequate care of the children

The parents especially the mothers have very less time to look after the children. This is due to heavy workload. Women on the average work for 12 to 14 hours a day within and outside home. Thus due to pressure of work they are not able to take care of children.

Lack of effective functioning of anganwadi centres

The Centres do not monitor the weight periodically. The monitoring and supervision mechanism is weak. Many a times they are locked. They do not have adequate facilities to provide better services. The ANMs ASHA workers and supervisors visit the centre once in a month. The records about children are not maintained properly. There is pressure of work on the Anganwadi worker for maintaining different records and the children also do not receive adequate care and attention at the centre.

Thus the incidence of malnutrition among the children is high in the village due to various socio economic factors listed above.

Conclusion

Thus malnutrition in the two villages of Kamathan and Tegampur continues to be challenge to the policy makers. 32.6% of children are in moderate group and about 66.5% are in average group. The observations at field level indicate that more number of children fall in vulnerable group and their status is hanging between moderate and average group. The functioning of anganwadies is not efficient and the households reported that the two basic services received from the centre are supplementary food (56.5%) and immunization (38.4%). The other basic services are not offered by the Centre.

The social factors as well as economic factors are equally strong in contributing to malnutrition. The high degree of gender discrimination and low health status of women along with poverty and lack of adequate income leads to malnutrition. There is a need to generate awareness about health care and nutrition among the women as well as men. Along with economic support education and awareness is also essential to change the mindsets of the people. There is need to strengthen the anganwadi centres. NGOs and self help groups have to play an active role in eradicating malnutrition among women & children in rural areas.

5.15 An Overview of health Situation

There is a close association between population, health and nutrition, the growth structure of population influences the demand pattern for health services. It also contributes to increasing poverty and malnutrition. Bidar district has now entered into the third stage of demographic transition. The growth rate has come down to 13.3 percent during the last decade. The sex ratio of 952 is still below the State average of 968. The sex ratio has increased for the district from 949 to 952 between 2001-2011. The increase is marginal and is the same at district and State level. The sex ratio in 0-6 age group is 942, it is also below the State average. This also supports the fact that the gender inequality exists in the society and the status of women in family and society continues to be low.

It is observed that the IMR is maximum in Bhalki taluka. This is on account of factors like malnutrition, anemia among pregnant women, traditional society, neglect of girl child, poverty,lack of awareness about health and hygiene etc. the CMR is also the highest here.

The institutional deliveries are increasing and the percentage of immunization of children is also increasing, therefore it is expected that the IMR and CMR may decline significantly in future. The other areas of concern are malnutrition and anemia among women and children. The percentage of children born underweight is also more. The delivery of helath services is affected by lack of adequate staff. Therefore, these areas need attention in future human development programmes and policies.

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CHAPTER -6
INCOME, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT

6.1 Introduction

Economic development in the past concentrated on increasing income and output. The increased income was expected to trickle down and promote equitable distribution of gains from development. Income was also considered essential to ensure all the basic needs of human life. But this income focused approach failed to make any significant impact on human development. The trickle down did not occur and development process assumed the exclusive character. State intervention became essential to make necessary corrections and ensure the food and employment security to the poor and marginalized groups. In the context of globalization, when the State is withering away, it is essential to promote programmes and policies that orient the growth process towards human development. Income generation through adequate and remunerative employment is essential to make a direct attack on poverty and to ensure a decent standard of living. Therefore, income is considered as a component of human development to the extent that it contributes to decent standard of living.

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

The trickle down did not occur and development process assumed the exclusive character. State intervention became essential to make necessary corrections and ensure the food and employment security to the poor and marginalized groups.

6.2 District and Taluk Income

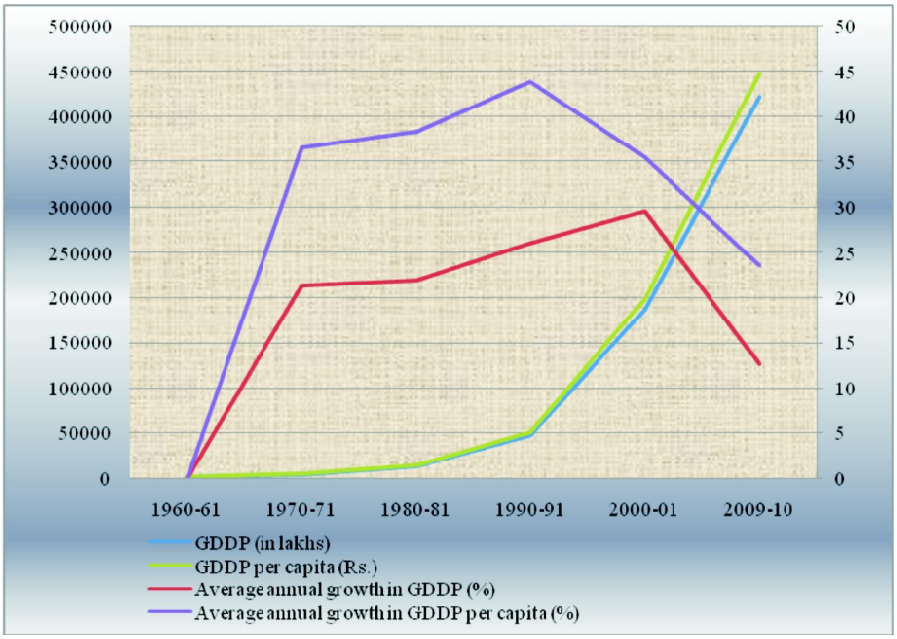
The economy of Bidar district is still dominated by primary sector as this sector contributes 30 percent of income but its share in employment is still 60 percent (2011). This indicates high extent of dependency on agriculture. Bidar district was placed at the bottom of economic development in the state during the period 1960-61 to 1979-80. Its rank was 19th and the development index was 65.7 percent. The growth in district income over the last four and half decades is presented in the following table.

Table 6.1
Growth in district Income (at current prices)

Year	GDDP (in lakhs)	Average annual growth in GDDP (%)	GDDP per capita (Rs.)	Average annual growth in GDDP per capita (%)
1960-61	1309		199	
1970-71	4098	21.30	503	15.27
1980-81	13090	21.94	1329	16.42
1990-91	47088	25.97	3704	17.87
2000-01	186261	29.55	12273	5.88
2009-10	422030	12.65	25629	10.88

Source 1) Planning Dept. Taluka wise Plan statistics 1980-81 2) Govt. of Karnataka HDR 1999
3) Govt. of Karnataka HDR 2005 4) DES Bangalore 2010-11

Figure 6.1
Growth in district Income (at current prices)



The district income has increased from the Rs. 1309 lakhs to Rs.422030 lakhs during the period 1980-81 to 2009-10. In the same period the per capita income increased from Rs.199 to Rs.25629. A comparative analysis of the position of the district in 2001 with the State and other districts indicates that the per capita income of Bidar was Rs. 12273 in 2001-02. It was comparatively well below the stage average of Rs.19821. It was below that of Raichur and Gulbarga. The rank in PCI was 25th in the state.

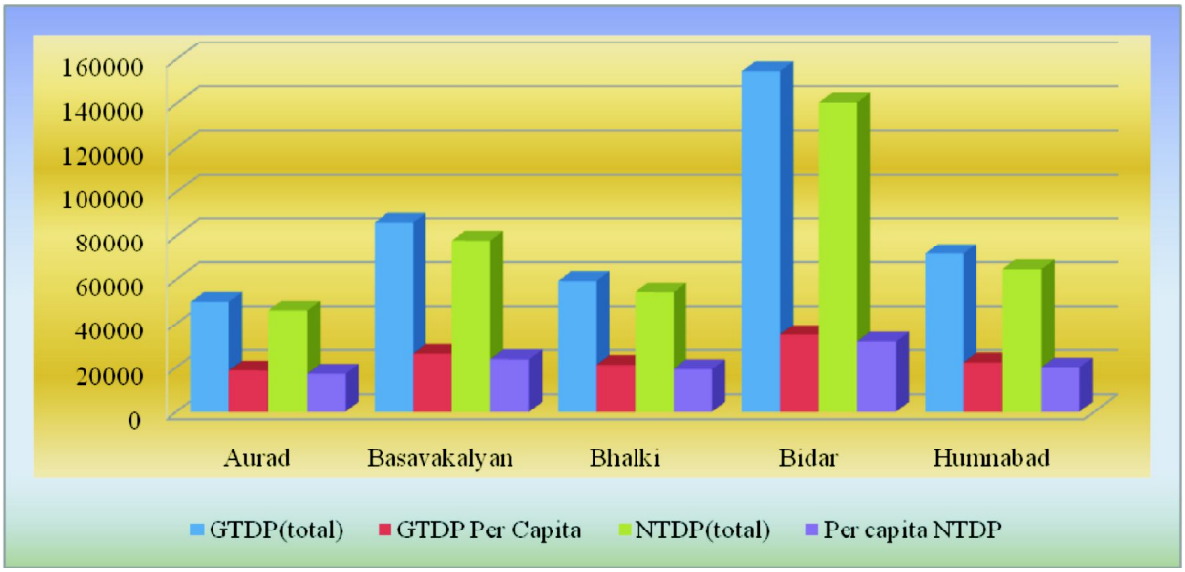
The Gross and Net Domestic product is estimated at taluka level for two periods i.e., 1999-00 and 2008-09 at current and constant prices. The level of Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product and the Per capita Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product at Current prices is given in the following table.

Table 6.2
Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product of Bidar District at Current prices 2008-09 (Rs. Lakhs)

Taluka	GTDP(total)	GTDP Per Capita	NTDP(total)	Per capita NTDP
Aurad	**49972**	18587	**46004**	17111
Basavakalyan	**86039**	26174	**77977**	23722
Bhalki	**59412**	21088	**54278**	19266
Bidar	**154788**	34824	**140599**	31631
Humnabad	**71819**	22243	**64689**	20035
District	**422030**	**25629**	**383548**	23292

Source Computed by DES 2008-09

Figure 6.2
Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product of Bidar District at Current prices 2008-09(Rs. Lakhs)



There is unequal distribution of income across the Talukas. Aurad taluka has the lowest NTDP of Rs. 46004. It is low in Bhalki also. The GTDP and NTDP per capita is highest in Bidar Taluka. This is due to growth of service sector in this taluka. It is alsohigh in Basavakalyan taluka. The total GDDP is 422030 and GTDP per capita is 25629 which is one of the lowest in the State.

The GDDP at constant prices has increased to Rs 317169 lakhs in 2008-09. The per capita GTDP at constant prices has increased to Rs. 1926.

Gross and net Domestic product of the talukas and the GTDP per capita at constant prices at the Taluka level are indicated in the following table.

Table 6.3
Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product of Bidar District at Constant prices 2008-09 (at 2004-05 prices.)

Taluka	GTDP (total) (Lakhs)	GTDP Per Capita	Rank in GTDP PC	NTDP (total)	Per capita NTDP	Rank
Aurad	**36943**	13741	5	**33406**	12425	5
Basavakalyan	**63096**	19195	2	**56204**	17098	2
Bhalki	**43129**	15308	4	**38815**	13777	4
Bidar	**118831**	26734	1	**108857**	24490	1
Humnabad	**55171**	17087	3	**49148**	15221	3
District	317169	19261		**286429**	17394	

Source Computed by DES 2010

Sectoral shifts in patterns of income indicate the extent of economic development in a region. Development is associated with declining share of primary sector in income and growing contribution of secondary and tertiary sector.

The GTDP per capita at constant prices is highest for 26734 in Bidar Taluka followed by Basavakalyan and Humanabad.

Sectoral Composition of Income

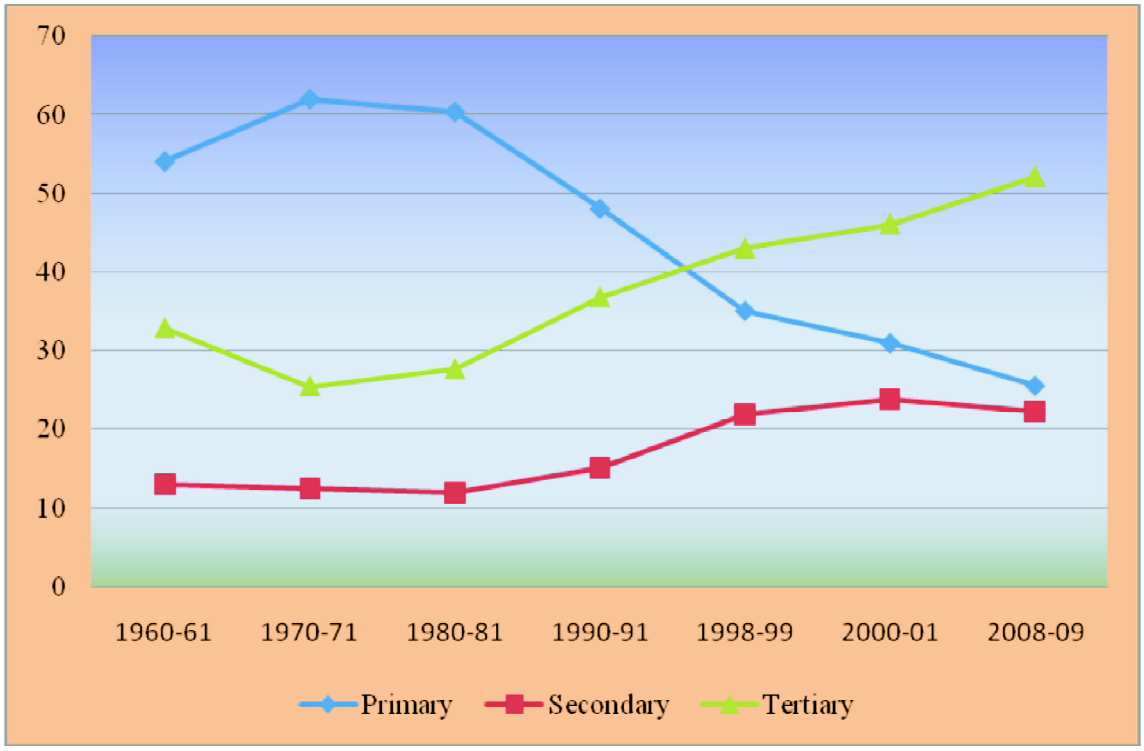
Sectoral shifts in patterns of income indicate the extent of economic development in a region. Development is associated with declining share of primary sector in income and growing contribution of secondary and tertiary sector. These shift patterns are observed in the district though the development process is quite slow. A large proportion of income was derived from primary sector in the district in 1990-91. During the last twenty years (1990-91-2008-09) the share of primary sector has come down from 54 percent to 31 percent in 2001 and to 25.6 percent in 2008-09.

Table 6.4
Sectoral Composition of Income

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1960-61	54.1	13.0	32.9
1970-71	62.0	12.5	25.5
1980-81	60.4	11.9	27.7
1990-91	48.1	15.1	36.8
1998-99	35.1	21.9	43.0
2000-01	31.0	23.9	46.1
2008-09	25.60	22.26	52.14

Source KHDR 1999, 2005 and DAG for respective years

Figure 6.3
Sectoral Composition of Income



The share of primary sector in the state income was 24.8 percent in 2001-02. It had declined from 34.5 percent to 24.8 percent. It further declined to 17.8 percent in 2008-09.

The decline in the share of primary sector is more for the district when compared with that of the state average. There is a shift observed in favor of Tertiary sector in post 1990-91 period. The share of Tertiary sector in the district has increased from 32.9 percent in 1960-61 to 46.1 percent in 2001 and to 52.14 percent in 2008-09. The change in the contribution of secondary sector is also increasing from 13 percent to 22.26 percent during the same period.

At taluka level it is observed that primary sector continues to dominate in few talukas and in other talukas the shift is towards the tertiary sector. The contribution of primary sector to income is 33.4 in Bhalki taluka. It is lowest in Basavakalyan and Bidar taluka (22.8 percent). It is 28 percent in Aurad taluka. It is 25.67 at the district level. The share of primary sector is increasing in Bhalki as well as Bidar taluka. It is declining in other talukas.

Table 6.5

Taluka Gross Domestic Product by industry of origin-2008-09(at Current Prices)

	200405			200809		
Taluka	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**
Aurad	31.24	14.79	54.05	28.29	16.19	54.72
Basavakalyan	23.00	20.85	56.15	22.82	20.32	56.86
Bhalki	29.74	13.00	57.26	33.64	11.56	54.80
Bidar	19.28	27.30	53.42	24.66	29.89	45.45
Humnabad	23.30	18.60	58.10	22.86	20.71	56.42
District	24.02	20.42	55.56	25.67	22.18	52.15

Note Figures in the bracket indicate percent share of Agriculture

Source DES 2008-09

The contribution of secondary sector to Taluka income is highest in Bidar Taluka i.e. 29.89 percent. This is followed by basavakalyan taluka. The share of tertiary sector has increased from 36.8 percent to 50.82 percent during the period 1991 to 2001 and to 55.56 in 2004-05 and has slightly declined to 52.15 in 2008-09. This fact needs additional consideration.

6.3 Agriculture Cropping Pattern, Irrigation, and Livestock

The district mainly depends on agriculture as a source of income and employment. But a major proportion of land is under dry land cultivation. The district is a drought prone area. Therefore, there is no security of income and employment in agriculture. The district falls under North Eastern Transitional Zone. The average normal rainfall in the district is 886mm.

Low rainfall, hard laterite soil, undulating terrain has forced farmers to go for very few varieties of crops. The major crops grown in the district are food crops. Jawar and wheat are the major cereals grown in the district. Black Gram, Bengal gram, Green gram, and Red gram are themajor pulses of the district. Groundnut, sunflower, soya bean, safflower, sesamum are the major oil seeds. Sugarcane is a major commercial crop of the district.

The pace of agricultural development is very slow in the district. In respect of the indicators related to agriculture the position has not improved much over the time period. A comparative picture of the district and the State with regard to major agricultural development indicators is presented in the following table.

Table 6.6

Indicators of Agricultural Development-The State and the District 2011-12

Sl.No.	Particulars	Bidar	State
1	Percentage of net cultivated to total area	62.90	53.41
2	Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown	14.40	33.91
3	Percentage of cultivable area	76.60	66.14
4	Average yield per hector (kgs)		
	Cereals	1345	1865
	Pulses	404	468
5	Percentage of gross cropped area to net area sown	117	122
6	Per acre consumption of NPK (kgs)	56	115
7	Percentage of area under food grains	74.3	62.6
8	Percentage of area under Horticulture crops	0.89	14.5

Source Bidar district At A Glance 2011-12

The position of the district is compared with the state average with regard to major indicators of agricultural development. The district is below the state average in respect of many agricultural development indicators. The percentage of net cultivated area is 62.9 percent which is higher than the state average of 53.41. But the net irrigated area in only 14.4 percent below the state average of 33.9 percent. The yield is lower in cereals but higher in pulses. The cropping intensity is 117 in the district but it is 122 at the state. The gap in fertilizer consumption between the district and the state is very significant. The consumption average at state level is 115 kg per ha. but it is only 56 kg. at the district level. This is due to high proportion of area under food grains which is 74.3 percent in the district. On the other hand the area under horticulture crops is only 0.89% of the total cultivated area. Thus in agricultural development all the indicators in the district are well below the state average. This indicates the growing gap between district and the state. There is a need to make large scale investment in agriculture to increase production and productivity.

Agriculture development has been stagnant throughout the 9th and 10th plan period. The growth rate was less than 3%. This explains the slow pace of development in the district economy. It is therefore essential to strengthen the growth process in this sector. Industrial development in the district has less potential on account of lack of resources.

The proportion of small holdings is increasing in the district between 1991-2011. The number of these hold-

The production and productivity of the crops is low on account of traditional cultivation practices and dry land farming. The mono cropping system also has increased the risk of cultivation. The slow growth of non-farm activities has contributed to low and insecure incomes of the small and marginal farmers.

ings has increased from 62205 to 147493 recording an increase of 137.10 percent. The small and marginal holdings below 2 acres together occupy 58% of the total holdings. The low average size of holdings indicates low levels of productivity and slow adoption to new technology in agriculture.

The production and productivity of the crops is low on account of traditional cultivation practices and dry land farming. The mono cropping system also has increased the risk of cultivation. The slow growth of non-farm activities has contributed to low and insecure incomes of the small and marginal farmers. The processing activity is not developed and therefore value addition is also very less. In this context the task is many fold if the growth rate of 4.5 percent is to be attained during 12th five year plan.

Karnataka has second largest area under rain fed farming, next to Rajasthan in India. A large part of this area is in Hyderabad Karnataka Region. Productivity in agriculture in rain fed areas is low due to low size of holdings, irregular and inadequate irrigation, mono cropping systems, inadequate soil, water management, inappropriate choice of crops, traditional technologies and lack of farm management skills on the part of the farmers. The Government has introduced Bhoochetana project with the help of ICRISAT in 2009 to bring about a change in dry land agriculture. The objective is to increase productivity by 20 percent on dry lands. The farmers are given training in crop management skills, choice of crops, pest management etc. this project is likely to benefit more to small and marginal farmers who cultivate the dry lands.

The SWOT analysis of agriculture indicates that the district has better prospects of agricultural development provided a strong and sustained effort is made.

The strength includes

- Fertile deep black soil and red laterate soil with high productivity potential.
- Increase in irrigation potential with completion of Karanja and the other medium irrigation projects.
- Scope for increasing area under commercial crops – cotton, sugarcane etc.
- Inter cropping is possible through cropping of miner millets.
- Institutional set up to promote knowledge and research in agriculture. Presence of Agricultural College, Research station Krishi Vidyan Kendra. and Rait Sakmpark Kendras.
- Two cropping seasons – Kharif and Rabi
- Agriculture is the basic sector of the economy and all investment is directed for development of it.

Weakness

- It is a drought prone area, droughts frequently occur in Aurd, Bhalki and Basvakalyyn talukas. .
- Low level of production and productivity due to low level of technology.
- 85% of the net sown area under dry land cultivation.
- Lack of adequate supply of inputs like credit, seeds, fertilizers etc.
- Lack of adequate development of non-farm activities.
- Low level of processing activity and less value addition.
- Lack of adequate storage and marketing facilities.
- Weak agricultural extension network.

Opportunities

- Potential for development of animal husbandry, horticulture and floriculture.
- Development of processing industry may help for value addition and better income for the farmers.
- Potential for increasing crop intensity and crop diversity.
- Adoption of modern technology through lab to land programme and development of good extension network.
- Development of non-farm activity dairy animal husbandry etc.
- Soil and water conservation through watershed programme.

Threats

- Average size of holding is declining and growing proportion of marginal non-economic holdings due to sub-division and fragmentation.
- Growing pressure of population on land.
- Migration, poverty and insecure livelihoods.
- Endemic pest attacks on Tur Crop.
- Low capital intensity in agriculture.

Thus the agrarian economy is is not stable and the production and productivity is fluctuating over the time period.

Size of holdings

The size of holdings is an important determinant of productivity in agriculture. Too small holdings are highly uneconomic to adopt modern cultivation practices. The low size leads to uneconomic use of inputs leading to high cost of production.

Table 6.7

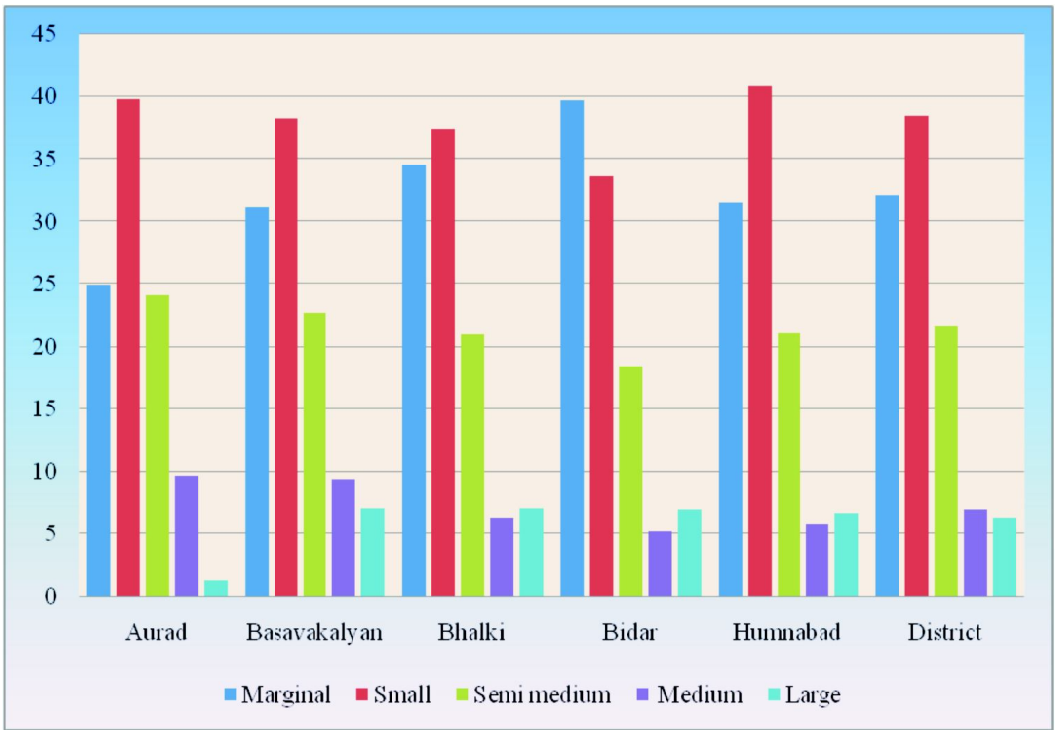
Distribution of Agricultural Holdings across the Talukas

Sl. No.	Taluks	Marginal	Small	Semi medium	Medium	Large
1.	Aurad	24.91	39.83	24.10	9.70	1.36
2.	Basavakalyan	31.15	38.31	22.71	9.43	7.10
3.	Bhalki	34.54	37.42	21.0	6.34	7.07
4.	Bidar	39.74	33.60	18.47	5.17	6.92
5.	Humnabad	31.52	40.88	21.09	5.86	6.65
6.	**District**	32.12	38.49	21.62	6.93	6.30

Source Bidar District at A Glance- 2010-11.

Figure 6.4

Distribution of Agricultural Holdings across the Talukas



Small and marginal holdings (area less then 2 ha) cover 70.6 percent of the total holdings in the district. The households with such small holdings in rain fed areas cultivate lands for subsistence and the livelihood is managed through seeking alternative sources of income. These house holds have to search for various alternative sources of income and employment during bad times of shortage of rain fall, crop failure, pest attack etc. Many of the farmers normally grow jawar and Red gram. A pest attack on Red gram may lead to crop failure and may force the farmers to borrow money from various sources and enter into a debt trap. Even in normal times these holdings

can not provide the family with adequate food. Hence they have to work as agricultural laboures and maintain a miltch animal or some members have to go out of the village in search of jobs in nearby urban or sub urban areas. During drought situations the households collapse completely and are not able to gain strength for the next one to two years. Consequently, the education of the children is affected and the health and nutrition requirements of the family are not met with adequately.

Table 6.8
Average Size of land

Taluka	Total Holdings	Total area	Average size
Aurad	50784	112501	2.21
B'Kalyan	52903	104792	1.98
Bhalki	53682	103649	1.93
Bidar	38126	67015	1.75
Humanabad	42914	78760	1.83
Total	238409	466717	1.95

Source Bidar District At A Glance-2012-13

The average size of holdings is less than 2 Ha. i.e.1.95 Ha. This is the trend at All India Level also. 81 % of total holdings in India are under less than two hectares. The size of holdings is very low in Bidar taluka. The average size is more than two ha. onlyin Aurad Taluka. Low size of holdings is one of the major reasons for low productivity in agriculture. Scientific cultivation of land with modern agricultural inputs is not feasible on low size of holdings. The size of holdings is declining due to subdivision and fragmentation of land and the craze for land ownership due to the social status attached to it.

The average employment generated is 180 days on dry land and 270 days on irrigated land. The average wage rate is Rs. 150-200 for male labourers and Rs. 75-100 for female labourers. The wage rate is high during peak season. The wages have also increased due to 'NAREGA effect'. The farmers are complaining about the increased wage cost. The profit margin in agriculture is declining in recent years pushing the cultivators out of agriculture. A large proportion of dry land and subsistence cropping pattern indicates the low levels of income and livelihood for a large proportion of population dependent on agriculture.

Irrigation

Karanja project is a medium irrigation project in the district. There are no major irrigation projects in the district.

Table 6.9
Net irrigated Area (in percentage)

Taluks	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Tube Wells	Lift Irrigation	Others	Total	% of net irrigated area to net area sown
Aurad	-	4.5	25.68	48.06	-	6.44	(100)	4.28
Basavakalyan	-	-	45.1	54.81	-	-	(100)	14.18
Bhalki	8.81	2.33	39.66	28.73	02.43	2.34	(100)	13.05
Bidar	-	0.5	40.17	53.55	-	5.78	(100)	25.12
Humnabad	00.10	-	44.63	55.27	-		(100)	21.55
District	(2.23)	(1.25)	(40.66)	(53.86)	(0.34)	(01.66)	(100)	14.23

Source Bidar District at A Glance- 2010-11.

Only Bhalki tluka in the district has diversified souces of irrigation.all the other talukas have only two major sources of irrigation i.e. well irrigation and tube well irrigation. These are perennial sources of irrigation. A large part of the total area cultivated is under dry land agriculture. Only 14.23 percent of the net area sown is irrigated. The district falls under drought prone area. The area under irrigation is maximum in Humanabad taluka due to the irrigation potential created under tube wells and open wells. But the proportion of land irrigated is 21.55 percent. Well irrigation is a major source of irrigation in all the talukas. 78.89 percent of the total land irrigated is by wells. But it is a perennial source of irrigation. The wells dry up during summer. Tank irrigation is observed marginally in Bhalki, Aurad and Bidar. Thus lack of adequate irrigation facilities has contributed to slow growth of agriculture. The low size of holdings, lack of regular irrigation and low use of modern inputs explains that risks in cultivation are high and income from agriculture is insecure and irregular.

Due to drought situation conservation and restoration of soil and water surface and ground water has become indispensable for survival and sustenance of mankind. With this basic objective the watershed development programme is undertaken on large scale in the district in recent years. The progamme is implemented under various schemes such as National Watershed Development Programme, Drought prone Area Programe.

Check Dam Itga village in Humnabad Taluka



Rejuvenation of Talbhag M.I Tank in Basavakalyan



Rashtreeya Sam Vikas Yojane (RSVY now Backward Region Grant Fund) etc.

Different types of water harvesting structures such as check/vented dumps underground Bandara/ Nala Bund / Nala training/ Boulder checks Rubble checks and farm ponds are taken up. NGOs self Help Groups and Gram Panchayats are actively involved

in this progamme. The Watershed Development Programme has helped to promote soil and Water conservation and increase agricultural productivity. This has helped to reduce the incidence of poverty and unemployment in the district.

Livestock economy provides supplementary activity to agriculture. Livestock is a multi purpose enterprise. It supplements income from crop production. It generates a continuous stream of income and employment reducing the seasonality in livelihood patterns of the poor.

Livestock

Livestock economy provides supplementary activity to agriculture. Livestock is a multi purpose enterprise. It supplements income from crop production. It generates a continuous stream of income and employment reducing the seasonality in livelihood patterns of the poor. It is more equally distributed than land and therefore, development of live stock activity leads to reduction in income inequalities. Thus it has great potential for income and employment generation. Therefore, it is emphasized more in poverty alleviation programmes.

The demand for livestock products is increasing. Livestock also provides draught power and dung manure for crop production. It is thus a live savings bank and insurance against natural disasters like floods and famines. The white revolution in the country and the innovative institutional structure in cooperative sector have helped to develop the live stock industry at a faster rate in the district.

In the district, the live stock economy is growing over time. This is due to focus on livestock in the poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, SGSY etc. Women's contribution to livestock economy is significant. Dairy is a major economic activity undertaken in schemes like IRDP, DWACRA, SGSY etc.

Table 6.10
Live Stock in the District.-(Live stock Census 2007)

Taluks	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Total livestock	Total Poultry
Aurad	61299	37950	25792	35011	2736	167937	29418
Basavakalyan	70575	32285	11124	38504	6078	164421	27487
Bhalki	54303	32424	16501	32344	2331	143553	15050
Bidar	37731	41620	19678	43147	3994	154451	51484
Humnabad	53563	32490	11566	39992	9480	146800	38515
District	277471 (35.7)	176769 (22.74)	84661 (10.89)	188998 (24.32)	18619 (2.39)	777162 (100.0)	161954

Source DAG 2012-13

Cattle constitute 35.7 percent of the total livestock. Buffaloes constitute 22.74 percent of the livestock. Sheep and goats rearing is also a common activity in the district. Goats constitute 24.32 percent of the livestock.

Dairy activity is growing in the district, but due to hot climate in the district, it is growing slowly. Bidar Dairy was established in 1984. There are 34 milk co operative societies and their mem-

bership is 6523. These societies cover all the villages in the district. The co-operative sector is very strong and well developed in the district. It has established its own model in Cooperative sector popularly known as 'Bidar model'.

6.4 BPL Households, MGNREGA

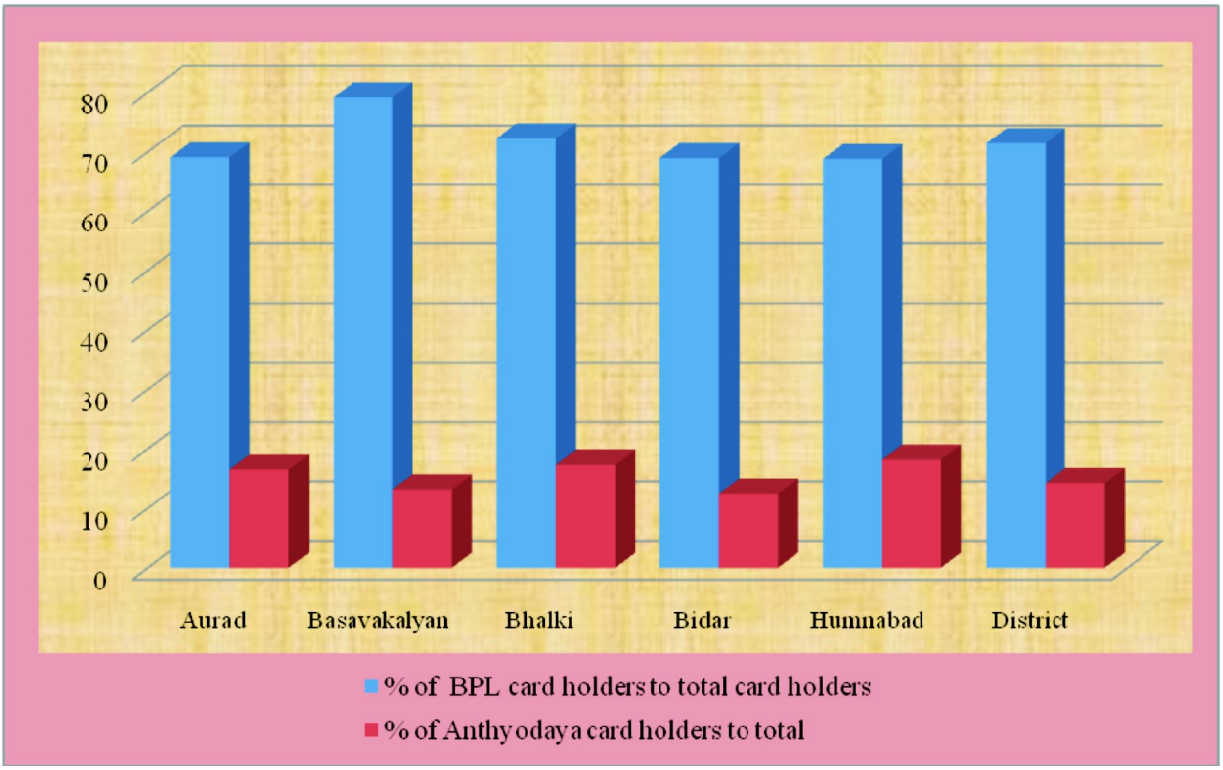
The high incidence of poverty in the district is evident from the facts that 49 percent of the main workers are agricultural labourers and 22 percent of workers are marginal workers. The proportion of SC/ST population is 37.32 percent and 63 percent of workers are engaged in agricultural sector. Agriculture is the main sector of the district economy with 90 percent of land under dry land cultivation. All these indicators bring out the high incidence of poverty in the district. The number of BPL households is indicated in the following table. The proportion of BPL card holders to total card holders is 72 percent. The percentage of poor households living in extreme poverty with Anthyodaya card holders is 14.22 to total card holders.it is 18 percen in Humanabad taluka.

Table 6.11
BPL Card holders in the district 2011-12

	Total No. of HH with BPL card holders	% of BPL card holders to total card holders	% of Anthyodaya card holders to total
Aurad	45815	69.10	16.53
Basavakalyan	58550	79.20	13.14
Bhalki	41997	72.35	17.32
Bidar	79293	68.96	12.45
Humnabad	54517	68.82	18.19
District	286672	71.51	14.22

Source Dept. of food and civil supplies Bidar

Figure 6.5
BPL Card holders in the district 2011-12



The percentage of BPL card holders is maximum i.e. 79.2 percent in Basavakalyan taluka. The proportion of BPL card holders is more in Bhalki and Aurad taluka also. Some field studies indicate that some of the poor household have not received the BPL cards. However, under the 'Annabhagya' scheme, the poor households have been ensured with food security now.

MGNREGA

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the most powerful intervention of the Government to transform rural livelihoods in India. The Act was passed in 2005 and was implemented from February 2006. It ensures the development right of the people i.e., right to work. It is a precedent to Right to food. Freedom from hunger can be achieved only through generation of adequate and remunerative employment for unskilled masses in the country. The Act has been passed at a critical time when globalization and liberalization is moving with rapid pace in the country pushing the vulnerable rural masses into poverty and unemployment. Today, India ranks 66th out of 88 developing countries on the Global Hunger Index (IFPRI 20097) which is an evidence of Exclusive growth in the country.

The objective of the Act is to enhance the livelihood security in rural India by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment for at least one member of every rural household. It thus ensures a floor

level of income and employment for them.It has therefore, the potential to transform the economy and geography of poverty. It supports people's right to fight endemic hunger and poverty with dignity by utilizing their physical labour for infrastructure and economic growth. Thus NREGA fosters conditions for inclusive growth ranging from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy. The NREGS is now renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS)The focus of MGREGS is on works relating to water conservation, drought proffing- afforestation and tree plantation, land development, flood control and rural connectivity. Panchayats have a key role in planning, implementation and monitoring of the scheme through preparation of perspective plan,approval of shelf of projects and execution of works. A social audit of the works is undertaken. Job cards are issued to the households and employment has to be provided within 15 days on demand. Wage payment is through bank and post office accounts. This has led to the 'financial inclusion' of the poor.

Agriculture is a basic sector of Bidar District economy. 85.59 percent of net area sown is under dry land agriculture where only one crop is grown in a year. Employment in agriculture is seasonal and partial. During the lean season, labourers migrate to nearby urban areas in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh in search of employment. This distress migration is an issue of concern. Therefore, to control such migration and generate adequate employment in rural areas, the Government has introduced Mahatma Gandhi national Rural Employment guarantee Act. The Act provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work at the minimum wage rate notified for agricultural labour prescribed in the State or else an unemployment allowance. It is expected to enhance people's livelihood on sustained basis by developing social and economic infrastructure in rural areas for inclusive growth.The employment generated under the scheme for last five years is indicated in the following table.

Table 6.12

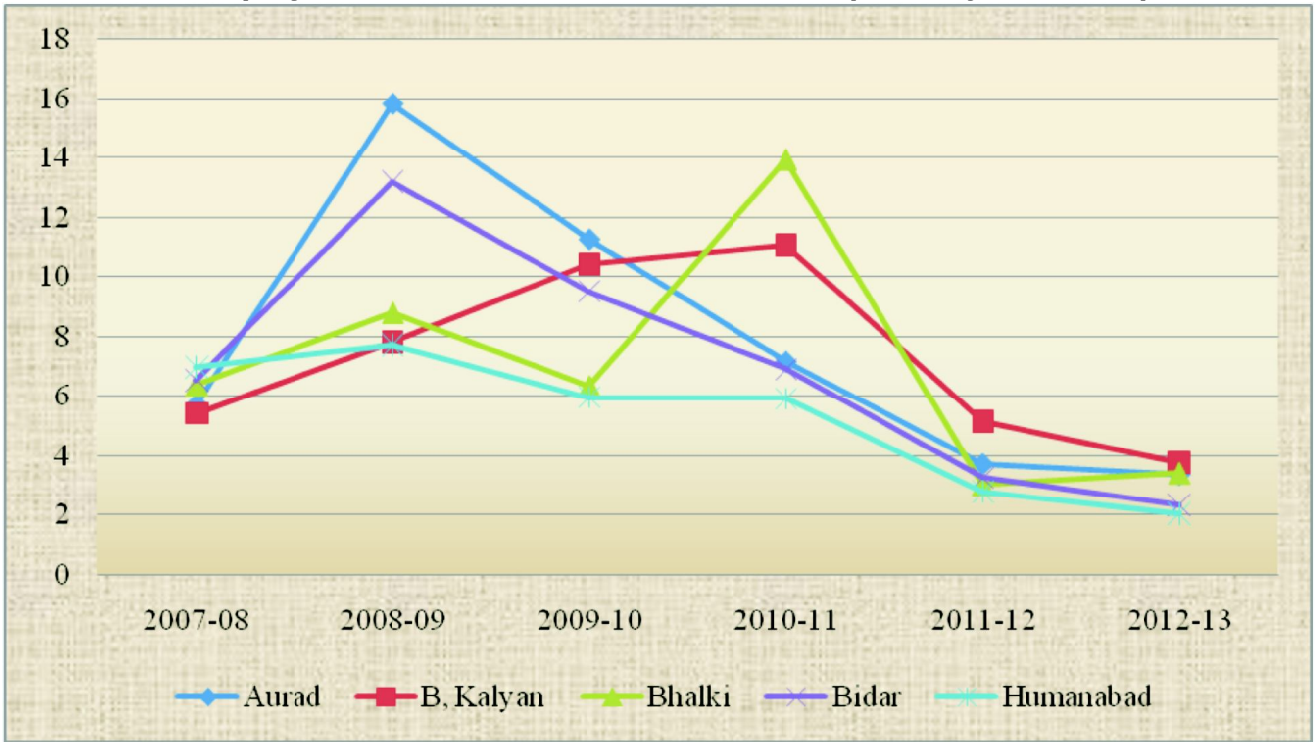
Progress of MGNREGA(Mandays in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Aurad	5.719	15.84	11.278	7.167	3.725	3.37
2	B, Kalyan	5.403	7.8	10.442	11.090	5.129	3.74
3	Bhalki	6.385	8.80	6.336	13.930	3.028	3.42
4	Bidar	6.531	13.20	9.502	6.890	3.233	2.31
5	Humanabad	6.958	7.72	5.954	5.916	2.783	2.03
	Total	30.996	53.37	43.512	44.993	17.883	14.89

Source Bidar District at A Glance for various years

Figure 6.6

Employment Generation Under MGNREGS (Mandays in Lakhs)



Jobcards are issued to 209646 households and 33153 households worked under the scheme. On the average 7 to 10% of the households availed employment of 100 days.

There are also gaps in the implementation of the scheme. The payment of wages is very irregular. The works are carried out with the machines and payments are made to the registered households on commission. The social audit of the works is not undertaken properly. The works are not selected properly. Despite of all these loopholes, the programme has a positive impact on the rural economy in the district. It has increased security of livelihood and has reduced migration in the district.

CONSTRUCTION OF FARM POUND UNDER MGNREGA



6.5 Landless Households

It is difficult to estimate the number of land less households in the district. There are 250985 agricultural holdings in different size categories. The total households are 319937 and on an average of one per household indicates that 78.44 percent of the households own land. But this can not be accepted as one household may have two or more holdings. Further, 49 percent of workers are working as agricultural labourers. The proportion of cultivators is only 20.11 percent. The percentage of other workers is 37.44 percent. All these facts indicate that the percentage of landless households is about 55 percent.

