Davanagere District Human Development Report 2014



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Davanagere Zilla Panchayat

and

Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka

Davanagere District
Human Development Report 2014

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

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SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER

VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANGALORE - 560 001

CM/PS/234/2014

Date : 27-10-2014

MESSAGE

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

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

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

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

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

Siddaramaiah

(SIDDARAMAIAH)

The Principal Secretary to Government,
Department of Planning,
Programme Monitoring and Statistics,
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S.R. PATIL
Minister for Planning &
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Science & Technology
And
Bagalkot District Incharge Minister

Room No. 444, 445
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22343807

MESSAGE

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

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

(S R Patil)

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Minister for Horticulture and
Agriculture Marketing Department

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Bangalore - 560 001

"MESSAGE"

I am extremely happy to learn that the Zilla Panchayat, Davanagere, along with Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Lead Agency, Bangalore have prepared a 'Davanagere Human Development Report'. While glancing through the pages of the report I notice both positive and negative aspects concerning human development all the six taluks of the district; some taluks are doing well and some are way behind. This variation calls for lot of concern and thinking among policy formulators, policy implementers and general public. It is encouraging to see some silver lines especially for promoting better education and health conditions. All the taluks have done some good work in the enrollment of children in schools and in ensuring institutional deliveries of pregnant women. However, much has to be done in bringing down IMR and MMR rates. In order to bring the district's HDI within the first five districts of the State, Zilla Panchaytas, Taluk Panchaytas, Gram Panchayats, Municipalities, development departments must work hard using the data provided in the report.

Both elected representatives and officials should come together not only to prepare development plans but also to evolve both short and long term strategies to create opportunities and choices to the people, who are the ultimate targets of human development process. My special thanks to Smt. Manjula, Principal Secretary, Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka, Dr. H. Shashidhar, State Coordinator, Human Development Division, Planning Department, Smt. Sahana Ravi, Adhyaksha, Davanagere Zilla Panchayat, Sri. A B Hemachandra, Chief Executive Officer, Davanagere Zilla Panchayat, Sri. Viswanath P Muddajji, Chief Planning Officer, Davanagere Zilla Panchayat, Prof. Pattanaik, Director,ISEC, Prof. N Sivanna and Dr. M Padamanha, Lead Agency, ISEC, Bangalore. I appreciate and compliment all of them for bringing out this very essential and useful report which would go a long way in ensuring better and meaningful human development in taluks in particular and the district as a whole.

(Dr. Shamanur Shivashankarappa)

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ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್,
ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ,
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ಲೋಕಿಕೆರೆ ರಸ್ತೆ, ದೂರದರ್ಶನ ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಎದುರು, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ - 577 005.

Foreword

The District Human Development Report (DHDR) - Davanagere is the first comprehensive study at the district and sub-district level. This is a project jointly sponsored by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka and Zilla Panchayath, Davanagere. The primary objective of this effort is to have a status report of the developmental initiatives and efforts carried out in the district and six taluks and their impact on the basic constituents of human development viz., health and nutrition, literacy and education and livelihood standards. Apart from this, the report also throws light on the gender status, development status of SC/ST and governance process.

The concept of HDI extended to the sub-district level is a welcome development as the local level development indices are useful to the policy makers in enabling them to formulate appropriate policies and for focusing on the relevant indicators of human progress especially, health and sanitation, livelihood etc. In this context, it is commendable that the ISEC team, as lead agency, has prepared a comprehensive report covering all the aspects of human development related issues and problems and thus, enabling us to have a integrated, comprehensive and more importantly, a comparative picture of the district and as well as taluks in place as 'Davanagere District Human Development Document'.

The DHDR, along with the calculation of HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, CTDI and more significantly Dalit Development Index(DDI), presents the existing and ongoing developmental process and emergent issues. Going beyond this, the report has attempted to assess the urban issues of the district through the UDI. I understand that, the report preparation was of a participatory exercise through organising district and taluk level workshops enabling a development communication between the development administrators and the elected peoples' representatives and other stakeholders.

Notwithstanding, I am at bit discomfort to learn the district's not so poor performance in income development as well as human development. Now, as a lesson, it becomes very important that the district needs to concentrate more on health, sanitation and housing and redesign programmes to consolidate the developmental efforts which are in progress. It has also set a developmental agenda for the ZP for years to come.

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I am confident that the district has enough potential for growth opportunities but we have to initiate certain corrective measures in terms of governance and accountability. But the task of development is such a complex process wherein, local self-government institutions, including PRIs (Panchayat Raj Institutions) and ULBs (Urban Local Bodies) are the key players and their responsive and committed participation is essential apart from the crucial role of the State and the Central Governments.

I take this opportunity to thank, compliment and congratulate the Director, ISEC, Prof. Binay Kumar Pattnaik and his team Prof. N Sivanna, Dr. M Padmanabha, Prof. R N Achyutha, QMG, Mr. Hemachandra, CEO, Zilla Panchayat, Davanagere, Mayor, Davanagere City Corporation, members of DPC, ZP/TP/T/MC/Nagara Panchayats/GPs, Mr. Vishwanath Muddajji, CPO, Zilla Panchayat and his team, including the heads of district level development departments, heads of various sub-committees, members of District Core Committee, faculty members, University of Mysore – and, all other stakeholders who actively participated in the preparation of the DHDR- Davanagere.

Sahana Ravi

(Sahana Ravi)

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ಎ.ಬಿ. ಹೇಮಚಂದ್ರ
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Acknowledgements

The DHDR- Davanagere is the result of a team effort of ISEC faculty and all the Heads, Officers and staff of developmental departments of ZP, District Administration, including the contributions of individuals and institutions. The Report serves as an important document and compendium of 'district data bank', useful for administrators and planning functionaries for developing a department-wise vision and for preparing annual and five –year plans. The report also serves as a guideline in chalking out people-oriented programmes formulated and implemented by the both rural and urban local bodies indicating about from what stage or where to start and concentrate as far as programmes for human development is concerned. I take this opportunity to thank at the outset each and every one who has contributed to prepare this very comprehensive and resourceful report.

I am grateful to the Government of Karnataka, particularly the Honourable Minister for Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, former Principal Secretaries to Planning Department, Sri Sanjeev Kumar, IAS, Smt. Anitha Kaul, IAS and the present Principal Secretary, Smt. Manjula, IAS, who constantly guided the progress and instilled confidence throughout the course of DHDR work. My special thanks are due to Dr. Shashidhar, State Coordinator, SLCC, and his team not only for selecting Davangere district and but also for providing all support and encouragement to complete this very important task.

In preparing this report the Research Team of ISEC, the Lead Agency, Bangalore, under the leadership of Prof. Binay Kumar Pattnaik, Director, and his colleagues Dr. N. Sivanna, Adjunct Professor, R K Hegde Chair and Dr. Meeyala Padmanabha, Research Consultant, have done a great job in terms of holding series of workshops and meetings, collecting and analyzing the data and finally, bringing out a very good human development report for the district. I am extremely thankful and gratefully acknowledge their work. During district core committee (DCC) meetings, we had very good interactive and participatory discussions. The academic inputs provided by Prof. R N Achyutha, Member, Quality Monitoring Group, representing Davanagere district, for enhancing the quality of the report and ensuring the timely completion of the same are worth to mention here and I am highly grateful for all his guidance and support throughout the preparation of DHD Report. I wish to record a word of appreciation to all the members of District Core Committee and various sub-committees for their active participation in the deliberations for continuously guiding the ISEC team in preparing the DHDR for the district and, I thank them all. I also thank all the Heads of Line Departments and their staff members for providing the required information to the Lead Agency and timely assistance and support while collecting the required information.

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I thank Dr. K B Rangappa, Associate Professor, Dr. NK Gowda, Professor and Smt. S. Suchitra, Assistant Professor, the faculty members of Davanagere University, for assisting us in conducting small area studies and also for the services of Dr. GayathriDevi, Retired Professor, ISEC, Bangalore, who carefully reviewed the drafts of every chapter and also for sharing her expertise and insights in preparing the report.

I wish to thank our Adhyakasha and Upadhyaksha, Zilla Panchayat, Davanagere, Mayor, Davanagere City Corporation, all the members of District Planning Committee (DPC) Adhyakashas and Upadhyakshas of Taluk Panchayats, Gram Panchayats, Presidents of City Municipal Councils, all the members of Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Town Municipal Councils and Gram Panchayats for their support and encouragement and also for participating in district and taluk level workshops organized by the Lead Agency, ISEC, Bangalore and Zilla Panchayat, Davanagere. Discussions during workshop meetings were very helpful to improve the quality and content of the report. I thank all of them and also the public who participated in these workshops for their active participation. I understand that the Planning Department of ZP, headed by the CPO Mr. Viswanath Mudajji, and his team played a useful and timely role in providing all the required information, data and for organizing meetings and workshops and I thank all of them and other officers and the staff of ZP.

While acknowledging the services of each and every one, who helped in completing the DHDR- Davanagere, I only assure that the efforts put in preparing the report will be put to use in planning relevant, need based and more importantly people centered development programmes, which in turn would usher in improving the living standards of people, providing health and education for all and ultimately resulting in 'development of human beings', the ultimate goal of human development.

(A B Hemachandra)

Chief Executive officer
Zilla Panchayat, Davangere.

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Preface

Although efforts have been made from 1951 onwards to promote economic development through the planning process, the growth that has been achieved through planning has been unequal, producing severe inequalities across regions and sub-regions of our country in the development process. As a consequence, backwardness/inequalities are (is being) visible in economic and social development indicators like per capita income, longevity of life, morbidity and mortality rates, literacy levels, political empowerment and, more specifically, gender. The belief that economic growth alone would bring tremendous social change proved wrong and the concept of 'prosperity is trickling down automatically' has been disproved. Today, understanding of development will essentially rely on a host of factors of which the measurable determinants are the level of social and economic vulnerability, inequality, gender imbalance, etc., It is these factors that will be considered as important. The yardstick to assess the welfare of human beings has changed overtime from material wealth and per capita income to the development of people as the ultimate objective of any social intervention.

A formal methodology of measurement of human development in the form of indices was advocated by the UNDP for the first time in 1990, at the national level. It suggested that human development is "the process of enlarging people's range of choices". The level and quality of development across nations were assessed through this method. The UNDP methodology of measuring quality of human development is based essentially on the level of achievements in education and health, along with per capita income of a country. Thus, the calculation of HDI would have three major components, like long lasting and healthy life, access to knowledge and resources for a comfortable and decent life.

The same concept of HDI started getting importance both at the national level as well as state, district and sub-district levels along with the planning process. The inclusive concept in the planning process owes its origin to the maximum attainment of human development at the grass root level. The inclusion of human development concepts in the MDG programme necessitated the measurement of human development at the sub district level. In view of these developments, the process of assessment of district and sub-district level human development was commenced in our State.

In the present District Human Development Report (DHDR) for Davanagere District, an attempt is being made to estimate Human Development Index (HDI), both at the district and sub-district levels, using the above three dimensions, but with certain changes in the indicators that reflect human development. To compute HDI, 11 indicators have been used covering living standard, education and health. Simultaneously, an effort is also being made to arrive at Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) and Urban Development Index (UDI) apart from attempting Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) through a special sample study in one of the GPs of the district. The computation of HD Indices was done at two levels first to

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understand the position of the taluk within the district for which minimum and maximum values were taken into account, and at the second level, it was used for calculating the indices for the district as a whole, with separate values. In addition to this, the report also makes an attempt to discuss empirical realities, using the case study method, relating to issues such as dropouts in schools, Maternal Mortality Rate, status of slum dwellers, women empowerment and status of dalits to understand the adverse impact of such issues, practically on human development and to enable the district authorities for taking appropriate policy decisions. Set against this backdrop, the main focus was to study the taluk level human development issues that can enhance the quality of life.

The report is not just a compilation of statistical data from several line and development departments of the government, but it also goes into a discussion of outcome-reports on deliberations that resulted from meetings and workshops held at district and taluk levels. For this purpose, a district level 'District Core Committee' was constituted under the Chairmanship of Mr. A B Hemachandra, Chief Executive Officer, Davanagere Zilla Panchayat and Mr. Viswanath P Mudajji, Chief Planning Officer, as the Member Secretary. The members of the Committee were mainly heads of various development departments including urban department and subject experts and faculty members from Davanagere University. We also conducted taluk level workshops not only to disseminate the importance of human development issues but also to document the experiences of local people and their concern towards issues concerning human development. Indeed, this exercise captured quality aspects of factors of human development such as standard of living, status of education and health and also issues pertaining to lower values in some of the taluks. To put it succinctly, the report is the result of a team effort of all the Heads, Officers and staff of developmental departments of ZP, District Administration, including the contributions of individuals and institutions of the district. As a result, the report serves as an important document and compendium of 'district data bank', useful for administrators and planning functionaries for developing/drawing a department-wise vision and for preparing annual and five –year plans.

For carrying out this study in the District of Davanagere, we received excellent support and encouragement from the concerned authorities. But for their timely intervention, this report would not have seen the light of the day. It is our pleasant duty to remember and express regards to them. We take this opportunity to thank at the outset each and every one who has contributed to prepare this very comprehensive and resourceful report. We are grateful to Ms. Manjula, IAS, Principal Secretary and Mr. Sanjeev Kumar, IAS and Ms. Anitha Kaul, IAS, former Principal Secretaries, Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, for their support and encouragement. Our special thanks are due to Dr. H Shashidhar, State Coordinator, SLCC, who constantly guided and monitored the progress and instilled confidence in us throughout the course of DHDR work. To fulfill this important task, we received very good support and encouragement from our present Director Prof. Binay Kumar Pattnaik, and former Director Prof. R S Deshpande, . We thank them profusely for the same.

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We are extremely thankful to and gratefully acknowledge the much needed support, encouragement and help extended to us by Mr. Gutti Jambunath, former Chief Executive Officer, Mr. A B Hemachandra, Chief Executive Officer, (during the study period), Mr. S. B. Bommanahalli, present Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Viswanath P Mudajji, Chief Planning Officer and their team, consisting of Sri K T Karibasappa, ASO, Sri, T N Yogi, ASO and Sri Rama Bhovi, Statistical Inspector. Our special thanks and regards are due to Prof. R N Achyutha, Member, Quality Monitoring Group, DHDR representing Davanagere district, for enhancing the quality of the report and ensuring the timely completion of the same and for all his guidance and support throughout the preparation of DHD Report. We also thank the Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha and members of the Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayats and selected Gram Panchayats, Executive Officers of Taluk Panchayats and Panchayat Development Officers. We had very intensive and fruitful discussions during the District Core Committee (DCC) meetings, which helped us to correct and fine tune the write up and, we wish to record our sincere thanks to all the members of the Committee and various sub-committees for their active participation in the deliberations and guiding us in preparing the DHDR for the district. We also thank all the heads of Line Departments and their staff members for providing the required information and timely assistance and support while collecting the required information to prepare this report.

We place on record our appreciation and thanks to Dr. K B Rangappa, Associate Professor, Dr. N K Gowda, Professor and Smt. S. Suchitra, Assistant Professor, the faculty members of Davanagere University, for assisting us in conducting small area studies.

At the Institute, we owe our thanks to Dr. S Sivakami, Associate Professor, TISS, Mumbai, who was part of this project during its initial period. We wish to thank Prof. K. S. James and Ms. B P Vani for their valuable suggestions and guidance in preparing this report. We take this opportunity to thank Mr. Bhaskar Kumar Das, the present Registrar, Mr. C M Uthaiah, former Registrar, Mr. R Ravi Chander, Accounts Officer, Ms. S Sudha and their team at ISEC, for providing us necessary help and assistance for carrying out this important task. In making this report presentable form, we were assisted by Dr. K G Gayathridevi, former faculty member, ISEC, Ms. Lavanya Suresh, PhD Scholar and Mr. Shivakumara Reddy .K, Ph.D Scholar, University of Mysore, who rendered valuable technical and statistical support and Mr. Dinesh, Digantha Media Solutions, Bangalore for arranging Kannada translation work. We have greatly benefitted from their services and remain highly obliged and grateful to them.

N Sivanna

M Padmanabha

Lead Agency, ISEC, Bangalore

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Davanagere Zilla Panchayat, Davanagere
Davanagere District Human Development Report
District Core Committee

1.	Mr. A. B. Hemachandra	Chief Executive Officer and **Chairman** of the Committee
2.	Mr. P. Viswanatha Mudajji	Chief Planning Officer, ZP Davanagere, and Member Secretary
3.	Mr. Shadaksharappa	Deputy Secretary, ZP, Davanagere
4.	Mr. M.S Jayaram	Chief Accounts Officer, ZP, Davanagere
5.	Prof. N. Sivanna,	Lead Agency, ISEC
6.	Dr. M Padmanabha	Lead Agency, ISEC
7.	Mr. K. Hanumappa	District Statistical Officer, Member
8.	Mr. D K Shivakumar	Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction
9.	Dr. Raghavan.	District T B Officer and representative of DHO,
10.	Mr. P K Mahantesh	District Social Welfare Officer
11.	Mr. V. Vasudev	Deputy Director, Department of Women and Child Development
12.	Dr. Rameswarappa	District Officer, Department of Food and Civil Supplies

District Resource Persons

1.	Dr. N K Gowda,	Professor and Dean. Department of Economics, Davanagere University
2.	Dr. B P Veerabhadrappa,	Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Davanagere University
3.	Dr. K B Rangappa,	Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Davanagere University
4.	Dr. Manjappa,	Professor, BIIT, DVG
5.	Smt. S. Suchitra,	Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, Davanagere University

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Abbreviations

ANC	: Antenatal Care
ANMs	: Auxiliary Nurse and Midwives
ARSH	: Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH)
AYUSH	: Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani,Siddha and Homeopathy
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
CBO	: Community Based Organisation
CCDI	: Comprehensive Composite Development index
CDI	: Child Development Index
CDDI	: Composite Dalit Development Index
CDDP	: Comprehensive District Development Plan
CDPO	: Child Development Project Officer
CEO	: Chief Executive Officer
CHCs	: Community Health Centres
CMC	: City Municipal Corporation
CMR	: Child Mortality Rate
CTDI	: Composite Taluk Development Index
DC	: Deputy Commissioner
DCC	: District Cooperative Bank
DCDI	: District Composite Development Index
DES	: Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DHDR	: District Human Development Report
DSERT	: Department of State Education Research and Training
DPC	: District Planning Committee
DPT	: Diphtheria, Polio and Tuberculosis
DWCD	: Department of Women and Child Development
DWCRA	: Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas
EMIS	: Education Management Information System
EO	: Executive Officer(Taluk Panchayath)
FSI	: Food Security Index
GER	: Gross Enrolment Ratio
GDI	: Gender Development/Discrimination Index
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GDDP	: Gross District Domestic Product
GII	: Gender Inequality Index
GOI	: Government of India

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GOK	: Government of Karnataka
GP	: Grama Panchayath
GSDP	: Gross State Domestic Product
HBNC	: Home Based New Born Care
HDI	: Human Development Index
HDR	: Human Development Report
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HPCFRRI	: High Power Committee for Reddressal of Regional Imbalances
HPI	: Human Poverty Index
HUDCO	: Housing and Urban Development Corporation
JSSK	: Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram
JRY	: Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Services
ICT	: Information and Communication Technology
IMR	: Infant Mortality Rate
KHDR	: Karnataka Human Development Report
KSQAO	: Karnataka School Quality Assessment Organisation
LEB	: Life expectancy at Birth
LFPR	: Labour Force Participation Rate
LOI	: Livelihood Opportunity Index
LPCD	: Liter Per Capita Daily
MDG	: Millennium Development Goals
MGNREGS	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
MMR	: Maternal Mortality Rate
NDDP	: Net District Domestic Product
NER	: Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	: Non-Government Organisations
NH	: National Highway
NHDR	: National Human Development Report
NEPGEL	: National Education Programme for Girls at Elementary Level
NRHM	: National Rural Health Mission
NSS	: National Sample Survey
OBC	: Other Backward Class/Caste
PDO	: Panchayath Development Officer
PDS	: Public Distribution System
PHC	: Public Health Centre

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PHUs	: Primary Health Units
PMRY	: Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana
PPP$	: Purchasing Power Parity in terms of US Dollars
PRIs	: Panchayath Raj Institutions
PPTCT	: Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission
PTR	: Pupil Teacher Ratio
PUC	: Pre –University Course
RCH	: Reproductive and Child Health
ROP	: Retinopathy of Prematurity
SCs	: Scheduled Castes
SDMCs	: School Development and Monitoring Committees
SGRY	: Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana
SGSY	: Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarozgar Yojana
SSGs	: Stree Shakti Kendras
SHGs	: Self Help Groups
SRS	: Sample Registration System
SSA	: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana
SSLC	: Secondary School Leaving Certificate
STs	: Scheduled Tribes
SWOT	: Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TB	: TuberculosisBacilli
TDP	: Taluk Domestic Product
TMCs	: Town Municipal Councils
TP	: Taluk Panchayath
TRYSEM	: Training Rural Youths for Self Employment
UDI	: Urban Development Index
UNO	: United Nations Organisation
UNCED	: United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	: United Nations Development Programme
VGHP	: Vulnerable Group Health Action Plan
WIFS	: Weekly Iron- Folic Acid Supplementation
WPR	: Work Participation Rate
ZP	: Zilla Pancahayath

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PART I

Executive Summary









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Executive Summary

Introduction

Understanding of 'development' and 'human development' is a process that evolved over a period of time. Today, development will essentially rely on a host of factors of which the measurable determinants like the level of social and economic vulnerability, inequality, gender imbalances etc., are considered important to be specific. The yardstick to assess the welfare of human beings has changed overtime from material wealth and per capita income to development of human beings as the ultimate objective of any social intervention, which is nothing but enhancement of human capabilities. The concept of human development is, thus, much broader than the conventional economic development as it goes beyond economic growth as an indicator of well being of people.

In the present exercise of preparing the District Human Development Report (DHDR), Davanagere, an attempt is made to estimate Human Development Index (HDI), both at the district and sub-district levels, using the three dimensions, viz., standard of living, health and education but with certain changes reflecting human development. Thus, 11 indicators are used for deriving HDI at the district and sub-district, or taluk, level.

Computation of Indices

The computation of HD Indices was done at two levels: to understand the position of the taluk within the district and calculation of indices for the district as a whole. The major indices computed in the DHDR are HDI, GII, Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) and Urban Development Index (UDI). Among these, the CDDI is done with the help of a specific field study to understand the issue.

An Analytical Note on the Performance Ratios for Davanagere

1.	HDI	-	0.528
a.	Std. of living	-	0.396
b.	Health	-	0.523
c.	Education	-	0.710

The district is not doing well in HDI due to the fact that it is faring badly in several of important HDI components despite doing comparatively well in per capita income, access to water, electricity, literacy rate and GER. Among the 11 components of HDI in the district, Davanagere is visibly poor in six indicators, viz., usage of modern fuel (26 per cent against the state

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maximum value of 76.3 per cent), access to toilet (46/95), access to pucca houses (53/88), composition of non-agricultural workers out of total workers (40/95), CMR (44/ against the state level lowest of 11.7) and MMR (163/ against the state level lowest of 45).

At the taluk level, Davanagere taluk is leading with an HDI index 0.991, followed by Harihara (0.600) and Honnali (0.575), whereas Harapanahalli (0.218) and Jagalur (0.418) are showing lower rates compared to the district position.

GII: 0.124

The Gender Inequality Index in the district is higher due to not faring well in female health issues like high MMR, higher ratio of pregnant anemic women and lower female wage rates etc. The taluk level GII is higher in Harihara at 0.2323, Davanagere 0.1215 and Harapanahalli at 0.127, whereas in all the other taluks, it is lesser as compared to the index value of 0.124 at district level.

CDI: 0. 575

Although the Child Development index is average, it is found better in CMR (44/77 at state level), malnutrition among children (31/50 per cent) and born underweight children (15/24 per cent). The index could have been still better but for the lower mainstreaming rate of drop out children (66/90 per cent).The taluk level CDIs are also showing better index values in two of the taluks Channagiri and Harihara, possibly due to higher rate of children born underweight and lower mainstreaming of dropouts in these taluks.

Composite Food Security Index (FSI): 0.405

The Food Security Index is poor due to poor coverage in net sown area (2.27/78 per cent at state level), poor per capita food grain production (551/4912 kgs), lower share of non-agricultural labour population (40/95 per cent) and smaller size land holdings per household (1.46/2.77 hectares). FSI is poor in all the taluks including Davanagere and it is lowest in Jagalur and the major problem with the taluks is poor rate of availability of food along with lower accessibility factors in some of the taluks.

CTDI : 0.533

The assessment of CTDI shows that the district's position is not that good with an index of 0.533 as compared to the district HDI at 0.528.The Index rate is affected adversely by higher IMR, CMR and MMR apart from higher anemic rate among pregnant women, higher malnourished and born underweight children, lower rate of population served by anganawadis. Excluding sanitation, housing, livelihood to certain extent and health sectors, the district's performance is comparatively better. All the taluks are having better CTDI values as compared to

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the District average. The higher CTDI ratings are obvious in taluks of Channagiri, Harihara, Honnali and Davanagere.

UDI

The UDI indicates the status of all urban local bodies. In all the towns, the assessment indicates towards the poor position of the ULBs including Davanagere City Corporation. Except for Channagiri, which is comparatively better among the ULBs, all the urban local bodies are doing poor in respect of health services and water supply. However, ratios of crime and accidents are lower and good.

Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) Value : 0.483

With the CDDI value arrived at 0.483 (as found by the special study conducted in a village of Harapanahalli taluk), the conclusion thereby is that the status of dalit development is average. The Dalit Deprivation Ratio is, thus, 0.517.

The human development status in Davanagere district is not that comfortable and much needs to be done with regard to certain basic amenities essential for the enhancement of level of human development.

Dimensional Analysis of HDI

Education

The education sector as a component of HDI is doing comparatively better with an index value of 0.710 (holds fifth position across districts). The net enrolment ratio in Davanagere has been high and it is in the range of 95 per cent in 2011-12, but the disturbing fact is the higher dropout ratio at the elementary level I-VIII, which is at 4.04 per cent for the district as a whole. The standard reasons ascribed to the issue are; poverty and children are needed to financially support the family, meaning that parents are not in a position to support their children during education , attraction of earning through child labour, poor quality of infrastructure and lack of correlation between education and market requirements of job skills.

Living Standards

The District has made progress in all the areas of development, especially education, health and of standard of living, but it yet to show a better and long term vision for attainment of an impressive human development. Serious inadequacies like in terms sanitation, housing, usage of modern fuel sources for cooking and poor percentage of non-agricultural workers are impacting the living standards of its population despite achievements in per capita income, availability of water, provision for electricity etc.

The district's major problem is its continued dependence on the primary sector for income and employment in spite of the once well known industrial background as the textile centre in the middle of the 20th century. Lower participation in the

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secondary and tertiary sectors has a bearing on the level of poverty, despite district's per capita income increasing by one and half times during the last five years. Poverty level is higher in Davanagere taluk though it is considered as developed and having comparatively higher opportunities for livelihoods.

Performance and inadequacies of health care system

There have been considerable achievements in the district in respect to overall health indicators, especially regarding institutional deliveries, MMR and IMR during the last five years. The rate of home deliveries has come down to 7 per cent from a high of 32.3 per cent and corresponding rate of institutional deliveries has gone up from 67.6 per cent to 93 per cent during 2005-06 to 2011-12. The MMR has come down to 163 while IMR has shown reduction to 38 during the same period. Child mortality or CMR is at 44. But much needs to be done in some backward taluks, especially in Channagiri, Harapanahalli, Harihara, Honnali and Jagalur as their performance on these indicators is below district average. Institutional delivery rate is still an issue in Harapanahalli though special attention is being bestowed in resolving this strange phenomenon as compared to the achievements made in other taluks.

Gender Inequality

Gender gaps and discrimination are there in all perceivable fields of society in the district. These need to be bridged to the extent possible with efforts from authorities as well as efforts by the NGOs and by the own efforts of women. Women lag behind men on various development indicators such as population, sex ratio, literacy, work participation rate and are seriously affected by health factors like anemia, MMR etc. Only with regard to election to PRIs, women have good representation as statutorily they are required to participate in the governance process. Literacy gap is almost 13.5 per cent, though it is slowly getting narrowed down. Gap in sex ratio is a major problem of the society and the spread of literacy among women is the only alternative to all issues of gender differences, health problems of women etc.

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A detailed analysis of highlighting the benefits of various developmental aspects accruing to SC and STs and others indicates that there remains much to be achieved in terms of social equality and resolving issues of social exclusion. However, with regard to amenities available to people belonging to SCs and STs, the district is showing a good progress except in the case of sanitation,

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which is poor; only 22 per cent of SC and 25 per cent of ST households have latrines/toilets within the premises. Also, only about 9 per cent of SC and 11 per cent of ST households are having access to modern cooking fuel in the district. The availability of modern cooking fuel to others in the district is to the extent of 26 per cent.

Governance Issues

The shortfalls in achievements of various indicators of development and as recorded during the interactions with the people - who are the prime stakeholders in human development - in the taluk level workshops was evident that outcomes are not on the expected lines of the planners. Shortfalls are visible in crucial factors of health, especially of women, education (particularly gaps in female literacy and drop out of children from schools) and indicators of basic living standard, like housing, water, toilets and sanitation Therefore, what is needed now is growth with human development as the main objective.

Issues of Concern in Urban Governance

The statistics for the ULBs of the district reflect poor performance in respect of infrastructural amenities like safe drinking water supply, toilets and sanitation, housing and slum management. Most of all, they have performed very badly in terms of own resource mobilization to which the extent of balance flow of funds is linked. As a result of this, all the ULBs are suffering from funds' crunch due to their inherent inefficiency in own resource mobilization, which is within their powers, either through taxes or water, sanitation charges, affecting badly on their capability to invest on developmental works.

Recommendations

Comprehensive human development programme - both short term and long term strategies- with an aggregate vision/plan, where the disparities and needs are to be studied at the GP level and programmes to be chalked out accordingly, rather than of a top-down process. It has to be more or less of a grassroot planning procedure to be more effective, and result-oriented. Hence, there is need to ensure the development and self-sustainability in terms of water, sanitation, power and infrastructure at the village level and poverty alleviation process is not to be carried out only through the policy of subsidy schemes. Another important factor that needs attention of planners is the 'accountability' in delivery mechanism with more of devolution of funds and of community participation and transparency.

Along with the policy of universal elementary and secondary

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education, focus should be on retention and upgrading of quality. Considering the scope for non-farm self-employment opportunities, built-in vocational training facilities are to be offered to children along with a regular curriculum. The educational sector is to be free from the politics surrounding the SDMCs and it is necessary to make them more development-oriented.

Increasing the participation of private initiatives in health sector is essential to improve the access to health services and ensure quality of service. This can be achieved by making the medical officers answerable to the outcomes and keep the facilities in serviced conditions by ensuring adequate staff at all levels. A system of monitoring at the ZP level is to be introduced in terms of physical quality of achievements as reflected in terms of IMR, CMR and MMR, institutional delivery and the availability of staff and equipments in respect of PHCs. Utilisation of available health insurance schemes and a GP level health indicator system of monitoring is to be introduced.

Housing in the district is still a critical issue as the census data indicate that about 47 per cent of households do not have a pucca/ proper house in the district. It appears that the basic policy of providing housing under the government scheme is beset with operational flaws since the data on progress in house construction to the vulnerable sections is impressive but not reflected in the actual data available with the Census. This anomaly needs to be looked into seriously to inspect and introspect where the implementation process has gone wrong.

The situation with the facility of drinking water though claimed as good, qualitatively and quantitatively, they have issues in almost all the taluks. Another issue is about fluoride contamination of water in villages of Harihara and other taluks, which needs immediate attention in finding a permanent solution.

Sanitation is considered as the biggest challenge in the district due to the fact that almost 54 per cent of the households do not have toilets within the premises and are compelled to defecate in the open space. The issue here is both lack of sanitation and resultant humiliation to the female members of the family. The bad status of rural drainage system is obvious by its absence and even the facilities at the taluk level; the situation in towns is also far from satisfactory.

The usage of non-polluting fuel for cooking is at the bottom level with just 26 per cent of households having access to modern fuel sources like gas and bio gas or other non- polluting sources. It is suggested that schemes for providing housing and other amenities need to follow essentially

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a participatory approach, involving voluntary agencies and local people by way of creating an awareness of the issues involved. Specific and targeted approach needs to be adopted in taking up developmental programmes in such areas with support programmes along with the main programme.

SHGs as an institutional mechanism has gained much currency and found to be an effective programme in making rural women more self-reliant, confident and literate otherwise in many of the areas of the district. This system has to be used as the effective credit delivery system to reach rural poor in all the villages in the direction of alleviating poverty through social and economic empowerment of rural poor women. These are to be made free of political interventions and used fully as voluntary organizations.

To overcome the risks of non achievement in delivery system in PRI based governance, institutional design of decentralization has to be carefully thought out. In our system, since a bulk of money spent by Panchayaths comes in the form of tied funds and not block grants or a share of revenues, local government bodies (LGs) tend to largely work as agents; sometimes they totally neglect their core functions in doing so. It is therefore necessary to ensure that LGs function as independent spheres of government and the State must dismantle the hierarchical relationship that exists only as de facto today and give LGs at different levels an opportunity for more leeway to hire their staff, collect their revenues and plan and implement their own plans in their spheres of operation.

Davanagere district, over all, has made a reasonably good progress in promoting human development especially under education, in some aspects of standard of living and needs to do better in improving the health conditions. The district, being a major district endowed with enough natural resources, must able to show a far better performance and evolve a long term vision for the attainment of an impressive human development in the ensuing years and thereby improve its position in human development ranking across the districts of the State.

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PART II

CHAPTER 1

Introduction



Uchangidurga Fort

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PART II

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Concept and Methodology

All the development theories and development processes are centered on two basic conflicting concepts either based on wealth or income accumulation and increment or on human development, where the development is 'people centric'. The purpose of development is to offer people more options in life. One of the options is access to income - considered as a means to acquire human wellbeing. Other options too are there leading to human development, like long life, knowledge, political freedom, personal security, community participation and guaranteed human rights. Thus, it is a well established issue that human development is much more than economic advancement and it is also proven that mere economic prosperity of an economy need not necessarily reflect the actual well-being of its populace as it is something beyond these accomplishments. According to Mahabub Ul Huq (1995), income is only one of those options, which of course is the very important one. But it is not the sum total of human life (few other choices like health, education, physical environment, freedom etc., are equally important). Because, income growth alone does not ensure even distribution within a society as people who have no, or lesser, access to income will have their choices constrained. 'Trickling down' of economic growth evenly being not ensured, is the fundamental reason why income expansion alone may fail to enlarge human options.

Understanding of development and human development is a conceptual change process that evolved over a period of time. Development which was earlier likened to the economic growth process evolved in order to include social indicators. The belief that economic growth alone would bring tremendous social change proved wrong in due course and that the concept of prosperity trickles down automatically has been disproved due to the fact that developed nations need not have high human development or vice-versa. Today, understanding of development will essentially rely on a host of factors of which the measurable determinants like the level of social and economic vulnerability, inequality, gender imbalances etc., are considered important to be specific. Human development, as a concept, essentially is a theory evolved over a period of time. Thinking has gone far away from the concept that humans are no longer considered as resources or factors of production, but humans are with the right to live a life as one decides. Human dignity and self respect are integral part to human development. The earlier concept centered around 'income',



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whereas in the latter it is measured by the 'people's capability'- popularly known as 'Human Development Paradigm'. The new line of thinking has been getting more and more recognition since 1990 after the sound theoretical base developed by the economists Mahaboob-UL-Huq and Amrthya Sen. Their theory of human development was translated into action by the UNDP by bringing out regular annual Human Development Reports (HDRs) for almost all nations since 1990.

The achievement of social welfare has not been altogether a new thinking. There has been a continuous political and social intervention to attain highest happiness of human beings. The yardstick to assess the welfare of human beings has changed overtime from material wealth and per capita income to development of human beings as the ultimate objective of any social intervention. Philosophers, economists and political thinkers have for long emphasized human wellbeing as the ultimate end of development. As observed by Aristotle "wealth is evidently not the good that we are seeking, for it is merely useful for the sake of something else. The search for something else is meant to be enabling people to lead 'flourishing lives' or human development" (UNDP Website). Human development, thus, refers to the expansion of people's choices by enhancing their capabilities and functioning. Its goal is to create an enabling environment to enhance people's capabilities and get their choices expanded. It is the all-round development of human beings, where along with economic growth, people's empowerment, social, cultural and political freedom is achieved (Sen 2005). Most philosophers, political economists from the ancient Greeks to David Hume, Immanuel Kant, John Stuart Mill and Adam Smith to modern economists like Keynes and Mahabub-Ul-Huq have advocated that the development of human beings is the end of all human activities (DHDR, Bijapur,2008). But in the process, the objective of human development as a concept ended as human capital for all these economists but it meant nothing but enhancement of human capabilities to Amarthya Sen.

The concept of 'Human Capital' revolves around the factors of production in augmenting production facilities through human skill and knowledge as well as efforts, whereas the theory of human capabilities focuses on the ability of human beings to lead their lives and they have reason to value with substantive choices. These two perspectives of the role of human beings are closely related but depend on the way one takes towards the process of development. The central message of the human development concept is that while growth in national production or income is absolutely necessary to meet all essential human objectives, what is important is to under-

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stand how this growth translates or fails to translate into human development in society. Therefore, economic welfare with the concept of human welfare is to be the goal of an economy to prosper fully. The concept of human development is, thus, much broader than the conventional economic development as it goes beyond economic growth as an indicator of well being of the people. Many fast-growing countries discovered in late eighties that their high income growth (in terms of GNP) failed to reduce the socio-economic deprivation of substantial sections of their population. This led to the realization that development process was a much complex phenomenon than growth in domestic product alone and there was a need for a different approach to measure human welfare, which would take into account access to resources and services as well as deprivation of the basic facilities required for a comfortable living.

A formal methodology of measurement of human development in the form of indices for the first time was advocated by the UNDP in 1990 at the national levels. It suggested that human development is "the process of enlarging people's range of choices". The UNDP methodology of measuring quality of human development is based essentially on the level of achievements in education, health, along with per capita income of a country. The most basic and critical capabilities for human development are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Once these are attained, the choices of opportunities for people will automatically get widened in the development process.

The same methodology with some marginal changes has been adopted by most nations to measure the status of human development within their country. The UNDP publish these reports every year since 1990. The Government of India has released its first National Human Development Report (NHDR) in 2001. Efforts have been made since then to release such reports at the State and District levels reflecting the status of their districts/taluks.

1.2 Factors Contributing to Human Development

The calculation of gross national product failing to capture the human welfare of people due to its not taking into account the non-monetized activities in the economy and non-coverage of cultural, social, political and many other choices available in life inspired thinkers like Huq to search for more comprehensive measures of development capturing socio-economic progress of nations. The search for a new composite index in this direction has given rise to preparation of Human Development Report. The Human Development Index (HDI) would measure the basic concept of human development to enlarge people's choices by including limited number of variables



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that reflect the same covering both social and economic choices. Such an HDI rating would act as a pressure point to persuade policy makers to invest adequate funds to the needy areas of the economy. These sets of indices would include gender poverty related data.

The calculation of HDI would have three major options like long lasting and healthy life with access to knowledge and resources for a comfortable and decent life. There are other important factors determining the quality of human life like political freedom, community participation and physical security. These are not considered as less important but are difficult to measure appropriately. HDI is just a summary of measured picture of human development in any situation.

The latest UNDP Report on HDI too continues to adopt the same three basic indicators of education, health and standard of living/income for the calculation of HDI. In the present DHDR exercise, an attempt is made to estimate HDI both at the district and sub-district level using the same three dimensions but with certain changes in indicators reflecting the level of human development. Simultaneously, an effort is also made to arrive at a Gender Inequality Index (GII). To compute HDI, 11indicators are used covering the area of living standard, education and health. For the purpose of deriving HDI at the district and sub-district or taluk level, appropriate indicators are being used. HDI presents information on human development in three dimensions while GII provides information on gender differentials in achievements.

Indicators for Measuring HDI

The indicators that are used for deriving HDI at the Taluk level are as follows:

There are two indicators for measuring health, three for education, and six for standard of living. All these indicators reflect human development. The available taluk and district level data are compiled from different sources like the Census, Line departments, statistical wings of the Government and other published reports. The data so collected are validated with the help of concerned departments and using services of other experts. Any other data needed for analytical purposes are also collected from the departments of district and taluk offices. After validation of data and collection of minimum and maximum values, the indices are being computed. In total, 68 finalised district and taluk level indicators have been uniformly applied to all the taluks of the state while preparing the DHDRs.

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Dimensions	Indicators	Methods of obtaining indicators
Living Standards	Percentage of HHs having Access to Cooking fuel	No. of households using modern Fuels like LPG, Electricity, Gas etc/ Total number of households *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	No. of households having toilet /Total no. HHs. *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	No. of households provided with safe drinking water/Total no. HHs.*100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	No. of households having Electricity /Total no. HHs.*100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Pucca house	Total no. of HHs. With pucca houses/Total no. of HHs. * 100
	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	No. of non agricultural workers / Total workers * 100
	Per-capita Income	Total income of the Taluk/Total Population

Dimensions	Indicators	Methods of obtaining indicators
Health	Child Mortality Rate	Number of Infant Deaths (under the age of 5 years) in a Year / Total Number of live Births * 1,000
	Maternal Mortality Rate	Number of Maternal Deaths in a Year / Total Number of Live Births * 100,000
Education	Literacy Rate	2011 Census
	Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary + Secondary) at School	Gross Enrollment at primary & secondary schools / No. of Children in the age group of 6 to 14 Years

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Human Development Reports in Karnataka

In India, many states have made attempts in the direction of preparing HDRs. Madhya Pradesh was the first State to prepare a HDR disaggregated at the district level, followed by Karnataka reflecting the status of human development in the districts, primarily based on the methodology adopted by the UNDP in its HDR. So far, two such reports have been published, i.e., during 1999 (for 1991) and 2005 (for 2001), respectively, by the Government of Karnataka. These attempts have gone a long way in highlighting the regional imbalances at the district level, and these studies were carried out using the UNDP methods and techniques. The main motive behind undertaking this exercise in the State was prompted by the fact that HDR framework goes beyond the mere recital of governmental achievements and spending. It

aimed at enabling the Government to take a holistic view of the State's development outside the normal governmental functioning and to assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing departmental policies. Deprivation of opportunities and inequities in the distribution of income as well as of basic facilities could be broadly identified. The existence of considerable inequalities has been further elucidated by the Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (2001), especially at the taluk level, and called for the initiation of necessary corrective measures.

Though these reports highlighted the disparities as measured in terms of indices for income, education, health and gender-based development at the district level, much could not be studied at the level below the districts. Therefore, a need was felt to measure human development at sub- district level thus throwing light on the areas needing improvement and bringing out the basic capabilities or deprivation therein in health, education and income reflected in terms of specific monitorable indicators, like attainments in education, health facilities, life expectancy, access to safe drinking water, women and child care, sanitation facilities, poverty alleviation measures and other basic necessary infrastructural achievements having a bearing on the improvement of quality of life of the people.

In the first phase of preparation of DHDRs for the districts of Mysore, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Udupi, the methodology followed for the calculation of HDI and GDI was based on the UNDP and KHDR pattern. Only in respect of Udupi, both taluk and GP-wise analysis was done. The experience indicated that computation of HDI, based on health, education, income indicators - keeping the same dimensions as per KHDR method- at the taluk level and GP level proved to be a difficult task. Moreover, it was felt that they cannot indicate the true value of HDI due to non-availability of reliable data. The examples are data on IMR, MMR, age-specific death rate and the taluk level income. Especially, the income figures at the sub-district level are not the widely accepted and the published ones. Further, it was also felt that these reports and their findings are not on a mutually comparable mode.

Hence, it was decided that instead of preparing a status report like DHDRs, emphasis is to be laid more on developmental issues related to human development that enhance the quality of life and its measurement on a comparable platform at the taluk level, or if feasible, even below that. Accordingly, a decision has been taken to go for a modified methodology both from the view point of indicators as well as data availability, keeping the same basic three dimensions of Human Development in perspective.

Subsequently, the State Government initiated measures going beyond the district level for understanding human development. The

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second phase of District HDRs initially covering Bidar, Raichur, Chamarajnagar, Davanagere and Chitradurga was in this direction. Though, the two HDRs of Karnataka have revealed the levels of regional imbalances, they could not disaggregate the differences within the districts. After a careful analysis of the regional existing imbalances in the State and the need for a well planned micro level approach of development, it was finally decided to have all the district human development reports prepared in one go for all the districts including for those districts lying at the first and second phases. Besides this, it was also intended to have micro-level revelations, which will enable the local authorities to press for more resources as well as force accountability on local representatives in accordance with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments pertaining to Panchayati Raj Administration.

The proposed District Human Development Reports (DHDR) for various districts are planned to be prepared with the main intention of making them useable as an important tool for integrated District Planning. In summary, the usage of each DHDR is to:

- Assist District Planning Committees and Government line departments in directing adequate public resources towards areas and sectors of persisting backwardness within each district;
- Assist the Planning Department in making realistic assessments of the quantum of physical and financial resources that need to be commissioned in a time-bound manner for redressing economic and social backwardness within the district;
- Encourage the evolution and progressive adoption of an integrated regional planning approach within the State and District Plans. This is intended to be a substitute for the current departmental approach as the HD index at the block level identifies the regional sub -units (where HD interventions are urgently needed) as well as the type of HD interventions that need to be made.

Issues and Challenges Concerning Human Development

- It is important to note that while Human Development Index (HDI) includes income, education and health indicators, it does not address the gender disparities. This inequality will have to be studied through the Gender Development Index (GDI) or preferably through inequality indicators (GII), which will allow comparisons of human development between males and females in terms of their accessibility to education, health, nutrition and participation in economic and political spheres. In addition to HDI for estimating quality of living, deprivation of opportunities in terms of education and health are also covered in the new approach to DHDRs. For example, percentage of illiterate adults, the combined percentage of population that does not have access to potable water, good houses, toilets and is-

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sue and extent of malnourished children below the age of five are included in its measurement of deprivation. These results will identify people needing special attention which could not be done through conventional HDI. Hence, a long list of indices is to be developed apart from HDI and GII, like Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and a Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI).

- Further, it has become important to identify suitable proxy indicators reflecting all these aspects. Hence, a final set of 68 development indicators have been suggested for which reliable data are available. The report will also present templates showing the index value for each taluk and district for various indices that have been computed. This will help in understanding the relative position of the taluks and districts with that of others. A methodology has also been developed to present the status through drawing radar scale, using proxy indicators for each of the three dimensions.

Computation of Indices

- The computation of HD Indices is at two levels: to understand the position of the taluk within the district for which purpose, separate observed minimum and maximum values are taken into account. The second level of calculation of indices is for the district as a whole with a different set of applicable minimum and maximum values for districts. The major indices computed in the DHDR are HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, CTDI, UDI and CDDI. Among these, the CDDI is done with the help of a specific field study to understand the issue.

- The DHDR is to focus on taluk level human development issues that enhance the quality of life. In consideration of this objective, a modified methodology has been adopted for all DHDRs in selecting the indicators keeping in view the basic three dimensions of Human Development, viz., Health, Education and Standard of Living, apart from their availability and reliability.

Davanagere DHDR

We have to begin the present report by accepting that there has been visible progress in all spheres of the district economy with the adoption of new technologies, diversified production and sophisticated management during the last few years. Such an economy, recording impressive gains in many areas, with significant reductions in the intensity of poverty, when viewed through the HD lens, points out to certain grey areas that need attention to be achieved in terms of ending human deprivations.

To speak in terms of accomplishments of Davanagere district, the first achievement is that the per capita income has doubled, food grain production has increased and industrial production has gone up. Yet, substantial portion of population lives below poverty line, mean-

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ing that access to minimum nutrition required for healthy living is denied. This invariably results in malnourishment as a result of which underweight children are born. Health infrastructure and life expectancy have improved considerably; infant mortality and maternal mortality are still a matter of concern. Though impressive achievements are visible in the education sector (both lower and higher education), a quarter of the population and nearly 40 per cent of female population are still not literate. Dropout rate at the elementary school level and poor completion rate of minimum schooling are still a matter of concern. Along with these, lack of amenities for a comfortable living with regard to housing, toilets, modern fuel and safe drinking water are other issues of concern. Though the female population is almost equal to that of the males, the former are not accessing benefits on equal terms, due to visibly high gender gap in all spheres of social and economic life in the district.

Health and Human Development

According to the WHO definition, "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely absence of disease or infirmity". Broadly, life is understood as both 'wellbeing' and also being 'socially and economically productive'. Like the concepts of standard of living and levels of living, 'quality of life' is also important. Thus, the concept of health or quality of life is normally influenced by a number of factors like adequate food and water, housing, basic sanitation, healthy lifestyles, proper environment and freedom from communicable diseases. Human beings have a right to lead a healthy life, and thereby achieve positive human development. The state has a responsibility in ensuring the same. Health care is, thus, not only Medicare but an overall holistic health care, needed for ensuring a longer life to its people. Health characteristics include their appropriateness to human needs, availability, adequacy, accessibility, affordability, feasibility of schemes, etc., with operational efficiency and comprehensiveness of health services. Assessment of health status of an economy has to be from these angles while measuring quality of life. Health indicators selected in this analysis are done so with an intention of touching upon these factors of life.

Education and Human Development

Literacy is stated to be a basic factor responsible for capability- promoting, opportunity- enhancing and empowerment-manifesting social indicator. It is considered as a means to development as it is capable of expanding individual social opportunity and also generating human capability. Thus, economic development and human development are said to be accomplished together only when people are liter-

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ate. Illiteracy, deprivation and poverty normally go together. Literacy is necessary for the fulfillment of human needs as it creates opportunities and offers choices, whereas poverty and illiteracy make people fatalistic and submissive, without providing them an opportunity to lead a dignified living. Ultimately, literacy empowers people and significantly enables them to participate in the process of development. The positive externalities of education are through creating awareness about socially destructive factors like IMR, MMR, CMR and other existing social evils in the society. Education, thus, is not only for the sake of 'something in life', but literacy and education have multiple roles in development. The indicators selected for education, thus, have to reflect factors, such as, literacy level, particularly, female literacy rate, size of 0-6 years' old child population and their enrolment, dropout rate, transition rate, PTR, SSLC and PUC pass percentage, school completion rate, school infrastructure and expenditure on education.

Linkages with Livelihood Parameters and Standard of Living- Infrastructure, Housing and Household Assets, Water Supply and Sanitation Quality of life of people is measured by the basic indicators like food, clothing and shelter, in addition to clean environment and safe drinking water. Human development indicators for livelihood are: purchasing power determined by the employment or earning to enable the health services for long life expectancy and education for obtaining better opportunities in life. The other important basic need, other than food and clothing, is shelter, which perhaps determines the economic and physical quality of living. Shelter includes access to water supply, basic sanitation, housing, education and basic health facilities. Human development indicators have to consider these as basic needs, review their extent of availability and other qualitative aspects to arrive at the right indices for HDI.

Gender and Human Development

Persistence of gender inequalities between individuals, groups and communities on the basis of their gender identity is a subject of major concern in human development. The identification of areas of gender differences among all sections of society through indicators applicable for males and females across various sectors is important. Benefits of human development have to be shared equally between both men and women. There should be equal access to resources, services and opportunities that are generated from development. A life with dignity, security and well being of citizens could be ensured only when the development process is equitably shared by men and women including those from the socially

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excluded classes of society. Gender sensitivity has to be improved at the programme implementation level. It is also essential to have reliable data to understand the extent of gender inequality across various dimensions of human development. Based on these factors, the indicators in assessment of GII are finalized and findings are included in the Report.

The GII will be based on three dimensions such as reproductive health (with indicators like MMR, share of institutional delivery and share of pregnant women with Anemia);women's empowerment with indicators based on the share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs; share of female and male children in 0-6 years of age group; share of female and male literacy and labour market based on share of female and male work participation rates; and share of female and male workers in the non-agricultural sector. The average of the three dimensions will reflect the GII. The CDI will be having three dimensions of health, nutrition and education - each reflected by CMR, percentage of malnourished children and percentage of dropout children mainstreamed.

The Food Security Index (FSI) will be having three main dimensions and 18 indicators such as availability, accessibility and absorption. The availability dimension includes indicators like cropping intensity, percentage change in net sown area, per capita food grain production, percentage of forest coverage to total geographical area, irrigation intensity, percentage of cultivable area under degradation (cultivable waste), and percentage of leguminous crops in the total cropped area. The accessibility dimension includes percentage of coverage of BPL families through ration cards to total ration cards issued, per capita income, percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers, average size of land holding, percentage of agricultural labour to total workers and percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village. The Absorption Dimension includes CMR, percentage of households with access to safe drinking water, pregnant women with anemia, malnourished children and female literacy rate. The average of the three dimensions will reflect the overall FSI.

The Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) is a similar exercise of calculating the general development from all angles with 68 indicators, on different sectors including all the above, categorized into three dimensions, as in HDI, for district as well as taluks:

A. Living Standard / Livelihood
i. Demography
ii. Livelihood and Employment
iii. Housing and Assets
iv. Participation

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B. Health
i. Health
ii. Sanitation
iii. Drinking Water
C. Education

The Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) is to understand the status of dalits with the help of a small area study in one of the villages. The study has been completed using secondary and primary data as a case study in Madalagere Gram Panchayath in Harapanahalli taluk. Following are the areas of coverage in the special study:

" Social Inclusion
" Absence of Discrimination
" Freedom
" Increased Standard of Living
" Gender Equality and Access to Resources and
" Access to Basic Facilities

The Urban Development Index (UDI) is a special section for analyzing human development covering urban issues in the district, including all the ULBs. This is being done through analyzing 11 indicators. These aspects are studied and analysed in terms of their respective minimum standards that are to be reached by the ULBs in achieving expected development. Based on their performance, each ULB is ranked through calculation of an average index. The indicators are as below:

" Percentage of Urban population to total population of the taluk
" Percentage of Households without own houses
" Percentage of slum population to total ULB population
" Water supply - percentage of Households with tap water connection
" Sewage/ Drainage - percentage of households with sewage and drainage facility(both close and open)
" No. of hospital beds per 1000 population in the urban areas
" Percentage of own resource mobilization to total receipts
" Per capita expenditure on development works
" Length of roads in kms. per sq. km. of geographical area of ULB
" Crime rate per 10,000 population and
" Road accidents per 10,000 population

The indicators, thus, have been finalized from the view point of assessment of quality of life in the district as well as at the sub-district level keeping the same three basic dimensions of human development. The indices have been calculated with the given minimum and maximum values for each of the indicators to enable the intra-district comparison with regard to each of these dimensions and finally the HDI. The methodology and calculations are detailed in Chapter- 3 of the Report.

Small Area Surveys

As part of small area studies, we examined four specific issues to understand field level problems and

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also to document the same. Following are the four case studies conducted in the district. The intention is to have the understanding of the adverse impact of such issues on human development and for taking appropriate policy decisions.

1. Dropout ratio of children with special reference to gender aspects- in Harapanahalli taluk
2. Study on MMR and women's health in Harapanahalli taluk
3. Role of SHGs in gender status empowerment in Harihar taluk
4. Human Development in slum areas - study in one of the slum wards of Davanagere town.

1.3 Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

The methodology used in compiling the data and development of report has been in accordance with the requirements, as indicated in the Guidelines Document, viz., Preparation of District Human Development Report, 2013, Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. The data are from secondary sources either at the district or departmental level at the State headquarters including Census data, 2011.

The Small Area Studies were conducted by collecting filed level data and through participatory methods like focus group discussions.

1.4 Measurement of Indices and Presentation of Data

Presentation of base line statistics and stock taking reports are in the form of tables. They are also presented along with a spatial presentation i.e., data on a map of the area to depict quantitative and qualitative aspects of indicators, especially HD data on nutrition, IMR, MMR, water availability and so on, in order to highlight the area that requires attention. This is done at the taluk level of the district as detailed in Chapter -3.

For better clarity and description, data presentation through Radars for displaying information is also adopted. These are pictorial depictions of the performance of a comparable unit in respect of the various sectors such as health, education, poverty alleviation, drinking water, housing etc., based on deviation/distance of indicators from the accepted norms applicable for these indicators. To have a broad based approach while analyzing HDI, the Radar method is used as it provides the actual status of a taluk in relation to norms. This also enables one to have a picture of inter-taluk and intra-taluk comparisons. It also provides a comparative status of development over the past decade. This type of analysis can also be a report card of the taluks in the district.

Similarly, for issues of gender inequality (GII), Child Development

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Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI) and Dalit Development Index (CDDI) separate indices are developed, as indicated in the Guidelines document for DHDRs. A comprehensive and composite taluk level development index has been developed using 68 indicators and 11 for HDI. Against each of the above suggested indicators for assessment of human development, the lead agency has consulted data sources available both at the district and state levels, apart from all other relevant published sources. Besides this, workshops were conducted at the district and the taluk levels, to create awareness about the importance of promoting human development based policies and programmes and these were attended by the officials and elected members of the PRIs, representatives from various NGO, general public, teachers and students and local leaders.

1.5 Concluding Remarks

The DHDR exercise for Davanagere district is being attempted with the main objective of understanding the present development and its realities of outcomes in reaching people and to find out ways to make it more accessible to those sections of the society who are denied of the same. The planning process will henceforth be expected to work on these lines to make it more people-oriented and responsive to their needs. The areas of introspection for the planners will be made visible in the Report. In short, the goals will have to be set for each district based on the findings of DHDR, similar to the MDGs (Million Development Goals) exercise, to make it purposeful and meaningful.

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CHAPTER 2

District Overview



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CHAPTER 2

District Overview

2.1 Introduction

Davanagere district was formed, by bringing together areas from the erstwhile Chitradurga, Shimoga and Bellary districts, as part of the event of celebrating 50 years of India's independence. The new district was formed by including Davanagere, Harihara and Jagalur taluks (originally part of Chitrdurga district), Channagiri and Honnali taluks (part of Shimoga district) and Harapanahalli taluk (part of Bellary district). The new District Davanagere came into existence with effect from 15th August, 1997. The District has, in total, 923 villages with 810 inhabited and 113 uninhabited villages, six taluks, 230 gram panchayats, 24 hoblis, 267 village circles and 11 Nada Kacheries. Apart from this, there are six urban agglomerations with one City Municipal Corporation, one City Municipal Council, one Town Municipal Council and 3 Town Panchayaths.

2.2 Background and Brief Regional History

According to the available records, Davanagere region corresponding to the present Davanagere taluk came under the rule of Yadavas during the 13th century. During historical times, portions of the present district formed part of territories of several well known dynasties such as Mauryas, Shatavahanas, Kadambas, Chalukyas of Kalyan, Nolambas, Hoysalas, Vijayanagara rulers, Muslim rulers of the Deccan and the Marathas until it came under the rule of the Mysore Maharajas. During the 14th century, the district was under the rule of the Vijayanagara Empire for about two centuries. It was after the defeat of the mighty forces of Vijayanagara Empire in 1565 AD, that local chiefs called Nayakas of Chitradurga and others held sway over the region for nearly 200 years until they were defeated by the forces of Haider Ali of Mysore. But after the fall of Tipu Sultan in 1799 AD, the British restored the kingdom of Wodeyars of Mysore and the area presently included in Davanagere district became part of princely state of Mysore.



According to some historical versions, the old area called as Dyavanakere has become today's Davanagere. It was originally an obscure village forming one of the suburbs of Betur. During Haider Ali's period, this was given as a 'jagir' to a Maratha chief, by name Appaji Ram, who encouraged merchants to settle down there. It formed itself as a trading centre for Malnad towns of Shimoga and Chickmagalur for areca nut as it had connections with earlier Madras and West Bengal presidencies, especially with the advent of railways. The Malnad region needed the woolen kamblies/blankets made by local craftsmen there. With the intro-

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duction of railways, the importance of Davanagere increased and alterations were also seen in the trade directions of goods. Thus, the city emerged as the centre of trade and commerce as revealed by the quantity of inward and outward traffic both by railways and roads, especially in cotton, oil seeds, wool, grain etc., In fact, the importance of Davanagere was compared to that of the then Bangalore and Bellary (Mysore State Gazetteer, 1967 and 1984).



When Davanagere was part of Chitradurga district, it was the only place in the whole of the State, where cotton was ginned with the help of machinery on a larger scale during the first half of the 20th century. There were 13 big cotton ginning units and 8 textile mills in the town. At that point of time, Sri Arcot Ramaswamy Mudaliar, once the Diwan of Mysore, termed Davanagere town as the 'Manchester of our Nation', since it is also well known for textile products. The commercial dominance continued till the seventies.

Davanagere as a District in the State

Davanagere district continued to occupy a pre-eminent place even after the collapse of its textile industry gradually during the eighties due to technological obsolescence and other labour related reasons. At present, Davanagere district stands at 9th place in GDP, 11th in per capita income, 11th in literacy, 19th in MMR and 26th in IMR across the districts of the State. Some of the key indicators of its development and status in comparison to the State are given in Table 2.1.

Though, there is a direct and strong relationship between the economic development of a district and its human development (HD), as stated in Chapter 1, the achievements in the former need not essentially result in the improvement of its human development. The three important components of, viz., improvements in health, education and standard of living do not automatically follow an increase in the total or per capita income. According to 2001 HDI, the district occupied 12th position despite occupying 9th place in income; the poor health indicators have not let the district to do well. Further, except for the taluks of Davanagere and Harihara, the rest of the four taluks are classified as backward of which Channagiri and Harapanahalli considered as the most backward.

Taking into account various key indicators of the district economy, Davanagere is comparable to that of the State and, in fact, better in many aspects like living standard. Still, in its HDI, the district is showing a close rating of 0.635 as compared to the State rating of 0.650. However, it is a matter of great concern that the district, which was in 8th position (0.548) in HDI in 1991 had slipped to 12th position in HDI (0.635) in 2001.

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Table 2.1: Key Development Indicators for Davanagere District and Karnataka

Sl. No.	Particulars	Davanagere		Karnataka	
		2001-02	2011-12	2001-02	2011-12
1	Per capita income – gross at current prices (Rs.)	15443	37052 (2009-10)	19821	51386 (2009-10)
2	Per centage of BPL ration cards to total ration cards	-	84.74	-	64.0
3	Work participation rate (%)	All- 43.76	44.99	44.53	45.62
4	Female work participation rate (%)	30.1	33.94	31.98	31.87
5	Literacy rate (%)	67.43	75.74	66.64	75.60
6	Female literacy rate (%)	58.04	68.91	56.87	68.08
7	Per centage of annual average Dropout rate of children (6-14 years' age group)	-	1.34	-	2.33
8	Student teacher ratio-(Education Dept.) - Primary - High school		21.29 22		23.62 21
9	Per centage of habitations having primary school facility within 1 km. (Gross access ratio)	98.14	100.0	88.41	100.0
10	Sex ratio	952	972	965	973
11	MMR	207 (2005-06)	163	228 (2001-03)	178
12	IMR	52	38	55	35
13	No. of beds – Govt.-per lakh .population	99	220	88	112
14	Per centage of safe deliveries	53.8	95	51.0	66.9
15	Per centage of pucca houses to total houses	50.0	52.99	43.89	63
16	% of households having access to all basic facilities (safe drinking water+electricity+toilet+modern fuel)	98.59 81.62 32.93 17.18	79.88S 92.05 46.45 26.09	96.96 78.55 35.18 19.97	96.52 90.63 51.0 33.52
17	Density of population	302	328	276	319
18	Sex ratio 0—6 years' age group	946	948	946	948
19	**Human Development Index (HDI)**	**0.635**	**-**	**0.650**	**-**

Sources: Karnataka at a glance-2011-12, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore; Socio - Economic Review-2011-12, DSO's Office, Davanagere; Annual Report on the Registration of births and deaths, 2010; Commissionorate for Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, GoK, Bangalore; Census of India Report, 2011, Directorate of Census Operations, GoK, Bangalore and Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, GOK, Bangalore.

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2.3 Physiographic Divisions of the District

The district lies in the central portion of the State between 140 13' 15" latitude and 750 48' 45" longitude, situated at the centre of Karnataka State. The district constitutes 31 per cent in terms of the total geographical area of the State. It is surrounded by Chitradurga district in the East, Bellary in the North, Haveri in the west, Shimoga and Chickmagalur in the South. Davanagere city is the district headquarters and it is a commercial centre, well known for its educational and health infrastructure. This apart, it was also known for its prominent role as an industrial centre with a concentration of rice and oil mills. It is situated about



60 KMs from Chitradurga and is on the main route of Bangalore - Poona national highway and rail route.

2.4 Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

Davanagere district, situated in the southern part of the Deccan Peninsula, measures a maximum length of 100 kms from north to south, whereas its breadth is 98 kms from east to west. The general elevation of the district varies between 500 to 1000 meters above the mean sea level. The district is characterized by vast stretches of undulating places interspersed by low ranges of hilly rocks. Geographically, the district is spread over an area of 5975.97 sq. kms with a total population of 19, 45,497, as per Census 2011, constituting 3.18 per cent of the State's total population with a density of 328 sq. km.

The district receives a normal rainfall of 657 mm mainly through south west monsoon and north east monsoon. The actual annual rainfall recorded during the year 2011 is 568 mm. Among the taluks, Channagiri, Davanagere and Harapanahalli receive above the district average and Honnali, Harihara and Jagalur receive below the average. The average normal rainfall in the district ranges from 506 mm. in Jagalur taluk to 767 mm. in Channagiri taluk as against the recorded average normal rainfall of 657 mm.

The climate of the district is marked by hot summer months, low rainfall and a pleasant monsoon. The period from December to February is considered as cold season, February to June as hot season and thereafter, the district comes under the influence of the south west monsoon extending up to September, October and November months form the post-monsoon season. The temperature varies between 36.2 degree Celsius in hot months and 16.6 degree Celsius in cold months. The lowest temperature during November-December is between 16 0-170.The district falls under northern dry, central dry and southern transition agro-climatic zones of the state. The taluks of Davanagere, Harihara and Jagalur fall under central dry zone, Harapanahalli taluk under northern dry zone and Channagiri and Honnali under southern transition zone.

The district lies in the middle valley of Tungabhadra river with perennial supply of water. Besides this river, two irrigation canals viz, Malebennur branch and Davanagere branch of the Bhadra Reservoir at Lakkavalli, pass through Davanagere and Harihar taluks.

The district has mineral deposits in asbestos, lime, manganese, iron, copper, gold etc. It is also well known for its rich and fertile soil suitable for agriculture. The district consists of mainly three types of soils, viz., black alluvial, red with shallow to medium depth gravel and clay soils found throughout the district. The black soil has high water holding capacity, self

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aerating with small to medium depth, spread in the parts of Harapanahalli, Honnali and Channagiri and to a little extent in the remaining taluks.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the district and about 68 per cent of the total population (2011 Census) lives in rural areas. There are 282,677 land-owning households of which 78 per cent are marginal and small agricultural land-holders i.e., below 2.0 hectares as against the State ratio of 75 per cent for the same. Highest number of small holdings is concentrated in Channagiri and Davanagere taluks. According to 2010-1 Agricultural Census, out of the total 282,677 land holdings, 134,717 holdings are below 1 hectare (47.66 per cent) having a total area of 69,322 hectares (16.76 per cent), out of the total area of 413,686 hectares (Table 2.2).

According to the estimates of 2011-12, of the total geographical area, the total sown area in the district is 80 per cent and the net sown area is 66 per cent. Among the crops, paddy, maize, jowar and ragi are the main cereal crops. The major pulses grown are tur, green gram and cowpea. Other oilseeds grown are groundnut and sun flower. Sugarcane, cotton, coconut, arecanut, tobacco, fruits, vegetables and spices are the other commercial and horticultural crops grown in the district (Table-2.2).

The district has good animal husbandry resources, in which dairy and sheep rearing are the major activities. Animal resources include cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, dogs, pigs, and rabbits comprising about 11.61 lakhs. Poultry is also another activity having a bird population of 2.05 lakhs. It has limited sericulture activities with only about 250 hectares of mulberry crops grown and a cocoon production of 156 tonnes spread over 118 villages of the district. Fishery is in all the taluks and the total fish catch is about 12,433 tonnes and the source of fish catch is from fresh water only.

The district has forest coverage of 15 per cent, lesser than the State average, and it is mainly in the taluks of Channagiri, Honnali and Harapanahalli. The total area available for watershed development is about 5.78 lakh hectares and owing to lack of afforestation and overdrawing of ground water sources, the ground water level has gone down from 75/100 to 1000 feet and has become a serious problem in villages.

