Chapter 5
Health and Nutrition

5.0 Introduction

The Chapter deals with Maternal Mortality rate, Child Mortality rate, Infant mortality rate, couple protection issues, Mean age at marriage, Health Infrastructure, Population served by PHCs and sub-centers, Doctors and ANM/ staff Nurses per 1000 population, ANC coverage, Institutional delivery, Immunization of children, Children born underweight and BMI ratio, Malnutrition of children, communicable diseases, Per capita health expenditure. Health relates to both mental and physical health. Healthy people often show a sense of connection to their families and friends. They express a confidence in their ability to make decisions, solve problems, and make a meaningful contribution to society.

Nutrition has long been recognized as a contributor to health. Food or diet is implicated in several chronic diseases and oral health. Social determinants impact on good nutrition: for example, transport for delivery of goods and access to nutritious food outlets; education and literacy to interpret labels and nutrition panels; housing for appropriate storage and preparation of foods; income where the price of healthy food is high and availability is poor; and discrimination issues around cultural appropriateness of foods.

It is a paradox that the rural areas which have large populations residing in the villages and small towns have low density health infrastructures and small number of health personnel and, on the contrary, large and medium urban places with population concentrations but smaller proportions of the total population have greater concentration of the health infrastructures and personnel. There are therefore inequities affecting the rural and urban populations in the district as far health / medical care institutions are concerned. Inequities also affect women and men, girls and boys in the district and are driven by the overwhelming poverty and deprivation. The people are not just deprived of food and nutrition alone, however. They are deprived of several vital needs for their living. On the other,

cultural traditions, scant economic resources, and limited opportunities marginalized women and girls. Men and boys have better access to health care, nutrition, and besides other things, also education. Gender bias is reinforced throughout as men retain economic and political power for themselves and over women. In a patriarchal society such as ours, women and girls' health issues have traditionally been ignored.

5.1. Life Expectancy at Birth, Crude Birth and Death rates in the taluks

Data from the Health and Family Welfare Department of Karnataka show that in 1991, life expectancy at birth (LEB) was 59 for the district while crude birth rate was 24/1000 and crude death rate was 10/1000. There were great improvements in all of these over the years as LEB was 61 in 2001 and 65 in 2011; birth rate was 23 per cent in 2001 and 9 per cent in 2011; and death rate was 9 per cent in 2001 and 7 per cent in 2011 (Table 5.1). As usual, the life expectancy at birth, crude birth and death rates vary in space and time. LEB had a range of 55 years (Molakalmuru taluk) to 62 years (Hosadurga taluk) in 1991. The range showed a distinct increase from 58 years (Molakalmuru taluk) to 65 years (Hosadurga taluk) in 2001 and further to 60 years (Molakalmuru taluk) to 70 years (Hosadurga taluk) in 2011. Note that the two taluks, Molakalmuru and Hosadurga, maintained their statuses through the years 1991, 2001 and 2011. The other taluks had shown improvements as well in life expectancy at birth as follows during the period of report: Holalkere taluk 60 years in 1991, 64 years in 2001, and 65 years in 2011. Chitradurga taluk 59 years in 1991, 61 years in 2001, and 65 years in 2011; Challakere taluk on the other hand recorded 59 years in 1991, 60 years in 2001, and 64 years in 2011; and Hiriyuru taluk 58 years in 1991, 60 years in 2001, and 64 years in 2011 (table 5.1).

The pattern of crude birth rates was such that the rates ranged from 23 per cent (Chitradurga and Hosadurga taluks) to 28 percent (Molkalmuru taluk) in 1991; 21 per cent (Hosadurga taluk) to 25 per cent (Molakalmuru taluk) in 2001; and 17 per cent (Hosadurga taluk) to 21 per cent (Molakalmuru taluk) in 2011. In Challakere, Hiriyuru and Holalkere taluks, it was 24 per cent in 1991; in Hiriyuru, it was 24 per cent, in Challakere and Chitradurga taluks, it was 23 per cent each, and in Holalkere taluk, it was 22 per cent in 2001; and a similar trend was seen also in 2011 with four taluks (Challakere, Chitradurga, Hiriyuru and Holalkere) recording 18 per cent each in 2011. Thus, the crude birth

rates declined over time (years) as well as space (taluks).

The crude death rates had shown a similar trend to the crude birth rates, but only more so in their quick decline. In 1991, the crude death rate was at a maximum of 11 per cent in Molakalmuru taluk and at a minimum of 9 per cent in Hosadurga, Holalkere, and Chitradurga taluks. It was 10 per cent in Challakere and Hiriyuru taluks in 1991. On the other hand, in 2001, the highest crude death rate was 10 per cent in Molakalmuru taluk and the lowest was 7 per cent in Hosadurga taluk. While the taluks of Challakere and Hiriyuru had recorded a crude death rate of 9 per cent, the other two taluks (Chitradurga and Holalkere) recorded 8 per cent in the same year. In 2011, the conditions so improved that the crude death rate in all the six taluks was 7 per cent only. The district thus shows the slower declines in crude birth rates as compared to the faster declines in crude death rates over the stated years. This decline also showed its impacts in spatial contexts as well (in taluks).

5.2. Maternal Mortality Rate by Taluks

In chitradurga district, the maternal mortality rate was 215 in 2009-10 and it was increased to 221 in 2010-11 and it declined to 170 in 2011-12. In Chitradurga district, the situation appears to be critical. Differential decline in MMR had been observed in the taluks, with a 389 rate increased to 412 rate in Challakere taluk between 2009-10 and 2010-11. Smaller declines had occurred in other taluks, notably, 217 in Hiriyuru

The district thus shows the slower declines in crude birth rates as compared to the faster declines in crude death rates over the stated years. This decline also showed its impacts in spatial contexts as well (in taluks).

Table 5.1: LEB, Crude Birth and Death Rates for the District – 1991-2001 and 2011

Taluk	1991			2001			2011		
	LEB	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000)	Crude Death Rate (1000)	LEB	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000)	Crude Death Rate (1000)	LEB	Crude Birth Rate (Per 1000)	Crude Death Rate (1000)
Challakere	59	24	10	60	23	9	64	18	7
Chitradurga	59	23	9	61	23	8	65	18	7
Hiriyuru	58	24	10	60	24	9	64	18	7
Holalkere	60	24	9	64	22	8	65	18	7
Hosadurga	62	23	9	65	21	7	70	17	7
Molakalmuru	55	28	11	58	25	10	60	21	7
District	59	24	10	61	23	9	65	18	7

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Karnataka.

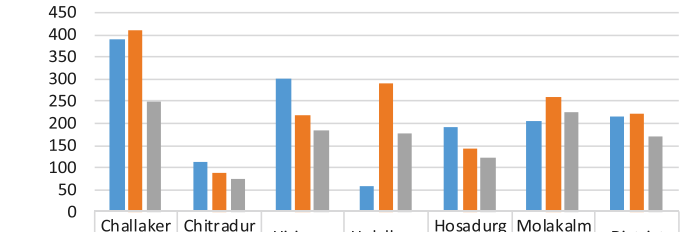
but in Holalkere taluk, the MMR has increased from 59 to 289 rate during 2009-10 to 2010-11. Whereas in 2011-12 there was a significant drop in MMR in Chitraduga(73), Hiriyuru(186), Holalkere(178) taluks. The MMR was decreased from 144 to 121 rate in Hosadurga taluk over the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Figure 5.1). There was a considerable decline in the MMR was due to effective implementation of health programmes in the district. As per the opinion of the District Health Officer, the department has effectively utilized the services of ASHA workers, Utilized the funds allotted to sub centers, 24X7 Primary Health centers forced into service, 108 Ambulance Service, Demand generation scheme like Jananisuraksha, Prasuthi care , Madilu schemes are effectively implemented as a result of it the MMR reduced significantly in the district. Similarly, the maternal mortality rates fell from 215 rate (it is counted as maternal deaths per 100,000 population) in 2009-10 to 221 rate in 2010-11. In 2011-12, the highest maternal mortality rate was 251 in Challakere taluk followed by MMR in the taluks of Molakalmuru (227), Hiriyuru (186), Holalkere (178) and Hosadurga (121) respectively. The lowest MMR was 73 in Chitradurga taluk. It is evident from the analysis that Challakere and Molakalmuru showing highest MMR may be due to concentration of tribal population.

In 2011-12, the highest maternal mortality rate was 251 in Challakere taluk followed by MMR in the taluks of Molakalmuru (227), Hiriyuru (186), Holalkere (178) and Hosadurga (121) respectively. The lowest MMR was 73 in Chitradurga taluk. It is evident from the analysis that Challakere and Molakalmuru showing highest MMR may be due to concentration of tribal population.

5.3. Child Mortality Rate (CMR) in the taluks

Data on child mortality are available for three consecutive years, namely, 2009-10, 2010-11, and 2011-12. The district figures for CMR was 46 rate in 2009-10, 40 rate in 2010-11, and 53 rate in 2011-12. This means that in the last year for which data are available the district has made a gigantic effort at reducing the child mortality rates and but not

Figure5.1: Maternal Mortality Rate by Taluks



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2009-10	389	113	302	59	192	205	215
2010-11	412	87	217	289	144	261	221
2011-12	251	73	186	178	121	227	170

Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga and SRS - 2011

succeeded in bringing them down as we see in figure 5.2. Molakalmuru taluk has registered the highest CMR of 62 rate in 2009-10, followed closely by Hosadurga taluk with 50 CMR, Hiriyuru taluk with 45 rate for the same year. Holalkere taluk has registered the least of the CMR at 35 rate among the taluks. In the following year, 2010-11, there have been both increments and decrements in the CMR with Holalkere (38), Chitradurga (29), and the same taluks registering higher CMR in the year 2009-10. Whereas, in the year 2011-12, the taluks have shown lower CMR, for example, Chitradurga taluk (12 rate a drastic increase from 2010-11 to 2011-12). The erratic ups and downs in the CMR however gives us a feeling of disbelief in the success of efforts towards bringing it down. However, in between 2009-10 and 2011-12, there was no decline in the child mortality rate in all the taluks except Molakalmuru taluk.

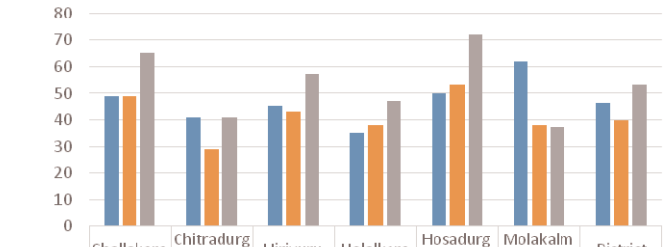
5.4. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) by taluks

The pattern of change in IMR over the three stated years is more or less a repeat of the CMR over the same three years. The district registered a rate of 21 in 2009-10, which showed a slight decrease to 19 rate in 2010-11 but drastically increased in the next year to 42 CMR (figure 5.3). Both the rates are expected to vary in space and time and they do so in Chitradurga district, in regard to the taluks. In 2009-10, the highest IMR recorded was 24 rate and it was further increased to 51 in 2011-12 in Challakere taluk and the lowest was 16 rate in Molakalmuru taluk in 2009-10. In the year 2010-11, however, the highest IMR was 24, 25 rate more than that with 51 in 2011-12 in Challakere taluk and the lowest was 33 rate in Molakalmuru

The erratic ups and downs in the CMR however gives us a feeling of disbelief in the success of efforts towards bringing it down. However, in between 2009-10 and 2011-12, there was no decline in the child mortality rate in all the taluks except Molakalmuru taluk.

Challakere and Molakalmuru taluks where the age at marriage is just 18 years. So, in the district of Chitradurga it is rather at lower ages that weddings are performed, giving room for possible medium and large families.

Figure5.2: Child Mortality Rate by Taluks



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmur	District
2009-10	49	41	45	35	50	62	46
2010-11	49	29	43	38	53	38	40
2011-12	65	41	57	47	72	37	53

Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga and SRS - 2011

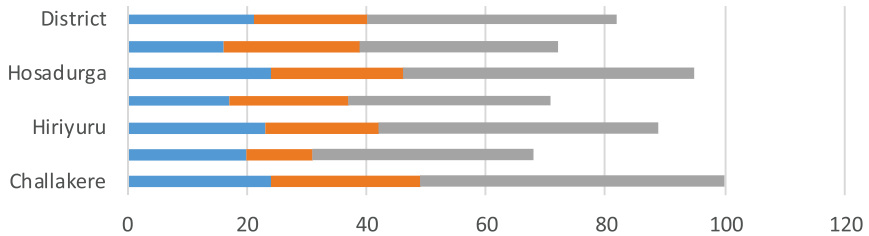
taluk, 10 rate less than the previous year. There was an increase in IMR appears to be considerably in almost all the taluks in 2011-12.

Although there has been a general increase in the IMRs over the years, there have been certain chaotic incremental increases in the year 2011-12. Whereas the highest recorded IMR has been increased from 25 rate to 51 rate in between 2010-11 and 2011-12 in Challakere taluk. Overall, relatively highest IMRs have been recorded in the most recent year in the taluks of the district.

5.5. Mean age at marriage and Couple Protection Issues

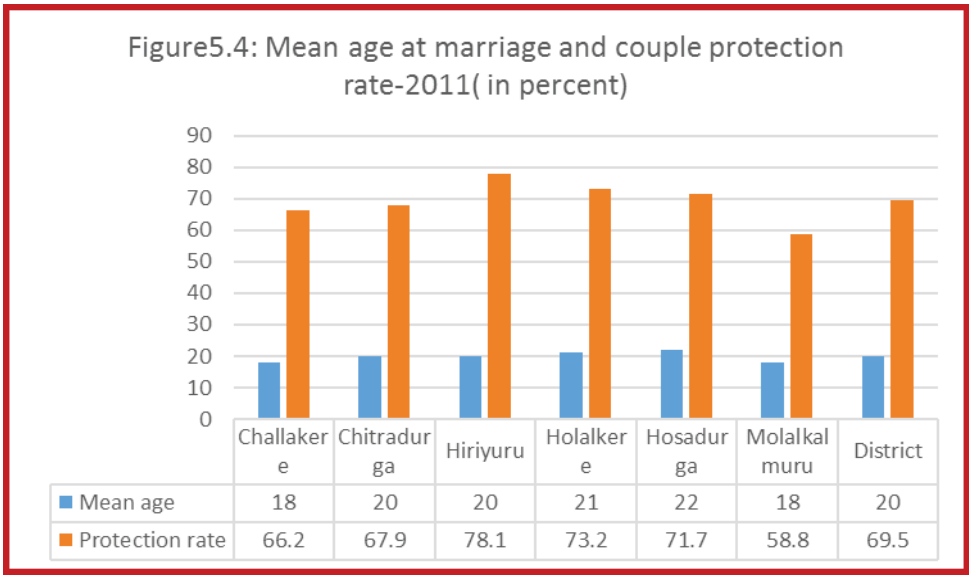
Age at marriage is a crucial factor that determines the size of a family in due course. The State and the Central Governments promote marriages at an advanced age of 21 years for the girls, for several reasons. One of them is to promote small family norm adopted by the potential couple. Despite best intentions on the part of the Governments and commensurate efforts, mean age at marriage for girls is often below the marriageable age, as it is 20 years for Chitradurga district. The mean age at marriage for taluks has shown differential mean ages at marriage (figure 5.4). In Hosadurga it is 22 years, in Holalkere it is 21, but in Chitradurga and Hiriyuru taluks it is 20 years and the taluks reporting the lowest mean age at marriage are Challakere and Molakalmuru where it is just 18 years. So, in the district of Chitradurga it is rather at lower ages that weddings are performed, giving room for possible medium and large families.

Figure5.3: Infant Mortality Rate(IMR) by Taluks



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2009-10	24	20	23	17	24	16	21
2010-11	25	11	19	20	22	23	19
2011-12	51	37	47	34	49	33	42

Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga and SRS - 2011



Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga.

On the other hand, the data on couple protection rates – a rate that tells what share of couples is protected so that they will have small families and will have children spaced out, participating in family welfare planning. Couple protection rate is relatively high at 69.5 per cent for the district. Three of the six taluks of the district show up couple protection rates higher than that of the district average: Hiriyuru 78.1 per cent, Holalkere 73.2 per cent and Hosadurga 71.7 per cent. On the other hand, the three taluks with lower couple protection than at the district are chitradurga 67.9 per cent, Challakere 66.2 percent and Molakalmuru 58.8 per cent.

5.6. Distribution of health infrastructure facilities

The distribution of health facilities, particularly health / medical care institutions in the district of Chitradurga is shown in Table 5.2. According to the latest count, there are 89 primary health centres, 10 Community health centres, 227 private health /medical care institutions, and 283 sub-centres, and in all there are 702 health / medical care institutions in the district. The institutions do have a population threshold to serve and this threshold varies between institutions of different types.

A primary health centre, for example, serves a population of 30,000 and a sub-centre serves 5,000 people. But most health / medical care institutions serve more than their threshold, primarily because of the shortage of institutions that are rampant in India, despite the fact the numbers are rather large. Applying the threshold for primary health

centres we find that there are more institutions (89) than the district actually needs (60) but it must be pointed out that the number of services offered by the PHCs may vary greatly and the average person distance (the minimum distance a person has to negotiate to reach a PHC may actually be greater than the standard set for locating such institutions.

The table5.2 indicates that the number of institutions in the taluks of the district vary, often according to the population and in terms of needs for such institutions. Hiriyuru taluk has 22 PHCs whereas Molakalmuru taluk has only 7, the lowest number among the taluks. There are 1 or 2 or more CHCs in the taluks, with Hosadurga having 3 CHCs, Challakere and Hiriyuru taluks having 2 each and the rest of the taluks having only one each. Private institutional care is large in number but this has a heavy concentration in Chitradurga taluk (102), and particularly in the town of Chitradurga where the demand for private institutions is high. Molakalmuru taluk has the least number of private institutions of health care (5) and the rest of them have sizeable numbers: 41 in Challakere taluk, 31 in Hiriyuru taluk, 27 in Hosadurga taluk, and 21 in Holalkere taluk.

Among the different systems of medicine in use in the district (allopathy, ayurveda, homeopathy, unani and siddha), allopathy is the most common and ubiquitous, for the people who prefer it the most. Chitradurga taluk (197) has the highest number of medical institutions, followed by Hiriyur taluk (135), Challakere taluk (132),

Table 5.2: Distribution of Health Facilities by Taluks

Taluk	PHCs	CHCs	Private Care	Sub-Centres	Total
Challakere	15	2	41	58	132
Chitradurga	18	1	102	58	197
Hiriyuru	22	2	31	56	135
Holalkere	15	1	21	46	98
Hosadurga	12	3	27	45	100
Molakalmuru	7	1	5	20	40
District	89	10	227	283	702

Source: Chitradurga District at a Glance 2010-2011.

Hosadurga taluk (100), Holalkere taluk (98) and Molakalmuru taluk (40) respectively.

5.7. Average population per PHCs in the Taluks

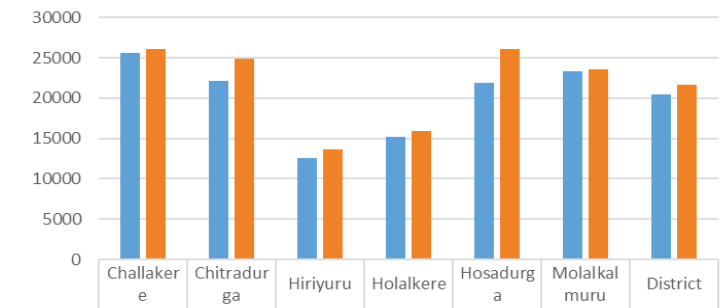
The average population served per PHC in the taluks of Chitradurga district has been less than 30,000 which is the standard norm for all taluks. Among the taluks, those with higher thresholds have been Challakere (25,594 / PHC in 2010-11), Molakalmuru (23,348/PHC during the same year), followed closely by Hosadurga (21,945 / PHC). Hiriyuru taluk has registered the lowest of the threshold with 12,606 in 2010-11. In 2011-12, the threshold of population for the PHCs have increased in the next year with the highest at 26,127 for Challakere taluk and the lowest at 13,625 for Hiriyuru taluk. The people of the district, it appears, are better served while the thresholds are small and there is change in the average population served by PHCs in between 2010-11 and 2011-12 (figure5.5).

5.8. Average population served by sub-centres by Taluks

The norm for setting up a sub-centre is that it would serve a threshold population of 5,000. Often, this norm gets violated because there is always more than 5,000 population under the jurisdiction of a sub-centre. Average population served by a sub-centre in the district in 2010-11 was 4,895. For the same year, the numbers served by a sub-centre in the taluks were as follow: Challakere 4,893, Chitradurga 5,457, Hiriyur 4,073, Holalkere 3,352, Hosadurga 4,140, and Molakalmuru 5,070. The population thresholds for the sub-centre changed ever so slightly in the next year. According to the data available from the Department of Health and Family Welfare, the average population that a sub-centre served in the district of Chitradurga in 2011-12 was 4,920,

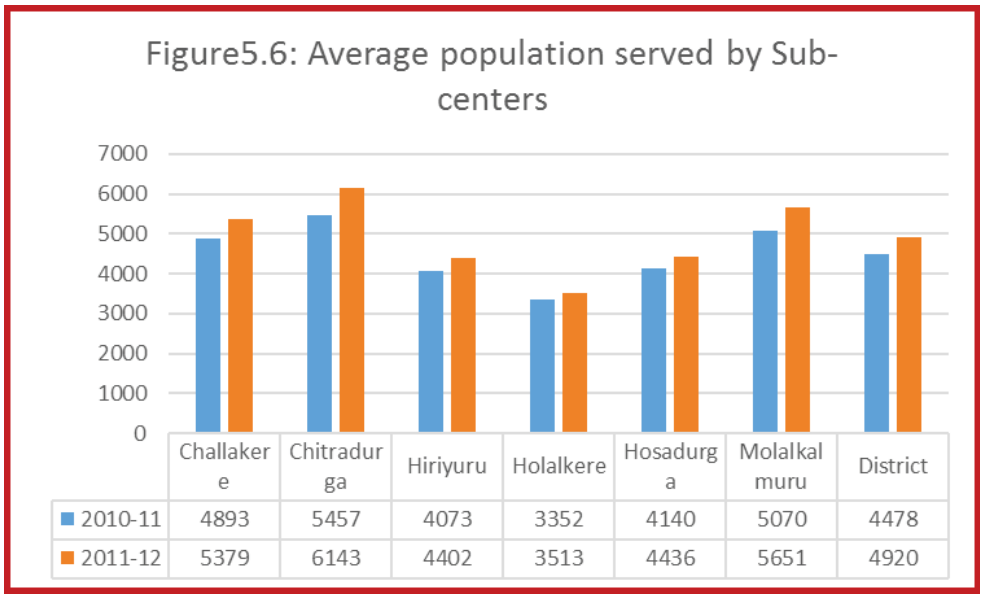
The people of the district, it appears, are better served while the thresholds are small and there is change in the average population served by PHCs in between 2010-11 and 2011-12

Figure5.5: Average Population served by PHCs



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molalkalmuru	District
2010-11	25594	22147	12606	15213	21945	23348	20475
2011-12	26127	24934	13625	15943	26124	23547	21717

Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga.

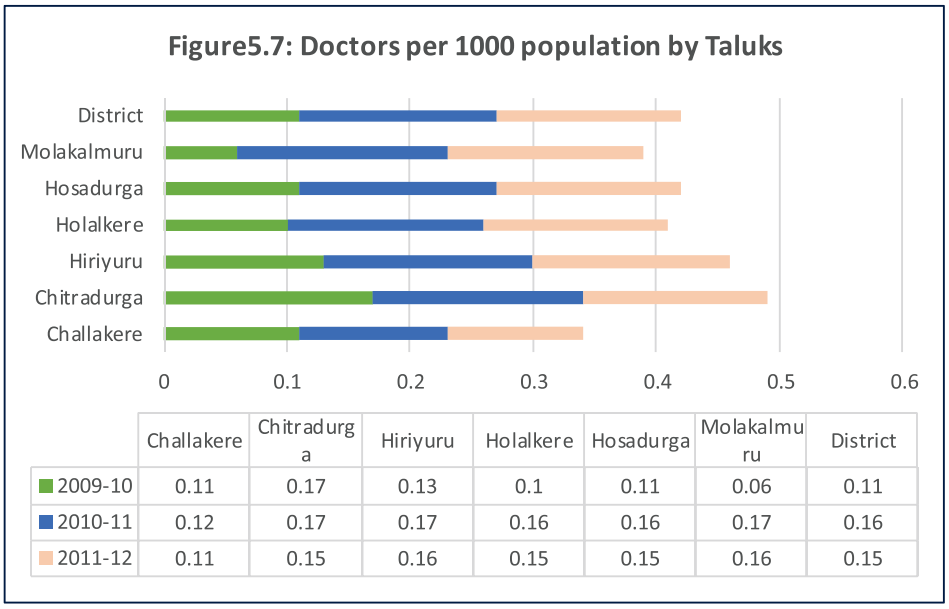


Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga.

which was well under the norm of 5,000. However, three taluks report of sub-centres serving populations more than 5,000 and they are: Chitradurga taluk 6,143; Challakere taluk 5,379; and Molakalmuru taluk 5,651. The other three taluks have an average less than 5,000, and they are: Hosadurga taluk 4,436; Hiriyur taluk 4,402; and Holalkere taluk 3,513. For a high population district, the average numbers served by a sub-centre appears rather optimal, as they are not much larger than the norm (see figure5.6).

5.9. Doctors per 1000 population by taluks

Doctors in service at the public and private health / medical care institutions of the district are very small in number compared to the population requiring their services. The ratio has been 0.11 per 1,000 population in 2009-10, 0.16 per 1,000 population in 2010-11, and 0.15 per 1,000 population in 2011-12 in the district. (Figure 5.7). Relatively speaking some taluks have been better off than the district while others have been worse off: the better off taluks have been Chitradurga (0.17 per 1,000 population in both 2009-10 and 2010-11 and 0.15 per 1,000 population in 2011-12), and Hiriyuru (0.13 per 1,000 population in 2009-10, 0.17 per 1,000 population in 2010-11, and 0.16 per 1,000 population in 2011-12). Taluks with the exception of Challakere have been better off in the two later years (2010-11 and 2011-12) than in the former year (2009-10).



