Chikkaballapur District
Human Development Report, 2014







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

Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report, 2014

Copyright : Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka

Published by : Chikkaballapur Zilla Panchayat, Government of Karnataka

First Published : 2014

: All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form by any means without the prior permission by Zilla Panchayat and Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka

Printed by : M/s. Suma Prints
12, 2nd Cross, 2nd Main
Vinayaka Nagar, Adugodi Post,
Bengaluru 560030

: While every care has been taken to reproduce the accurate data, oversights / errors may occur. If found convey it to the CEO, Zilla Panchayat and Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka



SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER

MESSAGE

VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANGALORE - 560 001
CM/PS/234/2014
Date : 27-10-2014

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

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

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

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

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

Siddaramaiah
(SIDDARAMAIAH)



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

Room No. 444. 445,
4th Floor, Vikasa Soudha,
Bangalore - 560 001.
Res No. 080-22343804
22343807

M E S S A G E

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

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



(S.R. Patil)

R. ROSHAN BAIG
Minister for Infrastructure Development,
Information & Public Relations, Haj and
Chikkaballapur District Incharge Minister

Room No. 38 & 39,
Vikasa Soudha, Bangalore - 560 001.
Tel. No. 080 - 22252292 / 22034264 / 65
Mob : 98450 07788
E-mail : ministerforih@gmail.com

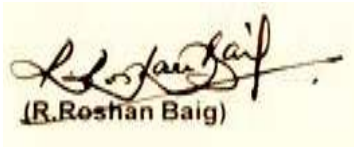
No. M.I.I.H/661/2014

Date : 04.02.2015

Message

It is a matter of pride that the State of Karnataka has come out with District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) of all the 30 districts. This is going to strengthen the development planning process at the grassroots level. The "Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report, 2014" has been successful in bringing the basic issues of human development in the district to the forefront. I understand that the Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report, 2014 contains vast data and analysis of various facets of human development in Chikkaballapur district.

The most striking feature of the Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report, 2014 is that, it not only computed the index values for various human development indices but also extensively made critical review of various development aspects in 12 chapters. I hope that, steps will be taken by all local governments to disseminate and popularize the findings of this Report down to the common man in the district. I congratulate the President, Vice President, Members of Zilla Panchayat, Chief Executive Officers, Officers of various Departments and Dr. M Devendra Babu of Institute for Social and Economic Change, the Lead Agency, Bangalore for bringing out this comprehensive Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report.



ಕೆ.ಎನ್. ಕೇಶವರೆಡ್ಡಿ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ಚಿಕ್ಕಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರ

ಕಛೇರಿ : 08156 – 277019
ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ : 08156 – 277019
ದೂ. : 9448662549

Foreword

The "Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report, 2014" is one of the 30 comprehensive studies conducted in Karnataka in human development at sub-district level. This project is sponsored by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka. The principal objective of this Report is to assess the progress achieved by Chikkaballapur district, which comprises six taluks, in respect of the basic constituents of human development, such as health and nutrition, literacy and education and standard of living. Besides, the Report throws ample light on the development status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women, minorities and other vulnerable sections in the district.

The Report not only provides the values/ranking of taluks of Chikkaballapur district in Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI), and Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) but also examines in detail the development process and identifies the existing and emerging development trends. With a view to making the exercise participatory, the Lead Agency organized workshops at the district and taluk levels. This has helped to strengthen the development communication between the development administrators and elected representatives and other stakeholders.

The Report reveals that some taluks in our district lag behind the others in many aspects of human development. Intra-region variations are glaring within the district in Human Development. The Report has opened our eyes especially in the field of literacy, livelihood and basic services. The Report has set the Development Vision for the local governments for the years to come.

Chikkaballapur district is a newly formed district, which has certain unique features. The district has been placed in the medium category of the districts in human development. Development is a complex and uncertain process that cannot be easily planned and controlled by the Zilla Panchayat alone. All the local governments (rural and urban) and the stakeholders of the district and the State Government have the onerous task of taking concrete steps to accelerate the development of Chikkaballapur district.

I congratulate the Research Team, the district development functionaries – official and non-official members – and all others who were actively involved in the preparation and finalization of Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report, 2014. I hope that the Report attracts the attention of every stakeholder in the development of the district.

President
Zilla Panchayat,
Chikkaballapur District

ZILLA PANCHAYAT, CHIKKABALLAPUR

B.B. CAUVERY I.A.S.,
Chief Executive Officer

CHIKKABALLAPUR - 562101
Phone : 08156 - 277011
Fax : 08156 - 277011
email : ceo-ckbpur-kar@nic.in

Acknowledgement

The "Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report, 2014" is a full-fledged document for the development of all human sectors and is the outcome of a process that has been participatory and consultative all through. The preparation of the Report is a gigantic task. But for the co-operation and help rendered by all the stakeholders concerned at different levels, this District Human Development Report would not have been possible.

This project has been envisaged by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka. It has not only sponsored this project but also guided us enormously in the preparation of the Report. We wish to thank profusely the earlier Principal Secretaries Mr. Sanjiv Kumar IAS and Smt. Anita Kaul IAS (Rtd) and the present Principal Secretary Ms. V. Manjula IAS. Sri. Rajiv Ranjan IFS, Secretary. Dr. H Shashidar IAS (Rtd), State-level Advisor and Coordinator for District Human Development Reports (DHDRs), has constantly monitored and guided us at every stage in compiling the Report. We express our sincere thanks to him. The District Human Development Report is also supported by UNDP – PCI, under their project HDBI (Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities). We express our thanks to UNDP. We also take this opportunity to thank all the officers of Human Development Division, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka for their help.

The President and Members of Zilla Panchayat, Chikkaballapur district, participated in the workshops organized by the Lead Agency in connection with preparation of Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report and shared their experience about the development process in the district and also provided valuable suggestions to improve the content of the Report. We thank all of them for their active participation.

The Core Committee consisting of heads of important departments at the district level not only attended the meetings convened from time to time but also gone through the data and made useful suggestions in strengthening the DHDR of Chikkaballapur. We acknowledge their help and cooperation.

The planning division of ZP, particularly the Chief Planning Officers Mr. M Vijendra Babu and Mr. G M Shabeer Ahmed, First Division Assistants Mr. Umashankar and Mr. Narayanaswamy have played a crucial role in coordinating meetings and obtaining data required for the Report. We thank all of them for their help and assistance.

The Research Team consisting of Dr. M Devendra Babu, Associate Professor, Smt. R M Vasanthakumari, Consultant, and Mr. H N Nagaraju, Research Assistant of Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore (Lead Agency) have done excellent work in preparing this Report and computing HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI. We thank them for their sincere efforts in compiling the Report.

We also acknowledge the Director and the Registrar of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, for accepting our request to involve ISEC in the preparation of DHDR for Chikkaballapur district.

We also thank officers of the Line Departments, Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayats and Grama Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies for providing the required information for the Lead Agency and enabling them to complete the Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report.

We also thank all the experts from different fields, representatives of NGOs, media representatives, students and the public who participated in various workshops and meetings



Chief Executive Officer
Zilla Panchayat,
Chikkaballapur District

Preface

Preparing the District Human Development Report (DHDR) for the entire district, which includes the rural and urban bodies and areas, is a gigantic task. But for the cooperation and help rendered by all the concerned stakeholders at different levels, this DHDR document would not have been possible. Therefore, we are obliged to recognise and thank their valuable contribution, which enabled us to proceed with the DHDR preparation smoothly.

Chikkaballapur district is one of the earliest districts in Karnataka to avail the opportunity to prepare the DHDR. The first step in this direction is to identify a Lead Agency (LA) for technical guidance and other academic work in the DHDR preparation. The Zilla Panchayat (ZP) of Chikkaballapur district has chosen the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, as the Lead Agency. ISEC expresses its gratitude to the ZP for their gesture in choosing the Institute as their LA.

The Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, has provided guidance and inputs for the preparation of the Chikkaballapur District Human Development Report. The then Principal Secretaries of Planning Department, Sri Sanjiv Kumar IAS and Smt. Anita Kaul IAS (Rtd), and the present Principal Secretary V Manjula IAS, and Sri. Rajiv Ranjan IFS, Secretary. State-level Consultant and Coordinator for DHDR preparation Dr. H Shashidar IAS (Rtd), Officers of the Human Development Division have all provided necessary skills through training programmes, provided invaluable data, monitored the writing and content of the Report. We place on record our sincere thanks to all of them. The DHDR is also supported by UNDP – PCI, under their project HDBI (Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities). We express our thanks to UNDP.

At the district level, the chief architects responsible for DHDR are the Chief Executive Officers, Sri. B S Shekarappa IAS, Smt. Neela Manjunath IAS and Smt. B B Cauvery IAS, the Chief Planning Officers, Mr. M. Vijendra Babu and Mr. G . M. Shabeer Ahmed. They took pains to provide useful information/data from various departments and institutions. They also constantly guided, supervised, reviewed the progress and fully involved themselves in the whole exercise. We gratefully acknowledge their services.

Similarly, the Chairpersons and members of Zilla Panchayat actively participated in the workshops and meetings and deliberated on many relevant problems of the district which helped a lot in focusing our attention on the issues of district's human development. We express our gratitude to all of them.

In the course of the preparation of DHDR many local experts, representatives of NGOs, media persons, students and the public extended their help voluntarily in the form of advice/suggestions. We are thankful to all of them.

The elected members of Taluk Panchayats and Grama Panchayats, Officers of taluk level departments, PDOs of Grama Panchayats, college students, media persons, the learned members of public actively participated in the workshops convened at the taluk level for the purpose of DHDR preparation. They actively participated in the deliberations and made useful suggestions. We thank all of them.

In the course of preparation of this Report Prof. K S James and Ms. B P Vani members of Quality Monitoring Group constituted by the Planning Department gone through the data, of its quality, the analysis and provided useful suggestions which helped us a lot in refinement of analysis. Similarly, Prof. Narayana Shastry one of the expert advisors of this task at the state level reviewed the draft Report and provided valuable observations and suggestions, which were truly relevant. We sincerely incorporated all those suggestions in the Report. We gratefully acknowledge all of them for their help.

We will be failing in our duty if we do not place on record the help and guidance received from ISEC - Prof. R S Deshpande and Prof. B K Pattnaik, the then Directors, Prof. M R Narayana, In-charge Director, Prof. D Rajasekhar, Head, Center for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC. We wish to thank our Registrar, Accounts Officer and the supporting staff rendering administrative and other help during the project period.

We are thankful to Mr. Umashankar and Mr. Narayanaswamy of Planning Division, ZP, Chikkaballapur, who coordinated in obtaining data from various departments and agencies.

Last but not the least, we thank the research assistance rendered by Mr. H N Nagaraju, ISEC, Bengaluru.

Dr. M. Devendra Babu,

R. M. Vasanthakumari

Smt R. M. Vasanthakumari
Institute for Social and Economic Change
Dr. V K R V Rao Road,
Nagarabhavi P.O. Bangalore-560 0
Karnataka (India)

District Level Core Committee: Members

Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat	:	Chairperson
Dr. M Devendra Babu (Lead Agency)	:	Member
Chief Accounts Officer, Zilla Panchayat	:	Member
District Statistical Officer, Chikkaballapur	:	Member
Deputy Director, (D.I.E.T), Education Department	:	Member
District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Chikkaballapur	:	Member
District Social Welfare Officer, Social Welfare Department	:	Member
Deputy Director, Women and Child Development Department	:	Member
Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supplies Department	:	Member
Project Director, Urban Development Cell	:	Member
Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat	:	Member Secretary

CONTENTS

Chapter No.s	Particulars	Page No.
	Messages	III-VII
	Foreword	IX
	Acknowledgement	XI-XII
	Preface	XIII-XIV
	District Level Core Committee : Members	XV
	PART – I	1-16
	Executive Summary	3-16
	PART – II	17-281
	Chapter Plan	
Chapter 1	Introduction	19-29
1.1	Introduction	
1.2	Concept and Methodology	
1.3	Data Collection, Compilation and Validation	
1.4	Measurement of Indices	
Chapter 2	District Overview	31-43
2.1	Introduction	
2.2	Background and Brief Regional History	
2.3	Physiographic Divisions of the District	
2.4	Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments	
2.5	Demography	
2.6	Literacy	
2.7	Industry	
2.8	Irrigation	
2.9	Infrastructure	
2.10	Regional Perspectives and Backwardness	
2.11	An Overview	
Chapter 3	Computation of Indices	45-54
3.1	Introduction	
3.2	Human Development Index (HDI)	
3.3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)	
3.4	Child Development Index (CDI)	
3.5	Food Security Index (FSI)	
3.6	Urban Development Index (UDI)	
3.7	Composite Taluk Development Index	
3.8	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 4	Literacy and Education	55-83
4.1	Introduction	
4.2	Literacy Profile of the District	
4.3	Enrolment	
4.4	Attendance, Dropout and Out of School Children, and Mainstreaming of Children	
4.5	Transition Rate for Children enrolled at 6th Class as Compared to the Children enrolled at 5th Class as well as 8th and 7th in a particular year	
4.6	Pupil -Teacher Ratio	
4.7	Infrastructure and Access	
4.8	Eight Basic Facilities – Infrastructure Index (SSA Method)	
4.9	School Completion Ratio, Pass Rate in 5th and 7th Classes, Percentage of Children passing with 60 per cent and above SSLC and PUC Results	
4.10	Post-Secondary Education: Professional and General Degree	

	Colleges, ITI/Polytechnic and other Skill Development Institutions	
4.11	Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level	
4.12	Per Capita Expenditure Analysis	
4.13	Radar Analysis for Education	
4.14	Overview and Persisting Educational Gaps in the District	
Chapter 5	**Health and Nutrition**	85-110
5.1	Introduction	
5.2	Demography, Population by Place of Residence, Sex, and Sex Ratio	
5.3	IMR and MMR	
5.4	Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare	
5.5	Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facility	
5.6	ANC Coverage and Anemia among Pregnant Women	
5.7	Institutional Deliveries	
5.8	Immunisation of Children	
5.9	Children Born Under-weight and BMI Ratio	
5.10	Communicable Diseases	
5.11	Performance of Various Health Schemes	
5.12	Per Capita Expenditure Analysis on Health Sector	
5.13	Radar Analysis for Health	
5.14	An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care System	
Chapter 6	**Income, Poverty and Employment**	111-144
6.1	Introduction	
6.2	District and Taluk Income	
6.3	Agriculture: Cropping Pattern, Irrigation, and Livestock	
6.4	Poverty: BPL Households	
6.5	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	
6.6	Employment and Unemployment	
6.7	Occupational Pattern	
6.8	Child Labour	
6.9	Radar Analysis for Living Standard	
6.10	Small Area Study; Impact of MGNREGS on the Rural Livelihoods: A Study in Gudibanda Taluk	
6.11	Small Area Study; Case Study on Child Labour in Silk Units in Sidlaghatta Taluk, Chikkaballapur District	
6.12	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 7	**Standard of Living**	145-171
7.1	Introduction	
7.2	Housing Status	
7.3	Siteless Households	
7.4	Households with Pucca Houses	
7.5	Households and Asset Status	
7.6	Schemes for Housing Facilities	
7.7	Drinking Water	
7.8	Electricity	
7.9	Traditional and Modern Fuel	
7.10	Sanitation	
7.11	Small Area Study; Fluoride Chemical Content in Drinking Water: Extent and Problems in Chikkaballapur District	
7.12	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 8	**Gender and Development**	173-196
8.1	Introduction – Gender as Concept	
8.2	Gender Differentials in the District	
8.3	Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment	

8.4	Work Participation Trends	
8.5	Marginalisation of Women's Works	
8.6	Trends in Political Participation	
8.7	Crime against Women: Crime Data at District and Taluk Levels	
8.8	Role of Women's Groups and SHGs	
8.9	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 9	**Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**	197-226
9.1	Introduction	
9.2	Demographic Profile of SCs and STs	
9.3	Education Profile, Levels of Enrolment and Dropout Rate and Pass Percentage	
9.4	Health Awareness and Institutional Deliveries Rate	
9.5	Occupational Pattern – Income and Employment – Livelihood Opportunities and Development Programmes	
9.6	Housing, Sanitation, and Drinking Water Facilities	
9.7	Composite Dalit Development Index – A Case Study	
9.8	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 10	**Governance Issues – Governance and Human Development**	227-239
10.1	Introduction	
10.2	Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process	
10.3	Urban Local Bodies: Structure and Process	
10.4	Local Governance Structure	
10.5	Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms: e – Initiatives, Capacity Building, Good Governance Practices	
10.6	Role of NGOs and Voluntary Groups	
10.7	Representation of Women and Marginalised Sections of Society in Governance	
10.8	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 11	**Urban Issues in Human Development**	241-262
11.1	Introduction	
11.2	Service Delivery Issues	
11.3	Water Supply and Sanitation	
11.4	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	
11.5	Small Area Study; Urban Infrastructure and Life of People: A Study of Gudibanda Town Panchayat	
11.6	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 12	**Way Forward**	263-281
12.1	Introduction	
12.2	Discussion and Analysis on the following Issues: Outline of HD and its Measurement as indicated by different indicators Educational Component Health Component Livelihood and Quality of Living Indicators like Drinking Water, Housing and Sanitation Components Combined HD Analysis of the District Regional Disparity of the present HD situation in the District	
12.3	The Way Ahead: Future HD Strategy for the Education Sector Future HD strategy for Health Sector Future HD Strategy for Livelihood Sector Future HD Strategy for Dalits, and Tribals Future HD Strategy for Gender Development Future HD Strategy for other sectors	

12.4 Concluding Remarks
List of Figures XX
List of Boxes XX-XXI
List of Tables XXI-XXIV
List of Annexures XXV
Abbreviations XXVI-XXVII
Annexures 283-313
References 314-315

List of Figures

Figure 4.2.1 : Taluk-wise Literacy Rates in Chikkaballapur District during 2001 and 2011
Figure 4.8.1 : Basic Facilities in Elementary Schools of Education Department (in per cent)
Figure 4.8.2 : Basic Facilities in High Schools of Education Department (in %)
Figure 4.9.1 : SSLC Results in Chikkaballapur District from 2007-08 to 2011-12
Figure 4.12.1 : Taluk-wise Per Capita Expenditure on Education in Chikkaballapur District - 2008-09 and 2011-12
Figure 5.2.1 : Taluk-wise Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District
Figure 5.7.1 : Taluk-wise Percentage of Institutional Deliveries in Chikkaballapur District
Figure 5.12.1 : Taluk-wise Per Capita Health Expenditure in Chikkaballapur District in 2008-09 and 2011-12
Figure 6.2.1 : Sectoral Composition of Gross Taluk Income at Current Prices (in per cent)
Figure 6.7.1 : Male-Female Classification of Workers (Main + Marginal) (in percent)
Figure 7.8.1 : Electricity as Source of Lighting in Households (in per cent)
Figure 8.3.1 : Taluk-wise Female Net Enrolment Ratios in Primary Level in Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)
Figure 8.6.1 : Women Representatives in Urban Bodies in Chikkaballapur District
Figure 9.2.1 : Taluk-wise SC Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District during 2001 and 2011
Figure 9.2.2 : Taluk–wise ST Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District during 2001 and 2011
Figure 9.3.1 : PUC Results in Chikkaballapur District during 2007-08 to 2011-12
Figure 9.6.1 : Houseless SC and ST Households in Chikkaballapur District in 2003
Figure 9.6.2 : SC/ST Households Having Drinking Water Facility in Chikkaballapur District (in %)
Figure 11.1.1 : Trends in Urbanisation in Karnataka and India (in per cent)

List of Boxes

Box 1.1 : Essential Pillars of Human Development
Box 1.2 : Combined HDI for Karnataka and India
Box 1.3 : HDI – Karnataka and India
Box 2.7.1 : Shelf of Industrial Projects in Chikkaballapur District
Box 4.6.1 : Norms and Standards for PTR
Box 5.1.1 : Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy, 2014
Box 6.3.1 : Status of Agriculture in Chikkaballapur District
Box 6.4.1 : Taluk-wise BPL Families in 2002 (in %)
Box 7.11.1 : Harmful Effects of different levels of Fluoride in Drinking Water
Box 7.11.2 : Taluk-wise Number of Villages falling under Different Ground Water Extraction Zones in Chikkaballapur District
Box 7.11.3 : Summary Results of the Impact of Fluoride Water on People
Box 8.2.1 : Sex Ratios
Box 8.2.2 : Taluk-wise Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District - 2001 and 2011
Box 8.3.1 : Percentage of Adult Women Population with BMI < 18.5 kg/m in Karnataka
Box 8.5.1 : Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Employees in Registered Factories, 2011-12 (in per cent)
Box 8.5.2 : Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Employment in SSIs in Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)

Box 9.7.1 : Degree of Prevalence of Untouchability in Rural India (in %)
Box 10.2.1 : Structure and Number of Panchayats in Karnataka
Box 10.3.1 : Category-wise No. of ULBs in Karnataka
Box 10.4.1 : Number of Local Governments in Chikkaballapur District
Box 10.5.1 : E-administrative Services in Municipal Bodies of Chikkaballapur District
Box 10.5.2 : Chintamani CMC - Best Practices
Box 11.1.1 : Category-wise Number of ULBs in Karnataka
Box 11.4.1 : Steps in Municipal Waste Management

List of Tables

Table 3.2.1 : Ranking of Taluks as per Human Development Index of Chikkaballapur District, 2011
Table 3.3.1 : Gender Inequality Index and Ranking of Taluks in Chikkaballapur District, 2011
Table 3.4.1 : Child Development Index and Taluks Ranking in Chikkaballapur District, 2011
Table 3.5.1 : Food Security Index and Ranking of Taluks of Chikkaballapur District, 2011
Table 3.6.1 : Urban Development Index of ULBs of Chikkaballapur District and Ranking within the District, 2011
Table 3.7.1 : Composite Taluk Development Index and Ranking across Taluks in Chikkaballapur, 2011
Table 3.8.1 : Ranking of Taluks of Chikkaballapur District, 2011
Table 4.2.1 : Rural and Urban Literacy Rates in Chikkaballapur District
Table 4.2.1a : Rural Urban, Male and Female Literacy Rates in Chikkaballapur District
Table 4.3.1 : Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios for Chikkaballapur District and Karnataka State
Table 4.3.2 : Taluk-wise GER and NER in Primary and Secondary Schools in 2011-12 in Chikkaballapur District
Table 4.5.1 : Transition Rate from 5th to 6th Standard in Chikkaballapur District and Karnataka
Table 4.5.2 : Transition Loss from Standard 7th to Standard 8th (in per cent)
Table 4.6.1 : Taluk Level PTR for Primary Schools in Chikkaballapur District, 2008-09 and 2011-12
Table 4.6.2 : Taluk-wise PTR for Secondary Schools in Chikkaballapur District in 2010-11 and 2011-12
Table 4.7.1 : Building Status of Elementary School of Education Department in Chikkaballapur District, 2008-09 and 2012-13
Table 4.9.1 : Frequency Distribution of Schools on the Basis of Grades
Table 4.9.2 : Percentage of Pass Rate in Class V and VII and Pass Rate with 60 per cent or More – Taluk-wise for Chikkaballapur District
Table 4.9.3 : Taluk-wise SSLC Pass Rate in Chikkaballapur District
Table 4.9.4 : Taluk-wise PUC Results in Chikkaballapur District (%)
Table 4.10.1 : Taluk-wise Number of Pre-University Institutions in Chikkaballapur District
Table 4.11.1 : Taluk-wise Number of Persons Educated under Mass Education, 2010-11
Table 4.11.2 : Taluk-wise Number of Persons Educated under Mass Education, 2011-12
Table 4.11.3 : Taluk-wise Details of Adult Education, 2010-11
Table 4.13.1 : Radar Values of Education Chikkaballapur District
Table 5.1.1 : Important Health Parameters
Table 5.2.1 : Taluk–wise Details of Population of Chikkaballapur District - 2011
Table 5.2.2 : Taluk-wise Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District
Table 5.3.1 : Taluk-wise IMR in Chikkaballapur District in 2008-09 and 2011-12
Table 5.3.2 : Taluk-wise U5MR for Chikkaballapur District
Table 5.3.3 : Taluk-wise Maternal Mortality Rate in Chikkaballapur District
Table 5.4.1 : Taluk-wise details of Couple Protection Rate in Chikkaballapur District
Table 5.5.1 : Number of Health Institutions as at the end of December, 2013
Table 5.5.2 : Taluk-wise Number of Doctors in Various Hospitals in Chikkaballapur District
Table 5.5.3 : Taluk-wise details of Sub Centre Infrastructure in Chikkaballapur District during 2011-12
Table 5.5.4 : Taluk-wise Population Served by Hospitals, Beds and Doctors in Chikkaballapur District

Table 5.5.5	:	Taluk-wise Details of Average Population served by Sub Centre
Table 5.5.6	:	Taluk-wise Average Population Served by PHCs in 2007- 08 and 2011-12
Table 5.8.1	:	Taluk-wise Immunization of Children in 2008-09 and 2011-12
Table 5.9.1	:	Taluk-wise Percentage of Children Born Under-weight in Chikkaballapur District
Table 5.10.1	:	Taluk-wise Details of AIDS Control Programme in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (in Nos)
Table 5.11.1	:	Taluk-wise Physical and Financial Details of NRHM Scheme
Table 5.13.1	:	Radar Values of Health – Chikkaballapur District - 2011
Table 6.2.1	:	Gross District Income of Chikkaballapur at Current Prices
Table 6.2.2	:	Taluk Gross Income and Per Capita Income of Chikkaballapur District (at Current Prices)
Table 6.3.1	:	Taluk-wise Agriculture Cropping Pattern (Cereals) in Chikkaballapur District during 2007-08 and 2011-12 (in hectares)
Table 6.3.2	:	Taluk-wise Area under the Vegetables and Fruits in Chikkaballapur District during 2007-08 and 2011-12 (in hectares)
Table 6.4.1	:	BPL Rural Families as per MDWS, 2011-12
Table 6.5.1	:	Progress of MGNREGS
Table 6.5.2	:	Employment Provided under MGNREGS
Table 6.6.1	:	Employment Rate in Karnataka
Table 6.7.1	:	Taluk-wise Workers and Non-Workers, 2001 and 2011
Table 6.7.2	:	Taluk-wise Rural and Urban Workers (Main + Marginal) (in %)
Table 6.9.1	:	Final Radar Values of Living Standard – Chikkaballapur District
Table 6.10.1	:	Details of Progress of MGNREGS in Chikkaballapur District
Table 6.10.2	:	Grama Panchayat-wise Status of MGNREGS in Gudibanda Taluk - 2011-12
Table 6.10.3	:	Details of Number of Schemes, Expenditure and Employment Generated under MGNREGS in Ullodu Grama Panchayat
Table 6.10.4	:	Impact of MGNREGS on the Selected Respondent Households of Ullodu Grama Panchayat
Table 7.4.1	:	Taluk-wise Permanent Type of Houses
Table 7.4.2	:	Details of Type of Houses in Chikkaballapur District and Karnataka in 2011 (In per cent)
Table 7.5.1	:	Households Having Assets - 2011 (in Per cent)
Table 7.6.1	:	Target and Completed Houses under Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Vasathi Yojana (in number)
Table 7.6.2	:	Urban Sites Distributed (in No.)
Table 7.7.1	:	Drinking Water Coverage of Habitations (Rural)
Table 7.7.2	:	Number of Rural Habitations Having Drinking Water Supply (in LPCD)
Table 7.7.3	:	Sources of Drinking Water Supply Facilities (Rural)
Table 7.7.4	:	Distribution of Households by Sources of Drinking Water (Rural) (in per cent)
Table 7.7.5	:	Taluk-wise Distribution of Urban Households by Sources of Drinking Water in Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)
Table 7.7.6	:	Per Capita Water Supply in ULBs of Chikkaballapur District
Table 7.9.1	:	Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking in Chikkaballapur District
Table 7.11.1	:	Taluk-wise Test Results of Drinking Water in Chikkaballapur District, 2012-13
Table 7.11.2	:	Number of Villages having Fluoride more than 1.50 per cent as per PRED Tests
Table 7.11.3	:	Fluoride or Otherwise Contamination affected Towns/Cities in Chikkaballapur District – 2011-12
Table 7.11.4	:	Taluk-wise Suspected Dental Fluorosis in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.2.1	:	Taluk-wise Rural-Urban Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.2.2	:	Taluk-wise Child Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.2.3	:	Taluk-wise Decadal Growth Rate of Male/Female Population in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.3.1	:	Taluk-wise and Gender wise Literate Population in Chikkaballapur District, 2001 and 2011 (in Nos.)
Table 8.3.2	:	Gender Gap in Literacy Rate in the Taluks of Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)
Table 8.3.3	:	Rural Urban Gender Gap in Literacy Rates in Chikkaballapur District, 2001 and

		2011
Table 8.3.4	:	Taluk-wise Net Enrolment Ratio at the Secondary Level in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.3.5	:	Taluk-wise Number of Primary and High School Teachers in 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in Nos.)
Table 8.4.1	:	Details of Workers in Chikkaballapur District during 2001 and 2011
Table 8.4.1a	:	Taluk-wise Percentage of Work Participation Trends, Males and Females in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.4.2	:	Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Workers in Rural and Urban Areas (in per cent)
Table 8.5.1	:	Taluk-wise Male and Female Cultivators (Main) in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.5.2	:	Taluk-wise Male and Female Main Agriculture Labourers in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.5.2a	:	Taluk-wise Male and Female Marginal Agriculture Labourers in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.5.3	:	Taluk-wise Gender gap in Agricultural Wages in Chikkaballapur District (in Rs.)
Table 8.7.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of Crimes Reported in Chikkaballapur District (Women and Men)
Table 8.7.2	:	Taluk-wise Crimes Reported Against Women in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.7.3	:	Taluk-wise Dowry Deaths and Female Suicides in Chikkaballapur District (in Nos.)
Table 8.7.4	:	Incidence of Crimes against Women in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.8.1	:	Taluk-wise Details of Stree Shakti Groups in Chikkaballapur District
Table 8.8.2	:	Stree Shakti Scheme, SHGs Members and Financial Details in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.2.1	:	Taluk-wise Male and Female SC Population in Chikkaballapur District (in %)
Table 9.2.2	:	Taluk-wise Share of SC Population in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.2.3	:	Taluk-wise ST Population in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.2.4	:	Taluk-wise Details of Male and Female ST Population Chikkaballapur District (in %)
Table 9.3.1	:	SC Literacy Population Rates vis-à-vis General Literacy Rates in Chikkaballapur District and Karnataka State
Table 9.3.2	:	Taluk-wise GER and NER of SC Students at the Primary Level in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.3.3	:	Taluk-wise GER and NER of SC Students at the Secondary Level in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.3.4	:	Taluk-wise SC Dropout Rate in Primary School Stage in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.3.5	:	SSLC Pass Percentage of SC/ST Students in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.3.6	:	Taluk-wise Pass Percentage of SC/ST Students in SSLC in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.3.7	:	Taluk-wise SC/ST Students Pass Percentage in PUC Results in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.3.8	:	SC/ST SSLC Passed Students vis-à-vis Number of Students Appearing for PUC in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.4.1	:	Taluk-wise IMR of SC/ST Group
Table 9.4.2	:	Taluk-wise SC Institutional Deliveries in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.4.3	:	Taluk-wise Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) for SC/ST in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.5.1	:	Taluk-wise SC Land Owners according to Size of Holdings in Chikkaballapur District (in %)
Table 9.5.1a	:	Taluk-wise ST Land Owners according to Size of Holdings in Chikkaballapur District (in %)
Table 9.5.2	:	Labour Force Participation Rate of SC/ST by Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (in per cent)
Table 9.5.3	:	Number of Workers in Chikkaballapur District – 2011
Table 9.5.4	:	Classification of SC and ST Workers in Chikkaballapur District
Table 9.5.5	:	Taluk-wise Number of Job Card holders and Person days Generated under MGNREGS in 2013-14 (cumulative) (in %)
Table 9.6.1	:	Type of Housing among SC and STs in Chikkaballapur District – 2011
Table 9.6.2	:	No. of Houses Constructed under Various Housing Schemes in Chikkaballapur District (Rural)
Table 9.6.3	:	Location of Households of SC/ST Having Access to Drinking Water in Chikkaballapur District, 2011

Table 9.7.1	:	Institutional Inclusion
Table 9.7.2	:	Social Inclusion - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.3	:	Perception of Discrimination - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.4	:	Protest against Discrimination - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.5	:	Conflict Resolution - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.6	:	Perception of Freedom - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.7	:	Standard of Living - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.8	:	Gender Dimension - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.9	:	Access to Basic Facilities - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.10	:	Access to Basic Facilities - Indicator-wise Value
Table 9.7.11	:	Parameter-wise Index Values
Table 10.5.1	:	Tenure of Presidents and Vice Presidents in the Local Bodies in Chikkaballapur District
Table 10.5.2	:	Number of Administrative Heads holding Office in the Local Bodies during 2004-13 in Chikkaballapur District
Table 10.6.1	:	Services of NGOs Utilised by Local Governments in Chikkaballapur District
Table 10.7.1	:	Category-wise Number of Members in Panchayats in Chikkaballapur District – 2012
Table 10.7.2	:	Category-wise Number of Members in Urban Local Bodies in Chikkaballapur District
Table 11.1.1	:	Percent Share of Urban Population in the Total Population in the Taluks
Table 11.1.2	:	ULB-wise Population Density in 2001 and 2011 in Chikkaballapur District
Table 11.1.3	:	Details of Slums in ULBs of Chikkaballapur District
Table 11.2.1	:	ULB and Category-wise Roads in Chikkaballapur District in 2001 and 2011 (in kms)
Table 11.2.2	:	ULB-wise Availability of Footpaths in Chikkaballapur District, 2011-12 (in kms)
Table 11.2.3	:	ULB-wise Number of Street Lights in Chikkaballapur District during 2013-14
Table 11.3.1	:	Distribution of Urban Households by source of Drinking Water between 2001 and 2011 for all the taluks (in per cent)
Table 11.3.2	:	ULB wise details of Treated and Un-treated Tap water source - 2011
Table 11.3.3	:	Per Capita Water Availability in Six Urban Bodies of Chikkaballapur District
Table 11.3.4	:	Percentage Distribution of Urban Households by Location of Drinking Water Supply in Chikkaballapur District
Table 11.3.5	:	ULB-wise Status of Latrines in Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)
Table 11.3.6	:	ULB-wise No. of Households having Access to Toilet during 2011 (in per cent)
Table 11.3.7	:	ULB-wise Households Connected to Drainage Facility in Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)
Table 11.4.1	:	ULB-wise Details of Solid Management in Chikkaballapur District
Table 11.5.1	:	Details of Swarnajayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana in Gudibanda Town Panchayat
Table 11.5.2	:	Details of Expenditure on New Schemes/works by Gudibanda TP (Rs. lakh)

List of Annexures

Annexure 1.4.1	:	Methodology for Computing Gender Inequality Index
Annexure 3.2.1	:	Taluk-Wise and District Data for indicators used in the DHDR 2011
Annexure 3.6.1	:	Indicator-wise Index of the ULBs of Chikkaballapur District 2011
Annexure 4.7.1	:	Taluk-wise Status of Buildings and Classrooms in Elementary and Secondary Schools in Chikkaballapur District - 2012-13
Annexure 4.8.1	:	Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities – LPS Schools - Taluk-wise, Chikkaballapur - 2008-09 and 2011-12
Annexure 4.8.2	:	Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities in HPS Taluk-wise Chikkaballapur District, 2008-09 and 2011-12
Annexure 4.8.3	:	Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities in High Schools - Taluk-wise, Chikkaballapur District - 2008-09 and 2011-12
Annexure 4.10.1	:	Student Strength in Pre-University Institutions in Chikkaballapur District- 2007- 08 and 2011-12
Annexure 4.10.2	:	General Degree Colleges - Number of Institutions and Students in Chikkaballapur District
Annexure 5.1.1	:	Health Sector Targets, Goals and Achievement in Karnataka
Annexure 5.5.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of Hospitals, PHCs, PHUs and CHCs in Chikkaballapur District
Annexure 5.8.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of Children Immunised under different Vaccinations in Chikkaballapur District - 2007-08 and 2011-12
Annexure 5.10.1	:	Taluk-wise TB Control Programme in Chikkaballapur District in 2007-08, 2010-11 and 2011-12
Annexure 5.10.2	:	Taluk-wise Leprosy Control Programme in 2010-11 and 2011-12
Annexure 6.4.1	:	Number of BPL Ration Cards in Chikkaballapur District during 2007-08 and 2011-12
Annexure 6.5.1	:	Taluk-wise Progress of MGNREGS in Chikkaballapur District - 2013-14
Annexure 7.7.1	:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Location of Drinking Water Supply
Annexure 7.10.1	:	Taluk-wise Distribution of Households According to Type of Toilet Facilities in Chikkaballapur District (Rural)
Annexure 7.10.2	:	Taluk-wise Distribution of Households According to Type of Toilet Facilities in Chikkaballapur District (Urban)
Annexure 9.5.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of SC Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Hostels in Chikkaballapur District during - 2011-12
Annexure 9.5.2	:	Details of Residential Schools in Chikkaballapur District - 2011-12
Annexure 9.5.3	:	Details of Pre-Matric Scholarship paid to Primary and High School SC Students in Chikkaballapur District - 2011-12
Annexure 9.5.4	:	Details of Pre-Matric Scholarship paid to Primary and High School ST Students in Chikkaballapur District - 2011-12
Annexure 9.6.1	:	Type of Toilets in Chikkaballapur District, 2011 (SC)
Annexure 9.6.2	:	Type of Toilets in Chikkaballapur District, 2011 (ST)
Annexure 11.3.1	:	ULB-wise Number of Households having Access to Toilet in 2011

Abbreviations

AIDS	:	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
AIHB	:	All-India Handicrafts Board
ANC	:	Ante-Natal Care
ANM	:	Auxiliary Nurse and Mid-wives
AIE	:	Alternative and Innovative Education
ARS	:	Arogya Raksha Samithis
ASER	:	Annual Status of Education Report
BESCOM	:	Bengaluru Electricity Supply Company Ltd.
BLS	:	Baseline Survey
BMI	:	Body Mass Index
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BWSSB	:	Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board
CBOs	:	Community Based Organisations
CDC	:	Child Development Centre
CDPO	:	Child Development Project Officer
CDR	:	Credit Deposit Ratio
CHCs	:	Community Health Centers
CMIDSMT	:	Chief Minister's Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
CSCP	:	Central Special Component Plan
CSO	:	Central Statistical Organisation
DCP	:	District Credit Plan
DIC	:	District Industries Center
DISE	:	District Information System for Education
DPT	:	Diphtheria, Polio and Tuberculosis
EGS	:	Education Guarantee Scheme
EWS	:	Economically Weaker Section
FBSSE	:	Forest-Based Small Scale Enterprises
FRUs	:	First Referral Units
GBC	:	Gender Budget Cell
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GER	:	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GNP	:	Gross National Product.
HCR	:	Head Count Ratio
HMIS	:	Health Management Information System
HPCFRRI	:	High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances
IAM	:	Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine
ICT	:	Information Communication and Technology
ICTCs	:	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
IHSDP	:	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
ILCS	:	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme
IPC	:	Indian Penal Code
IPEC	:	International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour
ISB	:	Industry Services and Business
JNNURM	:	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
KHSDR	:	Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project
KSAPS	:	Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society
KSPCB	:	Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
KSQAO	:	Karnataka School Quality Assessment Organisation
KSWDC	:	Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation
KUWSDB	:	Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board
LWTI	:	Lacqurware Training Institute
MAYA	:	Movement for Alternatives and Youth Awareness
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MRF	:	Mixed Reference Period

MWS	:	Mini Water Supply
NACO	:	National AIDS Control Organisation
NACP	:	National AIDS Control Programme
NBA	:	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NCLP	:	National Child Labour Project
NDRI	:	National Dairy Research Institute
NER	:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGP	:	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NRBCS	:	Non-Residential Bridge Course Schools
NRDWP	:	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	:	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSSO	:	National Sample Survey Organisation
NUHHP	:	National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy
ODF	:	Open Defecation Free
OOSC	:	Out of School Children
PF	:	Plasmodium Falciparam
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PHU	:	Primary Health Units
PLCP	:	Potential Linked Credit Plan.
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnership
PPTCT	:	Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission Centres
PTR	:	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PV	:	Plasmodium Vivax
RBC	:	Residential Bridge Course
RGHCL	:	Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Limited
RRBs	:	Regional Rural Banks
RTE	:	Right to Education Act
SAP	:	Structural Adjustment Programme
SCA	:	Special Central Assistance
SGSY	:	Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana
SHGs	:	Self Help Groups
SJSRY	:	Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SPV	:	Special Purpose Vehicle
SSAs	:	Sub-Service Areas
SSE	:	Small-Scale Enterprises
STDs	:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
TI	:	Targeted Intervention
TSC	:	Total Sanitation Campaign
TSP	:	Tribal Sub-Plan
UAS	:	University of Agricultural Sciences
UDWSP	:	Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Policy
UEE	:	Universaliation of Elementary Education
UIDSMT	:	Urban Infrastructure Development in Small and Medium Towns
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
URP	:	Uniform Reference Period
VHSC	:	Village Health and Sanitation Committee
VOs	:	Voluntary Agencies
WIFS	:	Weekly Iron-Folic acid Supplements
WTO	:	World Trade Organisation

Part – I

Executive Summary

Executive Summary



Executive Summary

Introduction

The Government of Karnataka embarked upon an ambitious project i.e. producing District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for all its 30 districts in some kind uniform structure and pattern. The concept and methodology are more or less in conformity with those adopted by UNDP. DHDR essentially focuses on taluk level human development issues the prerequisites for enhancing quality of life. Therefore a modified methodology has been adopted that is best suited to study the taluk level indicators. The three basic dimensions of human development would be health, education and standard of living. The main features of DHDRs will present indices on various human development issues numbering six. They are: (1) Human Development Index (HDI), (2) Gender Inequality Index (GII), (3) Child Development Index (CDI), (4) Food Security Index (FSI), (5) Urban Development Index, and (6) Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI). A set of indicators for each of the above indices have been identified.

The data sources for constructing the various indices as well as for drafting the chapters are based mostly on secondary sources and to a limited extent based on primary sources. All the data collected, the chapter structures and main report are all as per the guidelines in the manual issued by the Human Development Division, Planning Department (HDD – PD), Government of Karnataka. For small area studies a small questionnaire which was used to obtain data/information from selected households.

Measurement of Indices

For the preparation of DHDRs, a set of 68 indicators impacting on human development have been identified and selected. These 68 indicators influence the three broad parameters of human development and are chosen taking into account demographic factors, livelihood, employment related factors, household assets, factors empowering the community, health factors, water supply, sanitation and education factors. An index is a summary measure which captures dimensions of them. HDI is a summary measure of human development in three basic dimensions of human development a long and healthy life (health), access to knowledge (education), and a decent standard of living (income).

Structure of the Report

This DHDR is for Chikkaballapur district. Since the district came into existence in 2007-08, data availability for trend analysis and long term view are constrained. Nevertheless to the extent possible efforts have been made to obtain data for the six taluks which were part of erstwhile Kolar district. The DHDR – Chikkaballapur is presented thematically under 12 Chapters. The first chapter – Introduction sets the tone for the entire exercise. This follows the district overview in the second chapter. After having broad knowledge on the district development status the human development levels are presented in the third chapter. The detailed analysis on HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI are made in this chapter. The subsequent chapters deal with specific sectors that directly affect the human development. Literacy and Education is analysed in chapter 4; health and nutrition in chapter 5; livelihood issues i.e. income, poverty and employment in chapter 6; standard of living in chapter 7; gender and development in chapter 8; the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in chapter 9; the governance and human development issues at the local level in chapter 10; the issues relating to urban areas in chapter 11; and the last chapter 12 brings out the critical issues and way forward in the district's human development.

Introduction, Background and Physiographic Divisions

Chikkaballapur district is seven years old. It was formed on August 23, 2007 by carving 6 taluks of the erstwhile Kolar district. The six taluks, namely Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur, Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta of Kolar district were attached to the newly formed Chikkaballapur district. Chikkaballapur district's fame lies in the fact that it has given the State, the famous Engineer-cum-Statesman, late Sir Mokshagundam Visveswaraya.

The land utilisation pattern of the district reflects its geographical and natural characteristic features. There are no perennial rivers in the district and therefore dry farming based agriculture is the only alternative. The geographical area of the district as per land utilisation data is 4,04,501 hectares. Area sown has increased from 43.07 per cent to 53.27 per cent. The net irrigated area accounts for 24.05 per cent while the gross area's share is 29.48 per cent. As far total area sown, it is Gudibanda taluk which has the largest area even though its geographical area is the smallest. But among all the taluks, the total area sown is largest in Chintamani, very closely followed by Gauribidanur . It is Gauribidanur which has the largest gross irrigated area.

Between 2005-06 and 2010-11, the number of land holdings increased to 2,14,462 from 2,03,847 i.e. by 10615 holdings but the area of these holdings decreased by 22,379 hectares. This is not a healthy development as it reflects further fragmentation of the existing land area and this has occurred mostly in the marginal and small farmers categories.

Demography

As per Census 2011, the total population of the district is 12,55,104 which registers an increase of 9.23 per cent over 2001. The district is rural dominated with rural population accounting for 77.60 per cent which is lower than 80.76 per cent in 2001. Consequently, the urban population share has increased. The male and female population account for 50.71 per cent and 49.29 per cent respectively. The sex ratio is 970 which is the same as in 2001. Sex ratios over 2001 show improvement in Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluks.

There are two large scale and three medium scale industries in Chikkaballapur district. Both the large scale industries are located in Gauribidanur taluk. The Projects on the anvil include silk City – with an investment of Rs. 70 crore in the district. The Silk City project, Kempegowda International Airport Ltd investment region, Olympic Standard Sport are expected to boost the economy of the district. The other upcoming industry is in the textile sector. Chikkaballapur Integrated Textile Park would be developed by State and Central government's partnership with an investment of Rs.200 crore

Chikkaballapur is a key transport link to North Bengaluru due to origin of several national highways and is a regional transport hub. The shifting of Bengaluru City Airport to Devanahalli has led to a good road network which is almost a signal free corridor.

National Highway 7 has a length of 57 kilometres which connects Hyderabad, Nagpur and Varanasi in the north and Bengaluru, Madurai in the south. The length of the State highway is 264 km. The National Highway runs through Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda taluks.
There is no meter gauge railway line in the district. The entire railway length of 50 kilometres is on the broad gauge line.

All the villages and hamlets numbering 1514 of the district have been electrified. The number of electricity consumers is also steadily increasing.

Totally there are 135 bank/ branches operating in the district having deposit of Rs.2054.23 crore and advances of Rs.2356.11 Crore accounting to a total business of Rs.4410.34 crore with a CD ratio of 115 per cent (as on December 2013).

Regional Perspectives and Backwardness

When the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances went through the dimensions of backwardness in June 2002, Chikkaballapur district did not exist. Since all the taluks of the present district belonged to erstwhile Kolar district, the HPCRRI for the first time constructed taluk-wise development index and accordingly classified the backwardness of the taluks. Accordingly, there was only one taluk – Chikkaballapur which was categorized as developed with an index of above 1.02, while 2 taluks were classified as relatively developed Chintamani 0.97 and Sidlaghatta 0.91, two taluks have been grouped under more backward Gudibanda 0.84 and Gauribidanur 0.83. One taluk Bagepalli was grouped as most backward 0.76. While these data are old, still they are relevant because taluk-wise development indices have been constructed till today. After 12 years, the regional disparity in terms of inter-taluk imbalances do exist. They might have improved over this period but developed would have turned more developed and mainstreaming the excluded taluks remains a challenge. Gudibanda, the smallest taluk in which the NH-7 runs through continue to lag behind. Chikkaballapur district compared to other industrial districts has been slow in industrialisation.

Computation of Indices

The six indices constructed taluk-wise namely HDI, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI are presented below.

The HDI is the aggregate measure of human development. It captures the human development in three broader dimensions namely, standard of living, health and education. A total of 11 indicators were adopted for measuring these three dimensions.

Among the six taluks Chikkaballapur taluk ranks first with the value of 0.855 followed by Chintamani 0.753, Sidlaghatta 0.725, Bagepalli 0.394 and Gauribidanur 0.367. Gudibanda taluk takes the last rank with 0.366. The gap in HDI values across taluks is wide i.e. 0.489 between the first and the last ranking taluks which reflects the sharp imbalances in the development of taluks.

The Gender-related Development Index measures the achievements in respect of progress of women and the gender imbalances in various parameters. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower would be the GDI.

Among the six taluks of the district, the gender inequality is less in Gudibanda followed by Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Chikkaballapur, Bagepalli and Gauribidanur taluks. A cursory look at the GII value across the taluks reveals that all of them are very close to each other in their ranking from 0.069 to 0.16.

The measurement of Child human development takes into account three indicators viz. health, nutrition and education. Sidlaghatta taluk ranks first in CDI followed by Gauribidanur, Chikkaballapur, Chintamani, Bagepalli and Gudibanda taluks. The CDI is highest for Sidlaghatta at 0.941 and lowest for Gudibanda at 0.006.

Food Security Index (FSI) measures the poverty level as it directly involves availability food, nutrition, access of food which is the basic needs of human beings. It has three dimensions namely food availability, accessibility and absorption capacities. Chikkaballapur taluk leads first

among the six taluks followed by Bagepalli, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda taluks.

With regard to UDI Sidlaghatta TMC with an index value of 0.641 ranks first within the district followed by Chintamani CMC with 0.584, Bagepalli TMC 0.564, Chikkaballapur CMC 0.484, Gudibanda TP 0.356 and Gauribidanur TMC with an index value of 0.236 ranks last in the district.

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) and also District Composite Development Index (DCDI) are measures of development across the taluks and the district. Chikkaballapur taluk with an index value of 0.620 stands first followed by Sidlaghatta (0.581), Gudibanda (0.537), Chintamani (0.504), Bagepalli (0.393) and Gauribidanur (0.349).

Literacy Profile of the District

The literacy rate of Chikkaballapur district is low at 69.76 per cent in 2011 over a 59.24 per cent in 2001. Three taluks, Chikkaballapur 73.81 per cent, Gauribidanur 70.15 per cent and Chintamani 72.28 per cent have higher literacy rates than the district. Sidlaghatta taluk's rate is slightly lower at 69.39 per cent. The literacy rate of Bagepalli taluk is lowest at 62.13 per cent. Though all taluks show improvement over 2001, they are still low. The female literacy rates are lower 61.55 per cent than the male counterpart at 77.75 per cent for the district. Only urban literacy rate is above 80 per cent i.e., 81.57 per cent. The rural literacy rate of the district is 66.39 per cent.

The GER for primary level is less than 100 in all taluks except in Chintamani taluk which is 107.94. The GER at the secondary level ranges from as low as 31.60 for Sidlaghatta taluk to 48.70 for Bagepalli taluk. The NER is much lower than the GER for all taluks except Chintamani at the primary. The secondary level enrolment ratios are very low and are a matter of concern. There are many children left out of schooling and which has to be addressed more vigorously to achieve the 100 per cent target by 2015. For the entire district at the primary level, the dropout rate got increased marginally to 13.49 in 2011-12 from that of 2008-09. Girls have lower dropout rate than boys in Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda taluk.

Out of School Children

There has been a remarkable fall in the out of school children between 2010-11 and 2011-12. From as high as 1061 children in 2010-11 it fell to 593 in 2011-12. The decline has been reported in all the taluks except Bagepalli and it was sharp in Sidlaghatta taluk. The special survey on Out of School Children (OOSC) has identified 2244 as OOSC of which 1156 are boys and 1088 are girls.

Eight Basic Facilities – Infrastructure Index (SSA Method)

The Ministry of Human Resources Department, Government of India/ SSA has identified 8 basic school facilities - General toilet, girls toilet, electricity, play ground, library, compound wall, drinking water, and ramp.

There has been consistent progress in provision of facilities both in Chikkaballapur district as well as Karnataka. But the composite index provision levels are higher for the state than Chikkaballapur district. It was observed by DPI during its detailed analysis that the unfinished tasks relate to girls toilet, play ground and compound wall.

Overall Learning Achievement

During 2008-09 which is the year of the emergence of Chikkaballapur district, the district's overall learning achievement in Kannada medium for 5 and 7 classes was 64.92 per cent and ranked 30. For Urdu medium 70.59 per cent was the achievement with 31st rank. For class 8, for Kannada medium the achievement was 34.93 per cent with 33rd rank, in English

medium the achievement was 41.08 per cent with 32nd rank. For Urdu medium the districts' achievement was 63.21 per cent with 14th rank.

Per Capita Expenditure on Education

The per capita expenditure on education in Chikkaballapur district increased from Rs.958 to Rs.1159. The increase is seen in all the taluks but there are wide variations in the inter-taluk expenditure with Sidlaghatta taluk having Rs.1522 and Bagepalli taluk having Rs.985. The reason for this discrepancy in the per capita expenditure across taluks needs to be examined.

Health and Nutrition

The various health policies and goals aimed at reducing IMR, MMR and under 5 age mortality rate. Aiming at 100 per cent institutional deliveries, protect eligible couples, immunize children fully are among the other targets. Karnataka has made much headway in all these parameters. Sidlaghatta taluk has a very low IMR of 15 whereas for Gudibanda and Gauribidanur have higher IMR of 48 and 43 respectively.

Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facility

An improvement can be seen in the availability of doctors and beds from 2010-11 to 2011-12.

There were in all 203 sub-centers and 54 PHCs in Chikkaballapur district in 2011-12. The average rural population served by a sub-centre was 4798. The Population served by the PHCs was 18037 for the district.

In Chikkaballapur district the percentage of pregnant women fully covered under ANC was 98.07 in 2011-12 an improvement over 90.10 per cent in 2008-09. In institutional deliveries account for 98.76 per cent in 2011-12. All the taluks have 97 per cent and above of institutional deliveries. There is a significant improvement over 2008-09.

The weight of an infant at birth is an important indicator of the child's survival rate. Infants born with less than 2200 grams are at high risk. Normally mothers with poor health would deliver low weight babies. It is therefore a matter of concern that in Chikkaballapur district percentage of low birth babies is high.

Health Expenditure in Chikkaballapur District

The per capita expenditure for the district during 2011-12 was Rs.157 vis-à-vis Rs.139 in 2008-09. There are wide inter-taluk variation which reflects the regional imbalance within the district. It ranges from as low as Rs.128 in Chintamani taluk to as high as Rs.216 in Gudibanda taluk.

Income, Poverty and Employment

The economy of Chikkaballapur district accounts for 1.29 per cent of the state (2011-12) as it contributes 1.29 per cent to the state gross income i.e. Rs.5,93,700 lakh and Rs.45,88,400 lakh respectively. The growth rate in Chikkaballapur district in gross domestic income show intra year wide variation ranging from 1.44 per cent to 27.62 per cent. This is true in respect of per capita income also.

The transformation in the sectoral composition is distinctly clear in all the taluks. There is slow down of primary and secondary sectors and strong rising trend of tertiary sector. There is however inter-taluk variations.

The progress achieved in MGNREGS is not satisfactory for Chikkaballapur district. Out of Rs.1369.43 lakh of funds available only 41.30 per cent has been spent as against 76.58 per cent for the state. The employment provided on an average person-days per household is 39 as compared to 100 days envisaged in the MGNREGS.

As per Population Census Chikkaballapur district has 6,39,778 workers in 2011 which shows an increase of 39,127 over 2001 or 6.51 per cent. The percentage of workers to the eligible population (7 years and above) was 56.98 in 2011 against a higher 60.16 per cent in 2001. This means non-workers have increased from 39.84 per cent in 2001 to 43.02 per cent in 2011.

There is a clear male-female divide among the workers. Not only female workers are lower than that of males, their percentages in the total workers are also declining.

Small Area Study
Impact of MGNREGS on the Rural Livelihoods: A Study in Gudibanda Taluk

An attempt is made to study the impact of MGNREGS in Chikkaballapur district. For an in-depth study Ullodu grama panchayat is selected from Gudibanda taluk. Gudibanda taluk is the most backward taluks in Chikkaballapur district.

The MGNREGS is not working the way it should be in the Ullodu GP. The people lost faith in the leaders who executes MGNREGS works and also GP. Most of them depend on agriculturists for work in their surrounding villages. It is miserable during monsoon failure as it is difficult to get work in the private agriculture sector. The poor people live with low earnings and the recently launched Anna Bhagya Scheme helping them to cope with the problems.

Case Study on Child Labour in Silk Units in Sidlaghatta Taluk, Chikkaballapur District

Sidlaghatta filature units which are entirely city based enjoy certain comparative advantages The hired labourers in these units would include children below 14 years of age. Those run by family members also may have their children working in the units. The nature of work involved in the units has been categorised hazardous. Reeling is an occupation which does not have any varying wages for men, women and children. More than 50 per cent of the workers have joined reeling units when they were less than 15 years of age and 20 per cent belonged to 6-10 years. Thus it is ongoing process employing children below 14 years of age in the reeling units.

Engaging children in the filature units is an open secret here. They play hide and seek with authorities when authorities' visits these units, the employees sense their visit and escape through other exits. This child labour in silk filature units is something which is a sensitive and tricky issue to tackle.

Children working in filature units and the work being hazardous come across various health problems like asthma, blisters in palms, respiratory problem such as chronic bronchitis, strained eyes etc. Thus children working in reeling units are deprived of their rights, poor education levels indicating a high level of illiteracy and this besides they face major health problems in that tender age itself. These are the issues confronting the authorities to find an appropriate solution.

Standard of Living

As per Census 2011 data the number of census houses in Chikkaballapur was 409702. Out of this total census houses 10.38 per cent are vacant while 89.62 per cent are occupied houses and 74.58 per cent are used as residential houses and another 2.11 per cent are used as residence-cum-other purpose. The number of Census houses used as shops and offices account for 6.08 per cent.

Compared to rural houses, urban houses are better placed with the proportion of permanent type of houses being higher 81.50 per cent than 70.32 per cent of the rural.

As for the assets held such as radio, television, telephones, vehicles the urban households are better placed than the rural areas. It is discomforting to note that more than 25 per cent of rural households do not possess any of the assets.

Though quite sizeable households have separate kitchen, when it comes to separate bathroom facility – it is low. Only 66.69 per cent of the households have separate toilet facility.

Drinking Water

The status of drinking water in Chikkaballapur district is not satisfactory. Majority of the habitations are covered under the category above 50 per cent and below 75 per cent. Together with the coverage of above 25 per cent and below 50 per cent, and less than 25 per cent they form 84.43 per cent of the total habitations. Therefore, Chikkaballapur district needs to focus on better coverage of rural habitations with drinking water.

Majority of the habitations i.e. 823 or 41.54 per cent get 20 – 30 LPCD water. Those getting above 40 LPCD account for 17.57 per cent. In Gudibanda taluk in respect of drinking water, 57.80 per cent of the habitations get more than 40 LPCD. Gauribidanur taluk is relatively better placed. But in Chintamani only 3.17 per cent of habitations get more than 40 LPCD. In Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta taluks 56.75 per cent and 53.19 per cent habitation get 20 – 30 LPCD. The position in Gauribidanur taluk is not satisfactory.

Data on per capita water supply in the four ULBs of Chikkaballapur district suggest all the four of them receive far below required LPCD as per norms.

Sanitation and Drainage Facilities (Rural)

In 2001 83.26 per cent of the households did not have toilet within the premises which declined to 77.00 per cent in 2011. In other words, there is some increase in households with the toilet facility within from 16.20 to 23.00 per cent in this period. For a ten-year period this progress is very low. Further across the taluks in Bagepalli the situation is alarming because the percentage of households not having toilet facilities shot up to 88.58 per cent from 84.19 per cent.

Urban Sanitation in Chikkaballapur District

In Chikkaballapur district, as per Census 2011, 15.68 per cent of the urban households do not have latrine i.e., 9722 households out of 62002 total households which shows a decline over 2001 of 25.53 per cent. Among the taluks Sidlaghatta taluk has the highest percentage of their urban households with latrine facility in 2011 i.e., 90.73 a remarkable improvement over 2001 of 60.83 per cent.

Small Area Study
Fluoride Chemical Content in Drinking Water: Extent and Problems in Chikkaballapur District

Chikkaballapur district has no perennial water sources for both agriculture and drinking water purposes, as such, it depends largely on tanks and ground water sources. The uncontrolled exploitation of ground water over the years in Chikkaballapur district has lead to various far reaching harmful consequences on its people and nature. The most important negative impact of this is high fluoride chemical content in drinking water.

Fluoride chemicals are generally seen in the deep bore well water. When human beings drink this water causes various health problems. Serious health problems include dental fluorosis, kidney problem, Anemia, bone related disabilities etc.

The study reveals that people of Chikkaballapur district especially Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Chintamani taluks are highly afflicted with various diseases due to

consumption of high fluoride content water. Many measures were initiated to provide safe water to the people. However due to natural and administrative lapses people continue to depend mostly upon bore well water. Local health facilities are inadequate to treat some of the ailments.

Gender and Development

The emerging picture on gender development is a mixed one. Falling in sex ratio, gender gap in literacy, widening gap in dropout, enrolment and transition despite some improvement in some of the attributes. The empowerment of women and their representation in the local bodies etc. is also meeting the required norms. But when it comes to their work participation the situation is very bad. There is drastic decline in their participation and they are pushed into marginalized labour and are driven to poverty. One cannot be complacent about the atrocities/ crimes committed against women. Except in the case of casual labour in public works under MGNREGS, the average wages for female casual labourers are much lower than the stipulated minimum wages. The informal sector which has grown phenomenally in both rural and urban is over represented by women employees. It is also reported that women in government service form a very small proportion. Thus the labour front is not friendly to poor women.

Another fact is women's access to resources, natural or otherwise. Ownership of assets is another phenomenon exhibits the high inequality between men and women. Many women undergo hardships because they do not have access to electricity, drinking water, cooking fuel and toilets.

Crimes against women tend to be under-reported. Very rarely complaints of wife beating have been registered. Widespread illiteracy among women, subordination and cultural barriers block their path to justice. In urban areas where there are highly literate women are also not an exception to this.

The latest developments are showing some hopes of redressal of women's problems and reducing the gender gap such as the government's income generating activities through their Stree Shakti Scheme, their representation in governance, incentives for girls' education etc.

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

There is lot more improvement among the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people in Chikkaballapur district. This is entirely due to focused and dedicated positive State intervention policies and schemes which have helped to a great extent to uplift these socially depressed groups. Positive, better and visible achievements can be seen on the education front. The enrolment of SC and ST is almost on par with the non-SC/ST group. But at literacy levels the gap persists though reduced to a great extent. The sex ratio as well as child sex ratio are on par with their counterparts.

The health issues in respect of SC are in line with the general trend. But due to acute poverty among them, affordability of costly health treatment is an issue. There is no MMR, and all deliveries are institutional. But again this may not reveal a full picture.

Occupational pattern of SC and ST reflect their backwardness as most of them are into marginal category, agricultural labourers and very few cultivators. This again raises the question of asset ownership. Very few own assets.

Apart from material deprivation, they experience a greater magnitude of social exclusion which is manifested in their poor access to human development. This has been established without any doubt from the CDDI.

As for their income, since most of them are into casual labour agricultural labourers, they do not enjoy regular stable and continuous income.

The livelihood issues of SC and ST are far from satisfactory. Most of them do not have pucca houses. A large number of their households do not have house or house sites. Though a good proportion of them have access to drinking water, a large number have to fetch water far away from their premises. Further quite a good proportion do not get treated water. More than 70 per cent of their households do not have toilets

On the whole the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes presents a somewhat a mixed picture. On certain front they excelled but on some they are lagging behind. Despite the best efforts by central and state governments they have travelled only half way through. These efforts need to continue and focus should be to put an end to social exclusion, atrocities/ crimes against these groups.

Governance Issues – Governance and Human Development

The major issues of decentralisation are public participation in the local governance and development, participation of non-governmental organisations, e-governance, inclusive governance. The analysis of these in the context of Chikkaballapur district reveals that largely these are absent. No best practices adopted by any institution in the entire district except to some extent in Chintamani CMC. Capacity building of elected members of local governments is hardly taken care. Similarly, the importance of role of NGOs and VOs in development process is not understood properly and hence their involvement is restricted to a few grama panchayats in a few taluks. The frequent change of executive heads (development and administration) of the local governments affected the administration and also development of the district. Though the representation of marginalized sections in the local governments is ensured and in fact it is above the prescribed level in certain cases their participation is hindered because of low knowledge and skills. The DPC has not been constituted till today.

Urban Issues in Human Development

In Chikkaballapur district, urbanisation is slower than the trends observed at the state level. However, the urban bodies in the district are not without problems. Slums and slum population are also increasing in the ULBs of Chikkaballapur district. The ULBs in the district are better placed in road and street lights facilities but the same cannot be said with regard to footpaths. There is need to give attention towards creation of footpaths by Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta urban bodies.

The Gauribidanur TMC needs to enhance the tap water to its citizens. Again, Gauribidanur TMC has to make a special effort to supply treated water where at present it is very low (14.07 per cent). The supply of untreated water to a large section of people will pose health problems. In Gauribidanur and Gudibanda urban bodies 36 per cent and 21 per cent of households depend on water away from the houses. In none of the six ULBs water is supplied to the normative level of 135 LPCD. The gap is very high in Sidlaghatta, Chikkaballapur and Gauribidanur urban bodies. The authorities need to take cognizance of all these problems and make efforts to supply water through permanent and sustainable sources and at adequate levels.

Another aspect that is directly related to health is status of latrines and disposal of solid waste. Though there is large improvement as far as latrines is concerned still the percentage of households without

latrines in high particularly in Gudibanda and Bagepalli urban bodies. For disposal of liquid waste the four ULBs (Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda) still depend on pit system. The underground sewage drainage construction is underway in two of the six ULBs (Chintamani and Sidlaghatta) and the work has to be expedited to provide the service to the citizens at the earliest.

With regard to solid waste disposal, the status in the six ULBs is far from satisfactory. The ULBs are yet to develop landfills scientifically.

Summary of the case study on "Urban Infrastructure and Life of People: A Study of Gudibanda Town Panchayat"

The Gudibanda Town Panchayat reveals that it is still in the grip of the old village style. It has not come out of the rural characteristic features. The features, occupation, the availability services and infrastructure - social and economic are all traditional in nature. There is no evidence of diversification of occupation from agriculture to non-agriculture activities. Local entrepreneurship is lacking. The shortage of personnel/staff has an adverse impact on the delivery of services. Limited schemes for poverty alleviation, slums, housing shortage, inadequate and unsafe drinking water, unsafe waste disposal, narrow roads are some of the major problems that exists in the Town.

Way Forward

Chikkaballapur district has completed a little over 7 years of its existence. It is slowly coming out of its childhood. The six taluks carved from erstwhile Kolar district are also having the decentralised administrative set-up. The High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances had in 2002 identified Bagepalli taluk as the most backward; Gudibanda and Gauribidanur as more backward; Chintamani and Sidlaghatta backward and Chikkaballapur taluk as relatively developed. Almost 10 to 12 years later it can be said that, Bagepalli which was classified as most backward has developed and is showing good progress. Chintamani and Sidlaghatta taluks are also developing and may get out of the backwardness tag. Chikkaballapur taluk though having the headquarters of the district is showing some kind of stagnation. The left over two taluks namely Gudibanda and Gauribidanur are lagging behind. They assume the last two places among the taluks.

Regional imbalances exists across the taluks in literacy, education, health and livelihood issues. These imbalances pull down district's development.

There is no major industrial development in the district. However quite a number of new and big projects are on the anvil but development will happen with a gestation period. Infrastructure has to develop particularly in Gudibanda and Bagepalli taluks. Gudibanda taluk has no industries and lags behind on many parameters. Agriculturally the district is relatively better with the irrigated area showing good improvement. It has good potential for horticultural crops. In sericulture also the district has comparative advantage, as it has been established that the silk produced in Sidlaghatta taluk is considered to be superior quality.

Social infrastructure in terms of education and health show wide intra taluk differences reflecting regional imbalances. The areas of concern are, declining enrolment, increasing drop out leading to more Out Of School Children (OOSC) and slow mainstreaming of OOSC. These are more concentrated in respect of secondary level. Many drop out children find attending school as boring and not interested in studies.

In so far as health sector is concerned the IMR, Child IMR, MMR, institutional deliveries, malnutrition, Anemia among

pregnant women, child and adolescent girls are the critical areas. The health system has to penetrate into remote and interior rural areas so that all these issues are taken care of. The access of health to the poor and needy must cover these areas. Doctors , Nurses, hospital beds and hospitals both in private and Government sector have to be in the required ratios.

Livelihood issues relating to standard of living include housing, quality of housing, the necessary housing facilities such as electricity, room, access to safe and adequate drinking water rural areas in particular. About 77 per cent of households do not have toilets in their premises. This is the most disturbing factor. Open defecation, night soil carried by human are still being practiced. This has to be assigned top most priority and totally discontinued. The supply of drinking water is inadequate. In some taluks LPCD is 20 to 30 litres as against the norm of 55 LPCD. How to augment the supply is a major task.

The status of SC, ST and minorities show slow improvement. Reducing the gaps and mainstreaming of these social group assume importance. Likewise gender gap also has to be addressed particularly in areas such as employment, empowerment, literacy gaps and health sector.

District

Chikkaballapur district is rich in agricultural, horticultural and livestock resources. It s a major producers of food crops such as maize, ragi and horticultural crops such as sapota, papaya, guava, grapes and mangoes and silk. It is providing connectivity to key business centres – key transport link to North-Bengaluru. Many major industrial projects are on the anvil. Textile is also an important industrial activity because the district is the second largest of producer of mulberry.

Education

As for educational institutions, the number of schools in the lower and upper primary level needs to be strengthened. Class rooms, school buildings all need to be increased. There are still many lower and higher primary schools which do not have pucca buildings – more than 50 per cent. Both boys and separate girl's toilets are there in all primary schools. There are wide variations across taluks. This is an imbalance which needs to be set right. Only Chikkaballapur and Chintamani have gone ahead but the other taluks are lagging behind in one or the other area.

The pass percentage including merit has improved in SSLC but not that extent in the pre-university exams.

In Chikkaballapur, there are not many professional institutions. There are only 2 engineering colleges. There are no medical colleges in the district which means students aspiring to take-up medicine or other professional courses have to go to Bengaluru. Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda are the only taluks which have engineering colleges. This cannot accommodate all students.

Data on educational parameters is not convincing in certain respects in particular the gross and net enrolment ratio. There are some errors in these rates. These need to be looked into

An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care

Chikkaballapur district is on the right path to achieve the MDGs, the Karnataka Vision 2020 and the Twelfth Five-Year Plan targets. This is entirely based on the data supplied by the authorities. But still there are some uncomfortable questions like how many cases are reported, whether all pregnant women in rural areas are registered formally, how many infant deaths go unnoticed etc. Whether health

infrastructures in the remote areas in villages inaccessible are adequate? Whether all PHCs are manned by a doctor? There is acute shortage of doctors, specialists and nurses to serve these areas. Mere numbers presented in the above sections do not fully disclose the ground realities.



Part – II

Chapters

Introduction



Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 A Brief Background to Human Development Report

The phrase `Human Good' dates back to Aristotle (BC 384-322) who said wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, for it is merely useful and for the sake of something else. When Adam Smith (1723-1790) an apostle of free enterprise and private initiative showed his concern that economic development should enable a person to mix freely with others without being ashamed to appear in public. He was expressing a concept of poverty that went beyond counting calories a concept that integrated the poor into the main stream of community. Even others such as Robert Malthus, Karl Marx and John Stuart Mill also reflected this in their writings. Thus it is clear that earlier literature highlighted the importance of human good vis-à-vis economic growth or just gross national income i.e., the pre-occupation is with all of society not with the economy. However, post World War II an obsession grew with national income accounts and economic growth models, whereby people as agents of change and beneficiaries of development were often forgotten. Learned treatises appeared on how to increase production but little was written on how to enhance human lives. Delinking of ends and means wherein people are means and ends of development. In late 1980s in several countries, human lives were shrivelling even though economic production was expanding. It was evident beyond doubt that human distress was large in richest societies as reflected in rising crime ratio, growing pollution, spreading of HIV/AIDS and weakening of social fabric. High rates of economic growth did not translate into improved lives. To add to this, the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) of 1980s undertaken by many countries under the aegis of IMF and World Bank was found to be extremely harsh. OECD countries became more protectionists. Foreign aid to developing countries did not reach the deserving people but went to high military spending. Mighty international institutions like IMF and World Bank took more money from developing world. The IMF's Structural Adjustment Programmes were enforced only in developing world. The already wide gap between rich and poor widened furthermore.

In this milieu the unrest among the masses intensified and voices were raised. The human face of adjustment was questioned. This along, some redeeming signs were also noticed, it is the favourable twist of the strong forces of democracy sweeping across i.e. from communist to developing world. Capitalising the favourable climate, Mr. Mahbub Ul Haq, the father of human development across the globe presented the idea of preparing an Annual Human Development Report (HDR) to the then Administrator, Mr. William Draper III of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1989. He accepted the idea as well as its essential corollary. Thus the first Human Development Report was published by the Oxford University Press in May 1990 in London. Since then, the ritual of preparing and publishing the HDR became an event. Till date the UNDP has published 22 HDRs and each report focused on different themes which were mostly based on the light thrown on the revelation of the emerging issues from the previous HDRs. The focus inter-alia encompassed on its concept and measures, International Dimensions of Human Development, people's participation, human security, ways and means to raise resources.

These reports brought about the whole gamut of human development paradigm. The UNDP has defined human development as a process of enlarging people's choices, as well as raising the level of well-being. In principle, these choices can be infinite and vary over time and space. In the process, there was fairly broad agreement on some of the aspects of human development paradigm such as development must put people at the centre of its concerns; purpose should be to enlarge all human choices not just income; it concerns both building-up human capabilities and using them fully etc. It is fair to say that human development paradigm is the most holistic development model that exists today. It embraces every development issue, including economic growth, social investment, people's empowerment, provision of basic needs and social safety nets, political freedom and all aspects of people's lives. Mr. Haq has identified four essential pillars of HD (Box 1.1).

Box 1.1

Essential Pillars of Human Development

1. Equality
2. Sustainability
3. Productivity
4. Empowerment

Most of the recent elaboration of the human development has been carried out by the annual "Human Development Report" which since 1990 has been commissioned by UNDP and prepared by an independent team of eminent economists and distinguished social scientists. The HDRs revealed that there was wide gap between the rich and poor world, cost of denied market opportunities for poor was very high, there existed widening disparities in higher education, and human gap was very deep. HDRs brought about some issues into forefront like, pressure on developing countries to reduce military expenditure, more attention to reducing corruption and more accountability for Multi-National Corporations who are in the habit of bribing officials and the official machinery and for banks that park the illegal gains of corruption. So it called for a New Honesty International.

Over the past two decades, regionally focused HDRs have also been produced in all major areas of the developing world with support from UNDP's regional bureaus. In its latest HDR 2013, UNDP states that with provocative analysis and clear recommendations, regional HDRs have examined such clear critical issues as political empowerment in Arab countries, food security in Africa, climate change in Asia, treatment of ethnic minorities in Central Europe and challenges of inequality and citizens security in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The first Regional/National level HDR was published in 1992. One hundred forty countries produced their respective HDRs and the available 700 such HDRs to date bring a human development perspective to national policy concerns.

In its HDR 2013 UNDP has classified 181 countries into 4 different categories namely (1) Very High Human Development (47 countries), (2) High Human Development (47 countries), (3) Medium Human Development (47 countries), and (4) Low Human Development (45 countries). Norway with an index value of 0.955 takes the first place while Niger with 0.304 has been placed at the last rank 186. Going by the definition of HDI as a composite index measuring average achievement in 3 basic dimensions of human development i.e., (a) a long and healthy life, (b) knowledge, and (3) decent standard of living, India in the global scenario has been placed at the 136th position with an index value of 0.544. India could find itself among the medium human developed countries. India has been making consistent improvement in HDI. But the index value has always been below the world's average.

1.1.1.1 India Human Development Report

While preparing the first global HDR of 1990, the UNDP had set its agenda for 1990s. The first and foremost task is persuading the developing countries to prepare their own human development goals for the 1990s and to integrate these goals in their overall growth models and investment budgets. Further assist the developing countries in collecting better data on HDI and in undertaking more professional analysis of the link between their economic goals and human development.

In pursuant, India felt the need to develop a contextually relevant approach to human development, identify and devise appropriate indicators to help, formulate and monitor public policy. The Planning Commission, Government of India took the lead and published the first HDR 2001 for India by putting across an extensive database at the State level for 2 to 3 points of time since 1980s covering nearly 70 district social indicators on various aspects of the quality of life and well-being of people.

1.1.1.2 Karnataka Human Development in All India Map

A composite index of diverse indicators was developed for all States/Union Territories for the period 1981-1983 and 1999-2000 and for 2001 only for select states numbering 15. This has been done separately for rural and urban areas. As per the combined index, Karnataka's position is as follows (Box 1.2).

Box 1.2

Combined HDI for Karnataka and India

Period	Combined HDI for Karnataka		India
	Value	Rank	Value
1981	0.346	6	0.302
1991	0.412	7	0381
2001	0.478	7	0.472

The second India Human Development Report 2011 was published by Oxford University Press. The report differs from the earlier NHDR 2001 therefore are not comparable. As per this, the index value and ranking are as follows (Box 1.3).

Box 1.3

HDI – Karnataka and India

Period	HDI Value Karnataka	Rank	India (Value)
1999-2000	0.432	12	0.387
2007-2008	0.519	12	0.467

It may be seen from both the reports; Karnataka's HDI values are higher than the national average in all the periods and there is remarkable increase in the HDI value. The NHDR 2011 noted that Karnataka is doing well in terms of NSDP per capita. A quarter of the population still lives below the poverty line. It emphasized that all aspects of human development need to be improved over time. Human development should be more inclusive, so that the marginalized groups can also enjoy the fruits of development.

1.1.1.3 Karnataka Human Development Report

The Government of Karnataka has prepared till date two KHDRs adopting the same approach as adopted by the UNDP. Karnataka is the second Indian state to publish a State Human Development Report following the example set by Madhya Pradesh. The human development indices has been calculated for all the districts of Karnataka using the UNDP methodology, the rationale behind the KHDR can be attributed to the large scale regional imbalance. This has been elaborately discussed in detail in the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances 2002 (Chairman: Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa {HPCFRRI}) and the analysis is dealt for all the 176 taluks of the State. The HPCFRRI identified 35 indicators.

The first KHDR was published in 1999 and the second one in 2005. For 1991 the trio indicators used to capture development are: adjusted real per capita income, educational

attainment and longevity i.e. life expectancy at birth. Karnataka's second Human Development Report 2005 has a thematic focus, the first of its kind. The theme was, "Investing in Human Development". It discusses elaborately the public investment on health and education and established its relationship with human development outcome. The KHDI 2005 was based on three indicators i.e., health, education and income. The 2005 Report examined and analysed the relationship between public investment patterns and human development outcomes.

1.1.1.3.1 The Ranking of Districts in HDI

The HDI for 1991 was highest at 0.661 for Dakshina Kannada district, thus occupying the first rank and Raichur district with HDI of 0.443 takes the last place i.e., 27th. In 2001, Bengaluru Urban district with 0.763 value occupies the first place and there is no change in the last rank i.e. Raichur district 0.547, 27th rank. The State HDI which was 0.541 in 1991 improved to 0.650 in 2001. The index values of all districts show notable improvement in this decade.

However, the 2005 KHDR noted that there are wide disparities in the levels of human development among districts. It also establishes the strong correlation between economic development status of a district and its HDI. Because of these wide disparities across the districts, it was felt that the next exercise should be constructing HDI for each and every district i.e. in all the 30 districts in Karnataka. This decentralized exercise would throw the development distinctly for 176 taluks in the State. Towards this, the State has launched earlier DHDRs on pilot basis for a few districts. It has been decided to extend this to other districts as well.

1.1.1.4 District Human Development Report (DHDR)

Karnataka brought out four DHDRs in 2008 for the districts of Udupi, Vijayapura, Kalaburagi and Mysuru. It is creditable that Udupi district Human Development Report was awarded the first ever Manav Vikas Award instituted by the UNDP and the Planning Commission at the national level. Guided by this encouraging note, Government of Karnataka has now embarked upon preparing the DHDRs for all the 30 districts in the State. This document is one such DHDR for Chikkaballapur district.

The preparation of DHDR was carried out in a planned way and under the overall supervision of Human Development Division (HDD), Planning Department, GoK. This Division prepared and supplied Manuel (guideline document) for the members/organizations involved in the DHDR preparation. This guideline document broadly contain the important concepts of human development, indices for which index values have to be calculated, the indicators to be used, the chapter scheme, formulas for index calculation. Further, capacity building programmes were arranged for the stakeholders in two stages. The first training programme of 4 days was arranged in the beginning and the second one, in the midway which is more of a technical in nature concentrating on the list of indicators, methodology, validation of data, computation of various indices and their analysis. Further a Core Committee was constituted at the district level under the Chairmanship of CEO, ZP to monitor the progress and preparation of DHDR. Again various sub-committees were formed to get feedback and suggestions on various issues affecting human development at the grassroot level. Awareness among the stakeholders on any development initiative is a basic requirement. In this regard workshops have been conducted at taluk and district levels. In addition to this the HDD formed various groups called Quality

Monitoring Group (QMG) to check the data and analysis and report presentation. Finally provision was made for expert reviewing of the DHDR by the HDD.

1.2 Concept and Methodology

The concept and methodology by and large adopted for DHDRs are based on those adopted by UNDP. UNDP continues to adopt the same three basic indicators i.e., education, health and standard of living/income. Simultaneously, an effort has been made to arrive at gender inequality index. As said earlier, DHDRs will focus on taluk level human development issues that enhance the quality of life. Accordingly, a modified methodology has been proposed to be adopted for all DHDRs from the point of view of indicators as well as the data availability and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of human development, viz., health, education and standard of living. For purpose of deriving HDI at the taluk level, taluk level data have been adopted to construct the index.

The main features of DHDRs are: DHDRs will present indices on various human development issues numbering six. They are: (1) Human Development Index (HDI), (2) Gender Inequality Index (GII), (3) Child Development Index (CDI), (4) Food Security Index (FSI), (5) Urban Development Index, and (6) Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI). The Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) is covered in an exclusive chapter dealing with SC and ST in Chapter 9.

A set of indicators for each of the above indices have been identified. The DHDR will discuss methodologies for estimating HDI and GII using proxy indicators. For HDI and GII improved methodologies suggested in the 2010 HDR of UNDP have been adopted. It measures taluk-wise position in respect of each of these indices.

1.3 Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

The data sources are mostly from secondary sources and to a limited extent through primary sources. The Population Census 2011 data have been released. This Census embodied in itself data on many micro segments and contains valuable data on many areas which is much improved than the previous census 2001. Therefore, for most of the demographic parameters, Census 2011 data have been used. In addition, operational departments do maintain data online such as Health Management Information System (HMIS), Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department (RDPRD) and SSA among others. The District Statistical Office at the district level and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka at the State level have provided data on key areas. For the first time, estimation of taluk level income has been attempted with technical assistance of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The taluk income is now available for all the 176 taluks for 2 different periods of time i.e., 2004-05 and 2008-09 both at constant and current prices.

Some special efforts have been made to collect certain data while taluk level data can still be obtained for the earlier period, prior to formation of the district. It is not possible to get them at the district level. Since all the six taluks of Chikkaballapur district was earlier part of the erstwhile Kolar district, efforts were made to collect and use them. Thus all relevant data have been collected and compiled as detailed in the Manual i.e., guidelines document for preparation of DHDR. The veracity of so called data have been verified and checked. The validations of the data have been done with respective sources. Later the same have been done by the Human Development Division; Planning, Programme, Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka.

For small area studies a small questionnaire was designed and primary data has been collected. For one of them a check list has been prepared and would be based on secondary sources as well as discussions with concerned authorities and the field discussions with the establishments.

1.3.1Limitations of Data

It is however, important to mention that Chikkaballapur district came into being in the year 2007-08. The district is still in the process of establishing itself firmly in terms of administrative machinery, etc. Therefore, there are many constraints in the availability of data on many parameters particularly for the base period (2001). Certain data particularly the IMR, MMR and CMR are grossly underreported Not only this, the information is not available across the social groups. The data relating to public expenditure in education and health sectors are not readily available for taluks. Again, the taluk-wise data given in `District at a Glance' in some cases do not tally vertically and horizontally. The information provided by the grama panchayats in their `panchatantra' website are incomplete and dated. Houseless and siteless data is dated (2003) more than a decade old. There are certain constraints in the Census data. The classification of information on drinking water, toilets etc varies between 2001 and 2011 and hence difficulty in comparing for two points of time period.

1.4 Measurement of Indices

For the preparation of DHDRs, a set of 68 indicators impacting on human development have been identified and selected based on the availability and reliability of data at the taluk level. These 76 indicators influence the three broad parameters of human development and are chosen taking into account demographic factors, livelihood, employment related factors, household assets, factors empowering the community, health factors, water supply, sanitation and education factors.

An index is a summary measure which captures dimensions of them. HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development a long and healthy life (health), access to knowledge (education), and a decent standard of living (income). The following paragraphs present the number of indicators and method of measurement of each of the human development indices.

1.4.1 Human Development Index (HDI)

The UNDP continues to adopt the same basic three indicators of education, health and standard of living/income for the calculation of HDI. The same has been adopted for measuring HDI at the Taluk and district levels for Chikkaballapur district. To compute HDI, a total of 11 indicators were used - living standard 07, education 02 and health 02. The details of seven indicators are provided in Annexure 3.2.1.

For estimation of the HDI, the following steps were followed:

The computation of indices was done for different taluks within the district.

As a first step, a minimum and maximum value within the district has been set for each of the 11 indicators to transform them into indices lying between zero and one. These indicators may be positive or negative and accordingly formula for calculation is adopted. Since the Geometric Mean has to be calculated, in the case of a positive indicator, the minimum value was taken as 10 per cent less than the observed minimum value in the Taluk. Similarly, in the case of a negative indicator, the maximum value was taken as 10 per cent more than the observed maximum value.

1. The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) is calculated using the formula:

Index Value = (Actual Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

2. The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) is calculated by using the formula:
Index Value = (Maximum Value – Actual Value) /(Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

However, for per capita income indicator, we have first converted the actual per capita income, the minimum per capita income and maximum per capita income into natural log values before converting into the index.

3. For computing sectoral/parameter indices (health, education and standard of living) geometric mean was used and the method of calculation is as under.
Sectoral Index = If I_1. I_2….. In are the n indices for a particular sector, then the Geometric Mean for the Sector HDI = $(I_1 \times I_2 \times \ldots\ldots I_n)^{(1/n)}$
Thus there will be three indices one for Standard of living, another for health and the last for education.

4. And finally, the HDI is the aggregate of the three sectoral/parameter indices using geometric mean and the formula is:

HDI = $(SI_i \times SI_h \times SI_e)^{(1/3)}$ where SIi is the sectoral index for living standard, SIh is the sectoral index for health and SIe is the sectoral index for education.

1.4.2 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

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.

For measuring GII for DHDR three dimensions are considered. These are:
1. Reproductive Health
2. Empowerment, and
3. Labour market

There are three dimensions under GII and 15 indicators are considered for measurement - reproductive health 03, empowerment 06 and labour market 06. The indicators considered for each of these dimensions for GII is given in Annexure 3.2.1.

For measuring GII, formulas have been used at four stages and these are as below.

1. Aggregating across dimensions within each gender group using Geometric Mean;
2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic Mean;
3. Calculating the Geometric Mean of the Arithmetic Means of the each indicator; and
4. Calculating the GII by comparing the equally distributed Gender Index to the reference standard. The GII value ranges from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions)

The detailed formula used for computing GII is given in Annexure 1.4.1.

1.4.3 Child Development Index (CDI)

Child Development Index (CDI) is an index that measures the specific problems of children. There are three dimensions/parameters namely Health, Nutrition and education which are considered for measuring CDI. Each parameter has one indicator and thus totaling 03. All these three indicators are negative in nature. The indicators and indices are given in Annexure 3.2.1. The CDI reflects how children are faring.

CDI is calculated by using the following formula,
Index Value = (Maximum Value – Actual Value) /(Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

The index values for each of the indicators range between 0 and 1. 0 indicates the lowest rank and 1 indicates highest rank.

The CDI is the aggregate index of values of three parameters

1.4.4 Food Security Index (FSI)

The indicators used for measuring FSI are grouped under three parameters - Availability, Accessibility and Absorption. A total of 19 indicators are used to measure FSI. The Availability sector has 07 indicators followed by Accessibility 07, and Absorption 05. The parameter-wise details of indicators are given in Annexure 3.2.1.

Since the indicators contain positive and negative two different sets of formulas have been used to calculate the index values. The formulas adopted are as follows:

1. The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) is calculated using the formula:
Index Value = (Actual Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

2. The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) is calculated by using the formula:
Index Value = (Maximum Value – Actual Value) /(Maximum Value – Minimum Value)
The composite index is the average of the indicators of all the three parameters – availability, accessibility and absorption.

1.4.5 Urban Development Index (UDI)

For measuring UDI a total of 11 indicators have been used. This UDI provide a comprehensive picture on the status of Human Development in urban areas within the district. The list of indicators used for calculating index is given in Annexure 3.2.1.

Since the indicators used has both positive and negative and hence two different sets of formulas have been used to calculate the index values. This is done to make the index values unidirectional. The formulas adopted are as follows:

1. The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) is calculated using the formula:

Index Value = (Actual Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

2. The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) is calculated by using the formula:
Index Value = (Maximum Value – Actual Value) /(Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1, and 0 indicate the lowest rank for the urban area and 1 indicate highest rank of the urban area.

The Composite Urban Development Index is the average of the index values of all the 11 indicators and this is to be used to assign the ranks for the urban areas within the district.

1.4.6 Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

For measuring CTDI a total of 68 indicators affecting Human Development have been used. This CTDI provide a comprehensive picture on the status of Human Development at the Taluk level. These 68 indicators are grouped under 8 broad parameters. The details of indicators and parameters are given in Annexure 3.2.1.

Since the indicators used has both positive and negative and hence two different sets of formulas have been used to calculate the index values. The formulas adopted are as follows:

1. The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) is calculated using the formula:

Index Value = (Actual Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

2. The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) is calculated by using the formula:
Index Value = (Maximum Value – Actual Value) /(Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

The consolidated index for each of the parameters is the average index value of all the indicators

The composite index is the average of all the 68 indicators and this will be used to assign the ranks for the Taluks within the district.

1.4.7 Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)

Besides the above, an attempt is made here to present the status of dalits in the form of consolidated Index vis-a-vis non dalits in the district. However, this is not done to measure Dalit Development Index across the taluks within the district and at the district level. It is just a case study of a Grama Panchayat in the entire district to reflect on the situation. The result of this case study is appended to Chapter 9 which deals with SC/ST. The details of methodology followed to measure CDDI is available in the above Chapter.

1.4.8 Chapter Scheme

The DHDR – Chikkaballapur is presented thematically under 12 Chapters. The first chapter – Introduction sets the tone for the entire exercise ranging from concept and methodology, data, measurement of indices etc. This follows the district overview in the second chapter dealing with all aspects of the district – geography, demography, social, economic and infrastructural development status at the sub-district level. After having broad knowledge on the district development status the human development levels are presented in the third chapter. The detailed analysis on HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI are made in this chapter. The subsequent chapters deal with specific sectors that directly affect the human development. Literacy and Education is analysed in chapter 4; health and nutrition in chapter 5; Land and Crops"; Livelihood issues i.e. income, poverty and employment in chapter 6 and in this chapter presented is also, the two small area study namely, Impact of MGNREGS on the Rural Livelihoods: A Study in Gudibanda Taluk and Case Study on Child Labour in Silk Units in Sidlaghatta Taluk, Chikkaballapur District; standard of living in chapter 7 and in this chapter is also presented a case study namely, Fluoride Chemical Content in Drinking Water: Extent and Problems in Chikkaballapur District; gender and development in chapter 8; the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in chapter 9. The Composite Dalit Development Index and Analysis of the field study is presented in this chapter; the governance and human development issues at the local level in chapter 10; the issues relating to urban areas in chapter 11 and in this chapter is also presented a case study namely, Urban Infrastructure and Life of People: A Study of Gudibanda Town Panchayat; and the last chapter 12 brings out the critical issues and way forward in the district's human development.

District Overview



Chapter 2

District Overview

2.1 Introduction

Chikkaballapur district is seven years old. It was formed on August 23, 2007 by carving 6 taluks of the erstwhile Kolar district. The six taluks, namely Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur, Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta of Kolar district were attached to the newly formed Chikkaballapur district. Its boundaries are Tumakuru district on the east, Bengaluru Rural district the west, Kolar district in the south and Ananthapur district of Andhra Pradesh State on the north. Chikkaballapur district's fame lies in the fact that it has given the State, the famous Engineer-cum-Statesman, late Sir Mokshagundam Visveswaraya. The architect of the erstwhile Mysuru State, was born in one of the villages of the district namely Muddenahalli in Chikkaballapur taluk.

2.2 Background and Brief Regional History

The district is also known for some of the historical events.

The name of this town was originally Chinna Balaporum. Originating from either Tamil or Telugu for Chinna meaning small while "balla" means the measure to quantify food grains, and "pura" means "town". According to a popular legend, the Marigowda, the son of the chief Avathimalla Biregowda, was hunting one day in the Kodimanchanahalli forest. He found a rabbit standing fearlessly in front of hunting dogs. Excited by this, the chief told his son that it has a sign of the boldness of the local people. So, he obtained permission from the king of Vijayanagara and built a fort and a town. This in course of time developed into the town of Chikkaballapur.

During the rule of Baichegowda, the king of Mysuru attacked the fort but had to withdraw due to the interference of Marathas. Dodda Byregowda, who came to power after Baichegowda, resumed control of the territories seized earlier by Mysuru. In 1762, during the rule of Chikkappa Nayaka, Hyder Ali laid siege the town for a period of three months. Then Chikkappa Nayaka agreed to pay 5-lakh pagodas, and the army was withdrawn. After this, Chikkappa Nayaka with the help of Murariraya of Gooty tried to get back his powers. He was hiding at Nandi hills along with Chikkappa Nayaka.



Immediately Hyder Ali took Chikkaballapur and other places and arrested Chikkappa Nayaka. Then with interference of Lord Cornwallis, Chikkaballapur was handed over to Narayanagowda. Some sources suggest that Lord Cornwallis visited the temple of Shiva in Peresandra which is 18 km off of Chikkaballapur. In few references British text suggest that Peresandra has a tremendous history. After knowing this, Tippu Sultan again acquired Chikkaballapur.

In 1791 British occupied Nandi & left Narayanagowda to rule the town. Due to this fight between Britishers and Tippu Sultan again Narayanagowda lost his administration. Later on the British defeated Tippu Sultan. Chikkaballapur also came under the administration of Wodeyars of Mysuru, which is now a part of Karnataka. (www.Chikkaballapur.nic.in 26.04.2014)

Each taluk of the district is famous for one or the other thing. Gauribidanur taluk is known for the old school, namely Acharya School which churned out many talented people from all walks of life. Homi Bhabha and the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi are reported to have visited this school. Dr. H Narasimhaiah an eminent educationist was born in Hosur village of this taluk. This village also centres the Infosys Science Centre and the village is the first village in the State which was improved in its infrastructure and other basic needs by "Swachagrama Yojane", Gudibanda taluk has to its credit the tourist and trekking place of Nandi Hills. On top of this hill, Tippu's Summer Residence also known as Tashk-e-Jannat (Heaven's Envy) a beautiful palace resembling the Dariya Daulat of Srirangapatna has been built. This fort has five arches with minarets owing the art and architecture of Tippu's regime. Sidlaghatta taluk is famous for raw silk which is the livelihood industry. is Bagepalli has the temple i.e., Shree Venkatanarayana Swamy Temple at Gadadim. The taluk has a lake and old fort at Kumanayakanahalli. Chintamani taluk is known as business town and is famous for succulent tomatoes, ground nut, mangoes, bananas and also known for popular snacks Chakli, nippat, ground nut etc. Agarbathi making and its exports are another livelihood. There is a well known Darga at Murugamalla and popular holy shrine 'Kaiwara' in this taluk.