The district, though basically and predominantly an agriculture dominated economy, it is comparatively a better placed district in the State. Apart from this, it is also an important centre of trade in the entire State. Strategically placed in the central region of the State, it is a major link between North and South Karnataka as well as India in it being a railway and road junction because of NH 4 passing through the city. Davanagere - originally known for its big industrial



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establishments, like Mysore Kirloskar Factory (an engineering giant), textile and cotton yarn spinning mills, oil processing industries, employing substantial number of its population, it has lost its significance after the collapse of textile industry during seventies primarily due to labour and associated problems. But the district has reemerged in a unique manner by offering valuable infrastructural facilities to education and health sectors. Since the closure of these major industries, the economy has undergone considerable changes in the trade and industrial front but has been developing as an educational centre as well as a centre for sophisticated health facilities, with the establishment of engineering colleges and medical institutions in the private sector.

Table 2.2: Major Indicators of Agricultural Sector for the District- (Area in Hectares)

Sl. No.	Particulars	District	Per centage	State	Per centage
1	Total geographical area (in Hectares)	597597	-	19049836	-
2	Total forest area (in Hectares)	89918	15	3071833	16.12
3	Total area sown (in Hectares)	486680	80.00	12873308	67.58
4	Net area sown (in Hectares)	396049	66.27	10404107	54.61
5	Net irrigated area (in Hectares)	172139	35.37	3390476	17.80
6	Total farm holdings-No.	282677	-	7580873	-
7	Total marginal farm holdings-below 1 hectare –No.	134717	45.35	3655882	48.23
8	Total no. of small farm holdings-below 2 hectares	219230	77.56	5669080	74.78
9.	SC and ST farm holdings – in no.s	66834	23.64	1320890	17.42
10.	Area under cereal crops ((in Hectares)	353668	72.67	5475955	52.63
11	Area under pulses (in Hectares)	16477	3.38	2479503	23.83
12	Area under oil seeds (in Hectares)	22802	4.68	2001388	19.24
13.	Area under commercial crops-areca nut, sugarcane, cotton, coconuts etc,. (in Hectares)	40191	8.26	1071712	10.30
14	Yield /hectare- Rice-Paddy (Kgs.)	3293	-	2607	-
15	Yield/Hectare-Jowar (Kgs.)	2248	-	946	-
16	Yield/Hectare-Ragi (Kgs)	1628	-	1565	-
17	Yield/Hectare – Maize (in kgs.)	3022	-	2358	-
18	Yield/Hectare-Tur (Kgs.)	648	-	463	-
19	Yield/Hectare-G.Nut (Kgs.)	1173	-	559	-
20	Yield /Hectare-Sun flower (kgs.)	2147	-	316	-
21	Yield/hectare-cotton (kgs.)	1223	-	1543	-
22	Yield/Tonnes /hectare-Sugarcane	45.31	-	64.99	-

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Sources: 1. Davanagere District at a Glance- 2011-12, Office of District Statistical Officer, Davanagere
2. Karnataka at a Glance 2010-11, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

2.5 Demographic Profile of the District

Karnataka State has 30 districts, 176 taluks and 29,340 villages (including 1943 uninhabited villages) apart from 347 towns. There are 1,33,57,027 households with a total population of 6,10,95,297 registering a decadal growth of 28.41 per cent and 15.60 percent respectively in the State. As against

this, the Davanagere district has 3.18 per cent of the State's total population and occupies 9th position among the districts. In terms of per centage, 67.67 per cent of residents reside in rural areas as against the State average of 61.33 per cent and the remaining 32.67 per cent reside in urban areas. In terms of urbanization, the district has witnessed an increase of 2.01 per cent as against 4.68 per cent at the state level (see Table-2.3 and Figure 2.1).

During the last decade, the total population in the district has shown an overall increase of 8.63 per cent between 2001and 2011. The increase is substantial at 15.84 per cent in the urban sector as compared to 5.50 per cent in the rural. The increase in male population is 7 per cent as against 9.83 per cent for females during the same period. The share of rural population in the total has come down from 69.68 per cent to 67.67 per cent while the same has shown an increase in the urban sector from 30.32 per cent to 32.33 per cent during the decade, which is corresponding with the overall trend in the State that has seen a change from 66 per cent to 61.33 per cent in the rural sector as against 38.67 per cent from 33.99 per cent in the urban sector.

In one of the basic demographic characteristics, sex ratio in the district has increased from 952 in 2001 to 972 in 2011 (2.10 per cent), as against 965 and 973 at the state level (0.83 per cent) during the same period. The child sex ratio (0-6 years) has shown a marginal increase from 946 in 2001 to 948 in 2011 as against the same state level ratio during the last decade. The increase has been observed primarily in urban areas (2 per cent) as against a marginal fall in rural areas (0.42 per cent). There has been an overall reduction of child population as per cent to the total from 13.42 per cent to 11.19 per cent during the decade. This reduction has been in both male (13.46 per cent to 11.33 per cent) and female (13.37 per cent to 11.05 per cent) child population in the category of 0-6 years. This trend is similar to the State level trend of decline by 1.87 per cent in the total child population both in male and female child population.

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population have registered an increase of 17.82 per cent and 11.16 per cent respectively during the last decade as against the state level increase of 22.32 per cent and 22.66 per cent. As per centage of total population they respectively constitute 20.18 per cent and 11.98 per cent during 2011, showing a marginal increase during the decade.

With the total workers of 8.75 lakhs in the district, the work participation rate is at 44.99 per cent as against the State average of 45.62 per cent, which has registered a marginal increase during the decade. The female work participation has



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remained the same during the decade at 30 per cent both in the district as well as in the State. The per centage of main workers is higher at 81 per cent in the district as compared to 85 per cent at the State level in 2011, whereas the number of marginal workers is higher at 19.44 per cent as against the state ratio of 16.06 per cent. The ratio of marginal workers in female category is higher in the district. The per centage of cultivators to total workers has come down from 31 per cent to 26 per cent; and the share of agricultural labourers to the total workers is 34 per cent as against 26 per cent in the state.

2.6 Literacy and Health

Education:

The effective literacy rate in 2011, defined as the per centage of total number of literates among the population aged 7 years and above has shown a considerable improvement during the decade from 67.43 per cent to 75.74 per cent, as against the state level increase from 66.64 per cent to 75.36 per cent. The increase in female literacy rate is higher in the district from 58.04 per cent to 68.91 per cent as compared to the increase in male literacy from 76.37 per cent to 82.40 per cent comparable to that of state figures for the decade. There has been a clear improvement in the literacy level in the district as compared to the year 2001. This trend compares well with the State level literacy rates of 75.36 per cent in 2011 which is an increase from 66.64 per cent in the year 2001.

The district is well known for its expanding educational facilities especially since the last decade. At present, there are 1895 primary schools-both lower and higher, 483 high schools, 139 pre-university colleges, 62 degree colleges, 4 medical colleges (including 2 dental), and 5 polytechnic and 4 engineering colleges. The district is credited with one UGC sanctioned university named as 'Davanagere University'.

Health:

The district has an advantage of having a well established health infrastructure centered around Davanagere town with specialised treatment facilities in several disciplines. There are 117 government hospitals, 326 sub-centers, 57 private allopathy hospitals and 446 private clinics. Apart from this, it has more than 783 drug shops and 6 blood banks and 85 dispensaries including that of Indian system of Medicine. The total hospital beds available are 3824 from all sources. On an average, there is a hospital for every 3000 population and one bed for every 500 population.

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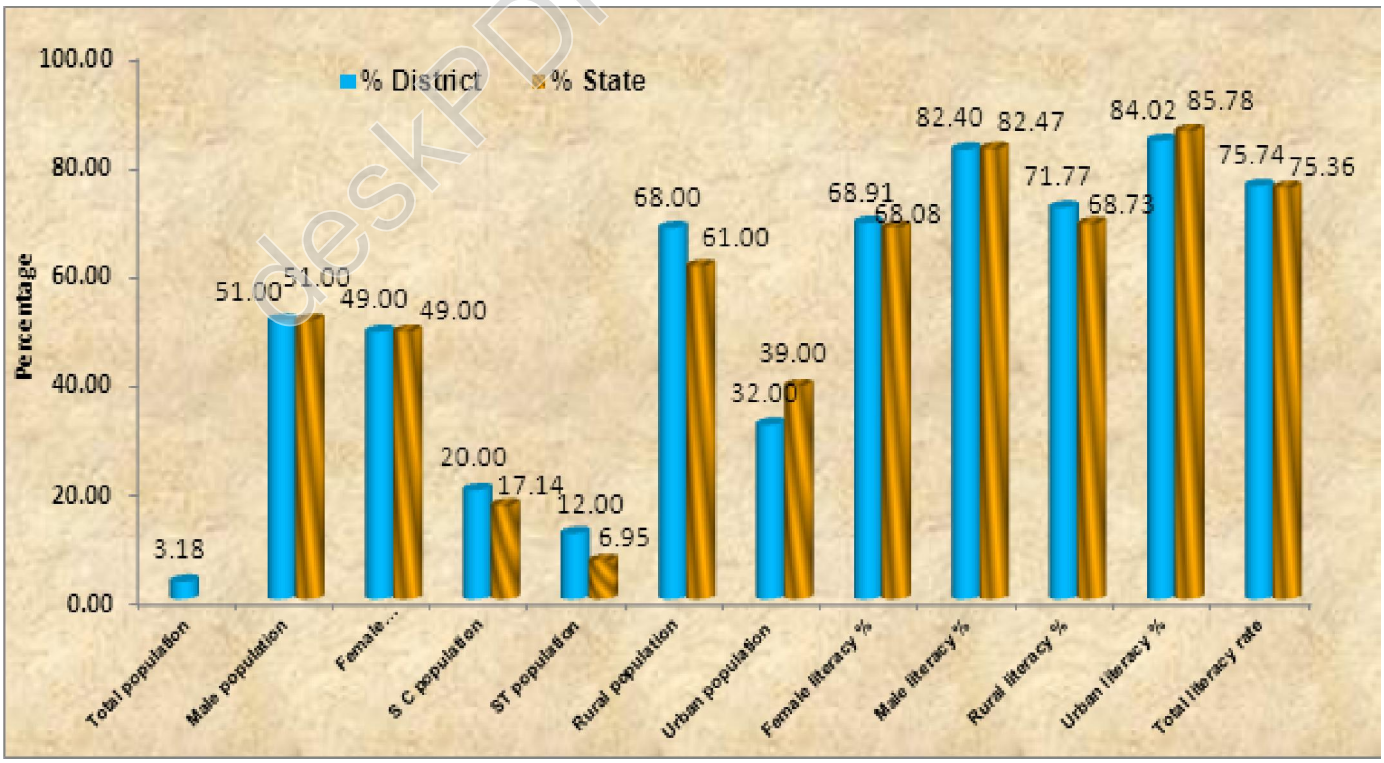
Table 2.3: Social Indicators of Davanagere District in comparison with the State - 2011-12 (Population in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	District	% to Total	State	% to Total
1	Total population	19.45	3.18	610.95	-
2	Male population	9.86	51	310.58	51
3	Female population	9.59	49	300.73	49
4	SC population	3.93	20	104.75	17.14
5	ST population	2.33	12	42.49	6.95
6	Rural population	13.16	68	374.69	61
7	Urban population	6.29	32	236.26	39
8	Density of population per Sq Km.	328	-	319	-
9	Sex Ratio per 1000 males	972	-	973	-
10	Female literacy %	68.91	-	68.08	-
11	Male literacy %	82.40	-	82.47	-
12	Rural literacy %	71.77	-	68.73	-
13	Urban literacy %	84.02	-	85.78	
14	Total literacy rate	75.74	-	75.36	-
15	Total workers	8.75	-	278.73	-
16	Main workers	7.05	81	233.97	82.28
17	Marginal workers	1.70	19.44	44.75	16.06

Source: Census of India - 2011

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Figure 2.1: Social Indicators of Davanagere District in Comparison with the State





2.7 Industry

Industrial Infrastructure and Employment

The main occupation of the people of the district is farming followed by service sector. Out of the estimated NDP figures for the year 2008-09, the primary sector has contributed 26.83 per cent, as against the secondary sector of 20.75 per cent and tertiary sector 52.42 per cent. The per capita income at current prices (2008-09) for the district is at Rs.30,207 and at constant prices Rs.24,532, which are lower as compared to the state average of Rs.47,604 and Rs.37,177 respectively.

The district has 8.75 lakhs of total workers. Out of this, the main workers constitute 81 per cent and the marginal workers (both less than 3 months and 3-6 months of unemployment) 19.5 per cent. Thus, the work participation rate is 44.99 per cent in 2011 as against 43.76 per cent in 2001. Out of the total workers, 2.31 lakhs are cultivators (26 per cent) and 2.96 lakhs agricultural labourers (34 per cent). The main workers constitute 81 per cent, while marginal workers 19.44 per cent. These ratios are well comparable to the State level figures of work participation rate at 45.62 per cent, main workers at 84 per cent and marginal workers at 16 per cent. According to the Agricultural Census, there are 282,677 farming households, of which marginal farmers (134,717) and small farmers (84,521) account for 78 per cent (219,238). The total number of agricultural labour is at 295,873 (15.22 per cent of total population). Most of the small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers depend on agriculture for income through wages and employment. The subsidiary occupations include dairy, poultry, fishery and cottage industries.

There are 244 registered factories giving employment to 8380 persons whereas, the cumulative number of registered small scale industries are 8820 employing about 32,763 people. There are three sugar factories and two well established export-oriented agro-based units for processing gherkins and marigold flowers. For establishing industries, 2 industrial estates and 125 industrial sheds have been formed by the Government in the district. At present, there are no largescale industrial establishments in the district.

2.8 Irrigation

The district has four main irrigation canals of 203.20 km length irrigating about 38.46 per cent of the total net irrigated area of 172,139 hectares. The remaining area is being irrigated through bore wells, tanks, lift irrigation etc. One of the biggest and visually beautiful tanks in Asia - the Shantisagar tank situated in Channagiri taluk is irrigating about 7107 acres (2876 hectares). The net irrigated as per cent of total cropped area in the district is 35.37 per cent as against the State, which is only 17.80

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percent. To this extent the district is comparatively better placed.

The net area irrigated as ratio of net sown area in the district is 43.46 per cent as against the state average of 32.59 per cent. There are no major irrigation projects in the district and a major portion of the area sown is dependent on rains and is highly vulnerable. Out of six taluks, only four taluks like Davanagere, Harihara, Honnali and Channagiri partly come under Tunga and Bhadra irrigation project. The major tank of Shantisagar is supporting the irrigation requirements of the district.

2.9 Infrastructure

Road, Transport and Communication:

The district has average road facilities. The total length of roads in the district is 3741km of which 83 kms is national high way, 744 kms is state high way, 1612 kms is major district roads and 146.8 kms is other district roads, while the rest are departmental and panchayath roads. The distance between all the taluks and the district headquarters is within the radius of 60 kms. As many as 1115 habitations out of 1149 have access to all weather roads. Apart from the road infrastructure, Davanagere city is well connected by the railways and the total length of broad gauge line is 47 kms. There are six railway stations with connectivity to Bangalore, Mumbai and Mysore. The total number of motorized vehicles registered in the district is 317,241 of which commercial vehicles are 24,650 consisting of goods vehicles, buses, cars for hire, auto rikshaws, etc., but this excludes tractors, omnibuses and ambulances.

There are 339 Post Offices, 102 telephone exchanges with 47,183 telephones and 7469 broad band using connections are in place. Apart from this, mobile network is available in the major portion of the district. Hence, overall communication facility is considered as good.

2.10 Regional Perspectives and Backwardness

Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) of the District:



The district has its strengths in resources like irrigation, command area, transport infrastructure and good connectivity, large potentiality to grow horticulture products, good education and health infrastructure, industrial infrastructure in agro-based industries like sugar factories, rice mills, bio- fuel and oil extraction plants.

Large area under rain-fed farming, large number of small and marginal farmers, increasing number of marginal workers, lack of marketing and storage facilities for agro products, inadequate transport and road network in certain taluks, inadequate power generation, absence of any large industrial base, absence of major irrigation projects are the primary areas of weaknesses of the district.

The district is said to have good opportunities for promoting large

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scale bio-fuel plantations in marginal and waste lands. There is more potential for watershed development programmes thereby increasing productivity in rain-fed areas and encouraging largescale conversion to organic farming. Apart from this, potential for industrialization is high due to proximity and accessibility to highway and railway network connecting to major industrial centers of the state and other cities outside the State.

Increasing fragmentation of land holdings, large number of marginal workers, absence of any alternative industry to its once strong textile base, predominantly dependent on its agro- economy for employment opportunities, decreasing income and social wellbeing on comparative terms, reduction in profitability of farming activity, health related issues due to over exploitation of ground water and fluoride presence in water are considered as major threats for the district.

Strengths:

The district has three different agro climatic zones in six of its taluks and presence of different soil types make it possible to grow a variety of crops like maize, jowar, ragi, paddy, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane and other horticultural and commercial crops. According to the Comprehensive District Agricultural Development Plan (2007-12), it has been identified for having potential to grow more variety of horticultural crops on a large scale like coconut, areca-nut, betel leaves, wine, mango, sapota etc., and flowers like chrysanthemum, marigold and jasmine. Further, with irrigation coverage of about 40 per cent of the cropped area, under Bhadra and Tunga command areas, there is ample scope to increase the coverage of paddy and sugarcane crops. Since the major portion of land is rain-fed the scope for extensive watershed management practices and rejuvenation of ground water potential is high.

Good marketing infrastructure with APMC and sub-markets (though not enough considering the production level) along with railway transportation and high way facility add to the advantage in marketing agro products. The present infrastructure can be improved to a substantial extent considering the agro potential.

The advanced and scientific advice facilities are available through Soil Health Centre and Micro Nutrient Laboratory, Seed Testing and Fertility Control laboratories, Bio Control Laboratory, Agricultural Research Stations, etc., which act as good support systems for the agricultural sector .

Health facilities, both in general category as well as advanced treatment, have made Davanagere city as one of the leading centres for all types of treatment including cardiac care, treatment for cancer etc., especially in the private sector. It is reported that Davanagere has gained the reputation of being in the lead, as far as utilising the drugs and pharmaceutical products in the State as a whole is concerned.

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The new industrial infrastructure in the form of 3 sugar factories, export oriented agro-based industries like jatropha oil extraction units have given a new boost for innovations, by the highly responsive farming community. Further, the district being in the central region of the State and well connected by both rail and roads, has enough potential to emerge as one of the centres for major industries and to regain the earlier reputation of an industrial town. The district also has well established banking infrastructure more through its local cooperative banking system, especially in Davanagere.

A view of Famous Textile Showroom and the Famous Bennedosa of Davanagere



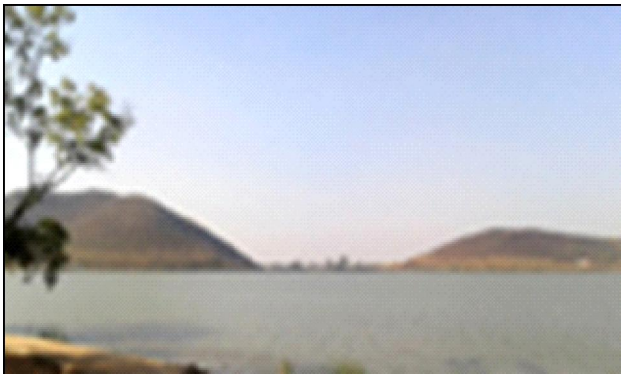


A view of Famous Temple



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A view of Shanthi Sagar Tank in Channagiri Taluk, Davanagere







Weaknesses and Threats:

Despite good strengths in agro front and support systems, the economy of the district is badly dependent on rains, hence is vulnerable to vagaries of rains. Further, due to smaller holdings of land to an extent of 78 per cent out of the total land holdings, it is not economical to be good at agriculture for any farmer. Moreover, about 15 per cent of the rural population is depending on agriculture as agricultural labour, which can only partially employ them in a year. Another weakness that has been identified is poor road facilities in the interiors, which still is at less than 50 kms of major roads per every 100 sq.kms. The shortage of storage facilities for crops grown including cold storages is another major constraint in the post harvesting sector. Thus, for the crops grown, the lack of value addition facilities is obviously resulting in poor returns to the farmers.

Industrially, the district has lost its significance after the closure of textile mills during the 90's and it is yet to build up any alternative sector for investment opportunities and employment generation. Once called as the 'Manchester of India', today it is struggling to find any base for its industries, as it is depending on a few agro processing industries concentrated in Davanagere town and is nowhere comparable to its earlier extent of industrialization. During 1974-75, there were 8 textile mills, 13 spinning units, 19 rice mills, 8 oil mills and 112 small and medium scale industries. From textile mills alone, about 10,000 persons were having employment opportunities and in all about 15,000-20,000 were having gainful employment from all industries. At present, though all the textile based units are no longer functioning, other agro-industries are working and the district headquarters has a separate industrial area for the promotion of new industries. Davanagere district also lacks existence of any energy generation facility through utilization of its major or minor irrigation project potential or bio sources, except for wind energy to a certain extent. Although there are good facilities for this in Davanagere city, (which is the district centre)the same needs a facelift to take off at taluk level. Hence, variation in development is evident between the district's rural and urban economy.

Opportunities:

With its good and large land tracts, increasing productivity in rain-fed areas through integrated watershed programmes, shift to organic farming - in response to large demand for such organically grown products in urban centres, - and farm mechanization, wherever it is possible - there are some of the good opportunities available for the agro sector in this district. Adequate opportunities are also available for undertaking export of horticultural crops. There is high scope forsetting up of seed production and processing industries, apart from utilising the scope for aromatic and medicinal

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plants in transitional areas of the district. Ample opportunities are available for promotion of large scale bio- fuel plantation as well as processing plants and utilise its 119,643 hectares (20 per cent of total area) of land which is not cultivated at present or considered as not suitable for cultivation. Establishment of rural storage and go-down facilities including cold storages is another area to bring in the concept of advanced post harvesting technology. Taking advantage of its requirement of development in rural transport network and communication facilities, enough opportunities can be created for generation of employment especially in self employment category. With the industrial environment of its textile days, the district can prove as a good base for industrialization based on agro resources as well as for feeder industries to Bangalore, Mumbai, Pune and other centres.

2.11 An Overview

Backwardness in the District - Findings of Nanjundappa Committee Report

To identify the regional imbalances in development and to suggest measures to address the inter and intra taluk gaps, the Committee, constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr.D. M. Nanjundappa in 2000, known as the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI), popularly known as Nanjundappa Committee, developed a composite index known as the Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI), comprising 35 indicators covering all sectors of agriculture and allied activities, industry, trade and finance, economic and social infrastructure and demographic characteristics. All the 175 taluks were categorized with an index value. The taluks with values less than 1.0 were considered as backward with further sub-classifications of more backward (0.53 to 0.79), most backward (0.80 to 0.88) and backward (0.89 to 0.99). Accordingly, 114 taluks were categorized as backward taluks in the State. Based on this classification, Davanagere and Harihar taluks were considered as developed, while Honnali and Jagalur taluks were more backward and Channagiri and Harapanahalli taluks were treated as most backward areas in the district. Table 2.4 indicates taluk-wise CCDI values for the six taluks of Davanagere district.

Table 2.4: Index of Backwardness of Taluks of Davanagere District as per High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI)

Taluk	Composite Comprehensive Development Index (CCDI)	Rate of Imbalance Redressal- I-CCDI
1. Channagiri	0.78	0.22
2. Davangere	1.56	-
3. Harapanahalli	0.72	0.28
4. Harihara	1.17	-
5. Honnali	0.86	0.14
6. Jagalur	0.80	0.20
District	**6.09**	**0.84**

Source: Based on extracts from HPCRRI Report and reports of CPO, Davanagere ZP, 2010, Davanagere.

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It can be concluded from the above findings that in Davanagere district, prominence is given in all the developmental aspects to four backward taluks of Honnali, Channagiri, Harapanahalli and Jagalur for achieving balanced development in the district so that they can catch up with the other two taluks of the district.

2.12 An Inter Taluk Comparison

To understand the development trend of the economy of Davanagere district, it is necessary to study its various profiles affecting the lives of its citizens at the taluk level based on the indicators identified for measuring the backwardness of the taluks in the district. In this direction, an effort is made below to study these profiles over a two period of time for making a comparative analysis; the following are the profiles selected for this comparative analysis.

1. Demographic Profile
2. Human Deprivation Profile
3. Health Profile
4. Education Profile
5. Income, Poverty and Employment Profile
6. Gender Deprivation Profile
7. Housing, Drinking Water and Sanitation Profile
8. General Infrastructure Profile

1. Demographic Profile

The District occupies 9th place in terms of total population in the State with 19.45 lakhs (3.18 per cent) as against the State's population of 6.11 crores in 2011 (Table-2.5). The decadal growth is 8.63 per cent in the district as against 15.6 per cent for the State. The sex ratio in the district during the last decade has shown an improvement by 2.1 per cent from 952 to 972 as against the mere 0.83 per cent improvement for the State as a whole. There has been an increase of about 15 per cent in SC and ST population in the district as against the State average growth of 22 per cent. At the same time, the density of population per sq.km in the district has increased by 8.6 per cent from 302 to 328 as against the State average increase of 15.58 per cent from 276 to 319 during the last decade. However, urbanization is slower in the district as the urban population ratio to the total has increased marginally from 30 per cent to 32 per cent as against a higher increase in the State from 34 per cent to 39 per cent.

The taluk level increase in population in the district during the decade is higher than the district average especially in Davanagere, Harapanahalli and Honaali taluks whereas, it is slower in all other taluks. It is interesting to note that though the share of female population remained the same over the decade, the sex ratio for the children below 6 years of age is showing a gradual decline in almost all the taluks which is not a good indicator from the point of view of balanced growth of future generation. It is a matter of satisfaction that urbanisation has been more or less

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limited to the taluk of Davanagere, as other taluks are not prone to the problems of urbanisation.

Table 2.5: Demographic Details

Particulars/ Taluk	Channa giri '01/'11	Davan gere '01 / '11	H.Halli '01 /'11	Harihara '01 / '11	Honnali '01 / '11	Jagalur '01 / '11	District '01 / '11	State
Total population (in lakhs)	2.92/ 3.02	6.02/ 6.82	2.69/ 3.02	2.46/ 2.54	2.22/ 2.33	1.59/ 1.72	17.91/ 19.45	528.51/ 610.95
Density/ sq.km	250 / 250	630/ 686	187/ 211	507 / 509	252/ 262	165 / 180	302/ 328	276/319
Female population.%	48.64 / 48.79	48.05 / 48.61	48.72/ 48.8	48.39/ 48.66	48.5 / 48.97	49.26 / 49.04	48.43 / 49.30	49.10/ 49.32
% of decadal population growth rate	3.4	13.29	12.27	3.3	4.95	8.18	8.63	15.60
Sex ratio	950 / 974	927/ 977	956/ 961	935 / 961	949 / 975	955 / 977	952/ 972	965/973
Sex Ratio (below 6 years)	941 / 950	940/ 955	955/ 948	932 / 919	961/ 962	955/ 939	946/ 948	946/948
Population SC & ST (in lakhs)	1.05/ 1.16	1.50/ 1.76	1.00/ 1.24	0.52/ 0.55	0.59/ 0.69	0.75/ 0.85	5.43(30.32 %) / 6.26(32%)	120.28 (22.76%)/ 147.24(24.1 %)
Urban population as % to total population	6.48/ 6.95	51.41/ 63.78	15.61/ 15.56	35.77/ 35.43	7.17/ 7.73	9.43/ 9.88	30.32/ 32.34	33.99/ 38.67

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to the total

2. Human Deprivation Profile

In a welfare economy, the people are expected to live with basic amenities like shelter and with minimum comforts like toilets, safe drinking water, electricity and safe fuel for cooking their food, apart from good educational and health facilities. Some of the indicators towards the phenomenon of human deprivation available for the district are given below (Table 2.6).

Out of the estimated total two and half lakh rural families falling under below poverty line, the number of BPL families is about 52,000 in the district and the maximum number listed is in Harapanahalli, Harihara and Honnali taluks. On an average, it is estimated that about 21 per cent of the total households are in the BPL range in the district. Other deprivation indicators are: illiteracy is about 33 per cent in the district, while it is still higher in Harapanahalli at 41 per cent along with high female illiteracy rate at 41 per cent. Further, availability of toilets within the premises is very poor in Harapanahalli and Jagalur as compared to the district average of 54 per cent. Lack of pucca houses among the households is higher in Channagiri, Honnali and Harapanahalli taluks as against the district average of 47 per cent. With

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regard to public amenities, availability of drinking water is good in all the taluks except in Harihara. Access to electricity is lower only in Jagalur, Harapanahalli and Channagiri. A comparative picture is presented in Table 2.6 with regard to the position of living standards in 2001-02 and 2011-12 for the district. During the last decade, the position on improvement of access to electricity is visible whereas the availability of water remains almost the same. Poor improvement in the living standard is indicated with regard to basic facilities like toilet, access to modern fuel and housing in almost all the taluks.

Another social deprivation is indicated by the rate of persons with disability and widows living in the district. Maximum of 1.4 per cent disabled population and 5 per cent widow pensioners are found in Harapanahalli taluk. Therefore, in the overall analysis, improvement in the living standards, during the decade, is not so visible across taluks and the district.

3. Health Profile

Healthy people in any society are the reflection of quality living standards. But the health standards in turn depend on the availability of health related infrastructure. Table-2.7 indicates taluk-wise position of health facilities available in Davanagere district.

It is to be noted that there is a clear improvement during the last decade in the health facilities in terms of hospitals, beds and doctors. Population per PHC has improved to 19,000 and that of sub- centre to 6000 in 2011. Similarly, there are four Doctors for every 10,000 population and a hospital bed is available for every 454 persons. But, it is to be noted that the entire health infrastructure is getting concentrated in Davanagere town, hence causing depletion of facilities across taluks over the last decade. Institutional deliveries of babies have improved substantially, from an average of 68 per cent in 2005-06 to 95.5 per cent in 2011-12 in the district. IMR has not shown any decreasing trend as compared to 30 in 2005-06. Still IMR is higher at 60 in Harapanahalli while all the taluks have shown improvement compared to the district average.

4. Educational Profile

Davanagere district has its own significance in the realm of education either in the technical, medical or general education. The literacy rate of adult population has increased by 8 per cent during the last decade similar to the State average. The overall rate of literacy has increased from 67.43 per cent to 75.74 per cent in the district during the decade and has shown a significant improvement in the female literacy rate from 58 per cent to 68.93 per cent in 2011 (Table 2.8).

Table 2.8: Educational ProfileTable 2.8: Educational ProfileTable 2.8: Educational Profile

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Table 2.6: Taluk Level Human Deprivation Details

Particulars/ Taluk	Channagiri 2001/ 2011	Davanagere 2001/ 2011	H.Halli 2001/ 2011	Harihara 2001/ 2011	Honnali 2001/ 2011	Jagalur 2001/ 2011	District 2001/ 2011
Population. below poverty line-%*	-/16	-/17	-/33	-/30	-/21	-/7	-/21
% of HHs. Without access to electricity.	18.44/10	14.44/ 5.28	29.14/ 11.27	14.0/ 5.38	16.56/ 8.82	26.72/ 12.23	18.38/ 8.0
% of HHs. Without access to Toilets	70.0/56. 81	53.59/ 34.5	90.0/ 88.0	61.0/ 50.0	69.0/ 49.0	83.0/ 80.5	67.0/ 53.6
% of HHs. Without access to Safe drinking water(Tap water)within/near the premises	2/ 2.0	2.0/2.0	2.0/1.0	2.0/ 6.0	2.0/ 1.0	0.1/ 0.5	1.5/ 2.0
% of HHs. Using polluting fuel /firewood for cooking	91/ 81.0	70.0/57.0	95.0/92. 0	78.0/ 74.0	88.0/ 80.0	97.0/ 91.0	83.0/ 74.0
% of HHs without pucca houses	50.0**/5 2.0	37.0**/ 38.0	43.0**/ 58.0	31.0**/4 3.0	46.0**/54. 0	34.0**/ 53.0	40.0**/ 47.0
% Illiterate adults to total population	42.48/35 .43	35.75/ 27.71	52.46/ 40.73	39.77/31 .89	42.14/32. 62	46.06// 35.47	41.62/ 32.75
% Illiterate female adults to total female population.	43.0/ 34.0	34.0/ 24.0	56.0/ 41.0	39.0/ 30.0	44.0/ 32.0	48.0/ 36.0	42.0/ 31.0
Under 5 child mortality rate	-/42	-/37	-/65	-/42	-/35	-/39	-/44
No. of disabled persons in % to population.(Based on disabled pensioners)	7.83/ 1.09	8.35/ 0.83	7.03/ 1.41	7.75/ 1.00	6.76/ 1.23	6.58/1.19	7.63/ 1.06
Widow pensioners-No.s as % to total females	17.88/ 3.66	32.34/ 3.05	36.09/ 5.07	22.60/ 3.32	12.82/ 4.07	13.43/ 3.32	25.53/ 3.63

Note: *Based on the information made available in the District at ZP for the BPL families. ** Pertains to houses constructed with good roofing materials.

Source: Census 2001 and 2011, DHO, Davanagere, Social Welfare Department, District at A Glance, 2011-12, DSO, Davanagere

Table 2.7: Statistics on Health Profile

Particulars/ Taluk	Channagiri '01 '11	Davangere '01 '11	H.Halli '01 '11	Harihara '01 '11	Honnali '01 '11	Jagalur '01 '11	District '01 '11
Population Per Govt. Hospital-in 000's	14 /7	26 / 3	15 / 9	18 / 64	13 / 5	20 / 9	18 / 5
Population per PHC-in 000's	/13	/23	/18	/25	/21	/17	/19
Population per sub centre/CHC-in 000's	/4	/10	/5	/6	/5	/4	/6
No. of Doctors (Govt. and private) per 10000 population	/ 3	/ 6	/ 3	/4	/ 3	/2	/4
Population per bed in Govt. hospitals	1342/ 3020	440/178	1581/ 2013	1683/ 3629	1661/ 5548	1302/ 1720	830/ 454
% of institutional deliveries	-/99	-/98	-/85	-/98	-/98	-/96	67.6*/95
I M R	-/ 35	-/ 33	-/ 60	-/ 31	-/ 29	-/ 33	30*/ 38
Birth rate	-/ 16	-/ 15	-/ 19	-/ 15	-/ 14	-/ 17	-/ 17
Death rate	-/ 7	-/ 3	-/ 5	-/ 4	-/ 6	-/ 5	-/ 5
% of children immunized	-/98	-/98	-/101	-/99	-/99	-/101	-/99

Data pertains to 2005-06. Source: DHO, Davanagere

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Table 2.8: Educational Profile

Particulars/ Taluk	Channagiri '01	Channagiri '11	Davangere '01	Davangere '11	H.Halli '01	H.Halli '11	Harihara '01	Harihara '11	Honnali '01	Honnali '11	Jagalur '01	Jagalur '11	District '01	District '11
Literacy rate Male	74.9	78.83	81.1	86.32	67.0	76.87	77.5	83.33	76.6	83.02	74.6	80.52	76.4	82.49
Female	56.9	65.67	66.1	75.75	44.2	58.91	60.5	70.27	56.0	67.96	51.5	64.0	58.0	68.93
Rural	65.1	71.43	66.2	73.87	54.5	67.12	62.6	71.92	65.7	75.13	61.0	70.80	62.8	71.83
Urban	81.1	84.21	78.7	85.01	63.1	73.17	80.9	86.08	76.5	81.25	84.5	93.33	78.1	84.08
Total	66.1	72.32	73.8	81.22	55.9	68.06	69.2	76.89	66.5	75.6	63.3	73.03	67.43	75.74
Population per primary school	911	853	1342	1268	977	932	1357	1221	968	940	757	771	1075	1026
Primary schools – total	321	354	449	538	275	324	181	208	230	248	210	223	1666	1895
Population per high school	5043	4137	3912	3497	7466	5393	5013	4233	5707	4236	4074	3909	4776	4027
% of enrolment in primary schools– to total no.of 6-14 age group children (GER)	92	100.0	99	112	98.5	102.0	92	111.0	91.41	97.0	86.4	100.0	94.58	106.0
% of children out of school in the age 6-14	0.75	2.10	0.78	1.45	1.0	0.56	1.4	2.23	1.05	3.30	1.06	0.49	0.97	1.38
NER	-	94.31	-	106.57	-	96.58	-	102.27	-	92.65	-	96.47	-	100.06
Teacher – pupil ratio in – Primary/ High school-	30/40-	21/22	31//25-	27/22	35/30-	26/28	37/63-	24/23	44/38-	21/24	36/24-	24/25	35/35-	24.5/23.4
% of primary schools with separate toilet for girls	-	99	-	100	-	96	-	100	-	100	-	98.65	-	99
% of primary schools with playground library electricity	-	62 98.6 98	-	70.5 97 99	-	50 99 98	-	66 99.5 97	-	56 99.6 100.0	-	58 97.76 97.31	-	61.53 98.26 98.31
Drop Out Ratio-DR	-/4.22		-/4.6		-/7.24		-/3.72		-/1.39		-/4.07		-/4.04	
SSLC Results %	-/85.49		-/81.5		-/78.94		-/ 79.31		-/78.19		-/74.37		-/ 80.01	

Sources: Literacy figures are from Census of India 2001 & 2011, Series 30,District Population Booklet-Davanagere. Administrative Report-2011-12, ZP, Davanagere, DISE, AWP&B, 2012-13, DDPI, Davanagaere

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A view of Davanagere University:



5. Employment Profile:

The ratio of working population and work participation have a bearing on employment, maximisation of productivity and thereby achieving the well-being of its citizens. Work participation rate is defined as the proportion of total workers to total population; higher is the work participation by both the genders,the economy flourishes. Accordingly, as per the Census of India, all persons engaged in 'work' defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages, or profit, are workers. The worker is determined as a person working for a year and others as marginal workers with a lesser period of working or even as non-workers.

The 2011 census data for the district reveals that the 8.75 lakh workers in the district constitute 44.99 per cent of the total population and the share of males is 59.37 per cent and 30.19 per cent females. Though it is a marginal improvement from 2001 with regard to overall work participation, it remains the same for female work participation (Table 2.9). Of the total working population, main workers constitute 80.56 per cent, while the share of marginal workers is to the extent of 19.44 per cent. It is important to note that marginal workers' population has remained almost constant, over the decade, in the district indicating that unemployment or even partial employment has not increased over the period.

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Table 2.9: Work Participation Rate and Composition of Workers

Particulars/ Taluk	Channagiri '01 / '11	Davangere '01 / '11	H.Halli '01 / '11	Harihara '01 / '11	Honnali '01 / '11	Jagalur '01 /'11	District '01 /'11
Total No, of workers(in lakhs)	1.23 / 1.39	2.33//2.77	1.30/1.54	0.98/1.07	1.05/1.09	0.95/ 0.89	7.84/ 8.75
Main workers (in lakhs)	0.92/1.08	2.04/2.29	0.96/1.25	0.85/0.84	0.84/0.86	0.70/0.73	6.32/7.05
Marginal workers (in lakhs)	0.30/0.30	0.29/0.48	0.34/0.28	0.13/0.24	0.21/0.23	0.25/0.17	1.52/ 1.70
% Share (to total population) Main workers	31.6/35.76	33.9/33.58	35.6/41.39	34.8/33.07	38.0/36.91	43.9/42.44	35.3/36.25
Marginal workers	10.4/9.93	4.8/7.04	12.7/9.27	5.3/9.45	9.3/9.87	15.7/9.88	8.5/8.74
Occupational pattern of total workers (% to total workers) cultivators	39.7/31.0	18.0/13.0	31.6/33.12	23.0/20.0	38.4/32.0	48.7/42.0	30.8/26.38
Agriculture labour	37.9/29.5	23.6/16.61	45.0/33.12	32.1/22.43	42.0/28.44	37.0/26.97	34.5/24.8
Household Ind. labour	2.8/1.44	4.4/2.89	5.5/3.25	5.6/2.8	2.5/1.83	1.2/1.12	3.9/2.29
- other workers	19.5/	53.9/	17.9/	39.3/	17.1/	13.1	30.8/
Work participation rate (% of total workers to total population.)	41.92/46.0	38.82/41.0	48.31/51.0	40.07/42.0	45.02/47.26	59.65/52.0	43.76/ 44.9
% of female work participation rate	26.8/30.87	21.4/ 23.15	41.2/ 42.57	23.3/24.19	33.6/ 31.3	56.1/43.53	30.13/30.19
% of non workers to total population	58.1/53.97	61.3/59.84	51.7/49.01	59.9/57.87	52.7/53.22	40.3/47.67	56.2/55.0

Source: Census 2001 and 2011



It is seen in Table 2.9, that the number of working population is higher in Davanagere and Channagiri taluks, whereas the proportion of marginal workers is higher in all the taluks of the district except Davanagere. At the same time, the share of marginal working population has increased over the decade in Davanagere, Harihar and Honnali, which is an indication that unemployment is sadly on the rise in these taluks.

The occupational pattern in the district shows that about 51 per cent of the total workers are depending on agriculture either as cultivators or as agricultural labour at present. The same has come down from 65.3 per cent in 2001, which is an improvement on the dependency on agriculture as a source of employment. The dependence on agricultural sector continues to be higher in taluks of Channagiri, Harapanahalli, Honnali and Jagalur.

It is interesting to note that the non-working population is more than the district average of 55 per cent in taluks of Davanagere and Harihar, considered as more developed than other taluks. This is possibly due to the fact that dependence on agriculture is lesser and the people remain unemployed due to non-availability of suitable work opportunities in urban areas.

6. Gender Disparity Profile:

In any economy, availability of equal opportunities in all sectors for both genders of population is important to achieve balanced and equitable growth. Table 2.10 indicates the level of taluk-wise status of various aspects of opportunities available to females versus males and the levels of gaps in certain aspects.

With regard to the ratio of female population to the total, it remains around 50 per cent during both the periods of census in 2001 and 2011. Despite a small increase in the overall work participation rate, the gap between males and females continues to be at 29 per cent in 2011 and, in fact, it has widened by about 3 per cent over the decade. Further, it is important to note that the dependence on females as agricultural labourers has come down, as the gap between male and female labour has been reduced from 32.5 per cent to 26.03 per cent of the total working population. But, it has to be noted that out of the total working population in 2011, female composition continues to be at 30 per cent. The working population consists of main cultivators and agricultural labour dominated by the males.

Households using firewood as the main fuel source for cooking is 74 per cent, while 54 per cent of households are still not having access to private toilets - due to which they are forced to use open space for defecation causing additional drudgery and humiliation to women folk. Safe drinking water sources within the premises of households are at only 30 per cent hence, women are forced to fetch water from a distance. These are major factors indicating

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gender discrimination and humiliation to women in rural areas of the district.

Though the representation of women folk in the elected bodies has improved as it has reached a level of 43 per cent in Gram Panchayats, 53 per cent in Taluk Panchayats and 56 per cent in Zilla Pachayats, which is a commendable achievement by the people of the district with regard to reduction of gender disparity though these are provided by the statutes.

Table 2.10: Gender Disparity Statistics

Particulars/ Taluk	Channagiri '01 / '11	Davangere '01 '11	H.Halli '01 '11	Harihara '01 '11	Honnali '01 '11	Jagalur '01 '11	District '01 '11
% of female population	48.79/49.34	48.61/49.41	48.80/49.01	48.66/48.82	48.97/49.36	49.05/49.42	48.76/49.31
Gaps in literacy-male/female %	18.0/13.69	17.0/10.57	22.8/17.96	17.0/13.06	20.6/15.06	23.1/16.52	18.33/13.49
Enrolment ratio in Primary schools -boys girls High school	 -/ 98.44 - /97.62	 -/115.71 -/114.59	 -/92.49 -/ 94.58	 -/ 94.69 -/ 92.26	 -/ 90.53 -/ 88.53	 -/ 87.86 -/ 89.58	 -/ 100.65 -/ 100.01
Share of widows /disabled/Sandhya Suraksha, pensioner female beneficiaries, etc., to female population.	-/ 9.2%	-/ 6.88%	-/ 7.09%	-/ 7.53%	-/ 12.23%	-/ 11.43%	-/ 9.18%
Gap between % of female workers and % of male workers to respective total population	29.6/ 30.77	33.51/ 34.53	13.96/ 15.87	32.7/ 35.5	26.77/ 30.56	7.03/ 16.24	26.61/29.18
Gap between % of female agl. Labourers to male agl.labour to respective total workers	36.25/ 22.97	27.76 / 20.93	35.41/ 26.25	-1.6/ 21.89	59.38 / 25.59	24.53/ 29.48	32.49/ 26.03
% of HHs -using wood for fuel -without access to safe drinking water -without toilets	 91/81 2/2 70.0/56.81	 70/57 2/1.5 53.59/34.5	 95/92 2/1.0 90.0/88.0	 78/74 2/5.6 61.0/50.0	 88/80 2/1 69.0/49.0	 97/91 0.1/0.5 83.0/80.5	 83/74 1.5/2.0 67.0/53.6
Seats won by women (%) in- PRIs - GPs -TPs -ZPs	 **46%** **54%** **71%**	 **42%** **54%** **67%**	 **42%** **52%** **67%**	 **41%** **55%** **Nil**	 **47%** **52%** **67%**	 **41%** **53%** **50%**	 **43%** **53%** **56%**

Source: Census 2001 and 2011, District at a Glance- 2011-12

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7. Housing, Sanitation and Drinking Water Profile

Providing housing facilities to those who are below poverty line and also to the weaker sections of society has been the prime objective of the district administration. According to Sarva Kutumba Sameekshe - a village level survey to identify all the houseless and siteless people of the district, which was undertaken in 2005-06, the total number of houses/ sites required in the district was estimated at 93,000 or 23 per cent of the total households in the district. So far, under different housing schemes 51,335 houses have been sanctioned under schemes like Indira Awaz Scheme, Ashraya Scheme, Dr. B R Ambedkar, Housing Board etc,. Apart from this, a total number of 3693 house sites have been made available till 2011-12, under different schemes. Maximum benefit under the housing scheme has gone to taluks of Channagiri, Honnali and Harapanahalli (see Table 2.11).

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Table 2.11: Particulars of Housing

Particulars/ Taluk	Channagiri		Davangere		H.Halli		Harihara		Honnali		Jagalur		District	
	'01	'11	'01	'11	'01	'11	'01	'11	'01	'11	'01	'11	'01	'11
No. of HHs (in 000s)	54	66	115	147	48	59	45	52	42	51	29	35	334	405
No. of HHs without house-		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		3.0%
No. of HHs. Without site- BPL -APL		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA
Provision of houses- No.s		-/10608		-/11872		-/8360		-/5886		-/8568		-/6041		-/51335
Provision of sites- -- No.s		-/566		-/2053		-/451		-/216		-/308		-/99		-/3693

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

Particulars/ Taluk	Channagiri	Davangere	H.Halli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	District
No. of villages	209	153	80	75	153	140	810
No .of villages With adequate safe drinking water @ 40 LPCD and above-%	40	44	14	57	31	40	36
No. of HHs. without Drainage -%	26	15	42	28	44	50	27.62
No. of HHs without toilets-%	57.0	35.0	88.0	50.0	49.0	80.0	53.6
No. HHs. Without electricity-%	10.0	5.0	11.0	5.0	9.0	12.0	8.0
Coverage of villages with the clean village Govt. Programmes -%*	21.31	7.5	2.86	16.0	8.51	4.55	11.30

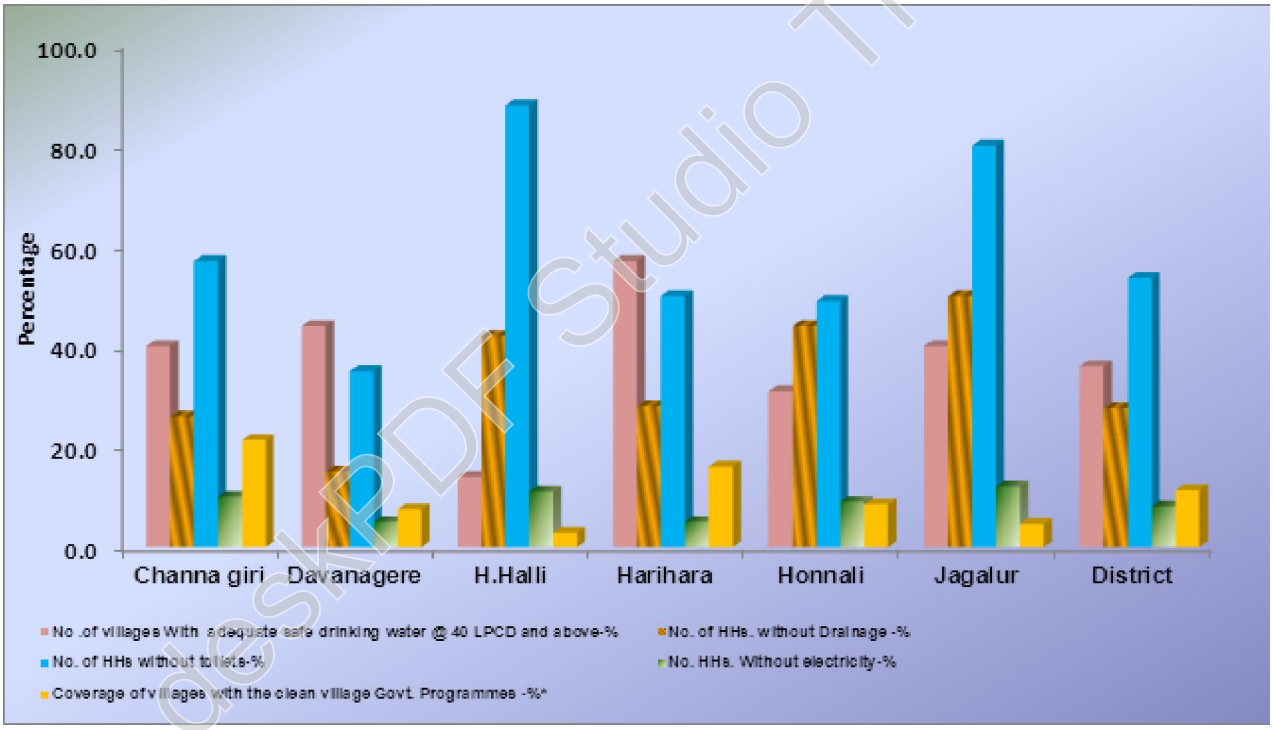
Source: Davanagere District at a Glance- 2011-12
*Based on GPs selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards

Out of the 810 villages of the district, about 36 per cent have been covered under adequate and safe drinking water schemes with 40 LPCD and above. The inadequate provision of safe drinking water is observed in Harapanahalli and Honnali taluks (see Table 2.12 and Figure 2.2)

8. Taluk-wise Comparison of General Developmental Factors of the District

The Nanjundappa Committee Report based on 35 development indicators assessed the level of backwardness or the development prevailing at the taluk and the district. According to this, except Davanagere and Harihar taluks, the remaining taluks are assessed as backward in terms of general development, especially in the areas of health, education and factors affecting the living standards of the people. Against this background, an effort is made to assess the present level of development, as detailed in Table 2.13.

Figure 2.2: Details of Drinking Water, Sanitation and Electricity



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Channagiri taluk is weaker in respect of roads and communication, banking infrastructure, industrial base, livestock wealth, adoption of commercial and horticultural crops, health facilities and educational facilities like literacy, out of school children etc,.

Harapanahalli taluk is backward as compared to neighbouring taluks in respect of almost all aspects like electrification, connectivity in its villages, road infrastructure, communication and banking facilities, industrialization, improvised agricultural practices, irrigation, health and education infrastructure.

Harihar taluk lacks facilities like health and education as reflected by the poor hospital beds per 10,000

Table 2.13: General Infrastructure in Davanagere District 2011-12

Particulars/ Taluk	Channagiri	Davanagere	Harappana Halli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	District
1. Number of villages/hamlets electrified (%)	70	89	36	90	76	99	72
2. Length of railway line per 1000 sq.kms. of area	00	39.97	00	14.12	00	00	7.86
3. Per centage of habitations having access to all weather roads	18.15	27.05	17.75	82.02	23.28	27.01	26.81
4. Road length (kms.) per 100 sq. kms. of area	34.324	53.112	37.770	41.603	56.537	40.988	43.253
5. Number of communication phones per lakh population	1995	3632	1090	1870	1821	2345	2423
6. No. of Post Offices per lakh population	20	12	21	15	23	23	17
7. No. of motor vehicles per lakh population	2589	4321	1506	3495	2069	2079	3041
8. No. of bank branches per lakh population	8	10	6	10	9	9	9
9. Bank advances(Loans in Rs.) per lakh population	13531	24087	6105	18796	13392	9531	16407
10. Per capita bank credit to agriculture (Rs.000)	10.19	8.59	4.16	11.60	8.62	7.77	8.48
11. % of industrial workers to total main workers	0.016	0.843	0.104	0.135	0.071	000	0.318
12. Number of industrial units per lakh of population	23	30	12	49	28	16	27
13. Livestock units per lakh population	67496	73116	137796	60525	78928	110296	88144
14. Number of tractors per 1000 hectares	34	94	18	56	26	23	43
15. Fertiliser consumption in kgs. Per hectare	17101	25036	16054	14039	17891	9943	100064
16. % of total cropped area to net area sown	121.52	132.47	109.8	156.3	130.97	105.04	122.88
17. % of area under food grains	92.97	92.60	92.59	91.26	90.04	66.41	88.71
18. % of net area irrigated to net area sown	47.26	55.51	28.75	80.57	40.35	24.53	43.08
19. % of area under commercial crops to total cropped area	7.55	17.10	17.64	8.35	15.73	39.08	17.04
20. % of area under horticultural crops to total area cropped	0.46	1.07	4.16	0.32	1.75	7.5	2.45
21. Total no. of Doctors per 10000 population.	3	6	3	4	3	2	4
22. No. of beds per 10000 population	9	41	10	6	5	11	20
23. Literacy rate	72.0	81.0	68.0	77.0	76.0	73.0	76.0

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Davanagere, District at a Glance 2011-12 and Census 11

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population, as well as the degree of out of school children. Further, the taluk is poor in communication facilities. This taluk is poor in livestock wealth and has lesser area under commercial and horticultural crops as compared to other taluks. Honnali taluk is poor in health and educational development taking into account availability of doctors and bed facilities for patients and teacher - pupil ratio. Further, the taluk is poor in livestock population, agricultural usage of tractors and irrigation facilities.

Jagalur taluk has poor road infrastructure, banking, lack of industries, and usage of tractors for agriculture and irrigation facilities as compared to the district position. Apart from this, the taluk is also poor in health infrastructure like availability of doctors and beds. Though the pupil teacher ratio is good, the rate of out of school children is higher in the taluk.

An analysis of the above indicators, with taluk-wise details, reveals that except Davanagere taluk, all other taluks are having inadequacies in many of the areas or in all of them particularly living standards, infrastructure, health, education etc,.

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CHAPTER 3

Computation of Indices



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CHAPTER 3

COMPUTATION OF INDICES

3.1 Introduction

The understanding of concepts of development and human development has evolved over a period of time as economic growth moved to include social determinants. The belief that economic growth alone would bring all the social change proved wrong and the notion that prosperity 'trickles down' has been disproved. Today's understanding of development considers humans as just humans with the right to live with dignity and self-respect without gender imbalances, inequality, social and economic vulnerability. The understanding of development has, therefore, become more refined and purposive. While looking at development at various levels from the point of view of a district, it is important to focus on capturing specific district level diversities and status of ground reality. In this direction, certain common comparable development indicators are developed to measure the status of a district and the diversities within the district with regard to these indicators. The level of development and the status of inequality within a district are understood through the development of comparable indices for common indicators.

The present DHDR is presenting a status report by focusing on taluk level human developmental issues that enhance the quality of life. Accordingly, a modified methodology has been adopted in identifying the development indicators from the point of view of data availability and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of human development, viz., health, education and standard of living. The following paragraphs provide an account of these indicators and other related ones.

3.2 Human Development Index (HDI)



An 'Index' is a summary measure which captures several dimensions of a theme and HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements of an economy in three basic dimensions of human development, viz., health, education and a decent standard of living and the index indicates the access or deprivation of people for these basic facilities represented by appropriate representative indicators. In a modified approach from that of UNDP methodology, 11 indicators have been chosen to provide a comprehensive picture of HDI and this is based on the geometric mean of these indicators, which takes into account the differences in achievement across three dimensions. That is to say, a low achievement in one dimension is not anymore linearly compensated for by high achievement in another dimension. The geometric mean reduces the level of substitutabil-

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ity between dimensions and at the same time ensures that a 1% decline in index of say health factors has the same impact on the HDI as a 1% decline in education or standard of living index. Thus, this statistical tool is expected to have the same impact on intrinsic differences or comparisons of achievements across the dimensions than a simple average.

Method of Estimating HDI

To compute HDI both at the district and taluk level 11 indicators are used including the sub-indicators related to living standard, education and health. For purposes of deriving HDI at the district level, district level indicators, and for taluk, the respective indicators are used. The following indicators are used for deriving HDI at both levels and all these indicators reflect human development.

Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel

Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet

Percentage of HHs having access to safe Drinking Water

Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity for lighting

Percentage of HHs having Pucca/ good Houses for residence

Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)

Per-capita Income-GDP

Child Mortality Rate - CMR (0-5 years)

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Literacy Rate, and

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)at elementary level

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

1. All computations are done at two stages. The first computation helps in understanding the relative positions of different taluks within the district. The second set of computation relates to the position of the district. As a first step, a minimum and maximum values were set for each of the above 11 indicators to transform them into indices lying between zero and one. For this purpose, the observed minimum and maximum figures for each of the indicators are taken. Since the Geometric Mean has to be calculated, the minimum value would be taken as 10 per cent less than the observed minimum value in the taluk for positive indicator and 10 % more for the maximum value for the negative indicator.

2. To convert the positive indicators into an index, the formula is

Positive Indicator Index = (Actual Value-Minimum Value)/(Maximum Value-Minimum Value)

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Negative Indicator Index = (Maximum Value-Actual Value)/(Maximum Value-Minimum Value)

However, for per capita income, the actual per capita income, the minimum per capita income and maximum per capita income are to be converted into natural log values before converting into the index.

3. For computing sectoral indices (health, education and standard of living) geometric mean is used and the method of calculation is as below. Thus, there will be three indices; standard of living; health and education.

Sectoral Index = If I1. I2….. I n are the n indices for a particular sector, then the

geometric mean for the sector = (I1×. I 2 × ….. I n)(1/n).

4. To compute HDI, the three sectoral indices are aggregated using geometric mean with

the following formula.

HDI= (SIl ×SI h × SI e)(1/3); where SIl is the sectoral index for living standard, SIh is the sectoral index for health and SIe is the sectoral index for education.

The calculation of HDI is presented in Table 3.1.

Following are the HDI values for the District:

		Index Value		Ranking at State Level
1.	Standard of living Index	- 0.396	-	13
2.	Health Index	- 0.523	-	22
3.	Education Index	- 0.710	-	05
	HDI	**- 0.528**	**-**	**14**

The same methodology is being adopted for the calculation of HDI values for the taluks along with the indices for health, education and standard of living based on which their status is ranked for each of the taluks within the district.

Table 3.1: Calculation of HDI for Davanagere

Indicators	Actual value	Sectoral Index
Standard of Living		
Cooking fuel	26.09	**0.396**
Toilet	46.45	
Water	79.88	
Electricity	92.05	
Pucca house	52.99	
Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	39.82	
Per-capita Income(Rs.)	36523	
Health		
Child Mortality Rate	44	**0.523**
Maternal Mortality Rate	163	
Education		
Literacy Rate	75.74	**0.710**
Gross enrolment rate -Primary	106.26	
HDI Index		**0.528**

Source: Sectoral index by HDD,PD, Departmental Sources, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census data for 2011

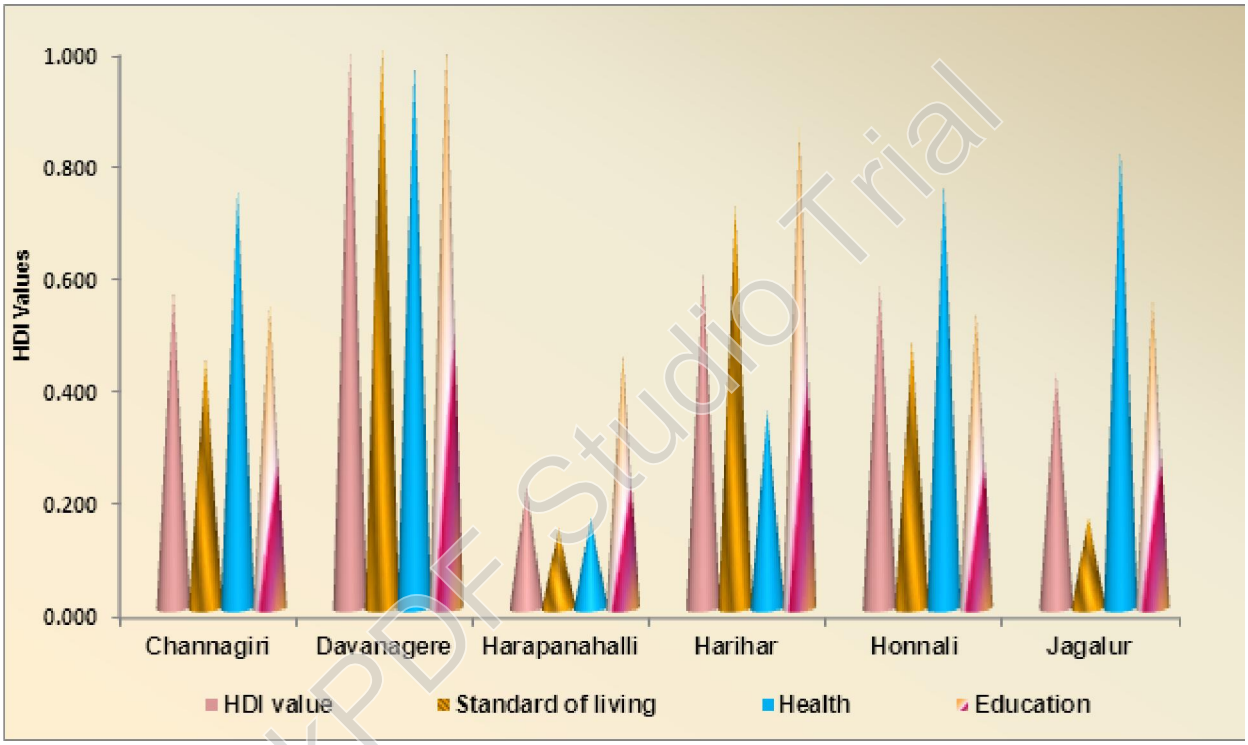
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Table 3.2: HDI Values for Taluks along with the Indices for Health, Education and Standard of Living

Sl No	Taluk	HDI value	Rank	Standard of living	Rank	Health	Rank	Education	Rank
1	Channagiri	0.565	4	0.446	4	0.746	4	0.541	4
2	Davanagere	0.991	1	1.00	1	0.972	1	1.00	1
3	Harapanahalli	0.218	6	0.143	6	0.160	6	0.451	6
4	Harihar	0.600	2	0.718	2	0.352	5	0.854	2
5	Honnali	0.575	3	0.477	3	0.755	3	0.528	5
6	Jagalur	0.418	5	0.162	5	0.813	2	0.553	3

Source: Based on the provided by the Departments, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census 2011

Figure 3.1: HDI Values for Taluks



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A taluk level comparison of human development index in the district indicates that Davanagere and Harihara taluks have gained first and second place in HDI ranking while Harapanahalli the last ranking indicating its poor performance in the respective areas of human development. It is interesting to see that although Harihara taluk has done well in the areas of standard of living and education, in the case of providing better health conditions, it has not been doing well, while Davanagere taluk scores better in all eleven indicators. However, such a performance is not forthcoming in the taluks of Channagiri, Jagalur and Honnali. The HDI ranking almost corroborates the findings of the High Power Committee which regarded these taluks as backward ones. It means that the district and taluk level authorities need to give more attention through initiating appropriate policy measures to take these taluks to better human development position (see Table 3.2 and Figure 3.1).

3.3 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

GII measures the loss in potential of human development due to inequality between female and male achievements. As it reflects an inequality situation, a value of zero represents no inequality and a value of one represents highest level of inequality in the society.

Table 3.3: Indicators Considered for Measuring GII at the District Level (Values In Percentage)

Dimensions	Indicators	Actual Value	Geometric Mean index- GII
Reproductive Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	163	**0.644**
	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	93	
	Share of pregnant women with Anemia (ANE)	57.79	
Empowerment	Share of female elected representatives - PRf	43.59	**0.574**
	Share of male elected representatives - PRm	56.41	
	Share of male/female children in the age group 0-6 years ($Child_m$, $Child_f$)	48.66 /51.34	
	Share of female and male literacy (LIT_F, LIT_M)	68.91, 82.40	
Labour Market	Share of female and male Work Participation Rate (WPR_F, WPR_M)	33.94, 66.96	**0.385**
	Share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F, NAG_M)	33.11, 43.13	
	Female and male Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_F$, $WAGE_M$) as ratio of Minimum wages	55, 105	

Source: Based on the data provided by the HDD, PD, Departmental sources, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census-2011.

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For measuring GII, three dimensions are considered by the report. They are:

1. Reproductive Health
2. Empowerment
3. Labour market

The indicators considered for each of these dimensions in the preparation of district human development report are given in Table 3.3.

The GII value for the District is 0.124 which has been arrived through harmonic mean of values of female/male

inequality after finding the average geometric mean of all the three average values of reproductive health, empowerment and labour market. The district fares poorly in terms of gender discrimination. The gender inequality in the district could be mainly ascribed to health related issues and empowerment aspects. The same exercise is being attempted to arrive at the gender inequality values for all the taluks of the district by adopting the same method.

Table 3.4: GII Value for the Taluks

Sl No	Taluk	GII value	Ranking
1	Channagiri	0.0948	3
2	Davanagere	0.1215	4
3	Harapanahalli	0.127	5
4	Harihar	0.2323	6
5	Honnali	0.0787	2
6	Jagalur	0.0779	1

Source: Based on the data provided by the Departments, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census 2011.
Note: Other Issues of importance: Another important issue that needs to be addressed in this section relates to the crimes against women that are reported in the district. This may relate to issues related to dowry harassment, domestic violence, girl child marriage and other forms of crimes against women including harassment at workplace that are reported within the district.

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The inter taluk GII values in the district indicate that the inequality is higher in Harihar, Harapanahalli and Davanagere taluks as compared to other taluks of the district. In fact Harihar taluk occupies 1st place in GII at the district level despite having second place in HDI within the district. The taluks with lower ranking in GII exhibit lower inequalities in terms of wage differences and health related differences.

3.4 Child Development Index (CDI)

Child Development Index (CDI) is an index combining performance measures specific to children - education, health and nutrition - to produce a score on a scale of 0 to 100. A zero score would be the best. The higher the score, worse the children are faring.(The Child Development Index (CDI) was developed by the campaign in UK, "Save the Children" in 2008 through the contributions of Terry McKinley, Director of the Centre for Development Policy and Research at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, with support from Katerina Kyrili).The indicators which make up the index are chosen because they are easily available, commonly understood, and clearly indicative of child well-being. The three indicators used for measuring

child development index are:

Health: The under-five mortality rate (the probability of dying between birth and five years of age, expressed as a percentage on a scale of 0 to 340 deaths per 1,000 live births). This means that a zero score in this component equals an under- five mortality rate of 0 deaths per 1,000 live births, and a score of 100 equals the upper bound of 340 deaths per 1,000 live births. The upper bound is higher than any country has ever reached (Nigeria came the closest in the 1990s with 320 under-five deaths per 1,000 live births).

Nutrition: There are two indicators: The percentage of children under-five who are moderately or severely underweight. The common definition of moderately or severely underweight, which we use here, is being below two standard deviations of the median weight for age of the reference population. The second one is the percentage of malnourished children among total number of children upto 14 years of age as judged from their BMA and health conditions.

Education: The percentage of primary school-age children who are not enrolled in school and dropouts after the enrolment. For our measure of education deprivation, we use the concept of efforts made in mainstreaming these out of school children in a particular year.

This gives us the percentage of primary school-age children who are not enrolled and dropped out and again brought to the mainstream education.

Indicators for Child Development

The following four indicators have been used to measure the CDI:

Table 3.5: Indicators for Child Development

Dimension	Indicator	District Actual value	District Index/ State level ranking
Health	Child Mortality Rate	44	0.516
Nutrition	Percentage of Malnourished Children	31.45	0.545
	Percentage of children born underweight	14.78	
Education	Percentage of Dropout Children mainstreamed	65.65	0.697
CDI			**0.575**

Source: Sectoral Index as provided by HDD, PD, Actual Values are based on the data provided by the Departments.

Computation of Child Development Index

The indicators have been broadly categorised under three parameters that influence the HDI. All the above indicators are negative in nature except for the education dimension.