6.6 Employment and Unemployment

The employment situation in the district is largely determined by the growth rate of workforce and the generation of employment opportunities. In Bidar district the population growth rate is high and therefore, the growth rate of labour force is also high The average growth rate of workforce is 2.1 per annum over the 40 years. It has slightly come down to 1.3 percent during the last decade. But due to the slow growth in agriculture and the stagnation in secondary sector the pressure of employment generation is on service sector. The service sector is growing rapidly to absorb the growing labour force. This sector is growing in urban and semi urban areas and there is migration of workers to urban areas. The workers are also migrating to big cities like Hyderabad and Bangalore to work as labour in construction industry.

The percentage of workers in service sector has increased to 37.5 percent. A large part of this sector is unorganized and the conditions of employment are not decent here. The employment is largely casual and irregular in nature. The growing employment in construction and in hotels and repairs

in urban and semi urban informal sector is highly insecure and without any social security coverage.

Educated unemployment

The magnitude of educated unemployment is also increasing but the trend is not clear from the number of unemployed on the live register of the employment exchange. The total number of job aspirants on the live register were 14553 in 2010-11 but the number has come down to 13286 in 2012-13.

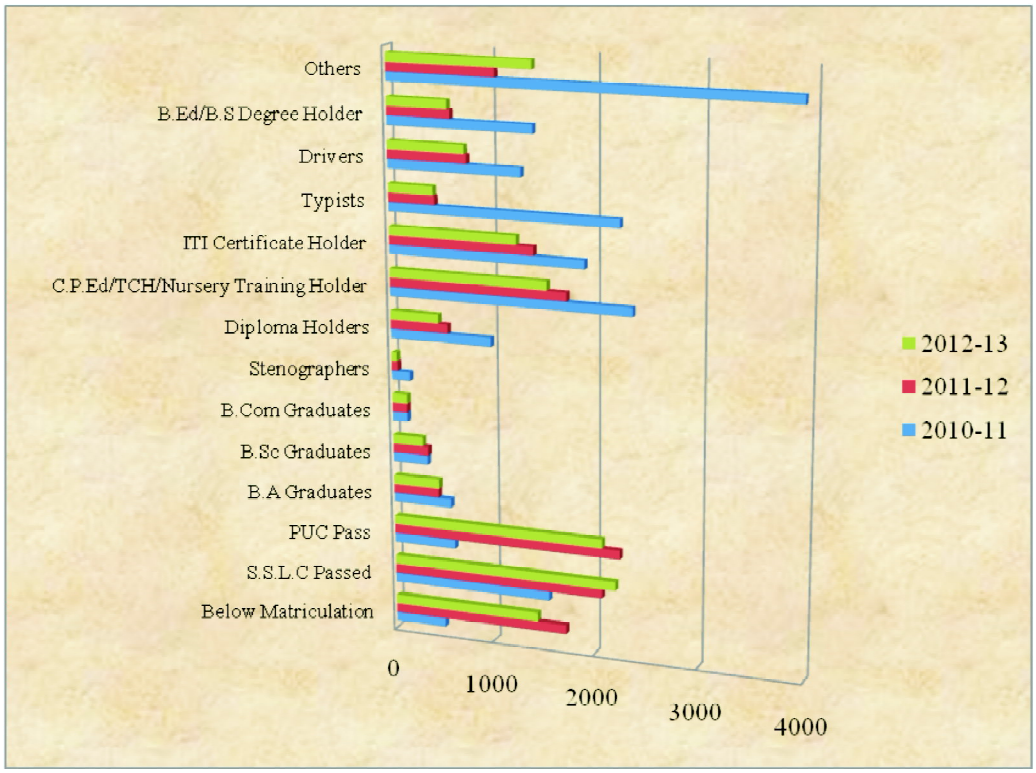
Table 6.13
No. of Applicants on the live register of employment exchange

Sl. No	Sectors	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Below Matriculation	500	1719	1437
2	S.S.L.C Passed	1553	2072	2203
3	PUC Pass	610	2245	2073
4	B.A Graduates	576	451	458
5	B.Sc Graduates	345	352	299
6	B.Com Graduates	148	146	149
7	Stenographers	180	58	53
8	Diploma Holders	996	568	476
9	C.P.Ed/TCH/Nursery Training Holder	2362	1734	1544
10	ITI Certificate Holder	1906	1417	1250
11	Typists	2240	457	443
12	Drivers	1299	775	752
13	B.Ed/B.S Degree Holder	1416	618	590
14	Others	3912	1056	1411
	Total	**14553**	**13808**	**13286**

Source Bidar District at A Glance for 2010,2011,&2012

The number of candidates below matriculation and matriculation is high. The number of ITI certificate holders is also more. The technical unemployment among ITI certificate holders and Diploma holders is increasing. There is a need to increase their employability through additional skill formation in finishing schools. There is a significant decline in the registration of other candidates. The overall registration in employment exchange has declined due to decline in employment through employment exchanges. Now they have become information centres and with the spread of internet its importance as information centre is also declining.

Figure 6.7
No. of Applicants on the live register of employment exchange



The field level observations indicate that those with higher qualifications are accepting the lower cadre jobs. There is an increase in part time jobs in private sector. The Diploma and ITI degree holders in Bhalki taluka complained about the non availability of jobs after the completion of the Course for last three years. The overall manpower planning in the district is not done seriously. The education policy is also not suitable to the job mar-

This programme was launched in 1978-79 and was extended to cover all the villages in 1980-81. It was a major poverty alleviation programme through provision of income generating asste and self employment in a variety of activities like sericulture, animal husbandry and land based activities in primary sector, handicrafts and cottage industries in secondary sector and service and business activities in tertiary sector. The target during sixth plan was to cover about 3000 families per Block. The assets provided to these households were financed through a mix of Government subsidy and institutional credit in the ratio of 12. IRDP contributed to reduction in poverty levels in Bidar district. It led to the growth of animal husbandry and trade and ser-

vice activities in the district. This programme is now merged with SGSY.

SGSY

A major self Employment Programme in rural area is Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojane. SGSY was introduced in 1999. Now it is modified as Swarna Jayanthi Gram Samrudhi yojane (SGSY). It is now accepted that wage employment and self employment programmes are complementary to each other. The wage employment is a short run solution and self employment is the long run solution to the problem. A suitable combination of these programmes based on the needs and skills of the poor should be chosen for implementation. This has been followed currently in the country.

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Salient features

- SGSY aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas, building upon the potential of the poor.
- It links various agencies at the micro level such as DRDA, Banks, line departments, Panchayat institutions, NGOs and semi government organizations.
- The assisted families may be individual or SHGs. The emphasis is on the group approach. The target is to cover 30 per cent of the poor in each block within five years.
- The target is to bring every assisted family above poverty line in the period of three years with a monthly net income of at least Rs 2000.
- It is holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self employment viz., organization of the rural poor is SHGs and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology credit and marketing. It also emphasis on skill development through training courses.
- The approach adopted is cluster approach covering 4-5 activities in each block depending on resources and skills. The project reports are prepared, with the help of banks and the groups are linked with banks for financial assistance.
- SGSY is implemented through DRDA. The process of planning monitoring organization and training integrated banks, financial institutions, PRIs & NGOs.
- The financial assistance includes the bank credit and government subsidy. The subsidy is30 per cent of the project cost subject to a maximum Rs 7500 for S.C& ST, it is 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs 10,000. For SHGs the subsidy is 50 per cent of the cost subject to a ceiling of Rs 1.25 lacks.
- SGSY is funded by the center and the state in the ratio of 7525.
- Assistance is given to ensure application of better technologies in micro enterprises. Emphasis is on kind based activities and on creation of micro irrigation facilities. These may help the farmers to take up horticulture, floriculture etc.

- Arrangements are also made to provide marketing facilities for the products produced by the beneficiaries of SGSY through creating proper infrastructure and marketing linkages.
- Provision of Infrastructure is also a component of the programme. The infrastructure is created for arrangement of training programmes, providing refrigeration facilities, market sheds etc.

Thus SGSY is an integrated programme, which includes the various components of self employment from the initial stage of identification and preparation of a project report to the marketing of the products. Each block is directed to concentrate on 4-5 activities and attend to all aspects of it. Thus SGSY is a broad based programme meeting all the requirements of the beneficiaries. Adequate financial assistance is also ensured under SGSY to enable the beneficiaries to take up viable projects. It is expected that the programme may be more effective in lifting the assisted BPL families above poverty line within a period of three years.

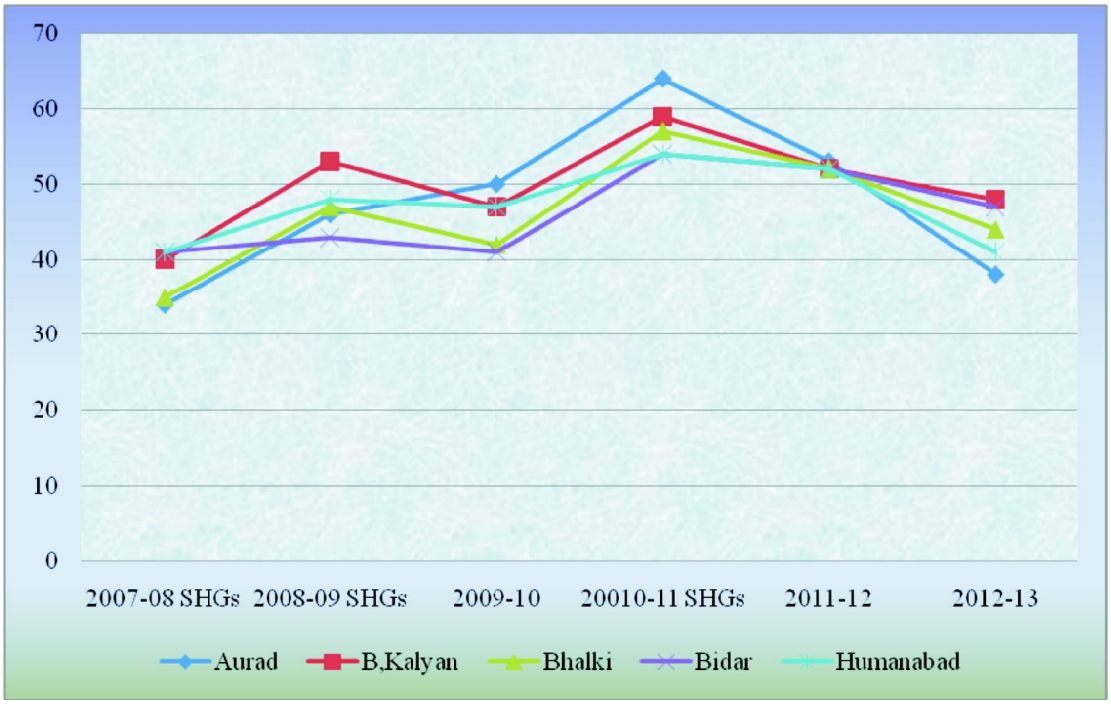
In Bidar district, the progress achieved under SGSY is indicated in the following table.

Table 6.14
Progressof SGSY in Bidar District

Name of the Taluka	2007-08 SHGs	2008-09 SHGs	2009-10	20010-11 SHGs	2011-12	2012-13
Aurad	34	46	50	64	53	38
B,Kalyan	40	53	47	59	52	48
Bhalki	35	47	42	57	52	44
Bidar	41	43	41	54	52	47
Humanabad	41	48	47	54	52	41
Total	190	237	227	288	261	218

Source Bidar district At A Glance for various years

Figure 6.8
Progressof SGSY in Bidar District



These groups are all Women SHGs. Therefore, the programme has benefited women to attain economic empowerment.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojane (SJSRY)

This programme is introduced to tackle the problem of urban unemployment. With a view to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment, a new urban poverty alleviation programme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched on 01.12.1997 after subsuming the earlier three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP)

During 2012-13 1563 small enterprises are set up and training is given to the entrepreneurs. These include 217 women self help groups. Wage employment of 2557 days is generated under the programme.

Stree Shakti progrmme

This is a programme for empowerment of women through SHGs. These group are initially savings group and later they are linked with banks for seeking loan to start micro enterprises. These groups are initiated by Women and child Development Department in rural areas. These groups have now become instruments of change in rural areas.

There are now 2939 groups working under the programme. The total women members are 38875 All the groups have

availed loans from the banks. The total amount of loan is 72.25lakhs. A significant finding of all the micro level studies is that these groups have promoted the empowerment of women.

6.7 Main and Marginal Workers

The structure of the local economy determines the nature of work patterns and participation of the people as main or marginal workers. It is possible that living conditions might have improved for the people as large proportion of workers are now participating in production process as main workers. The proportion of main workers to the total workers has increased from 76.3 percent to 78.5 percent during the period 2001-2011.

Table 6.15

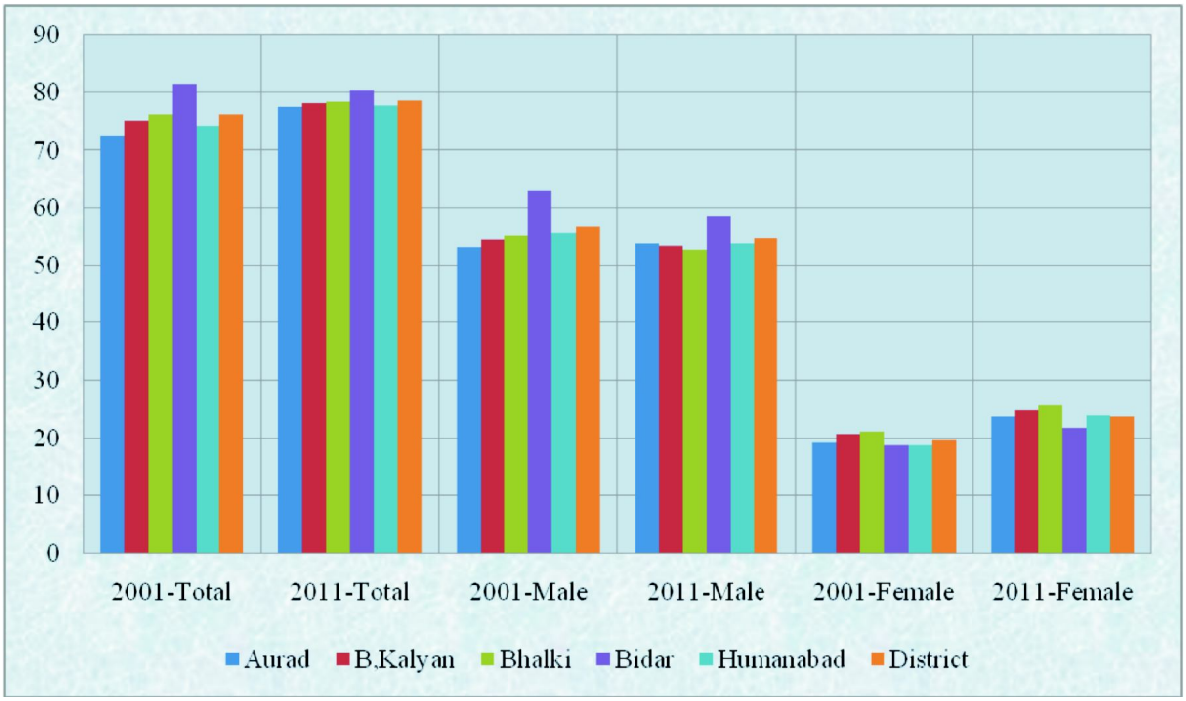
Proportion of main workers in total workers by sex (Rural + Urban)

Sl. No	Talukas	Total		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Aurad	72.4	77.59	53.18	53.86	19.18	23.72
2	B,Kalyan	75.1	78.11	54.45	53.25	20.70	24.84
3	Bhalki	76.2	78.3	55.0	52.67	21.17	25.62
4	Bidar	81.5	80.28	62.90	58.64	18.62	21.63
5	Humanabad	74.3	77.76	55.60	53.75	18.74	24.0
	District	**76.2**	78.53	**56.57**	54.71	19.64	23.81

Source Census of India -2001-2011

Figure 6.9

Proportion of main workers in total workers by sex (rural + urban)



The increase in proportion of main workers is a welcoming trend at district level. While the proportion of main male workers has decreased from 56.7 percent to 54.7 percent, the proportion of female workers has increased from 19.6 percent to 23.8percent. It is significant in all the talukas. It is 25.6 in Bhalki taluka.This shows increasing participation of women as main workers.

There is increase in number of marginal workers from 132618 to 150845 between 2001-2011. But their proportion in total workers has declined from 23.8 percent to 21.47 percent. The marginalization trend is reversed and new employment opportunities are generating in the district. The decline in proportion of marginal workersis more for female workers than male workers.

Table 6.16
Proportion of marginal Workers to total workers

Sl. No	Talukas	Total		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Aurad	26874 (27.6)	27197 (22.41)	8847 (14.6)	11581 (15.06)	18027 (49.31	15616 (35.16)
2	B,Kalyan	29680 (24.9)	32701 (21.89)	10605 (14.02)	15015 (15.87)	19075 (43.58)	17686 (32.27)
3	Bhalki	23841 (23.8)	26375 (21.7)	8289 (13.09)	12210 (16.02)	15552 (42.33)	14165 (31.33)
4	Bidar	24655 (18.5)	34958 (19.72)	12177 (12.66)	19974 (16.11)	12478 (33.41)	14984 (28.09)
5	Humanabad	27568 (25.7)	29614 (22.24)	10862 (15.38)	15840 (18.12)	16706 (45.33)	13774 (30.12)
6	District	132618 (23.8)	150845 (21.47)	50780 (14.86)	74620 (16.25)	81838 (42.76)	76225 (31.28)

Sources Census of India 2001, 2011

The overall work participation rate has increased very significantly from 37.1 to 47.5 percent during 2001-2011. The work participation rate was stagnant since last two decades and now it has increased. This also confirms the fact that work opportunities are increasing in the district.

The proportion of women marginal workers has decreased from 42.76 percent to 31.28 percent. This decline is significant when compared to male workers. There is reverse trend in feminization of marginalization. This has significant impact on their empowerment. The proportion of women workers participating as main workers is increasing and as marginal workers is decreasing.

6. 8 Work participation rate

The overall work participation rate has increased very significantly from 37.1 to 47.5 percent during 2001-2011. The work participation rate was stagnant since last two decades and now it has increased. This also confirms the fact that work opportunities are increasing in the district. The work participation rate for male laborers has increased from 47.49 percent to 60.79 percent. But for the female workers it has increased from 26.16 percent to 33.65 percent.

Table 6.17

Work participation Rates for Male and Female Workers

SI.No	Talukas	Total		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Aurad	39.6	50.29	48.16	62.41	30.67	37.63
2	B,Kalyan	39.8	49.93	49.42	62.05	29.79	37.35
3	Bhalki	38.9	50.02	47.95	61.55	29.38	38.02
4	Bidar	32.9	43.35	45.94	59.13	19.07	26.76
5	Humanabad	36.9	46.45	46.74	59.86	25.66	32.52
6	District	**37.1**	47.51	47.49	60.79	26.16	33.65

Source Census of India -2001-2011

The work participation rate has increased for the State between 1991-2011 from 42 to 45.62 percent but it has increased by 10.4 percent for the district. Across the gender categories, the work participation rate for female has declined at the State level (from 44.6 to 31.87 percent) but it has increased in the district (by 7.5 percent). It is slightly above the State average. The significant and positive changes in work participation rates have not increased incomes of the people. This is evident from the low livelihood index. The new employment generated is less remunerative and not in highly productive sectors. However, some change is observed in asset position of the households over the last decade.

6.9 Occupation Pattern of the Workforce

Change in occupation pattern is a significant indicator of development. The shift of population out of agriculture and its distribution in secondary and tertiary sector is an outcome of structural transformation in development process. In the district, the impact of sectoral changes in income is not observed on occupational structure as 60 percent of population is still dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. During 2001-2011 there is a decline in proportion of population engaged in agriculture by 4.8 percentage points but increase in agricultural labourers from 37.5 percent to 39.8 percent. Thus some changes are observed during the last decade. The percentage of other workers is increasing due to the expansion of the service sector. But the proportion of workers in the secondary sector has remained constant.

Table 6.18

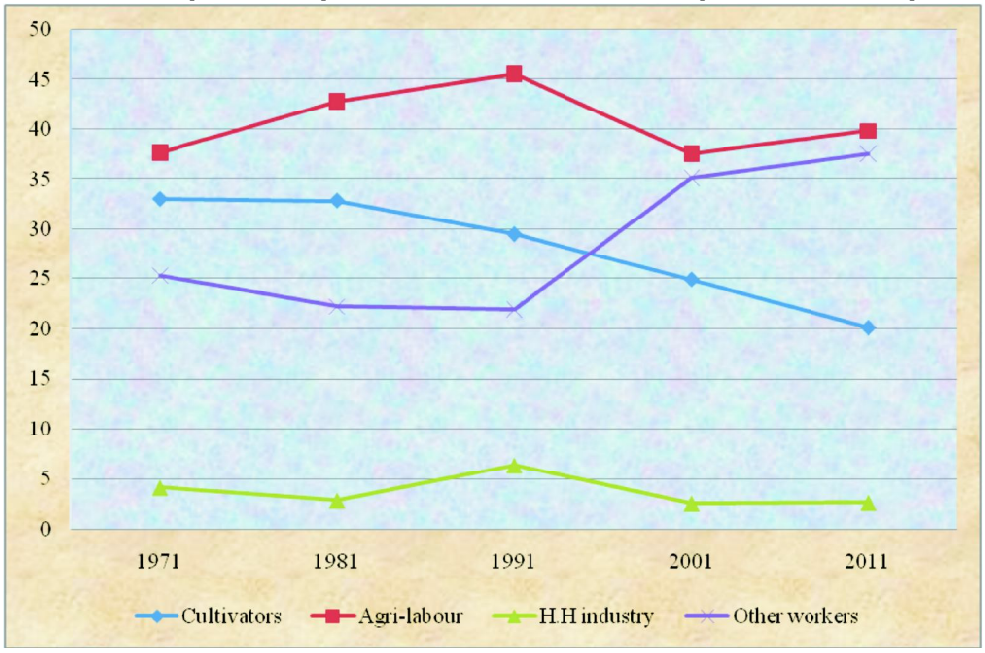
Occupational pattern of the workforce (Main workers)

Census Year	Cultivators	Agricultural laborers	Household industry	Other workers
Years	Cultivators	Agri-labour	H.H industry	Other workers
1971	33.00	37.65	4.07	25.28
1981	32.84	42.81	2.78	22.20
1991	29.5	45.6	6.3	21.9
2001	24.9	37.5	2.5	35.1
2011	20.11	39.80	2.57	37.52

Source Census of India 1971-2011

Figure 6.10

Occupational pattern of the workforce (Main workers)



The occupational pattern across the talukas is indicated in the following table.

Table 6.19

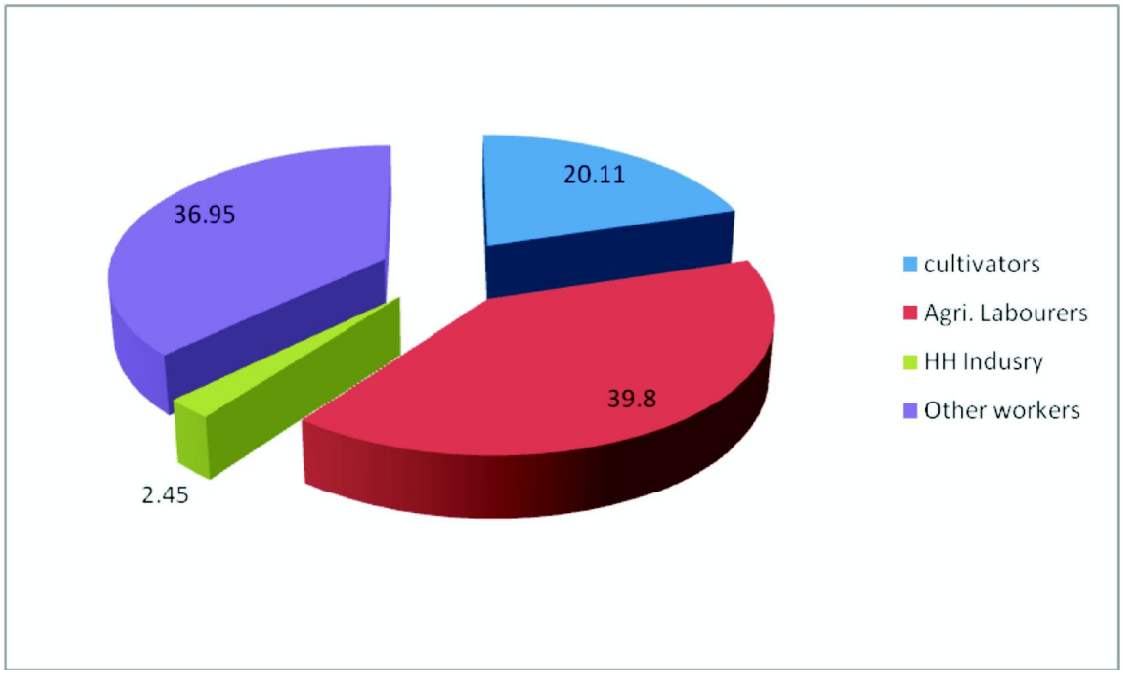
Occupational Pattern –Taluka level 2011

Sl.No.	Talukas	Cultivators	Agri. labourers	HH industry	Other workers
1	Aurad	28.87	44.75	3.14	23.24
2	B,Kalyan	23.71	39.97	2.39	33.18
3	Bhalki	24.55	45.40	2.18	26.91
4	Bidar	10.53	30.00	2.30	56.33
5	Humanabad	16.87	43.50	2.84	36.79
6	District	20.11	39.80	2.45	36.95

Source Census of India 2011.

Figre 6.11

Occupational Pattern of Workers –District (2011)



When the occupational pattern is analysed across the talukas, it is observed that all the talukas except Bidarand Humanabad continue to be dominated by agricultural sector and the share of agricultural workers is above 60 percent in all these talukas. The percentage of workers in agriculture is maximum in Aurad taluka where 73.5 percent of workers are engaged in agriculture. The proportion of other workers is maximum in Bidartaluka (56.33%). There is stagnation in secondary sector and the shift is from primary to tertiary sector as against the historical trend from primary to secondary and to tertiary sector.

6.10. Child Labour

Child labour is another facet of human vulnerability in Bidar district. The existence of poverty and lack of adequate employment opportunities for the adult workers is pushing the children to work to fill up the income gap for the family. In the irrigated packets the demand for labour in agriculture is increasing which is largely met by employment of child labour.

Child labour in rural areas is mainly observed in various agricultural activities especially in sowing, harvesting, Cattle grazing, etc. In many agricultural activities, children work as helpers. In urban areas child labour is observed in garages, repair centres, hotels and restaurants domestic work, transport, construction and other informal sector activities.

A large proportion of child labour is not reported at all. The identification of child labour is a very difficult task. But the high dropout rates at secondary education level indicate

existence of child labour in sizable proportions. Studies made in Bidar district identify poverty as the main cause of child labour. The death or unemployment of the father or the main earner in the family is the main cause for forcing the child to go for work. Sometimes lack of interest in learning and education also makes the children to go for work. Whatever may be the reason, child labour deprives the child the opportunities to lead a good life as a member of knowledgeable society.

The National Child Labour Eradication Project has established 35 centres to provide education to the children in the district. Each centre works for about 50 children each. Some N.G.Os like World Vision, Vishwa Sewa Mission also are working for eradication of child labour. But it seems to be a difficult task. Many studies carried out by the university students indicate a large proportion of child labour existing in rural areas of the district. Therefore unless poverty is combated no permanent solution to child labour is possible.

Attempts are also being made to generate community level awareness. Counseling is being organised with the parents. A dialogue is established with village community involving panchayat representatives progressive farmers and SDMCs to discuss the adverse effects of child labour. The families with child labour are also linked with various poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes (NREGA) to enhance their Family income which will enable the working children to attend the school.

Child labour Magnitude and dimensions- Evdence from the field study by ISEC Bangalore

Child labour is a global phenomeno but it is highly concentrated in developing countries like India. A comprehencive study on child labour was undertaken in bidar and chamarajnagar districts of Karnataka State. The study was supported by International Labour Orgnization. The study attempted to estimate the the magnitude of choild labour, the deimensions and causes of child labour and the sectors where it is employed. The main findings from the stdy related to Bidar District are presented here.

As far as the magnitude of child labour is concerned, 31 per cent of 25284 children in the district were working. The percentage of children working for wages as well as assistingtheir parents to total children in the sample localities was 25.79 in Bidar district. The incidence of child labour was less in the age group of 5-14 years in boththe districts, while it was high in the age group of 15-17 years. 40 percent of respondents inBidar district had at least one child working in theirhouseholds.The proportion of children working only for wages to total children was 9.87 per cent in Bidar. The incidence of child labour tended to be low in theage group 5-14 years, while it was high in the age group of 15-17 years. The proportion

ofhouseholds having at least one child labour working for wage was 15.4 per cent.

The finding that the proportion of out of school children increased with the age of childrenimplied better enrolment and retention rates and lower dropout rates among children in thelower age groups. This could be attributed to the positive impact of government initiativessuch as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Noon Meals Programme in increasing enrolmentand retention rates in primary and middle schools. But in the age group of 15-17 about 50 percent of children were out of school. There was considerable gender bias against girl children in the schooling status in BidarDistrict. A majority of the out-of-school childrenbelonged to the marginalised castes-SC/ST and Muslims- that were mainly involved in agricultural andnon-agricultural wage labour.Over 90 per cent of these children were found to be workingeither for wage or in their household activities from these social groups. Important dimensions of child labour in the study localities are as follows.

First, girls accountedfor a larger proportion of child workers (i.e., those assiting parents as well as working forwage), while boys consituted majority of child labourers (i.e. working only for wages). Therewas also a tendency to employ larger proportion of boys in wage work or in household activitiesconsidered to be 'economically productive'.

Second, the educational status of child labourersdiffered on the basis of age groups. The proportion of child labourers attending school, whichwould be high in the younger age groups, declined as the age of child labourers increased.In contrast, the dropout rate was positively correlated with the age groups. The implication isthat as children dropped out at either primary or middle or high school levels, they wereengaged in work either at home or for wages. Third, most of the working children were fromthose households **that belonged to SC/ST and Muslim communities** and whose principaloccupation was wage labour.

that belonged to SC/ST and Muslim communities

Fourth, key sectors employing child labour were agriculture,livestock rearing, small hotel/restaurant, shops/ small establishments, construction work andstone quarrying. Fifth, girls were usually employed in agriculture, while boys were found inall the sectors, particularly livestock rearing, garages, hotels, shops, construction and stonequarrying. Thus, there was segregation of sectors across the sex of child labourers.

What are the causes for child labour? A majority of the children were workingat the behest of their parents in order to supplement family income or to pay off debts of theirparents, etc. Thus, poverty emerged as the key explanatory variable. Further examination ofthese responses revealed that most of the children stating that they worked due to povertybelonged to those house-

holds earning low income and asset base. Although quite a few childrensaid that they were working in order to repay debts, the exact incidence of 'bonded childlabour' and the nature of bondedness were not very clear.

The working conditions of child and adolescent labourers were poor in most of the sectors were employed. The wages of child and adolescent labourers were expectedly verylow, and, in general, on par with the prevailing wage rates for adult women workers in thearea. However, even in the case of child labourers, there was a gender bias in that the girlworkers were almost always paid between Rs. 5–15 lesser than the boy workers, even for workof similar nature.

The workers faced a range of hazardous conditions such as working in sunlight and heat,carrying heavy loads, working with harmful chemical substances and equipment prone toaccidents, etc. Many were also often abused and beaten/slapped by their employers. Whilechildren were a little hesitant about acknowledging the dangerous working conditions theyfaced, in fear of loosing the job, very few employers even acknowledged the fact that working conditions were hazardousto children.

About 22 per cent of the employers said that they were not aware of the statutory ban onChild labour. Therefore, it is clear that as a first step, better awareness has to be spread aboutthe ills of child labour as also the repercussions on the employers who employ children. Butmore serious is the fact that 78 per cent of the respondents employed children in spite ofknowing about the law. This shows that the enforcement mechanism has been very poor, andalso that the action taken against the violators has not, in general, been very stringent.

The study found that the option of providing vocational education to adolescent labour, an important step in reducing their economic exploitation, is constrained by a number of factors.First, low educational status of adolescent labour implies that the formal vocational facilities(having high school pass certificate as the eligibility) available in the area are not suitable.Second, the formal institutions, which are managed by private agencies, collect high amount of fees and other charges. Third, the fact that adolescent labourers have beenmostly working in agriculture, livestock rearing, hotels, quarrying, etc., implies that they willhave no inclination in technical fields. Fourth, there are no informal trainers in the selected villages to provide vocational training to less educated adolescent labourers. Fifth, a majority of the adolescent labourers belonged to those households whose primary source of livelihood was wage-labour. This impliedthat it would be difficult for them to afford to send their children to the existing institutions where the expenses were on the higher side. They also incurred higher opportunity cost

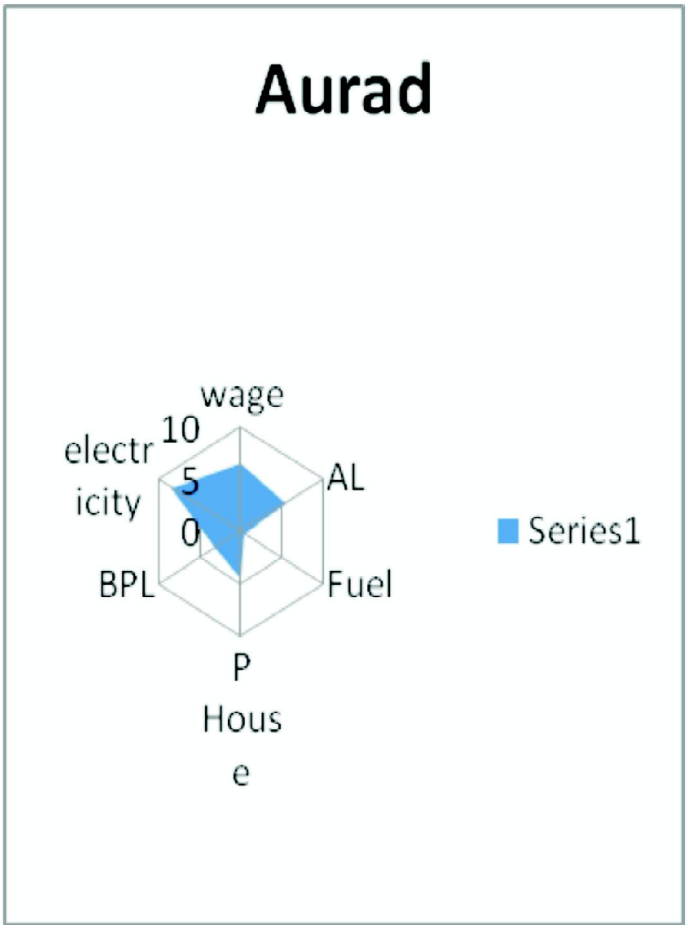
oflabour, given that the adolescent labourers made significant contribution to the householdincome. Finally, parents of adolescent labourers did not have any particular aspirations about their Children.

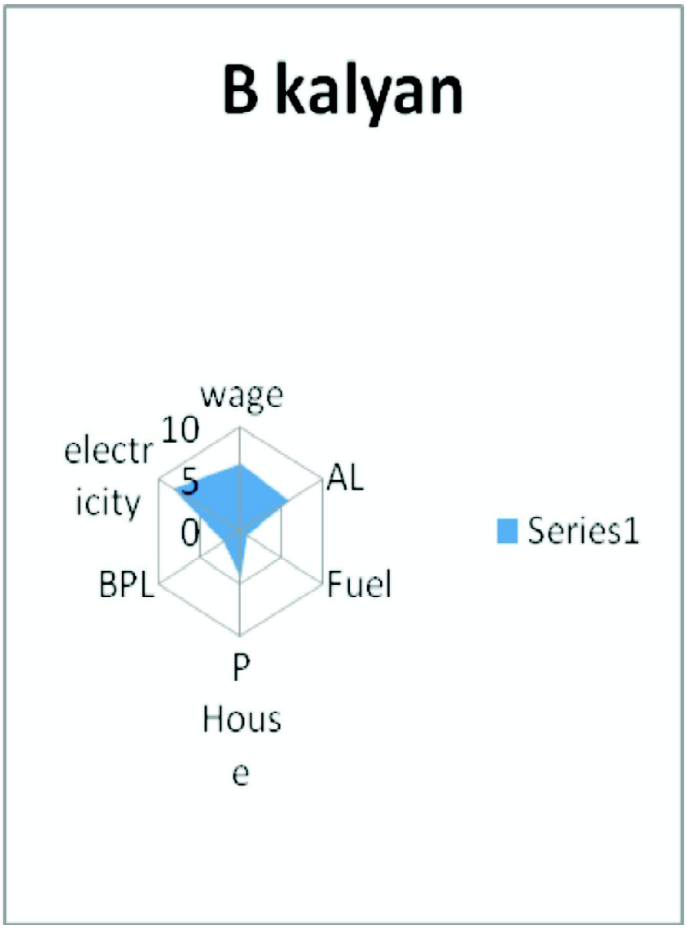
The study thus points out that a high magnitude of child labour existed in the district. Though the proportion was high in adolescent age group, it was significant in lower age group of 10-14 years also. The high magnitude of child labour indicated high level of deprivation of future citizens of the country and a significant loss in demographic dividend.

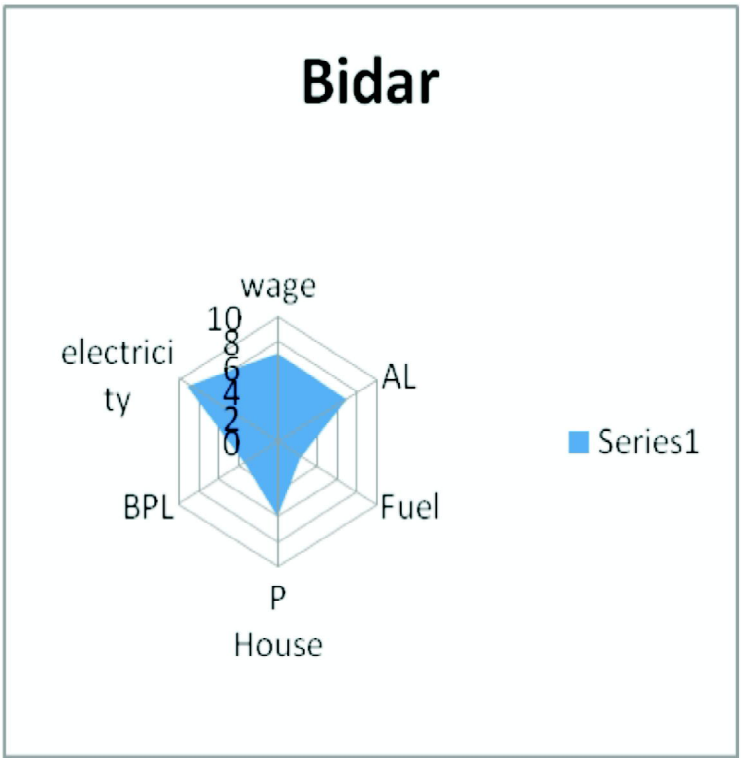
1.11 Radar Analysis for Standard of Living

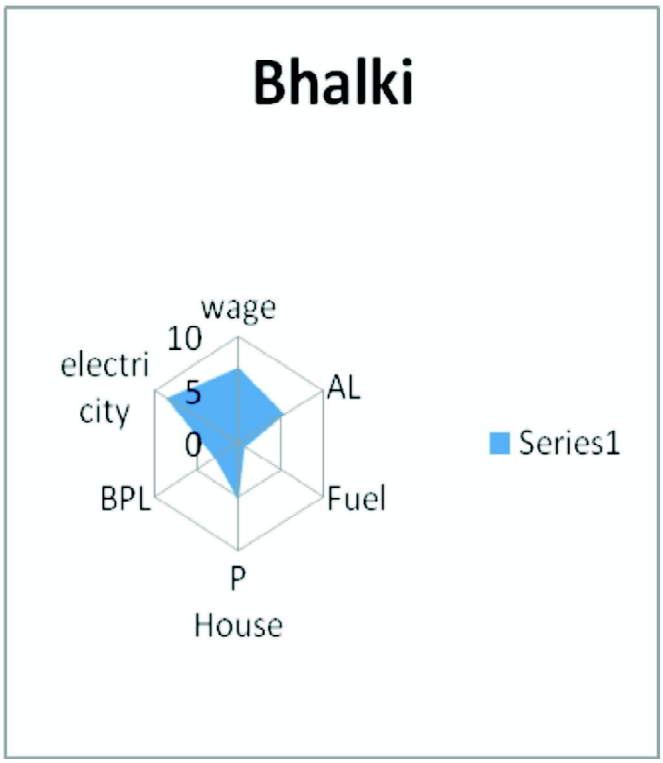
The Radar Analysis for standard of living is presented here based on following indicators. The analysis brings ut the low standard of living in the district.

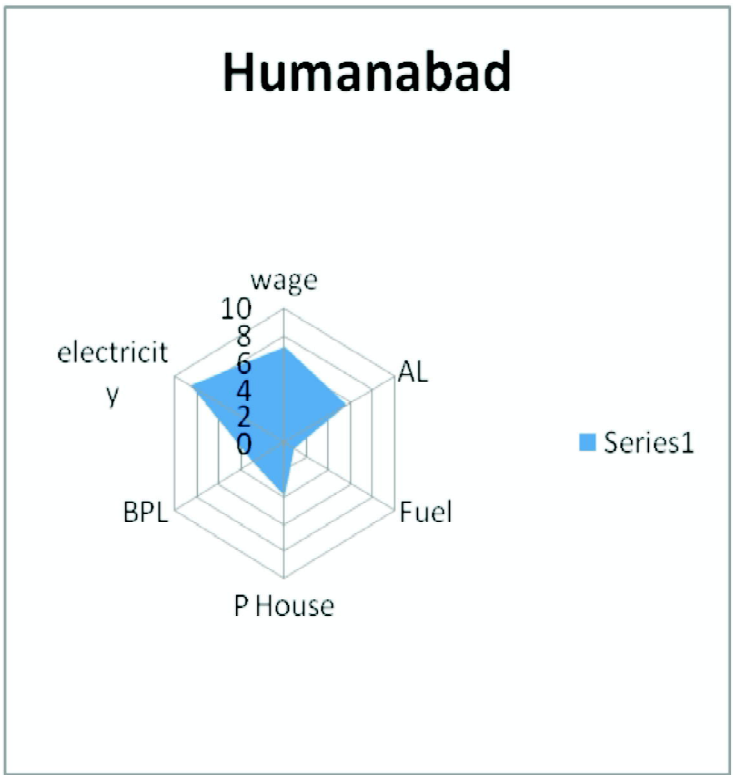
- Ratio of average wage to State norms
- Percentage of Agricultural laboureres to total workers
- Percentage of households dependent on traditional fuel
- Percentage of households with pucca houses
- Percentage of BPL households
- Percentage of households with access to electricity

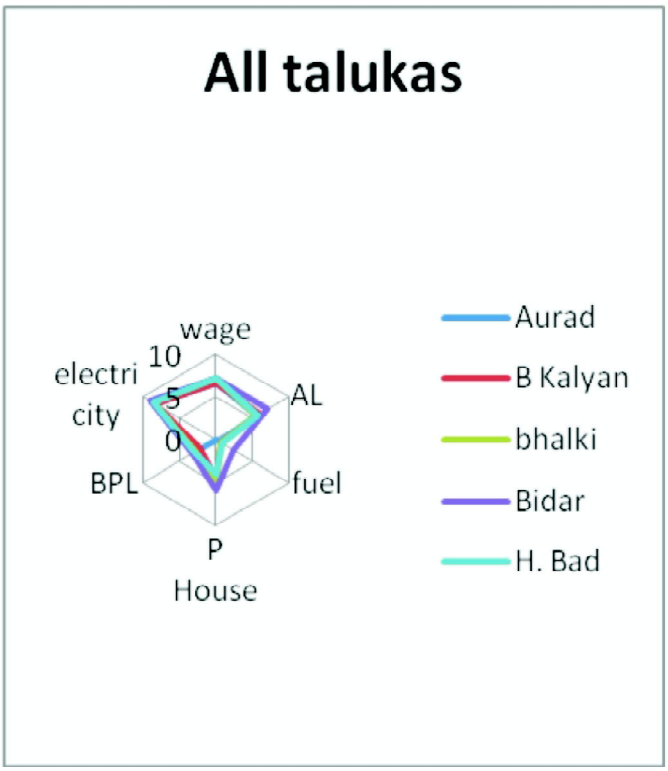





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6.12 Livelihood among Bidari Craft Households- A micro level study

Introduction

Handicrafts may well be described as a symbol of cultural heritage. Karnataka Stae history is not complete without referring to a picture of fragrant sandal, elegant ivory, exclusive stone sculptures, shimmering silk and the rich beauty of bronze and copper, crafts flourished through the ages, cherished by an aesthetically conscious people and nourished by discerning royal-families. Among these handicrafts Bidriware craft is one of the beautiful and glorious handicraft of Karnataka. With passage of time the craft is vanishing, but the state efforts in recent years have helped to promote its sustainability.