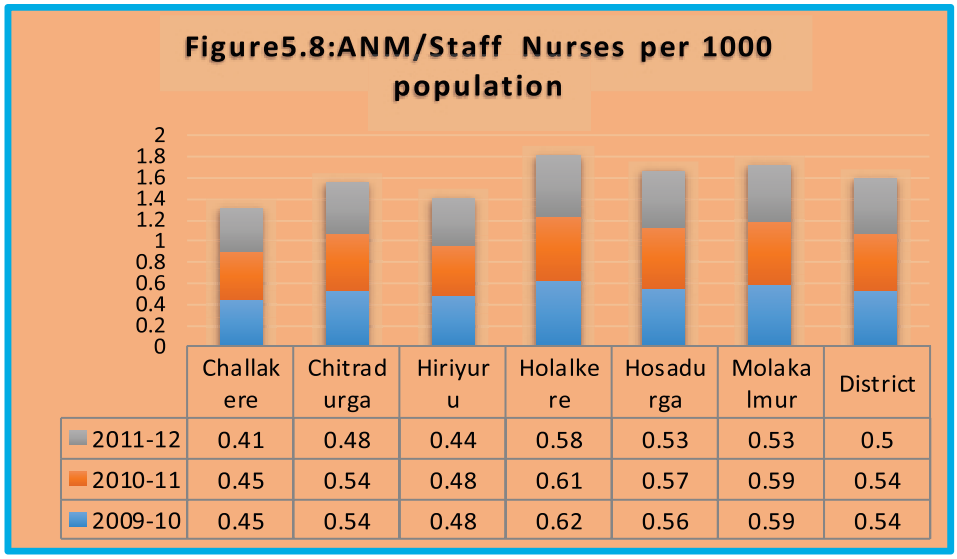
	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2009-10	0.11	0.17	0.13	0.1	0.11	0.06	0.11
2010-11	0.12	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.17	0.16
2011-12	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.15

Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga.

5.10. ANM/Staff Nurses per 1000 population

As for other medical personnel, ANMs or staff nurses, the situation is slightly better but yet they are very small in number compared to the population requiring their services in the district. At the district, the ratio is 0.54 for both 2009-10 and 2010-11, and 0.50 for 2011-12. This means that there is less than one ANM or staff nurse to a 1,000 people in the health / medical care services available in the district. Relatively therefore the ratio is small between 0.45 (Challakere taluk) to 0.62 (Holalkere taluk) in 2009-10, between 0.45 (Challakere taluk) and 0.61 (Holalkere taluk) in 20110-11, and between 0.41 (Challakere taluk) and 0.58 (Holakere taluk) in 2011-12 (see figure 5.8). Taluks other than the two with the highest and lowest ratios are in the categories between the highest and the lowest ratios for the stated years.

This means that there is less than one ANM or staff nurse to a 1,000 people in the health / medical care services available in the district. Relatively therefore the ratio is small between 0.45 (Challakere taluk) to 0.62 (Holalkere taluk) in 2009-10, between 0.45 (Challakere taluk) and 0.61 (Holalkere taluk) in 2010-11, and between 0.41 (Challakere taluk) and 0.58 (Holakere taluk) in 2011-12 (see figure 5.8). Taluks other than the two with the highest and lowest ratios are in the categories between the highest and the lowest ratios for the stated years.



Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga.

5.11. ANC Coverage and Anemia among Pregnant Women

The district has performed very well in the services of pregnant women, especially in ANC coverage (97.7 per cent) of registered women who received ANC services, pregnant women receiving full ANC visits plus tablets and TT prevention (95.8 per cent), pregnant women diagnosed anemic (49 per cent) and pregnant women provided with requisite nutrition (93.3 per cent). In all of the services, a higher coverage was observed in all of the taluks, exceeding 97 per cent, in regard to pregnant women registered and receiving services: among the taluks, Chitradurga stood first with ANC coverage (98.2 per cent), followed

Table 5.3: Pregnant Women Registered and Received ANC by Anganwadis

Taluk	Percentage of pregnant women registered and received ANC	Percentage of pregnant women received full ANC (3 ANC visits + 90 IFA tablets + TT)	Percentage of pregnant women anemic	Percentage of pregnant women provided with nutrition
Challakere	97.5	95.5	60	95
Chitradurga	98.2	96.3	55	96
Hiriyuru	97.5	95.5	60	95
Holalkere	97.5	95.5	50	90
Hosadurga	97.5	96.2	50	90
Molakalmuru	97.7	95.5	20	95
District	97.7	95.8	49	93.5

Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga (2011).

very closely by Molakalmuru (97.7 per cent) and all the others at 97.5 per cent. There was a repeat of performance in pregnant women receiving full ANC visits, 90 IFA tablets and TT but however at a slightly lower percentages: Chitradurga (96.3 per cent) and Hosadurga (96.2 per cent) taluks were at the top followed very closely by other taluks at 95.5 per cent. Pregnant women found anemic however varied in proportions (see table 5.3).

In Challakere and Hiriyuru taluks 60 per cent each of the pregnant women were found anemic whereas in other taluks the percentage was lower: Chitradurga 55 per cent, Holalkere and Hosadurga 50 per cent each, and Molakalmuru just 20 per cent. The latter taluk appeared tobe with better nutrition than all other taluks (Table 5.3). Likewise, a very high proportion of pregnant women was given nutrition support, with Chitradurga taluk at 96 per cent, Challakere, Hiriyuru and Molakalmuru taluks at 95 per cent; and Holalkere and Hosadurga taluks at 90 per cent. Thus the care of the pregnant women in the district had greatly improved and there is still scope for further and continued care and nutrition provision.

5.12. Institutional Deliveries in the taluks of the district

In all of the taluks of Chitradurga district, institutional deliveries are a rule than an exception. In all of them more than 90 per cent of the women deliver at the health care institutions, unlike earlier times. While Hosadurga taluk reports of 98 per cent of the cases institutionally delivered, the taluks that follow closely are Hiriyuru (97 per cent), Chitradurga (96 per cent), Challakere (95 per cent) and Holalkere and Molakalmuru are the only two taluks that bring up the rear at 93 per cent (Table 5.4). However, it is disheartening to see that only less than or equal to 5 per cent of the institutional deliveries have been performed by the ANMs or LHVs.

Table 5.4: Institutional Deliveries by Taluks

Taluk	% of Institutional Deliveries	% by ANM / LHVs	% by Trained Dais	% by Others
Challakere	95	4	1	-
Chitradurga	96	4	-	-
Hiriyuru	97	2	1	-
Holalkere	93	5	2	1
Hosadurga	98	1	1	-
Molakalmura	93	5	2	1
District	95	4	1	-

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Karnataka (2011).

In Hosadurga taluk, only 1 per cent of the institutional deliveries are attended to by ANMs/LHVs. Even less number of deliveries (1 per cent each in Challakere, Hiriyuru and Hosadurga taluks; 2 per cent in Holalkere and Molakalmuru taluks) are attended to by trained dais and others (1 per cent) have helped with the deliveries in Holalkere and Molakalmuru taluks.

5.13. Immunization status of Children by taluks

The district had also done commendably well in immunization of children below 1 year and also in children immunized against DPT 3 and Measles. The district health system was able to identify underweight children as well through health checks. According to a recent survey, 22 percent of the children of the district were identified as underweight and 30.27 per cent of the children in the age group of 1 year were identified as underweight due to malnutrition. The average BMI ratio of children of the district was found to be 19.3 – 21.7.

The average BMI ratio of children of the district was found to be 19.3 – 21.7. Whereas 97.8 per cent of the children of below one year were immunized in the district, a similar percentage of children below one year were immunized against DPT 3 and measles (table5.5).

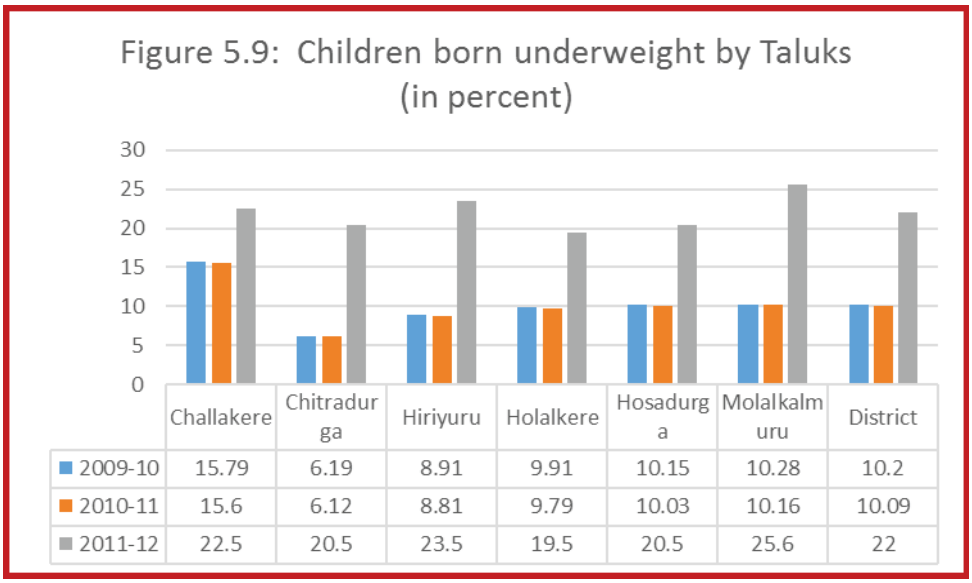
5.14: Children born underweight by taluks

The percentage of children born underweight by taluks during the three latest years. The highest percentage of underweight children born in the taluks has been in Challakere taluk in 2009-10 (15.79 per cent), and in the same taluk in 2010-11 (15.60 per cent) and

Table 5.5: Immunization Status of Children below 1 Year, Immunized against DPT 3 and Measles

Taluk	Percent of children below 1 year immunized	Percent of children below 1 year immunized against DPT 3 and Measles	Percent of children below 1 year who are underweight	Percent of children in group of 1 year who are underweight due to malnutrition Grade I and II	BMI Ratio of children
Challakere	97.5	97.5	22.5	26.26	21-23
Chitradurga	98.0	98.0	20.5	34.35	21-23
Hiriyuru	97.5	97.5	23.5	24.05	18-21
Holalkere	98.0	98.0	19.5	28.89	17-19
Hosadurga	98.0	98.0	20.5	26.11	18-23
Molakalmuru	97.5	97.5	25.6	39.50	20-22
District	97.8	97.8	22.0	30.27	19-21

Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga (2011).



Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga (2011).

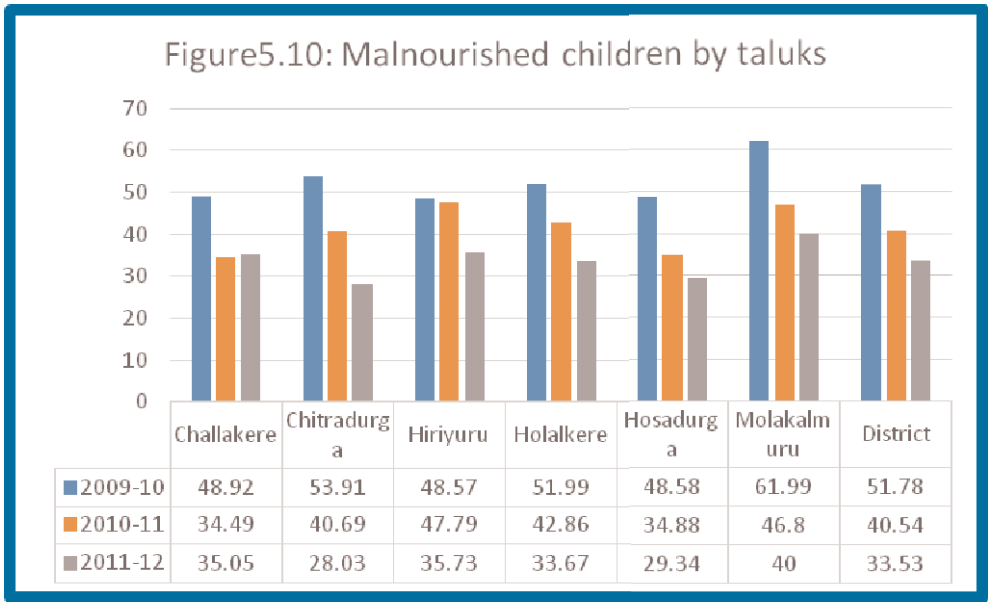
in Molakalmuru taluk in 2011-12 (25.60 per cent). Three taluks of the district, namely, Chitradurga, Hiriyuru, and Holalkere, have shown relatively low percentages of children born underweight. Chitradurga taluk has however recorded only 20.50 per cent of children as born underweight in the year 2011-12. Hosadurga taluk has recorded low proportion of underweight children during the three years, with 20.50 per cent in 2011-12 compared to 10.03 percent in 2010-11 and 10.15 percent in2001-10. The district as a whole has also recorded children born underweight at around 22 per cent in 2011-12.

Three taluks of the district, namely, Chitradurga, Hiriyuru, and Holalkere, have shown low percentages of children born underweight in 2009-10 but in the year 2010-11, the percentage of children slightly decreased. Chitradurga taluk has however recorded only 6.19 per cent of children as born underweight in the year 2009-10. Hosadurga taluk has recorded with 10.15 percent of underweight children in 2009-10. However, the district as a whole has also recorded children born underweight at around 10.20 per cent. However in the year 2011-12 the percent of children born underweight increased compared to previous years of 2009-10 and 2010-11. There is no much difference during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11.

The care of the pregnant women had improved and there is still scope for further and continued care and nutrition provision.

5.15. Malnourished Children in the Taluks

The district average for malnutrition of children has been 51.78 per cent in 2009-10, 40.54



Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga (2011)

Slight declined of children under malnutrition in all taluks except Molakalmuru, where children under malnutrition have stood high at 40.00 per cent which is above the district.

per cent in 2010-11, and 33.53 per cent in 2011-12, thus showing a slightly decline every year. While Molakalmuru taluk has registered the largest percentage of children under malnutrition at 61.99 per cent in 2009-10, at 46.80 per cent in 2010-11, it is Molakalmuru taluk that has registered 40.00 of children under malnutrition during the year 2011-12. There has been a steady but slight decline of children under malnutrition in all taluks except Molakalmuru, where children under malnutrition have stood high at 40.00 per cent which is above the district. As shown in figure 5.10, Challakere taluk has recorded the lowest percentage of children under malnutrition at 22.50 per cent in 2011-12.

5.16 Communicable Diseases

The people of Chitradurga district is affected by various ailments, most notable being common fever, headache, cold and cough. Occasionally however people are prone to seasonal diseases and occupational hazards. They are generally healthy as they are hardworking and take care of health hazards. However, their morbidity is 36.66 per cent, which is rather high (Table 5.6). The taluks with morbidity rates higher than the district are: Molakalmuru (42.1 per cent), Challakere (40.1 per cent), and Hiriyuru (38.6 per cent). And those taluks with morbidity rates lower the district average are: Chitradurga (33.9 per cent), Hosadurga (33.3 per cent), and Holalkere (31.7 per cent).

The HIV patients in the district are happily a miniscule proportion of the population, which is 0.27 per cent.

The two taluks with higher percentages of HIV patients are Molakalmuru (0.32 per cent), Hiriyuru (0.31 per cent) and Chitradurga (0.30 per cent). The other taluks have lower percentages of HIV patients when compared to the district's proportion: Challakere (0.25 per cent), Holalkere (0.25 per cent), and Hosadurga (0.19 per cent). Thus HIV as the dreaded disease is not found much and yet it is there calls for concerted efforts at eradicating it. There is yet a negligible proportion of people affected by communicable diseases, averaging to less than 1.0 per cent (0.98 per cent). There are three taluks of the district accounting for a proportion higher than the district average and they are: Challakere 1.24 per cent, Chitradurga 1.19 per cent, and Hosadurga1.02 per cent. The taluks with less than the district average are: Molakalmuru 0.93 per cent, Hiriyuru 0.85 per cent, and Holalkere 0.65 per cent.

There are people who are afflicted by other diseases and they form a sizeable part of the total population of the district. The district average for this group of diseases is 32.42 per cent, literally a third of the population is affected. Again three taluks show up higher proportions of people affected with other diseases than the district average, namely, Holalkere (39.43 per cent), Hosadurga (35.08 per cent), and Challakere (34.67 per cent). The taluks with lower than district average on this group of diseases are: Molakalmuru 32.11 per cent, Hiriyuru 31.56 per cent, and Chitradurga 25.89 per cent. All said, a considerable proportion of the population in the district is

The district as a whole has also recorded children born underweight at around 10.20 per cent. However in the year 2011-12 the percent of children born underweight increased compared to previous years of 2009-10 and 2010-11.

Table 5.6: Communicable and Other types of Diseases

Taluk	Morbidity Rate %	% HIV patients	Patients of communicable diseases %	Patients with other types of diseases
Challakere	40.1	0.25	1.24	34.67
Chitradurga	33.9	0.30	1.19	25.89
Hiriyuru	38.6	0.31	0.85	31.56
Holalkere	31.7	0.25	0.65	39.43
Hosadurga	33.3	0.19	1.02	35.08
Molakalmuru	42.1	0.32	0.93	32.11
District	36.6	0.27	1.02	32.42

Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga (2011)

afflicted with communicable and other diseases and health / medical care system of the district must rise to the occasion to meet the eventualities.

5.17. Per Capita Health Expenditure Analysis

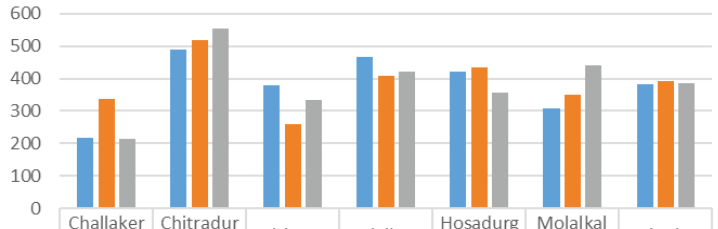
Figure 5.11 shows the Per Capita health expenditure of the taluks during the year 2009-10, Chitradurga taluk had spent on health Per Capita expenditure of Rs. 489. Which was the highest among the Taluks. The second highest taluk was Holalkere with a Per Capita expenditure on health Service with Rs. 467 followed by Hosadurga (Rs. 421), Hiriyur (Rs.378) and Monakalmuru (Rs.309), respectively. The lowest Per Capita health expenditures recorded with Rs. 216 in Challakere taluk. In 2010-11, the Per Capita health expenditure was increased to Rs. 518 and the lowest was in Hiriyur taluk at Rs. 261.

The remaining taluks range from Rs. 336 to Rs. 436 in Per Capita Expenditure on health service. In 2011-12, the highest Per Capita expenditure on health was in Chitradurga or Rs. 553 and the lowest was in Challakere taluk with Rs. 213. The remaining taluks range from Rs. 334 in Hiriyur taluk to Rs.441 the Monakalmuru taluk.

5.18. Health Insurance coverage of Families

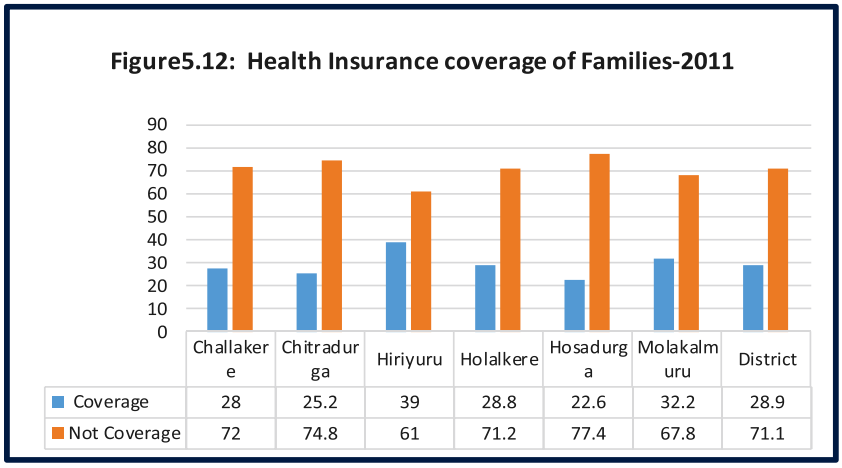
Health insurance helps the people at times of great need, especially when they have to pay for the services they receive from hospitals, both public and private, for diseases or illnesses which require hospitalization and treatment for a period. Health insurance pays when written and continued for a period before the expenses for hospitalization and treatment can be reclaimed. Figure 5.12 shows that the health insurance presently covers sizeable proportions of families in the district during 2011-12. An average of 28.9 per cent of

Figure5.11: Per capita Health Expenditure by Taluks(in Rs)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molalkalmuru	District
2009-10	216	489	378	467	421	309	382
2010-11	336	518	261	409	436	349	393
2011-12	213	553	334	420	358	441	387

Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga (2011)



Source: District Health Office, Chitradurga (2011)

the families is covered in the district by the health insurance and 71.1 per cent of people are not covered at all. The highest of the coverage is reported in Hiriyuru taluk at 39.0 per cent and the lowest is reported in Hosadurga at 22.6 per cent. The taluks with proportions between the highest and the lowest coverage are: Molakalmuru 32.2 per cent, Holalkere 28.8 per cent, Challakere 28.0 per cent, and Chitradurga 25.2 per cent.

Health insurance coverage is such an important help for those in plight of meeting the rising hospital bills, it is important that efforts are made to promote health insurance among the families in the district. Alternatively, the poor and the marginalized who cannot afford the writing of a policy may be covered with some insurance / assurance that the Government can provide, for everybody has the right to health and it is the responsibility of the government to take care of the citizens.

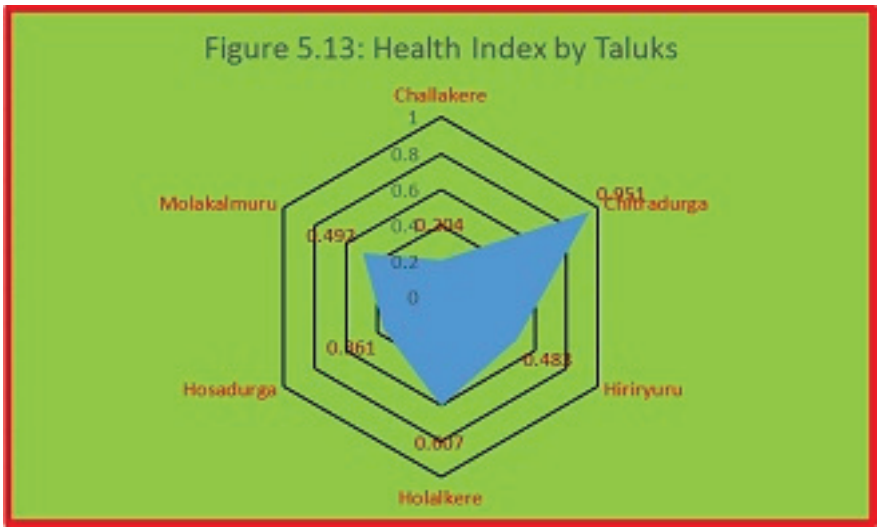
5.19. Radar Analysis for Health

Figure5.13 reveals the health index in the taluks of the district. The order in which the taluks as progressively developed in regard to health and nutrition is as follows: Chitradurga (0.951) Holalkere (0.607) Molakalmuru (0.492), Hiriyuru (0.483) and Hosadurga (0.361). The taluk of Challakere has recorded lowest health index with 0.204 in the district. Except the taluks of Chitradurga and Holalkere other taluks have recorded less than the district average of health index.

5.20 Conclusion

Health and nutrition in the district, and also the taluks, are not well developed, may be with the exception of the district headquarters, Chitradurga town. Rural areas are at a great disadvantage whereas urban areas

There are both temporal and spatial variations in the average health expenditures in the taluks. Except in the taluks of Chitradurga and Molalkalmuru, have registered decreasing trend in the per capita health expenditure in the district.



Source: Computation by using UNDP Methodology, 2014

Health insurance coverage is such an important help for those in plight of meeting the rising hospital bills, it is important that efforts are made to promote health insurance among the families in the district.

are better placed, relatively speaking. Life expectancy at birth for the latest census is 65 years, birth and death rates are low, 9 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively. The two areas of some concern are the child mortality rates (53 per cent in 2011-12) and maternal mortality rate (170 per cent in 2011-12). MMR in Challakere and Molakalmuru taluks 251 and 227 respectively. CMR in Challakere and Hosadurga tauks (65 per cent, 72 per cent in 2011-12) are rather very high and are indeed a cause for worry. IMR is also high as yet, 42 per cent in the district and 51 per cent in Challakere taluk. However, Chitradurga taluk has shown a steep raise from 20 per cent in 2009-10 to 37 per cent in 2011-12.

Mean age at marriage is 20 at the district level and between 18 and 22 years in the taluks. Couple protection is high at 69.5 per cent but much needs to be done as Molakalmuru taluk registers 58.8 per cent. The current protection rates are yet to show results. Sterilization, especially male sterilization, is more popular in urban areas than in rural areas. Promotional efforts must be made in rural areas in order to further reduce births. In belief that sterilization takes away 'manliness' is in vogue still in the villages and that efforts are needed to educate men and eliminate the 'stigma' on the adopter.

The number of health/medical facilities in place (702 in all) is impressive when considered in terms of different types of facilities (PHCs 89, Sub-centres 283, Private health units 227). Even taluks have a good number of facilities (Chitradurga 197 or 28 per cent, Hiriyuru 135 or 19.2 per cent). Molakalmuru taluk has the least number (40). The average population served by a PHC is 21,717 (2011-12) and it is interesting to see that in all taluks the population served by a PHC is less than the norm of 30,000. Even sub-centres serve populations below 5,000, when in fact the district has an average of 4,920 to a sub-centre in 2011-12.

But the headquarter taluk alone has more than 5,000 served by a sub-centre. And Challakere taluk has served 5,379 people to a sub-centre in 2011-12, too. Doctor-population ratio is rather critical, only less than 2 doctors to a 1,000 population, just as ambulance services as well, 2 ambulances for every 1,000 people. And bed-population ratio is 1 bed to 17 people, and patients per bed are 4. However, the bed occupancy is only 69.2 per cent which is comfortable. Average patient visits to a PHC are 30-40 persons per day. In the taluks, the doctor population ratio is less than 1 to less than 2 doctors per 1,000 people during 2009-12. ANC coverage in the district is 97.7 per cent and the proportion of women anaemic while pregnant is 49 per cent. But the coverage of pregnant women for nutritional care is 93.5 per cent while remaining are in the remote areas. Institutional deliveries performed in the latest year are 95 per cent when the taluks report of them at 93 per cent 98 per cent in 2011-12. Underweight children in the district account for 22 per cent in 2011-12. The taluks report of underweight children born in the region of 19.5 per cent to 25.6 per cent, the BMI is 19-21. Immunization achieved in the district is 97.8 per cent for children under one year. Malnutrition rate in the district has been around 30.27 per cent and it is slowly decreasing over the years. The morbidity rate for the district is 36.6 per cent while HIV prevalence is only 0.27 per cent.

In 2009-10, the per capita health expenditure was Rs.387 in the district and it was increased to Rs. 393 in 2010-11. Further, it was slightly reduced to Rs.382 in 2011-12. Health insurance among the population is still not popular. Only 28.9 per cent of the people are covered under health insurance and this leaves around 71.1 per cent uncovered. In the taluks, the percentage covered under health insurance is from 23 per cent to 39 per cent and therefore those not covered is between 61 per cent and 77 per cent. The positive thing about health / medical care system in the district is that immunization achieved is 98 per cent and safe deliveries performed is 94 per cent. But safe drinking water is available only for 46 per cent of the people. Health index is positive when immunization and safe deliveries are considered but it is not, in fact rather negative even if it is high, when IMR, CMR and MMR are considered.