2.3 Physiographic Divisions of the District

Chikkaballapur district lies in the southern maidan. It is situated between 12°46' and 13°58' northern longitude and 77°21' and 78°38' eastern longitude. The geographic area of the district is 4254 sq. kms. Bagepalli taluk has the largest area with 933 sq. kms. followed by Gauribidanur with 894 sq. kms, Chintamani with 892 sq. kms, Sidlaghatta 664 sq. kms, Chikkaballapur 644 sq. kms. and Gudibanda 227 sq. kms. The town of Chikkaballapur is approximately 56 km. north of Bengaluru city. As said earlier, the district has a high elevation located in the centre of Nandi Hills region. 'Panchagiri' is a common descriptor of Chikkaballapur as it is surrounded by 5 picturesque hills among which Nandi hills is the famous one. The others are Chandragiri, Spandagiri, Brahmagiri and Hemagiri. The Kalavara Halli Kalavara Betta is becoming popular for trekking activities. The north-south six-lane National



Highway (NH-7) as well as the East-West NH 234 (erstwhile State way 58) goes though the city. The nearest airport is Kempegowda International Airport at a distance of 20 kilometres.

2.4 Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

2.4.1: Land

The land utilisation pattern of the district reflects its geographical and natural characteristic features. There are no perennial rivers in the district and therefore dry farming based agriculture is the only alternative. The geographical area of the district as per land utilisation data is 4,04,501 hectares. Between 2007-08 and 2011-12, the area under forest, area of land not available for cultivation have remained unchanged at 12.29 per cent and 16.37 per cent respectively. There is a small reduction in cultivable waste and a small increase in area under permanent pasture and trees and grows. The area of fallow land shows a drastic reduction 11.30 per cent to 4.03 per cent. On the other hand area sown has increased from 43.07 per cent to 53.27 per cent. The net irrigated area accounts for

24.05 per cent while the gross area's share is 29.48 per cent.

Across the taluks, Bagepalli has the largest geographical area, followed by Gauribidanur and Chintamani taluks. Chikkaballapur taluk has the highest share of forest area 35.46 per cent of its area. Chintamani taluk has the largest area of land not available for cultivation. Sidlaghatta taluk has the largest area of other uncultivated land. The area under fallow land is very small in all the taluks. As far total area sown, it is Gudibanda taluk which has the largest area even though its geographical area is the smallest. But among all the taluks, the total area sown is largest in Chintamani, very closely followed by Gauribidanur. It is Gauribidanur which has the largest gross irrigated area.

2.4.1.1 Size of Land Holdings

Between 2005-06 and 2010-11, the number of land holdings increased to 2,14,462 from 2,03,847 i.e. by 10615 holdings but the area of these holdings decreased by 22,379 hectares. This is not a healthy development as it reflects further fragmentation of the existing land area and this has occurred mostly in the marginal and small farmers categories. While the number of holdings in this category account for 65.73 per cent for marginal and 21.28 per cent for small farmers, so together they account for more than 87 per cent. Across the taluks, the increase in holdings was in Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur, Chintamani and Gudibanda taluks.

2.4.2 Soil

The soils of the district occur on different land forms such as hills, ridges, pediments, plains and valleys. The main types of soil of the district are red sandy, red loamy with lateritic patches in isolated areas. The area under black soil is negligible. The soil conditions are suitable to cultivate both food crops and oil seeds. Of the total area, about 73 per cent is suitable for horticulture; about 3 per cent for quarrying, mining and as habitat for wildlife.

2.4.3 Natural Resource Endowments

Chikkaballapur district is about 2727 feet above MSL. The climate of the district is classified as arid and semi-arid with all the six taluks declared as drought prone. The average rainfall of the district is 750.4 mm of bimodal nature with two peaks April-May and September-October. The rainfall pattern is erratic with larger variations in the rainfall year to year. The district gets the pre-monsoon showers during the months of April and May, south-west monsoon June to September and north-east monsoon in October to December. The average number of rainy days per year is 45. The south-west monsoon contributes 55 per cent of the annual rainfall, while the north east monsoon yields 30 per cent and the rest are the pre-monsoon showers.

As said earlier the agriculture is characterized as dry farming. Rainfed farming is the major agriculture as the district does not have any perennial rivers. The entire irrigation in the district is facilitated by bore wells. The district is drained by three river basins – Palar, Ponnaiyar and Pennar. All these rivers and their tributaries are small and carry water only during rainy season. This apart, Arkavathi river which is a tributary of Cauvery originates in Nandi Hills but flows for a very short distance of 2.8 kms. only and enters Bengaluru district. In this district, there are no major minerals produced.

2.5 Demography

As per Census 2011, the total population of the district is 12,55,104 which registers an increase of 9.23 per cent over 2001. The district is rural dominated with rural population accounting for 77.60 per cent which is lower than 80.76 per cent in 2001. Consequently, the urban population share has increased. The male and female population account for 50.71 per cent and

49.29 per cent respectively. The sex ratio is 970 which is the same as in 2001. The growth of rural population was much lower at 4.96 per cent than the urban which grew by 27.19 per cent. The growth of female population 9.60 per cent was more than the males of 8.88 per cent.

Among the taluks the decadal growth rates of three taluks viz., Bagepalli 16.3 per cent, Sidlaghatta 15.3 per cent and Chintamani 15.1 per cent are above the district rate of 14.0 per cent. Chikkaballapur and Gauribidanur registered the lowest rates of 12.9 per cent each. Sex ratio is higher than the district in 4 taluks - Gudibanda 990, Bagepalli 980, Chintamani 980 and Gauribidanur 980. Chikkaballapur has the lowest sex ratio of 950. Sex ratios over 2001 show improvement in Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluks.

The density of population of the district increased to 295 in 2011 from 270 in 2001. This is lower than the State level density. Four taluks – Chintamani (334), Chikkaballapur (330), Sidlaghatta (32.3), Gauribidanur (326) have densities higher than the district. Bagepalli taluk's density is the lowest at 197.

2.6 Literacy

The literacy rate of Chikkaballapur district is low at 69.76 per cent in 2011 over a 59.24 per cent in 2001. Three taluks, Chikkaballapur 73.81 per cent, Gauribidanur 70.15 per cent and Chintamani 72.28 per cent have higher literacy rates than the district. Sidlaghatta taluk's rate is slightly lower at 69.39 per cent. The literacy rate of Bagepalli taluk is lowest at 62.13 per cent. Though all taluks show improvement over 2001, they are still low. There are more number of illiterates in the district. The district has to travel a long way to attain the desired goals. The female literacy rates are lower 61.55 per cent than the male counterpart at 77.75 per cent for the district. Only urban literacy rate is above 80 per cent i.e., 81.57 per cent. The rural literacy rate of the district is 66.39 per cent.

2.7 Industry

2.7.1 Large and Medium Scale Industries

There are two large scale and three medium scale industries in Chikkaballapur district. Both the large scale industries are located in Gauribidanur taluk. The first is M/s. Raymonds Limited established in 2008 with an end product of readymade with a total investment of Rs.412 crore and employment of 540. The second is the ACC Ltd. established a year later in 2009 with a total investment of Rs.388 crore and employment of 92 and the end product is cement.

The three medium scale enterprises include:



(i) Precot Meridian Limited 'K' unit set-up in 1999 in Gauribidanur taluk with a total investment of Rs.5.12 crore and an employment of 167. The Polyester yarn dyeing is the final product. The second is Titan Industries set-up in 2010 in the KIADB area of Chikkaballapur taluk manufacturing optical glasses. The total investment is Rs.13.00 crore with an employment of 69. The third medium scale enterprise, Archid Ply Industries Ltd. was set-up in 2009 at the Chikkaballapur KSSIDC Industrial Area at Chintamani. The end product is plain particle boards with a total investment of Rs.37 crore and 150 employment.

Together with large scale and medium scale industries, the total investment works out to Rs.484.32 crore.

2.7.2 Registered Number of Factories

The number of registered factories in the district which was 1,642 in 2007-08 increased to 4,586 in 2011-12. Of these 4,586 factories, maximum number of them at 2,195 in Gauribidanur , followed by Chikkaballapur 1971. The three taluks Bagepalli, Sidlaghatta and Gudibanda have less than 100 units.

2.7.3 Registered Small Scale Industrial Units (SSIs)

In the 6 year period ending 2011-12 the total number of registered units stood at 7,656 with a total employment of 44,646 and an investment of Rs.26,354 lakh.

Among the SSI units, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta and Chikkaballapur taluks have 70 per cent of the SSIs. The most important unit is textiles. The others are food and intoxicants, glass and ceramics, wood products, chemicals, electrical and electronics and job works and repairs.

2.7.4 Industrial Areas and Estates

According to KIADB as at end of March 2012 two industrial areas are being developed at Chikkaballapur and Gauribidanur taluks, whereby 106.34 acres and 238.90 acres have been acquired. Sixty seven plots have been allotted in Chikkaballapur while 60 out of 71 plots have been allotted in Gauribidanur . In the former 40 units are into production.

As per the KSSIDC at the end of March 2012, four industrial estates in an area of 21.10 acres being developed. Details are given below.

Estate	No. formed and allotted		
	Plots	Sheds/ Flats	Units in production plots/ sheds/ flats
uddenahalli	7	12	12
Chintamani	6	20	17
Gauribidanur	25	8	17
Sidlaghatta	25	6	4
Total	63	46	50

2.7.5 Projects on the Anvil

Chikkaballapur district is a major production of silk filature and related silk products. Major developments include silk city – with an investment of INR 70 crore in the district. Silk City project, BIAL, investment region, Olympic Standard Sport are expected to boost the economy of the district. The other upcoming industry is in the textile sector. Chikkaballapur Integrated Textile Park would be developed by State and Central government's partnership with an investment of Rs.200 crore (Box 2.7.1).

Box 2.7.1

Shelf of Industrial Projects in Chikkaballapur District

Project	District/ Location	Sector	Sub-Sector	Investment Potential	Sponsoring Authority
1. Garment Textile Park	Chikkaballapur	Textile	Infrastructure	Rs.200 crore	Department of Handloom and Textiles
2. IT/BT Park	Chikkaballapur	IT/BT	-	-	Department of IT/BT
3. Industrial Park	Chikkaballapur	Infrastructure	Industrial infrastructure		Industries/ Commerce Department
4. Mechanisation of Farm activities & scope for the establishment of bio-fuel extraction plant	Chikkaballapur	Agriculture	-	-	Department of Agriculture

2.7.5.1 Exports

The only minor mineral available in the district is white quartz with the annual production of 272 tonnes. So watch products are the major exportable items apart from granites and readymade garments.

2.7.6 Potential Areas in Industrial Sector

There is only one industrial cluster in the district – textile because of silk production. There is ample scope for value added items such as knitted garments, tourism, health, tourism, pharmaceutical sectors. Ancillaries to large garment units, watch accessory units, silk ancillaries, scope for food processing, poultry/ meat industry are possible.

Potential for new MSMES include, grape processing and its products, dairy products, gem cutting, stone crushing, automobile components. The huge urban market of Bengaluru city would provide ample opportunity.

Major Projects under Implementation in Chikkaballapur district are:

- Bio-Med Technologies (Bio-medical Waste Treatment)
- Indian Packaging Corporation, (Woven Fabrics & Bags)
- RD Communications (Software Development)
- Page Industries Limited (Knitted Garments)
- Ozone SEZ Developers Pvt. Ltd.,(SEZ for pharmaceutical Sector)
- NK Natural Foods (Food Processing)
- Sri Fabricators (Fabricated Products)
- Packorema Pvt. Ltd., (Woven Fabrics / Sacks)
- Magnasoft Consulting (Software Development)
- Euroclean Vaccum Systems Pvt. Ltd., (Vaccum Cleaner)
- Gopalan Enterprises (Food Processing)
- Jayswal Building Products (Interior Decorative Products)
- 2,689 Acres Land Bank identified and notified in Chintamani, Gauribidanur and Chikkaballapur
- Kudumalakunte - 2nd Phase, Gauribidanur taluk
- Mastenahalli, Chintamani taluk
- Somayajahalli, Budagavarahalli, Kanishettyhalli, Chintamani taluk
- Kondareddypalli, Bagepalli taluk
- Hosudya and Kondareddypalli, Bagepalli taluk
- It is a regional transport and educational hub and is a major site for grapes, grain and silk
- INR 70 crore Silk City is proposed to be developed in the district

2.7.6.1 Textile Sector

Textile: Chikkaballapur Integrated Textile Park will be developed by State and Central Government Partnership with an investment of Rs. 200 Crore

Sericulture: Second leading district in Karnataka State. Average cocoon production is higher than the state average. district is a commercial centre and a hub for silk industry

2.7.7 Issues Concerning Industrial Development

The issues raised by various industrial bodies are:

i. Banks are not coming forward to sanction loan to micro, small and medium and micro entrepreneurs.
ii. Promoting management skills of the budding entrepreneurs.
iii. Identification of growth centres.
iv. Flow of working capital is not satisfactory.

2.8 Irrigation

2.8.1 Major Irrigation

Net irrigated area as percentage of net sown area is 24.05 per cent and the gross irrigated area account for 29.48 and these are all above the State level. But agriculture in Chikkaballapur is rainfed and always on dry farming. The water bodies in the district

are very few. The entire irrigation both net and gross is through one and only source, i.e., tube wells. As on March 31, 2012, there were 49,727 tube wells in the district of which Sidlaghatta, Chintamani and Gauribidanur taluks account for over 62 per cent. Therefore, these taluks have the larger irrigated area also. The net and gross irrigated area 47,180 hectares and 63,516 hectares respectively. The net irrigated area between 2007-08 and 2011-12 increased by 2238 hectares only and these are mostly in Chikkaballapur, Sidlaghatta and Chintamani taluks. In Bagepalli and Gudibanda taluks show decline in irrigated area.

2.8.2 Minor Irrigation

There are 263 micro irrigation projects with an achkut area of 22,506 hectares. They mostly consist of irrigation tanks, dam/ check dams etc. Gauribidanur taluk has 98 projects, Sidlaghatta 46 and Chintamani 40.

2.8.3 Constraints

In Chikkaballapur district, ground water is



the most essential and key source of water. The ground water dependence is 100 per cent. The ground water information provided by the Central Ground Water Board, Government of India has stated that there is faster depletion of ground water levels and also yield is dwindling in major parts of all the taluks. There is over exploitation with overall 140 per cent ground water development. There is high concentration of fluoride in Bagepalli taluk.

2.9 Infrastructure

2.9.1 Industrial Infrastructure

Chikkaballapur is a key transport link to North Bengaluru due to origin of several national highways and is a regional transport hub. The shifting of Bengaluru city airport to Devanahalli has led to a good road network which is almost a signal free corridor. The Kempegowda International Airport is a boon to the district as commercial development is taking place at a much faster space all along the stretch. Further Chikkaballapur is situated adjacent to the upcoming $ Billion 12,000 acre (49 kilometres) BIAL IT investment region is one of the largest infrastructure projects in Karnataka and the largest IT region in the country. Another development is the $ 400 million pharmaceutical SEZ is coming in Chikkaballapur on 325 acres which is also a big project. Again a Train Headquarters has been approved by the Honourable Prime Minister of India. The State government is releasing over $ 10 million to develop the city and expand underground sanitary systems.

Major industrial infrastructures are the two industrial areas and four industrial estates.

2.9.2 Roads

National Highway NH7 has a length of 57 kilometres which connects Hyderabad, Nagpur and Varanasi in the north and Bengaluru, Madurai in the south. The length of the State highway is 264 km. The National Highway runs through Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda taluks. The State Highway runs across all taluks. Major district roads have in all a total length of 928.04 kilometres, Sidlaghatta, Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur have major shares. Irrigation Department's road length is 40 kilometres and runs through only 3 taluks, Sidlaghatta, Gudibanda and Chintamani. The rural/ panchayat roads have a road length of 1048.37 kilometres. Bagepalli, Chintamani and Gudibanda have the maximum length.

2.9.3 Railways

There is no meter gauge railway line in the district. The entire railway length of 50 kilometres is on the broad gauge line. Only 2 taluks are connected i.e., Chikkaballapur of which the former has length of 20 Kms and the latter 30 Kms in all there are 6 stations 2 in Chikkaballapur taluk and town in Gauribidanur taluk and four in Gauribidanur taluk. Now a new Railway line has been constructed connecting Bengaluru and Kolar passing seneschal talks of Chikkaballapur district. There are many trains running through connecting the north, south, east and western India.

2.9.4 Registered Motor Vehicles

The number of registered motor vehicles increased phenomenally from 56,067 to 99,518 between 2007-08 and 2011-12. Two wheelers account for 68.14 per cent followed by four wheeler 19.14 per cent and goods vehicles. There are 88 ambulances of which 86 are in Chikkaballapur.

2.9.5 Electricity

All the villages and hamlets numbering 1514 of the district have been electrified. The number of electricity consumers is also steadily increasing. As on March 31, 2012, the number of consumers stood at 4,18,293. The house consumption i.e., domestic consumers form over 70 per cent of the total consumers. Nevertheless 91.1 per cent of the households use electricity as source of lighting. This should reach 100 per cent.

2.9.6 Postal and Telephone Connectivity

There are 24,201 telephone connection in 2010-11 and 70 telephone centres in the district. The number of mobile phones was 77,180 in this year. Chintamani taluk has the highest number of telephones, followed by Chikkaballapur and Gauribidanur.

The number of post offices in the district remains unchanged at 196, of which Chintamani and Gauribidanur together have more than 50 per cent. Likewise, the number of telegraph offices also remained the same at 5. Gudibanda taluk is lagging behind in these infrastructural facilities.

2.9.7 Banking Network

There are 18 scheduled commercial banks with 88 branches and 1 RRB (Pragathi Krishna Gramina Bank) with 35 branches and Primary Land Development Bank (KASCARD), 1 Kolar and Chikkaballapur district Central Cooperative Bank (KCDCC) with 11 branches, 1 branch of KSFC operating in the district. Totally there are 135 bank/ branches operating in the district having deposit of Rs.2054.23 crore and advances of Rs.2356.11 crore accounting to a total business of Rs.44.10.34 crore with a CD ratio of 115 per cent (as on December 2013). The deposit and advances growth on year to year basis is 15 per cent to 20 per cent from 2009 base year.

Out of the total deposit and advances, commercial banks' share is Rs.1643.43 crore and 1908.15 crore respectively. The performance of the banks under district Credit Plan for the year 2013-14 (up to December 2013) is more than 108 per cent and hope to achieve the DCP target for the said period plan comfortably. It is pertinent to note that the district has achieved the Annual Credit Plan targets continuously for the past 5 years.

2.9.7.1 Financial Inclusion

As per the directions of the Government of India, Reserve Bank of India, the Bank/ branches have made tremendous improvement under financial inclusion activities over past three years in the district. The Bank/ branches were allocated the service area villages based on the GP wise and the respective bank/ branches have ensured to cover all the villages of their command area under financial inclusion (FI).

Providing banking services in all unbanked villages is under progress in a phased

manner. Villages having 2000 above population have already been covered by opening of Ultra Small Branches (USBs) and through Business Correspondents (BC's). In case of villages having less than 2000 population road map i.e., sub-service area villages have been prepared and identified unbanked villages, to enable the banks to provide banking services to those villages. Banks have taken steps to nominate Business Correspondents or opening brick and mortar FI branches in these unbanked villages.

Implementation of DBT & DBTL (Direct Benefit Transfer) is in progress. Steps have been taken to implement EFM scheme to transfer government subsidy, scholarships to students, social security pension schemes directly to the beneficiaries account in the district.

Banking Network in Chikkaballapur District as at 31.12.2012 and 31.12.2013

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	ATMs 2012	ATMs 2013	Rural 2012	Rural 2013	Semi Urban 2012	Semi Urban 2013	Total 2012	Total 2013
I Commercial Banks									
1	Andhra Bank	-	0	-	-	1	1	1	1
2	Axis Bank	-	2	-	-	1	2	1	2
3	Bank of Baroda	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
4	Bank of India		1	1	1	1	1	2	2
5	Canara Bank	7	27	17	21	5	5	22	26
6	Central Bank of India	1	3	2	2	-	1	2	3
7	Corporation Bank	3	3	-	-	4	4	4	4
8	Dena Bank	-	0	1	1	-	-	1	1
9	Indian Overseas Bank	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
10	State Bank of Hyderabad	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
11	State Bank of India	5	5	4	4	2	2	6	6
12	State Bank of Mysuru	23	23	9	11	7	7	16	18
13	Syndicate Bank	-	0	-	1	1	1	1	2
14	Vijaya Bank	1	1	2	3	3	3	5	6
15	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	2	6	1	1	1	3	2	4
16	Federal Bank	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
17	ING Vyshya Bank Ltd.	-	1	6	3	3	3	9	6
18	HDFC Bank Ltd.	3	3	-	-	1	2	1	2
	Sub-Total	**46**	**79**	**44**	**49**	**31**	**39**	**75**	**88**
II. Regional Rural Banks									
19	Pragathi Grameena Bank	-	0	27	29	6	6	33	35
III. PLD & Co-Operative Banks									
20	KASCARD	-	0	-	-	6	5	6	5
21	KCDCC Bank Ltd.	-	0	-	-	6	6	6	6
	Sub-Total	**-**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**12**	**11**	**12**	**11**
IV. KSFC									
21	KSFC	-	0	-	-	1	1	1	1
	TOTAL	**-**	**0**	**71**	**78**	**50**	**57**	**121**	**135**

Source: Lead Bank, Chikkaballapur

Banks Deposit/Advances in the District as on December 2012 and 2013 (Rs. Crore)

Bank deposit/advances	31-12- 2012	31-12- 2013
Total outstanding deposit of all banks	1700.86	2054.23
Total outstanding advances of all banks	1827.27	2356.11
Total Priority Sector advances	122.57	1494.57
CD Ratio of the banks	107	115

Source: Lead Bank, Chikkaballapur

2.9.7.2 Extent of Financial Inclusion and Rural Households

As a part of financial inclusion plan in the first phase 34 unbanked villages with population more than 2000 in the district were identified and provided banking services through B C Model, B F Model, opening brick mortar and Ultra small branches. In the second phase to provide banking services in unbanked villages having less than 2000 population, the district has been divided into 220 Sub-Service Area (SSAs) villages and it is under the process of implementation of B C Model to cover all the villages.

Towards ensuring financial inclusion, Basic Savings Bank Accounts (BSBA) have been opened, so as to ensure at least one account for each household. As against 2,34,906 households in the district, 255,493 BSBA (No frill) accounts have been opened in the district. On 24th February 2014 Chikkaballapur district is the first to be declared as 100 per cent Financial Inclusion – district in the state.

Block-wise Details of Financial Inclusion

Taluks	No. of HHs in the District as per 2001 Census	No. of SB accounts as on December 2013	No. of BSBA/ No Frill accounts as on December 2013
Bagepalli	36972	122418	38046
Chikkaballapur	37773	193623	50750
Chintamani	53922	202053	54987
Gauribidanur	59047	194534	59748
Gudibanda	10883	37923	14850
Sidlaghatta	36309	134774	37112
District	234906	885331	255493

Source: Lead Bank, Chikkaballapur

2.10 Regional Perspectives and Backwardness

When the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances went through the dimensions of backwardness in June 2002, Chikkaballapur district did not exist. Since all the taluks of the present district belonged to erstwhile Kolar district, the HPCRRI for the first time constructed taluk-wise development index and accordingly classified the backwardness of the taluks. Accordingly, there was only one taluk – Chikkaballapur which was categorized as developed with an index of above 1.02, while 2 taluks were classified as relatively developed Chintamani 0.97 and Sidlaghatta 0.91, two taluks have been grouped under more backward Gudibanda 0.84 and Gauribidanur 0.83. One taluk Bagepalli was grouped as most backward 0.76. While these data are old, still they are relevant because taluk-wise development indices have been constructed till today.

After 12 years, the regional disparity in terms of inter-taluk imbalances do exist. They might have improved over this period but developed would have turned more developed and mainstreaming the excluded taluks remains a challenge. Gudibanda, the smallest taluk in which the NH-7 runs through continue to lag behind. The taluk has no industrial area. The taluk has not made much progress in industrial development. Chikkaballapur district compared to other industrial districts has been slow in industrialisation. Though the district is endowed with rich agricultural and horticultural resources, their potential has not been tapped. The regional backwardness would be more distinctly pronounced in the chapters to follow where sectoral developments and issues would be discussed.

2.11 An Overview

Chikkaballapur district is rich in agricultural, horticultural and livestock resources. It s a major producers of food crops such as

maize, ragi and horticultural crops such as sapota, papaya, guava, grapes and mangoes and silk. It is providing connectivity to key business centres – key transport link to North-Bengaluru. Many major industrial projects are on the anvil. Textile is also an important industrial activity because the district is the second largest of producer of mulberry.

Since the district is still young and many developmental activities have begun since 2010, there will be a gap of gestation period to reap the full benefits.



Computation of Indices



Chapter 3

Computation of Indices

3.1 Introduction

Mr. Mahbub Ul Haq, the father of human development across the globe presented the idea of preparing an Annual Human Development Report (HDR) to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1989. The first Human Development Report was published by the Oxford University Press in May 1990 in London. Since then ritual of preparing and publishing the HDR became an event. The conventional measures for measuring the well being of people like the per capita gross domestic product etc. are necessary but not sufficient as they do not capture the various dimensions of human capabilities. High economic growth by itself does not necessarily improve the quality of life of all people especially if the fruits of higher growth are not evenly distributed among them which is called now as `inclusive growth'. The current thinking on well being has undergone a sea change. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for the first time came out with a new concept of human development and states that "human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical of these wide-ranging choices are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living". Further, UNDP has promoted the concept of human poverty as a complement to income poverty, putting people at the centre of the development process which has since has been accepted worldwide. The three main components of human development are longevity or the capacity to live a long and healthy life; education, the ability to read, write and acquire knowledge and skills; and command over economic resources sufficient to provide a decent standard of living with dignity. With this perspective, the UNDP made an effort to measure human development not by the yardstick of income alone but also through a more comprehensive index – referring life expectancy, literacy and command over the resources to enjoy a decent standard of living.

3.1.1 Human Development Index

The human Development Index measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development – longevity, knowledge and a decent standard of living. A composite index, the HDI thus contains three variables: Life expectancy, educational attainment (adult literacy and combined primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment) and real GDP (gross domestic product) per capita.

3.1.2 Human Poverty Index

The Human Poverty Index measures deprivation in basic human development in the same dimensions as the HDI. The variables used are the percentage of people expected to die before age 40, the percentage of adults who are illiterate, and overall economic provisioning in terms of the percentage of people without access to health services and safe drinking water and the percentage of underweight children under five.

3.1.3 Gender-related Development Index

The Gender-related Development Index measures achievements in the same dimensions and variables as the HDI does, but takes account of inequality in achievement between women and men. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower a country's GDI compared with its HDI. The GDI is simply

the HDI discounted, or adjusted downwards, for gender inequality.

The UNDP's Human Development Report Series since 1990 has set a trend for individual countries to undertake preparation of similar reports. In this direction, the Planning Commission of India prepared the first National Human Development Report in the year 2001. This report presents state-wise human development profiles. The second India HDR has been prepared for the year 2011.The report highlight an improvement achieved in Human Development over the years. The HDI (consumption expenditure, education and health) shows an increase of 21 per cent in about eight years to 0.467 in 2007-08 from 0.387 in 1999-2000.

It does not stop here. It has been replicated at the sub-national level mainly to gauge the progress made at the disaggregated level (region, ethnic, religion etc.). In India, Karnataka was the second across the states which had prepared 'Human Development in Karnataka - 1999'. The second report was published in the year 2006, which was a thematic presentation, i.e., 'Karnataka Human Development Report 2005: Investing in Human Development'. This report indeed examines and analyses the relation between public investment patterns and human development outcomes. Now HDI values for 1991 and 2001 are available. Likewise gender development values are also available. The three major sectors which dominate the HDI 2005 in Karnataka are education, health and income. According to this the HDI value has increased from 0.541 in 1991 to 0.650 in 2001 an increase of 20.15 per cent. Along with the HDI the Gender Development Index (GDI) also was constructed which measures the levels of women's human development relative to men. A comparison of the GDI with HDI helps to assess the extent of gender equality prevalent in society. This has been captured in the state HDR.

3.1.4 District Level Human Development Report

As the State Level Human Development Reports present the status at the district level, differences do exist across the social groups and regions within the district and hence calls for district level HDR. All of this calls for a micro-based approach, something that is all the more important because planning now emerges from sub-district level. A micro level understanding of human development below the district level will allow for targeted interventions to address specific needs. Further, disaggregation by social groups or regions can also enable the local community to demand for more resources as well as to force accountability on local governments. Thus, the district HDR not only captures the three important variables stated earlier but also the variables like gender, poverty etc.

3.1.5 Concept and Methodology

The concept and methodology by and large adopted for DHDRs are based on those adopted by UNDP. UNDP countries adopted the same three basic indicators i.e., education, health and standard of living/income. Simultaneously, an effort has been made to arrive at gender inequality index. As said earlier, DHDRs will focus on taluk level human development issues that enhance the quality of life. Accordingly, a modified methodology has been proposed to be adopted for all DHDRs from the point of view of indicators as well as the data availability and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of human development, viz., health, education and standard of living. For purpose of drawing HDI at the taluk level, use of taluk level indicators will be constructed.

The main features of DHDRs will present indices on various human development issues numbering six. They are: (1) Human Development Index (HDI), (2) Gender Inequality Index (GII), (3) Child Development Index (CDI), (4) Food Security

Index (FSI), (5) Urban Development Index, and (6) Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI). A set of indicators for each of the above indices have been identified.

3.1.6 Measurement of Indices

For the preparation of DHDRs, a set of 68 indicators impacting on human development have been identified and selected based on the availability and reliability of data at the taluk level. These 76 indicators influence the three broad parameters of human development and are chosen taking into account demographic factors, livelihood, employment related factors, household assets, factors empowering the community, health factors, water supply, sanitation and education factors. An index is a summary measure which captures dimensions of them. HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a taluk in three basic dimensions of human development, a long and healthy life (health), access to knowledge (education) and a decent standard of living (income). The unique feature of the present DHDR exercise in Karnataka is addition of measurement of indices other than the conventional three issues namely HDI, GII and HPI in the current exercise, a total of six different issues have been chosen for measuring the human development. These are as follows:

1. Human Development Index
2. Gender Inequality Index
3. Child Development Index
4. Food Security Index
5. Urban Development Index, and
6. Composite Taluk Development Index

The following paragraphs present the indices and level of human development pertaining to the above issues at taluk and district level of Chikkaballapur district.

3.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI is the aggregate measure of human development. It captures the human development in three broader dimensions namely, standard of living, health and education. A total of 11 indicators were adopted for measuring these three dimensions. The standard of living has seven indicators which captures the basic infrastructure and amenities available to human beings and the level of per capita income. Similarly health and education dimensions have two indicators each. Table 3.2.1 provides Taluk-wise information on the dimensional and the aggregate Index. This information will not only throw light on the taluks' respective position in the overall human development but also the different dimension-wise development.

Table 3.2.1

Ranking of Taluks as per Human Development Index of Chikkaballapur District, 2011

Taluks	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	HDI	Rank (HDI)
Chikkaballapur	0.924	0.827	0.819	0.855	1
Chintamani	0.726	0.616	0.956	0.753	2
Sidlaghatta	0.563	1.000	0.678	0.725	3
Bagepalli	0.344	0.445	0.400	0.394	4
Gauribidanur	0.470	0.176	0.595	0.367	5
Gudibanda	0.343	0.360	0.397	0.366	6

It can be seen from the Table 3.2.1 that among the six taluks Chikkaballapur taluk ranks first with the value of 0.855 followed by Chintamani 0.753, Sidlaghatta 0.725, Bagepalli 0.394 and Gauribidanur 0.367. Gudibanda taluk takes the last rank with 0.366. The gap in HDI values across taluks is wide i.e. 0.489 between the first and the last ranking taluks which reflects the sharp imbalances in the development of taluks. One could go back to dimension-wise values to find out exactly in which areas the taluks have done well and those where they are lagging behind. The value for

Chikkaballapur taluk for living standard dimension is highest among the six taluks and second in respect of health and education dimensions hence it ranks first in the total HDI. Chintamani taluk, ranks first in education dimension followed by second and third position in living standard and health respectively. Sidlaghatta taluk though ranks third among the six taluks in the overall HDI; its position in health sector is the best among the six taluks. In the district, Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda taluks lag far behind the other three taluks in all the three dimensions. For Bagepalli taluk the standard of living dimension is pulling down its HDI, in the case of Gauribidanur the low index value of health dimension is the major contributory factor for its low HDI and for Gudibanda the values for all the dimensions are very low except health in which it is above Gauribidanur . The taluks' performance within each of the three dimensions can be seen from indicator values, which is provided in Annexure 3.2.1. In the Nanjundappa Committee Report Bagepalli taluk was listed under most backward taluks and it continues to be so even now albeit with some progress. Similarly, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluks were placed under more backward taluks category but it appears that their position has deteriorated with their rankings being low. This kind of reversal of trend needs to be interrogated. From the earlier chapters it may be noticed that among the six taluks, Gudibanda though smallest taluk and closer to the district headquarters has been lagging behind in all indicators.

3.3 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The Gender-related Development Index measures the achievements in respect of progress of women and the gender imbalances in various parameters. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower would be the GDI. In computing taluk-wise GII data which includes 15 indicators were used and these have been grouped under three broad categories namely - reproductive health, empowerment and labour market. The indicator and dimension-wise figures for the six taluks are given in Annexure 3.2.1. The Taluk-wise position of GII within the district is presented Table 3.3.1. It can be seen from table that among the six taluks of the district, the gender inequality is less in Gudibanda followed by Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Chikkaballapur, Bagepalli and Gauribidanur taluks. Sidlaghatta taluk stands high in health index whereas Gauribidanur is at the lower position. Coming to Empowerment index the highest value is observed in Chikkaballapur taluk and the lowest in Bagepalli taluk. The labour index value reveals that inequality is low in Gauribidanur taluk contrary to high in Chintamani taluk. A cursory look at the GII value across the taluks reveals that all of them are very close to each other in their ranking from 0.069 to 0.16.

Table 3.3.1

Gender Inequality Index and Ranking of Taluks in Chikkaballapur District, 2011

Taluks	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Index	GII	Rank
Gudibanda	0.682	0.545	0.233	0.069	1
Sidlaghatta	0.686	0.557	0.356	0.070	2
Chintamani	0.666	0.564	0.575	0.080	3
Chikkaballapur	0.662	0.568	0.403	0.096	4
Bagepalli	0.634	0.536	0.512	0.115	5
Gauribidanur	0.598	0.558	0.444	0.168	6

3.4 Child Development Index (CDI)

The measurement of Child human development takes into account three indicators viz. health, nutrition and education. The taluk-wise dimension and aggregate levels of CDI is given in Table 3.4.1. It may be seen from the table that Sidlaghatta taluk ranks first in CDI followed by Gauribidanur, Chikkaballapur, Chintamani, Bagepalli and Gudibanda taluks. The CDI is highest for Sidlaghatta at 0.941 and lowest for Gudibanda at 0.006. The gap in CDI between first rank and the last rank is quite wide. For Sidlaghatta taluk, health and education indexes are the driving factors (100 per cent mainstreaming of drop out children and low CMR) whereas for Gudibanda health and nutrition indexes are pulling down its CDI. Its CMR is 55, percentage of mal-nourished children is 57.78 and children born underweight are also very high compared to other taluks (Annexure 3.2.1).

Table 3.4.1

Child Development Index and Taluks Ranking in Chikkaballapur District, 2011

Taluks	Health Index	Nutrition Index	Education Index	CDI	Rank
Sidlaghatta	1.000	0.823	1.000	0.941	1
Gauribidanur	0.162	0.614	1.000	0.592	2
Chikkaballapur	0.649	0.925	0.000	0.524	3
Chintamani	0.432	0.723	0.143	0.433	4
Bagepalli	0.297	0.688	0.238	0.408	5
Gudibanda	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.006	6

3.5 Food Security Index (FSI)

Food Security Index (FSI) measures the poverty level as it directly involves availability food, nutrition, access of food which is the basic needs of human beings. It has three dimensions namely food availability, accessibility and absorption capacities. Nineteen indicators were used to measure FSI of which 7 were under availability, 6 each under accessibility and the rest the absorption dimensions. The position of taluks in Chikkaballapur district with regard to FSI can be seen from Table 3.5.1. Chikkaballapur taluk leads first among the six taluks followed by Bagepalli, Chintamani, Sidlaghatta, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda taluks. The gap in the index value between the first rank taluk and the last rank taluk is 0.316, which is very large. For Chikkaballapur the index values of Availability and Absorption are the leading factors whereas for Gudibanda the same indexes are pulling down its FSI. Among the six taluks the per capita income and share of non-agricultural workers are high in Chikkaballapur and further it has low share of children born underweight. On the other hand in Gudibanda taluk, the percentage change of Net Sown Area and percentage of non-agricultural workers are very low. The CMR and share of mal-nourished children are high (see Annexure 3.2.1).

Table 3.5.1
Food Security Index and Ranking of Taluks of Chikkaballapur District, 2011

Taluks	Availability Index	Accessibility Index	Absorption Index	FSI	Rank
Chikkaballapur	0.618	0.567	0.757	0.647	1
Bagepalli	0.779	0.422	0.426	0.542	2
Chintamani	0.367	0.512	0.729	0.536	3
Sidlaghatta	0.153	0.667	0.765	0.528	4
Gauribidanur	0.421	0.362	0.348	0.377	5
Gudibanda	0.550	0.156	0.286	0.331	6

3.6 Urban Development Index (UDI)

Urbanisation is something which is happening at a faster rate. The growth of urban population is outpacing the rural segment much faster in Karnataka as elsewhere in the country. Chikkaballapur is not an exception. Therefore urban development is the emerging indicator and assumes greater significance in the overall human development. In one of the World Human Development Reports urban indicator has been considered to arrive at urban development index. The faster growth of urbanization and the likely impact on providing basic services has drawn attention of policy makers and academicians to give equal focus on urban issues. As per 2011 Census urbanisation in India is 31.1 per cent whereas in Karnataka it is much higher at 38.63 per cent. The urban sector contributes nearly 60 per cent to our GDP. Hence, the urban centres also have a greater say on the human development.

The status of the six urban bodies of Chikkaballapur district in overall urban development is presented in Table 3.6.1 (indicator-wise figures for these six ULBs are given in Annexure 3.2.1. and 3.6.1). It may be observed from Table 3.6.1 that Sidlaghatta TMC with an index value of 0.641 ranks first within the district followed by Chintamani CMC with 0.584, Bagepalli TMC 0.564, Chikkaballapur CMC 0.484, Gudibanda TP 0.356 and Gauribidanur TMC with an index value of 0.236 ranks last in the district. For Sidlaghatta the indicators such as low percentage of households without own houses, better road length (high at 17 kms per sq km) and lower crime rate (low at 18) are the driving factors whereas for Gauribidanur TMC the indicators such as low percentage of households with tap water connection (low at 31.56 per cent), per cent of slum population (high at 35.24 per cent) and low per capita development expenditure (Rs.1144) are pulling down its index values. Within the two CMCs in the district, Chintamani CMC rank first with an index value of 0.584. For Chikkaballapur CMC the index value is 0.484. Coming to the TMCs in the district Sidlaghatta TMC rank first followed by Bagepalli and Gauribidanur TMCs. The gap in the index values of Gauribidanur TMC with that of other two TMCs is huge.

Table 3.6.1
Urban Development Index of ULBs of Chikkaballapur District and Ranking within the District, 2011

ULB	UDI	Rank
Sidlaghatta TMC	0.641	1
Chintamani CMC	0.584	2
Bagepalli TMC	0.564	3
Chikkaballapur CMC	0.484	4
Gudibanda Town Panchayat	0.356	5
Gauribidanur TMC	0.236	6

3.7 Composite Taluk Composite Development Index

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) and also District Composite Development Index (DCDI) are measures of development across the taluks and the district. Unlike the HDI, the CTDI/DCDI takes into account a larger number of indicators. The HDI was measured with 11 indicators where as the

CTDI includes 68 indicators. These 68 indicators are spread across eight parameters. The parameters and number indicators within them are – demographic (12), livelihood (09), housing and assets (09), participation (05), health (16), sanitation (02), water (01) and education (14).

The CTDI has been calculated across all the six taluks of Chikkaballapur district. The CTDI shows (Table 3.7.1) that Chikkaballapur taluk with an index value of 0.620 stands first followed by Sidlaghatta (0.581), Gudibanda (0.537), Chintamani (0.504), Bagepalli (0.393) and Gauribidanur (0.349). For Chikkaballapur taluk better housing and asset position, participation, sanitation and drinking water are the driving forces. For Sidlaghatta education index value is higher than the other five taluks. For Gudibanda demographic index value is higher than other taluks, Chintamani taluk's position in housing and assets and livelihood parameters are better than other parameters. Bagepalli taluk leads in livelihood and health indexes. Gauribidanur taluk is better placed only in health parameter. The taluk and indicator-wise values is given in Annexure 3.2.1.

Table 3.7.1
Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) and Ranking across Taluks in Chikkaballapur, 2011

Taluks	Demo-graphic Index	Liveli-hood Index	Housing & Assets Index	Partici-pation Index	Health	Sani-tation	Water	Edu-cation	CTDI	Rank
Chikkaballapur	0.316	0.410	0.802	0.795	0.530	0.667	0.956	0.484	0.620	1
Sidlaghatta	0.505	0.408	0.655	0.454	0.611	0.547	0.825	0.646	0.581	2
Gudibanda	0.567	0.420	0.290	0.781	0.419	0.364	1.000	0.455	0.537	3
Chintamani	0.366	0.459	0.696	0.514	0.427	0.443	0.649	0.482	0.504	4
Bagepalli	0.495	0.634	0.219	0.512	0.661	0.000	0.269	0.358	0.393	5
Gauribidanur	0.377	0.327	0.325	0.418	0.612	0.237	0.000	0.497	0.349	6

3.8 Concluding Remarks

The human development level under various parameters in Chikkaballapur district (Table 3.8.1) reveals that Chikkaballapur ranks first in three indices (HDI, FSI and CTDI) out six indices, Sidlaghatta ranks first in 2 indices (CDI and UDI) and ranks second in two other indices (GII and CTDI). These two taluks are better placed compared to the other four taluks. Chintamani taluk figures in upper middle (average) level with second rank in HDI and UDI and third in GII and FSI. On the other hand, Gudibanda, Bagepalli and Gauribidanur taluks occupy the lower ranks in most of the indices. Though Gudibanda ranks 6th in HDI, Gauribidanur taluk's overall position is lower than the other taluks. The wide disparity in the development of taluks persists in the district.

Table 3.8.1

Ranking of Taluks of Chikkaballapur District, 2011

Taluks	HDI		GII		CDI		FSI		UDI		CTDI	
	Value	Rank within the District	Value	Rank within the District	Value	Rank within the District	Value	Rank within the District	Value	Rank within the District	Value	Rank within the District
Bagepalli	0.394	4	0.115	5	0.408	5	0.542	2	0.564	3	0.393	5
Chikkaballapur	0.855	1	0.096	4	0.524	3	0.647	1	0.484	4	0.620	1
Chintamani	0.753	2	0.080	3	0.433	4	0.536	3	0.584	2	0.504	4
Gauribidanur	0.367	5	0.168	6	0.592	2	0.377	5	0.236	6	0.349	6
Gudibanda	0.366	6	0.0705	1	0.006	6	0.331	6	0.356	5	0.537	3
Sidlaghatta	0.725	3	0.0690	2	0.941	1	0.528	4	0.641	1	0.581	2



Literacy and Education



Chapter 4

Literacy and Education

4.1 Introduction

Today, literacy and education are the utmost fundamental critical need in the human development process. Investing in human capital is the most valuable and precious investing and enhancing human capital is an ongoing process. This can be achieved only through education. Education is the passport to accelerated economic growth and is the key to building human capital and human capital is the vital ingredient in building a nation (Mahbub ul Haq and Khadiya Haq, Human Development in South Asia 1998). Education is important not merely as means to other ends, but it is an attribute that is valued in itself, by most individuals. Education has a positive impact on all types of human development outcomes such as knowledge, family size, health status, nutritional status and healthy living conditions like sanitation etc. Literate women have a better knowledge of health, family planning, immunization etc. Educated parents provide better nutrition and health care for themselves and their children and reduce child labour etc. India being a nation of young people needs to capitalize on this demographic dividend which is a valuable asset by equipping well with education skills and reap the maximum benefits out of this.

Among all the parameters of educational attainment, literacy is the most fundamental one as it paves the way for further learning and training in the formal sector. Further, written formal communication is impossible in a state of illiteracy and hence, illiteracy acts as a hindrance to good governance. There is a strong correlation between lack of literacy and poverty both in economic sense as well as in broader sense of deprivation of capabilities.

Education in India is fraught with many factors – large segment of illiterate population, low female literacy rate, and more so among SC and ST in rural areas, low literacy among minorities, low gross and net enrolment ratio, low attendance, high rate of drop outs, out of school children, poor physical infrastructure like buildings, class rooms, many schools have no separate toilets for girls, acute shortage of teachers resulting in high pupil-teacher ratio, high teacher absenteeism, fewer female teachers, low public expenditure on education etc.

In India education comes under concurrent list. But the responsibility of educational development and spread of literacy rests largely with state governments. The Government of India has been taking initiatives under the constitutional obligations to supplement the efforts of state governments by meeting some critical gaps Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have laid down in the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations to achieve universal primary education and eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education by 2015. Keeping this in view, the Government of India has set a target of ensuring that all children in the age group 6-11 years complete a full course in primary education by 2015. Universal enrolment is one of the five guiding parameters of Universaliation of Elementary Education (UEE) as laid down in the Tenth Five Year Plan. The plan also aims at bringing down gender gap in literacy by 50 per cent over the plan period. SSA seeks to achieve these goals.

4.1.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which embodies some of the earlier past programmes was launched in 2001 and is a

time-bound initiative of the Government of India in partnership with the states, the local governments and the community to provide elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. The goals set-forth are:

(i) All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, alternate school, 'Back to School' camp by 2003;
(ii) All children to complete five years of primary schooling by 2007;
(iii) All children to complete eight years of schooling by 2010;
(iv) Focus on quality elementary education with emphasis on education for life;
(v) To bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010 and
(vi) Universal retention by 2010.

4.1.2 Right to Education (RTE) Act

To the extent that legislative support helps in bringing these elements of educational strategy into a sharper public focus, the initiation of the process for enactment of a central law making elementary education compulsory is a step in the right direction. Free education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years has been made a fundamental right under the RTE Act 2009 and came into force with effect from April 1, 2010. SSA norms have been modified to align them with the requirement of the RTE Act. The major features of the Act are, norms relating to opening of new primary and upper primary schools as per neighbourhood norms within a period of three years. (ii) upgradation of all alternate schooling facilities provided through centres under the Education Guarantee Schemes, (iii) revised norms for pupil-teacher ratio, (iv) provision of special training for out-of-school and drop-out children to facilitate age-appropriate admission, provision of grant and teaching learning equipment to facilitate states to merge classes V and VII in primary and upper primary cycle stage and approval of additional 1073 Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas for educationally backward blocks.

The RTE stipulates pupil-teacher ratio of 30 for every school at primary level and 35 at the upper primary level. In addition there is a provision for improvement in school infrastructure such as one class room per class, one class room for every teacher, the school building should have separate toilet facilities for boys and girls, safe drinking water facilities in place, separate kitchen to cook mid-day meals and the school should have play grounds and boundary walls. The centre and state shall have concurrent responsibility of providing funds for carrying out the provision of the Act.

Karnataka government apart from being part of the above Government of India's schemes, has taken initiatives on its own to promote education and literacy in the state.

Against this background, the chapter would illustrate at length all the education and literacy issues and parameters in Chikkaballapur district. Therefore this chapter would set open with general perception of education and subsequently dwell upon all issues of education. Literacy profile of Chikkaballapur district with state level comparison, enrolment, attendance, drop out, retention, transition at all levels of education, infrastructure index, schemes for promotion of literacy levels, per capita expenditure etc. would all be presented.

4.2 Literacy Profile of the District

The Eleventh Five Year Plan had set a national target of 85 per cent literacy by 2012. But the state has not achieved this, nor Chikkaballapur district nor its six taluks have achieved**.** The disaggregated data on literacy rates in the taluks of Chikkaballapur district and at the state level is presented in Figure 4.2.1 and Tables 4.2.1 and 4.2.1a.

Figure 4.2.1

Taluk-wise Literacy Rates in Chikkaballapur District during 2001 and 2011

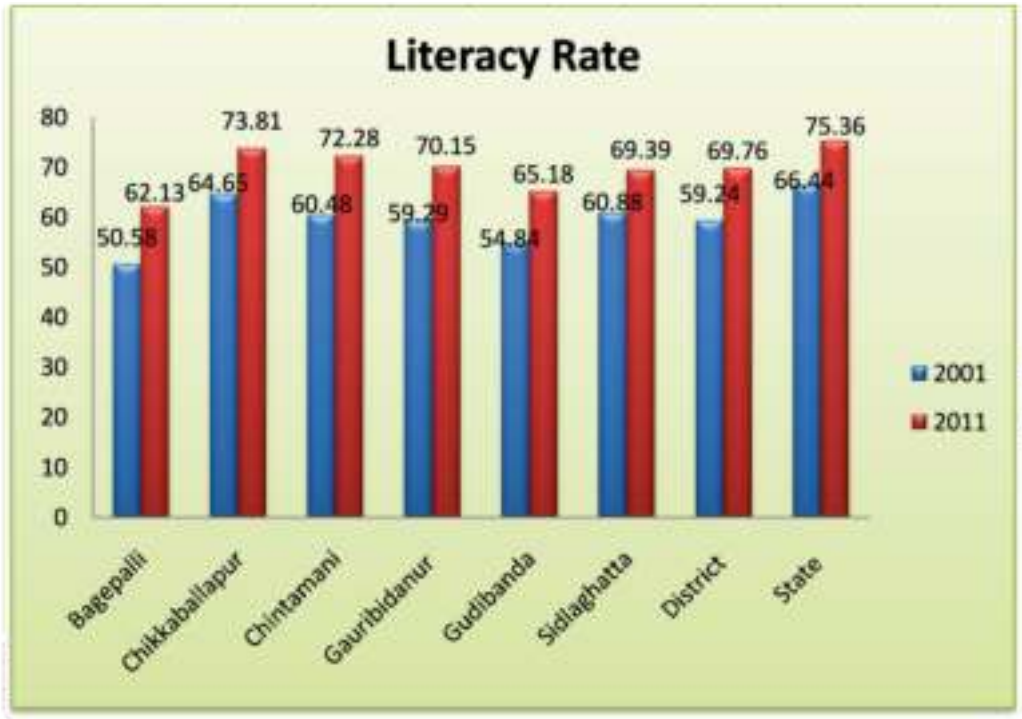


Table 4.2.1

Rural and Urban Literacy Rates in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli	47.46	58.12	73.92	80.69
Chikkaballapur	58.32	69.47	80.06	83.97
Chintamani	55.67	68.34	75.66	83.90
Gauribidanur	56.61	67.30	79.99	84.94
Gudibanda	51.64	63.47	70.44	73.70
Sidlaghatta	58.19	68.04	71.01	73.82
District	55.20	66.39	76.16	81.57
State	59.33	68.73	80.58	85.8

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Table 4.2.1a

Rural Urban, Male and Female Literacy Rates in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Rural				Urban			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli	59.62	67.97	35.08	48.10	81.32	86.27	65.92	74.86
Chikkaballapur	69.34	77.94	46.91	60.46	86.28	88.37	73.60	79.50
Chintamani	67.59	77.47	43.40	59.02	82.43	88.42	68.42	79.34
Gauribidanur	67.41	75.95	45.38	58.45	85.77	88.61	74.01	81.29
Gudibanda	63.51	72.84	39.51	53.86	78.40	78.90	62.53	68.80
Sidlaghatta	69.74	77.03	46.46	58.74	77.55	78.09	64.10	69.40
Dist	66.68	75.41	43.39	57.10	82.71	86.01	69.28	77.06
State	70.45	77.61	48.01	59.71	86.66	90.04	74.12	81.36

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

4.3 Enrolment

The primary objective of SSA as stated earlier is universal enrolment of children. The two indicators which study the enrolment are Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER). While GER is the ratio of students enrolled in a particular level of education irrespective of their age group to the population of official school age for that level of education, NER is the ratio of students belonging to the official age of enrolment (as required for a particular level of education) who are enrolled to the population of official school age for that level of education. The major difference between GER and NER is that net enrolment excludes enrolled children who fall outside the official age range (as specified for a certain level of education) while they are included in calculating GER. This explains the GER being above 100 as both under-aged and over-aged population for a specific level of education are included in GER calculation.

In order to get 100 per cent enrolment, it is utmost necessary to know the access for schools in terms of both population and habitations. The norm of access ratio at the lower primary schools – all habitations with a population of 100 and more persons to be provided access to primary schools within a distance of one kilometre and for upper primary it is three kilometres.

As per SSA Karnataka Annual Report 2008-09, all the habitations have been provided access to primary schools (both lower primary and higher primary) in the state as per the norms. According to the DISE 2011-12 in Chikkaballapur district out of 2045 habitations 2045 habitations have access to primary (lower) schools an 100 per cent achievement.

4.3.1 Number of Schools

During 2011-12 Chikkaballapur district had a total of 2153 schools of primary and secondary education by all management. A little less than 80 per cent of these schools are managed by the Department of Education (DOE) of Government of Karnataka. In lower primary level 96.20 per cent or 1039 out of 1080 schools are managed by the Government and only 35 schools belong to the un-aided management. The higher primary schools are 794 of which 534 or 67.25 per cent belong to the DOE, while 212 or 26.70 per cent are run by unaided management and 34 schools are managed by aided institutions. There were more number of unaided schools in the secondary level 128 out of 279, 107 belong to the DOE and 32 to the aided category. In all 28 schools are run by the Social Welfare Department, 4 in LPS, 13 in HPS and 11 in HS category. Only 2 centrally managed schools were functioning, each in HP and HS. This pattern of distribution of schools according to management can be seen at the state level also.

The distribution of schools between rural and urban areas indicated that 85 per cent of all the schools are in rural areas. More number of schools in the primary (LPS + HPS) level is concentrated in rural areas irrespective of the type of management. The presence of secondary schools is not significant.



Among the 6 taluks of Chikkaballapur district, the government run schools are more in Chintamani and Gauribidanur taluks whereas the schools run by aided and unaided management are found to be higher

in Chintamani and Chikkaballapur taluks. This reflects that private schools are shying away from rural areas. The data presented in this table may be differing from the earlier table at the district level because of different reference period and source.

Having seen that access ratio is satisfactory; the situation of enrolment should show some encouraging picture. Table 4.3.1 gives the GER and NER for Chikkaballapur district vis-à-vis State.

Table 4.3.1

Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios for Chikkaballapur District and Karnataka State

Year	Age group 6-11 years				Age group 11-14 years			
	GER		NER		GER		NER	
	Chikka-ballapur	Karna-taka	Chikka-ballapur	Karna-taka	Chikka-ballapur	Karna-taka	Chikka-ballapur	Karna-Taka
2007-08	109.01	110.93	98.88	96.1	109.01	107.53	98.61	95.61
2008-09	103.89	107.75	99.28	97.33	105.83	107.48	99.14	98.09
2009-10	100.84	106.53	97.76	95.21	108.97	103.09	95.06	95.15
2010-11	-	107.53	-	98.86	-	103.92	-	93.57
2011-12	101.97	107.46	98.12	99.21	106.81	105.16	97.01	96.95

Source: Annual Reports, SSA, Karnataka (various years).

It may be seen from the table that the ratios do not move in tandem with each other. The GER for the age group 6-11 years has declined from 109.01 in 2007-08 to 101.97 in 2011-12. The NER for this age group declined marginally from 98.88 in 2007-08 to 98.12 in 2011-12. Intra-year ratio depicts a mixed trend. In the State the NER in fact has increased from 96.10 to 99.21. This can be partly explained by decline in population growth between 2001 and 2011 and the consequent decline in school going group. This pattern in GER and NER can be seen for the age group 11-14 years.

Taluk-wise data on enrolment (GER and NER) 2011-12, for primary and secondary level is given in Table 4.3.2.

Table 4.3.2

Taluk-wise GER and NER in Primary and Secondary Schools in 2011-12 in Chikkaballapur District

Taluk	Primary		Secondary	
	GER	NER	GER	NER
Bagepalli	92.40	88.39	48.70	46.02
Chikkaballapur	98.43	88.75	34.26	32.39
Chintamani	107.94	96.54	39.90	37.15
Gauribidanur	91.89	81.19	35.15	32.72
Gudibanda	87.86	82.52	46.53	43.33
Sidlaghatta	96.70	89.92	31.60	28.36
District	97.48	88.05	43.54	41.43

Source: DDPI office Chikkaballapur District. Chikkaballapur

The GER for primary level is less than 100 in all taluks except in Chintamani taluk which is 107.94. The GER at the secondary level ranges from as low as 31.60 for Sidlaghatta taluk to 48.70 for Bagepalli taluk. The NER is much lower than the GER for all taluks except Chintamani at the primary. The secondary level enrolment ratios are very low and are a matter of concern. There are many children left out of schooling and which has to be addressed more vigorously to achieve the 100 per cent target by 2015.

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

4.4.1 Attendance

In order to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of achieving universal primary education, enrolment of students is the first step. But mere enrolment is not enough if attendance is not ensured. Because, even though children are enrolled in schools, they often do not attend school on account of many socio-economic factors. Therefore data on attendance captures the true educational opportunity of students better than information on enrolment.

The two-year data on attendance rate for all the taluks of Chikkaballapur district showed that in one year, between 2010-11 and 2011-12 the attendance rate in the primary school has improved only fractionally for the district from 98.81 per cent to 99.49 per cent in 2011-12. The increase is in respect of only 3 taluks Chintamani, Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta. Attendance rate is very close to 100 per cent though it may show a small variation over one year which cannot be taken as a yardstick. One can see that the attendance rate is of the similar range between boys and girls, as also among social group, SC, ST in particular. However, the scenario is slightly better in the higher primary school stage. All the taluks show increase in attendance rate in 2010-11 and the improvement is significant in Chikkaballapur taluk. For the district, it has risen from 95.01 per cent to 98.22 per cent. Bagepalli taluk has to improve its attendance rate. There is gender disparity is not significant.

The attendance rate in the high school stage also improved in all the taluks and it was noteworthy in Gudibanda taluk there is no gender disparity.

4.4.2 Dropout

The better attendance rate does itself reflect the magnitude of dropout of children from school. For the entire district at the primary level, the dropout rate got increased marginally to 13.49 in 2011-12 from that 2008-09. If one takes the taluk level performance the dropout rate was increased in Gauribidanur and Gudibanda. In other taluks there was moderate increase. But there is some problem in the data as may be seen in respect of Chintamani taluk. At the aggregate it declined from 9.54 to 8.77 between 2008-09 and 2011-12 but the break-up between boys and girls in fact show increase. Therefore, it is not possible to infer any conclusion from this data.

At the secondary level in 2011-12 the drop-



out rates are very high for Chintamani 12.18 per cent followed by Gudibanda 9.01 per cent, Sidlaghatta taluk has the lowest drop-out rate of less than one per cent. Girls have lower dropout rate than boys in Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda taluk.

4.4.3 Out of School Children

Out of school children are those who have never attended school or have attended school in the past but not currently attending. There has been a remarkable fall in the out of school children between 2010-11 and 2011-12. From as high as 1061 children in 2010-11 it fell to 593 in 2011-12. The decline has been reported in all the taluks except Bagepalli and it was sharp in Sidlaghatta taluk. Out of 593 out of school children reported in 2011-12 for the district Gauribidanur, Sidlaghatta and Bagepalli account for 396 or 66.78. Though there is a drastic reduction in the number of out of school children, 593 appears to be still big.

The major reasons for the drop out are financial constraint, parents and children not interested in studies etc. There is another source of information on out of school children which is the latest and more reliable. This is the state-wide household survey and school level of survey on out of school children conducted as per the Karnataka High Court directive.

4.4.3.1 The Special Survey on Out of School Children (OOSC)

For Chikkaballapur district the number of OOSC identified is 2244 of which 1156 are boys and 1088 are girls. Of the total OOSC, 2194 are dropped out and the remaining 50 are never enrolled. Out of 15 reasons taken as parameter for being OOS 236 were engaged in household work (95 boys, 141 girls), 157 were engaged in other earnings (106 boys, 51 girls) and 15 worked in other household work (8 boys and 7 girls). So altogether visible child labour is 408 (209 boys, 199 girls). Even if 236 were engaged in their own household work it can be anything from daily household chores to work in field etc. Even if one leaves out 620 children are OOS due to migration and 73 due to severely physical disability, there are as many as 1143 almost 51 per cent of OOSC would be a potential child labour.

4.4.4 Mainstreaming of Children

Karnataka state has evolved upon certain major strategies to main stream these out of school children to ensure all children of 6-14 years are enrolled either in formal schools or in EGS and AIE centres.

(i) A one-year Non-Residential Bridge course (NRBC) Schools
(ii) A one-year – 12 month Residential Bridge Course (RBC)
(iii) Chinnara Angala (2 months RBC and NRBC)
(iv) Six month seasonal residential bridge course
(v) Tent schools
(vi) Special enrolment drive
(vii) Home based education
(viii) Mobile school
(ix) KGBV (Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya)
(x) NCLP.

Each of the above has different components. For e.g. the 12 month NRBC has four components such as feeder schools, transportation facilities, 12 NRBCs and Madrasa. Ashakiran Kendras one of the component of 12 month RBC is one of the main and important programmes provided to children to arrest drop-outs on account of various reasons. Tent schools target the children who have migrated along with their parents. KGBV schools are opened for Out of School Children (OOSC) girls in the EBB (Elementary Backward Blocks), i.e., in the backward blocks for the benefit of drop-outs, disadvantaged, nearly destitute girls.

4.4.4.1 Number of Dropout Children Mainstreamed in Chikkaballapur District

The number of dropout children mainstreamed Chikkaballapur district in 2011-12 was 396 out of 593 accounting for 66.78%. This needs to be brought to zero. Among the taluks of the district Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta mainstreamed all the dropout children an 100% achievement. It is lowest in Chikkaballapur taluk with 32.71% followed by Gudibanda, Chintamani and Bagepalli.

4.5 Transition Rate for Children enrolled at 6th Class as Compared to the Children enrolled at 5th Class as well as 8th and 7th in a Particular year

4.5.1 Transition from 5th to 6th Standard

Data on transition for this stage for 2-year period 2009-10 and 2012-13 for Chikkaballapur district in comparison with the state is given below in Table 4.5.1.

Table 4.5.1
Transition Rate from 5th to 6th Standard in Chikkaballapur District and Karnataka

Category	2009-10		2012-13	
	Chikkaballapur	Karnataka	Chikkaballapur	Karnataka
1. For all Children	96.98	94.54	95.64	94.62
2. Boys	97.99	94.76	97.16	94.96
3. Girls	95.96	94.31	94.05	94.25

Source: Same as in Table 4.3.1.

The transition rate for Chikkaballapur district in 2009-10 for all children was 96.98 which declined by to 95.64 in 2012-13. For the state this was lower 94.54 in 2009-10 increasing marginally to 94.62 in 2012-13. For boys it is higher than girls, but above the state rate – 97.99 in 2009-10 against 94.76 in 2009-10 and 97.16 against 94.96 in 2012-13. The transition rate for both boys and girls show small fall between 2009-10 and 2012-13.

4.5.2 Transition from Standard 7th to Standard 8th

As said earlier the transition loss arising out of transition from standard 7 to standard 8 is a matter of concern. The transition loss year on year does not show any trend both for Chikkaballapur district and the state as well. As per SSA Annual Report the loss occurred is given in Table 4.5.2.

Table 4.5.2
Transition Loss from Standard 7th to Standard 8th (in per cent)

Year	Chikkaballapur		Karnataka	
	All children	Girls	All children	Girls
2008-09	-1.75	-2.25	-6.03	-6.97
2009-10	2.81	-4.38	-4.41	-5.55
2010-11	3.78	3.4	4.23	5.18
2011-12	-2.00	-1.7	2.68	2.96
2012-13	4.35	5.79	5.57	6.56

Source: Same as in Table 4.3.1.

The transition loss shows intra year variations. For girls it was more or less showing a positive trend, but in 2012-13 it was very high at 5.79 per cent. At the state level the transition loss follow similar pattern. But Chikkaballapur loss is below that of the state for both total and girls.

4.6 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The human resource development of a nation depends on the quality of its teacher. The number of teachers available for students should also be in an appropriate ratio. The RTE Act has fixed the norms and standards for Pupil -Teacher Ratio (PTR) for a school (see Box 4.6.1).

Box 4.6.1

Norms and Standards for PTR

Classes	Admitted Children	Number of Teachers
1. For first class to fifth class	a) Up to sixty b) Between 61 to 90 c) Between 91 to 120 d) Between 120 to 200 e) Above 200	Two Three Four Five + one head teacher PTR excluding head teacher shall not exceed 40
2. For sixth class to eighth class	a) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for i) Science and Mathematics ii) Social Studies iii) Language b) At least one teacher for every 35 children c) Where admission of children is above 100 d) A full time head teacher i) A full time head teacher ii) Part time instructors for: Art Education Health and physical education and Work education	

The RTE has specified appointment of qualified and trained teachers at elementary level across all types of management. The PTR both at the state level and for Chikkaballapur district are well within the stipulated norms. In Chikkaballapur district the PTR for LPS government schools was 1 : 15.56 in 2008-09 which was lesser at 1: 13.11 in 2011-12 and further lower at 1 : 13.03 in 2012-13. The PTR for the state in this period was 1 : 18.48, 1 : 15.99 and 1 : 15.56. At the HPS (government) the PTR for Chikkaballapur district are relatively higher at 1 : 23.66, 1 : 22.36 and 1 : 23.70 in 2008-09, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The State PTRs for the HPS are higher than Chikkaballapur district i.e. 1 : 28.51, 1 : 26.22 and 1 : 26.75 respectively. At the elementary level the PTR for Chikkaballapur was 1 : 20.21, 1 : 18.42 and 1 : 19.22 in 2008-09, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The same for the state was 1 : 25.89, 1 : 23.62 and 1 : 23.51 respectively. But this is at the macro level and only for government schools. The PTRs as observed in Economic Survey of Karnataka 2013-14, in private aided and unaided schools is comparatively higher at 1 : 43 and 1 : 30.77 respectively, i.e., above the RTE norms of 1 : 30. The survey also noticed that there exist wide variations in PTRs across districts, blocks and at individual school level. Nevertheless Karnataka Government has adopted a policy to rationalize the deployment of teachers to correct these imbalances.

In all the 6 taluks of Chikkaballapur district it is observed that the PTRs are well within the RTE norms. The two-year data on PTR for 2008-09 and 2011-12 are given below Table 4.6.1.

Table 4.6.1
Taluk Level PTR for Primary Schools in Chikkaballapur District, 2008-09 and 2011-12

Taluks	2008-09			2011-12		
	Total pupil enrolled (No.)	Total Teachers (No.)	PTR	Total pupil Enrolled (No.)	Total Teachers (No.)	PTR
Bagepalli	17669	802	1:23	7488	683	1:11
Chikkaballapur	17542	770	1:23	9982	714	1:14
Chintamani	25226	1082	1:23	15097	1089	1:14
Gauribidanur	29319	1092	1:27	13297	1071	1:12
Gudibanda	6616	275	1:24	2591	2573	1:10
Sidlaghatta	18185	898	1:20	9231	777	1:12
District	114587	4919	1:23	57686	4591	1:13

Source: DDPI Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur.

Compared to 2008-09, the PTRs in 2011-12 for all the taluks are lower. There is substantial decline in the number of pupil enrolled almost to half but the number of teachers do not show proportionate decline. That is why the PTR show a massive improvement from 23 students per teacher in 2008-09 to 13 students in 2011-12. As observed earlier this is only at the macro level and limited to government schools. If one takes PTRs as per functioning, individual school level, and all management schools, the PTRs may be above RTE norms. The above table exhibits imbalances at the inter-taluk level which needs to be corrected.

4.6.1 PTR in Secondary Schools

The PTRs at the secondary level school for all the taluks are also within the RTE norms. Here again similar to the primary level is for government schools for sanctioned teachers posts and at the taluk level (Table 4.6.2).

Table 4.6.2
Taluk-wise PTR for Secondary Schools in Chikkaballapur District in 2010-11 and 2011-12

Taluks	2008-09			2011-12		
	Total pupil Enrolled (No.)	Total Teachers (No.)	PTR	Total pupil enrolled (No.)	Total Teachers (No.)	PTR
Bagepalli	8471	157	1:54	4968	160	1:31
Chikkaballapur	10375	191	1:54	4410	141	1:31
Chintamani	14514	229	1.63	6116	181	1:34
Gauribidanur	13754	261	1:53	7455	191	1:39
Gudibanda	3114	72	1:16	2589	82	1:32
Sidlaghatta	8472	190	1:45	3637	124	1:29
District	58700	1104	1:53	29175	879	1:33

Source: DDPI Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur.

There is improvement in PTR in all the taluks. For the district it declined from 1:53 to 1:33. But Gudibanda taluk which had the lowest PTR of 1.16 in 2008-09 increased to 1:32 in 2011-12.

It can be seen from Table 4.6.2 that the number of pupils enrolled declined substantially from 58700 in 2008-09 to 29175 in 2011-12. Accordingly the number of teachers also reduced from 1104 to 879 in this period. The reduction in teachers however is not proportionate to the reduction in students but the PTR is within the norm. Moreover, there is always a gap between the sanctioned strength of teachers and the working teachers. During 2012-13, out of a sanctioned strength of 5272 teachers at the elementary level for

Chikkaballapur the working strength is only 852 leaving a shortage of 3568 teachers. For the state level, the shortage is 22,872 teachers. One must look into the issue of drastic reduction in the number of pupil's enrolment, what about the transition rate etc. These cannot be explained without adequate insight into the details.

4.7 Infrastructure and Access

Karnataka Government has been endeavouring to comply with basic infrastructure mandated under RTE Act comprising barrier free access to schools, adequate class rooms; toilet separately for boys and girls, drinking water, kitchen sheds etc. These are being pursued along with the Pancha Soulabhya adopted by the State Government. The eight basic facilities – infrastructure as per SSA are dealt in detail in the next section 4.8. In this, class rooms, buildings, their maintenance and repairs, kitchen etc. would be covered.

The availability of schools – rural and urban, primary and secondary by management and their access are all have been covered in Section 4.3.

4.7.1 School Buildings

With the reduction in the number of elementary schools managed by Education Department, the number of school buildings also reduced between 2008-09 and 2012-13. However, as may be seen from Table 4.7.1 there is some improvement in the nature of buildings as there are no dilapidated or Kaccha buildings in 2012-13. This pattern follows at the secondary level also.

In 2008-09 in Chikkaballapur district, 1596 schools at the elementary level had in all 4793 class rooms giving a ratio of 3.00 class rooms per school. Over 68 per cent of them are said to be in good condition. In 2012-13 there were 1509 elementary schools with 5054 class rooms giving a ratio of 3.35 rooms per school. Of this 69.11 per cent of class rooms is in good condition. But many class rooms need major repairs. At the high school level while the number of schools increased by 5 to 107. The number of class rooms increased many folds by 487 to 757. Thus the ratio of class rooms per school improved considerably from 2.65 to 7.07. The condition of class rooms is also better than elementary stage as 78.47 per cent of them are in good condition.

Table 4.7.1
Building Status of Elementary School of Education Department in Chikkaballapur District, 2008-09 and 2012-13

School building		2008-09	2012-13
(a) Ownership Pattern			
(i)	Government	1562	1491
(ii)	Rented	12	9
(iii)	Rent Free	8	4
(iv)	Private	-	5
(v)	No building	5	Nil
(b)Type of Building			
(i)	Pucca	1539	-
(ii)	Semi-pucca	42	-
(iii)	Kaccha	13	-
(iv)	Dilapidated	-	Nil
(v)	Under construction	_	Nil
Total Number of Schools		1596	1509

The status of buildings and class rooms of the six taluks in Chikkaballapur district, are given in the Annexure 4.7.1. Majority of the school buildings and class rooms are in good condition for elementary but inter-taluk variations are large. Schools with proper kitchen require attention. The number of schools per 1000 students shows variation across taluks. For instance, in 2011-12 in LPS it is 39 schools for every 1000 students in Gudibanda taluk. For the district it is 11 schools. In the same year in HPSs the highest number of schools i.e. 40 is observed in Gudibanda taluk and the least 18 is in Gauribidanur taluk. The same pattern is observed for high schools also.

4.8 Eight Basic Facilities – Infrastructure Index (SSA Method)

Schools with good infrastructure facilities would always attract and motivate the children to attend schools. Infrastructural facilities to schools include class rooms, electricity, drinking water facility, toilets, and separate toilets for girls, ramps for differently-abled children with special needs. The Ministry of Human Resources Department, Government of India/ SSA has identified 8 basic school facilities -

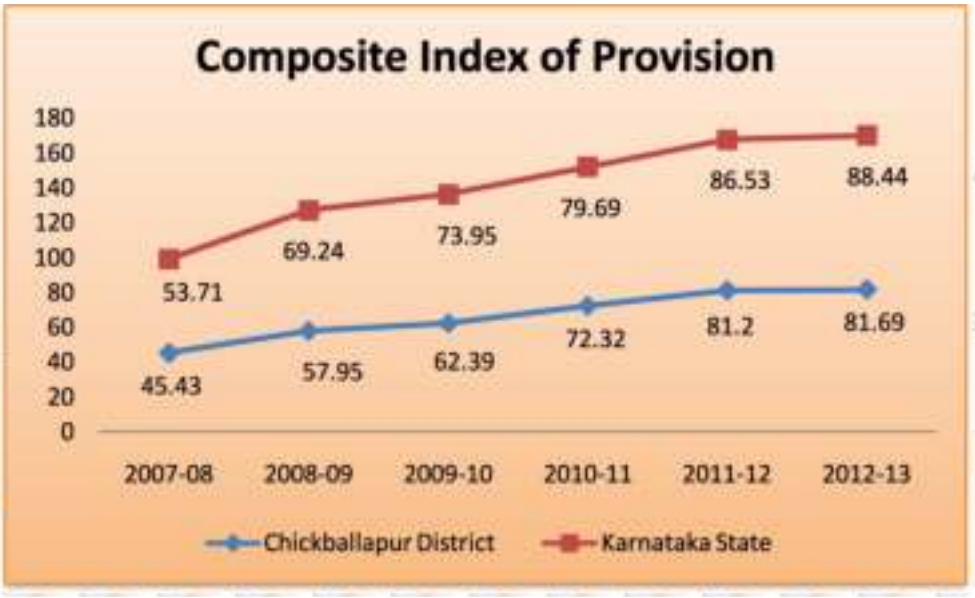
(i) General toilet
(ii) Girls toilet
(iii) Electricity
(iv) Play ground
(v) Library
(vi) Compound wall
(vii) Drinking water, and
(viii) Ramp.

The state government has identified 4 of these, in its 'Pancha Soulabhya', drinking water, toilets, play ground, compound wall and school building.

4.8.1 Basic Facilities in Elementary Schools

A comparative picture on the provisions on these facilities (in elementary level schools) in Chikkaballapur district and Karnataka can be viewed from the Figure 4.8.1.

Figure 4.8.1
Basic Facilities in Elementary Schools of Education Department (in per cent)

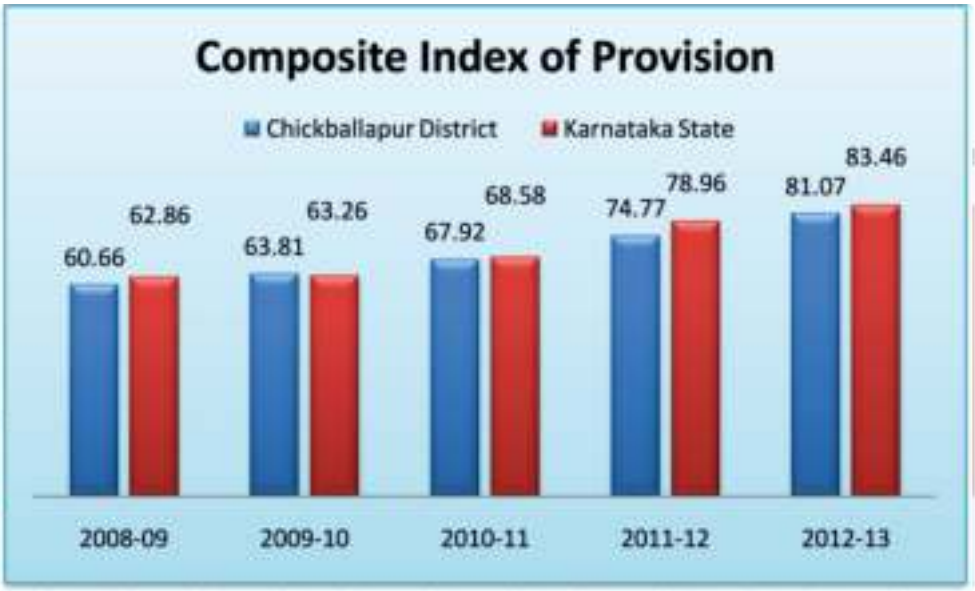


It may be seen from the Figure 4.8.1 that there has been consistent progress in provision of facilities both in Chikkaballapur district as well as Karnataka. But the composite index provision levels are higher for the state than Chikkaballapur district. It was observed by DPI during its detailed analysis that the unfinished tasks relate to girls toilet, play ground and compound wall. In 2012-13, there were 20 districts in the state which have the index above the state, of which, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Gadag are nearing 100 per cent provision.

4.8.2 Basic Facilities in High Schools of Education Department

It is a different picture with regard to infrastructural provision for high schools (Figure 4.8.2).

Figure 4.8.2
Basic Facilities in High Schools of Education Department (in %)



There has been substantial and steady improvement in the composite index in this 5-year period ending 2012-13. The index increased from 60.66 to 81.07 in this period. But districts such as Belagavi, Bidar, Uttara Kannada and Kalaburagi have 90 per cent and above index. Dakshina Kannada and Gadag which figured in the top in respect of elementary schools have less than state index i.e., 80.12 and 78.36 per cent respectively.

4.8.3 Taluk-wise Details of Education Infrastructure in Chikkaballapur District

The Infrastructure Index for primary level in 2011-12 was 97 each in Gudibanda taluk. Bagepalli and Chintamani taluks have 96 each. Sidlaghatta taluk has the lowest 94 index. The upper primary schools have slightly lower infrastructure index. Inter-taluk variations are large from 82 per cent in Bagepalli taluk to 96 per cent in Gudibanda taluk.

The eight basic infrastructure facilities identified by SSA for each of the six taluks of Chikkaballapur district for 2008-09 and 2011-12 are presented separately for LPS, HPS and high schools in Annexure 4.8.1 to 4.8.3. It may be observed from these Annexures that the areas where nothing has happened are playground, ramps and compound wall. In 2011-12, there are no schools in any of the levels, which do not have separate toilets for girls, electricity, drinking water and library.

However, as per SSA Karnataka for 2012-13, data on separate toilet exclusively for girls indicate that there are no elementary schools without girl's toilets in any of the taluks. Whereas at the state level a fractional per cent of schools i.e. 0.10 per cent do not have separate toilet for girls. Further, all schools in all taluks in Chikkaballapur district have drinking water facility. A small percentage of elementary schools do not have electricity and library.



But in respect of playground, ramp and compound wall, there is not much change in the position. For secondary schools, in

Chikkaballapur all schools in all taluks have toilets for boys, separately for girls, and drinking water. Some improvement can be seen in case of compound walls and playground but not in ramps. Since majority of the schools are managed by Department of Education, substantial number of schools in not having these are in this category only.

4.9 School Completion Ratio, Pass Rate in 5th and 7th Classes, Percentage of Children Passing with 60 per cent and above, SSLC and PUC Results.

4.9.1 Overall Learning Achievement

The National Policy on Education 1986 has placed greater focus on the 'quality' of education imparted in schools. The NCF 2005 took the quality dimension furthermore. The important issues are: (1) monitoring for quality must be seen as a process that enables and provides constructive feedback in relation to the teaching-learning process within specific classroom contexts and (2) quality concern as a key feature of systemic reform implies the system capacity to reform itself by enhancing its ability to remedy its own weakness and to develop new capabilities.

The Government of Karnataka has attached greater importance to quality of education. Karnataka Edu Vision document of 2003 emphasised the need to assess quality through a statutory organisation set-up exclusively for the purpose. As per World Bank's recommendation, Karnataka School Quality Assessment Organisation (KSQAO) set-up as part of the Karnataka Secondary Education Board, primarily to generate reliable data/information on the performance of elementary schools. Surveying educational attainments through its DPEP and Ganashala programme and the recent significant development of the Learning Guarantee Programme (LGP) of the Azim Premji Foundation are all the quality assessment initiatives. SSA has been supporting the KSQAO initiative. Karnataka is the first state in the country to embark on an ambitious programme of assessing the quality of education in the schools through a massive programme of competency based testing of students in Government and aided schools throughout the state. This is an annual exercise started in 2005-06 by the KSQAO. During 2008-09, all students of classes 5, 7 and 8 of all mediums of government and aided schools were assessed in January 2009. In this year not only the scheme has been extended to the class 8 and the Multiple Matrix Model (MMM) was also introduced. MMM was introduced to make the assessment simpler and economically feasible. Assessment of learning was done through questionnaire. The 2008-09 assessment revealed that the achievement of girls was better than boys. For the 8th standard it has been found that the total learning achievement for the state is 56.85 per cent. The performance level in respect of Government High Schools was 51.97 per cent, aided schools 52.43 per cent and upgraded schools 52.43 per cent. During 2008-09 which is the year of the emergence of Chikkaballapur district, the district's overall learning achievement in Kannada medium for 5 and 7 classes was 64.92 per cent and ranked 30. For Urdu medium 70.59 per cent was the achievement with 31st rank. For class 8, for Kannada medium the achievement was 34.93 per cent with 33rd rank, in English medium the achievement was 41.08 per cent with 32nd rank. For Urdu medium the districts' achievement was 63.21 per cent with 14th rank. The other quality initiatives include, regular appointment of qualified teachers, in-service teacher training, induction training of teachers etc. (SSAK, 2008-09).

During early 2014-15 the KSQAO was conducted in 35 schools across all taluks and in five different phases.

Taluks	No. of schools	Phases
Bagepalli	7	Phase 1-11
Chikkaballapur	6	Phase 2-5
Chintamani	5	Phase 3-12
Gauribidanur	7	Phase 4-1
Gudibanda	5	Phase 5-6
Sidlaghatta	5	

The quality test was conducted using 8 different indicators. Out of 35 schools, 30 were government schools, three private unaided and 2 unaided. The quality assessments for different indicators are presented in the following Table 4.9.1. There were altogether seven grades assigned to the schools depending upon their performance.

Table 4.9.1

Frequency Distribution of Schools on the Basis of Grades

	Indicators	A+	A	B+	B	C+	C	D
1	School physical environment & infrastructure	1	2	3	7	9	10	3
2	Class room environment	3	6	10	8	6	1	1
3	Leadership	7	10	8	6	-	1	2
4	Community participation	2	5	9	6	9	2	2
5	Innovative activities	1	2	2	3	1	8	16
6	Learning achievement	-	-	-	2	2	7	24
7	Overall grades	-	6	7	11	9	1	1
8	School Grade Indicator + learning achievement	-	-	-	5	10	14	6

Source: Karnataka School Quality Assessment and Accreditation Council, Chikkaballapur.

Seven schools have scored A+ grade in leadership while 3 schools have scored A+ in class room environment. The performances of other schools are also satisfactory in these two indicators. But no school had scored A+ in three indicators i.e., learning achievement, overall grades and indicator plus learning achievements. Particularly in respect of learning achievement 24 out of 35 schools falls into Grade D. Sixteen schools have scored Grade D in respect of innovative activities. These two areas are the critical areas which have to be given focused attention.

The India Human Development Report 2011 has observed that in general lack of pre-primary school training and child mal-nutrition were important determinants of learning deficiency. It also estimated the mean years of schooling which was only 4.2 years for the country as a whole along with significant rural-urban disparity. This means that the mean years of learning was below the primary level in the country.

4.9.2 Percentage Pass Rate in Class V and VII

The result of the learning achievement should reflect ultimately in the pass results of the students. The quality of education can be judged by the percentage of pass rate in Class V and VII and the number of children passing with 60 per cent and more. Table 4.9.2 presents the data for standards V and VII, taluk-wise for three years ending 2011-12.

Table 4.9.2

Percentage of Pass Rate in Class V and VII and Pass Rate with 60 per cent or More _ Taluk_wise for Chikkaballapur District

Taluks and Years	Passing Rate – Class V Students	Passing Rate - Class VII Students
Bagepalli		
2008-09	88.74	99.51
2011-12	95.36	99.65
Chikkaballapur		
2008-09	97.75	95.77
2011-12	98.35	97.85
Chintamani		
2008-09	95.73	97.76
2011-12	98.25	99.21
Gauribidanur		
2008-09	95.84	94.99
2011-12	99.20	97.24
Gudibanda		
2008-09	96.80	92.66
2011-12	98.24	95.27
Sidlaghatta		
2008-09	94.48	93.94
2011-12	97.25	95.27
District		
2008-09	94.8	95.68
2011-12	96.27	97.25

Source: DDPI Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur.

Overall there is improvement in the pass rate. There are however, inter-year and inter-taluk variations. For example, Bagepalli taluk which had the lowest pass rate of 88.74 per cent in 2008-09 improved appreciably to 95.36 per cent in 2011-12. Whereas in Chikkaballapur taluk, the improvement was minimal 97.75 per cent to 98.35 per cent. The improvement in other taluks is of varied degree.

The pass rate for Classes VII has been above 90 per cent in all the taluks in both the years except Bagepalli taluk which decreased very marginally from 99.51 per cent in 2008-09 to 99.65 per cent in 2011-12. Gauribidanur and Chintamani taluks show good improvement. Sidlaghatta taluk has the lowest pass rate in both the years 93.94 per cent and 95.27 per cent. Pass rate is showing good progress and by and large learning achievement is satisfactory in Chikkaballapur district.

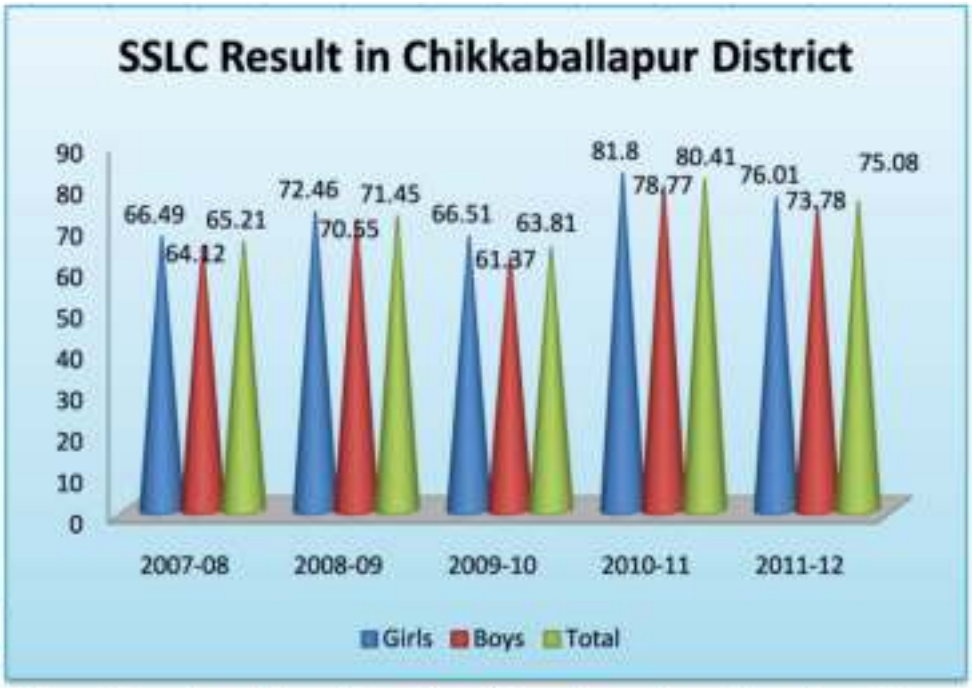
4.9.3 SSLC and PUC Results

4.9.3.1 SSLC Results

SSLC is the final class i.e., 10th standard in terms of schooling. At the district level the SSLC pass percentage show ups and down in the five-year period 2007-08 and 2011-12. The pass percentage was 80.41 in 2010-11 but it slid down to 75.08 in 2011-12. Intra-year variations are wild. But a line of improvement can be inferred. Between boys and girls, as observed in the learning achievement the results for girls are better than boys consistently in all the years. In the year 2010-11 the pass percentage for girls was 81.80 far above that of boys of below 80 per cent i.e., 78.77 per cent. A noticeable feature is the year 2010-11 proved to be a very good as the pass percentage was highest (Figure 4.9.1).

Figure 4.9.1

SSLC Results in Chikkaballapur District from 2007-08 to 2011-12



In all the six taluks SSLC pass rate is showing steady progress between 2007-08 and 2011-12 with intra-year variations. The taluks which have exhibited good progress are Bagepalli, Gudibanda, and Sidlaghatta. It may be noted that the year 2009-10 is not good as the pass percentages dipped for all the taluks. Bagepalli performance is appreciable as the taluk which had very low pass percentage below 50 per cent (42.45 per cent) showed a quantum jump to 77.36 per cent in one year. Gudibanda taluk's pass percentage crossed 90 per cent in 2011-12 (91.67 per cent) and no other taluk has this high percentage, though Sidlaghatta had 90.03 per cent pass percentage in this year for girls and Chikkaballapur taluk had 90.35 per cent for girls in 2010-11.

Between boys and girls, once again it is the girls who had better pass rates, higher than boys in all the taluks. In Chintamani taluk in two years girls had lower pass rate, in Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta taluks in one year they were lower. Otherwise, girls performed better in all the years and all taluks (Table 4.9.3).

Table 4.9.3
Taluk-wise SSLC Pass Rate in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks and year	Boys	Girls	Total
Bagepalli			
2007-08	55.58	56.97	56.27
2008-09	46.09	56.57	50.40
2009-10	39.52	45.95	42.45
2010-11	74.84	76.62	77.36
2011-12	73.64	72.37	73.03
Chikkaballapur			
2007-08	59.79	63.62	61.64
2008-09	74.60	75.86	75.22
2009-10	67.52	72.71	69.97
2010-11	85.91	90.33	88.07
2011-12	70.39	76.10	73.23
Chintamani			
2007-08	63.70	70.08	66.26
2008-09	76.17	64.58	71.57
2009-10	61.71	73.03	66.67
2010-11	73.89	84.28	78.53
2011-12	79.90	76.28	78.15
Gauribidanur			
2007-08	52.86	55.82	54.32
2008-09	62.31	65.66	64.00
2009-10	60.59	63.45	62.00
2010-11	69.22	68.66	68.94
2011-12	58.10	64.63	61.36
Gudibanda			
2007-08	76.63	80.98	78.88
2008-09	83.02	86.26	84.55
2009-10	57.98	59.32	58.64
2010-11	89.07	89.76	89.43
2011-12	90.02	93.42	91.67
Sidlaghatta			
2007-08	87.93	85.74	86.86
2008-09	81.72	87.00	84.33
2009-10	68.20	69.22	68.71
2010-11	88.20	89.88	89.06
2011-12	90.03	89.39	89.72

Source: DDPI Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

4.9.3.2 Results of Pre-University Exams

For Chikkaballapur District, the pass rate at the pre-university level disappointing. The progress rate year-after-year is also not very impressive. Year-after-year the trend is increasing but not much. Intra year variations are there. In 2011-12, in all taluks after improving in the previous two years the pass rate decreased. Here again girls' pass rates are higher than boys.

This kind of trend of pass rates between SSLC and PUC reflect the standard of education between these two levels. It is not known how students who have performed so well in SSLC show a dismal performance in PUC. Are they not able to cope with the higher and extensive syllabus in PUC? One needs to look into this and examine the reasons for this low pass rate in PUC (Table 4.9.4).

Table 4.9.4
Taluk-wise PUC Results in Chikkaballapur District (%)

District	Boys	Girls	Total
2007-08	39.09	41.33	40.34
2008-09	47.64	53.69	51.04
2009-10	62.57	62.21	62.37
2010-11	62.99	63.93	63.48
2011-12	50.39	55.49	53.04
2007-08 - Taluks			
Bagepalli	45.07	48.97	46.68
Chikkaballapur	28.86	31.55	30.17
Chintamani	60.31	39.97	43.31
Gauribidanur	43.15	54.70	48.30
Gudibanda	23.53	27.64	25.62
Sidlaghatta	28.94	32.63	30.69
2011-12 - Taluks			
Bagepalli	53.72	52.44	53.09
Chikkaballapur	45.18	52.17	48.64
Chintamani	56.94	55.14	55.87
Gauribidanur	46.09	60.62	52.85
Gudibanda	29.46	35.33	32.82
Sidlaghatta	57.86	63.08	60.50

Source:
Deputy Director, PU Education, Chikkaballapur District

4.10 Post-Secondary Education: Professional and General Degree Colleges, ITI/Polytechnic and other Skill Development Institutions

4.10.1 Pre-university Education

Pre-university is an important level of education in the ladder to attain higher education levels, professional courses like engineering, medicine, management and other general degree courses. The state has created an exclusive Pre-university Education Department.

As per National Policy pre-university level of education would henceforth be a part of secondary education and would be a senior secondary stage. The number of institutions at the pre-university level in the state rose from 3663 in 2009-10 to 4676 in 2013-14. While the government and aided institutions more or less remained unchanged, those of the unaided have increased substantially from 1647 to 2527 in this period. Out of 4107 pre-university institutions in 2011-12 only 63 are in Chikkaballapur District which is less than 2 per cent at 1.53 per cent. The taluk-wise number of institutions are given in Table 4.10.1.

Table 4.10.1
Taluk-wise Number of Pre-University Institutions in Chikkaballapur District

Taluk	2007-08	2011-12
Bagepalli	8	9
Chikkaballapur	11	15
Chintamani	15	18
Gauribidanur	11	11
Gudibanda	1	1
Sidlaghatta	9	9
District	55	63

Source:
Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12.

The number of institutions increased by 8 only from 55 in 2007-08 to 63 in 2011-12. Out of the eight colleges 7 are in Chikkaballapur (4) and Chintamani (3). Chikkaballapur and Chintamani taluks together have more than 50 per cent of PUC colleges. Gudibanda had only one in 2007-08 and continues till 2011-12. It remains to be seen whether 63 PUC colleges are adequate to absorb the high pass rate obtained by students at the SSLC level.

4.10.1.1 Student Strength in PUC

While the number of PUC institutions increased by 8, the student strength increased by 8410. The total number of students increased from 22,170 in 2007-08 to 30,580 in 2011-12. An interesting feature noticeable is that girl student strength outnumbered that of boys in 2007-08 in all the taluks. But in 2011-12 the strength of girls was lower in all taluks except in Sidlaghatta. The number got reduced to one-third from 3701 to 1192 only (Annexure 4.10.1).