The study of the workers in Bidar district is undertaken to assess the living conditions of workers in this industry. Bidriware is by and large a house hold industry employing the family members using household capital and most of the units produce Bidriware on small scale using simple tools and appliances and household human energy and skill. This is predominantly practiced in Bidar town and in the surrounding area.

Objectives of the study

1. To analyse the Socio-Economic background of Bidriware craft workers in Bidar District.
2. To examine the earnings patterns of Bidriware craft workers in the study area
3. To examine their living and working conditions.
4. To identify the health and other occupation related problems of these workers in the study area.
5. To study the present status of Bidariware craft.

Methodology

The study is based on primary data collected from a random sample of 100 households in this industry in Bidar town, The required data is also obtained from secondary sources. Primary data have been collected through interview with the craftsmen and customers. Discussion with the Government Officials and knowledgeable persons are also held for getting additional information.

Secondary data has been collected from books. Annual Reports of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Annual Reports of Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation. Progress Reports of District Industries Centre and Bidriware craft Complex, Report of Research Institutes, Census Reports etc.

Origin and Development of Bidari ware Craft

The origin of Bidri ware is is not clear. There are many stories in the history about its origin. It flourished during the Bahmani and Mughal rule. During the period of Nizam rule also it received the patronage and continued to progress well. But thereafter, its decline started. However, in recent years, due

Bidriware is by and large a house hold industry employing the family members using household capital and most of the units produce Bidriware on small scale using simple tools and appliances and household human energy and skill.

to the support from the Government and the establishment of Bidari ware Craft Complex (1976) has helped for its revival but the progress is very slow. Presently, the craft is being practiced amongst a small cluster of families in Bidar town and in surrounding area.

Results and Discussion

The households involved in this craft may be classified into three categories. Category I - who undertake production in the workshops, Category II- who undertake production at household level with family as a production unit. Category III – those who work as labourers.

The religion wise classification of the households is presented below.

Table 6.20

Classification of craftsmen by Religion

Sl No.	Relations group	No. of HH	No. of family members		Total	% of HH to Total
1.	Hindu	19	49	58	107	19
2.	Muslims	79	255	187	442	79
3.	Christians	02	05	04	09	02
4.	Others	-	-		-	-
Total			**313**	**251**	**558**	**100**

Source Primary data

It is observed that majority of the craftsmen belong to Muslim religion. This is due to the hereditary nature of the craft. 79% of the households are Muslims. 19 percent are Hindus and only 2 % are Christians.

ii) Caste wise Classification

Table-6.21
Caste wise classification of craftsmen

Sl. No.	Category wise	No. of HH	% to Total
1.	Forward Caste	-	-
2.	Muslims	79	79
3.	SC/ST	16	16
4.	Other backward class	05	05
	Total	**100**	**100**

Source primary data

From the Table-4.2 it is clear that Muslims accounted for 79 percent of the total number of Craftsmen followed by Schedule caste and Schedule Tribes (15%)and other backward class such as Marathas, Kurubas, Kabbaligas etc.(5%) respectively. It may be concluded from the table that the upper caste segment of the society are not entering in this industry. The SC/ST and OBCs work as wage labourers.

Age wise classsification

It is observed that most of the 68.4 percent craftsmen fall in the age group of 21 to 40. It is observed that in the age of 21 to 40 the craftsmen have energy and are able to think clearly and act, positively and have zeal to work.

Table 6.22

Classification of craftsmen by Age during 2006-07

Sl. No.	Age group	Total	% to total
1.	below 20	07	3.34
2.	21 to 40	143	68.42
3.	41 to 60	45	21.54
4.	60 to Above	14	6.70
	Total	209	100.00

Source Primary Data

Therefore, most of the persons entering in the Bidri crafts fall in the age group of 21 to 40. Further, the table reveals that old age craftsmen are not observed in practicing Bidri ware even though they have a lot of experience. Poor Stamina and hard required keeps their participation low at that age.

III) Education

The educational qualification of craftsmen is very low. “Education is prerequisite for successful entrepreneurs”.

Table-6.23
Educational level of family of the Respondents

Sl. No.	Educational Qualification	Male	Female	Total	%. to Total
1.	Illiterates	5	3	08	1.4
2.	Primary Education Up to 4th Std.	21	13	34	6.7
3.	Secondary Education Up to 7th Std.	62	33	95	17.5
4.	Above 7th to but below 10th Std	116	82	198	35.5
5.	S.S.L.C and PUC	164	43	207	37.0
6.	Graduates	8	3	11	1.0
7.	Post-Graduates				
8.	Technical Education	-	-	-	-
	Total	381	177	558	100

Source Primary Data

Among the members of the Household, only 1% have studied upto the graduation level. 37 % have completed SSLC/ PUC and 35.5 percent have studied above 7th standard but below SSLC. Thus the level of education of the members including the respondents is very low. The craftsmen though do not have any formal education have been successful entrepreneurs. The craftsmen have inherent skills in carrying out production activities, successfully irrespective of their educational background. Moreover, the graduates, post graduate and technical degree holders may not showmuch interest in Bidri ware industry that involved manual work.

An educated craftsmen can better understand the market conditions and can change his production designs to suit the changing needs of the consumers. Therefore, their education is essential.

The artisans are compelled to put their children in their own profession instead of affording them for higher education this is due to the economic conditions of the craftsmen on the one hand, and lack of initiatives to study among the children on the other hand.It is a common experience that, highly educated people go away from their traditional occupations.

Health, Hygiene and Sanitation

There have been few cases of water borne diseases reported in the survey like cholera, typhoid and incidents of ring worm. Discussions indicate that the incidence of water borne disease is high. Children suffering from jaundice and vomiting have also been reported. Further those who work as craftsman

Family Structure

The average size of the family is large. and the number of dependents in the family varies from two to ten. Out of the total samples, majority of the respondents 76% have below the range of 5 to 10members.

Table-6.24

Classification based on size of the families

Sl. No.	Size of the family	Muslims	SC/ST	OBC& others	Total
1.	0 – 5	10	04	-	14
2.	5-10	62	09	05	76
3.	10 +	07	03	-	10
	Total	79	16	05	100

Source Primary Data

Ten percent of the families have members above 10.

Skill wise classification of Craftsman

Out of 100 craftsmen's families, more number of families are engaged in inlaying work. This is an easy task and does not require more skills.

Table 6.25

Division of Labour among craftsman

Sl. No.	Nature of work	Total in Percentage
1.	Moulding	15
2.	Designing	28
3.	Inlaying	32
4.	General work	16
5.	Dealership	9

Source Primary Data

The study reveals that there is an acute shortage of moulders and designers. 16 percent of the families are involved in general work and 9 percent have taken up the dealership. The designers also need training in modern designs.

Income – Employment and Living Conditions

Wage Structure

There is no definite Standard wage structure in Bidriware industry. Most of the craftsmen were working on piece rate basis. Very few craftsmen were working on monthly salary. The wage rates veries from craftsmen to craftsmen depending upon their degree of skill, performance and nature of work.

Nearly 80 per cent of craftsmen work on a piece rate basis. The process of Bidriware production involves

8 different stages

1. Moulding
2. Filing
3. Designing
4. Engraving
5. Silver inlay
6. Buffing
7. Coloring and
8. Finishing

For each of these jobs different skills are required and piece rates are fixed. Engraving and silver inlay are high skill work and wages on an average per day is Rs.175 to 225 per person. For other jobs of medium and lesser skill it varies between Rs.100 to 150. There are 88 units in Bidar producing Bidriware. Of these 30 own shops and employ 8-10 artisans on piece rate basis. The remaining have small home units and employ 1-2 artisans as labourers.

Artisans have to supplement their income from other activities during lean periods due to market fluctuations. On an average they are employed 7-8 months a year(175-200 days).

To develop the handicraft and to improve income levels the craftsmen State government under the Dutch Assistance project with the government aid from the Dutch government constructed 84 living-cum-worksheds in the year 1983-84. In the second phase during 1995-96 another 86 house-cum-worksheds were constructed under Vishwa Scheme. So it is only after state government took initiative Bidri ware units came up. After that again constructed 24 living-cum-worksheds were constructed under Dutch project in2003-04. This has increased employment in this industry.

Level of Income of the Craftsman

A clear picture of earning of various craftsmen groups is presented in the following table.

Table 6.26

Income Earnings of the Craftsmen by groups from all sources

Sl. No.	Craftsmen Group	No. of HH	Average earning (per HH PM)
1	Category I	20	16791.00
2	Category II	33	6938.00
3	Category III	47	4400.00

Source Compiled on the basis of information provided by craftsmen.

This brings to light that the commercial craftsmen are the highest earners compared to household and wage craftsmen. This is due to large-scale production undertaken by them apart from large investment. The commercial craftsmen have also built their own market network local as well as outside Karnataka by Systematically undertaking business tours and participation in

exhibitions, trade fairs, etc. Average earning of each commercial craftsman is Rs.16791.00 per month. The average monthly earning of household industry craftsman and wage craftsman is estimated at Rs.6938.00 and Rs.4400.00 respectively.

Earning by Skill

The earnings of craftsmen differ from person to person depending upon the skill they acquire and use. So it is better to know the earnings of craftsmen having expertise in different skills. The earnings differ across the time period also due to seasonal nature of demand. Hence the minimum and maximum incomes received by them are recorded here.

Table 6.27
Income earnings per month -skilled workers

Sl. No.	Skill workers	Minimum earning (per month)	Maximum earning (per month)
1	Moulder	9000	18000
2	Designer	6000	14000
3	Inlayer	4500	10000
4	Filling expert	3900	6500
5	General work	3500	5500

Source Primary Data

It is clear from the table- that moulders are the highest earners followed by designers and inlayers. If the designer has handful of work, they will earn Rs.14000 per month. The table also reveals that craftsmen doing general work such as buffing. Coloring etc. are the lowest earners during the season as well as off the season..

Expenditure Pattern of Bidriworkers

The life style of the individuals can be depicted by their consumption pattern. And the consumption pattern is mainly determined by the income and the size of the family. It is however, possible that consumption pattern may also be influenced by social, geographical and cultural factors. Table indicates the fact that the 60 percent of their total income was spent on food, 12 percent on clothing, 10 percent on medical and other expenditure, 3 percent on children's education and miscellaneous items and 15 percent on the items of personal expenditure.

Table-6.28

Average monthly expenditure of the Households (Rs.)

Sl. No.	Craftsmen Group	Average Income	Food	Clothing	Children Education	Personal expenditure	Medical & other Expenses	Average Total expenditure Rs.
1	Category I	16791	10075	2000	500	2500	1500	16575
2	Category II	6938	4380	700	210	1100	500	6890
3	Category III	4400	2850	400	250	600	600	4700

Source Field data

Category III households are always in debt. If there is any major illness or major expenditure on marriage etc. it is generally financed out of debt. The incidence of indebtedness is high among category II workers also. The craftworkers spent more on the items of personal expenditure. Generally Craftworkers are habituated to spend on drinking of liquor, smoking, chewing tobacco/gutaka and spending on entertainments etc. without which they say they can not perform the work for long hours.

Bidri craft workers is a strenuous exercise to the eyes and often the working place did not seem to be having adequate healthy environment. Majority of the Bidri crafts worker were suffering from back ache and head-aches quite frequently along with diseases of eyes.

It is ironical that in the households where the size of family is often large, personal habits of the earner have a higher priority than health and education of other members. It was also observed during the field work that workers often spend more on self-medical care than the rest of the family members,this is due to nature of their work and the poverty.

Problems

The Bidari ware industry is facing many problems today. The demand is seasonal and irregular. There is export potential for the industry but it is not adequately tapped. The presence of middlemen in marketing has reduced the profit margins of the producers especially in Household units. There is a problem of securing the raw material also.

The craftsmen do not have adequate training and the methods of production are traditional and laborious. The designs are also old and stereotyped. Therefore, the customers are not attracted. This has contributed to the deteriorating conditions of the household engaged in this craft.

Conclusion

This micro level study throws light on the livelihood conditions of the households engaged in Bidari Craft. This handicraft enjoyed a supreme status in the past and the craftsmen enjoyed high social status and encouragement from the patrons. Today they are at the bottom of human development. The low levels of literacy, lack of par-

ticipation in higher education, deteriorating health conditions due to bad habits, large family size and lack of resources to impart better education to the children and provide a decent standard of living to the family etc. indicate their pathetic living conditions. The craft is rare and glorious. Therefore, it needs to be sustained through government support.

6.12 Concluding Remarks

The analysis of income and employment in Bidar district indicates that the district economy is still dominated by primary sector. There is less diversification of income and employment pattern in the district. Though the share of agriculture in total income has declined to 25.6 percent but its share in employment is still 60 percent. There is marginal shift of workers from primary sector to tertiary sector. There is less diversification in agricultural sector and the copping pattern is still dominated by food crops. The dry land cultivation with traditional technology and low investment indicates insecurity of income and employment in agricultural sector. Child labour needs to be eradicated on urgent fooding and children's right to education has to be ensured.

It is noted that the work participation rate is increasing and the proportion of main workers has increased to 77 percent. This indicates growth of employment opportunities in the district. This should be sustained in future. But the low level of per capita income indicates existence of poverty in the district.

There is a need for modernization and diversification in agriculture. The climatic conditions of the district are suitable for development of horticulture, fruits and vegetables, Farmers should be trained to adopt new agricultural practices. The existence of veterinary University has increased potential for development of dairy and animal husbandry. The 'Bidar model' should be strengthened in these sectors.

The industrial development in the district is very slow. There is potential for the development of agro based industries in the district. The tertiary sector is growing in the district economy and the growth needs to be sustained through the provision of adequate training and skills to the workers employed in this sector.

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CHAPTER -7
STANDARD OF LIVING

7.1 Introduction

Access to decent standard of living is an important component of human development. The standard of living depends on the level of income of the people on the one hand and provision of basic public goods and services by the State/ Society. A good and nutritious food, good house with basic facilities like drinking water, electricity and sanitation enhances the quality of life of the people. Therefore, the basic needs approach measured development in terms of satisfaction of basic needs related to health, nutrition, education, drinking water, sanitation and housing. Many of these basic needs have the welfare content. Therefore, the intervention of the Welfare State in the provision of these basic needs has become essential. The State provisioning of these goods has improved the accessibility and availability of these goods for the large poor masses that has impacted the standard of living of the people in the country.

In the estimation of human development index for the district the following indicators are used to capture the standard of living of the people.

- Households having access to good houses
- Condition of houses of the people
- Asset status of the households
- Access to drinking water, electricity and sanitation
- Fuel used for cooking.

This chapter analyses the standard of living of the people with the help of these indicators in Bidar district.

7.2 Housing status- Houseless and Site less

With increase in population on the one hand and the growth of nuclear families on the other the demand for housing is increasing in the district. The rural urban migration for education, employment and urban comforts has further increased the demand for housing in urban areas. This is evident from the fast growing construction activity in the urban parts of the district. Despite of the govt. schemes the demand supply imbalances has continued, creating shortages of housing in the district. In urban area, this has pushed the people into slums. The situation is improving over the years due to the housing programmes introduced by the government in rural areas.

In the district out of the total houses, 84.2 are used as residence and 88.8 percent of the households live in own houses. The excess of number of households over the total houses is 6410. These are houseless households. Further, 4.5 percent of the households live in dilapidated houses. Thus about 7.5 percent of the households are houseless. These households need urgent provision of livable houses in near future.

7.3 Siteless households

The proportion of siteless households is indicated in the following table.

Table 7.1

Siteless households in Bidar district

Sl. No.	**Talukas**	Percentage
1	Aurad	6.1
2	Basavakalyan	8.6
3	Bhalki	4
4	Bidar	2.2
5	Humanabad	14.3

Source Siteless households survey 2004-05

There are no recent estimates of Siteless households in the district.A survey was conducted during 2004-05 to estimate the siteless households. The number might have increased over time. Further the proportion of siteless households is increasing in urban areas in recent years due to rural urban migration. As per the survey the percentage of siteless households is 14.3 in Humanabad Taluka and 8.6 in Basavakalyan taluka.

Figure 7.1

Siteless households in Bidar district

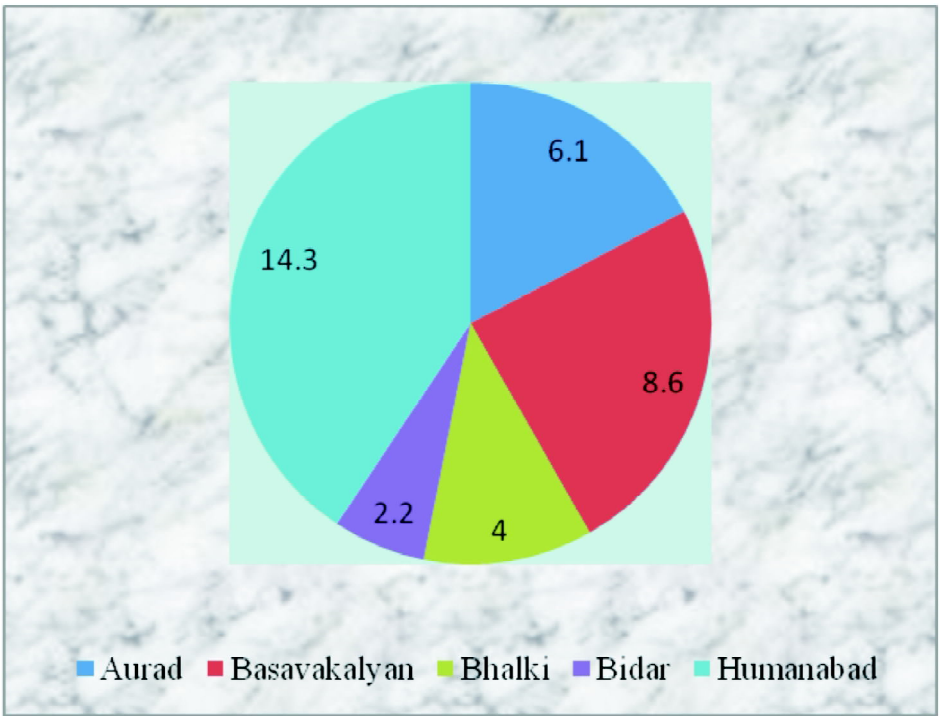


Table – 7.2

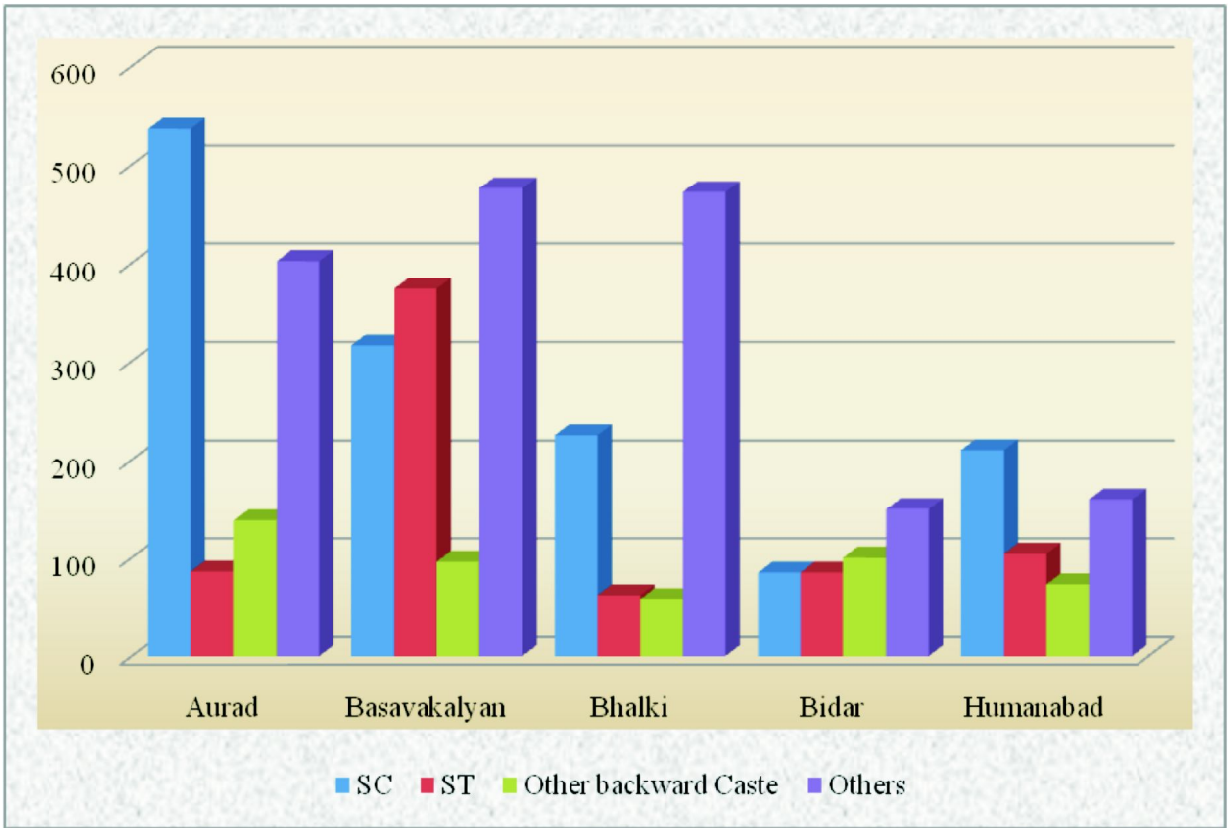
House sites allotted during 2011 -12

Talukas	SC	ST	Other backward Caste	Others	Total
Aurad	537	86	138	402	1163
Basavakalyan	316	374	96	476	1262
Bhalki	225	62	58	472	817
Bidar	85	85	100	150	420
Humanabad	210	104	73	160	547
District	1373 (32.62)	711 (16.89)	465 (11.04)	1660 (39.45)	4209

Source DAG – 2011-12

Figure 7.2

House sites allotted during 2011-12



The total house sites distributed under Ashraya scheme are 4209. The share of SChouseholds is 32.62% and that of ST households is 16.89 percent in the total sites.Their share is above the norms. The remaining sites are distributed among the other backward castes BPL families. The distribution of house sites is more in Aurad and Basavakalyan talukas. The distribution of house sites may help these households to seek assistance for housing under IAY, Ambedkar Housing Yojane etc.

7.4 Households with Pucca Houses.

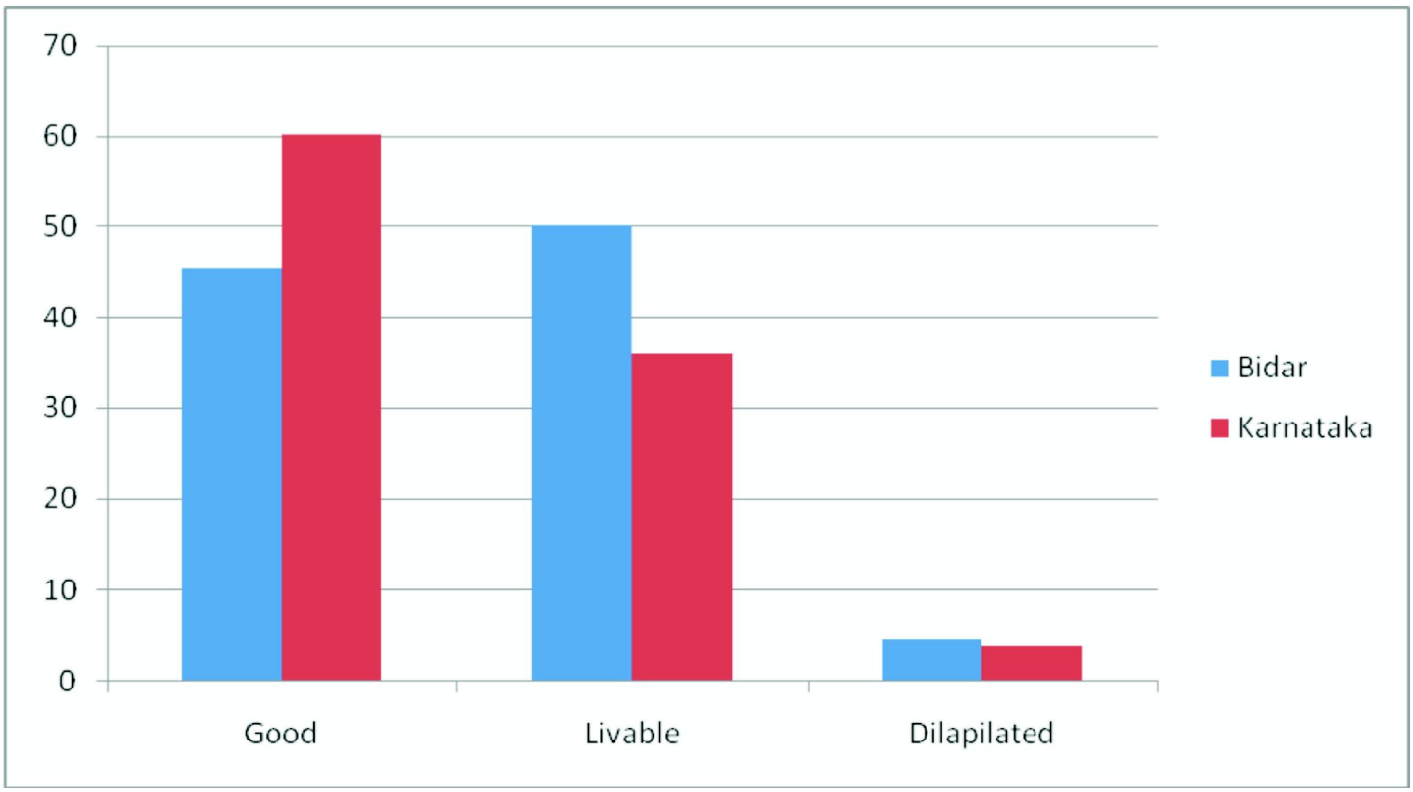
The nature of houses in the census is broadly classified as good livable and dilapidated. Good houses are like pucca houses and provide better living facilities to the households and livable houses provide basic minimum structure to live. These are not comfortable houses. The dilapidated houses are those having structures that are prone to destruction. Therefore they are not suitable for living. The housing conditions of the people in the district is indicated in table

Table 7.3
Housing Status- State and the District

	Good		Livable		Dilapidated	
Bidar	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Total	34.23	45.29	48.46	50.18	3.45	4.53
Rural	29.21	38.26	52.26	56.72	3.84	5.03
Urban	58.85	67.20	37.51	29.84	3.64	2.97
Karnataka						
Total	43.89	60.07	51.15	35.99	4.96	3.94
Rural	36.15	51.73	58.03	42.96	5.82	5.29
Urban	58.45	72.4	38.22	25.67	3.34	1.93

Source Census of India -2001& 2011

Figure- 7.3
Status of Houses- Bidar& Karnataka



The nature and structure of a house indicates quality of a house. There is an increase in the percentage of good houses at the State as well as the district level. At the State level, the percentage of good houses has increased from 43.89% to 60.07% between 2001 to 2011. There is an improvement in the construction material used from roof, wall and floor. The housing gap is also reduced.

At the district level, the percentage of good houses has increased from 34.23 percent to 45.29 percent. But the district is below the State average. There is significant improvement in quality of housing in rural areas at the State as well as the district level. Now 51.73 percent of the houses in rural areas are good houses.The proportion of good houses in the district has increased to 38.26 percent. 56.72 percent houses are livable houses. This is a good trend and it is an outcome of various housing prorammes. These are Indira Aawas Yojana, Ambedkar housing, Basava housing scheme etc.,

But the rural urban gap is significant with 67.2% of houses are good houses in urban area. At the State level also, the proportion of good houses has increased to 72.4 percent but the rural urban gap is increased as the percentage of good houses is 51.73 in rural area. It is 67.2 for the district in urban area and 38.26 in rural area. The percentage of livable houses is more in rural area. The percentage of dilapidated households is 4.53 in the district which is above the state average of 3.94.

Table 7.4

Talukawise Households with Pucca (Good) houses – 2011.

	Talukas	Percentage of HH
1	Aurad	45.43
2	Basavakalyan	46.33
3	Bhalki	53.94
4	Bidar	59.51
5	Humanabad	39.96
	District	45.29

Source Census of India 2011

Figure 7.4

Talukawise Households with Pucca (Good) houses – 2011

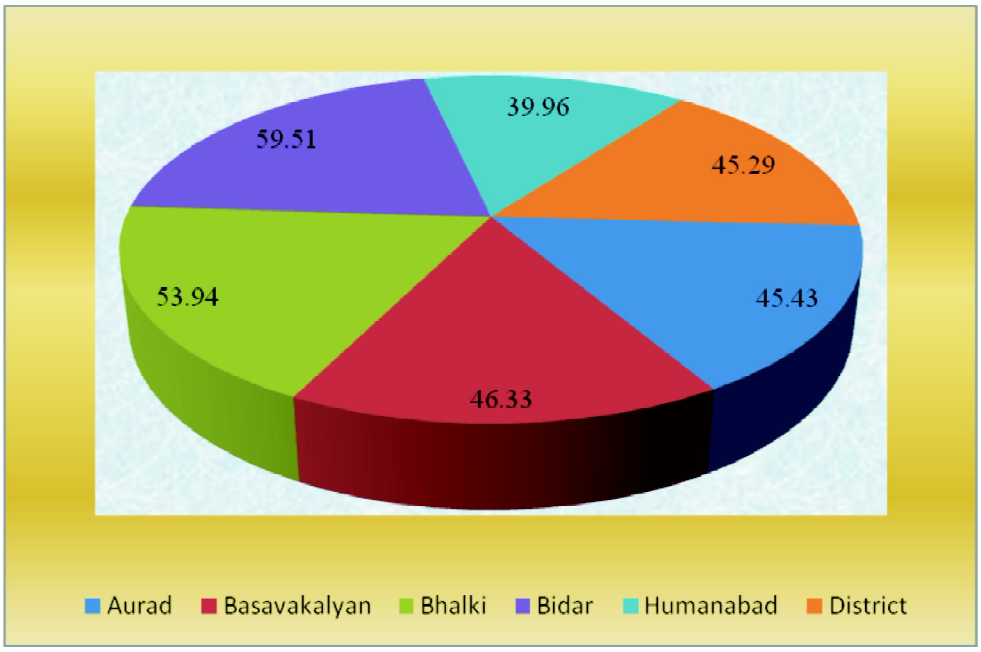


Table and figure 7.3 indicates that about 45.29 percent of the households live in permanent houses in the district. This is well below the State average of 68 percent. The percentage of households living in temporary houses is only 3 percent which is below the State average of 9.5 percent.

7.5 Households without proper houses.

The structure of houses and the types of houses in which people are living the conditions of flooring and kitchen indicate the living conditions of the people. Many of the houses constructed under schemes like Ashraya, are semi permanent houses. One of the major goal to be achieved in housing is the provision of good houses to all the people.

A permanent house is a house with wall and roof made of permanent materials. Wall can be of G.I. stone

packed with mortar. Stone not packed with mortar, metal, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, Stones or concrete.

A semi permanent house is a house in which either wall or roof is made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material.

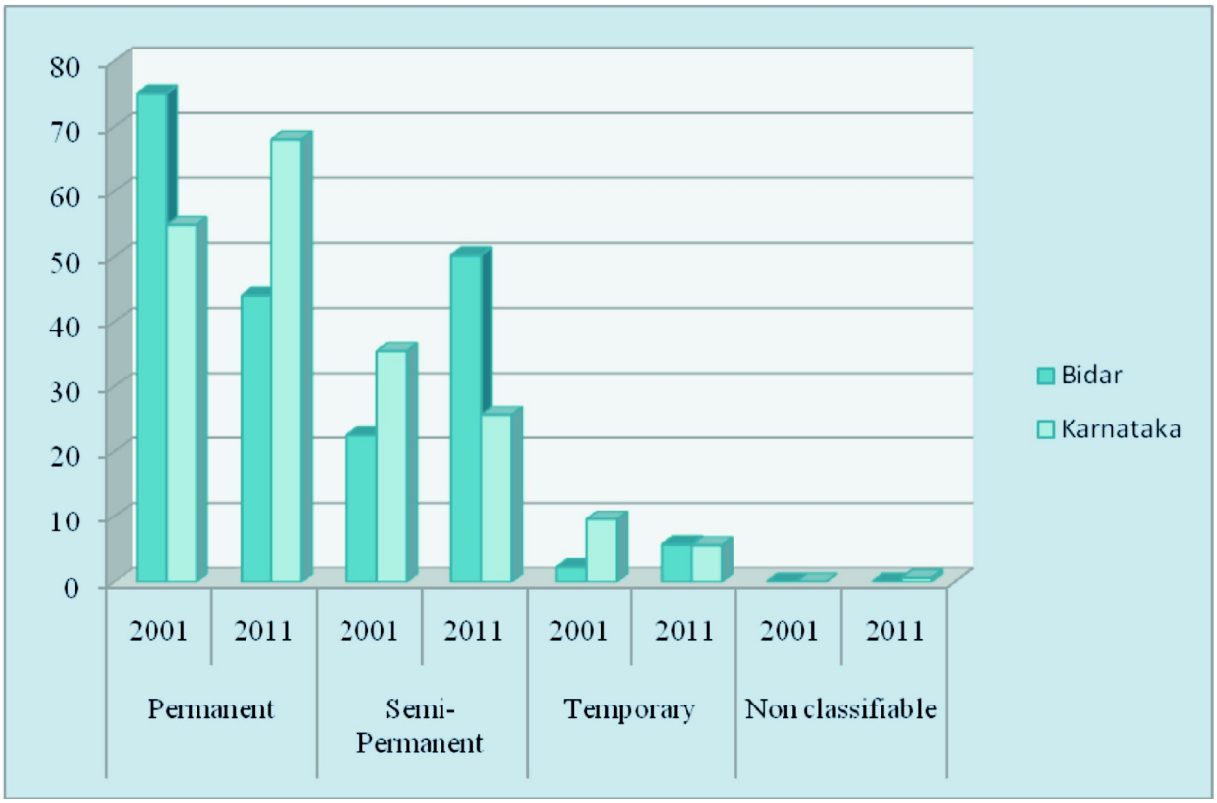
A temporary house is one in which both wall and roof are made of temporary material. The distribution of houses in these categories at the State and the district level is given in the table below.

Table 7.5
Types of houses 2001-2011

	Permanent		Semi-Permanent		Temporary		Non classifiable	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bidar	75.17	44.03	22.49	50.23	2.29	5.69	0.05	0.05
Karnataka	54.94	68.09	35.52	25.71	9.52	5.55	0.02	0.65

Source Census of India 2001-2011

Figure 7.5
Types of houses 2001-2011



It is observed that the number of permanent houses in the district is 44.03 in 2011. This is below the State average of 68.09 the proportion of semi permanent houses has increased significantly during this period. It has increased from 22.49% to 50.23 percent. At the State level the percentage is 25.7. Thus it is observed that the quality of housing is not improving significantly in the district and the district is below the State average in basic indicators.

- **Material of floor**

The major materials used for flooring in the district are mud and stone. Mosaic flooring is mainly in the urban areas.

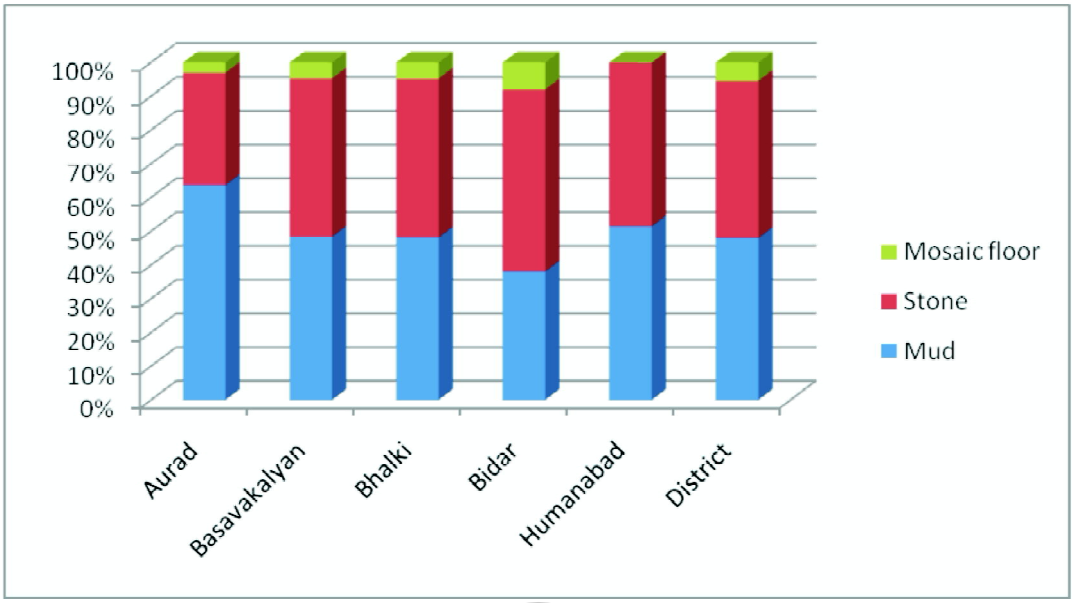
Mud flooring which is unhygienic still continues to exist in the district even to this day. 61% percent of the houses in Aurad taluka and 46.6 percent of the houses in Humanabad taluka

Table 7.6
Material of the floor

Talukas	Mud	Stone	Mosaic floor
Aurad	61.0	31.95	2.94
Basavakalyan	45.60	44.24	4.47
Bhalki	46.0	45.02	4.58
Bidar	35.90	50.86	7.56
Humanabad	46.63	43.94	.09
District	45.51	44.18	05.2

arestill under mud flooring. Stone is a raw material used for flooring in the district and stone flooring is very common in the district. 50.8 percent of the houses in Bidar taluka, 45 percent in Bhalki taluka are with stone flooring. The percentage is morein all the other talukas also. Mosaic / Tiles flooring is more observed in urban areas. Only 5.2 percent of the houses have mosaic floor. Mud flooring in rural areas needs to be replaced with stone or mosaic flooring for better health environment.

Figure- 7.6
Material of the Floor



- **Separate Kitchen**

A separate kitchen to the house is very essential because 90 percent of the houses use traditional fuel like firewood, cow dung and crop residual for cooking. The smoke created during cooking is inhailed by the woman who is cooking and by other members also if a separate kitchen is not available. Further, cooking outside the house is also highly unhygienic and unhealthy. The status of the households with regard to kitchen availability is presented below.

Table 7.7
Availability of kitchen facilities 2011

	Total	Rural	Urban
No Separate Kitchen			
Bidar	38.73	43.89	22.88
State	7.71	10.01	4.30
Cooking Outside			
Bidar	20.14	23.47	9.75
State	4.30	6.3	1.3

Source Census of India – 2011

It is observed that 38.73 percent of the houses in the district do not have a separate kitchen the percentage is 43.9 in rural areas. This is very high as compared to the State average of 7.7 percent. In urban area also the average is 22.88 percent which is well above the State average of 4.3 percent.

Further 20.14 percent of the households in the district &23.47 percent in rural areas cook the food outside the house. The State average is only 4.3 percent. Thus the district is well above the State average. The non availability of separate kitchen and cooking outside the house indicates lack of essential facilities in the house. The food thus cooked is unhygienic and leads to many diseases.

Thus the existence of temporary house and cooking outside, house structures, mud flooring and no separate kitchen indicate the low quality of houses and the families staying in these houses lead a substandard and unhealthy life. The living conditions are not satisfactory.

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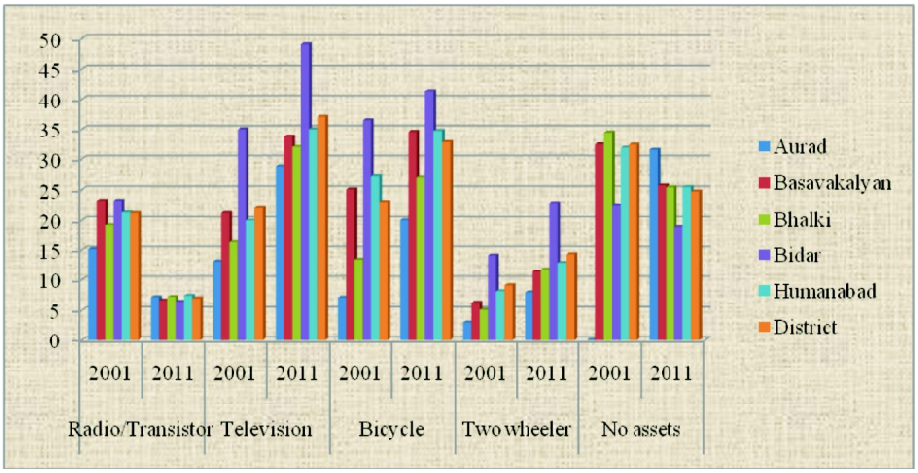
7.6 Asset status of households

The ownership of assets, especially the consumer durables also reflects on the standard of living and quality of life of the people. Some assets like mobile, bicycle radio, television, increase the access of the households to information, some other assets like scooter, car, jeep etc., provide convenience of transport to the household. Therefore the analysis ownership of assets provides information about decent life of the households. The ownership status of the households with regard to different kinds of household assets is analyzed below.

Table 7.8
Asset position of Households - 2001 – 2011 (in percentage)

Taluka	Assets									
	Radio/ Transistor		Television		Bicycle		Two wheeler		No assets	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Aurad	15.12	7.10	13.1	28.83	7.05	20.05	3.0	7.94	43,24	31.56
Basavakalyan	23.21	6.58	21.2	33.78	25.07	34.58	6.2	11.35	32.45	25.73
Bhalki	19.2	7.13	16.3	32.02	13.4	27.0	5.1	11.78	34.45	25.43
Bidar	23.2	6.37	35.0	49.10	36.5	41.36	14.1	22.80	22.4	18.91
Humanabad	21.3	7.36	20.0	35.01	27.2	34.74	8.1	12.87	31.9	25.46
District	21.2	6.90	22.0	37.09	23.0	32.80	9.1	14.30	32.4	24.71

Figure 7.7
Asset position of Households - 2001 – 2011 (in percentage)



The assets status of the households has changed significantly between 2001 and 2011. The asset ownership pattern in 2011 indicates that thestandard of living of the people has increased substantially during the last ten years. This is on account of increase in incomes of the people and a change in living styles. Television is now one of the most important assets, with the households. The ownership of it does not vary across the rural and urban areas. This asset is a source of entertainment as well as information also and is now widely used to bring about changes in value systems and traditional behavior patterns in rural areas. In 2001 television was with 22 percent households. But in 2011 it is above 30 percent in all the talukas. 49.1 percent of households in Bidar taluka own television. There is also increase in the ownership of bicycles and two wheelers. The proportion of households with no assets has declined significantly during this period from 32,4 percent to 24.7 percent. In Aurad taluka the percentage of households with no assets was 43.2 percent in 2001 and it has come down to 31.5 percent in 2011. At district level, the decline in percentage of households with no assets is from 60.47 to 21.7

The asset ownership pattern in 2011 indicates that thestandard of living of the people has increased substantially during the last ten years. This is on account of increase in incomes of the people and a change in living styles. Television is now one of the most important assets, with the households. The ownership of it does not vary across the rural and urban areas.

percent. Thus the standard of living of the people has improved as evident from the asset ownership pattern of the households.