Chapter - 6

INCOME, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT



Chapter - 6

Income, Poverty and Employment

6.0 Introduction

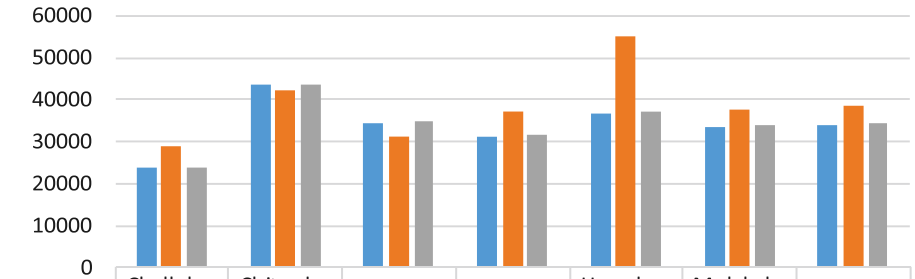
The Chapter reveals the Income structure of the Taluks, size of landholdings, cropping intensity, Irrigation Intensity, Changes in net area sown, Leguminous cropping pattern, degraded land area, BPL families provided with ration cards and employment structure of the taluks in the district. As for economics, the biggest challenge is poverty reduction and attaining inclusive economic growth by designing the appropriate socio-economic policies. There will be new prospects in rural India, as 72 per cent of the population still lives in rural areas whose livelihood depends on agriculture and allied activities.

6.1 Taluk wise distribution of Income

Figure 6.1 shows taluk wise distribution of the per capita income of the district. In the year 2009-10 to 2011-12, Chitradurga taluk has had the highest per capita income of Rs.43, 721.

Hosadurga taluk has the second highest per capita income at Rs. 36,858 followed by the taluks of Hiriyuru (Rs. 34,536), Molakalmuru (Rs.33, 516) and Holalkere with Rs. 31,348 per capita. Challakere taluk has had the lowest per capita income

Figure6.1: Percapita Income by Taluks(in Rs)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2009-10	23876	43721	34536	31348	36858	33516	33976
2010-11	28768	42104	31332	37075	55116	37497	38648
2011-12	23942	43845	34818	31482	37042	33823	34477

Source: Zilla Panchayat Office, Chitradurga

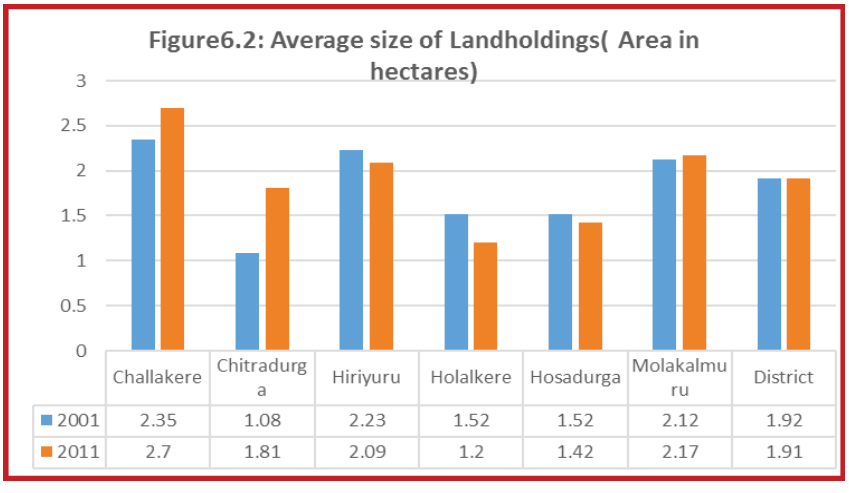
of Rs.23, 876. The distribution of per capita income is not uniform among the taluks of the district. The per capita income has increased from Rs.43, 721 to Rs.43845 for Chitradurga taluk and in Hosadurga taluk the per capita income has increased from Rs. 36,858 to Rs. 37042 in the year 2011-12. However, in almost all the taluks of the district the per capita income has increased considerably.

In Chitradurga taluk tops in the per capita income throughout the stated years except 2010 -11, among the taluks. Likewise, the bottom position is occupied by Challakere taluk with the lowest of the per capita income in all three years. In 2010-11, Hosadurga taluk has topped the list with the highest per capita income at Rs. 55,116 while Chitradurga taluk takes the second highest place with Rs. 42,104. In 2011-12, again Hosadurga taluk ranks second with the highest per capita income of Rs.37042 (figure 6.1). The graphics shows the variations in per capita incomes between the taluks and across the years in the district.

6.2 Average Size of Landholdings by Taluks

Figure 6.2 gives the details of average size of land holdings in the taluks of Chitradurga district. The average size of landholdings was 1.92 ha in district during 2010-11 and it was slightly reduced to 1.91 ha in year 2011-12. Challakere has the highest average size of landholdings with 2.35 ha followed by Hiriyuru, Molkalmuru, and Hosadurga with 2.23 ha, 2.12 ha, and 1.52 ha, respectively.

The lowest average size of landholdings is in the taluk of Chitradurga, at 1.08 ha. In the year 2011-12. Challakere taluk has recorded an average land holdings



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

size of 2.70 ha, followed rather distantly by Molakalmuru (2.17 ha), Hiriyuru (2.09 ha) and Chitradurga (1.81 ha). The taluk of Holalkere has the lowest average size of landholdings compared to other taluks in the district. In between the year 2010-11 and 2011-12, there was no stability in the average size of landholdings and fluctuated. The fluctuations shown in the average size of landholdings may be due to various factors.

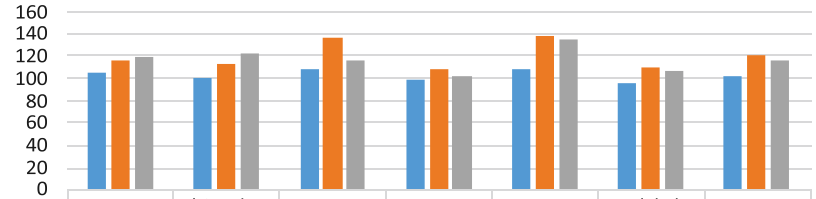
6.3 Cropping Intensity in the Taluks

Figure 6.3 reveals the cropping intensity in the district. Hiriyuru has the highest cropping intensity with 109 followed by Hosadurga and challekere taluks are with 108 and 106 respectively. The lowest cropping intensity is with 96 in Molakalmuru during 2009-10. Whereas, in between 2010 and 2011, Hosadurga taluk has the highest cropping intensity with 138 next come the taluks of Hiriyuru with 137 and Challakere with 117 and the lowest cropping intensity with 108 is in Holalkere taluk. In the year 2011-12, the highest cropping intensity with136 in Hosadurga taluk followed by Chitradurga, Challakere and Hiriyuru taluks with 123, 119 and 116 respectively. The cropping intensity varies from one taluk to another taluk is in response to variation in the geographical and non-geogrphical factors.

6.4 Changes in Net area sown By Taluks:

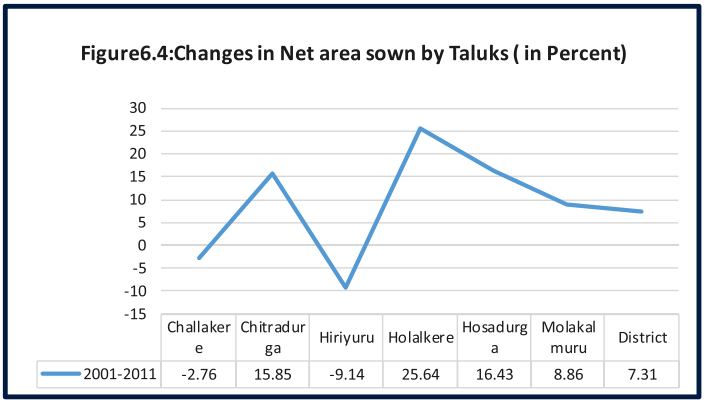
Figure 6.4 reveals the percentage of variation in the net area sown from 2009-10 to 2011-12. There is considerable changes in the net area sown in area from one year to another year. There is no uniformity in the net area sown among the taluks and net area sown in some taluks is below the district average. In between 2009 and 2012, the taluk wise net sown area

Figure6.3: Cropping Intensity by Taluks(percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2009-10	106	100	109	99	108	96	103
2010-11	117	114	137	108	138	110	121
2011-12	119	123	116	103	136	107	117

Source: District at a Glance, Chitradurga



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

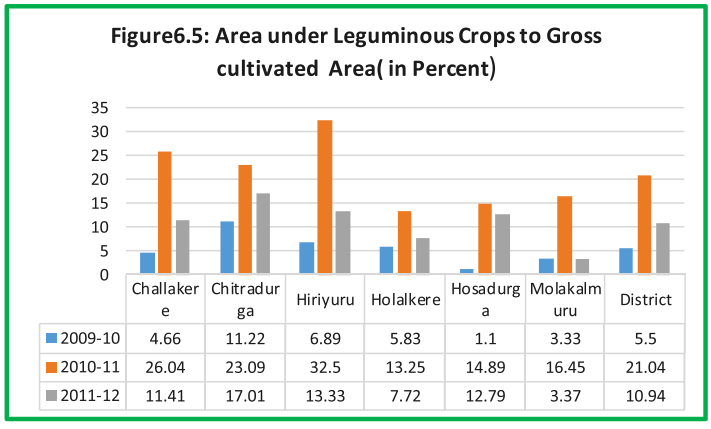
in the district reveals that there is a positive change in some taluks like Holalkere, Hosadurga Chitradurga, with 25.64, 16.43, and 15.85 percent respectively. There also is a negative change in the net area sown in Challakere (-2.76) Hiriyuru (-9.14) taluks.

There is no uniformity in the net area sown among the taluks and net area sown in some taluks is below the district average.

It is a clear indication of uncertainty and variation in the distribution of rainfall and other related economic and non-economic factors.

6.5. Area under Leguminous Crops to Gross Cultivated Area

Figure 6.5 shows the percentage of area under leguminous crops to total gross cultivated area. The highest per cent of leguminous crops is in chitradurga taluk with 11.22 percent followed by Hiriyuru (6.89 per cent), Holalkere (5.83 per cent) and challakere with 4.66 per cent. The lowest leguminous cropped area is in Hosadurga taluk with 1.10 per cent. In 2011-12, Chitradurga taluk has recorded 17.01 percent of area under leguminous crops and next comes Hiriyuru and Hosadurga taluks with 13.33 and 12.79 per cent, respectively. The lowest percent of area under leguminous crops is found in the taluks of Molakalmuru



Source: District at a Glance, Chitradurga.

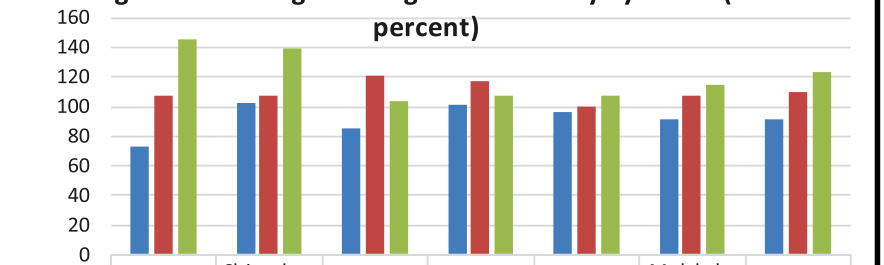
(3.37 per cent), Holalkere (7.72 per cent) and Challakere (11.41 per cent). The area under leguminous crops varies from taluk to taluk may be due to soil condition and timely rain fall in the region. However, the agriculture department launched many schemes to bring more area under leguminous crops.

6.6 Changes in Irrigation Intensity by taluks

Figure 6.6 deals with the taluk wise irrigation intensity of the district. The irrigation intensity in the district was 91 percent in 2009-10 and it was increased to 110 percent in 2010-11. Whereas, in 2011-12, the irrigation intensity was increased to 124 percent. In between 2010-11 and 2011-12, the irrigation intensity increased by 14 percent. In 2009-10, Chitradurga taluk has irrigation intensity with 102 percent. Next comes to Holalkere, Hosadurga and Molakalmuru with irrigation intensity of 101, 97, and 91 percent respectively. The lowest irrigation intensity with 85 and 73 percent is found in Hiriyuru, Challakere taluks respectively. The irrigation intensity has increased considerably during 2009-10 and 2010-11. It is evident from the figure6.6 that the taluks of Hiriyuru, Hosadurga with lowest irrigation intensity of 104 per cent and 108 per cent, respectively. In 2011-12, Challakere taluk has the highest irrigation intensity with 146 percent followed by Chitradurga, and Molakalmuru with 140 per cent, and 115 per cent of irrigation intensity respectively.

There is a fluctuation in the intensity of irrigation from one year to another year in the district. The lowest irrigation intensity is in the taluk of Molakalmuru. In 2011-12, the irrigation intensity varies in the taluks from 104 to 146 percent and it is due to uneven distribution of

Figure 6.6: Changes in Irrigation Intensity by Taluks (in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2009-10	73	102	85	101	97	91	91
2010-11	108	107	121	117	100	108	110
2011-12	146	140	104	108	108	115	124

Source: District at a Glance, Chitradurga

geographical and socio-economic factors in the taluks. Holalkere taluk receives relatively more rain fall since it is located in semi-malnad region. However, the irrigation intensity is being increased in almost all the taluks except Hosadurga and Molkalmuru taluks.

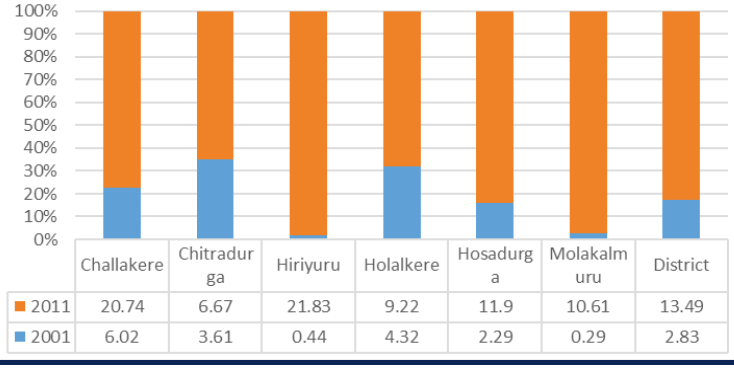
6.7 Degraded Land Area to total Geographical Area

Figure 6.7 reveals the degraded land area to total geographical area by taluks. In 2001, the per cent of degraded area is more in Challakere (6.01 per cent), Chitradurga (3.60 per cent), Holalkere (4.32 per cent) but lowest percentage of degraded area are in the taluks of Hosadurga (2.29 per cent), Molakalmuru (0.29 per cent). However, the data reveals that there is no change in the per cent of degraded areas during the years 2001 and 2011. Whereas in the year 2011, the highest percent of the degraded land area is in Hiriyuru with 21.81 percent followed by Challakere (20.74), Hosadurga (11.9) and Molakalmuru (10.61) percent respectively. The lowest degraded land area is with 6.67 percent in chitradurga taluk. The highest percent of degraded area is in Hiriyuru (21.81) and Challakere (20.74) taluks which are above the district average and remaining taluks are recorded below the district. It can be observed from the figure 6.7 that in the year 2011, there is a significant increase in the degraded area in all the taluks.

6.8. Households provided with employment Under MGNREGS

The percentage of the household provided with the employment under MGNREGS in the year 2011. The taluk of Chitradurga has provided employment to the household with 99.78 percent under rural employment guarantee programme. Next come Hosadurga taluk with 99.76% followed by Challakere (99.55%), and Molakalmuru (99.25%)

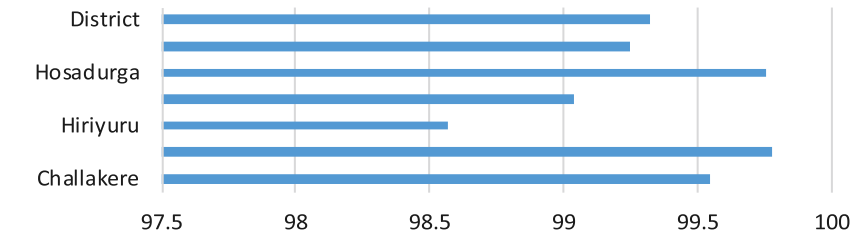
Figure6.7: Degraded land area to total geographical area(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2011	20.74	6.67	21.83	9.22	11.9	10.61	13.49
2001	6.02	3.61	0.44	4.32	2.29	0.29	2.83

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Figure6.8:HHs provided Employment Under MGNREGA in 2011(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
Employment	99.55	99.78	98.57	99.04	99.76	99.25	99.33

Source: Zilla Panchayat Office, Chitradurga, 2011

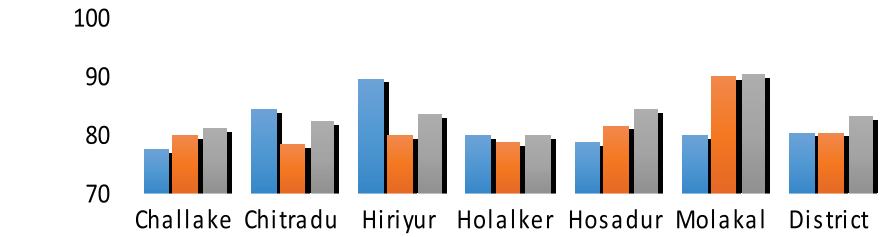
taluks respectively. The lowest employment provided employment with 99.04% in Holalkere taluk. It can be concluded that almost all taluks in the district are effectively implemented MGNREGS in order to provide the livelihood options to the people.

6.9. BPL Households provided with ration cards in the Taluks

Figure 6.8 reveals the BPL households provided with Ration cards in the Taluks. In the year 2009-10, the highest households provided ration cards with 89.40 per cent in Hiriyuru taluk. The second highest of BPL households provided with ration cards in the taluk of Chitradurga with 84.52 per cent followed by the taluks of Molakalmuru (80.15 per cent), Holalkere (79.82 per cent) and Hosadurga (78.76 per cent).

The Land less Households increased may be due to failure of rain fall and small and Marginal farmers might have sold their lands and migrated to neighboring districts or towns and cities to avail job opportunities.

Figure6.9: BPL Households provided with Ration Cards (in percent)



	Challake	Chitradu	Hiriyur	Holalker	Hosadur	Molakal	District
2009-10	77.53	84.52	89.4	79.82	78.76	80.15	80.5
2010-11	79.82	78.41	80.14	78.74	81.64	90.02	80.39
2011-12	81.3	82.57	83.65	80.16	84.59	90.58	83.07

Source: District at a Glance, Chitradurga



The lowest number of households provided with ration cards registered in the taluk of Challakere with 77.53 percent. Whereas, in the year 2011-12, Molkalmuru has registered 90.58 per cent of households provided with ration cards. It is evident from the figure6.8 that there is no uniformity in the households provided with ration cards. But, the households provided with ration cards also vary in stated years.

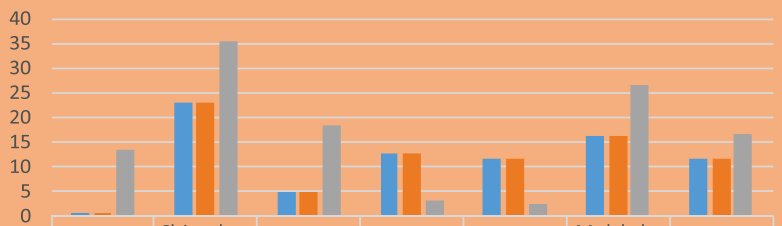
6.10. Landless Households



Figure 6.10 reveals the percentage of land less households by Taluks. In 2001, Chitradurga taluk has the highest per cent of land less households with 23.04 per cent next comes to Molakalmuru, Holalkere, Hosadurga and challakere with 16.41, 12.72 and 11.80 percent respectively. The lowest landless households are in Challakere and hiriyuru taluks with 0.51 and 4.79 per cent respectively. However, there is no change in the percent of land less holds during 2009-10 and 2010-11. Whereas in 2011-12, Chitradurga has highest percent of landless households with 35.61 percent followed by Molakalmuru, Hiriyuru and Challakere taluks with 26.47, 18.42, and 13.44 per cent respectively.

But the lowest percent of Households recorded in Holalkere and Hosadurga taluks with 2.91 and 2.48 percent respectively. In the taluks of Challakere, Chitradurga, Hiriyuru, the per cent of landless Households considerably increased. Whereas in the taluks of Holalkere and Hosadurga, the per cent of Landless Households reduced significantly. It indicates that there may be due to failure of rain fall or small and Marginal farmers might have sold their lands and migrated

Figure6.10: Landless Households by Taluks(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2009-10	0.51	23.04	4.79	12.72	11.8	16.41	11.54
2010-11	0.51	23.04	4.79	12.72	11.8	16.41	11.54
2011-12	13.44	35.61	18.42	2.91	2.48	26.47	16.55

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

to neighboring districts or towns and cities to avail job opportunities.

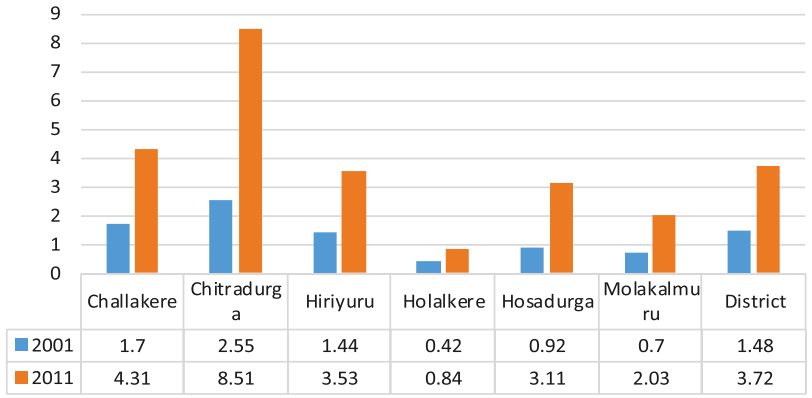
6.11. Employees in Organized sectors by taluks.

Figure 6.11 reveals the number of employees in the organized sectors. In 2001, the employees in organised sectors recorded 1.48 percent and it was increased to 3.72 percent in 2011. In the year2001, Chitradurga taluk has the highest percentage of the employees with 2.55 per cent followed by Challakere (1.70 per cent), Hiriyuru (1.44 per cent), Holalkere has recorded the lowest number of employees with 0.42 per cent. Whereas in 2011, Chitradurga taluk has recorded with 8.51 per cent of employees in organized sectors. Next come Challakere, Hiriyuru, and Hosadurga taluks with 4.31 per cent, 3.53 per cent and 3.11 per cent, respectively. Holalkere has 0.84 percent which is lowest compared to other taluks in the district. The taluks of Chitradurga (8.51per cent), Challakere (4.31 per cent), are having more employees in the organized sectors than the district average. In the taluks of Hiriyuru (3.53 per cent), Holalkere (0.84 per cent), Hosadurga (3.11 per cent), and Molakalmuru with 2.03 percents, which are placed below the district average? It is clear from the analysis that except for two taluks, all other taluks in the district are weak in organized sectors.

6.12. Growth Rate of Employment by taluks

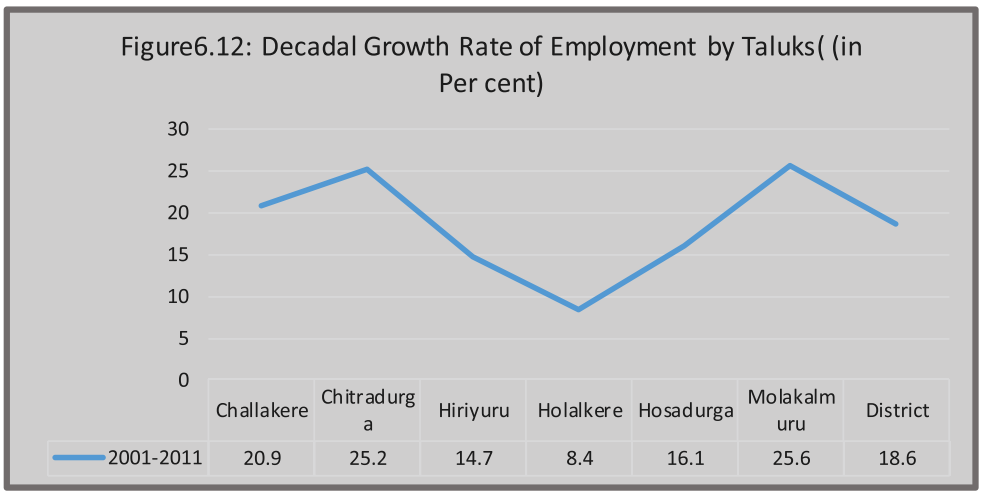
Figure 6.12 shows the decadal growth rate of employment in the taluks of district. The decadal growth rate of employment in the district was 18.6 per cent during 2001-11. The Employment growth rate varies from taluk to taluk. Molakalmuru taluk has shown the highest growth rate in employment with 25.60 per cent followed by Chitradurga

Figure6.11: Employees in Organised Sectors(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2001	1.7	2.55	1.44	0.42	0.92	0.7	1.48
2011	4.31	8.51	3.53	0.84	3.11	2.03	3.72

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

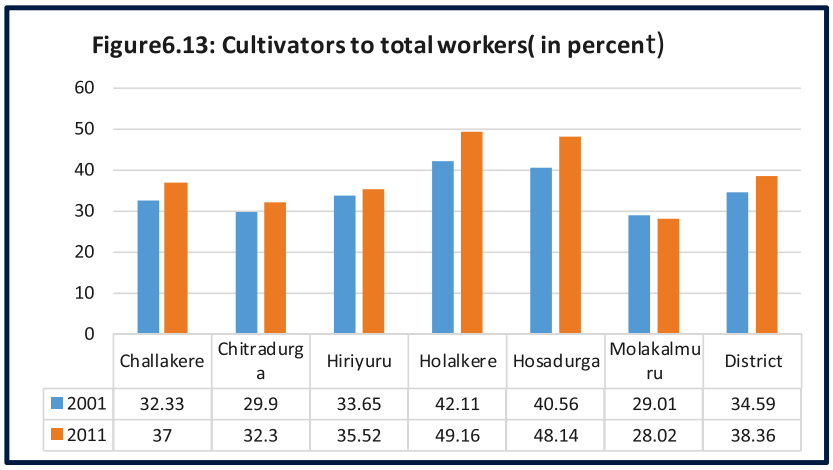


Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

(25.20 per cent), Challakere (20.90 per cent) and Hosadurga (16.10 per cent) respectively. The lowest growth in employment was recorded in Holalkere with 8.40 per cent. It indicates that the district is industrially most backward. It is mainly agriculture and rural based district. It is clear from the figure6.11 that except Molakalmuru and Chitradurga taluks, all other taluks have less than 25 percent of decadal growth rate in the employment.