Out of 30580 student strength 20460 i.e., 66.91 per cent are in government colleges. Chintamani and Chikkaballapur taluks have sizeable number of students in private (aided and unaided) colleges, although in these two taluks also Government College has more students. Gudibanda taluk does not have a single private PUC institution.

4.10.2 General Degree Education

During 2011-12, there were 10 degree colleges in Chikkaballapur District which was less than the previous year. Out of this 6 belong to government and 4 to private sector. The decline of one college was in Chintamani taluk. The number of private institutions did not undergo any change. Though there is reduction of one degree college, the number of students shows an increase of 2798 to 9340. Much of the increase in students was in Chikkaballapur taluk. Chintamani taluk registered a decline mainly due to losing one college. Two taluks did show decline in students i.e., Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta (Annexure 4.10.2).

4.10.3 Professional Colleges

Engineering: In Chikkaballapur district there are only 2 engineering colleges in 2011-12 situated one each in Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda taluks. The other taluks do not have a single engineering college

Medical Colleges: Chikkaballapur district does not have any medical colleges including dental

Polytechnic: Institutions offering diploma courses which were 4 in 2007-08 increased to 6 in 2011-12 and the student strength increased from 892 to 3581. Out of 6 polytechnic colleges 3 are in Chikkaballapur taluk and one each in Chintamani, Bagepalli and Gauribidanur taluks.

Industrial Training Institutes: There were 16 Industrial Training Institutes in 2011-12 an increase of 9 from 2007-08 of 7. Majority of them i.e., 13 are private institutions in 2011-12 (3 in 2007-08) and 3 are government institutions (2 in 2007-08). Taluk-wise Gauribidanur had 6 in 2011-12, Bagepalli and Chikkaballapur taluks 3 each, 2 in Chintamani and one each in Sidlaghatta and Gudibanda taluks. All the taluks do have Industrial Training Institutes.

4.11 Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level

Karnataka government has a number of schemes to ensure universal enrolment and attainments.

1 Vidya Vikasa Programme

School children in classes I to VII get free text books and uniforms.

2 Akshara Dasoha

The mid-day meals scheme is in place in both government and private aided schools.

3 Attendance scholarship for girls.

4 Bringing back and mainstreaming out of school children

(i) Chinnara Angala – bringing out of school children back to school.
(ii) Cooliyinda Shalege – for child labourers.
(iii) Flexi School – night school for working children.
(iv) Mobile school – for slum children
(v) Beediyinda Shalege – street children.
(vi) Baa Baale Shalege – for the girl children
(vii) Kishore Kendra – residential bridge courses for girls in Ballari and Koppal.
(viii) Samudayadatta shale – community rallies.

5 Minimum Level of Learning: Keli-Kali is an innovative radio programme for primary school children. The radio programmes are broadcast across the state for students in classes III to VI.

6 Quality Improvement Initiatives: under these are initiatives at different levels like school-based initiatives under which Nali-Kali (joyful learning) has been adopted of learning and teaching. Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas which are residential have been set-up in the backward blocks of state for the benefit of drop-out, disadvantaged, newly destitute girls.

7 Mass Education: Adult education programme is in place since pre-independent days. Short-term vocation training was provided to educated rural

youth through vidya peethas in different districts. The progress and achievement under some of these programmes are furnished in the following Tables for Chikkaballapur district (Tables 4.11.1 to 4.11.3).

Table 4.11.1

Taluk-wise Number of Persons Educated under Mass Education, 2010-11

Taluk	Primer III Completers						
	LTS	SCP	TSP	CLVTC	SCP VT	TSP VT	PRI
Bagepalli	2750	92	42	1206	30	0	0
Chikkaballapur	3000	47	0	0	30	30	0
Chintamani	2750	81	0	1078	30	0	0
Gauribidanur	2250	86	44	1600	30	0	0
Gudibanda	1300	43	44	139	0	30	0
Sidlaghatta	1400	34	0	794	30	0	0
Total	13450	383	130	4817	150	60	0

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2010-11

Table 4.11.2

Taluk-wise Number of Persons Educated under Mass Education, 2011-12

Taluk	Primer III Completers			
	LTS	CLVTC	SCP VT	TSP VT
Bagepalli	No Programme	No Programme	20	0
Chikkaballapur			20	0
Chintamani			0	0
Gauribidanur			20	20
Gudibanda			20	0
Sidlaghatta			0	20
Total			80	40

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2011-12

Table 4.11.3

Taluk-wise Details of Adult Education, 2010-11

Taluk	CLVTC Centre	Total Centres	No. of Volunteers	No. of Sub Volunteers	No. of Newly Literates
Bagepalli	72	72	72	0	1206
Chikkaballapur	0	0	0	0	0
Chintamani	68	68	68	0	1078
Gauribidanur	74	74	74	0	1600
Gudibanda	14	14	14	0	139
Sidlaghatta	54	54	54	0	794
Total	282	282	282	0	4817

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2010-11

In the student based initiatives, the programmes include to address variety and diversity of needs of more than 100 lakh children in the school system. district planning for these facilities was based on the demand and capacity. Subsequent to adoption of Article 2A, these provisions have become mandatory and treated as child entitlements. The model rules of the Government of India, framework of implementation of Right to Education Document, treat other programmes as entitlements. These entitlements include free distribution of text books, 2 sets of

uniforms and workbooks, free school bags, free bicycles to class VIII boys and girls, mid-day meal scheme are already in place for all children in government and aided private schools.

8 Residential Schools

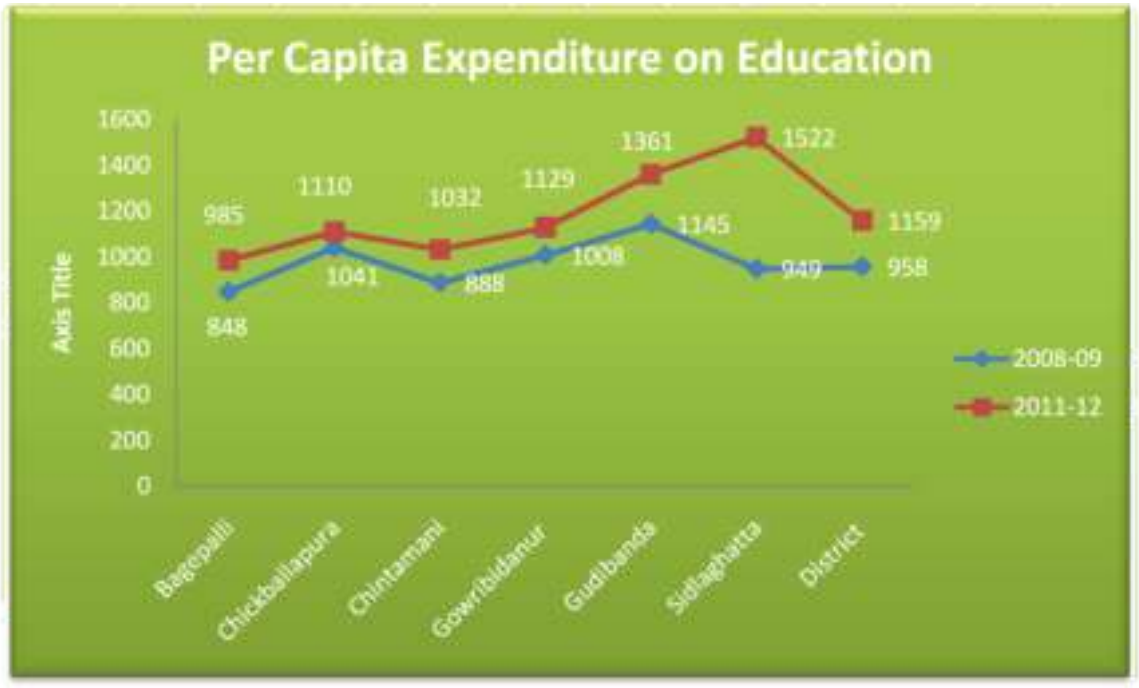
During 2011-12, there are residential schools functioning in the state and Chikkaballapur district as well. They are Morarji Desai Residential Schools (pre-matric and post-matric) and Ashrama Schools. There is not a single school of Kittur Rani Chennamma Girls' Residential School. There are exclusive hostels for scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and backward classes for the pre-matric students, which will be included in the Chapter-9. There are in all three Morarji Desai Residential Schools in 2011-12 for students at the pre-matric level two in Chikkaballapur taluk and one at Chintamani and none in other taluks. Out of a 443 student inmates in these schools 343 are in Chikkaballapur, 100 in Chintamani taluk. Boys are more than the girls inmates. In the post-matric level only one school is functioning at Chikkaballapur taluk with 91 students and girls outnumber boys. Once again only one Ashram school is present at Chikkaballapur taluk with 25 students. This suggests that all residential schools are concentrated in Chikkaballapur taluk and the other taluks are completely left out.

4.12 Per Capita Expenditure Analysis

The government expenditure on education in Chikkaballapur district has increased in 2011-12 compared to 2008-09. The per capita expenditure on education in the district increased from Rs.958 in 2008-09 to Rs.1159 in 2011-12. The increase is seen in all the taluks but there are wide variations in the inter-taluk expenditure with Sidlaghatta taluk having Rs.1522 and Bagepalli taluk having Rs.985. The reason for this discrepancy in the per capita expenditure across taluks needs to be examined (Figure 4.12.1).

Figure 4.12.1

Taluk-wise Per Capita Expenditure on Education in Chikkaballapur District - 2008-09 and 2011-12



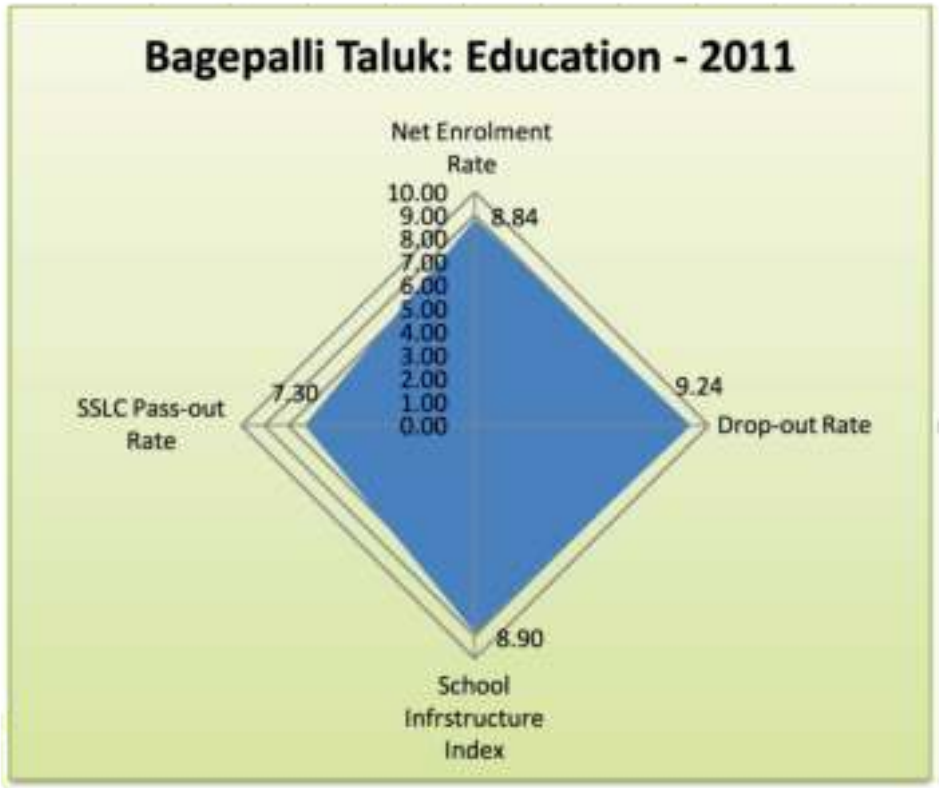
4.13 Radar Analysis for Education

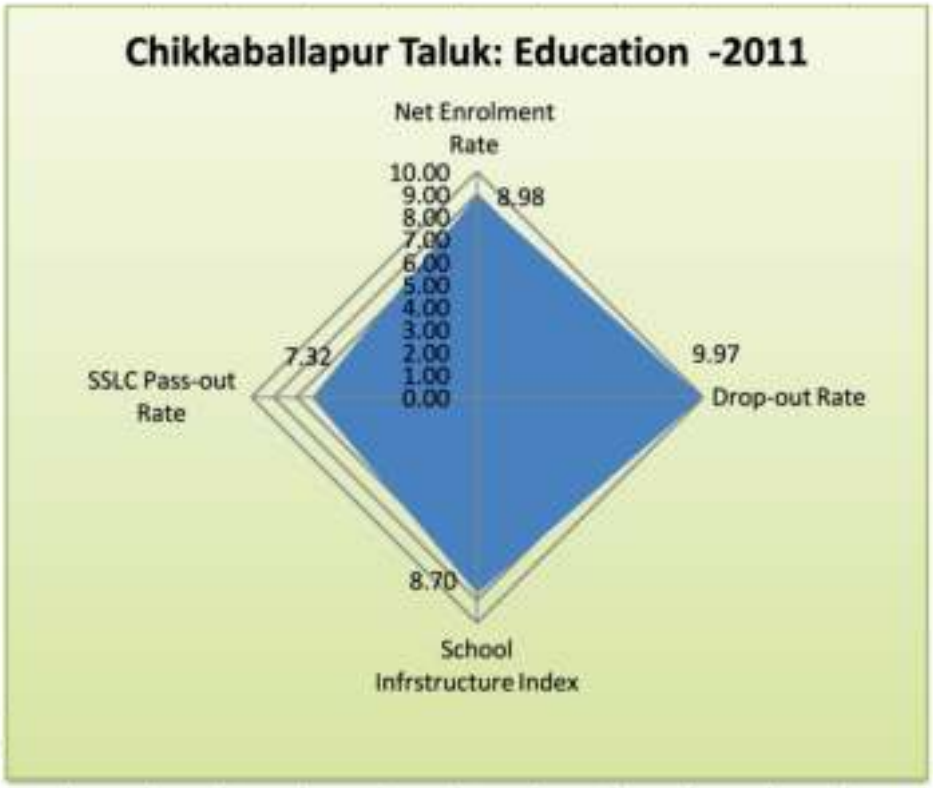
The Final Radar Values of Education for the taluks is presented in the Table 4.13.1 and the same is plotted in Graphs which are self explanatory. Since the district came into existence only in 2007 comparison across the taluks between two periods i.e. 2001 and 2011 cannot be made. Hence Radar values is calculated and plotted for one year i.e. 2011.

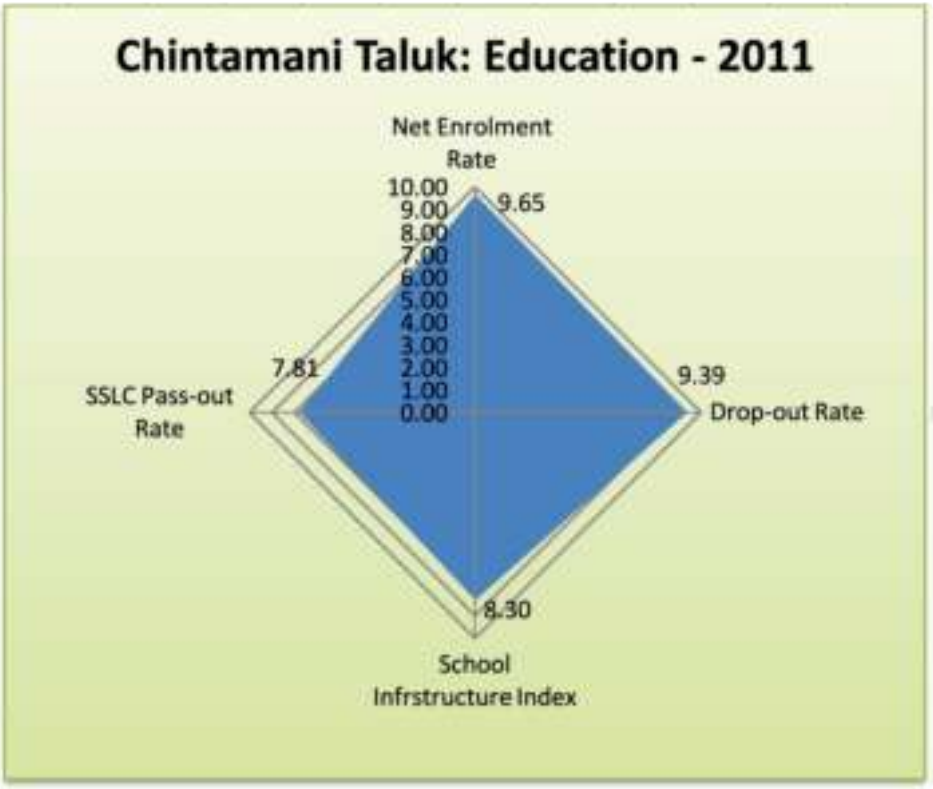
Table 4.13.1

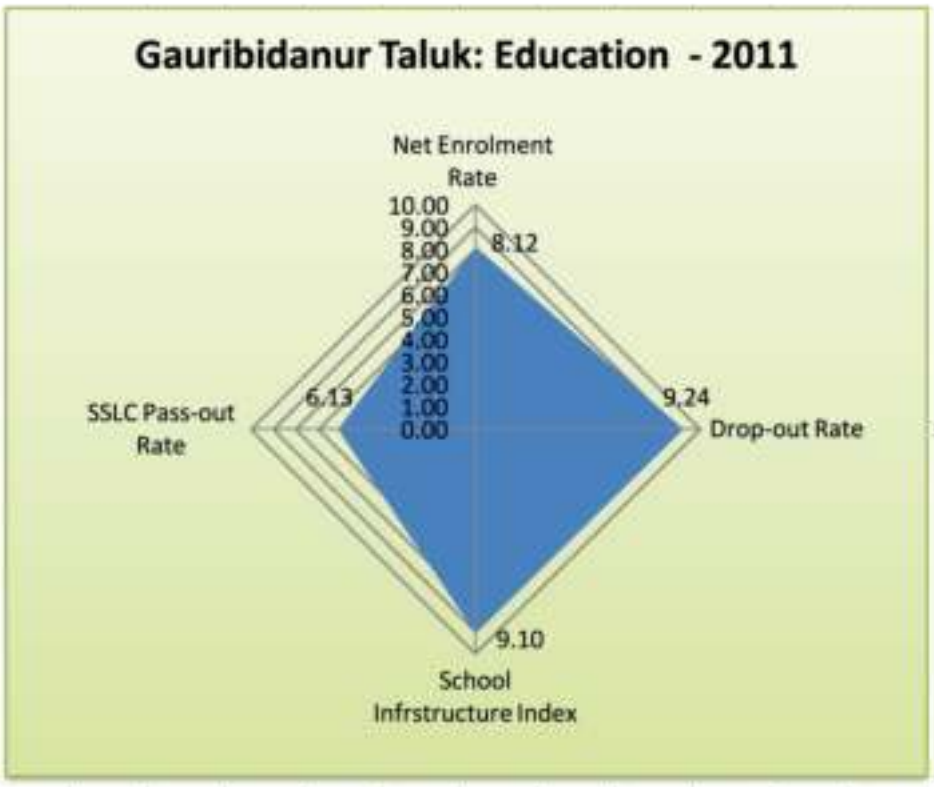
Radar Values of Education Chikkaballapur District

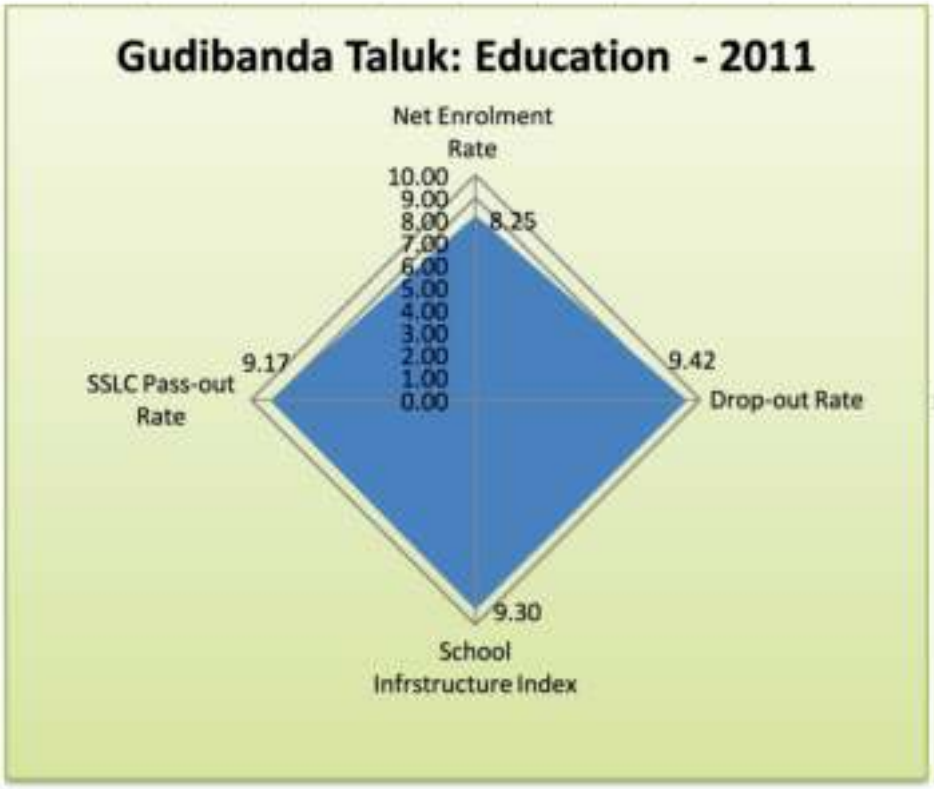
Taluks	Net Enrolment level up to 1-8 Classes	Drop-out Rate (6-14 age)	School Infrastructure Index	SSLC Pass-out Rate
Bagepalli	8.84	9.24	8.90	7.30
Chikkaballapur	8.98	9.97	8.70	7.32
Chintamani	9.65	9.39	8.30	7.81
Gauribidanur	8.12	9.24	9.10	6.13
Gudibanda	8.25	9.42	9.30	9.17
Sidlaghatta	8.99	8.85	8.90	8.97

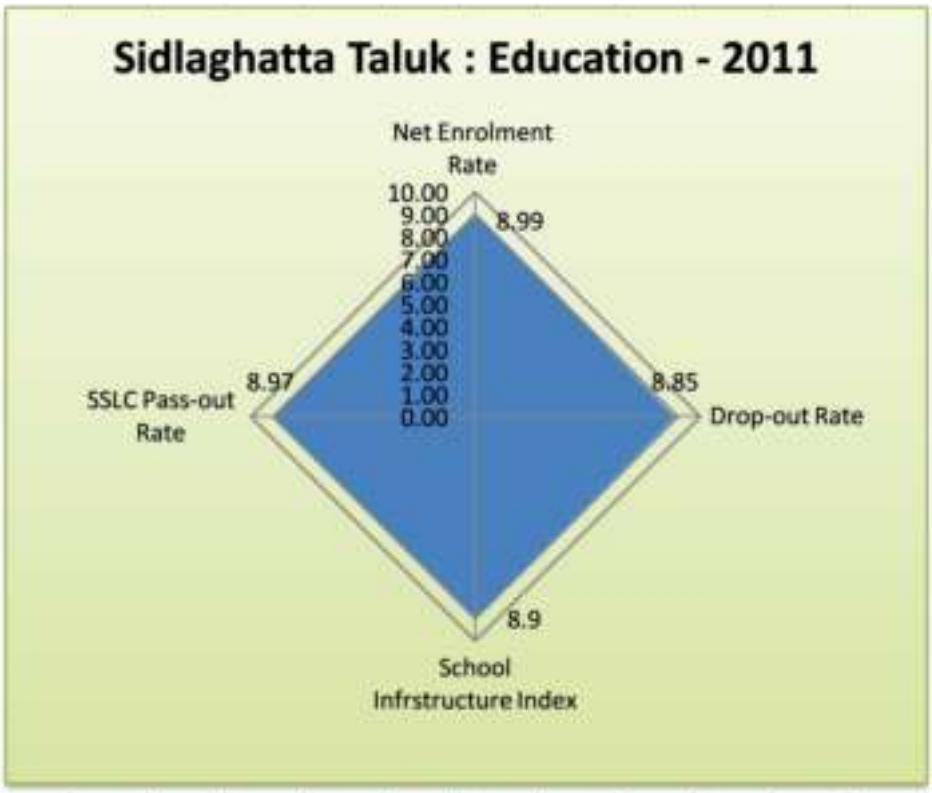


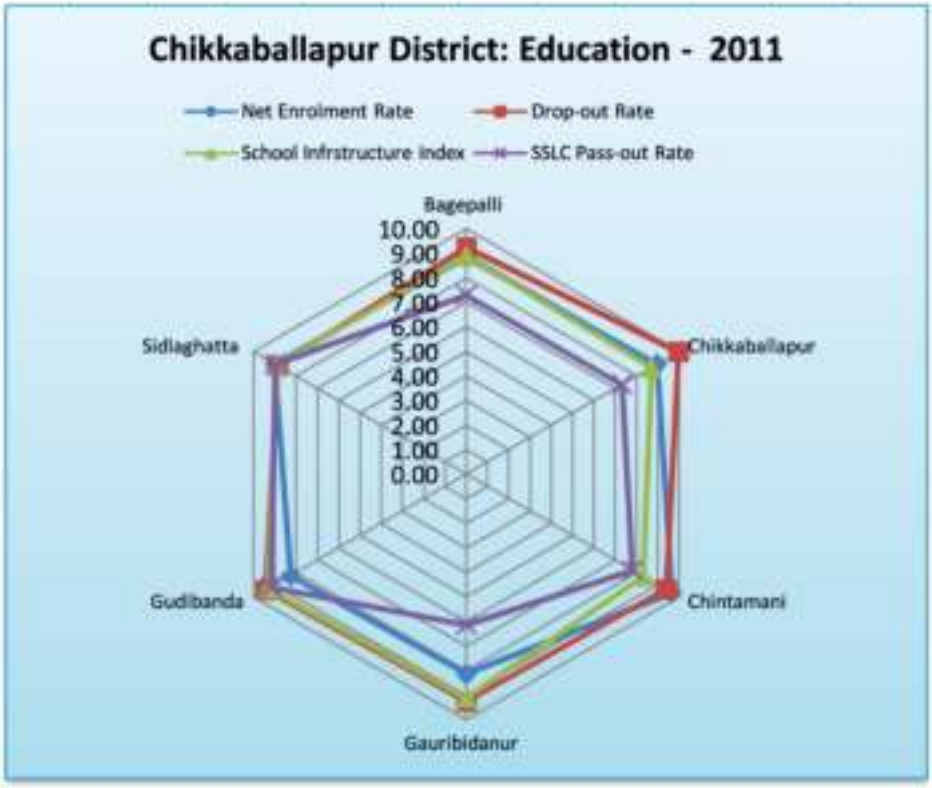

Chikkaballapur Taluk: Education -2011
Net Enrolment Rate
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.98
9.97
Drop-out Rate
8.70
School Infrstructure Index
7.32
SSLC Pass-out Rate


Chintamani Taluk: Education - 2011
Net Enrolment Rate
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
9.65
9.39
Drop-out Rate
8.30
School Infrstructure Index
7.81
SSLC Pass-out Rate


Gauribidanur Taluk: Education - 2011
Net Enrolment Rate
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.12
9.24
Drop-out Rate
9.10
School Infrstructure Index
6.13
SSLC Pass-out Rate


Gudibanda Taluk: Education - 2011
Net Enrolment Rate
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.25
9.42
Drop-out Rate
9.30
School Infrstructure Index
9.17
SSLC Pass-out Rate


Sidlaghatta Taluk : Education - 2011
Net Enrolment Rate
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.99
8.85
8.9
8.97
SSLC Pass-out Rate
Drop-out Rate
School Infrstructure Index


Chikkaballapur District: Education - 2011
Net Enrolment Rate
Drop-out Rate
School Infrstructure Index
SSLC Pass-out Rate
Bagepalli
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
Chikkaballapur
Chintamani
Gauribidanur
Gudibanda
Sidlaghatta

4.14 Overview and Persisting Educational Gaps in the District

Education system in Chikkaballapur district is in the nascent stage and developing. Prima facie from the data, the district showed improved enrolment ratio, less out of school children and drop-out rates. Attendance is also normal. Mainstreaming of out of school children is happening. However, the district is yet to achieve the tenth-plan goal of 75 per cent literacy, it is less than 70 per cent. Though for males total and urban literacy for both male and females it has achieved 75 per cent and it is also above this level. But rural literacy rates are lower. In terms of the Right to Education, infrastructure facilities as per SSA the district is placed well. But in respect of compound walls, ramps and play ground, nothing much has happened. There is shortage of teachers in government schools, enrolment of `100 per cent not possible in the near future. It has been gathered from the district authorities, that there are sizeable children who are out of school or not enrolled or dropped out. It is a difficult situation to bring back quite a number of them as they flee once they see the school authorities who inspect the spots. But PTR is satisfactory at the aggregate. As for educational institutions, the number of schools in the lower and upper primary level needs to be strengthened. Class rooms, school buildings all need to be increased. There are still many lower and higher primary schools which do not have pucca buildings – more than 50 per cent. Both boys and separate girl's toilets are there in all primary schools. There are wide variations across taluks. This is an imbalance which needs to be set right. Only Chikkaballapur and Chintamani have gone ahead but the other taluks are lagging behind in one or the other area.

The pass percentage including merit has improved in SSLC but not that extent in the pre-university exams.

In Chikkaballapur, there are not many professional institutions. There are only 2 engineering colleges. There are no medical colleges in the district which means students aspiring to take-up medicine or other professional courses have to go to Bengaluru. Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda are the only taluks which have engineering colleges. This cannot accommodate all students.

Data on educational parameters is not convincing in certain respects in particular the gross and net enrolment ratio. There are some errors in these rates. These need to be looked into



Health and Nutrition



Chapter 5

Health and Nutrition

5.1 Introduction

Health is one of the angles of the triangle of Human Development. The other two being income and education. We have seen in the earlier chapter how important health is in the development of a child in terms of education. Child mal-nutrition is stated to be an important determinant of learning deficiency. Therefore, healthy children are those who have better school attendance and learning, which later translates into better learning capacity. Ill-health can lead to capability deprivation and hence poverty, thus causing a substantial loss of financial and human resources.

In the health sector there are many goals set by five year plans, Millennium Development Goals, National Population Policy, Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy 2004, and the Karnataka Vision 2020. All of them have primarily aimed at reducing IMR, MMR and under 5 age mortality rate. Aiming at 100 per cent institutional deliveries, protect eligible couples, immunize children fully are among the other targets. Karnataka has made much headway in all these parameters. In almost all the parameters the state's achievement are above the national achievements. The state has reached some of the goals and into reaching the other goals also (Annexure 5.1.1).

It may be observed that, the state is very near to reach the set goals. The achievement levels are better than all-India (see Table 5.1.1).

Table 5.1.1
Important Health Parameters

Particulars	Karnataka 2012	All India
1. IMR	32	44 (2011)
2. MMR	178	212 (2007-09)
3. Under 5 MR	40 (2011)	13.3 (2010)
4. Life Expectancy at Birth a) Male b) Females	 63.6 67.1	 64.6 (2006 to 67.7 (2010)
5. Total Fertility Rate	1.9	2.5 (2010)
6. Sex Ratio	968	943 (2011)
7. Child Sex Ratio - 0-6 years	970	-
8. Crude Birth Rate	18.5	21.8 (2011)
9. Crude Death Rate	7.1	7.1 (2011)
10. Eligible Couples Protected	66.89	-

Source: Economic Surveys, Government of India and Government of Karnataka (Various years)

The area of concern for Karnataka is the IMR at 32 which is above the 24 set for the Eleventh Plan period 2012. All the goals that India has sought to achieve all the states must endeavour to achieve them. Likewise, if India is a signatory to any international agreements where goals or targets have been agreed upon, they have to be achieved e.g. Millennium Developments (MDG). Karnataka also aims to achieve them in addition to its set own goals set in the course of time. Unless these goals are accomplished at the district or taluk level or even at the grass root level, the state cannot achieve them. The MDG in addition to reducing IMR, MMR etc. has also sought to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other diseases. The Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy 2014 has formulated 8 policy principles and these are given Box 5.1.1.

Box 5.1.1

Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy, 2014

1. Providing integrated and comprehensive primary health care
2. Providing a credible and sustainable referral system
3. Establishing equity in delivery of quality health care
4. Encouraging greater public-private partnership in the provision of quality health care in order to better serve the under-served areas
5. Addressing emerging issues in public health
6. Strengthening health infrastructure
7. Improving access to safe and quality drugs at affordable prices
8. Increasing access to alternative medicine system.

It is against this background, we set to present the status, progress and the concerns of the health sector in Chikkaballapur district. We can examine the health infrastructural facilities as well as the overall well-being of its people in the foregoing sections.

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

Chikkaballapur district had more than 2 per cent of the state's population in 2001 at 2.17 per cent. A decade later in 2011, this share declined marginally 2.05 per cent. Between 2001 and 2011 the population of the district grew by 9.23 per cent vis-à-vis a higher 15.6 per cent growth for the state. The district's population stood at 1255104 in 2011 of which males was 636437 which is just above 50 per cent i.e., 50.71 per cent. The rural population accounts for 75.27 per cent in 2011 which was higher at 77.60 per cent in 2001. Thus Chikkaballapur district is predominantly an agrarian economy (Table 5.2.1).

Table 5.2.1

Taluk–wise Details of Population of Chikkaballapur District - 2011

Taluks	Population (in Nos)				
	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Bagepalli	183498	92905	90593	150576	32922
	(14.62)	(50.63)	(49.37)	(82.06)	(17.94)
Chikkaballapur	212536	108854	103682	148884	63652
	(16.93)	(51.22)	(48.78)	(70.05)	(29.95)
Chintamani	298070	150614	147456	222002	76068
	(23.75)	(50.53)	(49.47)	(74.48)	(25.52)
Gauribidanur	290999	147049	143950	243122	47877
	(23.19)	(50.53)	(49.47)	(83.55)	(16.45)
Gudibanda	55832	28078	27754	46391	9441
	(4.448)	(50.29)	(49.71)	(83.09)	(16.91)
Sidlaghatta	214169	108937	105232	163010	51159
	(17.06)	(50.86)	(49.14)	(76.11)	(23.89)
District	1255104	636437	618667	973985	281119
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
State	61095297	30966657	30128640	37469335	23625962

Note: Figures in Parenthesis are percentages

Source: India Population Census, 2011.

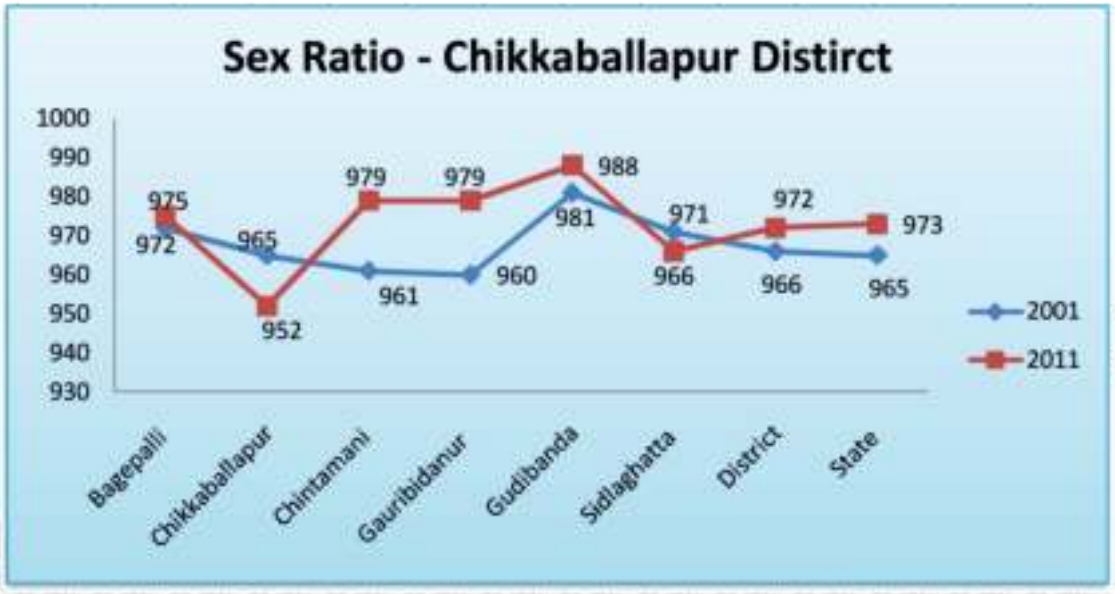
Chintamani is the highly populated taluk very closely followed by Gauribidanur. Almost all taluks have 49 and less than 50 per cent of female population. Rural population is the largest in Gauribidanur and Gudibanda taluks while Chikkaballapur taluk has the largest urban population. Nevertheless all the taluks have more rural population. The male-female break-up suggests that the disparity between male and female population show a small gap.

5.2.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in Chikkaballapur district improved from 966 to 972 between 2001 and 2011. In 2011 sex ratio at 988 is highest in Gudibanda taluk and lowest 952 is observed in Chikkaballapur taluk. The sex ratios decreased in 2011 compared to 2001 in two taluks namely Chikkaballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks (Figure 5.2.1).

Figure 5.2.1

Taluk-wise Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District



The rural urban sex ratios across the taluks of Chikkaballapur district is given in Table 5.2.2.

Table 5.2.2

Taluk-wise Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli	978	980	928	955
Chikkaballapur	965	940	967	981
Chintamani	970	977	935	984
Gauribidanur	960	976	961	996
Gudibanda	977	977	1001	1046
Sidlaghatta	978	967	943	963
District	970	970	950	980
State	977	979	942	963

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

5.2.2 Child Population (0-6 years)

In 2001 the child population of 0-6 years was 150515 which have declined to 132286 in 2011 for the district. This trend is in line with that of the state level also. The decline is in all taluks both for males and females and as well as in rural areas. But in urban areas the reverse is true because there is an increase in urban child population from 2001 to 2011 in all taluks except in Chintamani and Gudibanda taluks. At the district level it increased from 27,290 to 30,512. The urban child population rose in both males and females.

The child sex ratio in Chikkaballapur district is comparatively better at 952 in 2001 and 953 in 2011. Than the state level which is 946 in 2001 and 948 in 2011. Between rural urban the district is placed better than the state level except urban sex ratio.

5.3 IMR and MMR

5.3.1 I.M.R

The Karnataka's Vision 2020 had fixed a target of 25 as the IMR to be achieved by 2020, while the MDG has stipulated IMR of 26.7 to be achieved by 2015. The actual achievement of IMR at the end of March 2012 was 32 for Karnataka. With one year left to achieve MDG target of 26.77 and 8 years to go to achieve Karnataka Vision 2020 target of 25, it remains to be seen whether these would be accomplished. The rural IMR continues to be high. Even among the social groups IMR among SC, ST and OBC is relatively high. Majority of the districts in Karnataka have IMRs higher than the state IMR. The extent of IMR in Chikkaballapur district can be seen from Table 5.3.1.

Table 5.3.1

Taluk-wise IMR in Chikkaballapur District in 2008-09 and 2011-12

Taluks	IMR				As per SRS 2011
	As per DHO Chikkaballapur		As per Chikkaballapur District at a Glance		
	2008-09	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	
Bagepalli	14.76	7.87	14.90	22.00	38
Chikkaballapur	7.57	5.55	10.00	18.00	27
Chintamani	10.15	6.97	4.20	37.00	34
Gauribidanur	20.26	9.97	15.00	46.00	43
Gudibanda	9.94	8.89	2.00	7.00	48
Sidlaghatta	6.84	3.17	10.00	11.00	15
District	11.98	6.97	9.35	23.50	34
State	38*	32*	35	32	35

* Source: Economic Survey - 2013-14, Government of Karnataka.

Presented above are 3 scenarios of IMR obtained from 3 different sources. The variations between them are far and wide. The district Health Office, Chikkaballapur district's numbers are reported in the hospital of the district. These numbers are low.

Leave apart Chikkaballapur, most of the other districts in the state also reported very low IMR, CMR and MMR. However, the figures for the same have been estimated by SRS for the states and Ram et al study across the districts reported higher figures. To reconcile the extremes of the both, the Human Development Division of SRS 2011, Government of Karnataka has done an exercise to normalize the IMR, MMR and CMR data taluk-wise for all the districts of Karnataka. The adjustment method adopted for IMR, MMR and CMR is as follows: The SRS estimated the IMR, MMR and CMR for the states. The Ram et.al study estimated the same for districts. These district figures were proportionately distributed among the taluks in the district. This adds up to district average and district' average figures adds up to state level figures. These figures can be seen from the above Table. As per this in 2011-12 Sidlaghatta taluk has a very low IMR of 15 whereas for Gudibanda and Gauribidanur have higher IMR of 48 and 43 respectively.

But discreet enquiries with villagers as also the discussions held at various meetings it has come to limelight there are still many deliveries taken place at home in the remote interior villages and cases of infants' deaths have happened. But the villagers hide this information from the authorities and hence go unnoticed and not registered. These issues need to be tackled with utmost care to get the realistic IMR. Only 2 taluks show improved child sex ratio i.e., Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta. Child sex ratio of the district is not very satisfactory which needs to be corrected. In fact in 2 taluks it showed a fall – Chikkaballapur and Gauribidanur.

These demographic details are important and crucial to address the health sector issues. According to the characteristic feature and the different dimensions of the population, the health needs also vary, therefore, policies and actions need to be focusing these varied needs which can be seen in the following sections.

5.3.2 Under Five Mortality Rate (Child MR)

The above finding on IMR applies to Under 5 MR also. We have 2 sources of data, one from the district Health Office, Chikkaballapur district and the other the normalized data from the SRS 2011 (see Table 5.3.2).

Table 5.3.2
Taluk-wise U5MR for Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	As reported by DHO, Chikkaballapur, 2011-12	As per SRS 2011-12
Bagepalli	1.79	44
Chikkaballapur	2.16	31
Chintamani	3.39	39
Gauribidanur	0.00	49
Gudibanda	15.25	55
Sidlaghatta	2.02	18
District	2.42	39
State	-	40

The rationale behind U5 MR data is same as that of IMR as seen earlier. From the above, it is clear Gudibanda taluk has higher U5MR. But in Gauribidanur taluk it is nil. The state in its Vision 2020 has set a goal of 35 to be achieved by 2020, while MDG has set a higher U5MR of 42 to be achieved by 2015. The normalized data as presented by the SRS 2011 are totally different from that of DHO. There is some lacunae in the reporting of IMR both total and child. This has to be examined thoroughly and set right the deficiency in data collection. The state in its health policy has sought to remove intra-regional and regional disparities by improving health services. Though it is stated that primary health infrastructure in rural areas have fulfilled the norms under the Minimum Needs Programme, these are at the aggregate levels only. Therefore, for interior and remote areas need concentration in delivering all health services.

The IMR data as presented in the above tables suggest that lower strata of society and the remote and interior rural areas have to be covered by health services completely.

5.3.3 Maternal Mortality Rate

While Infant Mortality Rate refers to the number of deaths in the first year of life per 1000 births, Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) refers to the number of deaths of women at the time of delivery for every one lakh live births. The Karnataka Vision 2020 aims to reduce MMR to 90 by 2020, while the actual for Karnataka for 2011-12 is 178 which have remained unchanged since 2008-09 (Government of Karnataka 2014). As in case of IMR, for MMR also, we have three sources of information. The rationale and the situations are exactly the same as explained under IMR (see Table 5.3.3).

Table 5.3.3
Taluk-wise Maternal Mortality Rate in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	MMR				As per SRS 2011-12
	DHO Chikkaballapur		Chikkaballapur District at a Glance		
	2008-09	2011-12	2010-11	2012-13	
Bagepalli	56.78	250.5	5	112.4	250
Chikkaballapur	94.67	92.42	8	0	92
Chintamani	156.13	169.5	13	86.45	170
Gauribidanur	381.14	381.2	12	22.38	381
Gudibanda	142.05	86.67	3	27.40	87
Sidlaghatta	51.73	86.53	16	62.93	87
District	160.29	143.4	27	64.28	137
State	-	178*		178*	144

* Economic Survey - 2013-14, Government of Karnataka.

While the data received from DHO for 2011-12 is more or less also comparable with that of data received from SRS 2011 those published in the Chikkaballapur District at a Glance are nowhere near these numbers and awfully low. This needs to be looked into deeper and closer to correct the anomaly. The district may be deprived of crucial and critical health care facilities if any decisions are taken on the basis of this low MMR.

5.4 Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare

Data on the number of couples protected are given in Tables 5.4.1.

Table 5.4.1

Taluk-wise details of Couple Protection Rate in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Total No .of Eligible Couples		Number of Eligible Couples using any Contraceptives (both temporary and permanent)		Percent of Couples Protected by any Contraceptive Method	
	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	26536	31222	16176	23860	60.96	76.42
Chikkaballapur	39856	32911	32625	21562	81.86	65.52
Chintamani	47892	47749	6411	30021	13.39	62.87
Gauribidanur	49822	46126	41834	35431	83.97	76.81
Gudibanda	8242	8682	5736	5936	69.59	68.37
Sidlaghatta	25859	34683	14327	21364	55.40	61.60
District	198207	201373	117109	138174	59.08	68.62

Source: District Health Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

5.5 Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facility

5.5.1 Number of Hospitals

To deliver the best health services, a good supportive health infrastructure facility is a must. The state has a wide network of health institutions. The number of health institutions at the end of December 2013 for Chikkaballapur district as well as the state is given in Table 5.5.1 there is one district hospital in Chikkaballapur out of 20 for the state. There are five taluk hospitals one in each taluk except Chikkaballapur because it has district hospital already. The district as well as taluk hospitals have100 and 70 beds each. Fifty seven primary health centres with 393 beds in addition two PHU with maternity annex with 20 beds and 199 sub-centres with 1083 beds are all available in Chikkaballapur district. There are 2 mobile health clinics also. There are no autonomous and teaching hospitals, urban primary health centres and health centres under IPP in the district. The number of private hospitals exceeds those of government. The district has 88 private hospitals in all with total bed strength of 590 at the end of March 2012.



Table 5.5.1

Number of Health Institutions as at the end of December, 2013

Type of Health Institutions	Chikkaballapur District		Karnataka	
	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
1. District Hospitals	1	100	20	7859
2. Other hospitals under Health and Family welfare	-	-	12	2468
3. Autonomous and teaching hospitals	-	-	29	17008
4. Community health centres	7	570	352	21550
(a) Taluk hospitals	5	510	146	15120
(b) Others	2	60	206	6430
5. Primary health centres	57	393	2355	15156
6. PHU with maternity annex	2	20	34	426
7. Urban PHCs	-	-	27	162
8. Health centres under IPP	-	-	108	-
9. Mobile health clinics	2	-	130	-
10. Sub-centres	199	1083	8871	64629

Source: Economic Survey - 2013-14, Government of Karnataka,

At the taluk level private hospitals outnumber government hospitals (Annexure 5.5.1). Gudibanda taluk does not have a private hospital. In the district each taluk has one each of First Referral Units (FRUs) in the year 2011-12.

There were 340 medical shops in the District in 2011-12 there is only one blood bank in Chikkaballapur taluk. In addition to FRUs, there are 24/7 working hospitals i.e., 20 in the district. In these 24/7 hospitals, 2380 deliveries have taken place in 2011-12 as compared to 2179 in 2010-11. The highest number of deliveries has occurred in Gauribidanur 753, followed by Chikkaballapur 553. At the taluk-level also private hospitals outnumber government hospitals.

Between 2007-08 and 2011-12 the number of hospitals and others such as PHCs, PHUs, CHCs have all increased many folds in all the taluks. The district has four Indian System of Medicine Hospitals.

5.5.2 Number of Doctors

Adequate and qualified doctors for the hospitals are very crucial and rural areas in particular. There is always a perception that the strength of doctors available is not sufficient. The strength of doctors at various hospitals is presented in Table 5.5.2.

Table 5.5.2

Taluk-wise Number of Doctors in Various Hospitals in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Government Hospitals		Private Hospitals		Nursing Home/ Hospitals		Clinics	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Bagepalli	3	3	9	7	4	2	5	5
Chikkaballapur	11	11	41	44	16	20	25	24
Chintamani	8	8	32	32	20	21	12	11
Gauribidanur	10	10	22	18	10	12	12	6
Gudibanda	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sidlaghatta	4	4	10	13	0	3	10	10
District	40	40	114	114	50	58	64	56

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2010-11and 2011-12

The number of doctors remained 40 both in 2010-11 and 2011-12 and in government hospitals and in private hospitals the number of doctors remained unchanged at 114 in both the years. At the taluk level there was reduction in the number of doctors in private hospitals in Bagepalli and Gauribidanur taluks. The data for PHCs, PHUs and CHCs taluk-wise are not available and hence not attempted to analyse the same here.

5.5.3 Number of Nurses

There are 82 nurses in 2011-12 which increased from 65 in 2008-09. Four taluks have 17 nurses each while Chikkaballapur has only 8 and Gudibanda 6.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) aims to ensure 2 Auxiliary Nurse and Mid-wives (ANM) at 30 per cent of the sub-centres and 60 per cent of them by 2008 with the second ANM being appointed on a contract basis. There were altogether 203 sub-centres in Chikkaballapur district. The details of availability of ANM, MPW and



Helper for Chikkaballapur district is given in Table 5.5.3. Available infrastructures in the district are far from satisfactory.

Table 5.5.3

Taluk-wise details of Sub Centre Infrastructure in Chikkaballapur District during 2011-12

Taluks	No. of Sub Centres	No. of Sub Centres without 1 ANM		No. of Sub Centres without 1 MPW		No. of Sub Centres without Helper		No. of Sub Centre without Med. Kit and Table. BP Apparatus and Stethoscope	
	No.	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No	Per cent
Bagepalli	45	15	33.33	30	66.67	45	100	Not Available	
Chikkaballapur	30	15	50.00	15	50.00	30	100		
Chintamani	40	12	30.00	28	70.00	40	100		
Gauribidanur	48	13	27.08	35	72.92	48	100		
Gudibanda	8	1	12.50	7	87.50	8	100		
Sidlaghatta	32	10	31.25	22	68.75	32	100		
District	203	66	32.51	137	67.49	203	100		

Source: District Health office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur.

5.5.4 Population Served by Hospitals, Beds, Doctors and Nurses

The indicators which speak of the quality services available in hospitals are population served per hospital, per bed and per doctor. According to the India Human Development Report 2011, average population served by government hospitals in Karnataka with reference period of January 1, 2010 was 63,309 which are better than the all-India 97,958. Like-wise the average population served per government bed for the same period was 913 much better than 2105 for all-India. For Chikkaballapur district and its taluks the scenario is available from Table 5.5.4.

Table 5.5.4

Taluk-wise Population Served by Hospitals, Beds and Doctors in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Average Population Served per Hospital, Bed and Doctors*					
	Hospitals		Beds		Doctors	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Bagepalli	9427	10794	725	857	14141	18350
	(15426)	(16682)	(922)	(997)	(56563)	(61166)
Chikkaballapur	5030	5593	328	423	3675	3864
	(27303)	(30362)	(655)	(728)	(17375)	(19321)
Chintamani	9043	9615	696	764	6782	7452
	(24662)	(27097)	(1428)	(1569)	(33911)	(37259)
Gauribidanur	7746	7462	741	795	8472	10393
	(14269)	(15316)	(1102)	(1183)	(27112)	(29100)
Gudibanda	12957	13958	439	473	12957	13958
	(12957)	(13958)	(439)	(473)	(12957)	(13958)
Sidlaghatta	9698	10199	1212	1127	13855	12598
	(19397)	(21417)	(1212)	(1339)	(48491)	(53542)
District	7924	8367	621	705	7461	8150
	(18532)	(20244)	(966)	(1055)	(28725)	(31378)

Note: (1)* includes government and private hospitals, nursing homes and clinics.
(2) Figures in parentheses refer to the Government sector only.
Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

There is certainly an improvement in the availability of doctors and beds from 2010-11 to 2011-12. The above data gives a district picture of the inadequacies in the number of hospitals, beds and doctors as reflected in the population served by each one of them has increased.

Rural Health Institutions: There were in all 203 sub-centres and 54 PHCs in Chikkaballapur district in 2011-12 (Table 5.5.5). The average rural population served by a sub-centre was 4798. The Population served by the PHCs was 18037 for the district. (Table 5.5.6) But the PHC population ratio is not satisfactory in all the taluks. The PHC and sub-centres have not increased and therefore they have to serve more number of people.

Table 5.5.5

Taluk-wise Details of Average Population served by Sub Centre

Taluks	Total No. of Sub Centres		Rural Population		Average Population Served by Sub Centres	
	2008-09	2011-12	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli	45	45	149570	150576	3324	3346
Chikkaballapur	30	30	136154	148884	4538	4963
Chintamani	40	40	205791	222002	5145	5550
Gauribidanur	48	48	240582	243122	5012	5065
Gudibanda	8	8	43021	46391	5378	5799
Sidlaghatta	32	32	152867	163010	4777	5094
District	203	203	927985	973985	4571	4798

Source: 1) District Health Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur
2) India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Table 5.5.6
Taluk-wise Average Population Served by PHCs in 2007- 08 and 2011-12

Taluks	No. of PHCs		Total Rural Population		Average Population Served by PHCs	
	2007-08	2011-12	2001	2011	2007-08	2011-12
Bagepalli	10	9	149570	150576	14957	16731
Chikkaballapur	6	6	136154	148884	22692	24814
Chintamani	8	9	205791	222002	25724	24667
Gauribidanur	17	18	240582	243122	14152	13507
Gudibanda	3	3	43021	46391	14340	15464
Sidlaghatta	9	9	152867	163010	16985	18112
District	53	54	927985	973985	17509	18037

Source: 1) District Health Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur
2) India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

5.6 ANC Coverage and Anemia among Pregnant Women

Women during pregnancy need to have adequate health care. Ante-natal Care (ANC) is very important. ANC if covered all the pregnant women with periodical visits will reduce MMR substantially. Karnataka government has put in place a full-fledged ANC system. The initiative begin with issuing an ANC check-up and is followed by 2 TT injections, IFA tablets, Rs.1000 as cash benefit under Prasuthi Araike etc. In Chikkaballapur district the percentage of pregnant women fully covered under ANC was 98.07 in 2011-12 an improvement over 90.10 per cent in 2008-09. Karnataka Vision 2020 aims to achieve 100 per cent ANC coverage by 2020. In Chikkaballapur district three taluks i.e. Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta have already achieved 100 per cent of ANC coverage for pregnant women in 2011-12. Chintamani taluk is lagging behind and is a surprise as to how this taluk which had a higher coverage of 98.81 per cent of ANC in 2008-09, recorded a much lower ANC coverage of 92.74 per cent in 2011-12. Gudibanda taluk's record is very good considering the fact that its ANC coverage was very low 57.07 % in 2008-09, improved significantly to 94.91 in 2011-12.

Apart from hospitals, anganwadis also register pregnant women and cover them under ANC. The number of pregnant women registered with anganawadis increased from 9249 in 2008-09 to 9304 in 2011-12. Taluk-wise, Gauribidanur taluk has the highest number registered.

5.6.1 Anemia among Pregnant Women

From among the pregnant women during 2011-12, 63.46 % were found to be with severe Anemia which is very high. Taluks such as Gauribidanur and Chikkaballapur have contributed to this, 71.35 per cent and 68.34 per cent respectively But the other taluks also have relatively high percentage of pregnant women with severe Anemia.

If pregnant women are found to be anemiic (i.e. 7 gms. HB) an additional 100 IFA tablets are given. If they are found to be suffering from severe anemia i.e., less than 7 gms. they are referred to upgraded hospitals for injection of iron sucrose. During 2011-12, the number of women registered with anganawadis who were found to be severe anemic was 20.03 up from 6.14 in 2008-09. Of this Bagepalli taluk had the largest. All the registered pregnant women were provided with nutrition.

5.7 Institutional Deliveries

The place of delivery assumes significance in determining the maternal health status. Institutional deliveries is utmost essential to reduce MMR. All the pregnant women registered have been advised to have institutional deliveries. The Karnataka Vision 2020 aims at 75 per cent institutional deliveries by 2020. The state has reached already 98.1 per cent in December 2013. According to India HDR 2011 institutional

delivery in rural Karnataka was lower at 54.8 per cent in 2005-06 vis-à-vis urban of 81.8 per cent. This compares well with all-India 28.9 per cent in rural and slightly higher percentage of 38.7 per cent in urban. Since this is old data the percentage of institutional deliveries would have gone-up now and further with NRHM in place the rural percentage would have also improved. According to NRHM DMU Report 2009 institutional deliveries stood at 78 per cent for the country. From the India HDR 2011 it has also come to be known that the extent of institutional deliveries also depends on the educational status. Education has a huge potential to turn around the status of maternal and infant care in rural areas. With increase in number of years of education, more and more chose to have institutional deliveries. As per the Report with no education in Karnataka only 33.9 per cent of deliveries occurred in institutions, whereas with 12 years of education this was much higher at 96.7 per cent. So education and health always go together.

5.7.1 Institutional Deliveries in Chikkaballapur District

In Chikkaballapur district institutional deliveries account for 98.76 per cent in 2011-12. All the taluks have 97 per cent and above of institutional deliveries (Figure 5.7.1). There is a significant improvement over 2008-09

Figure 5.7.1

Taluk wise Percentage of Institutional Deliveries in Chikkaballapur District



5.8 Immunisation of Children

The Universal Immunization Programme aimed at achieving cent per cent immunization and to reduce the mortality and morbidity among infants and young children due to vaccine-preventable diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus polio and measles. There has been a steady rise in immunization of children. Karnataka Vision 2020 has set the target of 90 per cent child immunization and the state has already achieved 100.85 per cent in 2012-13. Chikkaballapur district has 97.78 per cent of children fully immunized in 2011-12 and is continuing. Two taluks have achieved 100 per cent i.e., Bagepalli and Gudibanda (Table 5.8.1). Chintamani taluk is lagging behind with 86 and did not show any improvement.

Table 5.8.1

Taluk-wise Immunization of Children in 2008-09 and 2011-12

Taluks	Percentage of Children Fully Immunized	
	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	97.56	100
Chikkaballapur	95.67	98
Chintamani	85.90	86
Gauribidanur	81.97	99
Gudibanda	96.87	100
Sidlaghatta	95.06	95
District	95.82	97.78

Source: District Health Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

Immunisation i.e., vaccinations include BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth). The details of these vaccinations administered in the taluks of Chikkaballapur district are given in Annexure 5.8.1.

The weight of an infant at birth is an important indicator of the child's survival rate. Infants born with less than 2200 grams are at high risk. Normally mothers with poor health would deliver low weight babies. It is therefore a matter of concern that in Chikkaballapur district percentage of low birth babies is high.

5.9 Children Born Under-weight and BMI Ratio

Among the five major causes of infant mortality, pre-maturity and low-birth weight account for 26 per cent in Karnataka. In Chikkaballapur district in 2008-09, the number of new born weighed at birth was 23707 and it declined to 20255 in 2011-12 but the number of new born weighing less than 2.5 kgs. was higher in 2011-12 than 2008-09. Thus the percentage of new born with under-weight increased from 1.40 in 2008-09 to 2.44 per cent in 2011-12 (see Table 5.9.1). The percentage was higher in Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda taluks. All the taluks registered higher percentage of babies with under-weight except Chintamani. This is despite fall of 3452 in the number of new born babies who were weighed at birth.

Table 5.9.1

Taluk-wise Percentage of Children Born Under-weight in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	No. of new-born weighted at birth		No. of new-born children weighted less than 2.5 kg.		Percentage of children born under-weight	
	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	3522	2794	13	92	0.37	3.29
Chikkaballapur	4225	3246	79	110	1.87	3.39
Chintamani	6405	5346	118	92	1.84	1.72
Gauribidanur	4985	4615	82	128	1.64	2.77
Gudibanda	704	787	8	30	1.14	3.81
Sidlaghatta	3866	3467	32	42	0.82	1.21
District	23707	20255	332	494	1.40	2.44

Source: District Health Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

The Anganawadis also take care of Children with nutritious food. As per HIMS data in Chikkaballapur district. Under weight Children in the Anganawadis during 2011-12 was 7%. In a taluks except Chikkaballapur it was higher than district average.

Karnataka Vision 2020 has set a target to reduce the percentage of low birth weight to 10 per cent. Likewise to reduce anemia among children (6-35 months) to 40 per cent. It has also fixed targets to reduce malnutrition among children i.e., severe under-nutrition 2 per cent, moderate under-nutrition 25 per cent, mild under-nutrition 43 per cent and to raise normal nutrition children to 30 per cent. In order to achieve these targets a proper strategy to promote low-cost, nutritious diets using locally available food to supplement food security are a must. There is a need to implement ICDS much more effectively.

5.10 Communicable Diseases

Controlling communicable diseases like gastro-enteritis, tuberculosis, malaria and jaundice etc. is an important agenda in the public health programmes of the government. The government has embarked upon eradication of these ailments and no malaria death occurred in 2013 in the state. Better sanitation and a protected source of drinking water are very crucial in controlling these diseases.

5.10.1 Tuberculosis (TB) Control Programme in Chikkaballapur District

Data on TB control programme in taluks of Chikkaballapur district is presented in Annexure 5.10.1. The number of patients identified for TB has been increasing from 1106 in 2007-08 to 1661 in 2010-11 and 1728 in 2011-12. Likewise patients cured also have increased. But the number of deaths also is increasing which is a cause of worry.

5.10.2 Leprosy Control

The number of leprosy patients is declining. In 2011-12 two deaths was reported one each in Chintamani and Sidlaghatta taluks (Annexure 5.10.2).

5.10.3 HIV Prevention Programme

As per Human Development in Karnataka 1999, the first full blown Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was detected in Tamil Nadu in 1986 and two years later in Karnataka in 1988. The seriousness of the illness was not understood by the people which got compounded crippling effects of ignorance, illiteracy, prejudice and discrimination. AIDS is caused by the HIV virus which weakens the body's immune system and leads to death through secondary infections. Ever since AIDS was detected in 1988, the prevalence of AIDS was increasing. The year-on-year increase was very sharp. Between 1998 and 2003, 24,236 HIV cases and 1730 cases of AIDS were reported of which 189 AIDS related deaths were recorded. Since this order of increasing was a matter of serious concern, Karnataka has put in place a good reporting and monitoring system. The objectives of the government's policy are (i) to keep HIV prevalence below three per cent (ii) to reduce blood-borne transition to less than one per cent, (iii) to achieve condom usage in not less than 90 per cent of high-risk groups and (iv) to ensure that awareness is created about HIV/AIDS.

At the forefront, Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS) was registered as a Society in December 1997 as an autonomous institution and a highest policy making structure regarding HIV/AIDS in Karnataka headed by Honourable Chief Minister. The National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) at New Delhi is the central authority for the entire country. Karnataka is one of the high prevalent states in India. KSAP is at present implementing National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) III which is funded by NACO. Karnataka has been conducting the HIV Sentinel Surveillance since 1998. This is carried out annually by testing for HIV at sentinel sites. The prevalence among Ante-Natal Clinic (ANC) attenders as per HSS was 0.69 per cent which is close to the NFHS-3 estimate of 0.69 per cent in 2006. HIV prevalence among the ANC attenders indicates decline in the adult HIV prevalence in the State from 1.5 per cent in 2004 to 0.69 per cent in 2006.

Achievement under NCAP III

Particulars	2004	2006
1. Adult HIV prevalence rate	1.5	0.69
2. HIV Prevalence among Female Sex Workers (FSW)	-	5.10
3. Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	-	5.4
4. Injection Drug Users (IDU)	-	0.0

5.10.3.1 HIV/AIDS in Chikkaballapur District

The status of HIV/AIDS in Chikkaballapur district can be seen from the following Table 5.10.1.

Table 5.10.1

Taluk-wise Details of AIDS Control Programme in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (in Nos)

Taluks	Identified Aids Patients			Patients Cured			Patients Deaths		
	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12
Bagepalli	11	60	109	0	34	44	0	11	12
Chikkaballapur	8	170	218	0	55	68	0	8	8
Chintamani	37	67	115	0	36	83	0	5	8
Gauribidanur	43	97	75	0	59	51	0	9	11
Gudibanda	5	12	53	0	13	19	0	4	2
Sidlaghatta	7	26	42	0	18	35	0	7	6
District	111	432	612	0	215	300	0	44	47
State	NA	44022	39415	NA	2911	30450	NA	4907	5223

Note: NA: Not available

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2007-08, 2010-11 and 2011-12

During 2007-08, 2010-11 and 2011-12, 111, 432, 612 AIDS patients respectively were identified in Chikkaballapur district. Chikkaballapur taluk has the highest number of AIDS patients. Bagepalli and Chintamani taluks also have higher number of AIDS patients. The number of patients cured is just 50%. The number of deaths was 44 in 2010-11 and 47 in 2011-12. Between male and Female Aids patients equal number is observation in 2010-11 and in 2011-12 it was 297 male and 315 female highest in both male and female 10 observed in Chikkaballapur Taluk followed by Bagepalli and Chintamani taluks

The National Aids Control Organisation, the India Health Action Trust, the National Institute of Medical Statistics, district AIDS Prevention and Control Units along with the staff of Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society have brought out HIV/AIDS Situation and Response in Chikkaballapur district: Epidemiological Appraisal using Data Triangulation in July 2010. The implications of this appraisal are given below. This is a better and reliable assessment of the HIV/AIDS prevalence of the district rather than the number presented earlier.

Implications

HIV prevalence in different population groups

- HIV prevalence in general population of the district is low at 0.26 per cent (Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission Centres, 2009).
- HIV prevalence is low at 2.11 per cent among the working males (Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres, 2009); at 1.98 per cent among working females tested in ICTCs (ICTC, 2009). The HIV positivity in walk-in males has declined significantly since 2006, while the positivity among walk-in females has remained more or less constant.
- Among the 6 taluks, Gauribidanur has the highest HIV positivity among the pregnant women tested in PPTCT centres (0.38 per cent) and walk-in males tested in ICTC centres (2.55 per cent), while Bagepalli taluk has the highest HIV positivity among walk-in females tested in ICTC centres (5.68 per cent) in 2009

Drivers of the epidemic

- The district has a considerably large size of a local network of Female Sex Workers (FSWs), their clients and MSMT. The current estimates put the number of FSWs and MSMT in the district at 3,768 (rural plus urban) and 355 (urban only), respectively. The estimated number of clients of FSWs in the district (rural plus urban) is about 22,261. This translates into 6.21 FSWs, 2.87 MSMT and 65 clients of FSWs per 1,000 adult population age 15-49 years (rural plus urban), per 1,000 adult population (urban areas only) and per 1,000 adult male population (rural plus urban) in the district, respectively.

- There are more FSWs in rural than in urban areas of the district. Sixty nine per cent of the estimated FSWs live and practice sex work in rural areas. However, the ratio of FSWs to 1,000 adult population is greater in urban than in rural areas (5.64 and 4.52, respectively), indicating relatively higher concentration of FSWs in urban areas.
- Seventy two per cent of the estimated FSWs in the district are spread across 3 of the 6 taluks: Chintamani (31 per cent), Gauribidanur (21 per cent) and Chikkaballapur (20 per cent).
- Seventy three per cent of the current estimates of urban MSM-T are in Chintamani (38 per cent), Gauribidanur (20 per cent), and Bagepalli (15 per cent) taluks.
- Of the FSWs registered with the TI, 49 per cent are street based, 47 per cent are home based, 40 per cent are either widowed, divorced, separated or deserted, 28 per cent are high volume entertaining 10+ clients a week, 13 per cent are under age 25 years, 58 per cent are illiterate, 19 per cent are new to sex work with less than 2 years since started sex work.
- Ninety eight per cent of the MSM-T registered with the district programme are either Kothis or Double Deckers. 23 per cent of the MSM-T are under age 25 years and 60 per cent reported 4 or more anal sex partners in a week.

Response Gaps

- In 2009, the coverage of FSWs for HIV prevention intervention was 73 per cent, 32 per cent, and 145 per cent of the estimated FSWs in the district total, rural and urban areas, respectively. The coverage of the MSM-T by the TI was 81 per cent.
- The performance of the TI with respect to regular contact and regular STI consultations needs improvement, particularly in the rural areas.
- There is a large gap between the estimated PLHIV in the district (3,764) and the PLHIV detected in the ICTCs and PPTCT (897). A concerted effort to bring the high risk individuals, including the clients of FSWs, FSWs and MSMT to the ICTCs will bridge the existing gap between the PLHIV estimate and detection.
- There also is a large gap between the detection (897) and pre ART enrolment (406). Better coordination between the ICTCs and the ART center will go a long way in bridging this gap.

5.11 Performance of Various Health Schemes

The authorities have been implementing various health schemes of public importance both national and the state. The major health programme under the central schemes is the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NRHM was launched in April 2005 by the Government of India to improve medical facilities in rural areas. The different programmes under this are:

- National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
- Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Project
- Reproductive and Child Health Programme
- Additional Services under NRHM
- Programme of pulse polio
- Health Education, training, preventive of deafness and other programmes.

5.11.1 Major Karnataka State Health Programmes

In addition to implementing the above programmes, the State has the following schemes of its own.

- **Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY):** JSY is intended to reduce MMR and IMR as well as to increase the institutional deliveries of BPL and SC/ST families. In addition to mandatory ANC and referral transport, cash assistance is provided for institutional and home deliveries.

- **Thayibhagya:** To reduce IMR and MMR in backward districts and Chikkaballapur is not included.

- **Arogya Kavacha 108:** Provides free first and referral transport in case of medical, police and fire emergencies.

- **Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya:** A unique programme whereby one crore school children (both private and government sector) are medically screened and children needing surgeries are provided surgical treatment free of cost in empanelled hospitals.

- **Madilu:** A scheme by state government to provide post natal care for the mother and child. The objective is to encourage poor pregnant women to deliver in health centres and hospitals in order to considerably reduce IMR and MMR in the state. A kit is provided to women of BPL families delivering in government institutions and the benefit is restricted to two live deliveries.

- **Prasooti Araike:** All BPL women including SC/ST who deliver in government hospitals are given Rs.2000 as incentive (including JSY) for getting their nutritional requirement.

- **Arogya Vani 104:** People from any part of the state can avail this service by calling 104 round the clock all the 365 days of the year.

- **MCTS:** Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) are intended to provide MMR and IMR and to keep track of services provided. Distribution of Thayi cards to each and every pregnant women and uploading the information of the Thayi card in MCTS portal. The service is enacted through SMS.

- **School Health Programme:** This is a major initiative specifically focusing on school age children. The aim is to holistically address the health and nutrition needs of the children in a manner which fulfills the needs of the today's lifestyle. The programme includes (i) administration of Weekly Iron-Folic acid Supplements (WIFS); (ii) screening of target group for moderate/ severe anemia and referring them to appropriate health facility, (iii) bi-annual de-worming; (iv) information and counseling for improving dietary intake and for taking action for prevention of intestinal worm infestation.

- **Universal Immunisation:** It is intended to address cent per cent immunization.

- **Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project (KHSDRP):** This is a World-Bank assisted project which aims to increase utilization of curative, preventive and public health services particularly in underserved areas and among vulnerable groups to accelerate achievement of health related MDGs.

- **AYUSH:** An independent department includes AYUSH health care and AYUSH medical education. The AYUSH service is focused mainly on PHCs. There are many programmes under AYUSH. The new scheme is the AYUSH grama Yojane for improving the quality of health, social improvement and life style modification to the rural people at their door step. The other programmes are, AYUSH Sanchari Ghataka, AYUSH Nutrition Programme, Drug control etc.

- **Drug Control:** Drug control department which is a regulatory body. Karnataka pharmaceutical policy has been released. SAKALA a service system is to ensure the delivery of services within the specified time framework. Computerization of licensing activities of sale and manufacturing establishments.

5.11.2 Progress of the Health Schemes in Chikkaballapur District

There are quite a few schemes of State and Centre Which have been implemented in Chikkaballapur district. The important schemes are Yashaswini, RSBY, Vajpayee Arogya Sree and NRHM.

Arogya Kavacha (Ambulance) is the most popular scheme in the health sector. In Chikkaballapur district as much as 14,701 patients utilized the services during 2011-12. The Maximum was in Chintamani and Gauribidanur taluks.

The number of beneficiaries under ASHA Schemes in Chikkaballapur district remain same over the years but the financial expenditure has been increasing year after year.

NRHM has started earlier is an Important rural health mission of government of India. The details of its Physical and financial progress is presented in Table 5.11.1

Table 5.11.1

Taluk-wise Physical and Financial Details of NRHM Scheme

Taluks	Number of Beneficiaries		Financial (in Rs.)	
	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	3803	4250	1464000	1140112
Chikkaballapur	1987	4801	1744507	4489488
Chintamani	2957	7151	1789450	5816267
Gauribidanur	3555	6262	3821102	6336716
Gudibanda	725	1662	493060	1456013
Sidlaghatta	708	2754	1544507	2095269
District	13725	26880	10856626	21333868

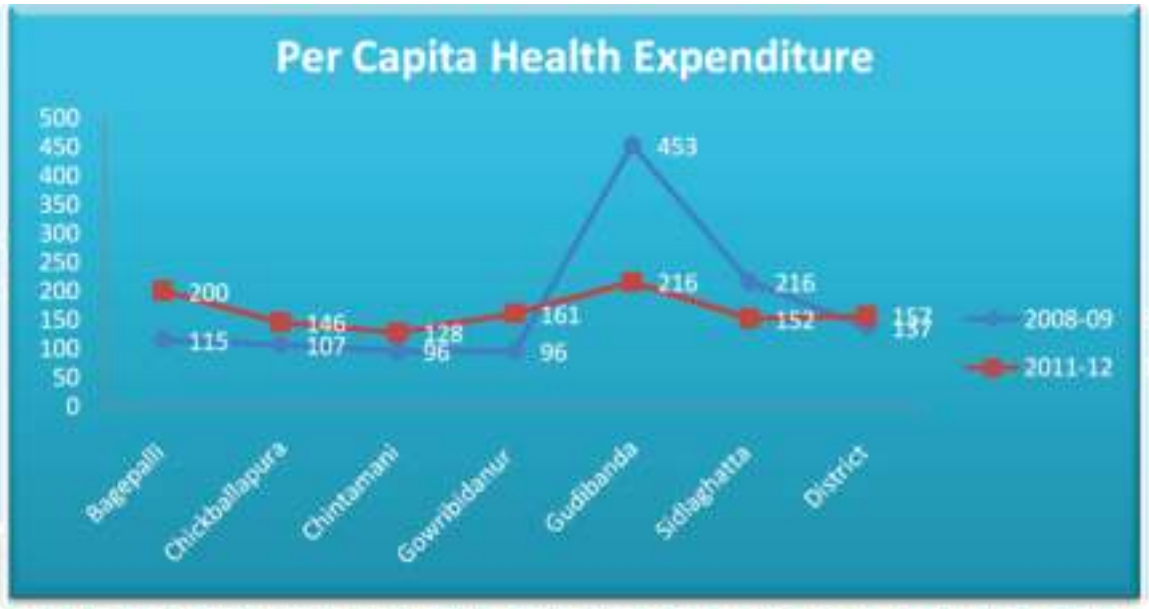
Source: District Health Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

5.12 Per Capita Expenditure Analysis on Health Sector

The data on health expenditure in Chikkaballapur district is available for 2011-12. The total expenditure for the district is Rs.19,73,17,835. The per capita expenditure in 2011-12 was Rs.157 vis-à-vis Rs.139 in 2008-09. Taluk-wise data is given in Figure 5.12.1.The per capita expenditure in Gudibanda taluk is higher than the other taluks of the district in both the years.

Figure 5.12.1

Taluk-wise Per Capita Health Expenditure in Chikkaballapur District in 2008-09 and 2011-12



There are wide inter-taluk variation which reflects the regional imbalance within the district. It ranges from as low as Rs.128 in Chintamani taluk to as high as Rs.216 in Gudibanda taluk. In Gudibanda taluk the per capita health expenditure was very high at Rs.453 in 2008-09 which got reduced drastically by more than half in 2011-12. There is a fall in per capita health expenditure in Sidlaghatta taluk also from Rs.216 to Rs.152 in this period.

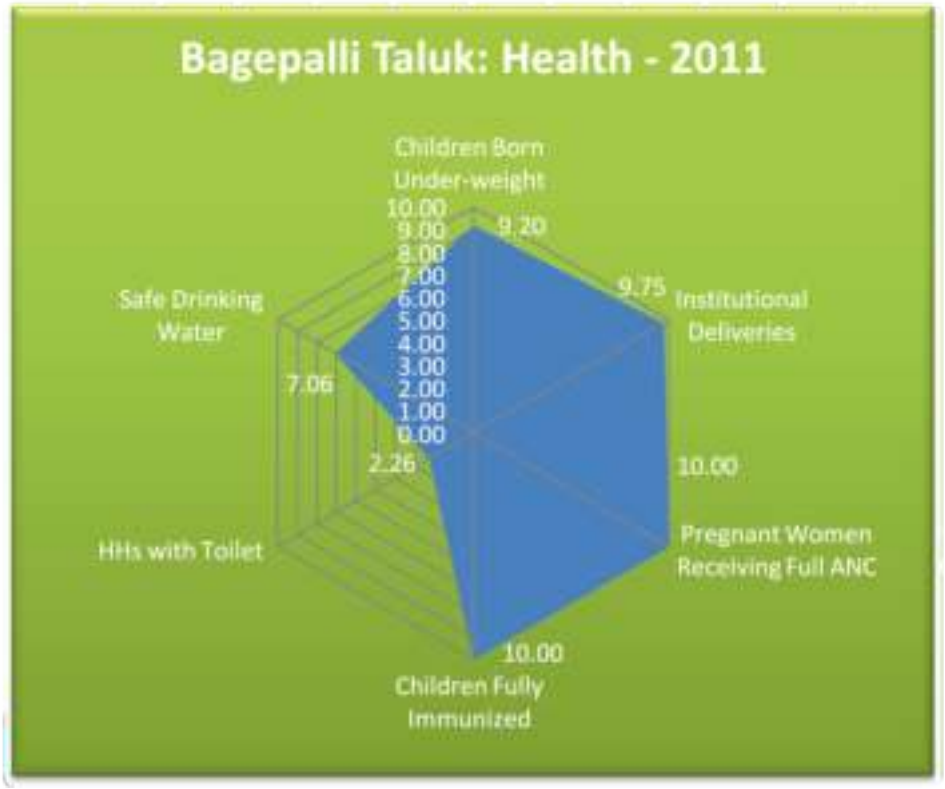
5.13 Radar Analysis For Health

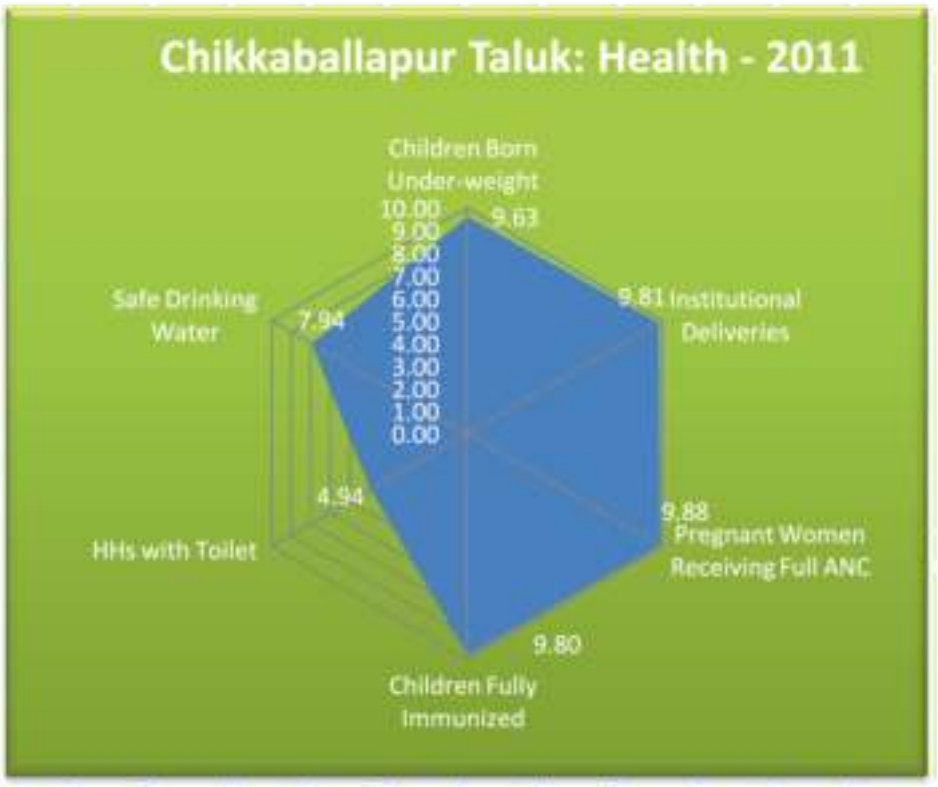
The Final Radar Values of Health for the taluks is presented in Table 5.13.1 and the same is plotted in Graphs which are self explanatory. Since the district came into existence only in 2007 comparison across the taluks between two periods i.e. 2001 and 2011 cannot be made. Hence Radar values is calculated and plotted for only one year 2011.

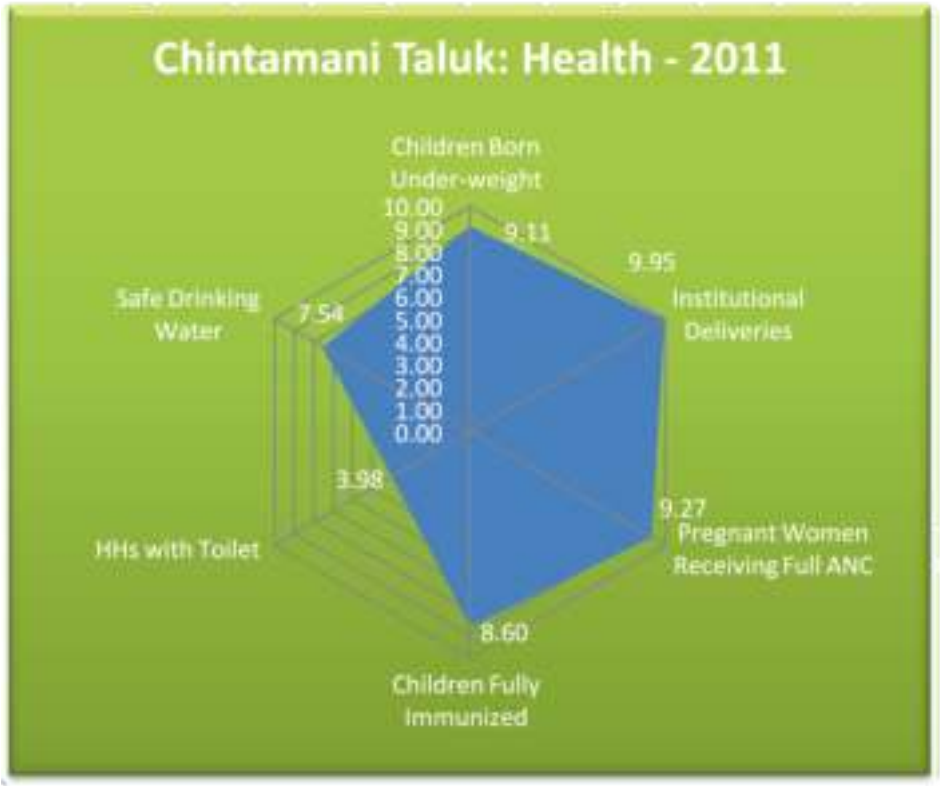
Table 5.13.1

Radar Values of Health – Chikkaballapur District - 2011

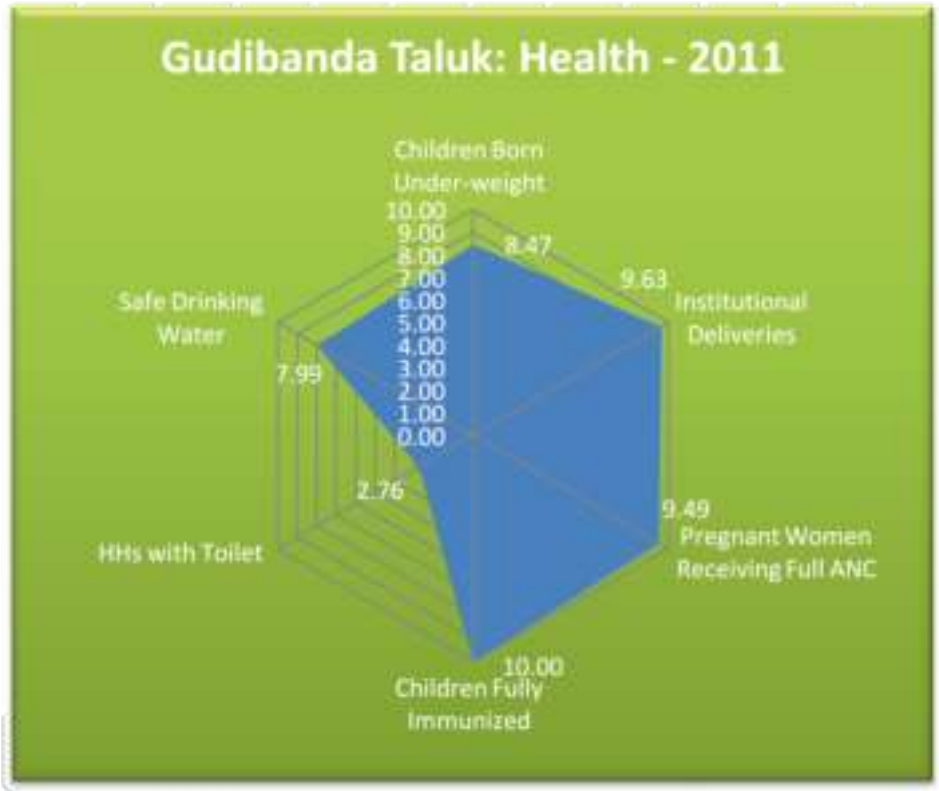
Taluks	Percent of Children born underweight	Percent Institutional Deliveries	Percent of women using full ANC	Percent of Children fully Immunised	Percent of Households with Toilet	Percent of HHs Provided with safe Drinking water facility
Bagepalli	9.20	9.75	10.00	10.00	2.26	7.06
Chikkaballapur	9.63	9.81	9.88	9.80	4.94	7.94
Chintamani	9.11	9.95	9.27	8.60	3.98	7.54
Gauribidanur	8.99	9.88	10.00	9.90	2.98	6.72
Gudibanda	8.47	9.63	9.49	10.00	2.76	7.99
Sidlaghatta	9.22	9.81	10.00	9.50	4.48	7.77

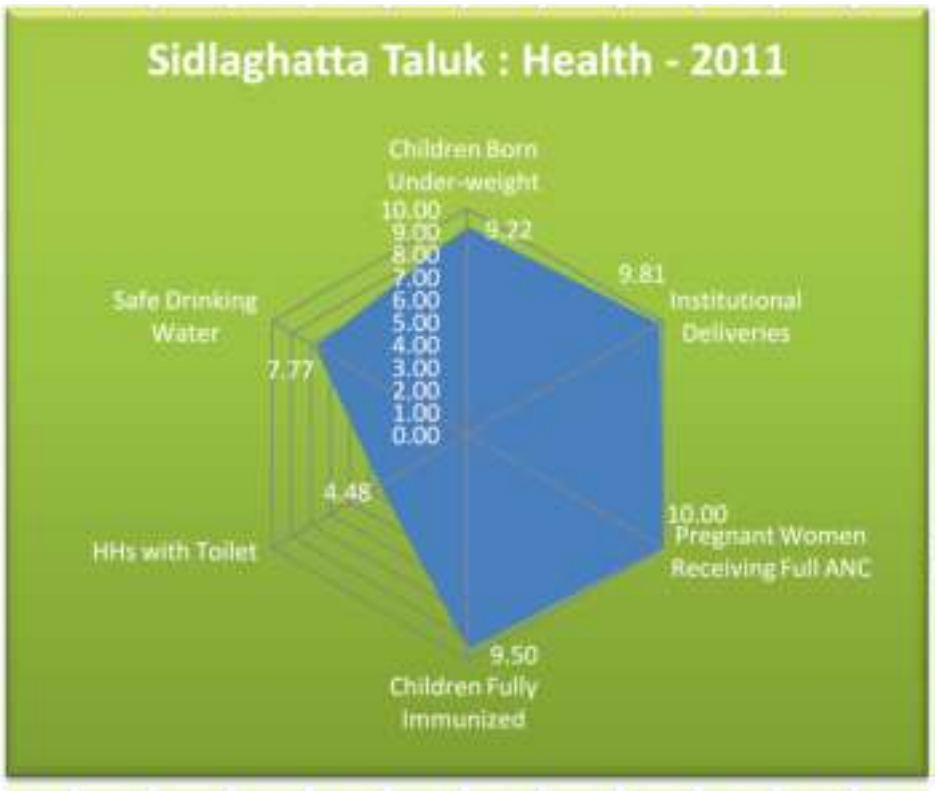


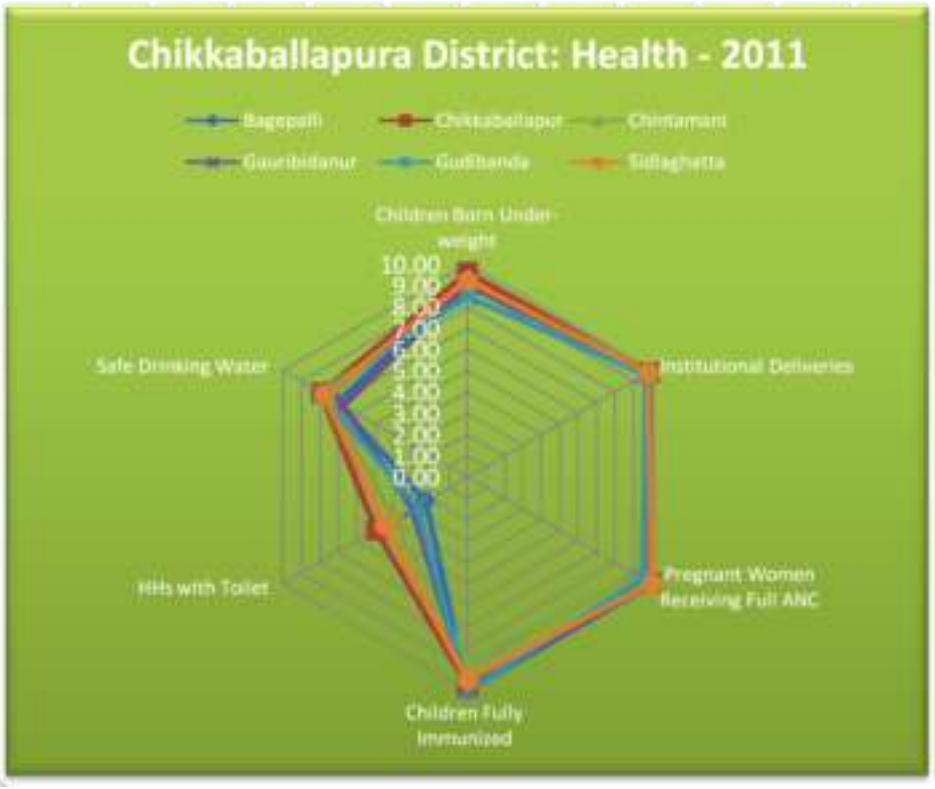

Chikkaballapur Taluk: Health - 2011
Children Born Under-weight
9.63
9.81
Institutional Deliveries
9.88
Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC
9.80
Children Fully Immunized
4.94
HHs with Toilet
7.94
Safe Drinking Water
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00


Chintamani Taluk: Health - 2011
Children Born Under-weight
9.11
9.95
Institutional Deliveries
9.27
Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC
8.60
Children Fully Immunized
3.98
HHs with Toilet
7.54
Safe Drinking Water
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00


Gauribidanur Taluk: Health - 2011
Children Born Under-weight
8.99
Institutional Deliveries
9.88
Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC
10.00
Children Fully Immunized
9.90
HHs with Toilet
2.98
Safe Drinking Water
6.72
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00


Gudibanda Taluk: Health - 2011
Children Born Under-weight
8.47
Institutional Deliveries
9.63
Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC
9.49
Children Fully Immunized
10.00
HHs with Toilet
2.76
Safe Drinking Water
7.99
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00


Sidlaghatta Taluk : Health - 2011
Children Born Under-weight
9.22
9.81
Institutional Deliveries
10.00
Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC
9.50
Children Fully Immunized
4.48
HHs with Toilet
7.77
Safe Drinking Water


Chikkaballapura District: Health - 2011
Bagepalli
Chikkaballapur
Chintamani
Gauribidanur
Gudibanda
Sidlaghatta
Children Born Under-weight
Institutional Deliveries
Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC
Children Fully Immunized
HHs with Toilet
Safe Drinking Water

5.14 An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care System

Chikkaballapur district is on the right path to achieve the MDGs, the Karnataka Vision 2020 and the Twelfth Five-Year Plan targets. This is entirely based on the data supplied by the authorities. But still there are some uncomfortable questions like how many cases are reported, whether all pregnant women in rural areas are registered formally, how many infant deaths go unnoticed etc. Whether health infrastructures in the remote areas in villages inaccessible are adequate? Whether all PHCs are manned by a doctor? There is acute shortage of doctors, specialists and nurses to serve these areas. Mere numbers presented in the above sections do not fully disclose the ground realities.

The best document available is the major observations of the Regional Evaluation Team in Chikkaballapur district in October 2009. The Team visited the PHCs and CHCs in Melur, Peresandra and Manchenahalli and sub-centres in Bhaktarahalli, Melur-B, Pulavarahalli, Kammaguttahalli, Sadenahalli and Upparahalli. The major observations are presented below.

1 Human Resources

a. 2 (33 per cent) posts of district Programme Officers, 4 (66%) posts of Taluk Health Officers, 5 (11 per cent) posts of specialists and 5 (7%) posts of Medical Officers were lying vacant in the district.
b. 23 (85 per cent) posts of male health assistants, 33 (71 per cent) posts of LHVs, 43 (46 per cent) posts of staff nurses, 13 (81 per cent) posts of Block Health Educators and 111 (79 per cent) posts of MPW male were also vacant at district level.
c. In the three visited PHCs, 1 post of MPW (M) at PHC Melur, 1 post of Block Health Educator, 1 post of First Division Assistant, and 1 LHV post were vacant at PHC Peresandra.1 post of staff nurse and 5 posts of MPW (M) and 1 post of First Division Assistant were also vacant at PHC Manchenahalli.

2 Implementation of Rogi Kalyana Samithi (RKS) and VHSCs

a) Rogi Kalyana Samithis called Arogya Raksha Samithi (ARS) in the state have been set up in all 50 PHCs, 2 CHCs, 5 Sub district hospitals and district Hospital in the district.
b) Out of the amount of Rs. 57,75,000 available to ARSs in the district during 2008-09, only Rs. 5,27,842 was spent. No funds were provided to these Samithis during 2009-10.
c) It was reported that under 151 Gram Panchayats 1203 VHSCs (Village health and Sanitation Committee) were set up in the district VHSCs.
d) In the sub-centres visited, it was observed that VHSC accounts were being maintained by Anganawadi workers. Utilisation of VHSC funds was not satisfactory because of non co-operative Sarpanches (Presidents of GPs). In practice, VHSCs were not conducting regular meetings for passing resolutions on sanitation etc. Instead, Sarpanches were drawing the entire VHSC amount without doing the actual work.
e) No funds were released to VHSCs during 2009-10.