7.7 Schemes for provision of housing facilities

The central as well as the State government have introduced many schemes to provide 'shelter for all'. A brief overview of the progress achieved under these schemes is presented below.

a. Indira Awas Yojana This is a central scheme with expenditure shared in the ratio of 75.25 between the Central and the State governments. It is a scheme introduced in 1989 – 1990 and it became and independent scheme in 1996. It is a scheme for rural BPL households who are identified as beneficiaries in Gram Sabha. As per the guidelines 60% target is for SC/ST people, 15 percent for minorities and remaining 15% is for general category with 5% reservation for Physical Handicapped category. Till 2004-05 it was implemented by RDPR department but now it is transferred for Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Ltd., In view of the rising costs, the Government of India enhanced the unit cost from 35,000 to 45,000 in 2010-11. In addition to the State share, the State Government is providing additional subsidy component of Rs. 5,000 to each beneficiary to maintain uniformity in unit cost in central and State schemes. The annual target is fixed by the corporation. This is distributed equally among all Gram Panchayats. The total unit cost is Rs. 63,500, this includes central &State share and State subsidy of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 10,000 loan under D.R.I. scheme and Rs. 3500 is the contribution from the beneficiary.

Rural Ashraya Scheme This is a State government scheme for the house less rural poor. The beneficiaries are identified in Gram Sabha.The Unit cost of the house was Rs. 20,000 in 2000-01 which has been increased to 63.500 during 2010-11.

Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme This is a State government sponsored scheme for the rural SC/ST population. The beneficiaries are identified by Gram Panchayat through Gram Sabhas. The financial assistance given under the programme has been increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 in 2008-09

Basava Housing Scheme To make the State a hutless State Basava Housing Scheme is implemented in the State as well as the district. During 2010-11 it is implemented as Basava Indira Housing scheme. A survey of huts and cottages is conducted to indentify the requirement. It is estimated that there are hut dwellers in Bidar district. The target is to cover them under this scheme. Out of the houses sanctioned during 2010-11. 7542 houses are completed. The achievement is 37.9 percent. The unit costs of houses is 63500.From 2011-12, it is again separated from Indira Awaas Yojane – All the beneficiaries should be women beneficiaries only under the scheme.

Urban Ashraya Scheme

This is a State government sponsored housing scheme introduced during 2007-08 for the houseless urban poor. The annual income limit for the beneficiaries of this scheme is 11,800. The beneficiaries are selected by Asharya committees comprising both official and non official members appointed by the government. This scheme is replaced by Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme and the unit cost per house is Rs. 1, 30,000.

There are many complaints about the housing schemes. These were raised during the dialogue with the people in various workshops on Human Development Report. The beneficiaries are not identified properly through the gram sabhas and the quality of housing is low due to the use of sub standard material. The targets are not attained and the implementation is very slow. Under Ambedkar Housing Scheme, in some cases the location is far away from the village and there are no basic facilities like water and electricity. The houses therefore, have not been occupied. Thus the purpose is not served.

Conclusion

The housing status of the people has improved significantly as evident from the increase in good living houses and decline in percentage of house less people. There is significant improvement in their asset status. The housing schemes of the central and the State government are being introduced in the district. These schemes have the major goal of meeting the housing needs of the people within a short period of time. But there are delays in implementation of these schemes. The targets are not achieved. However, these schemes have helped the people to get access to shelter and have provided a social identity to them.

7.8 Drinking Water

Access to safe drinking water has a close link with the health status of the people. Safe drinking water is essential for child survival water and sanitation are key pre requisites for reducing child and maternal mortality and combating diseases. The MDG seven aims to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

Drinking water and sanitation are considered as joint public goods because of their relationships with health status. If the drinking water is unsafe, then the life giving water may turn into a killer also. Many diseases like diarrhea, poliomyelitis, hepatitis, amoebiasis, round worm, thread worm, typhoid are mainly water borne disease. Therefore, to ensure “Health for All” it, is essential to ensure “Safe Drinking Water for All”. The position of Bidar district in provision of safe drinking water is not satisfactory as evident from the following analysis.

Location of drinking water

In Bidar district, access to drinking water has been assessed in terms of its availability, distance, functioning and quality. Accordingly the availability of water within premises near premises and away from premises is analyzed below.

Table - 7.9

Location of source of water 2001 - 2011

	2001		2011	
	No. of H.H.	**Percentage**	**No. of HH**	**Percentage**
Within premises	73783	29.25	146124	31.42
Near premises	43967	17.43	174993	37.61
Away from premises	134500	53.32	144128	30.97

Source Census of India 2001-2011

The access to water has improved significantly during the last decade as 69 percent of the households now have a source of water within premises or near premises. It was 46 percent in 2001. Only 31 percent of the households today have to carry the water from a distance. This was 53 percent during 2001.

The major sources of water are listed out in table these are tap water hand pump and tube well.

The coverage of tap water in the district has increased between 2001-2011. 50.7 percent of the households have tap water as a major source of drinking water. It is only 52 percent in Bidar taluka though it has higher percentage of households staying in urban area. But in Bhalki taluka only 46 percent of the households have access to tapwater. It is 60 percent in Humanabad taluka.

The importance of handpump as a source of drinking water is declining in the district. It has come down from 21 percent to 12.8 percent. But the coverage of tube wells has increased from 7.5 percent to 17 percent. The proportion of tube well is increasing in Humanabad, Bhalki and Basavakalyan talukas. Thus, the drudgery of women in carrying the water from long distance is not reduced significantly and people access to safe drinking water is not increasing rapidly.

The percentage of households with access to safe drinking water as per the definition of 2011 census is also indicated in the table. Safe drinking water includes sources like tap water (treated) borewell and tubewell. 58.47 of the households have access to safe drinking water. The percentage is maximum in Humnabad taluka (64.33%) and lowest in Bhalki taluka (54.79). Open wells still continue to be a source of water for 16.7 percent of households. The percentage is 25 in Bidar taluka and 19.1 percent in Aurad taluka.

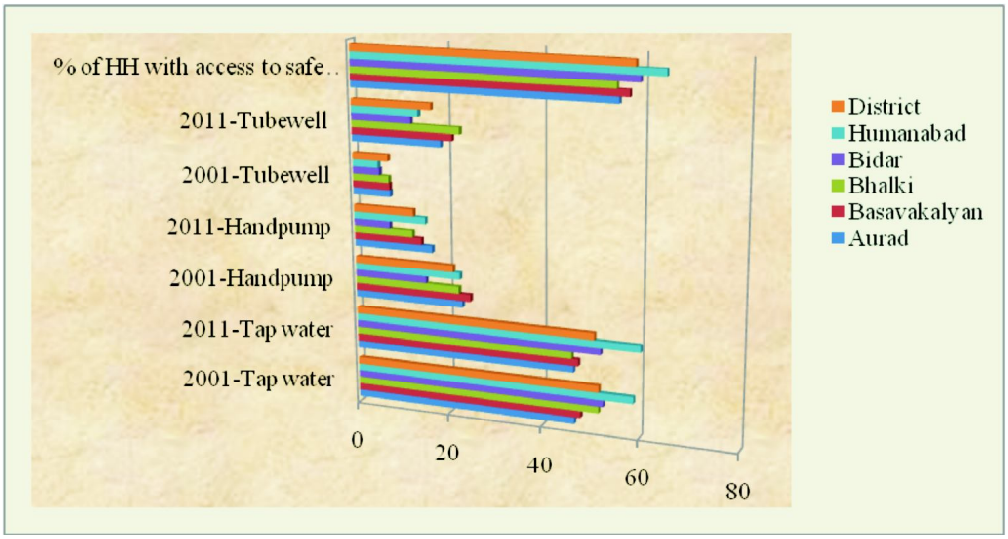
The percentage of households with access to tap water has not increased during last ten years. It implies that water supply schemes are not effectively implemented during the last decade. The proportion of hand pumps has declined and tube wells has increased to 17 percent. It is observed that the situation of drinking water supply has not improved in the district and the people are deprived of a basic requirement of life.

Table - 7.10
Sources of water

Taluka	Tap water		Hand pump		Tube well		% of HH with access to safe drinking water (2011)
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	
Aurad	46.65	46.40	23.07	16.83	7.92	18.99	55.28
Basavakalyan	47.91	47.39	24.80	14.42	7.80	21.33	57.35
Bhalki	51.61	46.0	22.37	12.55	7.62	22.94	54.79
Bidar	52.59	52.01	15.31	7.62	5.60	12.64	59.39
Humanabad	58.79	60.09	22.60	15.40	5.33	14.25	64.33
District	**51.65**	50.70	**21.17**	12.80	**7.5**	17.0	58.47

Source Census of India 2001 – 2011

Figure 7.8
Sources of water



Thus the districtsperformance in provision water supply to the households is not satisfactory.

Table - 7.11
Sources of water (Rural & Urban)

Taluk	Sources of water by location 2011									
	Tap		Hand Pump		Tubewell		well		Other Sources	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Aurad	43.26	72.10	17.80	8.84	17.18	6.26	20.43	8.25	0.42	3.47
B.kalyan	41.83	71.03	17.16	2.76	23.24	13.20	15.46	3.12	1.26	4.34
Bhalki	42.94	65.09	13.32	7.81	23.87	17.20	15.67	7.63	2.04	1.39
Bidar	62.61	39.46	12.10	2.32	16.01	8.65	7.86	45.27	1.17	3.30
Humnabad	55.07	80.50	19.07	0.48	16.79	3.91	7.44	12.85	1.20	2.17
District	**49.07**	**55.72**	**15.94**	**3.11**	**19.47**	**9.29**	**13.34**	**27.19**	**1.22**	**3.12**

Source Census of India 2011

Tap water is a main source of water in urban areas. It covers 80.5 percent of households in Humanabad. In Bidar it is only 39.4 percent. Hand pump continues to be a source of water in rural areas but its coverage is very less in urban areas. Wells are still significant in urban area in Bidar taluka. This is quite surprising and they cover 45,27 percent of households. Thus rural urban differences are not very significant in the district.

7.9 Electricity

The percentage of households having access to electricity is high in the district as well as the State. In rural areas also the households are provided with electricity. People's access to electricity has increased over the last decade.

Table 7.12
Household with access to Electricity – 2001 – 2011

Taluka	2001	% of households 2011
Aurad	67.70	84.29
B.kalyan	71.00	83.52
Bhalki	70.30	85.72
Bidar	82.00	91.08
Humnabad	70.40	86.05
District	73.10	86.60

Source Census of India 2001 – 2011

The coverage of electricity has increased from 73 percent in 2001 to 87 percent in 2011. It is 91.1 percent in Bidar taluka. It is above 80 percent in all the other talukas. The urban rural gap is observed in the provision of electricity.

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In rural areas, the poor households with BPL cords are covered under schemes like Bhagyajyoti and Kuterjyothi. In all the talukas 30 percent and more households are covered under this scheme except in Bidar taluka where only 12.4 percent of households are covered under the scheme due to more proportion of urban households.

7.10 Traditional and modern fuel

The adverse impact of use of traditional fuel such as firewood, cow dung, crop residue, is now well established. These fuels cause health problems related to respiratory and cardio vascular diseases. The use of these fuels leads to indoor air pollution. This problem is further compounded by lack of adequate ventilation in the houses of poor households. Further, the burden of adverse impact is disproportionately borne by women because they are involved in food preparation and also are involved in solid fuel collection that takes lot of their time which otherwise

would have been used for income generating activities or for leisure.

In the poor households, the use of modern fuel like cooking gas, electricity, bio gas is not feasible due to high cost associated with it. The firewood and cow dung which is free good therefore, becomes the only available alternative for cooking food. Thus the poor households have less opportunities to shift from traditional to modern fuel. This is evident from the fact that there is no significant change in the fuel use pattern in the district over the last decade, as indicated in the following table 7.12.

Table 7.13
Households with access to modern cooking fuel

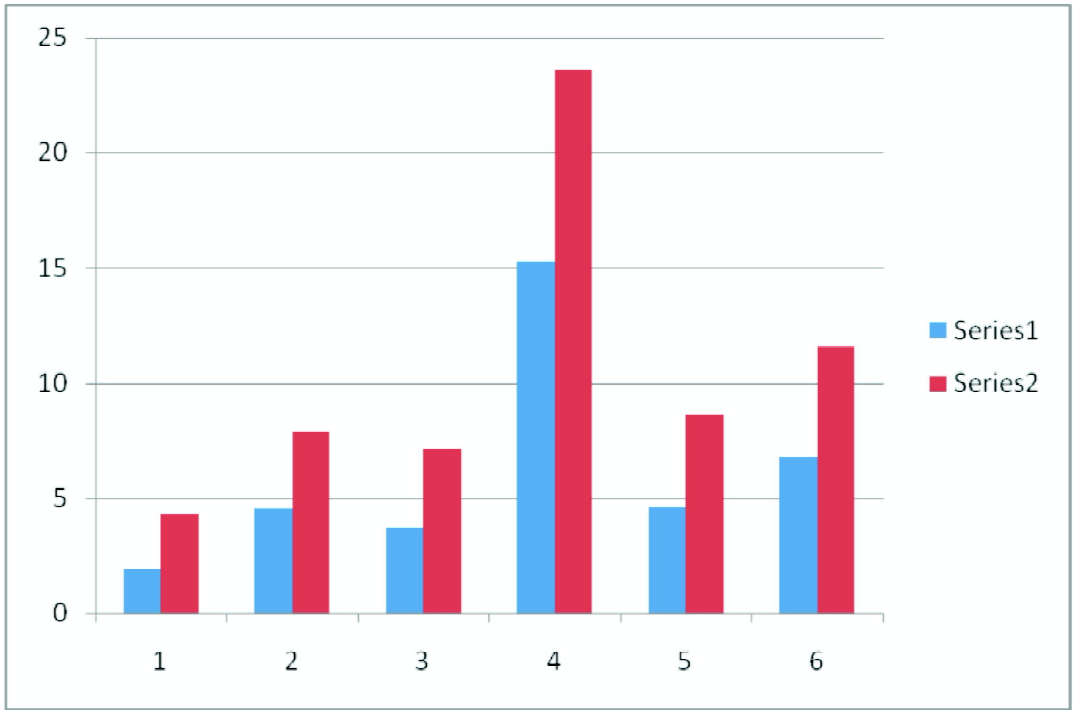
Taluka	2001	2011
Aurad	1,91	4.32
B.kalyan	4.55	7.88
Bhalki	3.71	7.13
Bidar	15.27	23.59
Humnabad	4.59	8.59
District	6.78	11.6

Sources Census of India 2001-2011

It is observed that 88.4 percent of the households in the district still use traditional sources for cooking fuel. In rural areas this percentage is above 90. Firewood, cow dung and crop residue are the major sources of cooking fuel. Many of the households donot have a separate kitchen. Food is cooked inside the house or outside. Cooking inside or outside with traditional fuel affects the health of women, children and other members also. Only in Bidar taluka 23.59 percent of households have access to safe fuel. In all the talukas the percentage is below 10. There is not much increase in number of households between 2001-2011.



Figure 7.9
Households with access to modern cooking fuel



Women have for work longer hours to cook food and to collect firewood for cooking. Thus it is necessary to increase the coverage of households under modern cooking fuel so that women are relieved of the hard work and time involved in cooking.

7.11 Sanitation

Sanitation is one among the most dismal and depressing topics in Karnataka especially in North Karnataka. In developing countries 50 percent of population is without adequate sanitation and suffer from ill health caused by unhygienic environment, leading to considerable loss of workdays and disabilities. Therefore, sanitation has become a part of millennium development goals to reduce to half the number of households without adequate sanitation facilities by 2015. The fifth five year plan attached priority to sanitation as improvement in the provision of drinking water and sanitation has a direct correlation with levels of living. Thus it became a part of the poverty alleviation programme.

The access of households to sanitation is very low in Bidar district. Further there is wide rural urban gap.

Table 7.14

Access of households to sanitation - 2011

	2001			2011		
Taluka	**Bathroom**	**Toilet**	**Drainage**	**Bathroom**	**Toilet**	**Drainage**
Aurad	18.9	10.0	24.3	58.16	9.5	31.78
B.kalyan	21.4	13.2	32.8	63.27	18.44	37.82
Bhalki	17.7	6.1	13.8	62.84	13.45	36.21
Bidar	22.0	14.3	55.0	79.18	42.99	55.24
Humnabad	28.6	21.7	37.8	72.31	20.39	47.8
District	34.2	19.4	35.6	68.44	23.2	43.23

Source Census of India 2011

It is evident that the percentage of households with access to sanitation is less than 20% in all the talukas except Bidar. The district average is 23.2. A wide rural urban gap exists across all the talukas. Only in Bidar taluka 43 percent of households have access to sanitation.Thus it is disgracing that even after six and half decades of independence, a basic need of the people remains unfulfilled. The percentage of households with bathroom facility has increased to 68.44 percent. The drainage facilities have also increased to 43.2 percent. But still only 23.2 percent of the population has accessto sanitation.

The total sanitation campaign was launched in 1999 replacing Central Rural Sanitation Programme (1986) with provision of toilets and related services. This approach is demand driven as the beneficiaries have to share a marginal capital cost and became a part of its implementation. The IEC (Information Education and Communication) component was strengthened to generate awareness about health and hygiene and motivate the people to use of toilets. The coverage of the programme was very slow.

In a field study by DES it is observed that there was misutilization of the toilets and they were put to other uses such as storages of firewood and other materials.The misutilization was 56% in Bidar district. The major hurdles in extension of sanitation facilities are

- Lack of space due to closely built clusters of houses
- Cultural and behavioral factors obstructing the existence of toilets within the house or next to house.
- Lack of adequate water facilities
- Unsuitability of sites
- Low status of women
- Psychological constraints due to rigid mindsets.

It is evident that the percentage of households with access to sanitation is less than 20% in all the talukas except Bidar.

There is a need to shape the programme that helps to remove these constraints. The mindsets of the people need to be changed. Social mobilization and mass education is essential to bring about a change in social and behavioral patterns of the rural households.

7.12 Concluding Remarks

The analysis of various indicators reflecting on the general standard of living of the people indicates that the `eople in the district are deprived of a decent life. Though housing conditions are improving due to implementation of various housing programmes, still 56.72 percent of rural households live in livable and not good houses. The asset position of householdsis improving and 75 percent of the households own one or the other asset. Mobile phone is the most common asset among the households. The access to other household amenities is very less. The provision of safe drinking water is not adequate. During summer season the water supply is very irregular and the bore wells dry up adding to the hardship for women to fetch the water for home. The access to electricity is available for 86 percent of households due to State schemes for the poor like-Bhagyajyothi, Kutirjyothi etc. Sanitation is another gray area where the district has very dimal performance. The rural sanitation is less than 15 percent. Sanitation facilities have to be improved in the district urgently and people should be motivated to use the toilets to lead a healthy life. The programmes and policies need to be focused on these areas to enhance the standard of living of the people.



CHAPTER -8
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Introduction – Gender as a Concept

The concept of gender came into prominence during the early 1970s. Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviour, activities and attributes that a particular society considers appropriate for men and women. It is used to describe the traits and behaviors, values and attitudes that are regarded by the culture and society as appropriate to men and women. It is differentiated from the term "sex" which is used to refer to biological categories of male and female. The distinct roles and behavior attributed to men and women through institutions f patriarchy may give rise to gender inequalities, i.e. differences between men and women in access to power and resources.

The focus on Women's issues is an outcome of the emergence of strong feminist movement in the West, including India. The Declaration of the year 1975 as International Women's Year and the period 1975-1985 as International Women's Decade brought forth the Women's Agenda. The concept of Gender and Development (GAD) came into existence during 1980s as an alternative to Women In Development(WID) and Women and Development (WAD). This framework is also referred to as the "empowerment approach" or "gender-aware planning." This approach emerged from the grassroots organizational experiences and writings of Third World feminists and has been most clearly articulated by a group called Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN). DAWN called for an approach to women's development that recognizes the importance of global and gender inequities.

GAD recognizes the differential impacts of development policies and practices on women and men and sees women as agents, not simply as recipients, of development. This perspective thus calls into question both gender relations and the development process. Within the GAD perspective, a distinction is drawn between women's interests (a biological category that assumes homogeneity) and gender interests (a socially constructed set of relations and material practices).

Women Development Indian Context

Women development has been one of the priorities of the planners ever since planning was introduced. However there is a paradigm shift from "welfare Approach" to 'Empowerment Approach'.

The first plan adopted 'Welfare Approach' and the objective was to provide adequate services to promote the welfare of women so that they can contribute to the welfare of the family and community.

Central Social Welfare Board was set up in 1953 to promote voluntary organizations at various levels to take up women welfare programmes. The welfare of women was clubbed with other welfare schemes like welfare of old and disabled etc. Working girls hostel and short stay homes were started during IV plan. At the end of the IV plan, report of the committee on status of women was released and it recognized women as critical inputs for development, not as targets of welfare programmes.

The sixth plan (1980-85) witnessed a shift from 'welfare' to 'development' recognizing women as participants of development and not merely as objects of welfare. The plan adopted a multidisciplinary approach with a special thrust on health, education and employment. Accordingly several programmes were introduced to create employment opportunities for women in agriculture, animal husbandry, small scale industries etc.

The seventh plan approach was to inculcate confidence among women and bring about an awareness of their own potential for development. Voluntary organizations and educational institutions were fully involved in launching organized campaign to combat the evils of dowry and harassment of women.

Eighth plan adopted the strategy to ensure that benefits of development from different sectors do not bypass women. Special programmes were launched to complement the general programmes. Another important mile stone was the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments for encouraging women to participate in governance.

A Draft National Policy for the Empowerment of women was formulated during the 1990s. Tenth plan approach paper gave maximum importance to the implementation of National Policy for Empowerment of Women. The main strategy is 'mainstreaming the gender perspectives' in all sectoral policies and programmes. The National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) emphasizes on promotion of economic empowerment, social empowerment and ensuring gender justice through several policy measures and gender sensitization (The National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001).

In the 11th Plan, gender was looked at as a cross cutting theme and each sector was assessed through a gender lens. The chapter on women and children was renamed 'Women's Agency and Child Rights' to mark the shift from empowerment of women to recognizing them as agents of economic growth and change.

The National Mission for the Empowerment of Women (NMEW) was launched on 8 March, 2010, by the Ministry of Women and Child Development with two-fold objectives, to carry out the coordinated assessment of current government interventions and, to align future programmes so as to translate the

convergence of women centric government schemes into reality. This implies involvement of other institutions such as National and State Commissions for Women, Civil Society Organizations and Panchayati Raj Institutions. Given the nature of the issues impacting women, overall aim of the Mission is to strengthen the processes that promote all round development of women.

The approach to 12th Plan has highlighted the need for ending gender based inequities, discrimination and violence faced by girls and women by ensuring achievement of optimal learning outcomes in primary education, interventions for reducing undernutrition and anaemia, and providing maternity support. The vision of the 12th Plan is for Faster, Sustainable, and more Inclusive growth which would necessarily entails ending the exclusion and discrimination faced by women and children

This chapter brings out the status of women and children in a hierarchical and patriarchal society of Bidar district. The issues related to gender inequality, demography, Health, education, work participation and work opportunities, participation in political process are presented here.

8.2 Gender Differentials in the District

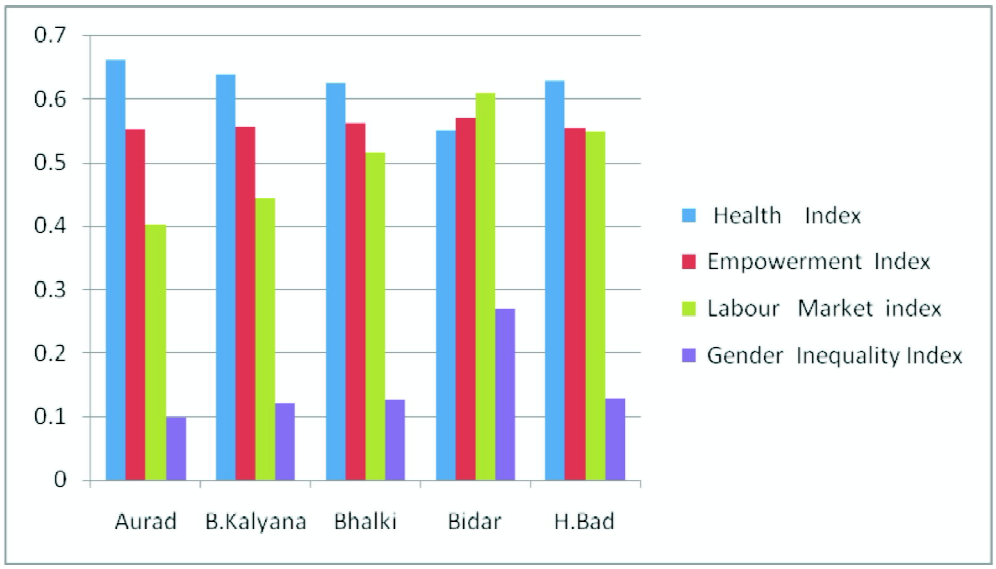
Gender differentials in the district are reflected in Gender inequality. Therefore, Gender Inequality Index (GII) helps to assess the gender gap and its impact on the levels of achievement in human development across the gender. The Gender Inequality Index is estimated for the district and it is presented below.

Table 8.1
Gender Inequality Index

Taluka	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Market index	Gender Inequality Index	Rank
Aurad	0.661	0.551	0.401	0.098	1
B.Kalyana	0.638	0.555	0.443	0.121	2
Bhalki	0.624	0.562	0.515	0.127	3
Bidar	0.549	0.569	0.609	0.270	5
H.Bad	0.627	0.553	0.547	0.128	4

Source Computed from GII indicators

Figure 8.1
Gender Inequality Index



Gender Inequality Index shows the inequalities between men and women in three different domains viz. health, empowerment and participation in labour force. GII ranges between zero and one. GII of zero shows that there is no gender gap and one represents maximum gender gap. Generally it is higher than zero and lower than one. The position of the district in the State is very low. This indicates higher gender inequality existing in the district.

Estimates of GII within Bidar indicate that there is least gender inequality in Aurad taluka. The GII of Aurad taluka is 0.098 and the taluk is ranking one. Aurad taluk is performing well in access to health and empowerment also, but in work participation index the taluk is in least position. This can be attributed to greater inequality in work participation between males and females observed earlier. Bhalki is another taluk with low gender inequality. It is ranking second in the district. In this taluka, the position of women is better in access to health, empowerment as well as labour market participation. On the other hand the taluka with maximum gender inequality in the district is Bidar. Here also it is performing well in health and empowerment, but not so in labour force participation. There is less variation among taluks in terms of health and empowerment, but more variation in terms of labour participation. The loss in human development due to gender inequality varies from 9.8 percent in Aurad to 27 percent in Bidar.

Association between Development, Human Development and Gender Inequality

The hypothesis that the overall development reduces gender inequality is analyzed by observing theassociation among the different development indicators viz. HDI, GII and CTDI. It gives an idea about the impact of overall development and human development of the taluka and on reducing gender inequality and the results are presented in the table.

Table 8.2

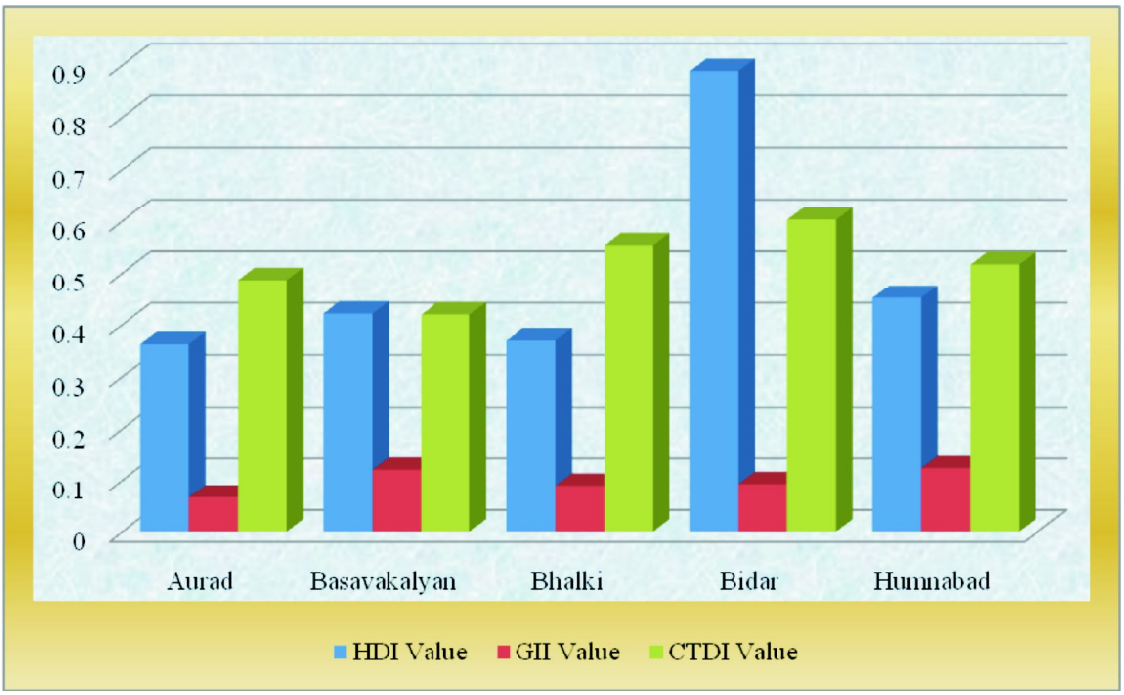
Ranking of Talukas based on HDI, GII and CTDI

Taluk	HDI Value	Rank	GII Value	GII Rank	CTDI Value	CTDI Rank
Aurad	0.363	5	0.098	1	0.487	4
Basavakalyan	0.422	3	0.121	2	0.420	5
Bhalki	0.370	4	0.127	3	0.554	2
Bidar	0.889	1	0.270	5	0.603	1
Humnabad	0.452	2	0.128	4	0.517	3

Source Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Human Development Index (HDI).

Figure 8.2

Ranking of Talukas based on HDI, GII and CTDI



The data reveals very surprising results. Bidar taluka which is ranking number one in overall development and human development is ranking fifth in gender inequality. On the other hand, Aurad taluka which is performing very low in both composite taluk development and human development as indicated by fourth and fifth rank in both indices is ranking top in gender equality. On the other hand Humanabad taluka which ranks second in HDI and third in CTDI is ranking fourth in GII. The data clearly shows that the education and economic status of the population as indicated by HDI and the overall development status of the taluka (CTDI) has no significant influence on reducing the gender inequality. It also indicates that gender inequalities increase in the initial stage of development as the new oppoprtunities created in the development process are largely

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Gender Differences- Demographic indicators

Gender differences in the overall population of Bidar district across different age and social groups is presented in Table 8.3. Women constitute around 48.89 percent population in Bidar district. No significant difference could be observed between rural and urban areas in the district. Gender parity is more among ST category. Among ST population the share of women is 49.73 in urban areas and 49.16 in rural areas. But in the case of children in the age group of 0-6, the percentage of girls is 48.52 in the district and there is no significant difference between urban and rural areas. Among SC population also women constitute 49.91 percent in Bidar district.

Table 8.3
Percentage of women in total population in Bidar district

	Total Population					Age Group (0-6)				
	Male	percent	Female	percent	Total	Male	percent	Female	percent	Total
Rural	651250	51.0	626098	49.0	1277348	86615	51.31	82181	48.69	168796
Urban	219415	51.5	206537	48.5	425952	28935	52.0	26711	48.0	55646
Total	870665	51.11	832635	48.89	1703300	115550	51.48	108892	48.52	224442
	SC Population					ST Population				
	Male	percent	Female	percent	Total	Male	percent	Female	percent	Total
Rural	168884	51.11	161535	48.89	330419	109197	50.84	105562	49.16	214759
Urban	35396	51.02	33970	48.98	69366	10590	50.27	10473	49.73	21063
Total	204280	51.09	195505	49.91	399785	119787	50.79	116035	49.21	235822

Source Census of India 2011

Trends in Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is one of the basic indicators to understand the status of women in any community. Sex ratio tells the number of females per 1000 males in any population. It also reflects on the status of women in the society.The adverse sex ratio i.e less number of women compared to men in the overall population was characterized as 'Missing Women' by Amartya Sen. According to Sen the mortality advantage women have is wiped out by the selective abortions and neglect of girl child. Trends in sex ratio over a period of twelve decades are presented in table 2. Sex ratio in Karnataka as well as

Bidar district was always between 980 and 960 females per thousand males. There is a decline in sex ratio in Bidar district after 1981 though there is an increase in it in 2011. Sex ratio in Bidar district was comparatively favourable in 1901 and after that it declined steadily and reached 949 by 1941. But, after 1941 there was an increase and reached the highest level of 980 by 1951; though it started declining continuously from 1961 and reached the lowest level of 949 in 2001. As per 2011 census, sex ratio in Bidar is 952 females per thousand males. This average is lower than the state average of 968 during 2011. Performance of Bidar district in terms of sex ratio was better compared to the state average in several years. For example, between 1951 and 1981, the sex ratio in Bidar district was higher than the state average. It is only from 1991 that the district average started falling below the State average. But now it has started declining continuously after 1991 falling below the State average. The variations in sex ratio in the district are more than the variations in the State. The sex ratio in 0-6 agegroup is well below the state averge.

Table 8.4
Sex Ratio 1951-2011

District	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Bidar	980	971	963	968	952	949	952
Karnataka	966	959	957	963	960	965	968

Source Census of India

Sex Ratio in Different Talukas of Bidar district

Taluka wise sex ratio shows that there is a large variation across the talukas in Bidar district (Table.3). As per the 2011 census, the sex ratio in the district ranges from the lowest in Bidar taluk (949) to the highest in humanabad taluk (962). In none of the talukas it is above the State average. In basavakalyan Taluka it is declining continuously. But in Bhalki aluka it has improved significantly beteen 2001-2011 from 947 to 959. It has also improved in Bidar Taluka from 938 to 949. Thus it has improve across all the talukas except Basavakalyan between 2001-2011. There is an urgent need to find out the reasons for low sex ratio to addess it through proper policy measures.

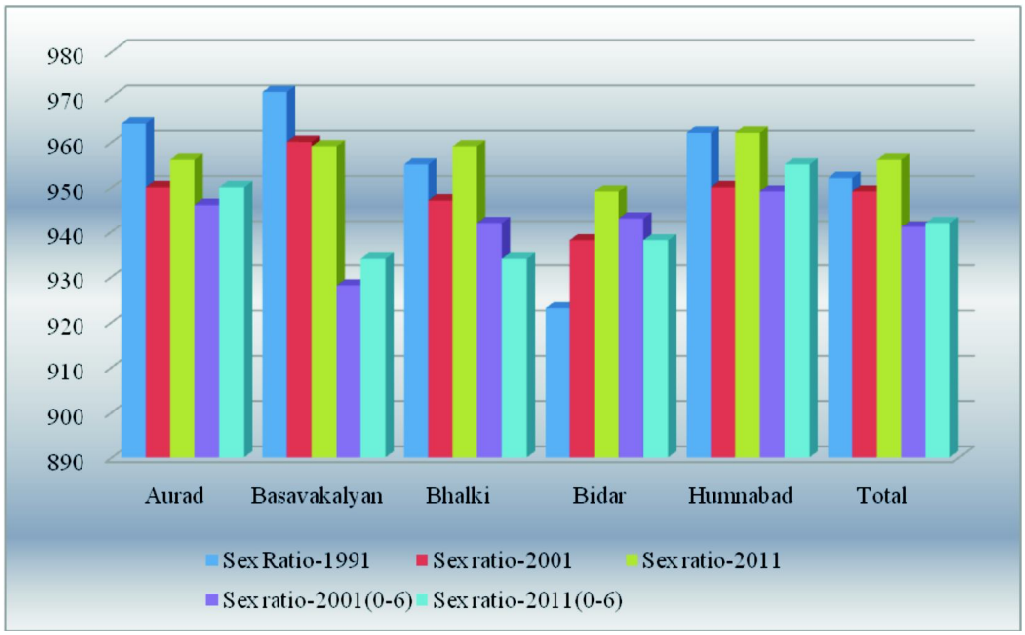


Table 8.5
Sex Ratio in different talukas in the District

Sl. No.	Talukas	Sex Ratio 1991	Sex ratio 2001	Sex ratio 2011	Sex ratio 0-6 2001	Sex ratio 0-6 2011
1	Aurad	964	950	956	946	950
2	Basavakalyan	971	960	959	928	934
3	Bhalki	955	947	959	942	934
4	Bidar	923	938	949	943	938
5	Humnabad	962	950	962	949	955
	Total	**952**	**949**	**956**	**941**	**942**

Source Census of India 2001-2011

Figure 8.3
Sex Ratio in different talukas in the District



Bidar district shows poor performance in child sex ratio. According to 2011 census, the child sex ratio in Bidar district has increased from 941 to 942 in 2011 census. The explanation for this phenomenon of low sex ratio emerges from various counters. Patriarchy is a major social variable explaining th situation.

8.1 Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment

8.3.1 Gender gap in literacy

Bidar is one of the districts in Karnataka with higher literacy rate and higher gender disparity in literacy rate. According to 2011 census the state average literacy rate was 75.60, literacy rate in Bidar was 70.5. The female lit-

eracy rate is 61.55 which is below the state average of 68.13. The gender gap in the district has come down from 23.7 in 2001 to 17.54 in 2011. At the state level the gender gap is 14.72. Literacy in rural area is 66.73 and in urban areas it is 87.42. Though literacy rate of females has increased from 48.8 per cent in 2001 to 61.55 per cent in 2011 a gender gap of 19.46 percent exists in literacy rate in rural area. This is reduced significantly between 2001-2012 from 25.6 to 19.46. In urban area the gap is reduced to 11.54 percent. .The gender gap in literacy rate at State level is reduced from 19.23 per cent in 2001 to 14.72 per cent in 2011. The Gender gap in urban literacy at State level is only 8.64 percent.

Table 8.6.

Gender Dimensions of Literacy-2001-2011

	Male		Female		Gender gap	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bidar	72.5	79.09	48.8	61.55	23.7	17.54
State	76.10	82.85	56.87	68.13	19.23	14.72

Source Census of India 2001-2011

Table 8.7

Gender Dimensions of Literacy-2001-2011 (Rural & Urban)

	Rural Male		Rural female		Urban Male		Urban female		Rural Gap		Gap Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bidar	69.2	76.28	43.6	56.82	83.1	87.42	66.5	75.88	25.6	19.46	16.6	11.54
State	70.45	77.6	48.01	59.71	86.6	90.0	74.12	81.36	22.44	17.89	12.48	8.64

Source Census of India 2001-2011

The gender gap in rural as well as urban area is above the State average. The gap is higher in rural than in urban area. But the rate of increase in female literacy is more in rural than in urban area.

8.3.2 Trends in Female Literacy Rates- Talukas

Trends in female literacy rates in the district have shown a considerable improvement from a mere 14.38 per cent in 1981 to 61.6per cent in 2011. (see Table.8.8). The increase is 18 per cent between 1991-2001 which is the highest across the years. This is a visible outcome of various literacy programmes.

Trends in female literacy rates in the district have shown a considerable improvement from a mere 14.38 per cent in 1981 to 61.6per cent in 2011.

Table 8.8

Trends in female Literacy

Name of Taluka	1981		1991		2001		2011	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
Aurad	10.47	22.37	25.48	39.5	45.2	57.9	57.64	68.02
Basavakalyan	12.78	25.35	27.77	42.95	46.2	59.1	59.70	69.73
Bhalki	12.32	25.78	30.26	46.47	48.8	62.4	60.78	71.26
Bidar	20.65	32.53	37.92	50.96	54.8	65.0	67.80	75.40
Humnabad	13.63	25.92	28.07	42.87	46.2	58.5	59.14	68.42
Total	14.38	26.76	30.53	45.11	48.8	60.9	61.66	71.01

Source Census of India 1961-2011

Taluka wise literacy rates indicate larger variation across the talukas. Among the talukas, female literacy rate is lowest in Aurad taluka with 57.64 per However, literacy rate in Aurad improved from 45.2 per cent in 2001 to 57.64 percent in 2011 indicating a good progress in female literacy. Bidar taluka shows the highest female literacy rate of 67.80 per cent. Female literacy rate in Bidar taluka has been relatively high among the talukas even since 1981. According to 2011 census, average female literacy in all the talukas of Bidar district is lower than the state average. In a majority of the talukas, the gap between total literacy rate and female literacy rate is around 10 per cent. But the gap is 8 per cent in Bidar taluka which is showing the highest literacy rate and 11 per cent Aurad taluka which is having the lowest female literacy rate.

8.3.3 School Enrolment

Trends in school enrolment in Bidar district are presented in table 8.9. The trends show that the girls enrolment is increasing across all the categories. In general category it has increased in absolute terms from 29768 in 2008-09 to 32261 in 2012-13. In SC Category it has increased from 23771 to 25761. The growth ratein enrolment do not vary much across te categories.

Table 8.9

Trends in Enrolment

Years	Female Gen	Female SC	Female ST	Female OBC
2008-09	29768	23771	14487	14984
2009-10	30376	24256	14782	15290
2010-11	30995	24751	15084	15602
2011-12	31628	25256	15392	15920
2012-13	32261	25761	15700	16238

Source DDPI Bidar

8.3.4 School Completion Ratio

Talukawise school completion ratio indicates that school completion ratio is higher among girls than boys at elementary level. It is higher among the girls in SC Category. This is a welcoming trend. This is an outcome of the various programmes initiated by the government to promote literacy among the SC/ST category. The completion rate is also high in general category i.e. 86.29 percent.

Table 8.10
School Completion Ratio- Elementary

	General		SC/ST		OBC	
	Boys	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Boys**	**Girls**
Aurad	89.65	88.76	88.49	88.32	93.83	82.62
Basavakalyan	83.77	87.74	81.58	86.83	76.81	82.41
Bhalki	89.63	85.37	90.82	66.14	80.46	77.81
Bidar	83.61	85.74	86.03	87.83	75.22	75.57
Humnabad	84.56	84.74	86.32	85.58	33.01	94.58
District	85.63	86.29	**85.91**	**86.65**	**80.19**	**81.67**

Source UDISE 2012-13

It is relatively low in OBC category. Here the Completion ratio among boys is also very low i.e. 80 percent only. Thus girls complete the elementary education successfully as compared to boys.

8.3.5 Secondary Education

The participation of girls in secondary education is low. This is evident form the high dropout rates among girls at secondary level. This is indicated in the following table.

Table 8.11
Dropout Rate at secondary Education

	Talukas	**Boys**	**Girls**
1	Aurad	23.71	28.55
2	Basavakalyan	20.6	27.04
3	Bhalki	8.519	17.99
4	Bidar	11.65	17.54
5	Humnabad	12.41	14.22
	Total	**15.02**	**20.4**

Source DDPI Bidar

The Dropout rate is very high among girls in Aurad Taluka (28.5 percent). It is also high in Basavakalyan Taluka i.e.27 percent. At district level the average rate is 20.4 percent. It is lowest in Humanabad taluka (14,22 percent). Thus the high dropout rates indicate the early exit of girls from education field. The deprivation of higher education is a seriuous concern in 21st Century in a knowledge economy. The women are the loosers in development race.