6.13. Percentage of Cultivators to Total Workers by Taluks

Figure 6.13 shows the percentage of cultivators to total workers. In 2001, the Holalkere taluk has recorded 42.11 percent of cultivators to total workers. Next comes Hosadurga with taluk has 40.56 per cent followed by Hiriyuru(33.65 percent), Challakere (32.33 per cent), Chitradurga(29.9 percent) taluks respectively. In case of 2011, Holalkere taluk has the highest number of cultivators with 49.16 per cent followed by Hosadurga (48.14 per cent), Hiriyuru (35.52 per cent), Challakere (37.00 per cent) and Chitradurga with 32.30 per cent. The lowest number of cultivators is in Molalkalmuru taluk at 28.02 per cent. It is evident from the figure 6.13 that there is no change in the percentage of cultivators in between 2001 and 2011. However, the percentage of cultivators increased considerably during the year 2011. It can be observed from the figure 6.12 that the percentage of cultivators ranges from 28.02 per cent to 49.16 per cent and it varies from taluk to taluk. This may be due to small and marginal farmers are more in numbers but most of them are given for tenancy of cultivation. Many farmers are not interested on land farming than off land farming due to economic and non-economic factors.

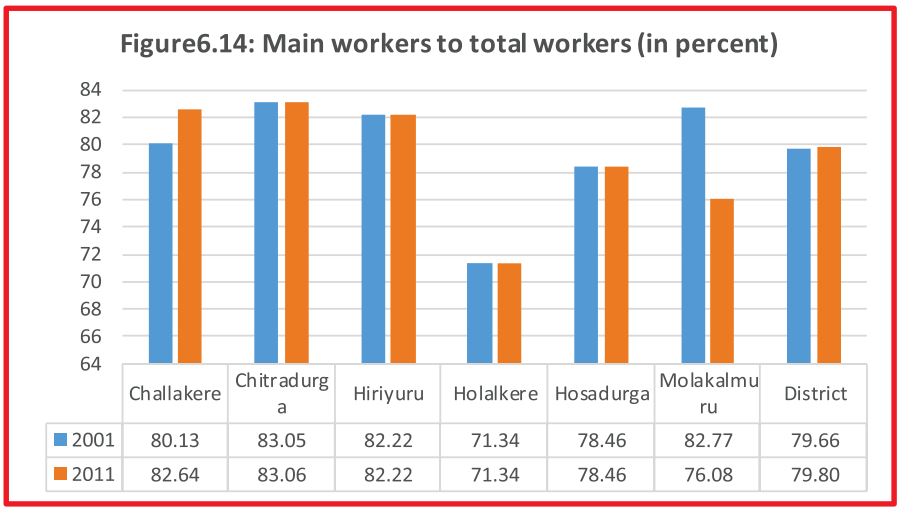


Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

6.14. Main Workers to Total Workers by taluks

Figure 6.14 reveals the percentage of main workers to total workers. In 2001, the main workers in the district was 79.66 percent and it was increased to 79.80 percent in 2011. In between2001 and 2011, the percent of main workers increased by 0.14 percent. Chitradurga has the highest percentage of 83.05 percent followed by Hiriyuru (82.22 per cent), Molakalmuru (82.77 per cent) and Challakere (80.13 per cent). The lowest percentage of main workers is in Holalkere at 71.34 per cent. However, there is no much change in the percent of main workers in between 2001 and 2011. The lowest with 71.34 percent of main workers found in Holalkere taluk. However, there is a little increase in the taluk of Challakere and decrease in the taluk of Molakalmuru at 2. 51 per cent and 6.69 per cent from 2001 to 2011 respectively.

small and marginal farmers are more in numbers but most of them are given for tenancy of cultivation. Many farmers are not interested on land farming than off land farming due to economic and non-economic factors.



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

6.15. Workers in Household Industries by taluks

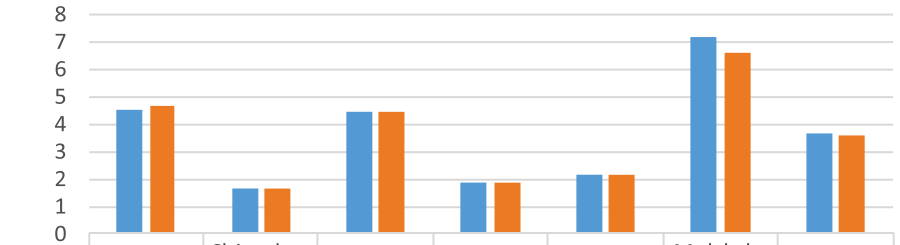
Figure 6.15 deals with the number of workers in household industries in various taluks of the district. In 2001, the workers in household industries to total workers was 3.63 percent and it was slightly decreased to 3.56 percent. In year 2001, Molakalmuru has the highest percent of workers in the household industries with 7.19 percent. Challakere taluk with 4.51 percent is second highest in the growth of workers in the Household Industries.

The taluks of Molakalmuru, Challakere, and Hiriyuru are having the percent of workers above the district average compared to other taluks. In the year 2011, there is no much change in the growth of workers in the household industries. It is evident from the figure 6.13, that except Challakere, and Hosadurga taluks, the remaining taluks have maintained their status quo in the growth of workers in household industries.

6.16. Non-Agricultural Workers (Main and Marginal) to total Workers

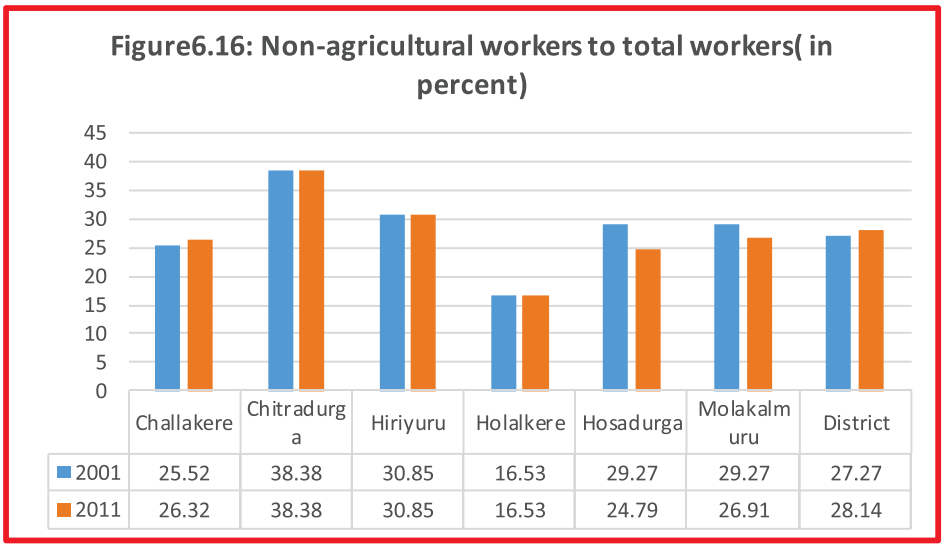
Figure 6.16 shows the percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers in the taluks of the district. In 2001, the non-agricultural workers to total workers was 27.27 percent and it was increased to 28.14 percent in 2011. In between 2001 and 2011, the percent of non-agricultural workers to total workers increased by 0.87 percent. In the year 2001, Chitradurga has the highest percent of non-agricultural workers with 38.38 percent next come Hiriyuru taluk has recorded the second highest with 30.85 percent followed

Figure6.15: Workers in Household Industries to total workers(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2001	4.51	1.68	4.45	1.83	2.13	7.19	3.63
2011	4.65	1.67	4.45	1.83	2.17	6.61	3.56

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

by Molakalmuru (29.27 percent) and Challakere (25.52 percent) respectively.

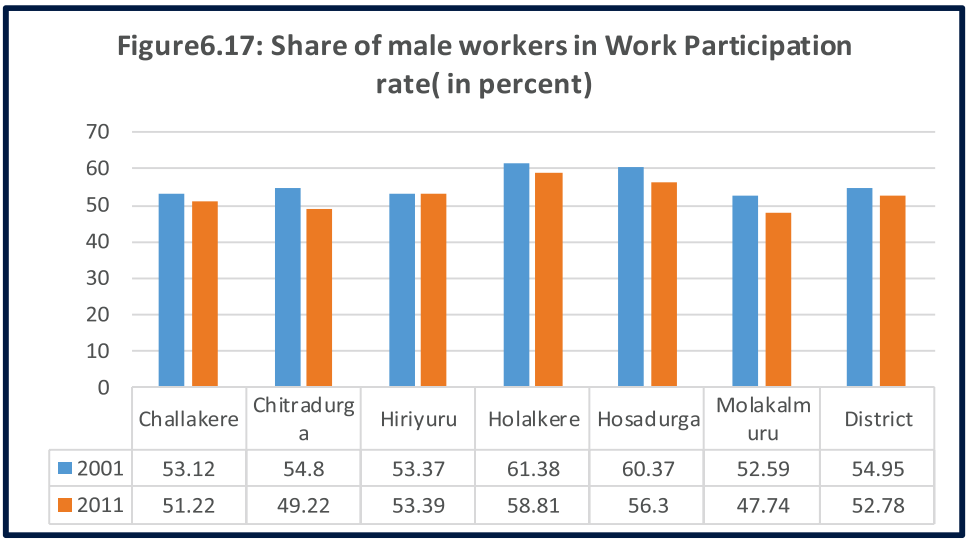
The lowest percent of non-agricultural workers recorded in Holalkere taluk with 16.53 percent. Whereas, in the year 2011, Challakere taluk has slight increased in non-agricultural workers to total workers from 25.52 percent to 26.32 percent and remaining taluks have not shown any change in the percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers). It is evident from the Figure 6.16 that the non-agricultural activities in the taluks are not geared up yet except Chitradurga, Hiriyuru, and Molakalmuru taluks of the district.

6.17. Work Participation Rate

In the district, the share of male workers in work participation rate was 54.95 percent in 2001. In between 2001 and 2011, the percentage share of male workers in work participation rate was reduced by 2.17 percent.

6.17.1. Maleworkers participation rate in the Taluks

In 2001, the percentage share of male workers is high in Holalkere (61.38 per cent), Hosadurga (60.37 per cent), and Chitradurga (54.80 per cent) taluks. The lowest percentage share of male workers in Molakalmuru and Challakere taluks with 52.59 per cent and 53.12 per cent, respectively. There is a change in percentage share of male workers, in between 2001 and 2011. It is evident from the figure 6.17 that the percentage of share of male workers dominates the work participation rate over female workers participation rate. However, the percent of share of male workers has become slightly reduced from 2001 to 2011.

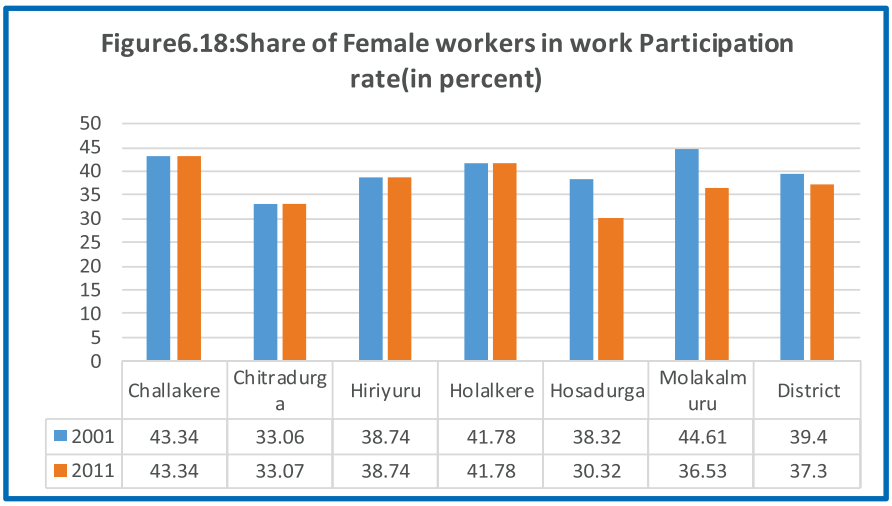


Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

6.17.2. Female Workers in work Participation Rate in the Taluks

Figure 6.18 shows the share of female workers' in work participation rate in the taluks. The percentage share of female workers in work participation rate was 39.4 percent and it was slightly decreased to 37.3 percent in 2011 in the district. The percentage share of female workers in the work participation rate has been changed over the years 2001 and 2011. The work participation of female workers is not uniform among the taluks in the district.

The percent share of female work participation is less than 40 per cent except Challakere (43.34 per cent) and Holalkere (41.78 per cent) taluks. Since the district is rural, non-agricultural activities are not geared up well and non-agricultural activities are not well developed.



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

6.17.3 Female Workers' Participation Rate in Non-Agricultural Sectors in the Taluks

Figure 6.19 reveals the female workers' in work participation rate in non-agricultural sectors in the taluks. In 2001, the female workers participation rate in non-agricultural sectors was 17.29 percent. In between 2001 and 2011, it was increased to 17.85 percent. In the year 2001, Hiriyuru has the highest percentage rate at 23.28 per cent and next come Chitrdurga, Molakalmuru, Hosadurga, and Challakere taluks with 23.21 per cent, 17.10 per cent, 14.82 per cent and 14.62 per cent, respectively. The lowest female workers' participation in Holalkere taluk at 10.27 per cent. It can be observed from the figure 6.19 that female work participation is not uniform among the taluks. The taluks of Chitradurga and Hiriyuru have recorded the female work participation rate which is above the district average. There is no significant change in the female workers participation rate over the years from 2001 to 2011.

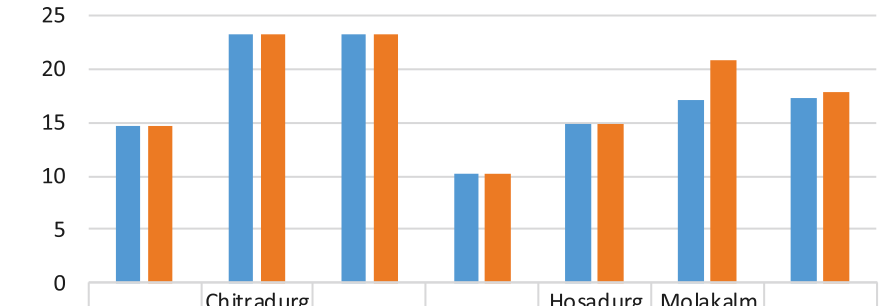
6.17.4. Male Workers' Participation Rate in Non-Agricultural Sectors

Figure 6.20 deals with male workers participation rate in non-agricultural sectors. In 2001, male workers participation rate in non-agricultural sectors was 33.93 percent and it was decreased to 33.62 percent in 2011. In 2001, Chitradurga has recorded 45.86 per cent of male workers' participation and next come Hiriyuru, Challakere and Molalkalmuru taluks with 35.63 per cent, 35.26 per cent and 34.80 per cent, respectively. Holalkere has the lowest rate of male workers' participation rate with 21.01 percent. There is not much variation in male

It is evident from the analysisSthat the non-agricultural activities in the taluks are not geared up yet except Chitradurga, Hiriyuru, and Molakalmuru taluks of the district.

The percentage of share of male workers dominates the work participation rate over female workers participation rate. However, the percent of share of male workers has become slightly reduced from 2001 to 2011.

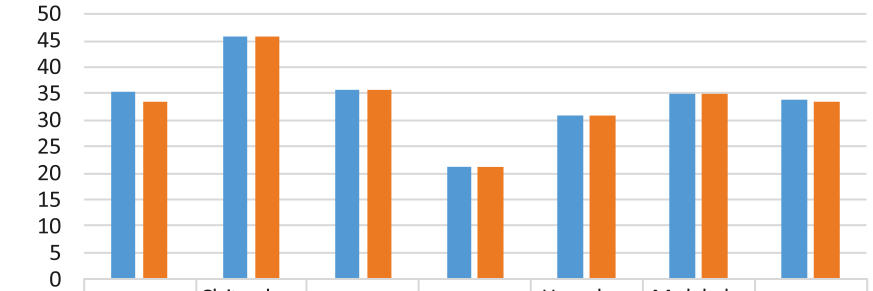
Figure6.19: Share of Femaleworkers participation rate in Non-agricultural sectors(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2001	14.62	23.21	23.28	10.27	14.82	17.1	17.29
2011	14.63	23.21	23.29	10.27	14.82	20.88	17.85

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

Figure6.20: Maleworkers participation rate in Non-agricultural sectors in2011(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2001	35.26	45.86	35.63	21.01	31	34.8	33.93
2011	33.41	45.87	35.63	21.01	30.99	34.81	33.62

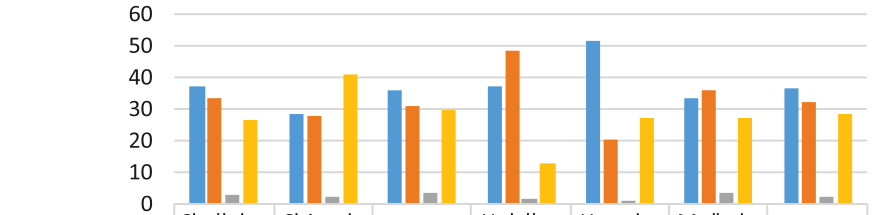
Source: Census of India, 2011

workers' participation rates among the taluks. However, the same trend has been noticed in the growth of work participation rate as in female work participation rate even in the year 2011.

6.18. Occupational Pattern in the taluks

Figure 6.21 reveals that, in the district, there were 257,076 cultivators who constituted 36.60 per cent of the total workers. There were 227,769 agricultural labourers who accounted for 32.42 per cent and 2.38 per cent of the workers are found in household industries. In case of other service categories, there were 200,916 persons who accounted for 28.60 per cent of the total workers of the district in 2011.

Figure6.21: Occupation structure by Taluks in 2011(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molkalmuru	District
cultivators	37.08	28.42	36.14	37.21	51.53	33.23	36.6
Ag. Labourers	33.24	27.93	31.06	48.26	20.54	36.29	32.42
HH industries	3	2.33	3.14	1.53	0.98	3.41	2.38
Other services	26.68	41.32	29.66	13	26.95	27.07	28.6

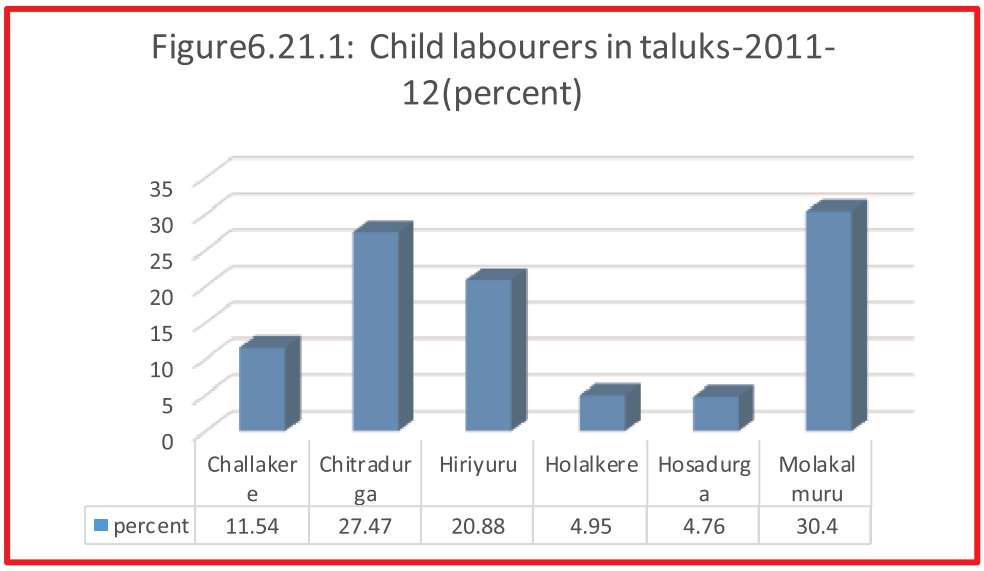
Source: Census of India, 2011

The taluk-wise occupation pattern reveals that the highest percent of cultivators was found in Hosadurga taluk at 51.53 per cent, followed by Holalkere taluk at 37.21 per cent, Challakere taluk at 37.08 per cent, Hiriyuru taluk at 36.14 per cent, Molakalmuru taluk at 33.23 per cent and the lowest cultivators' distribution in the taluk of Chitradurga at 28.42 per cent. The highest percentage of agricultural labourers was found in Holalkere taluk at 48.26 per cent, followed by Molakalmuru taluk at 36.29 per cent, Challakere taluk at 33.24 per cent, Hiriyuru taluk at 31.06 per cent, Chitradurga taluk at 27.93 per cent and Hosadurga taluk has the lowest of 20.54 per cent. Further, there were 16,718 workers in household industries in the district. Out of these workers, Molakalmuru taluk has the highest number of household (industrial) workers at 3.41 per cent. Next come the taluks of Hiriyuru at 3.14 per cent, Challakere at 3.00 per cent, Chitradurga at 2.33 per cent, Hoalalkere at 1.53 per cent and Hosadurga has the lowest percentage of household workers at 0.98 per cent in the district.

It is very clear from the analysis that the entire district is industrially very backward and the entire economic activity is more rural based and agricultural in nature. Agriculture is indeed the basic economic activity of the district. In certain areas, since assured canal irrigation is also available, wet farming provides sustenance to a large section of the rural population. Since mechanization has not made headway in farming here, agriculture is even now labor-intensive. Household industry and service sector also have an important role to play in the economy of the district. It is evident that the agriculture and non-agriculture based activities are to be given greater attention in the district.

6.19 Child labourers in the taluks of Chitradurga district

Figure 6.20.1 reveals the distribution of child labourers in the taluks during 2011-12. Molkalmuru taluk has the highest percent of Child labourers with 30.4 percent. Next comes, Chitradurga has the second highest of child labourers with 27.47 percent followed by Hiriyuru (20.88 percent), Challakere (11.54 percent), Holalkere (4.95percent) respectively. The percent of Child laborers are found in Hosadurga with 4.76 percent. The concentration child labourers is more especially in towns of Molakalmuru, Chitradurga and Hiriyuru may be due to more number of small scale industries are located and also due to in migration of people from other neighboring states to avail employment opportunities .



Source: District Labour Office, Chitradurga

The entire district is industrially backward and the entire economic activity is more rural based and agricultural in nature. Agriculture is indeed the basic economic activity of the district.

6.20. Small Area Study : Sujala Watershed Development Project: It's Impacts on Income, Poverty Reduction, Migration, Change in Personal and Community life.

Sainkianahatti is a special focus village, of a hamlet proportion, in Hosadurga taluk of Chitradurga district in Karnataka State. It is a hamlet in which the Lambani people, who originally came from Maharashtra and settled down in Hosadurga taluk as non-sedentary people, are now engaged in agriculture and sheep rearing. They were a nomadic people, but have gradually settled down in villages scattered across the state of Karnataka. Sainkianahatti is one such village, where Lambanis are the dominant group of people, the other group being the Nayakas.

6.20.1. Levels of changes in personal and community life of Lambanis in Sainkian hatti village

Largely, only moderate changes have occurred in a large proportions of the Lambani households (table 6.1) when compared to pre-Sujala period prior to 2006. All changes in the pre-Sujala period has been assumed as 'small changes' and every household represented only such small changes, and hence 100 per cent of the Lambani households have represented only small changes. On the other hand, particularly, moderate changes have occurred in 80 per cent of the Lambani families in family prospects, followed closely in 77.5 per cent of the families in respect of livelihood options, and ways of doing agriculture, and further in 75 per cent of the families

in cost of living, perception of the worldly, philosophy of life and mindset, and still further in 72.5 per cent of the families in regard to comforts of the family, standards of living, and ways of thinking. There has been a moderate change in the families' income (70 per cent), ways of operating farms (70 per cent), and cultivation practices (70 per cent). Moderate changes have occurred also in 65 per cent of the families in regard to their occupations (table 6.1).

Even larger changes in the aspects of personal and community life have happened in households of sizeable proportions: in 10 per cent each of the households in the cases of family prospects, livelihood options, and ways of doing agriculture; in 12.5 per cent of the Lambani households in regard to cost of living, perceptions of the worldly, philosophies of life, and the mindset; in 15 per cent in the cases of income, comforts of the family, standards of living, and ways of thinking; and in 20 per cent in the cases of occupations, ways of operating the farms, and cultivation practices. Likewise, smaller changes have also affected considerable proportions of the Lambani households and in all aspects, from 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the households in the years after the SWSDP. It is likely that the patterns of changes in personal

Table6.1: Changes in personal and Community life of Lambanis through Sujala watershed program in the village (in percent)

SWDP impacts on	Large	Medium	Small
Occupation	20	65	15
Income	15	70	15
Family prospects	10	80	10
Livelihood Options	10	77.5	12.5
Way of doing Agriculture	10	77.5	12.5
Way of Operating Farm	20	70	10
Cultivation practices	20	70	10
Comforts of the family	15	72.5	12.5
Standard of living	15	72.5	12.5
Cost of living	12.5	75	12.5
Perception of the wordly	12.5	75	12.5
Way of Your thinking	15	72.5	12.5
Philosophy of your life	12.5	75	12.5
Your mindset	12.5	75	12.5

Source: Special Focus Questionnaire Survey, 2013

and community life aspects follow the patterns of land ownership, large and medium farmers getting affected with larger and moderate or medium levels of changes and the marginal and small farmers getting affected in small ways.

The Sujala Watershed Development Programme has thus ushered in its wake moderate or medium changes in the personal and community life of the Lambani people living in Sainkianahatti of Hosadurga taluk in Chitradurga district. Large changes have however happened in all aspects of impact but however in small proportions of families: occupations, way of operating farms, and cultivation practices (20 per cent); income, comforts of the family, standards of living, and ways of thinking (15 per cent); cost of living, perceptions of the worldly, philosophies of life, and the mindset (12.5 per cent); and family prospects, and livelihood options (10 per cent). Likewise, small changes have also occurred in regard to all aspects, at much smaller scale, in 10 per cent of the families (family prospects, ways of operating farms, and cultivation practices), 12.5 per cent of the families (livelihood options, ways of doing agriculture, comforts of the family, standards of living, cost of living, perceptions of the worldly, ways of thinking, philosophies of life, and mindset); and in 15 per cent of the families (occupations and incomes). Overall, there have mostly been moderate changes in most households of the Lambani village.

When scaled the levels of changes and improvements brought about in the components of the Sujala Watershed Development Programme, using a 10-point scale of 5 = very high, 3 = high, and 2 = low or poor changes, the perspectives one gains is more or less similar and yet distinct in respect of the 14 components, each with varying number of elements/aspects.

6.20.2. Changes in Agricultural development through SWSDP by Farming households.

Table 6.2 shows that the Lambanis have experienced changes in their agricultural development and that the three categories of farmers (Large, small and marginal) and even the landless have felt the changes in moderate as well as small ways only. Among the marginal farmers, those who have experienced moderate changes in agricultural development constitute a small proportion only and that too in only three aspects, namely, cropped area (5 per cent), cropping patterns (5 per cent), and improvements in irrigated crop yields (2.5 per cent). Marginal farmers in good proportions (27.5 per cent –

Table 6.2: Changes in Agricultural development through SWSDP by Farming households (percent).