3 Services of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

a) It was reported that women belonging to the families of BPL, SC/ST category are only eligible to receive JSY cash incentive for the first two deliveries. The rate are: for institutional deliveries at Rs. 700 in rural area, and Rs. 600 in urban area, Rs. 1500 for caesarean delivery and at Rs. 500 for home delivery in the state.

b) Out of 11,000 deliveries eligible for JSY cash incentives, cash benefits have been paid to 10182 mothers during 2008-09 in the district.
c) It was found that JSY is functioning in proper way in the district. Almost all 62 JSY beneficiaries contacted confirmed that they received JSY assistance after delivery.

4 24 Hour Delivery Care System

a) In the district, 16 PHCs were functioning as 24 hour delivery care institutions. Only 3 of them were functioning with 2 MOs and the remaining 13 PHCs have only one Medical Officer posted there.
b) No additional budget was released to these PHCs as compared to other normal (non - 24X7) PHCs except the salary of staff nurses. There were three staff nurses posted in these PHCs.
c) Among the PHCs visited, in PHC Melur 102 deliveries were conducted during 2008-09, which is below the minimum stipulated deliveries of 10 per month fixed for 24X7 institutions.
d) Staff nurses appointed on contract basis in 24X7 centres had not received their salary every month regularly; due to administrative delay at the district office, they got salary once in 3-4 months.

5 ASHA Scheme

a) During current year 2009-10 up to the end of Sept. 2009, 1100 ASHA were selected.
b) Training to ASHAs was yet to be started.

6 Untied Funds

a. In the visited Sub-centres, Untied Funds were not utilized as per the guidelines. VHSC minutes to incur expenditure were not recorded in these SCs. Cash books were not maintained properly and money was drawn without passing resolution in VHSC meetings.
b. Untied funds were not provided to SCs during 2009-10.
c. In the visited PHCs, Melur and Paresandra untied funds were utilized as per the guidelines after taking approval of the committee members of Rogi Kalyan Samithi.

7 Physical Infrastructure and Stock Position: PHCs

a. PHCs visited at Melur and Peresandra were functioning in Government buildings.
b. Operation Theater was not functional in both the PHCs.
c. Residential quarters were not available for MOs in PHC at Paresandra.
d. AYUSH MO was not posted at PHC Melur.

Sub - Centres

a) Visited sub-centres at Bhaktarahalli, Melur-B, and Pulavarahalli have no building to operate. ANMs of these centers operate from either from villager's house or from her quarter situated at PHC premises.
b) Equipments like examination table, delivery table, McInsh sheet, Ambu bag/Suction, weighing machine for infants, IUD insertion kit and BP apparatus were not available in most of the visited sub centres.
c) Similarly, some of the drugs like DDKs, EC pills, Tab. Paracetamol, Tab, Tab Oxytocin, Cap. Ampicillin and Inj. Gentamycin were not available in most of the visited sub centres.

8 Knowledge and Opinion of the Community on Health Services

a) As many as 40 mothers having child up to one year old were interviewed in the coverage area of 4 sub-centres visited in the district for assessment of their knowledge and opinion on the services provided by ANMs.
b) Most of the mothers were satisfied with the maternal care services i.e. three

PNC check-ups, birth weight of baby and proper counseling on breast feeding practices etc. received by them.

c) 36 (90 per cent) Mothers were found to be not aware of danger sign of ARI.

d) Public Opinion was good on the services being rendered by PHC/CHC visited by the team. Village leader, and ANC/PNC beneficiaries and others, all have expressed good opinion on the functioning of PHCs.

9 Maintenance of Registers

a) Reported performance in respect of sterilization and IUD for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 could not be verified due to absence of registers at the PHC and sub centres.

b) EC registers, MCH registers, monthly reporting formats and cash book for untied funds were not provided to some of the sub-centres visited.

10 Other Observations and Suggestions

a) Some of the visited SCs were not having any room for conducting clinics though they were drawing clinic rent at Rs. 500/- per month. This is misuse of SC funds and should not have been drawn for those who have no rented building. Every SC should have at least one clinic room or conducting immunization sessions, ANC/ PNC examinations and for keeping SC drugs, equipments and records.

b) Stock registers were not maintained for equipments and drug purchase under NRHM funds at the SCs. A separate stock register may be maintained for purchase of equipments and drugs made under NRHM funds.



Income, Poverty and Employment



Chapter 6

Income, Poverty and Employment

6.1 Introduction

This chapter will deal with many varied aspects of Chikkaballapur's economy. First and foremost the district's growth as measured by its net domestic product will be analysed. The second and most crucial is the district's poverty tracing from HPCFRRI onwards. The current issues and what measures have been taken to reduce the poverty level will also be discussed. Here again the district poverty will be seen with some comparable districts and Chikkaballapur being agrarian in nature and also the state. Rural and urban poverty levels will also be covered. To reduce poverty levels, the aspects relating to agriculture and allied sectors will be looked into. These sectors play important roles in its economy. This would be followed by BPL households; the famous Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in mitigating poverty would be examined along with landless households. The last section would be the employment and unemployment scenario as revealed by Census data and other state sources, occupational pattern, child labour and would lastly will attempt the radar analysis for living standard.

6.2 District and Taluk Income

For the first time Karnataka state takes the credit of estimating taluk level income for all its 176 taluks for 2 different periods of time. The state also has the distinction of estimating district income in the country which many other states are yet to do. It also used to estimate some years back rural and urban income also, which now is discontinued. The district-wise income for Chikkaballapur district prior to 2007-08 was merged with Kolar district. However, district income for Chikkaballapur is available for the year 2004-05 and published in the Chikkaballapur district at a Glance 2008-09. The estimates are available both at current and constant prices as well. Per capita income is also available along with this. In this section, we will discuss the district income, sector-wise also, and gross as also current prices. A comparison of the district income would not only be made between 2 reference periods, but also with some of the other districts as also the State income. The taluk level income would also be analysed

In the eight-year period ending 2011-12, the growth rate of Karnataka's gross state domestic product (GSDP) at current prices showed a mixed trend. It was in the range of as low as 11.39 per cent in 2008-09 and as high as 17.74 per cent in 2010-11. This is more or less in line with the All-India pattern. At constant prices (2004-05=100) the growth rates follow the same pattern both for the State as well as All-India. There is however, one difference i.e., in the year 2009-10 the growth rate was the lowest per cent at current and 1.3 per cent at constant prices. But All-India GDP does not show such sharp fall in 2009-10 reflecting the fact that Karnataka's industrial growth recorded an absolute fall of -1.5 per cent. The service sector's growth was lower.

Coming to the district income, as said earlier Chikkaballapur came into existence in August 2007, the income estimates are not available year-on-year basis for the district. The earliest year from when district income is available is from 2007-08 onwards. However, in order to measure taluk-wise HDR special efforts have been made to

estimate taluk-wise income for the base period 2004-05 and 2008-09. These are all presented and analysed in this section. The district income of the Chikkaballapur district at current prices along with the state, a comparative picture can be seen in the following Table 6.2.1.

Table 6.2.1

Gross District Income of Chikkaballapur at Current Prices

Years	Chikkaballapur				Karnataka			
	Gross income (Rs. lakh)	Per capita income (in Rs.)	Annual Growth Rate (in per cent)		Gross income (Rs. lakh)	Per capita income (in Rs.)	Annual Growth Rate (in per cent)	
			Income	Per capita			Income	Per capita
2004-05	304385	25305	-	-	16632548	30062	-	-
2007-08	374400	27022	7.66	2.26	27124600	42418	21.02	13.70
2008-09	413500	29654	10.44	9.74	30214700	46285	11.39	9.12
2009-10	425100	30079	2.81	1.43	34523600	52191	14.26	12.76
2010-11	465200	32586	9.43	8.33	40647000	61073	17.74	17.02
2011-12	593700	41176	27.62	26.36	45889400	68227	12.90	11.71

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, various years

For Chikkaballapur for 2004-05, it is the data specially estimated as the district itself was not existent.

The economy of Chikkaballapur district accounts for 1.29 per cent of the state (2011-12) as it contributes 1.29 per cent to the state gross income i.e. Rs.5,93,700 lakh and 45,88,400 lakh respectively, The growth rate in Chikkaballapur district in gross domestic income are not in tandem with that of the state. The growth rate for state was 17.74 per cent but Chikkaballapur it was lowest 9.43 per cent .This is so for the others years also in the period 2007-08 and 2011-12 Further they are also lower than the state. The per capita income of the district is far below that of the state. For the lack year for which data is available, the per capita income was Rs.41,176 much less than the state average of Rs.68,227.

6.2.1 Taluk Gross Income of Chikkaballapur District

As said earlier taluk level income are estimated for two periods of time 2004-05 which is the base year and 2008-09. They are presented in Table 6.2.2.

Between 2004-05 and 2008-09 the gross taluk income has recorded increases in all taluks. So also the per capita income. The per capita income is higher than the district in the taluks, Chikkaballapur, Chintamani and Gudibanda in 2004-05, but in 2008-09 it is higher than the district only in two taluks i.e., Chikkaballapur and Chintamani. In 2004-05 and 2008-09 Chintamani taluk had the highest gross income.

Table 6.2.2

Taluk Gross Income and Per Capita Income of Chikkaballapur District (at Current Prices)

Taluks	2004-05		2008-09	
	Gross income (Rs. lakh)	Per capita income (in Rs.)	Gross income (Rs. lakh)	Per capita income (in Rs.)
Bagepalli	37094	20881	58057	31216
Chikkaballapur	62663	31319	98807	47168
Chintamani	79188	27883	101162	34022
Gauribidanur	62997	22196	85375	28730
Gudibanda	14560	26836	18841	33167
Sidlaghatta	47884	23582	56300	26482
District	304385	25305	418542	33234

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka

6.2.2 Sectoral Composition of Taluk Gross Income

The sectoral composition of income reflects the pattern and type of its economy (Figure 6.2.1).

The transformation in the sectoral composition is distinctly clear in all the taluks. There is slow down of primary and secondary sectors and strong rising trend of tertiary sector. There is however inter-taluk variations, while Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta taluks are still strong in primary sector, secondary sector is relatively popular in Chintamani taluk. But all taluks have over 40 per cent share in tertiary sector.

Figure 6.2.1

Sectoral Composition of Gross Taluk Income at Current Prices (in per cent)



6.3 Agriculture: Cropping Pattern, Irrigation and Livestock

6.3.1 Cropping pattern

Chikkaballapur is an agrarian economy as 80 per cent of its population depends on agriculture and allied activities for their livelihood. But the district has no perennial rivers and dry farming is the only alternative. But the rainfall pattern in the district is erratic and hence the district experiences deficient rainfall. In the 10-year period ending 2011, the district received deficient to scanty rainfall for 6 years. Therefore, apart from growing major cereals such as maize and ragi, the district is known for horticulture, animal husbandry and sericulture. As per the cropping pattern as given in Table 6.3.1 in 2011-12 the district had 54.44% area under maize, 39.53 per cent under ragi and 5.19 per cent under paddy. Between 2007-08 and 2011-12, there was decline in area under paddy and ragi but maize area has increased substantially. Among the taluks in respect of maize Chikkaballapur,



Gauribidanur and to some extent Gudibanda have large cultivation, and for ragi, the taluks such as Sidlaghatta, Chintamani and

Chikkaballapur have higher acreage. Chintamani taluk has a little area under paddy. The district's net sown accounts for 50.79% of its total geographical area. About 50.28% of its gross sown area account for cereals similarly pulses account for 6.51% oil seeds 15.01% fruits 12% and vegetables 5.03%.

Table 6.3.1

Taluk-wise Agriculture Cropping Pattern (Cereals) in Chikkaballapur District during 2007-08 and 2011-12 (in hectares)

Taluks	Cereals Area											
	Paddy		Bajra		Maize		Ragi		Other Minor Millets		Total	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
Bagepalli	374	808	0	0	6356	16627	4150	1707	0	388	10880	19530
Chikkaballapur	434	496	0	0	2658	3478	8942	10577	0	0	12034	14551
Chintamani	2745	2290	0	0	285	1853	11349	12640	0	0	14379	16783
Gauribidanur	979	1375	0	0	20767	29407	4573	3259	0	40	26319	34081
Gudibanda	880	278	0	128	3133	5590	3265	3427	0	355	7278	9778
Sidlaghatta	468	375	0	7	286	2030	5313	11220	0	0	6067	13632
District	5880	5622	0	135	33485	58985	37592	42830	0	783	76957	108355

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

Rainfed farming is done in 75 per cent of the area under cultivation. In addition to shrinking average size of holdings, large scale rainfed farming is another constraint faced by agricultural sector thus restricting the investment capacity of the farmers. Along with maize and ragi, pulses such as tur, avare, cowpea are the major ones. Chikkaballapur district has witnessed substantial diversification. Owing to inadequate and uneven distribution of rain pattern, area under paddy and to some extent ragi also is decreasing but this has been compensated by significant increase in maize growing area. Oilseeds cultivation is declining.

6.3.1.1 Area under Production of Pulses

The area under pulses exhibits that large area account for tur 7279 hectares followed by aware with 4724 hectares, cowpea 1291 hectares, and bengal gram just 115 hectares.

The share of agricultural income in the total income of agriculture and allied sector is about 28.29 per cent. The diverse agro-climatic conditions facilitated the growth of large varieties of horticultural crops. Horticulture sector has seen significant development. It is beyond doubt, that there is a clear shift from agriculture to horticulture sector. Floriculture has been taken in a big way. The status of agriculture in the district is shown in Box 6.3.1.

Box 6.3.1

Status of Agriculture in Chikkaballapur District

1. Large number of marginal size holdings
2. Dramatic reduction in availability of agricultural labourers
3. Erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall
4. Rainfed and dry-farming
5. A significant crop diversification
6. Area under paddy declining but maize growing increased rapidly
7. Yield rates of rice, jowar, ragi, tur, avare, groundnut etc. are better than the state average.
8. Clear shift in favour of horticulture sector:
   - Agriculture is becoming lesser and lesser remunerative
   - Farm mechanization cannot be aggressive with 66 per cent holding of marginal size

6.3.2 Horticulture

The diverse agro-climatic conditions prevailing in Chikkaballapur district are encouraging more farmers to grow horticulture crops. Farmers are more interested in this sector because they are perennial and more profitable. Income from horticulture in the district is higher than agriculture, although area under horticulture is much lesser than agriculture. Vegetable and fruit crops which cover an area of over 36,717 hectares account for 17.04 per cent of the total cropped area. They include potato, onion, tomato, chilli, brinjal, gourd and grapes, papaya, mango, banana, guava and sapota. Chikkaballapur is the third largest producer of mango in Karnataka. Floriculture has been taken-up whereby marigold, jasmine and chrysanthemum are cultivated. Horticultural farmers are more enthusiastic to know and adopt innovative horticultural practices and are well acquainted with the recent advancements in the sector. Though horticulture is the strength of the district, post harvest losses due to improper handling is a major problem. Thus this issue needs focused policy responses such as processing units/storage and farmers to



be trained to handle harvest scientifically. Among the taluks, Gauribidanur is the highest producer of banana and sapota, Chintamani for mango, Chikkaballapur for guava and grapes. In respect of vegetables, Chikkaballapur taluk is the largest producer of potato, Sidlaghatta, tomato and Chintamani for brinjal. The area under horticulture crops of taluks of Chikkaballapur are presented in Table 6.6.2.

Table 6.3.2

Taluk-wise Area under the Vegetables and Fruits in Chikkaballapur District during 2007-08 and 2011-12 (in hectares)

Taluks	Total Cropped Area		Area under Fruits		Area under Vegetables		Total	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
Bagepalli	36053	42438	1266	1227	676	2385	1942	3612
Chikkaballapur	18856	27126	1728	4966	769	2504	2497	7470
Chintamani	35465	50897	5436	9041	2130	2393	7566	11434
Gauribidanur	43344	49490	4188	6101	413	1482	4601	7583
Gudibanda	12340	15287	211	364	212	681	423	1045
Sidlaghatta	12221	30246	3368	4165	1921	1408	5289	5573
Dist Total	158279	215484	16197	25864	6121	10853	22318	36717

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

6.3.3 Sericulture and Animal Husbandry

Sericulture is the third important livelihood activity for the farmers in Chikkaballapur district as it is endowed with congenial climate for sericulture. Chikkaballapur district ranks fourth in terms of cocoon production and for the values of silk produced in the State. About 1,117 villages are engaged in sericulture occupation. The number of farmers engaged in this are 14,949. Mulberry is cultivated in an area of 11,860.75 hectares about 6 per cent of the cropped area. In fact the area under mulberry is shrinking faster from 16,769.45 hectares in 2007-08 to 11,860.75 in 2011-12, a 29.27 per cent in 4 years. Therefore, all other related factors such as cocoon production, villages and farmers occupying this job, etc. have also dwindled. Mulberry is an irrigated crop and has the component

of high yielding variety. Of the total farmers engaged in this marginal farmers account for 68 per cent. It is therefore an important cottage industry, providing large employment, helps eradicate rural poverty and promotes social and economic development and a high income generation activity. Cocoon production (2011-12) is 9815.16 tonnes (Sidlaghatta 4554.60 tonnes) and the value of silk produced is Rs.18,502.63 lakh, and 47 per cent of which is from Sidlaghatta taluk.

Sericulture all over the State is facing many problems such as fast urbanization and industrialization, scarcity of labourers, and water etc. Moreover, the sericulturists have a tendency to work in small factories/garment factories thus neglect the occupation. The Department of Sericulture has taken many steps such as implementing



many beneficiary programme under all the panchayats, providing subsidy, adopt modern practices and providing modern infrastructure to improve the quantity and quality of cocoons. The derived income out of sericulture accounts for over 10 per cent of the total agriculture and allied sectors.

Animal husbandry activity is another important occupation in the district. As per the livestock Census 2007, the total livestock in Chikkaballapur district was 9,17,736 which is about 3 per cent of the State's stock. The production of milk and meat of Chikkaballapur district accounts for 4.07 per cent and 1.25 per cent respectively of the state's output. The quantity of milk, egg and meat produced in 2012-13 are 233 thousand litres, 423 lakh number and 2070 tonnes respectively. Problems faced by this sector in common are: shortage of high-yielding cross breed cows and buffalos, lack of grazing land, heavy infestation of animals by ecto and endo parasites and existence of endemic dreadful diseases. There are reports also of lack of qualified technical manpower as per veterinary council's specification as also infrastructure facilities for overall of veterinary services.

6.4 Poverty: BPL Households

Poverty levels in India are being estimated regularly and the concept and methodology also are changing from time to time. At the All-India level, poverty level is estimated by the Planning Commission of India. The latest estimates are based on the recommendations by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh Tendulkar. Another Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan is presently updating the methodology and the new poverty estimates are expected. At the state level, poverty levels are estimated on the basis of monthly per capita consumer expenditure survey done by NSSO on quinquennial basis. There are certain nitty gritties that are followed such as Uniform Reference Period (URP), Mixed Reference Period (MRF) and Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) and Head Count Ratios (HCR) etc. These estimates are also available for rural and urban. Here regional profiles are also available. NSSO has classified districts of the State into 4 regions. Chikkaballapur district falls under the Region 3 Inland Southern once again based on the performances of the districts on all fronts they have been divided into 4 groups. Group III districts are those with low poverty and high income and most of these districts are from the southern region of Karnataka and Chikkaballapur district figures in this group.

Economic Survey 2010-11 has indicated that out of 1,70,916 rural families, the

number of BPL families was 80,312 i.e., as large as 48.69 per cent. Poverty estimates for the earlier period are not available exclusively for Chikkaballapur district as it was part of Kolar. As far as taluk level poverty measurements are concerned, the only source could be the BPL survey and here again they are done to issue BPL ration cards for availing food grains, kerosene, sugar etc. from the Public Distribution System. So one can take the number of BPL families as an indicator to judge the level of poverty. The HPCFRRI in its report 2002 has made this data available for the 175 taluks of the State. We will get some insight into percentage of families below poverty line for the 6 taluks which are now in Chikkaballapur district, which however belonged to Kolar (Box 6.4.1).

Box 6.4.1

Taluk-wise BPL Families in 2002 (in %)

Bagepalli	75
Chikkaballapur	63
Chintamani	27
Gauribidanur	41
Gudibanda	26
Sidlaghatta	51

Source: HPCFRRI, 2002,GOK.

The HPCFRRI defined a taluk suffering from abject poverty when not less than 40 per cent of families in it are below the poverty line. As per this, Bagepalli taluk has the maximum BPL families followed by Chikkaballapur taluk. Subsequent taluk-wise data on BPL rural families is given in Table 6.4.1.

Table 6.4.1

BPL Rural Families as per MDWS, 2011-12

Taluks	Total Rural Households	BPL Rural Households
Bagepalli	36987	9262 (25.04)
Chikkaballapur	32174	8481 (26.36)
Chintamani	48592	12487 (25.70)
Gauribidanur	57744	15368 (26.61)
Gudibanda	10684	2704 (25.31)
Sidlaghatta	34128	10075 (29.52)

Note: 1) Figures in brackets are Percentages
2) MDWS – Ministry if Drinking Water and Sanitation, GOI
Source: http/tsc.gov.in/tsc/nba/state.aspx;

The scenario obtained from the above table is entirely different. Sidlaghatta taluk has the highest BPL rural households and the percentage of BPL households in rural areas has shown a decline.

6.4.1 BPL Ration Cards

The BPL families so identified are entitled for various types of welfare schemes including subsidized rations, hospital treatment, education, many other socio-economic schemes like providing for free sanitation etc. In any case they always need a ration card as proof of their BPL identity. We have the information on the number of BPL cards issued taluk-wise for 2 reference period i.e., 2007-08 and 2011-12. As per the numbers, the number of ration cards issued shows a large increase both in absolute as well as relative terms (Annexure 6.4.1).

As per Annexure 6.4.1 it may be noted that the total number of cards increased by 1160 to 2,72,366 in the four year period ending 2011-12. But the number of BPL cards issued increased much more than this by 41,949. In 2007-08 the BPL cards constituted 73.28 per cent which shot-up to 88.37 per cent in 2011-12. The rural-urban break-up of BPL cards for 2011-12 suggests that BPL cards constituted 89.69 per cent of the total rural cards issued and this for urban was 81.95 per cent. The BPL rural cards account for 84.25 per cent of total cards issued and the balance of 15.75 per cent is for urban. These numbers of BPL cards give an indication that more than 80 per cent of the rural and urban card holders have BPL cards. But this cannot be taken as an indicator of poverty because the number of cards issued has outnumbered the number of households, quite often which is being streamlined to eliminate bogus ration cards. This is evident from the large increase in BPL cards issued in the four year period which means APL cards issued has declined from 72,455 to 31,666 in this period. Once this exercise is done a clear picture may emerge.

6.5 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

This is essentially a poverty redressal programme. It is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India, which aims at enhancing livelihood security of rural households by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work with the stipulation of one-third participation of women. The scheme provides wage employment while also focusing on strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and encourages sustainable development. This scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the rural areas in the country. At the state level, the scheme is implemented as a centrally sponsored scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and State. While wage component is fully borne by the Government of India, the material component is borne by both Centre and State in the ratio of 75 : 25. The scheme saw some new initiatives with better planning of project design, capacity building of panchayat raj institutions, skill upgradation etc. the initiative inter alia include additional employment over and above 100 days per household in notified drought affected taluks/blocks, provision has been made for seeding in Aadhaar into the MGNREGS workers' records to prevent leakage and convergence of the MGNREGS with total sanitation campaign has been undertaken.

6.5.1 MGNREGS in Chikkaballapur District

MGNREGS is in vogue from April 1, 2008 in Chikkaballapur district. The progress of MGNREGS since inception up to October 2013 is given in Table 6.5.1.

Table 6.5.1

Progress of MGNREGS

Particulars	Chikkaballapur District	State
Total available funds (Rs lakh)	1369.43	110930.2
Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	565.57 (41.30)	84951.02 (76.58)
Person days generated (Number)	172020	12597042
Employment provided to households (Number)	7669 (0.45)	385061 (3.06)
Works undertaken (Number)	8349	289953
Works completed (Number)	11 (0.13)	8485 (2.93)
Works under progress (Number)	8338	281468

Source: Economic Survey, 2013-14, Government of Karnataka.

The progress achieved as seen above is not satisfactory for Chikkaballapur district. Out of Rs.1369.43 lakh of funds available only 41.30 per cent has been spent as against 76.58 per cent for the State. Employment provided is not even one per cent of the mandays generated. Out of 8,349 works undertaken only 11 (0.13 per cent) has been completed. One of the reasons for the slow progress is due to the late operation of the schemes in the district from April 1, 2008 only. There is a huge backlog of works to be completed. In the State even in other districts also the progress is somewhat on a low key. But districts such as Tumakuru, Raichur, Davanagere, Shivamogga and Belagavi have achieved good progress. As for works completed, Dharwad's record is very good. Mysuru, Bagalkot, Tumakuru and Gadag have also completed large number of works. But the true picture of MGNREGS can be seen from the case study done in Gudibanda taluk i.e. one GP.

6.5.2 Taluk-wise Progress in Chikkaballapur District

Taluk-wise data as presented in Annexure 6.5.1 presents a similar picture. Employment provided and the number of

families completing 100 days of work vis-à-vis those demanded and offered are low. Bagepalli, Chintamani and Gauribidanur taluks have higher share of MGNREGS participation.

The employment provided on an average person-days per household is 39 as compared to 100 days envisaged in the MGNREGS. The number of days was above 50 only in Sidlaghatta taluk. In all other taluks it is much lower with Chikkaballapur taluk recording the lowest (Table 6.5.2).

Table 6.5.2
Employment Provided under MGNREGS

Taluks	Employment Provided (Average person-days per household) (in number)
Bagepalli	35.02
Chikkaballapur	26.50
Chintamani	44.47
Gauribidanur	32.65
Gudibanda	32.63
Sidlaghatta	52.76
Dist Total	38.72

Source: http://164.100.129.4/netnrega/citizen_html/30-06-2014

6.6 Employment and Unemployment

Demographic dividend in India (the low dependency rates) which is being talked about with pride in the recent period is not only a boon but also comes along the challenges associated with youth related issues. The benefits foreseen are more productive age population means more workers, more income, more savings and more growth. The employment scenario at present is undergoing dramatic transition period. But the biggest challenge is to find out enough productive jobs and that too quality good jobs. The scenario of workers and non-workers, marginal workers again classified as male and female and rural and urban as seen in the Census data 2011 is giving somewhat a mixed trend. The labour situation in rural in general is one of lower participation. There are many reasons attributed. First of all a study based on NSS data reveals that there has been a steady increase in the ratio of students to total population and this increase appears to be faster in rural areas and more so for females. This fall in rural labour has been attributed to demographic dividend, as an increasing proportion of youth opts for education rather than participating in the labour force so also increasing number of girls choosing to go to school. This is reflected in the higher literates among females as revealed by census 2011.

6.6.1 Taluk-wise Employment in Registered Factories

The earliest period for which taluk-wise data on employees in registered factories available for Chikkaballapur district is for 2007-08. In this year total employment in the 28 registered factories was 1642. Obviously, Chikkaballapur taluk takes the maximum share of 16 factories with 794 employees. This picture underwent substantial change 4 years later in 2011-12. The registered number of factories increased to 54 and the number of employees multiplied by 2.8 times to 4586. Out of this 53.40 per cent were males and the rest were females. Gauribidanur taluk accounts for 47.86 per cent of the district's total employees followed by Chikkaballapur 42.98 per cent Chintamani 5.34 per cent Across various industries, female workers were higher in the readymade garments 1525 out of 1700 and in textiles also their share is higher than the males. In all other industries males were dominating.



6.6.1.1 Taluk-wise Employment in Small Scale Industries

The total number of small scale units registered with Chikkaballapur district in 2011-12 was 1206 recording a drastic fall from 6726 units in 2007-08. The number of workers in all units which was 39423 in 2007-08 decrease to 6377 in 2011-12. The decrease in the number if SSI units is observed in all the taluks of the district. The reason for this drastic fall need to be ascertained.

6.6.2 Self Employment Programmes

Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana (SGSY) a grass root level programme was launched by Government of India by merging many self-employment programmes such as IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA, Ganga Kalyana Yojana and Million Wells Scheme with effect from April 1, 1999. SGSY is a holistic programme which aims at alleviating poverty among the rural poor. It is being funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75 : 25. It covers all aspects of self-employment like organization of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit linkage, technology, infrastructure and marketing facilities. In Chikkaballapur the total number of groups benefitted were 187 all of women groups. In 2011-12, Chintamani taluk was leading with 41 groups. Considering the size of the district the beneficiaries are very few.

6.6.2.1 Sanjeevini Programme

Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotional Society has been revamped to be known as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). It will be implemented in the name of `Aajeevika'. Every State has to establish State Mission to implement this scheme. Sanjeevini is the name of the scheme that has been implemented from April 1, 2013.

6.6.2.2 Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

The SJSRY launched on December 1, 1997 was revamped with effect from April 1, 2009. It aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed,



by encouraging them to set-up self-employment ventures or creating wage employment opportunities. In 2012-13 under self-employment (small enterprises + training) 1096 persons were benefitted. The wage employment in terms of man-days was 611. Chikkaballapur taluk recorded the largest number of beneficiaries with 248, followed by Chintamani taluk with 226. In terms of mandays also Chikkaballapur had the largest number 168 followed by Bagepalli 114.

6.6.3 Unemployment Issues

6.6.3.1 Registrations at Employment Exchange

The data put out by the employment exchanges reflects the number of people registered at various employment exchanges. It also gives details such as qualifications and the kind of posts that have been registered. Out of 33 employment exchanges existing in the State as on March 31, 2013, Chikkaballapur district has only one exchange at the district head quarters. All the job aspirants in all the six taluks have to register at this exchange only.

The role of employment exchanges are diminishing at the district as well as at the state level. The total number of applicants which was 6001 for all categories for the

district on March 31, 2010 declined sharply to 5111 only in 2012-13. This pattern can be seen for all the six taluks. In 2010-11 the applicants below SSLC was 2189 which decreased to 1995 in 2011-12 and to 229 in 2012-13. In 2011-12 major job seekers belong to SSLC passed 1995 followed by PUC passed 1260. The decline in the registrations reveals the changed employment scenario which again may be due to a variety of reasons. Many of the recruitment boards, even government organizations earlier used to insist and also take personnel from employment exchanges and registration in which was mandatory also then. But many recruitment boards do not exist. The recruitment is done on line now directly, campus recruitment, open recruitment etc.

The NSSO in its 68th Round has collected information on employment and unemployment. But this data is not exclusively available for Chikkaballapur district. But this can be taken as an implied indication for the district also. As per this, the unemployment rate for Karnataka is showing a definitive declining trend (Table 6.6.1).

Table 6.6.1

Employment Rate in Karnataka

Taluks	Employment Rate in Karnataka (in per cent)					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1993-94	4.7	3.9	4.4	5.6	8.9	6.3
1999-2000	4.4	4.0	4.3	5.3	5.9	5.4
2004-05	6.3	7.2	6.7	5.1	9.4	6.0
2009-10	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	6.0	4.7
2011-12	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	5.6	4.1

Source: NSSO as published in Government of Karnataka Economic Survey, 2012-13.

The district pattern cannot be very different from this. Between rural and urban, unemployment rate in urban area is higher and between female and male, female unemployment is higher.

6.7 Occupational Pattern

The occupational pattern can be obtained from the all-India Population Census. It gives all groups of occupational pattern which will through distinctly the magnitude of unemployment or underemployment.

6.7.1 Workforce Participation Rate (WPR)

The Census 2011 has defined work participation rate as the proportion of total workers (i.e., main and marginal workers) to total population.

The percentage of population enumerated themselves as workers in Chikkaballapur in 2011 was 50.97 which is lower than 52.28 of 2001 but higher than the State's in both the periods. Out of this in 2011, 60.41 per cent were males and 41.27 per cent were females. Once again these are lower than 2001 but higher than the State. This is true in respect of rural and urban except that in urban segment there is a small increase in WPR both for males and females. But there is a strong gender imbalance in WPR in all the segments.

6.7.2 Workers and Non-workers

As per Population Census Chikkaballapur district has 6,39,778 workers in 2011 which shows an increase of 39,127 over 2001 or 6.51 per cent. Chikkaballapur district has a share of 2.30 per cent in the State's workers in 2011. Here workers include main as well as marginal. The percentage of workers to the eligible population (7 years and above) was 56.98 in 2011 against a higher 60.16 per cent in 2001. This means non-workers have increased from 39.84 per cent in 2001 to 43.02 per cent in 2011. For the State, there is a very small increase in the

percentage of workers 51.53 in 2001 to 51.68 in 2011. This speaks of the magnitude of unemployment in the district. Taluk-wise details are given in Table 6.7.1.

Table 6.7.1
Taluk-wise Workers and Non-Workers, 2001 and 2011

Taluks	Workers (Main + Marginal)				Non-workers			
	2001	%	2011	%	2001	%	2011	%
Bagepalli	91988 (15.31)	62.20	96649 (15.11)	58.91	77701	37.80	86849	41.09
Chikkaballapur	92342 (15.37)	55.54	103426 (16.77)	54.41	98780	44.46	109110	45.59
Chintamani	138975 (23.14)	58.79	149721 (23.40)	55.97	132309	41.21	148349	44.03
Gauribidanur	142644 (23.75)	60.53	152450 (23.83)	58.47	128475	39.47	138549	41.53
Gudibanda	27742 (4.62)	61.76	30662 (4.79)	61.23	24086	38.24	25170	38.77
Sidlaghatta	106960 (17.81)	63.92	106870 (16.70)	56.14	87005	36.08	107299	43.86
District	600651 (100.00)	60.16	639778 (100.00)	56.98	548356	39.84	615326	43.02

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

At the taluk level also the trend is similar to the district. Workers have shown a decline in all the taluks. Sidlaghatta, Bagepalli and Gudibanda taluks have higher percentage of workers. Sidlaghatta taluk in 2011 has lagged behind.

6.7.3 Rural and Urban Classification of Workers

The rural workers constituted a higher share of 86.38 per cent in 2001 which declined to 82.72 per cent in 2011. Consequently the urban workers increased from 13.62 to 17.28. Taluk-wise rural and urban workers can be seen from Table 6.7.2.

Table 6.7.2
Taluk-wise Rural and Urban Workers (Main + Marginal) (in %)

Taluks	2001		2011	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Bagepalli	92.31	7.69	87.82	12.18
Chikkaballapur	79.11	20.89	76.72	23.28
Chintamani	83.25	16.75	79.57	20.43
Gauribidanur	92.76	7.24	88.46	11.54
Gudibanda	87.86	12.14	87.42	12.58
Sidlaghatta	82.73	17.27	78.81	21.19
District	86.38	13.62	82.72	17.28

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Except Gudibanda taluk job opportunities in urban areas seem to be increasing in all other taluks. Rural workers are higher in Gauribidanur , Bagepalli and Gudibanda taluks.

6.7.4 Male Female Classification of Workers

There is a clear male-female divide among the workers. Not only female workers are lower than that of males, their percentages in the total workers are also declining. In the district males constituted 58.64 per cent in 2001 which increased slightly to 60.09 per cent in 2011. Females who constituted 41.36 per cent in 2001 in 2011, they constituted lower i.e., 39.91 per cent only. Only Gudibanda taluk show a fractional increase in female workers. Among the taluks female workers are more in Gudibanda taluk and least in Chikkaballapur taluk (Figure 6.7.1).

Figure 6.7.1
Male-Female Classification of Workers (Main + Marginal) (in percent)



6.7.5 Categories of Workers

Workers have been classified as main and marginal workers. Total main workers account for 83.71 per cent of the total workers in the district in 2011 which is higher than that of 2001 at 77.03 per cent. But taluk-wise there is a mixed picture. This indicates that marginal workers are declining but it also sends a different signal. That is most of the marginal workers are females and is rural dominant and their employment opportunities are reducing over time.

6.7.6 Classification of Workers (Main) According to Different Categories

There are altogether 4 classifications. They are cultivators, agricultural labourers, household industries and other workers. In this cultivators form the major category 33.17 per cent, followed by agricultural workers 32.35 per cent, household industry 3.17 per cent and other workers 31.31 per cent. The pattern of classification in 2011 has undergone a change as compared with 2001. The composition of cultivators has declined but that of agricultural labourers has increased.

6.8 Child Labour

Child labour is a major social injustice to children as they are deprived many childhood rights and more than this inflicts unimaginable injury to the child. They are employed in many industries and trades, hazardous as well as non-hazardous. Child labour is extensively used in India as elsewhere in many countries of south Asia. The child labour in India is inextricably linked to certain basic social problems that we have been grappling ever since our independence such as illiteracy, unemployment and poverty. India has the record of employing largest number of children in the world and every third child is a working child and every fourth child in the age group (5-15) years is employed (ILO, 2007). Yet another observation is that child labour exists not because of income but mainly because of factors like community apathy, parental negligence, hostile school environment etc. It also observes that a child well being is more dependent on the prioritization of expenditure of the parents rather than on their income level. Children being the most vulnerable get the least priority in the family.

India formulated a National Policy on Child Labour in 1987 which seeks to adopt a gradual and sequential approach focusing on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations. The objective of the policy is to enforce strictly the Indian Laws on Child Labour combined with development programmes to address the root causes of child labour. Accordingly, the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) was implemented in 1988. In addition to NCLP, State Child Labour projects are also being operated in the Labour Department.

6.8.1 Child Labour in Chikkaballapur District

The prevalence of child labour in Chikkaballapur district is quite wide and intense. Chikkaballapur is known for major sericultural activities. It is obvious that it also has the large number of silk filature units, most of them are very old units following the age old practice of engaging labour particularly child labour. Another main industry which engages child labour in Chikkaballapur is the Beedi industry. The magnitude of child labour in some of the districts such as Belagavi, Ballari, Vijayapura, Dharwad, Kalaburagi, Kolar, Raichur and Tumakuru is very high. In districts such as Kodagu, Chikkamagalur and Uttar Kannada it is relatively low. As for Chikkaballapur district which was part of erstwhile Kolar district the presence of child labour in Kolar district can be an indicative measure.

6.8.2 Survey on Child Labour in Chikkaballapur District

The State government had directed all the district Labour Departments to conduct a study on child labour in their respective districts. Accordingly the child survey was conducted by the Department of Labour in all the 30 districts of the State in 2011-12. This survey identified child labourers in hazardous and non-hazardous sectors. In Karnataka there are 24,103 child labourers in hazardous and 27,140 in non-hazardous sectors. In Chikkaballapur district also the survey was conducted by the district Labour Department. Even though child labour is existing, the Labour Department could not identify a single child labour in any of the activities. It was brought to the notice, that child labourers somehow sense the visit of the officials and they escape instantly through many other exit routes of the establishments. Subsequently, the district Labour Department conducted raids during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 in some of the establishments and identified some child labourers. They are presented here. These child labourers were below 14 years old. The raids resulted in identifying 11 child labourers in this period, 4 in 2012-13, 6 in 2013-14 and one in 2014-15. Out of these 11, 8 are reported to be working in hazardous nature of activities. Three each in Chikkaballapur, Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta taluks, one each in Chintamani and Gudibanda taluks were identified. Their age has been tested by doctors and found to be between 10 and 14 years old. Three are girls and four of them belong to minority group. All these 11 child labourers are dropout, may be in the 6^{th} standard. Among the activities, 3 each were engaged in domestic related work i.e., sheep rearing, construction activity, one in silk filature unit, 4 in automobile like garage etc. and one in chicken stall. Except in one case, all the employers of these child labourers have been booked under the Act and some have been imposed fine and some employers have paid compensation also. In one case, which is a recent, the legal process is going on. In the rehabilitation programme all the 11 have been rehabilitated, 7 in government LPS/HPS, 3 in Bala Mandira and one in private LPS/ HPS.

The Labour department prior to this raid had earlier identified 66 child labourers, 32 in Sidlaghatta and 34 Chikkaballapur taluks. All of them are out of school since dropped out. They all have been enrolled in Special Residential Schools. But those numbers also do not even speak less than one per

cent of the magnitude of child labour prevalent in the district. In Sidlaghatta, employing children in silk filature units is being done openly but nothing much could be done due to various reasons. An exclusive study on child labour in silk filature in Sidlaghatta has been done which is included at the end of the chapter. This deals with all details of the magnitude of child labour system. It appears there are about 10,000 silk filature units in Sidlaghatta taluk and invariably all of them engaged children below 14 years.

6.8.3 Out of School Children and Child Labour

Human Development in Karnataka 1999 published by the Government of Karnataka has observed that if every child who is not going to school is counted as a potential working child, then there are over three million working children in Karnataka. The National Commission for Enterprises on the Unorganised sector, 2007) has computed the trends of child labour in India by including the out of school children as they are always being at the risk of entering the working force (Out of school children is sum total of child labourers and non-workers (other than students) in the age group 5-14 years). Even though the NSSO data show that the number of children who are not studying has declined considerably, still 18 per cent of the child population is not studying in schools. Such number in 2004-05 was 45.2 million of which 8.6 million are engaged in economic activity while the rest of 36.6 million are out of school which may be considered as potential child labour.

The High Court of Karnataka in suo-moto case had asked the Government of Karnataka to conduct a comprehensive survey on out of school children in the State. The survey covered 90 lakh students all over the state and was conducted during 13-17 November, 2013. It picked-up children 7 to 14 years from schools, public places etc. The survey could identify in all 2244 Out Of School Children (OOSC) in Chikkaballapur district of which 1156 were boys and 1088 were girls. The distribution of 2244 OOSC among the taluks reveals that Gauribidanur



taluk leads with 504 followed by Sidlaghatta (492), Chintamani (470) and Bagepalli (426). The survey has identified 15 reasons for OOSC. Child labourers numbering 408, account for 18.18 per cent of OOSC. These 408 are either engaged in household work or work in other houses or gainfully employed that is engaged in earning. Of this 408 child labourers, 199 are found to be girls.

The concept of out of school is different now. Earlier if a student was absent from classes for 60 days was considered as out of school. Now the period was shortened to seven days without intimation. The survey also set 15 parameters to identify as to why Child has dropped out of school.

6.8.3.1 Reasons for OOSC

- Because it is not residential set-up, children come at lunch time have food and disappear. It is a losing battle.
- Acute shortage of schools around the area particularly beyond Standard-VI. Government schools are located at a distance.
- Government schools are housed in dilapidated buildings and teachers are not regular. So parents are dissuaded in sending their children to schools.
- These units come under the ambit of Factory Act and monitored by Factory Inspector. But small units do not come under the Act. Since child workers are kept secretly it is difficult to ascertain the number of workers.

All the four taluks were revisited by the study group a week later to review the situation and it was a different scenario they have witnessed from what they saw in their first visits. Many child labourers had vanished and the number of child labour was found to be lesser. However, the studies have observed that the survey of child labour was very complex to deal with and migrant labourers in particular in which case the accuracy of the number of child labourers is doubtful.

The other constraints are:

i. Children who help parents such agarbathi making, beedi rolling which are basically home based cannot be enumerated.
ii. Those commercial establishments without name boards and the petty shops in rural areas could not be enumerated.
iii. Girl children stay at home and do household chores in their own homes and elsewhere, those engaged in non-domestic, non-monetary work such as collection of fuel, fodder, water etc. could not be tracked, and
iv. Casual child labourers in rural areas are seasonal. Most of the child labourers are insecure, their job is not guaranteed.

Thus the major causes responsible for child labour are poverty, indebtedness, parents borrowing heavy amounts from the employers and in return engage their children as labourers. The meagre earnings would never be able to repay the heavy loans and hence became victims of bonded labourers. The other factor is lack of proper schools with all infrastructures including teachers is the major demotivating factor forcing the parents not to send children to schools.

6.8.4 Problems and Constraints

i. The legislation poses lot of restrictions. Case booking is allowed after a time of one year which is too long.
ii. The raids are preannounced, and
iii. Many units function in residential area in their own houses without name plates or number, making it difficult to identify. Further they often shift their location to ensure that children are not traced.
iv. It is difficult to identify the offenders, since the power connection to the unit and its registration are often in different names.
v. Owners never accept that they are engaging children for work.
vi. Even if children are found in the premises, lame excuse like holidays in schools, have come to see their parents who are working in the units.
vii. Owners are aware of the Child Labour Act. If questioned about engaging child labour, they say that they are not employing but children come on their own.
viii. Any groups of visitors are spotted around, they are mistaken as raids and the owners make the children escape even before they reach the premises. So it is difficult to free the children and take them to Child Development Centre (CDC).

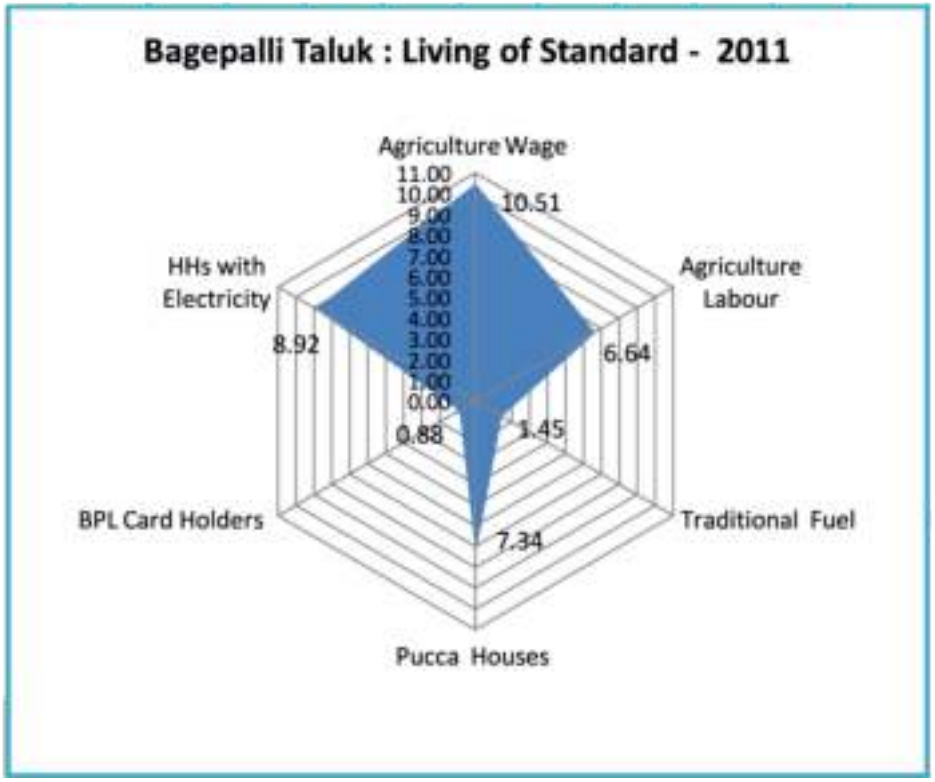
6.9 Radar Analysis for Living Standard

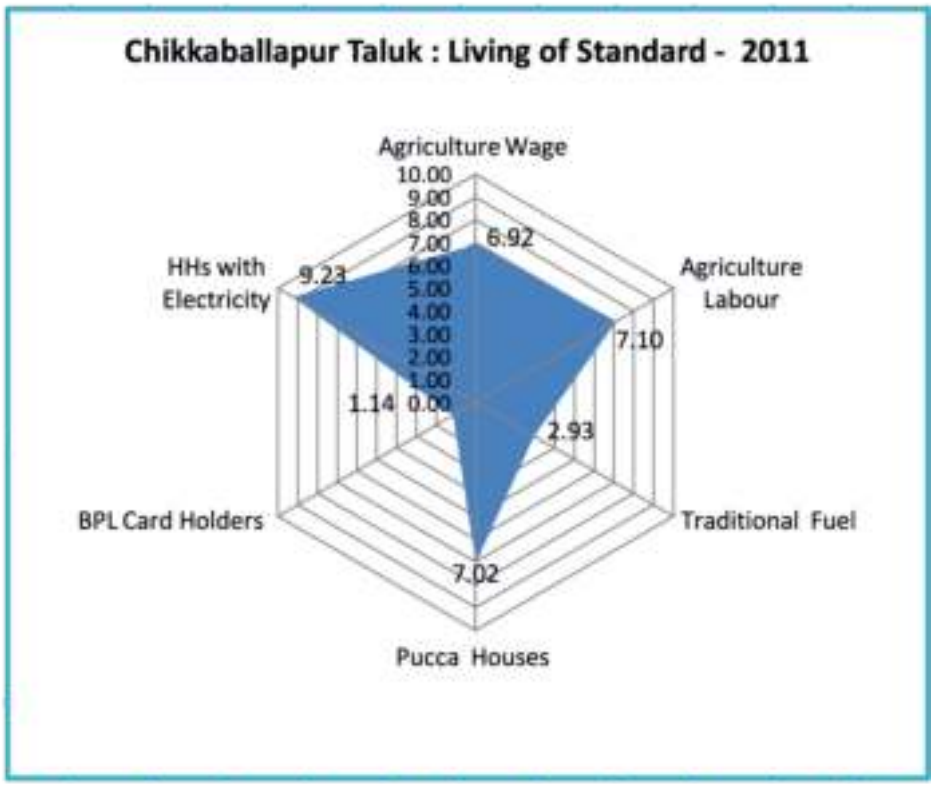
The Final Radar Values of Living Standard for the taluks is presented below in Table 6.9.1 and the same is plotted in Graphs which are self explanatory. Since the district came into existence only in 2007 comparison across the taluks between two periods i.e. 2001 and 2011cannot be made. Hence Radar values is calculated and plotted for the year 2011.

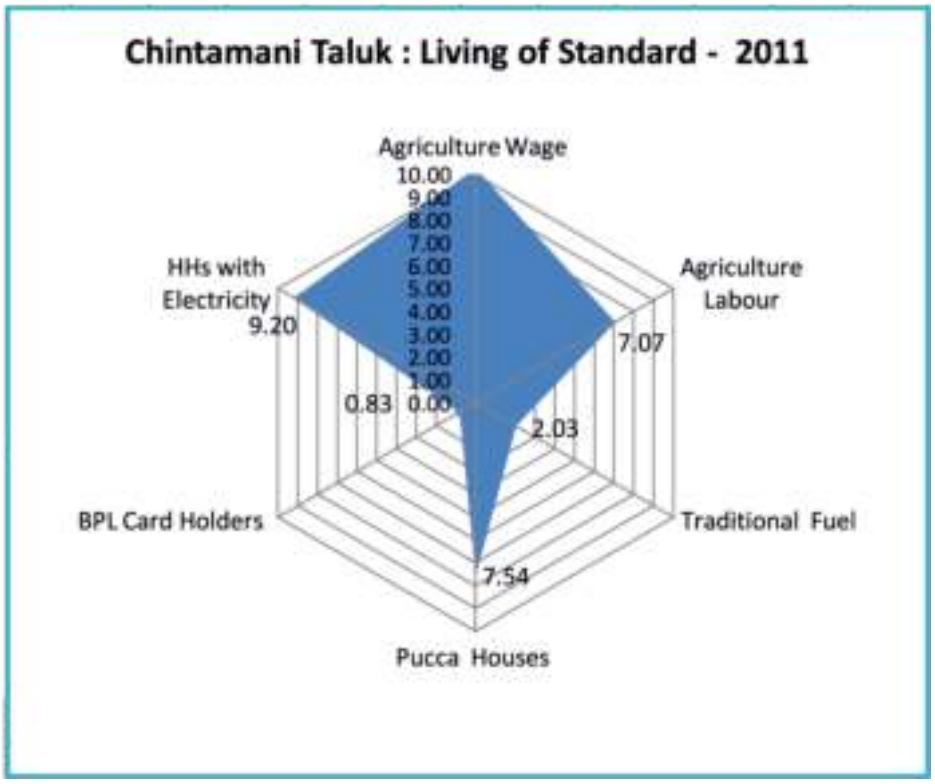
Table 6.9.1

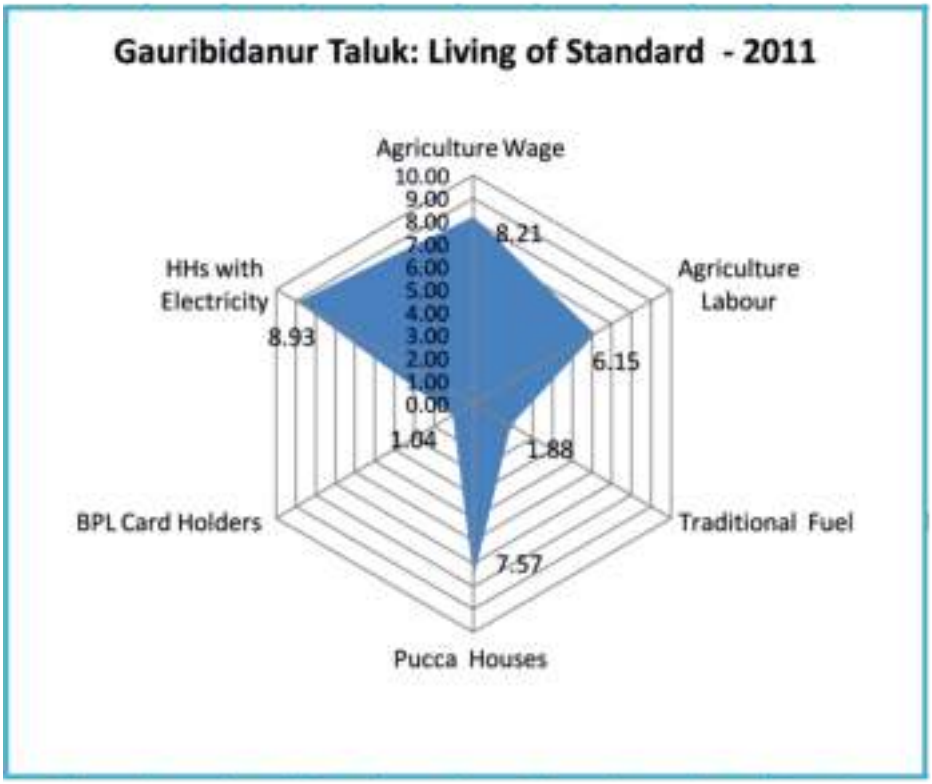
Final Radar Values of Living Standard – Chikkaballapur District

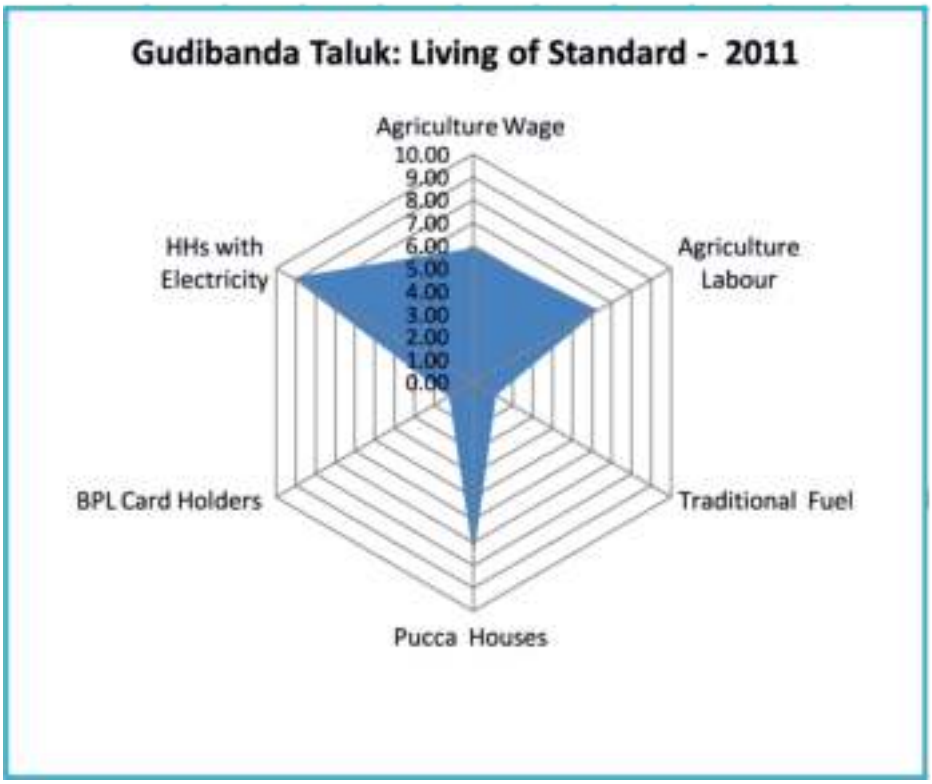
Taluks	Wage level-Ratio of average wage to state norms	Percent of Agriculture labour to total workers	Percent of Households dependent on Traditional Fuel type	Percent of Households with Pucca Houses	Percent of BPL Card Holders	Households with Electricity Connection
Bagepalli	10.51	6.64	1.45	7.34	0.88	8.92
Chikkaballapur	6.92	7.10	2.93	7.03	1.14	9.23
Chintamani	10.26	7.07	2.03	7.54	0.82	9.20
Gauribidanur	8.21	6.15	1.88	7.57	1.05	8.93
Gudibanda	5.90	6.32	1.14	7.65	1.23	9.20
Sidlaghatta	6.41	7.13	1.82	6.53	2.11	9.32

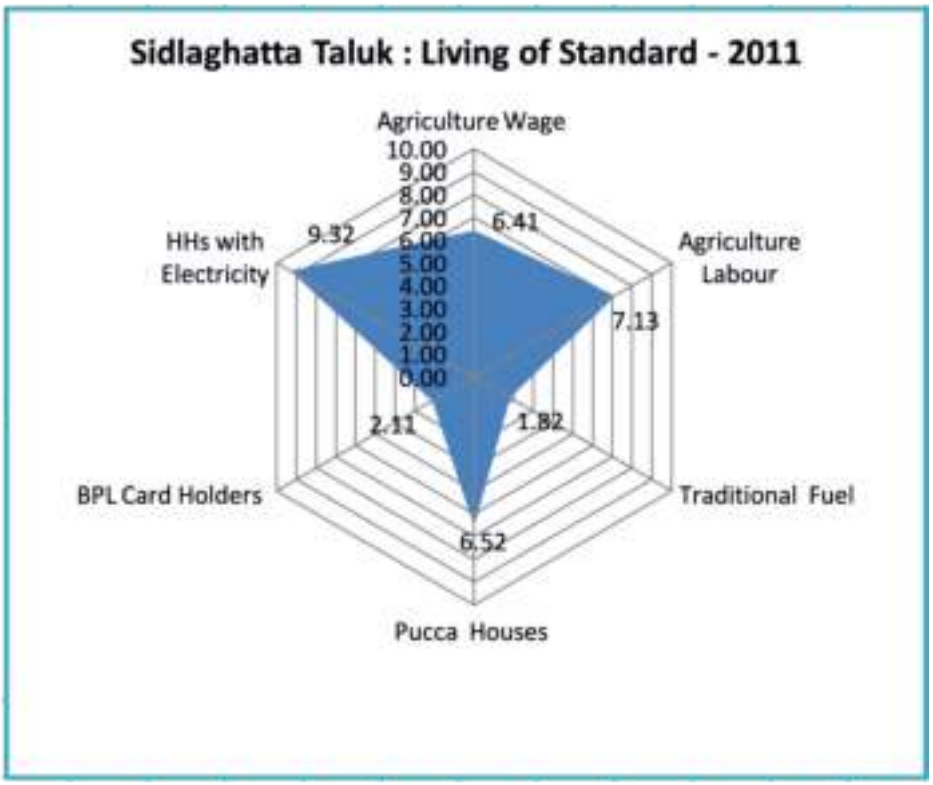


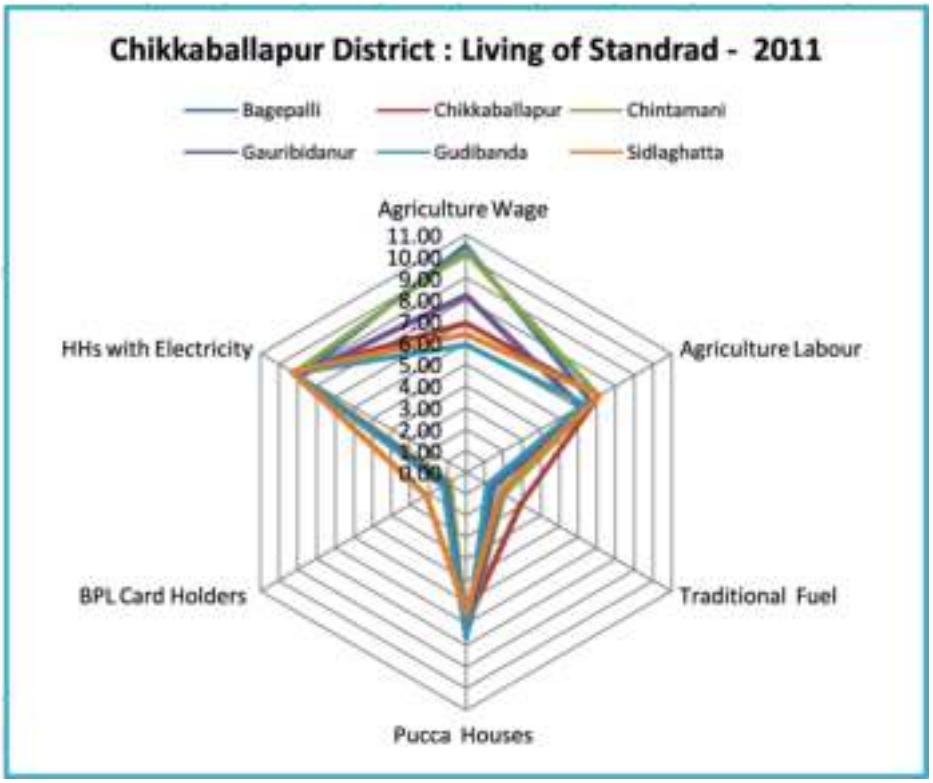

Chikkaballapur Taluk : Living of Standard - 2011
Agriculture Wage
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
6.92
Agriculture Labour
7.10
2.93
Traditional Fuel
7.02
Pucca Houses
1.14
BPL Card Holders
9.23
HHs with Electricity


Chintamani Taluk : Living of Standard - 2011
Agriculture Wage
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
Agriculture Labour
7.07
2.03
Traditional Fuel
7.54
Pucca Houses
0.83
BPL Card Holders
9.20
HHs with Electricity


Gauribidanur Taluk: Living of Standard - 2011
Agriculture Wage
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.21
Agriculture Labour
6.15
1.88
Traditional Fuel
7.57
Pucca Houses
1.04
BPL Card Holders
8.93
HHs with Electricity


Gudibanda Taluk: Living of Standard - 2011
Agriculture Wage
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
Agriculture Labour
Traditional Fuel
Pucca Houses
BPL Card Holders
HHs with Electricity


Sidlaghatta Taluk : Living of Standard - 2011
Agriculture Wage
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
6.41
Agriculture Labour
7.13
Traditional Fuel
1.82
6.52
Pucca Houses
2.11
BPL Card Holders
9.32
HHs with Electricity


Chikkaballapur District : Living of Standrad - 2011
Bagepalli
Chikkaballapur
Chintamani
Gauribidanur
Gudibanda
Sidlaghatta
Agriculture Wage
11.00
10.00
9.00
8.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
Agriculture Labour
Traditional Fuel
Pucca Houses
BPL Card Holders
HHs with Electricity

6.10 Small Area Study

Impact of MGNREGS on the Rural Livelihoods: A Study in Gudibanda Taluk

6.10.1 Introduction

Poverty is one of the important factors for low human development in India. Human development by and large comprises of health, education and standard of living. Poverty has a direct bearing on all these issues. A large segment of people live without basic facilities, access to education and health due to lack of employment opportunities and thereby low incomes. In India over the years various schemes and programmes have been adopted and implemented to reduce poverty level. The important national programmes adopted to alleviate poverty are IRDP, JRY, SGSY, SGRY etc. The implementation of these programmes over the years though brought down the level of poverty but not to the desired extent. A large number of factors are responsible for this and mainly they were supply driven rather than demand driven and secondly, those programmes were not right based one and hence there was laxity on the part of both providers and beneficiaries. Later it was felt that poverty especially rural poverty can be brought down significantly by making the programmes demand driven and right based. The objective is empowerment of people by creating purchasing power/ income generating activities etc. In rural areas, there is large scale unemployment due to many developments. They are, diminishing role of agriculture activity, farm mechanisation leading to large scale unemployment in the labour segment etc. Many poor are left with no work. This thinking led the then Central Government to sponsor a major rural employment programme namely "Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme" (MGNREGS) in the year 2005 by bringing an Act in the Parliament. The Act came into effect from 2006 in a few

backward districts and later in 2008 it has been extended to all the districts of the country. The important features of the Act are:

- 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to a rural family in a year;
- It is a demand driven wage employment scheme;
- Reservation for SC/ST in the employment
- One-third of employment for women;
- Issue of Job Cards to the job seekers
- Providing employment within 15 days of application made work
- weekly payment of wages though beneficiary accounts in banks/post offices
- Payment of one-third of the wages if employment is not provided within 15 days of demand made;
- Work contract and hiring of machineries prohibited.

In Karnataka this scheme is being implemented in all the districts from 2008. Studies have been conducted on the implementation and impact of the scheme on the rural poor and areas. The results are mixed ones (Pani and Chidambaran, 2011; Kumar and Maruthi, 2011; Rajasekhar et. al, 2012). In some parts success was possible and in some others there is no evidence of success. Since this scheme is implemented through the grama panchayats it is assumed that there will be more responsive and accountability in its implementation.

6.10.2 Objective and Methodology of the Study

In the above background, an attempt is made to study the impact of MGNREGS in Chikkaballapur district. For an in-depth study Ullodu grama panchayat is selected from Gudibanda taluk. Gudibanda taluk is the most backward taluks in Chikkaballapur district. The people of the taluk are largely dependent on agriculture for their livelihood.

Similar is the case with Ullodu grama panchayat. The study is based on both quantitative and qualitative information. The former consists of primary information and the later on the discussions held with the people and observations made during field work. The primary information was gathered from randomly selected 20 beneficiaries of



MGNREGS in three villages of Ullodu grama panchayat. A Schedule was canvassed among the selected respondents to collect information.

6.10.3 Progress of MGNREGS in Chikkaballapur District

Chikkaballapur being dry and backward district the scheme is presumed to be helpful in providing employment and thereby reducing poverty in rural areas. The following Table 6.10.1 high-light the status of MGNREGS in Chikkaballapur district. It may be seen from the Table the number of mandays of work created under the scheme is declining in recent years. Same is the case with wage expenditure. The reasons for the scheme not doing well in the district may be – one, that the demand for jobs itself might have come down and second, the administrative system might have failed.

Table 6.10.1

Details of Progress of MGNREGS in Chikkaballapur District

Year	No. of Job Cards Issued	Total Mandays Employment Generated	Total No. of Works Undertaken	No. of Works Completed	Expendi-ture on Wages	Material Cost	Total Expendi-ture
2009-10	128123	8644701	16260	8579	6134.18	2480.64	8614.82
2010-11	200394	2134288	5503	6249	1260.56	1102.56	2363.12
2011-12	136314	941721	7773	1453	547.28	211.43	758.71
2012-13	137216	510034	9085	484	537.97	151.44	689.41

Source: District MIS Coordinator, Zilla Panchayat, Chikkaballapur.

6.10.4 MGNREGS in Gudibanda Taluk

The following Table 6.10.2 presents the grama panchayat wise status of MGNREGS in Gudibanda taluk. The Table reveals that the implementation of the scheme in the seven grama panchayats is miserable. In two GPs the scheme was implemented during 2011-12. In other GPs the extent of jobs provided against the registered households is very low.

Table 6.10.2

Grama Panchayat-wise Status of MGNREGS in Gudibanda Taluk - 2011-12

Grama Panchayats	No. of Households Registered under MGNREGS	No. of Households Provided Employment	Per cent of HHs Provided Employment
Beechaganahalli	1368	536	39.00
Hampasandra	1646	437	26.00
Somenahalli	1306	-	-
Tirumani	1368	-	-
Ullodu	1532	939	66.00
Yellodu	1352	339	26.00
Varlakonda	1056	488	16.00

6.10.5 MGNREGS in Ullodu Grama Panchayat

6.10.5.1 Profile of Respondents

Of the 20 selected respondents, 9 are agriculture labourers, 6 are cultivator/ agriculturists and the remaining 5 are non-agriculture wage labourers. All the 20 have own houses and of this 10 are pucca houses, 9 semi pucca and 1 Kaccha house. All but one house have electricity connections. Majority of the houses are small without rooms. Of the 20 houses 13 do not have toilets. Again, as many as 13 houses depend on water source away from the house. Land is an important livelihood source in rural areas. Fifteen respondents have a total of 49 acres of land (dry and irrigated). Of this, 5 households are marginal holders, 3 families small holders, 4 families are small medium holders, while 3 families are medium holders. In other words 8 out of 15 families have land below 2 acres. The average annual income from agriculture per family is Rs.22,666. Most of the respondent families received one or the other benefit from the Government such as house site, scholarship, widow and physically handicapped pensions, Bhagyajyothi etc.

6.10.5.2 Impact of MGNREGS

Before presenting the impact of MGNREGS on the selected respondent households it is necessary to bring out the status of MGNREGS in the entire Ullodu grama panchayat. During 2013-14 the total number of job cards issued stands at 1300. Of this, 426 are SC, 135 ST and 739 others. The year-wise number of schemes taken up, total expenditure and mandays of employment created is given in Table 6.10.3.

Table 6.10.3

Details of Number of Schemes, Expenditure and Employment Generated under MGNREGS in Ullodu Grama Panchayat

Year	No. of schemes implemented	Total expenditure (Rs. lakh)	Mandays of employment created
2010-11	96	1.26	688
2011-12	86	7.10	5032
2012-13	49	27.82	12621
2013-14	64	1.6	778

The above table reveals that there is no consistency in the number of schemes implemented, expenditure incurred and mandays of employment generated over the years in the grama panchayat. The expenditure under the scheme went up to a peak of Rs.27.82 lakh in 2012-13 and in the subsequent year it fell to as low as Rs.1.6 lakh. Similar is the case with employment provided.

The questions that arise here are: why the number of schemes declined during 2012-13 in spite of enormous increase in the expenditure and mandays employment generated? Why there is sharp fall in the expenditure and mandays of employment generated immediately after this? The answers to could be obtained from the field observations are disappointing. It was conferred to us that, (1) no proper planning was done for MGNREGS, (2) locals were not provided with employment and rather works were implemented by contractors using machineries, and (3) there is no transparency and accountability in the implementation of the scheme. Some of the participants in the workshop conducted at Gudibanda taluk panchayat pointed out large scale misuse of funds under MGNREGS by the GP.

6.10.5.3 The Field Observation

The information collected from the 20 selected respondents as well as others in the three selected villages revealed that no employment was provided under MGNREGS during 2011-12, 2012-13 and

2013-14. In one of the three villages almost all the people in one voice said that they don't work under the scheme even if the authorities offer jobs under the scheme. The reason cited for this was that a large number of people in this village have worked under the scheme during 2010-11 but did not receive wages till date. They said that a contractor who used them to work didn't pay the money due to them. The repeated pleas of aggrieved persons in this regard with grama panchayat yielded no results. Hence they have no faith in the GP as well as the scheme though they are utterly in need of wage employment. Most of the people seek wage employment elsewhere in the adjacent villages.

The same situation was prevailing in the second village also. Most of those who worked in earlier years either didn't receive wages till now or received only a part. Majority of the labourers were females. Despite wages not being paid for the work done earlier, they are still ready to work again under MGNREGS. But the GP is not forth coming to provide the same. When these people approached the local leader for jobs he told them that no money under the scheme in the grama panchayat. The people of the third village also expressed the same situation and their plight for employment.

The Table 6.10.4 below brings out the impact of MGNREGS on the beneficiaries. It can be seen from the Table that the total number of mandays of work generated under MGNREGS during 2011-12 and 2012-13 were 1045 and 325 days respectively. The average wage per day works out to Rs.52/- and Rs.127/- respectively. Further, the total number of persons worked under MGNREGS which was 30 during 2011-12 declined sharply in the following year to just 10. On the other hand the households sought more work in the private sector and this is evident from the total number of mandays of work created. The average wage received per day is also high in the private works. Thus the fact remains that the dependence of people on government's employment scheme is very negligible and the overall impact is negative.

Table 6.10.4
Impact of MGNREGS on the Selected Respondent Households of Ullodu Grama Panchayat

	2011-12	2012-13
MGNREGS		
No. of H/Hs	20	20
Total No. of Persons Worked	30	10
Total No. of Mandays of work Created	1045	325
Total Wages (in Rs.)	106450	41450
Average Wage (Per Person/day) (Rs.)	52	127
Works in private lands		
No. of H/Hs	20	20
Total No. of Persons Worked	33	33
Total No. of Mandays of work Created	4610	4470
Total Wages (in Rs.)	591000	672800
Average Wage (Per Person/Day) (Rs.)	128	141

6.10.5.4 Modus Operandi

As revealed from the field, various works under MGNREGS are being implemented by the select contractors/leaders. The local leaders got job cards on their selected households from GP. However the local leaders obtained the said job cards without informing the concerned selected households. There are instances of getting job cards in the names of old and migrated people. Further, these job cards are held by the respective group leaders and not by the households. These leaders (except a few) execute works using machineries. However, the panchayat records show that so many individuals participated and mandays of work provided. The leaders take the job card holders to the banks/post office made them to sign on the cheques and they draw money. In turn they pay a few hundred rupees towards each of the job card holders.

6.10.5.5 Survival Strategies of the Poor

Majority of people in the three villages are found to be poor. They incur expenditure on economic and social activities. Major expenditure of the households relate to marriages, house construction, purchase of cattles, sheep and goats, health etc. The sources of funds for these activities are borrowings. As many as 11 respondents out of 20 have borrowings (banks, relatives and friends). They repay after long time by saving from their little earnings and by selling the sheep/goats/cows/buffaloes which they rear while working or the aged or small children are engaged for this. During 2012-13 a large number of respondent families sold the animals which they reared to meet the ends. When an elderly poor person was asked about how they are surviving without getting jobs under MGNREGS, he immediately replied that "Anna Bhagya" scheme is rescuing them.

To sum-up, the MGNREGS is not working the way it should be in the Ullodu GP. The people lost faith in the leaders who executes MGNREGS works and also GP. Most of them depend on agriculturists for work in their surrounding villages. It is miserable during monsoon failure as it is difficult to get work in the private agriculture sector. The poor people live with low earnings and the recently launched Anna Bhagya Scheme helping them to cope with the problems.



6.11 Small Area Study Case Study on Child Labour in Silk Units in Sidlaghatta Taluk, Chikkaballapur District

6.11.1 Introduction

Government of Karnataka prohibits employment of child labour as contained in the Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishment Act 1961, which means total prohibition of child labour in all employments. Both Government of India and Karnataka have laid down policies and programmes which determine total elimination of child labour and to declare Karnataka as "A Child Labour Free State". The state has drawn an Action Plan aiming at elimination of child labour practice by 2011-12 i.e., Eleventh Plan period.

According to the Labour Department, Karnataka the magnitude of child labour is getting reduced from 14.488 in 2005-06 to 10,592 in 2007-08. The Government of Karnataka, through the Department of Labour conducted a child labour survey in all the 30 districts of the State in 2011-12 which identified 51,243 child labourers in Karnataka of which 24,103 were identified as hazardous workers and 27,140 as non-hazardous workers. But the Population Census in Karnataka data puts a higher number. According to the very recent press report, there is a sharp drop in child labour in India by 65 per cent between 2001 and 2011 to 43.5 lakh this is as per Census data. The recent press report also gives the data on actions taken in the State as to how many cases have been booked for violation, how many prosecuted and convicted. They are as below:

	2011	2012	2012
Violations	180	177	71
Prosecutions	232	155	31
Convictions	48	38	31

The NSS data for 2009-10 puts the number at 49.8 lakh. More than 75 per cent of child labourers are in rural areas. In Karnataka, the same press report says that the number is down by a substantially by 5,73,183 i.e., from 8,22,615 in 2001 to 2,49,432 in 2011. In Bengaluru city alone 1.5 lakh children are engaged at garbage segregators, mechanics, e-waste workers and in other hazardous sectors. National Child Labour Project of Government of India and the State Child Labour Project are being implemented. This is regarding rehabilitation of the rescued child labourers. This apart, Supreme Court in one of its judgments issued a direction to set-up a corpus fund i.e., Child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund to which every employer who employs child labour in hazardous industries should deposit Rs.20,000 per child to this fund and the State government should deposit Rs.5000 per child if they fail to give employment to an adult member of released child labourers family. The fund so constituted which amounts to Rs.25,000 should be deposited in a nationalized bank in high yield interest instruments, and the interest so earned should be paid to the family of released child labour till he/she attains the age of 14 years. In Karnataka, the amount so recovered from erring employer was Rs.21,10,000 in 2005-06, Rs.18,20,000 in 2006-07 and Rs.3,70,000 in 2007-08.

The Labour Department, Government of Karnataka had identified child labourers in hazardous and non-hazardous activities. The number is as follows:

Year	Hazardous	Non-hazardous
2005-06	13374	39238
2006-07	11934	39986
2007-08	8292	17300

The above information indicates the declining trend in the engagement of child labourers. The number of child labourers eliminated are:

Year	Hazardous
2005-06	14488
2006-07	13962
2007-08	16592

As per the Economic Survey of Karnataka, the number of child labourers rehabilitated was 2,059 in 2010-11, 3,902 in 2011-12 and 7,582 in 2012-13. Further the survey has observed that the number of child labourers have been decreasing because of legal knowledge, awareness, regular raids by labour department and implementation of laws to child labour. In order to monitor the rescued and rehabilitated child labourers a web-based child labour trekking system has been developed and installed in all the 30 districts. The special residential schools are functioning under NCLP and SCLP under the supervision of respective Deputy Commissioner Child labourers rescued from work are being enrolled into these schools and later admitted into mainstream of education, based on their learning capacity. As per the press report, the number of children rescued are 758 in 2012-13, 2,391 in 2013-14 and 164 in 2014-15 up to June 2014 (The Times of India, Bengaluru, October 11, 2014).

6.11.2 Child Labour in Chikkaballapur District

Exclusive data on child labour for Chikkaballapur district is not available either in Census or NSS. The latest Census data 2011 on child labour is not yet available as age group-wise data on workers' participation are not ready. As the district was not non-existent in 2001, NSS/ Census data which are more reliable have not been complied for the district.

The Child Labour Survey conducted by the Department of Labour in all the districts of the State in 2011-12, could not identify the child labour in Chikkaballapur district. But the department has been conducting raids in establishments engaging child labour. This is one source to get an idea of child labour but this does not provide entire gamut of child labour. The second source could be the survey on out of school children by the D.D.P.I., Chikkaballapur. This was conducted all over Karnataka as per the Karnataka High Court's ruling. Of course here also we would get the reasons for being out of school and one of the important reasons would be engaged in work.

The Labour Department (Zilla Balakarmika Yojane Sangha), Chikkaballapur district conducted raids in 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (up to August 2014) in Chikkaballapur district. In all 11 children were rescued in this period, of which 8 were in hazardous activity. Of this 11, on ten incidents, cases have been booked, eight were males and 3 female children. In the rehabilitation programme, 7 children were put in government LPS/HPS, one in private LPS/HPS and three in Bala Mandira. All the 10 cases booked are under hearings in the JMF courts.

The latest survey of Out of School Children (OOSC) conducted by the D.D.P.I., has identified 2,244 OOSC in 2014-15 in the age-group of 7-14 years of age. Of the 15 reasons cited for this, household work, work in other houses, engaged in earning are also cited. In this category 172 children are working in other houses and engaged in earning.

6.11.3 Child Labour in Sidlaghatta Silk Filature Units

Sericulture in Chikkaballapur district is an important activity spreading over 12,958 hectares engaging 1131 villages and 13,135 families. The district's area under mulberry accounts for 17.4 per cent of the state. Its share in cocoon production of the state is 15.77 and the district takes the fourth position. The value of silk produced is Rs.24,604.64 lakh and accounts for 15.84 per cent of the State. It has 4 cocoon markets.

Of the six taluks in the district, Sidlaghatta taluk has the highest share in sericulture. It accounts for nearly 40 per cent of the district's area under mulberry, close to 50 per cent of the cocoon production and a similar percentage in the value of the silk

produced. Out of four cocoon markets, two are in this taluk. More than 215 villages are engaged in sericulture activities and 5,741 families are engaged. Therefore, sericulture's importance and significance in Sidlaghatta's economy cannot be ruled out.

Sidlaghatta is a large silk reeling centre and is known for production of superior quality of silk. It had a total of 2,470 reeling units. The reeling industry in Sidlaghatta had about 80 per cent working in cottage basin units, followed by charka (17.7 per cent) and 2.3 per cent in dupion silk reeling. This is a very old data. But this data put out in a working paper is still relevant for Sidlaghatta (Inbanathan and Prakash 2003). As per the latest data on September 2014, the total number of all types of reeling units was higher at 2,788, 95 per cent of them are Italian Model Cottage Basin (IMCB), though according to the Assistant Director, Sericulture, Sidlaghatta there may be 4,000 licensed units. But this number may/ may not include renewed licensed ones and further some reeling units might have closed or the owners might have migrated. But the Department sources revealed that they are restricting the incentives given by them to the reelers such as subsidies, health insurance and cash benefits etc. Therefore in order to avail these benefits, the reelers are coming forward to renew their licenses. Earlier a Central Act made this a free trade business though obtaining licenses or renewing them was not mandatory. But now the state is insisting the reelers for the license to provide all the benefits.

Sidlaghatta filature units which are entirely city based enjoy certain comparative advantages like competent skilled labour, local natural water used for reeling gives a lustrous/ shining to the silk thread and that is the reason silk from Sidlaghatta is considered as most superior quality. Further compared to vegetables, the mulberry farmers reap benefits much earlier. Moreover, better marketing facilities coupled with availability of labour and their long experiences in the field are added advantages.



The 2,674 reeling/ filature units in addition to unlicensed units are all concentrated in the small city of Sidlaghatta hardly there are any which are rural based. The IMCB units which are the maximum are relatively larger and employ more labour. These units in larger numbers are functioning in Santoshnagar, Azadnagar and Darga areas. Almost all the units do not have name/ display boards as these units are large labour requirement are about 7 members for basic units and therefore cannot be run with family members only unlike the charka units and therefore hire labour. These hired labours would include children below 14 years of age. Those run by family members also may have their children working in the units. The nature of work involved in the units has been categorised hazardous.



Reeling is an occupation which does not have any varying wages for men, women and children. Thus children who are reeling workers earn the same amount as adults, encouraging parents to send the children to work in reeling units. Considering their

comparatively high earning capacity children contribute substantially to the family income. More than 50 per cent of the workers have joined reeling units when they were less than 15 years of age and 20 per cent belonged to 6-10 years. Thus it is on a going process employing children below 14 years of age in the reeling units.

As per different Acts mentioned earlier relating to child labour, it is an offence punishable to engage child labour in these hazardous units and has been banned. Further the department of Sericulture at the time of registration of these units or while the units could like to renew their licenses or when they would like any subsidy etc. provided by the department, the employers required to give an undertaking/ declaration to the Department that they are employing any child labour in their units. Accordingly, the official version is that there is no child labour involved in the sericultural activities. But the ground reality is entirely different. The authorities say that they could not find any child labourers working in these units. However, when the labour department conducted raid during the year 2013-14, they found one girl less than 14 years of age working in a filature unit in Siddarthnagar, Sidlaghatta. A case history of this child labour has been presented later in this study.

With this exhaustive background, the D.H.D.R. team for Chikkaballapur district has attempted a study on child labour in silk filature units of Sidlaghatta. This study presented here is entirely based on (i) data from labour department, Chikkaballapur, (2) OOSC obtained from Department of Public Children, Vidya Vahini, Child Tracking, Sidlaghatta, OOSC survey conducted by D.D.P.I., Chikkaballapur district and secondary data. Further the study apart from this is mainly depended on the field study on the ground in Siddarthnagar of Sidlaghatta city. In the field study, the team had full cooperation from the ADPI, Sidlaghatta, CRP, Sidlaghatta, Principal, teaching staff of Badavane Government Higher Primary School, Siddarthanagar Ward No.9. The team whole heartedly express their gratitude for the out of the way assistance extended by them.

6.11.3.1 Case Study of a Child Labourer

As said earlier one minor girl labourer below 14 years of age was rescued in a raid conducted by a team led by the Labour Department, Sidlaghatta on February 17, 2014. She was aged on that day 13 years and 6 months and this tested and certified



by appropriate authorities. She was found working in a silk filature unit in Siddarthanagar, Sidlaghatta. The nature of work done by her was hazardous. She has been sent to Government Higher Primary School, Kote, Sidlaghatta and admitted to Standard VI as a rehabilitation drive. Now she is in Standard VII. A case has been filed against her employer in the JMSP Court on July 19, 2014 and the proceedings are in progress. Kumari Aishwarya is the only daughter of Sri Narasimhappa aged 40 years and Smt. Nagarathnamma 35 years. She has one elder brother Sri Ravi aged 16 years and one younger brother, Kiran aged 11 years. The parents and her elder brother are all working in different filature units while the younger brother is studying in Standard V.

At the time of the team's visit to the Sarkari Hiriya Prathamika Shale (also locally known as Sarkari Badavane Shale), the teachers of the school and the head master said that

first term examinations are going on and the said girl did write the exam and on that day when we visited, exams were over and all the children dispersed. We sought the help of the teachers to identify the girl at her residence but the other children of the school said that she is working in working in one of the filature units after her exam. Discreetly we tried to locate the girl but somehow the girl or the employer sensed our visit and she escaped from the unit by the time we reached. Later we went to her house and she was there with her mother. The girl blatantly denied that she was working in the filature although people around the unit said that they saw her working but once she came to know about our visit she escaped and reached home. We enquired the mother about her daughter's working in filature unit, she at once blurted that they owe Rs.30,000 to the owner of the unit and she has to work to repay the loan. We asked her for what purpose did she took loan, she said for some family function and they are yet to repay the loan which is outstanding. She asked us as well as the teachers whether we are willing to repay the loan amount in which case she will not send her daughter for work. She admits that in order to repay the loan, her daughter has to work. They did not entertain us any further.

In order to gather the details regarding their livelihood issues, and other particulars we revisited Sidlaghatta and met Ms. Aishwarya and her mother. She was very reluctant to entertain us. In fact, some of the answers she gave and those given by her mother were contradicting each other. We have to convince their saying that we are not any official machinery and we are in fact trying to find out about their living status, their problems and financial commitments etc. Later we could get some details. Since the school was closed for holidays, Ms. Aishwarya was at home. She told us she no longer goes for work. But we doubt about that.

People around her house gave us some more details. Her entire family's occupation is working in filature units. However, all of them do not work for the same unit. Each one goes to different employer. The reason being each one of the family member owe Rs.30,000 to their respective employers and if all of them work for the same employer, they would not get the same loan individually.

The Siddarthanagar is very crowded with very narrow roads (with a width of 6 to 8 feet) with small houses neck to neck. In each road about 200 houses are there and in majority of these households, the cottage basins are functioning. Aishwarya's house is a one room house without kitchen, bathroom. The one-room is all purpose. Adjacent to her house her grandparents (father's parents) are living and they have given that small portion to Aishwarya's father to live. The grandparents are also into filature work but they have their filature units of one table with two basins. That is being run by the family members only. Aishwarya's house does not have toilet, and they use the toilets in the filature factories. Drinking water is provided by Town authorities once a week for half-hour duration only. Water can be fetched four to five feet below the ground and there are taps nearer the house. Each labourer is paid Rs.150 per day and working hours are from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. with half-an hour rest in between 2 hours i.e., depending upon their speed of work i.e., after completing one 'gani' which is for a duration of 2 hours, they are allowed to take rest. It is quite possible that we could meet Ms. Aishwarya when she was availing that half hour rest. It is beyond doubt that Aishwarya continues to work in the filature unit. It is also a fact that she is now two months above 14 years of age and she is no longer bound by legal restrictions

The head master and teachers, Sri Nagaraj Shetty, Ms. Pillamma, Ms. Kavitha, Ms. Shilpa, Ms. Sudha, P.T. Instructor and Ms. Nagamma have also supported and

assisted us by providing more information. The Cluster Resource Centre (CRC) Sri. Mannarswamy gave us data on OOSC and out of those who engaged in silk filature units. The CR centres, Sidlaghatta, are doing the OOSC survey by once a month which is house to house. In 2008-09 375 OOS children between 6-14 years were identified and 30 to 40 of them were working silk filature units. Of course there is a decline in the number of OOSC. After identifying the CR Centre are meeting the parents every month and counsel and persuade them to enrol their children in school. Further notices are also issued to parents asking them to be present at the meeting with the Child Welfare Centres to express their grievances. The CR centre also maintains Child Watch Register and the follow-up process is a continuous one. The CRC is making all-out efforts to enrol the OOSC back into schools. In the latest OO SC survey conducted the CRC had identified 436 OOSC of which 50 to 60 OOSC children have been mainstreamed. The Government Higher Primary School, Badavane, Siddarthanagar, Sidlaghatta is the one which visited. The teacher of the school have been taking-up the task visiting houses and requesting (which sometimes may be even begging) the parents to send their children to school. Four to five children get reenrolled but their attendance is on and off, not regular. The teacher expressed that it is an unenviable task to convince the parents. Even those OOSC who get enrolled are not regularly attending. The irregularities are almost 50 per cent. Whenever the education department officials visit the houses, the children are sent to schools. Even in the case of Ms. Aiswarya, who was rescued by the team, the teachers almost have to physically take her to school to attend the exams which the teachers felt that she should not miss. But the school authorities said that even though the children are absenting themselves for a long period, they allow them to attend the school whenever they come. Most of these children belonging to this school are all working in silk filature units. The teachers said that quite a number of parents are aggressive when they visit their houses. They abuse, agitate and fight not only in their house premises but also in the school. The teachers are very sincere and dedicated that all those children study well and are very good, it is the parents who are aggressive, not cooperating and are unwilling to send their children to school. In fact during our visit we witnessed this situation and one parent was so indifferent, never gave any respect rather to the teacher or to our team and spoke very rudely. This parent told the teachers to give TC to their wards and he would not send his children to school. The CR centre gave us a list of OOSC children numbering 6 and working in silk filature units. None of the children was willing to attend schools. The reasons quoted are: utter poverty, children not interested in studies, some children expressed school is boring.

Besides the CRC, the NGO and elected representatives have also intervened and taking serious steps to enrol the OOSC. But the success rate is very bad. The local people are very indifferent, non-cooperative, aggressive and just not bothered. Engaging children in the filature units is an open secret here. They play hide and seek with authorities when authorities' visits these units, the children some sense this and escape through other exists. This child labour in silk filature units is something which is a sensitive and tricky issue to tackle. In Chikkaballapur this menace has slowed down considerably. The NGO MAYA is continuously monitoring and very active in this venture. The CR centre in Sidlaghatta is very sincere and serious and they expressed that even if they were successful to enrol one OOSC they would be very happy and satisfied. Their intention is very clear. We should hope that they would succeed in their efforts. This does not end here. Because there is a notion that all out of school children are child labourers. If children are not interested in studies or if

they find schools boring, this is a genuine feeling. Authorities have to think how they can make attending school more attractive, making studies/ syllabus more palatable to children. Pursuing our efforts just on child labour and education will not be enough. Children working in filature units and the work being hazardous come across various health problems like asthma, blisters in palms, respiratory problem such as chronic bronchitis, strained eyes etc. Thus children working in reeling units are deprived of their rights, poor education levels indicating a high level of literacy and this besides they face major health problems in that tender age itself. These are the issues confronting the authorities to find an appropriate solution.

6.12: Concluding Remarks

The growth rates of Chikkaballapur district as measured by gross district income at current prices are lower than that of State except in 2011-12. Its per capita income is also far below that of the State. The sectoral contribution reveals that there is a transition in the pattern whereby the tertiary sector is taking over the other two sectors quite faster. Agriculture is the main stay but horticulture contributes higher income. Sericulture which was the main activity is shrinking. BPL as measured by the ration cards issued, reveal rural number of BPLs are higher than the urban. Still poverty is highly prevalent. The progress under MGNREGS is not significant as the project was in vogue from April 2008 only. There are not many industries in the district. However, as stated in Chapter 2, many large scale industries in the private sector are coming up. But inter-taluk imbalances exist. The occupational patterns of the district as revealed by Census do not show much improvement in 2011 over 2001. Child labour is being engaged on a larger scale particularly in Sidlaghatta. But raids have not helped much to reduce the magnitude.



Standard of Living



Chapter 7

Standard of Living

7.1 Introduction

This chapter using the Population Census data would dwell upon the housing status, different characteristics of houses such as quality of housing, i) pucca houses, ii) proper houses, iii) the asset status of the households. As for siteless and houseless households the data collected from the State government have been used. Different schemes for promoting housing facilities, by the central and state governments and others, drinking water facilities, other household infrastructure like electricity, types of fuel and sanitation facilities would all be analysed.

The status of housing can be analysed according to its type and tenure. The types of houses are classified as permanent, semi-permanent and temporary, while the tenure status would be own, rented and any other. Further the houses are classified according to the number of rooms, one room, 2 rooms, 3 rooms and 4 rooms and above and the unspecified ones. The households in the houses have been analysed by size of family members, 1-2, 3-5 and more than 6.

Housing or shelter is a social infrastructure and is positively related to the incidence of poverty. Studies have found a positive relationship between the level of economic development and the quality of housing and access to basic amenities. Housing is a basic physical need to sustain life. For the homeless, possessing a house provides a sense of identity, security and safety.

Both the Governments of India and Karnataka have formulated several projects/ schemes and earmarked upon certain targets to improve housing status in both rural and urban areas. Earlier the National Housing and Habitat Policy, 1998 provides the framework for the implementation of shelter programmes in the country. The National Agenda on housing envisages the creation of 2 million houses every year. The Eleventh Finance Commission has constructed the infrastructure indicators in which housing is one of them. The Government of India launched the Bharat Nirman Programme in 2005 wherein six sectors have been identified for achieving rapid break through and are key to rural development – roads, irrigation, electricity, housing, drinking water and telephone connectivity. Under housing, the project has fixed a target to construct 6 million houses by 2009 all over the country. The project has acknowledged about 45 per cent of rural households still reside in semi-permanent houses which is a matter of serious concern. However, the latest India Human Development Report 2011 has observed that there has been a noticeable improvement in the condition of people's housing. Households in rural areas are catching-up with urban areas in terms of housing conditions, notwithstanding the fact that such a convergence is slow.

Providing better living conditions for people is a global issue. The Millennium Development Goals envisage achieving significant improvements for the 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020.

7.2 Housing Status

According to the Karnataka Human Development Report 1999, increase in usable housing stock in India was estimated at 19 million in the seventies but increases are assessed at over 20 million each in the eighties and nineties. Increase in the stock of houses in the nineties is expected to outstrip growth in the number of households.

Despite this, there will be a tremendous housing shortage at the end of the century. In Karnataka, the growth rate of houses between 1980 and 1990 was 30 per cent of which rural was lowest 24 per cent while urban was 45 per cent. The stock of houses almost doubled from 4.2 million in 1961 to 7.9 million in 1991. In the decade ending 1991 the housing shortage declined as reflected in the growth in the number of residences (30 per cent) outstripped the growth in the number of households (26 per cent) which is similar to the all-India trend. The estimated housing shortage in Karnataka in 1991 in urban was 9.87 per cent lower than all-India of 12.08 per cent. For rural also it was much lower at 7.72 per cent in the state vis-à-vis 12.80 per cent for the country. A Government of Karnataka Survey of 1995 had placed the number of households without a site at 1.15 million and the number of homeless households in rural areas at 78000. Various independent estimates placed the likely housing shortage around 25 per cent or 2.7 million houses. A village-wise demand survey conducted by gram panchayats during May-June 2003, estimated that there were 12.26 lakh people without house sites who have asked the assistance under the programme.