The index values for each of the indicators are calculated by using the following formula -

Index Value = For Negative indicator = (Maximum Value-Actual Value)/ (Maximum Value-Minimum Value)

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Index Value = For Positive indicator = (Actual Value-Minimum Value)/ (Maximum Value-Minimum Value)

Table 3.6: Child Development Index (CDI)

Sl No	Taluk	CDI value	Ranking
1	Channagiri	0.8496	1
2	Davanagere	0.4822	5
3	Harapanahalli	0.5501	3
4	Harihar	0.6187	2
5	Honnali	0.4421	6
6	Jagalur	0.5034	4

Source: Based on the data provided by by the Departments.

The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1 and the C D I is the average of index values of the three indicators - health, nutrition and education with the highest value indicating better child development. The composite child index is the geometric mean average of the index values of all sectoral indicators. The Child Development Index value for the District is 0.575 and a similar exercise is done in arriving at CDI for all the taluks of the district.

The inter taluk values for CDI indicate that Channagiri is doing well whereas, the low performing taluks are Honnali and Davanagere. The better ranking is mainly due to corresponding better performance in ensuring comparatively low level in CMR and IMR and more importantly, in improving nutritional status among children. However, similar performance was not forthcoming in mainstreaming the out of school children which is observed to be low in almost all taluks and more so, in the taluks of Davanagere and Honnali.

3.5 Food Security Index (FSI)

Food security situation in India has relevance because in spite of having achieved self-sufficiency in food production, mainly due to improvement in the productivity and production of rice and wheat, we have not been able to eliminate chronic hunger and poverty. The concept of food security in the Indian context has been increasingly refined during the last 50 years. After World War II, food security meant building emergency grain reserves and ensuring the physical availability of food in the market. After the onset of green revolution in the late 60s, it became obvious that economic access to food is equally important for ensuring food security at the household level. During the 80s, it was evident that the principle of social access, with special reference to marginalized communities and gender discrimination, should be added to the concept of food security. After the UNCED (United Nations Conference on Environment and Development) conference in Rio de Janeiro, there has been an increasing understanding in the role of environmental factors in food security. The ecological foundations essential for sustained agricultural progress are increasingly under stress due to human activities. Thus the environmental access to food becomes important.

Food security is related to being able to feed the people and keeping them healthy all the time. Sustainability of food security is a

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long-term perspective of producing and providing food in perpetuity. In terms of productivity of our agro-ecosystems, it is directly related to long-term ecological health. Economic development is required for food security, so that a country is not only able to produce enough food but can also provide livelihood security so that people can afford enough food. Ecology and economy were in the past considered as contradictory to each other. It was thought that one has to sacrifice economic development to achieve ecological health and vice-versa. Reconciling with environment and economic development was first discussed at the United Nations Conference on Human Environment at Stockholm in 1972.

Food Security Indicators

The indicators used for computing the Food Security Index (FSI) are based on the three major parameters availability, accessibility and absorption indicators. The list of indicators based on them and used is as follows.

Computation of Food Security Index
The indicators have been broadly categorised under three parameters Availability, Accessibility and Absorption. The data collected for the above indicators have been used for calculating the index values. This would help in making the values unitless and would allow summation of the index values of all the indicators.

The index values have been calculated for each of the indicators after identifying whether the indicators are positive or negative. This is done to make the index values unidirectional.

The index value in the case of a positive indicator has been calculated using the formula - (with 10 percent less for minimum value)

* Positive Indicator Index = (Actual Value-Minimum Value)/(Maximum Value-Minimum Value)

* The index value in the case of a negative indicator has been calculated by using the formula - (with 10% addition to the maximum value)

* Negative Indicator Index = (Maximum Value-Actual Value)/(Maximum Value-Minimum Value)

* The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1 - 0

* The consolidated index for each of the parameters will be the average index value of all the indicators

* The composite index is the average of the indicators of all the three parameters - availability, accessibility and absorption

* This exercise has been carried out for each of the taluks with the same method and the ranking is assigned based on the food security index to estimate the availability and economic access to food security at household level.



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Table 3.7: FSI indicators and Values

Dimension	Indicator	Actual value	Geometric mean of Index values
Availability	Cropping Intensity- %	123	0.188
	Percentage change in NSA(Net sown area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	2.27	
	Per capita food grain production- in kgs.	551	
	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area(TGA)	12.97	
	Irrigation Intensity-%	147	
	Percentage of area degraded (cultivable waste) to TGA	1.75	
	Percentage of leguminous Crops (area under pulses) in the gross cropped area (GCA)	3.39	
Accessibility	Percentage of BPL card holders to total ration card holders	84.74	0.447
	Per capita income (GDP)- Rs.	36523	
	Percentage of Non- agricultural workers (main+ marginal) to total workers	39.82	
	Average size of holdings- in hectares	1.46	
	Percentage of agricultural labour to total workers	33.81	
	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	85.92	
Absorption	Child Mortality Rate- CMR	44	0.580
	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	79.88	
	Percentage of pregnant women with severe Anemia(moderate and severe Excluding normal)	57.79	
	Percentage of Malnourished children (excluding normal)	31.45	
	Percentage of children born underweight	14.78	
	Female Literacy Rate	68.91	
FSI			0.405

Source: Index values are as provided by HDD, PD, and actual values are based on the data provided by the Departments, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census 2011.

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The average geometric mean index value of FSI for the district is 0.405 taking into the average values for availability, accessibility and absorption. The status of the district is poor in availability index. For calculating taluk level performance of FSI, the same methodology is followed and their ranking is done accordingly within the district.

Table 3.8: Food Security Index (FSI) for Taluks

Sl No	Taluk	FSI value	Ranking	Availability Index	Accessibility Index	Absorption Index
1	Channagiri	0.492	3	0.537	0.217	0.721
2	Davanagere	0.595	1	0.296	0.849	0.640
3	Harapanahalli	0.439	5	0.545	0.398	0.375
4	Harihar	0.551	2	0.492	0.645	0.515
5	Honnali	0.463	4	0.508	0.211	0.669
6	Jagalur	0.410	6	0.577	0.224	0.428

Source: Based on data from Departmental Sources, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census data for 2011.

As seen from Table 3.8, the taluks such as Jagalur and Harapanahally are way behind other taluks in providing food security. This is mainly due to poor record showed in terms of ensuring and assuring timely availability and accessibility of certain services. However, taluks of Davanagere and Harihar have fared better compared to other taluks. These taluks, being close to all modern facilities in terms of technology and other related facilities, have been able to perform better not only in ensuring availability of services but also to create mechanisms to access those services.

3.6 Urban Development Index (UDI)

In one of the earlier World Bank Human Development Reports, urban development was considered as one of the important indicators of human development. India is not a highly urbanized country, but there has been a rise in recent years and, as per 2011 Census urban population is now 381million (31.16 percent) indicating its magnitude and also demand for providing basic urban services; Karnataka with 38.63 per cent is the fifth most urbanized state in the country. At the national level contribution from urban areas to our GDP exceeds 60 per cent and therefore the urban centers have a greater impact on the human development. States, growing faster in development process, are also highly urbanized. Similar picture is also seen at the State (Karnataka) level where only four districts have a higher urban content than the State urban content of 38.63 per cent. These districts are Bangalore Urban, Dharwad, Dakshina Kannada and Mysore. Of these four, Bangalore Urban and Dakshina Kannada districts are among the top four in HDI. With this backdrop, an attempt is made below to examine the HDI status at the sub-district level also.

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Table- 3.9: Urban Development Indicators

Sl No	Indicators
1	Percentage of urban population to total population
2	No. Households without own Houses
3	Percentage of Slum Population to total population
4	Water Supply
5	Sewerage/ Drainage
6	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area
7	Growth Rate of own Resources Mobilisation
8	Per capita expenditure on development works
9	Road Km-per sq. Km
10	Crime Rate per 10000 Population
11	Road Accidents per 10000 population

Urban issues such as slum, urban poverty, housing shortage, lack of basic infrastructure like water supply and sewerage are considered negative urban indicators of development. Urban population distribution in our state is highly skewed in favour of big cities where only 29 cities (100,000+) account for 67 per cent of our total urban population. Mere concentration of urban population does not reflect the true urban character. It is the quality of urban infrastructure and also the standard, which matters most to measure the impact of urbanisation. Certain urban indicators for the district have been identified and data obtained to arrive at the index values for the same through which the human development of urban centres is estimated.

Data Collection:

The data for the above indicators were collected from all the urban local bodies in the district. However, for some of the indicators, the values have been taken from Census 2011.

Computation of Urban Development Index

> The indicators have been broadly categorised under major parameters that play an important role urban development and also influence the HDI.

> The data collected for the above indicators has been used for calculating the index values. This would help in making the values unit-less and would allow summation of the index values of all the indicators.

> The index values have been calculated after identifying whether the indicators are positive or negative. This is done to make the index values unidirectional.

> The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) has been calculated using the formula -

> **Index Value = (Actual Value-Minimum Value)/(Maximum Value-Minimum Value)**

> The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) has been calculated by using the formula -

> **Index Value = (Maximum Value-Actual Value)/(Maximum Value-Minimum Value)**

> The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1 - 0 indicating the lowest ranking for the urban area and 1 indicating highest ranking of the urban area

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> The composite Urban Development Index is the average of the index values of all indicators and this has been used in assigning the ranks for the urban areas within the district.

The UDI values for the six urban centres are as below. These have been arrived after taking into account the performance of these indicators reflected by the geometric mean of these values for each of the urban centre.

Table 3.10: Urban Development Index Indicators and Values

Sl No	Indicator	Channa giri	Davana gere	Harapana halli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
1	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk	6.95	63.78	15.56	35.43	7.73	9.88
2	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	26.26	35.28	21.79	40.87	22.76	33.35
3	Percentage of slum population to total urban population	3.13	5.79	0.9	4.7	1.46	5.95
4	Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection	51.39	39.32	31.29	38.49	35.87	63.48
5	Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)	74.19	85.03	58.32	71.9	66.03	49.47
6	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	5	9	3	1	2	6
7	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	22.51	24.83	22.82	8.29	22.74	18.31
8	Per capita expenditure on Development Works- Rs.	162.62	100.87	117.04	141.01	323.72	472.59
9	Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	10.1	15	4.58	17.5	12.42	4.71
10	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	1.44	1.69	1.04	1.27	1.48	0.87
11	Road accidents per 10000 population	0.41	0.75	0.37	0.77	0.49	0.52

Source: Based on the data provided by the Departments, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census 2011

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The overall performance of all the ULBs in the district is poor as they have fared badly in all the parameters taken for analysis. The poor performance in own resource mobilsation has affected all the developmental works of ULB, as they are not in a position to take up the works due to insufficient funds. The flow of funds to ULBs is linked to their performance on this count. As a consequence, even taluks like Davanagere and Harihara found lacking in providing urban related services and also in meeting the challenges of urbanisation.

Table 3.11: UDI Value Calculated for Urban Local Bodies

Sl No	Taluk	UDI value	Ranking
1	Channagiri- TP	0.354	4
2	Davanagere- CC	0.454	1
3	Harapanahalli- TMC	0.311	6
4	Harihar- CMC	0.326	2
5	Honnali- TP	0.328	5
6	Jagalur- TP	0.344	3

Source: Based on the data provided by the Departments, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census 2011

3.7 District Composite /Taluk Development Index (DCDI/CTDI)

The assessment of human development at the sub-district level is to be accomplished through certain proxy indicators, which are measurable and quantifiable, as direct indicators reflecting human development are not available at this level. In this direction, 68 indicators affecting human development have been identified and selected, based on the availability and the reliability of data at the taluk level. A Composite Taluk Development Index is attempted using these indicators (68) and they come within the framework three broad parameters of HDI, viz., education, health and standard of living. These are selected taking into account the demographic factors, livelihood and employment related factors, household assets, empowering the community, health factors, including water supply, sanitation and education factors. The data and other related information were collected from the concerned departments and other sources, keeping taluk as the unit of analysis.

Method of computation of DCDI

The 68 indicators are broadly categorized under the Human Development parameters namely, availability, accessibility and absorption. The indicator values are unit- less and the index values are calculated after identifying the indicators as positive or negative to make the index values unidirectional. The index values are maximum and minimum fixed for each indicator.

* The formula for calculating ***Positive value is-***

= (Actual Value-Minimum Value)/ (Maximum Value-Minimum Value)

* The formula for ***Negative value is -***

= (Maximum Value-Actual Value)/ (Maximum Value-Minimum Value)

* The index value for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1.

* The consolidated index will be the geometric mean average of all index values of indicators. The DCDI value thus arrived for the district is 0.533; compared to the HDI value of 0.528, the DCDI value is slightly higher at the district level.

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Table 3.12: Details Pertaining to DCDI Values

Sl no	Indicators	Actual value
1	Decadal population growth rate- %	8.63
2	Population Density-Nos.per Sq.Km.	328
3	Sex ratio (Source : Census 2011)-No.of females per1000males	972
4	Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to total population in the taluk (2011 Census)	3.44
5	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6 (Source : Census 2011)	11.19
6	Child sex ratio`	948
7	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years) (Source : HMIS 2011)	38
8	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source : HMIS 2011)	44
9	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source : HMIS 2011)	163
10	Percentage of women headed households (2011 census)	19.39
11	Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	84.74
12	Cropping Intensity- %	123
13	Irrigation Intensity- %	147
14	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	45.97
15	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State	1.0
16	Work Participation Rate (WPR) (Source : Census 2011)	50.66
17	Decadal Growth rate of Employment- %	44.77
18	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers (Source : Census 2011)	26.40
19	Percentage of main workers to total workers (Source : Census 2011)	80.57
20	Percentage of workers in Household Industries (Source : Census 2011)	3.59
21	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers (Source : Census 2011)	33.81
22	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition) (Source : Census 2011)	52.99
23	Percentage of Site less Households	20.15
24	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	4.52
25	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)	55.04
26	Percentage of households with cycles (Source Census 2011)	36.16

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27	Percentage of households with two-wheelers (Source: Census 2011)	22.30
28	Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone, TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs) (Source: Census 2011)	14.44
29	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity (Source : Census 2011)	92.05
30	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel (Source: Census 2011)	26.09
31	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	43.91
32	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	37.03
33	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	36.24
34	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	16.78
35	Percentage of active SHGs	87.35
36	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	90
37	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal) (Source: HMIS 2011-12 data (included Moderate and severe Anemia) Posted by HDD)- %	57.79
38	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source: HMIS 2011)- %	93
39	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	99
40	(a) Percentage of Children born under-weight (Source: HMIS 2011)	14.78
41	(b) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source : Women and Child development department)	31.45
42	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Department)	0.13
43	Average Population served by sub-centres- No.s.	5966
44	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)- No.s.	19069
45	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population- No.s	0.4
46	Availability of nurses per 1000 population- No.s	0.27
47	Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children nursing+ mothers+adolescent girls+pregnant women)- No.s	215
48	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km distance	100
49	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	73
50	Per capita Health Expenditure- Rs.	291
51	Percentage of Gram Panchayats selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panchayats	11.3
52	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet (Source: Census 2011)	46.45

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53	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close) (Source : Census 2011)	72.38
54	Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source: census 2011)	79.88
55	Percentage of Literacy (Source : Census 2011 & DDPI education)	75.74
56	Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School- %	106.22
57	Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School- %	100
58	Dropout rate in Elementary education- %	4.04
59	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary (Source: SSA)	65.65
60	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	21.31
61	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)- %	96.06
62	Drop-out rate in secondary education- %	5
63	SSLC pass percentage	80.01
64	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	23.39
65	PUC pass percentage	56.76
66	School Infrastructure Index (Source: SSA 2011-2012)	0.884
67	Per capita Education Expenditure- Rs.	339
68	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100

Source: Based on the data provided by the Departments, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census 2011

The DCDI analysis indicates the following index values for the district as a whole-

Living Standard/Livelihood- -

Demography	-	0.526
Livelihood and employment	-	0.432
Housing and assets	-	0.317
Participation	-	0.542

Health -

Health	-	0.411
Sanitation	-	0.389
Dinking water	-	0.818

Education - **0.825**

DCDI - **0.533**

The same formula is also applied in case of CTDI calculation with the same set of indicators at the taluk level with the respective index values. Based on the consolidated CTDI value for each taluk, the performance ranking is made with regard to human development status (see for details Tables 3.12, 3.12a and Figure 3.2).

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Table 3.12.1: The CTDI Values for the Taluks

Sl No	Taluk	CTDI value	Ranking
1	Channagiri	0.552	2
2	Davanagere	0.569	1
3	Harapanahalli	0.458	6
4	Harihar	0.540	3
5	Honnali	0.521	4
6	Jagalur	0.487	5

Source: Based on the data provided by the Departments, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census 2011.

At the taluk level, the CTDI analysis indicates a different picture showing that Channagiri and Harihara are well placed in the district as compared to other taluks in respect of general development indicators. Though they are not so comfortable with regard to livelihood factors, they are comparatively better in health, education etc. However, Harapanahalli's performance is not so good. As noted from Table 3.7 every taluk has been able to do better in some indicators and not so better in some other indicators. Thus owing to variation in performance, no taluk stands out distinctively as far as creating a congenial environment for ensuring a better human development process.

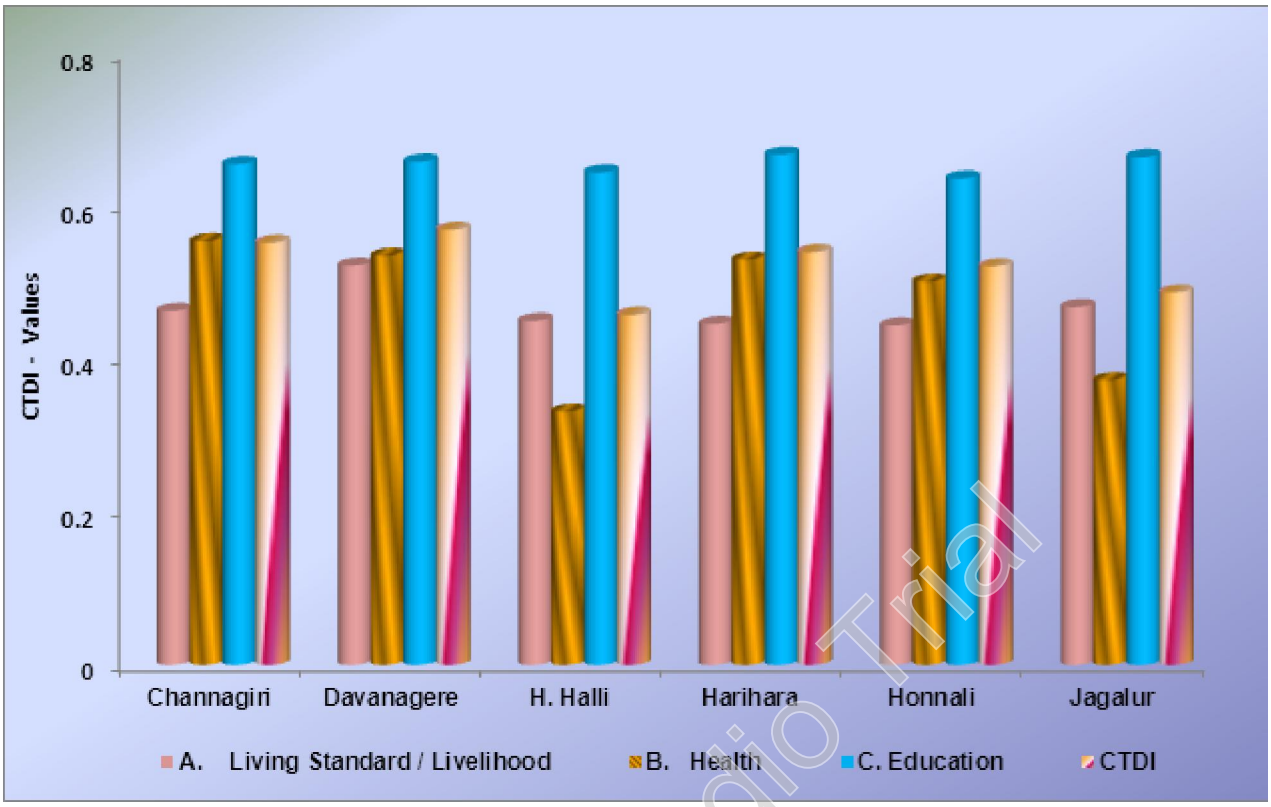
Table 3.12a: CTDI Dimensional Index Values for Taluks

CTDI Dimensions/Taluk	Channagiri	Davanagere	H. Halli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
A. Living Standard/ Livelihood	**0.463**	**0.522**	**0.450**	**0.446**	**0.444**	**0.468**
i. Demography	0.677	0.669	0.653	0.623	0.698	0.713
ii. Livelihood and Employment	0.378	0.414	0.388	0.398	0.369	0.389
iii. Housing and Assets	0.364	0.584	0.314	0.404	0.348	0.285
iv. Participation	0.496	0.458	0.515	0.395	0.434	0.610
B. Health	**0.554**	**0.535**	**0.331**	**0.530**	**0.501**	**0.372**
i. Health	0.484	0.480	0.480	0.474	0.489	0.479
ii. Sanitation	0.415	0.357	0.116	0.392	0.311	0.157
iii. Drinking Water	0.844	0.896	0.655	0.799	0.830	0.684
C. Education	**0.655**	**0.658**	**0.644**	**0.667**	**0.636**	**0.664**
CTDI	**0.552**	**0.569**	**0.458**	**0.540**	**0.521**	**0.487**

Source: Based on the data provided by the Departments, District at a Glance-2011-12 and Census 2011

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Figure 3.2: CTDI Dimensional Index Values



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3.8 Concluding Remarks and an Analytical note on the Performance Ratios for Davanagere

HDI - 0.528

a. Std. of living - 0.396

b. Health - 0.523

c. Education - 0.710

The district is not doing very well in HDI due to the fact that its performance is not up to the desired level in several important HDI components. Notwithstanding, the district has fared comparatively well in per capita income, access to water, electricity, literacy rate and GER. Among the 11 components of HDI in the district, Davanagere is visibly poor in six indicators viz., usage of modern fuel (26 per cent against the state maximum value of 76.3 per cent), access to toilet (46/95), access to pucca houses (53/88), composition of non-agricultural workers out of total workers (40/95), CMR (44/ against the state level lowest 11.7) and MMR (163/ against the state level lowest of 45).

In spite of the efforts in health sector through various schemes and substantial improvement in the share of institutional deliveries over the last decade (93 per cent), the CMR and MMR rates are yet to show any visible results indicating certain basic deficiencies in delivering health services in the district and across taluks. Though the education sector is doing comparatively better both in terms of GER, NER

and infrastructural facilities, due to lower literacy rate (75.74/88.57 per cent) lower index rate is indicated. At the taluk level, Davanagere taluk is leading with an HDI index 0.708, followed by Harihara (0.603) and Honnali (0.549) whereas, Harapanahalli (0.416) and Jagalur (0.463) are showing lower rates compared to the district position due to poor access to most of the HDI indicators.

GII - 0.124

The gender inequality index in the district is not so good despite having better institutional deliveries (93 per cent), good female PRI/ULB representations (44/49 per cent), better female literacy level (69/84 per cent), better WPR (34/47 per cent) and good sex ratio. However, due to not faring well in female health issues like high MMR, higher ratio of pregnant anemic women, lower share of non-agricultural workers and lower female wage rates etc.,the taluk level GII varies from taluk to taluk; it is higher in Harihara at 0.2323 and Harapanahalli at 0.127 whereas, in remaining taluks it is lesser compared to the index value of 0.124 at the district level.

CDI - 0. 575

The index of Child Development is average, but looks better compared to other ratios in the district due to being better in CMR (44/77 at state level), malnutrition among children (31/50 per cent), born underweight children (15/38 per cent). The index could have been better but for the lower mainstreaming rate of drop out children (66/90 per cent). The taluk level CDIs are also showing similar trends in all the taluks, but comparatively the ratios are lower than the district average in all the taluks except Channagiri and Harihara, possibly due to higher rate of children born underweight and lower mainstreaming of dropouts in these taluks.

FSI- 0.405

The Food Security Index is poor in the district despite higher irrigation intensity (147/151 per cent), higher coverage of BPL card holders to the total number of ration card holders (85/96 per cent), higher access to water (80/92 per cent), good coverage of villages by PDS outlets (85.92/100 per cent). The poor FSI is due to poor increase in net sown area (2.27/78 per cent at state level), poor per capita food grain production (551/4912 kgs), poor forest coverage to total TGA (13/79 per cent), poor coverage of area under pulses (3.39/100 per cent), lower share of non-agricultural labour population(40/95 per cent), smaller size land holdings per household (1.46/2.77hectares), higher rate of malnourished children (31.5/17 per cent lowest in the state), higher anaemic pregnant women (58/17 per cent lowest), CMR (44/ 12 lowest) and higher ratio of agricultural labour to total population (34/49 per cent).

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FSI is poor in all the taluks including Davanagere and it is lowest in Jagalur possibly due to higher CMR or lower access rate to drinking water, higher ratio of agricultural labour, lower ratio of non agricultural labour, higher ratio of children born underweight and lower rate of female literacy. The major problem with the taluks is poor rate of availability of food along with lower accessibility factors in some of the taluks.

DCDI- 0.533

With 68 indicators, the assessment of DCDI shows that the district's position is not better (that good) with an index of 0.533 as compared to the district HDI at 0.528 Some of the taluks are having marginally better CTDI values as compared to the district average. The higher CTDI ratings are obvious for taluks like Channagiri, Honnali and Davanagere as compared to Harapanahalli taluk (0.458) and Jagalur(0.487) as well as the district index.

The Index rate is affected adversely by higher IMR, CMR and MMR apart from higher anemic rate among pregnant women, higher malnourished and born underweight children, lower rate of population served by the anganawadis. Excluding sanitation, housing, livelihood to certain extent and health sectors the district's performance is comparatively better. The CTDI ratio is adversely impacted by lesser ratio of cultivators to the total workers and higher ratio of agricultural labour, higher site-less households, higher number of households without assets, poor access to modern fuel for cooking, lower sanitation facilities with poor percentage of houses with toilets and lesser number of pucca houses. In the education sector, higher dropout rate (4/10 per cent) and lower mainstreaming (66/90 per cent), poor GER at secondary school level (96/118 per cent) and poor PUC pass rate (57/93 per cent) are the visible negative factors. The average health and education expenditures too are lower (Rs.291/ Rs. 1780/ highest at state level) and education expenditure (Rs.339/ 3004/).

UDI

The UDI indicates the status of all urban local bodies. The assessment shows the poor position of the ULBs in the district except for taluks like Davanagere and Harihara. The local bodies are doing poor in respect of health services and water supply,however, crime and accidents' ratios are lower and good.

To conclude, the human development status in Davanagere district is not that comfortable and much needs to be done with regard to certain basic amenities essential for the enhancement of level of human development.

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CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Education







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CHAPTER 4

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

4.1 Introduction

Education is crucial for development and in ensuring all children achieve their future potential. Universalised education is one of the important aspects of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set to end poverty by 2015. In other words, every human being should have access to all available opportunities for a better living. To lead a better life by availing of the right opportunities, one needs knowledge, which is made possible only through getting oneself educated. From human development angle, any denial of this right to have basic education is like denying an opportunity of the citizens getting empowered to make positive choices and provide for themselves and their families. Rightly, the Report of the Education Commission 1964-66, by D.S. Kothari, observed that the destiny of our country was being shaped in her class rooms (:1). Further, it says that "in a democracy, individual is an end in himself and the primary purpose of education is to provide him with the widest opportunity to develop his potentialities to the full" (Ibid: 4). Education as the main instrument of change is more crucial in the development of human resources and its realization involves changes in knowledge, skills, interests and values of the people as a whole. The enhancement of quality of 'human capital' - indicated by the sum of skills, knowledge, health, scholarship and intelligence etc.,- realized with an income enhancing process, is expected to achieve twin goals of development with enhanced quality of life of citizens. Hence, investment on education has a definite role to play. In its approach paper, XI Five Year Plan Document, the Planning Commission (2006) makes a strong reference to development with an inclusive approach in imparting education.



Education, thus, is a deep rooted concept in our routine life and to express its importance in simple terms for a common man, one can say that:

- education improves efficiency of workers;

- a literate mother can bring up the child in a better manner;

- a farmer can use improved techniques while farming; and

- the educated youth can find better avenues of employment or rather can have a choice in the employment market.

In this way, literacy and education can be means of development in providing opportunities in a society. Indirectly, they are the means of development as well as the end of development.

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Poverty as indicated by income deficiency is one aspect, but deprival of people from getting literate (or educational deprivation) causing poverty and thereby denial of access to choices in life is to be treated as a major crime against our future generation. According to Jean Dreze and Amarthya Sen (2002), five important roles for education that can be attributed are:

- its intrinsic significance where education quenches peoples' thirst for knowledge and enables people to secure better and higher positions in the society;

- the instrumental role it plays at the individual level by improving the employment opportunities and making use of the available opportunities in the best possible way;

- its instrumental role at the societal level where it provides an opportunity to think and discuss social issues;

- its other instrumental roles which are necessary to put an end to and create an awareness against the evil system of child labour and;

- its empowering and distributive role where it provides inspiration to the deprived and marginalized sections of the society in fighting exploitation, inequality and discrimination.

Development in traditional terms, as indicated by the yardstick of income need not be accompanied by the educational development. But, there exists a direct relationship between advancement in education and economic development. If we analyse the developmental situations of the nations, it can be seen that all nations having high literacy are developed but not all rich nations are having good educational index, corresponding with their wealth. According to the UNDP Report 2013 on Human Development, richer countries like that of Gulf and oil rich nations, are poor in educating its people in terms of per capita national income, while the highly educated economies like USA, Australia, New Zealand and European nations, are not so rich as compared to the highest per capita GNI of Qatar.

In a similar way, in Karnataka, the districts like Bellary occupy 5th place in terms of GDDP at current prices (2004-05) and 4th place in terms of per capita GDP and 9th place in the income index. But it ranks 18th place in HDI and 23rd place in education, indicating that advancement in economic terms alone does not automatically impart on people a better quality of life such as literacy. Education enables and empowers people to have choices in life and access a better quality of life than what they are able to at present and achieve an overall improvement in economic development as indicated in the case of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts, which are good in literacy as well as income levels.

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It is essential, therefore, that the Government attaches much importance in getting their people better educated as a 'conscious intervention' in the policy framework and generate 'human capital' leading to all-round development. With this introduction on the equation between education and economic development, following is the report on the status and impact of the same in Davanagere district.

As noted earlier, Davanagere district was formed during the year 1997 after adding taluks from Shimoga, Bellary and Chitradurga districts. Since then, the district is planning its own strategy and has achieved considerable progress in the sector of education, especially in respect of primary and high school infrastructure (Table 4.1 and 4.1A).

Educational Infrastructure in Davanagere:

Table 4.1: Taluk-wise Educational Institutions- Government, Aided and Unaided: Primary and Secondary level- 2001-02

Taluk	Primary		Secondary		Pre-University Institutions		Other colleges including Polytechnic and Professional	
	No. of schools	Enrolment	No. of Schools	Enrolment	No. of Insti tutions	Total admissions	No.s	Total admissions
Channagiri	321	39796	58	5235	11	2881	04	974
Davanagere	449	97268	154	17771	36	10514	30	13589
Harapanahalli	275	51807	36	5669	12	2973	10	1232
Harihara	181	41283	49	9483	12	2495	7	2337
Honnali	230	35742	39	6787	08	1940	7	936
Jagalur	210	28321	39	5421	08	1668	7	1005
District	**1666**	**294217**	**375**	**50366**	**87**	**22471**	**65**	**20073**

Source: Davanagere District at a Glance-2001-02

Table 4.1A: Taluk-wise Educational Institutions- Government, Aided and Unaided: Primary and Secondary level- 2011-12

Taluka	Primary		Secondary		Pre-University Institutions		Other colleges including Polytechnic and Professional	
	No. of schools	Enrolme nt	No. of Schools	Enrolme nt	No.s	Total admissio ns	No.s	Total admissions
Channagiri	354	35837	74	12939	16	4609	5	2624
Davanagere	538	92438	203	33122	65	16639	44	24847
Harapanahalli	324	38274	57	11598	18	5113	7	3157
Harihara	208	32226	62	10690	17	3414	9	2271
Honnali	248	25258	55	9298	11	2570	5	1182
Jagalur	223	21761	45	7768	12	3486	5	1293
District	**1895**	**245794**	**496**	**85415**	**139**	**35831**	**75**	**35374**

Source: Davanagere District at a Glance-2011-12 and U-DISE 2012-13

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Davanagere district has comparatively good educational facilities. In terms of numbers, primary schools have increased by 14 per cent and secondary schools by 32 per cent during the last decade. In respect of primary school enrolment in the 6-14 age group of children, there has been a decline by 16.5 per cent and a significant increase of 70.0 per cent in secondary school enrolments. The decline in primary school enrolment is being attributed to the corresponding decline in child population. As per 2011 Census, it has come down from 13.42 per cent to 11.19 per cent during the last decade.

The increase in school facilities is primarily getting concentrated in Davanagere whereas, the taluk centres are served primarily by the elementary level institutions. Secondary education and above, especially college education, is limited to urban areas of Davanagere. Thus, an uneven spread of education facilities is prevailing, although the district has progressed well in the education sector.

4.2. Literacy Profile of Davanagere District

The literacy rate is generally considered as one of the important indicators of development and a determinant of its quality of life. Education interacts with other human development variables in a crucial manner and enables people to realize their potential by making use of the opportunities available in the best possible way. It is a fundamental right to have free education for children up to 14 years and it has become the Government's responsibility to achieve universal elementary education. Primary and secondary education has been made compulsory and it has a major bearing on the progress of the economy and also on human development. For any significant achievement in this direction, the primary objectives to be fulfilled are:

- Universal access to primary and secondary schools for all children;

- Universal enrolment;

- Universal retention; and

- Universal achievement of minimum essential levels of learning by all children.

All these factors are measurable as reflected in different ratios, which are commonly accepted in their assessment.

Status of Education in Davanagere District

Davanagere district, , although it lags behind as compared to the districts like Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi, it comes close to the State average at 67 per cent in 2001 and 76 per cent in 2011, which is an increase of 13 per cent. Female literacy has increased from 58 per cent to 69 per cent showing an increase of 19 per cent during the same period.

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It is important and relevant to go beyond the district and study the regional variations in literacy rates. The literacy levels in all the six taluks of Davanagere district are given in Tables 4.2 and 4.3 for two periods of time during the last decade and their variations are analyzed.

The highest increase has been in Harapanahalli taluk - from a very low of 56 per cent in 2001 to 68 per cent in 2011- a rise of 21 per cent in a decade followed by Channagiri, Honnali and Jagalur taluks. This indicates that the backward taluks in the district are trying to catch up with the developed taluks like Davanagere and Harihar, which are substantially urbanised. Davanagere taluk has the highest literacy rate of 81 per cent while Harapanahalli being lowest with 68 per cent despite the decadal growth in literacy.

Table 4.2: Taluk- wise Total Male and Female Decadal Literacy Rates (in percentages) for Rural and Urban & Social Groups

Taluk	2001-02					2011-12				
	Total	Male	Fe male	Rural	Urban	Total	Male	Fe male	Rural	Urban
Channagiri	66.0	75.0	57.0	65.0	81.0	72.0	79.0	66.0	71.0	84.0
Davanagere	74.0	81.0	66.0	66.0	79.0	81.0	86.0	76.0	75.0	85.0
Harapanahalli	56.0	67.0	44.0	54.0	63.0	68.0	77.0	59.0	67.0	73.0
Harihara	69.0	78.0	61.0	62.0	81.0	77.0	83.0	70.0	72.0	86.0
Honnali	66.0	77.0	56.0	66.0	76.0	76.0	83.0	68.0	75.0	81.0
Jagalur	63.0	75.0	52.0	61.0	84.0	73.0	81.0	64.0	71.0	93.0
District	**67.0**	**76.0**	**58.0**	**62.0**	**77.0**	**76.0**	**82.0**	**69.0**	**72.0**	**84.0**

Source: Davanagere District at a Glance-2001-02 and Census 2011

Again, Harapanahalli accounts for the lowest female literacy rate of 59 per cent followed by Jagalur with 64 per cent and Channagiri with 66 per cent as against the district average of 69 per cent and the State average of 68 per cent. The gain during the last decade is substantial in all the taluks especially in Harapanahalli which gained from a low of 44 per cent to 59 per cent as the district average increased by 19 per cent from 58 per cent to 69 per cent.

Table: 4.3: Decadal Gain in Literacy Rate(in percentages) in the Taluks -2001 and 2011

Sl No	Taluk	Total	Male	Female
1	Channagiri	6	4	9
2	Davanagere	7	5	10
3	Harapanahalli	12	10	15
4	Harihara	8	5	9
5	Honnali	10	6	12
6	Jagalur	10	6	12
	District	**9**	**6**	**11**

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

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The gain in female literacy is a positive indication that the interventionist policies have started yielding results in education and literacy. It is noteworthy that gains have been made both in the case of males and females, but gains are more in the category of females that too in backward taluks. The backward taluks of Harapanahalli, Channagiri, Honnali and Jagalur have shown substantial gains in female literacy during the decade - as high as 15 per cent for Harapanahalli, which is more than the district average.

Disparities in Literacy Rates

Similarly, the increase in rural literacy rate has been substantial during the decade in Harapanahalli taluk from 54 per cent to 67 per cent as against the gain in the district from 62 per cent to 72 per cent. But, the disparities in literacy in the district in terms of gaps in rural- urban are still noticeable (Table 4.2) and appears to be glaring one, hence a matter of concern. The overall literacy rate for rural areas in the district in 2011 is 72 per cent as against that for urban areas at 84 per cent. The incremental rate in the last decade is by 9 per cent in rural and 6 per cent in the urban areas.

It is still alarming to know that about 20 per cent of the total rural population (6+age group) is still remaining illiterate and in urban areas about 16 per cent. Altogether, 28 per cent of rural population is illiterate and it is higher in the case of women with 31 per cent. In absolute terms, the total illiterates were about 6 lakhs in 2001 and 4 lakhs in 2011 (see Table 4.4 and Figure 4.1) a substantial decline over a decade and it should be seen as a positive signal for the district as a whole.

Table 4.4: Taluk-wise Literate Population and Literacy Rate-2011

Sl No	Taluk	Total population of 7 years of age and above- (Nos. in lakhs)	No. of literate Population (in lakhs)	Literacy Rate (%)		
				Total	Male	Female
1	Channagiri	2.71	1.96	72.27	79.02	75.70
2	Davanagere	6.07	4.93	81.03	86.25	75.75
3	Harapanahalli	2.63	1.79	68.13	76.76	59.12
4	Harihara	2.25	1.73	76.55	83.83	70.08
5	Honnali	2.09	1.58	75.64	83.13	67.96
6	Jagalur	1.52	1.11	72.81	81.17	65.29
	District	**17.27**	**13.09**	**75.74**	**82.40**	**68.91**

Source: Compiled from Census 2011, DDPI, Davanagere and Davanagere District at a Glance-2011-12

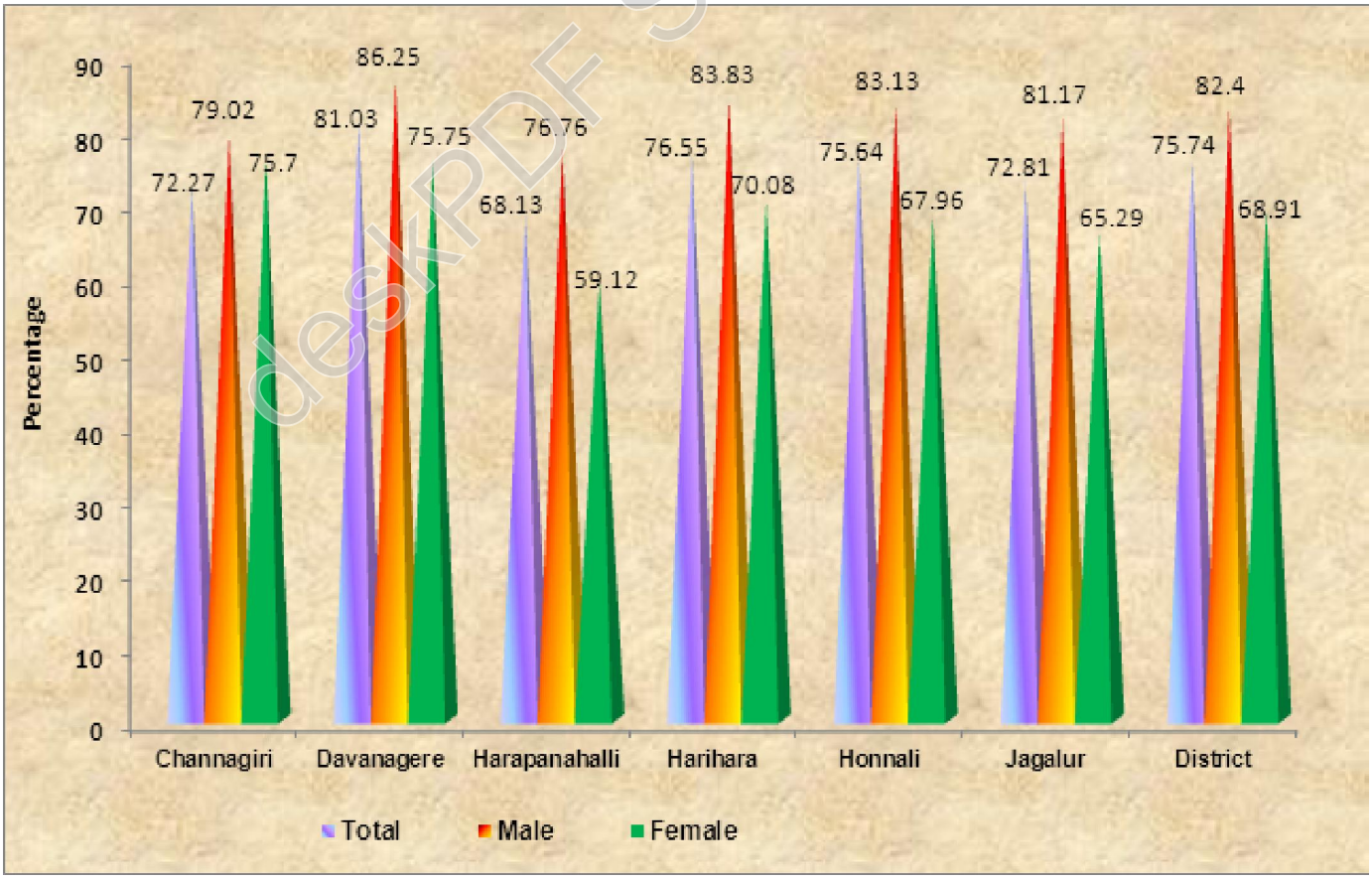
During the decade, the gain in literacy has been by 8.31 per cent. Out of this, the gain rate for males is 6 per cent and for females, 11 per cent. Seen in terms of gender gap, there is an improvement; the gap is substantially reduced from 18.33 per cent in 2001 to 13.5 per cent in

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2011. The taluk-wise gaps in literacy throw light on inter- taluk variations. It is to be noted that except for Davanagere and Harihar taluks, all other taluks fall below the district average (Table 4.3). However, compared with 2001 data, almost all taluks have tried to improve their literacy status and this can be seen in the taluks of Honnali and Channagiri and even in Harapanahalli taluk also, which has the lowest level among the taluks; the achievement is substantial. This could be attributed to the efforts of both the State and Central Governments in launching the time-bound and ambitious Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme in 2001-02 in all the districts with an objective of imparting universalized quality primary education to all children, without any gender bias. Since then, significant achievements have been made in the field of education, important among them being the efforts in bringing the out-of-school children to the mainstream, building infrastructure, quality improvement in teaching, active involvement of local community and focusing on girl child and disadvantaged categories of children including those with special needs. The following paragraphs examine the details of efforts made by the district from 2001-02 onwards in this direction.

Figure 4.1: Taluk-wise Literate Population and Literacy Rate

Figure 4.1: Taluk-wise Literate Population and Literacy Rate



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4.3 Enrolment

Towards understanding the universalized enrolment in education, several indicators were developed and among them, enrolment and attendance rates are important. General Enrolment Ratio (GER) indicates the total enrolment, irrespective of age, to a specific standard as a ratio of the total population in that age category. Whereas, the net enrolment is the ratio of the total enrolment in the age category, as ratio of total population in that age group.

The total GER for primary or elementary schools for all children - lower and upper- of the district is 106 per cent, out of which GER for boys is 107 per cent and girls 106 per cent. The highest GER is in Davanagere taluk and the lowest in Honnali taluk. The enrolment rate among boys and girls category is the lowest in Honnali taluk. The secondary school level GER is 95.46 per cent for the district and the highest rate is in Jagalur followed by Harapanahalli, as compared to the primary level ratio.

Table 4.5: Gross Enrolment Ratio- 2011-12

Sl No	Taluk	No. of children in the age group of 6-14	No. of children in the age group of 14-15	Number of children enrolled-Nos.		Gross enrolment ratio -%	
				Primary	Secondary	Primary	Secondary
1	Channagiri	39253	9022	39301	8158	100.12	92.26
2	Davanagere	90004	21850	102843	21048	114.26	99.01
3	Harapanahalli	40878	7452	41541	7321	101.62	100.24
4	Harihara	32274	7443	35687	6698	110.58	91.83
5	Honnali	29775	6989	28737	5795	96.51	84.60
6	Jagalur	24116	5035	24126	5045	100.04	102.24
	District	**256300**	**57791**	**272235**	**54064**	**106.26**	**95.46**

Source: DDPI, Davanagere.

Table 4.6: Sex wise GER/NER - Primary level - 2011-12

Sl No.	Block Name	Elementary - Primary and Upper Primary Level					
		GER (%)			NER (%)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Channagiri	100.79	99.43	100.12	94.66	93.94	94.31
2	Davanagere(N)	94.11	94.73	94.41	85.39	85.51	85.45
3	Davanagere(S)	134.29	133.09	133.72	128.34	126.98	127.69
4	Harapanahalli	101.06	102.23	101.62	96.11	97.07	96.58
5	Harihara	113.81	107.22	110.58	104.97	99.47	102.27
6	Honnali	97.59	95.41	96.51	92.80	92.50	92.65
7	Jagalur	99.51	100.6	100.04	96.17	96.79	96.47
	District	**106.86**	**105.53**	**106.22**	**100.58**	**99.52**	**100.06**

Source: DDPI, Davanagere.

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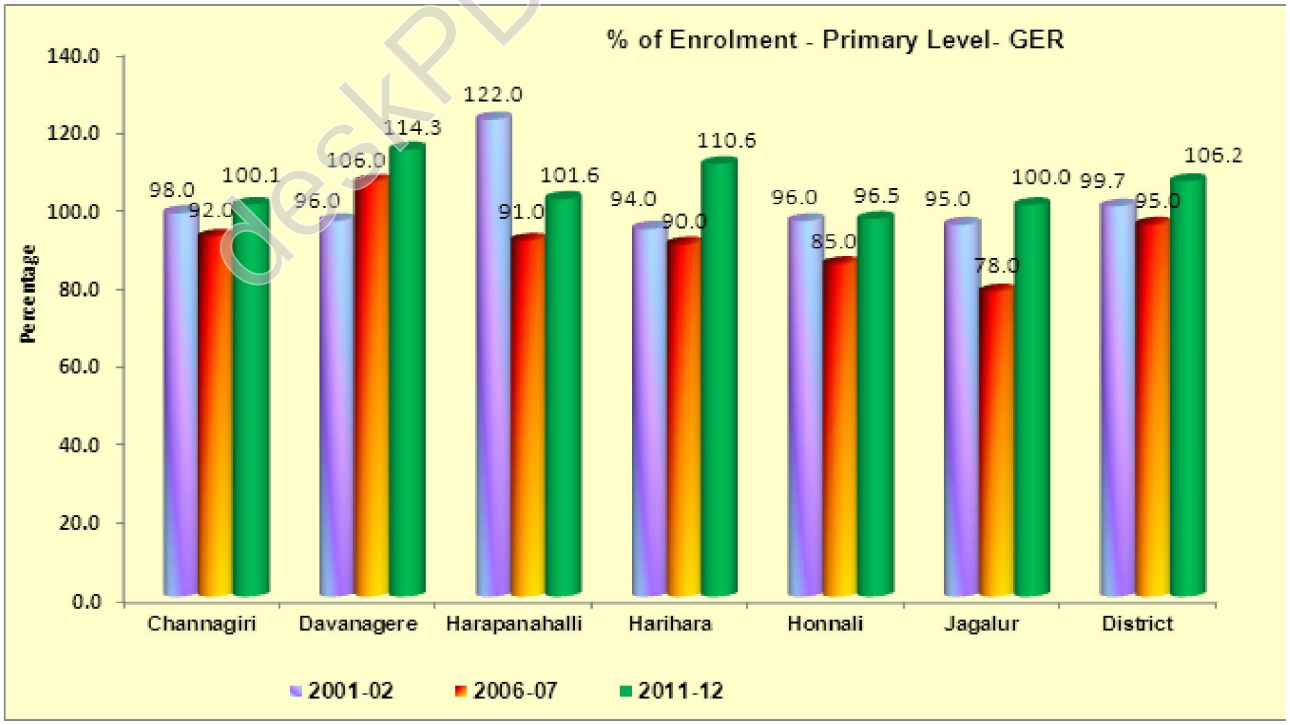
The total elementary level NER for the district is 100 per cent, out of which boys account for 100.58 per cent and girls 99.52 per cent. The NER suggests that the enrolment in the particular age group -6-14 - is more than 100 per cent in the district; shortage is visible in taluks like Channagiri, Harapanahalli, Honnali and Jagalur for overall and as well as for boys and girls (Table 4.6). The NER shortfall indicates the extent and possibility of children dropping out in this age group.

Table 4.7: Enrolment of School Children at Primary Level in Davanagere District- a Comparative Analysis

Block Name	Primary Level- GER								
	2001-02			2006-07			2011-12		
	Total children (6-14 age)	Total enrolment	% of enrolment	Total children (6-14 age)	Total enrolment	% of enrolment	Total children (6-14 age)	Total enrolment	% of enrolment
Channagiri	40652	39796	98.0	55417	50973	92.0	39253	39301	100.12
Davanagere	101419	97268	96.0	102308	108078	106.0	90004	102843	114.26
Harapanahalli	42416	51807	122.0	46416	42416	91.0	40878	41541	101.62
Harihara	43829	41283	94.0	37562	33829	90.0	32274	35687	110.58
Honnali	37129	35742	96.0	34240	29140	85.0	29775	28737	96.51
Jagalur	29671	28321	95.0	27182	21215	78.0	24116	24126	100.04
District	**295116**	**294217**	**99.7**	**299215**	**285651**	**95.0**	**256300**	**272235**	**106.22**

Sources: DDPI, Davanagere and District at a glance and DISE data, 2012

Figure 4.2: Enrolment of School Children: A Comparative Analysis



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An analysis of enrolment of children, over a period of time, shows an increasing trend and this is being attributed both to the efforts of the education department in particular and the awareness among people in general, in the district (see Table 4.7 and Figure 4.2). According to the officials of the Education Department, the faster implementation of the programme of universal and complete education at primary and high school level became possible with the extra support received under the BRGF programme especially, in providing infrastructural facilities forthe backward regions of the district, target setting to contain out of school children below 5 per cent at primary level and 10 per cent at high school level and improving the literacy rate especially by reducing the gap of female literacy.

The following Table 4.8 indicates the achievements during the 11th Five year Plan in education sector which shows an increasing trend both in enrolment and providing infrastructure. .

Table 4.8: Improvement in Primary Education Sector in Davanagere District

Sl No	Year	No. of Schools	Enrolment (Nos.)			GER(%)	NER(%)
			Boys	Girls	Total		
1	2007-08	1907	131130	123885	255015	103.5	98.45
2	2008-09	1877	134429	127542	261971	103.5	99.06
3	2009-10	1971	131205	123900	255105	109.5	98.29
4	2010-11	1905	128405	117959	246364	109.95	91.57
5	2011-12	1895	140859	131376	272235	106.22	91.57

Source: Socio-Economic Review-2011-12, DSO, DPO- DDPI, Davanagere

Although, there is a fall in terms of absolute number in the enrolment of children (in the age-group of 6-14 years) between 2001-02 and 2011-12 periods, both GER and NER have shown improvement in percentage terms between the same periods.

4.4 Attendance, Drop Out and Mainstreaming of out of School Children -Attendance Rate

The objective of achieving universal education is not only in terms of achieving general enrolment of children but also for ensuring better attendance level and learning completion. The districts' overall attendance rate is 99.0 per cent in 2011-12, which is stated to be an improvement from 98.77 per cent in 2008-09 (see Table 4.9). This is has been possible, especially, with the implementation of specific educational programmes to promote primary education like District Education Programme, SSA programme and incentive schemes like mid-day meals, distribution of free text books, free uniforms, scholarships, provision of bicycles and other incentive based programmes.

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There are also reports that the attendance rate is far lesser than the reported rate. However, realistic information can be obtained in this regard by taking the attendance report for mid-day meals along with class attendance, if there is deviation from true and honest reporting by the school authorities. Inspections cannot be the guideline reports because they are only periodic. Therefore, if the schools come up with a true picture of attendance, especially in rural areas, the existence of student absenteeism can be tackled appropriately and proper remedial measures can be initiated in such areas. The average attendance rate as percentage to total enrolment is indicated at 95.94 in 2008-09 and 96.70 in 2011-12 as against the Departmental figures.

The impact of mid-day-meal scheme on enrolment of children and their retention is quite evident. The Departmental level studies have claimed that it resulted in higher enrolment of children apart from a noticeable improvement in their coming to schools at the commencement of school hours. It has also improved their health conditions and the children attained improved level of learning after lunch hours. The other improvements among school going children are their better social mingling and without any bias towards caste feelings, resulting in mutual tendency of adjustments or removing any gaps among them. The attitude of better sanitation is created by inculcating the habit of washing their hands before and after meals and keeping themselves clean. According to an impact study conducted for Davanagere district, the mid-day meal scheme has improved both enrolment and attendance of children to a great extent and it has also influenced the general well-being of children and their nutritional status. This programme has wielded a very useful impact on children across all schools in the district.

Table 4.9: Students' Attendance Rate (in percentage) in Davangere District at Elementary School Level (I-VIII) - 2008-09 to 2011-12

Sl No	Taluk	2008-09	2010-11	2011-12
1	Channagiri	98.88	98	NA
2	Davanagere	99.29	98	NA
3	Harapanahalli	99.29	98	NA
4	Harihara	99.05	95	NA
5	Honnali	100.0	99	NA
6	Jagalur	98.57	95	NA
	District	**98.77**	**97**	**99**

Source: DISE 2008-09, AWP &B, 2009-10, SSA, Davanagere, NA=Not available

Table 4.9 a: Attendance According to the Mid- Day Meals Records

Sl No	Year	Attendance rate - % as against the enrolment
1	2008-09	95.94
2	2011-12	96.70

Source: Department of Education-Akshara Dasoha Karyakrama, Davanagere, ZP



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A View of Midday Meal Scheme for School Children





Dropout and Out of School Children

In any education system, the process of teaching and learning will go on and all students move from one standard to another on promotion, unless there are repeaters or school drop -outs in any particular year until the completion of learning. Like the process of enrolment of children, the regular flow of children from one class to another, is also an important indicator in the education system. However, the phenomenon of repeaters can be attributed to either the efficiency or otherwise of the school or the learning level of children. The drop out indicator is basically a combination of several factors - at individual level, the poor learning ability or due to social factors like beliefs, tradition or poor economic situation of parents, but ultimately children end up not completing the compulsory level of free education up to secondary school. Therefore, the rate of this has much bearing on the entire society. According to the data provided by the Department, the dropout rate or the students remaining outside the learning process after admission has come down over the years in the district. At present, for the year 2011-12, at the lower primary level, the average dropout rate against respective total enrolment is 3.24 per cent and 5.47 per cent at upper primary level. The overall dropout rate for elementary level education in the district is 4.04 per cent (Table 4.10). Yet, it is at an alarmingly high level especially at the upper primary level, because the higher dropout rates are linked to the scourge of child labour and other family related problems like migration of families to eke out their living.

A View of Students using Round Tables in Nali-kali Class Room



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Table 4.10: Average Dropout Rate (in Percentage) 2011-12

Block	Primary (I toV)			Primary (VI to VII)			Elementary Level 2011-2012		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Channagiri	3.77	4.05	3.90	4.56	5.01	4.78	4.06	4.40	4.22
Davanagere	7.23	7.19	7.21	14.62	11.40	13.07	9.71	8.60	4.58
Harapanahalli	6.12	5.93	6.03	9.72	9.63	9.68	7.31	7.16	7.24
Harihara	2.07	3.77	2.88	6.06	4.32	5.23	3.50	3.97	3.72
Honnali	1.05	0.00	0.49	4.03	1.81	2.93	2.13	0.62	1.39
Jagalur	2.83	4.42	3.62	5.56	4.12	4.87	3.84	4.31	4.07
Total	**2.88**	**3.62**	**3.24**	**5.85**	**5.07**	**5.47**	**3.95**	**4.14**	**4.04**

Source: AWP&B, 2012-13, DDPI, Davanagere based on DISE -2011-12

Note: This percentage rate of drop out is based on annual average method wherein, number of children in 2 to 8th stds in 2011-12 minus number of children in 1 to 7 stds. in 2010-11 divided by number of children in 1- 7 stds. in 2010-11. According to simple cohort method as adopted by MHRD and SSA, the dropout rate is calculated in % through number of children in 1st std. in 2003-04 minus number of children in 8th std. in 2011-12 divided by number of children in 1st std. in 2003-04.

The dropout rates in Davanagere district are presented in Table 3.10. The average dropout rate is 4.04 percent between I- VIII standard i.e., at the elementary level. The boys drop out to an extent of 3.95 percentand girls to an extent of 4.14 percent. Among the taluks, the highest dropout rate is in Harapanahalli followed by Davanagere, Channagiri and Jagalur and the lowest dropout rate is observed in Honnali taluk, especially among girl children.

According to the SSA method of calculation for annual average dropout rate in district for the year 2011-12, the ratio is 2.13 percent at primary level and 7.07 percent at higher primary level and the overall state ratio is of 1.19 percent and 4.35 percent. Thus, one can imagine the impact of such a high ratio of dropouts in the district annually.

The dropout phenomenon is almost equally shared by boys and girls especially at the higher primary level. The overall elementary level dropout rate for boys is 1.54 percent and for girls 1.13 percent averaging to 1.34 percent during the year 2011-12 for the district as a whole.

During the discussions with the officials, it is revealed that the demand for child labour in Davanagere is found to be high particularly from the Puffed Rice making units and mechanical engineering firms. This is accentuated by the poor economic conditions of the family and necessity of children to work for making economic contribution through their earnings. In Harapanahalli, it is the migratory nature of its tribal population during seasons wherein, the workers shift their entire family to

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their working place. These factors explain the higher dropout rate at upper primary (VI-VII) stage in these two taluks.

Out of school children (OOSC) is a combination of dropout children and total children remaining out of the mainstream of education.

Table 4.11: Out of School Children (OOSC) - 2011-12

Taluk	Out of School Children (6-14 age group-in Nos.)			Total Enrolment at Primary level (in Nos.)	OOSC Percentage to Enrolment @Primary level	OOSC Mainstreamed	
	Boys	Girls	Total			Nos.	%
Channagiri	403	423	826	39301	2.10	57	6.90
Davanagere	360	297	657	102843	0.64	134	20.40
Harapanahalli	95	136	231	41541	0.56	130	56.28
Harihara	375	346	721	35687	2.02	35	4.85
Honnali	536	446	982	28737	3.42	8	0.81
Jagalur	62	57	119	24126	0.49	37	31.09
District	**1831**	**1705**	**3536**	**272235**	**1.30**	**401**	**11.34**

Source: AWP &B 2012-13, DDPI, Davanagere

According to Child Census 2012 for Davanagere, there are 272,235 children in the 6-14 years' age group. The out of school children (OOSC) identified are 3,536 for the year 2011-12, which has increased over a period of time (see Tables 4.11 and 4.12).

Table 4.12: Out of School Children in Davanagere District in the age Group of 6-14 Years 2009-10

Taluk	Children Population 6 -14 years' Age group-All (in Nos.)			Out of school Children -6-14 years age group (in Nos.)			Percentage of out of school children to the children population 6-14 years' age group		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Channagiri	22609	21393	44002	83	45	128	0.37	0.21	0.29
Davanagere	43698	41202	84900	187	146	333	0.43	0.35	0.39
Harapanahalli	22703	21380	44083	93	99	192	0.41	0.46	0.44
Harihara	19208	17985	37193	15	11	26	0.08	0.06	0.07
Honnali	16270	15563	31833	18	24	42	0.11	0.15	0.13
Jagalur	13047	12461	25508	16	16	32	0.12	0.13	0.13
District	**137535**	**129984**	**267519**	**414**	**343**	**753**	**0.30**	**0.26**	**0.28**

Source: Child Census-2008 and AWP&B, 2009-10, SSA, Davangere

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Table 4.12a: Out of School Children in Davanagere District in the Age Group of 6-14, 2011-12

Taluk	Child Population 6-14 years age group –All (in Nos.)			Out of school Children -6-14 years age group (in Nos.)			Percentage of out of school children to the children population 6-14 years age group		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Channagiri	19979	19274	39253	403	423	826	2.02	2.19	2.10
Davanagere	46891	43113	90004	360	297	657	0.77	0.69	0.73
Harapanahalli	21126	19752	40878	95	136	231	0.45	0.69	0.57
Harihara	16432	15842	32274	375	346	721	2.28	2.18	2.23
Honnali	15047	14728	29775	536	446	982	3.56	3.03	3.30
Jagalur	12339	11777	24116	62	57	119	0.50	0.48	0.49
District	**131814**	**124486**	**256300**	**1831**	**1705**	**3536**	**1.39**	**1.37**	**1.38**

Source: Child Census-2011 and AWP&B, 2012-13, SSA, Davangere

The rate of OOSC to the total enrolment at primary level is 1.30 per cent and is about 1.38 percent of the total number of 6-14 years' aged children for the district as a whole. The highest rate is in Honnali, Harihara and Channagiri taluks. Further, in these taluks the rate of out of school issue is equally a matter of concern both in the case of boys and girls. Thus, the dropout rate and children remaining out of school premises remain a problem and continue to be a social issue, despite a host of SSA programmes implemented by the Governments to eliminate the same.

4.5 Transition Index for Children enrolled at 6th Class as compared to the Children enrolled at 5th Class as well as 8th and 7th in a particular year

After reaching a particular stage in the learning mechanism, the children normally move on to the next class unless they drop out either in the middle or after completing the course. The dropout rate of students has been analysed in the previous paragraphs. The rate of those who complete one stage and go on to the next stage is measured in terms of transition rate. This is nothing but the rate at which the passed out students continue to the next class/course without dropping out.

The overall transition rate in Davanagere district is 95 per cent from primary to upper primary (Table 4.13). The transition rate is highest in Jagalur taluk and lowest in Harapanahalli and Honnali taluks. Considering the above transition rate, the dropout rate of children from high school education process is about 11 per cent. On an average, the retention rate to the high school level is only at about 89 per cent at the end of elementary stage. However, a portion of the student community at this stage may be moving out to other districts for high school education. According to DISE 2011-12 data, transition loss at 7th to 8th is the highest at 9.39 per cent in Davanagere District as against the State average of 2.68 per cent for the year. The average transition loss rate is 9.30 per cent in the case of girl children in the district for the year 2011-12.

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Table 4.13: Transition Ratio for Children Enrolled in Class VI from Class V and in Class 8th from Class 7th in a Particular year - 2011-12

Sl. No.	Taluk	Promotion rate at elementary level (in %)	Transition rate or % of admission to Class VI passing out in Class V	Overall Retention rate (in %) at the end of elementary level (During 2005-06 and 2012-13)	Transition loss or % of admission loss to Class VIII passing out in Class VII
1	Channagiri	98.42	94.96	99.40	0.6
2	Davanagere	98.05	95.01	91.12	8.88
3	Harapanahalli	96.11	90.73	77.83	22.17
4	Harihara	97.34	94.48	86.52	13.48
5	Honnali	94.29	91.44	86.86	13.14
6	Jagalur	98.88	96.6	88.45	11.55
	District	**97.45**	**94.98**	**88.99**	**11.01**

Source: AWP&B, -2012-13, DDPI, Davanagere and Education in Karnataka 2011-12- Analytical Report, Department of Public Instruction, Government of Karnataka.

4.6 Secondary School Enrolment and Dropout Ratio

High Schools:

There are 496 high schools in the district and the highest number of 203 is concentrated in Davanagere taluk. The average spread of high schools is one high school for every two habitations for the district as a whole, but the concentration is more in urban Davanagere. The least coverage is in Jagalur where they have one High School for 3.8 habitations followed by Channagiri and Honnali taluks.

Table 4.14: Number of High Schools in Davanagere District-2011-12

Taluk	Total High Schools	Government	Central (MHRD)	Aided	Un-Aided
Channagiri	74	31	1	32	10
Davanagere(N)	65	17	0	27	21
Davanagere(S)	138	31	0	43	64
Harapanahalli	57	28	0	18	11
Harihara	62	22	0	22	18
Honnali	55	27	0	17	11
Jagalur	45	19	0	19	7
District	**496**	**175**	**1**	**178**	**142**

Source: DISE- 2012-13 and DDPI, Davanagere

Secondary Education is a crucial stage in the educational ladder, as it prepares the students for higher education and also for the world of work. The normal age group of children in secondary classes is between14 and 16. The rigor of the secondary stage enables the students to complete their higher education successfully and apply for jobs with global level competition. Therefore, it is absolutely essential

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to strengthen this stage by providing greater access to and also by improving the quality of education in a significant way. Out of 496 High Schools in the district, 35 per cent each are government-run and aided-schools, while 28 per cent are unaided private schools.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio at secondary school stage is at 96.06 per cent and NER at 96.60 per cent for the year of 2011-12 (Table-4.15).

Universal school access is emerging as a critical concern with the compulsory education as a matter of right for 6-14 years age group of children which has now been extended up to X standard. Hence, any denial of quality education up to class 10 on account of gender, economic class and caste and geographical location raises serious issues of equity and non-compliance of constitutional rights granted to children. Retention of students both at primary, and further at secondary level, is possible only by creating easy access to secondary education, which calls for imaginative approaches both in infrastructure, quality and usefulness of education to the students.

4.7 Pupil - Teacher Ratio

In an education system at the basic level, the availability of teachers and their ratio to the number of children are important from the view point of learning efficiency. If the pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) is lesser, it indicates that the children are fewer in schools (but has to be nearer to norm so that school is viable) and they get better attention from the teachers and are assumed to be providing a better opportunity for learning. In this regard, the optimum level of PTR is around 40:1.

Statistics for PTR are available with regard to schools belonging to the Education Department. To be realistic, it has to be considered as a whole for the entire schools, irrespective of management. This is further relevant due to the fact that children are getting diverted by shifting from the government to private schools. Accordingly, the proportion of teachers in aided and unaided is to be taken for calculating these ratios in a realistic way. The district average PTR considering all is thus around 1:24.5. At the State level, there being one teacher for every 23 students in the Department of Education, these ratios are observed to be 41 and 27 in private aided and unaided schools. The overall PTR position for the State is 25 students per teacher.

Table 4.15: Details of Secondary School Enrolment rate (in percentage) 2011-12

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Enrolment	GER	NER
1	Channagiri	5235	95.31	95.36
2	Davanagere	17771	97.69	97.68
3	Harapanahalli	5669	104.78	104.78
4	Harihara	9483	93.74	73.74
5	Honnali	6787	85.91	85.91
6	Jagalur	5421	104.31	104.31
	District	**50366**	**96.06**	**96.60**

Source: District at a Glance, 2011-12 and U-DISE-2012-13

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Table 4.16: Taluk-wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio- (PTR) at Primary Stage and Secondary Stage 2011-12

Sl. No.	Taluk	Primary			Secondary		
		Enrolment (in Nos.)	Teachers* (in Nos.)	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (Working)	Enrolment (in Nos.)	Teachers** (in Nos.)	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
1	Channagiri	39301	1337	18.35	5235	519	10.0
2	Davanagere	102843	2051	20.0	17771	980	18.13
3	Harapanahalli	41541	1270	27.07	5669	344	16.50
4	Harihara	35687	965	20.51	9483	370	25.63
5	Honnali	28737	1032	19.30	6787	349	19.45
6	Jagalur	24126	808	22.66	5421	276	19.64
	District	**272235**	**7463**	**21.31**	**50366**	**2838**	**17.75**

Source: DISE 2012-13, DDPI, Davanagere

* Denotes teachers working at elementary level schools of Education Department, Social welfare and Aided Schools.
** Denotes High Schools pertaining to Education Department, Social Welfare and Aided Schools.