A. Agricultural Development	Marginal		Small	Large		Landless	
	Moderate	Small	Small	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small
Cropped area	5.0		15.0	5.0		2.5	47.5
Irrigated area		37.5	15.0	2.5	2.5		50.0
Cropping intensity		32.5	15.0	2.5	2.5		50.0
Irrigation intensity		32.5	15.0	2.5	2.5		47.5
Current fallow		32.5	15.0	2.5	2.5		50.0
Cultivable fallow		35.0	15.0	2.5	2.5		47.5
Cropping pattern	5.0	27.5	15.0	2.5	2.5		50.0
Rainfed Improvements in crop yield		32.5	15.0	5.0			50.0
Irrigated- Improvements in crop yields	2.5	30.0	15.0	5.0			50.0

Source: Special Focus Questionnaire Survey 2013.

cropping patterns – to 37.5 per cent – irrigated area) have found small changes since the introduction of SWSDP in all except cropped area.

Small farmers among the Lambanis have however experienced only small changes but uniformly all 15 per cent of them have felt changes in agricultural development of the village. Among the large farmers, the changes experienced have been both moderate (in all aspects) and small (except in 3 aspects). They have been divided in their proportions in most cases but only moderate in terms of cropped area, improvements in rain-fed crop yields and also irrigated crop yields (5 per cent, each). Landless of the Lambanis, while depending on agriculture for work-wage employment, have seen moderate changes in cropped area but small changes in all aspects. While only 2.5 per cent of them account for moderate changes in cropped area, nearly all of them, that is, half the Lambanis (50 per cent), account for small changes in all aspects. None of them has seen any big/large changes in agricultural development as yet.



6.20.3. Community skills development among Lambanis of Sainkiana hatti

Community skills development is an important element for progress and development for a community like the Lambanis or for that matter any community

Table 6.3: Community skills development through SWDP among the Lambanis of village (percent)

H. Community Skills Development	Marginal		Small		Large		Landless	
	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small
Capacity building	20.0	15.0	5.0	10.0		5.0	20.0	22.5
Gender awareness	10.0	22.5	2.5	12.5	5.0		7.5	40.0
Livelihoods training	2.5	27.5		15.0	2.5	2.5		50.0
Environmental awareness	5.0	22.5	2.5	12.5	5.0			50.0
Health awareness	10.0	17.5	2.5	12.5	5.0		7.5	42.5
Hygiene awareness	5.0	22.5	2.5	12.5	5.0		5.0	45.0
Legal rights awareness		30.0		15.0		5.0		50.0
Human Rights awareness		30.0		15.0		5.0		50.0

Source: Special Focus Questionnaire Survey 2013.

(Note for Figure 6.24: M-Moderate = marginal farmers, moderate change; M-Small = Marginal farmers, small change; S-Moderate = small farmers, moderate change; S-small = small farmers, small change; L-Moderate = large farmers, moderate change; L-Small = large farmers, small change; LL-Moderate = landless, moderate change; LL-Small = landless, small change).

waiting on the wings of progress. Inclusive of capacity building, gender awareness, livelihood training, and environmental, health, hygiene, legal rights, and human rights awareness, the component is perceived to have gone through large changes only by the marginal farmers: gender awareness 2.5 per cent, livelihood training 2.5 per cent, environmental, health and hygiene awareness, all 5 per cent each. Legal rights and human rights however have smaller support for larger changes (2.5 per cent each) from the marginal farmers. Apart from this, the perception of the marginal farmers is that there have been both moderate and small changes, with good support (Table6.22). The pattern repeats with small and large farmers, and also the landless.

6.20.4. Resource development and management in the village

Resources development and management has shown moderate and small changes in respect of marginal, small and large farmers and also the landless. However, the marginal farmers also perceive that large changes have occurred in

Table 6.4: Sujala SWSDP and its Impacts on Resources Development and Management(in percent)

I. Resources Development and Management	Marginal		Small		Large		Landless	
	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small
Access to basic resources (water, temple, cultural)	17.5	12.5	5.0	10.0	5.0		12.5	37.5
Access to common properties (tanks, drinking water wells)	15.0	15.0	2.5	12.5	5.0		30.0	20.0
Access to employment	7.5	25.0	5.0	10.0	5.0		10.0	40.0
Awareness of right to employment and guarantee	5.0	25.0		15.0	5.0		7.5	42.5

Source: Special Focus Questionnaire Survey 2013.

the elements of the component as the SWSDP has been implemented in the area, covering the whole of Sainkianahatti. According to the information received from the marginal farmers (35 per cent of the households of Lambanis), a smaller part of them (2.5 per cent each) consider the changes in the resources development and management component have been larger in access to basic resources and common property resources and in awareness of right to employment and guarantee. For all others, including marginal farmers, the changes have been either moderate or small but for a considerable segment of the population components. Table 6.4 shows the revealed perceptions of changes of the farmers and the landless. All of the large farmers (5 per cent) consider the changes in the aspects as only moderate, whereas different combinations of all other segments consider both moderate and small changes having been occurred access to basic resources, common property resources and employment.

6.20.5. Changes in / impact on Income improvements in Sainkianahatti

The small and large farmers are divided in their perceptions as they see both moderate and small changes in the income improvement aspects. While 7.5 per cent of the small farmers perceive moderate changes in the income of the small

Table 6.5: Sujala SWSDP and its Impacts on Income Improvements (in percent)

Income Improvements	Marginal		Small		Large		Landless	
	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small
Income of the landless		17.5		2.5			5.0	32.5
Income of the marginal farmers	22.5	2.5		2.5			2.5	22.5
Income of the small farmers	7.5	15.0	7.5	5.0	2.5		5.0	22.5
Income of the medium farmers	2.5	15.0		2.5			5.0	20.0
Income of the large farmers		17.5		2.5	5.0		2.5	22.5
Income of the households	15.0	7.5	2.5	5.0	2.5		7.5	37.5
Savings mobilized	5.0	22.5	7.5	5.0	5.0		5.0	42.5

Source : Special Focus Questionnaire Survey 2013.

farmers, 2.5 per cent of also see moderate changes in the income of the households (Table 6.5). But the entire group sees small changes in all aspects of income improvements as well. Five per cent of the large farmers, in fact it is the entire population of large farmers, feel that there have been moderate changes in the income of the large farmers. Half of them each perceive moderate changes in the income of the small farmers and the income of the households. None of them sees small impacts in this component's aspects. Among the landless, the share of them that see moderate levels of changes are smaller than those who see small changes/ impacts. Landless, among the lot, see impacts on all incomes and savings mobilized and the share of them for moderate impacts is smaller than those for the small impacts.

6.20.6. SWDP and its impact on Income generating activities

The last of the Sujala Watershed Development Programme's components is income generating activities related. It has 5 aspects which the farmers and the landless of the village Sainkianahatti. Marginal farmers and landless labourers recognize both moderate and small impacts on all the aspects whereas the large farmers recognize only small impacts in all aspects (5 per cent each) and the small farmers

recognize moderate changes only on microenterprises (2.5 per cent) and self-employment schemes (2.5 per cent). Small farmers perceive small changes on EDP and skill training and seed money for programmes (15 per cent each); on the other hand, they recognize small changes in relatively small proportions (12.5 per cent) on microenterprises and self-employment schemes (Table 6.6). Income generating activities have definitely made some changes in the village and household economy, because the Lambanis could perceive such changes.

It can be concluded from the analysis that impacts of the SWSDP on the 13 development components is that no group (farmers and landless) has different perceptions as to the nature of changes: it is moderate and small in all of them, with the exception of a few aspects in one or two components getting perceived as being larger changes.

Forty households have been selected randomly for collecting data on their perceptions of SWSDP's impact on migration and socio-economic transformation as a result of the watershed development programme. Prior to the Watershed Development Programme, they were a people with a life of impoverishment and hunger.

They were subsistence farmers, sometimes with a hand-to-mouth existence. Poverty was very common and life was generally difficult. So much so, they were ever on the move, in search of employment, which they often found in distant areas. When they moved out of their village, only the able-bodied, middle-aged men and women would go, leaving the elders and the children in the village. With the advent of Sujala Watershed Development Programme, and the help and assistance rendered by the Government, the Lambanis

Table 6.6: Sujala SWSDP and its Impacts on Income Generating Activities

M. Income Generating Activities	Marginal		Small		Large		Landless	
	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small	Moderate	Small
EDP training	5.0	27.5		15.0		5.0	2.5	42.5
Skill training	2.5	30.0		15.0		5.0	2.5	47.5
Microenterprises	7.5	27.5	2.5	12.5		5.0	2.5	45.0
Self-employment schemes	10.0	25.0	2.5	12.5		5.0	2.5	45.0
Seed money for programs	5.0	27.5		15.0		5.0	5.0	42.5

Source : Special Focus Questionnaire Survey 2013.

could now transform their lives for the better. Poverty has gradually been mitigated and their farming has begun to look up. There is hope and happiness in their mind set among women, men and children. In a matter of 5-6 years, their social transformation has occurred as an act of vengeance against impoverishment and poverty.

6.21 Conclusion

Change in Per capita: The per capita income has considerably increased in almost all the taluks of the district. Chitradurga taluk tops in the per capita income throughout the stated years among the taluks. Whereas the Challakere taluk has occupied the bottom position in all the stated three years.

The average size of land holdings was 1.92 ha during 2010-11 and the same was slightly reduced to 1.91 ha in the year 2011-12. In between 2010-11 and 2011-12 there was no stability in the average size of land holdings.

Livestock for Supplementary livelihood: The total livestock population in the district is 1.9 million. The poultry birds in the district is about 3.14 million. It appears therefore that the people of the district depend on their livestock to supplement their income. There is considerable change in the net area sown from one year to another year. There is no uniformity in the net area sown among the taluks and net area sown in some taluks are below the district average.

Cropping Intensity: In between 2011 and 2012, the highest cropping intensity was at 136 per cent in Hosadurga taluk, followed by Chitradurga, Challakere and Hiriyuru taluks with 123 per cent, 119 per cent and 116 per cent, respectively. The cropping intensity varies from one taluk to another and is in response to variations in the geographical and economic factors.

Area under Leguminous crops: In 2011-12, Chitradurga taluk has recorded 17.01 percent of area under leguminous crops and next comes Hiriyuru and Hosadurga taluks with 13.33 and 12.79 per cent, respectively. The lowest percent of area under leguminous crops is found in the taluks Molakalmuru (3.37 per cent), Holalkere (7.72 per cent) and Challakere (11.41 per cent). The area under leguminous crops varies from taluk to taluk may be due to soil condition and timely rain fall in the region. However, the agriculture department launching many schemes to bring more area under leguminous crops.

Irrigation Intensity: In 2011-12, the irrigation intensity is varies

from 104 to 146 percent and unevenly distributed in response to geographical and socio-economic factors of the taluks. Holalkere taluk receives relatively more rain fall since it is located in semi-malnad region. However, the irrigation intensity is being increased in almost all the taluks except Hosadurga and Molkalmuru taluks.

Households provided with ration cards: In the year 2011-12, Molkalmuru has registered 90.58 per cent of households provided with ration cards. The second highest recorded in the taluk of Hosadurga with 84.59 per cent provided with ration cards. The lowest households provided with ration cards with 80.16 per cent in Holalkere taluk. It is evident from the Table 6.9 that there is no uniformity in the households provided with ration cards.

Growth rate in Employment: The Employment growth rate varies from taluk to taluk. Molakalmuru taluk has shown the highest growth rate in employment with 25.60 per cent followed by Chitradurga (25.20 per cent), Challakere (20.90 per cent) and Hosadurga (16.10 per cent) respectively. The lowest growth in employment was recorded in Holalkere with 8.40 per cent.

Female workers Participation: The lowest female workers' participation is in Holalkere taluk at 10.27 per cent. The taluks of Chitradurga and Hiriyuru have recorded a rate above the district average. There is no significant change in the female work participation rate over the years from 2010-11 to 2011-12.

The Watershed Plus approach of the SWSDP: The diverse activities add value to the project, it is often at the cost of innovation. Community watershed projects, currently under implementation, demonstrate the need to trim the number of activities in response to the geographical, social and economic conditions and bring in innovative approaches to ensure the revival of the community and utilization of its human and natural resources on a sustainable basis.

Our presumption for 'after SWSDP' impacts in the village is that after the implementation, there has been equity in development, social inclusion benefiting the vulnerable stakeholders (Lambanis and Nayakas of Sainkianahatti) in their overall economic development. Looking at the changes personal and community life, agricultural development, Community skills development, resource development and management, income improvements and income generating activities. We could say that there has been a general

There has also been a discernible level of change and development in the individuals' spheres of life which could be seen as a result of improvements in cropping patterns, irrigation intensity, even irrigated area and cropping intensity and a whole gamut of things that concern them, which the SWSDP components give expression to.

agreement on the fact that irrigated agriculture and cropping patterns have improved. There has also been a discernible level of change and development in the individuals' spheres of life which could be seen as a result of improvements in cropping patterns, irrigation intensity, even irrigated area and cropping intensity and a whole gamut of things that concern them, which the SWSDP components give expression to.



Chapter - 7

STANDARD OF LIVING



Chapter - 7

Standard of Living

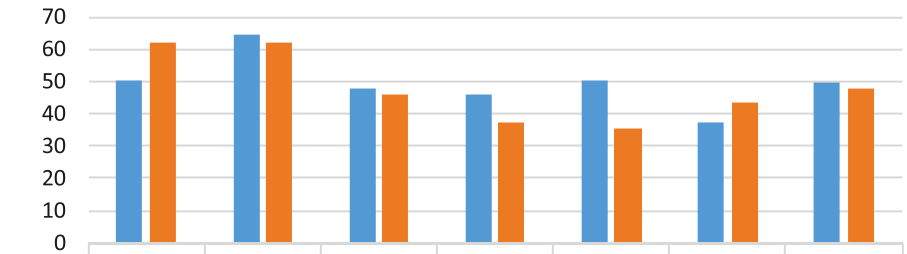
7. Introduction

The Chapter presents the households with status of housing, site less households, households provided with house sites, houses constructed for houseless poor families access to drinking water, electricity, cooking fuels, toilet facilities, drinking water, households with bicycles, households with two wheelers, households with other assets.

7.1 Households access to Status of housing

In the district, there are 49.41 percent of the households with access to pucca houses in 2001 and it was decreased to 47.69 percent in 2011. In between 2001 and 2011, the households access to pucca houses reduced by 1.72 percent. In 2001, Chitradurga has highest with 64.37 percent of households' access to pucca houses followed by Challakere, Hosadurga, and Hiriyuru taluks with 50.6, 50.24, and 48.09 percent of households are having access to pucca houses respectively. The lowest number of households with 37.15 percent are having access to pucca houses in Molakalmuru taluk.

Figure7.1: Households with access to status of housing(in Percent)



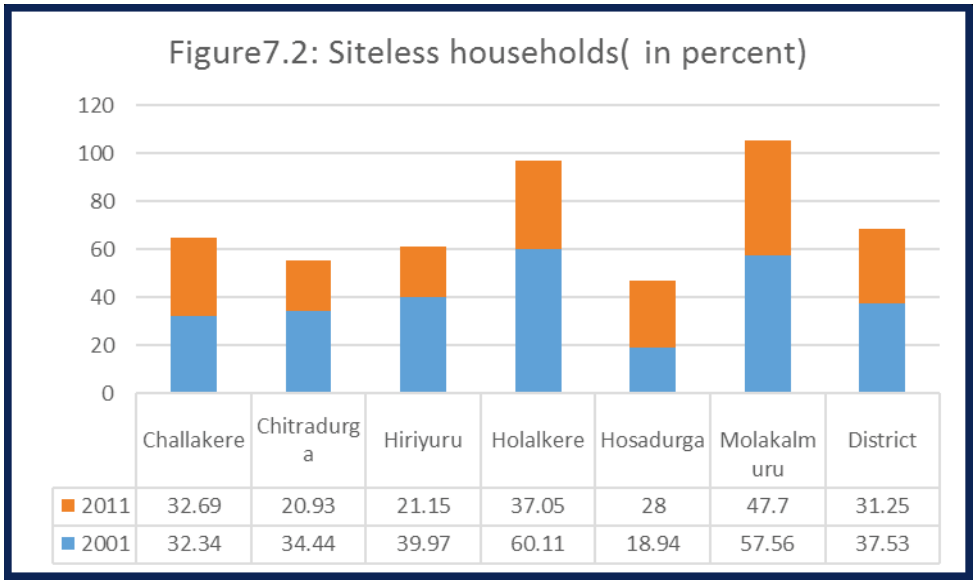
	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2001	50.6	64.37	48.09	46.04	50.24	37.15	49.41
2011	61.84	62.05	45.96	37.41	35.59	43.31	47.69

Source: Census of India, 2001and 2011

Access to status of housing in the district is limited only to less than half of the people of the district (47.69 per cent) in 2011. There are however varying proportions of access to housing in the taluks, two of them with more than 60 per cent of the households having access: Chitradurga taluk with 62.05 per cent of the households and Challakere taluk with 61.84 per cent of the households having access to housing facilities (Figure 7.1). Households of the taluks with lesser access to pucca housing are: Hiriyuru 45.96 per cent, Molakalmuru 43.31 per cent, Holalkere 37.41 per cent, and Hosadurga 35.59 per cent. In between 2001 and 2011, all the taluks are showing negative growth in the households which are accessible to pucca houses except the taluks of Challakere and Molakalmuru.

7.2: Site less Households in the taluks

Figur7.2 reveals the site less Households in the taluks. The district has 37.53 percent of site less households in 2001. Whereas in 2011, the site less households are reduced to 31.25 percent in 2011. In between 2001 and 2011, the site less households reduced by 6.28 percent. In the year 2001, Holalkere has the highest site less households with 60.11 percent. Next come, Molakalmuru taluk has the second highest site less households with 57.56 percent, followed by Hiriyuru (39.97 %), Chitradurga (34.44%), and Challakere (32.34%). The lowest number of site less households with 18.94 percent in Hosadurga taluk. In the year 2011, the taluk of Molkalmuru has recorded 47.70 percent of site less households and



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2011	32.69	20.93	21.15	37.05	28	47.7	31.25
2001	32.34	34.44	39.97	60.11	18.94	57.56	37.53

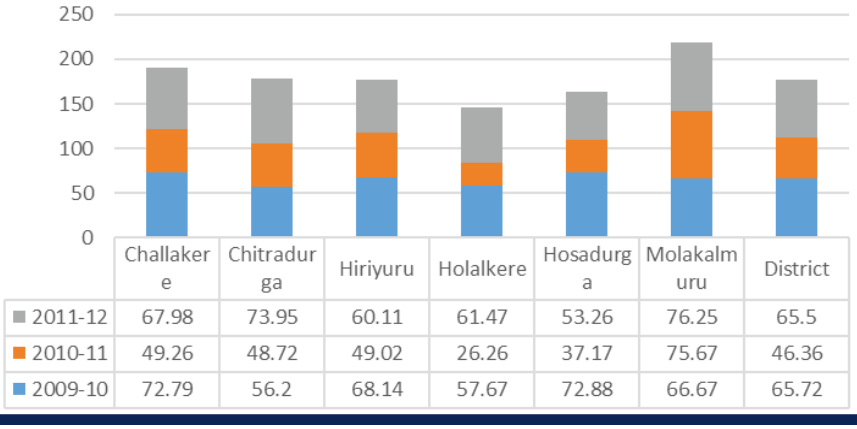
Source: Census of India, 2001and 2011

Holalkere has placed the second highest with 37.53 percent of site less households. The lowest number of site less households with 20.93 percent in Chitradurga taluk. It is evident from the figure7.2 that the percent of site less households reduced significantly in the year 2011.

7.3: Households provided with house sites

Figure7.3 shows the Households provided with house sites in the taluks of the district. In the district, the households provided with house sites recorded 65.72 percent in 2009-10 and in 2010-11, the households provided with house sites reduced to 46.36 percent. Further, in 2011-12, the households provided with house sites increased to 65.5 per cent. The households provided with house sites not uniformly distributed in the district in stated years. In the year 2009-10, Hosadurga taluk has the highest 72.88 percent of households provided with house sites followed by Challakere (72.79%), Hiriyuru (68.14%) and Molkalmuru (66.67%) respectively. The lowest percent of households provided with house sites in Chitradurga taluk with 56.20 percent. In Molakalmuru taluk, nearly 76.25 percent of households provided with house sites in 2011-12. Next come, Chitradurga taluk in providing households with 73.95 percent followed by Challakere (67.98%), Holalkere (61.47%), and Hiriyuru (60.11%) taluks. In Hosadurga taluk, the lowest number of households' with 53.26 percent are provided house sites. The percent of households provided with house sites ranges from 53.26 to 76.25 percent among the taluks of the district.

Figure7.3: Households provided with house sites (in Percent)



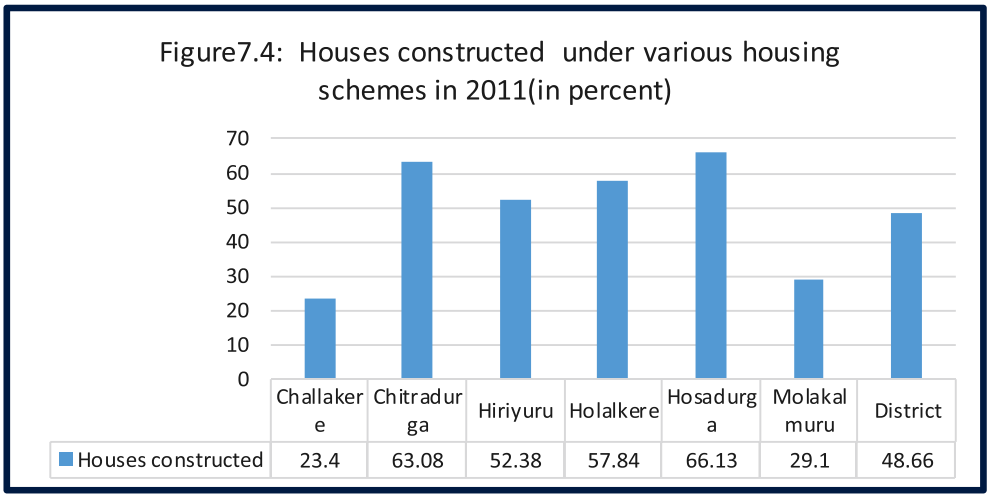
	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2011-12	67.98	73.95	60.11	61.47	53.26	76.25	65.5
2010-11	49.26	48.72	49.02	26.26	37.17	75.67	46.36
2009-10	72.79	56.2	68.14	57.67	72.88	66.67	65.72

Source: Census of India, 2001and 2011

7.4. Houses Constructed for houseless poor families under various schemes

Under various schemes such as the Ashraya, Ambedkar, Indira AwazYojana, and others, the Government with the central assistance has embarked upon housing schemes for the houseless poor families. The district has constructed about 48.66 percent of houses to the houseless poor families in 2011. The Hosadurga taluk has constructed the highest with 66.13 percent of houses in the district during 2011. Chitradurga has the second highest of 63.08 percent followed by Holalkere (57.84 percent), and Hiriyuru (52.38 percent) in construction of houses for poor families respectively. The lowest percent with 23.4 percent of houses constructed in Challakere taluk. The taluks of Hosadurga, Chitradurga, Holalkere, and Hiriyuru are performed better than the district average of 48.66 percent in construction of houses for poor families. The remaining taluks like Molakalmuru and challakere with 29.1 and 23.4 percent have made very poor performance with 29.1 and 23.4 percent respectively (figure7.4).

Figure7.4: Houses constructed under various housing schemes in 2011(in percent)



Sources: Karnataka Housing Board, 2011

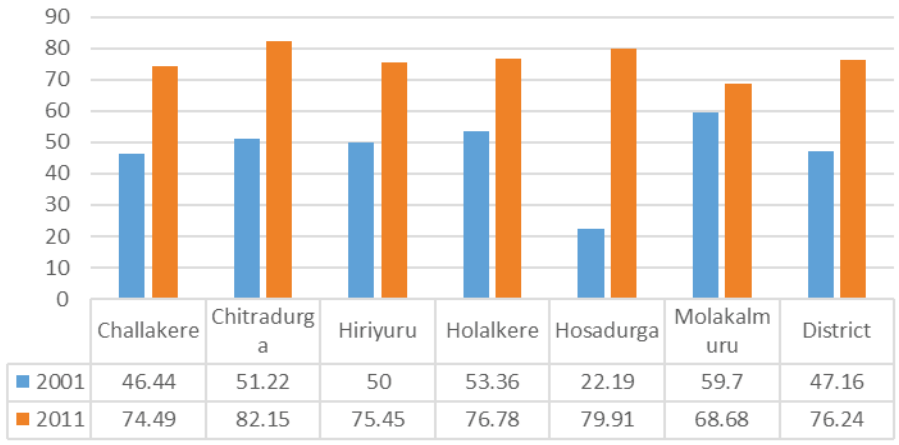
7.5 Households access to Drinking water

In 2001, the households with access to drinking water was 47.16 percent. Whereas in 2011, the households are with access to drinking water facilities increased to 76.24 percent. In between 2001 and 2011, the households with access to drinking water increased by 29.08 percent. In 2001, Molkalmuluk has recorded that 59.7 percent of

households access to drinking water followed by Holalkere (53.36%), Chitradurga(51.22%),, Hiriyuru(50 %) and these also recorded above the district average. The lowest percent of household's access to drinking water recorded with 22.19 percent in Hosadurga taluk.

All other taluks have lower percentage of households with access to drinking water during 2001 and 2011: Holalkere taluk with 76.78 per cent of the households, Hiriyuru taluk 75.45 percent, Challakere taluk 74.49 per cent and Molakalmuru taluk 68.68 per cent of the total taluk households. Note the percentages give us a skewed look at the household's access to drinking water (figure7.5).

Figure7.5: Households access to drinking water(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2001	46.44	51.22	50	53.36	22.19	59.7	47.16
2011	74.49	82.15	75.45	76.78	79.91	68.68	76.24

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

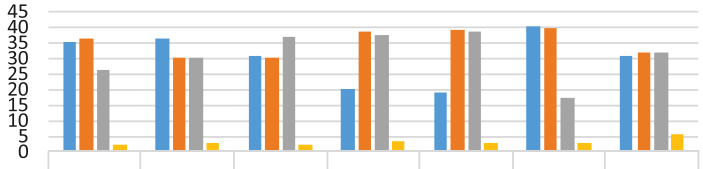
7.6. Different Sources of Drinking water by taluks

Figure 7.6 shows the different sources of drinking water in the district and the households with access to all of them, namely, tap water from treated and untreated sources, covered or uncovered wells, hand pumps and other sources. While all the taluks account for a 100 per cent coverage of the taluk households, a considerable population in each taluk is still not provided with safe drinking water. In Molakalmuru taluk, 40.3 per cent of the households are covered with tap water from treated sources whereas an almost equal proportion of them (39.7 per cent) are provided with only tap water from untreated sources. Those who receive water from hand pumps account for 17.31 per cent of the taluk hand pumps and other sources.