Meeting the housing shortage of lower middle class and poor households particularly in rural areas is very crucial. This can however be met by appropriate government policies and well planned government schemes. Karnataka government has been providing housing under its Ashraya and Ambedkar Housing schemes as well as under the Centrally sponsored Indira Awas Yojana. Karnataka Land Army Corporation and Grama Panchayats have also constructed houses.

Ashraya and Ambedkar are state funded housing programmes launched in 1993-94, much before the National Habitat Policy was formulated, The State launched the ambitious One Million Housing Programme in October 2000, which envisaged the construction of one million dwelling units in rural and urban areas during 2000-05 i.e. 2,00,000 houses each year. Rural housing has been given primacy with an annual target of about 1,70,000 – 3,20,000 houses. The annual target for the urban programme is 30,000.

Urban housing has assumed greater significance due to unplanned urbanization and the influx of migrant labour, the proportion of slum dwellers to urban population has been increasing consistently year after year. The Karnataka Slum Improvement Board is working towards improving the slum environment by providing basic amenities like drinking water, street lights, roads, drains, public toilets and constructing houses for slum dwellers.

According to the district-wise statistics on housing prepared by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka on the basis of Census 2001 data, 14.31 lakh families in the State are houseless, while 15.08 lakh families do not own house-sites. In yet another survey conducted by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRUCL) of houseless and site less in the state in 2003 identified 12,99,789 as houseless and 12,98,813 as site less people. Subsequently in 2009 a survey of hut dwellers was conducted in the state with the objective of making the state huts free. It identified 10.50 lakh hut dwellers in Karnataka.

7.2.1 Housing in Chikkaballapur District

Data on housing infrastructure for Chikkaballapur is available from Population Census 2001 and 2011. In addition, details relating to houses constructed under various schemes of state government and the sites distributed under the government are also available for a limited period. However, data obtained from RGRHCL, Government of Karnataka on houseless and site less households both for rural and urban, taluk-

wise though more than ten years old (2003) would throw some light on the housing scenario and how far the measures taken by the authorities have mitigated the situation. As per Census 2011 data the number of use such as shop, office, school, college, hotels, hospitals, worship places, factories etc. Out of this total census houses 42,546 –10.38per cent are vacant while 367156 – 89.62 per cent are occupied houses and again out of this occupied houses 74.58 per cent are used as residential houses and another 2.11 per cent are used as residence-cum-other purpose. The number of Census houses used as shops and offices account for 6.08 per cent.

7.2.2 Houseless Households

In the initial paragraphs of the chapter mention has been made about the houseless and site less households in Karnataka. The RGRHCs survey data of 2003 in respect of Chikkaballapur district is available for all the six taluks. This is also available for rural and urban areas separately. However, in order to know the extent of the houseless or site less households, one needs to have the total number of households in the district/ taluk. In the absence of such data for 2001 for Chikkaballapur district which would have been the ideal to relate the survey data for 2003. We have used 2011 census data on households as proxy in this context. According to this, the total number of households without houses in Chikkaballapur district was 42,248 which accounts for 14.97 per cent of the total households in the district. For the state as a whole the percentage is same i.e. 17.85 per cent. The rural houseless households form the major portion 41635 or 98.55 per cent. Therefore, the problem of houseless households is acute in rural Chikkaballapur. More than a quarter of the houseless households are in Gauribidanur taluk followed by Bagepalli taluk. But as proportion to the households, the houseless are highest in Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and census houses in Chikkaballapur was 409702. However, in the census, list of houses has been categorized different providing more details, residential use (vacant and occupied), other than residential Gudibanda. Only in Chintamani, it is the lowest 6.78 per cent.

7.3 Siteless Households

In the initial paragraphs of the chapter mention has been made about the houseless and siteless households in Karnataka. The RGRHCs survey data of 2003 in respect of Chikkaballapur district is available for all the six taluks. This is also available for rural and urban areas separately.

In respect of siteless households also the same approach as followed in the case of houseless households has been adopted. The siteless number of households in Chikkaballapur district was 29907 which mean 10.59 per cent of total households did not have sites at all. Here again the rural segment has a higher per cent of siteless households i.e. 86.93 of the total siteless. In the total rural households this formed 11.80 per cent. Taluk-wise Gauribidanur taluk has the highest siteless households 11085 out of total siteless households it constitutes 16.22 per cent. But as proportion to total households it is Gudibanda taluk which accounts for the highest of 18.57 per cent. Chintamani taluk has the lowest proportion of 4.62 per cent of households would be 23.85 per cent. This pattern is true in case of rural areas also. As far as urban sector is concerned, largest proportion of siteless households is in Gudibanda taluk 24.46 per cent as compared to its total households. In the case of both houseless and siteless households also it is Gudibanda taluk which has the highest proportion closely followed by Gauribidanur and Bagepalli taluks.

In the case of both houseless and siteless households also it is Gudibanda taluk which has the highest proportion closely

followed by Gauribidanur and Bagepalli taluks

.Number of both Houseless and Siteless Households in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Houseless and site less Households	
	Nos.	Per cent
Bagepalli	15053	33.76
Chikkaballapur	9702	20.82
Chintamani	7563	11.40
Gauribidanur	24381	35.68
Gudibanda	4882	37.98
Sidlaghatta	10574	24.26
District	72155	25.56

Source: GOK, RGRHC, Bengaluru

7.4 Households with Pucca Houses

As for the type of these residential houses, those which are of permanent type are only 72.77 per cent for the district, even though Gudibanda taluk has the proportion of permanent type houses. But as compared with 2001 census there is improvement as the proportion of permanent houses which was 68.95 per cent for the district improved to 72.77 per cent. Gudibanda taluk showed deterioration from 85.10 per cent to 76.47 per cent so with Chintamani taluk.

Compared to rural houses, urban houses are better placed with the proportion of permanent type of houses being higher 81.50 per cent than 70.32 per cent of the rural. But compared to 2001, the percentage of permanent type of houses for the district in urban declined from 84.02 per cent to 81.50 per cent. The decline is seen in all the taluks except Chikkaballapur. In the rural sector though at the district level there is some improvement, inter-taluk imbalances can be seen from Table 7.4.1.

Table 7.4.1

Taluk-wise Permanent Type of Houses

Taluks	Number of Census Houses)		No. of Permanent Type of Houses		Percent of Permanent Type of Houses	
	2001	2011**	2001	2011*	2001	2011
Total (rural & urban)						
Bagepalli	36731	44360	27352	32539	74.47	73.35
Chikkaballapur	37516	46513	24917	32677	66.42	70.25
Chintamani	53575	66268	41868	49957	78.15	75.39
Gauribidanur	58727	68142	35982	51567	61.27	75.68
Gudibanda	10752	12837	9150	9816	85.10	76.47
Sidlaghatta	36089	43440	21650	28345	59.99	65.25
District	233390	281560	160919	204901	68.95	72.77
Rural						
Bagepalli	32577	36826	23,312	25618	71.56	69.56
Chikkaballapur	26332	32093	16,823	21558	63.89	67.17
Chintamani	40291	48544	29,625	34521	73.53	71.11
Gauribidanur	52345	57564	30,149	42257	57.60	73.41
Gudibanda	8895	10663	7,506	8002	84.38	75.04
Sidlaghatta	28545	34000	16,193	22522	56.73	66.24
District	188985	219690	123608	154478	65.41	70.32
Urban						
Bagepalli	4154	7534	4,040	6921	97.26	91.86
Chikkaballapur	11184	14420	8,094	11119	72.37	77.11
Chintamani	13284	17724	12,243	15436	92.16	87.09
Gauribidanur	6382	10578	5,833	9310	91.40	88.01
Gudibanda	1857	2174	1,644	1814	88.53	83.44
Sidlaghatta	7544	9440	5,457	5823	72.34	61.68
District	44405	61870	37311	50423	84.02	81.50

Note: ** Number of census houses used as residence and residence-cum-other use

Note: * As per 2011 census permanent type of pucca houses are those constructed with roof made of handmade and machine made tiles, burned bricks, stones, G.I./ Metal/ Asbestos sheets and concrete coupled with wall made of G.I./ Metal/ Asbestos sheets, burnt brick, concrete stone packed with mortar and wood/ total number of census houses used as residence or residence plus other use. Therefore, permanent houses in 2011 are not comparable with those of 2001.

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

The Population Census 2011 has classified the type of houses as good, livable and dilapidated. In Chikkaballapur district Over 59 per cent of households are having 'good' type of houses; while 35.99 per cent have houses which are livable and only 4 per cent of households have houses which are dilapidated and not livable. In Chikkaballapur district the good houses are more or less at the states level at 59.82 per cent. The percentage of livable houses is 35.99 per cent and less than five per cent are in the category of dilapidated. Urban houses have higher percentage of good houses 70.47 per cent vis-à-vis 56.82 per cent for rural (Table 7.4.2).

Table 7.4.2
Details of Type of Houses in Chikkaballapur District and Karnataka in 2011 (In per cent)

Type	Chikkaballapur			Karnataka		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Good	56.82	70.47	59.82	51.74	72.4	60.07
Livable	38.25	27.93	35.99	42.97	25.67	35.99
Dilapidated	4.92	1.60	4.19	5.3	1.93	3.94

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

7.5 Households and Assets Status

7.5.1 Households Having Bank Accounts

The details regarding households availing banking facilities have been obtained by Population Census. As for banking services in Chikkaballapur district, 32.17 per cent of total households availed banking services which increased to 53.18 per cent in 2011. It is surprising to note that the rural households availing banking services are higher than urban in 2011 i.e., 55.23 per cent against 45.90 per cent. In fact in 2001 it was the other way round. All the taluks reported increase in percentage of households of which Gudibanda taluk has the highest percentage. Another notable feature is that Chikkaballapur taluk being the district headquarters is having the lowest proportion of households availing banking services.

7.5.2 Households Having Household Assets

As for the assets held such as radio, television, telephones, vehicles the urban households are better placed than the rural areas. The state average numbers are higher than Chikkaballapur district. It can be seen from 2011 census data that the percentage of households having assets

has increased and proportionately those not having assets declined sharply as compared to 2001. In 2001 42.41 per cent of total households did not have any assets which almost halved to 21.82 per cent in 2011.

Households having radio/transistors declined but those having television have increased both in rural and urban areas. A small proportion of households (6.15 per cent) have computers in 2011 which was nil in 2001. A very few of them have internet connection. Landline telephone users slowed down but mobile users have increased. Almost 80 per cent of them have mobile phones. The use of bicycle in rural areas has risen. A very few households possess four wheelers also (Table 7.5.1).

Table 7.5.1

Households Having Assets - 2011 (in Per cent)

Type of Assets	Chikkaballapur District						Karnataka State					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Radio/Transistor	33.8	12.8	44.69	15.54	35.87	13.4	42.15	17.59	53.83	29.38	46.22	22.34
Television	23.92	48.29	62.65	74.35	31.3	54.02	21.23	46.29	66.53	80.35	36.98	60.03
Computer/Laptop	-	4.73	-	11.19	-	6.15	-	5.57	-	23.59	-	12.84
i) With Internet	-	9.99	-	23.5	-	15.39	-	12.75	-	46.45	-	37.73
ii) Without Internet	-	99.01	-	76.5	-	84.61	-	87.25	-	53.55	-	62.27
Telephone/Mobile Phone	9.25	54.89	22.76	75.18	11.82	59.35	5.69	62.64	26.06	84.79	12.77	71.57
i) Landline only	-	11.91	-	8.01	-	10.83	-	10.28	-	9.18	-	9.75
ii) Mobile only	-	79.53	-	83.85	-	80.73	-	81.34	-	76.4	-	78.98
iii) Both (Landline & Mobile)	-	8.56	-	8.14	-	8.44	-	8.37	-	14.42	-	11.26
Bicycle	27.75	34.51	33.94	33.56	28.93	34.3	27.85	36.5	34.45	30	30.14	33.88
Scooter/ Motorcycle/Moped	7.51	18.3	18.27	27.55	9.56	20.34	7.29	16.86	27.88	38.53	14.44	25.6
Car/ Jeep/Van	0.91	1.76	3.13	4.44	1.33	2.34	1.36	2.54	6.27	11.91	3.07	6.32
Households with TV, Computer/ Laptop, Telephone/ mobile phone & Scooter/ Car	-	0.79	-	4.9	-	1.69	-	1.07	-	15.68	-	6.96
None of the assets specified	46.56	25.11	24.81	10.15	42.41	21.82	42.92	19.9	19.82	5.89	34.89	14.25

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

At taluk level also the scenario is similar. Chikkaballapur taluk households have more modern assets like TVs, computers and mobile phones.

7.6 Schemes for Housing Facilities

The schemes/ projects to provide housing facility particularly for the economically weaker sections, poor as also the affordable community both for rural and urban sectors have all been discussed in the Section 7.1. In this section, the impact of these schemes and their results for the taluks of Chikkaballapur district and its position at the state level would be discussed.

7.6.1 Rural Housing

7.6.1.1 Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd (RGRHCL)

The RGRHCL was established by the state government in the year 2000 to implement all the state and central government sponsored housing schemes for economically weaker sections of the society in rural and urban areas. The Corporation's main objective is to provide affordable housing for these groups of sections. The corporation has conducted surveys periodically to identify houseless and site less people across the state.

7.6.1.1.1 Rural Ashraya /Basava Vasathi Yojane

As said earlier all the housing schemes and projects have commenced much before Chikkaballapur district came into existence. That does not mean Chikkaballapur district did not get the benefit and all the taluks did benefit when they were under erstwhile Kolar Rural district. Only thing we may not get data right from the beginning for Chikkaballapur district separately, and hence we are analyzing the data available for the earliest period. In 11-year period ending 2011-12, 34395 houses were constructed of which Chintamani taluks share is 8714 (25.34 per cent), closely followed by Gauribidanur 8694 (25.29 per cent). Gudibanda taluk has the lowest of 1535 houses i.e., 4.46 per cent only. Fifty per cent of the target under this is reserved for SC and ST. Of the 34395 houses

constructed, the SC and ST share was 11865 and 4018 respectively and together they account for 46.18 per cent below the target reserved for this category. During 2012-13, 2066 houses were constructed which was 1.30 per cent of the state's total of 158422 houses

7.6.1.1.2 Rural Ambedkar Housing Scheme

The above scheme is meant for rural houseless poor belonging to SC/ST. The total number of houses constructed between 2000-01 and 2011-12 for Chikkaballapur district was 5079 which was 3.26 per cent of the State's total of 1.56 lakh houses. In 2012-13 out of 5938 houses built for the State, only 1.76 (2961) are for Chikkaballapur district. Of the cumulative 5079 houses for SC the houses constructed were 3554 and ST 1525. Gauribidanur taluk has the largest number of houses constructed and Gudibanda taluk has the lowest.

7.6.1.1.3 Indira Awas Yojana

This scheme is centrally sponsored scheme and meant for rural BPL houseless families, and 60 per cent of the target is earmarked for SC & ST, 15 per cent for religious minorities and remaining for others. The scheme is being implemented by RGRHCL. Of the unit cost of Rs.1.50 lakh, the sharing ratio is Rs.52,500 (35 per cent) by centre, Rs.67,500 (45 per cent) by State and Rs.30,000 (20 per cent) is beneficiary contribution and bank loan. The progress under the scheme between 2004-05 and 2011-12, 11578 houses were constructed in which the SC share was 4713 and ST was 2209. The sixty per cent target for SC and ST almost achieved 59.79 per cent. During 2012-13, 1541 houses were added for Chikkaballapur district.

7.6.2 Urban Housing

Urban housing has a different characteristic feature mainly due to large scale migration particularly daily wage earners and those who migrate in search of employment. In such a scenario formation of slum cannot be avoided. Karnataka stands 7th most urbanized state in India as per census 2011 and the urbanization of the state which is 39 per cent is expected to reach an urban population proportion of 50 per cent in 15 years to follow 2026. Much of it is in Bengaluru district (91 per cent). Only 5 districts (including Ballari which just one number below 38) have above state average urbanization of 39 per cent. The rest are all below state average including Chikkaballapur which is at 22 per cent. The slum population is also increasing in the state which as per 2011 Census the State has 7,07,662 slum households and 32,91,434 slum population in the state and Bengaluru urban district accounts for 21.94 per cent of it. Chikkaballapur district has 2.2 per cent of slum population of the state. There are 15,971 slum households and 72,508 slum population. The average slum population per slum household is 4.54 in Chikkaballapur against 4.65 at the state. The number of hut dwellers in Chikkaballapur is 33,262 out of 10,50,000 in the state. Chikkaballapur is fairly well placed in this respect as compared with Kalaburagi (94,754), Tumakuru (91,965) and Yadgir (60,389). Incidentally, Bengaluru urban district has the lowest number of hut dwellers at 797 (GoK, 2014). This information helps one to gauge the need for addressing urban housing problems.

Karnataka government has taken great steps to address the urban housing issues. It has formulated an Affordable Housing Policy to augment affordable housing stock particularly for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG). The policy helps operationalise the strategy envisaged in the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 of promoting various types of Public Private Partnership (PPP) of the government sector with the private sector, the state undertakings, ULBs etc. Karnataka Housing

Board is endeavouring to meet the rise in housing demand by undertaking layout formation, construction of houses, any land development scheme under joint venture scheme policy approved by Government and Karnataka Housing Board Act.

7.6.2.1 Progress of the Urban Housing under Various Projects

7.6.2.1.1 Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme

The nomenclature of Urban Ashraya has been changed to Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme in 2011-12. In the three year period ending 2012-13 the government had set a target to construct 1585 houses, but the number completed is very small at 307. Initially 2010-11 and 2011-12 targets set were high which halved in 2012-13 to 308. The targets set have not been met as seen from the past three years both for Chikkaballapur district and Karnataka State as well (Table 7.6.1).

Table 7.6.1
Target and Completed Houses under Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Vasathi Yojana (in number)

Year	Chikkaballapur District		Karnataka State	
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
2010-11	596	8	26500	685
2011-12	681	106	3200	4071
2012-13	308	193	15000	8985
Total	1585	307	73500	13741

Source: Economic Survey, 2013-14, Government of Karnataka.

7.6.3 House Sites Distributed

House sites are distributed free of cost to poor site less families of both urban and rural areas. The guidelines state that the beneficiary whose income is less than Rs.11,800 since enhanced to Rs.32,000 is eligible for the benefit. Data for the three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are presented below (Table 7.6.2).

Table 7.6.2
Urban Sites Distributed (in No.)

Year	Chikkaballapur District		Karnataka State	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2010-11	1480	105	50000	16983
2011-12	1480	368	50000	16861
2012-13	592	39	20000	16270
Total	3552	512	120000	50114

Source: Economic Survey, 2013-14, Government of Karnataka.

In respect of house sites also a similar trend can be seen. In the first 2 years the targets set were very high which got reduced by 2 ½ times in 2012-13. Totally for all the years put together the target was 3552 of which only 512 were achieved (14.41 per cent only).

The discussion on allocation of house sites across social groups taluk-wise rural and urban is very important. The cumulative number of sites allotted right from 2000-2001 to 2011-12, for the district was 3465 of which 2607 was for rural and 858 is for urban. The allotment of SC was 1556 and ST was 491 accounting for 44.91 per cent

and 14.17 per cent respectively. The number of sites allotted was highest in Chikkaballapur taluk (35.73 per cent) and Sidlaghatta 884 (25.51). But no site was allotted in Gudibanda taluk which is nil in the entire period.

7.6.4 Slum Clearance

The Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) is implementing schemes for improving the environmental conditions of slums and provides basic amenities. The Board is implementing the Centrally sponsored scheme of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in Bengaluru and Mysuru and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) with the intention to provide housing to slum dwellers. Government of India has introduced a new scheme called 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana in 2009-10 Budget to make the country slum free by providing infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. Under this programme, Karnataka has been chosen to be slum free by 2017. In the first phase 10 cites have been selected. Chikkaballapur does not figure in the first phase.

7.7 Drinking Water

Government of Karnataka has been investing sizably on providing potable water supply all over the state – rural and urban. It has fully endorsed the decision of the 1996 Conference of Chief Ministers relating to the provision of basic minimum services to rural areas in which the provision of drinking water has been accepted as the most important of the seven identified basic services. The national norms of providing a minimum of 40 litres per capita daily to rural habitations has to be safe, free from bacterial and chemical contamination and will have to be available within 500 meters from the place of residence. The norm of 40 litres per capita per day has since been revised to 55 litres (LPCD) by Government of Karnataka i.e., 3 litres for drinking, 5 litres for cooking, 15 litres for bathing, 10 litres for washing utensils and domestic applications, 10 litres for ablution/ toilets and 12 litres for washing of cloths and other uses. So providing potable water is governed by LPCD, safe and free from bacteria and chemicals and the proximity of the availability.

7.7.1 Rural Drinking Water Supply

According to 2011 Census, the rural habitations are 59,753 in Karnataka. The present National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has grouped these habitations as per the coverage of drinking water status. There are 7 such groups. A comparative picture of the status of drinking water for Karnataka and Chikkaballapur as on March 31, 2013 is given Table 7.7.1.

Table 7.7.1

Drinking Water Coverage of Habitations (Rural)

Drinking Water	Chikkaballapur District		Karnataka	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1. Water quality affected	69	3.59	3207	5.36
2. 0 coverage	-	-	-	-
3. 0 and less than 25 per cent	394	20.51	5223	8.74
4. Above 25 per cent & below 50%	501	26.08	16161	27.05
5. Above 50% & below 75%	727	37.84	19469	32.58
6. Above 75% & below 100%	198	10.31	10112	16.92
7. 100 per cent coverage	32	1.67	5581	9.35
Total	1921	100	59753	100

Source: Economic Survey, 2013-14, Government of Karnataka.

Compared to the State, the status of drinking water in Chikkaballapur district is not satisfactory. Majority of the habitations are covered under the category above 50 per cent and below 75 per cent. Together with the coverage of above 25 per cent and

below 50 per cent, and less than 25 per cent they form 84.43 per cent of the total habitations whereas this at the state forms 68.37 per cent. Therefore, Chikkaballapur district needs to focus on better coverage of rural habitations with drinking water.

7.7.1.1 Taluk-wise Coverage of Rural Habitations with Drinking Water in Chikkaballapur District

Out of 1981 habitations in the district, Bagepalli and Chintamani taluks have the maximum number of 467 and 442 habitations respectively. The coverage of rural habitations in providing drinking water supply is measured by the old method i.e., LPCD. The data available as on March 31, 2012 is presented below in Table 7.7.2.

Table 7.7.2
Number of Rural Habitations Having Drinking Water Supply (in LPCD)

Taluks	No. of habitations	0-10		10 20		20-30		30-40		40 & above	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bagepalli	467	13	2.78	29	6.21	265	56.75	97	20.77	63	13.49
Chikkaballapur	319	4	1.25	38	11.91	109	34.17	105	32.92	63	19.75
Chintamani	442	14	3.17	114	25.79	188	42.53	112	25.34	14	3.17
Gauribidanur	362	17	4.70	75	20.72	93	25.69	63	17.40	114	31.49
Gudibanda	109	4	3.67	9	8.26	18	16.51	15	13.76	63	57.80
Sidlaghatta	282	8	2.84	65	23.05	150	53.19	28	9.93	31	10.99
District	1981	60	3.03	330	16.66	823	41.54	420	21.20	348	17.57

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2011-12

Majority of the habitations i.e. 823 or 41.54 per cent get 20 – 30 LPCD water. These getting above 40 LPCD account for 17.57 per cent. In Gudibanda in respect of drinking water, 57.80 per cent of the habitations get more than 40 LPCD. Gauribidanur taluk is relatively better placed. But in Chintamani only 3.17 per cent of habitations get more than 40 LPCD. In Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta taluks 56.75 per cent and 53.19 per cent habitation get 20 – 30 LPCD. The position in Gauribidanur taluk is not satisfactory.

The prime sources of drinking water for the households are: tap (71.48 per cent), tube wells (27.95 per cent), hand pump (1.08 per cent), well (1.37 per cent). The others are tank, pond, lake, river canal, spring etc. Drinking water is supplied through (a) bore wells with hand pumps, (b) piped water supply schemes and (c) mini water supply schemes. Taluk-wise details of share of drinking water supply facilities as on March 31, 2012 are as in Table 7.7.3.

Table 7.7.3
Sources of Drinking Water Supply Facilities (Rural)

Taluks	Bore wells with Hand pumps (No.)	Piped water supply schemes (No.)	Mini. Water supply schemes (No.)
Bagepalli	36	25	9
Chikkaballapur	32	10	32
Chintamani	30	5	11
Gauribidanur	21	21	21
Gudibanda	15	2	2
Sidlaghatta	31	16	17
District	165	79	92

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2011-12

Majority of the water requirements are met through bore wells only.

7.7.1.2 Distribution of Households by Sources of Drinking Water as per Census

Between 2001 and 2011 there is no improvement in the pattern of drinking water supply in Chikkaballapur district in rural areas. The households covered by tap water supply declined marginally from 70.13 per cent in 2001 to 69.48 per cent in 2011. Water supply by hand pump supply declined drastically but that by tube well increased. Taluk-wise distribution of households can be seen from Table 7.7.4.

Table 7.7.4

Distribution of Households by Sources of Drinking Water (Rural) (in per cent)

Taluks	Tap		Well		Hand Pump		Tube well		Others	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli	60.90	77.11	1.19	2.67	21.12	1.42	15.76	16.16	1.03	2.65
Chikkaballapur	55.56	63.18	5.87	1.58	18.11	2.05	20.32	32.94	0.15	0.26
Chintamani	78.74	62.61	0.87	1.98	6.94	1.28	12.96	33.75	0.50	0.38
Gauribidanur	72.63	70.85	0.75	1.25	15.83	1.72	10.56	25.65	0.22	0.52
Gudibanda	61.36	73.60	0.46	1.42	17.83	0.18	20.23	24.22	0.12	0.58
Sidlaghatta	77.27	73.36	0.72	0.47	6.20	0.25	15.52	25.17	0.29	0.75
District	69.70	69.48	1.55	1.59	13.80	1.32	14.53	26.76	0.41	0.85

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Taluk-wise pattern is similar to the district pattern. Water supply through taps show increasing trend only in two taluks – Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda and in all other taluks it has declined. Supply by tube well increased in Chintamani and Chikkaballapur taluks. The coverage of tube wells increased in all the taluks.

7.7.1.3 Safe Drinking Water

Safe drinking water can be seen from the safe sources such as tap treated and covered well. Chikkaballapur district has a perennial problem in the quality of drinking water. The high fluoride content in this district has caused innumerable health related problems in terms of dental destruction, deformity in limbs, legs etc. A separate study has been conducted in Chikkaballapur district which is presented at the end of the chapter. This provides a detailed critical analysis of the fluoride content in drinking water. The households covered by untreated tap water account for 0more than 66 per cent for the district. The situation in Bagepalli is worst the percentage is as high as 85.34 per cent very close is the Gudibanda taluk with 80.4 per cent. But the other taluks also suffer from this in a big way.

7.7.1.4 Intervention Schemes for Rural Drinking Water Supply

In order to meet adequate and safe drinking water supply requirements in rural areas, particularly in those areas that have water coverage lower than 55 LPCD and those villages which are affected by water quality problems due to excessive dependence on ground water based water supply scheme. Bharat Nirman/ National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) is a Government of India programme for building infrastructure and a basic amenity in rural areas was launched in 2005. According to this Action Plan 2013-14 has been formulated to cover habitations coming under 0-25 per cent and 25-50 per cent and 50-75 per cent category and quality affected, to bring them to 100 per cent coverage category by providing 55 LPCD.

Ground water being the main source of water supply for rural drinking water needs is being over-exploited for irrigation and other uses. Therefore, for conserving water

for drinking purposes being crucial construction of 75 pits and trenches, 1023 check dams, 83 percolation tanks, 7 dug wells and 61 roof top harvesting structures have proposed for ground water recharge through watershed development. The details regarding the intervention schemes implemented in the most affected parts of Chikkaballapur district are being dealt in detail in the study incorporated in the chapter.

7.7.1.4.1 Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme

The state government has established 30 district level laboratories to monitor the quality of ground water to meet the drinking water standards. Field water testing kits have been provided to all gram panchayats. The state has also identified acute water quality problems for tackling arsenic and fluoride contaminated habitations.

7.7.1.4.2 World Bank Assisted Jal Nirmal Project

The World Bank assisted Jal Nirmal project additional financing project is being implemented in the state for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for the rural population. It has been taken-up in 12 districts in northern Karnataka.

7.7.2 Urban Drinking Water Supply

The Government of Karnataka has implemented the Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Policy (UDWSP) in 2002. The main objective of the policy are to ensure demand based universal coverage of water supply, commercial and economical sustainability of the operations and a minimum level of service to all citizens. There has been persistent shortage of water supply to urban areas despite implementing a number of water supply projects. The average number of houses of water supply per day has been gradually decreasing from 9 hours to 7 hours in Municipal Corporations and 10 to 7 hours in Town Panchayats. The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB) constituted by an Act of Legislature in 1974 is responsible for providing drinking water and underground drainage facilities to 213 urban cities of Karnataka except Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike. Under the Municipal Investment Component augmentation of water supply works have been proposed in 32 ULBs and Chintamani is one of them.

7.7.2.1 Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water in Chikkaballapur Urban Areas

A comparative picture of the distribution of urban households by source of drinking water between 2001 and 2011 for all the taluks is presented in Table 7.7.5.

Table 7.7.5

Taluk-wise Distribution of Urban Households by Sources of Drinking Water in Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)

Taluks	Tap		Well		Hand Pump		Tube well		Others	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli	89.52	95.04	0.02	0.33	9.26	0.07	0.76	1.88	0.43	2.68
Chikkaballapur	92.95	79.15	1.48	0.51	3.41	0.24	1.74	17.93	0.42	2.18
Chintamani	93.83	85.00	1.50	1.02	1.56	0.16	2.89	11.66	0.21	2.17
Gauribidanur	85.15	50.45	0.02	0.08	4.09	0.39	10.59	29.40	0.16	19.68
Gudibanda	76.42	77.48	18.14	1.89	1.31	0.00	2.09	15.98	2.04	4.65
Sidlaghatta	59.99	84.15	7.04	0.57	3.54	0.41	14.51	3.96	14.92	10.90
District	85.50	78.57	2.79	0.61	3.44	0.24	5.44	13.93	2.84	6.65

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

The percentage of urban households covered by tap water declined from 85.50 per cent in 2001 to 78.57 per cent in 2011 which is not a good sign. The coverage by well and hand pump sources declined. A marginal increase in the tube well source is observed . Across the taluks also, the tap source covered households declined drastically in Gauribidanur taluk from 85.16 per cent to 50.45 per cent. Bagepalli taluk is better placed which already had 90 per cent of households by tap in 2001 and 10 years later it is short of cent percent fractionally. Tap coverage in Chikkaballapur taluk also declined. In Gauribidanur and Chikkaballapur taluks supply by tube wells show increases.

The urban households of Chikkaballapur district are getting higher percentage of treated tap water than their counterparts. The percentage of urban households getting treated tap water is a little less than 60 per cent (59.67). There are wide inter urban bodies variations in this regard. On the one extreme Sidlaghatta town is the best placed one with 83.03 per cent of households getting treated tap water, while on the other extreme Gauribidanur is worst placed as only 14.07 per cent get treated tap water. This infers urban bodies imbalances are acute and need to be bridged-up.

7.7.2.2 Per Capita Water Supply in the ULBs

Data on per capita water supply in the four ULBs of Chikkaballapur district suggest all the four of them receive the far below required LPCD as per norms (Table 7.8.6).

Table 7.7.6

Per Capita Water Supply in ULBs of Chikkaballapur District

ULBs	Required LPCD as per Norms	Actual Supply LPCD	Shortage in LPCD
Bagepalli TMC	135	50	85
Chikkaballapur CMC	135	49	86
Chintamani CMC	135	40	95
Gauribidanur TMC	135	35	100
Gudibanda TP	135	49	86
Sidlaghatta TMC	135	65	70

Source: Respective ULBs of Chikkaballapur District

The urban bodies are not even getting 50 per cent of the required LPCD. Again Gauribidanur taluk gets only 25 per cent. The situations in other taluks are also very bad.

7.7.2.3 Location of Drinking Water Supply

There are 3 classifications of location of water supply to households. They are (i) within the premises, (ii) near the premises and (iii) away from the premises. It has been the norm that drinking water should be made available within 500 meters from the place of residence. A comparative picture of location of water supply between 2001 and 2011 reveal that there is not much progress both in rural and urban areas in all the taluks



of Chikkaballapur district. But there is some improvement in urban areas. Further the districts progress vis-à-vis the state does not give a comfortable feeling (Annexure 7.7.1).

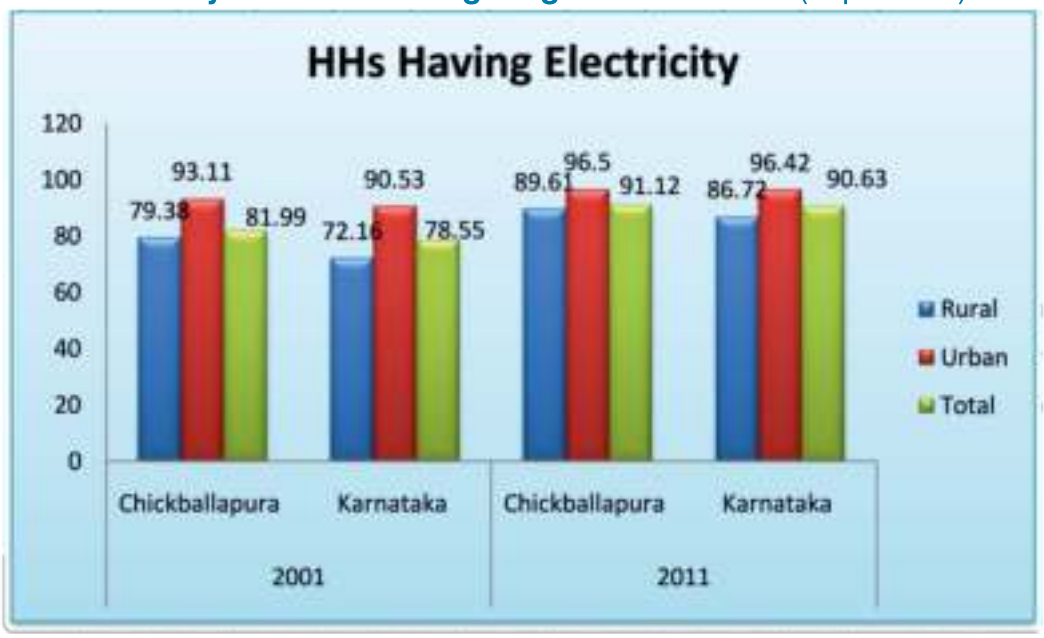
7.8 Electricity Facilities

7.8.1 Source of Lighting in Chikkaballapur District

Chikkaballapur district already has achieved 100 per cent villages electrified. For the district as a whole 91.12 per cent of the households had electricity in 2011 which are higher than the 2001 level. These are all above the State level. The improvement among rural households is from 79.30 per cent to 89.0 per cent and that of urban households is from 93.11 per cent to 96.50 per cent in this period (Figure 7.8.1).

Figure 7.8.1

Electricity as Source of Lighting in Households (in per cent)



Electricity is the most major source of lighting for all households in all the taluks. Use of other sources of lighting such as kerosene, solar energy etc. has declined drastically. Across the taluks, except Bagepalli and Gauribidanur taluks in other taluks over 90 per cent households have electricity as source of lighting. The percentage of households using electricity by and large has increased in all the taluks. But it is pertinent to note there are still some households which are left with no lighting facilities. Their percentage has increased from 0.26 per cent and 0.50 per cent almost unchanged between 2001 and 2011, particularly in Bagepalli and Chikkaballapur taluks.

7.9 Traditional and Modern Fuel

Firewood is the predominant fuel used by 74 per cent of households in 2011, though it declined over 2001. But more percentage of households are using LPG as fuel which shows a big increase from 28.84 per cent in 2001 to 48.50 per cent in 2011. There has been a clear change seen in the type of fuel used by households both in rural and urban areas. The use of LPG/CNG is increasing as there is a shift from use of kerosene and firewood which were the mostly used traditional fuel material. While the urban households have a higher number of households using LPG, majority of the rural households continue to use firewood as the fuel of cooking. It is obvious because in rural areas households get easier and cheaper or sometimes free also fire wood and the LPG outlets have not yet penetrated

deeper in the rural areas. At the state level, percentage of households using LPG is much higher than the district and more so in urban households (Table 7.9.1).

Table 7.9.1
Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking in Chikkaballapur District

Type of Fuel	Chikkaballapur District						Karnataka State					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1. Firewood	89.89	85.63	39.42	32.42	80.27	73.94	84.75	81.99	27.63	21.23	64.89	57.48
2. Crop residue	3.49	1.66	2.86	0.90	3.37	1.49	6.95	4.28	2.16	0.91	5.29	2.92
3. Cow dung cake	0.10	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.29	0.29	0.14	0.1	0.24	0.21
4. Coal, lignite, charcoal	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.03	0.08
5. Kerosene	1.80	1.19	26.68	16.71	6.54	4.60	1.4	1.09	23.77	11.67	9.17	5.36
6. LPG	2.97	9.47	28.84	48.50	7.90	18.04	4.61	10.97	44.04	64.33	18.32	32.49
7. Electricity	0.19	0.08	0.99	0.20	0.34	0.11	0.21	0.07	0.85	0.214	0.43	0.13
8. Bio-gas	1.28	1.54	0.59	0.70	1.15	1.35	1.52	0.97	0.66	0.81	1.22	0.9
9. Any other	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.1	0.11	0.08	0.09
10.No cooking	0.22	0.23	0.50	0.42	0.28	0.27	0.18	0.21	0.6	0.52	0.32	0.34

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

7.10 Sanitation

7.10.1 Sanitation and Drainage Facilities

It has been a serious matter of concern to note that sanitation infrastructure despite governments serious efforts to address the most social menace of lack of hygiene (sanitation) nothing much has been achieved. The sanitation is characterized by large proportion of no toilet households, manual scavenging, open defecation, disposing night soil into open drain, service latrines whereby night soil is removed by humans etc. But it has been realized that mere provision of toilet and sanitation facilities is just not adequate. The mindset of people and their practices and habits to ensure hygiene, healthy living, sanitation to be a way of life etc. have all needed to be inculcated among the people by creating awareness. In this respect social activist, NGOs have to play a decisive role. Let us see how the picture of sanitation and toilet emerge for Chikkaballapur district from the data available from the Population Census for 2001 and 2011. A comparative analysis would provide information as to whetherthere has been progress and also whether such progress has been keeping pace and which segment of the population is lagging behind etc.

Annexure 7.10.1 gives the gamut of toilet facilities for the households in Chikkaballapur district as revealed by Population Census data.

It may be observed from the Annexure 7.10.1 that in rural Chikkaballapur district there is some improvement in the toilet facilities in 2011 compared with 2001. In 2001 83.26 per cent of the households did not have toilet within the premises which declined to 77.00 per cent in 2011. In other words, there is some increase in households with the toilet facility within from 16.20 to 23.00 per cent in this period. For a ten-year period this progress is very low. Further across the taluks in Bagepalli the situation is alarming because the percentage of households not having toilet facilities shot up to 88.58 per cent from 84.19 per cent. At

the state level also similar is the situation. Among those with toilet facilities, the pit latrine system is being followed both in 2001 and 2011 and in fact the percentage of households having pit latrine facility increased from 52.21 per cent to 58.30 per cent. In 2001 not a single household in Chikkaballapur district had flush/ pour flush latrine. But in 2011, out of 50,677 households with latrine facility, 20,030 have the flush/ pour flush facility, most of them with septic tank facility. But a good number of households having toilet within have the most unhygienic system of disposal of night soil that is disposed in the open drain. Little less than one per cent (0.62 per cent) of the households are disposing night soil into open drain. This needs to be corrected. But removal of night soil by humans is being practiced by 38 households in Chintamani taluk.

In respect of those households not having latrine facility which is a large number (1,69,632 in 2011), there are 2 ways by which this is taken care of. One is using public toilet facility and the other is open defecating. In this respect it is a very sorry state of affairs as 96.49 per cent of the households in this category practice open defecating i.e. 163675. At state level also this percentage is quite high at 95.15. It needs to be examined as to why households are not using public toilets. Old habits die hard. Now that the state government is vigorously pursuing its efforts to ensure total sanitation under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has set targets for all the village panchayats to achieve these targets. Now the status may appear better.

TSC or NBA launched in 1999 is a Government of India's schemes aims to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting a community sanitation approach and achieve 100 per cent access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. Under the NBA, the provision of incentives for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all Above Poverty Line (APL) households that belong to/ are SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged, and women headed along with all BPL households. The incentive amount of Rs.4700 (Rs.3200 from Government of India and Rs.1500 from State Government) is made available besides converge with MGNREGS programme providing for 26 man days amounting to Rs.4500 in-addition to beneficiary contribution of Rs.800 to the above class of people. In all a sum of Rs.10,000 would be the assistance per household to undertake the construction of individual household toilets which looks at sanitation through a holistic approach. Above all the objective of TSC is to have open defecation free (ODF) villages. This is set to be achieved by conducting Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. To encourage and motivate the government introduced the 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) an award given to the Panchayat Raj Institutions which have achieved a 100 per cent ODF environment. Up to 2010-11, 1969 GPs, 6 TPs and one ZP in the state have received the NGPs. In Chikkaballapur district only 2 GPs i.e., Chintamani and Gauribidanur taluks have received the awards. In the following year not a single GP has received this award.

Another face of the TSC or NBA in the villages is shocking. A striking finding revealed by UNICEF in 2008 is that out of the GPs which had received NGP only 81 per cent of their households had individual toilets. Of these only 64 per cent were reported to be using them, while 6 per cent were using community toilets. The remaining 30 per cent were going for OD. Many toilets were used for storing, bathing, and washing purposes and not for defecating. This is very disappointing. How do we change the mindset of the people? The TSC campaigns in the state attempts to tackle this menace by involving all the GPs. The TSC campaigns' objectives are:

i. Improving the health and living standards of the rural population;
ii. Disposal of solid and liquid wastes generated in rural areas;
iii. Construction of toilets in schools and anganwadis, maintenance of hygiene and inculcation of hygiene and sanitation practices among the children;
iv. Establishment of rural sanitary marts and production centres
v. Construction and maintenance of community sanitary complexes, sanitary drains and hygiene around water sources.

7.10.2 Urban Sanitation in Chikkaballapur District

The urban-rural divide is distinct in aspects of sanitation. However, there is a basic difference in the sanitary features i.e., in rural areas drainage system like underground drainage system as seen in urban areas is absent. Therefore, if one has to address sanitation in urban areas it has to be along with drainage system. Because urban sanitation includes waste management, solid waste, industrial and hazardous waste, drainage and the management of drinking water supply. The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India brought out a National Sanitation Policy in 2008. This policy has set a vision i.e., all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and ensure as well as sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women.

In Chikkaballapur district, as per Census 2011, 15.68 per cent of the urban households do not have latrine i.e., 9722 households out of 62002 total households which shows a decline over 2001 of 25.53 per cent. This is slightly lower than the state average of 15.07 per cent or 800853 households out of 5315715 households. There is a strong rural, urban divide in this respect. There is a good improvement in the percentage of urban households having latrine from 74.47 per cent in 2001 to 84.32 per cent in 2011 and these percentages compare well with that of the state's 75.23 per cent and 84.93 per cent respectively.

More than 68 per cent of the urban households have the flush/ power flush latrine with over 57.71 per cent of them having the piped sewer system. But compared to the state level usage of 84.27 per cent urban households having the flush/ pour flush system, Chikkaballapur is very low. In other parameters also the state's position is better than Chikkaballapur district. While 1.93 per cent households dispose night soil into the open drain, it is 1.16 per cent for the state. In respect of night soil serviced by human also, 211 urban households in Chikkaballapur have this ugly menace and this mostly in Chikkaballapur taluk (188) and Chintamani (23). To address this inhuman practice the Government of India has formulated an Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) which aims at conversion of individual dry latrine into pour flush latrines, thereby liberating manual scavengers from the age old obnoxious practice of manually carrying night soil. According to the guidelines which were revised in January 2008, the scheme is on all-town coverage basis irrespective of the population criterion and is limited to economically weaker section households. The scheme is funded on a sharing basis 75 per cent central subsidy, 15 per cent state subsidy and the balance of 10 per cent is the beneficiary's share.

Among the taluks Sidlaghatta taluk has the highest percentage of their urban households with latrine facility in 2011 i.e., 90.73 a remarkable improvement over 2001 of 60.83 per cent. The other taluks having relatively higher percentage of households are Chikkaballapur 88.17, Chintamani 86.26, and Gauribidanur 80.06. Gudibanda taluk has not shown any improvement in

2011, it is more or less remained at 60.91 per cent (Annexure 7.10.2).

urban. The district has to do a lot to improve rural sanitation and become Open Defecation Free (ODF) and no dry latrine.

7.10.3 Drainage Connectivity

The number of households having bath room facility within their premises shows an increase from 45.29 per cent of total households in 2001 to 67.25 per cent in 2011. There is significant improvement in rural areas also from 37.18 per cent to 60.10 per cent in this period. In urban areas over 90 per cent of households, i.e., 92.65 per cent have bathing facility within their premises. Of this only 10.14 per cent have closed drainage while majority have open drainage urban households have higher percentage of 31.60 per cent. Closed drainage system is not significant in both rural and urban areas. Since the households not having connectivity for waste water outlet to drainage is quite high, this also requires focused attention to reduce the number let alone connecting 100 per cent of the households.

In Chikkaballapur district as a whole over 63 per cent of the households do not have latrine which does not augur well. Open defecation is very high in rural areas than



7.11 Small Area Study Fluoride Chemical Content in Drinking Water: Extent and Problems in Chikkaballapur District

7.11.1 Introduction

Chikkaballapur is a newly carved out district from the erstwhile Kolar district in the year 2007. The district has 6 taluks, 26 hoblies, 151 grama panchayats, and 1514 villages. As per 2011 Census it has 2,20,309 households and 12.55 lakh population. About 65 per cent depend upon agriculture and allied activities. Chikkaballapur district has no perennial water sources for both agriculture and drinking water purposes, as such, it depends largely on tanks and ground water sources. The uncontrolled exploitation of ground water over the years in Chikkaballapur district has lead to various far reaching harmful consequences on its people and nature. The most important



negative impact of this is high fluoride chemical content in drinking water.

It is estimated that in India about 5 lakh people are suffering from various ailments as a result of consuming high fluoride content water. The states which are highly affected are: Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha and Delhi (Central Ground Water Board, no date).

Fluoride and nitrate chemicals are generally seen in the deep bore well water. When human beings drink this water in content exceeds the permissible level causes various health problems. Serious health problems include dental fluorosis, kidney problem, anemia, bone related disabilities etc. Similarly when nitrate level in drinking water exceeds the permissible level it causes health problems such as methomoglobia in children, cancer related diseases among the elders.

7.11.2 Benchmark of Fluoride in Water

Now the question is what level of fluoride content in water is safe for consumption? Various Organisations have pointed out different levels as safe level. In United States the Congress passed a Law in 1974 on the Safe Drinking Water Act and this law empowered the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to determine the level of contaminants in drinking water at which no adverse health effects are likely to occur. The EPA then fixed the maximum contaminant level goal for fluoride at 4.0 mg/L or 4.0 ppm. EPA has also set a secondary standard for fluoride at 2.0 mg/L or 2.0 ppm (http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basic information/fluoride.cfm25/7/2014).

The other standard set for safe fluoride level in different organisation countries is as follows:

Country/ Organisation	Organisation	Limit (mg per liter water)
U S A	United States Public Health Institute (1962)	1.4 - 2.4
India	Indian Medical Research Institute (1975)	1.0 - 1.5
International	WHO (1984)	1.0 – 1.5
India	Indian Standard Bureau (1991)	1.0 - 1.5

Source: Department of Mines and Geology, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur.

The above information reveals that the safe level of fluoride level in drinking water is up to 1.5 mg per liter of water as per India and WHO. In USA the standardization was fixed long back i.e. in 1962. The harmful effects of fluoride at different levels may be seen from the Box 7.11.1.

Box 7.11.1

Harmful Effects of different levels of Fluoride in Drinking Water

Fluoride Level (mg/liter)		Harmful Effects
Less than 1	:	No dental caries
1.00 – 1.50	:	Acceptable
1.00 – 1.50	:	Mottling and pitting of Teeth
3.00 – 6.00	:	Skeletal Fluorosis
More than 10.00	:	Crippling Fluorosis (Skeleton)

Source: Central Ground Water Board, no date,
Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India.

7.11.3 Fluoride Water Problem in Chikkaballapur District

In the above background this study makes an attempt to analyse the fluoride water problem in Chikkaballapur district. The specific objectives are:

1. To analyse the extent of fluoride in drinking water in different regions of the district;
2. To bring out the number of villages affected;
3. To bring out the ill effects on the people;
4. To analyse the remedial measures undertaken, and
5. To suggest policy measures based on the findings

The study pertains to Chikkaballapur district. The analysis is based on quantitative and qualitative information. The former consists of secondary information and the latter on the discussions held with the officials and citizens in different areas of the district. The secondary information is gathered from institutions and departments of Chikkaballapur district such as the urban bodies, Mines and Geology Department, Panchayat Raj Engineering Department, district Health Office etc.

7.11.4 Fluoride level in Drinking Water

In Chikkaballapur district the water sources for drinking water consists of three minor reservoirs (Chitravathi, Vandavan and Jakkalamadagu) and 49,727 tube wells. The Chitravathi and Vandavan reservoirs were constructed recently in Bagepalli taluk whereas the Jakkalamadagu were constructed in the year 1963 in Chikkaballapur taluk. The water from these three reservoirs is exclusively meant for drinking water purpose whereas the tube wells cater to both agriculture and drinking water requirements. The average rainfall in the district is 743.5 mms. The Ground Water Re-evaluation Commission, India has grouped the areas of the district into four categories based on the extent of ground water extraction and use such as: (1) safe (less than 70 per cent water use); (2) semi critical (70-90 per cent water use); (3) critical (90 – 100 per cent water use); and (4) over exploited (more than 100 per cent use) (see Box 7.11.2).

Box 7.11.2

Taluk-wise Number of Villages falling under Different Ground Water Extraction Zones in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Safe	Semi Critical	Critical	Over exploited	Total
1. Chikkaballapur	-	-	79	133	212
2. Chintamani	-	-	-	233	223
3. Bagepalli	-	-	-	339	339
4. Gauribidanur	-	-	-	85	85
5. Gudibanda	-	-	-	243	243
6. Sidlaghatta	-	-	-	243	243
Total	-	-	79	1242	1321

Source: Mines and Geology Department (Ground Water Division), Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur.

It is pertinent to note from the above box that a large number of villages in the six taluks fall in the excessive water extraction zone. The largest number of villages are seen in Bagepalli taluk followed by Gudibanda, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani and so on.

As stated earlier, in India, the safe level of fluoride in drinking water is up to 1.50 per cent. In Chikkaballapur district both Mines and Geology (Ground Water) Department and the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department (PRED) are conducting tests of fluoride level in water from time to time choosing samples from different water sources. The Mines and Geology Department's sample tests of water of fluoride and nitrate contents in the year 2012-13 reveal that (Table 7.11.1) 10 out of 21 villages had more than permissible level of fluoride content in drinking water sources. Similarly, the nitrate content is more than the permissive level in 12 out of 21 villages. Of the 21 villages 8 villages had no traces of fluoride, in 3 villages the level is up to 1.50 per cent, in 7 villages it is 1.51 – 1.99 per cent, and in 3 villages the level exceeds 3 per cent. Again, of the six taluks the most affected are Bagepalli and Gudibanda taluks.

Table 7.11.1

Taluk-wise Test Results of Drinking Water in Chikkaballapur District, 2012-13

Taluks	Villages	Fluoride		Nitrate	
		Permissible Level (in mg/L)	Actual Recorded (mg/L)	Permissible Level (in ppm)	Actual Recorded (in ppm)
Chikkaballapur	Chikkaballapur City	1.5	-	45 PPM	60
	Bandammanahalli	1.5	1.5	45	-
Chintamani	Murugamalla	1.5	-	45	189
	Chilakalanerpu	1.5	2.56	45	-
	Munganahalli	1.5	2.84	45	-
	Konganahalli	1.5	2.02	45	-
	Hiragampalli	1.5	2.64	45	-
Bagepalli	Maraganakunte	1.5	3.25	45	-
	Achaganapalli	1.5	3.11	45	-
	Gulur	1.5	2.69	45	-
	Chelur	1.5	2.87	45	113
	Billur	1.5	-	45	115
	Chakvelu	1.5	-	45	87
Gauribidanur	Hosur	1.5	-	45	102
	D N Palya	1.5	-	45	75
	Vatadahosahalli	1.5	1.64	45	-
Gudibanda	Varlakonda	1.5	0.62	45	129
	Yallodu	1.5	2.04	45	82
Sidlaghatta	Sidlaghatta Town	1.5	-	45	80
	Sadali	1.5	1.18	45	93
	Jangamakote	1.5	-	45	77

Source: Department of Mines and Geology (Ground water), Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

The PRED also carried out fluoride test in drinking water sources in different villages in all the six taluks of the district. The Table 7.11.2 presents taluk-wise number of villages affected by high fluoride in drinking water. It may be observed from Table 7.11.2 that in Chikkaballapur district out of 844 villages where water was tested fluoride content was observed to be more than the permissible level in 516 villages. The highest number of villages with high fluoride is in Bagepalli taluk (85.81 per cent) followed by Gudibanda (81.58 per cent), Sidlaghatta (60.51 per cent) and Chikkaballapur taluks (48.35 per cent).

Table 7.11.2

Number of Villages having Fluoride more than 1.50 per cent as per PRED Tests

Taluks	No. Villages Surveyed	No. of villages above 1.51 per cent Fluoride	Percent of Villages affected
1. Chikkaballapur	91	44	48.35
2. Chintamani	159	67	42.14
3. Bagepalli	310	266	85.81
4. Gauribidanur	89	13	14.61
5. Gudibanda	38	31	81.58
6. Sidlaghatta	157	95	60.51
Total	844	516	61.14

Source: PRED, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

When tests were conducted in towns and cities of Chikkaballapur district excess fluoride content was observed in Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta Towns. High nitrate content was found only in Chintamani City (Table 7.11.3).

Table 7.11.3

Fluoride or Otherwise Contamination affected Towns/Cities in Chikkaballapur District – 2011-12

Towns/Cities	Fluoride Content	Nitrate Content
1. Chikkaballapur City	Nil	Nil
2. Chintamani City	Nil	Yes
3. Bagepalli Town	Yes	Nil
4. Gauribidanur Town	Nil	Nil
5. Gudibanda Town	Nil	Nil
6. Sidlaghatta Town	Yes	Nil

Source: Project Director, DUDC, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur.

7.11.5 Fluoride Water and Health Problems

The test results of drinking water of fluoride content by various agencies reveal that it is exceeding the permissible level in a large number of drinking water sources and in a large number of villages in Chikkaballapur district. The district is known for large number of people afflicted with dental fluorosis and bone related health problems. There is no regular and systematic survey/estimation of number of people affected by drinking high fluoride content water in the district. However, the two survey results on the impact of drinking of fluoride water on the human beings is presented below. A survey was conducted on the health of people in the undivided Kolar district in the year 1992 (ZPED/PHC, 1992). The summary results of this survey are given in Box 7.11.3.



Box 7.11.3

Summary Results of the Impact of Fluoride Water on People

Population enumerated	:	1,12,328
Total No. of people with skeletal fluorosis	:	251
Total No. of people with dental fluorosis	:	10,404
Total No. of girls and boys in the age group of 6-16 years	:	35,152
No. of girls and boys with dental fluorosis	:	15,015

Recently the district Health Department



under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Fluorosis undertook taluk-wise survey of school children and adults to find out the extent of dental fluorosis caused by drinking fluoride water. The survey was completed in 4 out of six taluks. As per the preliminary information, out of a total 4,421 school children tested for dental fluorosis, as many as 2,174 were suspected to have dental fluorosis. The highest again is seen in Bagepalli taluk with 86.75 per cent followed by Gudibanda 79.27 per cent. Similarly, the household survey (adults) conducted on the same problem reveals that it is more in Gudibanda and Bagepalli taluks (Table 7.11.4). A word of caution on this test results is that it is only suspected and have to be tested in the laboratory for the exact confirmation. Since the laboratory is yet to be set up in the district the above information is indicative only.

Table 7.11.4

Taluk-wise Suspected Dental Fluorosis in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	School Children			Households (adults)	
	No. of Children Tested	No. of Children with Suspected Dental Fluorosis	Per cent	No. of Households Surveyed	No. of Persons with Suspected Dental Fluorosis
1. Chikkaballapur	1270	367	28.90	1167	94
2. Bagepalli	821	704	86.75	136	309
3. Gudibanda	1037	822	79.27	861	1651
4. Sidlaghatta	1293	281	22.73	906	12
Total	4421	2174	49.17	3070	2066

Source: District Health Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur.

7.11.6 Remedial Measures

As noted earlier the district is excessively dependent upon ground water for both agriculture and drinking water purposes. To provide safe drinking water to the people the state government in recent years constructed two mini reservoirs namely Chitravathi and Vandaman in Bagepalli taluk. It has also taken-up rejuvenating and raising height of the existing Jakkalamadagu dam in Chikkaballapur taluk. The Chitravathi river water caters to a total of 128 villages in Gudibanda (55 villages) and Bagepalli (73 villages) taluks. The Vandaman reservoir is estimated to cater to the 62 villages of Bagepalli taluk. The Jakkalamadagu is planned to supply water to Chikkaballapur city and 10 villages along the route. The problem of these reservoirs is that they depend on the rain water source to get filled. For the past two years, the Chitravathi and Vandaman reservoirs never got filled-up and hence there was no supply of water to the citizens in the concerned villages and towns. With no alternative the authorities were forced to fall back on bore well water source for providing drinking water to the citizens. Similar is the case with Jakkalamadagu reservoir.

Another remedial measure undertaken in the district is installation of D F (De-fluorisation) Plants. The district administration has been installing these D F Plants in different villages. As per the information gathered 30 D F Plants under NRDWP (National Rural Drinking Water Programme), 50 under 13th Finance Commission grants and another 24 under other schemes were installed in the affected

villages. With regard to their working status there is no authentic official data. As per the version of officials they are in working condition. However discussions with cross section of people and students revealed that they are not working and nobody is taking Yet another important remedial measure undertaken in the district is construction of rain water harvesting structures. Technologies have been developed to filter and store rain water. This has been propagated and assisted by Mines and Geology (Ground Water) Department of the district and BAIF Rural Development Institute – a non-government organization. The Mines and Geology Department could not make much impact on this because of two reasons – one, its main function is different and second, it could organise only a few awareness camps on the importance of rain water harvesting in each year due to financial constraint. On the other hand the BAIF Institute as per their mandate restricted its operations only to the Bagepalli taluk. The grama panchayats and the people have to shoulder responsibility in a bigger way but they are not.

7.11.7 Conclusions

The people of Chikkaballapur district especially Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Chintamani taluks are highly afflicted with various diseases due to consumption of high fluoride content water. Many measures were initiated to provide safe water to the people. However due to natural and administrative lapses people continue to depend mostly upon bore well water. Local health facilities are inadequate to treat some of the ailments. A Charitable Trust run by Bagepalli MLA is helping some people by linking them to Dr. M S Ramaiah Hospital where they get treatment at concessional rates. Again in discussions gathered, it was revealed even in those taluks where the fluoride problems was minimal, have stated showing-up in a large way (e.g. Chikkaballapur). initiatives to repair and maintain them. It is also gathered that the authorities investing substantial amount in these plants, with no provision for repairs and maintenances. As a result many are not functional.

The long term measures to overcome the above problem is rejuvenation and deepening of the existing water bodies, clearing encroachments and rejuvenation of feeder channels of rivers and tanks, construction of water harvesting structures (roof top, cheek dams etc) on a large scale, measures to increase the forest coverage, efficient governance and management of D F Plants and above all a long lasting solution i.e. tapping west flowing water as suggested by Paramashivaiah Committee (Government initiated Yettinahole project) and extending the Hemavathi river water to the district.

7.12 Concluding Remarks

There is no doubt that there is ample scope for improving the standard of living in Chikkaballapur district. In many of the parameters, the district is lagging behind the state average. Much needs to be done in the quality of houses, large number of houseless households in rural areas, sanitation, drainage and other infrastructure such as large unbanked villages and large number of households not availing banking facilities. Across the taluks, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluks status is not satisfactory. As far as latrine infrastructure is concerned disposing of night soil in the open drain, night soil disposal by human and open defecation in toilet less households are still existent. First priority should be given to these households i.e., dry toilets to be replaced and toilet less households to be given the first priority. These are the critical areas which need immediate and utmost attention. The progress of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan as revealed by the Baseline Survey (BLS) of GPs reveals that there are still 1,38,945

rural households accounting for 68.86 per cent of the total rural households which do not have toilets. Out of this, Sidlaghatta has the maximum followed by Chikkaballapur taluk, Chintamani taluk, Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluk. The percentages of rural households not having toilets are 72.63 in Chikkaballapur taluk, 69.52 in Chintamani taluk, 67.48 per cent in Bagepalli; 62.94 per cent in Gauribidanur , 65.01 per cent in Gudibanda and 77.24 per cent in Sidlaghatta. The BLS further show that in the district the number of BPL households not having toilets is much more than the APL households i.e., 90.83 per cent of the total households without toilets. In the district, 971 schools out of 1787 schools have toilets and contrary to this only 58 out of 1093 anganawadis have toilets. As at end July 2014 the targets set-forth to achieve total sanitation are not achieved and the achievement is 49.51 per cent only. While this is not a satisfactory progress, much more needs to be done on all infrastructures in rural and urban areas.



Gender and Development



Chapter 8

Gender and Development

8.1 Introduction – Gender as Concept

In India all developmental interventions by the authorities have intended to be gender neutral. Policies were framed with the family in mind unmindful of the fact that improvement in the economy and social development would improve the quality of life of both men and women alike without any bias. However, the missed out fact here is the patriarchical societal practices embedded in the family and the discriminatory attitudes enforced by religion, society, law and politics. In the process nearly half the population has been left out in the overall framework of human development. The exclusive needs of women and their status were completely ignored. Ultimately truth remains that women missed the fruits of development and day-by-day their condition deteriorated entirely because the governmental programmes did not address the crucial economic role played by women in the society.

It is the UNDP 1995 HDR which highlighted the inequities prevalent almost everywhere that prevented women from being considered as equal claimants to the fruits of socio-economic growth as well as participants in the political and decision-making processes which determine developmental directions and priorities. It demonstrated how unequal status has created considerable gender disparity and how much women contribute to human development and how little they share in its benefit

Gender bias has been recognized as a major hindrance in combating poverty as well as reducing gender inequality within society. It affects a woman's access to and control over resources, her active participation in society and her ability to exercise her rights. One of the important Millennium Development Goals is to promote gender equality and empowerment of women.

But at present there is a trend reversal whereby it has come to be accepted that all developmental policies, schemes and programmes need to be gender sensitive and gender unbiased. The strategies have been fine tuned to remove the age old practice of all differentials in all fields, be it education, health, imbalances in women's access to food, shelter, drinking water and family welfare sources. To top it all development should aim at empowering women, allow them to have freedom to exercise their choices. In this respect Human Development Reports no doubt have significantly contributed in sensitizing the policy makers and the society at large to the widening gender gap prevailing. It has been noted that wherever the overall levels of human development were found to be high, the underlying fact of differential attainment of progress between the sexes also came to light. This is the main cause of evolving the instrument of the Gender Related Development Index (GDI) using the same variables and finding out the differences identifying the gap.

Following UNDP all countries including India have been calculating HDI and adopting the same approach GDIs have also been measured. Following the same strategy GDI for all states in India are being measured. GDI values have been worked out for the districts in Karnataka in its HDR. Comparative ranking of all states in respect of GDI, Karnataka in 1991 was ranked 5th. In 2007-08 it ranked 12th in HDI. As per the

Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, the State's rank was 11th in GDI a slip of one place from 1996 of 10th rank. In the Twelfth Five-Year Plan of Karnataka, the state initiated the process of engendering in the plan's approach papers. The state organised a one-day workshop to discuss the approach papers. The major issues that emerged related to education, health and poverty, income and livelihood.

As for Chikkaballapur district, since the district itself came into existence in 2007-08, neither HDI nor GII have been measured for the district. In this Human Development Report for Chikkaballapur district, it will be the first time that both HDI and GII (Gender Inequality Index) are being constructed and discussed in an exclusive Chapter-3, "Computation of Indices" in which among 6 different indices HDI and GII would also be covered in detail. Therefore, this Chapter on Gender and Development, intend to address gender differentials, patterns of literacy and enrolment, work participation trends, woman's political participation, discrimination of women and girl children in community, society, crimes against women and women empowerment and role of SHGs etc. in Chikkaballapur district and its taluks. Most of the sections in this chapter would be based on the data of all-India Population Census. Wherever possible comparison of the district in the state's performance would also be presented.

8.2 Gender Differentials in the District

First of all the gender gap in the district and its taluks would be analysed through sex ratios. Between 2001 and 2011, the sex ratio in Chikkaballapur district was 972 which is almost on par with the State (Box 8.2.1).

Box 8.2.1

Sex Ratios

District/State/India	2001	2011	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)
Chikkaballapur District	966	972	+6
Karnataka	965	973	+ 8
All India	933	943	+ 10

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Sex ratio was the best in Gudibanda taluk. Chintamani and Gauribidanur taluks have improved their respective sex ratio by reducing the imbalance. Two taluks register deterioration, Chikkaballapur and Sidlaghatta (Box 8.2.2).

Box 8.2.2

Taluk-wise Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District - 2001 and 2011

Taluks	2001	2011	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)
Bagepalli	972	975	+ 3
Chikkaballapur	965	952	- 13
Chintamani	961	979	-18
Gauribidanur	960	979	+19
Gudibanda	981	988	+ 7
Siddlaghatta	971	966	- 5
District	966	972	+ 6

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

8.2.1 Rural and Urban Sex Ratio

Table 8.2.1 gives the rural and urban sex ratio for all the taluks of the district

Table 8.2.1

Taluk-wise Rural-Urban Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Rural			Urban		
	2001	2011	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)	2001	2011	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)
Bagepalli	978	980	+ 2	928	955	+ 27
Chikkaballapur	965	940	-25	967	981	+14
Chintamani	970	977	+7	935	984	+49
Gauribidanur	960	976	+16	961	996	+35
Gudibanda	977	977	0	1001	1046	+45
Sidlaghatta	978	967	-11	943	963	+20
District	970	970	0	950	980	+30
State	977	979	+2	942	963	+21
All India	946	947	+1	901	926	+25

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

There is no doubt that urban sex ratios are better than the rural sex ratios and the improvement in 2011 over 2001 are also better in urban than the rural. Gudibanda urban taluk has the best rural sex ratio of 1046. Both Sidlaghatta and Chikkaballapur taluks show decline in their respective rural sex ratios. The adverse sex ratio in Chikkaballapur rural taluk is more pronounced.

8.2.2 Child Sex Ratio

It is always a matter of great concern when it comes to sex ratio of children 0-6 years. These ratios were awfully adverse in 2001 and in 2011. The gaps have been narrowed but very marginally because in 2 taluks namely, Chikkaballapur and Gauribidanur the gender imbalance has widened. The child sex ratio in Gudibanda is slightly better (Table 8.2.2).

Table 8.2.2

Taluk-wise Child Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District

Taluk	2001	2011	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)
Bagepalli	946	947	+1
Chikkaballapur	963	946	-17
Chintamani	957	962	+5
Gauribidanur	953	950	-3
Gudibanda	966	978	+12
Sidlaghatta	937	952	+15
District	952	953	+1
State	946	948	+2

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

The child sex ratio of Chikkaballapur district is above that of the state in 2011. The improvement in child sex ratios for the State over 2001 is negligible.

8.2.3 Growth of General Population

The share of female population is fractionally less than half in Chikkaballapur district (49.29 per cent). This is same in the state also. The decadal rate of growth of female population exceeded that of male population in the district and in 4 taluks i.e., Bagepalli, Chintamani, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda. Sidlaghatta and Chikkaballapur taluks have registered lower female participation growth than males and incidentally these are the two taluks which reported decline in sex ratio also (see Table 8.2.3).

Table 8.2.3

Taluk-wise Decadal Growth Rate of Male/Female Population in Chikkaballapur District

Taluk	2011 over 2001		Variation
	Male	Female	
Bagepalli	7.96	8.32	+0.36
Chikkaballapur	11.94	10.44	-1.51
Chintamani	8.90	10.89	+2.00
Gauribidanur	6.30	8.40	+2.10
Gudibanda	7.34	8.12	+0.79
Sidlaghatta	10.68	10.15	-0.53
District	8.88	9.60	+0.71
State	15.12	16.10	+0.97

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

There is a sharp decline in child population (0-6 years) in 2011 over 2001 in all the taluks both males as well as females. The decline is of the order of 12.11 per cent for the whole population and is in the same range almost for males and females.

8.3 Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment

8.3.1 Female Literacy and Gender Gap

Persisting gender gaps in literacy levels is a well known phenomenon. The Tenth Five-Year Plan aimed at reducing the gender gap in literacy by at least 50 per cent by 2007. There are many factors responsible for the low female literacy rates. First of all due to poverty, discriminatory hiring and wage practices got translated into lower expenditure levels on female education within families. Secondly, dependence on unpaid female households making it difficult to send girls to schools. Thirdly, the distance of schools poses threat to the security of girls going to schools because of the societal practices, and finally there are many school bound issues such as non-availability of female teachers, absence of nutritious food, lack of electricity, separate toilets for girls and lack of other infrastructure etc.

Today many of the above limiting factors have been addressed and suitable measures were put in place to reverse the trend. We have seen in the earlier chapter on Education, almost all schools are reported to have separate toilets for girls. In addition, the vigorous enrolment drives through literacy campaigns undertaken and redressal of poverty related issues like paying school fees, uniforms; books etc. have all been put in place. With the implementation of Right to Education Act, things have improved substantially in girls' enrolment and their literacy levels. The literacy rates of population and taluks of Chikkaballapur District with gender gap are presented Tables 8.3.1 and 8.3.2.

Table 8.3.1

Taluk-wise and Gender wise Literate Population in Chikkaballapur District, 2001 and 2011 (in Nos.)

Taluks	2001			2011			Increase over 2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bagepalli	46595	28209	74804	59092	42846	101938	12497	14637	27134
							(26.82)	(51.89)	(36.27)
Chikkaballapur	62828	44668	107496	78847	61465	140312	16019	16797	32816
							(25.50)	(37.60)	(30.53)
Chintamani	85797	57179	142976	108325	85011	193336	22528	27832	50360
							(26.26)	(48.68)	(35.22)
Gauribidanur	83519	56199	139718	102551	80354	182905	19032	24155	43187
							(22.79)	(42.98)	(30.91)
Gudibanda	14949	9682	24631	18580	14059	32639	3631	4377	8008
							(24.29)	(45.21)	(32.51)
Sidlaghatta	60467	41404	101871	74763	57329	132092	14296	15925	30221
							(23.64)	(38.46)	(29.67)
District	354155	237341	591496	442158	341064	783222	88003	103723	191726
							(24.85)	(43.70)	(32.41)
State	17661211	12773751	30434962	22508471	18138851	40647322	4847260	16861476	10212360
							(27.45)	(42.00)	(33.55)

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

It is indeed encouraging to see higher increases in female literates in all taluks as well as in the State. In Chikkaballapur district the number of literate persons increased by 1,91,726 to 7,83,222 in 2011 from 2001. Of this, the increase of 1,03,723 i.e. 43.70 per cent are females which is much above that of male literates of 88,003 (24.85 per cent). This is a good achievement. But the gender gap still persists though bridged to some extent as seen from Table 8.3.2. For the district, the

gender literacy gap narrowed to 12.91 per cent from 19.75 per cent. But this contraction was below the state rates.

Table 8.3.2
Gender Gap in Literacy Rate in the Taluks of Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)

Taluks	Literacy Rates 2001			Literacy Rates 2011		
	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Bagepalli	62.29	37.71	24.58	57.97	42.03	15.94
Chikkaballapur	58.45	41.55	16.89	56.19	43.81	12.39
Chintamani	60.01	39.99	20.02	56.03	43.97	12.06
Gauribidanur	59.78	40.22	19.55	56.07	43.93	12.14
Gudibanda	60.69	39.31	21.38	56.93	43.07	13.85
Sidlaghatta	59.36	40.64	18.71	56.60	43.40	13.20
District	59.87	40.13	19.75	56.45	43.55	12.91
State	58.03	41.97	16.06	55.38	44.62	10.76

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

The size of contraction is almost uniform across all the taluks. The gender gap is lowest at 12.06 per cent in Chintamani taluk and highest at 15.94 per cent in Bagepalli taluk. However, the gender gap is exceeding 10 per cent in all taluks. The literate females are just 55.13 per cent of the district total which means there are almost 45 per cent of females who are illiterate. This is a very big gap which needs focus to raise their literacy levels. An important target set by the MDG is than the State level.

eliminating gender disparity in all levels of education by 2015. Rural and urban gender gap in literacy rates are presented in Table 8.3.3. It may be seen that gender gap in rural areas is very high as compared with urban gender gap. The rural gender gap narrowed from 22.51 in 2001 to 15.24 per cent for the district which is higher than the state levels. The urban gender gap in literacy contracted from 11.37 per cent to 6.23 per cent in this period which is better

Table 8.3.3
Rural Urban Gender Gap in Literacy Rates in Chikkaballapur District, 2001 and 2011

Taluks	Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli	26.72	17.94	14.29	9.26
Chikkaballapur	20.93	15.62	9.75	6.12
Chintamani	23.19	14.60	12.64	5.94
Gauribidanur	21.47	14.11	9.08	4.04
Gudibanda	24.31	16.17	10.94	3.89
Sidlaghatta	20.80	15.07	12.26	7.54
District	22.51	15.24	11.37	6.23
State	19.84	13.85	10.75	6.84

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Literacy gaps underline the persistence of social and economic factors which are still not allowing women from acquiring the same educational levels as the opposite sex. The relationship between educational attainment and better awareness of health and hygiene has been established. The

correlation is so strong which explains the good health performance in a state like Kerala which however did not register very high growth rates. It is also established that female education has favourable impact on reduction in fertility, delay in marriageable age, small family, greater earning potential,

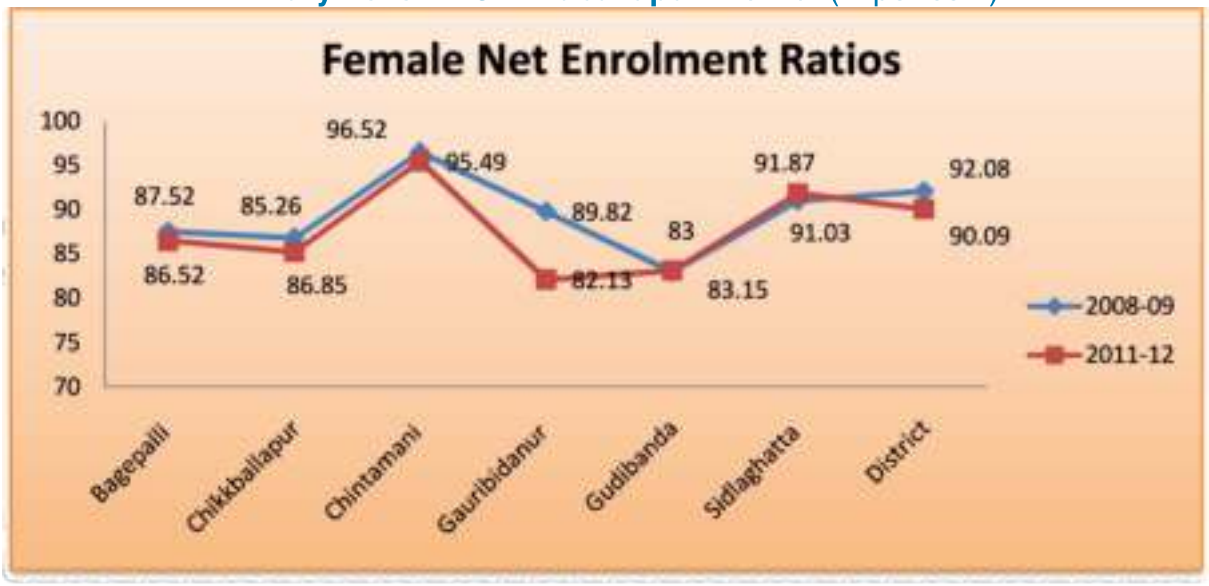
female empowerment, awareness about their legal rights and above all would earn dignity and respect in society.

8.3.2 Enrolment of Girls in Chikkaballapur District

Enrolment of school going children both boys and girls has been covered in Section 4.3 of Chapter 4. Here the focus would be only highlighting the enrolment of girl children, their dropout and out of school of girl children etc. The Female Net Enrolment (FNE) at the primary level for Chikkaballapur district is not encouraging because between 2008-09 and 2011-12, the NER declined from 92.08 to 90.09. The decline is because four out of six taluks registered declines of which Gauribidanur taluk reported the sharpest decline of 6.69 per cent (Figure 8.3.1).

Figure 8.3.1

Taluk-wise Female Net Enrolment Ratios in Primary Level in Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)



At the secondary level the girls' net enrolment is much lower than the primary level. This is so in the boys NER also implying that many students may not continue their studies beyond the primary level. While the net enrolment of girls increased that of boys declined (Table 8.3.4).

Table 8.3.4

Taluk-wise Net Enrolment Ratio at the Secondary Level in Chikkaballapur District

Taluk	Girls			Boys		
	2008-09	2011-12	Variation	2008-09	2011-12	Variation
Bagepalli	58.81	45.91	(-) 12.90	55.52	46.13	(-) 9.39
Chikkaballapur	63.69	30.68	(-) 33.00	65.84	34.09	(-) 31.75
Chintamani	55.02	37.38	(-) 17.64	60.02	36.91	(-) 23.10
Gauribidanur	56.85	34.45	(-) 22.41	63.46	30.98	(-) 32.47
Gudibanda	53.62	43.84	(-) 9.78	57.03	42.82	(-) 14.22
Sidlaghatta	44.74	28.45	(-) 16.29	40.21	28.28	(-) 11.93
District	55.49	42.58	(-) 12.91	58.22	40.28	(-) 17.94

Source: DDPI, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

But the most disappointing fact is that the girls NER was above 55 in 2008-09 which tumbled down to 42.58 for the district – a fall of 12.91 points. This is true of boys as well.

This means the transition rate from primary to secondary level is awfully low. Chikkaballapur taluk being the district's headquarters has reported the highest fall of 33 points in female NER at 30.68; it is less than half of 63.69 in 2008-09. This is a worrisome issue which the authorities have to address.

8.3.3 Dropout of Girl Students - Primary and Secondary

The dropout rate for girls in the primary level at 11.20 in 2011-12 for the district is lower than that of boys at 15.55 per cent. But in taluks such as Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta dropout rates of girls are higher than boys. But this number does not say whether the dropout rates have come down or not. But data in the table as published in Chikkaballapur district at a Glance distinctly show that there is very good improvement as the dropout rates of girls got reduced by more than half in one year from 451 in 2010-11 to 282 in 2011-12. The decline can be seen in all the taluks.

Contrary to the above, the drop-out rate for girls at 6.89 in 2011-12 in the secondary level for the district is marginally higher than that of boys at 6.54. It is also higher than boys in taluks such as Bagepalli, Chintamani and Gudibanda.

8.3.3.1 The Number of Girl Children Mainstreamed

The number of girl children mainstreamed from out of school children has been showing an increasing trend. However, the fact remains that quite a number of out of school girl children are being left out of the mainstreaming process.

Female Teachers: Non-availability of female teachers is one of the causes for large scale dropout or non-enrolment of girls. The available data for primary and secondary schools for 2010-11 and 2011-12 reveals that the numbers of female teachers in Chikkaballapur district declined drastically both at primary and high school as well. Even the number of male teachers also decreased but the decrease in respect of female teachers is more pronounced (Table 8.3.5). Bagepalli taluk has recorded the largest fall from 335 in 2010-11 to 299 in 2011-12 at the primary level. The number of female teachers at secondary schools recorded a substantial decrease from 768 to 312 for the district. The number of teachers including male at the high school level has recorded a large decrease.

Table 8.3.5

Taluk-wise Number of Primary and High School Teachers in 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in Nos.)

Taluks	Primary School Teachers						High School Teachers					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Bagepalli	409	378	335	299	744	677	221	126	65	36	286	162
Chikkaballapur	304	295	428	419	732	714	244	68	192	65	436	133
Chintamani	640	617	463	461	1103	1078	359	128	200	51	559	179
Gauribidanur	722	713	365	364	1087	1077	303	123	155	76	458	199
Gudibanda	164	158	104	97	268	255	57	46	36	35	93	81
Sidlaghatta	448	420	369	355	817	775	256	67	120	49	376	116
District	2687	2581	2064	1995	4751	4576	1440	558	768	312	2208	870

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

8.3.4 Gender Issues in Health Sector

There are four basic indicators of gender ratio relating to health, infant mortality rate, the maternal mortality rate and the life expectancy at birth. All these have been analysed in detail in Chapter 5 and also elsewhere. Since these ratios affect women exclusively and therefore are important.

Apart from these mal-nutrition, mean age at marriage, percentage of women receiving full ANC, percentage of institutional deliveries and safe deliveries, family welfare measures etc. impact on the overall health of women.

Malnutrition of children in particular and more so among girls is widely prevalent. The prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls is very high with severe anemia being more prevalent among them than among pre-school children. It is also reported (India, Human Development Report, 2011) that there is an increasing trend of malnutrition among adult women as measured by Body Mass Index below 18.5 kg./m (BMI below 18.5 kg/m2 indicates the severity of malnutrition among adults). This is more pronounced in adult women belonging to SCs and STs (Box 8.3.1).

Box 8.3.1

Percentage of Adult Women Population with BMI < 18.5 kg/m in Karnataka

Category	1998-99		2005-06	
	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
Total adult women Population	38.5	35.8	35.5	33.00
Hindus	40.2	36.9	36.7	36.4
Muslims	33.3	34.1	26.8	35.2
Christians	16.4	24.6	24.3	22.3
SCs	44.2	42.1	40.4	41.2
STs	49.0	46.0	48.6	46.6
OBCs	40.1	35.8	33.7	35.7
Others	32.8	30.5	29.5	29.3

Source: (1) India Human Development Report, 2011; (2) NFHS 2 and 3.

It may be seen from Box 8.3.1 that the BMI < 18.5 kg/m appears higher than all-India for all segments. Karnataka figures poorly in respect of SCs and STs. Between 1998-99 and 2005-06 the improvement is not significant. Although district-wise data are not available, and this data being old, this is an implied indicator of the state which reflects all the districts overall status. Among religious groups Hindus have higher percentage and this is mostly due to Indian family preference and favouritism towards male since childhood. This reflects the severe neglect of girl children and women in the family structure in terms of food intake and nutrition in particular. This is the reason for high prevalence of malnutrition among girls and adult women. Malnutrition reflects an imbalance of both macro and micro nutrients that may be due to inappropriate intake and or inefficient biological utilisation due to the internal and external environment. Malnutrition is the root cause for many health problems, IMR, MMR, impaired function, sluggish recovery from illness, and growing HIV/AIDs. Since malnutrition that sets in utero can either exacerbate or improves during the first two years after birth, it is critical that caring practices for mothers and children are optimal. Therefore gender discrimination is the fundamental reason as to why they are not able to get out of this situation.

Notwithstanding, the situation would have shown good improvement by now with State and Central intervention schemes such as Integrated Child Development Scheme, Mid-day Meals for School going children etc. All children below six years, all pregnant and lactating mothers and adolescent girls in all rural habitations and urban slums are covered by ICDS, nutritional and health services in a phased manner. The programme provides services through Anganawadi Centres. The Right to Food i.e. National Food Security Act, 2013 attempts to ensure food security as a matter of right to all the people. It was reported that the prevalence of anemia in girls (HB < 12 per

cent) is alarmingly high i.e., over 55 per cent. Adolescent girls (12-13 years) are more vulnerable to anemia due to rapid growth of the body and loss of blood during menstruation. This is reported to be high in the 12-13 years of age which also coincides with the average age of menarche and with increase in age; the prevalence of anemia among girls remains almost stagnant.

Regular intake of Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) reduces the iron deficiency anemia. Therefore, as per the Government of India suggestion all 30 districts in Karnataka have been selected for implementing the weekly IFA supplements for adolescents. It has been gathered that with this scheme the adolescent girls' anemia has been reduced considerably

The life expectancy at birth has been improving. district-wise data are not available. For Karnataka, the latest data on the life expectancy at birth for females was 67.1. The International Conference on Population Development in 1994 had resolved to target the life expectancy of 70 by 2005 and by 75 by 2015. The health issues of women have been fully analysed and covered in Chapter-5. Issues such as couple protection, family welfare, ANC coverage, institutional delivery have been covered in this chapter.

8.4 Work Participation Trends

Education, work and employment are inter-connected and related to both empowerment and development. The historical gender division of labour has largely been based on the social and cultural practices embedded in society which proved disadvantageous to women. The official definition of work does not cover all working women, as most of them are engaged in work not officially defined as work. But there exists a large segment of women who work and often engaged in more arduous and long hours of work.

8.4.1 Female Work Participation in Chikkaballapur District

As per census data, the total workers in the district increased by 39,127 to 6,39,778 in 2011 an increase of 6.51 per cent. Out of the increase 39,127, 82.43 per cent is in respect of male workers whereas only 17.57 per cent is for female workers. This is not a



good sign as increasingly females are becoming out of employment. Secondly, female workers as percentage of total workers show a decline from 41.36 per cent in 2001 to 39.91 per cent in this decade. This is in line with the state trend. There are many reasons attributed for this. Females have greater domestic responsibilities, which are not counted as economic activity. As such females who are only attending to domestic activities are not considered to be a part of the work force. Another reason is that large number of girls is opting for education as reflected in increasing enrolment of girls.

The high gender gap only reflects the slowing of female work participation rates.

Table 8.4.1
Details of Workers in Chikkaballapur District during 2001 and 2011

Worker	2001	2011
Male Worker	58.64	60.09
Female Worker	41.36	39.91
Total Worker	100	100
% Growth of Male Worker	-	9.16
% Growth of Female Worker	-	2.77

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

The gender gap is not only very high, it has widened in all the taluks as revealed from Table 8.4.1a.

Table 8.4.1a

Taluk-wise Percentage of Work Participation Trends, Males and Females in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	2001			2011		
	Males	Females	Gap	Males	Females	Gap
Bagepalli	57.04	42.96	+14.08	58.38	41.62	+16.77
Chikkaballapur	62.37	37.63	+24.74	62.76	37.24	+25.53
Chintamani	59.25	40.75	+18.51	60.22	39.78	+20.43
Gauribidanur	58.15	41.85	+16.30	58.73	41.27	+17.47
Gudibanda	56.35	43.65	+12.71	56.00	44.00	+12.01
Sidlaghatta	57.23	42.77	+14.45	61.99	38.01	+23.97
District	58.64	41.36	+17.27	60.09	39.91	+20.18
State	64.74	35.26	+29.48	65.55	34.45	+31.10

Source: India Population Census 2001 and 2011

8.4.2 Female Work Participation – Rural and Urban

In the total workers (main + marginal) rural workers are the majority accounting for 82.34 per cent in 2011 for the district (Table 8.4.2). The gender gap as presented in table above persists among the rural and urban workers. It has widened in 2011 in all the taluks. Further the gender gap for urban workers is very much larger than the rural workers. The pattern of female workers and their share explain the magnitude of female non-workers which naturally has risen sharply between 2001 and 2011.

Table 8.4.2

Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Workers in Rural and Urban Areas (in per cent)

Taluks	2001		2011	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
	Gender Gap	Gender Gap	Gender Gap	Gender Gap
Bagepalli	10.12	61.61	11.3	56.16
Chikkaballapur	15.04	61.46	17.3	52.66
Chintamani	10.07	60.46	13.97	45.58
Gauribidanur	12.46	65.47	13.38	48.8
Gudibanda	8.09	46.16	8.61	35.63
Sidlaghatta	9.86	36.46	21.66	32.58
District	11.26	55.42	14.84	45.75
State	19.74	55.48	22.28	48.52

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

8.5 Marginalisation of Women's Works

Among the workers there are main workers and marginal workers. Under these 2 categories, they are classified further into cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industries and other workers.

8.5.1 The number of Cultivators (both Main + Marginal)

The number of cultivators in the district declined by 31,416 to 2,12,226 in 2011. The large decline is in the marginal cultivators. Their share in the total workers declined from 48.17 to 41.76 in this period. Out of total cultivators of 2,12,226 in 2011, the number of female cultivators are very few i.e. 75,680 who account for little more than 33.17 per cent.

In the main cultivators segment, the share of female cultivators increased marginally from 34.62 per cent to 36.06 per cent. However, majority of cultivators are males only. In the marginal segment female cultivators are the majority 80.66 per cent in 2001 which however decreased to 64.08 per cent. This is not a favourable trend as majority of the marginal workers are females and even in this, the men have taken away their share in a big way (Table 8.5.1) The share of female cultivators in the main category is better in Bagepalli and Gudibanda taluks as their

share though declined in 2011, is close to 50 per cent. In the marginal category as said earlier the share of female cultivators declined all over the taluks. In Gauribidanur taluk the fall is sharp.

Table 8.5.1
Taluk-wise Male and Female Cultivators (Main) in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	2001		2011		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	20111
Bagepalli	26142	13844	23924	13495	39986	37419
	(65.38)	(34.62)	(63.94)	(36.06)	(100)	(100)
Chikkaballapur	20165	9882	19879	8926	30047	28805
	(67.11)	(32.89)	(69.01)	(30.99)	(100)	(100)
Chintamani	32944	16690	28923	16732	49634	45655
	(66.37)	(33.63)	(63.35)	(36.65)	(100)	(100)
Gauribidanur	37301	20166	29562	13937	57467	43499
	(64.91)	(35.09)	(67.96)	(32.04)	(100)	(100)
Gudibanda	7542	2813	7549	4581	10355	12130
	(72.83)	(27.17)	(62.23)	(37.77)	(100)	(100)
Sidlaghatta	20923	10361	21396	8910	31284	30306
	(66.88)	(33.12)	(70.60)	(29.40)	(100)	(100)
District	145017	73756	131233	66581	218773	197814
	(66.29)	(33.71)	(66.34)	(33.66)	(100)	(100)

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

8.5.2 Number of Agricultural Labourers (Main + Marginal)

Most of the agricultural labourers are women. Their share in total was 56.88 per cent in 2011 which was however lower than 62.11 per cent in 2001. The number of agricultural labourers increased in the main category by 7,172 to 22,553. The increase was almost equal for males and females. In the marginal category female labourers had a share of 75.63 per cent in 2001 which however declined noticeably to 69.94 per cent. The female work participation in the labourer category also, men have occupied thus denying this job to women (Tables 8.5.2 and 8.5.2a). This clearly indicates how women are marginalised in the labourer's category also. There are not many female labourers in the main category because men come to occupy these roles which were earlier done by females.

Females in the process are pushed to work menial type of the agricultural labourers. As it is, the agricultural sector has been facing acute shortage of labourers with many younger generations abandon agriculture and migrating to cities and towns for livelihood. In order to get over the shortage of labour, farmers are adopting farm mechanization and the government is supporting this by subsidizing this activity. This furthermore pushed the women agricultural labourers out of job. Women are engaged in activities like sowing, transplanting and harvesting for which various farm machines are being used to cut short the time. Therefore, farm mechanization is not helpful to women. This phenomenon of work can be seen in all the taluks also. Taluk-wise data are given in Table 8.5.2.

Table 8.5.2

Taluk-wise Male and Female Main Agriculture Labourers in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	2001		2011		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011
Bagepalli	7429	7952	11016	11537	15381	22553
	(48.30)	(51.70)	(48.84)	(51.16)	(100)	(100)
Chikkaballapur	11074	10797	11688	11158	21871	22846
	(50.63)	(49.37)	(51.16)	(48.84)	(100)	(100)
Chintamani	9864	10004	18369	18566	19868	36935
	(49.65)	(50.35)	(49.73)	(50.27)	(100)	(100)
Gauribidanur	15908	17388	18755	19842	33296	38597
	(47.78)	(52.22)	(48.59)	(51.41)	(100)	(100)
Gudibanda	2656	3327	3518	4004	5983	7522
	(44.39)	(55.61)	(46.77)	(53.23)	(100)	(100)
Sidlaghatta	9574	8572	13620	12021	18146	25641
	(52.76)	(47.24)	(53.12)	(46.880	(100)	(100)
District	56505	58040	76966	77128	114545	154094
	(49.33)	(50.67)	(49.95)	(50.05)	(100)	(100)

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

Table 8.5.2a

Taluk-wise Male and Female Marginal Agriculture Labourers in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	2001		2011		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011
Bagepalli	2917	9004	2974	6920	11921	9894
	(24.47)	(75.53)	(30.06)	(69.94)	(100)	(100)
Chikkaballapur	1448	3945	2651	4494	5393	7145
	(26.85)	(73.15)	(49.16)	(83.33)	(100)	(100)
Chintamani	3335	11558	2622	4285	14893	6907
	(22.39)	(77.61)	(37.96)	(62.04)	(100)	(100)
Gauribidanur	4884	10695	7210	12860	15579	20070
	(31.35)	(68.65)	(35.92)	(64.08)	(100)	(100)
Gudibanda	1334	4231	1453	2313	5565	3766
	(23.97)	(76.03)	(38.58)	(61.42)	(100)	(100)
Sidlaghatta	2267	6847	1712	3351	9114	5063
	(24.87)	(75.13)	(33.81)	(66.19)	(100)	(100)
District	16185	46280	18622	34223	62465	52845
	(25.91)	(74.09)	(35.24)	(64.76)	(100)	(100)

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

8.5.3 Workers in Industries

The number of women employed in 54 registered factories in the district was 2137 as against 2449 males in 2011-12. The gender gap can be seen in the Box 8.5.1.

Box 8.5.1

Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Employees in Registered Factories, 2011-12 (in per cent)

Taluk	Males	Female	Gap
Bagepalli	100	0	100
Chikkaballapur	67.88	32.12	35.77
Chintamani	82.86	17.14	65.71
Gauribidanur	33.53	66.47	-32.94
Gudibanda	100	0	100
Sidlaghatta	95	5	90
District	53.40	46.60	6.80
State	67.86	32.14	35.72

Source: 1) Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2011-12
2) Karnataka at a Glance, 2011-12

The gender gap in respect of registered segment of employment is not good. Further in two taluks Bagepalli and Gudibanda there is not a single female employee. But in Gauribidanur the female employees at 1459 exceed their counterpart who are just 736.

The gender gap in the small scale industries (SSI) is quite depressing. Sidlaghatta taluk which hardly had any gender gap in 2010-11 has registered a large gap of 52.58 in one year 2011-12. The gender gap in SSI employment is very bad in all the taluks. In fact it is the SSI which employs more female labourers as the establishments are smaller and confined to textiles such as readymade garments. But it is surprising that in Chikkaballapur district one year made such a large difference and deterioration as far as women employment is concerned. The distressing fact is the widening of gender gap for the district from 31.18 per cent in 2010-11 to 59.61 per cent in 2011-12 (see Box 8.5.2).