Note; These figures for ratio pertain to the schools belonging to the Department of Education as it has to be noted that only about 53 % of teachers working in schools belong to the Department

The overall pupil teacher ratio at the elementary level is 1: 21.31 in the district during 2011-12 and the highest ratio is in Harapanahalli and Jagalur as compared to the district average. The lowest is in Channagiri. Overall, the deployment of teachers is good as reflected from lower PTR across taluks. The ratio of working teachers to that of sanctioned numbers is at 96.0 per cent for the district indicating that about 7 per cent vacancies do exist at elementary level and with regard to high schools 105 of sanctioned posts are vacant or stand at about 10 per cent.

From Table 4.16, it is seen that the PTR is good in the district and the average is well below the norm at 25:1. The taluk below this level of achievement is Harapanahalli, with 27. Apart from the PTR, it is also important to have 1:1 ratio for Teacher - Class Room. If the ratio is more than 1, one teacher has to take care of more classes for supervision and teaching. Table 4.18 presents the teacher class room ratio (TCR) in Davanagere District. The district TCR is 1:0.90. In all the taluks, it is lesser than 1. At the same time, the pupils per class room ratio (PCR) is 1:19.12 for all class rooms used for instructional purposes. It is the highest in Harapanahalli at 1:23.46 and lowest in Channagiri taluk at 1: 15.78.

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Table 4.17: Taluk- wise Number of Teachers at Primary and High School Stage- 2011-12

Sl. No.	Taluk	Primary Level		High School Level		Percentage of Working Teachers to Sanctioned	
		Sanctioned	Working	Sanctioned	Working	Primary	Secondary
1	Channagiri	1400	1337	587	529	95.5	90.12
2	Davanagere	2117	2051	1048	966	96.88	92.18
3	Harapanahalli	1347	1270	409	349	94.28	85.33
4	Harihara	977	965	376	365	98.77	97.07
5	Honnali	1070	1032	382	330	96.45	86.39
6	Jagalur	867	808	320	274	93.19	85.63
	District	**7778**	**7463**	**3122**	**2813**	**95.95**	**90.10**

Source: AWP &B, 2012-13, DDPI, Davanagere

4.8 Infrastructure and Access

Educational facilities and access indicator

The basic access indicators for education system are school access ratio for primary and upper primary, which have decisive impact on the GER, NER and dropout rates at both levels. Infrastructure has been one of the main impediments in the education system, especially in rural and backward regions and at tribal locations. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is according special significance and weightage to the provision of infrastructure facilities to schools for the last nine years. Construction of new school buildings to improve the access rate to children, additional class rooms, maintenance and repairs of school buildings, providing other basic facilities are included in these programmes.

Tables 4.1 and 4.1A present the details of educational institutions in the district. It can be observed that there has been a substantial increase in the primary schools followed by the high schools between years 2001-02 and 2011-12.The total number of primary schools increased from 1666 to 1895 whereas, the high schools have increased from 375 to 496 during the above period. To achieve the goals of universalisation of education, construction of class rooms, school buildings, providing compounds, toilets and drinking water facilities have

Table 4.18: Primary Level -Teacher (Working) Class Room, Pupil Class Room (instruction purposes) ratios for Davanagere district 2011-12

Sl. No.	Taluk	TCR	PCR
1	Channagiri	0.86	15.78
2	Davanagere	0.94	19.96
3	Harapanahalli	0.87	23.46
4	Harihara	0.96	19.67
5	Honnali	0.94	18.05
6	Jagalur	0.83	18.87
	District	**0.90**	**19.12**

Source: AWP & B, 2012-13, DDPI, Davanagere, U-DISE, 2012-13 and From: Education in Karnataka State, An analytical report-2011-12, SSA Mission, Karnataka

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A view of Students with Computers





A View of Clean Environment in Schools





been taken up under different schemes. Similarly, additional teachers were taken to improve the teacher - pupil ratio, school mapping exercise has resulted in assessment of availability of own accommodation for schools, cent per cent access to primary education and resolution of the point of non-accessibility for new habitations. In the district, accessibility to primary education is within the radius of one kilometer distance. Attention is also being given to those budding habitations on the outskirts of many towns in providing access to education. In the perspective of RTE guidelines to ensure Child Rights to Education, action has been initiated to ensure adequate number of schools, teachers, additional class rooms, provision of drinking water and toilets, teaching-learning equipment, uniforms, text books, apart from providing support and supervision structure up to secondary school stage.

Apart from this, promotion of higher education is being attempted with 139 PU colleges, 62 general colleges, two medical and four engineering colleges. These are in addition totwo dental colleges and a recently started University in the district. The district is also known for management education, law and other professional courses and skill improvement oriented institutions. From the view point of numbers, the District has achieved substantial and impressive results.

It is observed from Table 4.19, that out of the total 1895 primary schools, the percentage of schools run by the Education Department and Social Welfare Department is almost (1398) 73 per cent and the same is 35 per cent in the case of High Schools (172/483) in the district. Further, it may be noted that the Government's role is more in rural oriented taluks as compared to the urban places like Davanagere and Harihar. The highest Government's share is in Harapanahalli (85 per cent) followed by Jagalur with (83 per cent), Honnali (83 per cent), and Channagiri (79 per cent) taluks, which are considered economically backward areas in the district. Therefore, it is evident that the role of Government is more in rural than in the urban areas, where the lead is normally taken by the private initiatives. In Davanagere and Harihar taluks, the role of private institutions is to the extent of 47 per cent and 44 per cent respectively as far as primary education is concerned. About 20 per cent of the schools are unaided providing primary education in the district and the highest numbers are seen in Davanagere taluk (34 per cent of the total schools) whereas, the percentage of unaided High Schools run by the private management is 20 per cent in the whole district and prominent in Davanagere again. On an average, for every 1000 children there are 7.57 schools in the district.

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Table 4.19: Access Rate of Schools vs. Habitats - Primary Schools within 1 km. and Availability of Schools per 1000 Child Population

Taluka	No. of habitats	No. of Habitations covered by Elementary Schools- within a km.(Schools/ habitations)	No. of Habitations covered by upper Primary Schools	No. of habitats having Secondary Schools	Total No. of Schools	No. of Schools per 1000 child population	Access ratio at Primary/ upper primary level (%)
Channagiri	249	343/249	192	74	417	9	100/93.93
Davanagere	166	554/166	363	203	757	7	100/94.49
Harapanahalli	80	321/80	160	57	378	8	100/98.80
Harihara	84	210/84	135	62	272	7	100/92.19
Honnali	173	245/173	138	55	300	8.24	100/98.98
Jagalur	171	222/171	109	45	267	9.16	100/95.07
District	**923**	**1895/923**	**1097**	**496**	**2391**	**7.57**	**100/94.33**

Source: AWP & B, 2012-13, DDPI, Davanagere

4.9 Eight Basic Facilities - Infrastructure Index (SSA method) of Basic Facilities

It is also important to have minimum basic facilities to attract children. To measure the same and also to assess the progress in providing these facilities, certain indicators have been prepared by the programme - SSA. It is revealed that there is a direct relationship between provision of these infrastructural facilities in schools and resulting improvements in enrolment and retention of children, including the critical issue of reducing gender parity in school enrolment.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan accorded special significance and weightage for the provision of infrastructural facilities to schools such as school buildings, additional class rooms, maintenance and repairs of school buildings. Eight basic facilities are recognized as the minimum standard facilities, which are considered as crucial for creating an ideal atmosphere for standardisation of school education. These are common toilets, girls' toilets, electricity, playground, ramps, library, compound and drinking water.

After reviewing and ensuring about the presence and availability of adequate infrastructural facilities in the district towards education of its children, it is now pertinent to look into the standards of facilities being offered to the children. The index calculated by the SSA, DPI, for the district with regard to all the 8 facilities was 69.22 per cent of the total number of schools as on 2008-09. The same has improved to 88.4 per cent in 2011-12. All the taluks are on the same level. Similarly, regarding schools for secondary education, the index for basic facilities has shown an improvement from 73.99 per cent to 86.13 per cent during the same period.

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A View of Basic facilities in Schools:





In addition to the above 8 basic facilities of MHRD/SSA, under RTE, one more facility (of classrooms) has been added. Thus, upon assessment of the available facilities, the ratio for the district covering all the nine facilities in Schools is at 42.54 per cent in 2011-12. The lowest index of these facilities is witnessed in Jagalur and Harapanahalli taluks. The shortfall is mainly in respect to having own buildings and the condition of class rooms. The overall index is higher than the district average in respect of Davanagere, Harihar and Channagiri taluks (Table.4.20).

It can be further seen that at the district level, 54 per cent of the schools do not have play grounds and 20 per cent of the schools are not having compounds. Again, 10 per cent do not have ramps and 36 per cent do not have good building facilities. This is the district level picture of basic facilities at schools.

According to the RTE definition or classification, Davanagere district has only 43 per cent of schools having all the nine facilities, i.e., out of 1354 elementary schools about 576 schools were having all the nine facilities (as on 2011-12). On a detailed analysis, it shows that in the elementary category of schools of the education department, 619 are without play grounds, 130 without ramps, 231 without compound walls etc. In the secondary school category, 17 schools do not have play grounds, 122 have no ramps, and 22 school no compound walls. However, percentage of elementary schools having more than 7 facilities, as per RTE specifications, is 96 per cent in the district.

Table 4.20: Basic Facilities in the Elementary Schools (Education Department) in Davanagere District 2011-12 (in percentage)

Taluk	Boys Toilet	Girls toilet	Electricity	Play ground	Ramps	Library	Compound	Drinking water	Building good condition	Overall school infrastructure (Nine facilities as per RTE stipulations) index*
Channagiri	100	100	100	57	85	99.64	87.82	100	65.43	47.97
Davanagere	100	100	100	61	86	100	88.28	100	66.97	48.97
Harapanahalli	100	100	100	44	99.63	100	76.87	100	69.11	30.60
Harihara	100	100	100	58	88.5	100	88.49	100	60.19	48.20
Honnali	100	100	100	51	93	100	83.25	100	60.74	42.86
Jagalur	100	100	100	54	92	100	71.58	100	60.15	37.16
District	**100**	**100**	**100**	**54**	**90**	**99.93**	**82.94**	**100**	**63.82**	**42.54**

Source: AWP & B, 2012-13, DDPI, Davanagere

Note: * Basic facilities that need to be located in schools are; common toilets, girls' toilets, electricity, play ground, drinking water, ramps, library and compound wall. At the State level for calculating the index of basic facilities in schools, one score each is given to each facility in each of the school. A school having all the 8 facilities shall get 8 scores. Based on this methodology taluk level indices of current availability of 8 basic facilities in schools are calculated and the percentage level of their availability at each taluk is arrived at to find out which of the taluks are doing well and the ones which are lagging behind in providing these essential services in schools in Davangere district. According to school facilities based on RTE, requirements are nine in number. These are drinking water, boys' toilet, girls' toilet, compound wall, library, play ground, ramps, teachers as per RTE, and rooms as per RTE.

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Table 4.21: School Infrastructure Ratio in Davnagere District for Primary and High Schools- SSA/ MHRD Classification

SINo	Category	Composite Index of Basic 8 Facilities (%)				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Ranking in 2011-12
1	Elementary Schools in Education Department	69.83	78.75	81.08	91.1	12
2	High Schools in Education Department	73.99	72.32	80.02	86.13	18
4	State Average (Elementary/High School)	69.24/ 62.86	73.95/ 63.26	79.69/ 68.58	86.53/ 78.96	-

Source: Education in Karnataka- 2011-12, An Analytical Report, Department of Public Instruction, GOK

Note: Eight basic facilities identified by MHRD are - Common toilets, Girls' toilets, Electricity, Play ground, Drinking water, Ramps, Library and compound wall. One score is earmarked for each one of these facilities and school having all the eight facilities will get 8 scores. In this way, total scores obtained by each of the schools of a district/taluk are totalled and divided by the total number of schools and an index is obtained for the district/taluk.

Over a period of time, the composite index of 8 basic facilities, as per classification by MHRD/SSA, has increased from 69 percent in 2008-09 to 91 percent in 2011-12 for the district (Table-4.21A).The severity of the problem of lack of basic facilities at school level in all the taluks of Davanagere district can be attributed primarily to the quality of school buildings as gauged from the statistics presented in Table 4.20. The taluks with the least facilities are the economically backward Harapanahalli, Channagiri, Honnali and Jagalur. Compared to the State level facilities, Davanagere district is better placed both in respect of primary and high schools.

Table 4.21.A: Assessment of Eight Basic Facilities in the District - 2011-12

Sl. No	Taluk	School Infrastructure Index of eight basic facilities
1	Channagiri	0.91
2	Davanagere	0.89
3	Harapanahalli	0.88
4	Harihara	0.87
5	Honnali	0.89
6	Jagalur	0.88
	District	**0.884**

Source: SSA, Bangalore

4.10 School Completion Ratio, Pass Rate etc

Education Development Index (EDI)

The provision of infrastructure facilities, teaching materials and capacity building of teachers should ideally result in better learning capability of the children and improvement of overall access to, and quality of education, especially of the backward areas.

In the management of education, indicators or ratios have a major role to play both in the finalization of action plans and assessment of the progress in various fields of education. In other words, these ratios will indicate the level to be achieved and the level reached already with regard to certain crucial aspects. After an assessment report, based on the priority of schemes, a road map can be laid for further progress. At

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the district level, similar to the State level assessment, each taluk can be assessed of its progress while drawing an action plan every year. Keeping the universalized level of education in access, attendance and retention as well as quality standards as the ultimate goals, it is important and relevant to find out certain levels of achievements in: a) input indicators like access and infrastructure level, pupil-teacher ratio, enrolment ratio, attendance rate; b) process indicators like school dropout rate, input-output ratio, transition rate and c) quality indicators. As the Government runs about 65 per cent of the number of schools - both primary and high schools, - the role played by the Government in improvement of infrastructure is very significant and decisive in Davanagere district. As indicated by the Education Index prepared by the Department, Honnali takes the first place while Harapanahalli and Harihara take the last positions. Therefore, further efforts are needed to bring further progress in these taluks (Table 4.22).

Table 4.22: EDI Ranking by DISE-2011-12

Sl No	Taluk	Primary		Upper Primary		EDI Rank	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
1	Channagiri	0.56170	4	0.57834	3	0.57002	3
2	Davanagere-N	0.52944	5	0.51229	4	0.52087	5
3	Davanagere-S	0.63540	3	0.64927	1	0.64234	2
4	Harapanahalli	0.47816	7	0.35471	7	0.41643	7
5	Harihara	0.49733	6	0.40918	6	0.45326	6
6	Honnali	0.75746	1	0.61980	2	0.68863	1
7	Jagalur	0.65998	2	0.47898	5	0.56948	4

Source: AWP&B-2012-13 DDPI, Davangere

According to DISE Report, the students learning achievement has improved from 78 percent in 2010-11 to 81 percent in 2011-12 in the district. According to the Education Development Index, Honnali occupies the top ranking in the district, while Harapanahalli is the last. Harihara taluk also lags behind in this respect from other taluks. Every year, crores of public money is being invested on programmes for providing education to all in our country. There is no effort to assess the real output per unit of input as most of it is difficult to quantify. Of course, educated children are produced every year but at what cost and of what quality?

A higher rate of completion of studies at High School level and the completion of the same in the stipulated period of schooling without overshooting is important. But, of course, the quality standards of children coming out may be more important as an indicator for realistic

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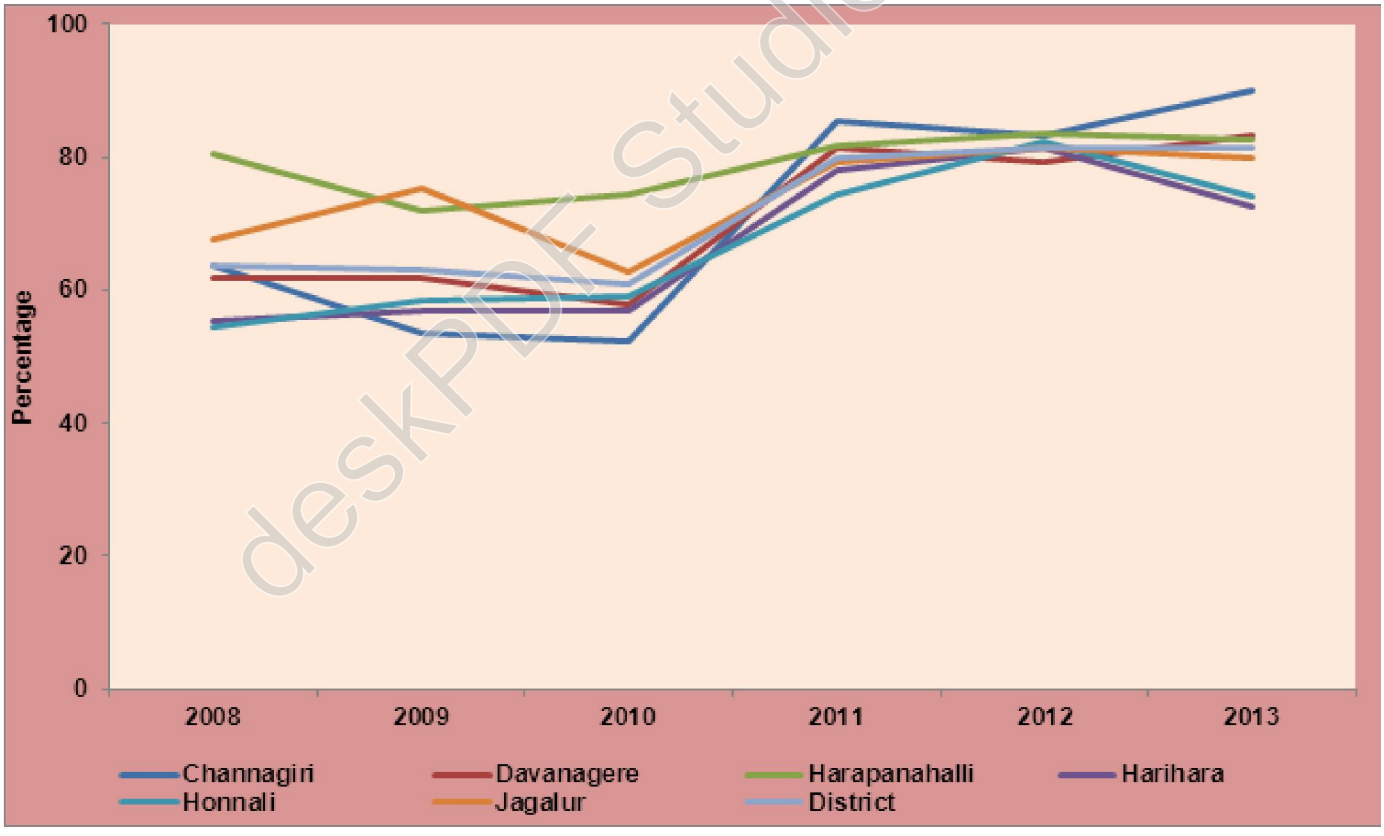
assessment of investment on education. The investment on the creation of infrastructural facilities may have to be treated as worthy, if it results in quality output reflected in terms of increased pass percentage, reduction in failures, increased ratio of distinctions, improved Karnataka School Quality Assessment Organisation (KSQAO) ratings etc.

Table 4.23: Quality of Education as Reflected by Percentage of SSLC Pass Rate

Sl. No.	Taluk	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	Channagiri	63.70	53.39	52.24	85.49	83.21	90.15
2	Davanagere	61.90	61.90	57.80	81.31	79.37	83.29
3	Harapanahalli	80.47	71.80	74.44	81.66	83.69	82.60
4	Harihara	55.38	56.89	56.99	78.19	81.30	72.40
5	Honnali	54.60	58.55	59.19	74.37	82.31	74.10
6	Jagalur	67.73	75.25	62.82	79.31	81.44	79.82
	District	**63.67**	**62.94**	**60.87**	**80.01**	**81.37**	**81.35**

Source: DDPI, Davanagere

Figure 4.3: Quality of Education-SSLC Pass Rate



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An indicator with which one can easily gauge the outcome of education sector investment is the pass percentage in school examinations. There is substantial jump in the pass percentage with regard to X Class examinations. Table 4.23 and Figure 4.3 indicate the progress of

SSLC pass percentages in Davanagere district during the last few years. The overall result has improved from 64 per cent in 2008 to 81 per cent currently. Similarly, the PUC level examinations have shown a rise of 22 per cent, from overall pass percentage from 45.42 per cent to 56.76 percent during the last decade (Table 4.24).

Table 4.24: Details of PUC Results (in percentage)

Sl.No.	Taluka/Years	PUC	
		2001-02	2011-12
1	Channagiri	50.31	54.02
2	Davanagere	44.68	67.93
3	Harapanahalli	46.26	63.08
4	Harihara	51.34	69.12
5	Honnali	47.32	70.34
6	Jagalur	31.01	55.42
	District	**45.42**	**56.76**

Source: Deputy Director, PUC Examinations, Davanagere

A view of Higher Education College:



4.11 Post-Secondary Education (including Professional Education)

(Engineering/Medicine/Dental/Nursing) and general degree colleges, ITI/ Polytechnic and other skill development institutions)

Pre- University Education:

This is the first and important stage of higher education for any student, if one is interested in pursuing a professional career-oriented education or higher education in arts, science or commerce. Table 4.25 shows the taluk-wise spread of pre-university colleges in Davanagere district. The total availability of PU colleges has increased from 87 in 2001-02 to 139 in 2011-12. The leading taluk in the district is Davanagere followed by Harapanahalli, Harihara and Channagiri. The total enrolment in PU colleges during 2011-12 has been at 35,831, out of which 18,685 are boys. The total enrolment in Davanagere itself is 16,639 and the lowest is in Honnali with 2570. This has to be compared to the total enrolment in high schools during the previous year at 86,544, from which one can conclude that the rate of retention is less than 50 percent at this stage. This is the reality when we compare the previous years' figures also.

Table 4.25 shows the development in higher education facilities over a period of time in Davanagere district. Between 2001-02 and 2011-

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12, there have been considerable additions in terms of institutions added to higher education, especially in the sector of vocational education. Degree colleges (offering general courses) have increased from 31 to 62 whereas the vocational colleges like D.Eds, B.Eds, have increased from 25 to 51 taking the total higher educational institutions excluding PUC, from 61 to 121 during the above period. The pre-university education facility has expanded considerably from 87 to 139 during the same period.

Table 4.25: Number of Higher Education Institutions (Including Professional Colleges) in the District

Taluk	Pre-University Colleges		Degree colleges		Medical colleges+Dental colleges		Engineering colleges		Others*		Total Colleges	
	2001-02	2011-12	2001-02	2011-12	2001-02	2011-12	2001-02	2011-12	2001-02	2011-12	2001-02	2011-12
Channagiri	10	16	2	**5**	-	**-**	-	**-**	2		4	
Davanagere	38	65	14	**34**	3	**2+2**	3	**4**	10		30	
Harapanahalli	11	18	4	**5**	-	**-**	-	**-**	5		9	
Harihara	12	17	4	**8**	-	**-**	-	**-**	3		7	
Honnali	8	11	4	**5**	-	**-**	-	**-**	3		7	
Jagalur	8	12	3	**5**	-	**-**	-	**-**	4		7	
District	**87**	**139**	**31**	**62**	**2**	**2+2**	**3**	**4**	**25**	**51**	**61**	**121**

Source: District at a Glance 2001-02 and 2011-12

*Includes Polytechnic, Pharmacy, D.Ed., B.Ed, ITI, Law Colleges

The total number of students as on 2011-12 in general degree colleges has been at 21,664, medical 21,664, dental 1028, polytechnic 3701 and engineering 6978.

4.12 Schemes for Promotion of Literacy level

Under SSA programmes, various schemes have been formulated. The basic purpose of the entire education programme is to enhance the existing infrastructure to a higher level, providing better teaching facilities and finally achieving the goal of universal enrolment of school-age children in the district. Following are some of the schemes and details pertaining to education sector and achievements therein.

To improve the retention rate of children in elementary stage, targeted incentive schemes have been in operation like distributing free text books to all focus group boys and girls of 1st to 8th standard and Nali Kali students from 1st to 3rd standard. Free uniforms were provided to boys and girls of 1st to 10th standard, who are studying in government and aided schools and free bicycles were distributed to 8th standard children of government and aided schools. The details of beneficiaries of the scheme in the district and taluk-wise are given in Table 4.26.

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Table 4.26: Number of Pupils provided with free Incentives under in Davangere District 2011-12

Sl. No	Taluk	Free Text Books	Free uniform	Bicycles	Midday meal scheme expenditure (Rs.in lakhs)	Attendance rate as percentage to the enrolment (1st-10th Class)
1	Channagiri	14459	26204	3808	198.25	
2	Davanagere	35775	36518	3138	280.15	
3	Harapanahalli	16854	33757	3412	202.6	
4	Harihara	14116	18735	3000	182.26	
5	Honnali	11485	21018	2708	166.05	
6	Jagalur	11525	18497	2335	139.64	
	District	**107214**	**154729**	**18401**	**2116.25**	**96.21**

Source: DDPI, Davanagere, AWP&B-2012-13

The details of these measures are discussed below. These are intended to improve the children's attendance, retention and transition apart from removal of all possible financial and procedural barriers in sending children to schools. There is no school fee collection from the students studying up to 10th standard in government and aided schools.

Free Work Books and Text Books

Free text books and bags are given to all children of focus groups upto 8th standard studying in government and government aided lower and higher primary schools (see Table 4.26). Free work books are also given to Nali Kali students from 1st to 3rd standard. Primary school students are also given drawing books, crayons and origami books. Higher primary students got work books, atlas and dictionaries. A total grant of Rs. 132.567 lakhs has been utilized for this purpose in 2011-12.

Bicycles

To improve the school attendance and to avoid girl students walking long distances to reach the school and back home, an innovative scheme of providing bicycles was introduced. So far, about 19,000 students have benefitted under the scheme during year 2011-12.

Akshara Dasoha / Midday Meals Programme

Another beneficial scheme introduced in schools is the implementation of mid-day meal or popularly called as Akshara Dasoha, aimed at attracting children to school and retaining them there. This has been made applicable throughout the state as one of the main strategies to achieve universalisation of education. This scheme is projected as a panacea to mitigate hunger and malnutrition faced by the children and also for the better enrollment and retainment of the children.

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Under this programme, all children studying between 1-10 standard in aided and unaided schools, are provided with free mid-day meals and milk. The main objective of this scheme is to ensure full enrolment, improving students' attendance, controlling or total stoppage of drop-out of school-going children, improvement of learning achievements through providing nutritious and hygienic food and to improve general health condition of children. As on date, the total beneficiaries under this scheme are 200,840 children of the district during 2011-12. The total expenditure on mid day meal scheme is Rs.2116.25 lakhs for the year 2011-12.

Consequent to the introduction of this scheme, a number of positive outcomes are reported or have been observed in the district report card for education in Davanagere district. During the last decade or so, substantial sum is being invested every year in this ambitious project of the Government. The Mid day meal scheme was extended to High School level from 2007-08 onwards. Earlier it was introduced up to VIII in Government and aided schools. The district has found that the mid- day meal scheme is beneficial in overcoming malnutrition, hunger and as an effective measure to improve the learning quality while achieving the goal of better attendance, maintenance of school timings, retention of children and positive attitude towards personal hygiene and achievement of the goal of education for all.

Hostels

The free hostel facilities for children of all classes are run by the departments of Social Welfare, Minorities Development and SC and ST Development Corporation. Now, for the benefit of hardcore, educationally deprived children staying within the Corporation limits, Sarvashiksha Abhiyan, also in an effort to universalize elementary education, efforts are on for setting up of Chinnara Tangudhama or Transit Homes, jointly funded by Central and State Governments. This intervention is planned towards addressing children from the educationally deprived background, destitute children like children who are involved in unhealthy activities such as alcoholism, smoking, theft, those who are irregular to the school, run away children, street children and destitute who would be provided a safe place to dwell for a shorter duration, with appropriate study facilities. The Transit Homes will be a short stay home for the rescued children where their immediate needs are to be met. The Centre is run in collaboration with a NGO, selected based on invitations for tender process. The basic facilities offered include, food, cloth, bedding and items of other daily needs. The children are provided with recreation and play activities through school based facilities like TV, VCD, Sports materials etc., Medical care with first aid facilities are provided initially and once they get used to the centre, counseling based on their family back-



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ground, problems faced by the children and their ambitions including treatment through drug de-addiction (in case of drug abused child) are also provided. During a survey conducted for the educationally deprived children in Davanagere, 55 such type of children was found and 38 were rescued at the centre. Another 487 children were identified and a child track programme was in place before mainstreaming them.

Role of other (Line) Departments

Other Departments like Social Welfare, Backward Classes and Minority Development, Women and Child development, SC &ST Development Corporation are operating hostels, giving scholarships to needy students and disabled to enable the children to continue education. Table 4.27 presents the details of pre- metric hostels in Davanagere district.

Table 4.27: Pre-metric Hostels in Davangere District - 2011-12 (Government and Aided)

Sl No	Taluk	SC Hostels		ST Hostels		Backward Class Hostels		Minorities' Hostels including Ashrama schools	
		Nos.	Students	Nos.	Students	Nos.	Students	Nos.	Students
1	Channagiri	25	1673	1	75	12	734	2	307
2	Davanagere	26	2583	6	310	17	1871	3	406
3	Harapanahalli	15	1712	1	50	7	705	1	248
4	Harihara	7	512	1	50	8	570	3	514
5	Honnali	11	795	0	0	12	750	2	314
6	Jagalur	20	1722	3	165	8	455	2	295
	District	**104**	**8997**	**12**	**650**	**64**	**5085**	**13**	**2084**

Source: Davangere District at a Glance-2011-12

There are 116 hostels accommodating about 8997 SC and 650 ST students of up to Class X and post metric classes in the district and maximum number of 32 are in Davanagere followed by Channagiri and Jagalur taluks with 26 and 23 hostels respectively. There are also 64 BCM Hostels for children of classes V to IX. Davanagere taluk has 17 such hostels accommodating 5085 students while Channagiri has 12 hostels followed by Honnali and Jagalur with 12 and 8 hostels respectively.

According to the Census of children conducted during January 2012, 3536 children in the age group of 7-14 were found to be out of school. Out of these, 401 children were brought to mainstream during 2011-12 through age appropriate class enrolment. Another 1090 children will continue to have non-residential and 580 children residential special training. The total number of out of school children included dropouts and are in the category of never enrolled for various reasons. There is a continuing activity in this regard for 1125 children pertaining to 6 months residential/non-residential bridge course, tent schools and Madarasa children. According to data provided by the DDPI of Davanagere, the extent of

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Programmes for Mainstreaming of Children

Table 4.28: Mainstreaming of Out of School Children (OOSC) (actual in Nos. and %)

Sl. No.	Taluka	Child population as per Census 2012	Total out of school children identified	Percentage of total OOSC to total number of children	Percentage of mainstreaming of OOSC
1	Channagiri	39253	826	2.10	86.72
2	Davanagere	90004	657	1.47	59.31
3	Harapanahalli	40870	231	0.56	81.95
4	Harihara	32274	721	2.23	70.0
5	Honnali	29775	982	3.30	40.0
6	Jagalur	24116	119	0.49	83.81
	District	**256300**	**3536**	**1.38**	**65.65**

Source: DDPI, Davanagere

mainstreaming is about 59 percent of the total number of out of school children (Table 4.28).

Special Training for Out of School Children

The RTE Act provides specific provision for Special Training for age appropriate admission of out of school children. A majority of these children reported to be belonging to disadvantaged communities like SCs/STs, Muslims, migrants, children with special needs, urban deprived children, working children, children in other difficult circumstances. Examples are those living in difficult terrain, children from displaced families and areas affected by civil strife, etc. Considering the need for special training centres, 3 centres each in Davanagere, Harapanahalli and Channagiri have been opened. Residential bridge courses of three months, transit homes, non-residential bridge courses, tent schools, facilities for Madrasa children have been planned to mainstream the identified children.

The objective of conducting special training is to acquire minimum level of learning competencies suitable to their age and class to which they can be mainstreamed. As soon as the competencies are achieved, the children will be taught normal school subjects. These are regularly tracked in order to see that they complete their elementary education. This action is a continuous activity that goes on until all are brought to the mainstream. For the minority drop out children of 7 to 14 years' age group who receive only religious education but no formal education, are provided with formal education through the Madarasa. The maximum strength of each such centre is 50 covering formal education of at least of 10 months. Nearly 109 such children are covered in Davanagere and Harihara taluks.

Transportation facility has been given to children of un-served habitations. Based on the relevant GOs, schools which have an enrolment of less than 5 children are attached to the neighboring school and these

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children are provided with transportation facility. About 14 children are covered under this facility. Tent school facilities are offered in places wherein floating population is identified. About 122 children are mainstreamed through this process during 2011-12 in Davanagere, Harapanahalli and Harihara for children migrating from Gulbarga, Koppal, Bidar and Yadgir.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

Harapanahalli taluk is considered as educationally backward both in terms of its literacy levels and also gender gaps in literacy. One Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya functions as a residential school for out of school girl children. Presently, 100 such children are studying in 6th, 7th and 8th classes. KGBV is a residential school with boarding facility for the girl students at elementary level. These girls are drawn from the SC, ST, OBC and Minority groups to improve their overall female literacy, to eliminate drop-out of girls hailing from these disadvantaged groups and to boost the confidence among the people of backward classes with regard to education. Among the girls identified as OOSC in the district, 100 girls are enrolled upto class VIII. Apart from academic training, vocational skill development activities are also conducted with training on embroidery, knitting, making of candles etc., and from this totally about 80 children are benefitted.

Table 4.29: Details of Children Identified as CWSN- 2011-12 (in Nos.)

Taluk/CWSN Category	LV	TB	HI	SI	OI	MR	MD	LD	CP	ASD	Total
Channagiri	155	13	73	134	153	157	90	18	15	13	821
Davanagere	410	56	138	168	307	231	146	82	55	49	1642
Harapanahalli	88	26	51	82	183	152	75	4	8	25	694
Harihara	258	21	84	189	226	124	111	32	3	9	1057
Honnali	97	4	44	62	137	121	91	9	38	0	603
Jagalur	98	23	40	87	161	88	106	15	5	1	624
District	**1106**	**143**	**430**	**722**	**1167**	**873**	**619**	**160**	**124**	**97**	**5441**

Source: AWP&B, 2012-13, DDPI, Davanagere

Note: LV-Low vision, TB- Totally blind, HI- Hearing impaired, SI- Speech impaired, OI- Orthopedic impairment, CP – Cerebral Palsy, MR- Mentally retarded, LD- Learning disabilities, MD- Multiple disabilities, and ASD- Autism spectrum disorder

Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

A View of Medical Camp for School Children:



The policy of inclusive education programme enables every individual to become able to participate in the society. This is about giving all individuals the opportunity to join in with their choice to live where they feel comfortable and not having to do what someone else thinks they ought to. It includes efforts to facilitate a barrier free environment - information, attitudinal and physical - to create opportunities for all. It is

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about transforming schools as centres of learning by including all marginalized groups and the disabled in the learning process.

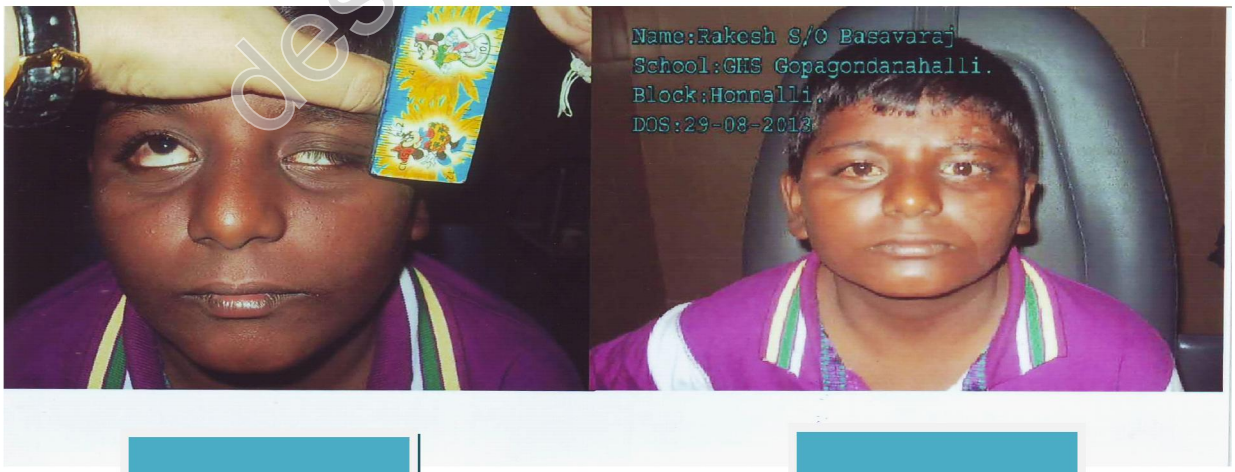
Table 4.30: Physical Progress under CWSN Activity 2011-12 (in Nos. and %)

Taluk	Total child poulation - 6-14 age group	No. CWSN identifie d	No. enrolled in schools	Covered through Home based education (HBE)	Mainstrea med through HBE	Provided with aids and applicatio ns	Percentage of CWSN children to total population	No. of NGOs invol ving
Channagiri	42775	821	786	35	2	317	1.92	1
Davanagere	88111	1642	1506	136	31	747	1.86	6
Harapanahalli	35924	694	655	39	3	339	1.93	1
Harihara	39306	1057	991	66	3	297	2.69	1
Honnali	32551	603	567	36	2	244	1.85	1
Jagalur	23235	624	598	26	1	248	2.69	1
District	**261902**	**5441**	**5103**	**338**	**42**	**2192**	**2.08**	**11**

Source: AWP&B-2012-13, DDPI, Davanagere

Children Treated for Eye Disability





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This programme is to bring 'Children With Special Needs' (CSWN) into the mainstream education by designing a specific programme based on the necessities required. These necessities are arrived at after proper medical diagnosis of the nature of disability of CWSN. After holding medical assessment camps in all the taluks, 5441 CWSN are identified, out of which 3167 are boys and 2274 are girls. Among these, 2195 are assessed for getting aids and appliances to enable them to remain in the mainstream. Out of the total identified CWSN, 5103 are enrolled in schools and 338 are provided with home-based education by involving NGOs. Taluk-wise break up of CWSN and category-wise are as below:

According to RTE policy implementation, enough care is taken to ensure availability of toilets and pure drinking water in all the schools. According to the RTE infrastructure facility compliance, all schools should have all the nine facilities including toilet, drinking water, ramp, PTR and SCR norms, boundary wall, play ground and library. Out of the 1354 schools falling under the Education Department, 576 (43 percent) adhere to the conditions laid down under RTE. The remaining schools are in the process of obtaining these facilities. Admission of 25 percent of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections is also to be ensured. Admission of 25 per cent of children from these sections of society is necessary to be ensured in class I in private unaided schools with the main objective of achieving social integration of disadvantaged sections of society with the mainstreamed children.

National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary level (NPEGEL)

NPEGEL programme is to bridge the gap in girls' education and march towards universalisation of primary education. In particular, it is to improve literacy rate and improvise the gender gap of SC, ST, minorities, and urban deprived and other disadvantaged children. At present, this programme is being implemented in Harapanahalli taluk for girls' education from class I to VIII through offering need based education. The Lambani tribes of this taluk are educationally backward, especially females among them. Under this programme, training in vocational skill education has been given for 2905 girls in 125 schools. The additional work skill education related subjects like tailoring, embroidery, painting, woolen knitting, handicraft works etc., are given through volunteer trainers.

Special coaching classes to provide knowledge to appear for competitive examinations were conducted for 3941 students of Harapanahalli. Many life skills to lead an independent and confident life were also organized in cycling, minor repairs of household equipments, karate-judo classes etc.

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Adult Education Programmes- 'Saksharata' Mission or Continuing Education for Adults:

With an intention to better the literacy rate of the district, Adult Education Programmes are being taken by the Department through Saksharatha Samithi. The main objective of this programme is to identify the uneducated persons and impart education and to enable them to, at least, read and write. The other main programmes under the scheme are running libraries, SHGs, furnishing information on developmental programmes, lifestyle improvement through knowledge spread, short duration skill development courses etc,.

The programmes are conducted through SHGs and development of volunteers for training and identification of uneducated villagers between 15-35 years' age group. In four of the backward taluks of Channagiri, Harapanahalli, Honnali and Jagalur, 165 GPs are selected for establishing 487 learning centres and identified 4870 uneducated youth. They are imparted education in reading, writing and mathematics and as 3852 persons have passed the test and become newly educated. For those who have become newly educated and belonging to SC and ST category a further two-months' skill oriented training has been provided under Special Component and Tribal Sub Plans.

As per Census 2001, the literacy rate in the district is 67.43 per cent and in 2011, this has increased to 75.74 percent. With this background, adult education was taken up in an effective manner to cover the entire illiterate population in batches and the details are in Table 4.31.

able 4.31: Details of Beneficiaries under Adult Education in Davangere District- 2011-12

Taluk	No. of Beneficiaries	Total expenditure incurred (in Rs.)
Channagiri	1400	
Davanagere	-	
Harapanahalli	1040	
Harihara		
Honnali	1420	
Jagalur	1010	
Total	**4870**	**631,337**

Source: Administrative Report-2011-12, ZP, Davanagere

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4.13 Per-capita Expenditure Analysis- Expenditure on Education

Table 4.32: Expenditure on Education 2011-12

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	Per Capita Expenditure (in Rs.)
1	Channagiri	778.496	258
2	Davanagere	1335.815	196
3	Harapanahalli	968.096	321
4	Harihara	583.532	230
5	Honnali	736.88	316
6	Jagalur	561.968	327
	District	**6591.088***	**339**

Note: *Including Rs.1626.301 lakhs of District Office expenditure

Source: Office of DDPI, Davanagere

Over a period of time, the district witnessed good allocation of public expenditure on education including SSA programmes and other incentive measures. Table 3.32 presents the total per capita expenditure on primary and secondary education in the district for the year 2011-12. The total expenditure lingers around 45 per cent of the total ZP budget during the year (the total expenditure includes the State allocation under SSA Schemes). The per capita expenditure on education sector is at Rs.339 for the year; the taluk-wise per capita expenditure is a maximum at Rs.327 in Jagalur and the lowest in Davanagere at Rs.196. But it has to be noted that, though it prioritized primary and secondary education in terms of share in expenditure, not enough investment is being directed towards capital expenditure as indicated by the poor infrastructure index for education.

4.14 Radar Analysis for Education

In the measurement of human development, education is considered as one of the three basic core indicators. In this regard, the radar scale technique is adopted to indicate the actual status of the district and taluks pertaining to these indicators for education. There has been improvement in respect of enrolment and SSLC and PUC pass out rates during the last decade in the district, as indicated in the following radar graphs,Table 4.33 and Figure 4.4.

Table 4.33: Details of Education Indicators for 2001-02 and 2011-12

Taluk	2001-02				2011-12				
	Net enrolment rate-elementary level (in %)	Drop out rate-elementary level (in%)	SSLC pass out rate (in %)	PUC pass out rate (in %)	Net enrolment rate at elementary level (in %)	Drop out rate at elementary level (in %)	School Infrastructure index (in %)	SSLC pass out rate (in %)	PUC Pass out rate (in %)
Channagiri	91.94	0.76	57.5	50.31	94.31	4.22	0.91	85.49	54.02
Davnagere	98.89	0.96	43.42	44.68	106.57	4.58	0.89	80.12	67.93
Harapanahalli	98.54	0.90	48.0	46.26	96.58	7.24	0.88	81.66	63.08
Harihara	91.70	1.50	57.63	51.34	102.27	3.72	0.87	78.19	69.12
Honnali	91.41	1.02	50.26	47.32	92.65	1.39	0.89	74.37	70.34
Jagalur	86.39	1.30	60.0	31.01	96.47	4.07	0.88	79.31	55.42
District	**94.58**	**1.06**	**51.45**	**45.42**	**100.06**	**4.04**	**0.884**	**80.01**	**56.76**

Source: DDPI, Davangere

Note: Net Enrolment level up to 1-8 classes (6-14 age) = No. of children enrolled in classes 1-8/ total no. of children 6-14 age group- Positive indicator

Dropout rate 6-14 age group= No. of children dropped out from classes 1-8 / total no. of children enrolled in classes 1-8- negative indicator

School Infrastructure index= Index computed by as per SSA norms, positive indicator (8 indicators as per SSA norms)

SSLC pass out rate= Percentage of children passed in SSLC examination, positive indicator

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Figure 4.4: Education Indicators

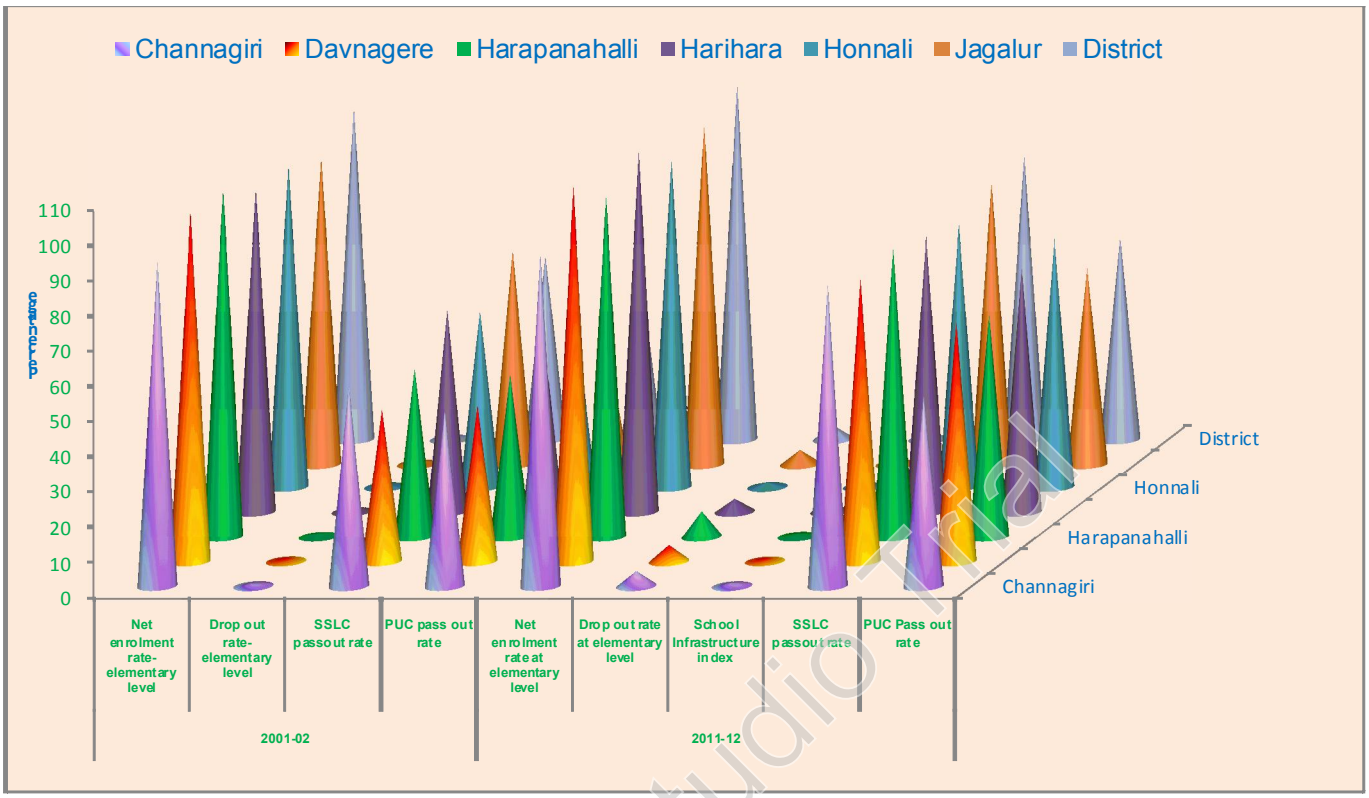
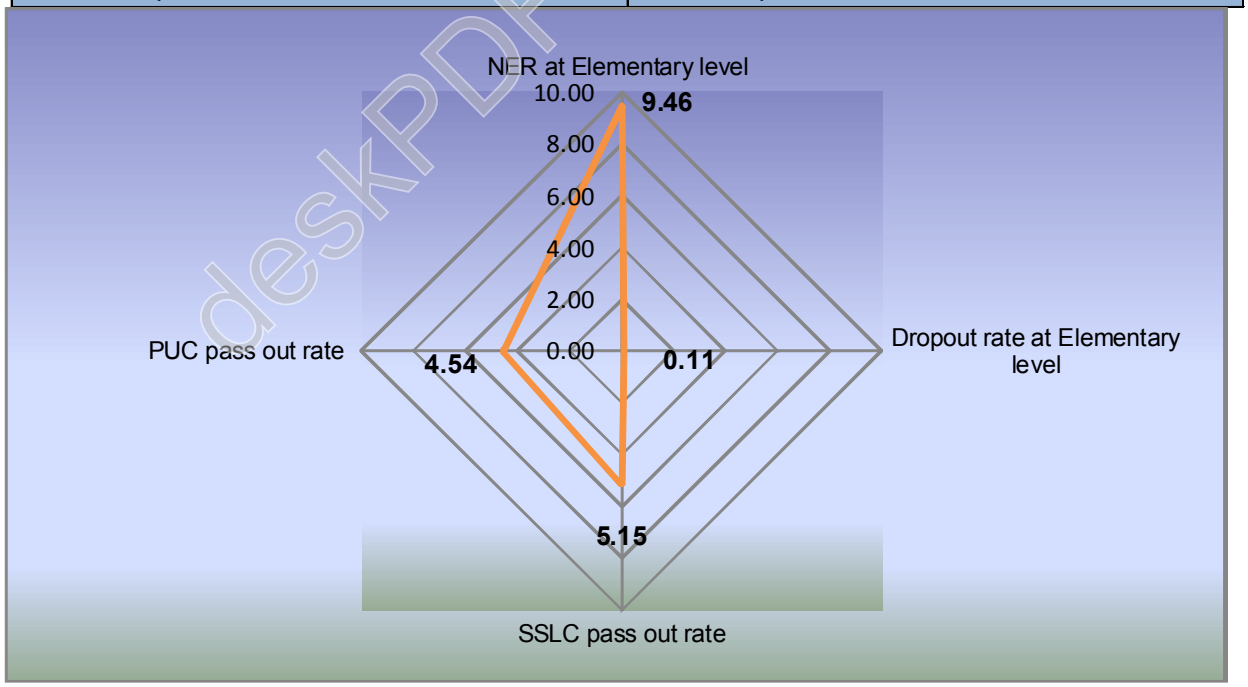


Figure 4.5: Education Indicators - 2001-02 – Davanagere District

NER at elementary level	-	94.58%	Dropout rate at elementary level-		1.06%
SSLC pass out rate	-	51.45%	PUC pass out rate	-	45.42%



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Figure 4.6: Education Indicators 2011-12 – Davanagere District

NER at elementary level - 100.06%	Dropout rate at elementary level - 4.04%
SSLC pass out rate - 80.01%	PUC pass out rate - 56.76%
School Infrastructure Index - 88.4%	

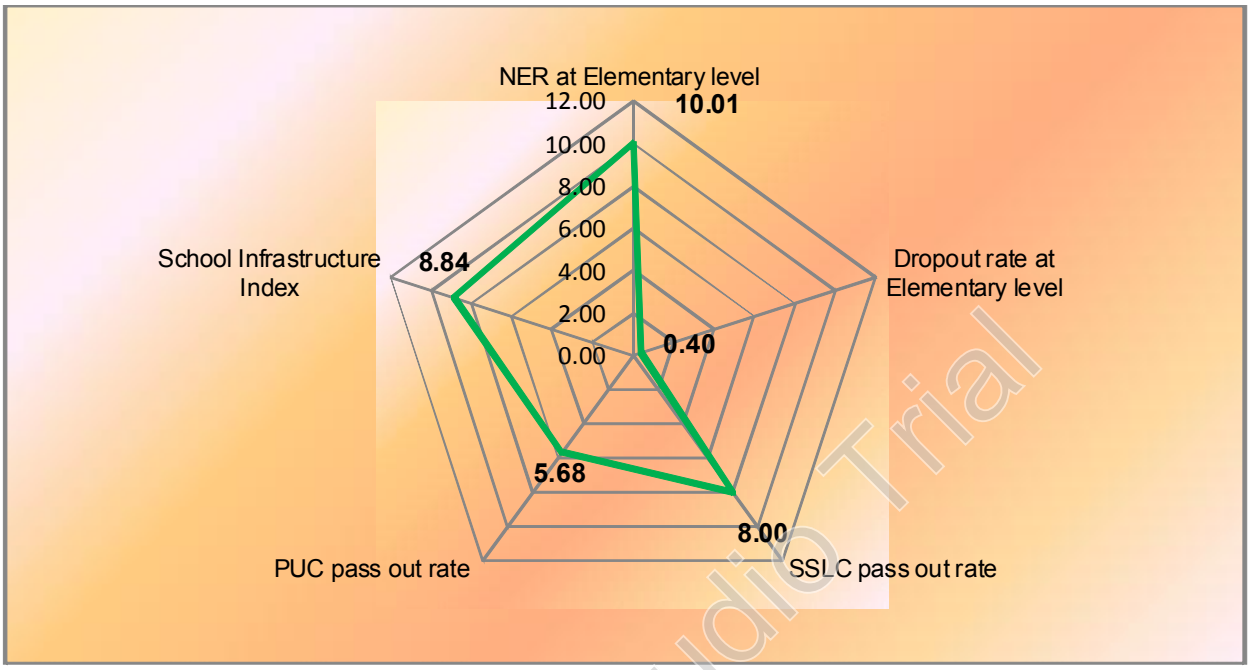
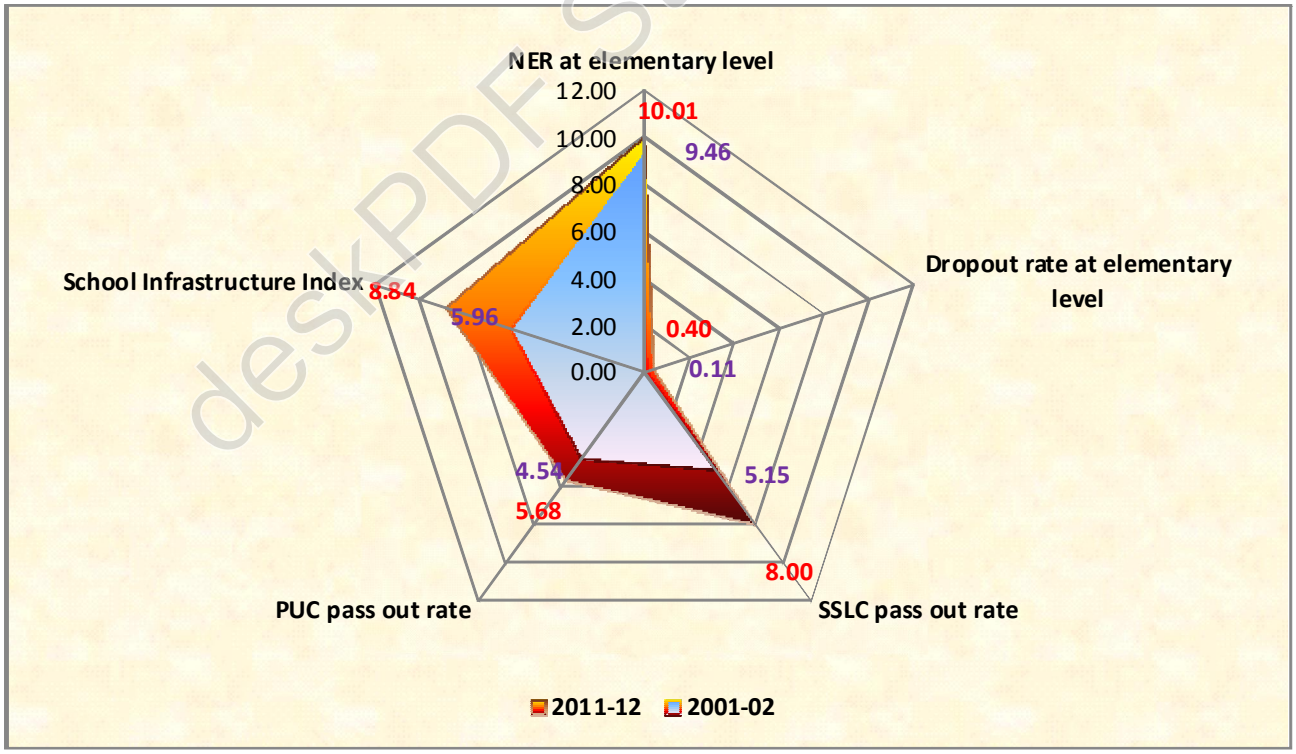


Figure 4.7: Education Indicators 2001-02 & 2011-12 – Davanagere District



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Figure 4.8: Education Indicators 2001-02 – Channagiri Taluk

NER at elementary level	- 91.94%	Dropout rate at elementary level	- 0.76%
SSLC pass out rate	- 57.50%	PUC pass out rate	- 50.31%

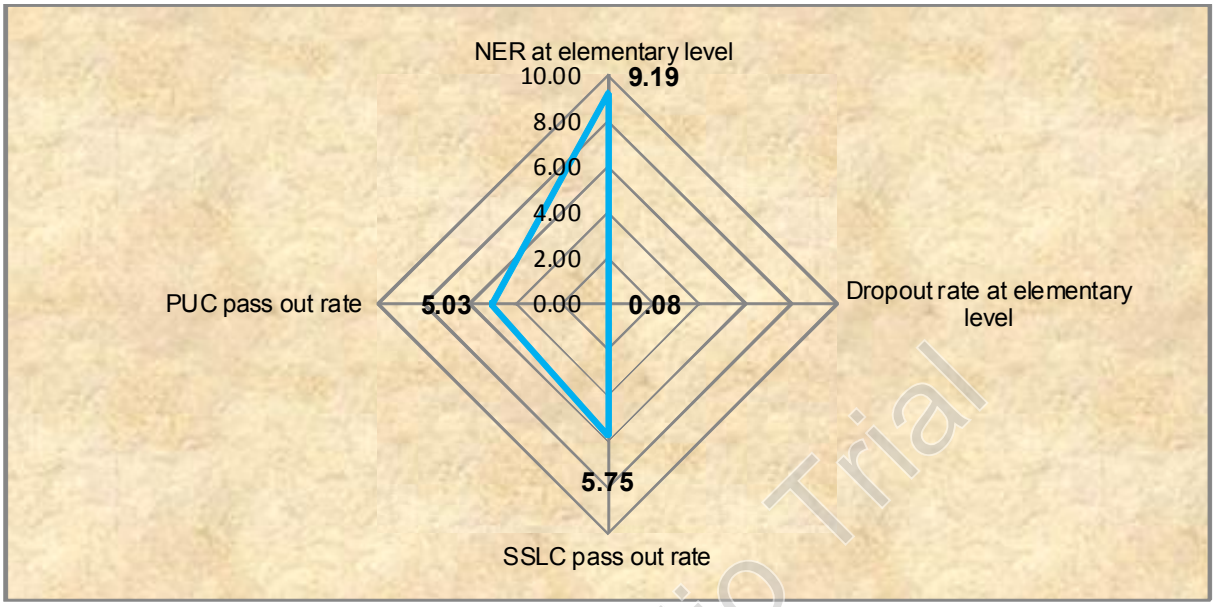
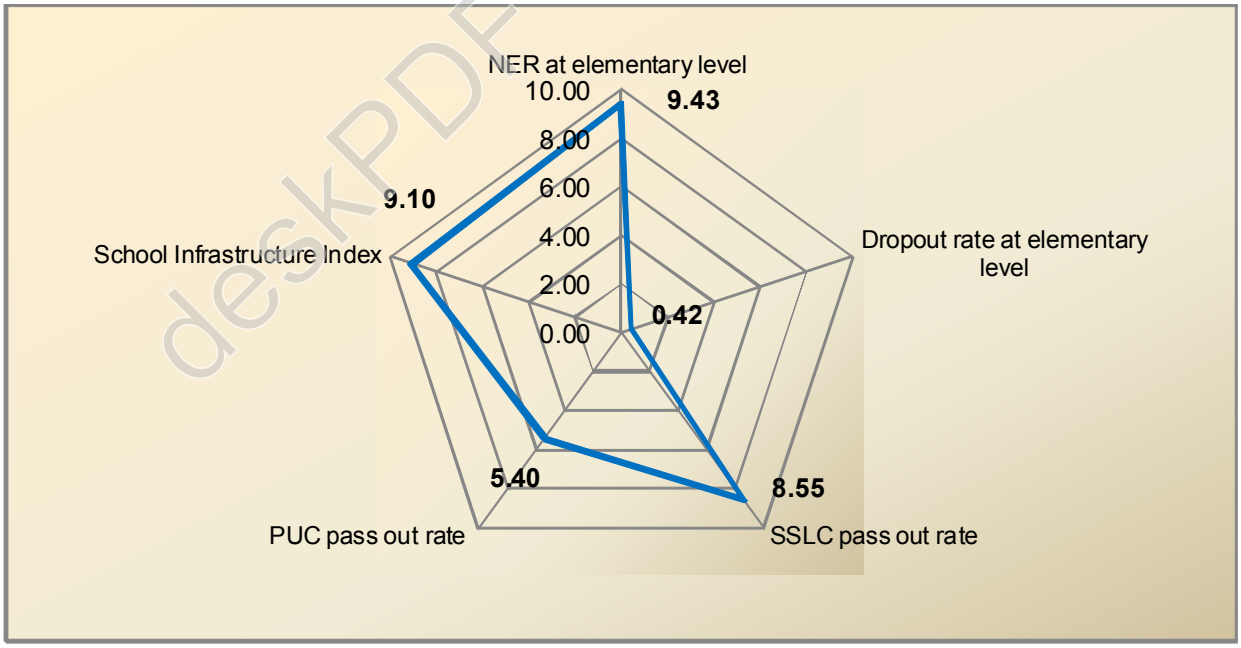


Figure 4.9: Education Indicators 2011-12 – Channagiri Taluk

NER at elementary level	- 94.31%	Dropout rate at elementary level	- 4.22%
SSLC pass out rate	- 85.49%	PUC pass out rate	- 54.02%
School Infrastructure Index-	91.00%		



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Figure 4.10: Education Indicators 2001-02 – Davanagere Taluk

NER at elementary level	-	98.89%	Dropout rate at elementary level	-	0.96%
SLC pass out rate	-	43.42%	PUC pass out rate	-	44.68%

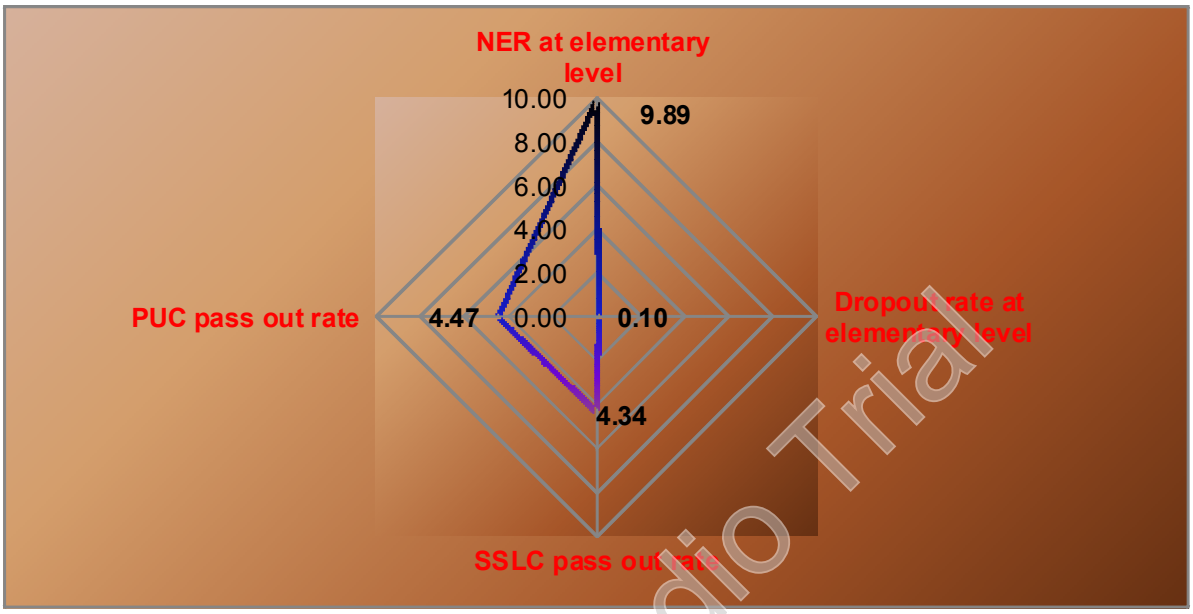
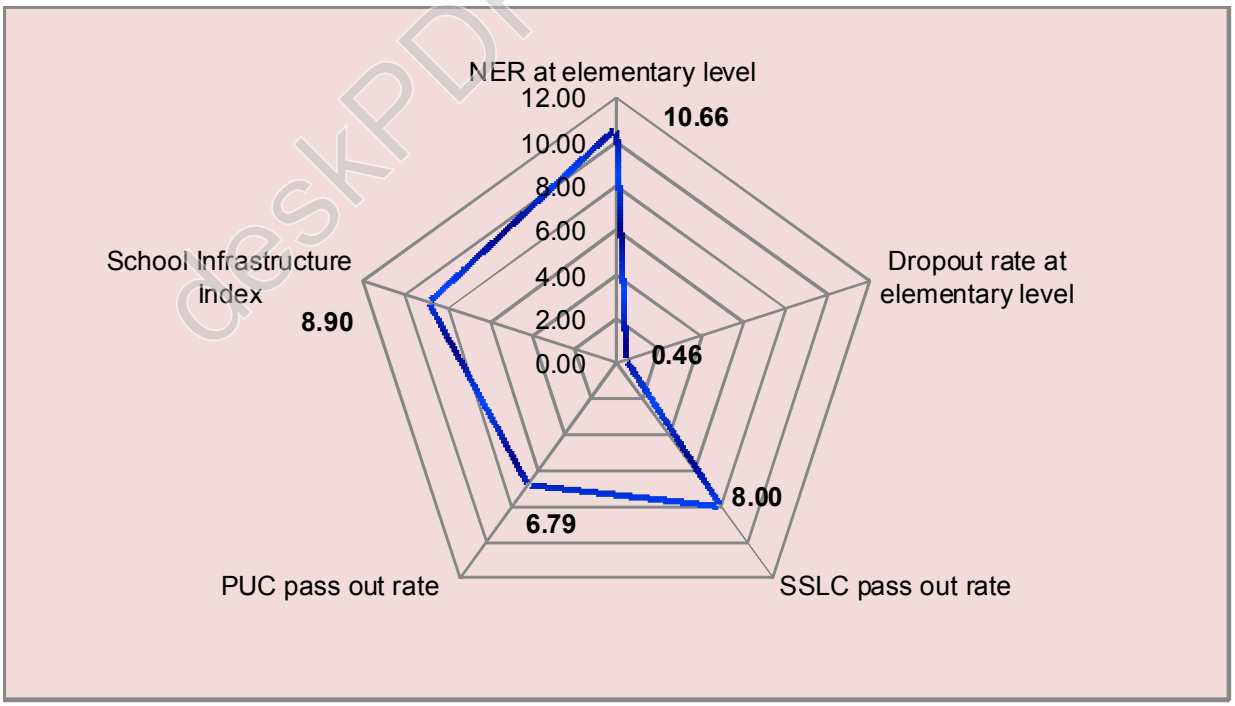


Figure 4.11: Education Indicators 2011-12 – Davanagere Taluk

NER at elementary level	-	106.57%	Dropout rate at elementary level	-	4.58%
SSLC pass out rate	-	80.02%	PUC pass out rate	-	67.93%
School Infrastructure Index	-	89.0%			



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Figure 4.12: Education Indicators 2001-02 – Harapanahalli Taluk

NER at elementary level	-	98.54%	Dropout rate at elementary level	-	0.90%
SSLC pass out rate	-	48.0%	PUC pass out rate	-	46.26%