In Challakere taluk, access to tap water from treated sources accounts for slightly more than a third of the households (35.3 per cent) and from untreated sources for 36.3 per cent of the households. Hand pumps account for 26.2 per cent and the covered or uncovered wells and other sources account for the rest of the households with 2.2 per cent in the taluk. The pattern of access to different sources of drinking water is more or less the same in all other taluks, although Chitradurga taluk is a bit different from all the other taluks: tap water from treated sources account for 36.7 per cent, tap water from untreated sources for 30.2 per cent, hand pumps for 30.30 per cent, and other sources for 2.8 per cent of the households in the taluk.

In Holalkere taluk, the households with access to tap water from treated sources account for 20.10 per cent, from untreated sources for 38.80 per cent, and hand pumps for 37.7 per cent. Other sources for the rest of the households which are about 3.4 per cent. More or less similar pattern is what Hosadurga taluk exemplifies, with tap water from treated sources accounting for 19.3 per cent, from treated sources for 39.3 per cent, hand pumps for 38.7 per cent and the other sources for 2.7 per cent. The pattern of access for Hiriyuru taluk resembles more those of the taluks of Molakalmuru, Challakere and Chitradurga: tap water from treated sources accounts for 30.7 per cent, from untreated sources for 30.1 per cent, hand pumps for 36.8 per cent and the others for 2.4 per cent. It is imperative therefore that safe sources of drinking water must be found and supplied to the district population and efforts must be taken on a war-footing (Figure 7.6).

Figure7.6:Households with different sources of Drinking water in 2011(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
Tap treated	35.3	36.7	30.7	20.1	19.3	40.3	30.9
Tap untreated	36.3	30.2	30.1	38.8	39.3	39.7	31.7
Hand pumps	26.2	30.3	36.8	37.7	38.7	17.3	31.8
other sources	2.2	2.8	2.4	3.4	2.7	2.7	5.6

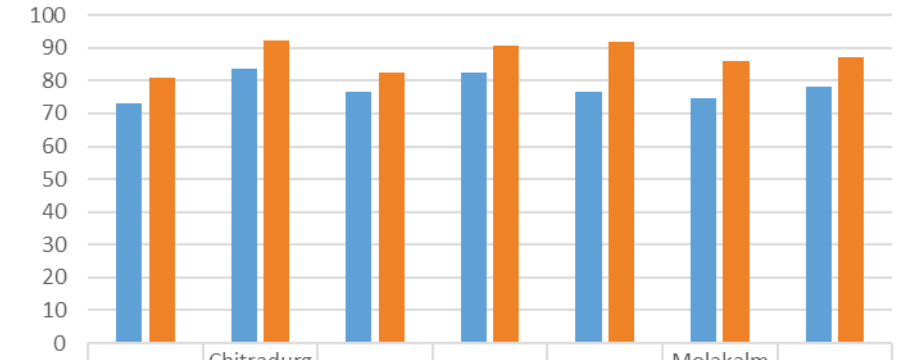
Source: Census of India, 2011

Access to tap water from treated sources accounts for 30.9 per cent of the total district households, tap water from untreated sources on the other account for 31.7 per cent, hand pumps for 31.8 per cent, and other sources for a mere 5.6 per cent of the households. So protected sources of water are available for a third of the population and two-thirds of the population of the district is yet to be covered with protected water supply.

7.7 Households access to Electricity

In the year 2011, Electricity is available for 309,224 of the 354,143 households in the district. This amounts to 87.3 per cent of the total households having access to electricity. It is a vital service that the Government is trying to provide for all the households in the district, but yet it has been possible only for 80.93 per cent (Challakere taluk) to 92.3 per cent (Chitradurga taluk) of the taluks to total households (Figure 7.6). Within the two extreme proportions with access to electricity lie other taluks, which in the order of importance are: Hosadurga taluk 91.91 per cent, Holalkere taluk 90.57 per cent, Molakalmuru taluk 86.11 per cent, and Hiriyuru taluk 82.37 per cent. It is still some way to go to achieve the 100 per cent access to electricity in the taluks and the district.

Figure7.7: Households access to Electricity(in percent)



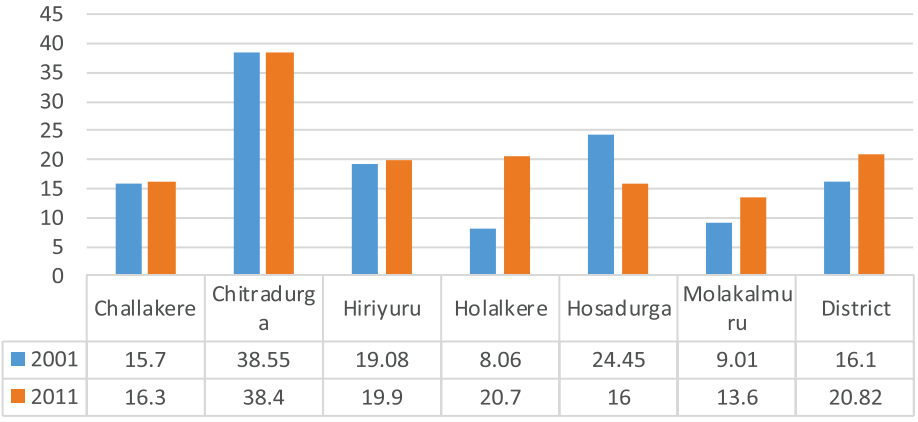
	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2001	73.26	83.77	76.48	82.42	76.78	74.79	78.28
2011	80.93	92.3	82.37	90.57	91.91	86.11	87.36

Source: Census of India, 2001and 2011

7.8 Households with Access to Modern Cooking Fuels

Access to cooking fuels like the LPG, kerosene and other renewables are not yet available for a large majority of the taluk households. Figure 7.8, shows that even at the district level the access to cooking fuels is only to the extent of 20.82 per cent in the year 2011. Among the taluks, Chitradurga has fared better with 38.40 per cent having access to cooking fuels, even bettering the record of the district while all other taluks have achieved access to cooking fuels only below the level of the district: Hiriyuru taluk 19.90 per cent, Holalkere taluk 20.70 per cent, Hosadurga taluk 16.00 per cent, Challakere taluk 16.30 per cent, and Molakalmuru taluk 13.60 per cent (Figure 7.8). This means that a large proportion of the taluk population suffers from the use of traditional fuel wood or other fuels that the pollution of the interior of the houses is still something that makes women's lives difficult here.

Figure7.8: Households with access to Modern Cooking fuels(in percent)

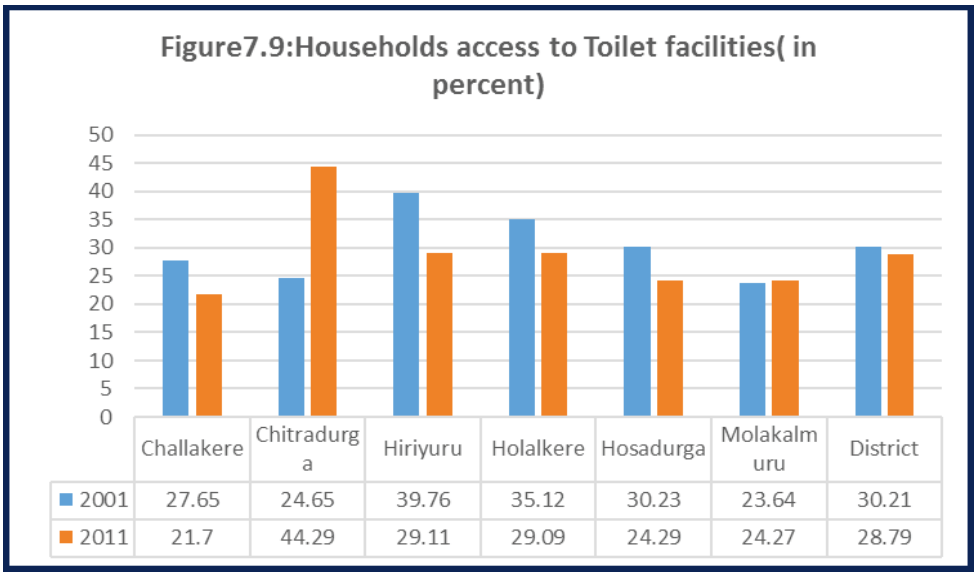


	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2001	15.7	38.55	19.08	8.06	24.45	9.01	16.1
2011	16.3	38.4	19.9	20.7	16	13.6	20.82

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

7.9 Households with Access to Toilet Facilities

Access to toilets, or sanitary facilities, is also severely limited. The district has recorded an access to toilet facilities with 30.21 per cent in 2001 and it was reduced to 28.79 percent in 2011. In 2011, the Chitradurga taluk with 44.29 per cent access to toilets followed by Holakere 29.09 percent. The access to toilets in Hiriyuru is to the level of 29.11 per cent. Whereas Holalkere has an access of 29.09 per cent, Hosadurga 24.29 per cent, Molakalmuru 24.27 per cent, and Challakere 21.7 per cent (Figure 7.9). Sanitation is a very vital part of the health and hygiene

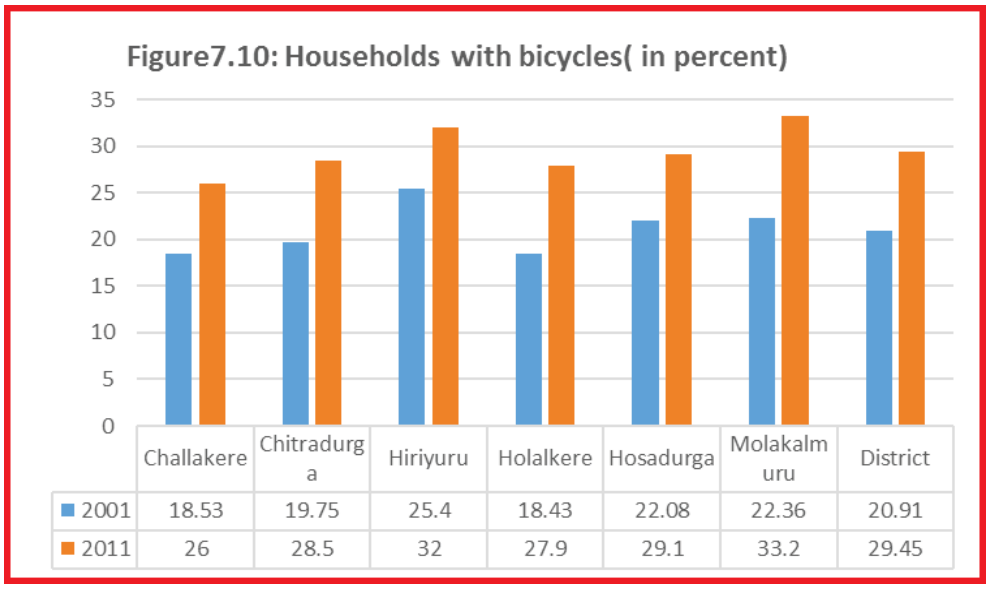


Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

of the population and access to toilets and other sanitary facilities is a must for the entire population. At the levels of access recorded to toilets by the district and the taluks, much is desired to be done to reach 100 per cent access.

7.10 Households with bicycles in the taluks

Figure7.10 reveals the households with bicycles in the taluks of the district. The households with bicycles in the district was 20.91 percent in 2001. Whereas, in 2011, the district has recorded 29.45 percent of the households with bicycles. In between 2001 and 2011, the households with bicycles increased by 8.54 percent. In the year

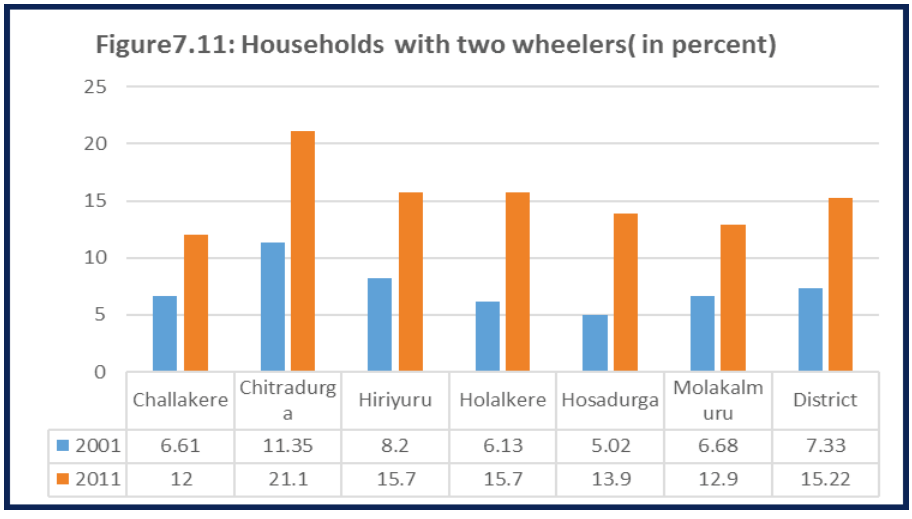


Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.

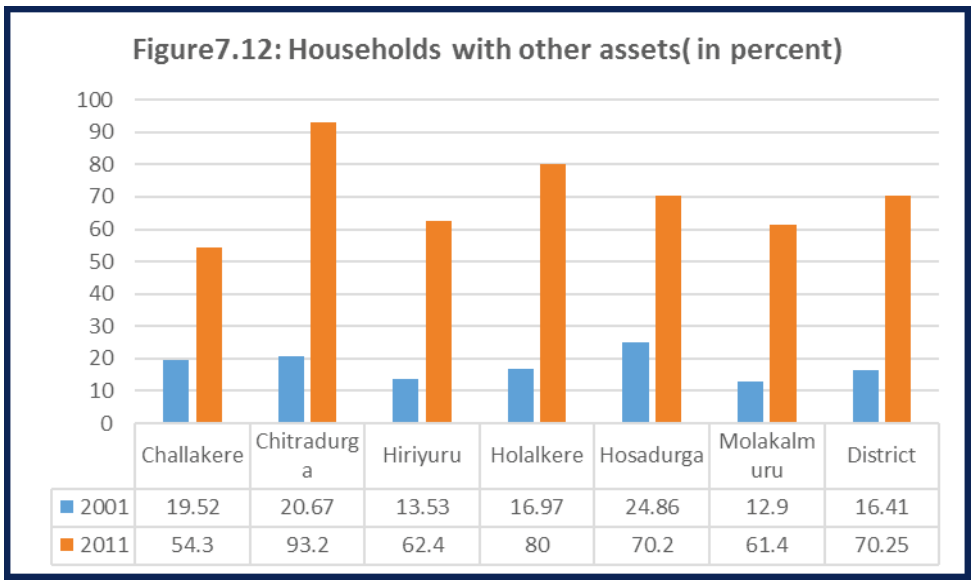
of 2001, the highest percent of 25.40 households with bicycles in the taluk of Hiriyuru. Next come Molakalmuru taluk with 22.36 percent of bicycles followed by Hosadurga (22.08 percent)), Chitradurga (19.75 percent) and Challakere (18.53 percent) respectively. The lowest percent of 18.43 percent bicycles are in the taluk of Holalkere. As per the data available, there is no change in the number of Households with bicycles in the years of 2001 and 2011. Whereas in year 2011-12, the Households with bicycles with higher percent of 33.20 in the taluk of Molakalmuru. The second highest percent of households with 32 percent in Hiriyuru taluk followed by other taluks like Hosadurga (29.10 percent), Chitradurga (28.50 percent) and Holalkere (27.90). The lowest percent of the households with 26 percent of bicycles in the taluk of Challakere.

7.11. Households with Two wheelers by taluks

Figure7.11 deals with Households with Two wheelers by Taluks. In the district, the households with two wheelers recorded with 7.33 percent in 2001 and it was increased to 15.22 percent in 2011. In between 2001 and 2011, the households with two wheelers increased by 7.89 percent. The data related to Households with Two Wheelers are changed in between years 2001 and 2011. Whereas in the year 2011, as per the data available, Chitradurga has recorded with the percent of 21.10 households with Two wheelers and the taluks of Hiriyuru and Holalkere are recorded the same percent of 15.70 percent households with Two wheelers. The remaining taluks of Challakere, Hosadurga and Molkalmuru are recorded 12.00, 13.90, 12.90 per cents respectively. It is clear from



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011.



Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

the analysis that the households with two wheelers increased significantly in all the taluks of the district.

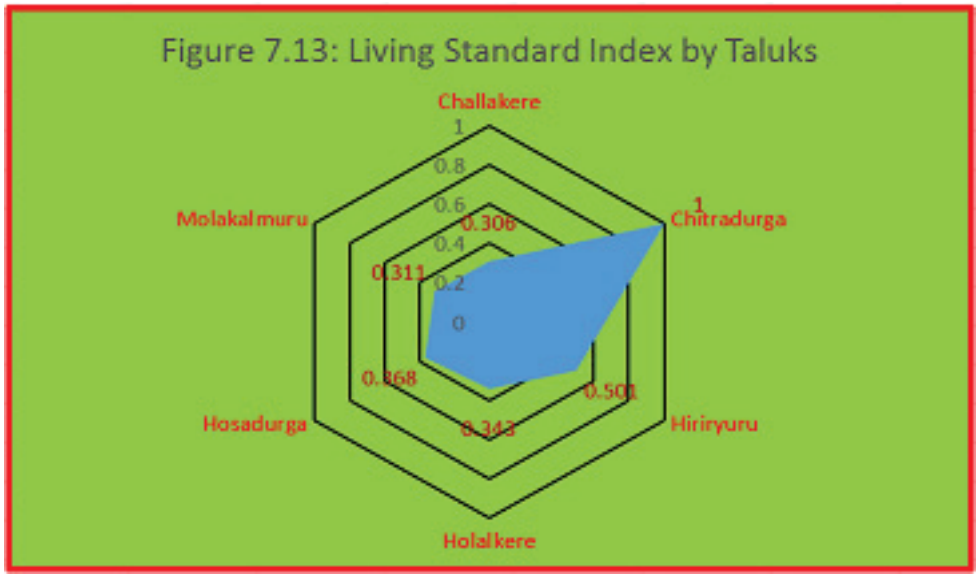
7.12. Households with other assets

The figure 7.12 reveals the percent of Households with other assets. The Households with other assets include Telephones, Mobiles, Television, Computer, / Laptop and four wheels. However, in the year 2011, the related to Households with other assets in the taluk of Chitradurga taluk with 93.2 percent. Next come Holalkere (80 percent), Hosadurga (70.2 percent), Hiriyuru (62.4 percent) and Molakalmuru (61.4 percent) respectively. Then the lowest percent recorded with other assets in Challakere taluk. Chitradurga and Holalkere taluks are having higher percentage in other assets than the district average. It may be due to Chitradurga is being the district head quarter of the district and also with better economic base and Holalkere as well. The households with other assets is with higher percent in the taluks of Chitradurga, Holalkere, Hosadurga may be due to larger in the size of land holdings, More area under leguminous crops, net area sown is relatively high, higher the irrigation intensity, higher percentage of employment in non-agriculture sector etc., are cumulatively made an impact on increasing in the percent of Households with other assets in the taluks.

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7.13. Radar Analysis for Living standard

Figure 7.13 shows the Radar analysis for Living standard in the taluks of the district. The livelihood and quality of living are measured using the living standards, which by



Source: Computation by using UNDP Methodology, 2014

itself is computed as an index using the UNDP methodology. The Living standard in the district is 0.536 which indicates the poor quality of living standard. Chitradurga taluk (1.000) is the only taluk which has an index exceeding that of the district. The taluks of the district recorded the living standard index are in order Hiriyuru (0.501), Hosadurga (0.368), Holalkere (0.343), Molakalmuru (0.311) and Challakere (0.306). The special attention is required to improve the quality of living in all the taluks of district except Chitradurga taluk in the district.

7.14 Conclusion

It is clear from the analysis that less than half the households of the district (47.7 per cent) own pucca houses and more than the 50 percent of the households do not having pucca houses. The government is trying to provide housing facilities to the houseless and siteless households in the district by implementing schemes such as the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) for the urban areas and Ambedkar , Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) for rural areas.

The population which is site-less at present (31.25 per cent) may as well be brought down in proportion to 20 per cent through site allotments under the available programmes as well. Efforts are already underway in this regard in the district under the existing schemes for increasing living standards. Access to drinking water is one such essential which is still not more accessible in many parts of the district

The current status is that only 21 per cent of the households have safe, drudgery-relieving cooking fuels and

it is possible to make them available to 25 per cent of the households, an increase of 4 percentage points, in the short run.

The households with other assets is with higher percent in the taluks of Chitradurga, Holalkere, Hosadurga may be due to larger in the size of land holdings, more area under leguminous crops, net area sown is relatively high, higher the irrigation intensity, higher percentage of employment in non-agriculture sector etc., are cumulatively made an impact on increasing in the percent of Households with other assets in the taluks.

Most important above all is the toilet facility and the access to the households. At present about 29 per cent of the district households have access to it, and the goal set for the immediate short run is 40 per cent, an 11 percent increase in the not distant future. There is confidence that all these can be accomplished even given the available access to development programmes being implemented, with a little bit of effort on the part of the implementers and funds for doing the same.

Chapter - 8

GENDER AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



Chapter - 8

Gender and Human Development

8.0 Introduction

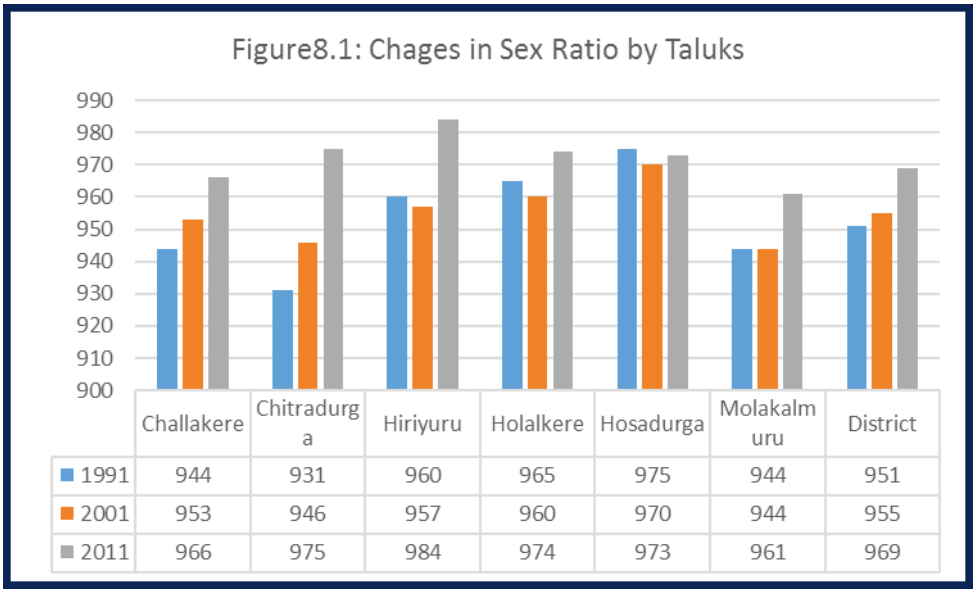
The Chapter discusses the changing sex ratio, literacy gap between male and female, female work participation in various sectors of the economy, crime against women, women elected representatives in rural and urban local bodies, wage differentials, self-help groups, and Status of Gollarahatty women in selected Gram panchayat in the district. To enhance the status of women, they must be economically, socially, politically and culturally empowered. Let us turn to how this is likely in Chitradurga district, starting with how they (women) are perceived in the given circumstances of the district.

8.1. Changing Sex Ratio in Chitradurga District

One of the indicators of human development in any area is the sex ratio, which is the ratio between males and females of a human population, measured as so many females to a 1,000 male population. The higher the number of females (women and girls) to a 1,000 men and boys, that is, the greater the parity between the sexes, the greater is the level of development in that area. In Chitradurga district, the sex ratio has been increasing over the Census years as shown in figure 8.1: from 951 in 1991 to 955 in 2001 and to 969 in 2011. This means that in the last 20 years, there has been an increasing in the level of development, particularly in the gender of the district. In 1991, the sex ratios in three of the taluks namely, Hiriyuru 960, Holalkere 965, and Hosadurga 975) have been higher than the district average, that is, 951. In all others, the sex ratio has been smaller than that of the district. The three taluks have retained their position as those with sex ratio higher than that of the district's, also in 2001; in 2011 however four taluks, namely, Chitradurga (975), Hiriyuru (984), Holalkere (974) and Hosadurga (973).

The magnitude of change in sex ratio by taluks is shown in figure 8.1, for the census years between 1991 and 2001 and between 2001 and 2011. The magnitude of change in sex ratio for the district is 4 for the years between 1991 and 2001 and

In the years between 2001 and 2011, the sex ratio have shown only positive changes, Holalkere taluk equaling the change in the district for the period and the rest except Hosadurga (3) and Challakere (13) taluks showing positive changes more than that of the district: Molakalmuru taluk 17, Hiriyuru taluk 27 and Chitradurga taluk 29.



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
1991	944	931	960	965	975	944	951
2001	953	946	957	960	970	944	955
2011	966	975	984	974	973	961	969

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

14 for the years between 2001 and 2011.

Chitradurga taluk has shown the highest of positive changes in sex ratio, 15 for the years between 1991 and 2001 and 29 for the years between 2001 and 2011. This could be attributed to both natural growth of changes and male dominant migration to the capital city, making possible higher changes in the sex ratio. This may also be true in the cases of Hiriyuru and Molakalmuru taluks, for male dominant migrations could be area and direction specific. The change is of the magnitude of 9 for Challakere taluk for the years between 1991 and 2001. In the years between 1991 and 2001, the sex ratio have also shown negative changes: Hiriyuru (-3), and Holalkere and Hosadurga (-5 each). Molakalmuru taluk has not however shown any change for this period. In the years between 2001 and 2011, the sex ratio have shown only positive changes, Holalkere taluk equaling the change in the district for the period and the rest except Hosadurga (3) and Challakere (13) taluks showing positive changes more than that of the district: Molakalmuru taluk 17, Hiriyuru taluk 27 and Chitradurga taluk 29.

8.2. Changing Sex Ratio of Children of 0-6 years by Taluks

The sex ratios among the children of 0-6 years could be an indicator to the preference for boy children over girl children in some select caste communities, which causes the death of the girl child, for example, feticide or infanticide. But this may or may not have been a practice widely prevalent in select caste communities, but

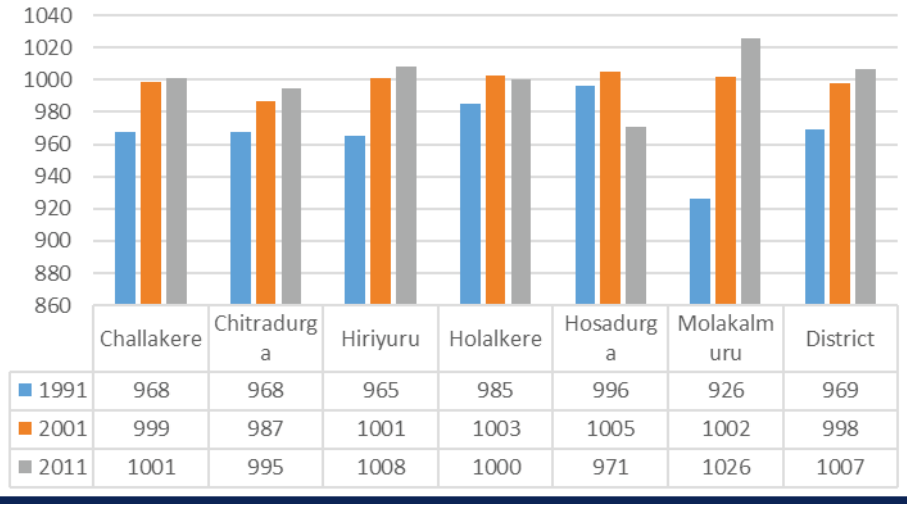
more a consequence of the natural differences in the numbers of male and female births.