Box 8.5.2

Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Employment in SSIs in Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)

Taluks	2010-11			2011-12		
	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Bagepalli	64.09	35.91	28.18	83.51	16.49	67.01
Chikkaballapur	63.90	36.10	27.80	82.16	17.84	64.32
Chintamani	74.27	25.73	48.55	81.03	18.97	62.06
Gauribidanur	81.04	18.96	62.08	83.65	16.35	67.30
Gudibanda	57.89	42.11	15.79	74.63	25.37	49.25
Sidlaghatta	49.85	50.15	-0.30	76.29	23.71	52.58
District	65.59	34.41	31.18	79.81	20.19	59.61

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2010-11 and 2011-12

8.5.4 Gender Gap in Agricultural Wages

It is a well accepted fact that male wages are higher than females reflecting the discrimination of female workers. Data on agricultural wages for the taluks in Chikkaballapur district are available for 2011-12 (Table 8.5.3). The amount of wages paid to females is far below that of males. The gap varied from 45 in Gudibanda taluk to as high as 95 in Gauribidanur taluk.

Table 8.5.3

Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Agricultural Wages In Chikkaballapur District (in Rs.)

Taluks	2011-12		
	Male	Female	Gap
Bagepalli	250	160	(-) 90
Chikkaballapur	170	100	(-) 70
Chintamani	235	160	(-) 75
Gauribidanur	205	110	(-) 95
Gudibanda	135	90	(-) 45
Sidlaghatta	150	95	(-) 55
District	190	120	(-) 70

Source: District Statistical Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

The work participation trend and the pattern as discussed above indicate the gender bias in labour market. Most of women's work is invisible and unrecognized as said earlier. Of late, there has been a marked growth of the unorganized sector characterized by

increasing hours of work which does not have any regularity, low wages, and poor working environment. Within the unorganized sector casual labourers were most vulnerable. Women are mostly seen in unorganized sectors such as garment industries, electronic assembling units besides they are also active as domestic servants. A large number of them who have migrated to urban areas are working in brick kilns, road and construction and other informal sectors. They are earning paltry sums in petty business like selling flowers, fruits, vegetables, bangles etc. Women not only have a higher rate of unemployment and if employed they are over represented in the informal sector which are characterized by job insecurity.

Women engaged in unorganized sector have seasonal employment accompanied by larger periods of unemployment. Some of the jobs in unorganized sector involve bonded labour, high indebtedness. Utter poverty and illiteracy with lack of proper food forces them to get into these activities. In Karnataka, women in large numbers are engaged in sericulture, beedi industry, agarbathi rolling, flower industry, pottery, etc. all being mostly household industry. None of these activities provide them remunerative wages. Only appropriate education followed by greater representation of women in organised sector, government would help them to get out of this manifestation of gender discrimination and inequitable gender division of labour.

8.6 Trends in Political Participation

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution mandated reservation of one-third of the seats for women in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in rural areas and in urban bodies. Karnataka government has since increased this reservation to 50 per cent. The representation of elected women representatives in the panchayat tiers is highest in Karnataka as women occupy 50 per cent of the decision making positions in all the three-tiers. The presence of a critical mass of women in the political sphere changes the way society perceives women. Second, as women in PRIs reduce their political dependence on male patrons and are backed by women's groups at the grassroots a gradual shift towards politics based on women's constituency emerges. This step has increased presence of women in public life and in leadership role has definitely reshaped gender roles. Shifts in gender roles within the households of these women representatives as well as their interactions with the government and other agencies are the important components in this transformation. There are many benefits the women representatives have got in terms of economic empowerment, self confidence, communication skills and decision making process.

8.6.1 Women Representatives in Panchayats in Chikkaballapur District

As Chikkaballapur district was formed in 2007-08, the data on members of GPs (Grama Panchayat), TPs (Taluk Panchayat) and ZPs (Zilla Panchayat) are available only for 2010, the latest elections that took place. As per this the female representation in GPs, TPs, ZPs and the urban local bodies were discussed in the following paragraphs

8.6.1.1 Women Representation in GPs of Chikkaballapur District

There are 151 GPs in Chikkaballapur district. One third women representation which was envisaged in the beginning has been achieved, as the percentage of women representation was above 40 per cent in 2010. Though the 50 per cent women representation was made mandatory in 2012, as elections were held for GPs much before the implementation of the 110th Amendment of Constitution, the percentage of women representation continued to be above 40 per cent and not 50 per cent.

8.6.1.2 Women Representation in Taluk Panchayats in Chikkaballapur District

As on March 31, 2012, there are six taluks and therefore, six Taluk Panchayats (TPs). Totally there are 102 members in all the six TPs in 2010. Taluk-wise distribution of member show that Gauribidanur has the largest of 25 members and the lowest 11is observed in Gudibanda TP

In Taluk Panchayats in 2010 the 50 per cent reservation norm has been complied as elections for TPs were held after the 110th Amendment came into force. At the aggregate level, the share of women is 54.90%

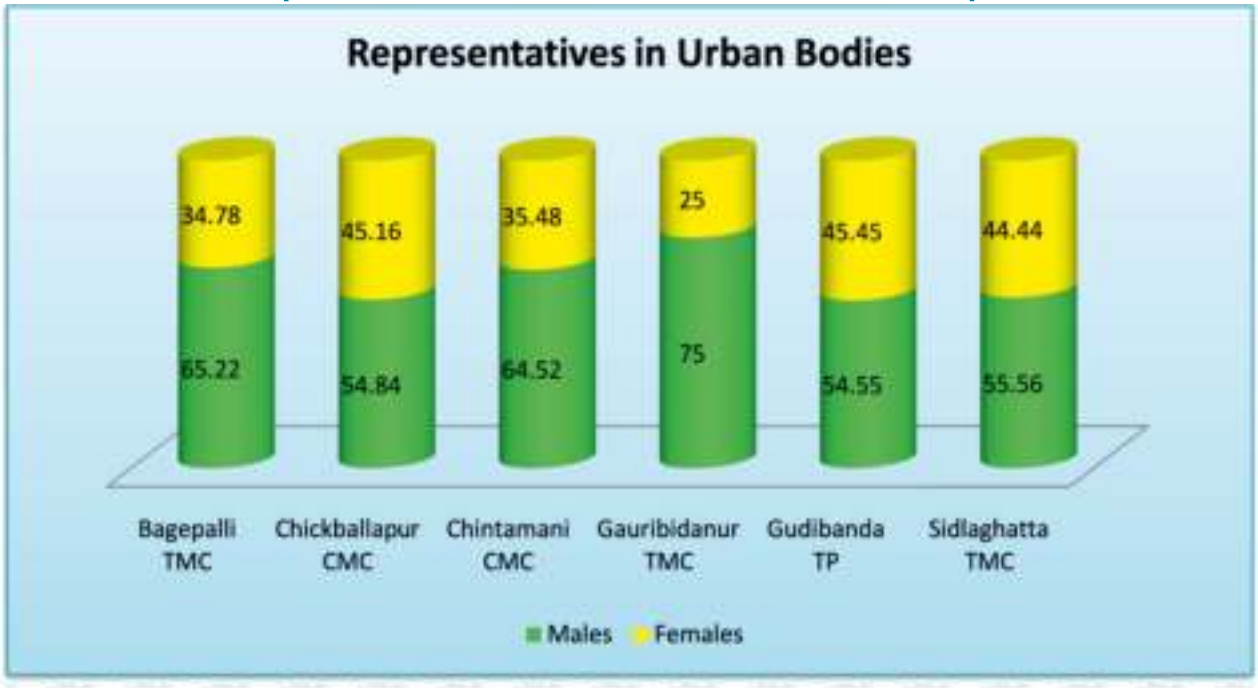
8.6.1.3 Women Representatives in Chikkaballapur Zilla Panchayat

The 50 per cent reservation for women in Zilla Panchayat elections held in 2010 has been adhered to in Chikkaballapur as done in TPs The female representatives constituted more than 50 per cent (51.85%) in the Zilla panchayat election of 2010.

8.6.1.4 Representation of Women in City/ Town Municipal Councils

There are two City Municipal Councils (CMC) one each in Chikkaballapur and Chintamani; three Town Municipal Councils (TMCs) one each in Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta taluks; and one Town Panchayat is Gudibanda The data presented here are as per the elections held in these bodies in 2007. The number of representatives in these bodies is shows Figure 8.6.1.

Figure 8.6.1
Women Representatives in Urban Bodies in Chikkaballapur District



The percentage of women representatives varied from 45.45 per cent in Gudibanda Town panchayat to 25 per cent in Gauribidanur TMC which is the lowest.

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

The Indian Constitution guarantees equal rights with men but strong patriarchal traditions persist, with women's lives shaped by customs that are centuries old. First of all males-out number females in India. The death of young girls exceed those of young boys and every sixth infant death is reported to be specifically due to gender discrimination and 25 per cent of new born girls do not live to see their 15th birthday.

Women are victims of numerous atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc. and they are also subjected to physical and mental tortures besides having to face social and financial problems. The UN's site on women says violence not only has negative consequences for women but also for their families, the community and the country at large. Studies by the National Law School of India University and Hengasara Hakkina Sangha an NGO point to the weakness of the formal justice system in redressing violence/ crimes against women.

The Crime Report in Karnataka provided by the State Crime Records Bureau, Bengaluru, has acknowledged the seriousness of the atrocities committed against women. Crimes against women are defined as those which are committed against them, because they are women, the crimes against women identified by Indian Penal Code (IPC) are (i) Rape, (ii) Kidnapping and abduction for different purposes, (iii) Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts, (iv) Torture, both mental and physical, (v) Eve teasing, (vi) Molestation and (vii) Import of girls (up to 21 years of age). There are also laws which are not gender specific but the provision of law vis-à-vis offences affecting women specifically have been reviewed and amended periodically in accordance with the changing patterns of gender bias. The provisions of those special and local laws which are enacted do touch upon the concept of crime against women in some way and are meant to safeguard women and their interest. These laws are (i) Employees State Insurance Act 1948, (ii) The Plantation Labour Act 1951, (iii) The Family Courts Act, 1951, (iv) The Special Marriage Act 1955, (v) The Hindu Marriage Act, (vi) The Hindu Succession Act 1956, (vii) Immoral Traffic {Prevention} Act, 1961, (viii) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, (xi) The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1979, (xii) The Equal Remuneration Act 1976, (xiii) The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1979, (xiv) The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1983, (xv) The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986, (xvi) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and (xvii) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987. The data on crimes against the women under the above Acts are available at the district level. These are all presented and discussed under Section 8.7.1. It may be noted that these data and those received from Office of Superintendent of Police of Chikkaballapur district may not be one and the same. The former gives more disaggregated data.

8.7.1 Crimes against Women in Chikkaballapur District

As per the data received from the office of the Superintendent of Police, Chikkaballapur district, in all, the total number crimes reported (men + women) has increased from 2156 in 2001 to 3357 in 2011. Of these large number of crimes has been reported from rural areas. Among the taluks it was Bagepalli taluk which had 480 in 2001 but in 2011 it was 395. Chintamani taluk has reported the largest at 891, Gudibanda taluk reported the lowest in both the years (Table 8.7.1).

Table 8.7.1

Taluk-wise Number of Crimes Reported in Chikkaballapur District (Women and Men)

Taluks	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli	410	322	70	73	480	395
Chikkaballapur	217	468	117	214	334	682
Chintamani	223	628	168	263	391	891
Gauribidanur	314	498	148	149	462	647
Gudibanda	46	188	100	35	146	223
Sidlaghatta	254	426	89	93	343	519
District	1464	2530	692	827	2156	3357

Source: S P Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur.

It is a good indication that the number of crimes reported against women declined from 109 in 2001 to 87 in 2011. Here reported crimes are higher in rural areas. Chintamani taluk has reported the highest number of crimes against women in both the years (Table 8.7.2).

Table 8.7.2

Taluk-wise Crimes Reported Against Women in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli	15	4	5	4	20	8
Chikkaballapur	14	10	4	5	18	15
Chintamani	27	18	11	9	38	27
Gauribidanur	2	16	4	6	6	22
Gudibanda	5	2	6	2	11	4
Sidlaghatta	9	8	7	3	16	11
District	72	58	37	29	109	87

Source: S P Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

8.7.1.1 Dowry Deaths and Suicide of Women

For the district as a whole the number of dowry deaths reported was 22 in 2001 which in fact decreased to just 7 in 2011.

In the case of suicides committed by women also, the number declined from 129 to 81 in this period. Suicides have been reported largely from rural areas. Chintamani taluk has the largest number of female suicides. In Gudibanda taluk, the number of female suicides reported was only nine in 2001 which fell to four in 2011 (Table 8.7.3).

Table 8.7.3

Taluk-wise Dowry Deaths and Female Suicides in Chikkaballapur District (in Nos.)

Taluks	No of Dowry Deaths						Female Suicides					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli	2	0	3	1	5	1	19	5	5	7	24	12
Chikkaballapur	0	0	2	0	2	0	11	16	14	3	25	19
Chintamani	3	1	4	1	7	2	26	14	8	5	34	19
Gauribidanur	0	0	1	0	1	0	14	6	4	4	18	10
Gudibanda	0	0	2	1	2	1	5	2	4	2	9	4
Sidlaghatta	2	3	3	0	5	3	14	12	5	5	19	17
District	7	4	15	3	22	7	89	55	40	26	129	81

Source: S P Office, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

8.7.2 Incidence of Crimes against Women in Chikkaballapur District

There is another published source of data on crimes which is the State Crime Records Bureau, Bengaluru. But this is at the district level. As per the Bureau, in 2012, 32.2 per cent of crimes against women is molestation, followed by cruelty by husbands/ relatives 20.7 per cent, dowry death 14.94 per cent and kidnapping and abduction 11.49 per cent, rape and dowry cases account for 6.90 per cent each. These account for almost 80 per cent of the total crimes against women. Chikkaballapur district account for 2.44 per cent of total crimes against women in Karnataka in 2012 (Table 8.7.4).

Table 8.7.4

Incidence of Crimes against Women in Chikkaballapur District

Crimes	2011						2012					
	Chikkaballapur			Karnataka			Chikkaballapur			Karnataka		
	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
Rape	16	1.28	2.52	636	1.04	100	12	0.96	1.93	621	1.02	100
Kidnapping & abduction	16	3.63	2.24	715	1.17	100	20	10.35	1.87	1070	1.75	100
Dowry deaths	7	3.13	2.62	267	0.44	100	12	6.42	5.50	21.8	0.36	100
Cruelty by husband and relatives	92	35.09	2.48	3712	6.07	100	36	6.54	0.98	3684	6.03	100
Molestation	55	0.23	2.11	2608	0.23	100	56	0.22	1.88	2978	0.21	100
Sexual harassment (eve teasing	-	-	-	81	7.54	100	3	0.00	0.00	100	6.11	100
Importation of girls	-	-	-	12	8.33	100	-	-	-	32	3.13	100
Immoral traffic (P) Act	6	0.00	1.71	351	1.74	100	9	0.00	2.69	335	1.82	100
Indecent representation of women (P) Act	-	-	-	2	50	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dowry Prohibition Act	2	0.00	0.17	1210	0.51	100	26	0.00	1.96	1328	0.46	100
Total	194	0.06	2.02	9594	0.06	100	174	0.07	1.68	10366	0.06	100

Note: I - Incidence; R – Rate; P - Percentage

Source: Website – Karnataka State Police, Crime in Karnataka-2011 and 2012, State Crime Records Bureau, Bengaluru.

8.7.3 Victims of Rape According to Age Groups

In Chikkaballapur district the number of cases of rape incidence was lower at 12 in 2012 from 16 in 2011. Of these 11 cases in 2011 and 7 cases in 2012 are reported in the age-group of 19-20 years. In 2012, 5 belong to age group of 16-18 years. This trend of lower age group victims reveals the high insecurity and vulnerability of younger age females which is quite disturbing. At the State level, maximum number of rape victim belongs to 19-30 years in 2011 which is continued in 2012 also. The number of victims in the age group of up to 10 years and 11-15 years show a large increase for the State.

Victims of Rape According to Age Groups

Age group	Chikkaballapur		Karnataka	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
No. of cases	16	12	636	621
Up to 10 years	-	-	21	28
11 – 15	-	-	24	55
16 – 18	-	5	224	471
19 – 30	11	7	471	471
31 – 50	5	-	60	5
Above 50	-	-	1	6
Total	16	12	636	621

Source: Crime in Karnataka, 2011 and 2012

An analysis of the offender's relation and nearness to rape victims reveals that all of them were known to the victims in both years. In 2012, 6 each were neighbours and other known persons. This is similar in the case of State also.

8.7.4 Crime against Children

There is no separate classification of offences categorised as offences against children. Generally, the offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are the victims, which are considered as crime against children. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the various protective and preventive, special and local laws specifically mention the offences wherein children are known to be the victims. In this analysis, such offences classified as crime against children have been considered Crimes Punishable under the IPC include:

a) Foeticides section
b) Infanticides section
c) Abetment of suicide
d) Exposure and abandonment
e) Kidnapping and abduction
    i) Kidnapping for exporting
    ii) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship
    iii) Kidnapping for ransom
    iv) Kidnapping for camel racing
    v) Kidnapping for begging
    vi) Kidnapping to compel for marriage
    vii) Kidnapping for slavery etc.
    viii) Kidnapping for stealing from its person
f) Procuring minor girls (for inducement to force or seduce to illicit intercourse)
g) Selling girls for prostitution
h) Buying girls for prostitution
i) Rape
j) Unnatural offences

The special and local laws are (a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, (b) Child Marriage Restraint Act and (c) Child Labour (Prevention) Act.

Although there are such a large number of laws on crimes against children, in Chikkaballapur district only one incidence of crime has been reported in 2011 which is under Child Marriage Restraint Act. In 2012 two incidences have been reported of which one related to rape (below 16 years) and the other for murder. At the State level 878 incidences were reported in 2012 which is more than 2.5 times that of 342 reported in 2011. It is still a matter of surprise as to how in Chikkaballapur district the incidence of child crimes are almost nil.

8.7.5 Policies and Programmes for Preventing Crimes

1 Central Government Committee

Under the Government of India's Policies to address violence against women, a Committee of eminent jurist, headed by former Chief Justice of India, Justice J S Verma, was constituted to review existing laws and examine levels of punishment in cases of aggravated sexual assault. Based on the Committees recommendations an ordinance has also been issued on sexual assault against Women Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013. Further, a Commission of Inquiry was also set-up under the Chairpersonship of Ms. Justice Usha Mehra, retired judge of Delhi High Court to identify the lapses on the part of public authorities and suggest measures to improve the safety and security of women in the capital. New initiatives are underway such as, one-stop crisis centres for providing shelter, police assistance, legal, medical and counselling services with public hospitals as focal point. A scheme for providing restorative justice through financial assistance and support services to victims of rape will be implemented in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan as per the directives of the Supreme Court of India.

2 Santwana

At the State level, there is one scheme, "santwana" aimed at rehabilitation of women who have been subjected to atrocities like rape, domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment etc. Legal assistance support in the form of financial aid, temporary shelter protection, training, education to get back

into the normal course of life. The Santwanas are run with the assistance of NGOs.

3 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

The State implemented the problem of women from Domestic Violence Act in 2007. This is to check violence against women a step towards achieving gender equality and saving women from oppression.

8.8 Role of Women's Groups and SHGs

Women's powerlessness stems from a lack of resources – human, material and intangible. Gender inequality is thus a result of power asymmetry where men are in a position of privilege and women of subordination. Transformation for gender equality thus envisages removal of barriers, facilitation of women's access to and control of resources. Women must have the right to an equal say in deciding what crops will be planted on the family land, at what price the produce to be sold, how to spend the family income etc. Thus empowerment not only connotes control over resources – human, financial and physical – but also the right to one's own beliefs, values and attitudes.

8.8.1 Economic Empowerment of Women

To facilitate the economic development of women the state government through its Department of Women and Child Welfare and the Karnataka Women Development Corporation has been implementing various programmes and schemes. The Government of India is also implementing schemes such as (i) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, (ii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, (iii) National Mission for Empowerment of Women, (iv) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh and (v) Policies to address violence against women.

8.8.1.1 Stree Shakti Scheme

The formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (now NRLM) proved fruitful. The Swashakthi Programme of the Centre aims to strengthen and create a conducive environment for social change. The Women and Child Development Department's flagship programme of Government of Karnataka, "The Stree Shakti Programme" was launched in 2000-01. This programme aims at empowering rural women through the formation of SHGs based on thrift and credit principles through a network of Anganawadi workers. The group members encompasses (i) women living below poverty line, (ii) women landless agricultural labourers; (iii) women from the scheduled caste and tribes and (iv) women from families with alcoholics, drug addicts or differently disabled persons.

8.8.1.2 Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC)

KSWDC established in 1987 is for social and economic upliftment of women and has since been implementing schemes such as (a) Udyogini, (b) Women Training Programme, (c) Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme, (d) Marketing Assistance Scheme, (e) State Resource Centres, (f) Micro Credit Scheme, (g) Rehabilitation of Transgender, and (h) Rehabilitation of sex workers.

8.8.1.3 Women Component Plans

Under this there are programmes. One is the Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane whereby one-third of resources have been earmarked for women in individual beneficiary – oriented schemes and labour intensive schemes across various sectors. The second is the gender based budgeting. Karnataka is one of the three states in the country to implement this. This is in operation since 2006-07 which helps to prioritise and orient public expenditure. Thereafter a Gender Budget Cell (GBC) was established in Department of Finance and

the GBC has been regularly bringing out a gender budgeting document reflecting allocation of funds under various schemes cutting across various departments.

8.8.2 Stree Shakti Scheme in Chikkaballapur District

The number of SHGs under Stree Shakti Scheme increased from 4543 in 2007-08 to 4985 in 2011-12. The total number of members in the district was 88,013 in 2011-12. The average number of members per SHG was about 6 which is better than 17 in 2007-08. The taluk-wise details for Chikkaballapur district is given in Table 8.8.1.



Table 8.8.1
Taluk-wise Details of Stree Shakti Groups in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	No. of SHGs	
	2007-08	2011-12
Bagepalli	630	700
Chikkaballapur	530	607
Chintamani	1197	1287
Gauribidanur	1004	1084
Gudibanda	264	319
Sidlaghatta	918	988
District	4543	4985

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

8.8.3 Membership and Financial Transactions in SHGs of Stree Shakti Scheme

The membership in the SHGs was 77,347 in 2007-08 which increased to 83,028 in 2011-12. The share of SC members in total membership was 23.30 per cent in 2011-12. The share of ST members has been 13.57 per cent in 2011-12.

All the members have opened savings bank accounts. The accumulated savings increased substantially from Rs.25.24 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.82.38 crore in 2011-12. The number of SHGs availing loans also increased. The amount of loan received increased considerably. The Revolving Fund released by the Government of Karnataka also increased from Rs.2.27 crore in 2007-08, Rs.4.5 crore in 2011-12 (Table 8.8.2).

Table 8.8.2
Stree Shakti Scheme, SHGs Members and Financial Details in Chikkaballapur District

Particulars	2007-08	2011-12
1. No. of SHGs	4543	4985
2. Membership in SHGs		
(i) Total	77347	83028
(ii) SC	19431	19348
(iii) ST	10608	11263
(iv) Others	47308	52417
3. Total savings accumulated (Rs. lakh)	25.24	823.80
4. No. of SHGs availed loan from banks	2495	3446
5. Amount of loan received from bank (Rs. Crore)	27.82	87.76
6. Revolving fund release by state (Rs. Crore)	2.27	4.5

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12.

Chintamani taluk has the largest SHGs and therefore this taluk is leading in the financial parameters such as accumulated savings, loans availed etc.

8.9 Concluding Remarks

The emerging picture on gender development is a mixed one. Falling in sex ratio, gender gap in literacy, widening gap in dropout, enrolment and transition despite some improvement in some of the attributes. . The empowerment of women and their representation in the local bodies etc. is also meeting the required norms. But when it comes to their work participation the situation is very bad. There is drastic decline in their participation and they are

pushed into marginalized labour and are driven to poverty. One cannot be complacent about the atrocities/ crimes committed against women. As said earlier more than 90 per cent of female employment is in the unorganized sector apart from considerable differences in wages and other work conditions. Except in the case of casual labour in public works under MGNREGS, the average wages for female casual labourers are much lower than the stipulated minimum wages. The informal sector which has grown phenomenally in both rural and urban is over represented by women employees. It is also reported that women in government service form a very small proportion. Thus the labour front is not friendly to poor women. The fact that more and more men are migrating from rural and that the informal sector has grown faster than the agricultural sector should have given more opportunities for women to undertake those works done by men. But the reality is that women get jobs traditionally held by men only when men leave those jobs, because they have ceased to be remunerative. Once the jobs held by women become remunerative, their men take over those. Overall the fruits of economic development have not trickled down to some of these poorer sections of the people.

Another fact is women's access to resources, natural or otherwise. Ownership of assets is another phenomenon exhibits the high inequality between men and women. The third important factor is access to credit by women in rural areas where land ownership is an important determining factor. The fourth is the large scale absence of women in trade unions/ associations where women issues are not given priority. How many women undergo hardships because they do not have access to electricity, drinking water, cooking fuel and toilets. Environmental degradation

manifested in disappearing forests, deteriorating soil conditions and depleting water resources are all gradually reducing the availability of water, fuel and other common property resources.

Crimes against women tend to be under-reported. Very rarely complaints of wife beating have been registered. Widespread illiteracy among women, subordination and cultural barriers block their path to justice. In urban areas where there are highly literate women are also not an exception to this.

The latest developments are showing some hopes of redressal of women's problems and reducing the gender gap such as the government's income generating activities through their Stree Shakti Scheme, their representation in governance, incentives for girls' education etc.

Women's empowerment and their economic development seen through the Stree Shakti Scheme of the government has helped the women to a large extent. But the membership of SC and ST women which was impressive in 2007-08 somewhat slowed down later.

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes



Chapter 9

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.1 Introduction

Historically social exclusion refers to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and women. . In this chapter we will cover exclusively SC/STs and their demographic profile, education profiles, health aspects, housing, sanitation, drinking water, for Chikkaballapur district along with its taluks.

Scheduled Castes in Karnataka present a complex and mixed picture of development. They are showing impressive overall development, literacy, health, nutritional status, livelihood issues etc. Despite this, they continue to face social discrimination, deprivation, large scale poverty etc.

The latest India Human Development Report 2011, has focused inter-alia, inequalities between caste and social groups in the country – scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and others. The Eleventh Five-Year Plan aimed at inclusive growth. India's as well as Karnataka's development in the past decade has shown a move towards convergence in terms of several development outcomes of the socially excluded groups. The Report has also noted that the incidence of poverty among SCs and STs is much higher than the national aggregate by 8.5 (SC rural) and 19.4 (ST rural) percentage points. The gap across social groups in poverty has reduced somewhat over time, though it is still present.

9.2 Demographic Profile of SCs and STs

The scheduled caste population increased by 13.77 per cent which is higher than the total population growth of 9.23 per cent, but lower than the State's growth of SC population of 22.32 per cent. The SC

population account for 24.9 per cent of the total population in the district in 2011 slightly higher than 23.91 per cent in 2001. Chikkaballapur district's SC population account for almost 3 per cent of the State's SC population in 2011. SC males formed 50.63 per cent of total SC population in 2001 in the district and in 2011 a small reduction to 50.43 per cent. Proportionately the percentage of SC female shows a small rise from 49.37 per cent to 49.57 per cent (Table 9.2.1).

Table 9.2.1

Taluk-wise Male and Female SC Population in Chikkaballapur District (in %)

Taluks	SC Population			
	2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bagepalli	50.58	49.42	50.93	49.07
Chikkaballapur	50.43	49.57	51.00	49.00
Chintamani	50.62	49.38	49.73	50.27
Gauribidanur	51.06	48.94	50.50	49.50
Gudibanda	50.24	49.76	49.99	50.01
Sidlaghatta	50.35	49.65	50.33	49.67
District	50.63	49.37	50.43	49.57
State	50.67	49.33	50.26	49.74

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

In Chikkaballapur district majority of the SC resides in rural areas as in Karnataka. The share of rural SC in total SC population was close to 90 per cent in 2001 which however

decreased to 87.31 per cent in 2011. At the taluk level, in 2011 the share of rural SC population range from 82 to 90 per cent. The taluk-wise distribution of SC population shows that 23.38 of the districts' SC population belong to Chintamani taluk, followed by Gauribidanur taluk 23.32 per cent, Chikkaballapur 17.76 per cent. The shares of SC population of other taluks are lower and Gudibanda taluk has the lowest SC population. The details of demographic profile of SC are given in the following Tables 9.2.2.

Table 9.2.2

Taluk-wise Share of SC Population in Chikkaballapur District

Taluk	2001		2011		Decadal Growth
	Population	Per cent Share	Population	Per cent Share	
Bagepalli	43732	15.92	49424	15.81	13.02
Chikkaballapur	48431	17.63	55506	17.76	14.61
Chintamani	63155	22.99	73089	23.38	15.73
Gauribidanur	65367	23.79	72885	23.32	11.50
Gudibanda	12150	4.42	13534	4.33	11.39
Sidlaghatta	41898	15.25	48127	15.40	14.87
District	274733	100.00	312565	100.00	13.77

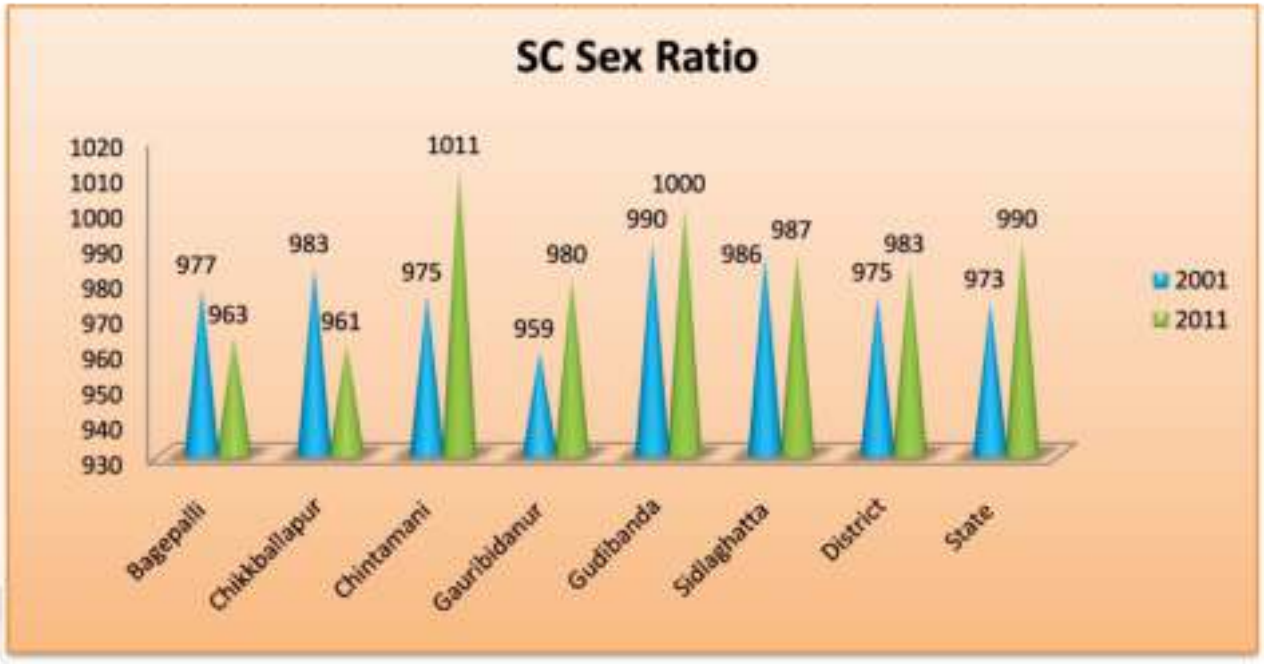
Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

9.2.1 SC Sex Ratio

The SC sex ratio as may be seen from Figure 9.2.1 that it has not improved in all the taluks. The SC sex ratio of 98.3 for the district in 2011 is below the state sex ratio. In 2011 Chintamani taluk has the best and highest sex ratio of 1011 which improved significantly from 975 in 2001. So also in Gudibanda taluk it is 1000 in 2011 a vast improvement over 2001 of 990. In Sidlaghatta it was more or less unchanged. In other 2 taluks, Bagepalli and Chikkaballapur it has deteriorated.

Figure 9.2.1

Taluk-wise SC Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District during 2001 and 2011



9.2.2 ST Population and Sex Ratio

The ST population registered a growth rate of 13.74 per cent in Chikkaballapur district between 2001 and 2011. Its proportion to total population recorded a small increase from 11.97 per cent to 12.47 per cent. The share of ST population in the state's ST population shows a small fall from 3.97 per population. The details of this are given in Tables 9.2.3 and 9.2.4.

cent to 3.68 per cent. The taluk-wise distribution of ST population is that 28.49% of the district's ST population belong to Gauribidanur taluk followed by Chintamani 20.66%, Bagepalli 20.03%. The share of ST population of other taluks are lower and Gudibanda taluk has the lowest ST

Table 9.2.3

Taluk-wise ST Population in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	2001		2011		Decadal Growth Rate
	Population	Per cent Share in District	Population	Per cent Share in District	
Bagepalli	27657	20.1	31347	20.03	13.34
Chikkaballapur	16631	12.09	19722	12.6	18.59
Chintamani	28416	20.65	32324	20.66	13.75
Gauribidanur	40440	29.39	44577	28.49	10.23
Gudibanda	7873	5.72	8746	5.59	11.09
Sidlaghatta	16561	12.04	19771	12.63	19.38
District	137578	100	156487	100	13.74

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Table 9.2.4

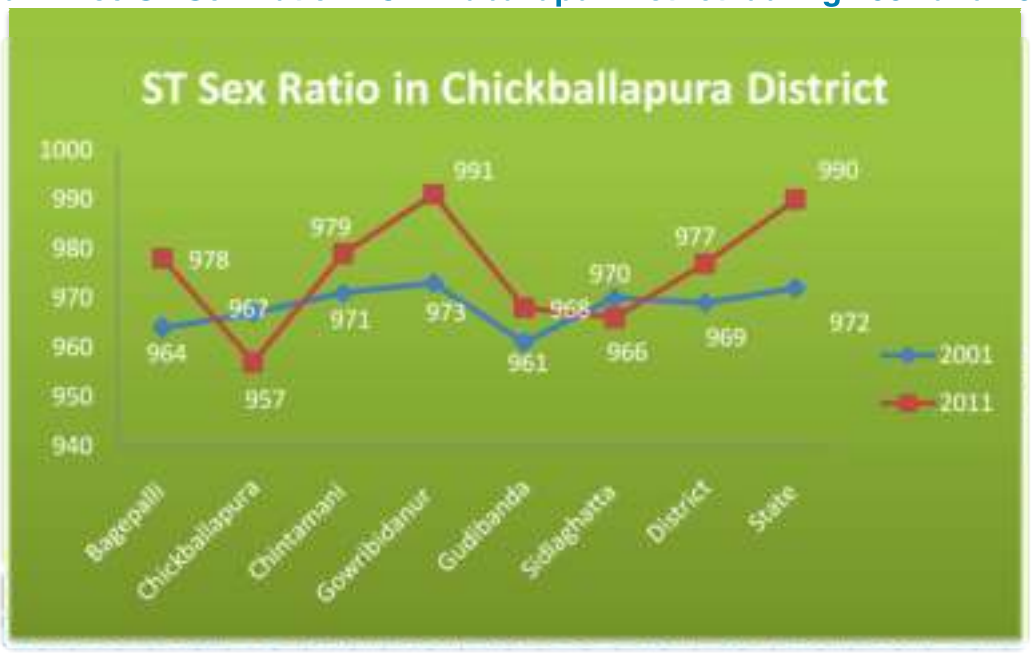
Taluk-wise Details of Male and Female ST Population Chikkaballapur District (in %)

Taluks	ST Population			
	2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bagepalli	50.92	49.08	50.56	49.44
Chikkaballapur	50.83	49.17	51.11	48.89
Chintamani	50.73	49.27	50.53	49.47
Gauribidanur	50.68	49.32	50.23	49.77
Gudibanda	51.00	49.00	50.82	49.18
Sidlaghatta	50.77	49.23	50.86	49.14
District	50.78	49.22	50.58	49.42
State	50.70	49.30	50.24	49.76

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

The ST sex ratio improved from 969 to 977 but these are lower than the states ratio of 972 and 990. Three taluks have improved remarkably their respective ST sex ratio and all have the best sex ratios – Gauribidanur 991, Gudibanda 968, Bagepalli 978 and Chintamani 979. In Sidlaghatta and Chikkaballapur taluks sex ratios have declined from 970 to 966 and 967 to 957 respectively (Figure 9.2.2).

Figure 9.2.2
Taluk–wise ST Sex Ratio in Chikkaballapur District during 2001 and 2011



9.3 Education Profile, Levels of Enrollment, Dropout Rate and Pass Percentage

Education and literacy levels are considered to be decisive among the various determinants of quality of life of people and of social development. The level of literacy and education among scheduled caste in Karnataka has been showing an upward trend. The state has been giving strong support for their education. It has pursued policies that have encouraged SCs to enter the education mainstream.

9.3.1 SC Literates

In Chikkaballapur district the SC literates have increased sizeably from 88,677 in 2001 to 1,40,050 in 2011 or by 57.93 per cent much higher than the 21.85 per cent growth rate for general population. This means 51,373 more SC population has turned literate in a decade. This indeed is a very encouraging feature. The literacy rate for SC also improved from 41.72 per cent to 59.70 per cent between 2001 and 2011. But this literacy rates are much below the district's total literacy rate of general population of 59.24 per cent and 69.75% in two periods. The male literacy rate was 68.12 (52.58 per cent in 2001) and the female literacy rate much lower 51.18 per cent (30.50 per cent in 2001). The details are shown in Table 9.3.1. Taluk-wise details of SC literates for 2011 are not available. From 2001 census it can be observed that SC literacy rates were below 45 per cent in all the taluks. Chikkaballapur and Sidlaghatta taluks literacy rates were higher. In 2011, the position would have recorded much improvement.

Table 9.3.1

SC Literacy Population Rates vis-à-vis General Literacy Rates in Chikkaballapur District and Karnataka State

	No. of Literate Population		2001		2011	
	2001	2011	SC	All	SC	All
1. Chikkaballapur District						
a. Males	-	-	52.58	69.8	68.12	77.75
b. Females	-	-	30.50	48.33	51.18	61.55
Total	88677	140050	41.72	59.24	59.70	69.75
2. State						
a. Males	-	-	63.75	76.1	74.03	82.47
b. Females	-	-	41.72	56.87	56.58	68.08
Total	3837955	5955765	52.87	66.64	65.33	75.36

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

The gender gap in SC literates for Chikkaballapur district contracted from 22.08 in 2001 to 16.94 in 2011. The gap for the state was same as that of Chikkaballapur in 2001, which however turned higher than the district, 17.45.

9.3.2 Enrolment of SC Students in Chikkaballapur District

The enrolment data of SC students for Chikkaballapur district is available taluk-wise at two levels i.e., primary and secondary for two years 2008-09 and 2011-12. As per the data it is encouraging to note that the NER have increased from 2008-09 to 2011-12 compared to a decline in the general category. For the district GER fell from 92.43 to 85.54 when all most all the other districts have shown impressive improvement, it is surprising why they have declined. This needs to be looked into. Except Bagepalli and Chikkaballapur the GER declined in all other taluks. As far as NER is concerned, all taluks except Gudibanda have reported increased NER. The sharp fall in GER of SC at the district level is essentially due to fall in GER in all the taluks except in Chikkaballapur and Bagepalli (Table 9.3.2).

Table 9.3.2

Taluk-wise GER and NER of SC Students at the Primary Level in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	GER				NER			
	SC		All		SC		All	
	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	85.18	101.84	89.41	92.40	81.83	83.93	88.37	88.39
Chikkaballapur	97.20	106.83	94.83	98.43	85.91	88.88	89.69	88.75
Chintamani	93.17	84.61	102.85	107.94	86.11	98.39	98.39	96.54
Gauribidanur	95.10	87.84	105.63	91.89	83.39	90.51	90.51	81.19
Gudibanda	94.51	78.02	105.20	87.86	88.18	85.93	85.93	82.52
Sidlaghatta	89.42	78.51	106.83	96.70	81.55	92.06	92.06	89.92
District	92.43	85.54	104.86	97.48	84.49	93.07	93.07	88.05

Source: DDPI, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

9.3.2.1 Enrolment of SC Students in the Secondary Level

The GER and NER of SCs at the secondary level show drastic decline from 2008-09 to 2011-12. The GER declined from 62.44 to 40.76 while the NER declined from 57.03 to 38.22. This decline is very high. In the general category also similar is the trend but their GER and NER are higher than SC in 2011. The decline in GER and NER can be seen in all the taluks (Table 9.3.3).

Taluk-wise all the six taluks exhibit fall in GER and NER. The magnitude of decline is sharper than the primary level. The general category also shows a similar trend. This phenomenon is a matter of concern. Perhaps other districts of similar nature e.g. Chikkaballapur show encouraging GER and NER. The enrolment drive needs to be activated and should be aggressive.

Table 9.3.3
Taluk-wise GER and NER of SC Students at the Secondary Level in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	GER				NER			
	SC		All		SC		All	
	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	63.24	51.61	61.40	48.70	**58.24**	47.25	57.16	46.02
Chikkaballapur	64.24	32.90	69.41	34.26	59.97	31.57	64.76	32.39
Chintamani	62.29	35.97	61.82	39.90	58.14	32.18	57.52	37.15
Gauribidanur	65.59	33.63	65.77	35.15	58.79	32.43	60.16	32.72
Gudibanda	61.30	44.63	61.82	46.53	52.96	41.59	55.33	43.33
Sidlaghatta	58.02	31.58	50.91	31.60	54.12	28.34	42.42	28.36
District	62.44	40.76	61.86	43.54	57.03	38.22	56.86	41.43

Source: DDPI, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

9.3.3 Dropouts of SC Students in Chikkaballapur District

9.3.3.1: Primary Level

The dropout rates have marginally increased for all SC students by less than one per cent from 13.94 in 2008-09 to 14.86 per cent in 2011-12. The dropout rates for SC students both males and females in the primary level have also increased. All the six taluks show increased but the increase in Chikkaballapur particularly for male is more striking from 8.21 per cent in 2008-09 to 27.05 per cent in 2011-12 (Table 9.3.4).

Table 9.3.4
Taluk-wise SC Dropout Rate in Primary School Stage in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Male		Female		Total	
	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	13.95	14.21	19	19.06	16.48	16.55
Chikkaballapur	8.21	27.05	10.96	11.28	18.46	19.52
Chintamani	15.15	15.3	9.1	9.17	12.13	12.24
Gauribidanur	19.69	20.88	16.5	16.9	18.1	18.87
Gudibanda	0.25	0.3	0.45	0.5	0.35	0.4
Sidlaghatta	10.1	10.93	14.96	15.62	12.53	13.16
District	15.9	16.82	11.98	12.91	13.94	14.86

Source: DDPI, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

9.3.4 Pass Percentage of SC/ST Students at the SSLC and PUC Levels in Chikkaballapur District

9.3.4.1 Pass Percentage of SSLC

The pass percentage of SC/ST students in SSLC gives a mixed trend between 2007-08 and 2011-12. It increased in 2 years which is true in respect of general and OBC categories also. Nevertheless, there is an indication of improvement from the trend for the later year 2011-12 the rate was 68.16 in 2010-11 it was the highest at 68.16 per cent (Table 9.3.5).

Table 9.3.5
SSLC Pass Percentage of SC/ST Students in Chikkaballapur District

Year	SC/ST	OBC and Minorities	General	Total
2007-08	53.41	69.30	68.01	65.21
2008-09	63.72	75.30	72.72	71.45
2009-10	55.29	69.30	64.65	63.81
2010-11	75.55	84.56	79.83	80.41
2011-12	68.16	79.68	74.78	75.08

Source: DDPI, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

The pass percentages in SSLC in Gudibanda (89.25 per cent) followed by Sidlaghatta (87.28 per cent) taluks are the best. Gauribidanur 52.94 percent is far below the other taluks being the lowest (Table9.3.6).

Table 9.3.6
Taluk-wise Pass Percentage of SC/ST Students in SSLC in Chikkaballapur District

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Bagepalli	44.93	32.01	62.37	62.67	64.62	60.52
Chikkaballapur	50.36	49.21	51.61	65.25	61.44	68.19
Chintamani	50.79	36.54	68.24	74.29	82.26	65.07
Gauribidanur	45.56	47.01	43.92	52.94	52.23	53.70
Gudibanda	72.14	73.06	71.29	89.25	84.02	94.58
Sidlaghatta	84.84	95.23	63.82	87.20	87.38	87.01
District	53.41	49.19	58.61	68.16	69.32	66.64

Source: DDPI, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

9.3.4.2 Pass Percentage at the Pre-University Level

The pass percentage of SC/ST students at PUC level show an improvement over the years from 30.72% in 2007-08 to 62.11% in 2011-12. Similar trends are discernible at OBC/minority and general category groups (Figure 9.3.1). Taluk-wise Chintamani taluk has highest pass percentage in PUC in 2011-12 above the district average. Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta taluks are also nearer to the district average. Chikkaballapur taluk show the lowest among all the taluks (Table 9.3.7).

Figure 9.3.1
PUC Results in Chikkaballapur District during 2007-08 to 2011-12

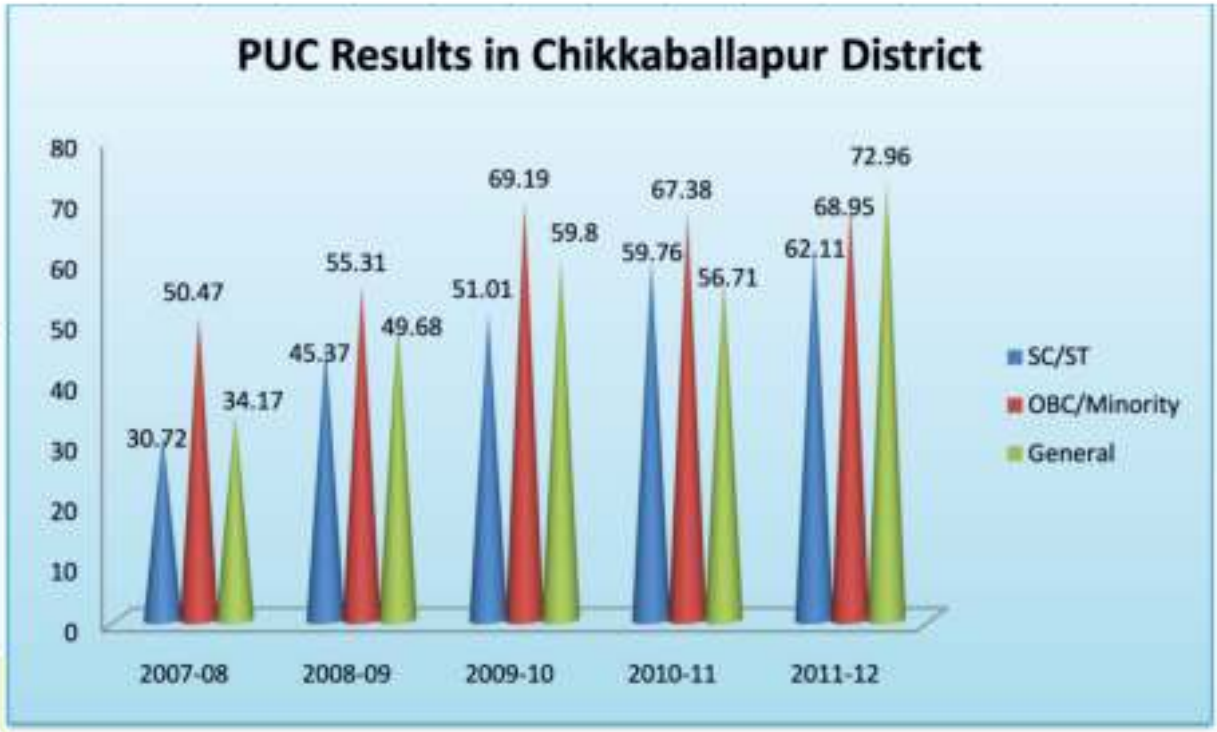


Table 9.3.7
Taluk-wise SC/ST Students Pass Percentage in PUC Results in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	2007-08			2011-12		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Bagepalli	38.02	36.57	40.36	57.06	60.64	52.63
Chikkaballapur	20.10	20.17	20.00	53.68	52.73	54.78
Chintamani	22.98	55.07	20.40	75.14	85.39	71.72
Gauribidanur	45.25	41.03	50.73	60.64	58.79	62.41
Gudibanda	23.53	25.56	21.65	56.10	51.35	60.00
Sidlaghatta	33.50	32.69	34.38	61.57	56.12	67.44
District	30.72	33.53	28.66	62.11	60.49	63.44

Source: DDPU, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

It may be seen from Table 9.3.8 that the number of SC/ST SSLC passed students increased from 3336 in 2007-08 to 5248 in 2010-11. But those appearing for PUC exams show a decline from 2927 in 2008-09 to 2895 2011-12. We have taken one year lag data to compare this, compared to the high pass out rate in SSLC, students appearing for PUC are very low. Many factors can be attributed to this. First of all many SSLC pass students may not pursue higher education. They may stop at SSLC level only. Again this may be due to the fact that the PUC institutions may be situated far away from their residence. This is more relevant for students in rural areas and more so for girls.

Table 9.3.8
SC/ST SSLC Passed Students vis-à-vis Number of Students Appearing for PUC in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Number of SSLC Passed Students		Number of Students Appearing for PUC Exam	
	2007-08	2010-11	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	408	709	354	340
Chikkaballapur	490	935	550	680
Chintamani	960	1503	920	712
Gauribidanur	662	1058	809	813
Gudibanda	290	333	69	82
Sidlaghatta	526	710	225	268
District	3336	5248	2927	2895

Source: 1) DDPU, Chikkaballapur District; 2) DDPI, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

9.3.4.3 Higher Education

SC/ST students seeking graduate education or above in rural areas are very low. Even if existed, they are mostly boys and negligible or nil girls. The fact that females among scheduled caste/tribe have not yet received enough encouragement or moral support to pursue higher studies needs to be addressed suitably.

9.4 Health Awareness and Institutional Deliveries Rate

Among the three forms of inequalities that persist in India's health sector (i) historical inequalities rooted in policies, (ii) socio-economic inequalities in terms of caste, class and gender and (iii) inequalities pertaining to availability, utilisation and affordability of health care, the latter two pose serious issues. This is manifested among poor and more so those belonging to

SC and ST. They are more prone to poor health outcomes entirely due to their pitiably low socio-economic status. Nonetheless there is some degree of improvement in their health outcomes albeit slow.

9.4.1 Immunisation of SC/ST Children

District-wise data on immunisation of children for the SC/ST group is not available. State-wise data of the same is available for 1998-99 and 2005-06. According to this in Karnataka, the

Percentage of SC children receiving all vaccinations was 55.2 per cent in 1998-99 which did not show any significant progress in 2005-06 and was 56.9 per cent. Those who did not receive any vaccination were 7 per cent and 7.7 per cent in this period respectively. This trend is not satisfactory as compared to the general category of a higher percentage of all vaccination of 63.2 and 75.4 per cent respectively.

The nutritional status of children for 2005-06 reveals that 76.4 per cent of children belonging to SC are reported to be anemic. This again is lower for 'others' at 64 per cent.

9.4.2 Infant Mortality Rate for SC and ST

As per NFHS-2 and 3 (National Family Health Survey), the IMR according to social group in Karnataka was high at 69.9 for SC group in 1998-99 which improved to 57.2 in 2005-06. In this respect also the 'others' category is lower at 56.4 and 43.5 respectively.

9.4.3 IMR in Chikkaballapur District

The number of live births for SC/ST increased from 5556 in 2008-09 to 8545 in 2011-12 but the number, the infant deaths declined from 143 to 104 in this period. Therefore IMR has come down substantially from 25.69 to 12.17 by half. Bagepalli and Chintamani taluks which had high IMR for SC/ST at 41.00 and 36.23 in 2008-09 respectively successfully brought it down to 10.14 and 13.84 respectively. On the contrary the two taluks Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta which low IMR of 12.20 and 20.13 respectively have reported high IMR of 36.36 and 30.59 respectively. IMR for Chikkaballapur and Gauribidanur taluks is the lowest. Taluk-wise data is presented in Table 9.4.1.

This data is confined to those reported in the Government hospitals. But it is the general perception that SCs and STs being economically and socially backward, can afford to go to government hospitals only as they may not be in a position to bear the higher cost of private hospitals. This data relating to government hospitals seems to be relevant. Notwithstanding this, because of government's many intervention approaches, the timely care and treatment in government hospitals are reflected in lower IMR for SC/ST. But there are wide inter-taluk variations.

Table 9.4.1:
Taluk-wise IMR of SC/ST Group

Taluks	Total Number of Live Births		Number of Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)		Infant Mortality Rate	
	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	756	1183	31	12	41.00	10.14
Chikkaballapur	925	1031	9	8	9.73	7.76
Chintamani	1104	2456	40	34	36.23	13.84
Gauribidanur	1790	3187	45	28	25.14	8.79
Gudibanda	246	165	3	6	12.20	36.36
Sidlaghatta	745	523	15	16	20.13	30.59
District	5566	8545	143	104	25.69	12.17

Source: DHO, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

9.4.4 Under Five Mortality (U5MR) of Scheduled Caste

Data for this is again available at the state level only which gives an indicative rate for 1998-99 and 2005-06. The U5MR for SC was 104.6 in 1998-99 which improved remarkably to 65.4 in 2005-06. These rates are higher than the 'others' group which are at 69.8 and 60.4 respectively. But the improvement is striking in respect of SC group.

9.4.5 SC Women Health Issues

9.4.5.1 Body Mass Index (BMI)

The status of mal-nutrition among SC and ST women needs improvement. Among the 10 states for which mal-nutrition among SC women is converging with the national average – Karnataka is one of them. But the State is one of the 14 states which have the rising trend in percentage of SC women with anemia. The percentage of women with BMI lower than 18.5 in the SC group was higher than the 'other' category. It was

44.2 per cent in 1998-99 got reduced to 40.4 in 2005-06 in Karnataka, whereas for the other category it is as low as 32.8 and 29.5 respectively. Nevertheless, the percentage of SC women with anemia for Karnataka was 46.6 in 1998-99 which increased to 52.3 in 2005-06. For the 'others' these percentages were 40.3 and 48.9. It is not known why there was increase in percentage of women with anemia for all groups for all states and also the nutritional level.

9.4.5.2 Institutional Deliveries of SC Women in Chikkaballapur District

It is said that among the social groups, only one-third proportion of SC women have institutional deliveries (India, HDR, 2011). In Chikkaballapur district the institutional deliveries or with a birth attendant as per the DHO data does show an increase between 2008-09 and 2011-12 (Table 9.4.2). But taluks show a mixed trend. In taluks such as Chikkaballapur, Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta institutional deliveries have declined. But we cannot go by these absolute figures unless we can relate these to total deliveries. Many deliveries would not have occurred at hospitals. We do not have data on this.

Table 9.4.2
Taluk-wise SC Institutional Deliveries in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Total Number of Institutional Deliveries or With a Birth attendant	
	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	447	812
Chikkaballapur	976	698
Chintamani	702	1863
Gauribidanur	1379	2427
Gudibanda	190	103
Sidlaghatta	688	365
District	4382	6268

Source: DHO, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

9.4.5.3 Ante-natal Care (ANC)

The coverage of ANC among the SC/ST group is not even 50 per cent. The percentage of women who had at least one ANC visit or more is very low. district data not available.

9.4.5.4 Maternal Mortality Rate among SC Groups in Chikkaballapur District

As per the data received from DHO, the number of maternal deaths among the SC/ST group in 2011-12 was 17 for 8706 live births as against 18 for 5566 births in 2008-09. A small improvement (Table 9.4.3).

Table 9.4.3
Taluk-wise Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) for SC/ST in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Total Number of Live Births		Number of Maternal Deaths	
	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
Bagepalli	756	1183	1	4
Chikkaballapur	925	1031	2	2
Chintamani	1104	2456	2	5
Gauribidanur	1790	3187	12	3
Gudibanda	246	165	0	1
Sidlaghatta	745	523	1	2
District	5566	8545	18	17

Source: DHO, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

9.5 Occupational Pattern - Income and Employment - Livelihood Opportunities and Development Programmes

A major weakness in the Indian economy is that growth is not perceived as being sufficiently inclusive for groups such as SC, ST and minorities. Social exclusion creates barriers to income, poverty reduction. SCs and STs have primarily remained outside the mainstream of society. While the work force participation rate for SC/ST declined marginally, their access to education improved slightly. The employment by current daily status has remained stable for SCs.

9.5.1 Asset Ownership

The SC/ST households were characterized by lack of ownership of assets, while the bulk of asset ownership is concentrated among the 'others'. This is essentially due to utter poverty among them. The land holding pattern for the scheduled caste holders for two reference periods reveal that the number of land holders in 2005-06 was 36,527 which decreased to 33,854 in 2010-11 in Chikkaballapur district. This is contrary to the State's picture which shows an increase. The same trend can be seen in respect of ST holders who declined from 27,440 to 24,578 in this period. Scheduled caste land owners who accounted for 17.60 per cent in total land owners of the district decelerated to 15.79 per cent in 2010-11. Likewise the ST land holders' share also fell from 13.22 per cent to 11.47 per cent in this period. Consequently the share of others increased from 69.18 per cent to 72.74 per cent. Their share in the total area of districts' holdings declined from 14.51 per cent to 13.62 per cent for SC and from 11.01 per cent to 10.15 per cent for ST. So majority i.e., over 70 per cent of the land holders are among the 'others' group. This reflects not only the high inequality in the ownership of assets pattern, but also the gradual depriving of asset ownership by SC/STs. The situation this apart has deteriorated over time.

The Tables 9.5.1 and 9.5.1a reveals information on the SC/ST land holding size across the taluks of the district. The following are main observations:

- Nearly 70 per cent of the land holders among scheduled caste and less than 70 per cent of scheduled tribe landholders have less than one hectare of land, the smallest size i.e. marginal farmers.

- Those who are large farmers above 10 hectares are very few 22 in 2005-06 but increased to 44 in 2010-11 among SC but for ST it is decreased from 39 to 34.

- Among the taluks there is a decline in the marginal category, the number of SC holders in four taluks, Chintamani, Gauribidanur, Gudibanda and Sidlaghatta and with small category there is a decline in all the taluks except Bagepalli.

- In the medium category of farmers there is a decline in all the taluks among the SC while among ST, the decline is in 4 taluks. The two taluks which show increase are Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda.

- For ST in small category there is a overall steep fall and more pronounced in Gudibanda taluk. In marginal and semi medium Gudibanda show increase. All others show decrease.

Table 9.5.1

Taluk-wise SC Land Owners according to Size of Holdings in Chikkaballapur District (in %)

Taluks	Marginal		Small		Semi Medium		Medium		Large			
	Below 1 Hectare		1-2 Hectares		2-4 Hectares		4-10 Hectares		Above 10 Hectares		Total	
	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11
Bagepalli	59.34	63.32	28.75	26.29	9.11	8.42	2.72	1.88	0.08	0.10	17.42	17.17
Chikkaballapur	68.65	74.59	23.71	19.03	6.53	5.23	1.07	1.11	0.04	0.04	17.49	14.81
Chintamani	67.45	68.54	22.13	21.21	8.18	7.97	2.15	2.07	0.09	0.20	19.09	15.78
Gauribidanur	77.78	77.26	15.99	17.12	5.31	4.71	0.88	0.82	0.05	0.09	17.98	17.53
Gudibanda	66.33	65.57	23.64	26.02	8.06	7.07	1.92	1.34	0.05	0.00	18.59	10.73
Sidlaghatta	64.55	59.93	27.83	29.35	6.67	8.49	0.91	1.89	0.04	0.33	14.97	14.51
District	68.91	69.70	22.45	21.90	7.04	6.77	1.54	1.49	0.06	0.13	17.60	15.79
State	53.77	55.88	29.51	28.91	13.04	12.09	3.40	2.90	0.28	0.23	11.66	11.64

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

Table 9.5.1a

Taluk-wise ST Land Owners according to Size of Holdings in Chikkaballapur District (in %)

Taluks	Below 1 Hectare		1-2 Hectares		2-4 Hectares		4-10 Hectares		Above 10 Hectares		Total	
	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11
Bagepalli	55.57	62.94	29.73	25.16	11.17	9.41	3.30	2.35	0.22	0.15	15.75	13.41
Chikkaballapur	67.89	72.84	22.65	19.36	8.43	6.66	0.99	1.01	0.05	0.13	7.24	8.56
Chintamani	61.73	68.89	24.20	21.22	10.94	8.11	3.01	1.65	0.12	0.12	12.20	10.59
Gauribidanur	72.75	72.98	16.78	18.16	8.17	6.82	2.11	1.96	0.19	0.08	14.15	13.85
Gudibanda	67.15	72.59	22.38	19.25	7.89	6.39	2.50	1.67	0.80	0.10	10.57	13.31
Sidlaghatta	57.73	57.26	30.26	28.71	9.80	10.87	2.10	2.76	0.11	0.40	8.70	8.07
District	58.61	68.63	30.33	21.41	8.68	7.92	2.24	1.90	0.14	0.14	12.01	11.47
State	43.61	38.77	30.54	40.10	18.20	15.41	6.87	5.16	0.78	0.56	5.80	6.43

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

9.5.2 Income, Employment and Livelihood Opportunities among SC/ST

The work participation data for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe are available district-wise only for 2011 as per the All-India Population Census data. Taluk-wise data for 2011 are not available. Therefore, the livelihood, employment or workforce for SC/ST can be analysed with this data only.

The National Sample Survey collects and presents data on Labour Force Participation Rate and unemployment rate for all social groups, rural/ urban. The latest available data is for 2004-05, the 61st round. The limitation of this is that it is not available for Chikkaballapur district but the State-wise data is available. The data for Karnataka vis-à-vis all-India is given in Table 9.5.2.

Table 9.5.2
Labour Force Participation Rate of SC/ST by Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (in per cent)

Karnataka/ India	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Others	
	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05
Karnataka						
Rural	78.3	78.5	74.9	80.9	74.9	72.0
Urban	63.8	59.2	62.6	66.8	53.4	50.0
All India						
Rural	71.8	69.8	81.9	79.8	65.8	61.4
Urban	59.4	57.1	59.3	56.7	52.2	49.4

Note: (1) For population with age 15 years and above; 2) For 1993-94 'others' include other backward classes also; 3) For number of persons who either worked or were looking for work for a relatively greater part of the 365 days.
Source: NSS 50th and 61st Round as reported in India Human Development Report, 2011.

As per the above, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for SC and ST appear to be higher than the 'others'. The LFPR was higher for rural than urban for all categories. Between 1993-94 and 2004-05 LFPR show decrease for all. The reason why rural LFPR was higher because of the SC/ST category being poor have to make their livelihood out of daily work wage earners. The lower LFPR for 'others' can be attributable to the fact that more of them are pursuing their education because of the access. This is applicable to SC/ST also for their decline in LFPR in 2004-05.

Data on unemployment as obtained from NSS 61st and 64th by current status Rounds reveals that in rural areas SCs unemployment has declined from 9.8 per cent to 8.5 per cent between 2004-05 and 2007-08. While for STs it increased marginally from 4.7 to 4.9 per cent. For the 'others' group the unemployment is not only lower than SC/STs it even declined i.e. 5.3 per cent to 3.9 per cent. In the urban segment, the unemployment rate for SCs was higher 8.8 per cent in 2004-05 which rose to 12.3 per cent in 2007-08. For STs the unemployment declined from 7.7 per cent to 4.6 per cent. For the 'others' the rate was lower at 5.2 per cent which fell to 3.4 per cent in this period. The higher unemployment rate for SC/STs suggests that faster economic growth witnessed in the decades has not been inclusive enough. Therefore, the achievements of various socio-economic progress have not been uniform across all social groups.

9.5.2.1 Work Participation as Revealed by All-India Population Census 2011

The categorization of workers and non-workers as conceived by census may not agree with the NSS. So both cannot be compared. Nevertheless both give the dimension of work participation from different angles. Data on SC/ST workers and non-workers are presented below for Chikkaballapur district (Table 9.5.3).

Table 9.5.3
Number of Workers in Chikkaballapur District – 2011

Particulars	SC	ST	Total (all groups)
1.Total workers	167730	84467	639778
% of total workers to total population	60.44	60.64	56.98
% Share in Total Workers (all)	26.22	13.20	-
2. Number of Main Workers	136793	69251	535565
% of Main workers to Total Workers	81.56	81.99	83.71
% Share in total workers (all)	25.54	12.93	-
3. Number of Marginal workers	30937	15216	104213
% of marginal workers to total workers	18.44	18.01	16.29
% Share in total marginal workers (all)	29.69	14.60	-

Source: India Population Census, 2011.

The number of workers among the scheduled tribe in 2011 was 84,467 accounting for 13.20 per cent of total workers and have a share of 60.64 per cent to the total ST population. Here we refer to total population to the age group of 7 years and above. The ideal age group should be 15 years and above as adopted by NSS. But because the age group population for SC/ST is not yet available, therefore we have taken the above 7 years population. For the SC the number of workers at 1,67,730 and account for 26.22 per cent of total workers (all groups). They form 60.44 per cent of their respective population and for all groups the workers account for 56.92 per cent. Among the total workers, main workers are 81.56 per cent for SC, 81.99 per cent for ST and higher 83.71 per cent for all groups. This means otherwise, marginal workers are more in the ST category followed by SC. Further, 25.54 per cent of the total (all) marginal workers are from the SC group while ST it is 12.93 per cent only.

9.5.2.2 Classification of SC/ST Workers in Chikkaballapur District

More than 50 per cent of the workers of SC and 41.11 per cent of ST group in the district are agricultural labourers. The cultivators are dominated by groups other than SC and ST groups. The SC and ST cultivators form only 16.48 and 14.17 per cent respectively of the total cultivators of all groups. Within their respective work force cultivators form 20.85 per cent for SC and a higher 35.62 per cent for ST. Persons working in household industries have a lower share

15.83 per cent for SCs, 7.57 per cent for ST. Majority of other workers are in the SC category and ST comparatively has a lower share. This pattern of workers suggests the inequitable distribution of work force across social groups which is again is due to the poverty condition of SC and ST (Table 9.5.4).

Table 9.5.4

Classification of SC and ST Workers in Chikkaballapur District

Category of Workers	SC	ST	All Groups
Total workers(Main+Marginal)	167730	84467	639778
a) Cultivators	34969	30083	212226
% of Cultivators to total workers	20.85	35.62	33.17
% of cultivators to total cultivators (all groups)	16.48	14.17	-
b) Agricultural Labourers (AL)	89056	34726	206939
% of AL to total workers	53.09	41.11	32.35
% of AL to total agricultural labourers (all groups)	43.03	16.78	-
c) Household Industries (HI)	3210	1534	20276
% of HI to workers	1.91	1.82	3.17
% of HI to total Household industry	15.83	7.57	-
d) Other Workers (OW)	40495	18124	200337
% of OW to total workers	24.14	21.46	31.31
% of OW to total other workers (all groups)	20.21	9.05	-

Source: India Population Census, 2011.

9.5.2.3 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Under the above scheme 33,954 SC households and 20,530 ST households have been issued job cards till 2013-14. The share of SC was 22.53 per cent and that of ST was 13.74 per cent of the total for Chikkaballapur district. The cumulative mandays generated was 2,48,433 for SCs having a share of 21.57 per cent in total and 1,61,468 for ST having a share of just 14.02 per cent. The taluk-wise details are given in Table 9.5.5.

Table 9.5.5

Taluk-wise Number of Job Card holders and Person days Generated under MGNREGS in 2013-14 (cumulative) (in %)

Taluks	Per cent of HHs issued Job Cards				Per cent of Person days Generated			
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total
Bagepalli	17.58	12.11	70.31	100	20.13	13.46	66.41	100
Chikkaballapur	28.95	10.46	60.58	100	28.44	13.62	57.94	100
Chintamani	25.85	13.41	60.74	100	24.76	16.42	58.81	100
Gauribidanur	22.12	14.65	63.24	100	20.31	15.40	64.29	100
Gudibanda	19.74	33.73	46.52	100	22.04	33.83	44.13	100
Sidlaghatta	24.47	8.88	66.65	100	21.96	8.99	69.04	100
District	22.73	13.74	63.53	100	21.57	14.02	64.40	100

Source: http://164.100.129.4/netnrega/writereaddata/state_out/ Empstatusall1528_ local_1314_ .html20/6/2014

9.5.3 Development Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Karnataka state always had the reputation for a long time having been one of the more progressive States for the development of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

The developmental issues focusing SC/ST originated right from the British days with the Constitution of India and the Government of India Act 1935. The steps initiated then were meant to treat the most oppressed and exploited castes with a degree of special political dispensation. Karnataka government is committed to improve the capabilities and productive endowments among the economically and socially marginalized sections of the State. The Government of India is also implementing many schemes through States, Governments Apex Corporations and NGOs for the upliftment of disadvantaged groups. They include inter-alia pre-matric/post-matric scholarship scheme, Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship Scheme financial assistance to SC students pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D courses, National Oversees

Scholarship Scheme – financial support to pursue higher specialized courses abroad, Top-Class Education for SCs seeking admission to notified institutions IITs, IIMs and NITs whereby full financial support is provided. The Government of Karnataka is implementing the progressive schemes through the Department of Social Welfare – admission to meritorious students in prestigious schools, pre-matric/post matric scholarships, prize money to meritorious students, pre-matric/ post-matric hostels, residential schools and Morarji Desai Residential Schools etc. This besides there are other schemes like Ambedkar Housing under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan, compensation to SC victims under the Prevention of Atrocity Act 1989, scheduled caste sub-plan and SC Special Pooled Funds etc. Dr. B R Ambedkar Development Corporation is also implementing schemes such as self-employment programme, land purchase scheme, Ganga Kalyana Scheme, individual irrigation bore well scheme, energisation of irrigation bore wells, micro credit finance scheme etc.

9.5.3.1 Schemes for Scheduled Tribes

The Government of India has been providing financial assistance from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The SCA and TSP is a 100 per cent grant extended to states as additional funding to their TSP for family oriented income-generating schemes etc. For economic empowerment of STs, financial support is extended through the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, marketing development through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd., etc. Besides promotion of education

schemes are more or less similar to those for SC. In order to lift the low literacy of ST girls, another scheme for strengthening education is in force.

The Government of Karnataka, apart from implementing the above said Government of India schemes, has also promulgated many incentive based schemes for STs.

Information/Progress of all the above schemes for Chikkaballapur is not available. However, limited information available relating to hostels, residential schools and scholarship are available. There are hardly any girls in the hostels for SC. For ST only Gudibanda taluk has one hostel with 50 students. Aided hostels are not present except one for SC in the pre-matric hostels in Chintamani taluk. They are all presented for the 6 taluks of the district in the following Annexures 9.5.1 to 9.5.4.

9.6 Housing, Sanitation and Drinking Water Facilities

9.6.1: Housing 2011

As per Population Census, the quality of housing is determined by the classification of houses as good, livable and dilapidated. For Chikkaballapur district the data on housing infrastructure for SC/ST is available for 2011. Taluk-wise data is not available. As per this, the district has totally 2,82,311 households of which the SC households was 68,163 i.e., 24.14 per cent.

The number of ST households were 36,290 i.e., 12.85 per cent only. Of these households, the residence only household's account for 97.94 per cent and the rest are residence-cum-other use households for



STs. For SCs the residence households also account for a similar proportion of 98.68 per cent. For all categories this percentage is at 97.27 per cent. The quality of housing for SCs and STs is not satisfactory as about 50 per cent (51.14) for SC and 55.09 per cent for ST of the households are termed as good and the same for all categories was 59.94 per cent. More than 42 per cent of SC houses and 39.11 per cent of ST houses are classified as livable. The dilapidated households form 5.80 per cent for ST and 6.52 per cent for SC and 4.22 per cent for all categories. The States pattern shows a similar picture (Table 9.6.1).

Table 9.6.1

Type of Housing among SC and STs in Chikkaballapur District – 2011

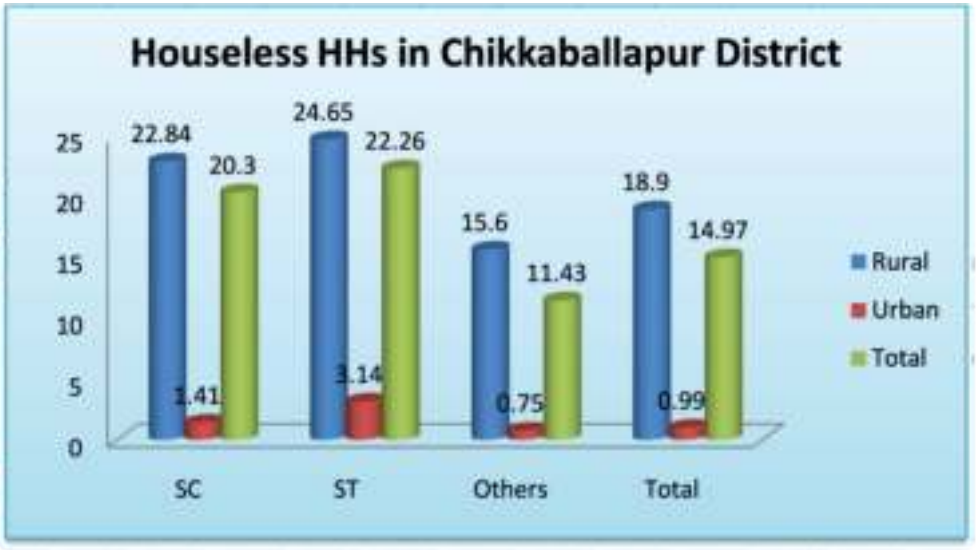
Type of Housing	SC			ST			All Categories		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total HHs (No.)	60,076	8,087	68,163	32,250	4,040	36,290	220,309	62,002	282,311
Residence HHs (No.)	59,253	8,013	67,266	31,533	4,010	35,543	214,164	60,441	274,605
1. Residence-cum-other use HHs (No.)	823	74	897	717	30	747	6,145	1,561	7,706
4. Type of Housing									
1) Residence only (%)	98.63	99.08	98.68	97.78	99.26	97.94	97.21	97.48	97.27
a) Good in %	49.58	62.66	51.14	53.55	67.16	55.09	56.96	70.53	59.94
b) Livable %	43.59	33.15	42.35	40.20	30.52	39.11	38.08	27.87	35.83
c) Dilapidated %	6.83	4.19	6.52	6.25	2.32	5.80	4.96	1.61	4.22
2) Residence-cum-other use HHs %	1.37	0.92	1.32	2.22	0.74	2.06	2.79	2.52	2.73
a) Good in %	35.72	60.81	37.79	38.63	63.33	39.63	52.17	68.16	55.41
b) Livable %	57.47	36.49	55.74	53.70	33.33	52.88	44.18	30.49	41.41
c) Dilapidated %	6.80	2.70	6.47	7.67	3.33	7.50	3.65	1.35	3.18

Source: India Population Census, 2011.

Being a rural dominated district, in Chikkaballapur, rural households form 82.04 per cent. The type of residence housing among rural areas is not good as only 49.58 per cent of houses are in good condition for SC, still lesser of 53.55 per cent for ST and a higher of 56.96 per cent for all categories. The livable type of rural housing for SC and ST form 43.59 per cent and 40.20 per cent respectively. The quality of housing in rural areas among SC and ST needs improvement in Chikkaballapur district. The urban housing is somewhat better,

The number of houseless households among SC and ST is higher than all groups. The total number of households without houses was 13,836 for SC and 8,077 for ST and they constitute 32.75 per cent and 19.72 per cent of the total households. But as percentage to their total respective households they account for 20.30 per cent and 22.36 per cent respectively. The percentage of rural houseless households of SC/ST is much more higher (Figure 9.6.1).

Figure 9.6.1
Houseless SC and ST Households in Chikkaballapur District in 2003



9.6.2 Number of Houses Constructed for SC and ST in Chikkaballapur District

The total number of houses constructed for all groups under all schemes (cumulative from 2001-02 to 2011-12) was 20,132 for SC, 7,752 for ST and 23,168 for all groups. The taluk-wise number of houses constructed under different schemes for rural areas are given in Table 9.6.2.

Table 9.6.2
No. of Houses Constructed under Various Housing Schemes in Chikkaballapur District (Rural)

Taluks	Cumulative (From 2001-02 to 2011-12)			
	SC	ST	GEN	Total
Bagepalli	3300	1348	3776	8424
Chikkaballapur	2989	827	3113	6929
Chintamani	4063	1660	5599	11322
Gauribidanur	4895	2133	5735	12763
Gudibanda	1382	559	1431	3372
Sidlaghatta	3503	1225	3514	8242
District	20132	7752	23168	51052

Note: Schemes include Ashraya/Basava; Ambedkar and Indira Awas Yojana
Source: RGRHCL, Government of Karnataka.

9.6.3 Siteless Households in Chikkaballapur District

A survey conducted by RGRHCL, Bengaluru in 2003 has identified 9,684 SC households and 5,478 ST households as siteless in Chikkaballapur district and the maximum are in rural areas. Among the taluks Gauribidanur taluk has the maximum siteless households both for SC and STs.

The Government of Karnataka has been distributing free sites to poor siteless families for both rural and urban families. For rural households, the number of sites distributed up to 2011-12 was 1,365 for SC families which are above 14.10 per cent of the total SC siteless households. For ST rural households 374 sites were distributed which constitutes much lesser 6.83 per cent of the total ST siteless rural households. There is a very slow progress in the distribution of sites front. As of now, the number of siteless households for SC and STs would have increased but the achievement is nothing to be happy about.

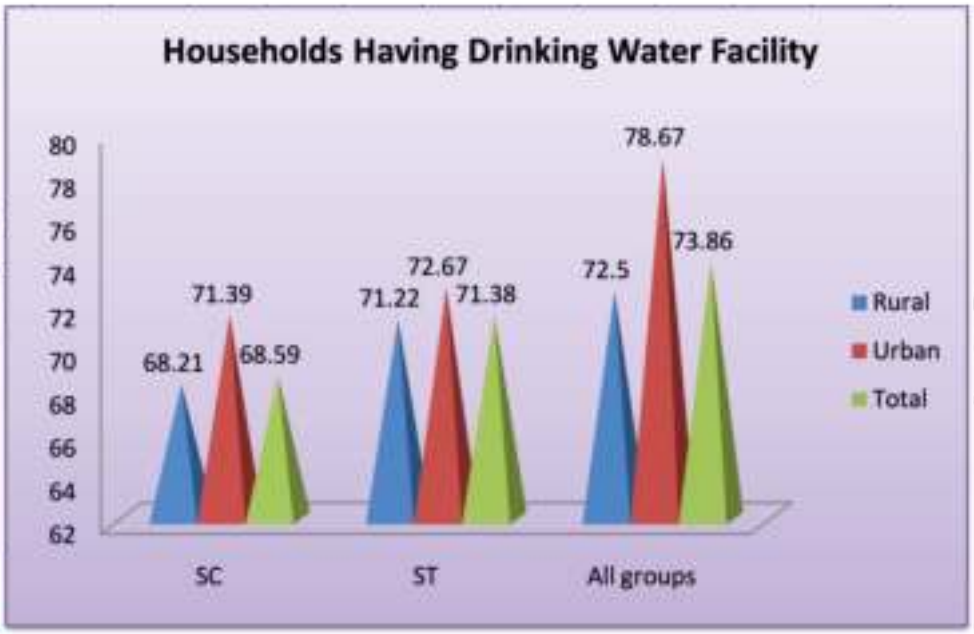
Under the Urban Ashraya Sites Scheme, cumulatively (2000-01 to 2011-12) 191 SC households and 117 ST households were allotted house sites out of 858 totally distributed. This is only in respect of three taluks, Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur and Gauribidanur and not in the other taluks.

9.6.4 SC and ST Households Having Drinking Water Facilities

The percentage of SC households having drinking water facilities in Chikkaballapur district was 68.59 per cent and for STs it is higher at 71.38 per cent. For all categories it is higher at 73.86 per cent. More than 30 per cent of rural households do not have drinking water facilities among SC groups. For urban households it is less than 30 per cent who do not have drinking water facilities. Among the ST households 71.22 per cent rural households have drinking water facilities and for urban it is 72.67 per cent (Figure 9.6.2).

Figure 9.6.2

SC/ST Households Having Drinking Water Facility in Chikkaballapur District (in %)



9.6.4.1 Access to Drinking Water Location

Less than 70 per cent of SC households in the district have access to drinking water within/ near their respective premises. In respect of STs this proportion is little more than 70 at 72.55 per cent. The percentage of households having access to drinking water away from their respective premises is highest for SCs (Table 9.6.3).

Table 9.6.3
Location of Households of SC/ST Having Access to Drinking Water in Chikkaballapur District, 2011

Drinking Water Facility (Location)	SC			ST			All Categories		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total Number of HHs	60,076	8,087	68,163	32,250	4,040	36,290	220,309	62,002	282,311
Within the premises of HHs (%)	8.32	30.00	10.89	11.74	35.15	14.35	16.57	46.89	23.23
Nearer the Premises HHs (%)	60.42	47.55	58.89	60.13	42.80	58.20	56.55	35.42	51.91
Away from the premises HHs %	31.26	22.46	30.22	28.13	22.05	27.45	26.88	17.69	24.86

Source: India Population Census, 2011

For SC households very few i.e. 24.01 per cent received tap water from treated source and 47.31 per cent tap water with untreated sources. But for STs only 25.21 per cent of the households have tap water (treated) and 46.53 per cent have tap water untreated. In rural 21.87 per cent of SC get treated tap water while STs get 22.93 per cent. In urban areas it is slightly higher.

9.6.5 Sanitary Facilities among SC/ST Households in Chikkaballapur District

More than 85 per cent (85.43) of households among SC do not have toilets in Chikkaballapur district. In rural areas it is much higher at 90.78 per cent. Among ST group also 81.44 per cent of their households do not have toilets. Over 96 per cent of SC households as well as ST households practice open defecation. But for all category households the situation is same as 63,53 per cent of their households do not have toilet facilities. There are 85 SC households and 49 ST households who have the service latrine type in 2011. It is depressing to note that 4 SC households (3 rural and one urban) do follow the ghastly practice of removing night soil by human. In the ST households, there are higher number i.e., 13 (5 rural and 8 urban) who have this unhygienic and inhuman habit. But this number is much higher for general category 249 (38 rural and 211 urban). It is observed that the urban households who are supposed to be much more hygienic and civilized are practicing human scavenging which is quite serious. Apart from open defecation night soil service in urban areas are the major issues of serious concern. Those who have toilet facilities, they have improved sanitation facilities (Annexures 9.6.1 and 9.6.2).

The analysis as presented in the sections suggests that overall development of SC and STs is satisfactory. These observations are all based on secondary data. In some areas they are better and in most they are not the reality can be viewed from the ground reality which can be seen from the case study on Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI). This is a field study from the grass root level which reveals more than what are all analysed in the earlier sections.

9.7 Composite Dalit Development Index - A Case Study

9.7.1 Introduction

As stated earlier in this chapter dalits (scheduled castes) in India are the most oppressed and deprived section in the deep rooted caste system. In spite of various attempts to dislodge the practice of caste system in our society it persists in various forms. However, many social and economic interventions for upliftment of dalits, did make a positive impact but not adequate to mainstream them.

9.7.1.1 Measurement of Dalit Development Index

An attempt is made in this section to measure the Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) as their development level is not reflecting sufficiently in the human development index. The CDDI is the sum total of various dimensions and indicators. The CDDI comprises the following dimensions:

1. Inclusion (institutional and social inclusion)
2. Discrimination (perception, protest and resolution)
3. Freedom (social, political, economic and cultural)
4. Standard of Living (land, non-agricultural sources of income, TV, fridge, two wheeler vehicle)
5. Gender Dimension (pre and post delivery rest, reproductive health support)
6. Access to Basic Services (education, drinking water, housing, toilets and sanitation)

The CDDI is obtained by measuring values for 10 broad parameters. The Institutional inclusion indicator has six sub-indicators. The other indicators like social inclusion, perception of discrimination, protest against discrimination, conflict resolution, standard of living, perception of living and gender dimension have five indicators each. In addition, the access to basic facilities and access to education have three sub-indicators each. The data presented here is through primary source barring that of institutional inclusion indicator.

9.7.2 Methodology of the Study

The CDDI is constructed based on the data gathered from a case study, a small survey by canvassing a structured schedule. The data consists of both quantitative and qualitative information. The former again, consists of secondary and primary information. The secondary information was gathered from the selected grama panchayat and schools within it. The primary data was collected from the selected households in the selected Grama Panchayat. For the study, Marganukunte grama panchayat in Bagepalli taluk of Chikkaballapur district was selected. The criteria adopted for the selection of grama panchayat is as follows: Bagepalli was the only one among six taluks in Chikkaballapur district categorized as the most backward taluk by the HPCFRRI (Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee). Further Bagepalli taluk is selected for the CDDI since it has large dalit population. Again the Grama panchayat was selected based on certain criteria like distance (more than 15 Kms away from the taluk headquarters), a multi-caste panchayat and existence of untouchable dalit families within the dalits. For primary data 50 dalit households were selected randomly in two villages of Marganukunte grama panchayat. A questionnaire was canvassed among these households to obtain required data. The qualitative information is based on the observations and discussions held with people in the selected villages.

The index for various dimensions/indicators is calculated by using simple formula as given under.

Formula = (actual value) / (maximum value)

Where,

Actual value is actual attainment of development

Maximum Value is expected attainment of development

For each indicator a score is assigned based on the actual value obtained from the secondary and primary data. The score assigned against the values is categorized into three groups as follows:

1. More than norms (70 per cent and above value) the score assigned is: 2
2. Equal to norms (between 50 and 69 per cent): 1
3. Less than norms (below 49 per cent): 0

The purpose of this study is to understand the difference between perception and reality in a limited manner without any generalization. The outcome of this study, therefore, shall not be applicable for any similar, smaller or bigger geographical units.

9.7.3 Profile of Respondents

As stated above a total of 50 households have been interviewed for the study. Of this 28 are male and 22 female. Only 15 are literate and maximum of 35 are illiterates 17 respondents are in the age group 18 to 30 years, 14 in 31 to 45 years, 12 between 46 and 60 years and seven above 60 years of age. Occupation-wise maximum i.e. 38 are agricultural labourers, majority of them i.e. Of the 50, 45 have own houses, Most them (33) are in the semi pucca category, 11 pucca and 6 are kutcha ones. All but one house have electricity connection. 39 houses got electricity connection under Bhagyajyothi scheme, 7 illegally and another three on their own. With regard to land ownership only 10 households possess land and of marginal category.

9.7.4 Dimensional Index Value

9.7.4.1 Institutional Inclusion

The Table 9.7.1 shows the index values according to parameters obtained and the sum total value. It may be observed from the Table that the values obtained for three indicators out of six is 0 and this is because their representation in these institutions is either 0 or below their population share and hence the score assigned to each of them is 0 (below average score). On the other hand, for one indicator the score obtained is 1 that is because of their representation is just equal to their population share. For two indicators a maximum value of 2 is assigned since their representation is above 70 per cent.

Table 9.7.1
Institutional Inclusion: Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No.	Institutions	Members			Score	Index Values
		SC	Others	Total		
1	Panchayat*	2	11	13	1	0.5
2	SDMC	13	31	44	2	1
3	VSSN	0	6	6	0	0
4	Water Societies	19	62	81	2	1
5	Finance Society**	14	67	81	0	0
6	Village Health and Sanitation Committee	14	67	81	0	0
	Total	62	244	306		2.5
	=2.5/12					**0.21**

* As per 2001 Population
** Since there is no Finance Society in the GP. Data of VH&SC is adapted for this indicator
Source: Marganukunte Grama Panchayat, Bagepalli Taluk

9.7.4.2 Social Inclusion

Social inclusion should be the ultimate goal to eradicate the prevalence of caste system in our society. Due to caste hierarchy, the dalits are treated differentially compared to non-dalits in various social aspects. Social inclusion is one dimension which measures the extent of inclusion and participation of dalits in social and other activities. To capture the extent of inclusion of dalits in

various social activities information on five indicators – i) entry of dalits into the non-dalit houses, ii) whether non-dalits address the dalits respectfully, iii) dalit participation in village festivals, iv) entry into the temples, and v) entry into hotels was obtained from the fifty respondents. The values so obtained and score assigned to each of the indicator is presented in Table 9.7.2. It may be seen from the table that all but one respondent opined that they are not being allowed inside the non-dalit houses. Some of the respondents said that some non- dalit households allow inside their houses but only till a few feet away from the entrance door. Whether dalits are addressed respectfully by non-dalits, again about 40 per cent said they don't' address them respectfully. Coming to festivals, more than one-third of respondents opined that they are not allowed to participate in the village festivals like others. Further, the non-dalits invite the dalits for some festivals/functions. In case dalit members attend such functions or festivals they cannot mingle with non-dalits and have to partake food separately. In the reverse case if dalits invite not dalits for functions and festivals they don't attend. Here the dalits can't mingle with. Coming to another important issue of entry into the temples in the villages, almost all said that they don't. Some of the respondents said that they cannot enter the non-dalit temples. In case they enter the temples the non-dalits scolds them. If dalits wants to perform puja/rituals in the non-dalit temples they have to do so by standing outside the temple. With regard to denial of temple entry to dalits a study points out that " …. It is appalling that this practice is reported from almost every state; that it ranges from 47 per cent in U P to 94 per cent in Karnataka; and that the rate of prevalence for the 11 states together is as high as 64 percent (Shah et.al., 2006, 84-85). On the question of entry into the hotels it seems that there is not much discrimination against dalits now. The reasons cited for this are that in most of the hotels and tea shops food and beverages are served in the disposable materials such as plantain/tendu leave plates and plastic cups. The summary information on social inclusion reveals that except hotels there are restrictions for dalits of various forms and level and hence the total score obtained is just 0.10 indicating less than the minimum norm.

Table 9.7.2

Social Inclusion - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Indicators	Yes	No	Total	Score I	Index Value
1	Residence	1	49	50	0	0
2	Address	20	30	50	0	0
3	Festivals	12	38	50	0	0
4	Temples	1	49	50	0	0
5	Hotels	28	22	50	1	1
	Total	62	188	250		1
	=1/10					**0.10**

Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.3 Perception of Discrimination

Perception of discrimination is measured on five broad indicators such as access to all public drinking water sources in the village to dalits, treatment between dalit and non-dalit students in the schools, health visitor to the households, social and economic discriminations as discussed above under social inclusion. Of the five indicators, except education and health where there is no discrimination between dalit and non-dalit students whereas there is discrimination in access to drinking water sources, social and economic aspects to dalits. It was revealed from the field that if dalit women wants to fetch water from non-dalit sistern (mini water tank) or well they have to do so after

fetching water by non-dalit women. Further, the dalit women can't touch the pots/basins/buckets of non-dalits. They are dwelt telling the dalit women not to come to their water sources. In case the dalit women drew water from the water source, the non-dalits clean the place after their exit. Again the perception on economic aspects largely points negative such as non-dalits not liking a dalit women cooking in the school, getting a house for rent etc. Consequently, the value for three indicators is less than fifty per cent and hence 0 score assigned. The overall score for this parameter is 0.15 (Table 9.7.3).

Table 9.7.3

Perception of Discrimination - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Indicators	Yes	No	Total	Score	Index Value
1	Drinking water	3	47	50	0	0
2	Education	34	16	50	1	0.5
3	Health	48	2	50	2	1
4	Social Discrimination	5	45	50	0	0
5	Economic Discrimination	1	49	50	0	0
	Total	91	159	250		1.5
	=1.5/10					**0.15**

Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.4 Protest against Discrimination

When there is discrimination of different kinds against the dalits by non-dalits the question that arises is do the dalits protest or question against such discriminations. The answers to this question can be gauged from Table 9.7.4. In three aspects nearly 50% do protest and in one almost no protest from dalits against the discrimination. Though there are instances of protesting against the discriminations, the number is small (less than fifty percent) and hence all the five indicators have 0 values and consequently no values.

Table 9.7.4

Protest against Discrimination - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Parameters	Yes	No	Total	Score	Index Value
1	Water Discrimination	23	27	50	0	0
2	Education Discrimination	23	27	50	0	0
3	Health Discrimination	20	30	50	0	0
4	Social Discrimination	18	32	50	0	0
5	Economic Discrimination	1	49	50	0	0
	Total	85	165	250		0
	=0/10					**0.00**

Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.5 Conflict Resolution

Connected to the above issue is whether the discrimination related problems were resolved satisfactorily or not? The answer to this question can be seen from Table 9.7.5. As revealed earlier that there is not much discrimination in the education and health services to dalits and the conflict resolution does not arise. Where as in the other indicators discriminations do exists but majority opined that those problems were not resolved. There is no score for three indicators where as maximum value is assigned for one and 1 for the other indicator. The total score for this dimension is just 0.15.

Table 9.7.5

Conflict Resolution - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Indicators	Yes	No	Total	Score	Index Value
1	Water problem	9	41	50	0	0
2	Health Problem	33	17	50	1	0.5
3	Education Problem	35	15	50	2	1
4	Social Discrimination	10	40	50	0	0
5	Economic Discrimination	1	49	50	0	0
	Total	88	162	250		1.5
	=1.5/10					**0.15**

Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.6 Perception of Freedom

Again, perception about freedom to question, protest against the discrimination, mobility throughout the village, employment and participation in village festivals and other cultural activities by the dalits were asked and out of five indicators the value is below fifty per cent for three indicators and hence 0 score and the total maximum score for this dimension is 0.10 (Table 9.7.6).

Table 9.7.6

Perception of Freedom - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Indicators	Yes	No	Total	Score	Index Value
1	Of Questioning	22	28	50	0	0
2	Of Protesting	9	41	50	0	0
3	Of Mobility	49	1	50	2	1
4	Of Getting Employment	14	36	50	0	0
5	Of Participating in Cultural Activities	15	35	50	0	0
	Total	109	141	250		1
=1/10						**0.10**

Source: Primary Data from Respondent

9.7.4.7 Standard of Living

Standard of living is one of the most important determining factors of the status of dalits vis-à-vis non-dalits in the society. Five indicators under this dimension is considered for measuring the score and values. The information below reveals that the dalits have various assets and infrastructure but these are very minimal far below the normative level (as per cent of dalits share of population) and hence all the five indicators obtained 0 scores and values (Table 9.7.7).



Table 9.7.7

Standard of Living - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Parameters	SC	Other	Total	Score	Index
1	Land holding	203	887	1090	0	0
2	Non-agricultural Establishments	0	27	27	0	0
3	Pucca Houses	140	626	766	0	0
4	Electrification	100	509	609	0	0
5	Owing Two Wheeler (Bike/ Scooter)	13	98	111	0	0
	Total	456	2147	2603		0
=0/10						**0.00**

Source: Marganukunte Grama Panchayat, Bagepalli Taluk

9.7.4.8 Gender Dimension of Dalit Development

It is utmost important to study the gender perspective within dalits and in relation to non dalit women. The five indicators considered for this relate to health aspects of women. Unlike the above picture, the gender dimension issue gives a complete opposite results. As for as health is concerned the dalit women follows and also gets same amount of treatment as non-dalit women. It can be seen from Table 9.7.8 that except rest after delivery, in all the other four indicators a value of 1 is scored. Generally one believes that the dalit women won't follow health advice of 3 months rest before and after delivery. However, all the fifty respondents opined that they don't compromise on that and in fact some male dalits said that women take rest more than three months.