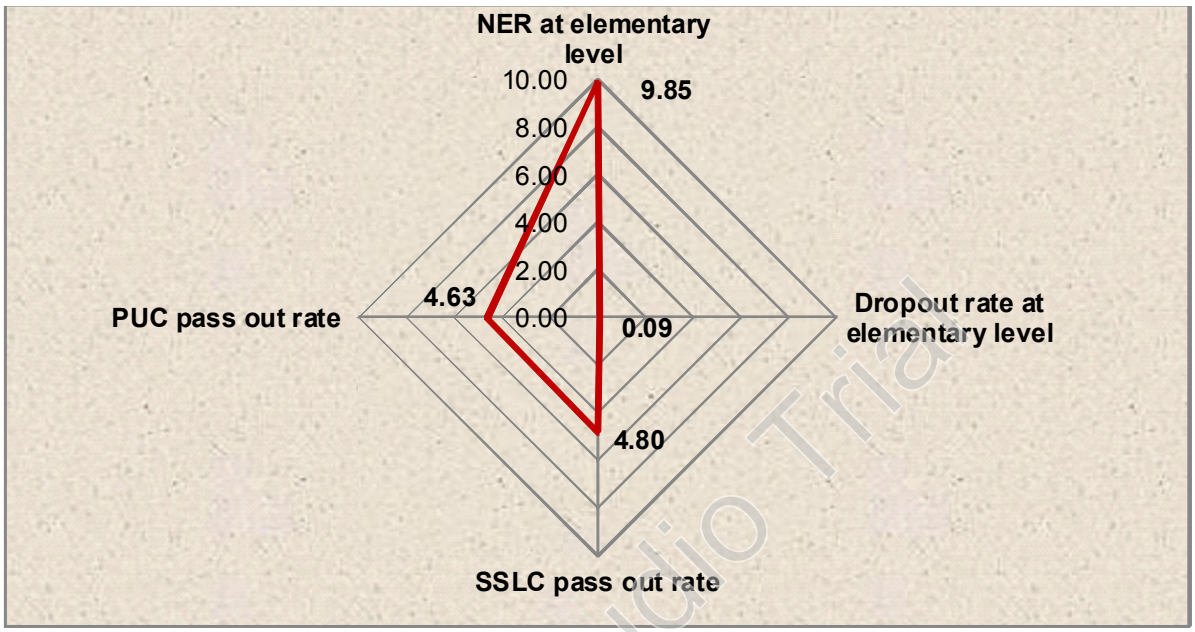
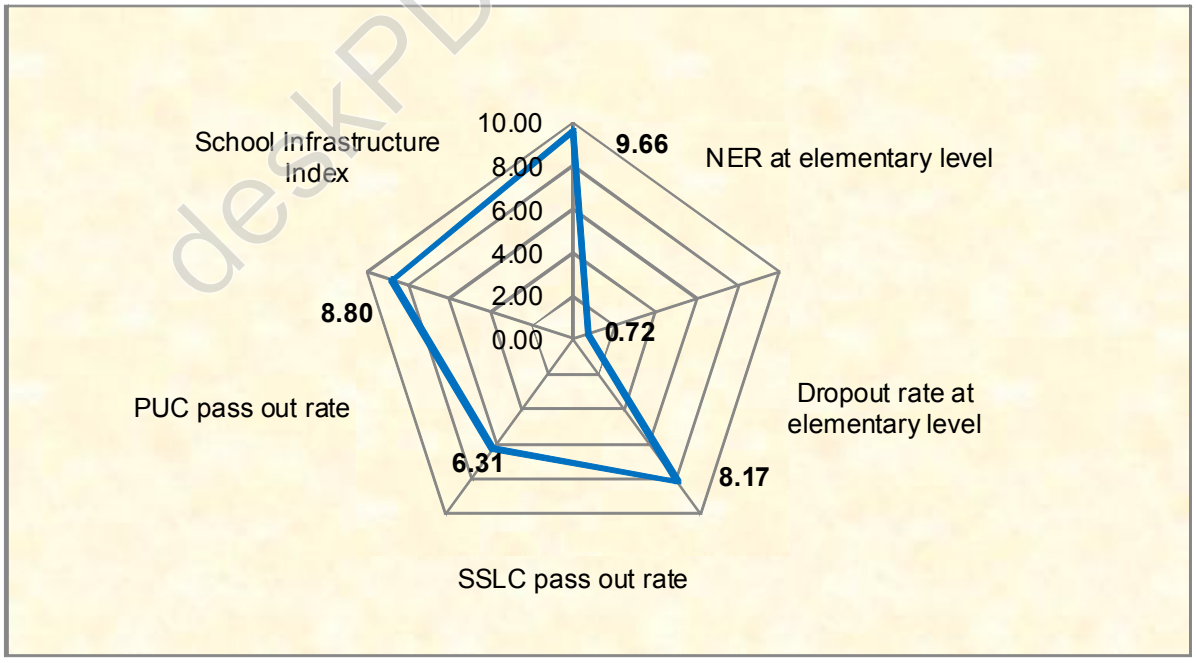


Figure 4.13: Education Indicators 2011-12 – Harapanahalli Taluk

NER at elementary level	-	96.58%	Dropout rate at elementary level	-	7.24%
SSLC pass out rate	-	81.66%	PUC pass out rate	-	63.08%
School Infrastructure Index	-	88.0%			



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Figure 4.14: Education Indicators 2001-02 – Harihara Taluk

NER at elementary level	-	98.54%	Dropout rate at elementary level	-	0.90%
SSLC pass out rate	-	48.0%	PUC pass out rate	-	46.26%

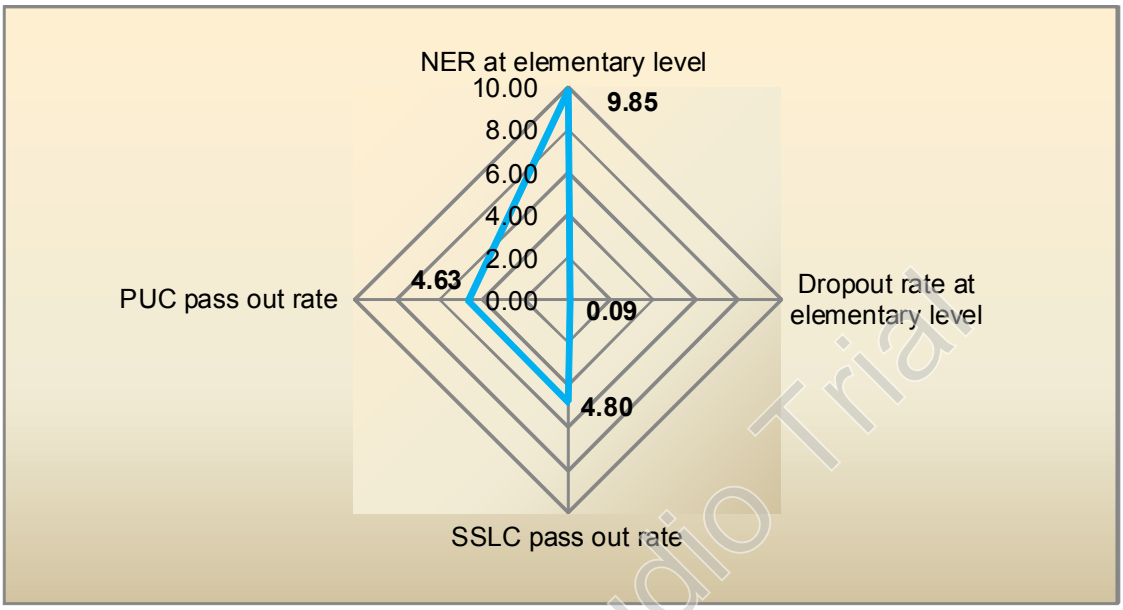
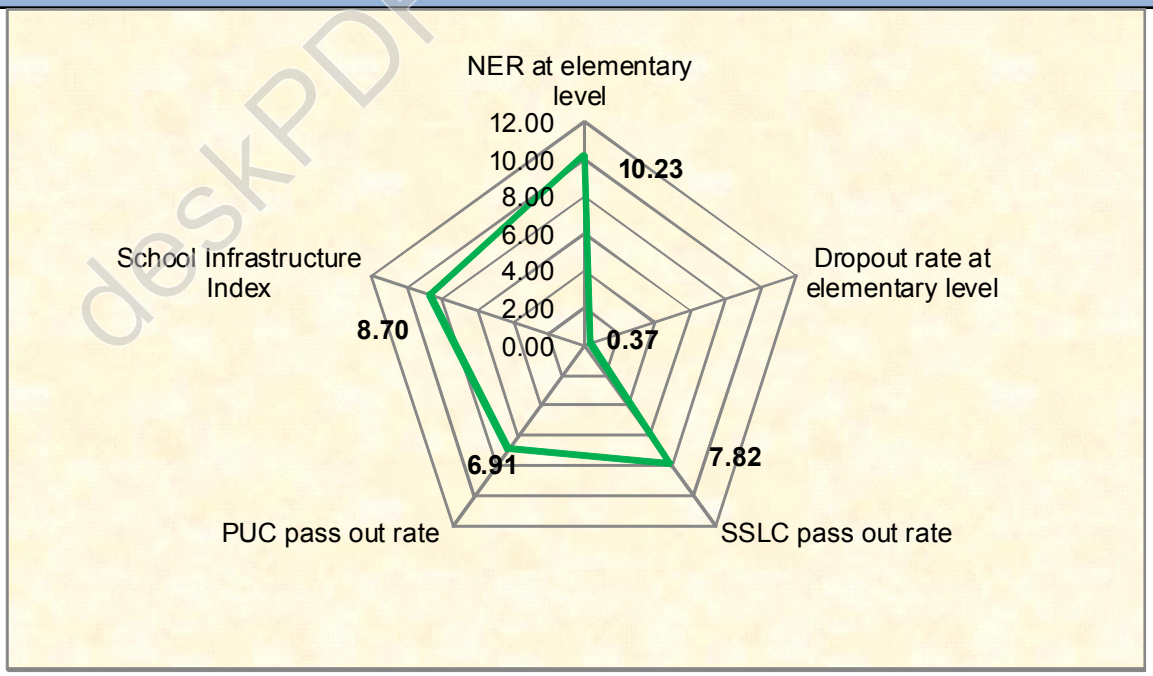


Figure 4.15: Education Indicators 2011-12 – Harihara Taluk

NER at elementary level	-	102.27%	Dropout rate at elementary level	-	3.72%
SSLC pass out rate	-	78.19%	PUC pass out rate	-	69.12%
School Infrastructure Index	-	87.00%			



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Figure 4.16: Education Indicators 2001-02 – Honnali Taluk

NER at elementary level	-	91.41%	Dropout rate at elementary level	-	1.02%
SSLC pass out rate	-	50.26%	PUC pass out rate	-	47.32%

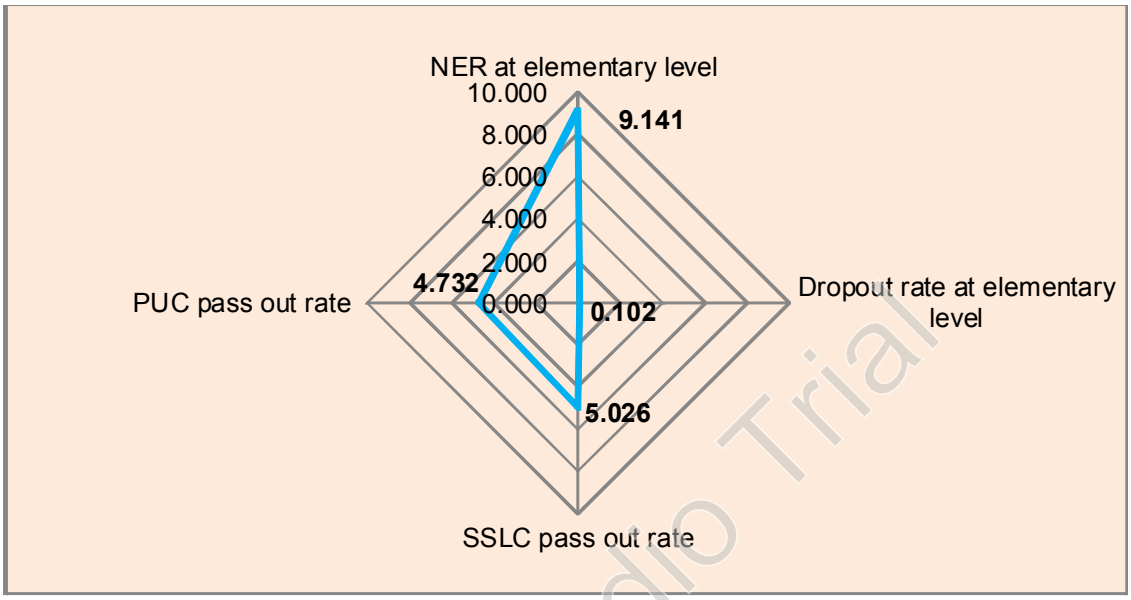
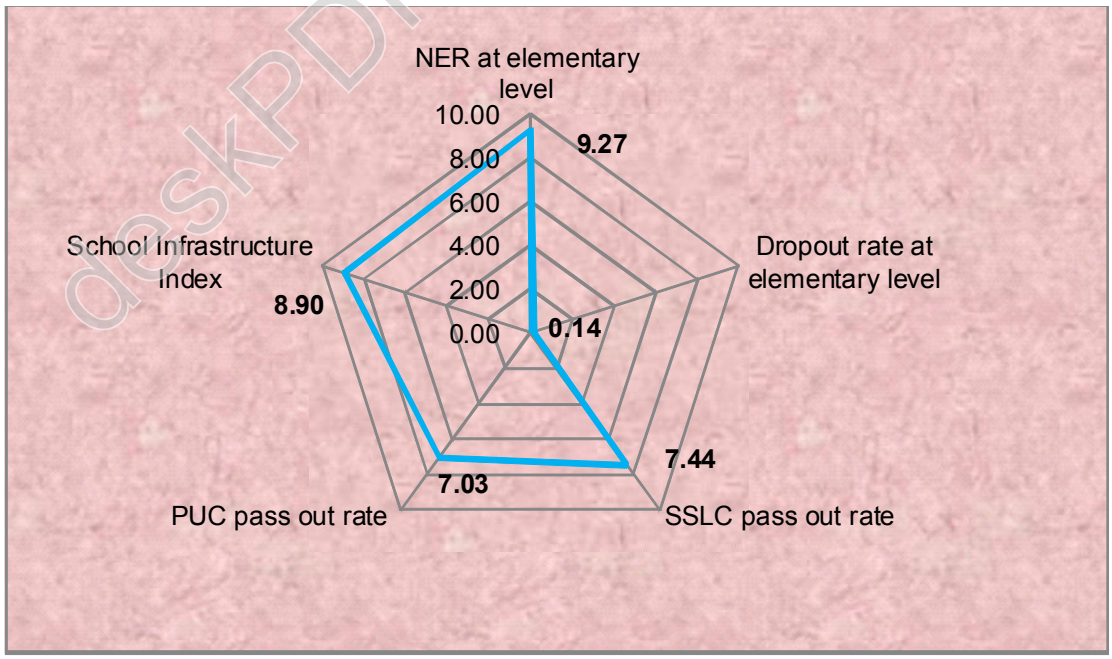


Figure 4.17: Education Indicators 2011-12 – Honnali Taluk

NER at elementary level	-	92.65%	Dropout rate at elementary level	-	1.39%
SSLC pass out rate	-	74.37%	PUC pass out rate	-	70.34%
School Infrastructure Index	-	89.00%			



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Figure 4.18: Education Indicators 2001-02 – Jagalur Taluk

NER at elementary level	-	86.39%	Dropout rate at elementary level	-	1.30%
SSLC pass out rate	-	60.00%	PUC pass out rate	-	31.01%

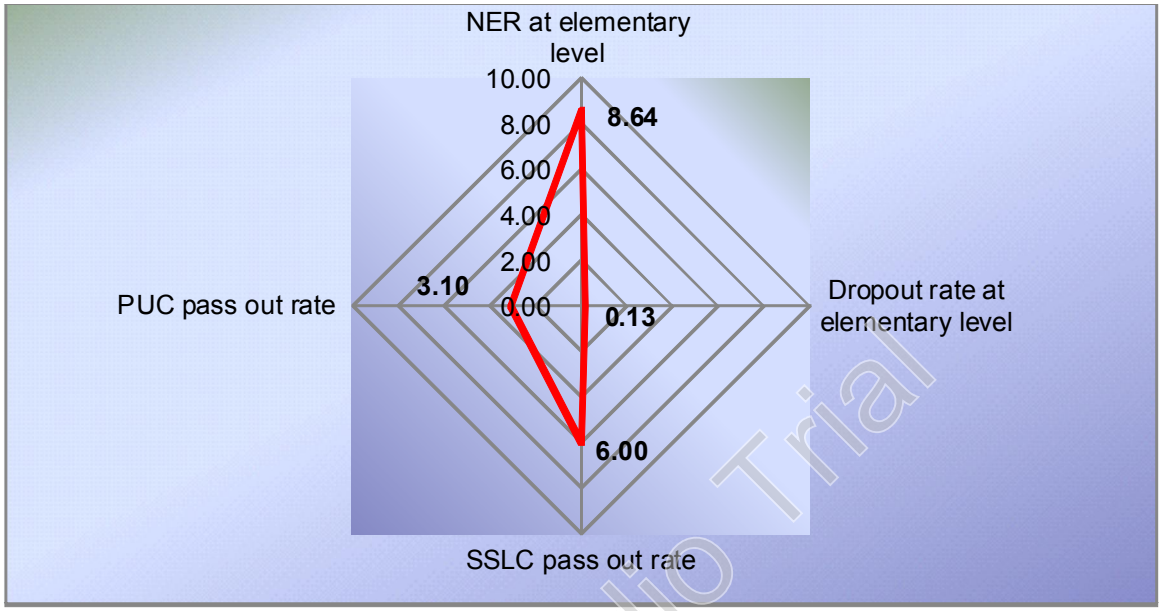
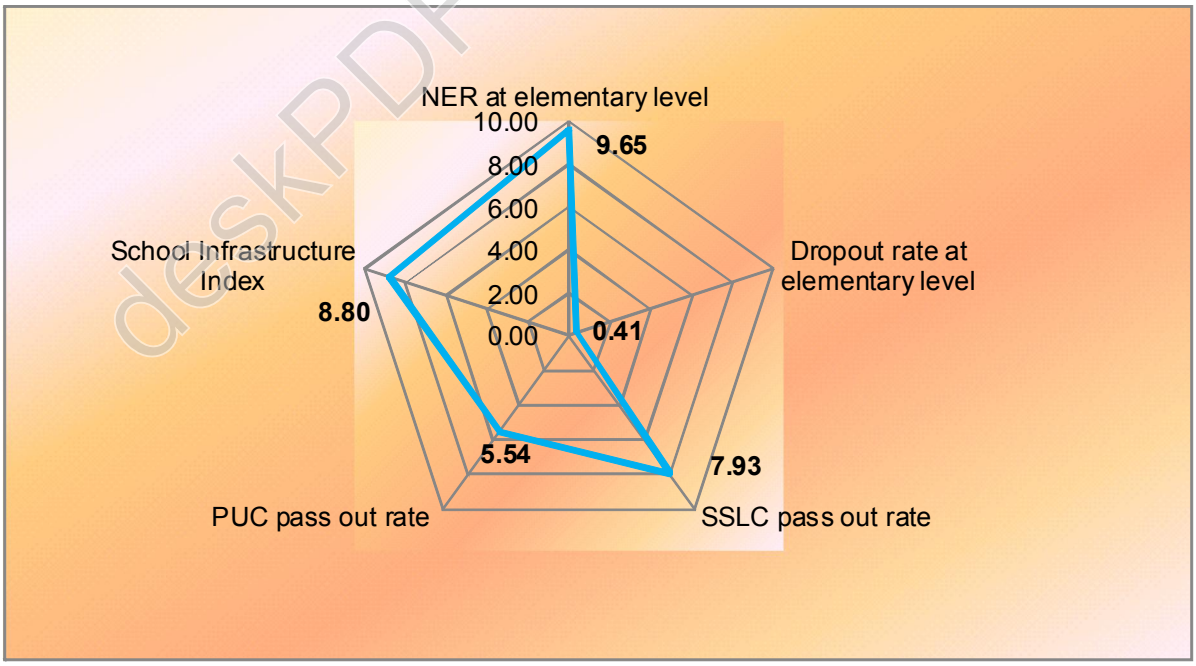


Figure 4.19: Education Indicators 2011-12 – Jagalur Taluk

NER at elementary level	-	96.47%	Dropout rate at elementary level	-	4.07%
SSLC pass out rate	-	79.31%	PUC pass out rate	-	55.42%
School Infrastructure Index	-	88.00%			



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4.15 Dropout ratio of children with special reference to Gender aspects- in Harapanahalli Taluk - A case study

Introduction

Education is the most critical input for empowering people with skills and knowledge and for giving them access to productive employment in future. The role of education in economic development is significant as it improves capabilities of human beings and widens their choice. Constitution of India has directed the Government to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14. Even after decades of compulsory education, primary education itself has not reached the expected level. The gross enrolment ratio in primary education has been found to increase along with an increase in the dropout rate. The government is providing books, uniforms, food, cycles, scholarships, etc., in order to control the dropout rate from schools. There is enough number of government and private schools in all the districts of the state to promote education.

Methodology and objective of the Study

Davanagere district is situated in the central part of Karnataka and has good connectivity with all the districts of the state. Also, Davanagere city is one of the educational centres and known for business and educational activities. Harapanahalli is one of the backward taluks of Davanagere district and is having the highest dropout rate of children both at elementary and secondary level of education. Against this backdrop, it was proposed to undertake a study on drop out of children from schools in Harapanahalli Taluk. The study is completed with a sample survey of Harapanahalli Taluk with the objective of analyzing the status of dropouts of children from school and to study the reasons for dropouts. Five villages Bapuji Nagar, Channahalli, Yallapura, Goverahalli and Uddagatti were randomly chosen for the study. A Sample of 33 students was selected by random sampling after conducting an enquiry from the school Head masters. A large number of causes keeps children out of school. A few most important ones that are Socio- Economic in character were considered for analyzing their influence on School dropouts.The findings of the study are presented based on these variables (causes).



Main Findings of the Study

1. Parents' Occupation

Parents' occupation and their income level isundoubtedly the backbone of any encouragement towards their children's education. The standard of living of a family is based on their earnings and assets. Children will have better facilities when their parents are educated and have the capacity to earn well. In rural areas majority of people

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depend on agriculture related works and hence information about occupation of parents of school dropout children was collected and the results are displayed in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34: Occupation and Dropouts

Sl. No.	Occupation/Sector of Work	Dropouts in Percentage	
		Boys	Girls
01	Land Less Labor	54	60
02	Agriculture	31	40
03	Miscellaneous	15	00

Source: Case study data.

Land less labourers are those whose main occupation is working as agricultural labour in agriculture and allied activities. Agriculturists are involved in agricultural activities in their own land. The size of landholding of these farmers ranges from half acre to two acres of dry land. None of them own irrigated land. The economic status of the school dropped out children's parents is very poor. Their earning is inadequate to support their family hence they are prone to migrate in search of jobs. Migration of parents is one of the main reasons for drop out from schools. Higher proportions of girls are among dropouts compared to boys in both the categories of landless and land holding parents.

Table 4.35: Caste and Dropouts

Sl. No	Caste	(In Percentage)		
		Boys	Girls	Total
01	SC	46	45	45.5
02	ST	23	25	24.2
03	OBC	31	30	30.3
04	GM	00	00	00

Source: Case study data.

2. Social factors

Caste is one of the most important determinants of the socio-economic status of people. It has greater influence on people's choice of education and health services. School dropout level is found to be influenced by the caste of the students. Therefore, school dropout students have been classified, based on the caste of the respondents and results are given in Table 4.35. A majority of the dropout children hail from to the Scheduled Caste (SC) category (45.5%) followed by Other Backward Classes (OBC) category (30.3%) and Scheduled Tribe category (24.2%). None of the dropout children belong to general category. The most significant point to be considered at this juncture is that dropout level is determined by the caste of the respondents and dropout rate is more among the vulnerable sections of the society. In spite of Government interventions to promote the education level of vulnerable sections, even today they are in a disadvantaged condition with respect to their schooling.

3. Age at Dropout

Age of children plays a vital role in the issue of school dropouts. Parents encourage children going to school only up to primary education since it is not a burden on them till then as thechildren are still young and unable to take up gainful employment. Later as the child grows up in its age, the parents discourage children going to school even

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though the school provides a number of financial and other forms of incentives mentioned earlier in this chapter; thus it is not a burden on parents. Yet, dropped outchildren are forced to work for wages and support their family. The information of the age of children at the time of their dropping out of schoolas collected and the results are given in Table 4.36

The maximum number of dropout occurs between the ages 10 -15 years. This age group accounts for 85 per cent of total dropouts. In the rural areas, children of age 10 years and above start participating in agricultural and allied activities. Boys are employed as child labor to supplement family income and girls are made to attend to domestic work or look after the younger siblings when the mother i out for wage-work. Another shortfall in this context is that many villages have government schools only up to primary and secondary education. This forces the students to go to other villages/ towns for high school to avoid which parents pull the children from school and is, hence, another cause for dropout rate.

4. Reasons for Dropout

The state and central Governments have implemented several programmes in order to achieve 100 % enrollment in schools. Efforts are made to bring all children under one umbrella of education by opening Kasturba Gandhi Girls' School (KGBV) in places like Teligi, Harapanahalli, Sokke, Kundur, Nallure etc., thereby accommodating 100 girls in each school and providing both education and hostel facility. The government has also set up education training centers (offering education for 10 months) for children deprived of education due to parents' migration to cities. Poverty, parents' illiteracy, parents' death, living in slums etc and children leading their life through paper and rag picking etc. Also there are seasonal schools for 3 months and 6 months with and without accommodation to give training to the dropout children before they enter into main stream of education. But still many children enrolled in schools quit the schools. An effort is made to analyse the reasons for their dropout and results are depicted in Table 4.37

Table 4.36: Age-wise analysis of dropouts

Age of children (in Years)	In percentage		Total
	Boys	Girls	
Below 10	23	10	15
10-15	77	90	85

Source: Case study data.

Table 4.37: Reasons for Dropout

Sl. No	Reasons	Boys (in Nos.)	Girls (in Nos.)	Total (in %)
01	Financial Constraint	47	55	51.5
02	Poor performance in learning	21	08	13.6
03	Lack of parental interest	09	18	14.6
04	Domestic work and other responsibilities	09	12	10.6
05	Not interested to study	14	07	09.7

Source: Case study data.

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Harapanahalli is one of the most backward taluks of the district primarily dependant on agriculture and hence there is scarcity of non-agricultural rural employment. People with financial constraints are those who are unable to meet their basic requirements. In such conditions, they are forced to send their children for wage work at an early age or they have to shoulder the responsibility of 'siblings care'. It has been found that poverty and financial constraints are predominant reasons for dropout. It is 47per cent for boys and 55 per cent for girls as per the sample results. Lack of parental interest due to the illiteracy of parents and lack of awareness about the benefits of education are also contributing to this issue. Reasons like domestic work and other family responsibilities are adding to the dropouts by 9% for boys and 18 per cent for girls.

Poor performance of students in studies is due to irregularity in attending the classes and not able to cope with the existing curriculum, associated with poor classroom teaching. This has ranked the third place as the reason with regard to children being out of school. Parental separation, or death or ill health often influence the children to quit the school and join work or stay back at home to care for younger siblings. It is observed that people of Harapanahalli taluk move/migrate to Chikkamangalore to work in coffee plantations for several months in a year along with their family. Hence, children will drop out of school due to migration. Children are very sensitive and have the ability to understand their parent's difficulties. Hence they reject going to school when parents are in trouble and accept employment to shoulder the responsibilities of their parents. Hence drop out due to domestic work and other responsibilities amounts to 09 per cent of boys and 12 per cent of girls.

Big responsibility on tender shoulders

Barikara Anitha of Yellapura village in Harapanahallitaluk was studying in 9th standard in government high school at Goverahalli. She is 14years old. Her father Doddakallappa aged 50 years is an agriculturist with 2 acres of land and her mother Lakshmavva a house wife. She has two brothers one studying in final B.A and the other studied up to 9th standard and is assisting his father in fields. Her mother was suffering from Cancer and had to take treatment in Harapanahalli and was operated but again she had severe stomach pain and was shifted to Davanagere and got operated and later on referred to a Cancer Specialist at Manipal and was informed that it is in the third stage and could not be cured. Anitha had to quit from school and take care of her mother. They borrowed about Rs 4,00,000 for her mother's treatment. Recently, her mother passed away. Now Anitha is looking after the house hold work and cooks food for her father and brothers. So, at the young age of 14 years, she had to sacrifice all her education, happiness, ambitions and been tied by the responsibility of managing the family.

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Other reasons are such as when parents get fully involved in their own work and neglect their children. No one will be there to watch, supervise and force the children to go to school regularly. Parents being illiterate, they cannot teach the lessons and make them learn. Children like to be free, spend time in playing and become lazy. They feel going to school is a punishment and loose interest in studying. This accounts to 14 per cent of boys and 7 per cent of girls' drop out. To support this fact following case can be highlighted.

Shanmukha. H from Goverahalli village of Harapanahallitaluk was a student of Government high school at Goverahalli. His father is H. Krishnappa a farmer with 2 acres of land and mother is Gangamma a housewife. His elder sister Geetha H is studying in second PUC and younger sister Shilpa is studying in 7th standard. But this boy Shanmukha discontinued his education in 8th standard. Parents and sisters are forcing him to go to school but this child is not interested and spends time in playing with his friends. Likewise many boys belong to the same category with their own slogan "Quit Education and encash fun" and "Freedom for enjoyment".

Conclusions

The Government has introduced many schemes in order to ensure education to all. It has definitely helped in increasing the gross enrollment ratio in primary education. But, the children enrolled to schools drop out from the school for the one or the other reasons.

" Poverty is one of the most important causes for school drop-out. It forces the children to participate in labour work and also to take care of their siblings.

" Lack of awareness about the importance of education among the parents is another cause for such drop out. Children have the apprehension about their poor performance in learning that makes the children to keep themselves away from school. Therefore, schools should become the center of attraction and interest to make them to learn with fun.

" Drop out is more among the vulnerable sections of the society like Scheduled Castes /Tribes and OBCs.

" School-dropout is more among landless labour families and small and marginal farm-holding families.

Therefore, all our education programs should be framed keeping these aspects in reckoning and continue to give focus on such vulnerable sections of the society to achieve total inclusion.

4.16 An Overview and Persisting Gaps in Education in the district Programmes A Review:

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan enters its tenth year of implementation and it envisages providing quality elementary education including life skills to all with a special focus on girls' edu-



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cation and children with special needs. Keeping in view the programmes under implementation, Davanagere district's Education Department has set certain objectives for their primary education plan by the year 2011-12.

Access - to maintain 100 per cent access ratio for elementary level schooling facility. This has been achieved.

Enrolment - to raise the NER to 100 per cent and enroll the remaining out of school children into the mainstream; to reduce the gap in GER of boys and girls - a gender disparity reduction. Though they could maintain GER and NER at the elementary level, the district is falling behind in ensuring the children complete their secondary school course as the NER is at 93.55 per cent. Their mainstreaming of OOSC is poor at 65.65 per cent. Gender disparity issue is not there in enrolment as their GER is more than 100 per cent for boys and girls.

Retention - to improve the general retention rate to 100 per cent from the present level, both at lower and higher primary level. This goal is yet to be achieved as the dropout rate at the elementary level is still at 4.0 per cent.

Quality improvement - to maintain pupil teacher ratio 17:1 at LPS and 25: 1 at HPS on average. This has been achieved and their PTR, TCR and PCR are comfortable.

To bring all physically challenged children to the folod of school education: The achievement in this regard is very appreciable as the rate of CWSN admission is 94 per cent of the total identified numbers.

To maintain TCR at 1:1- This has been achieved by maintaining a ratio of 1:0.86 for the district.

To provide the basic infrastructure to every school - According to MHRD/SSA standards, the achievement in composite infrastructure ratio is at 89.4 per cent, in elementary schools and 86.13 per cent in High Schools, which was 69.83 percent and 73.99 per cent respectively in 2008-09. The average infrastructure index for the district is at 0.884. However, the provision according RTE nine facilities including building conditions the ratio is at 43 per cent. This indicates that the basic infrastructure level is still to be improved particularly in respect of school buildings.

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana programmes, Davanagere district is making steady progress in achieving the goals of universalisation of primary education. Construction of class rooms, school buildings, compound, providing toilets and drinking water facilities are taken up in different schemes under state as well as central sectors. Progress under SSA and other schemes with regard to construction of class rooms, buildings, compounds, toilets and drinking water, the district could

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cover all the schools to a substantial extent as the rate of achievement is more than 96 per cent, if schools having more than seven of the nine facilities are considered for RTE standards. The notable achievement is of 100 per cent coverage in respect of boys'/girls' toilets, electricity, library and drinking water whereas, shortage is still in providing play grounds, ramps, building and school compounds.

Issues of Special Focus Groups

SSA laid a strong foundation for primary education and due to its focused efforts noticeable achievements have been made in the access, enrolment, retention and capacity building of pupils during the last decade. But it will be difficult to achieve the breakthrough in any developmental programme and make a mark in its impacts, unless targeted address is made to special focus groups needing extra effort to come to the mainstream. In this inclusive effort the progress of the following special groups is noted:

1) Children belonging to SCs/STs, Minorities and weaker sections

2) Girls education or gender equity

3) Children with special needs

4) Children belonging to urban slums/rag pickers and

5) Pre-primary education for children 3-5 years by strengthening anganwadi centres

Inclusive Education

Any developmental programme is called a success if it is capable of reaching the last person in the society. From this angle, the SSA programmes have tried to reach the disadvantaged children in Davanagere district as is revealed by the statistics. The overall literacy rate of the district is 75.74 per cent as against SC literacy rate at 47 per cent and ST at 54 per cent, indicating a gap of 29 per cent and 22 per cent respectively for each of the community as compared to the general literacy (2001 figures for SCs/STs). Further, if we look deeper into the male/female literacy gap, it is 13 per cent for all and 23 per cent for SC and ST groups. The GERs for SC and ST children are at 104.45 per cent and 114.25 per cent respectively at primary level and no gender gaps are observed. At the upper primary level, the respective GERs are 90.75 per cent and 103.98 per cent. Owing to efforts put in by SSA programmes, the enrolment rate is equally good in SC and ST group children as can be seen from Table 4.38 and Figure 4.5.

The literacy level among disadvantaged sections and minorities is considered as being lesser than the average literacy for the district. Considering the number of eligible children in the age group of 6-14 years, earnest efforts are put in by the Department to bring these children to the mainstream of education. As special focused groups, SCs, STs



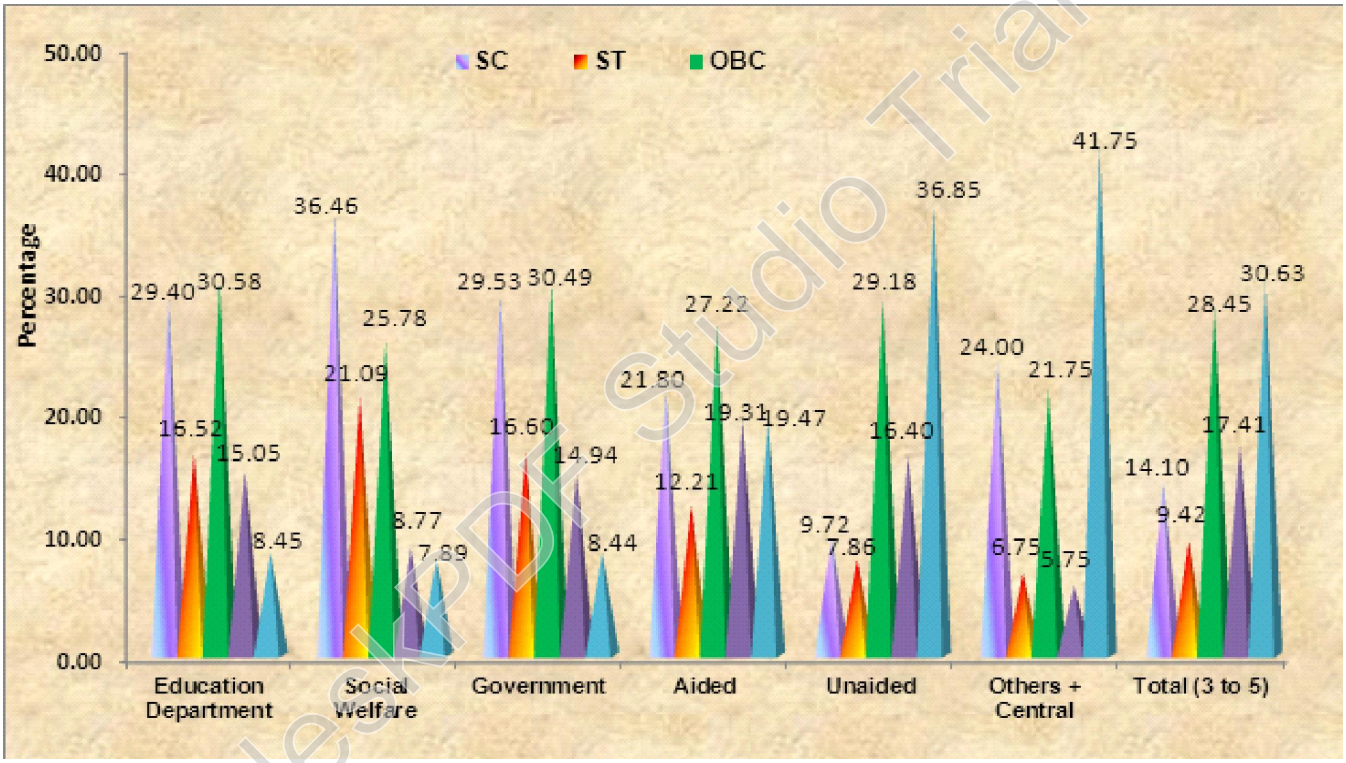
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Table 4.38: Percentages of Enrolment share of Schools by Management and Caste- 2011-12

Sl.No.	Management	SC	ST	OBC	Muslims	Others
1	Education Department	29.4	16.52	30.58	15.05	8.45
2	Social Welfare	36.46	21.09	25.78	8.77	7.89
3	Government	29.53	16.6	30.49	14.94	8.44
3	Aided	21.8	12.21	27.22	19.31	19.47
4	Unaided	9.72	7.86	29.18	16.4	36.85
5	Others + Central	24	6.75	21.75	5.75	41.75
	Total (3 to 5)	**14.1**	**9.42**	**28.45**	**17.41**	**30.63**

Source: DISE-2011-12

Figure 4.20: Enrolment Share (Management - wise and Caste-wise)



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and minorities have also been brought under remedial teaching to improve the quality of education, and awareness programmes are arranged for the parents. As against the ratio of SC population at 20 per cent of the total population in the district, the total enrolment rate is at 14 per cent while for the ST groups the ratio is 12 per cent and the enrolment rate is at 9.42 per cent which is not proportional. Therefore, this anomaly needs to be corrected by bringing the balance children of these groups to the mainstream to a higher level (Table 4.34).

For the urban dropouts in 7-14 years' age- group from slums or other places, special efforts in bringing back the children belonging to minority communities to the main-

stream, through provisions of providing religious education without formal education in three CMC blocks are planned in the district. Apart from this, setting up of special residential schools for these slum children is another remedy planned to address their backwardness in education. Davanagere (N) Block has got the highest rate of drop outs from school at elementary level. It is as high as 9.17 per cent as against the district average of 4.04 per cent, whereas the same is still higher at 13.07 per cent in upper primary level for the taluk.

Concluding Remarks: Issues and Problems

The Supreme Court ruling in 1994 held that a child has the fundamental right towards free education up to an age of 14 years, and instructed the State Governments to take the responsibility of making provision for universal elementary education. Of course, during the last more than a decade's period, major strides have been achieved in this direction, especially in achieving access to primary schools and enrolment while increased attention is required in the areas of retention/ completion, attendance and quality of learning. As the government is the dominant provider of primary education - the role of private sector is minimal - the responsibility of educating, especially the rural poor and deprived sections of society is to be shouldered by the state alone and any fall back in this regard will fail the goals of universalized education policy.

What is required from the education system is a good and hygienic school environment for children and ensuring confidence to the parents that education will provide their children better opportunities in life. In short, getting educated is to be regarded as a socio-economic asset and investing in education is to be perceived as having increased income by way of acquiring enhanced vocational skills. Unless such a scenario is built in our education system initiation of any programme and calling it 'compulsory education to all' will only be on paper and will not see the light of the day.

Non-availability of schooling facility is the basic problem. But once the access issue is sorted out, the remaining challenges are current issues pertaining to the education system. They are primarily, enrolment, retention and quality improvement. These three are important phases of our education system, once the access to education is provided, as these are valid and need continuous attention, till all children are educated and there are zero drop outs.

Universalized education has an important target, apart from achieving over-all net enrolment ratios of 100 per cent in elementary level of education and also in bringing back all those children remaining outside the mainstream of education. Another



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important objective is to reduce the gender gap in general enrolment of children. These children are considered as belonging to the hard core category and most of the parents of these children are believed to be from low-income group and are reluctant to send their wards to schools. This is a human problem that needs to be sorted out carefully, with a long-term vision in mind in adopting these children by the Government for continuing education. On a detailed analysis of the out of school children in taluks, it revealed that the problem exists mainly due to the system of child labour, migration by families of lower castes during certain seasons, affecting children attendance to schools. This needs to be studied as a human problem and not just from the poverty perspective. Thus, corrective action needs to be initiated in these directions to resolve the problem.

Despite the best efforts by the SSA and NGOs in Davanagere district, retention rate at the overall elementary level (I-VIII) is as low as 80 per cent. In other words, say about 4 percent of the total enrolled children will get dropped out in the middle of the elementary school level and 20 per cent without completing their education up to VIII standard. Further, the rate of drop out is little higher or same in some taluks for girls and at the district level the trend is the same. In absolute terms, the total number of drop out/loss of retention of children at 20 per cent, the loss will be in the range of 50-55000 children from an education cycle of I-VIII standard. This size of dropout rates for the district shows that either there is no motivation in our education system or it is due to the poor efficiency level of education administrators in the district.

Another important assessment for the education system is the quality achievement. This can be viewed from two angles; one from the quality of infrastructure that has been provided to the children and the teaching ability in the system. It is considered that eight basic facilities to be provided in schools are the minimum standards one can expect from any school whether it is urban or rural. The average level of provision of these 8 facilities in the district is at 89.93 per cent as against the State level average of 86.53 per cent. Taking note of individual facilities, though there are separate toilets and drinking water in all the schools, shortfalls are observed in providing ramps, playgrounds and school compounds. Apart from this, the quality of education system is measured by the level of transition loss which is at a high of 4 per cent at 5th to 6th standard and 9.39 per cent at 7th to 8th standard in the district as against the State average of 3 per cent for both the levels.

For speedy development of education, it is also important to have teachers with teaching ability. Always a good teacher is an attraction by himself or herself. According to departmental sources, despite giving

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training in latest methodology of teaching, some of them are still sticking to their own methods. Unless all the teachers adopt new innovative methods of teaching and involve themselves in the whole exercise of improving the education situation, teaching quality will fail. This profession needs sincerity, devotion and an attitude of serving the society at large and not as duty alone.

In this direction, the role of SDMCs is important and they should come forward to provide good schools and good teachers with all the facilities in their village and ensure that they are maintained well. When the Government is providing mid-day meals, free books, uniforms, cycles etc, the children will have an enjoying atmosphere if clean and suitable minimum quality teaching facilities are provided. To quote the situation in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts, which stand top in respect to educational standards, it is the atmosphere and the teachers' ability and total involvement that contribute to the success of Government run schools vis-a-vis aided or unaided private schools. The difference is almost nil in standards of teaching in Government run schools and private schools in these two districts whereas; the situation is different in a district like Davanagere.

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CHAPTER 5

Health and Nutrition







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CHAPTER 5

Health And Nutrition

5.1 Introduction

Like in the case of education, health factors also have a significant role to play in human development and in widening social opportunities of the population. A healthy community is built on an accessible, affordable modern medical infrastructure apart from access to safe drinking water, sanitation, environmental awareness and a deep sense of community hygiene. Thus, healthy community depends on the quality of socio-economic advancements and at the same time it is also an important factor in deciding the quality of human resources of an economy on which an economically viable society can be built. Hence, people or healthy community of people is a means to development and also end of development. The health status as one of the indicators of development gained currency after the initiation of HDI by the UNDP in 1990. Considerable achievements have been made over the last eleven Five Year Plans in improving the health standards such as removing infant and child mortality, maternal mortality and enhance life expectancy. Considering that health has a fundamental capability and being instrumental in achievement of other human capabilities like literacy, education, food security, reasonably decent living standards of living etc., in this chapter, issues like growth trends in population, status of health, availability of medical facilities in Davanagere district are analysed based on available material and information.

5.2 Demography: Population by Place of Residence, Sex ratio and Social groups

Sources have informed that the population of Davanagere district has increased by 8.63 per cent during the last decade as against the State average growth of 15.60 per cent. The increase has been at a high of 15.84 per cent with regard to urban population of the district whereas the rural population growth has been 5.49 per cent. With regard to growth of population in taluks, higher growth is seen in the case of Davanagere and Harapanahalli as compared to the district population growth rate (Table 5.1).



Though, overall total population has shown an increase in numbers, the 0-06 years age group has fallen during the last decade in the district, which in fact as a proportion of total population too comes down from 13.42 percent to 11.19 percent during the decade. It is interesting further to know that the decline is only in the rural sector (see Table-5.2 and Figure 5.1). This may have its own implications on the merits of continuing prevailing health sector policy of the district.

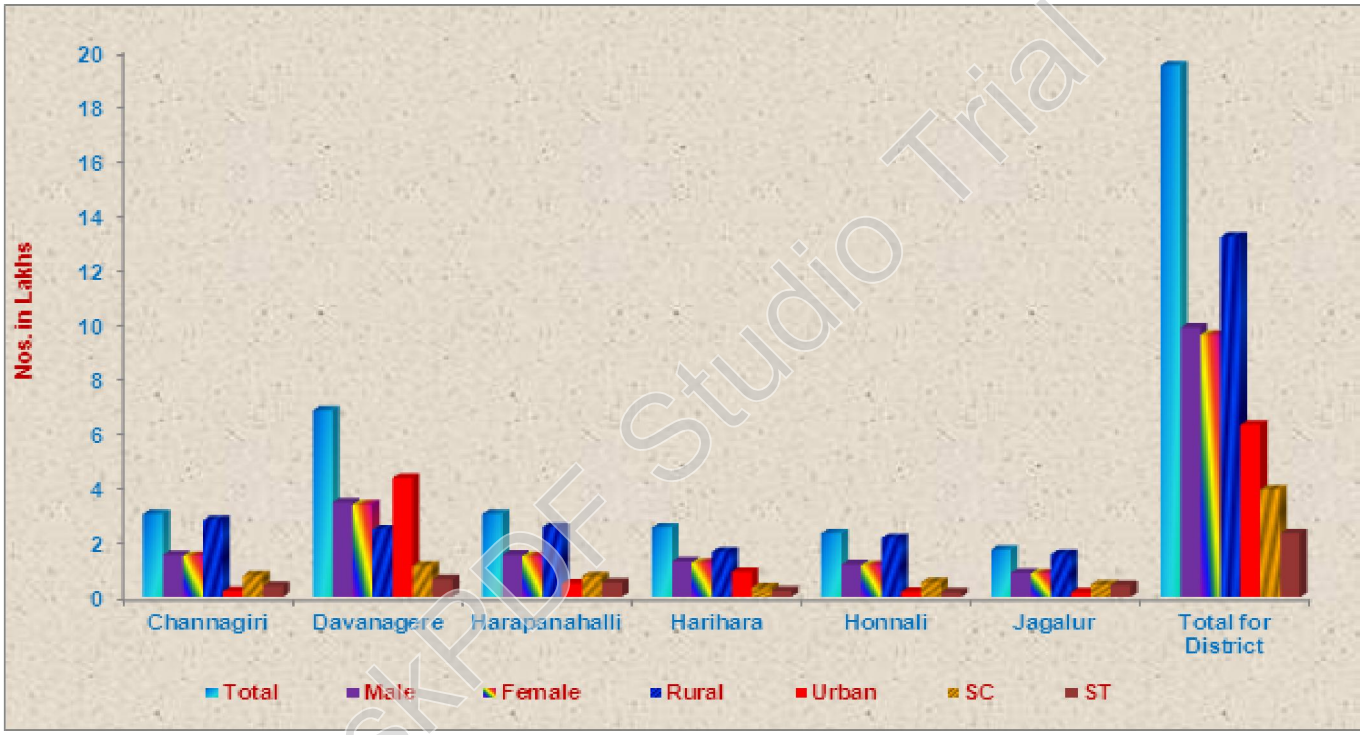
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Table 5.1: Demographic Details- Population- Male/Female/Rural /Urban/SC and ST- 2011(Nos. In Lakhs)

Taluk	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban	SC	ST	Density	% Increase over 2001 total population
Channagiri	3.02	1.53	1.49	2.81	0.21	0.77	0.39	250	3.42
Davanagere	6.82	3.45	3.37	2.47	4.35	1.13	0.63	686	13.29
Harapanahalli	3.02	1.54	1.48	2.55	0.47	0.74	0.50	211	12.26
Harihara	2.54	1.29	1.24	1.64	0.90	0.33	0.22	509	3.25
Honnali	2.33	1.18	1.15	2.15	0.18	0.52	0.17	262	4.49
Jagalur	1.72	0.87	0.85	1.55	0.17	0.43	0.42	180	8.18
Total for District	**19.45**	**9.86**	**9.59**	**13.16**	**6.29**	**3.93**	**2.33**	**328**	**8.60**

Source: Census - 2001 and 2011

Figure 5.1: Demographic Details



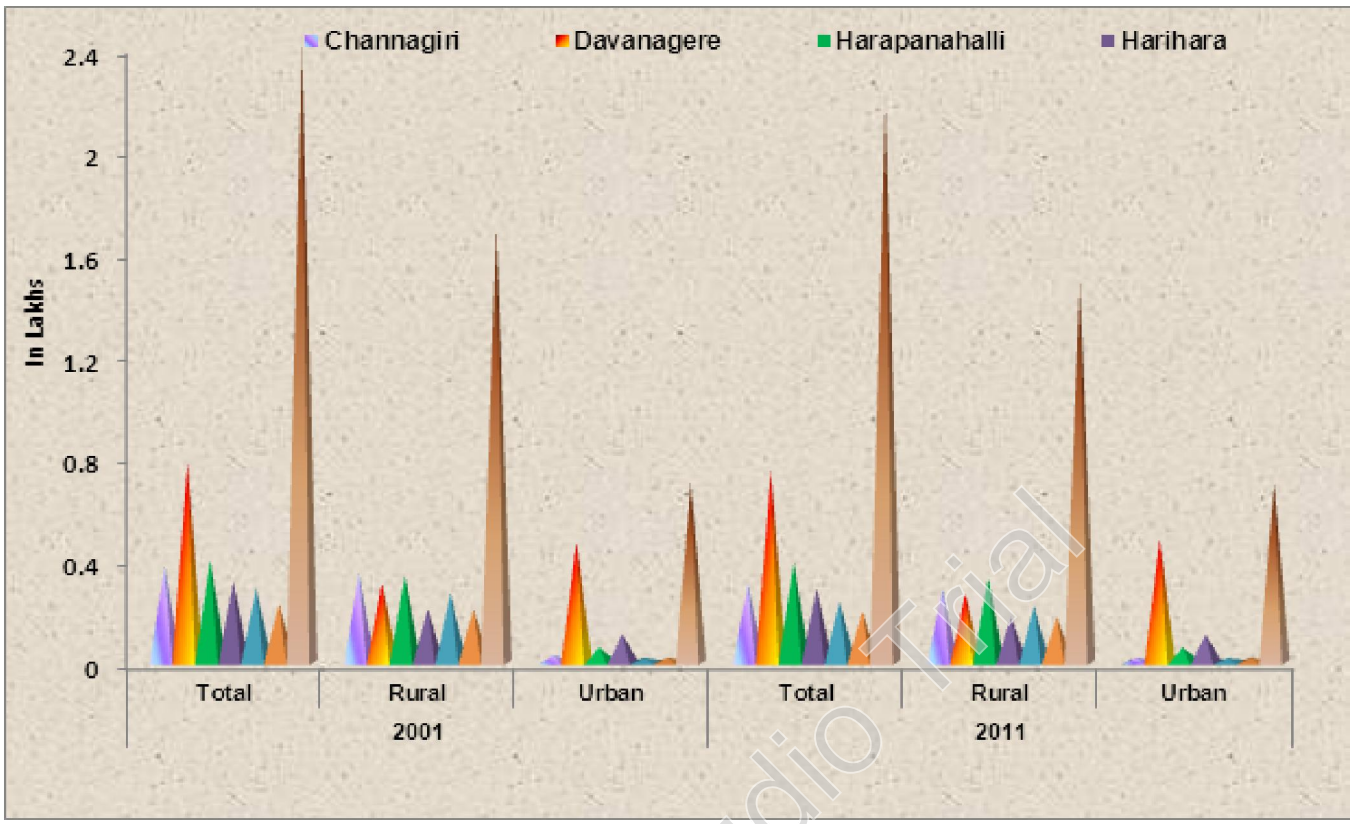
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Table 5.2: Residence-wise Population - Between 0-6 Years Age Group (in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Taluk	2001			2011		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Channagiri	0.38	0.35	0.03	0.31	0.29	0.02
2	Davanagere	0.78	0.31	0.47	0.75	0.27	0.48
3	Harapanahalli	0.40	0.34	0.06	0.39	0.33	0.06
4	Harihara	0.32	0.21	0.11	0.29	0.18	0.11
5	Honnali	0.29	0.27	0.02	0.24	0.22	0.02
6	Jagalur	0.23	0.21	0.02	0.20	0.18	0.02
	Total- District	**2.40**	**1.70**	**0.70**	**2.18**	**1.48**	**0.70**

Source: Census - 2001 and 2011

Figure 5.2: Residence-wise Population



The sex ratio has improved from 952 to 972 during the last decade. This is a positive indicator showing a rise of 2.1 per cent in the district affecting the gender issues in a favourable way (Table 5.3).The improvement is visible in all the taluks except in Honnali where the position is similar to that of 2001.

Table 5.3: Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1000 Males) - 2001 and 2011

Taluk	2001			2011			Share of taluk Population (%)	
	Male (Nos in lakhs)	Female (Nos in lakhs)	Sex ratio	Male (Nos in lakhs)	Female (Nos in lakhs)	Sex Ratio	2001	2011
Channagiri	1.50	1.43	953	1.53	1.49	961	16.33	15.53
Davanagere	3.09	2.93	946	3.45	3.37	977	33.64	35.06
Harapanahalli	1.37	1.31	953	1.54	1.48	961	15.01	15.53
Harihara	1.26	1.20	947	1.29	1.24	947	13.72	13.06
Honnali	1.14	1.09	960	1.18	1.15	974	12.43	11.98
Jagalur	0.81	0.78	962	0.87	0.85	977	8.87	8.84
District	**9.18**	**8.73**	**952**	**9.86**	**9.59**	**972**	**100**	**100**

Source: Census - 2001 and 2011

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But at the same time, we find that Davanagere has seen a substantial rise of about 1.5 per cent, other taluks of Harapanahalli and Honnali have shown a marginal increase whereas, Channagiri, Harihara and Jagalur have faced decline in their population during the last decade.

Health Care Scenario in Davanagere District

The Health and Family Welfare Department is ensuring the total health protection of its people in the district. The primary objectives of the services of the Department are oriented towards providing primary health protection, special medical services, reproductive and children health services, prevention of communicable diseases, providing periodical health check up services to school children, improvement of health, nutrition, environmental cleanliness and spreading overall need information for a healthy and longer life of an individual. In this regard, the Health Department is having a team of staff at the district, taluk and at the village level to primarily ensure improvement in infant and maternal mortality and assist people from preventable complications in child bearing, pregnancy and deliveries and malnutrition of children. Along with the modern medical facilities, the Department is popularizing the traditional system of medicine through 'Ayush Wing' to ensure health at reasonable cost and easily available methods of treatment for many common illnesses. The following health indicators present a picture of the health status in the district (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Health Indicators for Davanagere District over a Period

Year/ Indicators	Home Deliveries (%)	Institutional Deliveries (%)	Total deliveries No.s	Live births No.s	MMR- (Mortality Nos. per for every lakh live births)	IMR (Mortality Nos. for every 1000 live births)
2005-06	32.3	67.6	34745	34199	134	30
2006-07	26.8	73.1	30791	30460	82	34
2007-08	23	76.9	30339	30033	116	22
2008-09	18	82	30762	30488	121	18
2009-10	9	91	30281	30079	166	18
2010-11	7	93	30663	30276	129	18
2011-12	4.5	95.46	32774	32100	90	17

Source: DHO, Davanagere

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is an initiative started in 2005 with the main objective of ensuring lesser death rate of pregnant women and children, improvement of overall health status of women and children, prevention of spread of communicable diseases, population control and curbing gender related discrimination issues and making the health protection facilities of the Government accessible, apart from

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facilitating and giving publicity to the concept of how to lead a healthy and safe life. In this direction, Janani Suraksha Yojane, Prasuthi Araike, Madilu Yojane, Tayi Bhagya, comprising financial, material and medical benefits, have been introduced to reduce the death rate of mother and child. Apart from these, supporting services like 24X7 service at PHUs, First Referral Unit (FRU) to facilitate immediate additional medical advice and support, Health Protection -108 ambulance facility, Mobile Health Units, Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission (PPTCT) facility for prevention HIV infection to children from the mother, Retinopathy of Prematurity (ROP) for preventing blindness in still born children, School Health Check up Services, ASHA to provide health technicians in rural areas and care of Adolescent Reproductive and Sexual Health (ARSH) programmes have been introduced with the main intention of reducing the death rate of mother and children.

All these measures have started yielding results in terms of health indicators as shown in Table 5.4. Institutional deliveries have increased to 95.46 per cent and the home deliveries have come down to 4.5 per cent by 2011-12 from a high of 32.3 per cent in 2005-06. The MMR has come down to 90 from 134 per lakh births while IMR has shown a decrease to 17 from 30 per 1000 live births during the above period. These achievements are attributed as the direct impact of development of a vast health care infrastructure in the district. In view of the following note and correction of statistics for the basic indicators in health sector like IMR, CMR and MMR, the revised figures will be used in the present analysis instead of departmental version to arrive at a realistic picture of the district.

Note: The service statistics on mortality indicators are grossly underestimated particularly at younger ages. This is also true of maternal mortality rate. There are two types of service statistics on mortality available with the Department of Health, Karnataka (DHO). First, the data provided by the respective health institutions are entered into the Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal. However, as this is a facility based reporting, the mortality indicators are higher in those districts and sub-districts with more facilities and do not represent the performance of a particular area. Moreover, the facilities not reporting the deaths as well as the deaths taking place at home will not become part of the HMIS in most cases. Second, the mortality information is also obtained for respective geographical area based on the ANM reporting. This is found to be gross underestimation. For instance, as per this information, Infant Mortality Rate for Karnataka is only 12 for the year 2012 as against the Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates of 35. Thirdly, the Civil Registration System (CRS) also provides data on mortality. The analysis of this data



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Table 5.4a: Mortality Indicators at District Level 2011

District	IMR	CMR	MMR
Belgaum	37	42	155
Bagalkote	43	49	163
Bijapur	34	39	135
Bidar	31	35	134
Raichur	67	77	244
Koppal	58	66	236
Gadag	50	57	215
Dharwad	35	40	157
Uttar Kannada	25	29	99
Haveri	35	41	163
Bellary	55	63	227
Chitradurga	42	49	170
Davanagere	38	44	163
Shimoga	24	27	106
Udupi	11	13	50
Chikmagalur	22	25	94
Tumkur	34	39	124
Bangalore	15	17	73
Mandya	26	30	111
Hassan	20	23	98
Dakshina Kannada	19	22	89
Kodagu	29	33	101
Mysore	39	44	155
Chamarajanagar	34	39	142
Gulbarga	49	56	182
Yadgir*	49	56	186
Kolar	34	39	140
Chikkaballapura*	34	39	137
Bangalore Rural	27	31	119
Ramanagaram*	27	31	114
Karnataka	**35**	**40**	**144**

Source: Based on SRS - 2011 estimates

also showed gross underestimate, particularly at the infant mortality rate (IMR), child mortality rate (CMR) and maternal mortality rate (MMR). The IMR estimated from CRS for the year 2011 is 6.0. Thus it is essential to rework the estimates by adjusting for underestimation to find out the real IMR and MMR in different regions of Karnataka.

SRS estimates on mortality indicators are widely accepted but they are available only at State levels. Reliable estimate of IMR at the district level are available only from 2001 census. As the District level Human Development Report (DHDR) requires district and sub-district level estimates of these indicators, a method is developed to provide reasonable quality estimates of IMR, CMR and MMR at the district and sub-district level.

Methodology

Indirect estimates of infant and child mortality is feasible using the information on children ever born and children surviving by age of the mother from surveys and census. The census estimates of IMR and CMR are based on this information. District Level Household Surveys (DLHS) conducted in 2007-08 have collected this information. The neonatal mortality rate and CMR have been already estimated using this information (Ram et al 2013) and adjusted the estimate for the year 2012 using a ratio method of distributing the total deaths computed for India to states and districts. But the estimates they used are from the UN estimate of neonatal and child mortality for India for the year 2012; the details are presented below:

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Ratio method is adopted here for estimating district and sub-district IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka. We have used the SRS estimate of IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka and distributed the corresponding deaths across district and sub-districts. First, the IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka are obtained from SRS for the period 2011 which has been 35, 40 and 144 respectively. Second, we have distributed the same number of deaths across districts using ratio method. Thus we have computed the IMR, CMR and MMR across districts of Karnataka considering that the state level is the same as the SRS figures for 2011 (see Table 5.4a). Third, the corresponding district IMR, CMR and MMR are distributed across sub-districts using ratio method. The ratio is obtained from the data gathered from the DHO on these three indicators across sub-districts. Thus the IMR, CMR and MMR obtained from DHO have been adjusted upward to match with the district IMR, CMR and MMR computed for the district based on the similar methodology (see table 5.4a).

Table 5.4b: Taluk-wise Details of IMR/CMR/MMR

Taluk	IMR	CMR	MMR
Sub-District – Channagiri	36	42	186
Sub-District – Davanagere	34	37	121
Sub-District - Harapanahalli	61	65	300
Sub-District – Harihar	31	42	298
Sub-District – Honnali	29	35	211
Sub-District – Jagalur	34	39	175

Source: Based on SRS - 2011 estimates

5.3 IMR and MMR

As stated above, with continued implementation of health policies, the district has made considerable achievements in the last decade in health standards such as child mortality, infant mortality, maternal mortality and life expectancy. Infant mortality rate and the maternal mortality are regarded as the important indicators of the health status of a community.

Although there is a significant improvement in IMR in the district, the impact has not been even for all the taluks. The taluk level analysis indicates that child mortality rate of children between 0-5 years age group is very high in Harihara followed by Channagiri, Honnali and Jagalur (Table 5.5).The infant mortality IMR (under 1 year of age) is very high in Harapanahalli followed by Channagiri, Jagalur and all other taluks. Only in the case of Harapanahalli, the rate is higher at 27 per thousand live births which is higher than the district average of 17.

The death rate of children depends on various factors and is peculiar in nature as compared to the adult population. Primarily, it is due to malnutrition commencing from the stage of pregnant mother and continued after child birth. The disease prevention measures like immunization of children tackles such instances of infant deaths to a certain extent. Principal causes of infant mortality in the district are un-



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derweight, respiratory infection, diarrheal diseases, congenital malformation, chord infection etc. In Harapanahalli taluk, where the infant deaths are high, the reasons for neonatal deaths of infants are higher among home-based deliveries and anemic conditions of mothers. It is stated that neonatal mortality is lower in cases of sufficient birth interval of more than 24 months and the mother is in the age group of 20-29 years. It can be observed that the IMR is higher in backward taluks of the district. Hence, child health depends (apart from quality of health care) also on socio-economic status of the family. More than these factors, better control of infant mortality is related to awareness about health care facilities through widespread literacy especially of female literacy.

Table 5.5: Child Mortality Rate - 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Infant deaths (2011) (Children of 0-5 years age group)	Total child births (2011)	Rate of child mortality - 2011*	Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births*
1	Channagiri	92	4837	42	35
2	Davanagere	176	10443	37	33
3	Harapanahalli	182	6042	65	60
4	Harihara	82	4252	42	31
5	Honnali	54	3423	35	29
6	Jagalur	55	3103	39	33
	District	**641**	**32100**	**44**	**38**

*Revised rate as per above note. Children of 0-5 age group died in 2011/ birth in 2011/*1000

Source: DHO, Davanagere

Health of infants depends on various factors commencing from the health status of pregnant mother and birth status. Increasing institutional deliveries and pregnant care as prescribed and availing checkups will have its impact on safe delivery as well as healthy child. It is reported that one of the reasons for higher infant deaths in Harapanahalli could be the higher rate of home deliveries as compared to that in the other taluks of the district. It is reported that 15 per cent of new born in the district are underweight and another 31.5 per cent of 0-5 infants are suffering from malnourishment. These are prevailing despite 99 per cent of children getting immunized. Therefore, this is an alarming factor considering the future quality of the younger population of the district. It is however, a matter of satisfaction that due to improved health facilities provided by the Health Department over a period of time and increasing awareness among pregnant women, the negative issues related to infants show an improving trend during this decade.

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The IMR is reported to have come down owing to a determined effort in tackling the issues of children born under weight with malnutrition and malnourishment closely associated with child mortality (Table 5.4).

Equally important is the health of the mothers who bear children. According to latest figures for the year 2011-12, MMR - maternal mortality or death of pregnant women due to maternal reasons is at 163 per lakh of child births. This rate has come down from an estimated high of about 243 in 2005-06. The MMR is still very high in all the taluks except Davanagere (Tables 5.4 and 5.6). As said above, both the factors of child and mother are inter-related and only total awareness about the pregnancy care to be taken and utilization of medical facilities can minimise these two issues of high MMR and IMR.

A key factor that affects health of mother and children is the place where the delivery takes place. Safe delivery depends on education and literacy levels as well as on whether delivery takes place in a health institution or not. In Davanagere district, though the overall institutional delivery rate has improved over the last five-six years up to 93 per cent of the total deliveries, the impact is not the same in all the taluks. The highest rate is in Channagiri and the lowest is in Harapanahalli. Meanwhile, the extent of MMR is also the highest in Harapanahalli taluk. But it is intriguing to note that MMR is higher in Harihara so also the institutional delivery. Therefore, it is also the fact that antenatal health care is playing a major role in this regard.

Further, the prevalence of anemic pregnant women in the district, is to the extent of 58 per cent. It is highest in Harihara taluk and the remaining taluks come closer to the district figure. Nearly 90 per cent of preg-

Vulnerable Health Condition of Children



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Table 5.6: Maternal Mortality Rates*

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of pregnant women	Maternal mortality rate*
1	Channagiri	6045	186
2	Davanagere	11949	121
3	Harapanahalli	7619	300
4	Harihara	5040	298
5	Honnali	4267	211
6	Jagalur	4266	175
	District	**39186**	**163**

*Number of pregnant women 15-49 age group died due to maternal causes in 2011/Births in 2011/*100,000 - Revised figures

Source: DHO, Davanagere

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nant women are receiving full Ante Natal Care (ANC) and all the identified pregnant women with anemia are receiving treatment. Being a healthy pregnant woman/mother is an essential pre-condition to have a healthy mother and a healthy child.

Beneficiary of the Bhagya Lakshmi Scheme



5.4 Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare

Family planning programmes denote systematic efforts from the Health Department through which married couple are advised on health issues pertaining to child bearing and measures as to how to avoid unwanted births and to have only limited number of children, taking into account the economic status of the family. These programmes are devised to save hardships caused to families as well as they are useful from the view point of conservation of social resources of the country.

Table 5.7 shows that Davanagere and Honnali taluks account for a major share of users of different family planning techniques. As far as number of tubectomy operations id concerned, Channagiri taluk is leading in the district.

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Table 5.7: Details of Family Welfare Measures

Sl No	Taluk	Total number of couples (Estimated)	No. of Vasectomies done	Tubectomy (Nos.)	IUD users (Nos.)	CC Users (Nos.)	O P users (Nos.)	Couple protection rate (%)
1	Channagiri	48,434	3	4,005	1,600	56,832	19,953	82
2	Davanagere	3,28,305	13	1,847	3,366	2,83,743	33,612	71
3	Harapanahalli	51,517	3	2,251	1,312	69,023	7,386	71
4	Harihara	42,235	2	1,353	1,521	69,668	5,527	67
5	Honnali	41,638	13	2,131	1,269	72,876	25,837	82
6	Jagalur	32,170	6	1,604	801	62,070	8,266	66
	District	**5,44,299**	**40**	**13,191**	**9,869**	**6,14,212**	**1,00,581**	**73**

Source: DHO and DSO, District at a Glance-2011-12, Davanagere

5.5 Infrastructure and Health Personnel

Table 5.8 provides data on distribution of health infrastructure in the district. The average number of population served by each sub-centre is 5966, while the population served by each PHC is 19,069. Apart from these, there are 402 private health institutions. The highest number of sub-centres is in Channagiri, while PHCs and private hospitals are larger in Davanagere taluk.