This is on account of shift in many production related work processes from high paid male domain to low paid female domain. This trend of increasing participation of women in labour force is known as "feminization of labour".

8.1 Work Participation Trends

Women and Work

Work is an important indicator for understanding the economic participation of women. Though work is physical and mental strain for both men and women, there are differences in how work is understood in the context of men and women. Most of the time women's work is not considered as work, because it is in the private domain and there is no remuneration for work in the private domain. On the other hand, work in public domain is attributed value in the form of wages, even if the number of hours of work in public domain is lesser than the number of hours of work in private domain. This is known as "invisibility of women's work". However, there is greater participation of women in work outside the household during the past one decade giving greater visibility to women's work. But this also has placed double burden of work on women. Work participation rate of women is showing an increasing trend not only in India, but in several countries all over the world except in some Asian countries. This is on account of shift in many production related work processes from high paid male domain to low paid female domain. This trend of increasing participation of women in labour force is known as "feminization of labour".

Female Work Participation Rate (FWPR) measured as the percentage of working women to the total women in the working age group varies between 28percent and 47percent in Karnataka. There is a greater work participation of women in rural areas compared to urban areas. The least work participation of women is observed in Bangalore urban district with only 27.68percent of women in workforce. On the other hand, 46.94percent women in Yadgiri district are participating in labour. WPR of men in the State varies between 70percent in Mandya and 53percent in Chitradurga district. Bidar district is in the middle place with 60.79percent of WPR of men.

In the case of Bidar, WPR of women is 33.65percent. But in three out of five talukas, the WPR of women is higher than the district average. Within Bidar WPR of women varies between 26percent and 38percent. While Bhalki taluk reported maximum WPR of women (33.6 percent), Bidar taluka reported minimum WPR of 26.76percent. The other talukas with higher WPR of women are Aurd and Basavakalyan. Least WPR of women

in Bidar also supports the argument that WPR of women is low in urban areas. No significant variation is observed across the talukas in male WPR unlike female WPR. Male work participation rate is around 60percent in all the talukas. Aurad taluka recorded highest male WPR (62.41percent) and least male WPR is observed in Bidar (59.13percent). The WPR of both men and women is below the State maximum.

Table 8.12

Gender differences in Work Participation Rate -2011

Taluk	WPRof Females	WPRof Males
Aurad	37.63	62.41
Basavakalyan	37.35	62.05
Bhalki	38.02	61.55
Bidar	26.76	59.13
Humnabad	32.52	59.86
District	33.65	60.79
State Max	46.94	70.49

Source census 2011

The wage differentials are also high in the district. Female wage is only 56ercent of male wage. Thus women are concentratedin low paid jobs and there is no significant improvement in their economic status.

Share of female workers in Non-Agricultural sector

Labour market is highly segmented based on gender. There are more number of females in unorganized sector with low and paid unsecured work where as there are more male workers in organized and secured jobs with higher wages. The share of female workers in non-agricultural sector is very low compared to agriculture sector. Among the different districts in Karnataka, more females in Dakshina Kannada are employed in non-agricultural sector. The share of females in non-agricultural sector ranges between 95.65percent and 17.85percent in Karnataka. Dakshina Kannada is a district with maximum share of females engaged in non-agricultural sector (95.65percent) and in Chitradurga district the share of females in non-agricultural sector is as low as 17.85percent. Their low share in non agricultural sector leads to their deprivation of gains from development.

The share of females in non-agricultural sector is low in Bidar district (26.60 percent). However, there are variations among different talukas in the district. As in the State of Karnataka, a large variation could be observed. The share of females in non-agricultural sector in Bidar district var-

The wage differentials are also high in the district. Female wage is only 56ercent of male wage. Thus women are concentratedin low paid jobs and there is no significant improvement in their economic status.

ies between 18.47 percent and 42.1 percent. Bidar taluk reported highest share of female workers in non-agricultural sector (42.1 percent) and the least share is observed in Aurad taluk (18.47percent). Lower share is observed in Humanabad, Bhalki, The share of women in non-agricultural sector is 25.7 percent in Humanabad taluk and 24.1 percent in Basavakalyan talukas in Bidar district.

The share of male workers in non-agricultural sector in Karnataka ranges between 95.83percent in Bangalore urban district to 32.67percent in Mandya district. Bidar district has low percentage of 47.15 percent of male workers in non-agricultural sector. The share of men in non-agricultural sector also varies across different talukas in the district. The lowest share of men in non-agricultural sector is observed in Aurad taluk (30.92percent). The other two talukas with lower share of men in non-agricultural sector are Bhalki (35.87percent), Basavakalyan (43.38percent). Bidar taluk has the highest share of men working in non-agricultural sector (66.95). The share of females in non agricultural sector is highest in Bidar i.e. 42.15 percent.

Table 8.13

Gender differences among workers in non-agricultural sector

	Share of female workers in the Non agricultural sector NAG_F	Share of male workers in the Non agricultural sector NAG_M
Aurad	18.47	30.92
Basavakalyan	24.1	43.38
Bhalki	20.2	35.87
Bidar	42.15	66.95
Humnabad	25.71	47.25
District	26.60	47.15

Source census 2011

8.1 Marginalization of Women's Work

Though more and more women are participating in work force majority of them are marginal workers. According to Census definition main workers are those who had worked for six months or more during the reference period of one year and marginal workers are those who worked for three months or more, but less than six months. The percentage of females who worked as main workers and marginal workers shows how long women were in work. A comparison of 2001 and 2011 Census shows that there is an increase in the percentage of women who worked as main workers. The share of females as main workers increased from 57.23 percent in 2001 to 68.70 per cent by 2011 in Bidar district. While the share of women has increased that of men has decreased from 86 percent to 83 percent. This is a clear evidence of economic empowerment of women in the district.

Table 8.14

Gender differences in main workers

Sl. No	Talukas	Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Aurad	85.60	84.94	50.85	64.83
2	Basavakalyan	85.97	84.12	56.41	67.72
3	Bhalki	86.90	83.97	57.66	68.73
4	Bidar	87.33	83.88	66.58	71.90
5	Humnabad	84.61	81.87	54.66	69.87
	District	86.13	83.74	57.23	68.70

Source census 2001,2011

Within the district, the increase in female WPR as main workers has increased by 15 percent in Humanabad taluk. It has increased by 14 percent in Aurad taluka and 11percent in Basavakalyan taluka in 2011. Similarly in the case of Bidar the increase it is from 66.5 percent to 72percent during the same period.

Among the talukas, Bidar taluka taluk has the largest share of females as main workers with 71.90percent during 2011. But here 83.8 percent of men continue to work as main workers. In all the remaining talukas the share is between 64 to 69percent. The share of female marginal workers in total marginal workers has declined from 61.7 percent to 50.5 percent between 2001-2011. It has declinedin all the talukas.The decline is more in Humanabad taluka.

Table 8.15

Women –Marginal Workers

Talukas	Proportion in Marginal workers 2001-2011	
	2001	2011
Aurad	67.07	57.41
Basavakalyan	64.26	54.08
Bhalki	65.23	53.70
Bidar	50.61	42.86
Humnabad	60.59	46.51
District	61.70	50.53

Source census 2011

Thus the trend of marginalization is reversed in the district between 2001-2011. This has helped in promoting their welfare and standard of living in the district.

Wage Disparities between male and female Agricultural labour

Wage discrimination between male and female labour is a known phenomena all over the world. Even in the organized sector wage differences are observed between the female and male wages despite of the existence of Equal remuneration Act 1976. The wage disparities are more observed in unorganized sector.

Differences in wage rate are observed in different districts of Karnataka. Maximum wage rate of Rs 295 for female agricultural labourers was observed in Dakshina Kannada district and the lowest wage rate of Rs 55 was observed in Davangere district. The range in the wage rate of female workers is very large. But in the case of male wage rate, the range is only between Rs 345 and 225. While female wage rate is Rs 100 in Bidar, male wage rate is Rs 225. The higher range in female wage rate in the state clearly shows that in some districts. The female wage rate is very low.

Wage differences across different talukas of Bidar district are not uniform. While the difference between male wage rate and female wage rate is Rs.100 in three of the talukas (Humanabad, Bhalki, Bidar) The wage difference is low in Aurad & Basavakalyan Talukas

Table 8.16

Agricultural Wage difference between female and male

	Female agricultural wage rate $WAGE_F$,	Male agricultural wage rate $WAGE_M$	Female wage as percent of male wage
Aurad	80	150	53.33
Basavakalyan	80	150	53.33
Bhalki	90	160	56.25
Bidar	90	160	56.25
Humnabad	90	160	56.25
District	90	160	56.25

Source DES 2011-12

8.6 Trends in Political Participation

Karnataka is one of the states with a positive trend in political participation of women in local

Karnataka is one of the states with a positive trend in political participation of women in local governance. Karnataka has the destination of attaining more than 33percent of women participation in local bodies when 33percent reservation was provided by the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act. Later it was extended to 50percent facilitating more participation of women in local

governance.

Vibrant civil society is one of the important reasons for greater participation of women. Several NGOs are involved in interventions aimed at attaining gender equity and empowerment of women and these interventions have created awareness and generated motivation for women to contest in elections. But higher participation is not observed in all the districts. There are widespread disparities. Recent data shows that the share of women in PRIs and ULBs ranges between 49percent and 39percent in the state while highest participation is observed in Chikkamagalur district with 49.27percent of women in PRIs and ULBs, least percentage of women are observed in Gadag district (39.18percent). This pattern also closely resembles the pattern of presence of NGO interventions. For a very long time, NGO interventions were concentrated in southern parts of Karnataka and only in recent times the funding agencies have restricted funding to NGOs located in southern parts and are encouraging NGOs to take up projects in Northern parts of Karnataka. In the coming years this should have a positive impact on participation of women. Bidar stands in the middle order in terms of women's political participation in local bodies. According to recent data, the share of women in Taluka and zilla Panchayat is above 50 percent.

governance. Karnataka has the destination of attaining more than 33percent of women participation in local bodies when 33percent reservation was provided by the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act. Later it was extended to 50percent facilitating more participation of women in local governance.

Table 8.17

Women participation in politics

Name of the Taluka	Taluka Panchayat			Zilla Panchayat			Gram Panchayat		
	Total Seats	women	%	Total Seats	women	%	Total Seats	women	%
Aurad	23	12	52.17	6	3	50.0	593	256	43.17
Basavakalyan	25	14	56.00	7	4	57.41	622	255	42.60
Bhalki	23	12	52.17	6	2	33.33	239	571	41.85
Bidar	23	12	52.17	6	4	66.66	236	587	4020
Humnabad	24	13	54.16	6	3	50.0	242	599	40.40
Total	118	63	53.38	31	16	51.61	1228	2972	41.32

Source DAG,Bidar 2012-13

But in Gram Panchayat it is 41.32 percent. This is below the norm of 50 percent. There is a need for increasing the share of women in Gram Panchayat. The gap between the actual share and the norm is 8.7 percent at the district level.

8.7 Community Attitudes and Social Prejudices, if any, affecting Women and GirlChildren

Health and Nutrition Practices and attitude towards family planning- Glimpses from field studies

In Bidar district, women-especially the minority women are the victims of patriarchy. They have istrictions on their mobility and social participation. The Purdah system still exists and womena are deeply influenced by the social and cultural value systems.

Among women the knowledge about family planning methods and practices is also strongly influenced by the cultural norms. The most common practice is to adopt sterilization. Here also female sterilization is the popular form. Male sterilization is not considered suitable because it affects the health of the male member and reduces his strength of work. On the other hand the impact on female health is never taken into account. Many a times, despite of bad health status, women seem to have undergone sterilization. This disproportionate emphasis on female sterilization, in conjunction with a lack of concern health outcomes for women, is a manifestation of gender inequality built in by patriarchal values, customs and traditions.

The decision to undergo the sterilization is normally taken by the elder women in the family and the husband. It is seldom taken by the woman concerned. It is also observed that in majority of the cases the decision is taken only after the birth of 4-5 children and at least one of them must be a male baby. Therefore it has no impact on reducing the family size, which would have perhaps increased the per capita availability of resources. Women have less knowledge about health care during pregnancy. The practice of going to a Health Centre or a private clinic for confirmation of pregnancy also is not observed. This is more among Muslim minorities due to social and cultural values. The absence of a lady medical officer in PHC deprives them off a better health care. In the initial stage the advice is sought form the informal referral system, mainly the elder women at home or in the neighbour-hood or from Anganwadi worker. The woman visits the health centre only for immunization during the late months of her pregnancy.

8.8 Role of Women's Groups and SHGs

A Group approach is considered as more suitable for women empowerment as women alone are not able establish their identity in economic field ina patriarchal society.

Stree Shakthi scheme was launched in Karnataka during 2000-01 for the economic empowerment of rural women. Later on it was extended to urban areas also. The important objectives of this scheme are empowering women by providing access to financial resources. It also aims at convergence among the schemes by providing opportunities to members of the groups to avail the benefits of other departmental schemes and lending institutions to enhance women's access to resources and credit. In the budget speech of 2012-13, government has announced the scheme of mobile market van for the sale of products produced by these groups as a pilot programme. Two districts from each division i.e Davanagere, Tumkur, Mysore, DK, Belgaum, Dharwad, Kalburgi and Bidar were indentified to implement this programme. At present there are 1.40 lakh groups functioning in the state with 21 lakh women as members. The urban Stree Shakthi groups were started by Women Development Corporation in 2004-05.

Table 8.18
SHGs under Stree Shakti Programme -2012-13

	No of Members					Financial Benefits		
S.N	Talukas	No of SHGs	No of Womens (SC)	No of Womens (ST)	No of Women	Savings of SHGs (No)	Total savings (Rs. in Lakhs)	Loan borrowed from Banks (No)
1	Aurad	650	2006	1008	8501	650	56.76	48
2	B Kalyan	647	2270	1400	8411	647	43.64	05
3	Bhalki	500	1224	625	5849	500	30.92	24
4	Bidar	476	2811	871	7864	476	45.77	20
5	Humnabad	666	3232	1000	8250	666	64.72	27
	Total	**2939**	**11543**	**4904**	**38875**	**2939**	**241.80**	**124**

Source DAG 2012-13

As per the publications of Government of Karnataka, there are 1,75,501 self groups as on 8.06.2014. The number of SHGs in the state varies from 303 in Dharwad district 23293 in Tumkur district.

Data on Stree Shakthi groups in Bidar district shows that there are 2939 groups in the district. But the groups are not distributed uniformly in the district. More number of groups are observed in Aurad and Basavakalyan. Least number of groups (476) are observed in Bidar taluk and maximum number of groups are observed (650) in Aurad and Humanabad taluk (666). Out of the total groups in the district, only 5 percent of the groups have availed bank loan. There are taluk wise more differences in bank linkages.

The average membership of the groups is fourteen. In three out of five talukas, the average membership is 15 and more. The Evaluation Studies have indicated that the impact of Self Help Groups on Women empowerment is significant. These have brought a sea change in their life. They have a social status now and these groups are now used for implementation of various development programmes.

8.9 Self Help Groups and Women Empowerment –A micro Level Study

Introduction

Women constitute half of the population in India but still suffer from all the deprivations- from childhood till the end of life. This situation that was existing from centuries is now undergoing a rapid change. Thanks to the growing feminist knowledge and spread of feminist movement. This has led to the realization that women's progress is as essential as that of men. The approaches to promote human development have now a paradigm shift from women's welfare to women empowerment. The women development programmes now focus on mainstreaming of women through their social and economic empowerment.

Women constitute half of the population in India but still suffer from all the deprivations- from childhood till the end of life. This situation that was existing from centuries is now undergoing a rapid change.

Organization of women into Self Help Groups is now widely accepted as the most effective strategy in this regard.

Bidar district is known for its progress in co-operative movement. The model of co-operation shaped here is known as 'Bidari model.' This base of co-operation and mutual help has contributed to success in organization of women's groups under various programmes. These groups have significantly contributed to increase women's self confidence and have enhanced their status in the family and society.

A study is taken up here to assess the impact of these self help groups on the status of women and their empowerment.

Objectives of the study

The study is taken up with the following objectives.

- To examine the need and importance of self-help groups
- To analyse the nature and activity base of these self-help groups.
- To examine the impact of these activities on their income and assets.
- To analyse the nature of their participation in decision making process in the family.
- To assess their change in status in thefamily.
- To examine their participation in social life in the villages.

Results and Discussion

The study is taken up in the three talukas of Bidar District.

Methodology

The study is based on the primary data that is collected from the sample groups and the members. A sample of 180 members is selected randomly from 60 groups.

Table 8.19
Selection of the sample

Name of the Taluka	No .of Groups	No .of members	No .of Members in the sample	Percentage
Aurad	20	290	58	20
Bidder	20	320	62	20
Humana bad	20	300	60	20
Total	**60**	**910**	**180**	**20**

Source Primary Data

A multistage sampling design was adopted to select the final sample. At the first stage out of five talukas, three talukas were randomly selected. These talukas are Aurad, Bidar and Humanabad from each taluka 20 groups from different villages were selected randomly from there groups (consisting of 910 a member's a 20% sample was drawn proportionately from each group the final sample consists) 58 members from 20 groups in Aurad 62 members from 320 members of 20 groups in Bidar and 60 members out of 300 members from 20 groups in Humanabad taluka the details are given in the following tables.

Table 8.20

Caste Background of the members

Category	Aurad	Bidar	Humnabad	Total
SC	21 (33.87	23 (38.33)	20 (34.48)	64 (35.55)
ST	06	09	05 (13.79)	23 (12.77)
OBC	(9.68) 26(4193)	(15.0) 21(350)	15 (29.86)	62 (34.44)
Other	09(1452)	07(1167)	15(2586)	31 (17.22)
Total	62(100 00)	60(100.00)	58(100 00)	180

Source primary data

The number SC members in total members is maximum 35.55 followed by OBC group 34.44 the percentage of ST members is comparatively less i.e. 12.77 percent. SC members constitute 38.33 percent of total member in Bidar taluka ST members are move in Bidar taluka (15.0 percent). The representation of SC and ST members is 53 percent in Bidar taluka. In Aurad taluka which is a border area the percentage of OBC members is maximum i.e. 41.9% the percentage of other members in sample group is maximum in Humanabad taluka on the average the percentage of other members is very less, 17.22%. This indicates that majority of the women members in SHGS are from the lower social strata where the incidence of poverty is significant. Thus the NGOS and the promoters have helped the poor women to organize themselves in groups.

8.21 Nature of Family of the Sample Households

Nature	Aurad	Bidar	Humanabad	Total
Nuclear	44 (75.86)	56 (90.32)	53 (88.33)	153 (85.0)
Joint	14 (24.14)	06 (9.68)	07 (11.67)	27 (15.0)
Total	**58**	**62**	**60**	**180**

Source primary data

In all the areas The nuclear family is the dominant of form of the family It is observed that members from the nuclear family have move freedom to participate in group its activities The Anganwadi workers engaged in organizing the groups are also of the opinion that women from these families enjoy more freedom and are active in the activities of the group However in Aurad taluka 24% of the members are from joint family some of them expressed difficulties in participating in the activities But in general the trend indicates that nuclear families are increasing in the village that may help to develop progressive attitudes among women.

Level of Education

Table 8.22

Level of Education of the Respondents

Level of education	Aurad	Bidar	Humnabad	Total
Below primary	22 (37.93)	17 (27.42)	20 (33.34)	59 (32.78)
Primary	11 (18.96)	20 (32.25)	10 (165.66)	41 (22.78)
Higher primary	01 (01.72)	04 (06.45)	07 (11.66)	12 (06.67)
Secondary	03 (05.17)	03 (04.84)	01 (01.67)	07 (06.67)
Above Secondary	___	05 (08.07)	01 (01.67)	06 (03.33)
(Illiterate)	21 (36.22)	13 (20.97)	21 (35.00)	55 (30.55)
Total	58 (100.00)	62 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	180 (100.00)

Source primary data

The level of education of the sample members is presented in the table above the percentage illiterate members is lowest in Bidar taluka i.e. 20.97 and 52% of members have education above Primary level. The number of illiterate members is more in Aurad taluka 36.22% and also in Humanabad taluka (35.00). The aggregate picture shows that 30.55% of the women sample members are illiterate and about 33% of them are literate below Primary level and 22.78% of members are literate up to Primary level. In general the percentage of members who have completed secondary and higher levels of education is very low i.e. only 7%.However, the members have minimum literacy to run the activities of the Self Help Groups. This is one of the reasons for the success of SHGs.

Table 8.23 Economic assets of sample beneficiaries

Particulars possession of land	Aurad (N58)	Bidar (N;62)	Human bad (N60)	Total (N180)
0-2.5 acres	21(36.21)	24(38.71)	18(30.00)	63(35.00)
2.5-5acers	09(15.51)	08(12.90)	11(18.33)	28(15.55)
5-acers and above	___	__	__	__
No land	28(48.28)	30(48.38)	31951.67)	89(49.44)
Own house	26(44.83)	38(31.29)	33(55.00)	97(53.89)
House under Govt. Scheme	2d (34.48)	19(30.65)	23(38.33)	62(34.44)
Rented home	02(03.45)	05(08.06)	04(06.66)	11(06.11)
Basic consumer durables	38(65.52)	45(72.50)	41(68.35)	124(68.88)

Source primary data

The sample members are all from poor households this is evident from the low asset base of the house holds'49% of the members do not have any land and 36% of them have land below 2.5 acres this means the women are from marginal farmers and land less laborers' groups therefore the benefits have of the programmers have reached the poor women 54% of them live in their own house and 34.44% of them live in houses allotted under government scheme. 6% them live in rented house the ownership of house is better in Bidar taluka where 61.29% of the member live in their own house. Their percentage is lowest in Aurad taluka i.e. 44.83% it is 53.89% in Humanabad taluka. The members possess only basic consumer durable items such as bicycle, radio, utensils etc. some of the households (about 40%) have a TV in their house. This is normally purchased by the woman after she started economic activity under SHG. The comfort and luxury items are not observed in their households.

Self Help Groups and Women empowerment

After forming the group the members have a linkage with the banks and they have taken up some economic activity to increase their income levels. This has made them economically independent. The classification of the members as per activity is indicated in the following table.

Table 8.24
Activity wise classification of members

Type of Activity	Bidar	Humnabad	Auarad	Total
Dairy	32 (52.01)	35 (58.3)	28 (48.27)	95 (52.78)
Animal Husbandry	10 (16.0)	08 (10.0)	10 (17.24)	26 (19.44)
Kiran Shop /Service /Trade	14 (22.0)	16 (26.7)	16 (27.58)	46 (25.5)
Tailoring	5 (8.0)	03 (05.0)	04 (6.99)	12 (6.63)
Cottage industry	01 (02.0)	-	00	01 0.00
Total	62 (100.00)	60 (100.00)	58 (100.00)	180 (100.00)

Source primary data

Dairy is a major activity undertaken by the sample members in all the talukas. This is a popular activity in the villages a miltch animal either a cow or a buffalo is purchased and the dairy activity is started. This is mainly because women are more familiar with dairy activity since traditional times therefore; they feel convenient to take up dairy activity. The other important activity is business and trade 25.55 percent of the sample women have taken up that activity 19.44 percent of them have taken up animal husbandry. Tailoring is taken

up by 6.67 percent of the sample members and one member in Bidar has started a cottage industry to produce the value based products.

It is observed that women are still concentrated in traditional activities where generation of income is less.

Table 8.25
Average monthly income from the activity (in Rs.)

Name of the Activity	Aurad	Humnabad	Bidar	Total Average
Dairy	1625	2100	1800	1850.00
Poultry/Animal Husbandry	1210	1685	1715	1536.00
Kiran /Business /Trade	1560	1720	1840	1710.00
Cottage Industry		-	1145	1082.50

Source primary data

The Average income generated from different activities is presented in the above table. Dairy emerged as a major income generating activity in Aurad and Humnabad talukes but business trade is a major income generating activity in Bidar taluka. Diary activity is prominent in Humnabad and also Bidar taluka. But its potential is low in Aurad taluka cottage industry is only in Bidar taluka. The cottage industry includes pottery carpentry and black smithy. The SHGs in Hudagi village in Humanabad taluka have taken up only dairy activity which is highly remunerative for them.



Participation in decision making process

Women's participation in decision making process in family and society is one of the basic indicators of their empowerment. The process starts from the family and then enters into the public space. Hence their participation in the family in various matters from kitchen to finance and property matters –before and after their joining the group is analysed here.

Table 8.26

Participation in decision making process (before)

Nature of decisions	Active participation	Some Extent	Very little	Total
Cooking food	160 (88.88)	20 (11.12)	—	180
Outside mobility	022 (12.22)	140 (77.78)	18 (10.00)	180
Marriages	043 (23.88)	04 (2.23)	133 (73.84)	180
Family sixe	061 (33.89)	11 (6.11)	108 (60.00)	180
Education of children	19 (10.55)	79 (43.88)	82 (45.55)	180 (100.00)
Financial matters	031 (17.22)	53 (29.44)	96 (53.33)	180
Property matters	026 (14.44)	50 (27.78)	104 (57.78)	180 (100.00)

Source primary data

Tablr 8.27

Participation in decision making process (AFTER)

Nature of decisions	Active participation	Some Extent	Very Little	Total
Cooking food	175 (97.22)	05 (2.78)	--	180
Outside mobility	96 (53.33)	82 9 (45.46)	02 (01.11)	180
Marriages	86 (47.78)	93 (51.67)	01(0.55)	180
Family sixe	112 (62.22)	63(35.00)	05 (2.77)	180
Education of children	122 (67.78)	58 (32.22)	--	180
Financial matters	86 (47.77)	71(39.44)	23(12.78)	180
Property matters	76(42.22)	64 (35.56)	40 (22.22)	180

Source primary data

Before they became the Group members, women had little chance of taking decisions with regard to their outside mobility to attend a social programme or functions or ceremonies' etc. they had to obtain the permission from the elders or permission from the male members. They were not informed about the financial and property matters. Their participation in matters of education and marriages was also very low. Only 47 percent of members had some participation in financial matters and only 43 percent of them participated in property matters.

This traditional behavioral pattern is now slowly disappearing among the group members and women are now able to express their opinion & sometimes argue for attending the

functions. 53 percent of them are now able to move out freely. Their participation level has increased significantly after the Group linkage in other matters also. They now participate and discuss about the financial and property matters, send the girls to the school (68 percent). Thus they have a say in family decisions due to their acquisition of knowledge from outside the world.

Enhancement of Status in the family

The membership of Self Help Group has increased their knowledge and their participation in decision making process in the family. This has contributed to the enhancement of their status in the family. This is evident from the following analysis.

Table 8.28

Status in the family (Before and After)

	Before				After			
	High	**Medium**	**low**	**Total**	**High**	**Medium**	**low**	**Total**
Aurad	05 (08.62)	11 (18.96)	42 (72.42)	58	17 (29.31)	32 (55.17)	09 (15.52)	58
Bidar	7 (11.29)	15 (24.19)	40 (64.51)	62	26 (41.93)	32 (51.62)	04 (06.45)	62
Humanbad	6 (10.0)	16 (26.66)	38 (63.33)	60	19 (31.66)	31 (51.67)	10 (16.67)	60
Total	18 (10.00)	42 (23.33)	120 (66.67)	180 (100.00	62 (34.44)	95 (52.78)	23 (12.78)	180

Source primary data

There is a significant change in their status in the family after joining the group. 34 percent of them feel that their status is now high in the family. 52.7 percent of them now feel better than before. The percentage of women with low status has declined from 66.6 percent to 12.78 percent.

Levels of Participation in decision making process

It is quite interesting to analyze their nature of participation in decision making process with regard to financial matters here their level of empowerment was comparatively very low as most of them participated at first level i.e.silent hearing But the women expressed that now they are kept informed about these matters Earlier they hardly use to get information about dealings in financial matters. Now they participate at c and d levels.

In some of the matters which are mainly confined to home issues like cooking, purchase of household items etc. women take the decisions and implement them. Thus there is not much change in their status in this regard.Participation in decision making process has increased after they have become the members of self help groups.

An empowerment index is constructed to assess the level of empowerment based on the scores of the sample members. For different levels of participation, the scores are given as follows

Table 8.29

Levels of Participation

Levels of Participation	Score
No involvement	**00**
a) Silent heaving	01
b) Involved in preliminary discussion	02
c) Expressing opinion	03
d) Making arguments	04
e) Prevailing upon taking the decisions	05
f) Implementing the decisions	06

Source primary data

For the seven decisions taken up here, their level of participation now in decision making process is estimated and the empowerment score is estimated. Distribution of sample Members in different score groups is given below.

Table 8.30

Distribution of sample members according to their empowerment score

Empowerment score group	Aurad (N=58))	Bidar (N=62)	Humanabad (N=60)	Total (N=180)
0-10	05(8.60)	04(6.65)	06(10.0)	15(08.33)
10-20	07(12.06)	03(4.84)	09(15.00)	19(10.56)
20-30	22(37.93)	21(33.87)	32(53.33)	75(41.67)
30-42	24(50.01)	34(54.83)	13(16.67)	71(39.44)

Source primary data

It is interesting to analyse that majority of the women fall in two group i.e.. 20 30 and 30 40 their percentage is 34 and 48 in Aurad 33.07 and 38.71 in Bidar and 53.33 and 16.67 in Humanabad the aggregate analysis indicates 41.67 and 39.4 percent of women in these two groups. The percentage in lower two groups is 19 percent only.

It is therefore clear that 80% of sample women are empowered after becoming the members of the S.H.G groups.

The group membership has increased their access to knowledge and information It has created awareness about their low status among the women members. Their participation in social activities has increased their level of confidence. They are now able to raise their voice in family matters The economic activity undertaken by them with the help of bank credit has brought economic empowerment to them. This is a new wave of empowerment that has emerged out of S.H.G. activity.

Table 8.31

Participation in village development programmers

Nature of Programme	Participation of members			
	Bidar (N=58)	Bidar (N=62)	Humanabad (N=60)	Total
1) Education awareness programmers	41(70.69)	53(85.48)	51(85.0)	145 (80.55)
2) Immunization programme	54(93.10)	51(82.25)	56(93.33)	161 (89.44)
3) Health camps	36(62.06)	46(74.19)	42(70.0)	124 (68.88)
4) Consumer awareness programmes	21(36.21)	34(54.84)	28(46.66)	83 (46.11)
5) political awareness programme	56(96.55)	53(85.48)	58(96.66)	167 (92.77)
6) Sanitation programme	37(63.79)	41(66.13)	34(56.66)	112 (62.22)
7) Social awareness programme Dowry child marriage women exploitation etc)	51(87.93)	57(91.93)	55(91.66)	163 (90.55)

Source primary data

Self Help Group are actively working in the villages.Various officials from the government NGO's and even political parties are seeking their assistance to impotent various government programmers and policies. They are activity involved in canvassing about the immunization programmes Educational awareness' programmes. More than 80 percent of the members of SHGS participate in these programmes. They are also actively participating in political awareness programmes. 92.77 percent of the members have participation in generating political awareness among the people. They alsohave participation in various social awareness programmers. They have been successful in generating awareness about evils of various social practices like dowry, child marriage child labour, home deliveries etc. They have helped to reduce the dropouts and haveincreased the enrolment- rate but their participation is low in consumer awareness programmes. This is because of their lack of knowledge about the consumer protection Act. They should be given proper training in this regard.

Thus it is observed that- the existence of self help group has brought in a new wave of change in the villages a new perspective is being developed among women this will help to promote scientific outlook the village society SHGS are thus positive contributing to empowerment of women in the villages.

8.8 Concluding Remarks

The gender issues analysed here indicate a very low status of women in the backward and traditional society. The existence of gender gap in many indicators like literacy,

enrolment, health, nutrition, anemia and the other reproductive health indicators as well as access to income and assets indicate the low status of women development and high gender inequality in the district. Further, with overall development these, inequalities are not decreasing, because, these are mixed with other discriminatory practices in the household and the society. The intra household distribution of resources is in favour of the men folk. Thus, gender perspectives in development programmes and policies and their effective implementation are essential to promote gender equality and empowerment.

Thus, gender perspectives in development programmes and policies and their effective implementation are essential to promote gender equality and empowerment.



CHAPTER – 9

STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBE

9.1 Introduction

Indin society is sharply divided on the basis of caste, class and Gender. Social inequality is perhaps deeper than economic inequality. This inequality is so elaborately constructed and institutionalized over centuries that its eradication is almost impossible in the shor period. It requires strong, sustained and cooperative effort over a long period to acieve the desired outcomes. The power structure is hierarchical in nature and the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe are at the bottom of the ladder. Their exploitation by the upper caste groups was thus made feasible by this hierarchical power structure and the caste based segregation of occupation. Though scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe people are ensured equal status by various constitutional provisions and are given various concessions and reservations in education and jobs, their exploitation continues even today. Their human Development Index is lower than for the general people. In Karnataka, the HDI (2000) of SC population was 0.309 and of ST people was 0.308 but the HDI of other people was 0.417. (Sukhdev Thorat 2007) Thus a big gap exists between these people and the common people. They are subject to various types of atrocities, inhuman treatment and exploitation even today.

The level of human Development of SC and ST population in Karnataka is well below the level of Human development of the general population. This is indicated in a study by Sukhdeo Thorat (2007). The study points out that the HDI of Non SC ST group is higher than that of SC ST group. The HDI for others is 0.417 and for SC it is 0.308 and for ST it is 0.275.

In this context, there is a need to assess to what extent the various programmes and policies have led to their upliftment and inclusion in the social structure and to examine the level of human development attained by them. This chapter provides a status report of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Bidar district.

9.2 Demographic profile of SCs and STs-

Bidar district is one of the SC/ ST concentrated districts in Karnataka State. The total SC/St population in the district as per 2001 census was 481031. It has increased to 635607 in 2011. This includes SC population of 399785 and 235822 of ST population. The percentage of SC population to total population is 23.48 in the district. This is well above the state average of 17.15 percent.The percentage of SC population is maximum in Aurad taluka (42.84%) followed by Basavakalyan taluka (40.2%). The proportion of SC

population is also high in Humanabad Taluka (40%)

The changes in percentage share in population spatially and over the time period 2001-2011 are indicated in table 9.1The share of SC/ST population has increased from 31.9 to 37. 32. At the state level the increase in share is very marginal i.e., from 16.20% to 17.15%. The share of SC population has increased significantly from 19.9 percent to 23.4 percent. Their share in rural population has increased more i.e., from 22.28 percent to 25.86 percent but italso increased from 11.86 percent in2001 to 16.28 percent in 2011 in urban population. Thus rural urban migration among the SC Community is increasing in the district. The percentage change in share of ST population is notsignificant.

The decinal growth rate of population for SC population is 33.79 percent (2001-2011) which is significantly higher then the growth rate of general population of 13.39 percent. This is one of the factors contributing to higher growth rate of population in the district. The growth rate of ST population 29.41 percent is also higher then general population. The high growth rate of SC/ST population, their concentration in rural areas and inadequate employment opportunities in rural areas indicate high incidence of poverty among SC/ST population in the district.

Table 9.1

Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe population – 2001 – 2011

Sl. No.	2001				2011		
	Talukas	SC % share	ST % share	% Total population	SC	ST	SC/ST % share
1	Aurad	26.18	8.8	34.98	31.86	10.99	42.84
2	Basavakalyan	19.67	16.4	36.10	22.02	18.20	40.2
3	Bhalki	21.56	8.7	30.29	25.30	10.46	35.76
4	Bidar	15.03	10.5	25.03	18.89	12.02	30.91
5	Humnabad	20.08	15.7	30.7	22.93	17.13	40.05
	District	19.89	12.1	31.90	23.48	13.84	37.32

Source Census of India 2011

The population is concentrated in Aurad and Basavakalyan talukas. Their share in total population has increased from 32 percent to 37.3 percent.

Sex Ratio

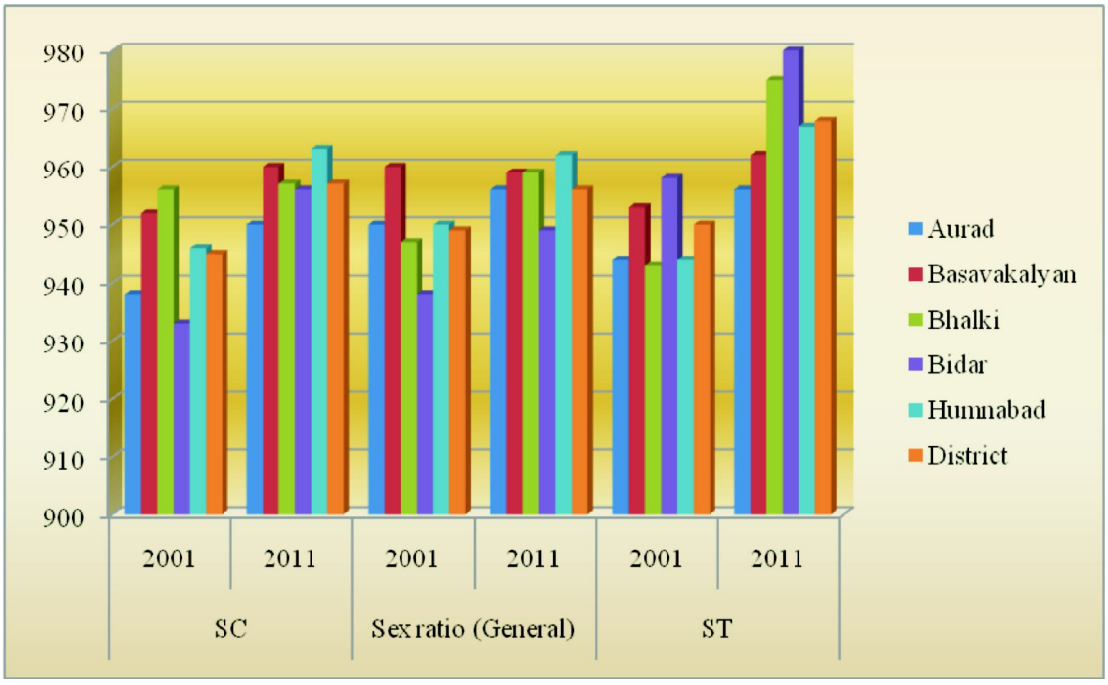
Sex ratio is an indicator of women empowerment. The sex ratio in both SC & ST group has increased during the last decade.

Table 9.2
Sex Ratio SC/ST Population

Taluka	SC		Sex ratio (General)		ST	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Aurad	938	950	950	956	944	956
Basavakalyan	952	960	960	959	953	962
Bhalki	956	957	947	959	943	975
Bidar	933	956	938	949	958	980
Humnabad	946	963	950	962	944	967
District	945	957	949	956	950	968

Source Census of India 2001 & 2011

Figure 9.1
Sex Ratio SC/ST Population



For SC group the sex ratio has increased from 945 to 957 and for ST group it has increased from 950 to 968. The sex ratio for SC is above the district average for general population (956) but in many talukas it is below the sex ratio for general population. In Aurad taluka it is 950 for SC Population and 956 for general population. For ST population the sex ratio is well above the sex ratio for general population in all the talukas.

9.3 Education profile and levels of enrollment

21st century is a knowledge economy. Therefore, human capital

plays a significant role in access to opportunities and development. Education is therefore, considered as a basic means of empowerment of the disadvantaged groups. Further, these groups have no asset base. The percentage of land ownership is very low in these groups. Therefore, they lack control over production process. Hence the way to their empowerment is only through education. The young generation essentially needs education to get entry into job market and get access to better jobs.

As per 2011 Census the general literacy rate of the district is 70.5 percent but the literacy rate of SC is 63.4 and of ST is 61.5. The literacy rate of ST population is also well below the total literacy rate. The female literacy rate is 53.9 and 51.9 respectively.Thus despite of the various government schemes, the inclusive education still remains half finished agenda.

In recent years, there has been increase in enrolment of SC and ST Students in primary as well as higher education. Their literacy rates are also increasing.

The percentage of land ownership is very low in these groups. Therefore, they lack control over production process. Hence the way to their empowerment is only through education. The young generation essentially needs education to get entry into job market and get access to better jobs.

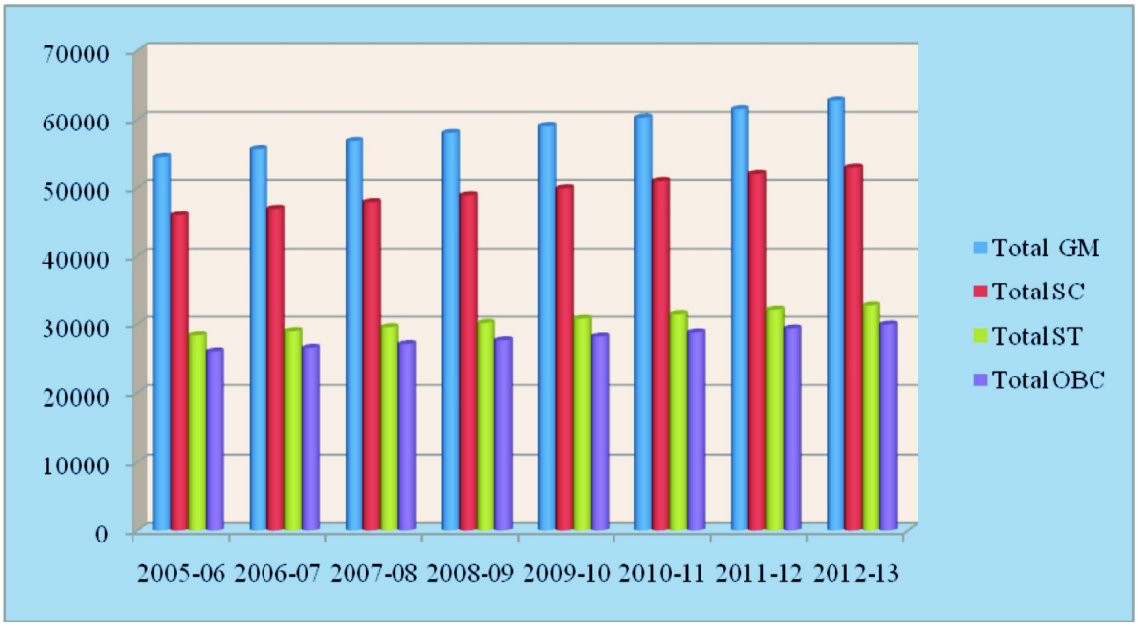
Table 9.3
Trends in Enrolment- Social group wise

Year	Total GM	Total SC	Total ST	Total OBC	Total
2005-06	54487	46044	28422	26048	155001
2006-07	55599	46984	29002	26580	158165
2007-08	56734	47942	29594	27122	161392
2008-09	57892	48921	30198	27676	164687
2009-10	59073	49919	30814	28241	168047
2010-11	60279	50938	31443	28817	171477
2011-12	61485	51957	32072	29393	174907
2012-13	62714	52996	32713	29981	178404
Average growth rate	12.79	15.09	15.1	13.11	15.1

Source DDPI Bidar

The proportion of SC enrolment in total enroment in 2012-13 is 29.70 and that of ST is 18.33 percent. Their share in enrolment is greater than the share in population. The growth in SC enrolment in absolute terms is higher than the ST and OBC as well as general group. This indicates that enrolment in this group is increasing. This is a good trend and will help to promote their inclusion and empowerment. The growth rate in enrolment is higher among the SC and ST group.

Figure 9.2
Trends in Enrolment- Social group wise



Gross Enrolment Ratio

Table 9.4
Gross Enrolment Ratio-Primary education 2012-13

Taluka	GER-SC		GER-ST	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Aurad	95.770	95.860	86.860	87.860
Basavakalyan	93.070	95.930	87.930	78.930
Bhalki	103.500	98.890	89.890	80.890
Bidar	121.950	124.370	115.370	116.370
Humnabad	114.940	109.660	101.660	92.660
District	106.110	105.500	96.500	87.500

Source DDPI Bidar

The GER for SC and ST in primary education is higher in Bidar and Humanabad talukas but it is lower in other talukas. GER among SC community is higher than the ST community. The male female gap is more observed in ST group than in the SC group.