Table 9.7.8

Gender Dimension - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Parameters	<3M	3M	>3M	Total	Value	Index
1	Rest prior of to Delivery	17	15	18	50	1	0.5
2	Rest after Delivery	3	8	39	50	2	1
3	Rate of Institutional Delivery				50	1	0.5
	a) Hospital				50		
	b) Home				0		
4	Health Assistant Visits*				50	1	0.5
	a) No Visit				2		
	b) Visited				48		
5	Reproductive health support				50	1	0.5
	a) Not Received				0		
	b) Received				50		
	Total						3
=3/10							**0.30**

Note: * It is Equal to the General Population
Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.9 Access to Basic Facilities - Water, Toilets and Drainage

Coming to the basic services such as availability and quantity of drinking water, toilets and drainage facilities, the information reveals (Table 9.7.9) that there is no difference between dalits and non-dalits in drainage facilities. On the other hand the availability of toilets for dalits is very low compared to their number of households. It works out less than the minimum of 50 per cent and hence the score is 0. With regard to drinking water the score obtained is 1 because the it is equal to non-dalits.

Table 9.7.9

Access to Basic Facilities - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Indicators	SC	Others	Total	Score	Index
1	Drinking water				1	0.5
	a) 55 LPCD			31		
	b) Less than 55 LPCD			19		
2	Toilets	100	509	609	0	0
3	Drainage (Meters)	504	1585	2089	2	1
	Total					1.5
=1.5/6						**0.25**

Source: Marganukunte Grama Panchayat

9.7.4.10 Access to Basic Facilities – Education

Again another basic service that merit high is education. Since enrolment rate is not available grama panchayat wise, a proxy to this is incorporated and i.e. taluk level enrolment rate of SC and non-SC. The Table 9.7.10 brings out the indicator-wise values and scores obtained by SC and Others. The enrolment rate of SCs is lower than that of others and hence it got a value of 0. Where as in the other two indicators the SCs values are equal to others a value of one is assigned.

Table 9.7.10
Access to Basic Facilities - Indicator-wise Value

Sl. No	Indicators	SC	Others	Score	Index
1	Enrolment*	61.25	80.48	0	0
2	Attending	100	100	1	1
3	Rate of Transition	100	100	1	1
	Total				2
=2/6					**0.33**

Note: * Taluk level Enrolment Rate (Source: DDPI Office)
Source: Primary Schools, Marganukunte GP

9.7.4.11 Composite Dalit Development Index Values

The Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) is the total Index Value of 10 dimensions that have been considered for measurement. Of the total 10 dimensions, two dimensions namely protest against discrimination and standard of living got 0 values. Four dimensions have values of 0.10 to 0.15 the second lowest, Three dimensions have value of 0.20 to 0.30 and one dimension namely access to education dimension has scored highest value of 0.33. The information reveals that the discrimination of different kinds have been tolerated by the dalits. Again, it shows that in the possession of assets it is far less by the dalits than non-dalit households. The total index value of all the 10 dimensions is 1.59 and the average value is just 0.16. In other words the deprivation level is 0.84 (Table 9.7.11).

Table 9.7.11
Parameter-wise Index Values

Sl. No.	Parameter	Index Value
1	Institutional Inclusion	0.21
2	Social Inclusion	0.10
3	Perception of Discrimination	0.15
4	Protest Against Discrimination	0.00
5	Conflict Resolution	0.15
6	Perception of Freedom	0.10
7	Standard of Living	0.00
8	Gender Dimension of Dalit Development	0.30
9	Access to Basic Facilities	0.25
10	Access to Education	0.33
	Total	1.59
	Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)	0.16 (Below Average)
	Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI)	0.84

A large study undertaken in India (including Karnataka) which includes some of the above parameters the results corroborate with the above findings. The key findings of the study may be seen in Box 9.7.1.

Box 9.7.1

Degree of Prevalence of Untouchability in Rural India (in %)

1. Denied entry into non-dalit houses	:	73.0
2. Inter-dining	:	70.1
3. Denied entry into public places of worship	:	63.9
4. Denied access to creation/burial grounds	:	48.9
5. Denied work as agricultural labour	:	35.5
6. Prevented from selling in local markets	:	35.4
7. Discrimination in eating together in schools	:	37.8
8. Separate seating in hotels/restaurants	:	32.7
9. Visits by health workers	:	32.7
10. Drinking water together in schools	:	20.1

Source: Shah et.al., 2006

9.8 Concluding Remarks

In the foregoing analysis it may be seen that there is lot more improvement among the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people in Chikkaballapur district. This is entirely due to focused and dedicated positive State intervention policies and schemes which have helped to a great extent to uplift these socially depressed groups. Positive, better and visible achievements can be seen on the education front. The enrolment of SC and ST is almost on par with the non-SC/ST group. But at literacy levels the gap persists though reduced to a great extent. The sex ratio as well as child sex ratio are on par with their counterparts. The dropout, out of school numbers as reported by DDPI though do not show an alarming numbers, the data given may not reveal the complete picture. It must be underreported.

The health issues in respect of SC are in line with the general trend. But due to acute poverty among them, affordability of costly health treatment is an issue. There is no MMR, and all deliveries are institutional. But again this may not reveal a full picture.

Occupational pattern of SC and ST reflect their backwardness as most of them are into marginal category, agricultural labourers and very few cultivators. This again raises the question of asset ownership. Very few own assets. Most of them are marginal farmers with small and invisible land. The ownership of agricultural land holdings is not commensurate with their population.

The SC and ST not only suffer from lack of social resources, they are also denied of access to both material and cultural resources. Apart from material deprivation, they experience a greater magnitude of social exclusion which is manifested in their poor access to human development. This has been established without any doubt from the previous section 9.7 the CDDI.

As for their income, since most of them are into casual labour agricultural labourers, they do not enjoy regular stable and continuous income.

The livelihood issues of SC and ST are far from satisfactory. Most of them do not have pucca houses. A large number of their households do not have house or house sites. Though a good proportion of them have access to drinking water, a large number have to fetch water far away from their premises. Further quite a good proportion do not get treated water. Sanitation is the most important aspect which is a cause of major concern. More

than 70 per cent of their households do not have toilets. Open defecation is largely practiced by the same 70 per cent households. Still the serviced toilets through night soil by human is in vogue. The open defecation free status is far from reality.

On the whole the development of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe presents a somewhat a mixed picture. On certain front they excelled but on some they are lagging behind. Despite the best efforts by central and state governments they have travelled only half way through. These efforts need to continue and focus should be to put an end to social exclusion, atrocities/ crimes against these groups.





Governance Issues – Governance and Human Development



Chapter 10

Governance Issues - Governance and Human Development

10.1 Introduction

In federal countries, functions are divided between different levels of governance: Central, states and local governments. The economic rationale for decentralisation is based on the limited geographic extent of the benefits of public goods and also to reduce the relatively high cost of decision - making if every function is centralised. The centralized planning has its own limitations whereby delivery of services lacks efficiency and effectiveness. On the other hand, decentralization has advantages as: 1) it is more responsive to the grass root needs and aspirations of the people; 2) local problems are better understood, and priorities are drawn up in regard to programmes and schemes and mismatch of resources is unlikely to arise; 3) it ascertains the growth potential of the area on the basis of an assessment of the locally available natural and human resources and budgetary allocations from the state; 4) it is possible to rope in the services of the local people and non-governmental organisations in the plan preparation, implementation and monitoring of the programmes; 5) it is possible to mobilise voluntary contribution from the people, NGOs and philanthropists to supplement own resources; and 6) the most important of all is that, since people's participation is ensured right from the plan preparation to implementation and monitoring of the programmes/projects, the delivery system will be more cost effective and ensures transparency and accountability in the system.

For local governments to effectively function they must have requisite powers and functions and finances devolved on to them. The rural local governments, popularly known as panchayats in India, though in existence since ancient times in different forms, could not succeed to establish a firm

foothold in terms of governance for various reasons: the most important of these concerns the absence of Constitutional Mandate, non-devolution of functions and resources. Keeping in view the historical drawbacks witnessed in the earlier experiments, and also the need for decentralised governance system in the context of globalisation, the Central Government, in 1992, effected the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution. The 73rd Amendment related to rural local governments i.e. panchayat raj institutions (PRIs) and the 74th relate to urban local bodies (ULBs).

10.2 Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process

Karnataka was one of the very few states in India to act early on the obligation set by the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act. In this regard, a legislative Act namely, `The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993', was passed in the Legislative Assembly in the year 1993. Accordingly a three-tier panchayat raj institutions consisting of Zilla Panchayat (ZP) at the district level, Taluk Panchayat (TP) at the taluk level and Grama Panchayat (GP) at the village level were established between 1994 and 1995. Since

then three elections were held for these institutions during 2000, 2005 and 2010 after the expiry every five years.

The PR Act has made a provision for Grama Sabha (GS) below the Grama Panchayat. All the adult voters of the village are its members. As per the original contents a GS should be held in each and every revenue village once in six months. However some changes have been brought out by an amendment recently. As per this amendment, two ward sabhas (member constituency/ward) at the ward level and two GSs at the panchayat level need to be held annually. The functions of GS as usual include review of accounts, audit reports of the previous year, preparation of action plans, review of ongoing works, tax rates, selection of beneficiaries etc. (Box 10.2.1).

Box 10.2.1

Structure and Number of Panchayats in Karnataka

1. Zilla Panchayats ¯ 30
2. Taluk Panchayats ¯ 176
3. Grama Panchayats ¯ 5628
4. Grama Sabha ¯ at Grama Panchayat level
5. Ward Sabha ¯ at the village level

10.3 Urban Local Bodies : Structure, and Process

Like 73rd amendment Act, the 74th Amendment Act contain various provisions (political powers, functions, finances) with an aim to strengthen the ULBs and function as autonomous self governing institutions. The important provisions incorporated include regular elections, power to prepare development plan, functional powers (18 subjects) and financial powers. The Twelfth Schedule under Article 243-W of 74th Amendment Act contains 18 subjects/responsibilities which have been entrusted to ULBs. In Karnataka out 18 subjects only 11 have been in the domain of ULBs (Government of Karnataka, 2009). The important powers/functions entrusted include planning for orderly urban growth, planning for economic and social development (productive activities), basic services such as water supply, roads, health and sanitation, street lights, parking lots etc., infrastructure such as markets, parks, playgrounds, fire services, social justice functions such as caring disabled, slum improvement, poverty alleviation and protection of environment. For autonomous functioning of local bodies, finance is equally important. These local bodies must have their own resource raising powers besides transfers and all these put together should match the functions entrusted. Property tax is the most important source of own revenue for the ULBs. Apart from providing basic services, the local body is supposed to pay attention to the poor and the neglected. The poor living in slums and pavements have to be accorded priority in providing basic services and at the same time plans have to be drawn up to alleviate poverty through capacity building to take up self employment activities. In other words, the local bodies have to draw up long term plans with far reaching vision which include reaching norms in certain services within certain period, inclusiveness of all those who have been excluded from the minimum basic services and protection of environment. The category-wise number of ULBs in Karnataka may be seen from Box 10.3.1.

Box 10.3.1

Category-wise No. of ULBs in Karnataka

1. City Corporations ¯ 08
2. City Municipal Corporations ¯ 44
3. Town Municipal Councils ¯ 95
4. Town Panchayats ¯ 67
5. Notified Area Committees ¯ 05

10.3.1: District Planning Committee

Article 243(ZD) of 74th CAA provides for constitution of a district Planning Committee (DPC) at the district level in every state. The main objective of DPC is to consolidate the plans prepared by the panchayats of all levels and the ULBs in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. The DPC has to guide the local governments on issues pertaining to:

a. matters of common interest between the panchayats and the municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;

b. the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise.

The DPC has to integrate the rural and urban plans prepared by both rural and urban local governments and prepare a draft development plan for the whole district. This ensures integration of plans horizontally (between the panchayats of same tier) and vertically (between different tiers of panchayats) and finally spatial integration i.e. consolidation of rural and urban plans.

10.4 Local Governance Structure

Keeping the broad framework of 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts and also the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, the local governance system was put in place in Chikkaballapur district. Chikkaballapur even before becoming new district, rural local bodies such as grama panchayats, taluk panchayats and ULBs were existed under the then undivided Kolar district. A new Zilla Panchayat was created for Chikkaballapur district when it was carved out from Kolar district in the year 2007.



The pattern of local government system, the functional and financial powers in Chikkaballapur district is same as elsewhere in the state. After the creation of new district elections to panchayats were held in the year 2010. Similarly elections to ULBs were held in the year 2013. The number of local bodies (PRIs and ULBs) in Chikkaballapur district is given in Box 10.4.1.

Box 10.4.1

Number of Local Governments in Chikkaballapur District

A. Panchayat Raj Institutions		
1. Zilla Panchayat	:	01
2. Taluk Panchayats	:	06
3. Grama Panchayats	:	151
B. Urban Local Bodies		
1. City Municipal Councils	:	02
2. Town Municipal Councils	:	03
3. Town Panchayat	:	01

10.5 Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms: e-Initiatives, Capacity Building, Good Governance Practices

10.5.1 E-initiatives

Good governance is increasingly viewed as an essential element of any well-functioning society. It ensures effective use of resources and deliverance of services to citizens and also provides social legitimacy to the system (Planning Commission, 2013). Information and Communication Technology (ICT) play an important role in providing quick, efficient and corruption free services to the citizens. However, this service is largely absent at least at the rural local government level in Chikkaballapur district. It is claimed that various information pertaining grama panchayats is made available in the

`Panchatantra ˘an exclusive website created at individual grama panchayat level. However, in reality incomplete and dated information are loaded. The authenticity of information provided in Panchatantra is a question mark? What is important from the point of transparency and accountability is participative governance and planning. The planning and implementation decisions at all the three levels of panchayats are done without involvement of stakeholders. The governance issues such as meetings, ward and grama sabhas and their proceedings never made available in the websites of any panchayat. Similarly, the prioritisation of schemes and programmes, their implementation and outcomes never disclosed though the ICT service. In some sectors such as Engineering Department, e-tendering process is adopted for contract works.

As far as adoption of e-governance tools is concerned it is slightly better in urban local government level. The type of information made available in municipalities (except Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta) in Chikkaballapur district is given in Box 10.5.1.

Box 10.5.1

E-administrative Services in Municipal Bodies of Chikkaballapur District

Local body	E- Administrative
Chikkaballapur CMC	1) All Office Information is provided in website 2) Public grievance redressal Cell 3) Birth and Death details is Computersied 4) All properties assessed and details are made available in the website 5) Double entry accounting system adopted 6) Most of the applications are available Online 7) Property tax payment through net banking
Chintamani CMC	Among all ULBs of Chikkaballapur district, Chintamani is slightly better in e-governance initiatives. It made available almost all information in internet.
Bagepalli TMC	1) Computerisation of Births and Deaths 2) All properties assessed and details are made available in the website 3) Double entry accounting system adopted 4) Access to all information from the website 6) Most of the applications are available Online 7) Property tax payment
Gudibanda TP	1) Provided to people all Sakala in E -administrative system 2) Computerisation of Births and Deaths 3) Double entry accounting system 4) Online information on the beneficiaries of various programmes

Source: Respective ULBs.

10.5.2 Capacity Building

Capacity building of functionaries of local governments is very important as it strengthens their administrative and planning skills and thereby leading to better planning and delivery of services. There are a number ways in upgrading the knowledge and skills. The state government˘s training institute at Mysuru (Administrative Training Institute and ANSSIRD) and their branches at the district level offer training programmes for both elected and non-elected officials. Some of the Institutions outside Mysuru such as NIRD in Hyderabad, ISEC in Bengaluru etc. also conduct capacity building programmes for elected members of local governments.

The information on the participation of elected and non-elected officials in Chikkaballapur district in capacity building

programmes is scanty and sporadic. The present members of Zilla Panchayat elected in the year 2010 have not received any training so far except a few SC/ST members who received training in the year 2014. At the Taluk Panchayat level none of the members have undergone any kind of training. At the GP level, the information available for Chikkaballapur, Chintamani and Gauribidanur taluks reveal that the members of some Grama Panchayats received training. At the ULBs level, none of the members of six urban bodies received any kind of training. The overall information unfolds that capacity building of the functionaries has not assumed importance at the local government level in the district. The lacunae of not having upgraded knowledge/skills will have a negative bearing on the governance and in particular human development aspects.



10.5.3 Tenure of Non-official and Official Members in Local Bodies

For achieving stability and faster development at the local body level, effective governance is very important. The elections to panchayat raj institutions are being held regularly in Karnataka. The tenure of the Executive Heads of panchayats have been clearly stated in the Panchayat Raj Act 1993. When the fresh PRIs were established after the 73rd Amendment the tenure of the Panchayat Presidents and Vice Presidents were five years. In 2000 the tenure of these Executive Heads was modified. The modified version is as follows: at the Zilla and Taluk Panchayats the period of office of President and Vice president is 20 months and in GPs it is 30 months. This works out to three elected members occupying positions in a five year tenure at ZP and TP level and two members holding office at GP level. The objective behind this change is to accommodate different communities to hold power as other-wise it takes long years/decades for vulnerable sections to occupy positions in the local governments. The state government introduced this with a good intention but the later developments led all concerned to feel bad about the entire decentralized system. The major development in the course of time is internal adjustment among the members to further reduce the tenure of Presidents and Vice Presidents of local governments so that a large number could taste the power. Now the tenure varies from six to ten months. With regard to this the position in Chikkaballapur district is shown Table 10.5.1. The Table reveals that the executive heads of panchayats and municipal bodies have been changed frequently. The average period range from 0.8 to 1.2 years. The frequency of change is high for presidents compared to Vice Presidents.

Table 10.5.1

Tenure of Presidents and Vice Presidents in the Local Bodies in Chikkaballapur District

Local Body	Presidents		Vice Presidents	
	Number of Presidents	Average Tenure (in Years)	Number of Vice Presidents	Average Tenure (in Years)
Zilla Panchayat (2007-13)	07	1.0	6	1.2
Chikkaballapur Taluk Panchayat (2004-13)	08	1.1	06 (2006-13)	1.0
Chintamani TP (2004-13)	11	0.8	09 (2003-13)	1.1
Sidlaghatta TP (2003-13)	07	1.1	06	1.7
Bagepalli TP	NA	-	NA	-
Gauribidanur TP	NA	-	NA	-
Gudibanda TP	NA	-	NA	-
Chikkaballapur Taluk Grama Panchayats (Average) 2005-12	05	1.4	04	1.6
Chintamani Taluk Grama Panchayats (Average) 2005-12	04	1.8	04	2.0
Gauribidanur Taluk GPs (Average) 2005-06	05	1.4	04	1.7
Chikkaballapur CMC (2005-13)	06	1.3	02	2.5
Chintamani CMC (2007-13)	11	0.5	02	2.5
Bagepalli TMC 2007-13	03	2.0	02	2.5
Gauribidanur CMC (2008-13)	05	1.0	02	2.5
Gudibanda TP (2008-13)	04	1.3	02	2.5
Sidlaghatta TMC (2008-13)	04	1.2	03	1.7

Note: NA- Information not available

Source: Respective Local Government Institutions

The administrative wings of Local Bodies are administered by the designated officers.

In this connection it is useful to look at the tenure of these heads of administration in these bodies which in turn points out the quality of the executive wing at the district level. The information regarding this in Chikkaballapur district is given in Table 10.5.2. It can be seen from the Table that in Panchayat bodies the average period of administrative heads are less than one year. In ULBs it is slightly better and within this Chintamani and Sidlaghatta are still better. The frequent change of heads of local bodies will have a cascading bearing on the planning, implementation and development.

Table 10.5.2

Number of Administrative Heads holding Office in the Local Bodies during 2004-13 in Chikkaballapur District

Local Body	Designation of Administrative Head	Total Number	Average period (in Years)
Chikkaballapur Zilla Panchayat (2007-2014)	Chief Executive Officer	09	0.8
Chikkaballapur Taluk Panchayat (2006-13)	Executive Officer	10	0.7
Chintamani Taluk Panchayat (2004-13)	Executive Officer	12	0.8
Gauribidanur Taluk Panchayat (2004-13)	Executive Officer	13	0.7
Chikkaballapur CMC (2006-13)	Commissioner	12	0.6
Chintamani CMC (2006-13)	Commissioner	06	1.0
Bagepalli TMC (2005-13)	Chief Officer	08	1.0
Gauribidanur TMC (2007-13)	Chief Officer	02	3.0
Gudibanda TP (2007-13)	Chief Officer	11	0.5
Sidlaghatta TMC (2005-13)	Chief Officer	04	2.0

Source: Respective Local Governments

10.5.4 Good Governance

For effective delivery of services and faster development, stability of the institutional heads is very important. However, as observed above the status in many of the local bodies is far from satisfactory. The frequent changes at the helm do have negative bearing on the planning and development.

Besides, for proper planning, implementation and outcomes the various sub-institutions created within the local body have to function as per mandate and effectively. For instance, at the GP level, the ward and Grama Sabhas are very important for participatory planning and development. Similarly, the Standing Committees at all the three tier panchayats, the monthly meetings etc have to be held regularly and fruitfully. Over and above this the `district Planning Committee˘ responsible for preparing an integrated district plan has to meet regularly, have a district vision document, prepare perspective plans periodically for the district as a whole.

However, the field information reveals that many of the above institutions are not meeting regularly and their outcomes are also not bearing fruits. Though Grama Sabhas are held as per mandate in most of the GPs but the participation level (public and officials) is less than the required quorum. Secondly, the deliberations in these meetings have not been converted to prepare participatory plans. The three Standing Committees at GP level supposed to deliberate on various development and social justice issues are not at all met in most of the GPs for years. Even the monthly meetings are not held regularly in a majority of the panchayats including urban bodies.

The DPC an apex body for planning in the district is to be established and function as per mandate. The state government in the year 2002 issued guidelines on the constitution, role and functions of DPC. However, it is disappointing to note that the DPC has not been constituted in the Chikkaballapur district since its creation in 2007. As such the question of its functioning does not arise. Perhaps Chikkaballapur district is the only district which has not having DPC in the entire state.

Another important issue that will have bearing on the outcomes is adoption of innovative/best practices. In this regard except one municipal body (Box 10.5.2) none of the other local bodies (in particular the panchayats) in the district have good practices that could be replicated by others.

Box 10.5.2

Chintamani CMC Best Practices

Ban on plastic use
Segregation of waste at source
Door to door collection
(The municipality received an award from Karnataka State Pollution Control Board for excellent solid waste management in the year 2011)

10.6 Role of NGOs and Voluntary Groups

Development is a complex and ongoing process that cannot be easily planned and controlled by the government institutions alone. It is a well established fact that all stakeholders should involve in development process. Hence there is a need to involve the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other voluntary agencies (VOs) wherever possible for maximization of welfare of the people. The NGOs and VOs do exist in most of the places and doing their bit either individually or in partnership with government agencies. The question here is whether such institutions do exists in Chikkaballapur district and if so, whether their services have been utilized at different

levels? In this regard the information reveals that the rural and urban local bodies have no knowledge about the number and type of NGOs and VOs operating in their jurisdictions. Only in some taluks a few grama panchayats utilised the services of a very few NGOs. Notable among these is BAIF Rural Development Institute based in Tiptur is pioneering in helping the rural areas in the adoption of rain water harvesting structures to prevent consumption of high fluoride content water by the people. The Sidlaghatta Taluk panchayat is also in the forefront in using the services of NGOs. At the Urban bodies level only Chintamani CMC is having linkages (Table 10.6.1).

Table 10.6.1
Services of NGOs Utilised by Local Governments in Chikkaballapur District

Local Bodies	No. of NGO Services Utilised							
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Zilla Panchayat								
Bagepalli TP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chikkaballapur TP	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chintamani TP	3	2	3	4	3	2	4	Nil
Gauribidanur TP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gudibanda TP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sidlaghatta TP	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bagepalli Taluk GPs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chikkaballapur Taluk GPs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chintamani Taluk GPs	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 GP	Nil	1 GP	Nil	Nil
Gauribidanur Taluk GPs	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2 GPs	3 GPS
Gudibanda Taluk GPs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sidlaghatta Taluk GPs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bagepalli TMC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Chikkaballapur CMC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	6
Chintamani CMC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gauribidanur TMC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gudibanda TP	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sidlaghatta TMC	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note: Information not Available
Source: Respective Local Government Institutions

10.7 Representation of Women and Marginalised Sections of Society in Governance

As stated earlier development is a complex and long-term process and there is likelihood of exclusion of marginalised groups from participation in the governance and planning. It also must be recognised that without an affirmative action by the state the fruits of development would be enjoyed by elite sections. Thus it would not be inclusive development. Hence, to facilitate inclusive participation the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts have incorporated provisions by reserving seats and authority positions for various excluded communities and sections in the rural and urban local bodies. Article 243(D) of the 73rd Amendment provides reservations for both regular seats and authority positions to various communities and sections in the panchayats. The reservation pattern prescribed in the 73rd Amendment Act in the panchayats is as follows: 1. For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to their proportion of population in the total population; 2. The Legislature of a state if wishes can make provision for reservation of seats in any panchayat at any level in favour of backward class of citizens; and 3. Remaining would be to the general category.

Further, the said Act makes a provision for reservation to women of not less than one-

third of the total seats at different levels of panchayats in each of the categories (SCs/STs, backward classes and General). In the year 2012, the Parliament had passed a Bill to provide reservation to women in local governments to 50%. The same pattern of reservation applies to the authority positions also. The pattern of reservation stated above applies to ULBs also.

This explicit action through the Constitution arms the elected representatives of the excluded communities and sections also to represent and articulate the needs and problems of their respective categories. In this regard the elected members are expected to participate actively in the decision making, planning, implementation and monitoring of services and development programmes.

Karnataka State incorporated the provisions of Constitution on reservations in its Panchayat Raj Act 1993. The reservation pattern adopted is as follows:

1. For SCs/STs according to their proportion of population in the total population of the panchayat area on rotation basis. Further, if in case a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes is not available, the same should be reserved for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and vice-versa;
2. One-third of the total seats to backward classes;
3. Beside, not less than fifty percent of the seats reserved in each category (SCs/STs and backward classes) including the non-reserved seats are reserved to women. This reservation pattern is same for all the three tier panchayats and in municipal bodies.

Having stated this, it is significant here to study the position of different categories of elected representatives of panchayats and municipalities in Chikkaballapur district. The position of various categories of members of panchayats in Chikkaballapur district is presented in Table 10.7.1. The table reveals that the share of SC and ST members in the three-tier panchayats is maintained at the prescribed percentage i.e. according to their proportion of population in the total population. This means there is no evidence of these category members contesting in unreserved seats. The lowest and highest share of SC representatives is observed in Gauribidanur (24%) and Chikkaballapur Taluk Panchayats (28.57%) respectively. In the case of backward classes the information provided by respective local governments (rural and urban) and also given in district at a Glance seem to be not authentic. Their share varies between o.oo % (Bagepalli and Gudibanda Taluk Panchayats) and 33.59% (Grama Panchayats of Sidlaghatta Taluk). Another significant pattern that can be observed is with regard to share of women representatives. It can be seen from the same table that the percentage share of women at ZP and TP levels is more than 50% and at GP around 40%. The percentage of share of women is more at ZP and TPs this is because of reservation up to 50% to them as per Constitution Amendment was applied in Karnataka in the 2010 election. However, the then existing policy of one-third reservation for women was applied at the GP level as the election was held prior to the State's decision to make 50% reservation for women in the local bodies. Notwithstanding this, the share of women in GPs varies between 40% and 42% which is much above the one-third prescribed. The above information brings out that in Karnataka the representation of SCs and STs and women in panchayats is strictly being enforced and far above the minimum level prescribed. Even with regard to OBCs one-third of the seats and authority positions are being strictly followed in the local governments. However, the data is not supporting this point.

Table 10.7.1

Category-wise Number of Members in Panchayats in Chikkaballapur District – 2012

Panchayat Tier	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Women
Zilla Panchayat	7	4	3	14	28	15
	(25.00)	(14.29)	(10.71)	(50.00)	(100)	(53.57)
Bagepalli Taluk Panchayat	4	3	0	8	15	8
	(26.67)	(20.00)	(0.00)	(53.33)	(100)	(53.33)
Chikkaballapur Taluk Panchayat	4	2	1	7	14	8
	(28.57)	(14.29)	(7.14)	(50.00)	(100)	(57.14)
Chintamani Taluk Panchayat	6	3	1	11	21	12
	(28.57)	(14.29)	(4.76)	(52.38)	(100)	(57.14)
Gauribidanur Taluk Panchayat	6	4	2	13	25	14
	(24.00)	(16.00)	(8.00)	(52.00)	(100)	(56.00)
Gudibanda Taluk Panchayat	3	2	0	6	11	6
	(27.27)	(18.18)	(0.00)	(54.55)	(100)	(54.55)
Sidlaghatta Taluk Panchayat	4	2	2	8	16	8
	(25.00)	(12.50)	(12.50)	(50.00)	(100)	(50.00)
GPs - Bagepalli Taluk	106	69	129	83	387	161
	(27.39)	(17.83)	(33.33)	(21.45)	(100)	(41.60)
GPs - Chikkaballapur Taluk	106	41	117	90	354	152
	(29.94)	(11.58)	(33.05)	(25.42)	(100)	(42.94)
GPs- Chintamani Taluk	140	70	176	147	533	222
	(26.27)	(13.13)	(33.02)	(27.58)	(100)	(41.65)
GPs- Gauribidanur Taluk	156	96	207	160	619	248
	(25.20)	(15.51)	(33.44)	(25.85)	(100)	(40.06)
GPs- Gudibanda Taluk	28	15	37	31	111	48
	(25.23)	(13.51)	(33.33)	(27.93)	(100)	(43.24)
GPs- Sidlaghatta Taluk	100	43	133	120	396	171
	(25.25)	(10.86)	(33.59)	(30.30)	(100)	(43.18)

Note Figures in Parenthesis are percentages to row totals
Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2011-12

At the municipal bodies level the reservation for different categories of people were followed as prescribed in the Constitution. Same as in Panchayats, the women representation in the ULBs is far more than the one-third prescribed (Table 10.7.2). That means women contested in unreserved seats and won. This is a welcome trend.

Table 10.7.2

Category-wise Number of Members in Urban Local Bodies in Chikkaballapur District

ULBs	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Women
Bagepalli TMC	4	3	0	16	23	8
	(17.39)	(13.04)	(0.00)	(69.57)	(100)	(34.78)
Chikkaballapur CMC	5	1	10	15	31	14
	(16.13)	(3.23)	(32.26)	(48.39)	(1000	(45.16)
Chintamani CMC	4	3	23	1	31	11
	(12.90)	(9.68)	(74.19)	(3.23)	(100)	(35.48)
Gauribidanur TMC	3	2	12	3	20	8
	(15.00)	(10.00)	(60.00)	(15.00)	(100)	(40.00)
Gudibanda TP	1	2	8	0	11	5
	(9.09)	(18.18)	(72.73)	(0.00)	(100)	(45.45)
Sidlaghatta TMC	2	1	9	15	27	12
	(7.41)	(3.70)	(33.33)	(55.56)	(100)	(44.44)

Note: Figures in Parenthesis are Percentages to respective row totals.
Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2011-12.

10.8 Concluding Remarks

As per the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts and Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 decentralised elected governments were established in both rural and urban areas in Karnataka including Chikkaballapur district. The hallmark of decentralized governance is that it ensures efficiency, transparency and accountability. However, these can be achieved if the decentralized governments observe certain principles. The major issues of these as discussed above are public participation in the local governance and development, participation of non-governmental organizations, e-governance, inclusive governance. The analysis of these in the context of Chikkaballapur district reveals that largely these are absent. No best practices adopted by any institution in the entire district except to some extent in Chintamani CMC. Capacity building of elected members of local governments is hardly taken care. Similarly, the importance of role of NGOs and VOs in development process is not understood properly and hence their involvement is restricted to a few grama panchayats in a few taluks. The frequent change of executive heads (development and administration) of the local governments affected the administration and also development of the district. Though the representation of marginalized sections in the local governments is ensured and in fact it is above the prescribed level in certain cases their participation is hindered because of low knowledge and skills. The DPC has not been constituted till today. As a result, the new district lags behind other districts in various development parameters including human development in spite of its proximity to the state headquarters, international airport and national highway.



Urban Issues in Human Development



Chapter 11

Urban Issues in Human Development

11.1 Introduction

The fast growth of urban population (urbanization) and the likely impact on providing basic services have drawn the attention of policy makers and academicians in recent years. As per 2011 urbanisation in India is 31.16 per cent compared to 27.78 per cent in 2001. The urban sector contributes nearly 60 per cent to our GDP. Hence, the urban centres have a greater impact on the human development.

The 74th Constitution Amendment Act effected in the year 1992 has many provisions relating to political, functions and finances of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The important provisions incorporated in the above Act are: regular elections, power to prepare development plan, functional and financial powers. The Twelfth Schedule under Article 243-W of 74th Amendment Act contains 18 subjects/responsibilities which the states have to devolve to ULBs. As far as devolution of 18 subjects to ULBs is concerned there is no uniformity across the states. In Karnataka out of 18 subjects 11 have been in the domain of ULBs (Government of Karnataka, 2009). In Karnataka the urban bodies are governed by the provisions contained in Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 and Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976. Broadly the functions of ULB is categorised into obligatory and discretionary. Discharge of obligatory functions are mandatory where as discretionary functions can be taken up depending upon the availability of resources. The important powers/functions entrusted to municipal bodies include planning for orderly urban growth, planning for economic and social development (productive activities); basic services such as water supply, roads, health and sanitation, street lights, parking lots etc; infrastructure such as markets, parks, playgrounds, fire services; social justice functions such as caring disabled, slum improvement, poverty alleviation and protection of environment.

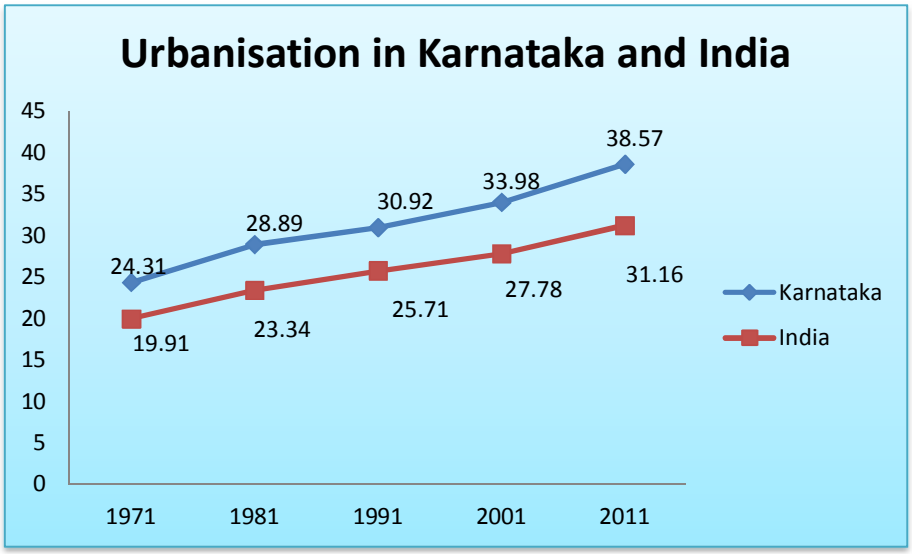
For autonomous functioning of local bodies, finance is equally important. These local bodies must have own revenue raising powers besides transfers and all these put together should match the functions entrusted. Property tax is the most important source of own revenue for ULBs. Besides the ULBs need to collect the service charges from the users.

11.1.1 Trends in Urbanisation in Karnataka

As elsewhere in the country in Karnataka also the urban population is increasing at a faster rate. The two main factors ascribed for this phenomenon are ¯ natural growth of population and second, migration from rural areas. The trends in urbanisation in Karnataka (Figure 11.1.1) reveal that it has been increasing over the decades with 24.31 per cent in 1971 to 38.57 per cent in 2011. For the same period the share at the all India level is 19.91 per cent and 31.16 per cent respectively. Karnataka stands 7th most urbanised state in India and the urbanisation of the state is expected to reach an urban population proportion of 50 per cent by 2026.

Figure 11.1.1

Trends in Urbanisation in Karnataka and India (in per cent)



In Karnataka the urban local bodies (ULBs) are classified into five groups based on the size of population and special areas. There is no hierarchical linkage of ULBs and each ULB is independent of others). At present there are 219 ULBs of different categories in the state. The category-wise number of ULBs in Karnataka is shown in Box 11.1.1.



There are eight city corporations, 44 CMCs, 95 TMCs, 67 TPs and 5 NACs.

Box 11.1.1

Category-wise Number of ULBs in Karnataka

Type of ULB	Population	No. of ULBs
1. City Corporations	3, 00,000 & above	08
2. City Municipal Corporations	50,000 to 2, 99,999	44
3. Town Municipal Councils	20,000 to 49,999	95
4. Town Panchayats	10,000 to 19,999	67
5. Notified Area Committees	No Range	05
Total		219

11.1.2 Urban Bodies in Chikkaballapur District

In Chikkaballapur district, there are six urban bodies. Of these Chikkaballapur and Chintamani are CMCs, Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta are TMCs and the other Gudibanda is Town Panchayat. It appears that urbanisation in Chikkaballapur district is slower than the observed trends at the state level. It can be seen from Table 11.1.1 that in 2011 the share of urban population in the district is 22.40 per cent lower than 38.67 per cent at the state level. In 2001 also its urban share is much below the state average. In 2011 between the ULBs within Chikkaballapur district, the highest share of urban population is observed in Chikkaballapur CMC 29.95 per cent followed by Chintamani CMC 25.52 per cent, Sidlaghatta TMC 23.89 per cent , Gauribidanur TMC the lowest with 16.45 per cent. The urbanisation between 2001 and 2011 is highest in Bagepalli 63.64 per cent growth; second highest growth is seen in Gauribidanur 56.78 per cent. The lowest growth rate (7.20 per cent) is in Gudibanda Town Panchayat. The decadal growth rate

witnessed in Bagepalli and Gauribidanur TMCs are higher than the state average.

Table 11.1.1
Percent Share of Urban Population in the Total Population in the Taluks

Urban Bodies	Urban Population		Decadal Growth Rate (2001-2011)
	2001	2011	
Bagepalli TMC	11.86	17.94	63.64
Chikkaballapur CMC	28.76	29.95	15.80
Chintamani CMC	24.14	25.52	16.15
Gauribidanur TMC	11.26	16.45	56.78
Gudibanda TP	16.99	16.19	7.20
Sidlaghatta TMC	21.19	23.89	24.48
Total District Urban	19.24	22.40	27.19

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Another indicator of urbanisation is the density of population. In other words density indicates the number of people reside in a Sq.km. area. Table 11.1.2 provides details about the density of population across the urban bodies of Chikkaballapur district. It may be seen from the Table below that during 2011 the density of population at the district level is 5063 per sq. Km. But the density of Sidlaghatta at 10.232sq. km. is more than double that of the district. The density is more than the district average in Bagepalli and Chintamani urban bodies. Though Chikkaballapur taluk is having CMC and the district headquarters its urban density is the lowest which is surprising.

Table 11.1.2
ULB-wise Population Density in 2001 and 2011 in Chikkaballapur District

ULBs	Total Geographical Area (Sq.km)		Population		Urban Population Density (Per Sq.Km)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli TMC	5.11	5.11	20119	32922	3937	6443
Chikkaballapur CMC	18.20	18.20	54968	63652	3020	3497
Chintamani CMC	15.01	15.01	65493	76068	4363	5068
Gauribidanur TMC	9.6	9.60	30537	47877	3181	4987
Gudibanda TP	2.6	2.60	8807	9441	3387	3631
Sidlaghatta TMC	5.00	5.00	41098	51159	8220	10232
Total District Urban	55.52	55.52	221022	281119	3981	5063

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Yet another important issue that merit high while analysing the characteristics of urbanisation is growth of slums and life of people in them. Though on the whole urbanisation is relatively not that fast in Chikkaballapur district, therefore the phenomenon of urbanisation did not have much impact on the growth of slums. The Census enumeration of slums in Towns and Cities done by Slum Clearance Board of Karnataka during 2008 reveals that the largest number of slums has been found in Chintamani CMC numbering 14 followed by Chikkaballapur CMC six, four each in Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta TMCs, two in Bagepalli and one in Gudibanda TP (Table 11.1.3). In 2011 the number of HHs in these slums is highest in Chikkaballapur CMC followed by Gauribidanur, Sidlaghatta, Chintamani and so on. Similar pattern exists in the indicators such as percentage of slum HHs in the total urban HHs, population in slums and percentage of slum population in the total urban population.

Table 11.1.3

Details of Slums in ULBs of Chikkaballapur District

ULBs	No. of Slums	No. of HHs in Slums		per cent of Slum HHs in the Total Urban HHs		Population in Slums		per cent of Slum Population in Total Urban Population	
	2008	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli TMC	2	*	303	*	3.98	*	1274	*	3.87
Chikkaballapur CMC	6	*	4245	*	29.41	*	18320	*	28.78
Chintamani CMC	14	2907	3264	21.73	18.41	14686	14230	22.42	18.71
Gauribidanur TMC	4	*	3861	*	36.43	*	16874	*	35.24
Gudibanda TP	1	*	729	*	33.58	*	3146	*	33.32
Sidlaghatta TMC	4	*	3569	*	37.71		18664	*	36.48
Total District Urban	31	*	15971	6.50	25.76	14686	72508	6.64	25.79
State	*	275783	7077662	7.75	13.31	1402971	3291434	7.81	13.93

Note: *: Information not available

Source: 1. Karnataka Slum Clearance Board, Government of Karnataka
2. India Population Census, 2001 and 2011, Government of India

11.2 Service Delivery Issues

The functions of ULBs are categorised into obligatory and discretionary. The Karnataka Municipal Act, 1964 provided the list of functions under obligatory group. Accordingly, there are 23 functions/services that come under this category. The important obligatory functions of municipalities are as below:

- Supply and management of\ drinking water
- Construction and maintenance of drainage and sewerage systems
- Lighting public streets, places and buildings
- Maintaining sanitation and hygiene of public places
- Construction and maintenance of roads, culverts, bridges and bus terminals
- Licensing of trade activities
- registering births and deaths
- Maintenance of public parks and gardens
- Ensuring systematic/planned urban growth

Apart from providing basic services, the urban body is supposed to pay attention to the poor and the neglected. The poor living in slums and pavements have to be accorded priority in providing basic services and at the same time plans have to be drawn up to alleviate poverty through capacity building to take up self employment activities. In other words, the municipal body has to draw up long term plans with clear cut vision which include reaching norms in the provision of certain services within a specified time period.

It is becoming more and more challenging for urban bodies to provide basic services to its citizens. As the urban area expands slums and slum population also increases posing a variety of problems such as shelter less, lack of water and sanitation, poor street lighting, poverty and together leading to deprivation in the availability of basic services and decent standard of living.

To wake up the authorities of ULBs in this aspect the governments and international agencies started putting pressure on them to meet the challenge and not only this they went a step further and prescribed certain standard (normative) levels in the provision of services. In this direction the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India initiated an exercise to develop standardised service level benchmarks with respect to basic municipal services in the year 2006 (Ministry of Urban Development, no date). As a follow up to this the Karnataka government initiated prescribing

benchmarks for different services in the urban areas. As a precursor to this it has brought out a manual called `Service Level Benchmarking ¯ A Manual for ULB_ in June 2009 (Directorate of Municipal Administration, 2009). The benchmarking of services have certain benefits such as rationalize decision making, strengthen accountability, provide greater transparency, optimum resource mobilisation and allocation and prioritisation of activities.

Some of these benchmarks are as follows:

1. Per capita water production ¯ 142 LPCD
2. Household water connection ¯ 100 per cent
3. Quality of water ¯ 100 per cent
4. Per cent of HHs with sewerage connection ¯ 100 per cent
5. Per cent of HHs under door to door solid waste collection ¯ 100 per cent
6. Per cent of road length cleaned per day ¯ 30 per cent
7. Extent of segregation of solid waste ¯ 60 per cent
8. Per cent of road side drains to road length ¯ 140 per cent
9. Number of street lights per km of road length ¯ 29 Nos. per Km.
10. Per cent of area under parks and gardens ¯ 15 per cent

11.2.1 Urban Development Schemes and Programmes

The urban bodies besides own schemes and programmes have to implement the Central and State sponsored programmes for the well being of people. The Centre˘s flagship programme namely JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) was launched in the year 2005. The four important components of this programme are: 1) Sub-Mission I on urban infrastructure and governance; 2) Sub-Mission II ¯ Basic Services to the Urban Poor; 3) Urban Infrastructure Development in Small and Medium Towns UIDSMT); and 4) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). At the state level the important scheme relating to urban areas is CMIDSMT (Chief Minister˘s Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns). This programme intends to support the small towns/cities in upgrading their services. The Nirmala Nagara Programme of Karnataka launched in 2002 intends to make cities and towns clean and liveable. Besides, there is one important public sector enterprise namely `The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB)˘which deals with capital intensive projects like supply of drinking water on a permanent basis, construction of underground drainages in urban towns and cities.

11.2.2 Roads and other Infrastructure in ULBs of Chikkaballapur District

11.2.2.1: Roads

Adequate and good roads are very important from the point of movement of people and vehicles. Since population and vehicle density is more in urban areas the urban planners need to pay attention for creating road infrastructure at certain standard level. As far as roads are concerned the category-wise road availability in the six ULBs of Chikkaballapur district is presented in Table 11.2.1. It can be seen from the Table that Chintamani CMC leads in the total length of roads made available 105.96 kms and this is followed by Gauribidanur TMC 100 kms, Chikkaballapur CMC 90.08 kms, Sidlaghatta TMC 85kms, Gudibanda TP 19 kms and Bagepalli TMC 15.1 kms. However, if one looks at the incremental rate in the road length it increased appreciably only in Chintamani CMC that it increased from 92 kms in 2001 to 106 kms in 2011 followed by Sidlaghatta, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda ULBs. In the other ULBs the total road length remains same during two points of period. The type of roads constructed has undergone change over the years. The mud roads and WBM were converted into asphalt (Black tap) and cement concrete roads in most of the ULBs.

Table 11.2.1
ULB and Category-wise Roads in Chikkaballapur District in 2001 and 2011 (in kms)

ULBs	Jelli Road (WBM)		Asphalt (Tar) Road		Cement Concrete Road (CC Road)		Mud Road		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli TMC	2.06	1.5	1.42	0	6.29	9.6	5.5	4	15.27	15.1
Chikkaballapur CMC	NA	9.72	NA	35.4	NA	3.88	NA	41.08	NA	90.08
Chintamani CMC	8.2	16.30	14.7	25.86	3.5	9.10	65.4	54.70	91.8	105.96
Gauribidanur TMC	8.3	23.7	5.3	11.8	0	23.4	43.1	41.1	56.7	100
Gudibanda TP	4	2	1.5	3.71	3	11.62	3.5	1.62	12	18.95
Sidlaghatta TMC	2	10	5	20	4	15	25	40	36	85

Note: NA ¯ data not available.
Source: Respective ULBs of Chikkaballapur District

11.2.2.2 Footpaths

Along with good roads pedestrian/footpath is also equally important from the point of public˜s convenience, safety and hygiene. However, in ULBs of Chikkaballapur district this seems to be not a priority one for them. It may be seen from Table 11.2.2 that except Chikkaballapur and Chintamani CMCs the length of footpaths made available is grossly low. It is nil in Bagepalli and very negligible in Gauribidanur TMC. The estimated length of footpaths required is very high in Bagepalli with 17.5 kms, followed by Chikkaballapur 10 kms, Gauribidanur 7 kms and so on.

Table 11.2.2
ULB-wise Availability of Footpaths in Chikkaballapur District, 2011-12 (in kms)

ULBs	Existing Length	Required Length
Bagepalli TMC	0	17.5
Chikkaballapur CMC	3.8	10
Chintamani CMC	3	5
Gauribidanur TMC	0.5	7
Gudibanda TP	2	3
Sidlaghatta TMC	1	4

Source: Respective ULBs of Chikkaballapur District

11.2.2.3 Street lights

Street lighting is yet another basic and obligatory service that the ULBs supposed to provide to its citizens. As per Government of Karnataka˜s recent benchmarking of services it fixed 29 streetlights per km of road in urban areas. Keeping this norm in mind if one analyse the position in ULBs of Chikkaballapur district, it brings out (Table 11.2.3) that each of the ULB has more than the norms. Among six ULBs in Chikkaballapur district Chintamani CMC has largest number of streetlights 4652, followed by Chikkaballapur CMC 2862, Sidlaghatta TMC 2850, Bagepalli TMC 1650, Gauribidanur 1533 and Gudibanda TP 730. Another interesting trend is that the traditionally used bulbs and tube lights were replaced with sodium lamps, CFL and LED bulbs and high-mast lights. This change is made keeping in view the need to conserve energy and secondly, the later ones are brighter compared to the former. This change is observed in the entire six ULBs of Chikkaballapur district.

Table 11.2.3
ULB-wise Number of Street Lights in Chikkaballapur District during 2013-14

ULBs	Total No of Street light		No. of Street light Required	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli TMC	1100	1650	NA	300
Chikkaballapur CMC	2150	2862	1180	850
Chintamani CMC	1990	4652	154	551
Gauribidanur TMC	1503	1533	30	65
Gudibanda TP	545	730	200	50
Sidlaghatta TMC	1250	2850	25	80

Note: NA - Not Available.
Source: Respective ULBs of Chikkaballapur District.

11.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

Provision of adequate and safe water to the citizens is the most important obligatory function of ULB. The Government of Karnataka has adopted the Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Policy (UDWSP) in 2002. The main objective of the policy is to ensure demand based universal coverage of water supply, commercial and economical sustainability of the operations and a minimum level of service to all citizens. There has been persistent shortage of water supply to urban areas despite implementing a number of water supply projects. The average number of houses of water supply per day has been gradually decreasing from 9 hours to 7 hours in Municipal Corporations and 10 to 7 hours in Town Panchayats. The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB) have been constituted by an Act of Legislature in 1974. The KUWSDB is responsible for providing drinking water and underground drainage facilities to 213 urban cities of Karnataka except Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP).

11.3.1 Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water in Chikkaballapur Urban Areas

A comparative picture of the distribution of urban households by source of drinking water between 2001 and 2011 for all the taluks is presented in Table 11.3.1. It can be from Table that the percentage of urban households covered by tap water decreased from 85.50 per cent in 2001 to 78.57 per cent in 2011. The coverage by well and hand pump sources declined. Some marginal increase in the tube well source. Across the taluks the tap source covered households increased in all but three taluks. Bagepalli taluk had already 95.05 per cent of the households covered by tap water in 2011. Sidlaghatta taluk has 84.15 per cent of households covered by tap source, and a marginal increase in Gudibanda taluk. Gauribidanur is lagging behind all the other taluks.

Table 11.3.1

Distribution of Urban Households by source of Drinking Water between 2001 and 2011 for all the taluks (in per cent)

ULBs	Tap		Well		Hand Pump		Tube well		Others	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli TMC	89.52	95.04	0.02	0.33	9.26	0.07	0.76	1.88	0.43	2.68
Chikkaballapur CMC	92.95	79.15	1.48	0.51	3.41	0.24	1.74	17.93	0.42	2.18
Chintamani CMC	93.83	85.00	1.50	1.02	1.56	0.16	2.89	11.66	0.21	2.17
Gauribidanur TMC	85.15	50.45	0.02	0.08	4.09	0.39	10.59	29.40	0.16	19.68
Gudibanda TP	76.42	77.48	18.14	1.89	1.31	0.00	2.09	15.98	2.04	4.65
Sidlaghatta TMC	59.99	84.15	7.04	0.57	3.54	0.41	14.51	3.96	14.92	10.90
Total	85.50	78.57	2.79	0.61	3.44	0.24	5.44	13.93	2.84	6.65
State	78.43	80.42	6.48	4.66	6.19	1.27	7.51	10.58	1.4	3.07

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

The urban households of Chikkaballapur district are getting higher percentage of treated tap water than their counterpart. However the percentage of urban households getting treated tap water is just 59.67 per cent. However, out of 6 taluks, only households in Sidlaghatta, Gudibanda, Chintamani and Bagepalli are better placed. Gauribidanur urban households are badly affected as only 14.07 per cent of them are covered by treated tap water. The percentage of H/Hs covered by tap water with treated water in urban Chikkaballapur district is far below (59.67 per cent) the state average of 85.04 per cent (Table 11.3.2).

Table 11.3.2

ULB wise details of Treated and Un-treated Tap water source - 2011

ULBs	No. of HHs covered by Tap water from Treated Source	No. of HHs Covered by Tap water from un-treated Source	per cent of HHs covered by Tap water from Treated Source	per cent of HHs Covered by Tap water from un-treated Source
Bagepalli TMC	4,349	2,881	60.15	39.85
Chikkaballapur CMC	5,795	5,628	50.73	49.27
Chintamani CMC	10,469	4,601	69.47	30.53
Gauribidanur TMC	752	4,594	14.07	85.93
Gudibanda TP	1,091	591	64.86	35.14
Sidlaghatta TMC	6,613	1,352	83.03	16.97
Total	29,069	19,647	59.67	40.33
State	3,635,222	639,627	85.04	14.96

Source: India Population Census, 2011.

11.3.2 Per Capita Water Supply in the ULBs

Apart from quality of water another critical usage is the quality of water supplied by ULBs to their citizens. The quantity of water supplied has a bearing on the health and hygiene of the population. As per the norm it should be 135 LPCD. Against this norm the data on per capita water supply in the six ULBs of Chikkaballapur district reveal that all the six of them do not receive the required LPCD. The position in Chikkaballapur district can be seen from Table 11.3.3. Among the six ULBs in the district Bagepalli and Gudibanda ULBs supply 70 LPCD of water and in the remaining four it ranges between 30 and 48 LPCD. The gap in water supply in Sidlaghatta ULB is highest at 105 liters followed by Chintamani 95 liters and Chikkaballapur 93 LPCD.

Table 11.3.3

Per Capita Water Availability in Six Urban Bodies of Chikkaballapur District

ULBs	Required LPCD as per norms	Actual supply LPCD	Gap in LPCD
Bagepalli TMC	135	70	65
Chikkaballapur CMC	135	42	93
Chintamani CMC	135	40	95
Gauribidanur TMC	135	48.5	86.5
Gudibanda TP	135	70	65
Sidlaghatta TMC	135	30	105

Source: Respective ULBs, Chikkaballapur District.

It may be mentioned here that a special study has been conducted by the lead agency on the quality of drinking water, its availability and impact in Chikkaballapur district This would throw much more details and micro analysis of the ground water. This study has been appended and covered in Chapter 7.

11.3.3 Location of Drinking Water Supply

There are 3 classifications of location of water supply to households. They are (i) within the premises, (ii) near the premises, and (iii) away from the premises. It has been the norm that drinking water should be made available within 500 meters from the place of residence. A comparative picture of location of water supply between 2001 and 2011 reveal that there is some progress in urban areas in all the taluks of Chikkaballapur district (Table 11.3.4) but the location and access situation has deteriorated in one taluk i.e., Bagepalli. At the district level, the water supply within the premises increased marginally from 41.81 per cent in 2001 to 46.89 per cent in 2011. In 3 urban bodies namely Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda the availability of water within the premises declined during 2011 compared to 2001. The decline is drastic in Gauribidanur TMC.

Table 11.3.4

Percentage Distribution of Urban Households by Location of Drinking Water Supply in Chikkaballapur District

ULBs	2001			2011		
	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away
Bagepalli TMC	64.80	29.34	5.86	59.12	28.49	12.40
Chikkaballapur CMC	38.69	52.58	8.73	50.70	36.40	12.89
Chintamani CMC	43.90	39.70	16.40	54.08	33.93	11.99
Gauribidanur TMC	40.69	40.80	18.51	17.52	46.41	36.07
Gudibanda TP	42.92	33.19	23.89	42.84	35.84	21.33
Sidlaghatta TMC	30.69	23.60	45.71	51.57	29.90	18.53
District	41.81	39.14	19.05	46.89	35.42	17.69
State	56.55	24.62	13.83	70.87	20.64	8.49

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

11.3.4 Sanitation and Drainage Facilities

Good and hygienic environment within and outside the house is important. Proper disposal of human excreta and household waste water is important for the protection of health. Contamination of water due to mix of sewage water, polluted air, bad smell are many outcomes of improper sanitation in the municipal area. Road side drainage takes care of rain and waste water. Poorly maintained drainage systems can lead to flooding and the spread of many diseases.

Let us see how the picture of sanitation and toilet emerge from the data available from the population census 2001 and 2011. A comparative analysis would provide information as to whether there has been progress and also whether such progress has been keeping pace with the increase in population.

It may be seen from Table 11.3.5 that the percentage share of households having latrine facility within the premises in all ULBs of Chikkaballapur district has improved from 74.47 per cent in 2001 to 84.32 per cent in 2011 and these almost compare with that of the state averages. Among the six ULBs except Bagepalli TMC in all others the percentage share of having latrine has gone up in 2011 as compared to 2001. Much improvement is noticeable in Sidlaghatta and Gauribidanur TMCs and to some extent in Chintamani CMC. The percentage share of households not having latrine is high in Gudibanda TP 38.09 per cent which is above the district and state averages. Bagepalli and Gauribidanur TMCs also have higher than the district average in respect of non latrine households whose share is 23.15 per cent and 19.94 per cent respectively.

Table 11.3.5

ULB-wise Status of Latrines in Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)

ULBs	2001		2011	
	Latrine within the Premise	No latrine	Latrine within the Premise	No latrine
Bagepalli TMC	80.76	19.24	76.85	23.15
Chikkaballapur CMC	84.81	15.19	88.17	11.83
Chintamani CMC	78.13	21.87	86.26	13.74
Gauribidanur TMC	64.82	35.18	80.06	19.94
Gudibanda TP	60.59	39.41	61.91	38.09
Sidlaghatta TMC	60.83	39.17	90.73	9.27
District	74.47	25.53	84.32	15.68
State	75.23	24.77	84.93	15.07

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Coming to the types of toilets the census categorises this into four and these are: 1) Flush/pour flush latrine; 2) pit system; 3) Night soil disposed into open drain; and 4) Service latrine. Since the classification of this varies with that of 2001 data the present analysis is done for 2011 only. The details of types of latrine in the six ULBs are presented in Table 11.3.6. It can be seen from the Table that at the district level 68.84 per cent of the households have flush/pour flush type latrine, 28.73 per cent pit system and with service latrine. Between the ULBs among four types of toilet/latrine the share of flush/pour flush type is high in three ULBs Chintamani CMC 91.11 per cent, Sidlaghatta TMC 76.54 per cent, and Chikkaballapur CMC 66.81 per cent. The share of pit system is high in Gudibanda TP 53.35 per cent, Gauribidanur 52.36 per cent and Bagepalli TMC 49.71 per cent.

Night soil disposal into open drain is still prevalent in Gauribidanur TMC 6.92 per cent. Though the share of service latrine is very negligible which is less than half per cent in all ULBs except Chikkaballapur CMC whose share is 1.49 per cent. What is astonishing is that within service latrine, removal of night soil by humans is very high - 99.47 per cent in Chikkaballapur CMC, 44.23 per cent in Chintamani CMC. Another concern relate to those households without latrine within their premises. What mode they adopt? Whether public latrine or open

field? The information reveal that at the district level 88.74 per cent defecate in open fields and among the six ULBs the percentage share of use of open field is very high with 97.39 per cent in Bagepalli TMC, 95.53 per cent in Gudibanda TP, 88.26 per cent in Sidlaghatta TMC, 86.99 per cent in Gauribidanur TMC, 86.12 per cent in Chikkaballapur CMC and 83.70 per cent in Chintamani CMC. In all the ULBs the open defecation share is higher than the state average. In fact the state average is less (71.12 per cent) compared to district average. This is a matter for concern (additional details on this are provided in Annexure 11.3.1).

Table 11.3.6

ULB-wise No. of Households having Access to Toilet during 2011 (in per cent)

Sl No	Types of Toilets	Bagepalli TMC	Chikkaballapur CMC	Chintamani CMC	Gauribidanur TMC	Gudibanda TP	Sidlaghatta TMC	Total	State
1	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	76.85	88.17	86.26	80.06	61.91	90.73	84.32	84.93
A	Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	49.69	66.81	91.11	40.71	46.43	76.54	68.84	84.27
B	Piped sewer system	19.55	23.83	89.97	10.57	4.81	79.78	57.71	74.48
C	Septic tank	79.62	66.11	7.43	88.54	91.19	15.93	37.91	23.82
D	Other system	0.83	10.06	2.60	0.90	4.01	4.29	4.39	1.7
2	Pit latrine	49.71	29.63	8.08	52.36	53.35	22.72	28.73	14.1
A	With slab/ventilated improved pit	99.45	88.78	96.60	99.41	98.74	88.83	95.11	97.1
B	Without slab/ open pit	0.55	11.22	3.40	0.59	1.26	11.17	4.89	2.9
C	Night soil disposed into open drain	0.36	2.07	0.48	6.92	0.15	0.71	1.93	1.16
3	Service Latrine	0.24	1.49	0.34	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.50	0.47
A	Night soil removed by human	0.00	99.47	44.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.15	26.71
B	Night soil serviced by animal	100.00	0.53	55.77	100.00	100.00	100.00	18.85	73.29
4	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	23.15	11.83	13.74	19.94	38.09	9.27	15.68	15.07
A	Public latrine	2.61	13.88	16.30	13.01	4.47	11.74	11.26	28.88
B	Open	97.39	86.12	83.70	86.99	95.53	88.26	88.74	71.12

Source: India Population Census, 2011

,As discussed earlier in this chapter drainage facility plays an important role in not only taking care of rain water but also the sewage water of households and its consequences on health of the people. The first issue is the extent of households connected to drainage facility and the type of drainage exists. Table 11.3.7 provides information on the extent of households having drainage connection and within this the types of drainages available in the six ULBs of Chikkaballapur district for 2001 and 2011. It can be seen from the Table that the share of no drainage at the district level is 16.04 per cent in 2001 and it got reduced to 11.85 per cent in 2011. Compared to state level picture the district˜s position is lower in both the years. The share of no drainage has declined in 2011 from that of 2001 in four out of the six ULBs of the district. However, the reduction is very marginal in Chintamani CMC from 14.49 per cent to 11.21 per cent. Within the overall drainage, the share of open drainage is more in all but Chikkaballapur CMC. The share of closed drainage in one ULB namely Gauribidanur

declined in 2011 compared to 2001 position. Chintamani CMC leads in closed drainage with 63.57 per cent and the least 5.94 per cent is observed in Gauribidanur TMC.

Table 11.3.7
ULB-wise Households Connected to Drainage Facility in Chikkaballapur District (in per cent)

ULBs	Closed Drainage		Open Drainage		No Drainage	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Bagepalli TMC	9.00	12.58	81.19	75.60	9.81	11.82
Chikkaballapur CMC	12.04	16.00	79.67	72.87	8.29	11.13
Chintamani CMC	49.68	63.57	35.83	25.21	14.49	11.21
Gauribidanur TMC	6.49	5.94	69.44	78.52	24.08	15.54
Gudibanda TP	9.30	13.82	62.42	75.59	28.28	10.59
Sidlaghatta TMC	4.44	43.60	71.67	46.09	23.89	10.31
Total	20.81	31.60	63.15	56.55	16.04	11.85
State	41.64	56.54	39.33	31.06	19.03	12.40

Source: Basic data: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

11.4 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

The most important problem the ULBs encountering in recent years is managing ever increasing solid and sewage waste. Due to lack of foresight, managerial deficiency, financial crunch led many of ULBs mismanage the solid waste generated leading to innumerable health and climate hazards.

The Nirmala Nagara Programme of Karnataka 2002 proposes to develop a scientific system of waste segregation, collection, and disposal by the cities in Karnataka. It expects to do this by instilling good management practice, infusing technology and by bringing in appropriate human and other resources. Pursuant to Supreme Court's guidelines and Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000 a Policy on Integrated Solid Waste Management was adopted by the state in 2004. To mitigate the problem of ever increasing solid waste in urban areas the 3Rs suggested are - Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. The role of waste producers, the municipal authorities, the civil society, resident's welfare associations, SHGs, NGOs are very important to tackle this municipal Problem.

> `The fatality of every class of disease ... is augmented in the concentrated city population .... let the rejected vegetables, the offal of slaughtered animals, the filth produced in every way decay in the houses ...and the atmosphere will be an active poison, which will destroy ... 5 - 7 per cent of the inhabitants annually_
>
> - William Farr (1807 ¯ 1883)

Source: Bhide et.al, 2005

There are certain important steps that have to be followed for proper management of solid waste in the municipal area. These steps are given below in Box 11.4.1.

Box 11.4.1

Steps in Municipal Waste Management

- Segregation and storage of waste at source (primary level)
- Door to door collection
- Street sweeping
- Secondary collection
- Secondary transportation
- Scientific treatment
- Safe disposal of waste

For proper management of solid waste besides the above steps requires adequate man power, tools, equipments and vehicles, developed landfills, IEC activities. In this background the following paragraphs examine the situation in the six ULBs of Chikkaballapur district. Table 11.4.1 provides ULB-wise information on the number of containers/dustbins, vehicles, quantity of waste generated and the status of waste collection at source. It can be seen from the table that most of the ULBs discontinued the use of dustbins because of adoption of door to door waste collection. Among the six ULBs only Chikkaballapur and Sidlaghatta ULBs still practice the use of dustbins. The number vehicles used for waste collection and disposal are highest in Chikkaballapur with 13, 6 in Chintamani, 4 each in Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta TMCs. The quantity of waste generated is highest in the two CMCs ¯ Chikkaballapur 32 tonnes per day, Chintamani 30 tonnes, then followed by Sidlaghatta 20 tonnes, Gauribidanur 14.5 tonnes and Bagepalli 8 tonnes. In all the ULBs the waste lifted on day to day basis is marginally less than the waste generated. Coming to the important issue of door to door collection of waste the situation is that in all but one urban body this



has been introduced. Segregation of waste at source is also implemented in these five ULBs of the district. Again waste water treatment plant is installed only in Chintamani and Sidlaghatta urban bodies.

Table 11.4.1

ULB-wise Details of Solid Management in Chikkaballapur District

ULBs	No. Containers/dust bins	No. of Waste collecting Vehicles	Total Solid Waste Generated per Day (tonnes)	Total Waste Cleared per Day (tonnes)	Door to Door Collection (Yes/No)
Bagepalli TMC	0	4	8	NA	Yes (72. per cent)
Chikkaballapur CMC	35	13	32		Yes
Chintamani CMC	0	4	30		Yes (90. per cent)
Gauribidanur TMC	0	4	16		Yes (100. per cent)
Gudibanda TP	0	1	2.7		Yes (100 per cent)
Sidlaghatta TMC	48	3	20		Yes (90 per cent)

Source: Respective Offices of ULBs

With regard to the disposal of collected waste in scientific and sustainable methods the situation in the six ULBs is not satisfactory. The ULBs were allowed to use the Central Finance Commission as well as State Finance Commission grants for developing landfills. However the present situation unfolds that all the six ULBs have one dumping yard each except Chikkaballapur CMC which has 9 landfills.

However the ULBs are yet to develop scientific landfills.

Towards a better waste management Chintamani CMC shows some bold initiatives such as banning the use of plastic covers segregation of waste at source and door to door collection. For these it received an award from KSPCB (Karnataka Pollution Control Board) in the year 2011. In addition to this it has initiated to provide all information in the website.



11.5 Small Area Study

Urban Infrastructure and Life of People: A Study of Gudibanda Town Panchayat

11.5.1 Introduction

Among six taluks of Chikkaballapur district, Gudibanda taluk is the smallest in terms of area and population. Gudibanda Town is the headquarters/capital of the taluk. It is situated on the border of AP along with Bagepalli taluk. The distance to Gudibanda is 20 kms. from Chikkaballapur and 80 kms from Bengaluru. Gudibanda is well connected by road network to Chikkaballapur. Gudibanda represents a flat landscape. The soil is lateritic and red loamy which is good for cultivation and breeding of silk worms. The town is at an elevation of 826 m above the MSL. Gudibanda receives a normal rainfall of 915 mm. It has a history of 150 years for handlooms and popularly known ¯jawali Gudibanda¯. It is also known as the silk city of Karnataka state. It is known for silk worm breeding and weaving. Jains who were the business people of textiles in this area have since migrated to Hindupur in AP and other places in the course of time.

The area of Gudibanda Town Panchayat (TP) stands at 2.6 sq. kms since 2001. As per Census data its total population during 2001 was 8,807 and the same increased to 9,441 in 2011. Of the total population in 2011, 1,289 are SCs and 1,711 STs. The TP has 2 primary, 8 higher primary and 3 high schools. Besides it has one PU College, one Degree College and one ITI. With regard to health institutions it has one PHC and one taluk hospital. There are 10 small scale industries in the TP implying that the people largely depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

The TP has a total of 11 elected representatives. Of this, five are women and the rest are males and caste-wise SC 1, ST 2, Muslims 3 and OBCs 5. As far as the age of members is concerned, 10 are in the range of 30 and 50 years and the other is above 60 years. With regard to educational level of these members 1 is illiterate, 1 elementary, 4 high school, 1 PUC and 4 Degree holders. All members are agriculturists. Except one all others are first time elected members. There is no evidence of TP members undergoing capacity building programmes since 2007-08. The elected body governed the TP from February 2008 to February 2013 and again from March 2014. For one year and one month the administrators ruled the TP. With regard to availability of government personnel it may be noted that out of total sanctioned posts of 40 in 2012-13 only 11 have been filled/ posted. The important positions such as Revenue Inspector, Assistant Engineer, Health Inspector positions are vacant. It is running the institution by appointing staff on a daily basis. The people in the TP by and large use kerosene and LPG for cooking purpose and wood for heating water.

11.5.2 Objectives and Methodology of the Study

Against this background, the present study analyses the basic services and infrastructure available in the TP and its impact on the life of its people. This study is based on the quantitative information and within this secondary information gathered from the concerned TP and Census reports. The analysis is also supplemented with qualitative information gathered through discussions with the officials and citizens of the TP at the ground level.

11.5.3 Civic Services and Infrastructure in Gudibanda T P

11.5.3.1: Slums

Like other urban bodies Gudibanda town also only one slum as per 2011 Census with 729 households accounting for 33.58 per cent in the total households and 3146 population accounting for 33.32 per cent in the total population. The number of households and the share of population in the slum are quite high.

11.5.3.2 Drinking Water

Provision of adequate and safe drinking water to the citizens is one of the important obligatory functions of urban local bodies (ULBs). Gudibanda TP supplies water to the citizens which is 0.60 MLD (Million Litres/Day). Of this, 0.40 MLD is from Chitravathi reservoir (pumped from a distance of 13 kms) and the remaining 0.20 from other sources mainly tube wells. As per 2011 Census, in Gudibanda Town 64.86 per cent of households are covered by tap water from treated source and the remaining 35.14 per cent are covered by tap water from untreated source. With regard to location of water supply to households in 2011 only 42.84 per cent of households have facility within the premises and in fact a marginal decline is observed in this aspect during 2011 compared to 2001. A study points out that of the total households only 28 per cent have domestic water connections and the rest depend on other sources like public taps, bore wells and hand pumps (KUIDFC, 2006). The quantity of water supplied daily is about 60 LPCD (litres per capita/ day) less than half of the normative level of 135 LPCD. Thus there exists a huge gap in the water availability and not only this, the gap is very high at 75 LPCD. The other problem is that the entire district is prone to frequent droughts as a result the tanks and reservoirs go dry in these years. The drought condition is existing for the past two years in the entire district. Since the Chitravathi reservoir has gone dry for two years consecutively including the present year due to failure of rain, the Town panchayat resorted to supply water from tube-wells and local tank. Now water is supplied once in three days with 1 hour duration. The water supplied from local tank is untreated one. On the most crucial obligatory function of supply of drinking water in the urban it has not fulfilled the required norm.

11.5.3.3 Street lights

Street lighting is another basic and obligatory service that the ULBs are supposed to provide to its citizens. In Gudibanda Town at present there are 730 streetlights fixed but there exists large gap. A study points out that only 27 per cent of the area is covered by street lights. There is inadequate street-lighting in peripheral/newly developing areas and in slum areas (KUWS&DB, 2006). The TP's own information reveals that it requires an additional 50 lights in the Town. Providing street light is inadequate.

11.5.3.4 Roads

Adequate and good roads are an important infrastructure. Since population and vehicle density is more in urban areas the urban planners need to pay attention for creating road infrastructure at certain standard level. As far as roads are concerned the category-wise road availability in Gudibanda TP is as follows: The TP needs another 8 kms of roads of various types. The most disquieting feature of roads in the Town is that almost all roads including the main road are very narrow. The width of internal roads is not more than 10 to 12 feet.

Type of Roads	Length (In kms.)
Total road length	18.95
Of which (i) concrete road	11.62
(ii) asphalted	3.71
(iii) gravel road	2.00
(iv) mud road	1.62

11.5.3.5 Footpaths

Along with good roads pedestrian/footpath is also equally important from the point of people's safety and hygiene. However in Gudibanda the length of footpaths made available is grossly low. It has only 2 kms of footpath. This footpath is laid mainly in the main road and it is almost non-existent in the internal roads. The problem of the town as stated above is that it is typically a village. All its internal roads are very narrow may be a width of 10 to 12 feet and hence it is impossible to lay footpaths in the town. Road widening including the main road has not been taken up since its creation.

11.5.3.6 Sanitation and Drainage Facilities

Good and hygienic environment within and outside the house is important. Proper disposal of excreta and household waste water is important for the protection of people's health. Contamination of water due to mix of sewage water, polluted air, foul smell are many outcomes of improper sanitation in the municipal area. Road side drainage takes care of rain and waste water. Poorly maintained drainage systems can lead to flooding and the spread of many diseases. Hence a lot of responsibility lies on the providers of these services. The following paragraphs unfold the situation of sanitation and toilet facilities in Gudibanda town.

The Gudibanda TP does not have underground drainage system. The percentage of households having latrine facility within the premises increased marginally from 60.59 per cent in 2001 to 61.91 per cent in 2011. On the other hand the percentage of households not having latrine facility within the premises accounts for 38.09 per cent (2011) which is higher than the district and state averages. Among the households with latrine 53.35 per cent have pit system. Again as much as 91.19 per cent have septic tanks as against 37.91 per cent at the district level and 23.82 per cent at the state level. A disquieting feature of sanitation in the TP is that among the no latrine households as much as 95.53 per cent defecate in open fields whereas the figures at the district and state levels for the same are low at 88.74 per cent and 71.12 per cent respectively.

As discussed earlier drainage facility plays an important role in not only taking care of rain water but also the sewage water of households and its consequences on health of the people. The first issue is the extent of households connected to drainage facility and the type of drainage that exists. In Gudibanda TP during 2011 89.41 per cent of households are connected to drainage facility and the remaining 10.59 per cent have no such facility. Of the total drainage facility closed drainage accounts for just 13.82 per cent. The town has two storm water drains (Raja Kaluves). However, these drains were not maintained properly by the TP and the neglect led to encroachment, dumping of waste and debris and growth of shrubs.

11.5.3.7 Solid Waste Management

The most important problem the ULBs encountering in recent years is managing their solid waste. Due to lack of foresight, managerial deficiency, financial crunch led many of the ULBs mismanage the solid waste generated leading to innumerable health and climate hazards. To mitigate the problem of solid waste in urban areas three rupees are suggested and they are - reduce, reuse and recycle. The role of waste producers, the municipal authorities, the civil society, resident welfare associations, SHGs, NGOs are very important to tackle this municipal problem.

In Gudibanda town the estimated solid waste generated per day is 2.7 tonnes. Five permanent and 8 contract Poura karmikas (sweepers) take care of cleaning, collecting and disposing of the waste. It still needs another 15 sweepers to manage this problem. It has removed/withdrawn the dustbins placed at different places to make way for door to door waste collection. The TP has one vehicle to transport waste from town to the landfill/dumping yard. It needs one more vehicle for the purpose. Further, it claims that it has adopted segregation of waste at the source and also door to door collection. This activity has been outsourced by the TP. Since two years six Self Help Groups (SHGs) undertake door to door collection and they collect Rs.15/- per house per month as fee. It has one landfill with an area of 2.9 acres and need one more to take care of the quantity of waste generated. Again it is yet to develop this landfill scientifically and lacks important infrastructure in it. It is said that this landfill

has become open field for defecation for people around it.

11.5.3.8 Housing

As brought out earlier, the town typically looks like a village. A large number of houses are old and tiled houses. It has 206 houseless families. Under Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme 156 houses have been constructed. The TP's accounts reveal the expenditure on housing during 2011-12 and 2012-13 (See Table 11.5.2). But still the TP need to give attention towards in the coming years.

11.5.3.9 Social Infrastructure

Gudibanda town has adequate educational and health facilities. To alleviate poverty in urban areas there is one Central Government programme namely SJSRY (Swarnajayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana). The number of people assisted under this was very low till 2010 varying from 2 to 12. However, this has increased to 26 in 2011-12 and 60 in 2012-13. Again of the selected beneficiaries only 50 per cent of them actually established self employment activities. With regard to expenditure on the beneficiaries there is no consistency over the years. It can be seen from Table 11.5.1 that the average expenditure was more when the number of beneficiaries are less and vice versa. Also there is no reason for selecting very few in certain years.

Table 11.5.1
Details of Swarnajayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana in GudibandaTownPanchayat

Year	No. of Beneficiaries Selected	No. Started own Self Employment Enterprise	Actual Expenditure under the Programme (Rs. Lakh)	Average Expenditure per Beneficiary (in Rs.)
2005-06	10	5	0.52	10400
2006-07	12	8	0.63	7875
2007-08	9	5	0.78	15600
2008-09	2	2	0.96	48000
2009-10	2	1	1.14	114000
2010-11	9	8	2.50	31250
2011-12	26	20	3.50	17500
2012-13	60	-	3.50	-

Source: Gudibanda Town Panchayat

With regard to parks it claims that it has developed 6 in recent years. But a look at the budgetary allocations nothing has been earmarked for this purpose. Similarly, it lacks playgrounds and formal market places. It has no plans to make the town green as it has not adopted any tree planting programme except in the waste dumping yard. Further, there is no evidence of demarcating budget for this purpose (Table 11.5.2).

Table 11.5.2
Details of Expenditure on New Schemes/works by Gudibanda TP (Rs. lakh)

Schemes/Works	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Slum Improvement	14.56	25.96	12.56	10.58
Drinking water	24.56	82.96	62.56	16.00
Sanitation	12.98	25.92	76.22	3.34
Drainage	24.66	82.62	52.60	12.56
Solid Waste	33.10	56.44	32.45	24.98
Street lighting	16.56	75.40	25.60	12.00
Roads	20.00	28.99	38.64	20.66
Buildings	-	20.00	-	6.50
Public Toilets	-	-	-	-
Playgrounds	-	-	-	-
Burial grounds	-	-	-	-
Poverty (SJSRY)	1.14	2.50	4.50	4.16
Markets	-	-	-	-
Parks	-	-	-	-
Housing	-	-	-	-
Forest/Green Cover	-	-	-	-
SC/ST	0.48	33.50	32.46	20.75
Others	-	-	-	-
Total	113.38	480.03	351.21	138.61

Source: Gudibanda Town Panchayat

11.6 Concluding Remarks

As the urbanisation is expanding, it is but natural for the policy makers and authorities to make cities/towns clean and livable. In Chikkaballapur district, urbanisation is slower than the trends observed at the state level. However, the urban bodies in the district are not without problems. Chikkaballapur city which is the district headquarters and also situated on the national Highway and also nearer to Kempegowda International Airport naturally its density of population is comparatively high and it continue to be so in the coming years thus posing problems in meeting infrastructure and services. Slums and slum population are also increasing in the ULBs of Chikkaballapur district. The ULBs in the district are better placed in road and street lights facilities but the same cannot be said with regard to footpaths. There is need to give attention towards creation of footpaths by Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta urban bodies.

The Gauribidanur TMC needs to enhance the tap water to its citizens. Again, Gauribidanur TMC has to make a special effort to supply treated water where at present it is very low (14.07 per cent). The supply of untreated water to a large section of people will pose health problems. In Gauribidanur and Gudibanda urban bodies 36 per cent and 21 per cent of households depend on water away from the houses. In none of the six ULBs water is supplied to the normative level of 135 LPCD. The gap is very high in Sidlaghatta, Chikkaballapur and Gauribidanur urban bodies. The authorities need to take cognizance of all these problems and make efforts to supply water through permanent and sustainable sources and at adequate levels.

Another aspect that is directly related to health is status of latrines and disposal of solid waste. Though there is large improvement as far as latrines is concerned still the percentage of households without latrines in high particularly in Gudibanda and

Bagepalli urban bodies. For disposal of liquid waste the four ULBs (Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda) still depend on pit system. The underground sewage drainage construction is underway in two of the six ULBs (Chintamani and Sidlaghatta) and the work has to be expedited to provide the service to the citizens at the earliest. Plans have to be drawn up by the other four ULBs to take up underground sewage drainage system with the support of KUWSDB.

With regard to solid waste disposal, the status in the six ULBs is far from satisfactory. The ULBs are yet to develop landfills scientifically.

The above account of Gudibanda TP reveals that it is still in the grip of the old village style. It has not come out of the rural characteristic features. The features, occupation, the availability services and infrastructure - social and economic are all traditional in nature. There is no evidence of diversification of occupation from agriculture to non-agriculture activities. Local entrepreneurship is lacking. There is no stability in the elected body due to non conduct of elections from time to time. The shortage of personnel/staff has an adverse impact on the delivery of services. Limited schemes for poverty alleviation, slums, housing shortage, inadequate and unsafe drinking water, unsafe waste disposal, narrow roads are some of the major problems that exists in the Town.



Way Forward



Chapter 12

Way Forward

12.1 Introduction

The State Level Human Development Reports present the status at the district level; differences do exist across the social groups and regions within the district and hence calls for district level HDR. All of this calls for a micro-based approach, something that is all the more important because planning now emerges from sub-district level. A micro level understanding of human development below the district level will allow targeted interventions to address specific needs. Further, disaggregation by social groups or regions can also enable the local community to demand for more resources as well as to force accountability on local governments. Thus, the district HDR not only captures the three important variables stated earlier but also the variables like gender, poverty etc

The concept and methodology by and large adopted for DHDRs are based on those adopted by UNDP. UNDP countries adopted the same three basic indicators i.e., education, health and standard of living/income. Simultaneously, an effort has been made to arrive at gender inequality index. As said earlier, DHDRs will focus on taluk level human development issues that enhance the quality of life. Accordingly, a modified methodology has been proposed to be adopted for all DHDRs from the point of view of indicators as well as the data availability and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of human development, viz., health, education and standard of living. For purpose of drawing HDI at the taluk level, use of taluk level indicators will be constructed.

12.2 Discussion and Analysis on the following Issues

12.2.1 Outline of HD and its measurement as indicated by different indicators

The main features of DHDRs are that they will present indices on various human development issues numbering six. They are: (1) Human Development Index (HDI), (2) Gender Inequality Index (GII), (3) Child Development Index (CDI), (4) Food Security Index (FSI), (5) Urban Development Index, and (6) Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI). A set of indicators for each of the above indices have been identified.

12.2.2 Educational Component

There has been consistent progress in provision of facilities both in Chikkaballapur district as well as Karnataka. But the composite index provision levels are higher for the state than Chikkaballapur district. It was observed by DPI during its detailed analysis that the unfinished tasks relate to girls toilet, playground and compound wall. In 2012-13, there were 20 districts in the state which have the index above the state, of which, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Gadag are nearing 100 per cent provision.

Per capita government expenditure on education has increased in 2011-12 compared with 2008-09. The per capita expenditure on education increased from Rs.958 to Rs.1159. The increase is seen in all the taluks but there are wide variations in the inter-taluk expenditure with Sidlaghatta taluk having Rs.1522 and Bagepalli taluk having Rs.985. The reason for this

discrepancy in the per capita expenditure across taluks needs to be examined
For Chikkaballapur district, the pass rate at the pre-university level disappointing. The progress rate year-after-year is also not very impressive. Year-after-year the trend is increasing but not much. Intra year variations are there. In 2011-12, in all taluks after improving in the previous two years the pass rate decreased. Here again girls˘ pass rates are higher than boys.

12.2.3 Health Component

One could go back to dimension-wise values to find out exactly in which areas the taluks have done well and those where they are lagging behind. The value for Chikkaballapur taluk for living standard dimension is highest among the six taluks and second in respect of health and education dimensions hence it ranks first in the total HDI. Chintamani taluk, ranks first in education dimension followed by second and third position in living standard and health respectively. Sidlaghatta taluk though ranks third among the six taluks in the overall HDI; its position in health sector is the best among the six taluks. In the district, Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda taluks lag far behind the other three taluks in all the three dimensions. For Bagepalli taluk the standard of living dimension is pulling down its HDI, in the case of Gauribidanur the low index value of health dimension is the major contributory factor for its low HDI and for Gudibanda the values for all the dimensions are very low except health in which it is above Gauribidanur.

12.2.4 Livelihood and Quality of Living Indicators like Water, Housing, Sanitation Components

The Karnataka Habitat Policy has envisaged to prepare a reliable database for implementing housing programmes for the poor in rural and urban areas. Secondly, ownership of dwelling units shall be in the name of women in case of ex-servicemen. Physically disabled and widows. Whether these have been achieved is not known. There is no information or data available. Collecting and maintaining data on these as well as on other policy issues would help to study the exact position, the lacunae and where does it lie and to enable the researches to suggest suitable measures.

There are a huge number of households without houses i.e. 42,248 of which rural are the maximum. The rural housing programmes have to look into this aspect. In Chikkaballapur district, Gauribidanur and Bagepalli are having the maximum number of houseless. The respective GPs have to address these, identify the problems and act accordingly. But the latest data is unknown. The survey done earlier is very old. Siteless households in Gauribidanur taluk are high.

Households accounting for 25.11 per cent in rural Chikkaballapur do not have any household assets like telephone, cycle, TV. Radio. If they have telephone (mobile) it helps the rural households in reaching communication or sending them. This may be related to any matter like information on crops, publicity of government schemes beneficial to them etc. Providing mobile phones to those poor households with some terms and conditions would be helpful.

Coming to sanitation and hygiene only 66.69 per cent of households have bath room facilities. Bagepalli taluks has the maximum households without bath rooms. Drinking water and its availability are the critical issues in Chikkaballapur district and rural areas in particular. In Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta taluks about 55 per cent and more households get water supply of 20 ˉ 30 litres. This is a perennial problem. The measures undertaken by the government to mitigate the problem are not yielding the desired results. Once again these are all useful only if the district/taluks receive good rainfall. Many of the equipments and gadgets like filters, rainwater harvesting, De Fluoride Plants, the three mini reservoirs are

not much beneficial. There is a huge investment on these equipments, but ensuring that they are in working conditions and functional has not been done. Maintenance and repairs are totally absent. These all require frequent supervision and monitoring. These schemes benefit in the short term but long term and permanent solutions are needed.

Absence to toilet infrastructure is a major hurdle in improving the quality of human life and thus the standard of living and better livelihood. The Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan/Total Sanitation Campaign though comes with attractive incentives for households to construct toilets, it has not made much headway because the households are not coming forward to avail this in a big way. Although targets have been assigned to the GPs, the implementation is far from reality. There are over 1,69,632 (77 per cent) households who do not have toilets in their premises. Open defecating is the most adopted method which the households are not willing to give up so easily. Public awareness about sanitation, hygiene through media is being undertaken. Grama Panchayats who are working with people directly have a major task to counsel and convince the households to have toilets in their premises. In addition since water is the basic necessity for using the toilets, whatever norm that is fixed has to be adhered in supplying water. Authorities have to involve the NGOs and other social activists in counselling the households.

12.2.5 Combined HD Analysis of the District

The HDI is the aggregate measure of human development. It captures the human development in three broader dimensions namely, standard of living, health and education.

Among the six taluks Chikkaballapur taluk ranks first with the value of 0.855 followed by Chintamani 0.753, Sidlaghatta 0.725, Bagepalli 0.394 and Gauribidanur 0.367. Gudibanda taluk takes the last rank with 0.366. The gap in HDI values across taluks is wide i.e. 0.489 between the first and the last ranking taluks, which reflects the sharp imbalances in the development of taluks.

The measurement of Child human development takes into account three indicators viz. health, nutrition and education. Sidlaghatta taluk ranks first in CDI followed by Gauribidanur, Chikkaballapur, Chintamani, Bagepalli and Gudibanda taluks. The CDI is highest for Sidlaghatta at 0.941 and lowest for Gudibanda at 0.006. The gap in CDI between first rank and the last rank is quite wide. For Sidlaghatta taluk, health and education indexes are the driving factors (100 per cent mainstreaming of drop out children and low CMR) whereas for Gudibanda health and nutrition indexes are pulling down its CDI. Its CMR is 55, percentage of mal-nourished children is 57.78 and children born underweight are also very high compared to other taluks

Food Security Index (FSI) measures the poverty level as it directly involves availability food, nutrition, access of food, which are the basic needs of human beings. It has three dimensions namely food availability, accessibility and absorption capacities. Chikkaballapur taluk ranks first in FSI with an Index value of 0.647. For Chikkaballapur taluk the absorption and availability factors made its overall index above the other others. Next in order are Bagepalli (0.542), Chintamani (0.536), Sidlaghatta (0.528) and the last rank is by Gudibanda with index value of 0.331. Accessibility dimension is pulling down the Gudibanda overall index value.

Urbanisation is something which is happening at a faster rate. The growth of urban population is outpacing the rural segment much faster in Karnataka as elsewhere in the country.

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) measures development across the taluks. Unlike the HDI, the CTDI takes into account a larger number of indicators.

12.2.6 Regional Disparity of the present HD situation in the District

In the Nanjundappa Committee Report Bagepalli taluk was listed under most backward taluks and it continues to be so even now albeit with some progress. Similarly, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluks were placed under more backward taluks category but it appears that their position has deteriorated with their rankings being low. This kind of reversal of trend needs to be interrogated. From the earlier chapters it may be noticed that among the six taluks, Gudibanda though smallest taluk and closer to the district headquarters has been lagging behind in all indicators.

Among the six taluks of the district, the gender inequality is less in Gudibanda followed by Sidlaghatta, Chintamani, Chikkaballapur, Bagepalli and Gauribidanur taluks. Sidlaghatta taluk stands high in health index whereas Gauribidanur is at the lower position. Coming to Empowerment index the highest value is observed in Chikkaballapur taluk and the lowest in Bagepalli taluk. The labour index value reveals that inequality is low in Gauribidanur taluk contrary to high in Chintamani taluk.

Sidlaghatta TMC with an index value of 0.641 ranks first within the district followed by Chintamani CMC with 0.584, Bagepalli TMC 0.564, Chikkaballapur CMC 0.484, Gudibanda TP 0.356 and Gauribidanur TMC with an index value of 0.236 ranks last in the district. For Sidlaghatta the indicators such as low percentage of households without own houses, better road length (high at 17 kms per sq km) and lower crime rate (low at 18) are the driving factors whereas for Gauribidanur TMC the indicators such as low percentage of households with tap water connection (low at 31.56 per cent), per cent of slum population (high at 35.24 per cent) and low per capita development expenditure (Rs.1144) are pulling down its index values

The CTDI shows that Chikkaballapur taluk with an index value of 0.620 stands first followed by Sidlaghatta (0.581), Gudibanda (0.537), Chintamani (0.504), Bagepalli (0.393) and Gauribidanur (0.349). For Chikkaballapur taluk better housing and asset position, participation, sanitation and drinking water are the driving forces. For Sidlaghatta education index value is higher than the other five taluks. For Gudibanda demographic index value is higher than other taluks, Chintamani taluk's position in housing and assets and livelihood parameters are better than other parameters. Bagepalli taluk leads in livelihood and health indexes. Gauribidanur taluk is better placed only in health parameter.

The human development level under various parameters in Chikkaballapur district (Table 3.8.1) reveals that Chikkaballapur ranks first in three indices (HDI, FSI and CTDI) out six indices, Sidlaghatta ranks first in 2 indices (CDI and UDI) and ranks second in two other indices (GII and CTDI). These two taluks are better placed compared to the other four taluks. Chintamani taluk figures in upper middle (average) level with second rank in HDI and UDI and third in GII and FSI. On the other hand, Gudibanda, Bagepalli and Gauribidanur taluks occupy the lower ranks in most of the indices. Though Gudibanda ranks 6th in HDI, Gauribidanur taluk's overall position is lower than the other taluks. The wide disparity in the development of taluks persists in the district.

12.3 The Way Ahead

12.3.1 Future HD Strategy for the Education Sector

The Infrastructure Index for primary school level in 2011-12 was 97 each in Gudibanda

taluk. Bagepalli and Chintamani taluks have 96 each. Sidlaghatta taluk has the lowest 94 index. The upper primary schools have slightly lower infrastructure index. Inter-taluk variations are large from 82 per cent in Bagepalli taluk to 96 per cent in Gudibanda taluk.

The areas where nothing has happened are playground, ramps and compound wall. In 2011-12, there are no schools in any of the levels, which do not have separate toilets for girls, electricity, drinking water and library.
Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have laid down in the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations to achieve universal primary education and eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education by 2015. Keeping this in view, the Government of India has set a target of ensuring that all children in the age group 6-11 years complete a full course in primary education by 2015. Universal enrolment is one of the five guiding parameters of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) as laid down in the Tenth Five Year Plan. The plan also aims at bringing down gender gap in literacy by 50 per cent over the plan period. SSA seeks to achieve these goals.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which embodies some of the earlier past programmes was launched in 2001 and is a time-bound initiative of the Government of India in partnership with the states, the local governments and the community to provide elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. The goals set-forth are:

i. All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, alternate school, :Back to School ˇcamp by 2003;
ii. All children to complete five years of primary schooling by 2007;
iii. All children to complete eight years of schooling by 2010;
iv. Focus on quality elementary education with emphasis on education for life;
v. To bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010 and
vi. Universal retention by 2010.
vii. The RTE stipulates pupil-teacher ratio of 30 for every school at primary level and 35 at the upper primary level. In addition, there is a provision for improvement in school infrastructure such as one classroom per class, one classroom for every teacher, the school building should have separate toilet facilities for boys and girls, safe drinking water facilities in place, separate kitchen to cook mid-day meals and the school should have playgrounds and boundary walls. The centre and state shall have concurrent responsibility of providing funds for carrying out the provision of the Act.

The eleventh five-year plan had set a national target of 85 per cent literacy by 2012. However, the state has not achieved

Among the six taluks of Chikkaballapur district, the government run schools are more in Chintamani and Gauribidanur taluks whereas the schools run by aided and unaided management are found to be higher in Chintamani and Chikkaballapur taluks. This reflects that private schools are shying away from rural areas.

The GER and NER do not move in tandem with each other. The GER for the age group 6-11 years has declined from 109.01 in 2007-08 to 101.97 in 2011-12. The NER for this age group declined marginally from 98.88 in 2007-08 to 98.12 in 2011-12. Intra-year ratio depicts a mixed trend. In the State, the NER in fact has increased from 96.10 to 99.21. This can be partly explained by decline in population growth between 2001 and 2011 and the consequent decline in school going group. This pattern in GER and NER can be seen for the age group 11-14 years.

The better attendance rate does itself reflect the magnitude of dropout of children from school. For the entire district at the primary level, the dropout rate got increased marginally to 13.49 in 2011-12 from that of 2008-09. If one takes the taluk level performance the dropout rate was increased in Gauribidanur and Gudibanda. In other taluks there was moderate increase.

At the secondary level in 2011-12 the drop-out rates are very high for Chintamani 12.18 per cent followed by Gudibanda 9.01 per cent, Sidlaghatta taluk has the lowest drop-out rate of less than one per cent. Girls have lower dropout rate than boys in Chikkaballapur and Gudibanda taluk.