Table 5.8: Details of Health Infrastructure in Davanagere District

Taluk	Total number of sub centres	Average Population served by sub-centres- in Nos.	Total number of PHCs	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	No. of Private hospitals including Nursing Homes	Total no. of Hospital beds	No. of hospital beds per 1000 population
Channagiri	77	3,922	24	12,583	41	276	0.91
Davanagere	67	10,179	30	22,733	258	2,772	4.06
Harapanahalli	57	5,298	17	17,765	33	312	1.03
Harihara	42	6,048	10	25,400	3	160	0.63
Honnali	42	5,548	11	21,182	49	114	0.49
Jagalur	41	4,195	10	17,200	18	190	1.10
District	**326**	**5,966**	**102**	**19,069**	**402**	**3,824**	**1.97**

Source: Based on data provided by DHO, Davanagere

Medical Camp and Health Awareness programmes by Health Department Officials in Davanagere





Table 5.9 indicates the availability of health personnel in the district. There are in total 783 Doctors in the district, out of whom 268 work in Government hospitals, 446 have private clinics, while 69 are working in nursing homes. Their availability in the taluk level varies and the highest number of Doctors available is in Davanagere and the lowest is in Jagalur taluk. The availability of Doctors per 1000 population in the district is 0.40; in Davanagere, it is 0.60 and in Jagalur 0.23. The availability of nurses per 1000 population is at 0.27 for the district; highest availability is in Davanagere and lowest in Channagiri.

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Table 5.9: Details of Availability of Health Personnel

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total number of Doctors	Availability of Doctors per thousand population	Total number of nurses	Availability of nurses per thousand Population
1	Channagiri	83	0.27	112	0.37
2	Davanagere	433	0.63	92	0.13
3	Harapanahalli	76	0.25	112	0.37
4	Harihara	92	0.36	74	0.29
5	Honnali	60	0.26	67	0.29
6	Jagalur	39	0.23	59	0.34
	District	**783**	**0.40**	**516**	**0.27**

Source: Based on data from DHO, Davanagere and Davanagere District at a Glance 2011-012

5.6. ANC Coverage and Anemia Among Pregnant Women

Anemia among pregnant women is one of the tough issues to be tackled by the Health Department. At present, 58 per cent of the pregnant women are estimated to be suffering from anemia in the district and the highest presence is in Harihara taluk with 76 per cent and the lowest presence is in Honnali, Harapanahalli and Jagalur taluks. District Health Department and Department of Women and Child Development have introduced a joint programmes under Bhagyalakshmi Scheme to take up health check up activities for pregnant women since October, 2010. Under this programme, each Anganwadi centre will be visited by the Doctor of PHC on a fixed date and time for carrying out health check up. Whatever drugs are available at the PHC will be issued to them immediately and, if any further treatment services are required, they will be referred to taluk or district centres. For those children who are in need of medical attention, they will be treated under Bala Sanjeevani programme of Women and Child Welfare Department.

A View of Health Check up Facility for Girl Children



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Table 5.10: Details of Pregnant Women with Anemia 2011

Sl No	Taluk	Total pregnant women-Nos.	Total pregnant women treated for anemia-Nos.	% of pregnant women with anemia*	Total pregnant women receiving full ANC	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC
1	Channagiri	6045	1230	68.98	5968	99
2	Davanagere	11949	2895	60.30	9788	82
3	Harapanahalli	7619	1666	29.34	6805	89
4	Harihara	5040	1157	76.3	4699	93
5	Honnali	4267	1245	26.94	4234	99
6	Jagalur	4266	888	26.61	3786	89
	District	**39186**	**9081**	**57.79**	**35280**	**90**

Source: DHO, Davanagere. * Indicates the revised figures

Nutritionally sufficient food is a must for having healthy people. In ensuring food supply with nutritional values, Anganwadi centres are covering all the rural areas along with NGOs and SHGs. There are 2045 Anganawadis in the district and coverage of villages is 100 per cent. At present, the coverage of pregnant women and adolescent girls and other children is at 41 per cent in the district. The highest coverage is in Jagalur, Channagiri and Harapanahalli taluks and the least is in Davanagere taluk at 22 per cent (Table 5.11). Therefore, to protect pregnant women and children from malnutrition and to reduce the number of born-underweight children, this scheme has to be made more attractive and an increased awareness is to be created to avail the services of Anganwadi workers and volunteers.

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Table 5.11: Details of Activities through Anganawadis

Taluk	Total number of Angan wadis	Population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children, PW, NM and AG)	Coverage of villages by Anganwadis (in percentage)	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	No. of Pregnant women, adolescent girls and children covered by anganwadi centres	Percentage of coverage to total female population and child population
Channagiri	390	47,819	100	390	29,382	61.44
Davanagere	492	2,06,738	100	492	46,044	22.27
Harapanahalli	381	59,644	100	381	36,962	61.97
Harihara	252	51,715	100	252	23,873	46.16
Honnali	283	39,460	100	283	23,096	58.53
Jagalur	247	35,226	100	247	22,340	63.42
District	**2,045**	**4,40,602**	**100**	**2045**	**1,81,697**	**41.24**

Source: Department of Women and Children Development, Davanagere

5.7. Institutional Delivery

The health of mothers as well as the fate of new born babies often depends on the place where the delivery takes place. There is a direct relationship between the percentage of institutional deliveries and the rate of MMR. At present, the MMR reported is 163 per lakh of live births in a year and the institutional delivery is put at 93 per cent. This has improved over a period from 243 in 2005-06 when the institutional delivery was at 67.6 per cent. Further, it can be noted that wherever the rate of institutional delivery is lesser, like in Harapanahalli, the MMR is also higher (Table 5.12).

Table 5.12: Details of Institutional Deliveries 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total deliveries in 2011	% of institutional deliveries in 2011*
1	Channagiri	4,883	92.84
2	Davanagere	10,698	99.01
3	Harapanahalli	6,391	79.26
4	Harihara	4,240	97.26
5	Honnali	3,437	94.31
6	Jagalur	3,125	94.98
	District	**32,774**	**93.00**

Source: DHO, Davanagere.* Revised figures

A safe delivery depends both on the education and the knowledge of health facilities available and the corresponding institutional support. Improvement in institutional support is revealed in the development of infrastructure and provision made for sufficient health personnel. The reduction in home deliveries is the other indicator of level of awareness, along with the improvement in literacy. At the taluk level, it is significant to note that except for Harapanahalli taluk, all other taluks perform better with no reported cases of home deliveries; in Harapanahalli, it is still at 21 per cent, reported to be due to its backwardness, poor literacy level, predominantly tribal population, etc., who have little faith in new health measures of the Government. But, during the interactions with the public at the taluk level meet, it is reported that the availability of Doctors and other supporting health personnel has a major say in the issue of safe and institutional deliveries.

5.8. Immunisation of Children

The programme of immunisation of children below 1 year for all fatal diseases free of cost is an important activity of the Health Department. Since its commencement in 1976-77, six fatal diseases are treated through immunization of children. From 1985 onwards, it is renamed as full immunization programme and the practice of immunizing pregnant women from tetanus was added. The performance is almost cent per cent with regard to the immunization activity of children like DPT, Polio, BCG, TT, Hepatitis-B, and Measles. Under Pulse Polio programme, all children between 0-5 years of age are immunized twice in a gap of one month every year in an effort to eradicate polio incidences in the district. In fact, in taluks of Harapanahalli and Jagalur it is more than 100 per cent and all other taluks have also shown good results through an excellent networking of health/medical institutions.

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Table 5.13: Details of Immunisation of Children

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total no. of children 0-1 year age group	Total number of children immunised-0-1 year	% of children immunised
1	Channagiri	5,015	4,937	98.44
2	Davanagere	11,445	11,257	98.36
3	Harapanahalli	5,496	5,533	100.67
4	Harihara	4,570	4,538	99.30
5	Honnali	3,914	3,866	98.77
6	Jagalur	2,893	2,927	101.17
	District	**33,333**	**33,058**	**99.17**

Source: Based on the data provided by the Department of Women and Child Development, Davanagere and DHO, Davanagere

5.9 Under-weight Children and Malnourishment

Table 5.14 reveals the extent of babies born underweight and continues to suffer from this severe deficiency. About 15 per cent of children are born with the problem of underweight in the district. It is to be noted that except for Harihara and Harapanahalli taluks this problem is commonly seen in all other taluks. With regard to children upto one year of age, suffering from malnourishment, the performance of almost all the taluks is below the expectation and it is more than the district average of 31.45 per cent (Table 5.14), which is due to lack of institutional attention and support given to these children especially on the nutrition front. In Harihara, it may be partly due to fluoride and pesticide contamination of ground water sources. In this regard, Health Department and Department of Women and Child Development are making efforts for providing good health facilities, supply of nutritional food to pregnant women and children.

A view of Children Care Facilities



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Table 5.14: Malnourished Children 2011

Sl No	Taluk	Total No. of children between 0-1year	No. of live births during the year	Percentage of malnourished children 0-6 age group weighed	Percentage of children born underweight
1	Channagiri	5,015	4,837	24.36	12.06
2	Davanagere	11,445	10,443	30.3	23.63
3	Harapanahalli	5,496	6,042	33.24	6.65
4	Harihara	4,570	4,252	37.63	5.32
5	Honnali	3,914	3,423	29.5	21.25
6	Jagalur	2,893	3,103	38.57	19.80
	District	**33,333**	**32,100**	**31.45**	**14.78**

Source: Based on the data provided by the Department of Women and Child Development, Davanagere and DHO, Davanagere

5.10 Communicable Diseases/Other Diseases

Under NRHM programmes, several health projects have been introduced to improve the basic health of the people. They are: National Revised TB Control Scheme, Blindness Prevention Scheme, Vector borne diseases like malaria, filaria, dengue, chickengunya, brain fever, AIDS/HIV etc. Apart from these, the prevention of major communicable diseases like typhoid, cholera, viral hepatitis, monkey disease, plague etc., are important activities of the Department. About 0.13 per cent of population is reported to have been affected by such communicable diseases. In the district, there 2164 patients identified with TB and 1844 have been cured of the same during the year 2011-12.

According to information available for the district, there are about 266 identified leprosy affected patients, 5124 AIDS/HIV infected amounting to 0.01 per cent and 0.26 per cent respectively. Apart from that, during 2011-12 about 2812 people have been affected (0.13 per cent) by some sort of communicable diseases in the district. Though the reports of the department claim that about 86 per cent leprosy cases have been treated and cured and nil in the case of HIV, the incidences of such cases need to be tackled through creating a widespread awareness about the communicable diseases.

5.11 Performance of various health schemes

With the main objective of providing good and quality health facilities, National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) has been taken up. The programmes under this mission are targeted to reduce MMR, IMR, to provide good sanitation and drinking, drainage, and nutritious food and to ensure that public health services are made available at the right time and at an affordable cost. It is also important to take care to see

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Table 5.15: Diseases - Communicable and Others - Percentage Affected- 2011-12

Sl. No.	Taluk	Number of leprosy patients identified	Number of HIV/AIDS patients identified	Total number of people affected by communicable diseases	% to Total Population
1	Channagiri	26	397	974	0.31
2	Davanagere	50	2586	244	0.03
3	Harapanahalli	89	659	253	0.08
4	Harihara	30	817	201	0.07
5	Honnali	47	365	257	0.77
6	Jagalur	24	300	983	0.55
	District	**266**	**5124**	**2812**	**0.13**

Source: Based on the data from DHO, Davanagere and Davanagere District at a Glance-2011-12

that the serious diseases do not re-occur and also to tackle gender-based discriminations, prevailing in the society either in the form of female infanticide or denial of equal opportunities to female children in the society. Towards this, many supporting measures have been introduced and are operating in the district as detailed below.

The strategies followed to curtail MMR and IMR in the district constitute formation of 24X7 PHCs, FRUs (First Referral Unit), ASHA, Home Based New Born Care (HBNC) and promotional programmes like JSY (Janani Suraksha Yojane), Madilu kit, Prasuthi Araike, Tayi Card/ANC, JSSK (Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram), Tayi Bhagya Scheme and WIFS (Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation).

Despite these measures, the district health authorities are facing the challenge of implementing these programmes effectively. Some of the challenges that they have been facing are; higher number of maternal deaths in Harapanahalli and Davanagere taluks, providing timely referral service to tertiary care and provision of higher centres to bring down MMR, high risk case selection and proper follow up, good ANC/PNC care, providing timely transport facility, 108 ambulance and with regard to ASHA HBNC care. The department is studying this as a test case in Harapanahalli taluk to understand the specific problems and causes for maternal and child deaths.

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A View of Dental Check up Facilities





It is quite encouraging to note that there has been an overall increase in institutional deliveries from 67.6 per cent in 2005-06 to 93.0 per cent in 2011-12 and corresponding decrease of home based deliveries from 32 per cent to 7.0.In a similar way, MMR also has come down to 163 and IMR to 38 during the same period. Further, to understand the reasons for higher incidence of MMR in Harapanahalli taluk, the Department, through Vulnerable Group Health Action Plan (VGHP), has been making efforts to reduce home deliveries. In fact, with the implementation of VG Plan, since 2010-11, home-based deliveries have been brought down to 1294 from 4528 in 2007-08, 1241 from 5418 in 2010-11 and 413 from 5947 in 2012. Further, in the adopted five PHCs, the home delivery rate has come down from 36 per cent in 2007-08 to 29 per cent in 2010-11 and to 11.5 per cent in 2012.

Following is the brief description and performance report of the various schemes undertaken by the Health Department in the district towards improving the health of both child and mother.

ASHA is a part of NRHM process wherein the health worker is made available all the time at the village level. At present, the Sub-centre is the last available link of health infrastructure that serves a group of villages with a population of 5000. In order to reduce the work pressure of ANMs, ASHA health workers have been appointed, primarily as contact persons, in villages to assist pregnant women and children and to offer all the required health related services. They are made available for every 1000 population. So far, 1094 service personnel have been identified and trained to work as ASHA personnel. These workers are to provide information on the latest health policy, assist in safe delivery, birth control methods and maintenance and to collect information on births and deaths in villages, apart from spreading the concept of village level sanitation and promotion of family based toilets. They are trained in pre-and post-natal care of pregnant women and taking care of new born children especially the cases of diarrhea, respiratory problems and providing First Aid. Apart from that they are also supplied with paracetamol tablets, chloroquine, iron tablets, ORS, anti diarrheal tablets, First Aid box, bandage materials etc., to attend and provide primary health support at village level. Though, they are not paid any remuneration, they are offered with incentives based on their extent of performance in providing health support to pregnant women belonging to BPL families, SC and ST communities.

Madilu Yojane is a programme introduced with the main objective of bringing about a reduction in mortality rate of mother and child and to encourage institutional delivery. Under this programme, a kit is provided consisting of all the materials

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needed for the post natal care of the mother and the child to all the SC and ST pregnant women and also to those who are from BPL families. Women up to first two child births are eligible for the benefit under the scheme. The eligibility norms stipulate that all these are for those who are registered at PHC or Sub-centre and whose delivery is done at Government hospitals. During 2011-12, 14,355 kits have been distributed as compared to 11,978 in 2008-09. As a percentage, the beneficiaries form about 37 per cent of the total number of pregnant women for 2011-12.

Another programme under NRHM is Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, introduced with the main objective of reducing mortality rate of mother and children. Under this programme, all the pregnant women belonging to BPL, SC and ST categories, aged above 19 years and registered with the Health Centre worker, are eligible for a one time financial grant of Rs. 500 in case of home delivery, Rs.600-700 for institutional deliveries and Rs. 1500 in case of cesarean cases at private hospitals/nursing homes up to two deliveries. Under this programme, 21,928 beneficiaries have availed the financial aid which is about 56 per cent of the total number of pregnant women for the year.

Post-Delivery Care Scheme (Prasuthi Araike) makes provision for cash subsidy of up to Rs. 1400, paid in two installments, to all pregnant women, belonging to BPL families, commencing after 6 months of pregnancy, mainly to encourage institutional delivery at Government hospitals. This is also intended to ensure proper care of pregnant women by providing nutritional food during the pregnancy period. Totally, 34,586 women have been benefitted under the scheme, which is almost 88 per cent of the total number of registered pregnant women in 2011-12.

To encourage institutional delivery, with an objective of ensuring no case of mortality of mother and the child, another additional 'Tayi Bhagya Plus' scheme has been formulated wherein all pregnant women belonging to SC and ST, and BPL category, are motivated to utilize the services even in private hospitals. Such hospitals will be financially compensated in accordance with the mutual agreement with them and no cash subsidy will be given to beneficiaries.

In addition to the above specific schemes targeted towards the elimination of MMR and IMR, there are few supporting health programmes to achieve total family health protection under NRHM. One such programme is 24X7 PHCs, wherein half of the existing PHCs have been converted as capable of providing day and night services on all 7 days of the week. In case of complicated and emergency delivery cases, they have a provision to refer to First Reference Unit (FRUs) for additional



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treatment. They are provided with necessary Ambulance services for transportation of patients with the help of Ambulence108 service. These centres are provided with a MBBS qualified Doctor and 3 nurses for every 8 hours' shift. Such 24X7 health centre facilities has been provided at 38 PHCs in the district so far. Further, these centres are provided with radiant warmer for just born children in case of necessity. In FRUs of taluk level hospitals, radiant warmers and photo therapy units have been provided near the delivery rooms. In the district level hospital, protective units for problematic just-born children have been functioning. Pre-mature born children or being born before the due date are taken care of to protect them from possible blindness.The FRUs are placed above PHCs for rendering services and there are seven FRUs functioning in the district with surgical facility, blood bank, emergency vehicle facility, expert medical personnel and paramedical staff taken on contract basis.

In order to provide emergency services, the State Government has launched a programme called 'Arogya Kavacha', in 2008, jointly with the private sector participation. Under this facility, a toll free ambulance 'Number 108' has been provided to offer 24 hour health services to patients. Throughout the district, 18 Ambulance vehicles are provided and they are placed at locations within a maximum of 30 minutes. The vehicle is made available to them with pre-treatment facility. The utility of such services has been increasing day-by-day, due to the fact that during the year, 31,537 calls have been attended. In addition to these measures, the Department has also provided one mobile (ambulance) service to reach immediate medical services/treatment to affected people of villages located in remote areas. There are four such mobile units functioning in the district. In addition, a helpline has been set up at the district hospital, under NRHM, to provide health related assistance to the people of the district.

Another important feature of health services available is the health check up conducted for school children. Under this programme, called as Suvarna Health Programme for Schools, all measures have been taken to make school children healthy and to prevent the occurrence of any diseases among them. This is apart from creating the necessary health awareness and a healthy environment. All children from class 1-10 are examined and treated and they are provided with free surgical treatment and lab test. Apart from this, the children are also provided with provision to meet bus travelling cost up to Rs. 1000 per case.

In addition to the above, effort is also being done to inculcate awareness about reproduction and Sexual Health (Adolescent Reproductive

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and Sexual Health - ARSH) to children between 10-19 years' age group. The composition of this age group is about 20 per cent of the total population. Their health status is important from the point of view of future generation and it is very relevant to see that they do not suffer from anemia, especially the girls, which is a serious constraint according to NFHS Survey - 3.This deficiency will contribute to the birth of underweight children and related complications among children. Attention towards these children is also needed to make them free of any form of addictions like to tobacco, unsafe sex etc.

Ultimately, these programmes are aimed towards catching up with the Millennium Development Goals. An attempt is made to find out the status of health programmmes and their impact on society through a health index covering the programmes on immunization of children, institutional deliveries and provision of protected drinking water. The overall performance in health index is 0.541 for the entire district and the highest performance is in Davanagere taluk and the lowest in Harihara.

Table 5.16: Combined Health Index

Sl No	Taluk	Combined health index
1	Channagiri	0.746
2	Davanagere	0.972
3	Harapanahalli	0.160
4	Harihara	0.352
5	Honnali	0.754
6	Jagalur	0.813
	District	**0.541**

Source: Based on intra- district analysis of data

5.12 Per capita expenditure analysis on health sector

The total expenditure on health sector in the district amounts to Rs. 5661.47 lakhs during 2011-12 from all the sources. The per capita expenditure in health sector for the district, thus, amounts to Rs.291/ for the given period.

5.13 Radar Analysis for Health Sector

Table 5.17: Details of Facts for Radar Analysis

Taluk	% of children born underweight	% of institutional deliveries	% of women using full ANC	% of children fully immunized (9-11months)	% of HHs. with toilets	% of HHs. provided with safe drinking water
Channagiri	12.06	92.84	99	98	43.19	82.53
Davanagere	23.63	99.01	82	98	65.50	87.17
Harapanahalli	6.65	79.26	89	101	12.21	65.68
Harihara	5.32	97.26	93	99	49.56	78.52
Honnali	21.25	94.31	99	99	50.68	81.21
Jagalur	19.80	94.98	89	101	19.52	68.26
District	**14.78**	**93.00**	**90**	**99**	**46.45**	**79.88**

Source: DHO, Davanagere

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Figure 5.3: Health Indicators for Davanagere District

% of children born underweight-14.78	% of Institutional Deliveries - 93.00
% of women using full ANC - 90.00	% of children fully immunized - 99.00
% of Households with toilets - 46.45	% of Households with access to safe drinking water - 79.88

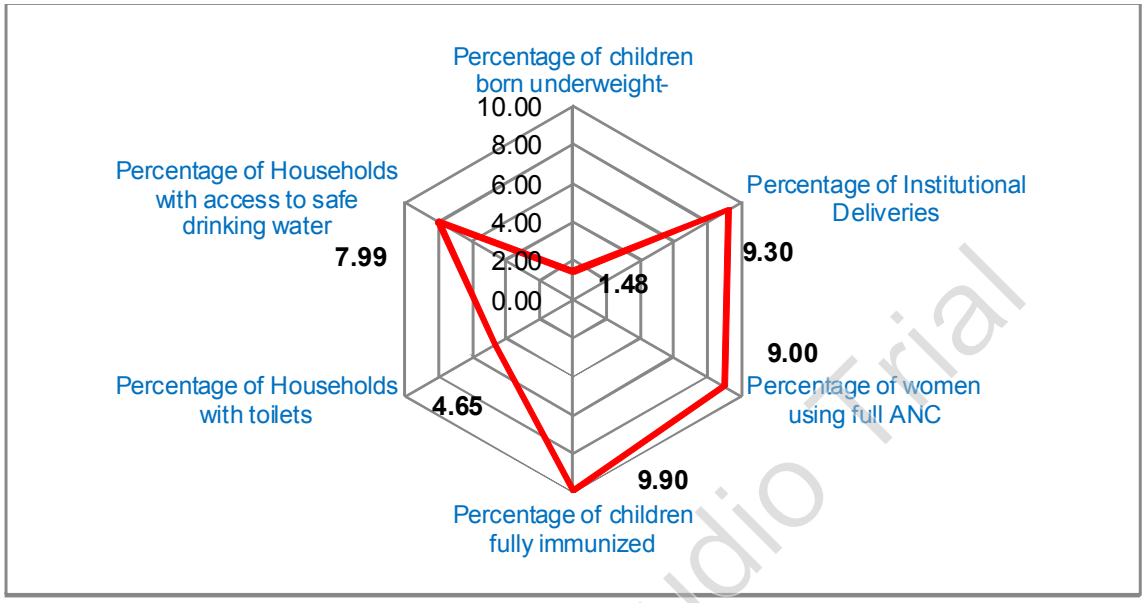
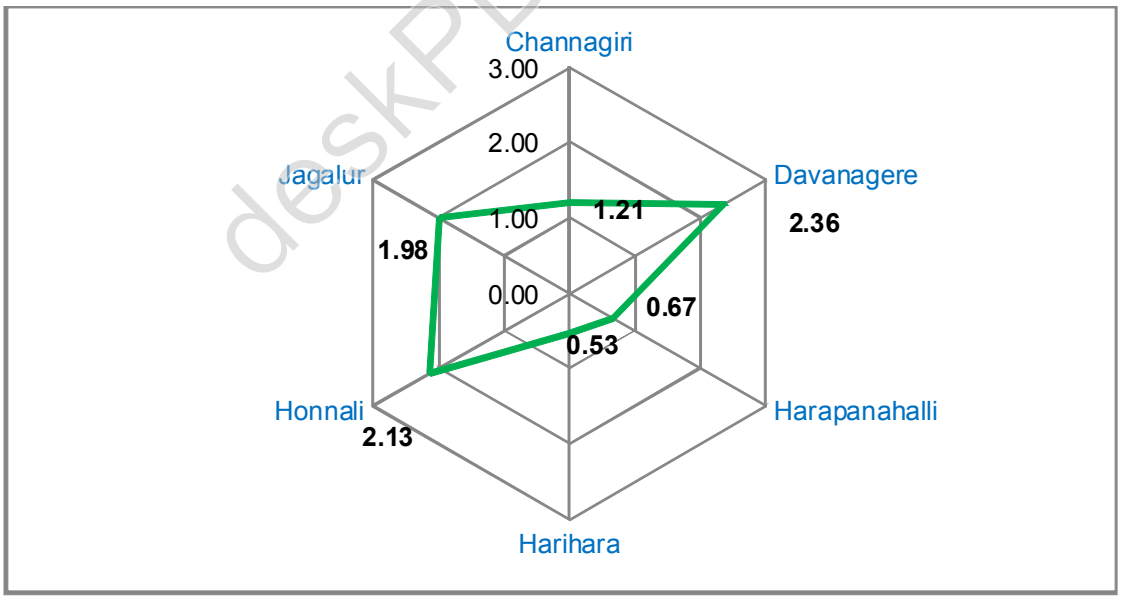


Figure 5.4: Percentage of Children born Underweight

Channagiri-	-	12.06	Davanagere-	-	23.63
Harapanahalli-	-	6.65	Harihara-	-	5.32
Honnali-	-	21.25	Jagalur-	-	19.80



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Figure 5.5: Percentage of Institutional Deliveries

Channagiri-	-	92.84	Davanagere-	-	99.01
Harapanahalli-	-	79.26	Harihara-	-	97.26
Honnali-	-	94.31	Jagalur-	-	94.98

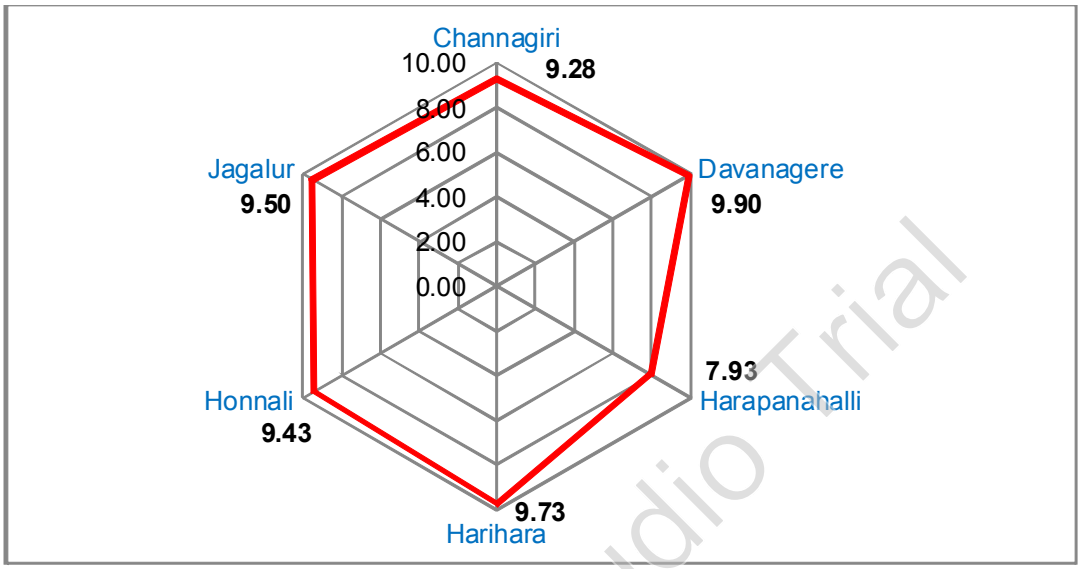
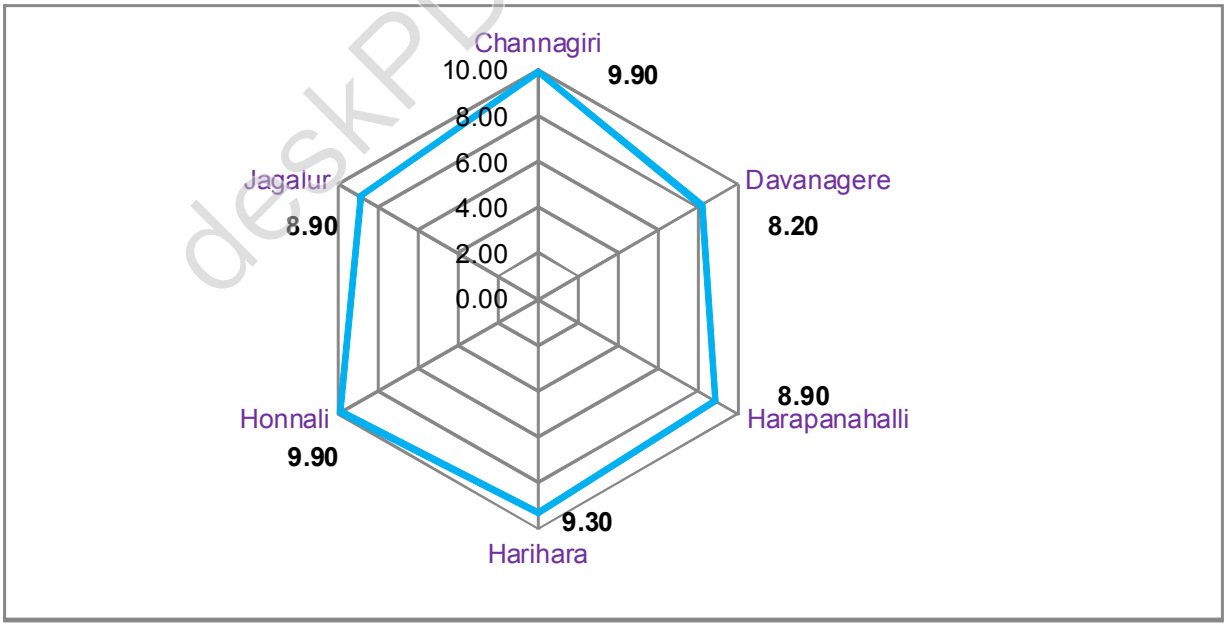


Figure 5.6: Percentage of Women using full ANC

Channagiri-	-	99.0	Davanagere-	-	82.0
Harapanahalli-	-	89.0	Harihara-	-	93.0
Honnali-	-	99.0	Jagalur-	-	89.0



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Figure 5.7: Percentage of Children Immunised

Channagiri-	-	98.0	Davanagere-	-	98.0
Harapanahalli-	-	101.0	Harihara-	-	99.0
Honnali-	-	99.0	Jagalur-	-	101.0

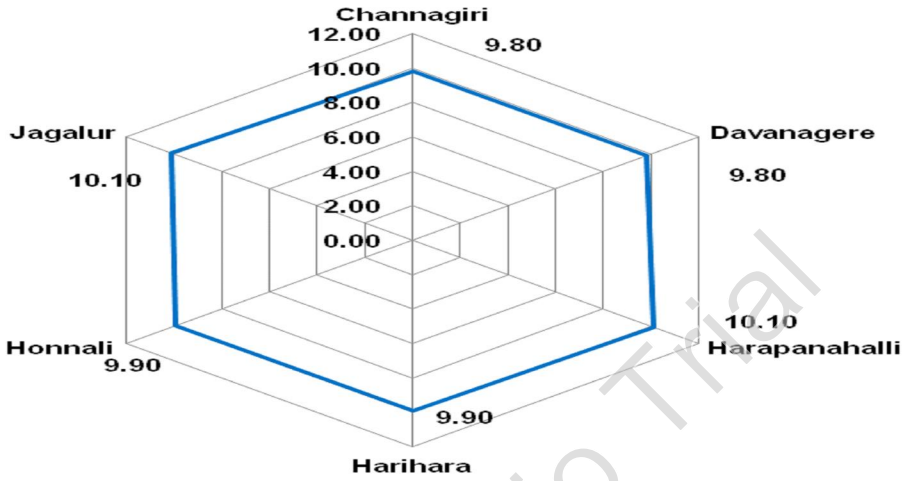
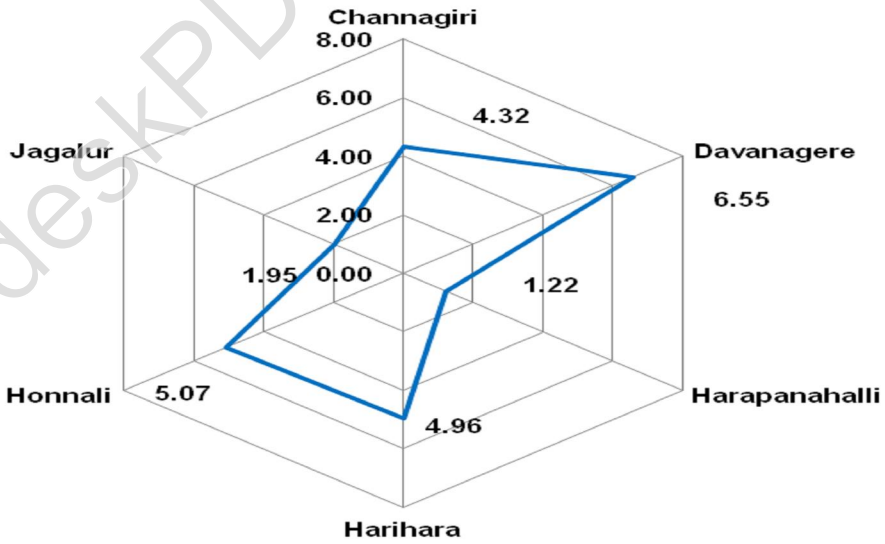


Figure 5.8: Percentage of Households with access to toilets

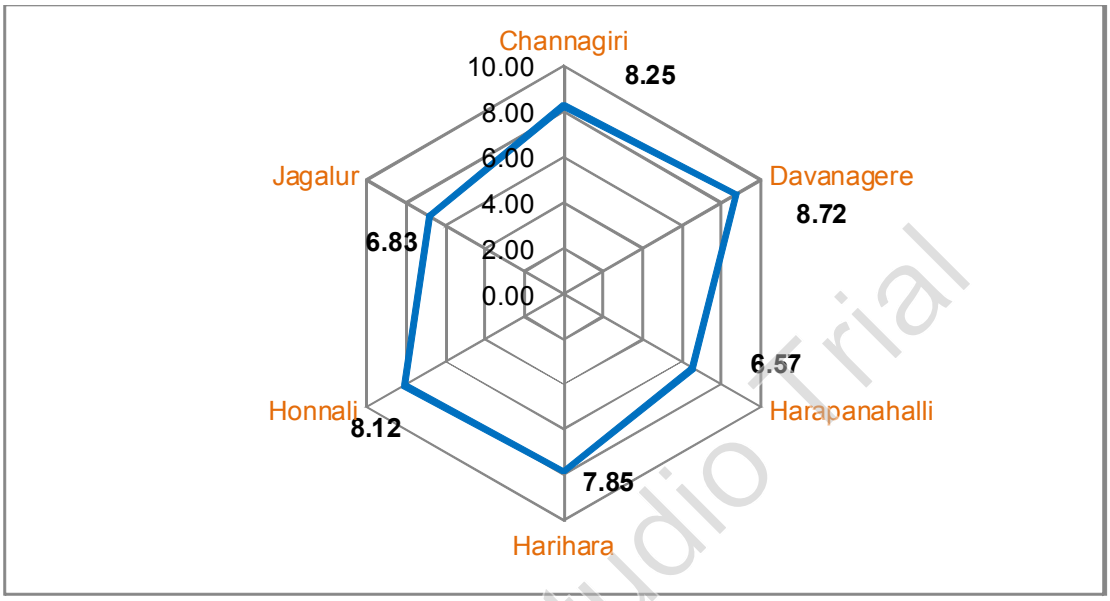
Channagiri-	-	43.19	Davanagere-	-	65.50
Harapanahalli-	-	12.21	Harihara-	-	49.56
Honnali-	-	50.68	Jagalur-	-	19.52



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Figure 5.9: Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water

Channagiri-	-	82.53	Davanagere-	-	87.17
Harapanahalli-	-	65.68	Harihara-	-	78.52
Honnali-	-	81.21	Jagalur-	-	68.26



5.14 Study on MMR and Women's Health in Harapanahalli taluk - A Case Study.

Introduction of the concept and its significance on human development

Parallel to education and living standards - the two important dimensions of human development - health care too contributes significantly to strengthen and widen social opportunities of the population. Health factor is primarily a dependant situation on important aspects of life like access to safe drinking water, awareness and access to sanitation facilities, community hygiene etc., than on the health care infrastructure and medicines alone. The health status or health standards of a society are measurable by certain indictors like extent of life expectancy, which is dependant again on infant mortality, child mortality, maternal mortality and general morbidity rate. Thus, health indeed is the fundamental capability that is instrumental in the achievement of other capabilities.

For both male and female, health is a basic feature deciding their length and the quality of life. But, for women along with general health, maternal health care is an additional requirement considering their quality of life. Therefore, pre and post natal health care and higher levels of institutional have significant bearing on the same. One of the primary indicators of women's' health care is the prevailing rate of Maternal Mortality

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(MMR) as proportionate to the live births in a year.

To define MMR it is taken to be the annual number of female deaths per 100000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes). It includes deaths during pregnancy, child birth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy for a specified year. MMR measures number of women aged 15-49 years dying due to maternal causes. The concept gained much importance and emerged as an important issue due to the fact that it has become a part of the Millennium Development Goals set by the UNO. It has been set under MDG that towards improvement of maternal health as part of measurement and achievements in human and social development, MMR is set to be reached below a level of 109 by year 2015 from the present 254 for the country and 213 in Karnataka (2004-06). WHO defines maternal mortality as the death of a woman during pregnancy or in the first 42 days after the birth of the child due to causes directly or indirectly linked with pregnancy.

Objectives, Design and Methodology of the Study

The present study is taken up to find out the status and the analysis of reasons behind such a high MMR in the District of Davanagere and in particular of Harapanahalli taluk despite the district being one of the areas where advanced medical care is available. This intriguing aspect of health scenario in the taluk is that despite efforts under NRHM and Total Health Care programmes, the MMR has not receded especially in this taluk. With an intention to understand the reasons and facts behind the poor MMR status, the present case study of the taluk has been taken up.

The methodology used for the study is by collecting secondary data available for the taluk pertaining to the extent of pregnant women with anemia, pregnant women receiving full ANC, female literacy rate, PDS facility, access to drinking water, toilets, availability of Doctors and share of institutional deliveries and analyse the status of women's health in general and MMR in particular for the taluk in comparison to the district. An attempt is also made here to find out if there are any specific reasons for the existing higher rate of maternal mortality in the taluk as compared to others and the district, other than the usual reasons. Discussions are held with the medical fraternity in charge of NRHM at the district level. Interactions with people revealed a number of noticeable factors in this regard that influenced the writing of this report.

Situational Analysis from the Human Development Angle

Survey data on Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is available from the Report of Registrar General of India Sample Registration System (RGI-SRS) at three year intervals

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and is not provided every year. The latest available data on MMR is for the period 2007-09. During this period, the MMR of India was 212 per 100,000 live births. As per the latest MMEIG (Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group-WHO,UNICEF,UNFPA, World Bank) report titled "Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2010" India is ranked 126 out of 180 countries when countries are arranged in an ascending order of MMR. India continues to contribute about a quarter of all global maternal deaths.

The incidence of maternal deaths is too rare an event to provide a robust estimate of the MMR by sample survey method. The present estimates are available from Sample Registration System (SRS) based studies taking into account the requirement of large sample size for sub-national estimates of MMR. Some of the findings are;

o The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in India was 254 per 100,000 live births in 2004-06 and 212 in 2007-09 according to Sample Registration System (SRS) Report. The same has come down by 16% from 212 to 178 in 2010-12.

o Wide disparities exist across states in India. The MMR ranges from 95 in Kerala to 480 in Assam.

o MMR has a direct impact on infant mortality. Babies whose mothers die during the first 6 weeks of their lives are far more likely to die in the first two years of life than babies whose mothers survive.

o Only 47 per cent of women in India are likely to have an institutional delivery and 53 per cent had their births assisted by a skilled birth attendant. As much as 49 per cent of pregnant women still do not have three ante-natal visits during pregnancy. Only 46.6 per cent of mothers receive iron and folic acid for at least 100 days during pregnancy.

Facts about Karnataka and the District are:

" In Karnataka, the MMR has been 213 in 2004-06, declined to 178 in 2007-09 and further fallen to 144 in 2012-a decline of 34 per cent. In Davanagere district, the present MMR is stated to be at 163. The estimated MMR for Harpanahalli is at 300.

" The present institutional delivery ratio is 93 per cent for the district and 79 per cent for the taluk. The percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC is at 90 for the district and 89 for the taluk. Share of pregnant women with anemia is 58 per cent for the district and 29 per cent for the taluk.

" Other factors that have a strong bearing on health especially on women indicate that

access to water (66%) and toilets (12%) are far lesser than the district average. In the same way, female literacy rate and availability of Medical personnel are lesser than the district level.

Hence, all these shortfalls are having a bearing on the female health status resulting ultimately in the excessive maternal mortality in Harapanahalli taluk.



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Table 5.18: Health Indicators Relevant to MMR

Sl No	Details	Harapanahalli Taluk	Davanagere District
1	Maternal Mortality rate	300	163
2	Share of Institutional Delivery	79.26	93
3	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC	89	90
4	Share of pregnant women with anemia	29.34	57.79
5	Percentage of HHs. having access to safe drinking water	65.68	79.88
6	Percentage of HHs. having access to toilets within premises	12.21	46.45
7	Female literacy rate	59.12	68.91
8	Access to PDS outlets within the village	100	85.92
9	Availability of Doctors per 1000 population	0.25 (one Doctor for 4000 people)	0.4 (one doctor for 2500 people)

Source: Based on data used for the DHDR, Davanagere.

Information obtained from the Department of Health and Family Welfare

The data provided by the District Department of Health and Family Welfare, Davanagere has been on the lower side and following are the details of MMR and Institutional Deliveries as furnished by them. According to them and their study results show that there is a direct relationship between the rate of home delivery and MMR as shown below for the district. In other words, the improvement in institutional delivery rate has brought down the high MMR in Harapanahalli taluk. Therefore, whatever the estimates of MMR in Harapanahalli taluk, the problem of comparatively high maternal mortality rate exists in the taluk and it needs to be addressed. Based on both estimates and finding that the taluk is notorious for higher MMR, the present study has been undertaken to find out the reasons for the same and suggest possible solutions to address the issue.

Table 5.19: Details of Maternal Mortality and Institutional Deliveries in Harapanhalli Taluk

Year	Maternal Deaths- Nos.	Live births Nos.	Institutional Deliveries -%	MMR
2005-06	46	34199	67.6	134
2006-07	25	30460	73.10	82
2007-08	35	30033	76.90	116
2008-09	37	30488	82.0	121
2009-10	50	30079	91.0	166
2010-11	39	30276	93.0	129
2011-12	29	32100	95.46	90

Source: DHO, Davanagere

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The Departmental efforts have yielded good results in the district as seen in the increase in institutional deliveries and reduction of home deliveries. Previously, home deliveries were at 6982 in the year 2007-08 out of the total deliveries of 30339, which got reduced to 2767 out of the total deliveries of 30281 in 2009-0. Though, there was significant fall in home deliveries in the district not much was observed in Harappanhalli taluk, with 1294 and 1245 home deliveries out of the total deliveries of 4528 and 4811, respectively, during the above period.

In view of the above negative situation in Harapanahalli taluk and taking this as an important indicator, implementation of Vulnerable Group Health Action Plan (VGHP) targeting the home delivery issues, especially of disadvantaged sections of society, was taken up in the year 2010-11. Since then, appreciable changes in home delivery have been observed. With this initiative, the number of home deliveries numbers has come down from1241 to 413 in the taluk. since then as shown below.

Taluk-wise Number of Home Deliveries.

Under VG Plan in Davanagere, the main effort has been to reduce the home delivery in Harapapnhalli Taluk. This is because, Harapapnhalli contributed a major share in total home deliveries as well as MMR. After implementation of the VG Plan, the rate of home deliveries has started experiencing a reducing trend as shown below. Before the implementation of VG Plan, home deliveries were on an increasing trend. The higher Home Deliveries in the taluk had cut down the achievement in health sector of the district. The following statements depicts this explanation:

Table 5.19a: Delivery Statistics of the District (in Nos.)

2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
Home	Inst	Total	Home	Inst	Total	Home	Inst	Total
6982	23357	30339	5464	25298	30762	2767	27514	30281

Source: District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Davanagere District

Table 5.19b: Delivery Statistics of Harapanahalli (in Nos.)

2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
Home	Inst	Total	Home	Inst	Total	Home	Inst	Total
1294	3234	**4528**	**1258**	**3354**	**4612**	**1245**	**3599**	**4811**

Source: District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Davanagere District

Note: Under the VG Plan the vulnerable villages have been selected for action coming under the PHCs of Harkanalu, Nandibevoor, Neelagunda, Bennihalli and Halavagalu. Due to concentration of their efforts to bring down the rate of home deliveries the situation has drastically improved in these villages resulting in the overall improvement of institutional deliveries.

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Table 5.20: Number of Home Deliveries in Harapanahalli Taluk after Implementation of VG Plan (in Nos.)

Sl No	Taluk	2010-11	2011-12	2011-13
1	Channagiri	152	41	18
2	Davanagere	225	249	86
3	**Harapanahalli**	**1241**	**985**	**413**
4	Harihara	291	67	1
5	Honnali	108	75	28
6	Jagalur	96	114	66

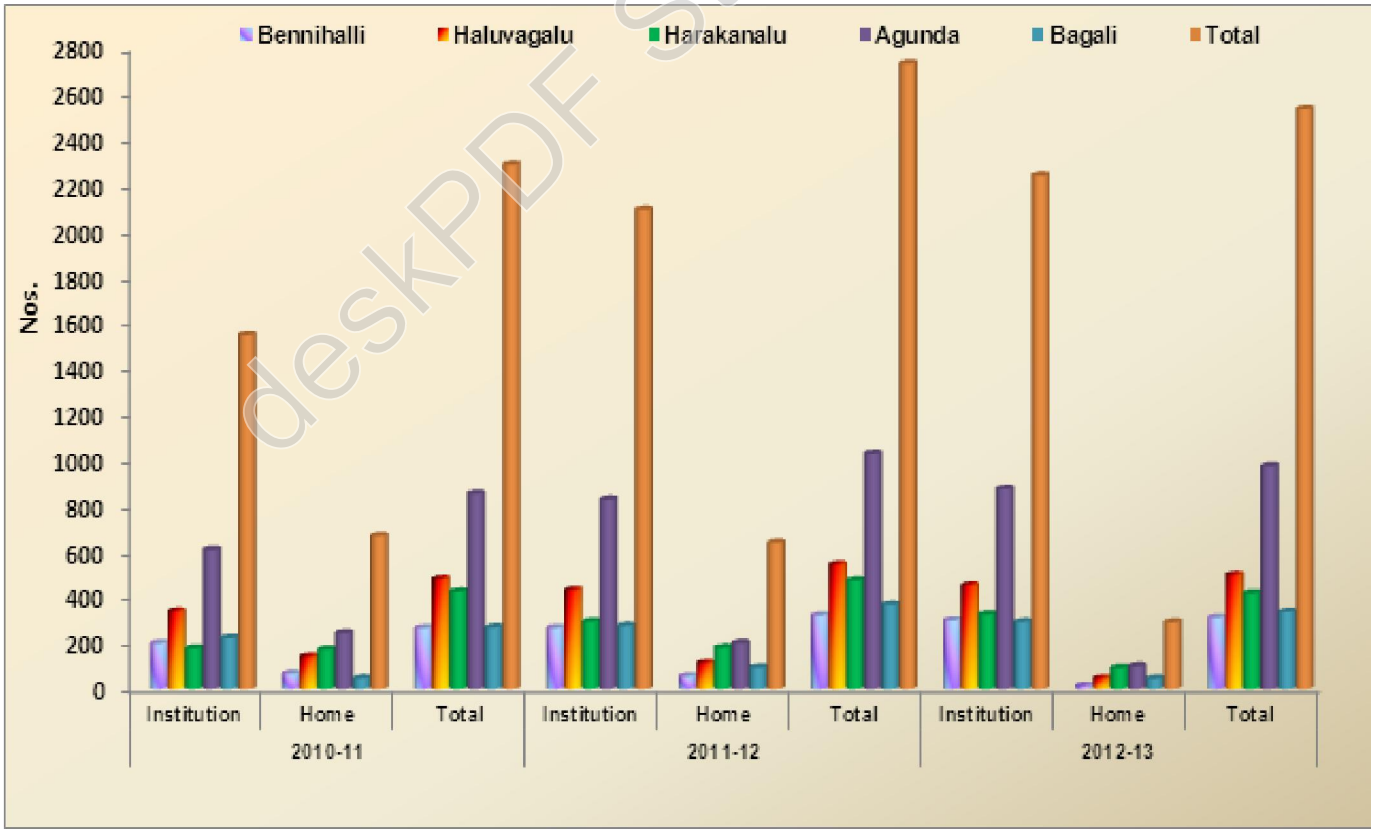
Source: District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Davanagere District

Table 5.20.a: VG Plan Adopted PHCs : Progress Report in Deliveries (in Nos.)

Name of the PHC	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Insti tution	Home	Total	Insti tution	Home	Total	Insti Tution	Home	Total
Bennihalli	199	66	265	266	55	321	299	12	311
Haluvagalu	339	141	480	431	112	543	452	45	497
Harakanalu	177	172	425	294	180	474	326	91	417
Agunda	609	244	853	828	200	1028	874	99	973
Bagali	223	46	269	276	92	368	293	44	337
Total	**1547**	**669**	**2292**	**2095**	**639**	**2734**	**2244**	**291**	**2535**

Source: District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Davanagere

Figure 5.10: Number of Delivaries



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Strategies adopted in VHAP

" Training of ASHAs and Anaganwadi Workers.

" IEC Activities, Display Boards to PHC,Gram Panchayats, SC, Anaganwadis -

o Regarding ANC Care, Safe Delivery, Neonatal Care, Immunization, Tobacco Prohibition.

" Health camps at PHC -Harkanalu, Bagali,Nandibevooru and Taluk Level

" Iron Sucrose for Identified anemic Mothers

" Supply of Delivery Kits for Clean and safe delivery

" Supply of Colpo Scope -at GH Harapanahalli (Screened 256 Cases for CA Cervix, one Positive)

" Nandibevoor, and Bennihalli PHCs are Converted as 24X7 PHCs

" Tracking of EDDs of ANCs

" Reimbursement of Ultra Sound Scanning Charges of ANCs

" Monitoring Immunization Activities

o Printing of Registers/Cards for Monitoring sessions, by MOH,LHV,THO& Programme Officers

Thus, the observation and statistics for MMR in the taluk directly point out at the linkage between institutional delivery and home delivery. More number of home deliveries result in more number of maternal deaths. The experiment in those villages with the vulnerable population has resulted in a positive trend showing improvement in MMR of the taluk. The taluk with about 40 per cent of its population of SC/STs (19+21 per cent) showing the highest MMR has improved substantially with just three years of concerted efforts in reaching these vulnerable sections of society and by impressing upon them about the importance of institutional delivery supported by other measures needed for maintaining good health of pregnant women.

It is learnt that the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Under the National Rural Health Mission, of Government of India and State Government is trying its best to reduce MMR & IMR. These include the following plan of action in the district:

" Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani SurakshaYojana (JSY)

" Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care, Integrated Management of Neo-natal and Childhood Illness (IMINCI) and Navjaat Shishu Surakshta Karyakaram (NSSK)

" Operationalisation of sub-centers, Primary Health Centers, Community Health Centers and District Hospitals for providing 24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric care & child care services.

" Strengthening of Facility based newborn care by setting up New-

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born care corners (NBCC) in all health facilities where deliveries take place to provide essential newborn care at birth; and Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs) at District Hospitals and New Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) at First Referral Units for the care of sick newborn.

" Name Based web enabled tracking of pregnant women & children has been introduced to ensure antenatal, intra-natal and postnatal care to pregnant women and care to newborns, infants and children.

" Mother and Child Protection Card in collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Child Development to monitor service delivery for mothers and children.

" Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women and children for prevention and treatment of anemia.

" Weekly Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to adolescent girls.

" Engagement of 1094 Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community

" Village Health and Nutrition Days in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.

" Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June, 2011, to eliminate any out of pocket expense for pregnant women delivering in public health institutions and sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after birth.

The latest Sample Registration Report of the Registrar-General of India that gives the new MMR estimates for the three-year period (2010-2012) was released in New Delhi on December 20. According to the report, the new MMR estimate for the country shows an overall decline from 212 (in 2007-09) to 178 in 2012, resulting in saving lives of around 9,000 mothers per year.

The State's Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), which has been a cause of concern in the past, has seen a significant fall in the last three years. From 178 per lakh live births in the period between 2007 and 2009, the State's MMR has come down to 144 in 2012, a decline of 34 percentage points. To quote Madan Gopal, Secretary, Health, GoK, "The achievement was possible thanks to the integration of Central programmes such as Janani Suraksha Yojana that promotes institutional deliveries, 24 x 7 primary health centres, first referral units with the State's programmes such as Madilu, Prasuti Araike, 108 Arogya Kavacha. The commitment and dedication of all our field functionaries have played a major role." According to the report, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra have achieved the country's maternal health Millennium Development Goal (MDG) which is 109 per one lakh live births by 2015. While

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Kerala's MMR stands at 66 per one lakh live births, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra's MMR is 90 and 87, respectively.

Main Findings of the Study

During the interaction with the Medical Personnel and study reports the following are noted:

" The primary reason for higher MMR is the higher rate of home deliveries and lower rate of institutional deliveries. But this finding is based on several inter related issues as this is primarily a social issue than a medical issue. The other medical and technical reasons are given below.

" About half of the total maternal deaths occur because of hemorrhage and sepsis. A large number of deaths are preventable through safe deliveries and adequate maternal care.

" More than half of all married women are anemic and one-third of them are malnourished (have a body indexthat is below normal).

" Maternal mortality is greater among young 1st time mothers, among those with >5 children, and among those >40 years regardless of the number of children. Obstetric deaths account for 85% of all maternal deaths. The common causes were hemorrhage, infection, and hypertensive disorders. Pulmonary disease and acute hepatitis account for indirect obstetric mortality.

" Lack of health education and inadequate diet due to poverty account for a major predisposing role. Confounding factors are anemia, tuberculosis, and parasitism. Broad risk factors are the inadequacy of health services corresponding to socio-economic conditions.

" Direct obstetric causes include those directly related to pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period. Indirect causes include those resulting from previous existing diseases that were aggravated by the pregnancy. 75% of maternal mortality was caused by hemorrhage, obstructed labor, infection, eclampsia, and abortion.

" The prevailing social traditions of not opting for institutional delivery support and the required minimum visits by the pregnant women for checkups especially by the tribal community of Harapanahalli.

" The non availability of timely medical support at local PHCs due to shortage of personnel or lack of needed equipments. By the time the cases reach the district headquarters it is too late.

Conclusions and recommendations from a policy perspective

" Most of the causes of deaths in the newborn period can be prevented or managed by households, communities and health facilities. But they often are unable to provide the required care.

" Health facilities are often ill equipped to provide essential services to mothers of newborn. This

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is a correctable issue if there is determination on the part of authorities.

" The programme equips frontline workers with the required skills and supplies. Following training on IMNCI, frontline workers (ASHAs and AWWs) have to visit their households quite often. During the visits, the workers assess the pregnant women, promote healthy practices, manage simple problems and refer those with serious illnesses.

" To create Awareness through media and elected representatives on issues related to maternal care and child survival.

"Strategies for reducing maternal mortality in India are suggested for prioritizing maternal and child health (MCH) nationally, for including MCH within welfare services, and for integrating vertical programs into MCH.

"Attention should be directed to delivery practices and facilities, which account for mucht of maternal mortality. The essentiality of going through institutional delivery and avoidance of home delivery system is to be understood by all.

"Clean and well-equipped labor locations, which provide quality care should be available in each community. High-risk patients should be housed in maternity waiting homes located near hospitals. Improvements should be made in the provision of quality prenatal care in villages, primary health care, and evaluation of services along with sufficient focus on family planning methods.

"Postpartum care programs should function as centers for family activities. Enough advice is to be provided using IT enabled services for prospective mothers which should include information on pregnancy, childbirth, and care of the newborn. Television serials hold promise as useful tools for mass health education.

"The right to safe motherhood should be assured. According to one estimate through a hospital-based study it is found that 58.8 per cent of maternal deaths were attributed to obstetric causes: 12.8 per cent to hemorrhage, 17.3 per cent to infection, 12 per cent to hypertensive disorders, and 8.3 per cent to ruptured uterus. An additional 15.8 per cent of deaths were caused by hepatitis and 7.5 per cent by anemia.

"Proposals to reduce maternal mortality by 50 per cent include focusing health programs on both mother and child, improving knowledge about prenatal care, improving the quality of prenatal care, and improving the quality of family planning (FP) services.

"Medical institutions need to maintain adequate supplies of equipment and supplies. High risk screening is recommended at the local level by the health workers.

"Safe motherhood will require a multi-faceted strategy of improving

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girls' education and employment opportunities, providing primary and reproductive health care for women, taking a high risk approach with referral for all at-risk pregnant women, and including maternal mortality as part of the quality of life index.

"Proper handling could prevent maternal mortality in an estimated 63-80 per cent of direct causes and 88-98 per cent of all causes.

"Risk factors for postpartum hemorrhage include multiparity, age over 35 years with stretched uterus, and slight episodes of bleeding. Treatment must be immediate and sustained with oxytocic drugs and plasma expanders; the means of referral to an equipped facility must be available to women with hemorrhage.

"Risk factors for obstructed labor include very young age, height below 145 cms, previous prolonged labor or stillbirth, and previous cesarean, abnormal presentation, or labor progression. Delivery for these women must be in a facility offering trained doctors and well-equipped operating rooms.

"Prevention of infection is possible with pre-sterilized delivery kits, antibiotics in kits or within facilities, cleanliness of hands and delivery areas, and maternal tetanus immunization.

"Identification of edema in pregnancy would prevent eclampsia. Abortion complications could be prevented with safe and early practices and women's control over fertility.

"According to a sample study in Pakistan, in 2006-08, it was found that Obstetrical hemorrhage was the leading cause of maternal deaths. This dreadful cause is preventable and manageable if steps are taken in time during antenatal period for risk detection and in postnatal period. Community awareness, training of traditional birth attendants to recognize the severity of disease and importance of being in time and improving referral can reduce the maternal deaths.

"Maternal mortality ratio is still very high due to different socio-demographic factors beside medical factors. India has taken many steps for the improvement of health of pregnant and nursing women and women in reproductive age group. But, the result is not satisfactory enough as far as the maternal mortality ratio is considered. Early age at marriage among women, early age of pregnancy, high birth rates, and less spacing between two deliveries are some social factors, which cause increase in maternal mortality ratio.

"Beside these, high rate of malnutrition among women is also considered to be a social problem. On the other hand, medical conditions, like ante-partum hemorrhage, post-partum hemorrhage, anemia, eclampsia, ectopic pregnancy, rupture uterus also form a significant proportion of maternal mortality-but most of these are preventable.

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" In this scenario, the case study work was done to find out the problem of maternal mortality in Harapanahalli taluk, its causes and possible ways of preventing it as well as to find out the strategies undertaken by Government to reduce it. In summary, MMR is preventable to a considerable extent with a determined effort by the authorities both by making themselves available on 24 hr. basis at all the PHCs and keeping the equipments in readily usable condition despite social practices by some of the communities in preventing institutional delivery.

5.15 An Overview: Performance and inadequacies of health care system

There have been considerable achievements in the district in respect of overall health indicators, especially regarding institutional deliveries, MMR and IMR during the last five years. Rate of home deliveries has come down to 7 percent from a high of 32.3 percent and corresponding rate of institutional deliveries has gone up from 67.6 percent to 93 percent during 2005-06 to 2011-12. The MMR has come down to 163 while IMR has shown reduction to 38 during the same period. The child mortality or CMR is at 44. But much needs to be done in some backward taluks, especially in Channagiri, Harapanahalli, Harihara, Honnali and Jagalur as their performance on these indicators is below the district average. Institutional delivery rate is still an issue in Harapanahalli though special attention is being bestowed in resolving this strange phenomenon as compared to the achievements made in other taluks.

Though there has been overall improvement in the health status of people in the district, there are areas of concern, especially of Malaria, Dengue, and Chickengunya from which people are made to suffer mainly owing to bad sanitation in urban areas. Another area needing attention is increasing number of HIV cases wherein more than 1000 cases are registered and about 19 deaths have occurred during one year. This issue has to be tackled at different levels of the society as it is more of a social responsibility than a health problem of any affected individual.

Pregnant women with anemia, children born underweight and malnourishment of children are serious problems in the district; malnourishment, which is as high as 31.45 percent;the issue is chronic in taluks like Harihara, Harapanahalli and Jagalur where the rate is higher than the district average. Another factor of equal concern in the district is the children born underweight adding to the existing burden of malnourished children. The percentage of born underweight children is at 14.78 in the district and the problem is a serious one in taluks of Davanagere, Honnali, Jaglur and Channagiri.

Another aspect that needs to be looked into immediately is an action

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plan to make available all the necessary staff support - both technical and non-technical, including full medical personnel-, especially in rural areas. As revealed during taluk level workshops that there is an immediate requirement of technical staff and also need to ensure the timely availability of medical personnel not only to provide regular health services and resolve health related complaints.

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CHAPTER 6

Income, Poverty and Employment









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CHAPTER 6

INCOME, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT

6.1 Introduction

Poverty level resolution has been the focus point in all our policies both at the national and international levels. In fact, it is one of the primary objectives specified in the Millennium Development Goals. The goal is to reduce poverty by half as we reach 2015, taking 1990 as the base year. But the issue of poverty has multiple dimensions like deprivation level, security, creation of opportunities, empowerment, etc. In this chapter, it is proposed to highlight issues relating to poverty, employment and income in Davanagere district and look into relevant policy aspects.

Income and its extent of distribution have a major impact on the level of poverty in an economy. Income is also considered as one of the important dimensions of HDI, as the level of living is determined by the rate of access to the resources by the people. Access is again determined by the opportunities available to the people in the form of employment. Thus, all these factors of income, employment and poverty are interlinked, impacting HDI. Traditionally, income or per capita income is the indicator of level of economic development and prosperity. Access to higher income means higher level of standard of living that enlarged the area of peoples' choices and capabilities. In fact, good health and educational attainments also enhance the scope of choices and opportunities, having a 'say' on income. All these are interrelated and lack of improvement in health parameters, education and literacy level in an economy will result in low income and lower standard of living. The income factor has, thus, many dimensions determined by situations like employment, un-employment, income distribution, inequality in level of income and expenditure, poverty and human deprivation, labour/work participation and dependency on agriculture, productivity etc. Published data on income is available up to the district level and hence, our analysis on income is restricted to this extent.



Income - Concept and Growth

Since the days of well known neo-classical economist A C Pigou, the concept of income to measure the economic welfare of people came into use. Of course, income has remained the single most important measure of welfare and prosperity of individuals, households and economies. While financial resources alone will not assure health, educational attainment and gender equality in households, the lack of it is also definitely an important constraint in achieving these. Broadly, therefore, access to financial resources has been considered as an instrumental freedom in terms of achievements in human development. The diversity in the levels of income

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and expenditure and the resulting existence of vulnerable sections of society is a major challenge in achieving human development (Desai et. al., 2010: 11).The income of an economy is expressed in terms of gross domestic product (GDP), which is equivalent to the total market value of goods and services during a given year. It can be used for a comparative performance of any economy or for assessment of income distribution pattern and the profile of income and poverty. It is estimated at both current prices and constant prices. Per capita GDP is the expression of the same per head or total income divided by its population. Further, the GDP is derived from source sectors of the economy such as the primary sector - consisting of agriculture, horticulture, livestock, forestry, fishing, mining and other traditional sources, the secondary sector - covering manufacturing, and finally, the tertiary or service sector, covering all the rest of the services and business areas generating income.

Owing to several controversies that have arisen subsequently on its usage as the sole determinant of economic welfare, UNDP came up with the concept of purchasing power parity to determine the level of development differences among countries. Similarly, at the State and district level, for the computation of income index, per capita GDP has been converted to its PPPs equivalent by taking the ratio of per capita district GDP to that of the country. Thus, irrespective of the way it is computed and the adoption of components, income and its constituents continue to be important and essential indicators of human development. In the following paragraphs an analysis of the growth in district's income is presented.

6.2 District and Taluk Income

District Income:

The district level income estimates are made available through DES in Karnataka and it is being computed annually since 1990-91. However, attempts are also made to arrive at the taluk level income figures by DES recently and the same is made available for the year 2008-09 both at current prices and constant prices (2004-05). The income (GDDP) of Davanagere district has increased from Rs. 2781.56 crores at current prices in 2000-01 to Rs.4005.91 crores in 2004-05 and Rs. 7169.29 crores in 2008-09. Similarly, the per capita GDP income increased from Rs. 15,624 to Rs. 21,366 and Rs. 36,523 at current prices respectively during the above period. Thus, there has been an increase by almost more than two times both in the total and per capita income sector during the above period at current prices level between 2001 and 2008-09 (Tables 6.1 and 6.2).

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In respect of district income (GDDP at current prices), Davanagere district was occupying the 18th place in the State during 2000-01and the same has improved to 11th place in 2004-05 and further to 9th place in 2008-09. Thus, economically, the district has been showing continuous improvement over the years.