Table 9.5
GER
Secondary Education 2012-13

	All Community			SC			ST		
Talukas	**B**	**G**	**T**	**B**	**G**	**T**	**B**	**G**	**T**
Aurad	77.07	78.23	77.65	48.87	45.06	46.97	55.43	55.79	55.61
Basavakalyan	69.25	75.74	72.50	47.77	49.47	48.62	53.51	54.27	53.89
Bhalki	102.27	95.67	98.97	57.85	55.28	56.57	66.05	66.53	66.29
Bidar	82.90	82.78	82.84	62.40	64.74	63.84	58.50	61.33	59.92
Humnabad	78.48	83.35	80.92	66.79	61.52	64.16	63.28	64.80	64.04
District	80.84	82.50	81.67	56.65	55.20	55.93	58.87	60.25	59.56

Note B Boys, G Girls, T Total

The GER for SC and ST community is very low in secondary education. This indicates that the children from these communities drop out after completion of elementary education. It is 56 percent in SC and 59 percent in ST thus about 40 percent children exit the education system after the completion of elementary education.

The transition rate for the year 2012-13 from 5th to 6th was 85.88 for all. It was 87.8 percent for SC and 87.3 percent for ST students. The same was 89.4 percent for OBC group. The transition rate is 96.8 percent for all and 96.6 percent for SC students at state level. The transition rates for both the groups are below state average. However, the drop out rate at secondary education is high among these groups. This is indicated in the following table.

Table 9.6
Drop out Rate in Secondary Education- SC/ST and Minorities2012-13

Taluka	Drop out rate Total			SC / ST			OBC and Minorities		
	Total	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**	**Total**	**Boys**	**Girls**
Aurad	26.13	23.71	28.55	23.91	23.86	23.96	22.98	20.51	25.45
Basavakalyan	23.85	20.66	27.04	26.52	19.89	33.15	20.70	17.46	23.94
Bhalki	13.26	8.52	17.99	15.84	11.28	20.40	10.11	5.32	14.89
Bidar	14.60	11.65	17.54	5.48	1.48	9.48	11.45	8.45	14.44
Humnabad	13.32	12.41	14.22	8.43	9.69	7.18	10.17	9.21	11.12
District	18.23	15.39	21.07	14.07	9.75	18.39	15.08	12.19	17.97

Source UDISE 2012-13

The drop out rate at secondary level for SC students is 14.07 percent and it is 15.08 percent for minorities. It is 6.31 percent for SC at the state level. The drop out rate among SC girls and Minority girls is high at seconadary education level. This should be given immediate attention. The reasons for the same should be identified and the problems if any should be solved immediately. These facts indicates that the incidence of deprivation of education is very high among the girls.

Performance in PUC Examination

The performance of SC/ST students is improving only after 2010-11 due to the interventions by the District Administration.

Table 9.7
Talukwise Results of Students

Sl.No.	Taluka	Social Group	Yearwise Result in percentage				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Aurad	GM	25.46	29.98	35.78	41.62	45.36
		SC/ST	13.93	23.17	26.99	33.9	38.81
		Others	21.09	32.25	42.07	41.93	47.35
2	Basavakalyan	GM	13.79	11.11	18.75	26.67	41.67
		SC/ST	7.7	16.7	16.98	28.54	36.63
		Others	14.78	23.49	25.45	41.92	41.47
3	Bhalki	GM	19.51	23.29	25	24.44	25.86
		SC/ST	13.8	15.59	22.62	28.89	32.74
		Others	18.53	21.01	31.09	34.51	37.74
4	Bidar	GM	12.82	23.53	33.33	47.83	63.89
		SC/ST	7.84	14.71	20.33	26.2	33.94
		Others	16.2	25.09	39.86	46.46	48.96
5	Humnabad	GM	14.53	20.96	29.57	24.32	31.18
		SC/ST	10.08	16.57	19.45	22.32	30.9
		Others	19.05	23.96	29.19	29.26	34.99
6	District	GM	22.18	27.2	33.46	37.39	42.69
		SC/ST	11.36	18.36	22.59	28.54	34.99
		Others	19.06	27.35	35.71	38.38	43.21
7	State	GM	51.14	51.93	56.24	56.55	62.47
		SC/ST	29.56	30.94	35.36	37.57	46.31
		Others	43.23	44.32	50.35	51.27	59.59

SourceDDPI Bidar

Figure 9.3
Talukwise Results of Students



It is still very low when compared to other groups. The pass percentage of students was only 28.5 in 2010-11 and increased to 35 percent in 2011-12. It is below the State average of 46.3 percent in 11-12. Aurad and BasavaKalyan are little above the district average. There is an urgent need to give attention to this as this an important stage for entry into professional and higher education courses.

9.4 Health, Nutrition and Institutional delivery

The health status of SC/ST people, especially women and children is low as compared to the health status of general population. There is no adequate data to establish the facts but the findings from NFHS 3 and the reports from micro level studies produce ample evidence of low health status of SC and ST women and children. The findings from NFHS3 survey (Karnataka) indicate that the position of SC and ST households with regard to many indicators of health status is low. The under nutrition and incidence of anemia is higher among SC & ST population, (NFHs 3PP – 19.20). Their access to antenatal care is also low. Institutional delivery is also low among the SC & ST households in remote and border villages.. The micro level study also supports this fact. However, in last two years due to government schemes and the ASHA worker, the rate of institutional delivery has increased to 75% and above. In many households births

A large percentage of SC households are still concentrated in agriculture in rural areas. 80% of them are engaged in agricultural sector. A large percentage of them are agricultural labourers.

of first and second order take place at the hospital due to the benefits from schemes like Madilu, Janani Suraksha etc. But the birth of third and fourth order take place at home as they are not entitled to receive any benefits. The study on malnutrition brought out the fact that 55 percent of the malnourished children belong to SC/ST group and minority group.

9.5 Occupational Pattern – Income and Employment.

A large percentage of SC households are still concentrated in agriculture in rural areas. 80% of them are engaged in agricultural sector. A large percentage of them are agricultural labourers. Only 11.50 percent of SC households and 4.8 percent of ST households own land. 35.6 percent of SC and 33.21 percent of them own marginal holdings that are not economic holdings for cultivation. Only 5 percent of them are in the medium and large group.Therefore, many of these households work as agricultural, labourers by leasing out their lands, studies at micro level also support the fact.

The work participation rate (WPR) among SC and ST households is higher than the general population. But the work participation rate for both SC and ST population is below the State average.

Table 9.8
Work participation Rate among SC Population

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Bidar	41.1	46.4	35.5	43.0	47.5	38.3	29.2	39.9	17.6
State	46.3	54.0	38.4	50.1	55.7	44.3	35.1	49.2	20.5

Source Census 2001

The work participation rate in rural area is higher than the urban area. It is 43 percent in rural area but it is only 29.2 percent in urban area. At the state level the percentage is 50.1 and 35.1 respectively. This indicates that the participation of SC people in growing urban sectors is low and the new work opportunities are not available to them. The low work participation rate indicates low earnings and high dependency burden.

Table 9.9
Work participation Rate among ST Population

	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
Bidar	42.3	49.5	34.6	43.2	50.0	36.1	28.9	42.9	13.7
State	49.4	58.3	41.7	51.5	57.6	45.3	37.6	52.6	21.9

Source Census 2001

The WPR for ST households is 42.3 percent (2001), the rural WPR is 43.2 percent and the urban WPR is 29 percent. The WPR is below the State average. The male female gap is 15.1 percent. High WPR is observed in Aurad and Bhalki.the WPR for ST group is also below the State average.

The low WPR in irregular and less remunerative work in agriculture indicates their survival near subsistence level in poverty. The standard of living is very low due to low incomes. During the lean season in agriculture, they migrate to nearby places or to Bangalore or Maharashtra for jobs. This migration is controlled now significantly due to MGNREGA.

Thus it is observed that the SC & ST workers are mainly concentrated in primary sector where production relations are still semi-feudal in character. Therefore, the economic institutions and the economic structures continue to remain exploitative in nature. The economic conditions of these people are at very low level. There is a need to inesify the poverty alleviation and programmes under SCP for upliftment of these people.

Programmes for the welfare of the SC and ST People

The government has introduced many special programmes for the welfare and mainstreaming of these people. These cover all basic requirements of empowerment and human development. A brief description of some of the major programmes in the district is given below.

Education

Education is the basic strategy for empowerment of these people. Therefore, these programmes are introduced to increase the access to primary, secondary and higher education.

- Scholarships for Pre Metric and Post Metric students. These scholarships are given to help the poor children to acquire knowledge and skills. It includes an amount of Rs. 75 for the students in 1-7th standard and Rs. 100 per annum for the students studying in 8-10 standard. In the district, during 2012-13, 31330SC students 9743 ST students are paid the scholarship. In view of the increasing costs, it is essential to enhance the amount of scholarship.
- Prize money to meritorious students. A cash prize money of Rs.. 5000 for the students who score 60 percent and above marks and Rs. 10,000 for the students who score 75 percent and above in SSLC examination is given to promote their enrolment in higher education. A Prize money of Rs10000 is given to five top students with marks above 60 percent from each district.

Pre Metric and Post metric Hostels the students are provided with accommodation facilities for primary and secondary education as well as higher education. There are 40 pre metric and 16 Post metric hostels for SC students accommodating 4832 students. There are 7 hostels for ST students.

Thus it is observed that the SC & ST workers are mainly concentrated in primary sector where production relations are still semi-feudal in character.

Table 9.15
Hostels and Enrolment of Scheduled Caste Students 2012-13

S. N	Talukas	Pre-Metric				Post-Metric			
		Govt.		Aided		Govt		Aided	
		No	Students	No	Students	No	Students	No	Students
1	Aurad	4	252	1	35	2	97	-	-
2	B Kalyan	12	599	1	35	3	159	-	-
3	Bhalki	9	453	1	35	2	111	-	-
4	Bidar	10	605	1	35	8	500	-	-
5	Humnabad	12	575	1	35	6	179	-	-
	Total	**44**	**2484**	**5**	**175**	**21**	**1046**	**-**	**-**

Source DAG 2012-13

Table 9.16
Hostels and Enrolment of Scheduled Tribe Students

S.N	Talukas	Pre-Metric				Post-Metric			
		Govt.		Aided		Govt.		Aided	
		No	Students	No	Students	No	Students	No	Students
1	Aurad	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	B Kalyan	1	20	-	-	1	35	-	-
3	Bhalki	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Bidar	2	60	-	-	1	10	-	-
5	Humnabad	1	2	-	-	1	35	-	-
	Total	**4**	**114**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**80**	**-**	**-**

Source DAG 2012-13

Other schemes

- Under Ambedkar Housing Scheme, Indira Awaas scheme, Ashraya Scheme the houseless poor households are provided with loan and subsidy to construct the houses.During 2011-12, 1076 beneficiaries in the district were helped to construct the houses.
- Under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) funds are earmarked in each department under different plans for SC/ST population based on their proportion in population. Provisions are also made in the district for Rs. 188 crores under Special Componen Plan for these people.

- Dr. B R Ambedkar Corporation helps to promote self employment among the SC/ST population
- Under Ganga Kalyan Scheme minor irrigation, borewell and lift irrigation facilities are provided to the small and marginal farmers.

9.6 Housing Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Housing is both a personal and social need. Personal because it provides shelter to household and social because it provides them a social identity and social status. Government intervention is considered essential to provide this unmet social need. The housing prorammes though implemented inefficiently, still catch the appreciation of the people due to this personal and social utility of houses.

Housing status of SC/ST households

The housing status of the SC & ST households is assessed with the help of the condition of houses availability of kitchen, drinking water and sanitation facilities and the household assets owned by the households.

Table 9.10

Housing conditions among SC and ST households -2011

Level	Good		Livable		Dilapilated	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
State	1061994 (50.53)	460717 (50.24)	915315 (43.55)	398669 (43.47)	124334 (5.9)	57628 (0.28)
Bidar	26,077 (36.35)	16983 (38.77)	41,244 (57.49)	24568 (56.09)	4,414 (6.15)	2250 (05.13)

Source Census of India 2011.

The proportion of SC/ST households living in good hoses is increasing due to the benefits received under various programmes like Indira Awaas Yojana, Ambedkar Housing, Ashraya etc., 50% of SC & ST households now live in good houses at the State level. The percentage is lower at the district level. (36.35 and 38.77 respectively). About 44% of the households at state level live in livable houses. This is higher in the district i.e. 57 percent for SC and 56 percent for ST Group. The percentage of people living in dilapidated houses is also higher (6.15&5.13) at district level than at the state level.

Kitchen & fuel

Preparation of food is a basic responsibility of women. Therefore, the conditions of kitchen and the fuel used are directly connected with her health. Further she has to work for longer hours outside the home to make a living. The double burden of work leads to her low health status and under nutrition. The situation existing in SC/ST households is indicated in the following table.

Table 9.11

Availability of separate kitchen – 2011

Indicator	State		District	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Availability of Separate kitchen	1896438 (79.26)	744646 (79.47)	26111 (36.02)	30379 (68.36)
Cooking food outside	169768 (7.93)	71283 (7.6)	20829 (28.73)	10971 (24.68)
Modern fuel	320802 (14.98)	130413 (13.91)	4300 (05.7)	2317 (5.2)

Source Census of India 2011

The percentage of households with separate kitchen is 79% at the state level. But the district is below the state average. The percentage is only 36 in SC group. It is better in ST group i.e. 68.36 percent.

Further even today 28.7 percent of SC households and 24.7 percent of ST households cook food outside the home which is highly unhygienic. The food gets contaminated and this leads to many diseases. This is only 8 percent at the state level.



The households in the district mainly use traditional sources of fuel for cooking. Only 5.7 percent of SC households and 5.3 percent of ST households use modern fuel for cooking. This is well below the state average. Thus the use of traditional fuel indicates low health status of women and children.

The SC & ST households are better placed with regard to access to electricity 85 percent of the households at state level and 81 percent of the households at district level have access to electricity. This is due to the 'Bhagyajyothi' scheme introduced by the government that provides cheap access to electricity.

Asset ownership

The asset ownership pattern of the households throws light on their standard of living. The asset position of the households is indicated in the following table.

Table 9.12

Asset ownership pattern among the households

Items	State SC		District	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
Total HH	(2140304)	(936995)	72489	44435
Radio	370298 (17.30)	149795 (44.18)	3951 (5.4)	2300 (5.17)
T.V.	989288 (46.22)	413977 (44.18)	19737 (27.22)	12052 (27.12)
Mobile phone	1056326 (49.35)	461324 (49.23)	28400 (39.17)	18241 (41.05)
Bicycle	642475 (30.0)	284555 (30.36)	19704 (27.18)	15418 (34.69)
Two wheeler	290072	130120	5277 (7.28)	3570 (8.03)
No assets	507626 (23.71)	224267 (23.93)	24362 (33.6)	12883 (29.0)

Source Census of India 2011

The asset ownership among SC/ST households is increasing.Mobile phone is the most common asset owned by about 40 percent of the households. This has improved the communication network of these people. This has helped them to improve their contacts and also get access to modern technology. The other important asset owned by these households is television. 27% of SC and ST households own it. This is still below the state average of 46.2 percent. The possession of radio as an asset has come down to 5 percent. Few households (27&34.7) of SC & ST community own a bicycle. Still a sizable portion of households do not own any assets. Their proportion is 23% at the state level. At district level 33 percent of SC households and 29 percent of ST households do not own any asset. These are the poorest households with a very low standard of living.

Drinking water and Sanitation

Potable drinking water in adequate quantity on regular basis is a basic requirement of human life. The mission drinking water for all implies access to potable water with a minimum of 50 LPCD per day within the household premises. Tap water from a treated source bore well and tube well are considered as sources of safe drinking water. The access of households to the source of safe drinking water is indicated in the following table.

The asset ownership among SC/ ST households is increasing.Mobile phone is the most common asset owned by about 40 percent of the households. This has improved the communication network of these people. This has helped them to improve their contacts and also get access to modern technology.

Table 9.13
Access to Drinking Water

Level		Tap water	Hand pump	Tube wells
State Total	SC	754328 (35.24)	185637 (8.6)	377061 (17.61)
	ST	302547 (32.28)	72160 (7.70)	171445 (18.29)
Rural	SC	343002 (22.71)	170632 (11.29)	313503 (20.75)
	ST	153057 (21.52)	67473 (9.48)	148035 (20.81)
District Total	SC	33286 (45.90)	13325 (18.40)	14456 (19.90)
	ST	22145 (49.8)	6718 (15.10)	8462 (19.0)
Rural	SC	26651 (44.48)	12342 (20.60)	12879 (21.49)
	ST	19908 (49.81)	6551 (16.39)	7967 (19.93)

Note Figures in the bracket indicate percentage to total (HH)Source Census of India 2011

It is observed that 46 percent of SC households and 50 percent of ST households have access to tap water. The percentage is higher than the state average of 35.24%. In rural area the gap between the state and the district is very marginal. Only 20 percent of the SC & ST households have access tap water. Hand pump continues to be a major source for ST households (25.59) in rural areas. It is a source of drinking water for 19.3 percent of SC households at the state level the average is only 11.29 and 9.48 percentage respectively. Thus only 65 percent of SC households and 64 percent of ST households have access to safe drinking water. These sources of drinking water are not regular. Borewells and tube wells dry up during summer season. The tap water supply is very irregular.

Sanitation

In general, rural sanitation in Bidar district is very poor, open defection is a common practice observed in rural areas. This is highly unhygienic. Therefore, the total sanitation programme (1999) was launched to fill up the gap in rural sanitation. But the progress achieved is not significant.

Table 9.14
Sanitation facilities in SC/ST households

Sl. No.	Indicator	State		Bidar	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1.	Number of HH without toilets	1466651 (68.49)	548105 (71.30)	64549 (89.04)	40222 (90.51)
2.	No. of HH without Drainage	1000734 (71.45)	483713 (51.62)	51389 (70.89)	29205 (65.72)

Source Census of India 2011

In the district about 89.04 percent of SC households do not have toilet facilities. This is well above the state average of 68.49 percent.90.51 percent of ST households also do not have toilets. (State average 71.3 percent). This indicates that the coverage of sanitation programmes is very low in SC & ST colonies. This is confirmed in many micro level studies. There is a need to implement the Sanitation Programme effectively to increase the coverage of these households under it.

There are some major constraints in the provision of toilet facilities to the households. Thehouses do not have space for construction of toilets. Further, there is shortage of water in rural areas. The water supply in rural areas is very irregular further, during summer season there is no water availability. This is a major hurdle the other main constraint is the psychological attitude of the people, people do not want toilet facilities in the house or next to house in many cases the toilets constructed under the programme have remained unutilized or are misutilised for some other purpose. Thus open defecation practices that are very unhygienic continue to exist in SC ST households.

The availability of drainage facilities is also very low in the district. 71.4 percent of SC households and 65.7 percent of ST households do not have drainage facilities. Open drainage is very common in these colonies. The water is flowing in front of the houses. The flies and mosquitoes breed on this water leading to unhygienic environment and spread of diseases. In general the environment around the house in these colonies is highly unhygienic. Therefore, the incidence of diseases is high among the children.

To improve sanitation facilities in these colonies, it is essential to change the mindsets of the people. There is a need to educate the people about the importance of health and hygiene. If space is a constraint for individual access then community toilets may be established with proper arrangement for maintenance. The incidence of malnutrition and anemia is high among the SC and ST children

To improve sanitation facilities in these colonies, it is essential to change the mindsets of the people. There is a need to educate the people about the importance of health and hygiene. If space is a constraint for individual access then community toilets may be established with proper arrangement for maintenance.

and the overall environment is not healthy in these colonies, therefore, maintenance of cleanliness, and awareness about personal health and hygiene is very important. The health education and sanitation programmes need to be launched with a strong IEC component.

9.7 Composite Dalit Development Index – A Case Study

Introduction

Indian society is based on caste hierarchy. Though the constitution ensures equality to all irrespective of caste, class and religion,yet the social relations on country side are still controlled by caste. These Dalits donot have access to land and work as labourers in the field of landlord and are under the control of the them. Though the government laws and politics prohibit untouchability and ensure equal access to opportunities to all but in reality this is hardly achieved anywhere. The social structure and value system based on traditional norms and customs are highly rigid and are not easily amendable. Yet it is expected that with legal provisions, some change might have taken place and the process of mainstreaming of Dalits is expected to speed up with the spread of education and the reservation policies and welfare programmes of the government.

A micro level study is taken up to assess the ground realities in a village society and to find out to what extent the integration of the Dalits has taken place in a village community. This study is taken up in the Yarandi Gram Panchayat of Basavakalyan taluka in Bidar District. The findings of this case study are applicable only to Yarandi Gram Panchayat and these can not be generalized or made applicable to any other geographical entity.

Yarandi Gram Panchayat

Basavakalyan taluka is a one of the most backward talukas as per Nanjundappa Committee (HPCRPI) Report. It is placed at 158th place among the 175 talukas in the State.

Yarandi Gramp panchayat is one among 175 Gram Panchayats in the Basavakalyan taluka. It is a medium size panchayat with 1927 households. The SC households are 388 i.e., 20%. The total population is 7704 and the SC population is 1800 (23.36%). The average size of the family is 4-6 among the Dalit and 3-4 among the non-Dalit families. It is a mixed Panchyaat. The other caste people are Muslims, Lingayats, maratha, other backward castes etc.

It is an agrarian economy and the major source of livelihood for 80% of the people is derived from agriculture. There is high incidence of poverty due to insecurity of income and employment in dry land agriculture.

The people in the villages are still governed by traditional value systems.

Methodology

The study mainly focuses on the issues related to integration of Dalits in the ainstream society. The magnitude

and dimensions of inclusion are examined through their representation in formal village institutions like SDMC, Water Asociations, Forest Committees etc. The other issues related to their involvement in village festivals and cultural systems, the respect and power they command etc are analysed through qualitative techniques and an index is built upon to assess the level of their integration in the society. Their standard of living and access to basic facilities as well as education is also included in the index. The total indicators are and the index is constructed on the basis on the level of answers to these questions. It is also examined whether they have awareness about discrimination and their attempts to protest against discrimination etc. The results are presented below.

Results and Discussion

1) Inclusion in formal institutions

One approach to mainstream the Dalits is through their entry in formal institutions through reservations. This will increase their access to power and enable them to participate in the decision making process at the Panchayat level. Out of the total members in Panchayat 23% are SC members. But among the 104 SDMC members, only 14 i.e., 13.4 percent are SC/ ST. There are no joint forest management committees and in water management society their representation is only 13%. There are no financial cooperative societies and in village health and sanitation committee their representation is 21%. Thus their inclusion in formal institutions is made possible through policy intervention but their number does not exceed their quota. It means they are yet to capture power positions without Govt. support.

Table 9.17
Inclusion in Formal institutions

SN	Indicators	Index Value
1	Panchayats	2
2	SDMC	0
3	JFMC	-
4	Water Societies	0
5	Financial Societies	-
6	Village heath& sanitation committee	1
	Total	3/10=0.30

Source Primary Data

Social inclusion

Social inclusion is sinquo non for integration of Dalits in the village society. Their free movement in other's houses, temples streets and hotels indicate that they are treated on par with others in the village. The high caste people including the other backward caste people donot give a respectable treatment to Dalits. In this panchayat, also Dalits cannot make entry inside the houses, they stay at outer part of the house and wait till the persons comes out of the house to talk to them. They are still addressed in singular form and are expected to wish the high caste people wherever they meet them. Dalits are allowed to enter into the temple but cannot perform the pooja, the temple 'Pujari' offers it on their behalf. The non-Dalits can offer the pooja on their own.The youths now a days are coming ahead to offer the pooja but many a times they are controlled by the elders.

Table 9.18
Social Inclusion Indicators

SN	Indicators	Index value
1	Entry into residence	0
2	Addressing respectfully	0
	Participation in Festivals	2
3	Entry into Temples	2
4	Treatment in Hotels	1
	Total	**5/10 = 0.50**

Source Primary Data

The elders still believe that their entry into the temple and performing Pooja may lead to the curse of God on them. They participate in the festivals but within their limitations. Their entry inter the hotels is allowed but they are served tea in plastic cups, whereas the others are served the tea in glasses or cupsIt is also noted that the respect they can receive depends on their economic status including the job status. If a person is educated and holds a higher position in job or possesses land is treated differently than the others. . The index value for social inclusion is 0.5. This indicates that the progress achieved is only 50 percent.

Perception of discrimination

It is very essential to know that whether the Dalits have perception about the discrimination against them. As discriminatory practices are deep rooted in social structure and value system,it is possible that the Dalits donot view it as discrimination. Hence, it is attempted to know about their perceptions about discriminatory practices in education, drinking water, health,

social and economic matters. It is observed that many of them, 60% donot perceive about social discrimination and 96% donot feel about economic discrimination. The elders especially do not think it as discrimination as the practices are supported by their faith in value system. Poverty, lack of assets and illiteracy compels them to accept the fact that they have no other alternative than to work in other's fields. Therefore, they donot feel about the occupational segregation and their low status of employment. The youngsters are feeling about it now. However, they are aware of discriminatory practices in seeking drinking water, provision of services, treatment of their children in schools and in provision of health facilities.

Table 9.19

Perception of Discrimination

SN	Indicators	Index value
1	Drinking water	1
2	Education	1
3	Health	1
4	Social	0
5	Economic	0
	Total	3/10=0.30

Source Primary Data

Those who are aware of it have tried to spread the message among others and have protested against few kinds of discrimination. But these problems are not solved despite of protest by them.

Table 9.20

Protest against discrimination

SN	Indicators	Index value
1	Water discrimination	1
2	Education discrimination	1
3	Health discrimination	1
4	Social discrimination	1
5	Economic discrimination	0
	Total	**4/10=0.40**

Source Primary Data

However, their access to health and education facilities has increased and they have been able to get separate water supply system. They are not allowed to fetch water from sources in other localities. A separate location, a separate anganwadi and separate provision of some other facilities like water indicates that their exclusion still continues.

Table 9.21
Conflict Resolution

SN	Indicators	Index value
1	Water problems	0
2	Health problems	1
3	Education problems	0
4	Social discrimination	0
5	Economic Discrimination	0
	Total	**1/10=0.10**

Source Primary Data

The double standards practiced in provision of services from common facilities are an evidence of the discrimination in the present period also. This also indicates that the dominance of upper castes continues in the Panchayat and the Dalits continue to survive on the margin. Further, the protests are not very strong as the people are aware of the fact that they are dependent on the upper castes for their livelihood and the protest or any kind of disobedience against them will affect their lives.

Freedom to enjoy equal status

Dalits in many backward social structures lead a submissive and emotionally bonded life. Their lives are controlled by the upper caste people and they have no voice against it. In Yerandi GP, the Dalits were asked about the sense of freedom they feel it in various aspects of life. It is assumed that if they are free to act according to their will and shape their lives, this will contribute significantly for their empowerment.

Table 9.22
Perception of freedom

Indicator	Positive response (%) N=50	Index value
Of questioning	04 (8%)	0
Of protesting	28 (56%)	1
Of mobility	30 (60%)	1
Of getting employment	03 (6%)	0
Of participating in cultural activities	32 (64%)	1
		3
		3/10=0.3

Source Primary Data

The households are not aware of the discrimination and exploitation in various activities as this behavior of the Upper caste is value based and deep rooted. In some fields they are aware of discrimination, the treatment and respect given to them, their social and economic status, but they donot have freedom to question them. This is because they work on the lands of the upper caste landlords. These economic ties compel them to maintain silence. They also donot have in choices in employment and do the work that is allotted to them. They feel that they can protest against these issues but are not sure of getting any solution. In recent years, with government interventions and legislation, they feel that they are assigned with a social identity. Though they are able to move freely in all he parts of the village, but they are still under the hold of the upper group and are indirectly pressed for avoiding movement in upper caste locations. The index value for perception of freedom is very low i.e. 0.3.

Standard of living – Asset holding

It is observed that despite of government interventions in land distribution policies, the asset position of scheduled caste households has not improved. Only 7.1 of the total holdings are owned by the SC households. Among the sample households only 4.5% of the households possess land.

Table 9.23
Standard of living

SN	Indicators	Index value
1	Land holding	0
2	Non-Agri-Establishments	1
3	Pucca houses	2
4	Electrification	1
5	Owing two wheeler/ bike	0
	Total	$\frac{4}{10} = 0.40$

Source Primary Data

These are all small and marginal land holdings. Their share in non-agricultural establishments in the village is 22%. This indicates the low physical capital base of there households and their dependence on others for livelihood. Further it also denies social status to them as this is determined by the caste and asset position of the households. Due to government housing programme, especially IAY.their access to pucca houses has increased and they own 22% of the total pacca houses in the village 80% of these houses have access to electricity.

Table 9.23

Standard of living

SN	Indicators	Index value
1	Land holding	0
2	Non-Agri-Establishments	1
3	Pucca houses	2
4	Electrification	1
5	Owing two wheeler/ bike	0
	Total	$\frac{4}{10} = 0.40$

Source Primary Data

SN	Indicators	Score
1	Drinking water	2
2	Toilets	1
3	Drainage	0
	Total	$\frac{3}{6} = 0.50$

Source Primary Data

Thus, their economic status is low due to lack of assets but their living conditions are better with majority of the households living in pacca houses and having access to basic facilities like electricity, drinking water and toilets but there is no drainage connectivity.

Access to education

Their access to education has increased due to increased hostel facilities, scholarships and other educational assistance etc. Under SSA Programme, the enrolment drive has brought their children to school. But their enrolment in higher education is very low and the dropout is high at the high school level.

Table 9.25

Access to education

SN	Indicators	Score
1	Enrolment	2
2	Attendance	1
3	Rate of transition	1
	Total	4/10=0.40

Source Primary Data

Gender Dimensions

Dalit women are subject to multiple levels of exploitation caused by caste and class hierarchies along with gender. They have low status in family as well as society. This is evident from some basic indicators of reproductive health. The status of reproductive health indicates the respect that society gives to women. These women work as agricultural labourers at low wage rate. They donot get any rest prior to delivery. After delivery also within a month they start going to work. Their hard work in house and fields along with responsibilities of collecting fuel, looking after children and elders makes their life very hard. They work for 16-18 hours a day.

Many of the deliveries continue to take place at home and women have low access to reproductive health services. The female health worker also does not visit their houses. She sits atone place and calls these women there to seek her advice. Thus some women find it difficult to discuss their health problems freely. The reproductive needs of and rights of women remain unfulfilled. Thus the life of women in these societies is hard and exploitative.

Table 9.25 (a) Gender dimensions

Sl.No	Indicators	Score
1	Rest prior to delivery	0
2	Rest after delivery	0
3	Institutional Delivery	2
4	Visit of health assistant	1
5	Access to reproductive health	1
	Total	$\frac{4}{10} = 0.40$

Source Primary Data

Composite Dalit Development Index

The Dalit Development index is constructed with 10 sets of indices the index value for various indices is indicate in the following table.

Table 9.26

Composite Dalit Development Index

S.No	Indicators	Index value
1	Institutional inclusion	0.30
2	Social inclusion	0.50
3	Perception of description	0.30
4	Protest against discrimination	0.40
5	Conflict resolution	0.10
6	Standard of living	0.30
7	Perception of freedom	0.40
8	Gender dimensions of development	0.40
9	Access to basic facilities	0.50
10	Access to education	0.40
	Total	**3.60**
	CDDI	**0.36**
	DDI (1-CDDI)	**0.64**

Source Primary Data

The values of various indices give us an idea about the extent of discrimination and social exclusion of Dalits in a village community. It is observed that they have better access to living facilities and education. They are also aware of their exploitation and deprivation in various aspects of their life. But the social value system, and the power structure keeps them silent. Women suffer from higher degree of exploitation due to caste, class and gender. The comprehensive Dalit Development Index is 0.36 and the Dalit Deprivation Index is 0.64

Conclusion

The realities at micro level indicate that the deprivation is still significantly high. The social exclusion still remains as unfinished agenda. Though government programmes and policies have been implemented since a long time and adequate legal provisions are made to secure a safe place for the Dalits, yet the gains are not satisfactory. The caste and feudalistic power structures can be attacked only through spread of education and awareness among the people. NGOs also have to support the efforts of the Government. Education thus emerges as the only alternative to bring rural social transformation and promotion of equitable and inclusive growth.

9.8 Concluding Remarks

The analysis about the living and working conditions of the SC/ST people in the district and the findings from micro level study indicate that, the status of SC/ST households with regard to many human development indicators is lower then the general households

and also the State average for these indicators. This is more evident in standard of living indicators. It is ungraceful that the development programees in the district have not been able to ensure the minimum conditions of living for these people that are enjoyed by their counterparts in other parts of the state and also the other people in the same region. Thus the backwardness of the district is cumulatively affecting the living conditions of the people.

In education also their enrolment in higher education is low and the dropouts are more at secondary education among the girls and minorities. Their performance in examination also is very low. The district administration is now taking up innovative and effective measures to improve the situation.

Therefore, there is a need to adopt a two fold strategy. Development of the district and a focused approach to the development of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in the district to promote inclusive growth and to enhance the status of these marginalized groups in human development.



CHAPTER-10

GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Introduction

Local Self governing communities have been an important feature of India's Policy since historical times. These grass roots units of local self government in the history were popularly referred to as 'panchayats' and they had tremendous influence over the political as well as 'Socio economic life of rural people in India. These institutions received set back during Moghal period and British rule but were revived after independence. Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayati Raj, a decentralized form of Government where each village is responsible for its own affairs, as the foundation of India's political system. His term for such a vision was "Gram Swaraj" or Village Self-governance. Panchayati Raj is included in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. It is the States that have been charged with the responsibility for devolution of powers to the Panchayats. The main motto of Local Self Government was to promote a participatory approach to development i.e. – development for the people, of the people, by the people. After independence, the Community Development Programme was started in 1952 with this objective. But as it was not attached with the people, therefore it could not prove to be a success story.

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The 'Panchayat Raj' institutions received special attention after the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Study team (1957) but these were again put to background within a decade without much progress. However, some of the States like West Bengal Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh tried their own models of Panchayat Raj. The success of these experiments especially the epoch making Karnataka model of Ramkrishna Hegade regenerated the country wide interest in Panchayat Raj and political decentralization during 90s. During this period the consensus however was in favour of giving constitutional status to Panchayat bodies. This led to a landmark passing 73rd Amendment to the constitution which came into force with effect from 24th April 1993. This Amendment was widely hailed as a revolution as it would bring democracy and power to the door steps of millions of powerless rural Indians. Karnataka was the first State in the country to pass a comprehensive Panchayat Raj Act 1993, confirming the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Under the new Act elections are being held five times in the State.

10.2. Local Governance Structure

The term "Local Government" or "Local-self government' means the government by freely elected local bodies which are endowed with power, discretion and responsibility to be exercised and discharged by them, without control over their decisions by any other higher authority. Their actions are, however, subjected to the supremacy of the national government. A local self- gov-

ernment, implies local inhabitants representing local body possessing autonomy within its limited spheres, raising revenue through local taxation and spending its income on local services constitute the local-self-government. In fact, Local Government is today more important in the daily life of a citizen than the State or central government. As such, in India, Local Government is the third stratum of the Government, the first two being the Central and State Governments.

The Local bodies in India are broadly classified into two categories. The local bodies constituted for local planning, development and administration in the rural areas are referred as Rural Local Bodies (Panchayats) and the local bodies, which are constituted for local planning, development and administration in the urban areas, are referred as Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities).

10.3 Panchayat Raj Institutions Structure and Process

The panchayat system in Bidar district has three tiers. At the apex there is Bidar Zilla Panchayat. At the middle level there are 5 taluka panchayats representing each taluka in the district. At grass roots level there are 175 Gram panchayts covering 621 villages in the district. Thus, this is a geographically small system in size..

The three tier panchayat system in the district has been functioning effectively since inception. To ensure effective functioning and participation of peoples representative in framing and implementing various government programmes and policies and their monitoring the standing Committees are formed. There are five standing committees with Zilla Panchayat.

These five Standing Committees are

- Planning, Finance and Audit Committee
- Executive (Working) committee
- Education and health Committee
- Agriculture and industry Committee
- Social Justice Committee

All these Committees work with Zilla Pancahayat in planning and implementation of Development Programmmes and policies. The Action plans and the schemes of various departments are prepared in consultation with these Committees. The plans are approved in District Planning committee.

The five Taluka panchayats under jurisdiction of Bidar Zilla panchayat are -Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Bidar, Humanabad.

There are 31 Z.P. members out of which 16 are women members (51.6 percent) and 118 Taluka Panchayat members out them 63 are women members (53.38).

The main objective of the local self government is to promote decentralization of powers and functions and evolve planning process at the Gram Panchayat level. However this requires adequate capacity building of the people in the village and the members of the Gram Panchayat. It is essential

that they should have adequate knowledge about the various components of the plan and their implications. They should be able to identify the priorities of the village and linkage between them to design suitable programmes and policies.

In this context the panchayat system in Bidar district is partly handicapped by illiteracy and lack of knowledge of the people. The rural literacy rate is low i.e. 66.7 percent. The rural social structure is highly backward and is dominated by caste hierarchy. The real power lies in the hands of the dominant upper caste in the society. The power relations are also supported by land ownership pattern. In this context it is less possible to expect that the Gram Panchayats will work efficiently at least in the initial stage. In the post 1993 phase the earlier studies on evaluation of Panchayat system in the district have brought out this fact. In the initial phase, the Gram Panchayat rarely functioned as per the requirements. The Gram Panchayat meetings were rare and highly irregular. The Gram Sabhas were never conducted properly and the identification of beneficiaries for various poverty alleviation programmes was not done through Gramsabhas. The women were proxies for male relatives or the dominant people in the village societies. The knowledge base of the members was also highly inadequate to take up the issues related to planning at the village level.

However the situation is changing over the years. Now, the next batches of elected representatives had some knowledge and awareness about the Panchayat System. The situation in some talukas like Bidar, Huanabad, and Basavakalyan, has improved. But it is observed that effective planning and implementation of the programmes is still not possible at the Gram Panchayat level. The evaluation of the development programmes like Drinking Water Supply, IRDP housing indicated that the implementation of the programmes was very poor and the beneficiaries of the programmes were not properly identified. However, now many programmes are planned and implemented at Gram Panchayat level and the public participation in Governance is increasing.

10.4 Urban Local Bodies Structure, issues and processes

The Government of Karnataka has reconstituted the Urban Local Bodies according to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The towns have now been classified based on the population and other criteria as Town Panchayat (Population 10,000 - 20,000), Town Municipal Councils (Population 20,000 - 50,000) City Municipal Councils (Population 50,000 - 3,00,000) and City Corporations (Population 3.0 lakhs and above).

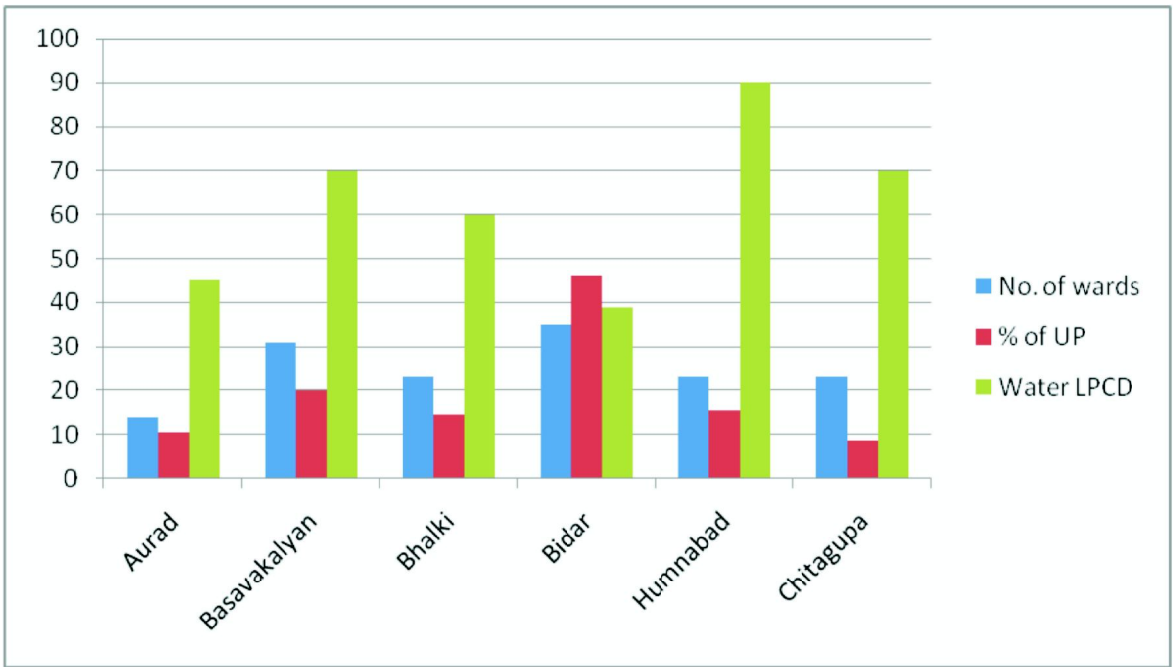
On this basis, at present in Bidar district there is no City Corporation, 2 City Municipal Council, 3 Town Municipal Councils and 1 Town Panchayat in the district.

Table 10.1
Urban Local Bodies- a Brief View

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Nature of ULB	No. of Wards	Area (Sq.KMs)	% of Urban Population	No. of property assets	Water supply (LPCD)	Length of roads (Kms.)
1.	Aurad	TP	14	14	10.76	6215	45	28
2.	Basavakalyan	CMC	31	32	20.2	15831	70	136
3.	Bhalki	TMC	23	12.05	14.6	8903	60	30
4.	Bidar	CMC	35	43	45.8	51158	39	136.18
5.	Humnabad	TMC	23	18.66	15.5	7400	90	68
6.	Chitagupa	TMC	23	13.2	8.8	4230	70	42

Source ZP Bidar

Figure 10.1 ULBs –Basic Indicators



is observed that Aurad is a small ULB and Bidar is the biggest ULB. The property assets are mainly concentrated in Basavakalyan and Bidar. This is important because property tax is a major source of revenue to the ULBs. The per capita supply of water is less than the norm in al the ULBs. It is the lowest i.e. 39 LPCD in Bidar CMC. It is Maximum i.e. 90 LPCD in Humanabad TMC.

Financial Resources of ULBs

The ULBs do not have a large independent tax domain. The finances of ULBs comprise of receipts from own sources, grants and assistance from Government of India (GOI)/Karnataka State Government and loans procured from financial institutions or nationalised banks as the State Government may approve. The property tax on land and buildings is the mainstay of ULB's own revenue. While power to collect certain taxes is vested with the ULBs, powers pertaining to the rates and revision thereof, procedure of col-

lection, method of assessment, exemptions, concessions, *etc*. are vested with the State Government. The ULBs like have more number of properties and therefore, they have better resources.

The own non-tax revenue of ULBs comprise of fee for sanction of plans/mutations, water charges, *etc*. Grants and assistance released by the State Government/GOI as well as loans raised from financial institutions are utilised for developmental activities and execution of various schemes.

Processes

Government through Directorate of Municipal Administration supervises the functioning of the municipalities. Government directly supervises the functioning of the Corporations. The Directorate has the responsibility to supervise the function of the municipalities, work out suitable human resource policies, exercise disciplinary control over the staff of municipalities, monitor the tax collection of ULBs, lay down policies for transparency in expenditures, hear appeals against the decisions of municipalities, release the Government transfers to the ULBs, as well as implement schemes like SJSRY (for urban poverty alleviation), IDSMT, Nirmala Nagar. The Directorate also collects statistics from ULBs and helps in the preparation of municipal statistics. The Directorate also inspects municipalities, interacts with both elected representatives and the employees to find out both genuine and specific problems of urban administration and urban municipal services and work out the solutions for those problems.