The kind of trend of pass rates between SSLC and PUC reflect the standard of education between these two levels. It is not known how students who have performed so well in SSLC show a dismal performance in PUC. Are they not able to cope with the higher and extensive syllabus in PUC? One needs to look into this and examine the reasons for this low pass rate in PUC.

12.3.2 Future HD Strategy for Health Sector

Health is one of the angles of the triangle of Human Development. The other two being income and education.

In the health sector there are many goals set by five year plans, Millennium Development Goals, National Population Policy, Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy 2004, and the Karnataka Vision 2020. All of them have primarily aimed at reducing IMR, MMR and under 5 age mortality rate. Aiming at 100 per cent institutional deliveries, protect eligible couples, immunize children fully are among the other targets. Karnataka has made much headway in all these parameters. In almost all the parameters the state's achievement are above the national achievements. The state has reached some of the goals and into reaching the other goals also

The Karnataka's vision 2020 had fixed a target of 25 per cent as the IMR to be achieved by 2020, while the MDG has stipulated IMR of 26.7 per cent to be achieved by 2015. The actual achievement of IMR at the end of March 2012 was 32 for Karnataka. With 2 years left to achieve MDG target of 26.77 per cent and 8 years to go to achieve Karnataka Vision 2020 target of 25 per cent, it remains to be seen whether these would be accomplished.

The IMR of the district in 2011-12 was 34 among taluks Sidlaghatta taluk has a very low IMR of 15 whereas for Gudibanda and Gauribidanur have higher IMR of 48 and 43 respectively.

But discreet enquiries with villagers as also the discussions held at various meetings it has come to limelight there are still many deliveries taken place at home in the remote interior villages and cases of infants' deaths have happened. But the villagers hide this information from the authorities and hence go unnoticed and not registered. These issues need to be tackled with utmost care to get the realistic IMR.

The state in its Vision 2020 has set a goal of 35 to be achieved by 2020, while MDG has set a higher U5MR of 42 to be achieved by 2015.

The Karnataka Vision 2020 aims to reduce MMR to 90 by 2020, while the actual for Karnataka for 2011-12 is 178

The per capita expenditure in 2011-12 was Rs.157 vis-à-vis Rs.139 in 2008-09.

12.3.2.1 An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care

Chikkaballapur district is on the right path to achieve the MDGs, the Karnataka Vision 2020 and the Twelfth Five-Year Plan targets. This is entirely based on the data supplied by the authorities. But still there are some uncomfortable questions like how many cases are reported, whether all

pregnant women in rural areas are registered formally, how many infant deaths go unnoticed etc. Whether health infrastructures in the remote areas in villages inaccessible are adequate? Whether all PHCs are manned by a doctor? There is acute shortage of doctors, specialists and nurses to serve these areas. Mere numbers presented in the above sections do not fully disclose the ground realities.

Major Observations of Regional Evaluation Team, Bengaluru about the Evaluation work in Chikkaballapur District of Karnataka in October, 2009

The best document available is the major observations of the Regional Evaluation Team in Chikkaballapur district in October 2009. The Team visited the PHCs and CHCs in Melur, Paresandra and Manchenahalli and sub-centres in Bhaktarahalli, Melur-B, Pulavarahalli, Kammaguttahalli, Sadenahalli and Upparahalli. The major observations are presented below.

1 Human Resources

- 2 (33 per cent) posts of district Programme Officers, 4 (66%) posts of Taluk Health Officers, 5 (11 per cent) posts of specialists and 5 (7%) posts of Medical Officers were lying vacant in the district.
- 23 (85 per cent) posts of male health assistants, 33 (71 per cent) posts of LHVs, 43 (46 per cent) posts of staff nurses, 13 (81 per cent) posts of Block Health Educators and 111 (79 per cent) posts of MPW male were also vacant at district level.
- In the three visited PHCs, 1 post of MPW (M) at PHC Melur, 1 post of Block Health Educator, 1 post of First Division Assistant, and 1 LHV post were vacant at PHC Paresandra.1 post of staff nurse and 5 posts of MPW (M) and 1 post of First Division Assistant were also vacant at PHC Manchenahalli.

2 Implementation of Rogi Kalyan Samithi (RKS) and VHSCs

- Rogi Kalyan Samithis called Arogya Raksha Samithi (ARS) in the state have been set up in all 50 PHCs, 2 CHCs, 5 Sub district hospitals and district Hospital in the district.
- Out of the amount of Rs. 57,75,000 available to ARSs in the district during 2008-09, only Rs. 5,27,842 was spent. No funds were provided to these samithis during 2009-10.
- It was reported that under 151 Gram Panchayats 1203 VHSCs were set up in the district VHSCs.
- In the sub-centres visited, it was observed that VHSC accounts were being maintained by Anganawadi workers. Utilisation of VHSC funds was not satisfactory because of non co-operative Sarpanches (Presidents of GPs). In practice, VHSCs were not conducting regular meetings for passing resolutions on sanitation etc. Instead, Sarpanches were drawing the entire VHSC amount without doing the actual work.
- No funds were released to VHSCs during 2009-10.

3. Services of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

- It was reported that women belonging to the families of BPL, SC/ST category are only eligible to receive JSY cash incentive for the first two deliveries. The rate are: for institutional deliveries at Rs. 700 in rural area, and Rs. 600 in urban area, Rs. 1500 for caesarean delivery and at Rs. 500 for home delivery in the state.
- Out of 11,000 deliveries eligible for JSY cash incentives, cash benefits have been paid to 10182 mothers during 2008-09 in the district.
- It was found that JSY is functioning in proper way in the district. Almost all 62 JSY beneficiaries contacted confirmed

that they received JSY assistance after delivery.

4 Twenty-four (24) hour Delivery Care System

- In the district, 16 PHCs were functioning as 24 - hour delivery care institutions. Only 3 of them were functioning with 2 MOs and the remaining 13 PHCs have only one Medical Officer posted there.
- No additional budget was released to these PHCs as compared to other normal (non - 24X7) PHCs except the salary of staff nurses. There was three staff nurses posted in these PHCs.
- Among the PHCs visited, in PHC Melur 102 deliveries were conducted during 2008-09, which is below the minimum stipulated deliveries of 10 per month fixed for 24X7 institutions.
- Staff nurses appointed on contract basis in 24X7 centres were not received their salary every month regularly; due to administrative delay at the district office, they got salary once in 3-4 months.

5 ASHA Scheme

- During current year 2009-10 up to the end of Sept. 2009, 1100 ASHA were selected.
- Training to ASHAs was yet to be started.

6 Untied Funds

- In the visited Sub-centres, Untied Funds were not utilized as per the guidelines. VHSC minutes to incur expenditure were not recorded in these SCs. Cash books were not maintained properly and money was drawn without passing resolution in VHSC meetings.
- Untied funds were not provided to SCs during 2009-10
- In the visited PHCs, Melur and Paresandra untied funds were utilized as per the guidelines after taking approval of the committee members of Rogi Kalyan Samithi.

7 Physical Infrastructure and Stock Position: PHCs

- PHCs visited at Melur and Peresandra were functioning in Government buildings.
- Operation Theater was not functional in both the PHCs.
- Residential quarters were not available for MOs in PHC at Paresandra.
- AYUSH MO was not posted at PHC Melur.

Sub-Centres

- Visited sub-centres at Bhaktarahalli, Melur-B, and Pulavarahalli have no building to operate. ANMs of these centers operate from either from villager˙s house or from her quarter situated at PHC premises.
- Examination table, delivery table, mclnsh sheet, Ambu bag/Suction, weighing machine for infants, IUD insertion kit and BP apparatus were not available in most of the visited sub centres.
- Similarly, some of the drugs like DDKs, EC pills, Tab. Paracetamol, Tab, Tab Oxytocin, Cap. Ampicillin and Inj. Gentamycin were not available in most of the visited sub centres.

8 Knowledge and Opinion of the Community on Health Services

- As many as 40 mothers having child up to one year old were interviewed in the coverage area of 4 sub-centres visited in the district for assessment of their knowledge and opinion on the services provided by ANMs.
- Most of the mothers were satisfied with the maternal care services i.e. three PNC check-ups, birth weight of baby and proper counseling on breast feeding practices etc. received by them.

- 36 (90 per cent) Mothers were found to be not aware of danger sign of ARI.
- Public Opinion was good on the services being rendered by PHC/CHC visited by the team. Village leader, and ANC/PNC beneficiaries and others, all have expressed good opinion on the functioning of PHCs.

9 Maintenance of Registers

- Reported performance in respect of sterilization and IUD for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 could not be verified due to absence of registers at the PHC and sub centres.
- EC registers, MCH registers, monthly reporting formats and cash book for untied funds were not provided to some of the sub-centres visited.

10 Other Observations and Suggestions

- Some of the visited SCs were not having any room for conducting clinics though they were drawing clinic rent at Rs. 500/- per month. This is misuse of SC funds and should not have been drawn for those who have no rented building. Every SC should have at least one clinic room or conducting immunization sessions, ANC/ PNC examinations and for keeping SC drugs, equipments and records.
- Stock registers were not maintained for equipments and drug purchase under NRHM funds at the SCs. A separate stock register may be maintained for purchase of equipments and drugs made under NRHM funds.

In the light of the above revelations health sector in Chikkaballapur district has to focus on the following strategies:

1. To achieve all goal spilt in the Karnataka vision Document 2020, Millennium Development Goals Karnataka health Policy
2. To react the lacunas reveled by the finding of the report such as India Human Development Report 2011, Karnataka Economic Survey of Various years.
3. The Regional Evaluation Team. Bengaluru its documents has prompted many shortcomings about the function of PHCs an CHCs in ChiKkaballapur district 17 2009. These are very important and need attention if the authorities unless rural health case is improved the overall well being of human and their development would become lopsided
4. Health infrastructure: The norm such as one doctor for 100 people should be achieved if not at once but in a phased manner. Similar hospitals, nurses and beds have not improved at all these have to be strengthened. This is very natal
5. The areas which are a matter of concern, IMR, Child IMR, Sex Ratio, MMR, Institutional Delivery, ANC coverage, Anemia among the pregnant and children and malnutrition.

The per capita expenditure on health is low in addition to showing wide differences taluk to taluk.

The published data does not reveal the ground realities. Further, most of the data pertain to government sector. The remote areas are the most vulnerable and the deaths, births etc. are not being reported and hence not covered. The discreet enquires with the villages reveals much more distressing information. These need to be captured. Relevant steps should be taken to pay serious attention to these.
Last but not least is about quality and timely data available published as well as obtained from the departments/offices. They are not accurate, full of errors and also inconsistent. More serious efforts needed to capture all the relevant data on regular basis. Otherwise the efforts would not yield desired results.

12.3.3 Future Strategy for Livelihood Sector

The total number of households without houses in Chikkaballapur district was 42248 which accounts for 14.97 per cent of the total households in the district. For the state as a whole the percentage is same i.e. 17.85 per cent. The rural houseless households form the major portion 41635 or 98.55 per cent. Therefore, the problem of houseless households is acute in rural Chikkaballapur. More than a quarter of the houseless households are in Gauribidanur taluk followed by Bagepalli taluk. But as proportion to the households, the houseless are highest in Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda. Only in Chintamani, it is the lowest 6.78 per cent.

The site less number of households in Chikkaballapur district was 29907 which mean 10.59 per cent of total households did not have sites at all. Here again the rural segment has a higher per cent of site less households i.e. 86.93 of the total site less. In the total rural households this formed 11.80 per cent. Taluk-wise Gauribidanur taluk has the highest site less households 11085 out of total site less households it constitutes 16.22 per cent. But as proportion to total households it is Gudibanda taluk which accounts for the highest of 18.57 per cent. Chintamani taluk has the lowest proportion of 4.62 per cent of households would be 23.85 per cent. This pattern is true in case of rural areas also. As far as urban sector is concerned, largest proportion of site less households is in Gudibanda taluk 24.46 per cent as compared to its total households.

As for the type of these residential houses, those which are of permanent type are only 72.77 per cent for the district, even though Gudibanda taluk has the proportion of permanent type houses. But as compared with 2001 census there is improvement as the proportion of permanent houses which was 68.95 per cent for the district improved to 72.77 per cent. Gudibanda taluk showed deterioration from 85.10 per cent to 76.47 per cent so with Chintamani taluk.

The households classified by the number of dwelling rooms according to 2011 census for Chikkaballapur district including rural and urban reveal that more than one-third of the households has one room i.e., 37.77 per cent and those having 2 rooms form 23.66 per cent and households having exclusive rooms are 23.54 per cent.

The Census 2011 data suggests that a little more than 85 per cent of the total households in Chikkaballapur district have separate kitchen.

Though quite sizeable households have separate kitchen, when it comes to separate bathroom facility ¯ it is low, only 66.69 per cent of the households have separate toilet facility.

Compared to the State, the status of drinking water in Chikkaballapur district is not satisfactory. Majority of the habitations are covered under the category above 50 per cent and below 75 per cent. Together with the coverage of above 25 per cent and below 50 per cent, and less than 25 per cent they form 84.43 per cent of the total habitations whereas this at the state forms 68.37 per cent. Therefore, Chikkaballapur district needs to focus on better coverage of rural habitations with drinking water.

Majority of the habitations i.e. 823 or 41.54 per cent get 20 ¯ 30 LPCD water. These getting above 40 LPCD account for 17.57 per cent. Gudibanda taluk as we have seen earlier has been lagging behind in many of the indicators. But in respect of drinking water, 57.80 per cent of the habitations get more than 40 LPCD. Gauribidanur taluk is relatively better placed. But in Chintamani only 3.17 per cent of habitations get more than 40 LPCD. In Bagepalli and Sidlaghatta taluks 56.75 per cent and 53.19 per cent habitation get 20 ¯ 30 LPCD. The position in Gauribidanur taluk is not satisfactory.

Between 2001 and 2011 there is no improvement in the pattern of drinking water supply in Chikkaballapur district in rural areas. The households covered by tap water supply declined marginally from 70.13 per cent in 2001 to 69.48 per cent in 2011. Households covered by untreated tap water account for more than 66 per cent for the district. The situation in Bagepalli is worst the percentage is as high as 85.34 per cent very close is the Gudibanda taluk with 80.4 per cent. But the other taluks also suffer from this in a big way.

The percentage of urban households covered by tap water declined from 85.50 per cent in 2001 to 78.57 per cent in 2011 which is not a good sign.

The urban bodies are not even getting 50 per cent of the required LPCD. Again Gauribidanur taluk gets only 25 per cent. The situations in other taluks are also very bad.

In rural Chikkaballapur district there is some improvement in the toilet facilities in 2011 compared with 2001. In 2001 83.26 per cent of the households did not have toilet within the premises which declined to 77.00 per cent in 2011. In other words, there is some increase in households with the toilet facility within from 16.20 to 23.00 per cent in this period. For a ten-year period this progress is very low. Further across the taluks in Bagepalli the situation is alarming because the percentage of households not having toilet facilities shot up to 88.58 per cent from 84.19 per cent.

In respect of those households not having latrine facility which is a large number (1,69,632 in 2011), there are 2 ways by which this is taken care of. One is using public toilet facility and the other is open defecating. In this respect it is a very sorry state of affairs as 96.49 per cent of the households in this category practice open defecating i.e. 163675.

In Chikkaballapur district, as per Census 2011, 15.68 per cent of the urban households do not have latrine i.e., 9722 households out of 62002 total households which shows a decline over 2001 of 25.53 per cent. This is slightly lower than the state average of 15.07 per cent or 800853 households out of 5315715 households. There is a strong rural, urban divide in this respect. There is a good improvement in the percentage of urban households having latrine from 74.47 per cent in 2001 to 84.32 per cent in 2011 and these percentages compare well with that of the state˜s 75.23 per cent and 84.93 per cent respectively.



The people of Chikkaballapur district especially Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Chintamani taluks are highly afflicted with various diseases due to consumption of high fluoride content water. Many measures were initiated to provide safe water to the people. However due to natural and administrative lapses people continue to depend mostly upon bore well water. Local health facilities are inadequate to treat some of the ailments. A Charitable Trust run by Bagepalli MLA is helping some people by linking them to Dr. M S Ramaiah Hospital where they get treatment at concessional rates. Again in discussions gathered, it was revealed even in these taluks where the fluoride problems was minimal, have stated showing-up in a large way (e.g. Chikkaballapur).

The long term measures to overcome the above problem is rejuvenation and deepening of the existing water bodies, clearing encroachments and rejuvenation of feeder channels of rivers and tanks,

construction of water harvesting structures (roof top, cheek dams etc) on a large scale, measures to increase the forest coverage, efficient governance and management of D F Plants and above all a long lasting solution i.e. tapping west flowing water as suggested by Paramashivaiah Committee (Government initiated Yettinahole project) and extending the Hemavathi river water to the district.

There is no doubt that there is ample scope for improving the standard of living in Chikkaballapur district. In many of the parameters, the district is lagging behind the state average. Much needs to be done in the quality of houses, large number of houseless households in rural areas, sanitation, drainage and other infrastructure such as large unbanked villages and large number of households not availing banking facilities. Across the taluks, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluks status is not satisfactory. As far as latrine infrastructure is concerned disposing of night soil in the open drain, night soil disposal by human and open defecation in toilet less households are still existent. First priority should be given to these households i.e., dry toilets to be replaced and toilet less households to be given the first priority. These are the critical areas which need immediate and utmost attention. The progress of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan as revealed by the Baseline Survey (BLS) of GPs reveals that there are still 1,38,945 rural households accounting for 68.86 per cent of the total rural households which do not have toilets. Out of this, Sidlaghatta has the maximum followed by Chikkaballapur taluk, Chintamani taluk, Bagepalli, Gudibanda and Gauribidanur taluk. The percentages of rural households not having toilets are 72.63 in Chikkaballapur taluk, 69.52 in Chintamani taluk, 67.48 per cent in Bagepalli; 62.94 per cent in Gauribidanur , 65.01 per cent in Gudibanda and 77.24 per cent in Sidlaghatta. The BLS further show that in the district the number of BPL households not having toilets is much more than the APL households i.e., 90.83 per cent of the total households without toilets. In the district, 971 schools out of 1787 schools have toilets and contrary to this only 58 out of 1093 anganawadis have toilets. As at end July 2014 the targets set-forth to achieve total sanitation are not achieved and the achievement is 49.51 per cent only. While this is not a satisfactory progress, much more needs to be done on all infrastructures in rural and urban areas.

12.3.4 Future HD Strategy for the Dalits and Tribals

There is lot more improvement among the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people in Chikkaballapur district. This is entirely due to focused and dedicated positive State intervention policies and schemes which have helped to a great extent to uplift these socially depressed groups. Positive, better and visible achievements can be seen on the education front. The enrolment of SC and ST is almost on par with the non-SC/ST group. But at literacy levels the gap persists though reduced to a great extent. The sex ratio as well as child sex ratio are on par with their counterparts. The dropout, out of school numbers as reported by DDPI though do not show an alarming numbers, the data given may not reveal the complete picture. It must be underreported.

The health issues in respect of SC are in line with the general trend. But due to acute poverty among them, affordability of costly health treatment is an issue. There is no MMR, and all deliveries are institutional. But again this may not reveal a full picture.

Occupational pattern of SC and ST reflect their backwardness as most of them are into marginal category, agricultural labourers and very few cultivators. This again raises the question of asset ownership. Very few own assets. Most of them are marginal farmers with small and invisible land. The ownership of agricultural land holdings is not commensurate with their population.

The SC and ST not only suffer from lack of social resources, they are also denied of access to both material and cultural resources. Apart from material deprivation, they experience a greater magnitude of social exclusion which is manifested in their poor access to human development. This has been established without any doubt from the previous section 9.7 the CDDI.

As for their income, since most of them are into casual labour agricultural labourers, they do not enjoy regular stable and continuous income.

The livelihood issues of SC and ST are far from satisfactory. Most of them do not have pucca houses. A large number of their households do not have house or house sites. Though a good proportion of them have access to drinking water, a large number have to fetch water far away from their premises. Further quite a good proportion do not get treated water. Sanitation is the most important aspect which is a cause of major concern. More than 70 per cent of their households do not have toilets. Open defecation is largely practiced by the same 70 per cent households. Still the serviced toilets through night soil by human is in vogue. The open defecation free status is far from reality.

On the whole the development of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe presents a somewhat a mixed picture. On certain front they excelled but on some they are lagging behind. Despite the best efforts by central and state governments they have travelled only half way through. These efforts need to continue and focus should be to put an end to social exclusion, atrocities/ crimes against these groups.

12.3.5 Future Strategy for the Gender Development

The emerging picture on gender development is a mixed one. Falling in sex ratio, gender gap in literacy, widening gap in dropout, enrolment and transition despite some improvement in some of the attributes. The empowerment of women and their representation in the local bodies etc. is also meeting the required norms. But when it comes to their work participation the situation is very bad. There is drastic decline in their participation and they are pushed into marginalized labour and are driven to poverty. One cannot be complacent about the atrocities/ crimes committed against women. As said earlier more than 90 per cent of female employment is in the unorganized sector apart from considerable differences in wages and other work conditions. Except in the case of casual labour in public works under MGNREGS, the average wages for female casual labourers are much lower than the stipulated minimum wages. The informal sector which has grown phenomenally in both rural and urban is over represented by women employees. It is also reported that women in government service form a very small proportion. Thus the labour front is not friendly to poor women. The fact that more and more men are migrating from rural and that the informal sector has grown faster than the agricultural sector should have given more opportunities for women to undertake those works done by men. But the reality is that women get jobs traditionally held by men only when men leave those jobs, because they have ceased to be remunerative. Once the jobs held by women become remunerative, their men take over those. Overall the fruits of economic development have not trickled down to some of these poorer sections of the people.

Another fact is women's access to resources, natural or otherwise. Ownership of assets is another phenomenon exhibits the high inequality between men and women. The third important factor is access to credit by women in rural areas where land ownership is an important determining factor. The fourth is the large scale absence

of women in trade unions/ associations where women issues are not given priority. How many women undergo hardships because they do not have access to electricity, drinking water, cooking fuel and toilets. Environmental degradation manifested in disappearing forests, deteriorating soil conditions and depleting water resources are all gradually reducing the availability of water, fuel and other common property resources.

Crimes against women tend to be under-reported. Very rarely complaints of wife beating have been registered. Widespread illiteracy among women, subordination and cultural barriers block their path to justice. In urban areas where there are highly literate women are also not an exception to this.

The latest developments are showing some hopes of redressal of women˘s problems and reducing the gender gap such as the government˘s income generating activities through their Shree Shakti schemes, their representation in governance, incentives for girls˘education etc.

Women˘s empowerment and their economic development seen through the Shree Sarthe Schemes of the government has helped the women to a large extent. But the membership of SC and ST women which was impressive in 2007-08 somewhat slowed down later.

12.3.6 Future Strategy for Other Sectors

When the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances went through the dimensions of backwardness in June 2002, Chikkaballapur district did not exist. Since all the taluks of the present district belonged to erstwhile Kolar district, the HPCRRI for the first time constructed taluk-wise development index and accordingly classified the backwardness of the taluks. Accordingly, there was only one taluk ¯ Chikkaballapur which was categorized as developed with an index of above 1.02, while 2 taluks were classified as relatively developed Chintamani 0.97 and Sidlaghatta 0.91, two taluks have been grouped under more backward Gudibanda 0.84 and Gauribidanur 0.83. One taluk Bagepalli was grouped as most backward 0.76. While these data are old, still they are relevant because taluk-wise development indices have been constructed till today. After 12 years, the regional disparity in terms of inter-taluk imbalances do exist. They might have improved over this period but developed would have turned more developed and mainstreaming the excluded taluks remains a challenge. Gudibanda, the smallest taluk in which the NH-7 runs through continue to lag behind. The taluk has no industrial area. The taluk has not made much progress in industrial development. Chikkaballapur district compared to other industrial districts has been slow in industrialisation. Though the district is endowed with rich agricultural and horticultural resources, their potential has not been tapped. The regional backwardness would be more distinctly pronounced in the chapters to follow where sectoral developments and issues would be discussed.

Chikkaballapur district is rich in agricultural, horticultural and livestock resources. It s a major producers of food crops such as maize, ragi and horticultural crops such as sapota, papaya, guava, grapes and mangoes and silk. It is providing connectivity to key business centres ¯ key transport link to North-Bengaluru. Many major industrial projects are on the anvil. Textile is also an important industrial activity because the district is the second largest of producer of mulberry.

Since the district is still young and many developmental activities have begun since 2010, there will be a gap of gestation period to reap the full benefits.

The growth rates of Chikkaballapur district as measured by gross district income at current prices are lower than that of State except in 2011-12. Its per capita income is also far below that of the State. The sectoral contribution reveals that there is a transition in the pattern whereby the tertiary sector is taking over the other two sectors quite faster. Agriculture is the main stay but horticulture contributes higher income. Sericulture which was the main activity is shrinking. BPL as measured by the ration cards issued, reveal rural number of BPLs are higher than the urban. Still poverty is highly prevalent. The progress under MGNREGS is not significant as the project was in vogue from April 2008 only. There are not many industries in the district. However, as stated in Chapter 2, many large scale industries in the private sector are coming up. But inter-taluk imbalances exist. The occupational patterns of the district as revealed by Census do not show much improvement in 2011 over 2001. Child labour is being engaged on a larger scale particularly in Sidlaghatta. But raids have not helped much to reduce the magnitude.

As per the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts and Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 decentralised elected governments were established in both rural and urban areas in Karnataka including in Chikkaballapur district. The hallmark of decentralized governance is that it ensures efficiency, transparency and accountability. However, these can be achieved if the decentralized governments observe certain principles. The major issues of these as discussed above are public participation in the local governance and development, participation of non-governmental organizations, e-governance, inclusive governance. The analysis of these in the context of Chikkaballapur district reveals that largely these are absent. No best practices adopted by any institution in the entire district except to some extent in Chintamani CMC. Capacity building of elected members of local governments is hardly taken care. Similarly, the importance of role of NGOs and VOs in development process is not understood properly and hence their involvement is restricted to a few grama panchayats in a few taluks. The frequent change of executive heads (development and administration) of the local governments affected the administration and also development of the district. Though the representation of marginalized sections in the local governments is ensured and in fact it is above the prescribed level in certain cases their participation is hindered because of low knowledge and skills. The DPC has not been constituted till today. As a result, the new district lags behind other districts in various development parameters including human development in spite of its proximity to the state headquarters, international airport and national highway.

As the urbanisation is expanding, it is but natural for the policy makers and authorities to make cities/towns clean and livable. In Chikkaballapur district, urbanisation is slower than the trends observed at the state level. However, the urban bodies in the district are not without problems. Chikkaballapur city which is the district headquarters and also situated on the national Highway and also nearer to Kempegowda International Airport naturally its density of population is comparatively high and it continue to be so in the coming years thus posing problems in meeting infrastructure and services. Slums and slum population are also increasing in the ULBs of Chikkaballapur district. The ULBs in the district are better placed in road and street lights facilities but the same cannot be said with regard to footpaths. There is need to give attention towards creation of footpaths by Bagepalli, Gauribidanur and Sidlaghatta urban bodies.

The Gauribidanur TMC needs to enhance the tap water to its citizens. Again, Gauribidanur TMC has to make a special

effort to supply treated water where at present it is very low (14.07 per cent). The supply of untreated water to a large section of people will pose health problems. In Gauribidanur and Gudibanda urban bodies 36 per cent and 21 per cent of households depend on water away from the houses. In none of the six ULBs water is supplied to the normative level of 135 LPCD. The gap is very high in Sidlaghatta, Chikkaballapur and Gauribidanur urban bodies. The authorities need to take cognizance of all these problems and make efforts to supply water through permanent and sustainable sources and at adequate levels.

Another aspect that is directly related to health is status of latrines and disposal of solid waste. Though there is large improvement as far as latrines is concerned still the percentage of households without latrines in high particularly in Gudibanda and Bagepalli urban bodies. For disposal of liquid waste the four ULBs (Bagepalli, Chikkaballapur, Gauribidanur and Gudibanda) still depend on pit system. The underground sewage drainage construction is underway in two of the six ULBs (Chintamani and Sidlaghatta) and the work has to be expedited to provide the service to the citizens at the earliest. Plans have to be drawn up by the other four ULBs to take up underground sewage drainage system with the support of KUWSDB.

With regard to solid waste disposal, the status in the six ULBs is far from satisfactory. The ULBs are yet to develop landfills scientifically.

12.4 Concluding Remarks

Chikkaballapur district has completed a little over 7 years of its existence. It is slowly coming out of its child hood. All the administrative machineries are in place and policy framework for its development on all front are in place. The six taluks carved from erstwhile Kolar district are also having the decentralised administrative set up. The High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances had in 2002 identified Bagepalli taluk as the most backward; Gudibanda and Gauribidanur as more backward; Chintamani and Sidlaghatta backward and Chikkaballapur taluk as relatively developed. Almost 10 to 12 years later from the exercise on taluk level it can be inferred like this. Added in this period the Government has pumped into these taluks substantial development related activities along with required funds. The impact of these along with 10 years of development, it can be said thus, `Bagepalli which was classified as most backward has developed and is showing good progress. Chintamani and Sidlaghatta taluks are also developing and may get out of the backwardness tag. Chikkaballapur taluk though having the headquarters of the district is showing some kind of stagnation. The left over two taluks namely Gudibanda and Gauribidanur are lagging behind. They assume the last two places among the taluks.

Regional imbalances exists across the taluks in literacy, education, health and livelihood issues. These imbalances pull down district`s development.

There is no major industrial development in the district. However quite a number of new and big projects are on the anvil but development will happen with a gestation period. Infrastructure has to develop particularly in Gudibanda and Bagepalli taluks. Gudibanda taluk has no industries and lags behind on many parameters. Agriculturally the district is relatively better with the irrigated area showing good improvement. It has good potential for horticultural crops. In sericulture also the district has comparative advantage, as it has been established that the silk produced in Sidlaghatta taluk is considered to be superior quality. The incentives provided by the Department of Sericulture to the farmers and reelers and the labourers are encouraging factors for this sector. But child labour in silk filature units need to be curtailed and stopped completely.

Social infrastructure in terms of education and health show wide intra taluk difference reflecting regional imbalances. The areas of concern are, declining enrolment, increasing drop out leading to more Out of School Children (OOSC) and slow mainstreaming of OOSC. These are more concentrated in respect of secondary level. The drop out school children once re-enrolled into the schools are very irregular and they attend on and off. When the teachers visit their houses and persuade they attend schools otherwise they prefer to stay out of school. Many drop out children find attending school as boring and not interested in studies. This necessitates modification of our education system so as to make it attractive for children to attend school. Another major problem is the large scale absenteeism of teachers and many schools at the primary level function with one teacher. School infrastructure has to be given priority.

In so far as health sector is concerned the IMR, Child IMR, MMR, institutional delivery, malnutrition, anemia among pregnant women, child and adolescent girls are the critical areas. The health system has to penetrate into remote and interior rural areas so that all these issues are taken care of. The access of health to the poor and needy must cover these areas. Doctors , Nurses, hospital beds and hospitals both in private and Government sector have to be in the required ratios. Many lacunas have been observed in the functioning of PHCs, CMCs by the study and they have to be rectified.

Livelihood issues relating to standard of living include housing, quality of housing, the necessary housing facilities such as electricity, room, access to safe and adequate drinking water rural areas in particular. About 77 per cent of households do not have toilets in their premises. This is the most disturbing factor. Open defecation, night soil carried by human are still being practiced. This has to be assigned top most priority and totally discontinued. The supply of drinking water is inadequate. In some taluks LPCD is 20 to 30 litres as against the norm of 55 LPCD. How to augment the supply is a major task.

The status of SC, ST and minorities show slow improvement. Reducing the gaps and mainstreaming of these social group assume importance. Likewise gender gap also has to be addressed particularly in areas such as employment, empowerment, literacy gaps and health sector.

The aforesaid are the observations and suggestions based on the analysis of data and construction of taluk ¯wise Human Development Index and various other indices. There is a strong word about the quality of data both published and obtained. The data are incomplete, inadequate, not accurate with errors and so relying on such kind of data is fraught with many problems. The analysis based on these data would give a very rosy picture of development and this may harm the district˘s future development prospects. At the taluk level and village level availability of data is a big problem and obtaining them is a herculean task. There are lot of errors in the published data. It is not possible to rectify these lacunaes with the concerned authorities as they are helpless. But consistency can be verified and ensured. If data available is reliable, accurate, adequate without errors, our analysis would be much stronger and it will be a pleasure to draft and analyse them and make the reports more meaningful.

Annexures



Annexure 1.4.1
Methodology for computing GII

1. Aggregating across dimensions within each Gender Group using Geometric mean.

For Females

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR}\right)\times D\times ANE\right]^{1/3} * \left[R_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F\right]^{1/3} * \left[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F\right]^{1/3}}$$

For Males

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * \left[R_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT\right]^{1/3} * \left[WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M\right]^{1/3}}$$

2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean

$$HARM(G_f, G_m) = \left[\frac{(G_f)^{-1} + (G_m)^{-1}}{2}\right]^{-1}$$

3. Calculate the geometric mean of the Arithmetic means of the each indicator

$$G_{\overline{f},\overline{m}} = \sqrt[3]{\overline{health}.\overline{empowerment}.\overline{LFPR}}$$

Where,

$$\overline{health} = \left[\frac{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR}\times D\times ANE\right)\right]^{1/3} + 1}{2}\right]$$

$$\overline{empowerment} = \frac{\left[R_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F\right]^{1/3} + \left[R_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M\right]^{1/3}}{2}$$

$$\overline{LFPR} = \frac{\left[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F\right]^{1/3} + \left[WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M\right]^{1/3}}{2}$$

4. Calculating the GII by comparing the equally distributed gender index to the reference standard. The GII value ranges from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions)

$$GII = 1 - \frac{HARM(G_F, G_M)}{G_{\overline{F},\overline{M}}}$$

Annexure 3.2.1

Taluk-Wise and District Data for indicators used in the DHDR

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
Indicators for Human Development Index (HDI)								
1	Percentage of Households having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	14.16	28.80	20.14	18.54	11.24	18.01	19.50
	No. of Households having access to Cooking fuel	6,314	13422	13,360	12,671	1,445	7850	55,062
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
2	Percentage of Households having access to Toilet	22.58	49.41	39.77	29.83	27.60	44.84	36.47
	No. of Households having access to Toilet	10,071	23,029	26,378	20,385	3,548	19,546	102,957
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
3	Percentage of Households having access to Water (Water: Definition as per census, 2011)	70.58	79.35	75.43	67.15	79.91	77.68	73.86
	No. of Households having access to Water	31474	36981	50026	45889	10272	33864	208,507
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
4	Percentage of Households having access to Electricity	89.17	92.27	91.99	89.29	91.99	93.17	91.12
	No. of Households having access to Electricity	39,766	43,002	61,008	61,025	11,825	40,617	257,243
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
5	Percentage of Households having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	73.35	70.25	75.39	75.68	76.47	65.25	72.77
	No. of Households having access to Pucca house	32539	32677	49959	51567	9816	28345	204903
	Total Households	44360	46513	66,268	68,142	12,837	43440	281,560
6	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	24.67	40.86	38.26	30.74	19.86	41.42	34.48
	No. of Non agricultural workers	23846	42264	57287	46860	6090	44267	220614
	7 Years above Population	96649	103426	149721	152450	30662	106870	639778
7	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	31215.59	47167.78	34022.19	28730.27	33166.85	26482.13	33234.00
8	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	44	31	39	49	55	18	39
9	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)*	250	92	170	381	87	87	137
10	Literacy Rate	62.13	73.81	72.28	70.15	65.18	69.39	69.76

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Literate Population	101938	140312	193336	182905	32639	132092	783222
	Total population (7 years above)	164059	190099	267494	260724	50078	190364	1122818
11	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER): (a) GER at Primary (b) GER at Upper Primary (c) GER at Secondary/High-School	92.40	98.43	107.94	91.9	87.86	96.70	97.48
	No. of Children in the age group of 6-14 Years Enrolled in Schools at several different grade level	23026	27626	43005	36590	6688	27546	164481
	Total No. of Children in the age group of 6-14 years	20313	24073	37382	31961	5777	24389	143895
Indicators for Gender Inequality Index (GII)								
12	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	250	92	170	381	87	87	137
13	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	97.47	98.12	99.52	98.80	96.33	98.08	98.76
14	Share of pregnant women with severe Anemia (ANE)	50.70	68.37	37.64	71.35	56.38	54.72	63.46
15	Share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F)	41.96	43.67	41.96	40.65	43.70	43.34	42.21
	Female member	180	176	248	274	59	192	1129
	Total members	429	403	591	674	135	443	2675
16	Share of male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_M)	58.04	56.33	58.04	59.35	56.30	56.66	57.79
	Male member	249	227	343	400	76	251	1546
	Total members	429	403	591	674	135	443	2675
17	Share of female children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$)	48.63	48.61	49.03	48.71	49.44	48.77	48.80
	No. of female children in the age group 0-6 years	9454	10907	14990	14746	2845	11610	64552
	Total population 0-6	19439	22437	30576	30275	5754	23805	132286
18	Share of male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_M$)	51.37	51.39	50.97	51.29	50.56	51.23	51.20
	No. of male children in the age group 0-6 years	9985	11530	15586	15529	2909	12195	67734
	Total population 0-6	19439	22437	30576	30275	5754	23805	132286
19	Share of female literacy (LIT_F)	52.81	66.25	64.18	62.19	56.44	61.23	61.55
	Female Literate population	42846	61465	85011	80354	14059	57329	341064

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Female population (7 years above)	81139	92775	132466	129204	24909	93622	554115
20	Share of male literacy (LIT_M)	71.26	81.01	80.22	77.97	73.82	77.28	77.75
	Male literate population	59092	78847	108325	102551	18580	74763	442158
	Male population (7 years above)	82920	97324	135028	131520	25169	96742	568703
21	Share of Female Work Participation Rate (WPR)	49.57	41.51	44.97	48.69	54.16	43.39	46.08
	Female worker	40221	38512	59566	62911	13490	40626	255326
	Female population (7 years above)	81139	92775	132466	129204	24909	93622	554115
22	Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR):	68.05	66.70	66.77	68.08	68.23	68.47	67.60
	Male worker	56428	64914	90155	89539	17172	66244	384452
	Male population (7 years above)	82920	97324	135028	131520	25169	96742	568703
23	Share of female workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F) to Total Female workers	15.88	31.98	30.28	22.91	14.02	37.54	26.75
	Female non - agriculture workers	6387	12318	18034	14415	1891	15250	68295
	Total Female worker	40221	38512	59566	62911	13490	40626	255326
24	Share of male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_M) to Total Male workers	30.94	46.13	43.54	36.24	24.45	43.80	39.62
	Male non - agriculture workers	17459	29946	39252	32445	4199	29017	152318
	Total Male workers	56428	64914	90155	89539	17172	66244	384452
25	Female Agricultural wage rate ($WAGE_F$)	160.00	100.00	160.00	110.00	90.00	95.00	120.00
26	Male Agricultural wage rate ($WAGE_M$)	250.00	170.00	235.00	205.00	135.00	150.00	190.00
Indicators for Child Development Index (CDI)								
27	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	44	31	39	49	55	18	39
28	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	36.12	33.04	31.84	35.08	57.78	28.64	34.26
	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	7.97	3.72	8.87	10.09	15.30	7.81	7.00
29	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a)Primary (b) Secondary	48.28	32.17	41.89	100.00	33.33	100.00	66.78
	No. of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a)Primary (b) Secondary	56	37	31	120	8	144	396
	No. of Drop-out Children (a) Primary	116	115	74	120	24	144	593

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	(b) Secondary							
Indicators for Food Security Index (FSI)								
30	Cropping Intensity	106.63	106.19	104.18	105.54	102.89	102.47	104.88
	Gross sown area	42438	27126	50897	49490	15287	30246	215484
	Net sown area	39801	25544	48857	46890	14857	29518	205467
31	Percentage change in NSA (Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 ¯ 2011)	22.43	19.62	30.27	23.80	3.83	14.47	21.34
	NSA 2001	32508	21355	37503	37876	14309	25786	169337
	NSA 2011	39801	25544	48857	46890	14857	29518	205467
32	Per capita food grain production	329.55	124.88	108.05	358.34	437.99	100.97	214.78
33	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	20.51	35.46	3.74	4.99	11.71	2.22	12.29
	Total forest area	18458	19720	3243	4332	2534	1417	49704
	Total geographical area	90009	55612	86697	86727	21645	63811	404501
34	Irrigation Intensity	178.21	112.59	123.03	129.78	154.50	110.69	128.52
	Gross irrigated area	9087	8719	12440	18872	4238	10160	63516
	Net irrigated area	5099	7744	10111	14542	2743	9179	49418
35	Percentage of Area Degraded (cultivable waste) to Total Geographical Area	0.50	0.37	2.11	1.55	0.69	1.18	1.17
	Total Degraded area	453	208	1836	1345	150	751	4743
	Total Geographical area	90009	55612	86897	86727	21645	63811	404701
36	Percentage of leguminous crops in the GCA	6.96	7.80	8.78	3.55	9.31	4.30	6.51
	Area under leguminous crops	2952	2117	4471	1756	1423	1302	14021
	Gross Cropped area	42438	27126	50897	49490	15287	30246	215484
37	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	91.19	88.56	91.75	89.55	87.68	78.90	88.37
	Total BPL Ration Cards	41360	38610	55899	59320	11295	34216	240700
	Total Ration cards	45355	43599	60924	66240	12882	43366	272366
38	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	31215.59	47167.78	34022.19	28730.27	33166.85	26482.13	33234.00
39	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	24.67	40.86	38.26	30.74	19.86	41.42	34.48
	Non agriculture worker	23846	42264	57287	46860	6090	44267	220614
	Total worker	96649	103426	149721	152450	30662	106870	639778
40	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings	1.15	0.83	1.16	1.00	0.88	1.27	1.06

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	/ Total No. of holdings)							
	Size of land holding	45919	29878	54164	51445	13514	31436	226356
	Total land holding	40050	35792	46862	51693	15299	24766	214462
41	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	33.57	29.00	29.28	38.48	36.81	28.73	32.35
	No. of Agriculture labour	32447	29991	43842	58667	11288	30704	206939
	Total workers	96649	103426	149721	152450	30662	106870	639778
42	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	42.92	31.84	30.97	46.58	28.24	27.98	34.90
	No. of villages having PDS outlets within the village	91	71	105	102	24	68	461
	Total villages	212	223	339	219	85	243	1321
43	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	44	31	39	49	55	18	39
44	Percentage of Households having access to Water (Water Definition as per Census, 2011)	70.58	79.35	75.43	67.15	79.91	77.68	73.86
	No. of Households access Drinking water	31475	36981	50026	45889	10272	33864	208,507
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
45	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	50.70	68.37	37.64	71.35	56.36	54.72	63.46
46	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	36.12	33.04	31.84	35.08	57.78	28.64	34.26
	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	7.97	3.72	8.87	10.09	15.30	7.81	7.00
47	Female Literacy Rate	52.81	66.25	64.18	62.19	56.44	61.23	61.55
	Female literate population	42846	61465	85011	80354	14059	57329	341064
	Female population (7 years above)	81139	92775	132466	129204	24909	93622	554115
Indicators for Urban Development Index (UDI)								
48	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk	17.94	29.95	25.52	16.45	16.91	23.89	22.40
	Urban population	32922	63652	76068	47877	9441	51159	281119
	Total population	183498	212536	298070	290999	55832	214169	1255104
49	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	19.17	1.31	4.17	12.31	32.11	1.41	7.29
	No. of Households without Own Houses	1458	189	739	1305	697	133	4521
	Total Households	7607	14433	17729	10597	2171	9465	62002
50	Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	3.87	28.78	18.71	35.24	33.32	36.48	25.79

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Total slum Population	1274	18320	14230	16874	3146	18664	72508
	Total population	32922	63652	76068	47877	9441	51159	281119
51	Water Supply ¯ Percentage of Households with Tap water connection)	85.55	73.33	77.72	31.56	60.29	76.67	66.89
	No. of Households having access to Water	6508	10583	13779	3344	1309	7257	41471
	Total Households	7607	14433	17729	10597	2171	9465	62002
52	Sewerage/ Drainage ¯ Percentage of Households Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)	88.18	88.87	88.79	84.46	89.41	89.69	88.15
	No. of Households having Sewerage and Drainage connections	6708	12826	15741	8950	1941	8489	54655
	Total Households	7607	14433	17729	10597	2171	9465	62002
53	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	3	4	1	2	11	2	3
	No. of Hospital Beds	100	250	100	110	100	100	760
	Total Population	32922	63652	76068	47877	9441	51159	281119
54	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	7.12	10.11	24.82	8.71	2.38	15.19	12.25
	Own Resources	73.96	213.99	338	99.06	12.08	91.3	828.39
	Total Receipt	1039.07	2117.37	1362	1137.24	507.56	601.1	6764.34
55	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	3381	1719	1704	1144	3827	720	1701
	Total Expenditure	111306000	109403000	129624000	54785000	36129000	36849000	478096000
	Population	32922	63652	76068	47877	9441	51159	281119
56	Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	2.95	5.24	7.06	10.42	7.29	17.00	7.57
	Road (Kms)	15.10	95.40	105.96	100.00	18.95	85.00	420.41
	Total Geographical area (Sq km)	5.11	18.2	15.01	9.6	2.6	5	55.52
57	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	22	34	35	31	37	18	29
	No. of Crimes	73	214	263	149	35	93	827
	Total Urban population	32922	63652	76068	47877	9441	51159	281119
58	Road accidents per 10000 population	3	11	3	7	13	2	6
	No. of Road accidents	9	70	24	32	12	11	158
	Total Urban population	32922	63652	76068	47877	9441	51159	281119
Indicators for Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)								
59	Decadal population growth rate	8.14	11.20	9.87	7.33	7.73	10.42	9.23

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Latest year (2011)	169689	191122	271284	271119	51828	193965	1149007
	Previous year (2001)	183498	212536	298070	290999	55832	214169	1255104
60	Population Density	197	330	334	326	246	323	295
	Total Geographical area	933	644	892	894	227	664	4254
	Total population	183498	212536	298070	290999	55832	214169	1255104
61	Sex ratio	975	952	979	979	988	966	972
	Female population	90593	103682	147456	143950	27754	105232	618667
	Male Population	92905	108854	150614	147049	28078	108937	636437
62	Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk (census 2011)	0.69	8.62	4.77	5.80	5.63	8.71	5.78
	Total Slum population	1274	18320	14230	16874	3146	18664	72508
	Total population	183498	212536	298070	290999	55832	214169	1255104
63	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6	10.59	10.56	10.26	10.40	10.31	11.12	10.54
	Total population in the age group of 0-6	19439	22437	30576	30275	5754	23805	132286
	Total population	183498	212536	298070	290999	55832	214169	1255104
64	Child sex ratio	947	946	962	950	978	952	953
	No of Female population in the age group of 0-6	9454	10907	14990	14746	2845	11610	64552
	No. of Male population in the age group of 0-6	9985	11530	15586	15529	2909	12195	67734
65	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years)	38	27	34	43	48	15	34
66	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	44	31	39	49	55	18	39
67	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)*	250	92	170	381	87	87	137
68	Percentage of women headed households	11.73	13.26	11.54	14.98	13.54	12.20	12.88
	No. of Women headed households	5230	6182	7651	10239	1741	5319	36362
	Total households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
69	Percentage of BPL cards issued to Total Ration Cards	91.19	88.56	91.75	89.55	87.68	78.90	88.37
	Total BPL ration cards	41360	38610	55899	59320	11295	34216	240700
	Total ration cards	45355	43599	60924	66240	12882	43366	272366
70	Cropping Intensity	106.63	106.19	104.18	105.54	102.89	102.47	104.88
	Gross sown area	42438	27126	50897	49490	15287	30246	215484
	Net sown area	39801	25544	48857	46890	14857	29518	205467
71	Irrigation Intensity	178.21	112.59	123.03	129.78	154.50	110.69	128.53
	Gross irrigated area	9087	8719	12440	18872	4238	10160	63516

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Net irrigated area	5099	7744	10111	14542	2743	9179	49418
72	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	53.47	0.82	13.13	18.13	11.01	18.06	23.91
	No. of Households Provided employment	19049	114	4219	4497	1033	3805	32717
	Total no. of Households registered under MGNREGAS	35624	13838	32137	24804	9384	21069	136856
73	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State (Please refer to clarification note provided on average agricultural wages)	1.05	0.69	1.03	0.82	0.59	0.64	0.82
	Average agriculture wage in a year	205	135	200	160	115	125	160
	Minimum wage prescribed by the state	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
74	Work Participation Rate (WPR)	58.91	54.41	55.97	58.47	61.23	56.14	56.98
	Total workers	96649	103426	149721	152450	30662	106870	639778
	Total population	164059	190099	267494	260724	50078	190364	1122818
75	Decadal Growth rate of Employment	5.07	12.00	7.73	6.87	10.53	-0.08	6.51
	No. of Employed in 2011	96649	103426	149721	152450	30662	106870	639778
	No. of Employed n 2001	91988	92342	138975	142644	27742	106960	600651
76	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers	41.76	30.14	32.46	30.78	43.32	29.85	33.17
	Total Cultivators	40356	31171	48593	46923	13284	31899	212226
	Total workers	96649	103426	149721	152450	30662	106870	639778
77	Percentage of main workers to total workers	82.81	85.46	87.47	78.16	80.53	86.39	83.71
	Total main workers	80036	88391	130968	119156	24693	92321	535565
	Total workers	96649	103426	149721	152450	30662	106870	639778
78	Percentage of workers in Household Industries	1.41	2.03	3.13	3.11	1.79	6.41	3.17
	No. of workers in Household industries	1366	2096	4680	4735	548	6851	20276
	Total workers	96649	103426	149721	152450	30662	106870	639778
79	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	33.57	29.00	29.28	38.48	36.81	28.73	32.35
	No. of agriculture labour	32447	29991	43842	58667	11288	30704	206939
	Total workers	96649	103426	149721	152450	30662	106870	639778
80	Percentage of Households having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	73.35	70.25	75.39	75.68	76.47	65.25	72.77

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	No. of Households with pucca house	32539	32677	49959	51567	9816	28345	204903
	Total Households	44360	46513	66,268	68,142	12,837	43440	281,560
81	Percentage of Site less Households	10.66	9.26	4.62	16.22	18.57	9.86	10.59
	Site less Households	4755	4316	3066	11085	2387	4298	29907
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
82	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	12.24	28.68	5.54	5.51	0.00	20.57	11.59
	No. of Provide House site	582	1238	170	611	0	884	3465
	No. of Site less Households	4755	4316	3066	11085	2387	4298	29907
83	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families	57.80	75.56	100.00	53.62	78.25	79.18	62.42
	House Constructed	8701	7331	7563	13072	3820	8373	45040
	House less Households	15053	9702	7563	24381	4882	10574	72155
84	Percentage of households with cycles	19.61	40.71	33.20	36.29	23.24	44.29	34.30
	No. of Households with Cycles	8747	18975	22020	24801	2988	19306	96837
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
85	Percentage of households with two-wheelers	12.87	28.12	22.10	15.92	15.64	25.27	20.34
	No. of Households with two- wheelers	5740	13104	14660	10880	2010	11014	57408
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
86	Percentage of Households with no Assets: (Telephone, TV, 2 wheelers and 4 wheelers)	31.07	14.44	17.74	25.84	30.28	17.68	21.82
	No. of Households with no Assets:	13854	6732	11768	17658	3892	7707	61611
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
87	Percentage of Households having access to Electricity	89.17	92.27	91.99	89.29	91.99	93.17	91.12
	No. of Households having access to Electricity	39,766	43,002	61,008	61,025	11,825	40,617	257,243
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
88	Percentage of Households having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	14.16	28.80	20.14	18.54	11.24	18.01	19.50
	No. of Households dependent on Modern fuel type	6,314	13422	13,360	12,671	1,445	7850	55,062
	Total No. Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
89	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	42.36	43.55	42.32	40.86	43.55	43.51	42.39
	No. of women elected representatives in rural	172	162	237	266	54	181	1072

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	local bodies							
	Total elected representatives in rural local bodies	406	372	560	651	124	416	2529
90	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	45.32	41.40	39.46	40.71	40.32	36.06	40.49
	No. of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	184	154	221	265	50	150	1024
	Total elected representatives in rural local bodies	406	372	560	651	124	416	2529
91	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	34.78	45.16	35.48	34.78	45.45	40.74	39.04
	No. of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	8	14	11	8	5	11	57
	Total elected representatives in urban local bodies	23	31	31	23	11	27	146
92	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	30.43	19.35	22.58	21.74	27.27	11.11	21.23
	No of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	7	6	7	5	3	3	31
	Total elected representatives in urban local bodies	23	31	31	23	11	27	146
93	Percentage of active SHGs	65.71	100.00	100.00	85.79	86.52	90.69	89.39
	No. of active SHGs	460	607	1287	930	276	896	4456
	Total SHGs	700	607	1287	1084	319	988	4985
94	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	100	98.80	92.74	100	94.91	100	98.07
95	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	50.70	68.37	37.64	71.35	56.38	54.72	63.46
96	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	97.47	98.12	99.52	98.80	96.33	98.08	98.76
97	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	100	98	86	99	100	95	97.78
98	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	7.97	3.72	8.87	10.09	15.30	7.81	7.00
99	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	36.12	33.04	31.84	35.08	57.78	28.64	34.26

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	(Source : Women and Child devt dept)							
100	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.)	0.005	0.008	0.001	0.001	0.029	0.004	0.005
	No of people affected by major communicable diseases	9	16	3	4	16	9	57
	Total population	183498	212536	298070	290999	55832	214169	1255104
101	Average Population served by sub-centers	3346	4963	5550	5065	5799	5094	4798
	No. of Sub-center	45	30	40	48	8	32	203
	Total Rural Population	150576	148884	222002	243122	46391	163010	973985
102	Average Population served by Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	15058	24814	24667	13507	11598	16301	17087
	No. of PHCs	10	6	9	18	4	10	57
	Total Rural Population	150576	148884	222002	243122	46391	163010	973985
103	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.054	0.245	0.134	0.096	0.072	0.079	0.120
	No. of Doctors	10	52	40	28	4	17	151
	Total Population	183498	212536	298070	290999	55832	214169	1255104
104	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.093	0.038	0.057	0.058	0.107	0.079	0.065
	No. of Nurses	17	8	17	17	6	17	82
	Total Population	183498	212536	298070	290999	55832	214169	1255104
105	Average population served by Anganawadi centers (0-6 children+nursing mothers+adolescent girls+pregnant women)	95	97	96	97	99	89	96
106	Percentage of villages having Anganawadis within a km. distance	88.21	100.00	97.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	97.49
	No. of villages having Anganawadis within a km. distance	202	251	389	239	105	290	1476
	No. of Anganawadi Center	229	251	400	239	105	290	1514
107	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	76.42	65.52	62.87	76.81	68.37	61.60	68.62
	No. of couples protected by any contraceptive method	23860	21562	30021	35431	5936	21364	138174
	No. of Eligible Couples	31222	32911	47749	46126	8682	34683	201373
108	Per capita expenditure Health Expenditure	200	146	128	161	216	152	157
	Government Expenditure for Health	36684443	31135375	38100095	46729571	12065115	32603236	197317835

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Total Population	183498	212536	298070	290999	55832	214169	1255104
109	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No. of Gram Panchayats	24	22	34	37	7	27	151
110	Percentage of Households having access to Toilet	22.58	49.41	39.77	29.83	27.60	44.84	36.47
	No. of Households with toilets	10,071	23,029	26,378	20,385	3,548	19,546	102,957
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
111	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)	51.34	67.56	62.48	58.47	66.03	64.49	61.06
112	Percentage of Households having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)	70.58	79.35	75.43	67.15	79.91	77.68	73.86
	No. of Households provided with drinking water	31474	36981	50026	45889	10272	33864	208,507
	Total Households	44594	46607	66,321	68,341	12,855	43593	282,311
113	Percentage of Literacy	62.13	73.81	72.28	70.15	65.18	69.39	69.76
	No. of literate people	101938	140312	193336	182905	32639	132092	783222
	Total Population (7 years above)	164059	190099	267494	260724	50078	190364	1122818
114	Gross Enrolment rate ¯ Elementary School	92.40	98.43	107.94	91.9	87.86	96.70	97.48
	No. of Children in the age group of 6-14 Years Enrolled in Schools at several different grade level	23026	27626	43005	36590	6688	27546	164481
	Total No. of Children in the age group of 6-14 years	20313	24073	37382	31961	5777	24389	143895
115	Net Enrolment rate	88.39	89.75	96.54	81.19	82.52	89.92	88.05
116	Dropout rate in Elementary education	7.58	0.3	6.15	7.56	5.81	11.52	6.32
117	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	48.28	32.17	41.89	100.00	33.33	100.00	66.78
	No. of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	56	37	31	120	8	144	396
	No. of Drop-out Children (a Primary (b) Secondary	116	115	74	120	24	144	593

Sl.No.	Indicators	District : Chikkaballapur						
		Bagepalli	Chikkaballapur	Chintamani	Gauribidanur	Gudibanda	Sidlaghatta	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
118	Student - Teacher ratio for elementary education	22	20	18	22	15	19	20
	Total school Teacher	688	714	1087	1071	257	777	4594
	NO. of Pupils enrolled in Primary Schools	15183	14514	19927	23817	3761	15147	92349
119	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	48.70	34.26	39.90	35.15	46.53	31.60	43.54
	No. of Enrolled in secondary schools	3435	2494	4024	1729	4919	2496	19607
	Number of Population in the age group 14-16	7053	7279	10084	4919	10572	7899	45033
120	Drop-out rate in secondary education	5.45	2.79	12.18	1.28	9.01	0.95	6.72
121	SSLC pass percentage	73.01	73.22	78.14	61.36	91.67	89.72	75.08
	No. of Student Passed in SSLC Exam	1504	2130	2863	2314	748	2244	11803
	No. of Student appearing for SSLC Exam	2060	2909	3664	3771	816	2501	15721
122	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	24	26	25	11	70	23	26
	Total school Teacher	207	168	240	228	107	161	1111
	NO. of Pupils enrolled in Secondary Schools	4968	4410	6116	2589	7455	3637	29175
123	PUC pass percentage	53.09	48.64	55.87	52.85	32.82	60.50	53.04
	No. of Student Passed in PUC Exam	841	1746	2259	1529	86	824	7285
	No. of Student appearing for PUC Exam	1584	3590	4043	2893	262	1362	13734
124	School Infrastructure Index	0.89	0.87	0.83	0.91	0.93	0.89	0.86
125	Per-capita Education Expenditure	985	1110	1032	1129	1361	1522	1159
	Total Expenditure for Education	180805000	235959000	307523000	328430000	75965000	326051000	1454733000
	Population	183498	212536	298070	290999	55832	214169	1255104
126	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	92.06	97.19	93.61	100.00	94.38	97.26	95.16

Annexure 3.6.1

Indicator-wise Index of the ULBs of Chikkaballapur District

Sl. No.	Indicators	Bage-palli TMC	Chikka-Balla-pur CMC	Chinta-mani CMC	Gauri-bidanur TMC	Gudi-banda TP	Sidla-ghatta TMC
Indicator for Urban Development Index (UDI)							
1	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk	0.110	1.000	0.672	0.000	0.034	0.551
2	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	0.420	1.000	0.907	0.643	0.000	0.997
3	Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	1.000	0.236	0.545	0.038	0.097	0.000
4	Water Supply ¯ Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection)	1.000	0.774	0.844	0.000	0.532	0.836
5	Sewerage/ Drainage ¯ Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)	0.711	0.843	0.828	0.000	0.946	1.000
6	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	0.200	0.300	0.000	0.100	1.000	0.100
7	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	0.211	0.344	1.000	0.282	0.000	0.571
8	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	0.856	0.322	0.317	0.136	1.000	0.000
9	Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	0.000	0.163	0.293	0.532	0.309	1.000
10	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	0.789	0.158	0.105	0.316	0.000	1.000
11	Road accidents per 10000 population	0.909	0.182	0.909	0.545	0.000	1.000
Composite Urban Development Index		0.564	0.484	0.584	0.236	0.356	0.641
Rank With the District		3	4	2	6	5	1

Annexure 4.7.1

Taluk-wise Status of Buildings and Classrooms in Elementary and Secondary Schools in Chikkaballapur District - 2012-13

Status of Buildings/Class rooms	Bagepalli		Chikkaballapur		Chintamani		Gauribidanur		Gudibanda		Sidlaghatta		District	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
1. Building status														
Private	24	14	50	28	66	39	34	30	2	1	35	21	211	133
Rented	15	3	19	8	12	2	14	2	7	1	16	5	83	21
Government	281	22	233	13	342	25	298	24	97	11	248	15	1499	110
Rent free	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	4
Dilapidated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under construction	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
No building	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	322	39	303	50	420	69	347	56	107	13	302	43	1801	270
2. Class rooms														
Total rooms	1186	308	1369	167	2152	588	1525	363	384	91	1302	203	7918	1720
Good & normal	914	252	1071	116	1738	528	1168	343	331	87	1024	196	6246	1522
Major repairs	103	24	102	19	146	10	118	7	16	0	103	0	588	60
Minor repairs	169	32	196	32	268	50	239	13	37	4	175	7	1084	138
Other rooms	21	8	32	3	20	41	5	11	17	10	12	19	107	92
Rooms under construction	34	2	36	2	112	5	55	1	6	0	114	1	357	11
2011-12														
3. No. of schools without pucca buildings in %	1.23 (LPS) 2.73 (HPS)	10	7.22 9.58	21.42	0.82 3.93	4.34	3.26 5.6	4.54	0 0.32	0	4.29 18.55	0	2.79 7.23	9
4. Percentage of primary school within 1 km.	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100	NA
5. No. of schools per 1000 students	27/13	4	19/4	3	22/19	4	14/14	3	24/13	4	18/19	4	20/15	3

Source: 1) SSA Karnataka, Annual Report 2012-13, DPI, Government of Karnataka.
2) DDPI, Chikkaballapur District

Annexure 4.8.1

Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities – LPS Schools - Taluk-wise, Chikkaballapur - 2008-09 and 2011-12 (in per cent)

Taluks/ Year	Boys Toilet	Girls Toilet	Without Electricity	Without Play ground	Without Ramps	Without Compound wall	Without Drinking water	Without Library
Bagepalli								
2008-09	95.06		39.91	48.14	72.01	60.9	48.55	15.22
2011-12	Nil		Nil	43.52	59.25	50.2	Nil	Nil
Chikkaballapur								
2008-09	12.3		32.94	70.25	67.05	36.47	49	10
2011-12	Nil		Nil	67.46	54.81	34.03	Nil	Nil
Chintamani								
2008-09	79.26		56.09	63.82	82.92	32.11	19.1	8.53
2011-12	Nil		Nil	51.23	69.42	21.25	Nil	Nil
Gauribidanur								
2008-09	72.02		40.41	69.94	79.79	21.76	18.62	8.2
2011-12	Nil		24.26	60.08	77.17	19.56	Nil	Nil
Gudibanda								
2008-09	94.8		41.55	79.22	62.33	15.58	19.48	9
2011-12	0		Nil	66.23	51.94	11.68	Nil	Nil
Sidlaghatta								
2008-09	73.83		53.48	68.72	75.58	49.41	32.65	25.58
2011-12	Nil		Nil	59.5	66.87	42.33	Nil	Nil
District								
2008-09	53.37		38.31	58.66	62.28	33.77	23.95	10.22
2011-12	Nil		Nil	49.72	54.21	25.71	Nil	Nil
State								
2008-09	NA							
2011-12	97.91	98.81	95.49	54.34	78.27	69.21	99.55	98.66

Source: DDPI, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

Annexure 4.8.2

Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities in HPS Taluk-wise Chikkaballapur District, 2008-09 and 2011-12 (in per cent)

Taluks/ Year	Boys Toilet	Girls Toilet	Without Electricity	Without Play ground	Without Ramps	Without Compound wall	Without Drinking water	Without Library
Bagepalli								
2008-09	67.16		8.9	56.71	41.79	38.8	14.92	2.9
2011-12	Nil		Nil	49.36	29.39	27.39	Nil	Nil
Chikkaballapur								
2008-09	23		11.53	68.71	53.84	17.94	12	2.05
2011-12	Nil		Nil	58.9	36.98	12.32	Nil	Nil
Chintamani								
2008-09	47.86		27.35	52.13	68.37	29.91	14.52	2.5
2011-12	Nil		Nil	37	36.22	21.25	Nil	Nil
Gauribidanur								
2008-09	39.47		17.54	44.73	48.24	32.45	7.01	1.7
2011-12	Nil		Nil	37.6	40.8	22.4	Nil	Nil
Gudibanda								
2008-09	56.66		3.3	63.33	36.66	22.65	6.66	Nil
2011-12	Nil		Nil	56.61	29.03	16.12	Nil	Nil
Sidlaghatta								
2008-09	40.44		19.1	66.59	56.17	30.33	13.48	13.48
2011-12	Nil		Nil	61.85	23.71	21.64	Nil	Nil
District								
2008-09	34.57		13.14	49.25	43.88	22.21	8.95	3.29
2011-12	Nil		Nil	43.05	27.73	17.3	Nil	Nil
State								
2008-09	NA							
2011-12	2.09	1.19	4.51	45.66	21.73	30.79	0.45	1.34

Source: DDPI, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

Annexure 4.8.3

Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities in High Schools - Taluk-wise, Chikkaballapur District - 2008-09 and 2011-12 (in per cent)

Taluks/ Year	Boys Toilet	Girls Toilet	Without Electricity	Without Play ground	Without Ramps	Without Compound wall	Without Drinking water	Without Library
Bagepalli								
2008-09	66.6		47.61	39.09	90.47	69.9	10.25	9.52
2011-12	Nil		Nil	30.56	25	50	Nil	Nil
Chikkaballapur								
2008-09	4		33.33	25	58.33	80.36	2	16.66
2011-12	Nil		Nil	14.28	35.71	64.28	Nil	Nil
Chintamani								
2008-09	54.16		25	20.83	87.5	96.5	8.03	20.83
2011-12	Nil		Nil	17.39	82.6	56.52	Nil	13.04
Gauribidanur								
2008-09	42.85		24.26	29.52	86.95	57.61	14.28	19.52
2011-12	Nil		Nil	18.18	81.81	54.54	Nil	Nil
Gudibanda								
2008-09	72.72		36.36	27.72	91.25	48.36	36.36	0
2011-12	Nil		Nil	18.18	81.81	36.36	Nil	Nil
Sidlaghatta								
2008-09	33.33		33.33	40.12	80	39.25	13.38	20
2011-12	Nil		17.67	23.52	58.82	35.29	Nil	5.88
District								
2008-09	34.51		28.56	26.04	72.7	53.68	12.04	12.36
2011-12	Nil		2.52	17.44	52.25	42.43	Nil	Nil
State								
2008-09	NA							
2011-12	88.87	93.01	82.69	75.01	38.18	62.02	97.86	94.05

Note: Nil: Information not available

Source: DDPI, Chikkaballapur District, Chikkaballapur

Annexure 4.10.1

Student Strength in Pre-University Institutions in Chikkaballapur District- 2007- 08 and 2011-12

Taluks and year	Government Colleges			Private Colleges (Aided+ Unaided)			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Bagepalli									
2007-08	NA						1093	1418	2511
2011-12	1289	1215	2504	617	465	1082	1906	1680	3586
Chikkaballapur									
2007-08	NA						2510	2609	5119
2011-12	2912	2650	5562	1325	1204	2529	4237	3854	8091
Chintamani									
2007-08	NA						2970	3541	6511
2011-12	2891	2076	4967	1914	1331	3245	4805	3407	8212
Gauribidanur									
2007-08	NA						2484	2866	5350
2011-12	2448	2316	4764	1087	784	1871	3535	3100	6635
Gudibanda									
2007-08	NA						224	300	524
2011-12	170	168	338	0	0	0	170	168	338
Sidlaghatta									
2007-08	NA						959	1196	2155
2011-12	1066	1259	2325	703	690	1393	1769	1949	3718
District									
2007-08	NA						10240	11930	22170
2011-12	10776	9684	20460	5646	4474	10120	16422	14158	30580

Note: NA: Information not available Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12.

Annexure 4.10.2

General Degree Colleges - Number of Institutions and Students in Chikkaballapur District

Taluks	Colleges/ Students											
	Government				Private (Aided+ Unaided)				Total			
	2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12	
	Colleges	Students	Colleges	Students	Colleges	Students	Colleges	Students	Colleges	Students	Colleges	Students
Bagepalli	1	122	1	112	1	883	1	1030	2	1005	2	1142
Chikkaballapur	1	1451	1	3835	1	141	1	105	2	1592	2	3940
Chintamani	2	2140	1	1538	0	0	0	0	2	2140	1	1538
Gauribidanur	1	296	1	664	2	1012	2	1714	3	1308	3	2378
Gudibanda	1	178	1	97	0	0	0	0	1	178	1	97
Sidlaghatta	1	319	1	245	0	0	0	0	1	319	1	245
District	7	4506	6	6491	4	2036	4	2849	11	6542	10	9340

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12.

Annexure 5.1.1

Health Sector Targets, Goals and Achievement in Karnataka

Sl. No	Parameters	Karnataka Vision 2020	Millennium Development Goals	Achievement 2012
1	Infant Mortality Rate	25	26.7 (2015)	32
2	Under 5 Mortality Rate	35	42 (2015)	40 (2011)
3	Crude Birth Rate	13	-	18.5
4	Crude Death Rate	6.5		7.1
5	Maternal Mortality Rate	90	200 in Tenth Plan 2007	178
6	Life Expectancy at Birth a) Male b) Females	70 70 75		63.6 67.1
7	Total Fertility Rate	1.6	National Population Policy 2 (2010) (GOI 2.1 per cent 2012)	1.9
8	Percent of Institutional Deliveries	75		98.1
9	Percent of Safe Deliveries	>95		
10	Low Birth weight Rate	10		
11	Mothers receiving ANC	100		
12	Couples Protected	70		66.89
13	Children fully immunized	90		55 (2005-06)
14	Anemia among children (6-35 months)	40		
15	Nutritional Status			
	1. Severe under-nutrition	2		3.2 (2005-06)
	2. Moderate under-nutrition	25		38.6 (2005-06)
	3. Mid under-nutrition	43		70.4
	4. Normal	30		-
16	Sex Ratio	975		968 (2011)
17	Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	970		943 (2011)

Source: 1) Karnataka Human Development Report, 2005.
2) Economic Survey, 2013-14, Government of Karnataka.
3) India Human Development Report, 2011

Annexure 5.5.1

Taluk-wise Number of Hospitals, PHCs, PHUs and CHCs in Chikkaballapur District

Type of Hospitals	Bagepalli		Chikkaballapur		Chintamani		Gauribidanur		Gudibanda		Sidlaghatta		District	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
Hospitals (Govt.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6
Beds	50	100	100	250	100	100	100	110	50	100	50	100	450	760
Hospitals (Private)	1	6	3	31	5	20	3	20	0	0	0	11	12	88
Beds	12	30	215	210	100	200	0	120	0	0	0	30	327	590
Primary Health Centres	10	9	6	6	8	9	17	18	3	3	9	9	53	54
Beds	25	54	30	42	52	60	24	136	0	18	32	60	163	370
Primary Health Units	35	-	30	-	40	-	48	-	8	-	32	-	193	-
Beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Health Centres	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Beds	30	30	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60
Dispensaries	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indian system of medicine hospitals	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	4
Beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Chikkaballapur District at Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

Annexure 5.8.1

Taluk-wise Number of Children Immunised under different Vaccinations in Chikkaballapur District - 2007-08 and 2011-12

Taluk	DPT		Polio		BCG		Measles		TT		Hepatitis 'B'	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Bagepalli	4323	3343	4323	3343	4323	2747	3992	3045	4119	3440	3419	3343
Chikkaballapur	3812	3405	3812	3405	3812	3440	3582	3199	3964	3703	3216	3405
Chintamani	6254	5288	6254	5288	6254	6151	5564	4617	5191	5226	5788	5288
Gauribidanur	5795	4872	5795	4872	5795	4668	5858	4573	6094	5259	4871	4872
Gudibanda	1105	1131	1105	1131	1105	954	1043	1032	1210	1144	1151	1131
Sidlaghatta	4206	3575	4206	3575	4206	3548	3535	3304	3799	3883	3583	3575
District	25495	21614	25495	21614	25495	21508	23574	19770	24377	22655	22028	21614
State	1220037	1130349	1219377	1115886	1230702	1178976	1171368	1062082	1295460	1259156	926430	1005536

Source: Chikkaballapur District At a Glance, 2007-08, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Annexure 5.10.1

Taluk-wise TB Control Programme in Chikkaballapur District in 2007-08, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Taluks	No. of Identified T.B patients			Patients Cured			Patients Deaths		
	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12
Bagepalli	145	399	287	122	331	204	18	21	9
Chikkaballapur	240	255	314	206	189	230	10	11	11
Chintamani	181	342	332	156	261	282	5	18	27
Gauribidanur	327	107	389	275	80	333	8	8	25
Gudibanda	70	270	119	59	226	97	5	17	7
Sidlaghatta	143	288	287	123	208	222	12	16	13
District	1106	1661	1728	941	1295	1368	58	91	92
State	NA	27718	29024	NA	21085	22573	NA	1866	1825

Note: NA: Not available

Source: 1) Chikkaballapur District At a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12
2) Karnataka at a Glance, 2011-12

Annexure 5.10.2

Taluk-wise Leprosy Control Programme in 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in Numbers)

Taluks	Leprosy Control Programme								
	No. of Identified Leprosy patients			Patients Cured			Patients Deaths		
	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12	2007-08	2010-11	2011-12
Bagepalli	22	20	14	26	16	18	0	0	0
Chikkaballapur	12	7	13	21	11	10	0	0	0
Chintamani	35	17	31	38	31	22	0	0	1
Gauribidanur	29	24	24	31	39	24	0	0	0
Gudibanda	2	9	6	3	4	8	0	0	0
Sidlaghatta	15	6	20	15	9	14	0	0	1
District	115	83	108	134	110	96	0	0	2

Source: Chikkaballapur District At a Glance, 2007-08, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Annexure 6.4.1

Number of BPL Ration Cards in Chikkaballapur District during 2007-08 and 2011-12

Taluks	Total (2007-08)			Rural (2011-12)			Urban (2011-12)			Total (2011-12)		
	Total Cards	BPL Cards	% of BPL Cards to Total Cards	Total Cards	BPL Cards	% of BPL Cards to Total Cards	Total Cards	BPL Cards	% of BPL Cards to Total Cards	Total Cards	BPL Cards	% of BPL Cards to Total Cards
Bagepalli	12059	9351	77.54	40776	37555	92.10	4579	3805	83.10	45355	41360	91.19
Chikkaballapur	42635	35490	83.24	31096	27506	88.46	12503	11104	88.81	43599	38610	88.56
Chintamani	44232	31530	71.28	48647	44972	92.45	12277	10927	89.00	60924	55899	91.75
Gauribidanur	66221	50327	76.00	61936	55611	89.79	4304	3709	86.18	66240	59320	89.55
Gudibanda	42029	28328	67.40	10606	9577	90.30	2276	1718	75.48	12882	11295	87.68
Sidlaghatta	64030	43725	68.29	33033	27560	83.43	10333	6656	64.41	43366	34216	78.90
District	271206	198751	73.28	226094	202781	89.69	46272	37919	81.95	272366	240700	88.37

Note: Rural Urban break up for 2007-08 is not available
Source: Chikkaballapur District at Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

Annexure 6.5.1

Taluk-wise Progress of MGNREGS in Chikkaballapur District - 2013-14 (in Nos.)

Taluks	No. of Registered		Job Card Issued	Employment demanded		Employment offered		Actual Employment Provided			No. of filled Muster Roll	No. of Fami-lies Comp-leted 100 days	On Going works
	House-holds	Persons		House-holds	Persons	House-holds	Persons	House-holds	Persons	Person days			
Bagepalli	37706	91228	37592	20570	42062	20439	41723	14935	28017	522997	7734	563	6342
Chikkaballapur	15198	46890	15000	2242	6067	2189	5950	1053	2751	27905	929	4	1474
Chintamani	35182	105222	34872	8712	25223	8508	24664	3839	10915	170739	2883	179	6835
Gauribidanur	29792	97029	28796	7268	20804	7154	20343	2823	7272	92180	2116	23	5500
Gudibanda	10393	29624	10393	2698	8012	2625	7703	1810	4625	59061	770	60	1062
Sidlaghatta	23286	77435	23120	8853	29926	8809	29782	5282	18059	278664	3537	286	3127
Total	151557	447428	149773	50343	132094	49724	130165	29742	71639	1151546	17969	1115	24340

Source: http://164.100.129.4/netnrega/citizen_html/30.6.2014

Annexure 7.7.1

Percentage Distribution of Households by Location of Drinking Water Supply

Taluks/ District/ State	2001						2011					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away
Bagepalli	10.17	58.45	31.38	64.80	29.34	5.86	14.26	54.97	30.77	59.12	28.49	12.40
Chikkaballapur	11.70	61.01	27.29	38.69	52.58	8.73	19.30	57.47	23.22	50.70	36.40	12.89
Chintamani	12.28	57.04	30.68	43.90	39.70	16.40	14.90	56.52	28.57	54.08	33.93	11.99
Gauribidanur	14.30	56.36	29.34	40.69	40.80	18.51	18.55	52.46	28.99	17.52	46.41	36.07
Gudibanda	12.63	61.56	25.81	42.92	33.19	23.89	17.32	63.69	18.99	42.84	35.84	21.33
Sidlaghatta	9.54	64.19	26.27	30.69	23.60	45.71	15.27	62.12	22.62	51.57	29.90	18.53
District	12.00	58.94	29.06	41.81	39.14	19.05	16.57	56.55	26.88	46.89	35.42	17.69
State	18.52	55.37	26.12	56.55	24.62	13.8	26.6	48.6	24.79	70.87	20.64	8.49

Source: India Population Census 2001 and 2011

Annexure 7.10.1

Taluk-wise Distribution of Households According to Type of Toilet Facilities in Chikkaballapur District (Rural) (in per cent)

Types	Bagepalli		Chikkaballapur		Chintamani		Gauribidanur		Gudibanda		Sidlaghatta		District		State	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Total number of households	32,773	36,987	26,496	32,174	40,545	48,592	52,618	57,744	8,970	10,684	28,749	34,128	190151	220,309	-	-
A. Households having latrine within	15.81	11.42	24	32	22	23	16	21	19	21	21	32	19.203	23	17.4	28.41
1. Flush/Pour flesh latrine	-	41.07	-	48.00	-	40.93	-	37.14	-	52.68	-	29.49	-	39.52	-	47.32
Connected (i) Piped sewer supply	-	22.07	-	20.48	-	39.72	-	15.70	-	16.37	-	18.11	-	23.30	-	15.22
(ii) Septic tank	-	58.21	-	68.32	-	43.75	-	77.17	-	69.51	-	61.34	-	62.78	-	76.2
(iii) Other systems	-	19.71	-	11.20	-	16.53	-	7.13	-	14.13	-	20.55	-	13.92	-	8.59
2. Pit latrine	43.82	57.96	66.99	51.01	53.84	54.92	46.16	60.63	52.56	46.73	50.04	68.52	52.21	58.30	35.67	97.81
(i) With slab/ventilated improved pit	-	96.45	-	98.08	-	96.55	-	93.64	-	97.48	-	96.62	-	96.15	-	97.81
(ii) Without slab open pit	-	3.55	-	1.92	-	3.45	-	6.36	-	2.52	-	3.38	-	3.85	-	2.19
3. Water closet	10.63	-	12.23	-	6.52	-	13.77	-	13.75	-	23.99	-	13.00	-	49.7	-
4. Night soil disposed into open drain	-	0.69	-	0.49	-	0.94	-	0.87	-	0.50	-	0.15	-	0.62	-	0.42
5. Service Latrine	-	0.28	-	0.50	-	3.21	-	1.35	-	0.09	-	1.85	-	1.55	-	0.69
(i) Night soil serviced by human	-	-	-	-	-	10.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.83	-	-
(ii) Night soil serviced by animal	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	89.33	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	95.17	-	86.71
6. Others	45.55	-	20.78	-	39.64	-	40.07	-	33.69	-	25.97	-	34.79	-	14.62	-
B. Households not having latrine	84.19	88.58	76.28	67.97	78.21	77.19	83.88	79.39	81.27	79.37	78.96	67.89	80.80	77.00	82.6	71.59
(i) Using public latrine	-	1.95	-	1.98	-	6.87	-	3.15	-	0.04	-	3.71	-	3.51	-	4.85
(ii) Open defecating	-	98.05	-	98.02	-	93.13	-	96.85	-	99.96	-	96.29	-	96.49	-	95.15

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

Annexure 7.10.2

Taluk-wise Distribution of Households According to Type of Toilet Facilities in Chikkaballapur District (Urban) (in per cent)

Types	Bagepalli		Chikkaballapur		Chintamani		Gauribidanur		Gudibanda		Sidlaghatta		District		State	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Total number of households	4,199	7,607	11,277	14,433	13,377	17,729	6,429	10,597	1,913	2,171	7,560	9,465	44755	62,002		
A. Households having latrine within	80.76	76.85	84.81	88.17	78.13	86.26	64.82	80.06	60.59	61.91	60.83	90.73	74.47	84.32	75.23	84.93
1. Flush/Pour flesh latrine	-	49.69	-	66.81	-	91.11	-	40.71	-	46.43	-	76.54	-	68.84	-	84.27
Connected (i) Piped sewer supply	-	19.55	-	23.83	-	89.97	-	10.57	-	4.81	-	79.78	-	57.71	-	74.48
(ii) Septic tank	-	79.62	-	66.11	-	7.43	-	88.54	-	91.19	-	15.93	-	37.91	-	23.82
(iii) Other systems	-	0.83	-	10.06	-	2.60	-	0.90	-	4.01	-	4.29	-	4.39	-	1.70
2. Pit latrine	52.90	49.71	73.37	29.63	20.29	8.08	91.70	52.36	70.41	53.35	68.34	22.72	56.14	28.73	27.52	14.70
(i) With slab/ventilated improved pit	-	99.45	-	88.78	-	96.60	-	99.41	-	98.74	-	88.83	-	95.11	-	97.10
(ii) Without slab open pit	-	0.55	-	11.22	-	3.40	-	0.59	-	1.26	-	11.17	-	4.89	-	2.90
3. Water closet	5.96	-	9.20	-	45.86	-	5.38	-	5.09	-	29.75	-	22.58	-	59.63	-
4. Night soil disposed into open drain	-	0.36	-	2.07	-	0.48	-	6.92	-	0.15	-	0.71	-	1.93	-	1.16
5. Service Latrine	-	0.24	-	1.49	-	0.34	-	0.01	-	0.07	-	0.03	-	0.50	-	0.47
(i) Night soil serviced by human	-	-	-	-	-	44.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81.15	-	26.71
(ii) Night soil serviced by animal	-	100.00	-	0.53	-	55.77	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	18.85	-	73.29
6. Others	41.14	-	17.43	-	33.84	-	2.93	-	24.50	-	1.91	-	21.28	-	18.74	-
B. Households not having latrine	19.24	23.15	15.19	11.83	21.87	13.74	35.18	19.94	39.41	38.09	39.17	9.27	25.53	15.68	24.77	15.07
(i) Using public latrine	-	2.61	-	13.88	-	16.30	-	13.01	-	4.47	-	11.74	-	11.26	-	28.88
(ii) Open defecating	-	97.39	-	86.12	-	83.70	-	86.99	-	95.53	-	88.26	-	88.74	-	71.12

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Annexure 9.5.1

Taluk-wise Number of SC Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Hostels in Chikkaballapur District during - 2011-12

Taluks	Pre-Matric Hostels				Post-Matric Hostels			
	Government Hostels				Government Hostels			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	Students	No.	Student	No.	Students	No.	Student
Bagepalli	7	635	2	185	3	505	1	105
Chikkaballapur	3	294	2	81	4	568	2	123
Chintamani	12	855	1	158	2	680	2	260
Gauribidanur	7	525	2	157	1	320	1	74
Gudibanda	3	280	1	40	1	84	1	30
Sidlaghatta	7	449	2	120	1	205	0	0
District	39	3038	10	741	12	2362	7	592

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2011-12

Annexure 9.5.2

Details of Residential Schools in Chikkaballapur District - 2011-12

Taluks	Morarji Desai Residency School				Ashrama School	
	Pre-Matric		Post-Matric			
	Nos.	Student	Nos.	Student	Nos.	Student
Bagepalli	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chikkaballapur	2	343	1	91	1	25
Chintamani	1	100	0	0	0	0
Gauribidanur	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gudibanda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sidlaghatta	0	0	0	0	0	0
District	3	443	1	91	1	25

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2011-12

Annexure 9.5.3

Details of Pre-Matric Scholarship paid to Primary and High School SC Students in Chikkaballapur District - 2011-12

Taluks	No. of Primary School Students	No. of High School Students	Primary School Students (%)	High School Students (%)
Bagepalli	3969	684	13.73	9.1
Chikkaballapur	6874	2016	23.78	26.83
Chintamani	5260	1095	18.19	14.57
Gauribidanur	5810	1771	20.1	23.57
Gudibanda	1427	446	4.94	5.94
Sidlaghatta	5571	1501	19.27	19.98
District	28911	7513	100	100

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2011-12

Annexure 9.5.4

Details of Pre-Matric Scholarship paid to Primary and High School ST Students in Chikkaballapur District - 2011-12

Taluks	No. of Primary School Students	No. of High School Students	Primary School Students (%)	High School Students (%)
Bagepalli	2348	974	18.54	22.3
Chikkaballapur	1885	718	14.88	16.44
Chintamani	2016	485	15.92	11.11
Gauribidanur	3399	1100	26.84	25.19
Gudibanda	725	322	5.72	7.37
Sidlaghatta	2291	768	18.09	17.59
District	12664	4367	100	100

Source: Chikkaballapur District at a Glance, 2011-12



Annexure 9.6.1

Type of Toilets in Chikkaballapur District, 2011 (SC)

Types of Toilets	Chikkaballapur District						State					
	SC			Total (All categories)			SC			Total (All categories)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total number of households	60076	8087	68163	220309	62002	282311	1510140	630164	2140304	7864196	5315715	13179911
1. Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	9.22	54.33	14.57	23.00	84.32	36.47	16.39	67.73	31.50	28.41	84.93	51.21
a) Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	46.82	65.59	55.12	39.52	68.84	54.41	44.13	82.97	68.72	47.32	84.27	72.03
b) Pit latrine	50.38	33.50	42.91	58.30	28.73	43.29	54.32	15.17	29.54	51.58	14.10	26.51
2. Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	90.78	45.67	85.43	77.00	15.68	63.53	83.61	32.27	68.50	71.59	15.07	48.79
a) Public latrine	3.06	11.13	3.58	3.51	11.26	3.93	4.27	29.59	7.78	4.85	28.88	7.84
b) Open	96.94	88.87	96.42	96.49	88.74	96.07	95.73	70.41	92.22	95.15	71.12	92.16

Source: India Population Census, 2011

Annexure 9.6.2

Type of Toilets in Chikkaballapur District, 2011 (ST)

Types of Toilets	Chikkaballapur District						State					
	ST			Total (All categories)			ST			Total (All categories)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total number of households	32250	4040	36290	220309	62002	282311	711110	225885	936995	7864196	5315715	13179911
1. Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	12.19	69.43	18.56	23.00	84.32	36.47	15.64	69.81	28.70	28.41	84.93	51.21
a) Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	46.13	63.17	53.23	39.52	68.84	54.41	47.57	81.36	67.39	47.32	84.27	72.03
b) Pit latrine	51.70	34.94	44.72	58.30	28.73	43.29	50.91	16.43	30.69	51.58	14.10	26.51
2. Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	87.81	30.57	81.44	77.00	15.68	63.53	84.36	30.19	71.30	71.59	15.07	48.79
a) Public latrine	3.39	11.26	3.72	3.51	11.26	3.93	4.25	23.76	6.24	4.85	28.88	7.84
b) Open	96.61	88.74	96.28	96.49	88.74	96.07	95.75	76.24	93.76	95.15	71.12	92.16

Source: India Population Census, 2011

Annexure 11.3.1

ULB-wise Number of Households having Access to Toilet in 2011 (in Nos.)

Sl. No	Types of Toilets	Bagepalli TMC	Chikkaballapur CMC	Chintamani CMC	Gauribidanur TMC	Gudibanda TP	Sidlaghatta TMC	District	State
	Total number of households	7,607	14,433	17,729	10,597	2,171	9,465	62,002	5,315,715
1	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	5,846	12,725	15,293	8,484	1,344	8,588	52,280	4,514,862
A	Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	2,905	8,502	13,933	3,454	624	6,573	35,991	3,804,449
1	Piped sewer system	568	2,026	12,536	365	30	5,244	20,769	2,833,740
2	Septic tank	2,313	5,621	1,035	3,058	569	1,047	13,643	906,083
3	Other system	24	855	362	31	25	282	1,579	64,626
B	Pit latrine	2,906	3,770	1,235	4,442	717	1,951	15,021	636,644
1	With slab/ventilated improved pit	2,890	3,347	1,193	4,416	708	1,733	14,287	618,180
2	Without slab/ open pit	16	423	42	26	9	218	734	18,464
C	Night soil disposed into open drain	21	264	73	587	2	61	1,008	52,474
D	Service Latrine	14	189	52	1	1	3	260	21,295
1	Night soil removed by human	-	188	23	-	-	-	211	5,688
2	Night soil serviced by animal	14	1	29	1	1	3	49	15,607
2	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	1,761	1,708	2,436	2,113	827	877	9,722	800,853
A	Public latrine	46	237	397	275	37	103	1,095	231,249
B	Open	1,715	1,471	2,039	1,838	790	774	8,627	569,604

Source: India Population Census, 2011

References

1. Bhide, Shahank, T V Sekher, 2005, Public Health and Panchayat Raj Institutions in Karnataka, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore.
2. Canara Bank, District Credit Plan Chikkaballapur District 2013-14, Lead Bank office, Chikkaballapur.
3. Census of India, 2001, Karnataka Series Primary Census Abstract, Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka.
4. Census of India, 2011, Karnataka Series Primary Census Abstract, Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka.
5. Central Ground Water Board, Ground Water Information Booklet-Chikkaballapur District, Karnataka, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India, 2013.
6. Central Ground Water Board, No Date, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India
7. Chikkaballapur Zilla Panchayat, Chikkaballapur District at a Glance ¯ (Various years), District Statistical Office, Chikkaballapur.
8. Directorate of Municipal Administration, 2009, Service Level Benchmarking a Manual for ULB, Government of Karnataka.
9. Government of India and International Labour Organization, 2007, Figures: An Analyses of Census 2001 Child Labour Facts and Figures
10. Government of India, 2011, India Human Development Report 2011, Planning Commission, Delhi.
11. Government of India, Brief Industrial Profile of Chikkaballapur District, MSME- Development Institute.
12. Government of Karnataka , Comprehensive District Development Plan for Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), Chikkaballapur District, Zilla Panchayat.
13. Government of Karnataka, 1999, Human Development Report 1999, Planning Department.
14. Government of Karnataka, 2002, Final Report of High Power Committee for the Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Planning Department, Bengaluru.
15. Government of Karnataka, 2005, Human Development Report 2005, Planning Department.
16. Government of Karnataka, 2014, Economic Survey of Karnataka-2013-14, Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics Department.
17. Government of Karnataka, Education in Karnataka 2007-08 to 2012-13 A District ¯ wise Analytical Report, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan ¯ Karnataka.
18. Government of Karnataka, Karnataka at a Glance ¯ (Various years), Directorate of Economics and Statistics.
19. Government of Karnataka, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana Karnataka Annual Report 2008-09 ,2009-10, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana Mission, Karnataka.
20. Government of Karnataka, ZPED/PHC, 1992, `Survey Findings of Fluoride Water in Kolar District_.
21. http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/basic information/fluoride.cfm25/7/2014
22. India Health Action Trust, 2010, HIV/AIDS Situation and Response in Chikkaballapur District: Epidemiological Appraisal Using Data Triangulation, Bengaluru.
23. Karnataka State Police, Crime in Karnataka 2011 and 2012, State Crime Records Bureau, Bengaluru.
24. KUIDFC, 2006, Infrastructure Development, no date and Investment Plan for Gudibanda Town, Government of Karnataka
25. Kumar, Parmod and I Maruthi, 2011, Impact of NREHA on Wage Rates, Food Security and Rural-Urban Migration, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Mimeo, Bengaluru.
26. Mahboob ul Haq and Khadiya Haq, Human Development in South Asia 1998
27. Ministry of Rural Development, 1978, Report of the Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions, 1977-78˘, (Chairman: Ashok Mehta), Government of India.

28. Ministry of Urban Development, Hand Book of Service Level Benchmarking, Government of India.
29. NCEUS, 2007, :Report on Conditions of work and Promotion of Livelihood in the unorganised sector˘, New Delhi
30. Pani, Narendra and Chidambaran G Iyer, 2011, Evaluation of the Impact of Processes in the MGNREGS in Karnataka, National Institute of Advanced Study, Mimeo, Bengaluru.
31. Planning Commission, 2007, Karnataka Development Report, New Delhi, Academic Foundation.
32. Planning Commission, 2013, India Twelfth Five Year Plan - 2012-17, Government of India.
33. Rajasekhar D, M Devendra Babu and R Manjula, 2012, Àre Checks and Balances in MGNREGS Effective?˘The Indian Journal of Social Work, No. 4, Vol. 73
34. Shah Ghanshyam, Harsh Mander, Sukhadeo Thorat, Satish Deshpande and Amita Baviskar, 2006, `Untouchability in Rural India¸ Sage, New Delhi.
35. The Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, 2011, Annual Report on the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.
36. The Ram et.al study (Government of Karnataka, 2014).
37. Ul Haq Mahbub, 1995, The Human Development Paradigm, Oxford University Press.
38. Vasavi A. R, 1999, Which Silk Route This?, MAYA, Bengaluru.
39. www.Chikkaballapur.nic.in, 26.04.2014

Details on Workshops, Meetings, etc.

For ensuring quality, timely completion of the DHDR a Core Committee at the District level was constituted. Sub-Committees were formed for different issues affecting Human Development and Workshops were organised at District and Taluk levels. The details of all these are given below.

1. District Core Committee Meetings Conducted

Date	No. of Participants
6-04-2013	12
15-04-2013	12
26-08-2013	12
21-10-2013	12
15-3-2014	12

2. Sub-Committee Meetings Conducted

Date	No. of Participants
09-04-2013	50

1. ZP Meetings Conducted

Date	No. of Participants
13-11-2014	25

2. Workshops Conducted

Workshops held	Date	No. & Types of Participants
Bagepalli Taluk	19-11-2013	100. Participated (TP Presidents/Vice Presidents, TP Members, Officials, Media persons, NOGs, and Students)
Chikkaballapur Taluk	13-11-2013	80. Participated (TP Presidents/Vice Presidents, TP Members, Officials, Media persons, NOGs, and Students)
Chintamani Taluk	12-11-2013	50. Participated (TP Presidents/Vice Presidents, TP Members, Officials, Media persons, NOGs, and Students)
Gauribidanur Taluk	13-11-2013	80. Participated (TP Presidents/Vice Presidents, TP Members, Officials, Media persons, NOGs, and Students)
Gudibanda Taluk	19-11-2013	60. Participated (TP Presidents/Vice Presidents, TP Members, Officials, Media persons, NOGs, and Students)
Sidlaghatta Taluk	12-11-2013	100. Participated (TP Presidents/Vice Presidents, TP Members, Officials, Media persons, NOGs, and Students)
Chikkaballapur District	20-09-2014	100. Participated (ZP Presidents/Vice Presidents, ZP Members, Officials, Media persons, NOGs, and Students)