The child sex ratio for the children of 0-6 years for latest three cesus years for which data are available (1991, 2001, and 2011) are shown in figure8.2. In all of the taluks except that of Hosadurga taluk, and hence in the district, the sex ratio of 0-6 year children have shown gradual increased. The district has shown 969, 998 and 1007 as the sex ratio for the 0-6 year children in the stated years. A similar trend has been seen to occur in Challakere (968, 999, and 1001), Hiriyuru (965, 1001, and 1008), and Molakalmuru (926, 1002, and 1026) taluks (figure 8.2). Both the taluks have shown tremendous change in sex ratio of the 0-6 year children which can only be put down to higher and increasing preference for girl children over the recent years. This is as a result of the promotion of the girl child in the district.

8.3. Literacy gap between Male and Female in Rural and Urban areas in the Taluks

Figure8.3 shows the literacy gap between Male and Female both in rural and urban areas in the taluks. In the year 2001, Molakalmuru taluk has the highest literacy gap 26.09 percent in the district and the second highest was recorded 24.14 percent in the taluk of challakere. In the remaining taluks the literacy gaps range from 21.61 to 22.30 percent. The taluk of Holalkere with lowest literacy of 21.61 percent in the district. Whereas, in the urban areas, the Hosadurga has the lowest literacy gap with 8.78 percent and

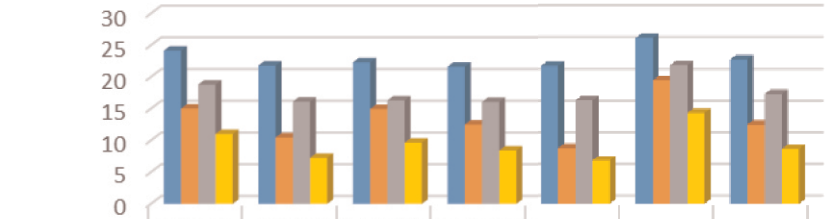
Figure8.2: Sex Ratio in children of 0-6 year by Taluks



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
1991	968	968	965	985	996	926	969
2001	999	987	1001	1003	1005	1002	998
2011	1001	995	1008	1000	971	1026	1007

Source: Census of India, 1991, 2001 and 2011.

Figure8.3: Literacy gap between male and female in Rural and Urban areas (in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
Rural2001	24.14	21.79	22.3	21.61	21.69	26.09	22.72
Urban2001	15.01	10.45	14.94	12.49	8.78	19.44	12.47
Rural2011	18.78	16.1	16.29	16.05	16.28	21.81	17.28
Urban2011	11	7.24	9.63	8.4	6.82	14.3	8.67

Source: Census of India, 2001 and 2011

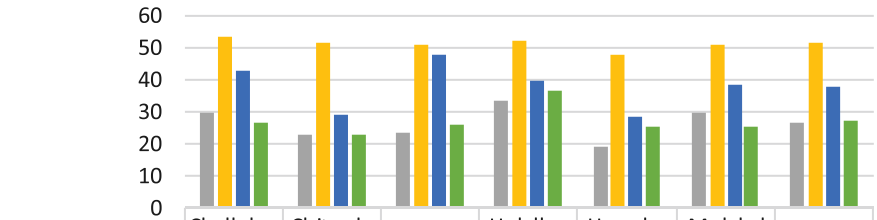
Molakalmuru taluk has the highest literacy gap with 19.44 percent which was above the district. Literacy gap in the remaining taluks varies from 10.45 to 15.01 percent. It is evident from the figure 8.3 that the literacy gap both in rural and urban areas varies from taluk to taluk. In the year 2011, the literacy gap in rural areas between male and female in the taluk of Molakalmuru has recorded highest with 21.81 percent. The lowest literacy gap was in Holalkere taluk with 16.05 percent.

The remaining taluks recorded literacy gap from 16.1 to 18.78 percent. In urban areas, the lowest literacy gap recorded in the taluk of Hosadurga with 6.82 percent. Next comes Chitradurga taluk with 7.24 percent of literacy gap between male and female. The highest literacy gap is in the taluk of Molakalmuru with 14.3 percent followed by Challakere (11%), Hiriyuru (9.63%) and Holalkere (8.4%) respectively. The literacy gap between male and female is considerably reduced from 2001 to 2011 census years. It is positive impact of educational schemes in reducing the literacy gap between the male and female in various taluks of the district.

8.4. Share of Female Workers in Different Sectors by taluks in the district

Women workforce is a considerable part of the total work force and women's contribution to socio-economic development is immense. The female workers of the district are engaged in different sectors of the economy, in agriculture, household industries and services. As shown in figure

Figure8.4: Share of Female workers in different Sectors by taluks in 2011(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
Cultivators	29.81	23.13	23.86	33.27	18.94	29.82	26.47
Agri.Labourers	53.33	51.67	51.21	52.18	47.94	50.95	51.54
HH.Industries	42.72	28.88	47.78	39.78	28.65	38.6	37.74
Other services	26.38	23.18	25.91	36.97	25.69	25.23	27.23

Source: Census of India, 2011

8.4, the share of Female workers in different sectors of the economy, the district has recorded 26.47 percent of cultivators, Agriculture labourers (51.54 percent), Household Industries (37.74 percent) and 27.23 percent of female workers sharing in the other services. Among the taluks, Holalkere has the highest 33.27 percent of cultivators with followed by Molakalmuru (29.82 percent) and Challakere (29.81 percent) respectively. In case of agricultural labourers, Challakere has the highest percent of agriculture labourers with 53.33 percent. Next come Holalkere taluk has the second highest with 52.18 percent in agricultural labourers followed by Chitradurga(51.67), Hiriyuru(51.21) and Molakalmuru with 50.95 percent of agricultural labourers. The lowest percent of agricultural labourers with 47.94 percent recorded in Hosadurga taluk. Whereas in Household industries, Hiriyuru has the highest of workers with 47.78 percent. Next come, Challakere (42.72 percent), Molakalmuru (38.6 percent), and Holalkere (39.78) respectively.

The lowest of 28.65 percent of female workers in Household industries in the taluk of Hosadurga. The workers with 36.97 percent are in other services in the taluk of Holalkere. Then, the taluk of Challakere with 26.38 percent of workers in other services followed by Hiriyuru, Hosadurga, and Molakalmuru taluks with 25.91, 25.69, and 25.23 percent respectively. It can be concluded that the highest percent of female workers are sharing in sectors of agriculture and Household industries. Whereas in the other service sectors, the taluk

of Holalkere has recorded highest with 36.97 percent. The remaining taluks ranges from 23.18 percent in Chitradurga to 26.38 percent in Challakere.

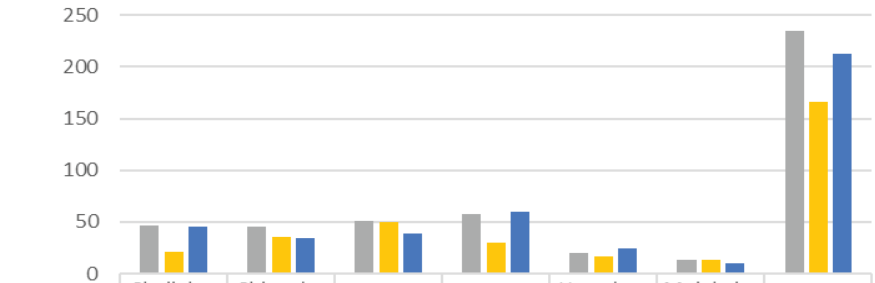
8.5. Crimes against women in Chitradurga district by taluks

Figure 8.5 shows crimes against women in the district by taluks. The district has recorded 235 cases of crimes against women in 2009-10 whereas this number declined to 166 in the following year increased again to 213 in 2011-12. Challakere taluk has followed the pattern of crime against women of the district, from 47 to 21 and to 45, and so have Holalkere taluk, from 58 to 30 and to 60 cases, and Hosadurga taluk, from 20 to 17 to 25 cases at a much smaller numbers in the stated years. In Chitradurga, Hiriyuru, and Molakalmuru taluks, there has been a declining crimes against women although the rate of decline is obviously different between these taluks.

8.6. Women Representaion in rural local bodies

There are 1,372 women representatives in rural local bodies in the district. Of which, Zilla Panchayat (18), Taluk Panchayats (63) and Gram Panchayats (1,291) of the district. There are representations for all communities, particularly for the scheduled castes (338), scheduled tribes (294) and other communities (740) which constitute such communities as the forward communities, backward communities and most backward communities (see table 8.1). So all people have representations in the local bodies of the district, taluk and village administration and governance. Women are also part of this process and participate

Figure8.5: Crime against women in the district by taluks



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
2009-10	47	46	51	58	20	13	235
2010-11	21	35	50	30	17	13	166
2011-12	45	34	39	60	25	10	213

Source: Superintendent of Police Office, Chitradurga

actively at different spatial levels: district, taluk and village levels. Nearly 41.23 per cent of the women representatives operate at the village level, 48.83 per cent of them at the taluk panchayat level and 52.94 per cent at the Zilla panchayat level. Differential representations for women occur at the taluk level, depending upon the size of population, number of taluk and village panchayats and proportions thereof. Panchayat raj institutions are the local government institutions which facilitate the decentralization of administration and governance.

Women's representation is a pride of place for the society at large. Challakere taluk has 302 panchayat functionaries, Chitradurga taluk has 301 representatives, Hiriyuru taluk has 251, Holalkere taluk has 220, Hosadurga taluk 181, and Molakalmuru taluk has 117 panchayat functionaries at the three levels of administration and governance. Table 8.1 shows the representation of women in local governance and women empowerment. Becoming a representative at the district, taluk and village levels entail a process of participation in local governance and women's empowerment. The women members of the panchayats are thus empowered women in the service of the people / village or ward they represent.

There are 18 women members in Zilla Panchayat. Out of 18 women, 4 are from the scheduled castes, 3 are from the scheduled tribes, and 11 from the other categories of people or caste communities. Likewise, the number of women representatives are shown against the total number of 63 members in Taluk Panchayat, out of which, there are 17 SC members, 14 ST members and 32 from other communities. In Gram Panchayat, there are 1291

Table 8.1: Elected Women in ZP, TP and GP by Social groups

Taluk	ZP				TP				GP			
	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
Challakere	2	1	3	5	3	5	4	12	67	76	142	285
Chitradurga	1	1	2	4	3	3	7	13	77	64	143	284
Hiriyuru	0	0	2	2	4	1	7	12	60	35	142	237
Holalkere	1	0	2	3	3	1	6	10	54	34	119	207
Hosadurga	0	0	2	2	3	1	6	10	36	27	106	169
Molakalmur	0	1	0	2	1	3	2	6	23	41	45	109
District	4	3	11	18	17	14	32	63	317	277	697	1,291

Source: Zilla Panchayat Office, Chitradurga District.

women members, of which 317 members belong to SC category, 277 are ST and 697 members from other communities.

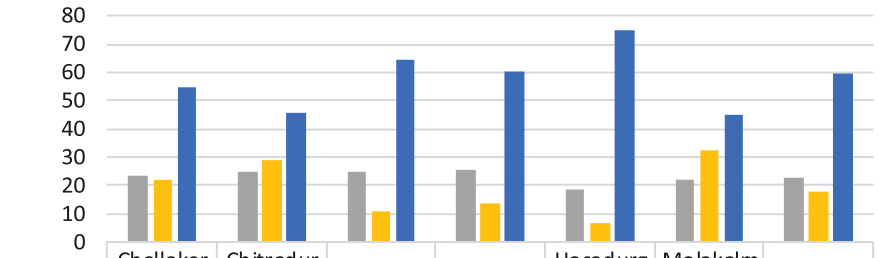
8.7. Women Representatives in urban local bodies

In Chitradurga district, there are 142 elected representatives in different urban local bodies including City Municipal Corporation. Out of 142 elected representatives, 53 elected representatives are women. Molakalmuru TMC has the highest percent of women elected members with 46.66 percent followed by Town municipal councils of Hiriyuru, Hosadurga, Holalkere, and Chitradurga are having women elected representatives with 44.44, 43.47, 40, and 37.14 percent respectively. The Challakere Town Municipal council has the lowest percent of the elected women representatives. The overall percent of women representation in the urban local bodies is more than 40 percent in the district.

8.8 Self-help groups of women in Taluks by Social groups

Women in Indian society has long been at the receiving end as the society is patriarchal and men dominate the social and economic scene. They still do for a very large extent. Women have only now started to realize their potential and the need for emancipation from menfolk and also economic freedom. Although there is still a long way to go, they have already begun their journey towards empowerment and the self-help groups (SHGs) have become the vehicles for it. Predominantly focused on micro-finance and micro-credit, the SHGs are engaged in small savings and

Figure8.6: distribution of SHG members by social groups in 2011(in percent)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
SCs	23.42	25.06	24.7	25.53	18.47	22.22	22.97
STs	21.74	28.99	10.87	14.02	6.76	32.43	17.52
Others	54.84	45.95	64.43	60.45	74.77	45.35	59.51

Source: Zilla Panchayat Office, Chitradurga District. (2011)

through it the funding of economic activities, even small enterprises, towards the goal of women empowerment.

Figure 8.6 shows the taluk wise distribution of Self-help group members by social groups in 2011. In all the taluks, the share of representation to other social groups (such as the general, backward and most backward communities/ categories) is the largest to the taluk total membership. The highest of the share of the other groups is in Hosadurga taluk at 74.77 per cent and next highest is in Hiriyuru taluk at 64.43 per cent, followed by Holalkere taluk at 60.45 per cent, Challakere taluk at 54.84 per cent, Chitradurga taluk at 45.95 per cent, and Molakalmuru taluk at 45.35 per cent. Next to the 'others' are the scheduled castes and then the scheduled tribes, but two taluks with a concentration of tribal population has greater representation for the women of the scheduled tribes than for those of the scheduled castes: Chitradurga taluk with 28.99 per cent, and Molakalmuru taluk with 32.43 per cent.

Representation for the women of the scheduled castes is between 18.47 per cent in Holalkere taluk and 25.53 per cent in Holalkere taluk (Figure 8.6). The in-betweens in order of representation of the scheduled castes women are: Molakalmuru taluk 22.22 per cent, Challakere taluk 23.42 per cent, Hiriyuru taluk 24.7 per cent, and Chitradurga taluk 25.06 per cent. As for the representation of the women of the scheduled tribes is concerned, Hosadurga taluk has the least percentage (6.76 per cent) and Molakalmuru taluk the highest percentage (32.43 per cent). The taluks with representations for the scheduled tribes are: Chitradurga taluk 28.99 per cent, Challakere taluk 21.74 per cent, Holalkere taluk 14.02 per cent, and Hiriyuru taluk 10.87 per cent.

8.9. Marginalization of women's work

A woman's wage for similar work has never been that of the wage for men; it has always been less than what a man earns, sometimes even half of what he gets for a day's hard work. Wage differences exist in Chitradurga district and in such sectors as agriculture and allied activities, construction, and even in garment industry. Figure 8.7 shows the wage differentials in average agricultural wages for men and women in the district and at the next spatial level, that is, the taluks. The average agricultural wages for men in the district is Rs. 158 against the average wage for women at Rs.98 in the district. This accounts for a

difference of 50 per cent or Rs. 80 in monetary terms. The wages in the taluks however vary widely, from Rs. 150 in Molakalmuru taluk to Rs. 175 in Holalkere taluk for men and from Rs.80 in Molakalmuru taluk to Rs. 125 in Holalkere taluk for women. The differences in the wages between men and women range from Rs. 80 in Molakalmuru taluk to Rs. 125 in Holalkere taluk. Correspondingly, the differences amount to 40 per cent for Challakere and Hosadurga taluks and 46 per cent for Molakalmuru taluk. That the data in figure 8.7 shows that the wage differentials exist and they are quite large, almost 50 per cent although not quite.

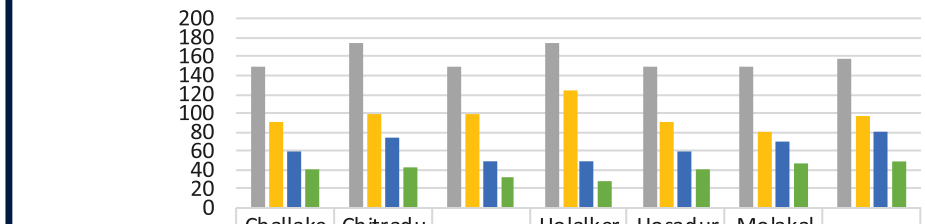


The Data based on random opinions of the farmers at the village level collected from the assistant agricultural officers (AAOs) at the taluks. The wages have also been seen to vary depending on the seasons (sowing/transplanting, harvest, peak and non-peak seasons), demand for labour of both men and women, and the type of work. Often, the wages also include food and transport and this would also vary in the wages between men and women. But the current practice in the district and taluks is that the work is executed on a contract basis, for example, for harvesting of crops.

8.10. Small area/ Micro Study of three Specific Issues in the district related to Gender and Human Development

This is a study of gender, particularly women, of rural Chitradurga district. In academic research rural women are rarely if any considered for study and hence there is both a paucity of literature and perspectives on women in

Figure8.7: Wage differencials in average agricultural wages by Taluks - 2011(in % and Rs)



	Challakere	Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	Holalkere	Hosadurga	Molakalmuru	District
Men	150	175	150	175	150	150	158
Women	90	100	100	125	90	80	98
Difference	60	75	50	50	60	70	80
% of difference	40	42	33	28	40	46	50

Source: Department of Agriculture, Chitradurga

human development context. Hence, the study here focuses on women of Chitradurga district from a village, chosen as the typical representative of rural milieu in Karnataka. The name of the village is Gollarahatti, in the Yaraballi gram panchayat of Hiriyuru taluk. Gram panchayat is in fact a cluster of villages, of which 3 of them have been chosen to study the once-nomadic and now-sedentary people of Gollarahatti. The three villages are in fact so scattered there are distances between them. The study looks at the following three areas of interest, which are all linked to women development, namely:

1. Socio-Economic Aspects of Women of Gollarahatti
2. Health care for pregnant women and Lactating Mothers
3. Family Welfare Planning

8.10.1. Small Area/ Micro Study of Socio-economic aspects of Women of Gollarahatti

As is wont elsewhere, women in Chitradurga district contribute immensely to the district's socio-economic development but they are however 'unsung' and therefore largely unnoticed as well. On the other hand they are people who occupy literally the margins and therefore deserve some recognition for what they do and also for what they suffer because of the unequal society they live in. They perform a sacred duty of carrying the progenies of human kind but in the process go through an agonizing experience as pregnant women, lactating mothers, and people who are burdened with the life and safety of our children.

8.10.2. Why this Special Focus Study on Gollarahatti Women?

Two reasons, one social and the other cultural, that make this case as a special focus study.

Gollarahatti people were once nomads; in fact, they were shepherds who wandered far and wide with their herds of sheep/ goats. Although they are now settled in the village Gollarahatti, they are still largely shepherds driving herds across the district and the state. Among them, there are two different clans: one, the forest (kaadu) clan; and the other, the land (naadu) clan. The forest clan tends to goats/sheep and the land clan tends to cultivable lands. In Gollarahatti village, both the clans co-exist and they carry on their life and work with dependence on small stock and land.



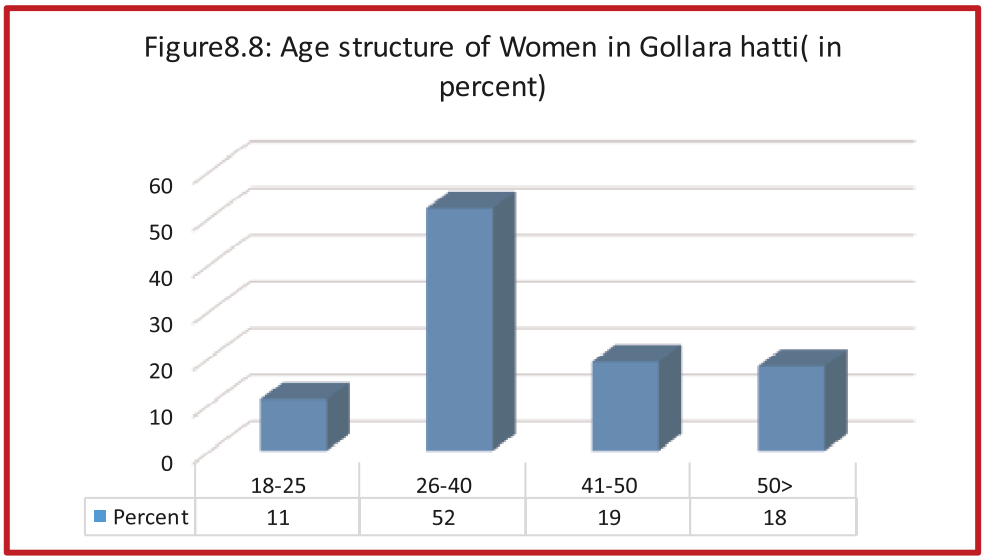
8.10.3. Culture of Gollara hatti people

The pregnant of Gollarahatti women are put in a separate hut, out of the way from the main settlement, just before they are about to deliver babies. They are put in the hut and

nobody goes in after that. They have this 'heightened sense of pollution caused by women when they deliver', it could only be construed as, first, insensitive or even idiotic, and then, inhuman. Of course, food is given to the woman, from time to time, but the way they do it is atrocious, by any standard. Food is placed at a distance which the woman must take to eat and survive. No one goes near fearing pollution and god's wrath. The woman with a heavy stomach bearing the baby delivers it by herself, and then she is taken back, after unusual rituals. Often, where the pregnant woman is kept, there are no facilities whatsoever: no running water, no toilets, and no bath. She is left to fend for herself, days on end, until delivery and the ritual of taking her back into the village fold.

What the pregnant women of this community go through is sheer hell, and they suffer the ignominy without a protest, resigned to the fact that no one in the village would budge a bit from his or her position. Not only that the women of the community suffer all through their lives since the attainment of their puberty, because, again they are separated for the period of menstrual flow. In the earlier days, they used to be kept separated in a hut, a little away from the village, which perhaps led to untold problems that they have discontinued the practice. Instead, the menstruating women are now kept in the local school, again with no required amenities. "Our information is that the women used to be kept away for a period of 13 days in the earlier days, leaving them to the mercies of gods and angels. However, now they are kept

Figure8.8: Age structure of Women in Gollara hatti(in percent)



Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.

away for just 3 menstruating days and then are brought back home. What is worse is the suffering they have to bear when the school is working. They cannot stay in, they cannot go near anybody because then they would profusely pollute the place and the people. One can see some of them staying at a distance and often standing/sitting for hours under shady trees".

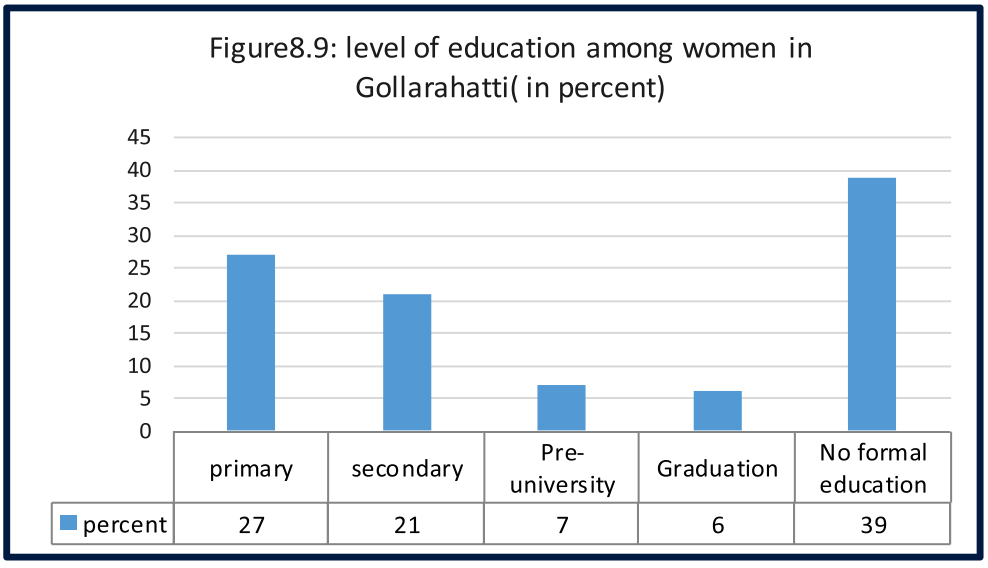
Of course there are several such socio-cultural practices that are cruel and rude to women of the community. It is because of their cultural practices and beliefs, they do not adopt family welfare planning and act or are treated as if they are 'child bearing machines' with no human feelings. Of late, however, deliveries have begun to happen in the PHCs and other health institutions. And hence this study has been designed and made on the stated four aspects of women of Gollarahatti village.

8.10.4. Age structure of Women in Gollarahatti

Figure 8.8 reveals that the large majority of women (91 per cent) of the village of Gollarahatti lives in own houses, with only 9 per cent of them living in rented houses. They are young, the middle-aged and the old, with 18-25 years accounting for 11 per cent, 26-40 years for 52 per cent, 41-50 years for 19 per cent, and 50 plus years for 18 per cent. Thus nearly 60 per cent of them are the middle-aged and 20 per cent each are the younger and older women.

8.10.5. Literacy and Education among women of Gollarahatti

Figure 8.10 reveals that nearly two-fifths of women (39 per cent)



Source: Special focus questionnaire Survey, 2013.

have had no formal education and never went to school to study. While 27 per cent of them have accomplished primary education (1-8 classes), 21 per cent of them have had secondary education of 9-10 classes.

Seven per cent of them have completed pre-university education (11-12 classes, in Junior Colleges) 6 per cent of them have had undergraduate education as well. Hereabouts, both boys and girls drop out of schools for various reasons, but most for economic reasons. It is indeed salutary to think that 13 per cent of them have gone into higher education modes. It is a sure sign of, and motivation for, many more girls taking up higher education. There is a yearning for learning in the girls midst as well as amidst their parents.