Table 6.1: Davanagere - Gross Domestic District income and Per Capita Income (at Current Prices)

Information	Year		
	2000-01	2004-05	2008-09
Total Gross Domestic Product- (Rs. In crores)	2781.56	4005.91	7169.29
Per Capita (GDP) Income (Rs.)	15624	21366	36523
Percentage Change(2000-01 to 2008-09) in GDP Per Capita GDP Income	-	- -	158 134

Source: DSO, Davanagere and DES, Bangalore

Table 6.2: District Income and Per Capita Income (GDP and NDP) of Davanagere

Year	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Rs. In crores)		Net Domestic Product (NDP) (Rs. In crores)		Per Capita GDP (Rs.)		Per Capita NDP (Rs.)	
	Current Price	Constant Price	Current Price	Constant Price	Current Price	Constant Price	Current Price	Constant Price
2000-01	2781.56	1900.94	2555.72	1750.47	15624	10678	14356	9833
2001-02	2793.83	1807.21	2543.00	1653.87	15443	9989	14056	9142
2002-03	3084.58	1742.61	2787.35	1584.88	16877	9534	15251	8671
2003-04	3152.70	1891.82	2826.39	1702.29	17033	10221	15270	9197
2004-05	4005.91	3583.50	3596.88	3248.85	21366	19113	19184	17328
2005-06	4413.68	3772.75	3865.90	3344.43	23261	19883	20374	17625
2006-07	-	-	4795.21	3751.23	-	-	24979	19541
2007-08	6029.77	-	5370.97	-	31057	-	27664	-
2008-09	7169.29	5671.68	6456.05	5099.20	36523	28893	32889	25977

Source: Aarthika- Samajika Avalokana, 2008-09, Davanagere District, DSO, Davanagere Karnataka at a Glance, 2008-09 & Economic Survey, Karnataka-2009-10

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It may be seen that the contribution from farm sector to the income basket is showing a downward trend from 42.51 per cent in 2001-02 to 27.81 per cent in 2008-09, while the secondary sector or manufacturing sector has increased its contribution from 14.46 per cent to 21.44 per cent and so also tertiary or service sector from 43.03 per cent to 50.75 per cent (Table 6.3). It is attributed to the reduction in the share of income from the agriculture sector to the total income due to the farming community taking up profitable non-agricultural activities for their living. It is also estimated to be due to the drastic fall in farm productivity or reduction in the extent of farm land either due to lack of -farming activities or conversion of farm land to non-farm activity. This goes to say

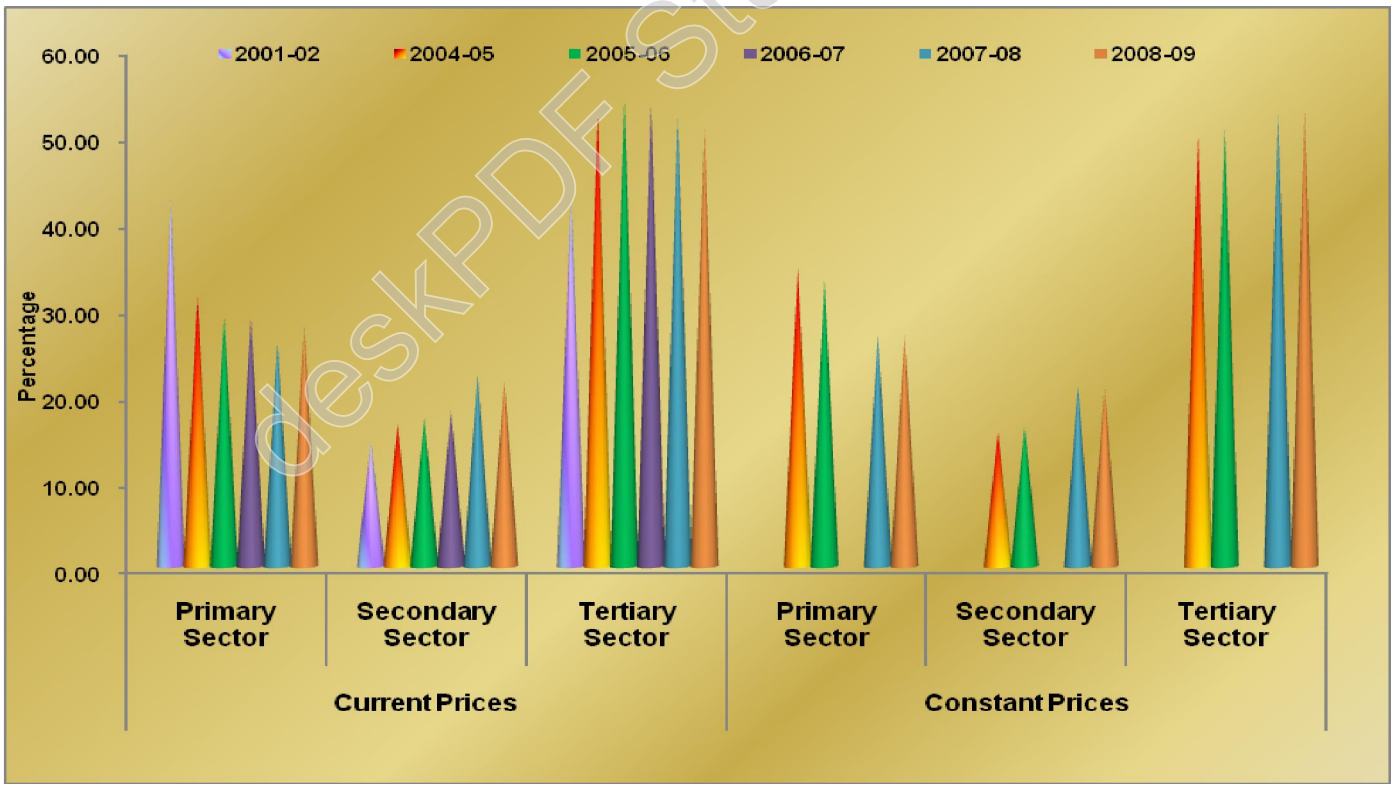
that other sectors are contributing more towards the increase in income of the district than that of agriculture. Reducing dependence on agriculture is a sign of change in the living standards of rural people indicating that they are improving or changing their mode of income earnings.

Table 6.3: Sector-wise Share in District Income (NDDP) in Davanagere - (in Percentage)

Year	District Total Income							
	Current Prices				Constant Prices			
	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total
2001-02	42.51	14.46	43.03	100				
2004-05	31.05	16.45	52.50	100	34.58	15.42	50.00	100
2005-06	28.67	17.22	54.11	100	33.20	16.10	50.70	100
2006-07	28.71	17.95	53.35	100	-	-	-	-
2007-08	25.84	22.29	51.87	100	26.85	20.73	52.42	100
2008-09	27.81	21.44	50.75	100	26.69	20.54	52.76	100

Source: Karnataka at a Glance, DES, Karnataka

Figure 6.1: Sector-wise Share in District Income (NDDP) in Davanagere - (in Percentage)



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The taluk-wise analysis of total income of the district indicates the dominance of Davanagere taluk followed by Harihara and the last place is occupied by Jagalur taluk. In terms of per capita income, though Davanagere occupies the first place, Honnali takes the second place while Harihara occupies the third and Jagalur the last (Table-6.4).

Table 6.4: Taluk- wise Total Income and Per capita Income-GDP (2008-09) of Davanagere District

Taluk	Total income-@ current prices (-Rs. In lakhs)	Per capita income-@ current prices (in Rs.)	Total income at constant (2004-05) prices (in Rs. In lakhs)	Per capita income at constant prices (2004-05) (in Rs.)
Channagiri	98,302	30,662	78,941	24,623
Davanagere	2,89,777	43,879	2,36,943	35,879
Harapanahalli	90,281	30,644	69,726	23,667
Harihara	1,02,726	38,153	77,377	28,738
Honnali	88,092	36,107	71,267	29,211
Jagalur	47,752	27,421	32,915	18,901
District	**7,16,929**	**36,523**	**5,67,168**	**28,893**

Source: DES, Bangalore.

Table 6.5: Taluk- wise Income (GDDP) - Sector-wise Contribution-2004-05 (At Current Prices) (Rs. in lakhs)

Taluk	Primary Sector	% to Total	Secondary Sector	% to Total	Tertiary Sector	% to Total	Total	%
Channagiri	30397	47.03	10483	16.22	23760	36.76	64640	100.0
Davanagere	29188	16.81	48516	27.95	95906	55.24	173610	100.0
Harapanahalli	20641	39.45	7531	14.39	24150	46.16	52322	100.0
Harihara	15198	28.20	12191	22.62	26496	49.17	53885	100.0
Honnali	20621	42.37	6369	13.09	21684	44.55	48674	100.0
Jagalur	14492	45.21	2223	6.93	15342	47.86	32057	100.0
District	**130537***	**30.70**	**87313***	**20.54**	**207338***	**48.76**	**425188***	**100.0**

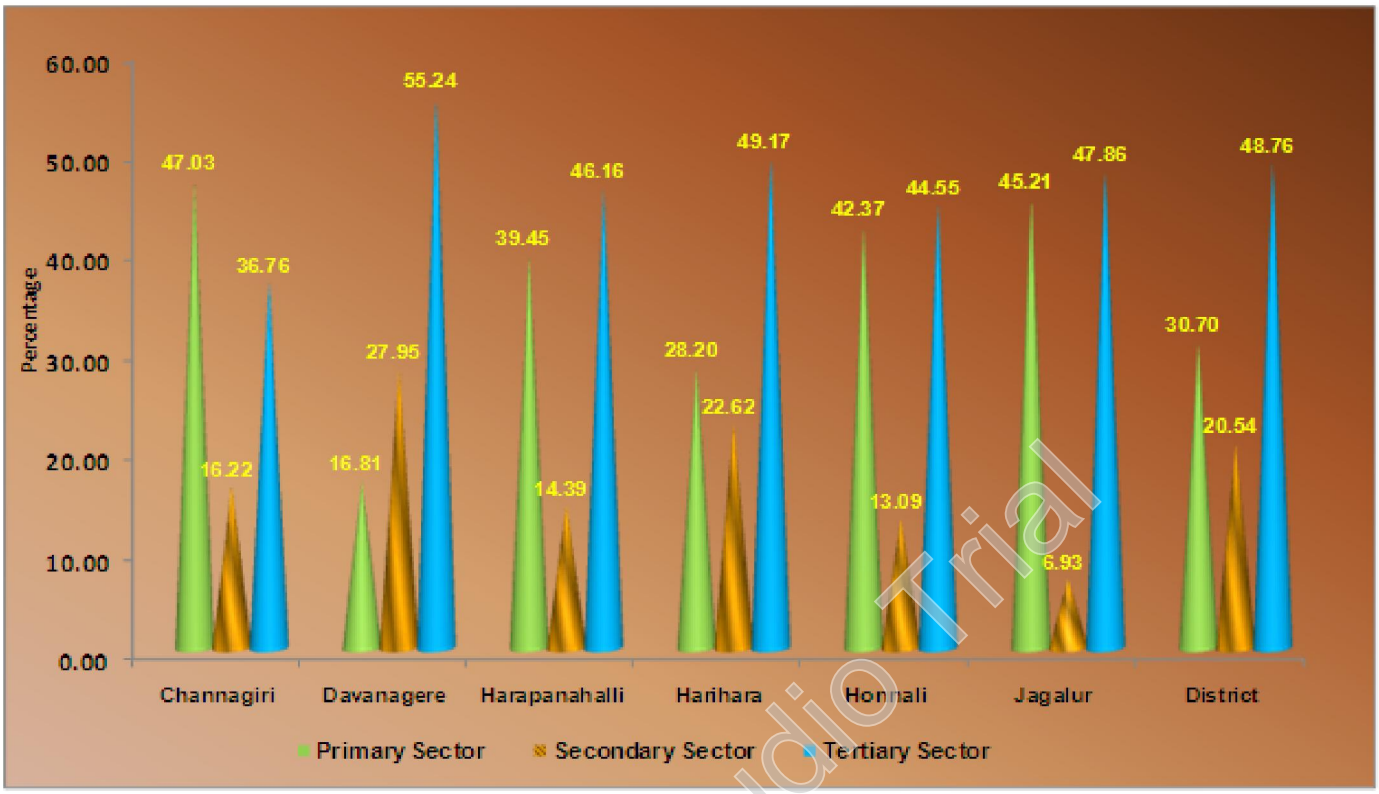
Source: DSO and DES, Bangalore

*This GDP total figure of taluks differs and do not tally with the District total figure given earlier in Table -2 as the sources are different.

The taluk-wise analysis (see Table 6.5 and Figure 6.1) of the GDP by sector shows that except for Davanagere and Harihara taluks, the remaining taluks derive their major portion of income from the primary sector or agriculture-related activities in 2004-05. However, during 2008-09, the position has changed substantially with only taluks like Harihara and Honnali continuing to depend on the farm sector as compared to other taluks.

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Figure 6.2: Taluk-wise Income and Sector-wise Contribution



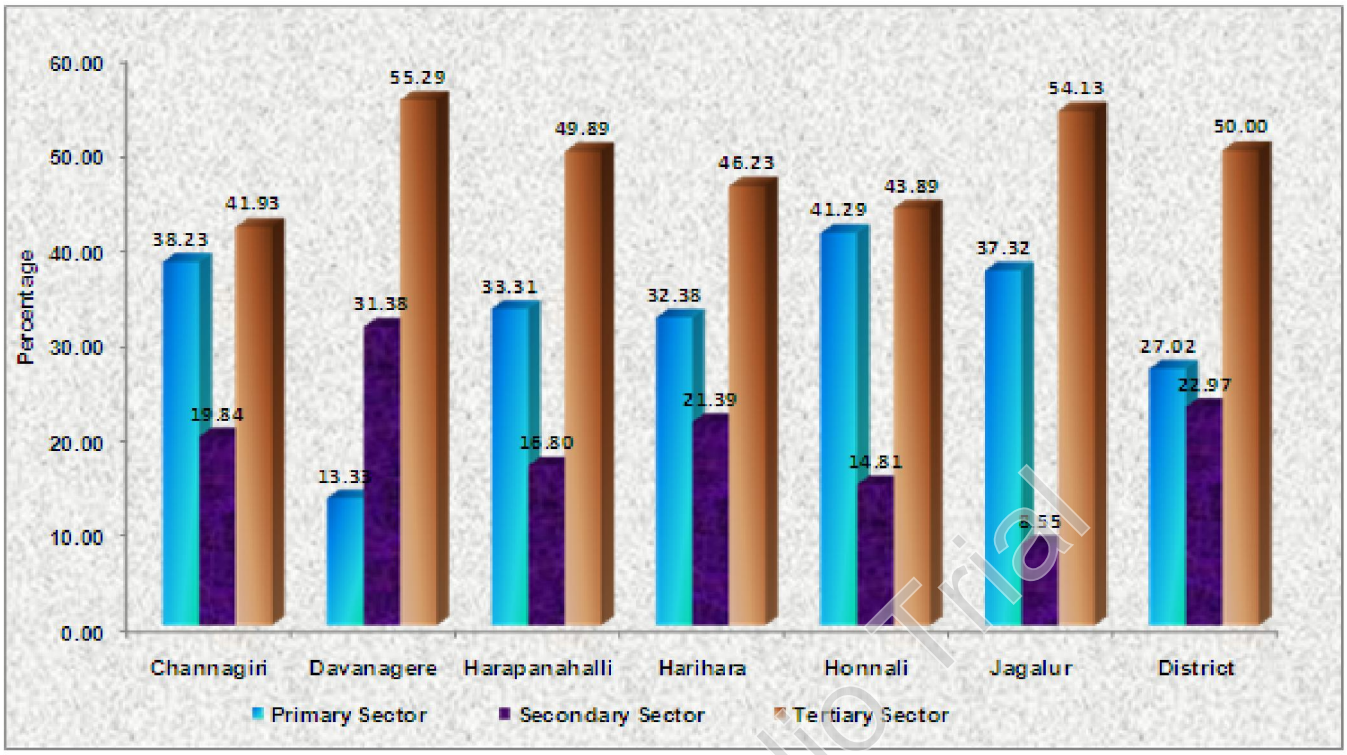
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Table 6.6: Taluk- wise Income (GDDP) - Sector-wise Contribution-2008-09 (at Current Prices Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Primary Sector	% to Total	Secondary Sector	% to Total	Tertiary Sector	% to Total	Total	%
1	Channagiri	37,585	38.23	19,501	19.84	41,216	41.93	98,302	100.0
2	Davanagere	38,628	13.33	90,929	31.38	1,60,220	55.29	2,89,777	100.0
3	Harapanahalli	30,075	33.31	15,169	16.80	45,037	49.89	90,281	100.0
4	Harihara	33,263	32.38	21,976	21.39	47,487	46.23	1,02,726	100.0
5	Honnali	36,376	41.29	13,050	14.81	38,666	43.89	88,092	100.0
6	Jagalur	17,822	37.32	4,082	8.55	25,848	54.13	47,752	100.0
	District	**1,93,748**	**27.02**	**1,64,707**	**22.97**	**3,58,474**	**50.0**	**7,16,929**	**100.0**

Source: DSO, Davanagere

Figure 6.3: Taluk- wise Income (GDDP) - Sector-wise Contribution-2008-09 (at Current Prices)



6.3 Agriculture: Cropping pattern, Irrigation and livestock

The demographic figures for 2011 indicate that about 67 per cent of the total population lives in rural areas depending primarily on agriculture related activities. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the relevance and contribution of rural sector to the district's economy.

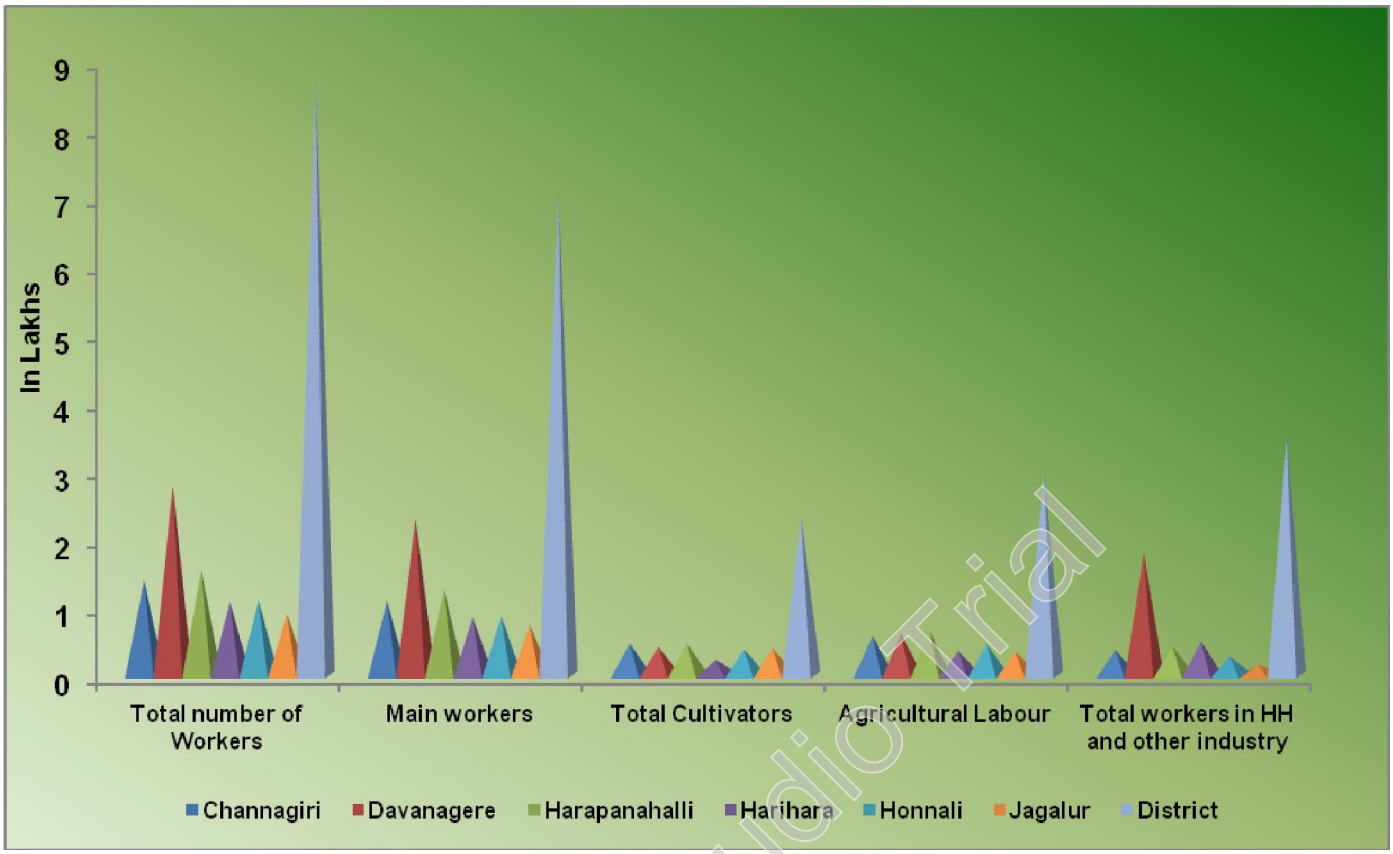
Table 6.7: Details of Working Population of the District-2011 (in Lakhs)

Taluk	Total number of Workers	Main workers	Total Cultivators	Agricultural Labour	Total workers in HH and other industry	Total marginal workers	Percentage of Marginal workers to total workers
Channagiri	1.39	1.08	0.46	0.57	0.36	0.31	22.30
Davanagere	2.77	2.29	0.41	0.60	1.78	0.48	17.33
Harapanahalli	1.54	1.25	0.46	0.65	0.42	0.29	18.83
Harihara	1.07	0.84	0.22	0.35	0.49	0.23	21.49
Honnali	1.09	0.86	0.37	0.45	0.27	0.23	21.10
Jagalur	0.89	0.73	0.39	0.34	0.15	0.16	17.98
District	**8.75**	**7.05**	**2.31**	**2.96**	**3.48**	**1.70**	**19.43**

Source: Census of India, 2011

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Figure 6.4: Working Population



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As stated earlier, the agricultural sector or primary sector continues to contribute significantly at 27 per cent of GDDP in 2008-09 as compared to 31 per cent in 2004-05.Similarly, in employment sector, out of the total workers (see Table 6.7 and Figure 6.2), as much as 60 per cent are working either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers and another 20 per cent are marginal workers.

Table 6.8: Details and Percentage of Non Agricultural workers- 2011*

Taluk	Total population – 7 years and above (Nos.)	Total workers (Nos.)	Non-agricultural workers – main and marginal workers in HH industry and other workers (Nos.)	Percentage of Non agricultural workers to total population (7 years and above)	Percentage of Non - agricultural workers to total workers
Channagiri	2.71	1.39	0.36	11.81	25.88
Davanagere	6.07	2.78	1.78	27.51	64.09
Harapanahalli	2.63	1.53	0.42	13.69	27.69
Harihara	2.25	1.07	0.49	19.56	46.55
Honnali	2.09	1.09	0.27	11.48	24.44
Jagalur	1.52	0.89	0.16	9.21	17.63
District	**17.27**	**8.75**	**3.48**	**18.36**	**39.82**

*Note: Non-agricultural workers include main and marginal workers in HH industry and other workers.

Source: Census of India-2011.

Out of the total population of above 7 years, 51 per cent are workers and 20 per cent are non-agricultural workers. The remaining are either unpaid family workers or non-workers. It is to be noted that the marginal workers, who are employed for less than six months in a year, is about 10 per cent of the total population of above 7 years of age. It is also important to note that the category of other workers consisting of all workers engaged in any category of economic activity other than cultivation, agriculture labour or household industry have increased to 36.23 per cent in 2011 from 30.85 per cent in 2001.The worker population has remained the same in its share over the decade at about 44 per cent of the total population and marginal workers ratio to the total workers has also remained the same at about 19 per cent over the decade indicating an overall improvement in the employment scenario in the agriculture sector .

The taluk-wise marginal workers status indicates that Davanagere, Channagiri and Harapanahalli have the larger numbers indicating a not so satisfactory situation of employment. It is the marginal workers - partially employed people - who are a burden on the economy. Therefore, efforts are to be made to reduce this category and make them productive.



Cultivators are those workers who work on their own farms. There are 2.31 lakh cultivators in the district constituting 26 per cent of the total workers. As a percentage of total workers, the highest share of cultivators are in Jagalur (41.57 per cent) followed by Honnali and Channagiri taluks. Agricultural labour consists of work forces who normally work on others' lands, than on their own. They constitute 25 per cent of the total workers in the district. The highest number is in Harapanahalli (33.12 per cent) followed by Jagalur and Channagiri (30 per cent).

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Table 6.9: Cropping Intensity-2001- 2011 - in the District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Gross sown area-Hectares		Net sown area-Hectares		% increase in Cropping Intensity	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Channagiri	85,504	91,187	72,126	75,040	119	122
2	Davanagere	93,150	98,448	73,102	74,317	127	132
3	Harapanahalli	1,00,856	1,02,450	91,280	93,304	110	110
4	Harihara	50,783	57,603	37,061	36,853	137	156
5	Honnali	65,581	73,650	53,820	56,233	121	131
6	Jagalur	65,994	63,342	59,884	60,302	110	105
	District	**4,61,868**	**4,86,680**	**3,87,273**	**3,96,049**	**119**	**123**

Source: Davanagere District at a glance-2001-02 and 2011-12

Table 6.10: Irrigation Intensity in the District

Taluk	Gross area irrigated-Hectares (2011)	Net area irrigated-Hectares (2001)	Total net area irrigated (2011)	% of gross area irrigated to net (2011)
Channagiri	49,284	27,685	35,465	139
Davanagere	66,286	38,856	42,549	156
Harapanahalli	35,944	13,335	26,829	134
Harihara	48,930	28,962	29,691	165
Honnali	33,851	20,077	22,810	148
Jagalur	18,680	8,493	14,795	126
District	**2,52,975**	**1,37,408**	**1,72,139**	**147**

Source: Davanagere District at a glance-2011-12

Though the district is primarily an agriculture based economy, it has a large extent of dry land depending on rainfall for its farm activity. Out of the total sown area, food grains are grown to the extent of 92 per cent and non food crops in 16 per cent of the area. During the last decade, the cropping intensity has increased to 123 per cent - an increase by about 4 per cent - and irrigation intensity is at 147 per cent. Thus, there is a substantial increase in efficiency in utilization of natural resources.

Important food crops grown are paddy, jowar, ragi and maize. About 370,723 hectares are under food grains' production, out of the gross cropped area of 486,680 hectares, which is 76 per cent. The per capita average food grain production in the district is 550 kgs. About 3.39 per cent of gross cropped area is under pulses. The per capita average pulses' production is estimated at 3.72 kgs. In total, about 90 per cent of the GCA is under food based crops and 10per cent is under non-food crops (Table-6.11).

Table 6.11: Food Grains Production-2011 (Cereals + Pulses)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Gross cropped area(in Hectares)	Total area under under food grains-(in Hectares)	Total food grain production - (Mt. Tones)*	Per capita food production (Kgs) - estimated	% of area under food grains to GCA	Total cropped area under leguminous /pulses crops (in Hectares)
1	Channagiri	91,187	60,721	NA	581	67	1,111
2	Davanagere	98,448	78,030	NA	331	79	1,269
3	Harapanahalli	1,02,450	86,948	NA	832	85	5,869
4	Harihara	57,603	50,269	NA	572	87	274
5	Honnali	73,650	58,797	NA	729	80	2,857
6	Jagalur	63,342	35,958	NA	604	57	5,070
	District	**4,86,680**	**3,70,723**	**10,70,796**	**551**	**76**	**16,477**

Source: District at a Glance- 2011-12 and Department of Agriculture, Davanagere

* Taluk-wise estimates not available.

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6.4. BPL Households and Poverty Alleviation Programmes

Poverty and Deprivation

The level of labour productivity and its distribution and growth are important indicators of poverty and human development (KHDR-2005:78). They measure the potential for improvement in the quality and level of living of the people. Poverty or income deprivation estimates are based on household consumer expenditure distribution, which is generally used as a proxy for income distribution. However, these expenditures and any other poverty figures are not available for the sub-district level or below.

Table 6.12: District- wise Per capita GDP in Current Prices and Constant Prices between 2001and 2006 in (Rs.)

District	2000-01		2005-06		2008-09		% Increase	
	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices	At current prices
Davanagere	10,678	15,624	19,883	23,261	28,893	36,523	170.58	136.5
State	13,137	19,981	23,891	30,000	37,177	47,604	182.99	138.25

Source: Arthika- Samajika Avalokana, DSO, Davanagere

The only available comparative indicators are district-wise per capita domestic product. District's comparative picture of GDP and per capita GDP indicates that they have increased by nearly 1.5 times during the period 2000-01 and 2008-09 as discussed earlier. Thus, statistically, Davanagere district has shown almost the same pattern of growth in per capita income as that of the State. But whether this increase has resulted in an equitable distribution of income among the people and resulted in improvement of economic status at the individual level, or not, is the issue. Against the background of an increase in absolute terms in income of the district an attempt is made here to measure the level of standard of living adopting certain indicators for estimating the same.

Below Poverty Line is an economic benchmark or poverty threshold applied to indicate the economic disadvantage and to identify the individuals and households in need of government assistance and aid. The present criteria are based on a household survey conducted in 2003-04 by the Zilla Panchayath as part of Sarva Kutumba Sameeskshe. All the later methods of estimation by the Central Government and Planning Commission for the same are yet to be adopted due to certain issues in implementation. Internationally, an income of less than $1.25 per day per head of purchasing power parity is defined as

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extreme poverty. But any income-based poverty estimate considers only the bare minimum income to provide basic food requirements; it does not account for other essentials of living such as health care and education.

According to the Tenth Five Year Plan guidelines, BPL for rural areas was based on the degree of deprivation in respect of 13 parameters, with scores from 0-4: landholding size, type of house, clothing, food security, sanitation, consumer durables, literacy status, labour force, means of livelihood, status of children, type of indebtedness, reasons for migrations, etc. Estimating BPL for urban areas was based on the degree of deprivation in respect of seven parameters: roof, floor, water, sanitation, educational level, type of employment, and status of children in a house. In 2010, the World Bank reported that 32.7 per cent of all people in India fall below the international poverty line of US$ 1.25 per day (PPP), while 68.7 per day live on less than US$ 2 per day.[1] According to 2010 data from the United Nations Development Programme, an estimated 29.8 per cent of Indians live below the country's national poverty line.

According to the District level Sarva Kutumba Survey conducted based on the Tenth Five Year Plan guidelines, there are 20.71 per cent of rural households below poverty line based on scores obtained therein. Therefore, the range of poverty in the district can anywhere be between 20-30 per cent based on the different estimates as detailed above. In the district, as per findings of this survey, the highest BPL rate is observed in Harapanahalli taluk at 33 per cent and the lowest in Jagalur with 7 per cent (Table 6.13).

Table 6.13: Estimates of BPL Families* in Davanagere District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of Families	Total No. of BPL Families*	Percentage
1	Channagiri	53,344	8,667	16.25
2	Davanagere	47,624	8,187	17.19
3	Harapanahalli	41,521	13,658	32.89
4	Harihara	34,552	10,224	29.59
5	Honnali	42,000	9,009	21.45
6	Jagalur	27,682	1,903	6.87
	District	**2,46,723**	**51,648**	**20.71**

Source: *BPL families as estimated by the RDPR, ZP under Sarva Kutumba Sameekshe, 2003-04

Human Poverty Index (HPI) and Livelihood Opportunity Index

An exercise is attempted to calculate the extent of poverty at the taluk level for the district through a Human Poverty Index using modified Malda DHDR method based on UNDP methodology. HPI is computed taking the percentage of illiterate, non workers, agricultural labour, marginal workers and BPL families (as indicated in SarvaKutumba Sameekshe with less than 14 counts).

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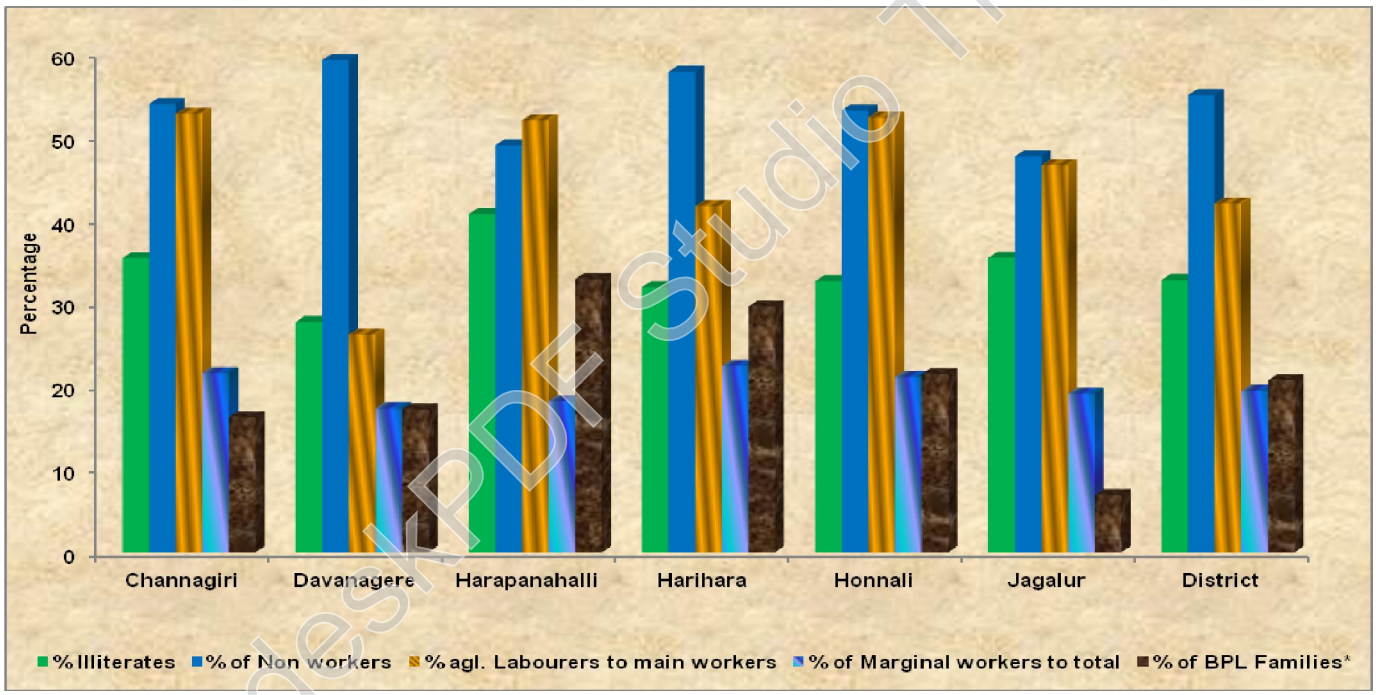
Table 6.14: Index for Human Poverty Index (HPI) for the District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Human Poverty Index information (Modified- Malda approach)					HPI
		% Illiterates	% of Non workers	% agl. Labourers to main workers	% of Marginal workers to total	% of BPL Families*	
1	Channagiri	35.43	53.97	52.78	21.58	16.25	0.441
2	Davanagere	27.71	59.24	26.20	17.33	17.19	0.738
3	Harapanahalli	40.73	49.01	52.00	18.18	32.89	0.334
4	Harihara	31.89	57.87	41.67	22.43	29.59	0.407
5	Honnali	32.62	53.22	52.33	21.10	21.45	0.464
6	Jagalur	35.47	47.67	46.58	19.10	6.87	0.608
	District	**32.75**	**55.01**	**41.99**	**19.43**	**20.71**	**0.600**

Note: * BPL figures are based on estimations indicated in Sarva Kutumba Sameekshe for Davanagere district

Source: Census 2011

Figure 6.5: Human Poverty Index



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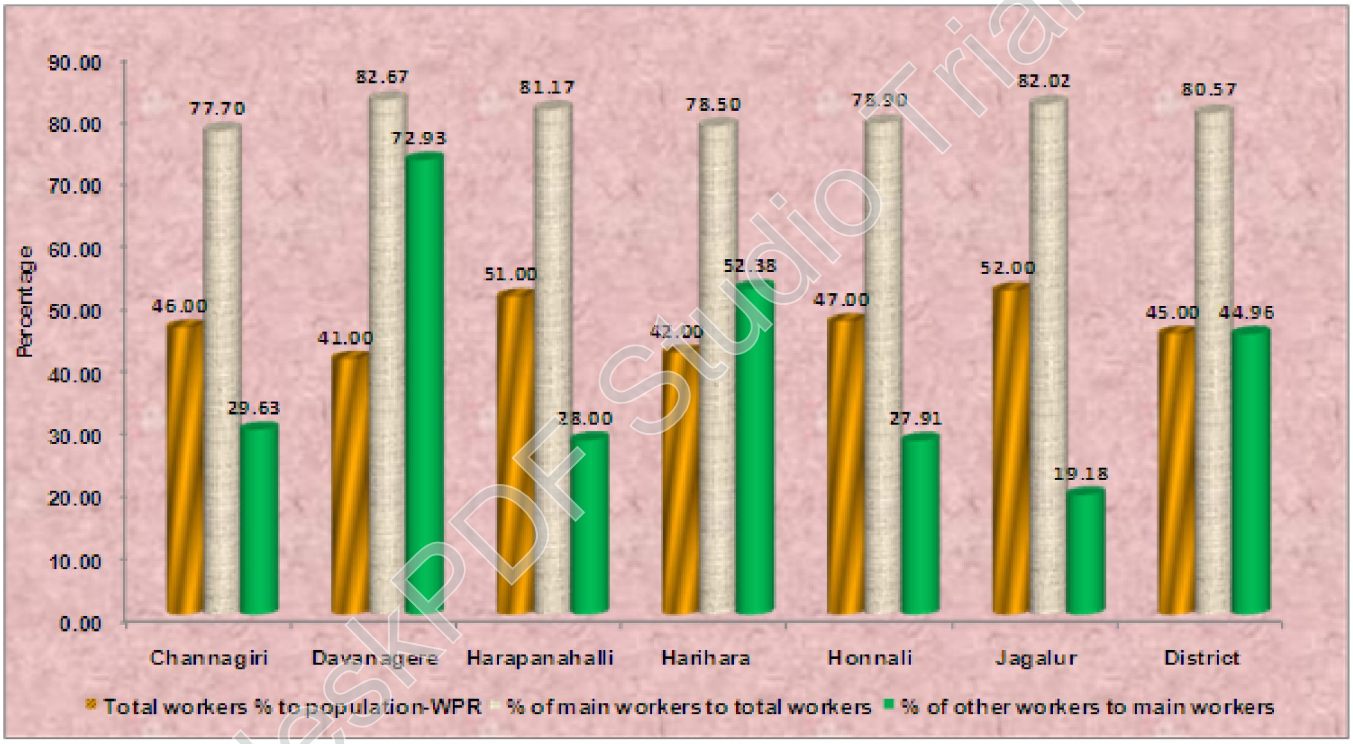
As revealed in Table- 6.14 and Figure 6.3 there are variations in the human poverty index level. A high degree of poverty is indicated in Davanagere (0.738) followed by Jagalur (0.608) and the least is in Harapanahalli (0.334) as compared to the district average at 0.600.A Livelihood Opportunity Index (LOI) is computed by using the indicators like work participation ratio, percentage of main workers to total workers and percentage of other workers among the main workers. This assessment indicates the opportunities created in the taluk for work and reflects the standard of living experienced by the people (Table-6.15).

Table 6.15: Index of Livelihood Opportunity (LOI) for the District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total workers % to population-WPR	% of main workers to total workers	% of other workers to main workers	Life Opportunity Index (LOI)
1	Channagiri	46.0	77.70	29.63	0.434
2	Davanagere	41.0	82.67	72.93	0.648
3	Harapanahalli	51.0	81.17	28.0	0.542
4	Harihara	42.0	78.5	52.38	0.524
5	Honnali	47.0	78.90	27.91	0.448
6	Jagalur	52.0	82.02	19.18	0.318
	District	**45.0**	**80.57**	**44.96**	**0.606**

Source: Census 2011

Figure 6.6: Index of Livelihood Opportunity (LOI) for the District



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As indicated in Table-6.15 & Figure 6.6 employment opportunities are higher in Davanagere and Harapanahalli taluks. In the latter case, it may be due to the higher work participation rate (WPR), and in the former, it could be due to the higher ratio of main workers and other workers to total workers. The increasing trend of WPR in backward taluks may be due to the increase in the number of working people, especially females as compared to the Census data of 2001.The Livelihood Opportunity Index is showing the lowest trend in Jagalur taluk. Thus, poverty in the economy is a complex socio-economic issue arising out of a host of factors including economic, political and social deprivations. These include lack of assets, low income levels, hunger,

poor health, insecurity, socio-political exclusion and discrimination, physical and psychological hardship etc,. Therefore, any policy initiatives addressing these inadequacies should be devised not only to resolve economic poverty but also the complex social dimensions. But, as it is commonly understood, poverty is closely related with the affordability to procure food grains. Government at different levels initiated poverty alleviation programmes to uplift this section of the society to improve their affordability or at least to keep them away from possible starvation. Some of the schemes initiated in this direction are providing jobs to the poor, different modes of subsidization, self employment programmes and so on. These programmes are also aimed at asset creation along with the creation of jobs.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

The district of Davanagere, having two thirds of its population in rural areas, is subjected and confronted with the issues of poverty, income disparity and backwardness. To ensure a better quality of life, Governments have been formulating policy and programmes from time to time towards eradication of poverty, generation of employment and creating income opportunities apart from improving infrastructure and basic facilities like housing, water and sanitation.

Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Plan (SGSY)

The Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Plan (SGSY) - a combination of various earlier schemes (Schemes like TRYSEM, DWCRA,Tool Kits, GKY and MWS) - is being implemented to increase self-employment opportunities, especially for urban unemployed since April, 1999. The main objective of this programme is to assist BPL families and enabling them to achieve appreciable increase in their income level over a period of time. The programme lays emphasis on organizing the poor into Self Help Groups (SHGs) and their capacity building. During the year 2011-12, 269 women SHGs in the rural areas have been formed under the Scheme in the District. As many as 1403 self employment opportunities and training of beneficiaries have been achieved during 2011-12. Maximum benefit has gone to taluks of Davanagere and Harihara. In all, an amount of Rs.460.79 lakhs is spent for the year covering six taluks. Apart from this, under wage employment, 175 beneficiaries in all the taluks, except Davanagere, have been provided with employment upto 22-24 days in the year.



Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

The MGNREGS was initiated with the main objective of providing employment as well as food security to

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marginal agricultural labourers and to create long standing rural infrastructural assets for the benefit of rural people. This programme, being implemented in the entire district, has been providing opportunities to each of the rural families through creating unskilled employment opportunities for a minimum period of 100 days per year. Under this Scheme, during 2010-11, 259,804 families have been issued employment cards, and a total of 424,845 people have been provided with employment. About 26,263 families have been provided with full 100 days of employment during the year.

During the year 2011-12, totally 71 lakh person days have been generated during the year and the maximum work has been undertaken in Davanagere, Jaglur, Channagiri and Harapanahalli taluks (Table 6.16).

Table 6.16: Details of MGNREGS in Davanagere District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of HHs.		Total HHs. provided with employment under MGNREGS	Total Person days generated (in lakhs)	Percentage of HHs. provided with employment as against the number rural HHs.
		Total	Rural			
1	Channagiri	66,000	61,000	25,369	13.45	37.19
2	Davanagere	1,47,000	53,000	32,484	18.73	44.57
3	Harapanahalli	59,000	50,000	16,163	9.12	70.30
4	Harihara	52,000	33,000	12,175	6.24	28.89
5	Honnali	51,000	47,000	14,791	5.14	33.29
6	Jagalur	35,000	31,000	25,430	18.22	82.03
	District	**4,10,000**	**2,75,000**	**1,26,412**	**70.90**	**45.97**

Source: Census 2011, District at a Glance-2011-12 and ZP, Davanagere

Other Schemes

Table 6.17: Assistance under Social Security Schemes 2011-12

Sl/ No/	Taluk	Total no. of persons under Sandhya suraksha scheme	Total no. of persons under Indira Gandhi National Old age Pensioners Scheme	No. of Widow pensioners	No. of Disabled pensioners	National family assistance scheme (in Nos.)	Total (percentage to total population)
1	Channagiri	9,124	1,838	5,457	3,291	897	20,607 (6.82%)
2	Davanagere	12,389	2,826	10,265	5,641	3,450	34,571 (5.07%)
3	Harapanahalli	11,546	2,437	7,503	4,256	1,283	27,025 (8.95%)
4	Harihara	2,239	1,285	4,112	2,546	1,004	11,186 (4.40%)
5	Honnali	9,562	1,228	4,677	2,856	819	19,142 (8.22%)
6	Jagalur	9,049	1,040	2,823	2,049	352	15,313 (8.90%)
	District	**53,909**	**10,654**	**34,837**	**20,639**	**7,805**	**1,27,844 (6.57%)**

Source: District at a Glance-2011-12 and Revenue Department, Social Security Schemes, Davanagere

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The District authorities are supporting the poor and needy with subsidized food grains and with financial support. There are 65,000 pensioners in the district. Another 63,000 people are being supported withSandhya Suraksha Scheme, Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pensioners Scheme and other State sponsored schemes. Such public social security-supported people constitute about 6.57 per cent of the total population (Table 6.17).

Table 6.18: Distribution of Ration Cards to BPL Households

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total HH.s – No.s	Total HHs. provided with BPL cards – No.s	Percentage of BPL cards issued to total number of Ration Cards
1	Channagiri	66,000	53,558	82.5
2	Davanagere	1,47,000	1,13,654	80.73
3	Harapanahalli	59,000	44,847	90.16
4	Harihara	52,000	47,759	81.92
5	Honnali	51,000	42,909	88.4
6	Jagalur	35,000	32,928	92.72
	District	**4,10,000**	**3,35,655**	**84.74**

Source: Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies, Davanagere and Census 2011

In addition to that, out of the total ration cards issued in the district, 85 per cent are issued to BPL families. To this extent, people belonging to the BPL category are supported through highly subsidized food grains.

A View of Project Executed under MGNREGS



6.5 Land Holdings and Landless Households

What contributes to the level of income in an economy? It is access to financial resources, which is determined mainly by the opportunities to work gainfully. This way urban economy is benefitted mainly by the greater availability of work opportunities, whereas, the rural economy is sustained by land holdings, mostly of uneconomical smaller holdings. Thus, income levels are

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Table 6.19: Details and Size of Land Holdings

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total land Holdings (in Nos.)	Total area (in Hectares)	Average size of land Holding (in Hectares)
1	Channagiri	59,854	75,090.18	1.25
2	Davanagere	56,734	74,546.17	1.31
3	Harapanahalli	57,665	99,806.17	1.73
4	Harihara	28,038	38,736.20	1.38
5	Honnali	44,510	58,047.95	1.30
6	Jagalur	35,876	67,459.50	1.88
	District	**2,82,677**	**4,13,686.17**	**1.46**

Source: Agricultural Census-2010-11 and District at a Glance-2011-12

associated with the productivity of land, availability of gainful work opportunities, and individual human capital. Having noted that farm holdings will have a major role to play in the availability of financial resources and affordability, it is relevant to analyse the land holding sizes and the number of households depending on the same in Davanagere district.

The average size of land holding in the district is at 1.46 hectares and smaller sizes are prevalent more in Channagiri, Davanagere, Harihara and Honnali taluks(Table 6.19).

The distribution pattern of land holdings in the district shows the extent of inequality and the sizeable number of marginal and small holdings contributing for the lower income in certain categories of society. The percentage of marginal holdings (less than 1 hectare of land area) is as large as 47.66 per cent, but they hold an area of only 16.76 per cent of the cultivated land (Table 6.20). Whereas, the remaining 83 per cent of cultivated land area is held by 52 per cent of landholdings. The higher level of marginal holdings is an important indicator from the perspective of vulnerability and the extent of the higher level of lower income category.

Table 6.20: Extent of Households and the size of Land Holdings in Davanagere District - (2011-12)

Taluk	Marginal Holdings below 1 Hectare		Total Holdings	
	No. of Holdings (%)	Area (%)	Nos.	Hectares
Channagiri	54.42	22.63	59,854	75,090
Davanagere	52.73	19.01	56,734	74,546
Harapanahalli	38.44	12.2	57,665	99,806
Harihar	52.42	18.46	28,038	38,736
Honnali	53.93	21.38	44,510	58,048
Jagalur	31.66	9.51	35,876	67460
Total	**47.66**	**16.76**	**2,82,677**	**4,13,686**

Source: Davanagere District at a Glance - 2011-12, DSO, Davanagere

On a review of taluk-wise position, it can be seen that in almost all the taluks, the pattern is the same as at the district level, except for the backward taluks of Harapanahalli and Jagalur where the size of small holdings is not so evident. Therefore, land holdings alone may not be contributing towards the level of income pattern but its land quality like access to irrigation wherein these two taluks are deprived as compared to other taluks like Channagiri and Harihara

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Land productivity:

Table 6.21: Productivity of Major Agricultural Crops in Davanagere district

(Unit: Yield in Kg/ Hectare)

Crops	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2011-12	State Level
Total cereals	2202	2038	3623	4013	2839	3151	1865
Total pulses	501	420	505	1058	608	723	468
Total Food grains	2814	1904	3436	3915	2677	3081	1429
Total oil seeds	622	596	791	868	472	989	473
Cotton*	166	148	329	208	177	300	276
Sugarcane**	113	90	120	110	110	129	101

Source: Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan- 2007-08 to 2011-12, ZP, Davanagere and Karnataka at a Glance-2010-11, GOK, and Bangalore.

Note: *Cotton yield in bales/Hectare. ** Sugar cane Tones /Hectare

Another important factor in determining the level of income in agro-based economy is the level of productivity. It may be seen that the productivity in agriculture has remained constant over a period of five years between 2002 and 2007. The food grains productivity has not increased during the above period and is, in fact, showing a negative growth as indicated by the average yield per hectare. Only other crops like oilseeds, cotton and sugarcane have shown an increase but fallen short of the targets projected by the Agriculture Department. When the input costs are going up and productivity rate being constant or showing marginal increase as in the case of non-food grains productivity, agriculture will remain a burden on the cultivator, rather than contributing anything to the income of the land holder. Thus, the farming activity has been showing a declining trend in the pattern of contribution to total income of the economy. Of course, owing to the uneconomic holding- size, migration to other sources of income generation has taken the lead, especially with increased tertiary sector employment opportunities.

As evident from Table 6.21 the overall agricultural productivity in the district has improved substantially for food grains, oil seeds and commercial crops and is better placed than that of State average.

6.6 Employment and Unemployment

Employment:

Income distribution and the level of inequality are also affected by the pattern of working population of any economy. Data on mode of employment and distribution of workforce can throw light on the policy measures to be taken for social security measures particularly targeting the vulnerable sections of the society. Further, the sectoral distribution of workforce is critical for the various employment generation issues.

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A View of Agriculturally Prosperity of the District



Thus, the poverty factor in a society is the result of low income - comparatively lower productivity - though better than the State average - and lack of enough gainful employment opportunities. Unless agricultural productivity is improved substantially and employment opportunities in other than agricultural sector like secondary and tertiary sectors are created, this problem of low income with inequity is going to be there. As a panacea to all these problems, increased level of literacy that too skill-oriented as needed by the economy and as decided by the system is the only solution available at present. The literacy and employment opportunities should be without any gender bias and equal opportunity has to be provided to both men and women for achieving the total impact.

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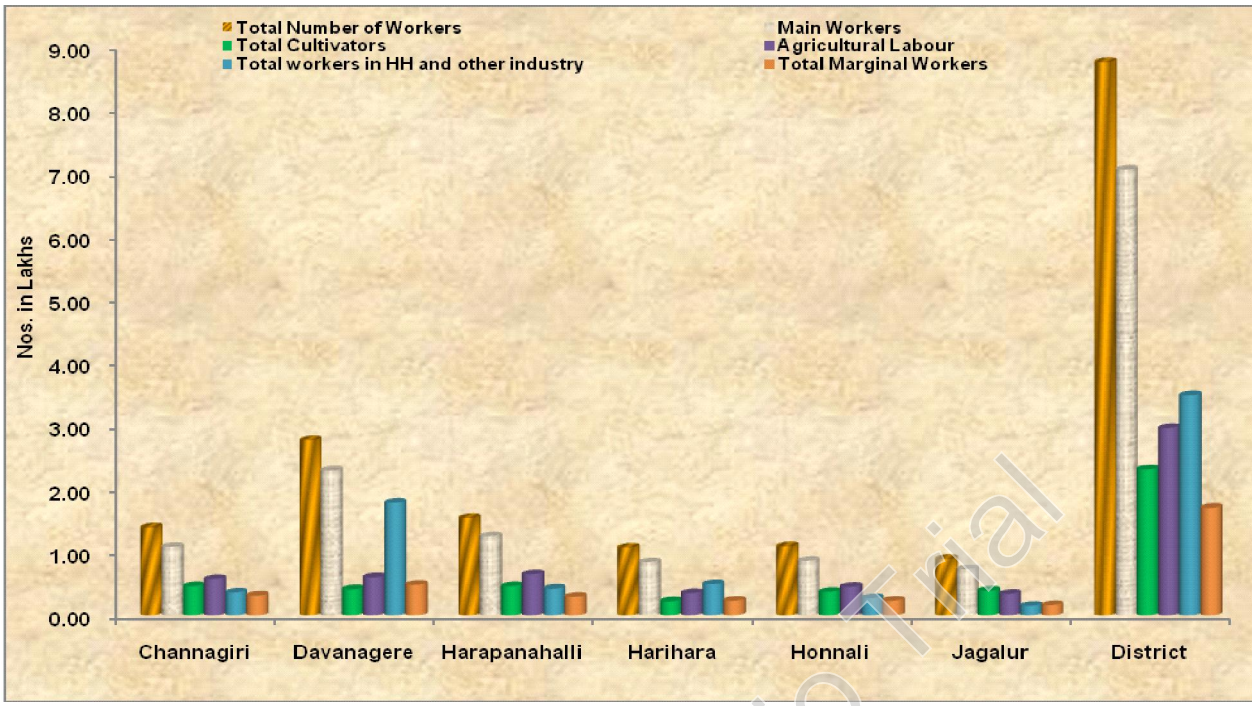
6.7. Main and Marginal Workers

Table 6.22: Details of Main and Marginal Workers - (Nos. in Lakhs)

Taluk	Total Number of Workers	Main Workers	Total Cultivators	Agricultural Labour	Total workers in HH and other industry	Total Marginal Workers	Percentage of Marginal workers to total workers
Channagiri	1.39	1.08	0.46	0.57	0.36	0.31	22.30
Davanagere	2.77	2.29	0.41	0.60	1.78	0.48	17.33
Harapanahalli	1.54	1.25	0.46	0.65	0.42	0.29	18.83
Harihara	1.07	0.84	0.22	0.35	0.49	0.23	21.49
Honnali	1.09	0.86	0.37	0.45	0.27	0.23	21.10
Jagalur	0.89	0.73	0.39	0.34	0.15	0.16	17.98
District	**8.75**	**7.05**	**2.31**	**2.96**	**3.48**	**1.70**	**19.43**

Source: Census 2011

Figure 6.7: Details of Main and Marginal Workers – (Nos. in Lakhs)



It is estimated that out of the total population in Davanagere district 44.99 per cent are considered as working population as per Census 2011. Out of these, 80.56 per cent are main workers constituting cultivators, agricultural labour and other workers. Among the working population as much as 19.44 per cent are marginal workers meaning they are not having sufficient employment opportunities for the full year and are only partially employed. Such category of people is dominant in both urban and rural areas. This category of marginally employed are partly dependent on the already uneconomic size of farm lands for employment unless they are employed productively by other means (Table 6.22). The taluk-wise position indicates that the percentage of marginal workers is higher in Channagiri, Harihara and Honnali as a component of total workers in the taluk.

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

At present, the work participation rate is 66.96 per cent for males and it is at a low of 33.94 per cent for females in the district. The existing gender gap has to be rectified to achieve a meaningful development in the economy, but this could be achieved primarily by improving the female literacy (Table 6.23). The overall work participation rate in 2011 for the district is 51 per cent and this has improved from 43.76 per cent in 2001. The male participation rate has gone up by ten per cent during the decade from 56.74 per cent and that of females has marginally improved from 30.13 per cent in 2001.

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Table 6.23: Work Participation Rate (WPR) in Davanagere District (In %)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Work Participation Rate	Male WPR	Female WPR
1	Channagiri	51.24	68.05	34.09
2	Davanagere	45.65	64.97	25.94
3	Harapanahalli	58.53	67.58	49.08
4	Harihar	47.34	67.14	26.96
5	Honnali	52.27	67.14	34.54
6	Jagalur	58.77	68.03	49.33
	Total	**50.66**	**66.96**	**33.94**

Source: Census 2011

Note: Work participation rate is the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population

The total work force has also gone up with the increase in population. As a result, the work force has increased from 7.84 lakhs in 2001 to 8.75 lakhs in 2011which is an increase by 11.61 per cent.

Women's Work Participation

The increased work participation in 2011 in the district is only marginal in the case of female work force. Therefore, overall female work participation is still at a lower rate. Out of total workers, the share by women is at 15.66 per cent for cultivators, 51 per cent for agricultural labourers and 41 per cent among those engaged in household industries and other industrial categories of workers. The taluk-wise figures again indicate that the backward taluks of Harapanahalli and Jagalur present higher female work participation as compared to other taluks but they are still not economically better off. But, at the same time, it is observed that the availability of marginal workers is higher (11-14 per cent of the female population) in these two taluks as compared to others. Among the 19.44 per cent of marginal workers in the district, 31 per cent constitute female workers.

6.9 Occupation Patterns

Composition of Employment:

After examining the pattern of workforce, it is important to look at the composition of employment in the district. The percentage of total workers in Davanagere district is 44.99 per cent of the total population of both main and marginal workers as against the State figure of 45.62 per cent in 2011. The share of marginal workers is higher at 19.44 per cent in the district as against the 16.06 per cent for the State. Out of the marginal workers, the share of women in the district is again higher at 30.68 per cent and 26.61 per cent respectively.

Another interesting aspect of the district is that the percentage shares of cultivators and agricultural labourers are higher than that of the state level, whereas in the category of other workers, the district's percentage share is lesser at 36.23 per cent than that of the state at 47.44 per cent, probably affecting the level of earning capacity of the workers. The presence of higher level of marginal workers also reveals the level of inability of the market to provide full time employment. Therefore, the sectoral composition of employment reveals lower level of

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Table 6.24: Total Workers in the Non-Agricultural Organized Sector 2011

Taluk	Total Workers (in lakhs)			Total workers in the non-agricultural sector (Nos. in lakhs)	% of other workers to total workers	Total workers in the non-agricultural – sector- Male		Total workers in the non-agricultural sector- Female	
	Total	M	F			Nos.	% to total male workers	Nos.	% to total female workers
Channagiri	1.39	0.94	0.46	0.36	23.02	0.25	26.60	0.11	23.91
Davanagere	2.77	1.99	0.78	1.78	60.29	1.35	67.84	0.43	55.13
Harapanahalli	1.54	0.90	0.63	0.42	23.38	0.27	30.0	0.15	23.81
Harihara	1.07	0.77	0.30	0.49	41.12	0.37	48.05	0.12	40.0
Honnali	1.09	0.73	0.36	0.27	22.02	0.18	24.66	0.09	25.0
Jagalur	0.89	0.52	0.37	0.15	15.73	0.13	25.0	0.04	10.81
District	**8.75**	**5.86**	**2.89**	**3.48**	**36.23**	**2.55**	**43.52**	**0.93**	**32.17**

Source: Census 2011

work participation, higher level of marginal workers, cultivators, agricultural labour and lower level of other workers in the district as compared to the State level, affecting its earning capability.

Further, the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector is far below that of males (Table 6.24).Though the share of total workers in the non-agricultural sector is 36.23 per cent of the total labour force, the share of women remains at 28 per cent to the total workers in the sector. This is despite the fact that industrial employment has gone up during the last decade by 45 per cent in the district (Table 6.25).

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Table 6.25: Details of Employment- Davanagere District 2001 and 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Employment in 2001(Workers in SSI sector and Factories)- Nos.	Total Employment in 2011(Workers in SSI sector and Factories) Nos.	Decadal improvement- %
1	Channagiri	2,415	3,478	44.02
2	Davanagere	13,653	22,069	61.64
3	Harapanahalli	2,116	2,575	21.69
4	Harihara	8,014	9,465	18.11
5	Honnali	2,913	4,109	41.05
6	Jagalur	708	1,464	106.78
	District	**29,813**	**43,160**	**44.77**

Source: Davanagere District at a Glance- 2001-02 and 2011-12

The female earning capacity is further reduced by a visible gender gap in payment of wages in the district (Table 6.26). This anomaly is prevailing in the district despite the Government fixing the minimum wages for agricultural sector.

Table 6.26: Agricultural Wages 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	Prevailing minimum wages (Rs. per day)		Prevailing wages in the market (Rs.per day)		Gap between prevailing female and male wages (Rs. per day)	Percentage of actual wage to Minimum wage rate (in %)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female
1	Channagiri	195.00	195.00	200	150	50	102.56	76.92
2	Davanagere	195.00	195.00	200	80	120	102.56	41.03
3	Harapanahalli	195.00	195.00	200	80	120	102.56	41.03
4	Harihara	195.00	195.00	250	80	170	128.21	41.03
5	Honnali	195.00	195.00	200	100	100	102.56	51.28
6	Jagalur	195.00	195.00	200	100	100	102.56	51.28
	District	**195.00**	**195.00**	**200**	**100**	**110**	**102.56**	**51.28**

Source: DSO Office, Davanagere

To improve the situation with such an anomaly, what is needed is a linkage between employment generation and action plan for the developmental works based on the requirements of every village and the implementation of the same under such wage employment generation scheme. Village-wise plan of action for development is a must as prescribed in the XI Plan Document. So far, such a compilation of work needed at the grass root level has not been attempted except for the fact that it is being attempted in Suvarna Gramabhivridhi Yojana, but to a limited extent, on the requirements of sanitation and drinking water for villages. This is the main reason for poor performance of MGNREGS in Davanagere district as evidenced by increasing number of marginal workers.

The works to be identified village-wise may pertain to minor irrigation, roads, sanitation, water supply, health, watershed development, education, schools etc, relevant to each village's development. Based on its priority and availability of marginal workers, these projects are to be implemented to generate employment along with visible development in the area. The sole purpose should be to create an environment of investment for development and generation of employment at each village level and thereby facilitating necessary infrastructure for further development. Such attempts will increase the purchasing power of the working class and guarantee employment opportunities to the needy.

Another way of creation of employment is through encouragement to artisans, skill development and self-

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employment programmes under Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana. Skill generation is also to be based on demand from the economy from time to time and as pre-tailored by the institutions.

6.10. Child Labour

Child Labour and Poverty

Deprivation in life is also revealed in the level of existence of child labour. Child poverty will have lasting adverse impact on the human development efforts both at the individual and societal level. The incidence of child labour will have policy implications as they 'indicate the percentage of children living in misery with a bleak future' (KHDR, 2005: 82).

Child labour is a manifestation of household poverty. The child falls into this trap unknowingly, losing its learning years, leading to irreparable damage - physically and psychologically - losing an opportunity to lead one's life. Child labour also creates illiteracy, low income and deprives one's opportunity for better employment with higher wages. While there is no reliable estimate for this category of children, an estimate can be arrived at by the figures of the Education department. The district is showing children's dropout rate of 22 per cent of the children enrolled for education by the time they reach the level of secondary school. If we go by the definition that 'any child out of school is a child labourer in any form', 22 per cent of the enrolled children turn into child labourers at any given point of time and in different forms depending on the circumstances like urban or rural. According to studies, it is indicated that poverty related reasons, such as 'child is required to work' or 'schooling costs too much' or 'education does not help in getting a livelihood', accounted for a high percentage of child labour population than a voluntary way of any child getting into this.

Thus, this phenomenon of child labour can be tackled with budgetary support in respect of enhancement of income opportunities for poor people and not by the improvement of school facilities alone. Apart from motivation to attend schools, state interventions are required to impress the parents that the children will be in a position to earn better, by giving relevant and need based skill development oriented-education than the routine curriculum of reading and writing pattern prevailing at present. The pattern of skill development depends on the prevailing demand of the time say, may be carpentry, civil works, mechanical or other demand based skills/ services, especially arising out of urbanization. Totally, an impression has to be made, especially on the rural-based children that the child will be in a position than the existing situation.

Any state intervention has to go to the root of the problem than on a persuasion and incentivized





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approach. Irrespective of universalized enrolment and policies towards rehabilitation of dropouts, the menace of dropout is continuing making the rehabilitation exercise a continuous one. If one goes to the root causes of student dropouts, it is evident that they are due to poverty, poor enforcement in rendering the basic education as a compulsory measure, illiteracy and ignorance and irrelevance of present education system in its practicality.

Therefore, unless the basic issues of 1) poverty or the necessity of the child to work for economic gains is addressed through creation of gainful employment opportunities to all the needy parents and other elders in the family, and 2) making education meaningful and useful from the point of view of better economic returns, than remaining uneducated with employment. For example, the present day developments in urban areas with infrastructural and telecommunication advancements, tremendous opportunities for skilled employment have arisen, which have not been seen earlier. If our education system is reoriented towards these developments by taking cognizance of the requirements of the economy, education in schools will be relevant and meaningful to the parents as well as students. Success of our education system lies in its test of usefulness rather than the surveying of theoretical knowledge especially in rural areas.

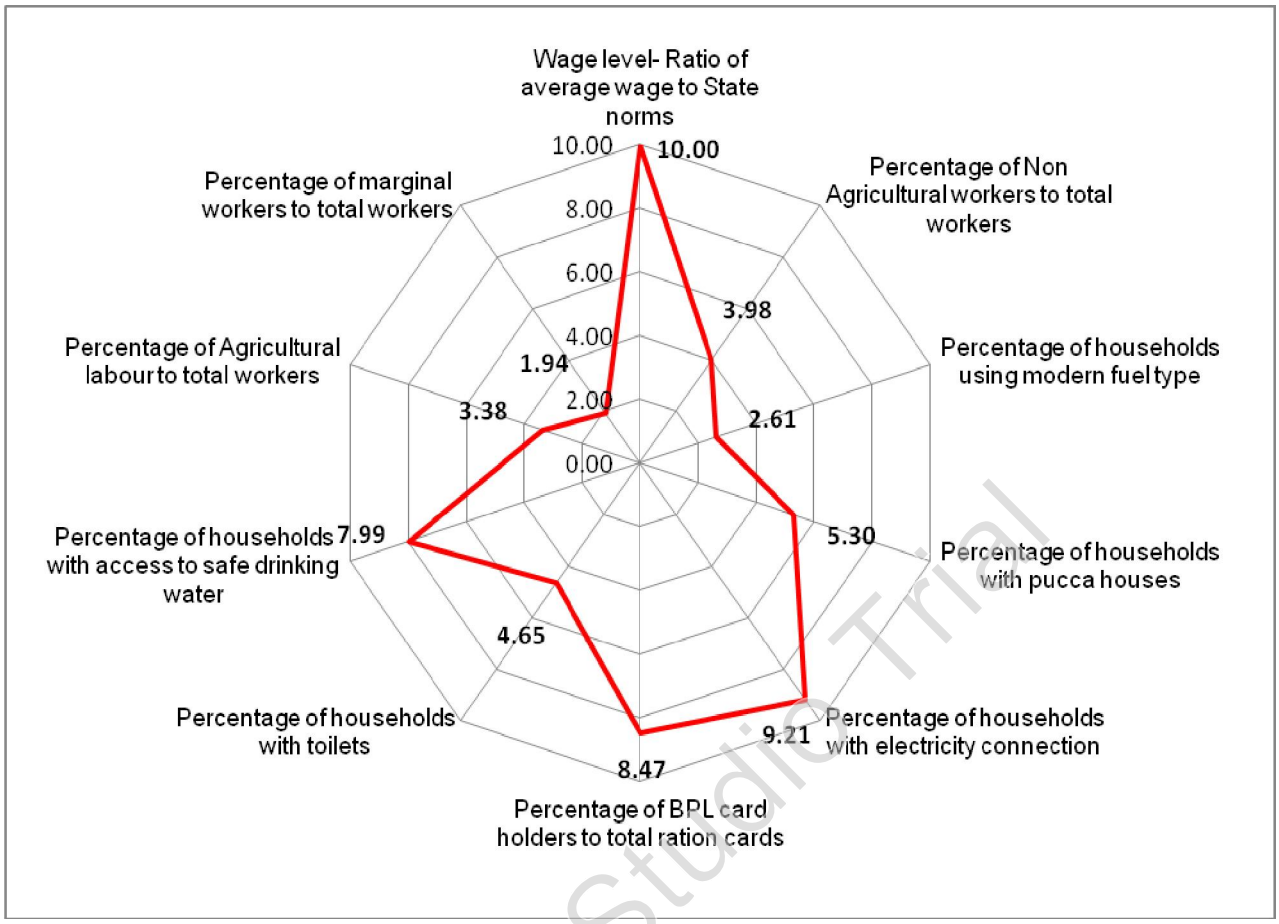
6.11 Radar Analysis of Living Standard

Table 6.27: Indicators for Measuring Standard of Living in Davanagere District

Sl No	Indicators of livelihood	Percentage	Radar value in 10 point scale
1	Wage level- Ratio of average wage to State norms	100.0	10.0
2	Percentage of Non Agricultural workers to total workers	39.82	3.98
3	Percentage of households using modern fuel type	26.09	2.61
4	Percentage of households with pucca houses	52.99	5.30
5	Percentage of households with electricity connection	92.05	9.21
6	Percentage of BPL card holders to total ration cards	84.74	8.47
7	Percentage of households with toilets	46.45	4.65
8	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	79.88	7.99
9	Percentage of Agricultural labour to total workers	33.81	3.38
10	Percentage of marginal workers to total workers	19.43	1.94

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Figure 6.8: Living Standard Indicators for Davanagere District



6.12 Concluding Remarks

Concerns and Way Forward

The district's major problem is the continued dependence on primary sector for income and employment inspite of the once well known industrial background as the textile centre in the middle of the 20th century. Employment is still in the primary sector oriented with secondary and tertiary sectors, contributing relatively lower proportions, though there is marginal improvement during the last five years.

Lower participation in the secondary and tertiary sectors has a bearing on the level of poverty despite district and per capita income increasing by one and half times during the last five years. Poverty level is higher in Davanagere taluk though it is considered as developed but having comparatively higher living opportunities.

The strength of its agricultural base with higher cropping intensity and irrigation intensity has not been properly utilized to improve the employment and income opportunities in the rural sector. But the issue of higher rate of households with marginal holdings makes the agricultural activity uneconomical.

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The district has a high percentage of child dropout rates at around 22 per cent per year leading to higher level of child labour. Large number of agricultural labour and marginal workers as a proportion of the total work force adversely impacts labour productivity. Lower proportion of agricultural labour has resulted in higher labour productivity, per capita income and low incidence of poverty.

The incidence of higher marginal workers will indicate the level of unemployment or partial employment during the year. The lower work participation by women (59:32 per cent) is one of the major reasons for the persisting poverty in the district.

Recommendations

Comprehensive employment strategy aiming at sectoral and regional diversification with employment creation and identification of suitable skill development avenues are needed.

Creation of a situation where there is no educated unemployment and without any technical skills. Evolution of an education a system which is practically useful in life is the need of the district.

Efforts are to be by utilizing the concepts of SHGs and MGNREGS more effectively in empowering women and increase the work participation rate.

Controlling the rural outmigration - which is one of the reasons for poverty - and causing out of school children in backward areas of the district like Harapanahalli and Jagalur - is the panacea for such issues with a suitable and region-specific employment policy.