10.5 Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms

In a Backward area, there are crucial shortages of infrastructure, but the problem is further aggravated due to poor service delivery. The existing services are not efficiently provided due to many loopholes and delay mechanisms. In many instances, the denial of quick services leads to serious consequences. For example in case of health emergencies if quick services are not received, or proper services are not delivered it may cause a death. Therefore, provision of efficient services is as essential as creation of these services. In the district, in rural areas, the service delivery mechanism is very poor. There is no transparency in the system. This has led to quest for various methods to improve the delivery system. The basic objective is to bring accountability and transparency in the system. The initiatives introduced in this direction are presented below.

· **E-initiatives**

Recent Developments in ICT have helped governments transform their operations and service delivery systems. There is a great expectation in most developed and developing countries regarding the role of ICT in transforming a government from a sluggish and non-responsive leviathan to a citizen friendly institution. These technologies can serve a variety of different ends better delivery of government

services to citizens; improved interactions with business and industry; citizen empowerment through access to information; or more efficient government management.

The role and potential of e-Governance in local government institutions cannot be over emphasized. Since the current wave of public administration in both developed and developing countries across the world emphasizes the dire need for reform in a way that every tier of government is able to provide transparent administration and hassle free services to stakeholders. The traditional way of administration has become a bane in the process of development due to its bureaucratic hierarchies and associated problems. Now the citizens expect services of the government at their doorsteps. It is all the more important in situations in which the policies of liberalization and globalization sweep the world. Local, regional and national governments throughout the world are attempting to broaden service delivery and citizen involvement by providing effective e-Services.

In the State and the district, e governance is introduced in Government departments to ensure transparency and access to information. The various schemes are monitored through MPIC on line information. HMIS, EMIS have been introduced in health and education departments to provide the data about the progress of the schemes and the functioning of the Dept. HRMS, e procurement, MIS Planning, Plan Plus and e tendering are introduced. The move is towards establishing a paperless office. The official websites of the departments provide access to information. Computerization of work processes is going on at a faster rate and biometrics is in force in many institutions and offices. Thus e governance has been successfully introduced to provide the customers access to information and this has brought about a sea change in the functioning of the Departments at the State level. Such a change is taking place in the district also but the progress is slow. Many Departments have official websites but are not updated regularly. At the district level, there are many constraints in taking up the process at fast rate due to inadequate and untrained staff.

In the State and the district, e governance is introduced in Government departments to ensure transparency and access to information.

· **Right to Information Act**

Right to Information Act is introduced from 2005. This has helped the people to get access to information and find out the injustices and anomalies and discriminatory practices followed in the Department. Many of the services rendered by the Departments are brought under 'Sakal' scheme and it is mandatory to deliver these services within the scheduled time. This also has significantly improved the service delivery system in the district. But the progress is slow. There is a need to speed up the implementation process.

· **Capacity building**

With rapid changes in administration techniques and processes, there is a need to promote capacity building

of the Staff and the officers as well as the public representatives. In Bidar district, the Govt. Departments and institutions do not have adequate staff to promote e governance. Human Resource Development (HRD) is a critical requirement. HRD processes help the employees to sharpen their skills and competencies required to perform various functions. Training is a very essential component of HRD. In the district, the short term training programmes are organized and the Staff is deputed for various programmes, but due to inadequate knowledge and lack of interest the staff is not able to acquire the necessary skills and the situation has not improved much. At the State level, the Administrative Training Institute (ATI Mysore) and Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute for Rural Development (ANSIRD) are offering training programmes for the functionaries of various Departments and Public Representatives. The District Training Institute also arranges training programmes for the lower cadre staff. But these programmes have not provided adequate inputs to the employees.

Better delivery, systems high accessibility and simplicity of procedures, high returns on expenditure, accountability and transparency all these build up a system of good governance.

Good Governance

Investments in human development can yield maximum returns only when efficient delivery of the services promoting human development is ensured. Creation of infrastructure for education, health, drinking water and sanitation is important but equally important is the functioning of these services and the quality of services delivered in a people friendly administrative framework. Better delivery, systems high accessibility and simplicity of procedures, high returns on expenditure, accountability and transparency all these build up a system of good governance that enables the people to lead a sound and tension free life through better enjoyment of services.

The requirements of good governance are - decentralization of powers and functions with adequate autonomy and participatory approaches to prepare policies and programme that impacts life of the people at grass roots level. Active people's participation at various levels of policy formulation and implementation, a good institutional set up involving voluntary agencies and NGOs and institutions of civil society are essential requirements to ensure equity and social justice in the system of production, distribution and delivery mechanism.

Decentralization

Many of these requirements of good governance are now being introduced in the district. There is decentralization of powers and functions and many development programmes are planned and implemented at the Gram panchayat level.

In recent years empowerment of Gram Panchayats has taken place substantially with transfer of powers and schemes for implementation at this level. Before 2004 these Panchayats

had an Annual Budget of Rs. 5 lakhs to carry out some developmental and Maintenance works. In addition the Gram panchayats received some financial assistance from the Finance Commissions and from the Government for the Drinking Water schemes. As per 73rd amendment to the constitution 29 subjects are transferred to Panchayat System. The panchayat institutions are directed to prepare the plans and implement them.

Some of the important programmes are,

- Rural Drinking water supply Schemes- Repairs and Maintenance
- National Rural Water supply Scheme
- Jal Nirmal
- Rural Sanitation
- Soil Conservation
- National Watershed Development Programme
- Swarna jayanti Gram Swarozagar Yojane
- Swarna jayanti Gram Rozagar Yojane
- GangaKalyan
- Housing Schemes (Ashray and Indira Awas Yojane)
- Forest Conservation
- Rehabilitation of bonded labour

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act

Thus the schemes related to Employment, Agricultural development, Housing, Drinking Water and Sanitation are planned and implemented at the Gram Panchayat level. The model plans are being prepared for providing guidance to the Gram Panchayats. Bidar is now identified under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and the assistance under the scheme focuses on the preparation of the plans at the GP level. The ANSIRD has helped the GPs to formulate the 'Janyojanes' i.e. People's Plan.

Gram sabha Ghatboral Gram Panchayat



Box 10.1

Best Practices Ghatboral Gram Panchayat

In 2005-06, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India introduced the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) to incentivize States and UTs to devolve powers to local bodies. Ghatboral Grama Panchayat of Bidar District is one of the seven panchayats selected for award under the Panchayat Empowerment & Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) 2011-12. The selection of the Panchayat is based on a set of parameters assessing the finance, functioning and the functionaries of the Gram Panchayat. An evaluation study of this Panchayat was carried out by Centre for Budget and Policy Studies (CBSP). The special features and best practices that are implemented by the Panchayat are documented in the study.

The Ghatboral gram panchayat has contributed significantly for the development of the village. The panchayat meetings and Gram Sabhas are conducted regularly and the attendance is 90 percent. The present gram Panchayat members have innovative ideas and that have been implemented to resolve the issues, promote the best practices, and to change the rigid structures. The significant works undertaken include construction of roads, and the connectivity to the village, development of school and quality education through effective functioning of SDMC, Provision of drinking water through participatory scheme like Jal Nirmal, and maintenance of bore wells through innovative operating systems, Waste Management schemes, resource mobilization through different methods etc.

The contributing factors to the successful planning and implementation of the schemes are identified as follows.

- Team approach and cooperation among the members.
- Higher knowledge base of the stakeholders.
- High degree of civic consciousness among the people.
- Better resource base of the village.
- Accountability and Commitment of the members.
- Support from the pubic representatives
- High level of pursuance to complete the development tasks.
- Innovative ideas contributed by the members.
- Work culture and clean administration

Thus a development oriented Panchayat should possess these characteristics to make significant achievements and contribute to the upliftment of the village.

- **Empowerment of panchayats**

In the present context, the need to strengthen Panchayats has been intensified with the rise in expenditure on programmes of social welfare and inclusion. At Grass roots level, the role of Panchayat institutios is enhanced to ensure that the benefits of these schemesreach the taget people. Therefore, there is need to provide Panchayats with adequate technical and administrative support, strengthen their infrastructure and e-enablement, promote devolution, improve their functioning i.e. regular democratic meetings of the Panchayat, proper functioning of the standing committees, Gramsabhas, proper maintenance of accounts etc. It is against this background that the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) has been launched to strengthen Panchayati Raj. This scheme was approved on 07.03.2013.

Box 10.2 Gram Swaraj Project

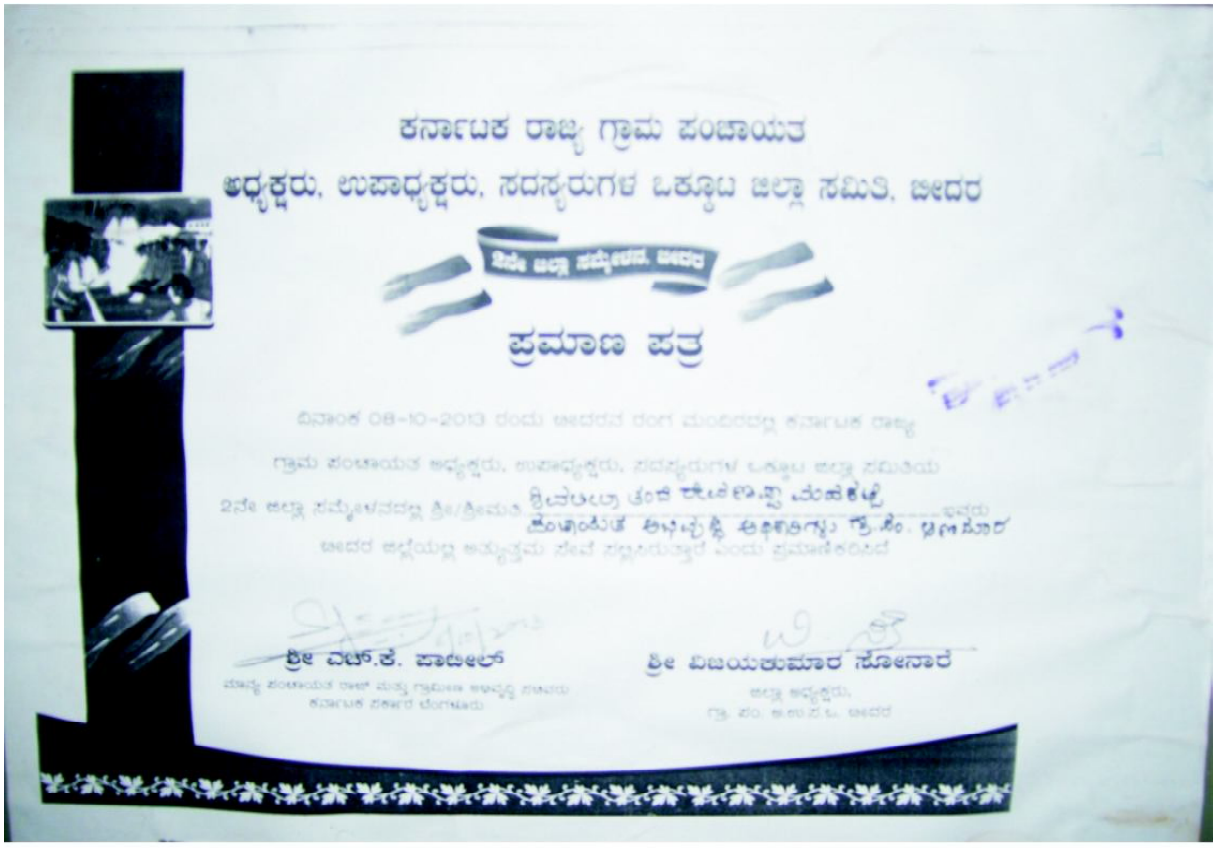
The Gram Swaraj project is a World Bank assisted programme for improving the Status of the Gram Panchayats. It was introduced during 2006-07 for five years in 39 most backward talukas covering 1341 Gram panchayats. The basic objectives are effective implementation of fiscal performance, improving the quality and performance of Gram Sabhas and service delivery performance of gram Sabhas. The scheme is now extended upto 2019 for II Phase. The focus of the assistance is on provision of drinking water, sanitation, roads housing and other basic facilities to the rural people. The Panchayats with best performance are awarded under Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme. The Ghatboral panchayat in Humanabad received the award. Now in 2012-13 Kodambala GP has received the award. These GPs are the model GPs in Bidar district.

Source Zilla Panchayat Bidar.

This new scheme is being introduced to strengthen the Gram Panchayat Structure with necessary facilities and promote their empowerment. Activities that can be included in State plans under RGPSA are - Administrative and Technical Support at the Gram Panchayat level; GP Buildings; Capacity Building and Training of Elected Representatives & Functionaries; Institutional Structure for Training at State, District & Block level; e-enablement of Panchayats; Support to Panchayat Processes and Procedures in Panchayats with Inadequate Revenue Base; Programme Management; Information, Education, Communication (IEC). In addition, RGPSA will provide support to innovative projects to strengthen Panchayati Raj and incentivize Panchayats for their performance. By strengthening Panchayati Raj, RGPSA will strengthen grassroots governance in the country, enhance accountability and increase the space for people's participation.

The Panchayat Development officers are doing a good work. They are honoured for their hard work.

PDO Anadoor Gram Panchayat





However, the observations at the village level indicate that, the infrastructure is provided but the efficient functioning or delivery of services is not looked into. This still remains grey area though school buildings are made available but quality education is not ensured. SDMCs are formed to ensure efficient functioning of schools and provide quality of education but these committees attempt to regulate other things rather than checking the quality of education or mid day meal programme. Though a PHC centre is constructed, the availability of Doctor, lab facilities and Health staff is not guaranteed. The capacity building of the people through ensuring their participation in gram sabhas, or generating awareness, initiating action-oriented thinking, provision of knowledge and information are still not on the priority lists of the Panchayats. But the social auditing of the Programmes like MGNREGA has promoted their effective implementation.

- **Financial Management**

The level of financial management is very low in the district as evident from utilization of funds released for various programmes and policies. Delay in preparation of Action Plans and various administrative procedures related to approval of work leads to the late release of funds and the process is slow due to inefficient and poor implementing machinery. In many schemes such as housing, water supply, construction of buildings etc. funds remain underutilized.

10.6. Role of NGOs and other Voluntary Agencies

NGOs are playing a critical role in all conceivable aspects of development. People and policy makers are attributing innumerable roles to NGOs in promoting socio-economic development. They are playing various roles in Bidar district such as

a) Planning and implementation of development programmes.
b) Mobilization of local resources and initiatives.
c) Working as catalyst enabler and innovator in development process.
d) Promoting development of self-reliant and sustainable society.
e) Act as facilitator between government and the people.
f) Supporter and partner of the government in activating delivery system and implementing rural development programmes.
g) Conveyors of technology to common people and poor farmers in rural areas.
h) Capacity building of the poor.
i) Promoting human development through increasing access of poor and marginalized groups to education, training and health facilities.
j) Promote rural leadership are facilitate the participation of marginalized group/NGO are thus seen as cost effective and efficient service providers and successful in reaching the poor who may not be reached by the market process or the State.

10.7 Representation of Women and other marginalized Sections of Society in Governance

An inclusive growth strategy necessarily implies the inclusion of excluded groups in decision making process. Their empowerment is feasible only through their entry into the political decision making process. This is less possible under existing normal circumstances and therefore, reservation policy is followed to bring them in the political process. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward castes and Women. The positions of President and vice president are also reserved for these castes on rotation basis.

Studies at field level indicate significant impact produced by the reservation policy. For women this has helped for their entry in the public world. In the initial stage their participation was very low, but now they are raising their voice and have been able to bring a change in the traditional society. Thus the contribution of this policy towards women empowerment is significant.

The reservations for SC/ST people have helped them to establish their identity in the village society. Their participation in decision making process has helped to formulate pro-poor policies. They together share 36.87 percent of the total seats.

The percentage of women in all the gram panchayats is above 40 percent but it is still below 50 percent as per the norms.The average at district level is 41.32.

Table 10.2

Taluka wise Women's Political participation

Taluka	Total members	women	SC Members	ST Members	Backward Class	General
Aurad	593	256(43.17)	157(26.47)	55(9.2)	199(33.55)	182(30.7)
Basavakalyan	622	255(40.99)	138(22.18)	118(18.97)	207(33.27)	159(25.56)
Bhalki	571	239(41.85)	124(21.71)	56(9.8)	189(33.09)	201(35.20)
Bidar	587	236(40.20)	110(18.73)	97(16.52)	19733.56)	183(31.17)
Humnabad	599	242(40.40	133(22.20)	108(18.0)	201(33.55)	157(26.21)
Total	2972	1228(41.32)	662(22.27)	434(14.6)	993933.41)	882(29.67)

Source ZP Bidar

Table 10.3

Members in Taluka and Zilla Panchayat-2011

Name of the Taluka	Taluka Panchayat					Zilla Panchayat				
	Total Seats	women	Percentage	SC/ ST	%	Total Seats	women	Percentage	SC/ ST	%
Aurad	23	12	52.17	8	34.78	6	3	50.0	3	50.0
Basavakalyan	25	14	56.00	5	20.0	7	4	57.41	3	42.85
Bhalki	23	12	52.17	7	30.43	6	2	33.33	2	33.33
Bidar	23	12	52.17	8	34.78	6	4	66.66	2	33.33
Humnabad	24	13	54.16	10	41.66	6	3	50.0	2	33.33
Total	118	63	53.38	43	36.44	31	16	51.61	12	38.70

Source Zilla Panchayat Bidar.

There is a need to promote capacity building of the members to enable them to participate effectively in Panchayat activities.

10.8. Conclusion

Issues of governance and service delivery are closely associated with human development, promoting human development at micro level requires identifying the requirements of the people and the priorities and implementing the programmes and policies that help to attain "Greatest- Good" for the largest number. Good governance thus ensures better planning and efficient service delivery. It thus enables people to make right choices to lead a more decent life.

Governance thus plays an important role in promoting human development. Karnataka State has successfully implemented Local Self government Model through Panchayat raj institutions with a three tier structure – Zilla Pnchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Gram Panchayat. The Urban Local Bodies look after the urban development process. The district also has efficiently established the three tier hierarchy in the district. In initial years, these institutions worked in feudalistic power structure and the outcome was not satisfactory as indicated by the facts that, low level of participation of people, less number of meetings, no Gramsabhas, lack of transparency in the system, delay mechanisms, focus on construction works, low quality of works and misutilization of funds. But the situation is changing slowly. Now the awareness among the members is increasing. The members are educated and participate in the meetings.

However, civic awareness has not increased to the expected level. There is lack of transparency in the system. In Programmes like MGNREGA there is misutilisation of funds. Some other development programmes in housing, sanitation and water supply are also not implemented effectively. The rural schools do not provide quality education. The health services are inadequate and discriminatory in character. The quality of works in roads, buildings and watersheds is still unsatisfactory. It is essential to promote capacity building of the Stakeholders and generate civic consciousness to promote good governance and human development.

Governance thus plays an important role in promoting human development. Karnataka State has successfully implemented Local Self government Model through Panchayat raj institutions with a three tier structure – Zilla Pnchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Gram Panchayat. The Urban Local Bodies look after the urban development process.

CHAPTER – 11

URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Introduction

There is a close link between urbanization, moderation and development. Urbanization promotes modern values and modern society that is pro development. It thus breaks the vicious circle between backward people and underdevelopment. In backward stagnant societies, the process of generation of employment opportunities to the people living in countryside is becoming slow. But in recent years the expansion of service sector and the rapid growth of construction activities in the cities have provoked migration of the rural people towards urban areas. Karnataka is one of the industrialized and urbanized states in India. Today urban population constitutes 38.57 percent of the total population. The urban population is growing faster than the rural population. Between 2001-2011 the growth rate of rural population is 7.63 and the growth rate of urban population is 31.27. It is the highest i.e. 51.39 in Bangalore and lowest 7.59 in Kodagu. Three factors may be identified for the growth of urbanization in the state. These are -natural growth of cities, migration and reclassification of cities. There are total 347 towns consisting of 8 Municipal Corporations, 44 City Municipal councils, 1 Cantonment Board, 94 Town Municipal Councils, 68 Town Panchayats, 5 Notified Area Committees and 127 census towns.

Bidar district is also witnessing the process of urbanization.The percentage of urban population to total population is 25.01 it was 22.95 percent in 2001.The rate of growth of urban population is very low. The district has,2 City Municipal Councils3 Town Municipal Councils and 1 Town Panchayat.

11.2 Service Delivery and other Issues.

11.2.1 Growing Demand

The demand for urban services is growing at a faster rate due to growth of urban population in the district. The basic services that are needed to a lead a decent and stressless life in an urban area are water supply sanitation, electricity, roads, transport, solid waste management storm water drainage, clean environment health & education facilities etc., All these come under the obligatory functions of the urban local bodies. In addition, the ULBs are expected to provide for public parks and gardens, libraries public housing, Relief to disabled and destitute persons, registration of marriages, organization of fairs and exhibitions etc. The provision of these services depends on the availability of resources with the ULBs. The provision of these basic services is very low in all the ULBs in the district. The water supply LPCD is as low as 39 ltrs. in Bidar town. The percent-

age of households with drinking water supply is 77 percent only and the percentage of households with access to sanitation is 71 percent. Thus the households in urban areas also are deprived of the basic facilities.

11.2.2 Financial Constraints

For efficient provision of these basic services, adequate financial resources are essential. The financial resources of ULBs consist of Tax revenue, Non-tax revenue, Revenue from enterprises, and Grant in Aid. In the district, property tax is the only major source of revenue to the ULBs. Therefore, they largely depend on grants in Aid from the Central and the State Governments. The paucity of resources thus results in inadequate and low quality of provision of services in the district. In recent years, the projects like North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP) with Aid from Asian Development Bank and the other projects have improved the development finance situation of ULBs.

11.2.3 Urban transport.

The demand for urban transport is growing with the growing population in towns and cities. The use of personal vehicle is also increasing leading to more pollution and strain on resources. The numbers of road accidents are increasing. The road accidents in Basavakalyan and Bidar per 10,000 populations are 10.5 and 10.9 respectively. The road length per sq.km is well below the maximum in the state. It is 4.25 in Basavakalyan and 3.2 in Bidar CMCs and as low as 2 kms in Aurad. The condition of roads in towns and cities is very bad. During rainy season, movement on these roads is very less and water logging takes place in many low lane areas in Bidar city and other towns. Despite of the investment made in roads, the situation is not improving due to low quality of work. The works take a very long period for completion.

In recent times, the public transport in Bidar city and other towns has improved significantly. This has facilitated the movement of the poor people at low cost.

It is observed that the road development programme is undertaken on priority basis in all ULBs. But the progress is very slow. There is a need for a monitoring committee to supervise the works and complete them within the scheduled time period assuring better quality.

11.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

Drinking Water and Sanitation are very important requirements of urban life. Due to growing population, demand for these facilities in increasing. But the supply is highly inadequate due to unplanned growth of urban areas in the district. The district has not attained the benchmark level set by Ministry of Urban Development in any of the indicators regarding Water Supply and Sanitation. The attainment levels in some basic indicators indicated in the following table.

Table 11.1

Provision of water supply and sanitation to the Households

	% of HH with tap water	% gap	% HH with sewerage and drainage connection	% gap	% of slum population to total ULB population
Aurad	71	29.0	46.31	53.69	6.9
Basavakalyan	65.1	34.9	73.56	26.44	5.75
Bhalki	72.1	27.9	59.08	40.92	18.6
Bidar	66.2	33.8	76.49	23.51	5.6
Humnabad	76.1	23.9	71.52	28.48	16.8
Chitagupa	87.9	12.1	77.76	22.24	17.2

Source ZP Bidar

From the table, it is observed that the coverage of Water Supply is maximum i.e., 87.9 percent in Chitagupa. In other ULBs it is less than 80 percent. It is only 65 percent in Basavakalyan. The coverage is also very low in Bidar CMC i.e., 66.2 %. Thus both the CMCs are not able to meet the basic requirement with regard to water. Thus the norm of 100 percent is not achieved in any of the ULBs.

Sanitation The coverage of rural sanitation in Bidar district is very low but the situation in urban sanitation is also not satisfactory. The norm is 100 percent coverage of sanitation but in the district, no ULB has been able to achieve this norm. In Chitagupa TMC 77.76 percent households have access to toilets and drainage facilities. The gap is lowest i.e., 22.24 percent. It is maximum in Aurad TP where53.7 percent of the how holds do not have access to toilets. In Bhalki also only 60 percent of the households have access to toilets. In slum areas and in the outer part of the cites the poor who live in small sheds and single room houses do not have access to toilets.In these cases, open defection is a common practice leading to unhygienic surroundings.

11.4 Solid and Liquid Waste management

The system of waste water management is not established in the ULBs in Bidar District. There are many problems with Solid waste management. The door to door services are available only in few wards in cities and towns. The solid waste is not collected on regular basis. This gives rise to unhygienic atmosphere and leads to many diseases.

Ranking of ULBs in Karnataka- position of District ULBs in the State

Based on the bench marks for various urban services that are closely related to human development the ULBs in the state are ranked, by the Urban Development Dept in Karnataka the position of ULBs in the district is indicated in the following table.

Table 11.2

Position of District ULBs in the State

Name of the ULB	Water supply Mgmt	Waste Water Mgmt	Solid Waste Mgmt	Roads roadside drainage street lights	Disease control	Parks & Gardens	Municipal Finance	Total Marks	Rank N=213
Marks	100	50	150	90	25	25	100	540	-
Aurad	47	0	58	44	0	8	32	189	148
Basavakalyan	32	0	60	43	0	4	24	163	189
Bhalki	23	0	60	41	0	0	22	146	205
Bidar	40	0	61	41	0	4	38	184	159
Humnabad	45	0	49	54	0	0	12	160	194
Chitagupa	32	0	55	14	0	0	14	115	211

Source UDD Karnataka 2009

It is quite glaring that all the ULBs in the Bidar district are placed at bottom levels in the State. The rank of BidarTown Municipal Corporation is also 159 with a score of 184 (34%). The gap between the norm and the provision of services is 66 percent. The state maximum is 63.88 percent and the gap here is 3.12 percent. The rank of Aurad TP is 211 which is at the bottom in the state with a score of 115 (21.3%) and the gap is 78.7percent. This indicates the magnitude of development to be achieved and the poor quality of services provided in the cities and towns in the district. The ULBs like Humanabad and Bhalki are also at the bottom levels in the state. Thus the overall position of ULBs in comparison with the other ULBs in the state is very low. Therefore, neither the rural people nor the people in cities and towns in the district are able to get access to the basic services of day to day life. This explains the low standard of living and low levels of human development in the district.

11.5 Government Interventions in promoting Human Development

11.5.1 Urban Poverty Alleviation

The incidence of poverty in the urban areas is growing in recent years. The growth of employment in the urban informal sector has not been accompanied by adequate provision of housing at low cost. The non availability of houses and the high rents charges for the existing houses have forced these urban poor people working in construction repairs, vending etc., to live in slums. These conditions prevail in Bidar city. Where demand for housing is growing at a fast rate. The data on urban poverty is not reliable and it is based on the thresholds that do not properly reflect the cost of living in urban areas. In Bidar district the estimates of urban poverty are not available. However, the increasing proportion of labourers in urban informal sector and the number of households with-

Therefore, neither the rural people nor the people in cities and towns in the district are able to get access to the basic services of day to day life. This explains the low standard of living and low levels of human development in the district.

out access to sanitation, the households living in slums (35.1% in Bhalki) indicate that urban poverty levels are increasing.

• **Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

SJSRY is an Urban Poverty alleviation scheme that was launched in 1997 and a revised scheme is implemented from 2009. The objective is to reduce urban poverty by providing gainful employment, skill training, financial support and by developing Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) among the poor. The share of the Centre and State is 75.25 in Karnataka the components of the scheme are

Urban self employment programme This consists of two components

i) Loan & subsidies for Self employment ventures.

ii) Assistance and technology / marketing / infrastructure support to poor self employed beneficiaries.

2. Urban women self employment programme (WSP). This programme provides loan and subsidies for urban poor women for gainful self employment (ii) Revolving fund to self help groups / thrift and credit societies formed by urban poor.

3. Skill training for employment promotion among the urban poor (STEP-up) it is a programme to develop skills, to increase the employability of the urban youths.

4. Urban Wage Employment Programme This programme provides wage employment for illiterate and semi skilled migrants by creation of community assets.

5. Urban Community Development Network (UCDN).All the components of the scheme are envisaged to be implemented through community organization and structures like Neighborhood groups (NHGs) Neighborhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDS) that are set up in target areas.The progress of SJSRY is indicated in the following table.

Table 11.3
Progress of SISRY in Bidar District 2011-12

Name of the taluka	Self Employment (small enterprises training)	Wage Employment (Mandays)	Self Help Groups	
			Total	Women groups
Aurad	424	50	38	38
Basavakalyan	598	1299	48	48
Bhalki	192	548	44	44
Bidar	242	365	47	47
Humnabad	107	295	41	40
Total	**1563**	**2557**	**218**	**217**

Source Bidar DAG 2011-12

Under the scheme, 326 small enterprises are created and the entrepreneurs are given training. Wage employment to the tune of 11411 mandays is created. 274 Self Help groups are formed and out of them 221 are women groups. The progress under the scheme is slow in the district.

Reforms in Service Delivery

- **Aasthi** GIS-based Property Tax Information system. This has brought transparency in the asset position of the city households and has improved the property tax collection which is one of the main source of revenue to the ULBs.

- **Public Grievance Redressal system**

A public grievance Redrenal system is now introduced to enable the citizens to easily register and track their complaints. Earlier there was no registration system and the complaints were received by different authorities in the form of hard copies or through telephone calls. The new system makes provision for multiple access channels internet, phone, e-mail and paper form for registration of complaints.

Legal Provision - Sakal

The Karnataka Govt. has passed an act called Karnataka Guarantee of Services to citizens Act 2011, (Sakal). The services have to be provided within the scheduled time as mentioned in the schedule.

The services included in this act are

a. Issue of Birth, Death and Skill Birth Certificates.
b. Issue to Trade License
c. Issue of Khata Extract
d. Building Plan Approval
e. Water Supply and UGP connection

The system has helped the citizens to get the necessary information and the service delivery at an early date. It was saved their time and reduced their trips to the office to obtain the services.

- Fund Based Double Entry Accrual Accounting
- ULB websites- These provide all the basic information and the present status of various development programmes in the ULB
- Karnataka Municipal Data Society

Objectives

- E Governance support to ULBs.
- Data hosting and maintenance.
- Training staff of the members to the Society.
- Development and implementation of new eGovernance applications.

State interventions

The State Government ahs introduced Mukhyamantrigala Nagarothana Yojane to fill up the infrastructure gaps and provisioning of basic services like water supply and sanitation to the urban households. The Plan has two components. One is the 100 crores Development Programme for seven city corporations and the other is Chief Minister's Small and Medium Towns Development Programme. The programme is being implemented from 2008-09 in all the 213 Urban Local Bodies in the State. These programmes have helped to develop urban infrastructure to meet the growing requirements of the urban population.

Box: 11.1

North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP)

This programme is being implemented under the Asian Development Bank Assistance. The goal of the programme is to improve the level, quality and sustainability of basic urban services in the selecte d ULBscontributing to improve the quality of life among the urban poor. The Bidar TMC is covered under the project. The infrastructure covered is environmental sanitati on infrastructure, Water Supply and Urban Storm Water Drainage. The existing drinking wa ter supply scheme in the city provided through New Manjra water supply scheme will be augmented to provide better and regular water supply to the households. The expected benefits from the project are regular water supply, enhanced water quality, better sanitation facilities and improved waste Management system.

11.5 Concluding Remarks

Life in urban cities and towns in Bidar district is hard and miserable. The unplanned expansion of cities and towns, inadequate investment, delays in implementation of schemes, and release of funds, lack of policy framework, all these factors have contributed to scarcity of basic services and failure of service delivery mechanism in provision of these services to the people. People are deprived of basic needs potable drinking water, sanitation and drainage facilities, clean environment roads and transport facilities etc., The growth of educational and health institutions in private sector has been beneficial to the middle and the rich class in the cities. The poor and the slum dwellers largely depend on public provisioning of these services that are of low quality and less accessible. In Aurad Town Panchayat, the availability of basic services like, roads, solid waste management, drinking water and sanitation is highly inadequate. Bhalki Basavakalyan, Humanabad and Chitgupa also lag behind significantly in provisioning of basic services. All these cities and towns are bottomplaced in the state and the provisioning of services is below 30% of the desired norm.

There is an urgent need to give attention to the development of urban cities and towns in the district. Though many schemes are now in implementation process, but the progress is very slow.

There is an urgent need to give attention to the development of urban cities and towns in the district. Though many schemes are now in implementation process, but the progress is very slow. The human development in urban areas is at critical level and enhancing the availability of services and their efficient provisioning is highly essential to lift it up to a desired level.

CHAPTER-12

THE WAY AHEAD

12.1 Introduction

Human development is a global as well as national agenda today. Human beings and human resources constitute the focus of development theories, programmes and policies. Increasing human capabilities and promoting equal access to development opportunities for all sections of the people, cutting the barriers of caste, class and gender is the expected outcome of inclusive development. Development is now measured in terms of human development indicators that include the basic dimensions of human well being- Health, education and Standard of living. A Human Development Index captures all these dimensions and provides a crude estimate of achievements in human development.

Bidar district is in the process of transition and development. During last decade there has been a massive flow of resources to the district under various programmes to promote development and bring it in par with other Southern districts in the State. This transitory phase seems to be longer as the outcomes are not clearly visible at the end of the decade. While the aggregate position of the district has improved and the district is placed at 19th position, the situation at micro level indicates that the achievements are moderate. The cause of concern is that where the resources have gone and why no significant outcomes are forthcoming.

This chapter intends to suggest a framework and a course of action for improving the low status of human development in Bidar district. It attempts to provide a road map and inputs for Human Development planning at the district level. The framework suggested here is based on in depth analysis of the various issues analysed in the previous chapters.

This report is a Status Report. It is based on assessment of broad parameters of Human development. It therefore, focuses on a set of factors that determine the general status and level of human development. The human development index is calculated at Taluka level. The analysis is presented at two levels. The position of the taluka is determined within the district and at the second level, the position of the taluka is determined among the 176 talukas in the state.

The report also analyses the situation in the district with regard to Gender inequality, child development, food security, urban development and the overall development of the talukas. This produces a comprehensive understanding of the process in the transitory phase in human development in the district and the position of different stakeholders – the gainers and the losers in the process. This helps for effective formulation and implementation of programmes and policies keeping the needs of the losers in mind. Planning for human development at micro level requires a decentralized planning set

Planning for human development at micro level requires a decentralized planning set up involving local self governments with appropriate devolution of powers and functions.

up involving local self governments with appropriate devolution of powers and functions. This institutional set up has been established in Karnataka to promote effective planning and implementation of the programmes at grass roots level. The reorientation of planning at this level with focus on human development is expected to be more effective as adequate scope is given for public participation in both planning and implementation of the programmes and schemes.

The inadequacy or lack of such institutions indicates low level of structural social capital which in turn leads to perpetuation of low levels of human development. Building up a strong base of social capital and ensuring a system of good governance and effective service delivery system are the basic requirements of human development. Bidar district has low level of human development on account of lack of these factors in the system.

12.2. Human development Issues in the district

- **Outline of Human Development and its meaurement**

Bidar district was placed at the bottom of human development in Karnataka State. Its rank was 21st among the 27 districts in the state in 2005. Now with the resource flow in recent years and the implementation of various development programmes, the status of various human development indicators has improved and the position of the district in the State is shifted to higher level. The district is now placed at 19th position among the thirty districts in the State with HDI value of 0.429. This change is not observed in the neighboring districts except Bidar.

- **Education**

The district is progressing moderately in the field of education. The overall literacy rate for the district has increased from 60.9 percent to 71.01 percent. The progress in literacy is rapid and the growth of literacy is 10 percent. This is above the growth rate of 8.97 percent for the State. But it is lower as compared to achievements in the neighbouring districts of Koppal (13.18%) Yadgir (12.46 %) and Raichur (11.65%). The gender gap in literacy is reduced at the State level from 19. 23 percent to 14.72 percent and in the district it is reduced from 23.57 to 17.54. The gender gap is lesser than the neighbouring districts of Yadgir (22. 02) and Raichur (21.79). The growth rate in female literacy is 12.8 percent. This is the outcome of the comprehensive Sarva shikshan Abhiyan programme.

The district is still far away from the goal of 100 percent literacy. With the existing growth rate it will take another three decades for the district to achieve 100 percent literacy. Further, some basic problems and issues of concern continue to remain in the district. The proportion of enrolment in higher education is less. The decline starts from VIII Standard. The dropout rate in primary education is 9.6 percent but it is higher mang ST and Muslim Minorities at higher primary level.(15.03 and 17.37)

In secondary education it is 18.23 percent and for girls it is 21.07 percent. The enrolment rate in higher education at graduate and higher education is less than 15 percent.

The quality of education is at very low level. The micro level study has brought out the fact that students in 8th standard are not able to read and write and perform simple mathematics of subtraction and division. The SSLC results are improving and the pass percentage in 2013 was 68 percent but the district was ranked 34th at the lowest level in the State. The performance of Bidar Basavakalyan and Aurad is very low. The results at PUC level are very low i.e below 40 percent before 2012 and it has increased to 53.68 in 2013. The attainment in education is low as index is below 0.50 for Aurad and Basavakalyan talukas. It has not crossed 70 percent for any taluka. Thus education continues to be a gray area in human development.

- **Health**

The analysis of health and nutrition status of the district brings out the facts that the CMR is 35 per thousand in the district. The incidence of Malnutrition and anemia is also high. The percentage of pregnant women with anemia is 52 percent. There is an improvement in institutional delivery and hence, the MMR has come down. Though the CMR and IMR are declining, yet the results are not satisfactory. (The IMR is 44 and CMR is 57 as per Sukshema Project analysis).The basic areas that need attention in improving the health status of the people in the district are – Reduction in population growth among SC/ST population, Maternal and Child Health Care, access to health services, improving the delivery of health services and quality of health care.

The Health Index for all the talukas is above 0.6. Health index, in Aurad taluka is at the top with index value of 0.811 this is due to low CMR and MMR in the taluka. Bidar taluka is in second position with the index value of 0.743. The regional variations in health index across the talukas are relatively low. This is very low when compared with the index of Bangalore Urban i.e.0.919. Thus the health status is improving after the interventions through NRHM but the investment seems to be inadequate. The gray areas are Malnutrition and Anemia among pregnant women.

Thus the health status is improving after the interventions through NRHM but the investment seems to be inadequate. The gray areas are Malnutrition and Anemia among pregnant women.

- **Livelihood and Quality of Living**

The living standard index is very low for all the talukas. This indicates the non availability of basic facilities like housing, water sanitation and safe cooking fuel. The standard of living index is 0.189. This is a very low index but it is better than the neighbouring districts of Yadgir, Koppal and Raichur. Within the district the index is as low as 0.150 in Auradand 0.205 in Bhalki. These talukas need urgent attention for provision of basic facilities like drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel, housing etc.

- **Gender Social Groups and Human Development**

The status of women in this backward and traditional society with

patriarchal values is very low. The female literacy is only 61.55 percent. The Dropout rate in secondary education among girls is 21 percent.

The comparison of overall human development and the aggregate development of different talukas in the district with Gender inequality index clearly shows that the education and economic status of the population indicated by HDI and the overall development status of the taluka (CTDI) has no influence on reducing the gender inequality. It appears that gender inequality is culturally routed.

The high incidence of anemia and malnutrition among women and children, low work participation rates, wage differentials, indicate existence of Gender Discrimination. This is significant in minority community. The family system is based on patriarchy where the resources of the family are unevenly distributed across the male and female members in the family. Women's access to education, food and nutrition as well as sources of income is affected by their low position in the family. Girl children are very often deprived of access to education and opportunities for their personal development. They are trained in the patriarchal value structure to serve the needs of the family members, mainly the male members. Women are largely the victims of domestic violence in lower and lower middle income groups and low caste groups. The cultural stereotypes, the socialization process, the values, norms, custums and traditions play a significant role in legitimizing the discriminatory practices. The socialization process right from birth in the family and early childhood, later through the system of education and integration with the society leads to discriminatory practices against women and girl child and therefore, right to development of her personality can be ensured only through dismantling all the discriminatory practices against women.

Social Groups

The human development status of marginalized groups i.e. SC/STs and the poor in the district has to be enhanced through a comprehensive set of programmes. Their low levels of development are accountable to low access to education, income earning opportunities and lack of control over resources. Majority of these people are working as agricultural labourers. Though some of them are engaged in cultivation, their status is of small and marginal farmers.

Though housing and drinking water supply schemes have helped to improve their livelihood conditions yet the provision of sanitation is very low. Only 36.3 percent of them live in good houses and 19 percent of them cook food outside the house. Only 15 percent have access to safe fuel.Majority of them still depend on hand pumps for drinking water.

The small area study on dalit development has brought out that their status in village society is not improved significantly. The social and economic exclusion still exists in the rural societies.

It is ungraceful that the development programees in the district have

not been able to ensure the minimum conditions of living for these people that are enjoyed by their counterparts in other parts of the state. Thus the backwardness of the district is cumulatively affecting the living conditions of the people.

- **Urban Dimension of Human Development**

Life in cities and towns in Bidar district is also not happy and sound. The Urban development index is low for all the talukas. In urban areas, slums are growing and in Bhalki 18.6 percent of urban population lives in slums, in Humanabad, 17.2 percent of the population lives in slums. Lack of adequate access to drinking water and sanitation, lack of proper roads, contaminated drinking water, lack of good housing conditions, road accidents and crimes all these have made life in cities insecure and unhappy. There are no significant variations across the talukas. The Urban Development Index of Aurad Taluka Panchayat is 0.548 and in Bhalki TMC it is the lowest i.e. 0.369 in Humanabad and the gap is 0.179. All the ULBs in the district rank very low in the State.

- **Governance and Service Delivery**

Issues of governance and service delivery are closely associated with human development. Promoting human development at micro level requires to identify their requirements and priorities and implement the programmes and policies that help to attain "Greatest-Good" for the largest number. Good governance thus ensures better planning and efficient service delivery. It thus enables people to make right choices to lead a more decent life.

The district has a well established local self governance system but public participation in the governing process is very less, the high levels of literacy and caste based power structures in rural societies has kept the poor and the marginalized groups the majority- away from the power structure. Therefore, planning and implementation of programmes is very slow and the status of service delivery is very inefficient in basic human development affecting areas like primary education, primary health, housing, drinking water and sanitation. The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes is very slow and un-satisfactory. Inefficiency and negligence has contributed to poor functioning of the system and its inability to deliver the goods to the needy sections of population.

- **Combined Human Development analysis of the District**

The Human development index is estimated for the five talukas in the district with a set of 11 indicators, for the base year 2011-12. The index for the talukas varies from 0.889 for Bidar taluka to 0.356 for Aurad taluka. The HDI has a skewed distribution. The gap between the maximum and the minimum is 0.533. The Max Min.Ratio is 2.49. The development is thus concentrated in Bidar taluka. All the other talukas are on the same level and need urgent attention to improve the life of the people.

Though housing and drinking water supply schemes have helped to improve their livelihood conditions yet the provision of sanitation is very low. Only 36.3 percent of them live in good houses and 19 percent of them cook food outside the house. Only 15 percent have access to safe fuel.Majority of them still depend on hand pumps for drinking water.

- **Regional Disparities in Human Development**

The district is at low level of human Development in the state. But the conditions are not the same everywhere within the district. There are gaps across the talukas in the district. In addition there is rural urban gap which is also increasing over the years. Bidar taluka is experiencing faster growth in human development and has a HDI value of 0.889 whereas, Aurad taluka has HDI value of 0.356. The gap in human development achievement is 0. 533 All the other talukas also have HDI achievement values below 45 percent. Bhalki also has very low value of human development 0.372. Further the life of the people staying in Tandas and hamlets in the district is very critical

The district is at low level of human Development in the state. But the conditions are not the same everywhere within the district. There are gaps across the talukas in the district. In addition there is rural urban gap which is also increasing over the years. Bidar taluka is experiencing faster growth in human development and has a HDI value of 0.889 whereas, Aurad taluka has HDI value of 0.356.