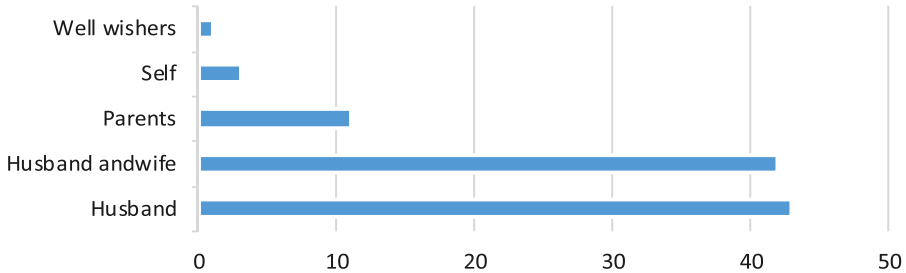
8.10.6. Decision making in Gollarahatti households

The village society is patriarchal and hence there is the domination of men and boys over women and girls. Husband, or head of the household, is the decision maker (43 per cent) with women rarely taking the initiative for decision making and hence only a small proportion is doing so (3 per cent). However, in 42 per cent of the households both husband and wife, in some households (11 per cent) parents are still the decision makers, being the elders and the experienced (figure 8.10). There are others who may take decisions (1 per cent) on family's behalf and they may be mentors and well-wishers and not necessarily part of the family.

8.10.7. Satisfaction with family and social life

Education also makes living a better one. It creates a social life for the people based on their learning.

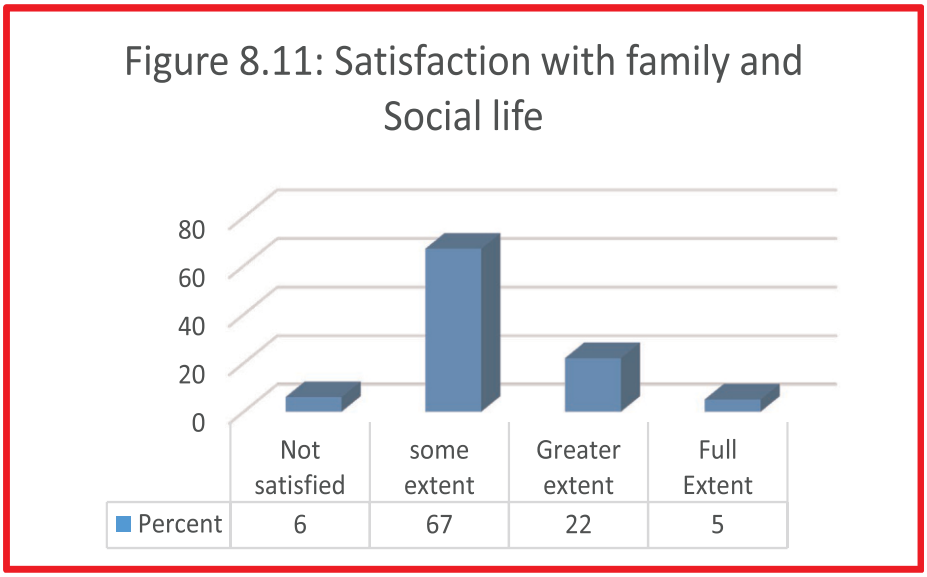
Figure8.10:Decision making in Gollarahatti Households(in percent)



	Husband	Husband andwife	Parents	Self	Well wishers
percent	43	42	11	3	1

Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.

So the women when asked about the satisfaction with their social life and in their families, they have been forthright in saying that for two-thirds of them (67 per cent) it is only satisfying to some extent while a little more than a fifth of the (22 per cent) it is satisfactory to a great extent (figure 8.11). It is most satisfactory – to the fullest extent – only for 5 per cent of them. Some women, 6 per cent of them, are not however satisfied with their social life, definitely for some good reasons.



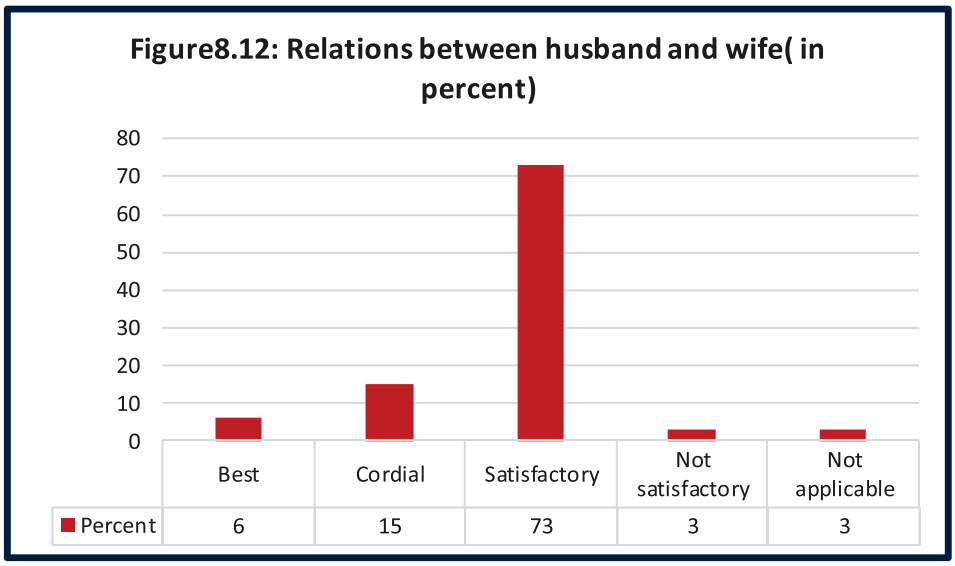
Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.

8.10.8. Relationship between husband and wife in Gollarahatti

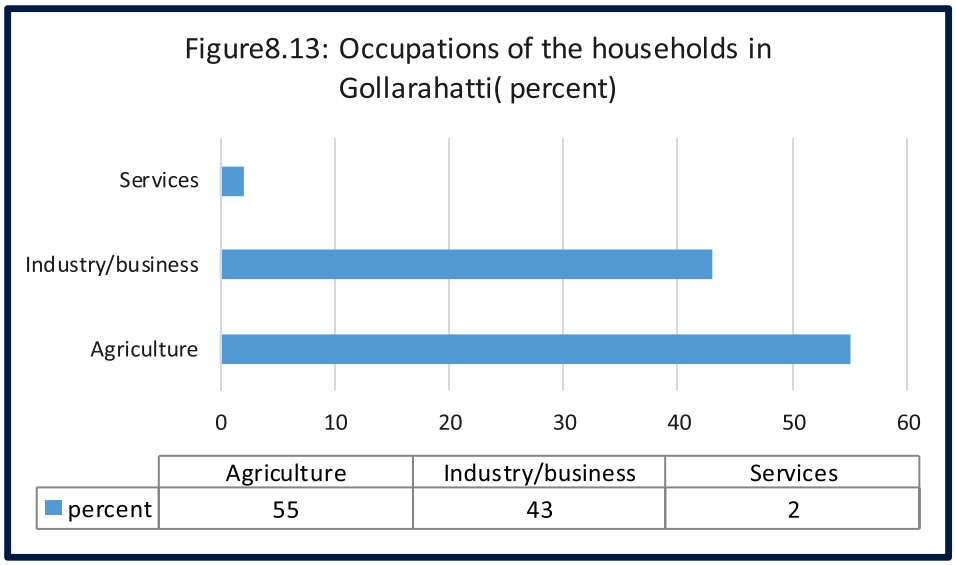
Figure8.12 reveals the relations between husbands and wives. Often satisfaction with the social life in the family leads to satisfactory or cordial relationship between the husband and wife. What is the ground reality of this relationship between a husband and his wife? Women of Gollarahatti tell us that for a large majority of them (73 per cent), it is satisfactory. It is cordial for 15 of them, and best for just 6 per cent of them. It is not satisfactory only in the case of just 3 per cent, and is not applicable for 3 per cent of them.

8.10.9. Occupations of households in Gollarahatti

Figure8.13 shows the occupations of the households in Gollarahatti village. It is agriculture for 55 per cent of the households of the village; it is industry and/ or business for 44 per cent of the households. Just for 2 per cent of the households the family occupation is services. It appears that majority of households are in agriculture even as their family occupations differ, for example, industry or business.



Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.

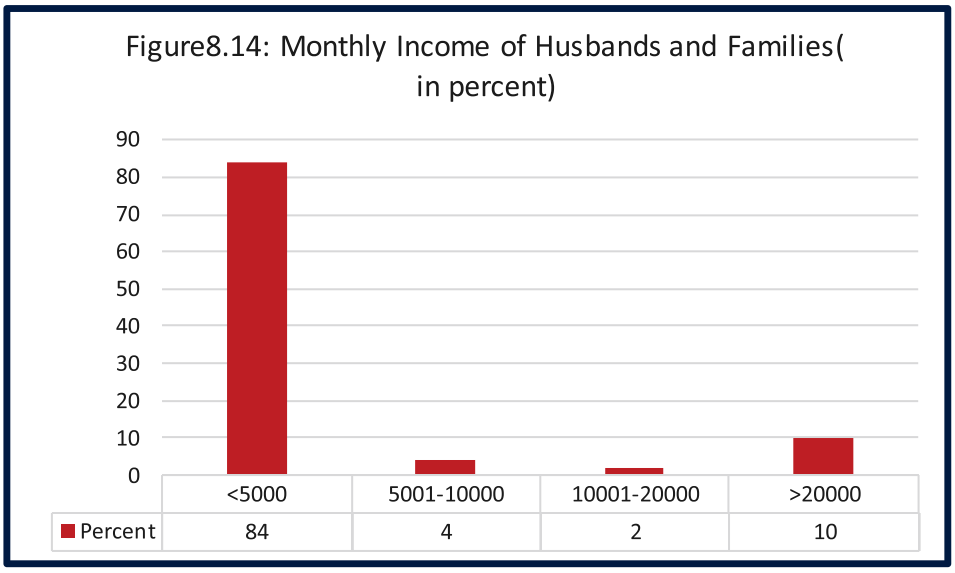


Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.

8.10.10. Monthly income of the family

The women engaged in agriculture mostly to assist their husbands in their occupation as well. Their income is thus clubbed with the income of the families.

Their income is thus clubbed with the income of the families which does not show any larger differences with their family's income (figure 8.14). The monthly income of the families is less than Rs. 5,000 for 84 per cent of the families, Rs. 5,001 – 10,000 for 4 per cent of them, Rs. 10,001 – 20,000 for 2 per cent of them and more than Rs. 20,000 accounts for 10 per cent. The majority of the families having less than Rs. 5000 per month.



Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.

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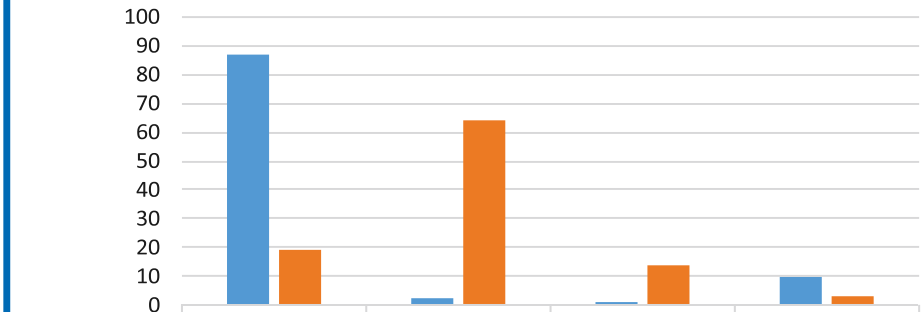
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8.10.11. Age at marriage for women and men

The general practice in the villages of the district is early marriages than late marriages. The parents get their daughters married off early, even before they attain the legal marriageable age of 18. This is done primarily to avoid untoward incidents and social stigma, once the girls attain puberty. So much so, men and women get married early as well because of the practice of early marriages for girls.

Asked about their age at marriage, 87 per cent of have confirmed that it was when they were less than 18 years of age, 2 per cent between 18 years and 20 years, 1 per cent between 21 years and 25 years, and 10 per cent between 26 years and 30 years. In comparison, however, 19 per cent of their husbands were married when they were less than 18 years, 64 per cent

Figure8.15: Age at marriage for women and their Husbands(in percent)



	<18 years	18-20 years	21-25 years	26-30 years
wives	87	2	1	10
Husbands	19	64	14	3

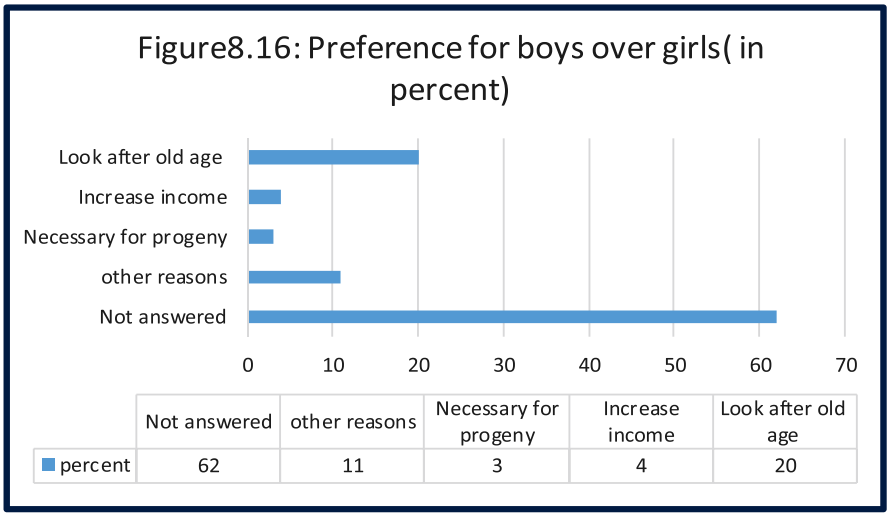
Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.

when they were between 18 years and 20 years, 14 per cent between 21 years and 25 years and only 3 per cent between 26 years and 30 years (figure 8.15).

8.10.12. Preference for boys over girls

But asked why they agree on having a boy over a girl, 62 per cent of them have not answered the question whereas 20 per cent of them say that male children look after them at old age, 4 per cent of them say that boys increase family income by their work, and for 3 per cent of them boys are essential to continue their generations (progeny) little realizing that it cannot be done without girls to pair with them. There are other reasons is what 11 per cent of them agree to (figure8.16).

Figure8.16: Preference for boys over girls(in percent)



	Not answered	other reasons	Necessary for progeny	Increase income	Look after old age
percent	62	11	3	4	20

Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.

8.11. Small area study: Health Care for Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers

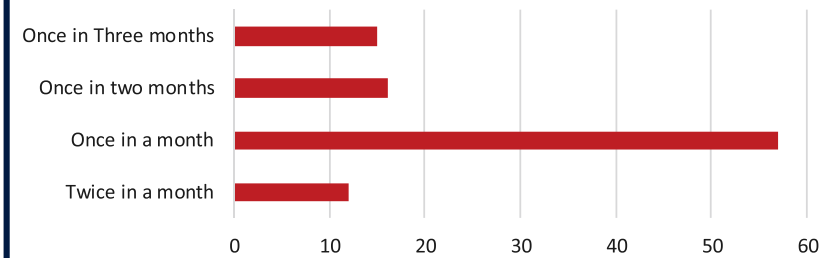
Asked about the medical check-up during pregnancy, 12 per cent of the women indicate to twice a month, 57 per cent once in a month, 16 per cent once in two months, and 15 per cent once in 3 months (figure 8.187. This information is heartening because almost every pregnant woman getting medical check-up, and 15 percent of pregnant women avail medical check-up once in 3 months due to some difficulties in reaching the PHC or the hospital nearby. Health visits to pregnant women and the need for them to have medical check-up, periodically and regularly, must be made aware to pregnant women. It would be ideal to take them to provide the services somehow rather than get them to visit the PHC or hospital as the case may be, to bring more benefits to this people who have suffered enough.

8.11.1 Places of Deliveries in Gollarahatti

As for the places where deliveries are taking place, 44 per cent say home, 55 per cent say hospitals, and just 1 per cent says that it is in a separate hut (figure8.18).

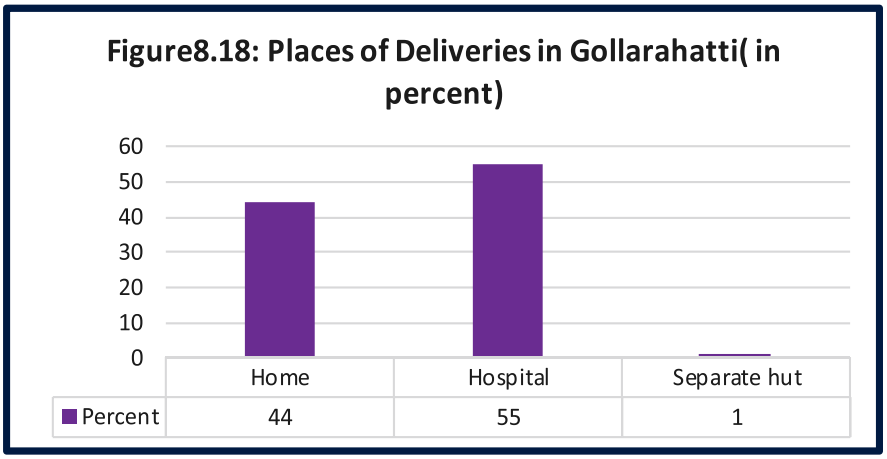
This is rather strange practice observed during the field study that the deliveries still happen in separate huts, away from the village. In fact, 38 per cent of the women interviewed have indicated that deliveries do take place in separate huts. However, the women preferred to have deliveries outside the Gollarahatti to avoid the unnecessary problems in getting deliveries from a separate hut. It is observed that the 44 percent of the women expressed that their deliveries taken place at their

Figure8.17: Medical Check-up during pregnancies among women in Gollarahatti(in percent)



	Twice in a month	Once in a month	Once in two months	Once in Three months
Percent	12	57	16	15

Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.



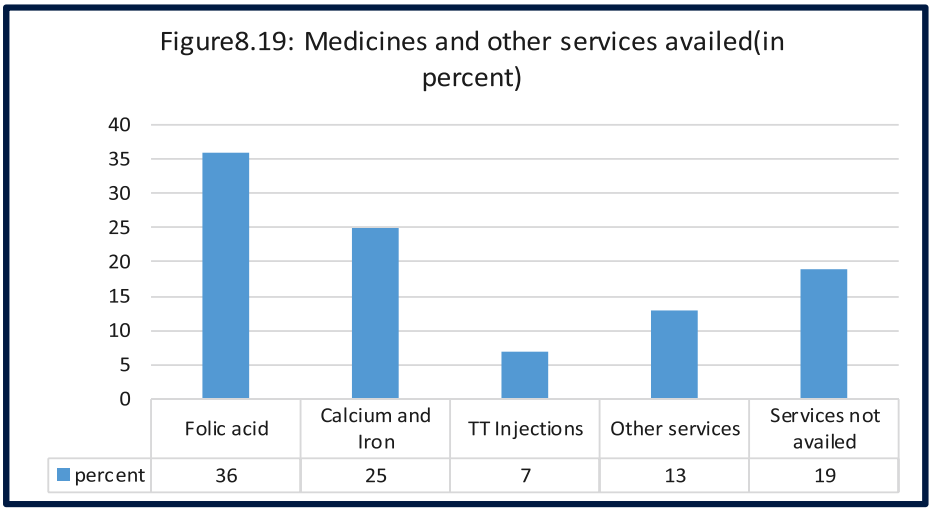
Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013

parents' home in their respective native villages. Further, majority of women preferred to have deliveries in hospital to avoid such an inhuman traditional practice prevailing in Gollarahatti village.

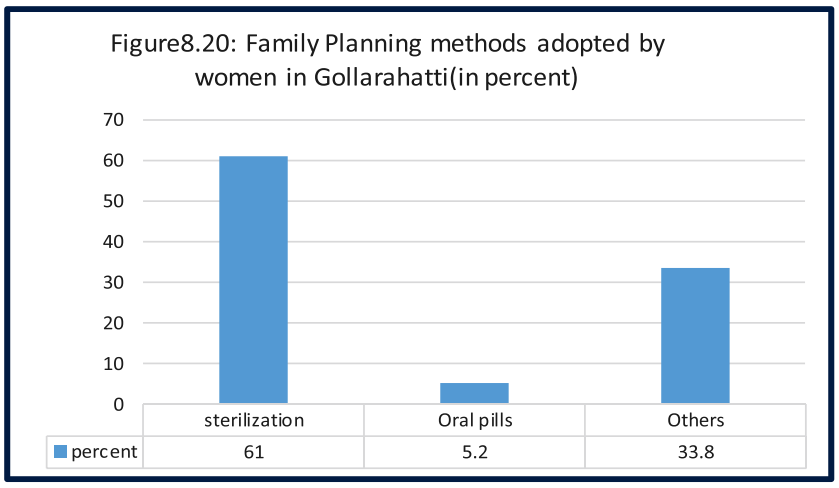
8.11.2. Medicines and other health services availed by women in Gollarahatti

Figure 8.19 reveals that the medical Check-up during pregnancies among women in Gollarahatti. While the project team was in the village collecting questionnaire survey data, the teachers offered help to the field investigators. From them it is learnt that 36 per cent of the women of the village have had folic acid supplied during their pregnancies, 25 per cent of them supplied with calcium and iron tablets, 7 per cent each TT injections and injections for the development of the baby in the womb by the anganwadi and balwadi workers.

Other services have also been rendered to nearly 13 per cent of the women. In the final tally, 19 per



Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.



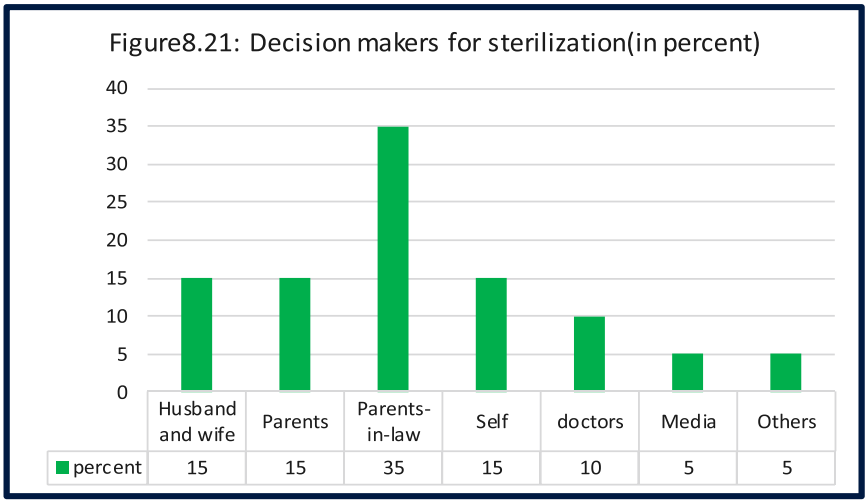
Source: Special focus questionnaire survey, 2013.

cent of the village women have not availed any of the services (figure 8.19).

When further questioned about the usefulness of the medicines, tablets and injections availed by them, 90 per cent per cent of them have indicated that there has not been any abortion among women and helped them to have healthy babies and 10 per cent have failed to avail the services from the Anganwadi workers.

8.12. Small area study: Family welfare planning of women in Gollarahatti

Figure 8.20 shows the methods adopted for family planning. Nearly 61 per cent of the women have indicated that they adopted sterilizations, 5.2 per cent of them are in oral pills, and 33.8 per cent of them others without specifying what they are. The discrepancy between methods adopted and the methods are being used to delay pregnancies



Source : Special focus questionnaire Survey, 2013.

cannot be satisfactorily explained away, though.

8.12.1 Decision Makers for Sterilization

Figure 8.21 reveals dicision makers for sterilizatin in Gollarahatti village.

Parents (15 percent) parents-in-law (35 percent) have been decision makers as expressed by respondents while doctors/medical practitioners have recommended the operation in just about 10 per cent of the cases. Mass media such as television, radio and print media have also been instrumental in acceptance and adoption in 5 per cent of the cases and others with 5 percent (figure 8.21).

8.13. Conclusion

In the years between 1991 and 2001, the sex ratio have also shown negative changes: Hiriyuru (-3), and Holalkere and Hosadurga (-5 each). Molakalmuru taluk has not shown any change for this period. However, in between 2001 and 2011, the sex ratio has shown only positive changes.

Sex ratio of 0-6year children: In all of the taluks except that of Hosadurga taluk, and hence in the district, the sex ratio of 0-6 years of children have shown gradual increases. The district has shown 969, 998 and 1007 as the sex ratio for the 0-6 year children in the stated years.

Literacy gap between male and female: In the year 2011, the literacy gap between male and female in the taluk of Molakalmuru has recorded highest percent with 21.90 percent. The lowest literacy gap was in the chitradurga taluk with 14.80 percent. The remaining taluks recorded literacy gap from 15.20 to 16.90 percent. In urban areas, the lowest literacy gap recorded in the taluk of Hosadurga with 7.20 percent. Next come Chitradurga taluk with 7.80 percent of literacy gap between male and female.

Crimes against women: The district has recorded 235 cases of crimes against women in 2009-10 whereas this number declined to 166 in the following year, only to increase again to 213 in 2011-12. Challakere taluk has followed the pattern of crime against women of the district, from 47 to 21 and to 45, and so have Holalkere taluk, from 58 to 30 and to 60 cases, and Hosadurga taluk, from 20 to 17 to 25 cases at a much smaller numbers in the stated years

Women participation in local governance: The representation of women in Zilla panchayat, Taluk panchayats and Gram panchayats levels entail a process of participation in local governance

and women's empowerment. The women members of the panchayats are thus empowered women in the service of the people / village or ward they represent.

Women in Gollarahatti village: A unique practice relating to pregnant women of the community calls for attention and concern. The pregnant Gollarahatti women are put in a separate hut, out of the way from the main settlement, just before they are about to deliver babies. They are put in the hut and nobody goes in after that. They have this 'heightened sense of pollution caused by women when they deliver', it could only be construed as, first, insensitive or even idiotic, and then, inhuman. Of course, food is given to the woman, from time to time, but the way they do it is atrocious, by any standard. Food is placed at a distance which the woman must take to eat and survive. No one goes near fearing pollution and god's wrath. The woman with a heavy stomach bearing the baby delivers it by herself, and then she is taken back, after unusual rituals. Often, where the pregnant woman is kept, there are no facilities whatsoever: no running water, no toilets, and no bath. She is left to fend for herself, days on end, until delivery and the ritual of taking her back into the village fold.

Age at marriage: The parents get their daughters married off early, even before they attain the legal marriageable age of 18. This is done primarily to avoid untoward incidents and social stigma, once the girls attain puberty. So much so, men and boys get married early as well because of the practice of early marriages for girls. Asked about their age at marriage, 87 per cent of have confirmed that it was when they were less than 18 years of age, 2 per cent between 18 years and 20 years, 1 per cent between 21 years and 25 years, and 10 per cent between 26 years and 30 years. In comparison, however, 19 per cent of their husbands were married when they were less than 18 years, 64 per cent when they were between 18 years and 20 years, 14 per cent between 21 years and 25 years and only 3 per cent between 26 years and 30 years.

Sex ratio of 0-6year children: In all of the taluks except that of Hosadurga taluk, and hence in the district, the sex ratio of 0-6 years of children have shown gradual increases. The district has shown 969, 998 and 1007 as the sex ratio for the 0-6 year children in the stated years.

Chapter - 9

STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