The regional variations in Standard of living are very significant. The index for Bidar taluka is 0.945 and it is 0.161 for Aurad and the gap is 0.764. Such a huge gap tells about the irony of living conditions of the people in the same district. The achievement in other talukas also is less than 20 percent of Bidar Taluka. The gap and regional variations in education index are also significant. The education index of Bidar Taluka is 1.00 and that of Aurad taluka is 0. 347 and the gap is 0.653. The gap is significant across all the talukas. This implies that access to education is very high in Bidar taluka and moderate in other talukas and very low in Aurad and Basavakalyan talukas.

The regional variations are comparatively less in health dimension. The Health Index is 0.811 in Aurad taluka and it is 0.743 for Bidar taluka and 0.319 for Bhalki taluka and the gap is 0.492 i.e. 49 percent. The achievement in health is below 50 percent for all the remaining talukas. This is due to lower gaps in health indicators across the talukas.

Thus the problem of human development is very complex in Bidar district. It is low human development and significant regional variations in human development. The talukas like Aurad, Bhalki and Basavakalyan need special attention to fill up the regional gaps.

The Composite Taluka Development Index, which is a comprehensive measure of human development, indicates fewer variations across the regions. The maximum value is 0.603 for Bidar taluka and the minimum value is 0.420 for Basavakalyan taluka and the gap is 0.183. The status of talukas in food security also does not vary across the regions.

- **The Way Ahead**

Bidar District is at low level of human development. though it is placed at 19th position among the thirty districts in Karnataka State, the Human Development index of the district is 0.429. The rank of the talukas varies from 12 for Bidar district to 149 for Aurad district in the State. Within the district also the talukas are at different levels of human development. This is on account of the variations in achievements in different dimensions of human development. Bidar taluka is well ahead of the other talukas and the gap is more between the maximum and minimum. There is a need to give focused atten-

tion on other talukas in the district. Here, sector/ dimensions specific strategies are required to enhance the value of human development and to reduce the regional gaps in achievements.

- **Future strategy for Education**

The district is far below the State in terms of literacy levels. The gap is 10 percentage points. The literacy levels have to be increased to attain the state level and to attain the targets of 12th Plan. To attain 100 percent literacy the gap is 29 percent. To attain this at the end of 12th Plan a growth rate of 6 percent is required. This is very difficult task. The first target is to reach the State Level of 75 percent by the end of 2015. This requires intensive efforts to increase the enrolment and to mainstream the dropouts.

The district has to attain some important goals in the field of education.for achievement. These goals are i) All the children to complete 8 years of schooling ii) Of those who complete 8 years 100 percent should go on to secondary education iii) Increase achievement levels defined in terms of performance in examinations especially at SSLC and PUC levels.iv) Reduce income, gender and caste gaps in enrolment and educational achievements. Though the performance of the district after the implementation of DPEP and SSA programme has improved substantially yet the district is far away from these goals.

The dropout rate in secondary education is 18 percent and it should be reduced immediately. Along with enrolment, there is a need to focus on the retention rate. The transition ratio is 85 percent at High school level. This trend should be checked and continuous education for children up to minimum X standard should be ensured. Though the enrolment of SC and ST students is increasing, yet the literacy rate in this group is very low and the drop out rate is high. It is clear that the SC/ST enrolment continues to be low and it needs to be increased. Further their share in enrolment decreases at higher levels. There is a need to give more attention to improve the transition rates for these groups.

There is a need to focus on quality of education. The achievements in SSLC are very low. Remedial coaching, Nali-kali and other learning programmes to be strengthened. New interventions in capacity building of teachers are required. There is a need to introduce strict monitoring mechanism at primary education level. In this regard the steps taken by district administration are appreciable.

Finishing schools should be established to develop communication skills and personality development to meet the requirements of job market.

The dropout rate in secondary education is 18 percent and it should be reduced immediately.

- **Future Strategy for Health and Nutrition**

The basic areas that need attention in improving the health status of the people in the district are – Reduction in malnutrition, Maternal and Child Health Care, access to health services, improving the delivery of health services and quality of health care.

For controlling population growth an integrated strategy is required that focuses upon, knowledge and information, about family planning methods. Various spacing methods, awareness and development of attitudes in favour of small family, educating the village people and the women to do away with son preference especially in talukas of Aurad, Bhalki, and Basavakalyan are essential components of this strategy.

The percentage of institutional deliveries has increased substantially due to interventions through NRHM schemes and ASHA leading to improvement in maternal and child health. The programmes should be sustained in future with adequate flow of resources. But the system in rural areas is still not operating satisfactorily. The service delivery mechanism should be improved.

The delivery of health services should be improved through provision of adequate health staff and health infrastructure. Many PHCs do not have proper buildings, equipments and O.T. facilities. This makes the conducting of night deliveries very difficult. There is also shortage of doctors and nurses. The quarters for medical officers and other staff are not available or if available they are in very bad position. Improvement in these facilities will create additional incentives for the staff to stay in rural areas. The number of PHCs in 24/7 group should be increased. There is a need for accountability in the system. A system of incentives for good work and penalties for inefficiency should be introduced. The health staff should ensure their availability in Health centers in rural areas every day and at all times.

The nutrition status of the poor women and children in rural areas should be improved through their full coverage under ICDS in Anganwadi Centres. These centres should function effectively. The evaluation of these Centres has indicated that they do not have the required facilities and the functioning of these centres is very poor.The socio cultural practices of gender discrimination should be abolished through gender sensitization programmes. The value systems should be changed by generating awareness among the illiterate masses through Self Help groups and Women Panchayat Members.

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- **Future Strategy for Livelihood Sector**

A large proportion of population below poverty line consists of the agricultural labourers in the district. A major proportion of land in the district (90%) is under dry land cultivation where the average employment for a laborers various between 150 to 200 days, in a year and the average wage rate for a male labourer is Rs.150 to 200 per day and for female labour it is Rs. 75-100 per day. In the dry parts of the district, to ensure adequate employment to the people, the wage employment schemes should be implemented effectively. KREGS is a very comprehensive scheme and it should be implemented effectively. All the existing wage employment programmes are now merged in KREGS to attain proper coordination and effective implementation which may help to provide minimum livelihood to the people and check out migration.

The social auditing should be done regularly.

The agriculture extension network is very poor in the district. This needs to be strengthened. Training programms should be arranged for the farmers focusing on adoption of suitable cropping pattern, organic farming, Integrated Pest Management, and proper use of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides. Such training programmes should involve women in maximum number who are in need of information about modern dry land cultivation practices.

There is now a Veterinary, Animal and Fishries University now established in the district. The research in the university should be taken to the field to develop dairy, animal husbandry and allied activities in the non farm sector. This may help to promote income security to small and marginal farmers.

- **Water supply, Sanitation and Housing**

The housing conditions are improving in the district due to implementation of various Housing Schemes for the poor. The liberal loan facilities provided by banks and other institutions have helped the lower middle class group to have access to housing. However the conditions are not satisfactory and they are pathetic for the poor class. Only 39 percent of households in Aurad and 45 percent in Humanabad live in good houses. The housing programmes should be implemented effectively. These talukas should be given more attention in future course of action. The quality of houses is very low and this should be monitored strictly so that the houses constructed are suitable for living. The Housing Corporation should look into it seriously. The houses need to be provided with minimum facilities like water, sanitation and electricity and an approach road. Emphasis should be more on contributory schemes that will take care of the quality. The housing locations, the identification of beneficiaries and the monitoring should take place at gram panchayat level with the assistance of local people and their associations. The transparency in the system should increase.

The access to drinking water needs to be improved especially in all the talukas. In Bidar taluka 25 percent households still get water from poen wells. Many rural water supply schemes need repairs. These should be carried out on urgent footing. Adequate provision should be made in the schemes for maintenance. The defunct schemes should be replaced. The gram panchayats should take lead in planning and management of water supply schemes. Emphasis should be more on contributory schemes and the wastage of resources on account of faulty schemes should be checked.

Rural Sanitation is very poor in the district. Talukas like Aurad, Bhalki, Basavakalyan, need special attention. There is a need to generate awareness among the rural people about health and hygiene and utilization of sanitation facilities. NGOs and other voluntary Associations of the people should be involved in Total Sanitation Campaign.

Training programms should be arranged for the farmers focusing on adoption of suitable cropping pattern, organic farming, Integrated Pest Management, and proper use of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides. Such training programmes should involve women in maximum number who are in need of information about modern dry land cultivation practices.

- **Future Human Development Strategy for Dalits, Tribals and Minorities**

Bidar district is a Scheduled caste concentrated district. It is also one of the minority concentrated districts in Karnataka state. It is also one of the most backward districts in the State and occupies a lowest position in economic as well as human development. The district is a draught prone area which further adds to the vulnerability of the poor and the minorities living in the district. Majority of the Minority population belongs to Muslim Community. It is mainly engaged in trade business and service sectors in urban area. In rural area, majority of them work as agricultural labourers and a small proportion of them are engaged in trade and petty business. This implies insecurity of income for majority of these households.

The level of education of major proportion of people is low- Primary or secondary level. The enrolment in higher education is also low due to the language problem. The number of Urdu high schools in the district is less and these students have to switch over to Kannada medium for high school education. This is difficult for them. As a result they lose interest in education and dropout of the system.

There is a need to open more high schools and residential schools in Muslim concentrated areas. The gender discrimination is high and girls' access to education is low. There is a need to change the mindsets of the people and sensitize them on gender issues to provide equal opportunities to girls. The general status of women is low. There is a need to promote Self Help Groups and encourage them to take up economic activities to promote their empowerment.

Majority of these households are engaged in trade, crafts and repair services. Their skills are traditional and need to be upgraded. They should be given training in modern technology and designs. This may help them to earn more Income. The major requirements are

- Training in food processing, Ice creams and soft drinks, processing of mutton, chicken and other animal products with provision of cold storage.
- Training in Tailoring, Embroidery, Beauty parlors and ready made garments for young Girls and Boys.
- Training in new designs and techniques for workers in Bidari craft.
- Computer Training Programme for educated (SSLC) passed students for six months.
- Training in mobile repairs, domestic and electrical appliances and automobile repairs.
- Training in Driving Vehicles.
- Training to Farmers in Horticulture, Floriculture etc. with market linkages
- Finishing schools for improving language and communication skills.
- Provision of housing water supply and drainage facilities.
- Provision of housing, water supply and sanitation facilities

for the poor households.

Thus minorities in the district need attention of the administrators and policy makers to enhance their capabilities and their Human Development Status.

- **Future Strategy for Gender Development**

Gender is another gray area that has remained neglected for a long time. The district has a traditional and patriarchal social structure based on caste and gender hierarchy. The status of women in family and society is low and women exploitation takes place through many discriminatory practices. Though the gender inequality index values are low it does not indicate low levels of inequality. Infract many gender discriminatory practices followed in access to education, assets and opportunities are not captured in gender inequality index. Many dimensions of social and psychological exploitation are also not captured in the Gender inequality index. These factors should be borne in mind before formulating the gender development strategy.

Education is a major requirement of gender development strategy. Female literacy is less than 60 percent in all the talukas.

There is an urgent need for increasing girls' access to higher education. This will increase their access to better jobs and will reduce the fertility rate. Social change and awareness through NGOs and Self Help Groups.

There is a need for starting finishing schools for girls to improve their communication skills and personality development.

Socialization process should undergo a change by incorporating same value systems for girls and boys and Gender discriminatory practices should be eliminated. The son preferences should also be eliminated so that the Total Fertlity Rate (TFR) will come down.

The IEC component in various programmes and policies should focus on gender sensitization and gender awareness.

The Self Help Group Strategy for women empowerment should be strengthened and the networking of these SHGs formed under various programmes should be promoted to increase their status and strength.

The SHGs should focus on economic activities and the government should provide marketing support for these groups in the initial stages. These SHGs should be linked with NGOs for technical support and advice.

The health and nutrition status of women is low. 52 percent of pregnant women suffer from anemia. The degree of malnutrition among women is also high. Therefore, the reproductive health of women needs urgent attention through increasing their access to Anganwadi Centres and Primary Health Centres for improving the health status. There is a need to educate them about the nutrition and hygiene. The food practices and eating habits also need to be changed through awareness and education.

The adolescent girls should be given education and awareness about nutrition and hygienic practices during menstruation period.

Programmes like 108 mobile transport, ASHA workers, Madilu Kit, Janani Suraksha Yojane and Bhaylaxmi schemes should be strengthened and implemented more effectively.

The coverage of 24/7 PHCs should be increased to provide better health services to women.

There is a need for an integrated strategy covering these components for gender development and equality. Gender equality is an unfinished agenda in the district and needs to be addressed urgently.

Future Human Development Strategy for Other Sectors

- **Governance and Service delivery**

The district has a well established local self governance system but public participation in the governing process is very less, the high levels of literacy and caste based power structures in rural societies has kept the poor and the marginalized groups the majority- away from the decision making process. But the situation is now changing and Panchayats are getting empowered to plan and implement various Goernment Progrmmes. But the degree of public participation is still low.

The planning and implementation of programmes is very slow and the status of service delivery is very inefficient in basic human development affecting areas like primary education, primary health, drinking water and sanitation. The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes is very slow and un-satisfactory. Inefficiency and negligence has contributed to poor functioning of the system and its inability to deliver the goods to the needy sections of population.

- **Public Participation**

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 of and train them in planning, and monitoring and implementation of programmes and services. Social auditing of the programmes is essential. Barefoot approach to be adopted.

- **Promotion of information Technology**

Promoting use of IT indifferent sectors to develop information systems. MIS schemes should be introduced in all departments. This may help to reduce discretion and delays.

To promote transparency and to control speed money it is essential to implement e governance. All the information should be made available in the web sites. In rural areas, the panchayats should display the information about various schemes on boards. The Right to Information Act is also implemented in the district. The civic consciousness of the people should be increased.

Accountability should be developed in the system. Performance linked payment system should be introduced. Inefficiencies and Delays should be controlled through proper human resource management.

12.3 Concluding Remarks

This district and the region had a rich culture and heritage. It gave birth

to social reforms movement during 12th century based on principle of equality and secularism. But this culture washed away in course of time and the district was relegated to the status of underdevelopment and backwardness. The magnitude of deprivation of the people in human development indicators - the poor, the women, the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and the minorities who constitute 80 percent of the total population is substantial. The Human Development Approach to programmes and policies assumes enormous significance in this context.

The goals for future are very clear demanding focus on better living conditions, education health and empowerment. Poverty and very low levels of income for a majority of the people require adequate economic growth to generate sustainable employment and income security for the poor. Growth of non farm sector and small industries and tertiary sector is essential.

Gender dimension of Human development is very significant in view of wide spread gender discrimination in this traditional society as reflected in low literacy, malnutrition and anemia, low participation in paid work etc. Gender Sensitization and Gender empowerment are significant policy requirements in this direction.

The Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe as well as other Minority groups need special attention. Health, education and awareness, information and skill development for better employment are essential for their empowerment.

The Local Self government needs to be strengthened with adequate financial and human resources to plan and implement various human development programmes. . 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 to support Government effort. The district is caught in low level human development trap and it requires a big push to lift it out and put it on the path of sustainable development.

Though the district is far away from the State headquarters, the people have every right to lead and enjoy the same life as others in the State. The Distance should not become a cause of deprivation.

The task is difficult as the dimensions are many and complex. This demands an appropriate policy mix to promote higher investments in economic and human development sectors through PPN (Public, Private and NGO) partnerships.

Though the district is far away from the State headquarters, the people have every right to lead and enjoy the same life as others in the State. The Distance should not become a cause of deprivation.

ANNEXURE-1

Taluk-wise and District Data for HDI Indicators							
Sl. No	Revised Indicators (126)	Bidar					
		Aurad	B.Kalyana	Bhalki	Bidar	H.Bad	District
1	**Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel** (Source census 2011)	4.32	7.88	7.13	23.59	8.59	11.6
2	**Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet (Source census 2011)**	9.5	18.44	13.45	42.99	20.39	23.2
3	**Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source census 2011)**	55.28	57.35	54.79	59.39	64.33	58.47
4	**Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity (Source census 2011)**	84.30	83.53	85.73	91.09	86.06	86.58
5	**Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House Good House as per Census Definition) (Source census 2011)**	45.43	46.33	53.94	59.51	39.96	49.86
6	**Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal) (Source census 2011)**	36.31	30.02	26.36	59.49	39.85	40.02
7	**Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices) (Source DES)**	18586.94	26174.04	21088.32	34823.57		25629

8	**Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source HMIS 2011)**	44	33	68	31	28	35
9	**Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source HMIS 2011)**	44	186	99	119	206	134
10	Literacy Rate **(Source census 2011 & DDPI education)**	67.34	68.98	71.56	74.51	68.15	70.51
11	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) (Source census 2011 & DDPI education) (a) GER at Primary (b) GER at Upper Primary (c) GER at Secondry/High-School	95.88	99.66	104.04	124.90	108.70	106.6
12	**Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source HMIS 2011)**	44	186	99	119	206	134
13	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source HMIS 2011)	98.21	97.56	97.48	98.27	98.31	98
14	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal) (Source HMIS 2011)	84.97	59.68	84.61	98.89	65.67	52
15	Share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F) (Source DAG/RDPR)	43.5	41.6	42	40.5	40.89	41.71
16	Share of male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_M) (Source DAG/RDPR)	56.5	58.4	58	59.5	59.11	58.29
17	Share of female children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$) (Source Census &	48.71	48.37	48.29	48.4	48.84	48.52

18	Share of male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_M$) (Source Census & HMIS 2011)	51.29	51.63	51.7	51.6	51.16	51.48
19	Share of female literacy (LIT_F) (Source census 2011 & DDPI education)	57.47	59.57	61.8	67.12	58.95	61.55
20	Share of male literacy (LIT_M) (Source census 2011 & DDPI education)	76.79	78.05	80.96	81.53	77.01	79.90
21	Share of Female Work Participaton Rate (WPR) WPR = [(Main Workers + Marginal Workers) / Total Workers]*100 (Source census 2011)	37.63	37.35	38.02	26.76	32.52	33.65
22	Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR) WPR = [(Main+Marginal) / Total]*100 (Source census 2011)	62.41	62.05	61.55	59.13	59.86	60.79
23	Share of female workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F) to Total Female workers (Source census 2011)	18.47	24.1	20.2	42.15	25.71	26.60
24	Share of male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_M) to Total Male workers (Source census 2011)	30.92	43.38	35.87	66.95	47.25	47.15
25	Female Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_F$) (Source Dept of Agricultural)	80	80	90	90	90	90
26	Male Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_M$) (Source Dept of Agricultural)	150	150	160	160	160	160

27	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source HMIS 2011)	44	33	68	31	28	35
28	(a) Percentage of Mal - nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source Women and Child devt dept)	53.50	51.54	60.53	66.47	55.98	45.00
	(b) Percentage of Children born under - weight (Source HMIS 2011)	5.23	9.42	14.18	5.52	5.83	8.40
29	Percentage of Drop - out Children Mainstreamed (a) Primary (b) Secondary (source SSA)	45.00	48.90	22.50	52.50	47.90	44.20
30	Cropping Intensity	113.63	120.5	124.1	117.6	116.06	118.5
31	Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	-2.95	-10.47	-0.59	-1.2	-0.01	-3.2
32	Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	132	122.7	126.9	44.4	93.48	97.71
33	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	1.9	6	2.36	5.04	11.09	5.11
34	Irrigation Intensity	116	107.8	112.3	106.2	111.8	111.6
35	Percentage of area degarded (cultuvable waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA)	2.8	5.06	2.8	2.26	11.92	7.6
36	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)	36.2	38.86	47.95	39.92	43.47	41.43
37	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	69	79.2	72.35	68.96	68.82	71.51

38	**Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices) (Source DES)**	18586.94	26174.04	21088.32	34823.57	22242.93	25629
39	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal) (Source census 2011)	36.31	30.02	26.36	59.49	39.85	40.02
40	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings / Total No. of holdings)	2.17	2	1.9	1.75	1.83	1.96
41	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers **(Source census 2011)**	44.75	39.97	45.40	30.00	43.30	39.80
42	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	79.4	100	88.4	92.7	80.4	96
43	**Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source HMIS 2011)**	44	33	68	31	28	35
44	**Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source census 2011)**	55.28	57.35	54.79	59.39	64.33	58.47
45	**Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal) (Source HMIS 2011-12 data (included Modera and severe Anemia) Posted by HDD)**	84.97	59.68	84.61	98.89	65.67	52
46	**(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source Women and Child devt dept)**	53.50	51.54	60.53	66.47	55.98	45.00

48	Female Literacy Rate	57.47	59.57	61.8	67.12	58.95	61.55
60	Decadal population growth rate	13.36	15.01	7.88	15.06	13.06	13.16
61	Population Density	227	286	248	503	338	312
62	Sex ratio **(Source census 2011)**	956	959	959	949	962	956
63	**Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk (2011 census)**	4.6	5.7	18.6	5.7	23.1	10.8
64	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6 **(Source census 2011)**	13.33	13.37	12.4	13.08	13.68	13.17
65	Child sex ratio	950	937	934	938	955	942
66	**Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years) (Source HMIS 2011)**	34	25	52	23	21	31
67	**Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source HMIS 2011)**	44	33	68	31	28	35
68	**Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source HMIS 2011)**	44	186	99	119	206	134
69	Percentage of women headed households (2011 census)	8.5	11.46	11.55	10.78	12.94	11.11
70	**Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards**	69	79.2	72.35	67.2	70.9	71.51
71	Cropping Intensity	113.63	120.5	124.1	117.6	116.06	118.5
72	Irrigation Intensity	116	107.8	112.3	106.2	111.8	111.6
73	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	14	16.6	11.4	19.7	25.6	15.8

74	**Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State (Please refer to clarification note provided on average agricultural wages)**	0.66	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72
75	**Work Participation Rate (WPR) (Source census 2011)**	50.29	49.93	50.02	43.35	46.45	47.51
76	Decadal Growth rate of Employment	24.8	25.1	21.4	32.7	24	26
77	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers (Source census 2011)	28.87	23.71	24.55	10.53	16.77	20.11
78	Percentage of main workers to total workers (Source census 2011)	77.59	78.11	78.3	80.28	77.76	78.53
79	Percentage of workers in Household Industries (Source census 2011)	3.14	2.39	2.18	2.3	2.8	2.57
80	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers **(Source census 2011)**	44.75	39.97	45.40	30.00	43.30	39.80
81	**Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House Good House as per Census Definition) (Source census 2011)**	45.43	46.33	53.94	59.51	39.96	49.86
82	Percentage of Site less Households	6.1	8.6	4	2.2	14.3	6.7
83	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	8.83	4.69	6.9	9.2	2.4	5.03

84	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)	4.3	6.8	5.65	3.24	3	4.53
85	Percentage of households with cycles (Source census 2011)	20.00	34.60	27.00	41.40	34.70	32.80
86	Percentage of households with two-wheelers (Source census 2011)	7.94	11.35	11.78	22.80	12.90	14.30
87	**Percentage of HHs with no Assets (Telephone,TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs) (Source census 2011)**	31.56	25.73	25.44	18.92	25.46	24.72
88	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity (Source census 2011)	84.30	83.53	85.73	91.09	86.06	86.58
89	**Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel** (Source census 2011)	4.32	7.88	7.13	23.59	8.59	11.6
90	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	43.56	41.74	42.16	40.9	41	41.9
91	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	35.8	41.1	31.5	35.2	40.2	36.9
92	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	42.8	38.7	39.1	34.3	39.1	38.2
93	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	21.4	13	26	14.3	13	16.1
94	Percentage of active SHGs	100	100	100	100	100	100

96	**Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal) (Source HMIS 2011-12 data (included Modera and severe Anemia) Posted by HDD)**	84.97	59.68	84.61	98.89	65.67	52
97	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source HMIS 2011)	98.21	97.56	97.48	98.27	98.31	98
98	**Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)**	95	97	98	99	98	97.4
99	(a) Percentage of Children born under-weight (Source HMIS 2011)	5.23	9.42	14.18	5.52	5.83	8.40
99	**(b) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source Women and Child devt dept)**	53.50	51.54	60.53	66.47	55.98	45.00
100	**Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.)**	0.02	0.2	0.1	0.07	0.2	0.12
101	Average Population served by sub-centres	4965	6508	5332	8804	6056	6331
102	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	33182	39859	27341	25869	33124	31675

103	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.66	1.74	0.55	0.57	0.69	0.72
104	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04
105	**Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children+nursing mothers+adolescent girls+pregnant women)**	792	841	820	1000	1024	901
106	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	100	100	100	100	100	100
107	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	56	55	52	54	59	54.5
108	**Per capita Health Expenditure**	105.9	81.7	101.4	73.6	95.6	98.6
109	**Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats**	2.63	2.77	0	0	3.03	0.8
110	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet (Source census 2011)	9.5	18.44	13.45	42.99	20.39	23.2
111	**Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close) (Source census 2011)**	31.78	37.82	36.21	55.24	47.8	43.23
112	**Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source census 2011)**	55.28	57.35	54.79	59.39	64.33	58.47

113	Percentage of Literacy **(Source census 2011 & DDPI education)**	67.34	68.98	71.56	74.51	68.15	70.51
114	Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School	95.9	99.3	104	125	108.7	106.6
115	**Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School**	83.8	86.6	94.7	100	95.2	94.7
116	Dropout rate in Elementary education	7.8	10.6	10.3	7.7	11.4	9.6
117	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed (a) Primary (b) Secondary (source SSA)	45.00	48.90	22.50	52.50	47.90	44.20
118	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	25	27.2	21.6	25.1	27.8	25.4
119	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	77.65	72.5	98.97	82.84	80.92	82.5
120	Drop-out rate in secondary education	26.13	24.13	13.2	14.9	13.3	18.2
121	SSLC pass percentage	45	45.2	63.8	53.5	56	52.7
122	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	26.2	24.2	13.5	15	13.4	18.5
123	PUC pass percentage	39.9	32.1	48.9	43.8	32.3	39.4
124	School Infrastructure Index	0.66	0.67	0.69	0.61	0.52	0.629
125	**Per capita Education Expenditure**	1474.1	1093.3	1428.5	1250	1097.5	1252.8
126	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source ZP Bidar

Annexure -2

Sl. No.	Indicators	ULB-wise and District Data for UDI Indicators						
		Aurad TP	B Kalyan CMC	Bhalki TMC	Bidar CMC	H Bad TMC	Chitgupa TMC	District
49	**Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk**	10.76	20.2	14.6	45.8	15.5	8.8	24.9
50	**Percentage of Households without Own Houses**	2.8	5.6	4.5	11.5	8.7	1.6	4.8
51	**Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population**	6.9	5.75	18.6	5.6	16.8	17.2	10
52	**Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection)**	71	65.1	72.1	66.2	76.1	87.9	77
53	**Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)**	46.31	73.56	59.08	76.49	71.52	77.76	71.6
54	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	3.34	1.43	2.47	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9
55	**Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts**	10.13	15.4	13	18	16.4	9.73	14.6
56	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	895.5	542.5	645.4	541.6	736.4	648.2	665.8
57	**Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area**	2	4.25	2.48	3.16	3.2	3.5	3.32
58	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	22.7	35.2	28.2	26.4	31.3	21.2	29.3

Annexure -3
Construction of Human Development Index (HDI)

Introduction

The latest UNDP Report-2010 on HDI continues to adopt the same basic three indicators of education, health and standard of living/income for the calculation of HDI. Simultaneously, an effort was also made to arrive at Gender Inequality Index. To compute HDI, 10 indicators were used covering the area of living standard, education and health.

For the purpose of deriving HDI at the Taluk level, use of taluk level indicators will be appropriate. HDI presents information on the human development in three dimensions while GII provides information gender differentials in achievements.

Indicators of HDI

The indicators that may be used for deriving HDI at the Taluk level are as follows:

Indicators for measuring HDI

Dimensions	Indicators	Methods of obtaining indicators
Living standards	Percentage of HHs having access to cooking fuel	No. of households using modern fuels like LPG, Electiricy, Gas etc/ Total number of households *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	No. of households having toilet/ Total no. HHs *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	No. of households provided with safe drinking water/Total no. HHs *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	No. of households having elec tricity / Total no. HHs *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Pucca house	Total no. of HHs with pucca houses/ Total no. HHs *100.
	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	No. of non agricultural workers / Total workers *100
	Per-capita Income	Total income of the Taluk/Total population
Health	Child Mortality Rate	Number of Infant Deaths (under the age of 5 years) in a Year / Total number of live Births 1,000
	Maternal Mortality Rate	Number of Maternal Deaths in a Year/ Total number of live births *100,000

Dimensions	Indicators	Methods of obtaining indicators
Education	Literacy Rate	2011 Census
	Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary+Secondary) Schools	Gross Enrollment at primary & secondary schools / No. of children in the age group of 6 to 14

There are two indicators for measuring health, three for education and seven for standard of living. All these indicators reflect human development.

Method of Estimating HDI

For the estimation of the HDI, the following steps may be followed:

1. All computations would be done at two stages. The first computation would help in understanding the relative positions of different taluks within the district. The second set of computation would relate to the position of a taluk with reference to the remaining 176 taluks.

   As a first step, a minimum and maximum value has to be set for each of the above 11 indicators to transform them into indices lying between zero and one. For this purpose, the observed minimum and maximum figures for each of the indicators will be taken. Since the Geometric mean has to be calculated, the minimum value would be taken as 10 per cent less than the observed minimum value in the taluk.

2. To convert the indicators into an index, the formula will be

   Indicator Index = $\frac{\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}{\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value}}$

   However, for per capita income, first convert the actual per capita income, the minimum per capita income and maximum per capita income into natural log values before converting into the index.

Indicators	Actual value	Maximum observed value	Minimum observed value	Converting into index	Sectoral index
Standard of Living					
Gross enrolment rate at (Primary+ Secondary) schools	105.7%	105.7	74.3	1.000	1.000 $^{(1/2)}$ = 0.790
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) = (Geometric mean of sectoral indices)				**(0.538 x 0.572 x 0.790) $^{(1/3)}$ = 0.624**	

Note: The observed minimum and maximum figures for the taluk should be taken into account.

3. For computing sectoral indices (health, education and standard of living) geometric mean is to be used and the method of calculation is as below. Thus there will be three indices one for Standard of living, another for health and the last for education.

   Sectoral Index = If $I_1, I_2 \ldots\ldots$ In are the n indices for a particular sector, then the Geometric mean for the sector = $(I_1 \times I_2 \times \ldots\ldots I_n)^{(1/n)}$.

4. To compute HDI, aggregate the three sectoral indices using geometric mean with the following formula.

   HDI = $(SI_l \times SI_n \times SI_e)^{(1/3)}$; where SI_l is the sectoral index for living standard, SI_n is the sectoral index for health and SI_e is the sectoral index for education.

   An illustration of the calculation of HDI is presented in Table 5.2.

Illustration for calculating HDI for Total Population

Indicators	Actual value	Maximum observed value	Minimum observed value	Converting into Index	Sectoral Index
Standard of Living					
Cooking fuel	48.0%	92.9%	9.4%	0.462	(0.462 x 0.530 x 0.981 x 0.822 x 0.413 x 0.349 x 0.457) (1/7) = 0.538
Toilet	55.0%	94.8%	10.1%	0.530	
Water	97.5%	98.9%	26.8%	0.981	
Electricity	93.1%	98.0%	70.2%	0.822	
Pucca house	56.2%	78.1%	40.7%	0.413	
Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal	49.8%	95.4%	25.3%	0.349	
Per-capita Income	58171	152795	25845	(In 58171- In 25845) + (In 152795- In 25845) = 0.457	
Health					
Child Mortality Rate	33.00	67.0	25.0	0.810	(0.810 x 0.403) (1/2) = 0.572
Maternal Mortality Rate	235.0	373.0	30.0	0.403	
Education					
Literacy Rate	72.8%	88.6%	46.6%	0.624	(0.624 x

Construction of Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Introduction

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 and a value of one represents highest level of inequality if the society. The UNDP report of 2010 has brought out the GII index for all the countries. For measuring GII, three dimensions are considered by the report. They are :

1. Reproductive Health
2. Empowerment
3. Labour market

The indicators considered for each of these dimensions in the preparation of District Human Development Reports in Karnataka are given in Table.

Indicators considered for measuring GII in at Taluk Level

Dimensions	Indicators
Reproductive Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR
	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)
	Share of pregnant women with wevere Annemia (ANE
Empowerment	Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F and PR_M)
	Share of female and male children in the age group 0 -6 years ($CHLD_F$, $CHLD_M$)
	Share of female and male literacy (LIT_F, LIT_M)
Labour market	Share of female and male work participation rate (WPR_F, WPR_M)
	Share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F, NAG_M)
	Female and male Agricultural wage rate ($WAGE_F$, $WAGE_M$)

Method

1. Aggregating across dimensions within each gender group using geometric mean

   For females

$$G_F = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{MMR}\right) \times ID \times ANE}^{1/3} * PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F]^{1/3} * [WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F]^{1/3}$$

For Males

$$GM = \sqrt{1 * PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F]^{1/3} * [WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M]^{1/3}}$$

1. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean.

$$HARM(G_F, G_M) = \left(\frac{(G_F)^{-1} + (G_M)^{-1}}{2} \right)$$

2. Calculate the geometric mean of the Arithmetic means of the each indicator

$$G_{F,M} = \sqrt{health.empowerment.LFPR}$$

$$\text{Where} \quad health = \left(\frac{\left(\frac{1}{MMR} \times ID \times ANE \right)^{1/3} + 1}{2} \right)$$

$$\overline{empowerment} = \frac{* PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F]^{1/3} + [PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M]^{1/3}}{2}$$

$$LFPR = \frac{[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F]^{1/3} + [WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M]^{1/3}}{2}$$

3. Calculating the GII by comparing the equality distributed gender index to the reference standard. The GII value ranges from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions)

$$GII = 1 \frac{HARM(G_F, G_M)}{G_{F,M}}$$

Example of GII Calculation

Dimensions	Indicators	Indicator values	
		Female	**Male**
Reproductive Health	Materal Mortality Rate (MMR)	235	-
	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	0.997	-
	Share of p regnant women with severe Anemia (ANE) (converted into positive as 1-anemia)	0.924	-
Empowerment	Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F and PR_M)	0.411	0.589
	Share of female and male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$, $CHLD_M$)	0.490	0.510
	Share of female and male literacy (LT_F, LT_M)	0.671	0.784
	Share of female and male work participation Rate (WPR_F, WPR_M)	0.263	0.610
	Share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F, NAG_M)	0.410	0.535
	Female and male Agricultural wage rate ($WAGE_F$, $WAGE_M$) (converted into indicator)	(105-81)/130-81 = 0.489	(140-101)/ (160-101) = 0.662

Step I

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left(\frac{1}{235} \times 0.997 \times 0.924\right)^{1/3} * [0.411 \times 0.490 \times 0.671]^{1/3} + [263 \times 0.410 \times 0.489]^{1/3}}$$

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{0.158 \times 0.510 \times 0.785 = 0.312}$$

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * [0.589 \times 0.510 \times 0.785]^{1/3} = [0.610 \times 0.535 \times 0.662]^{1/3}}$$

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * 0.618 * 0.99 = 0.718}$$

Step II

$$\text{HARM}(G_F, G_M) = \left(\frac{(0.312)^{-1} + (0.718)^{-1}}{2}\right)^{-1} = 0.435$$

Step III

$$\text{health} = \left(\frac{0.158 + 1}{2}\right) = 0.579$$

$$\overline{\text{empowerment}} = \frac{0.513 + 0.618}{2} = 0.565$$

$$\overline{\text{LFPR}} = \left(\frac{0.375 + 0.599}{2}\right) = 0.488$$

$$G_{F,M} = \sqrt[3]{0.579 \times 0.540 \times 0.488 = 0.542}$$

Step IV

$$\text{GII} = 1 \frac{0.435}{0.542} = 0.198$$

Annexure-4
Process of DHDR

DHDR Bidar is prepared in a participatory process through a series of meetings and consultations with the people and the officers in the field. It therefore, formulates a base for future programmes and policies. It is a joint effort of different stake holders representing the interests of different sections of the society. The preparation of the report has undergone through the following processes.

I. At the district level core committee was formed for preparation of the report. The members are ZP president, CEO, people's representatives, Lead Agency and members from the Government depts., members form NGOs. The CPO was the convener of the committee.

II. Formation of subcommittees sub committees were formed at the dept level for collection of the data the committees included the persons involved in data collection and analysis in the Department.

III. Organization of a district level workshop. A district level work shop was organized on 17th August 2013 and the concept paper was presented and discussed in the workshop.

IV. Three Taluka level workshops were organized at Bidar (17th August 2013), Humanabad (30th September 2013) and Bhalki (30th September 2013 at 3 PM.) to collect inputs from talukas. The president of Taluka Panchayatand some Gram Panchayaths, peoples' representatives, members of NGOs and the Govt departments and members of civil society participated in these workshops. Some taluka specific issues like malnutrition, low performance of the students, livelihood and poverty were identified for analysis in the report.

V. The Draft report was placed before the District Planning Committee in the meeting held on 5th November 2014. The approval was given with some suggestions. The suggestions given by the DPC member were incorporated in the final draft.

Annexure -5
Note on Availability, Limitations &Quality of Data

Collection and analysis of data is very important for construction of Human Development Index and for the preparation of Human Development Report. The Utility of the report depends on how realistic is the report and this in turn is determined by the quality of data. The availability of data at district level for talukas is very low and inadequate. The District at a Glance prepared by District Statistical Office and published by Zilla Panchayat is the only major source of data. Below taluka level at GP and Village level the data is mainly available from census and is only published once in ten years. Therefore, the regular updated data to measure the trends over the time period is not available for many indicators.

Now data for major sectors like education and health is available under EMIS, HMIS etc. But this is not available for other social and economic sectors. The per capita income at taluka level is not estimated. The DES estimated it for the year 2008-09 for the purpose of preparation of HDRs. The data on institutional deliveries, malnutrition anemia and other diseases that is available with the Health Dept. is used in the report for analysis. The data on crimes and accidents is collected from police Dept. Thus deferent sources are used to get the required data for the preparation of the DHDR. In a backward & low literacy district like Gulbarga the data availability is very low.

The non availability of the data also is a major limitation for analysis. The data on landless households is not available. Similarly the data on BPL households is also not reliable. The data on Birth and death rates, per capita income, employment in organized sector is not available at taluka level.

The quality of data at taluka level is very poor. In a backward districts, like Bidar there are many doubts about the available data. The data about the following issues is observed to be less reliable.

- In front Mortality Role
- Child Mortality Role
- Percentage of institutional deliveries.
- Coverage of children under various immunization programmes (except Polio)
- Birth and Death rates.
- Dropout rates at primary and secondary level.
- Attendance in School.
- School completion ratio.
- Percentage of Children born under weight
- Percentage of Site less households.

The data for some of the indicators is available from different sources and varies across the sources. The data from primary source is largely used & other sources are used for validation.

The quality of data published in Bidar District at a Glance needs to be improved as it is the only Major source for data at taluka level. The data maintained by the departments is also less reliable. They have to make effects to improve its quality and adequacy.

Annexure -6
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Annexure-7

District Human Development Report- Consultancy and contributions.

The preparation of Human Development report is a huge task requiring high level of analytical and writing skills and capacities to present the report in a simple form that helps the common masses to understand the issues.To provide realistic and good quality report discussions and consolations were held with many people and experts in the field. Thus the report is an outcome of a team work.

The quality monitoring group was consulted at the state level and Dr. Shashidhar was a QMG member for Bidar District DHDR. The meetings and consultations with him helped to design the report in a scientific way. Further data for many indicators was provided by the Human Development Devision Planning Dept Bangalore. Dr. Madheshwaran's Review and feedback helped to fillup the gaps in the report. Prof. T R Chandrashekar, Dr. G S Ganeshprasad, Prof Narayan Shastri, Prof R N Achyutha, Prof James, Dr. B P Vani offered their suggestions for data analysis and estimation of Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index, Urban Development Index food security index etc.

Dr. P C Jaffer and shri.Ujwal Ghosh CEOs ZP Bidar shared their rich knowledge and field level experiences to bring out the realities at the ground level in the report. The CPOs Smt. Siddamma Patil and Shri Kishorkumar Dube provided the inputs to analyse the micro level issues. The other officers - DD Women and Child Development, DDPI, DHOs Dr. Nalini Namoshi and Dr. Sajjanshetty offered their suggestions for analyzing the district specific issues.

Experts like Prof. T R Chandrashekar, Dr. Joshi Krishna, Dr. Basavaraj Kumnoor and Shri Shashikumar contributed significantly for Kannada translation of the report.

Annexure -8
Workshops and Meetings
Workshop- district Level

The Zilla Panchayat Bidar organized a workshop on 17th August 2013 at Zilla Panchayat Bidar at 11 AM. ZP President and Vice President and all the ZP Members, Members from Taluka Panchayat Bidar, officers from the Departments, members from NGOs Public Representatives were invited for the workshop. The chief planning Officer Shri Kishorekumar Dube welcomed the gathering and briefed about the theme of the workshop.

The workshop was inaugurated by Smt. Neelamma Vadde, President, Zilla Panchayat Bidar.

Dr. P C Jaffer DC,explained the need for preparing the DHDR and discussed the concept of human development and estimation of Human Development Index. He also pointed out some basic issues that need to be incorporated in the report.

CEO Bidar also expressed concern about low level of human development and economic development in Bidar District and discussed the initiatives to be taken in this direction. Smt. Razia Balbatti Resource person from ANSSIRD Mysore spoke about the indices of human development. This was followed by the presentation of the Concept paper DHDR Bidar by Prof. Chaya Degaonkar.The following major issues were covered in the presentation.

- A brief introduction- The concept of Human development HDRs by UNDP Govt. of India and Karnataka
- DHDR for Bidar district-Objectives, scope and methodology
- Status of Bidar district in Human Development and economic development in Karnataka.
- Present status in Human development sectors- Education Health and livelihood.
- Focus of the present report-
- New methodology adopted- Index based three basic indicators, Index based on 76 indicators, Gender inequality Index, Child Development Index, Dalit Development Index, Livelihood opportunity index, Food security index and Radar Analysis.

Three Taluka level workshops were organized at Bidar (17th August 2013), Humanabad (30th September 2013) and Bhalki (30th September 2013 at 3 PM.) to collect inputs from talukas. The president of Taluka Panchayat some Gram Panchayaths, peoples representatives, members of NGOs and the govt departments and members of civil society participated in these workshops.

In workshop at Bidar, the issues related to malnutrition, anemia among pregnant women, low quality of education,

problems of Sc/ST and Minorities and housing and sanitation were discussed. In the workshop at Humanabad, issues like quality of services rendered by Anganwadi Centres, gaps in implementation of Govt. programmes, NAREGA and Housing programmes were discussed for inclusion in the report. In the Workshop at Bahlki, issues related to migration, pregnant women's health, low quality of education, performance of anganwadi centres were discussed. Thus in these workshops, some taluka specific issues like malnutrition, low performance of the students, provision of anganwadi services and livelihood and poverty were identified for analysis in the report.

Meetings of the Core Committee		
17th Jan .2013	15	Sub committees for different sectors formed
21st June 2013	20	Data Requirements and gaps were discussed
7th Oct. 2013	18	Meeting with QMG memberSuggestions about data collection –implemented visits to Dept. for verification of data.
23rd Oct. 2013	16	Data for different indicators discussed and gaps filled.
24th Oct 2013	7	Visit to Education Dept. meeting with Sub Committee
19-2-2014	16	Draft Human Development report wa s discussed in the committee

The Draft report was placed before the District Planning Committee in the meeting held on 5th November 2014. The approval was given with some suggestions. The suggestions given by the DPC members were incorporated in the final draft.