Promoting non-farm income-generating activities is to be devised as a measure to increase opportunities of employment.

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CHAPTER 7

Standard of Living





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CHAPTER 7

STANDARD OF LIVING: HOUSING, DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

7.1 Introduction

Food, clothing and shelter are considered as basic needs of a human being in any society. Further, drinking water supply, sanitation and electricity or modern forms of fuel have become important indicators for measuring the physical quality of life or status of living standards. The adequacy or availability of pucca or good housing to its people affects their well being, while water supply, sanitation or toilets and support of other related infrastructural amenities determine the quality of life. These aspects are measurable and have close relationship with the health status, education and other primary aspects of human development. Adequacy or otherwise of these factors affecting quality of life that need to be addressed are deliberated upon in this Chapter.

7.2 Housing Status

Housing or a unit of shelter is a basic need of a human being from the angle of protection from adverse environmental elements and to have a safe place to raise families. The demand for the same will be on an increase in population and the concept of living like joint family or nuclear type of living. Provision of adequate housing is the responsibility of the welfare State and it has become a challenge too. In this regard, the role of the State assumes importance to assess the dimension and nature of housing that every needy individual depends upon his or her affordability. Hence, providing better living conditions has become a part of planned goals and budgetary exercise, while chalking out their development programmes. Out of the total houses used as residence, according to Census 2011, 54 per cent of them are considered as good, 41 per cent are livable and 5 per cent are in dilapidated condition. In Table 7.2, the residential premises are classified by their structure. Out of the total households, 60 per cent are having permanent structures in the district and Harihar taluk has the highest and Channagiri the least.



7.3 Site-less Households

Table 7.4 presents the data on houseless and site less families in taluks pertaining to different strata of the society. According to this estimate, at present, there are 93,271 households having no houses and also sites, which is about 23 per cent of the total. Out of these, 20 per cent are site-less households and the remaining 11,650 are houseless. Among these, the majority is reported to be belonging to backward communities and poor from rural areas.



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7.4 Households with Pucca Houses

In Davanagere district 52.99 per cent of the households, identified as residence or used as residence and other purposes as per Census 2011, have access to pucca houses and the remaining live in kuccha/dilapidated houses or temporary unsafe houses or partly houseless.

Table 7.1: Percentage of Households having Pucca/Good Houses*

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total census Houses used as Residence or Residence Plus Other use (Nos.)	Households having Pucca House (Nos.)	Percentage of HHs having Pucca House
1	Channagiri	65,173	31,237	47.93
2	Davanagere	1,45,096	90,340	62.26
3	Harapanahalli	57,968	24,406	42.1
4	Harihara	51,325	29,205	56.91
5	Honnali	49,549	22,669	45.75
6	Jagalur	34,715	16,146	46.51
	District	**4,03,826**	**2,14,003**	**52.99**

*Note: Houses constructed with Roof made of handmade and machine made tiles, burned bricks, stones, G.I./Metal/ Asbestos sheets and concrete coupled with Wall made of G.I./metal/asbestos sheets, Burnt brick, Concrete, Stone packed with mortar and wood

Source: Census 2011

7.5 Households without proper houses

Out of the total households, as shown in Table 7.2 and Figure 7.1, 60 per cent live in permanent structures, while 34 per cent in semi permanent houses and about 5.67 percent live in dilapidated structures. Overall in the district, about 53 to 60 percent households have proper and permanent structured houses.

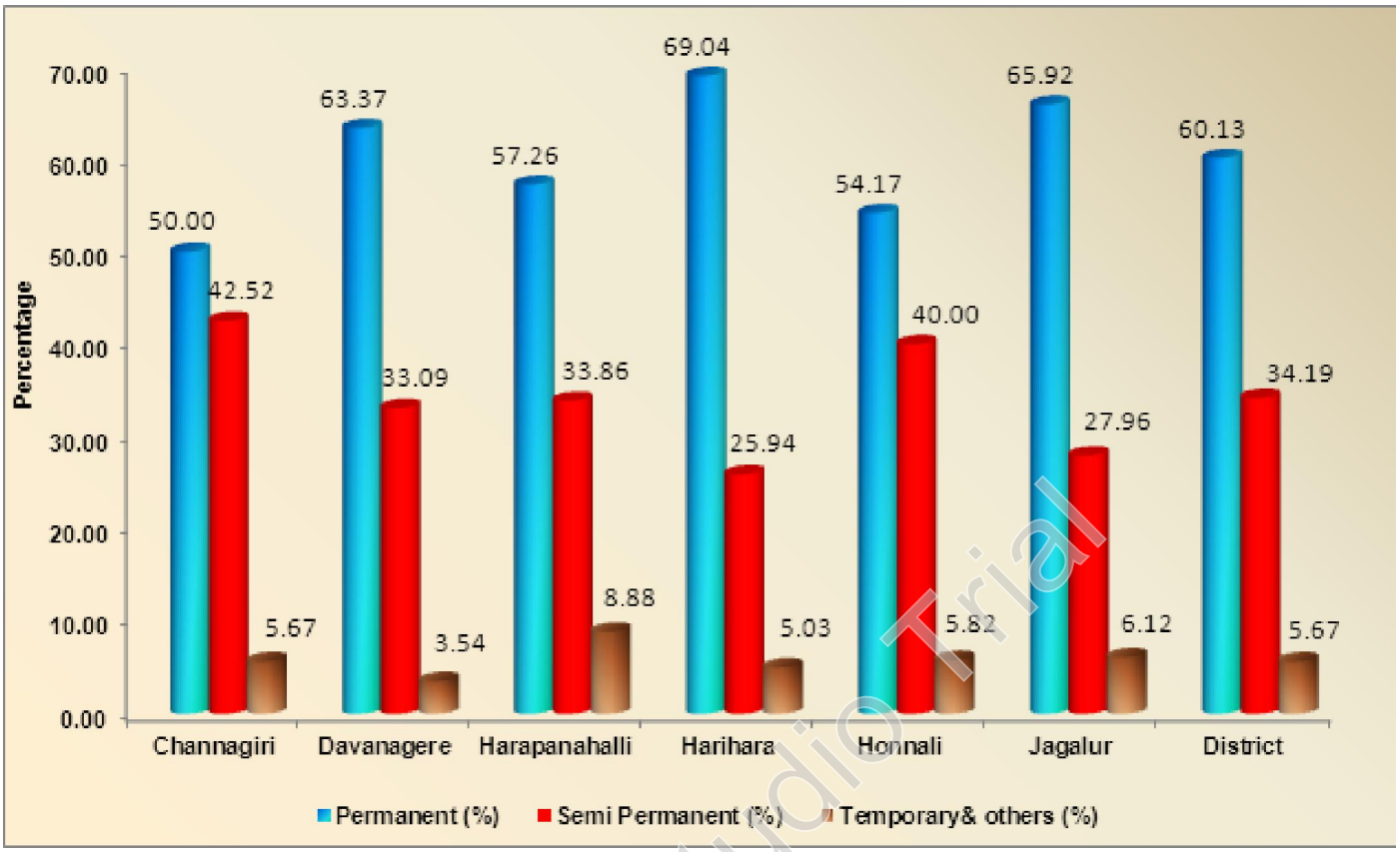
Table 7.2: Different Types of Living Houses

Taluk	Total Households (Nos.)	Permanent (%)	Semi Permanent (%)	Temporary & others (%)
Channagiri	65,173	50.00	42.52	5.67
Davanagere	1,45,096	63.37	33.09	3.54
Harapanahalli	57,968	57.26	33.86	8.88
Harihara	51,325	69.04	25.94	5.03
Honnali	49,549	54.17	40.00	5.82
Jagalur	34,715	65.92	27.96	6.12
District	**4,03,826**	**60.13**	**34.19**	**5.67**

Source: Census 2011

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Figure 7.1: Type of Houses



7.6 Households and Asset status

Table 7.3: Details of Assets

Taluk	Total number of HHs.	No. of HHs. with TV	No. of HHs. with computers	No. of HHs. with phones	No. of HHs with cycles	No. of HHs with two-wheelers	No. of HHs With 4wheelers	No. of HHs. with all these assets (% in brackets)	No. of HHs. with no assets (% in brackets)
Channagiri	65,379	39,458	55,478	39,618	21,745	12,534	2,560	1,238 (1.54)	11,209 (17.14)
Davanagere	1,45,156	1,09,932	20,610	1,00,509	54,462	44,131	8,458	10,762 (6.85)	13,065 (9.0)
Harapanahalli	58,066	26,976	3,406	35,741	17,587	7,378	688	564(1.72)	12,584 (21.67)
Harihara	51,446	34,870	5,124	35,334	22,429	12,397	1,486	1,774 (3.92)	5,792 (11.26)
Honnali	50,034	29,426	3,377	31,835	19,779	9,615	1,738	902 (2.00)	7,957 (15.90)
Jagalur	34,759	15,389	1,421	20,255	10,387	4,236	519	224 (0.64%)	7,853 (22.59)
District	**4,04,840**	**2,56,051**	**39,416**	**2,63,292**	**1,46,389**	**90,291**	**15,449**	**15,464 (3.70)**	**58,460 (14.44)**

Source: Census 2011

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A review of households with regard to their assets, as indicated in Census 2011, the district has only about 3.70 per cent of households with assets like TV, computers, phones, two wheelers and four wheelers. Out of the total households, 36 per cent are using cycles, 22 per cent own two wheelers. Significantly, 65 per cent of the total households have phones (primarily cell phones) and television sets.

7.7 Schemes for Housing facilities

Several schemes are in operation in the district from the Government for providing houses to people both under subsidized and normal procedure. The low cost subsidized schemes are through Ashraya, Indira Awaz, Dr.B R Ambedkar Housing Yojana, Fishermen Development Programme and Slum Development Programme. The other housing scheme is operated by Karnataka Housing Board under which, houses are constructed for economically weaker sections, low, middle and high income groups. The progress so far, under all these programmes, is presented in Table 7.3. Under various schemes of Government, so far 37,941 houses have been constructed and 7971 house sites have been allotted, according to information available from the ZP sources.

Table 7.4: Households with Houseless, Site-less and Housing Scheme Details

Taluk	Total Number of HHs	No. of Site-less HHs	No. of HHs without Houses	No. of Houses Constructed for Houseless /Site-less	% to total HHs without Houses/Sites	No. of House Sites Allotted	% to total HHs without Sites
Channagiri	65,379	18,738	2,139	9,443	31.93	626	3.0
Davanagere	1,45,156	17,945	2,080	5,580	13.80	4,977	11.44
Harapanahalli	58,066	9,586	1,560	5,670	19.20	946	4.70
Harihara	51,446	12,130	3,394	3,998	30.18	1,001	1.78
Honnali	50,034	16,763	2,284	7,758	38.07	322	1.84
Jagalur	34,759	6,459	193	5,492	19.14	99	1.53
District	**4,04,840**	**81,621**	**11,650**	**37,941**	**23.04**	**7,971**	**4.52**

Source: Census 2011, Zilla Panchayat, Davanagere and Davanagere District at a Glance 2010-11 and 2011-12

Note: The houseless and site-less data primarily pertains to rural sector and no estimates are available for urban houseless households

Category-wise lists of beneficiaries up to the year 2011-12 shows that out of the 23,337 houses constructed under Ashraya Scheme, 9206 have gone to SCs, 2421 to STs and 11,710 to backward classes and others. Thus, under Ambedkar Scheme, 2706 houses have been constructed and allotted to SCs (1993) and STs (713). Apart from this, 141 houses have been given to fishermen belonging to SC and

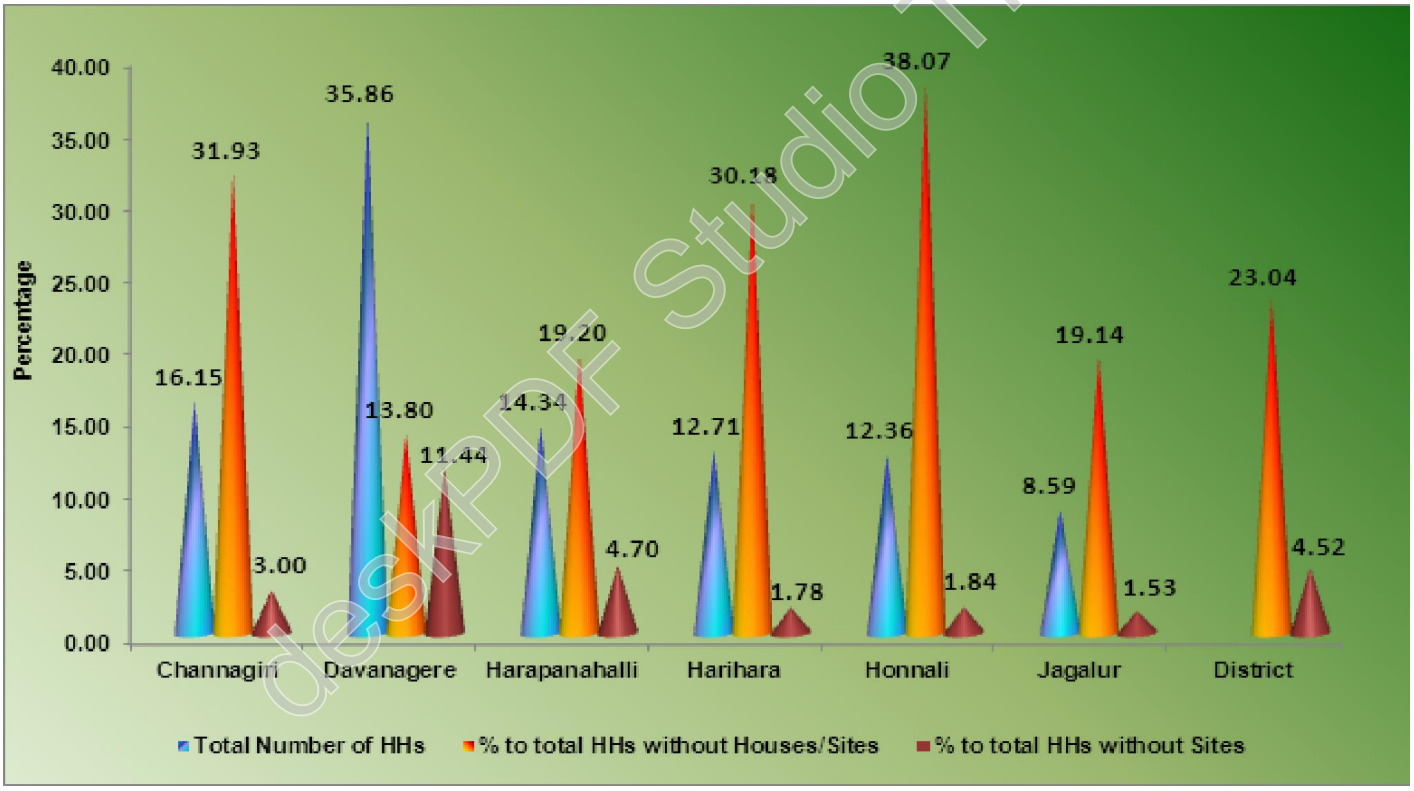
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ST and Backward classes and others by the Fisheries Department of the Government. Taluk-wise details are presented in Tables 7.5 and 7.6. Under one more Scheme, called Basava Housing Scheme, housing provisions are being made to about 23,304 persons who have no proper housing facilities and until the end of the year 2011-12, 3879 houses have been completed and the rest are in progress. All these are continuing programmes and targets are set every year until all the houseless people are provided with a shelter.

There are no construction of houses from Slum Clearance Board, Special Component Plan and under Tribal Sub Plan in the district. In addition to the construction of houses, sites are also allotted under Ashraya Scheme for the needy people. So far, 4156 house sites have been provided in the district. In the whole district, only in Davanagere taluk, 170 houses and 2551 house sites are provided by the Karnataka Housing Board under different categories.



Figure 7.2: Households with Houseless, Site-less and Housing Scheme Details



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Under all the schemes for construction of houses meant for the houseless poor, 42.16 per cent of the houses constructed so far have gone to SC beneficiaries, 12.19 per cent to STs and 45.65 per cent to backward communities and others. Maximum benefits have been derived by the houseless in Channagiri, Harapanahalli and Honnali taluks with regard to housing under these schemes. Davanagere has benefitted much under sites allotted under Ashraya Scheme and Karnataka Housing Board programmes.

Table 7.5: Scheme- wise Houses Constructed (up to 2011-12)

Taluk	No. of Houses constructed under Ashraya Scheme				No. of Houses constructed under Indira Awaz Scheme				No. of Houses constructed under Dr. B R Ambedkar Housing Scheme			No. of Houses allocated by Fisheries Department			
	SC	ST	Other backward classes/ others	Total	SC	ST	Other backward classes	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	OBC	Total
Channagiri	2499	617	3447	6563	896	252	1163	2311	449	85	534	16	7	12	35
Davanagere	1127	290	1522	2939	781	211	836	1828	477	136	613	5	6	19	30
Harapanahalli	1517	456	2051	4024	592	131	590	1313	179	95	274	0	8	11	19
Harihara	808	229	1022	2059	552	177	765	1494	271	104	375	2	1	27	30
Honnali	2110	495	2439	5044	922	254	1055	2231	342	129	471	6	3	3	12
Jagalur	1145	335	1228	2708	919	402	1009	2330	275	164	439	0	7	8	15
District	**9206**	**2421**	**11710**	**23337**	**4662**	**1427**	**5418**	**11507**	**1993**	**713**	**2706**	**29**	**32**	**80**	**141**

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

Table 7.6: Scheme-wise House Sites Allotted

Sl. No	Taluk	No. of House sites allotted under Ashraya Scheme				No. of Houses allotted under Karnataka Housing Board Scheme - House/Site				
		SC	ST	Other backward classes/ others	Total	HIG	LIG	MIG	EWS	Total
1	Channagiri	116	361	149	626	-	-	-	-	-
2	Davanagere	653	1652	121	2426	75/ 675	75/837	0/414	20/ 625	170/ 2551
3	Harapanahalli	16	306	135	457	-	25/ 149	15/ 245	0/95	40/ 489
4	Harihara	3	211	12	226	-	20/ 333	20/ 231	0/211	40/ 775
5	Honnali	158	71	93	322	-	-	-	-	-
6	Jagalur	14	5	80	99	-	-	-	-	-
	District	**960**	**2606**	**590**	**4156**	**75/ 675**	**120/ 1319**	**35/ 890**	**20/ 931**	**250/ 3851**

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

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7.8 Drinking water

After having a house to live, a household needs other essential provisions like good water supply, sanitation, power and infrastructure like roads and communication. Thus, the welfare of a society and development of economy therein needs comfortable living conditions with necessary infrastructure with respect to the size of the population. The access to these facilities in both urban and rural areas - like water supply, sanitation, and power in adequate quantity and quality is the deciding factor of development of any settlement. Supply of safe drinking water is a primary responsibility of the Government, especially of the local government. Table 7.7 shows the distribution and access to water in the taluks of the district.

Out of the total households, 80 per cent are getting drinking water within the premises in the district according to Census 2011. Only in Harapanahalli and Jagalur taluks there are some issues as they have coverage of less than 70 per cent with regard to this basic facility. All the other taluks have access to better than the average district quantum and availability of drinking water. The taluk-wise average availability in terms of LPCD is presented in the following Table 7.8.

The policy on drinking water stipulates that a provision of 55 litres per capita per day of safe drinking water be made within 500 meters of the place of residence. Source of drinking water for households is generally provided through taps, wells, handpumps, tubewells and others. The water supply is provided in the district through taps, wells (covered) and bore wells are to the extent of 98 per cent. With regard to the quantity supplied that is 40 LPCD and above, is only to the extent of 36 per cent and the remaining habitations with lesser than this quantity. About 44 per cent of the habitations are receiving less than 20 LPCD, which is an alarming situation, though it is claimed that the coverage of villages for drinking water is to the extent of 98 per cent. Comparatively, Harapanahalli and Honnali are having severe shortage of water supply in the district. Another issue on the drinking water front in the district is the depleting ground water level and the increasing fluoride contaminated water leading to severe illness of people especially in Harapanahalli, Jagalur and Harihara taluks. It is important

Table 7.7: Percentage of Households having access to Safe Drinking Water*

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households (Nos.)	Households having access to safe Drinking Water (Nos.)	Percentage of HHs having access to Safe Drinking Water
1	Channagiri	65,379	53,960	82.53
2	Davanagere	1,45,156	1,26,529	87.17
3	Harapanahalli	58,066	38,136	65.68
4	Harihara	51,446	40,397	78.52
5	Honnali	50,034	40,634	81.21
6	Jagalur	34,759	23,727	68.26
	District	**4,04,840**	**3,23,383**	**79.88**

*Note: Includes water supplied through Tap Water treated and untreated, well water covered, hand pump and tube well/bore hole within the premises

Source: Census 2011



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to note the extent of fluoride problem as several villages in the taluks of Harihara and others are suffering from this contamination. Actions are being taken under Rajiv Gandhi Submission Plan to take up works to provide a permanent solution in such affected villages. Therefore, though the water supply is good in the district, quantity and quality of drinking water are not satisfactory.

Table 7.8: Details of Villages and Habitations having Drinking Water Supply (in LPCD)

Sl. No	Taluk	No of Habitations*	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40 and above
1	Channagiri	259	47	82	10	3	104 (40%)
2	Davanagere	207	77	23	12	3	91 (44%)
3	Harapanahalli	189	27	83	61	32	27 (14%)
4	Harihara	89	12	26	0	0	51 (57%)
5	Honnali	231	12	51	17	38	71 (31%)
6	Jagalur	174	5	56	28	5	70 (40%)
	District	**1,149**	**180**	**321**	**128**	**81**	**414 (36%)**

Source: District at a Glance 2011-12, DSO, Davanagere

*Note: The total of habitations do not tally with that of Census figures

Fluoride Contamination

Fluorine is a fairly common element and exists in the form of fluorides in a number of minerals, air, and water and food stuffs. In areas rich in fluoride containing minerals, well waters may contain up to 10 mg or more fluoride per litre. After oral intake of such water depending on its concentration, may cause dental fluorosis and skeletal fluorosis at a concentration of more than 3.6mg/litre.

7.9 Electricity

Access to electricity power is considered as synonymous with development as the same has become a prerequisite for the modern day life. Once being only as a source of lighting and lifting of water for irrigation, it has transformed itself as the basic necessity of life considering the present level of entertainment modes and even as a source of power for the modern day refrigerator and communication equipment like cell phone. Thus, today mere access to electricity is not so important but its continuous availability with necessary voltage load is all the more important. It has been claimed that in Karnataka, though all the villages have been electrified, 92 per cent of households are having power connectivity in the district (see Table 7.9). Among the taluks of the district, Davanagere and Harihara taluks are having a good coverage, Jagalur and Harapanahalli have lesser number of households with electricity as compared to the district average.



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Table 7.9: Percentage of Households having access to Electricity at their Premises*

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households (Nos.)	Households having Electricity in Houses (Nos.)	Percentage of HHs having Electricity in Houses (%)
1	Channagiri	65,379	58,853	90.02
2	Davanagere	1,45,156	1,37,488	94.72
3	Harapanahalli	58,066	51,524	88.73
4	Harihara	51,446	48,677	94.62
5	Honnali	50,034	45,620	91.18
6	Jagalur	34,759	30,509	87.77
	District	**4,04,840**	**3,72,671**	**92.05**

*Note: Households with Electricity. Source: Census 2011

7.10 Traditional Fuel

The development level of a society is estimated by the type of fuel they use in their kitchen. With urbanization, the usage of traditional fuel source like wood and dry cow dung, agricultural waste, etc., has changed and lesser carbon emitting source through bio fuel, LPG, solar, etc have come into practice. Apart from its environmental aspects, it is a lesser source of drudgery to womenfolk. Therefore, the extent of usage of modern fuel depends on the stage of economic advancement. According to Census 2011 only about 26 per cent of the households in the district use these sources while the rest of 74 per cent depend on the smoky traditional fuel. Among the taluks, the worst situation is in Harapanahalli and Jagalur taluks where less than 10 per cent usage of modern fuel is witnessed. Such poor usage rate of modern fuel in kitchens impacts female community from two angles - first it brings additional burden on them as they are normally required to collect traditional sources of fuel, and secondly, the smoke emanating from such sources affect the health of women in particular due to their direct exposure to the same. Apart from that, it promotes gender inequality.

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Table 7.10: Percentage of Households having access to Modern or Non-Polluting Cooking Fuel*

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households (Nos.)	Households using Modern Cooking Fuel (Nos.)	Percentage of HHs using Modern Cooking Fuel
1	Channagiri	65,379	12,222	18.69
2	Davanagere	1,45,156	62,223	42.87
3	Harapanahalli	58,066	4,807	8.28
4	Harihara	51,446	13,601	26.44
5	Honnali	50,034	9,630	19.25
6	Jagalur	34,759	3,136	9.02
	District	**4,04,840**	**1,05,619**	**26.09**

*Note: Number of households having LPG/PNG, Electricity and biogas

Source: Census 2011

In all these taluks, there is enough scope for biogas and solar power based-usage, if serious efforts are made to change the pattern of fuel source. Especially, the cost factor of a change over in favour of new system inhibits the substitution. A new methodology of PURA concept developed by our former President Abdul Kalam needs a revisit towards the resolution of the problem of fuel source in villages since individual affordability is poor among the rural households in going for modern sources on their own.

7.11 Sanitation

Another important aspect of status of human living conditions is provision of sanitation both in urban and rural areas. As per Census 2011 the profile of households having toilets, about 46.45 per cent of the households in the district, do not have separate toilets within the premises. In other words, 54 per cent of the population still defecates in open spaces inviting health problems and causing undue disadvantage to women folk. Except for Davanagere, Harihara and Honnali taluks, the remaining taluks have less than 50 per cent coverage of households with toilets within the premises. The poorest among the taluks (Table 7.11) in the district is Harapanahalli (12.21 per cent) and Jagalur (19.52 per cent).

It is also relevant to note that no village has been covered under any sanitation programme for drainage facility in the district. All villages are having open drainage used both for storm water and sanitation, which causes illness and poor health con-

Table 7.11: Percentage of Households having access to Toilet/ Latrines within the Premises*

Sl. No	Taluk	Total Households (Nos.)	Households having toilets within the premises (Nos.)	Percentage of HH.s having toilets within the premises
1	Channagiri	65,379	28,236	43.19
2	Davanagere	1,45,156	95,082	65.50
3	Harapanahalli	58,066	7,091	12.21
4	Harihara	51,446	25,498	49.56
5	Honnali	50,034	25,355	50.68
6	Jagalur	34,759	6,784	19.52
	District	**4,04,840**	**1,88,046**	**46.45**

*Note: Number of households having latrine facility only within the premises

Source: Census 2011

Table 7.12: Details of Village Sanitation

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total number of villages	Percentage of villages without drainage facility	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards
1	Channagiri	249	249- 100%	21.31
2	Davanagere	166	157- 94.58%	7.5
3	Harapanahalli	80	80- 100%	2.86
4	Harihara	84	84- 100%	16.0
5	Honnali	173	173- 100%	8.51
6	Jagalur	171	171- 100%	4.55
	District	**923**	**914- 99.0%**	**11.30**

Source: ZP, Davanagere

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dition prevailing especially during the summer season. As presented in Table 7.12, only about 11 per cent of the villages have been awarded with Niramal Grama Puraskar Awards till 2011-12. Only Channagiri taluk has got the highest number of awards (21 per cent of its villages) and the lowest is in Harapanahalli with 3 per cent of its villages taking awards. Therefore, from this angle of judging the status of sanitation, all the taluks of the district are not doing well including Davanagere.

Even after the introduction of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in 2002-03 and construction of both household and community toilets, apart from provision for the same in schools and anganwadis, the position as on 2011-12 remains poor in the district. As presented in Table 7.13, with regard to the efforts made by the Government much headway could not be made in the construction of household sanitary latrines.

Despite the claim by the authorities that about 1.87 lakh toilets have been constructed for the individual households numbering about 4.05 lakhs in the district, the Census 2011 data shows a poor coverage of 46.45 per cent, which means all the toilets constructed by the Department are not being used for the purpose intended, presumably in certain cases for lack of water provision. Any toilet provided without sufficient water will not serve the purpose. Thus, the analysis of data of ZP on sanitation reveals certain interesting insights on the sanitation coverage in the district. It also raises some serious questions on the feasibility and utility of TSC as being implemented as a strategy to achieve coverage of all the households with in-house toilets. The programme is highly subsidized and the data on its coverage and the insufficient coverage of households in the district shows that the programme is being driven only by the subsidy angle than resolving the issue of sanitation coverage.

A view of Rural Sanitation Works:



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Table 7.13: Details of Toilets Constructed under RDPR-TSC Programmes

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Individual Household toilets	No. of Community toilets	No. of School Toilets	No. of Anganwadi Toilets
1	Channagiri	49,364	10	148	230
2	Davanagere	30,129	6	119	194
3	Harapanahalli	22,338	1	269	182
4	Harihara	36,210	4	155	100
5	Honnali	36,232	7	259	160
6	Jagalur	12,643	2	168	106
	District	**1,86,916**	**30**	**1,118**	**972**

Source: ZP, Davanagere, and District at a Glance, 2011-12

A View of Beneficiary of Sanitation Facility:



7.12 Radar Analysis for Living Standard Amenities

In an attempt to broad-base human development, calculations are made with additional indicators other than standard of living, education and health. The taluk level analysis is clear in terms of the status of selected indicators in relation to norms and it has enabled the intra-taluk comparison. At the policy making level, it is easier to identify the gaps in progress and initiate necessary corrective actions. The following HD indicators are used for the radar analysis. A general radar graph has been drawn for all the selected indicators and a taluk level graph is also adopted for the analysis.

Table 7.14: Taluk-wise Indicator Values for Access to Amenities (in Percentage)

Taluk	Modern Cooking Fuel	Toilet	Water	Electricity	Pucca House	Non agricultural workers	P/C Income	HD Index value
Channagiri	18.69 (1.87)	43.19 (4.32)	82.53	90.02 (9.0)	47.93	25.88	30662	0.415
Davanagere	42.87 (4.29)	65.50 (6.56)	87.17	94.72 (9.47)	62.26	64.09	43879	0.986
Harapanahalli	8.28 (0.83)	12.21 (1.22)	65.68	88.73 (8.87)	42.1	27.69	30644	0.201
Harihara	26.44 (2.64)	49.56 (4.96)	78.52	94.62 (9.46)	56.91	46.55	38153	0.711
Honnali	19.25 (1.93)	50.68 (5.07)	81.21	91.18 (9.12)	45.75	24.44	36107	0.498
Jagalur	9.02 (0.9)	19.52 (1.95)	68.26	87.77 (8.78)	46.51	17.63	27421	0.220
District	**26.09**	**46.45**	**79.88**	**92.05**	**52.99**	**39.82**	**36523**	**0.563**

Source: Based on the data provided by the Departments and Census 2011



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Figure 7.3: Amenities - Davanagere District

Davanagere	
Modern Cooking Fuel – 2.609	Electricity – 9.205
Toilet – 4.645	Pucca House – 5.299
Water – 7.988	

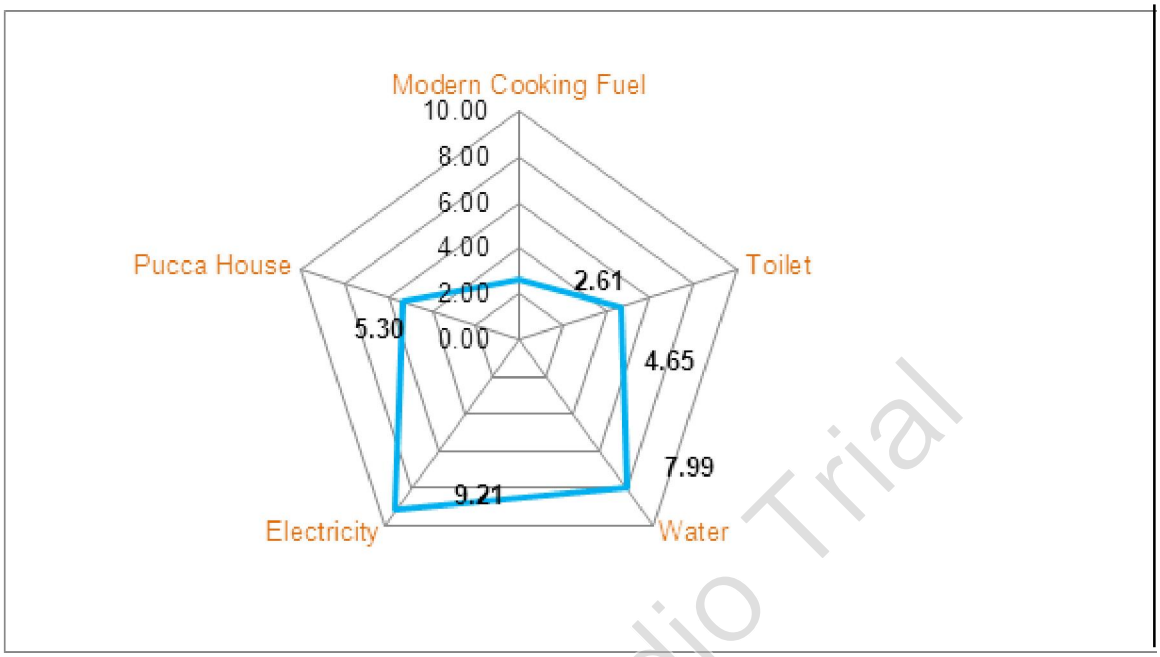
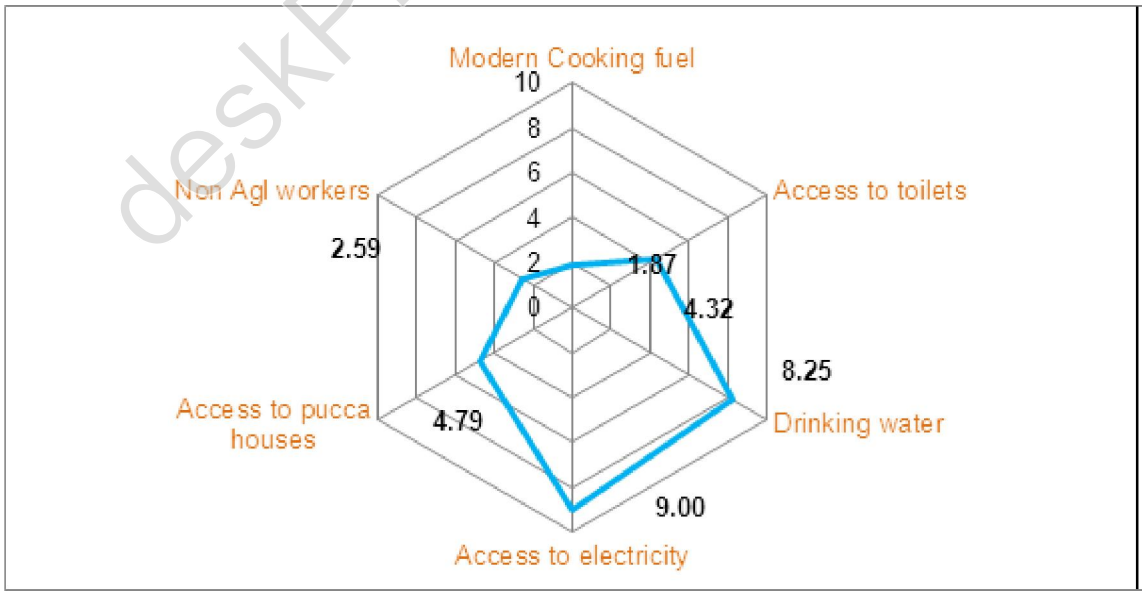


Figure 7.4: Taluk-Wise Amenities in Radar Scale - Channagiri

Modern Cooking Fuel – 18.69	Access to Electricity – 90.02
Access to Toilets – 43.19	Pucca House – 47.93
Drinking Water – 82.53	Non Agl. Workers – 25.88



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Figure 7.5: Davanagere

Modern Cooking Fuel – 42.87	Access to Electricity – 94.72
Access to Toilets – 65.5	Pucca House – 62.26
Drinking Water – 87.17	Non Agl. Workers – 64.09

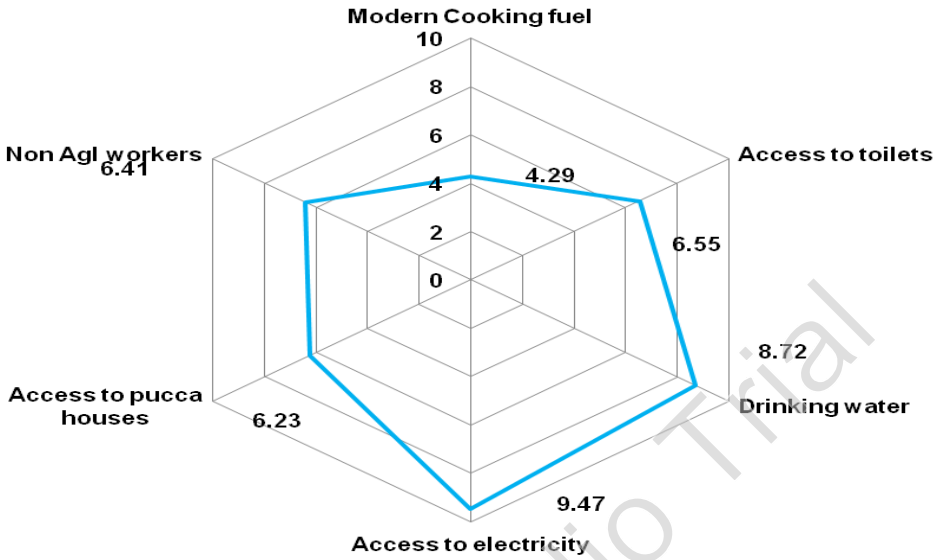
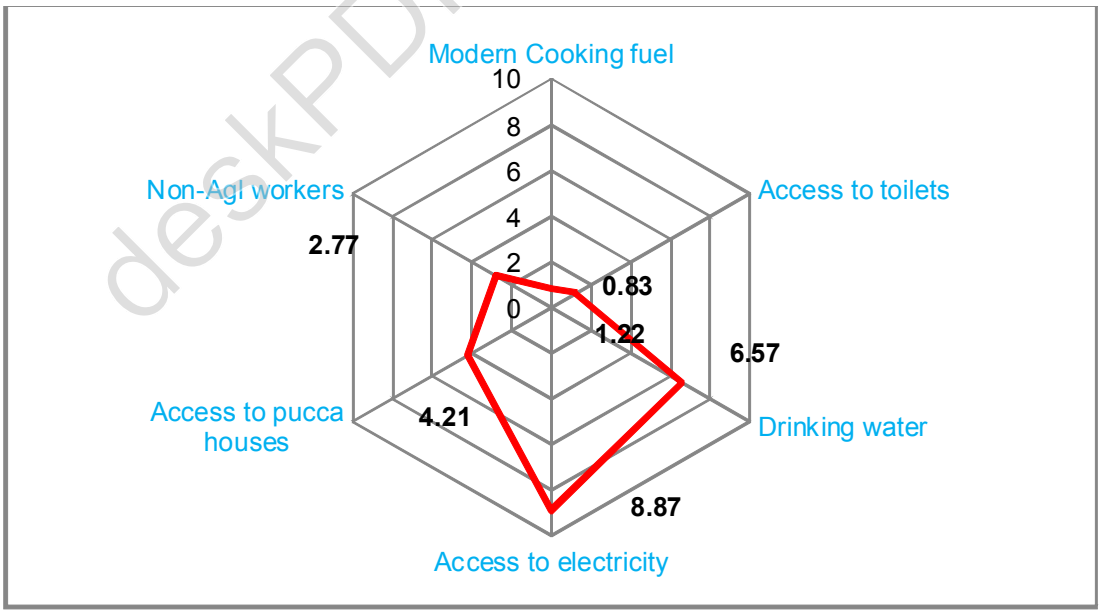


Figure 7.6: Harapanahalli

Modern Cooking Fuel – 8.28	Access to Electricity – 88.73
Access to Toilets – 12.21	Access to Pucca House – 42.1
Drinking Water – 65.68	Non Agl. Workers – 27.69



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Figure 7.7: Harihara

Modern Cooking Fuel – 26.44	Access to Electricity – 94.62
Access to Toilets – 49.56	Access to Pucca House – 56.91
Drinking Water – 78.52	Non Agl. Workers – 46.55

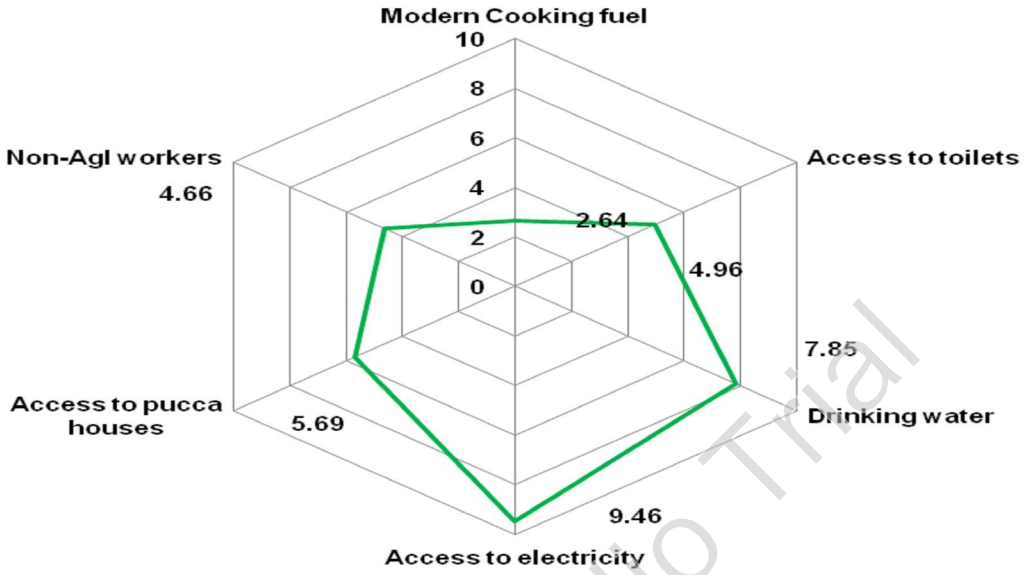
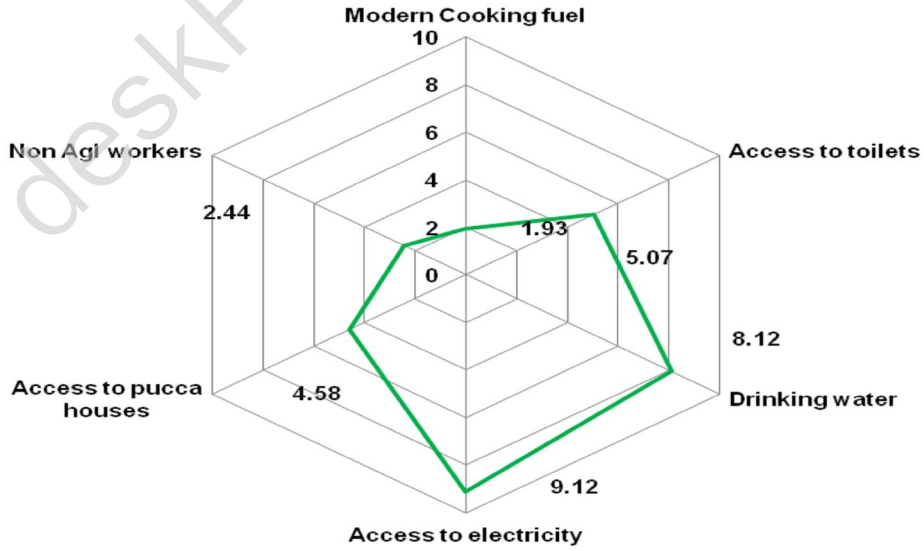


Figure 7.8: Honnali

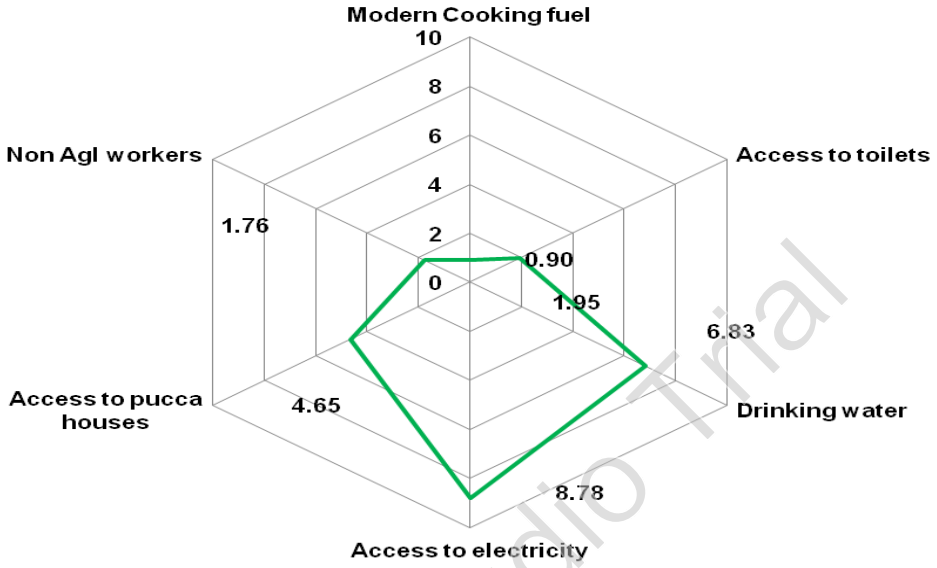
Modern Cooking Fuel – 19.25	Access to Electricity – 91.18
Access to Toilets – 50.68	Access to Pucca House – 45.75
Drinking Water – 81.21	Non Agl. Workers – 24.44



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Figure 7.9: Jagalur

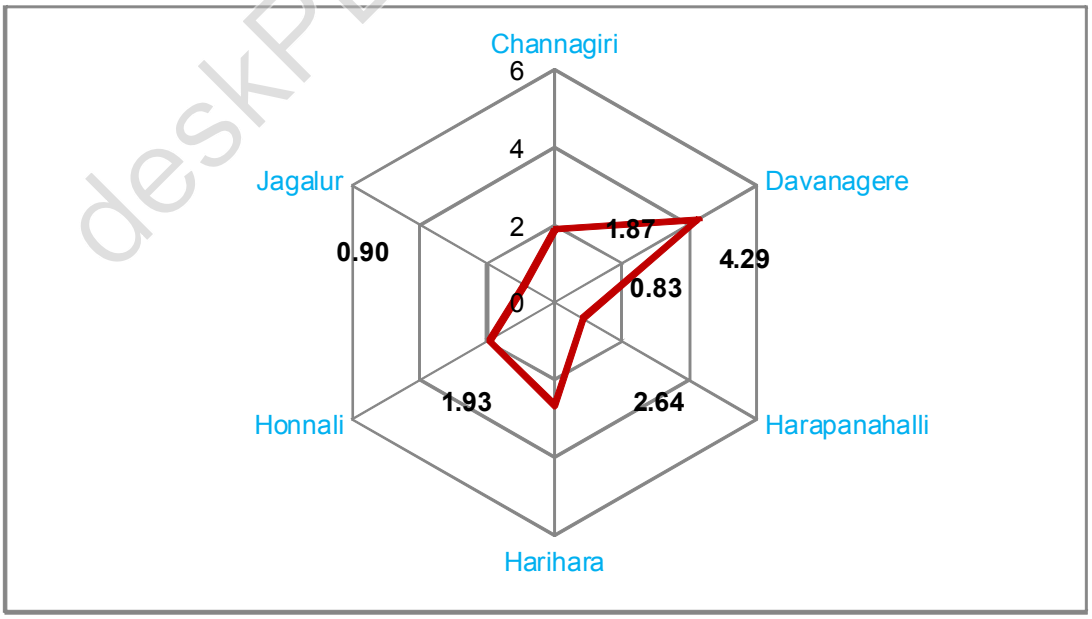
Modern Cooking Fuel – 9.02	Access to Electricity – 87.77
Access to Toilets – 19.52	Access to Pucca House – 46.51
Drinking Water – 68.26	Non Agl. Workers – 17.63



Indicator Status at Taluk Level

Figure 7.10: Access to Modern Fuel and Usage (in %)

Channagiri	-	18.69	Davanagere	-	42.87
Harapanahalli	-	8.28	Harihara	-	26.44
Honnali	-	19.25	Jagalur	-	9.02



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Figure 7.11: Pucca Houses (in %)

Channagiri	-	47.93	Davanagere	-	62.26
Harapanahalli	-	42.10	Harihara	-	56.91
Honnali	-	45.75	Jagalur	-	46.51

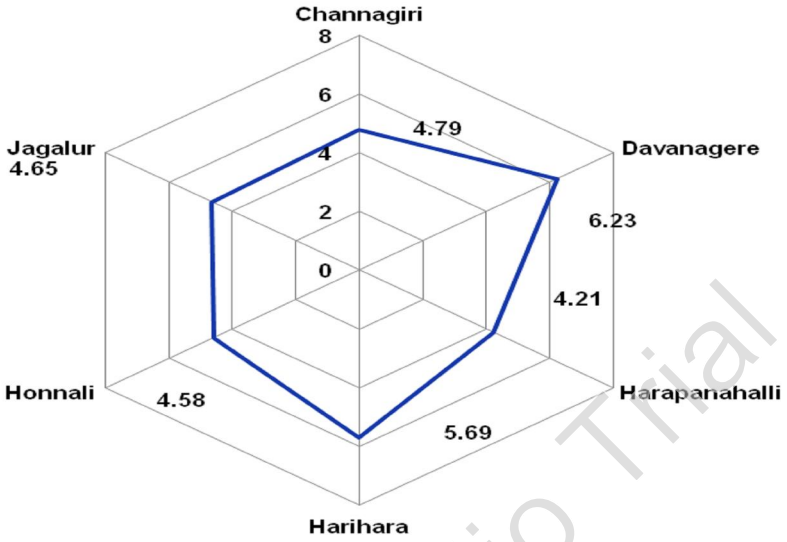
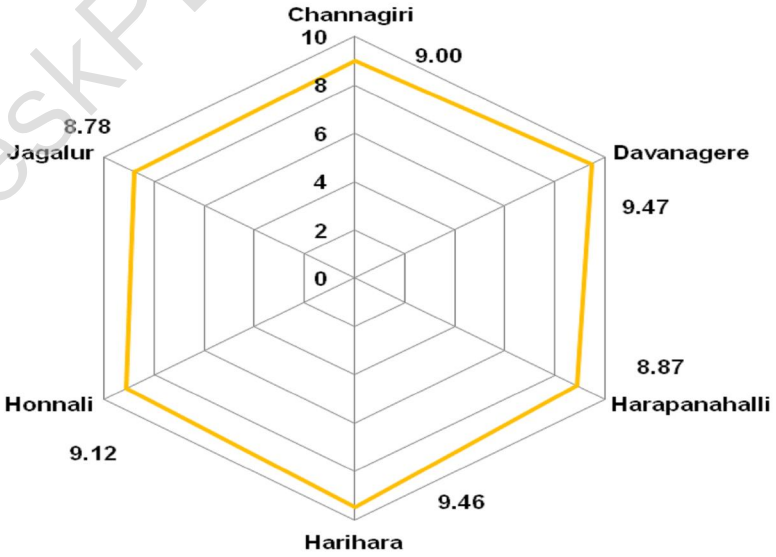


Figure 7.12: Electricity (in %)

Channagiri	-	90.02	Davanagere	-	94.72
Harapanahalli	-	88.73	Harihara	-	94.62
Honnali	-	91.18	Jagalur	-	87.77



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Figure 7.13: Toilets Within Premises

Channagiri	-	43.19	Davanagere	-	65.50
Harapanahalli	-	12.21	Harihara	-	49.56
Honnali	-	50.68	Jagalur	-	19.52

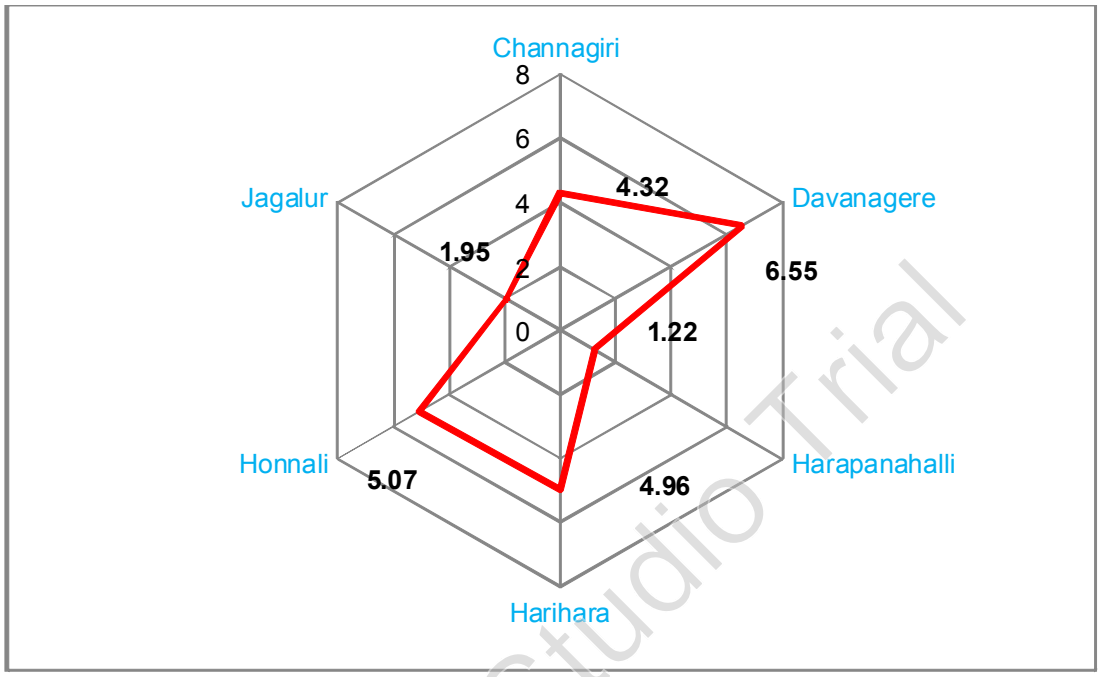
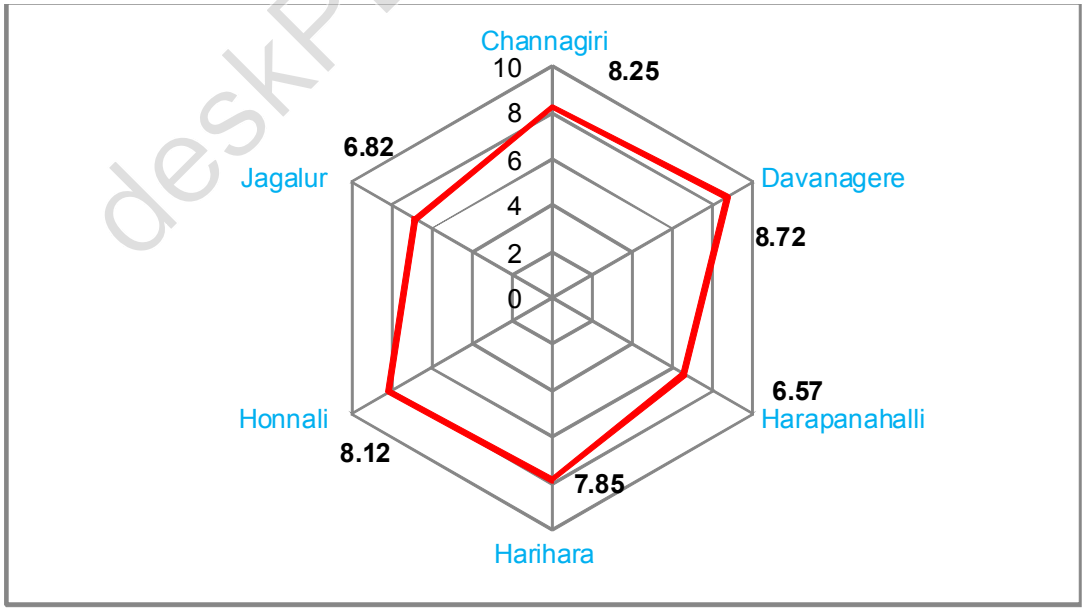


Figure 7.14: Drinking Water Availability

Channagiri	-	82.53	Davanagere	-	87.17
Harapanahalli	-	65.68	Harihara	-	78.52
Honnali	-	81.21	Jagalur	-	68.26



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7.13 Concluding Remarks

Housing in the district is still a critical issue as the census data indicate that about 47 per cent of households do not have a pucca/ proper house in the district. The situation of having houseless people inspite of efforts for the last decade under a host of schemes is proving not so effective solution to resolve the issue. It appears that the basic policy of providing housing under the government scheme is beset with operational flaws since the data on progress in house construction to the vulnerable sections is impressive but not reflected as per 2011 Census. This anomaly needs to be looked into seriously where the implementation has gone wrong.

With the situation of drinking water, though claimed as good, qualitatively and quantitatively, there are still issues in almost all the taluks. Along with poor status of sanitation, due to poor coverage of households, with toilets within the premises, the entire issue is developing as a serious impediment in achieving the goal of total sanitation in the district. Sanitation is considered as the biggest challenge in the district due to the fact that almost 54 per cent of the households do not have toilets within the premises and are compelled to defecate in the open space. The issue here is both of sanitation and humiliation to the female members of the family. The status of rural drainage system is obvious by its absence and even the facilities at the taluk level towns are also far from satisfactory.

Another issue is about fluoride contamination of water in villages of Harihara and other taluks, which needs immediate attention in finding a permanent solution. The usage of non-polluting fuel for cooking is at the bottom level with just 26 per cent of households having access to modern fuel sources like gas and bio gas or other non- polluting sources.

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CHAPTER 8

Gender and Development



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CHAPTER 8

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1. Introduction:

Gender as a concept

Human development is a process of enlarging the choices of all people, not just for one part of society. Such a process is considered as unjust and discriminatory, if most women are excluded from its benefits. For long it was assumed that, in the development process, benefits trickled down to all income classes and that it was gender neutral in its impact. Gender equality has emerged as a key human development issue since the debate on women development begun to take shape in 1970s and 1980s. It became as part of human development, after UNDP suggested construction of Gender Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). Even otherwise, gender issues are relevant as they relate to the roles and behaviour of men and women in the day-to-day social, cultural, economic and political realms. It is also part of the goals and agenda of universal human rights and social justice. By nature, women constitute half of the human stock and naturally represent half of the human development potential. Therefore, efforts to promote greater equality between men and women also become important means of contributing to overall human development within the society. Hence, development efforts refer to providing women equal opportunities and capabilities that enable them to assert their social and economic rights. The real gender justice, therefore, means real improvement of economic and social conditions of women.



Various development indicators point out to the opposite of the above situation substantiating that women lag behind men as far as most yardsticks that measure gender justice and human development are concerned, such as population, sex ratio, literacy, work participation, patterns of school enrolment, school dropout rate, infant mortality etc. Though the participation of women in economic activities has been generally well accepted, they are denied of minimum wages and equal wage rates with men and work participation rate is different from that of men.

To reverse such a trend and to bring in visible material changes in the status of women, the National Policy for women's empowerment was announced in 2001. The main objectives of the policy were:

- to achieve growing empowerment of Indian women in social, economic and political spheres
- elimination of all forms of discrimination and domestic or societal violence against women and girl children
- special emphasis on the building of entrepreneurial capacity of women, and



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- formation of strategic partnerships with civil society for the furtherance of these aims.

Since the enunciation of the National Policy, several women specific programmes are brought to implement these objectives. Self Help Group concept has been popularized to emancipate women, especially in the rural areas. All these measures are basically to empower women with more life options and opportunities to enhance their developmental roles in the society.

8.2 Gender Differentials in the District

According to Census 2011, Davanagere district has a total population of 19.45 lakhs out of which female population constitutes 49.31 per cent as against 50.69 per cent of males. With regard to 0-6 years' age group children, the female component is 48.62 per cent. Hence, the sex ratio (females per 1000 males) is 972 and the child sex ratio is 948. As compared to 2001 Census the general sex ratio has shown an improvement from 952 to 972, a mere 2 per cent improvement over the decade. The child sex ratio is almost the same as it was 946 in 2001. In the following paragraphs a review of gender discrimination through population data is attempted for the district.

It has been a practice that women are seen either in unpaid work roles within the home or as low wage workers in the unorganized sector, in an extremely insecure unfavourable labour conditions. Inspite of minimum wages for wage labour, the district has a wide gap in wages paid to male and female labour, which is almost a difference of 50 percent.

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Table 8.1: Agricultural Wages 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	Prevailing Minimum wages Rs. Per day		Prevailing wages in the market Rs. per day		Gap between prevailing female and male wages Rs. per day
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Channagiri	195.00	195.00	200	150	50
2	Davanagere	195.00	195.00	200	80	120
3	Harapanahalli	195.00	195.00	200	80	120
4	Harihara	195.00	195.00	250	80	170
5	Honnali	195.00	195.00	200	100	100
6	Jagalur	195.00	195.00	200	100	100
	District	**195.00**	**195.00**	**210**	**98**	**112**

Source: DSO Office, Davanagere

Demographic Characteristics

Table 8.2: Percentage of Female Population to Total Population- 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Population		Rural Population		Urban population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Channagiri	50.66	49.34	50.53	49.47	52.38	47.62
2	Davanagere	50.59	49.41	50.61	49.39	50.57	49.43
3	Harapanahalli	50.99	49.01	50.98	49.02	51.06	48.94
4	Harihara	50.79	48.82	50.62	48.78	51.11	48.89
5	Honnali	50.64	49.36	50.70	49.30	50.0	50.0
6	Jagalur	50.58	49.42	50.50	49.50	50.0	50.0
	District	**50.69**	**49.31**	**50.76**	**49.24**	**50.56**	**49.44**

Source: Based on Census Data 2011

The distribution of female population taluk-wise reveals that in all the taluks, it has been almost 49 per cent except in Jagalur, Davanagere and Channagiri taluks. A similar pattern is revealed in rural parts of the district and with regard to urban female population it is lower only in Channagiri at 48 per cent whereas, in other taluks it is equal to male population at 50 per cent of the total urban population.

Distribution of Girl Children

As per Census 2011, the taluk-wise distribution of girl children population of 0-6 age group, Honnali and Jagalur taluk have got higher ratio compared to other taluks and to the district figure of 48.62. This has been the position in 2001 too. Only Harihara and Channagiri are indicating a lower female ratio as compared to the district (Table-8.3).

A View of Children's Home



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Table 8.3: Details of 0-6 Age Group Girl Children and Sex Ratio - 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of children in 0-6 age group	Total No. of Male children in 0-6 age group	Total No. of Female children in 0-6 age group	% of M/F Children		Sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	
					M	F	2001	2011
1	Channagiri	31,000	16,000	15,000	51.61	48.39	941	938
2	Davanagere	75,000	38,500	36,500	51.33	48.67	940	948
3	Harapanahalli	39,000	20,000	19,000	51.28	48.72	955	950
4	Harihara	29,000	15,000	13,000	51.72	48.28	932	867
5	Honnali	24,000	12,000	12,000	50.00	50.00	961	1000
6	Jagalur	20,000	10,000	10,000	50.00	50.00	955	1000
	District	**2,18,000**	**1,12,000**	**1,06,000**	**51.38**	**48.62**	**946**	**946**

Source: Census 2011

Similarly, highest sex ratio in the 0-6 age group is in Honnali and Jagalur. Though the average sex ratio remained the same during the last decade in the district, the ratio has seen a decline in taluks like Channagiri, Harapanahalli and Harihara taluks and a rise in Honnali and Jagalur taluks, which is a welcome development from the gender parity aspects.

Women and Education

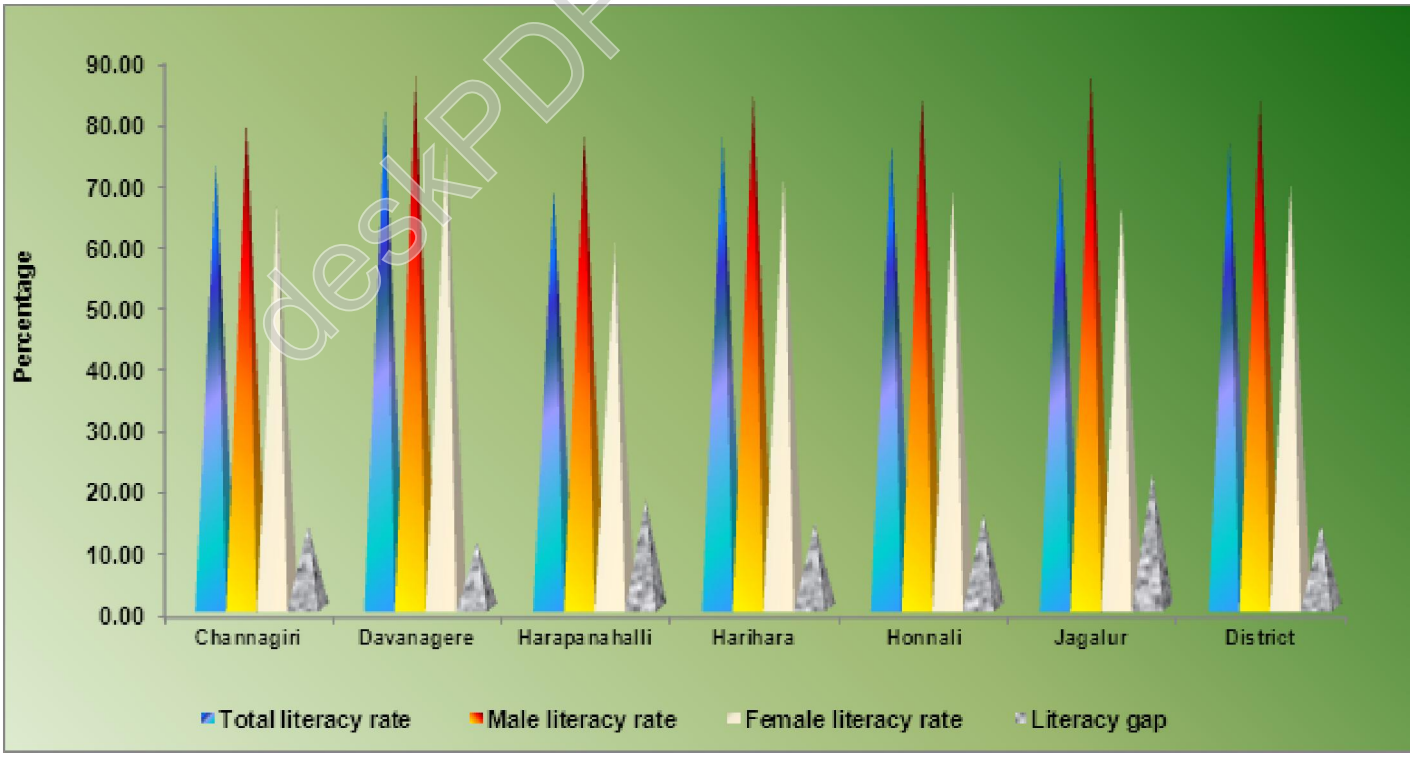
Table 8.4: Details of Sex wise literacy-2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of population of 7 years of age and above (in lakhs)	No. of literate Population (in lakhs)	Total literacy rate (%)	Male literacy rate(%)	Female literacy rate(%)	Literacy gap(%)
1	Channagiri	2.71	1.96	72.27	79.02	65.70	13.32
2	Davanagere	6.07	4.93	81.03	86.25	75.75	10.5
3	Harapanahalli	2.63	1.79	68.13	76.76	59.12	17.64
4	Harihara	2.25	1.73	76.55	83.83	70.08	13.75
5	Honnali	2.09	1.58	75.64	83.13	67.96	15.17
6	Jagalur	1.52	1.11	72.81	87.17	65.29	21.88
	District	**17.27**	**13.09**	**75.74**	**82.40**	**68.91**	**13.49**

Source: Census 2011

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Figure 8.1: Details of Sex wise literacy-2011



The literacy rate for the district is 75.74, which is an increase by 8.34 points from 67.4 in 2001; similarly in female literacy rate by 10.91 points from 58 to 68.91 as against the increase of male literacy rate by 10.4 points. As revealed in Table 8.4 the highest literate taluk with regard to female is Davanagere at 75.75 and the lowest is Harapanahalli with 59.12, however, it has shown anincrease of 15 percent over the decade. Further, the highest gap in literacy rate between male and female is revealed in Jaglur taluk with 21.88 points, despite an increase over the decade by 13.3 points.

8.3 Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment

During the last decade, good efforts have been made to spread literacy as the overall literacy rate has increased by 8.74 per cent, male literacy by 6 points and female literacy by 10.91 points in the district. This record rise in female literacy has been attributed mainly to the special efforts put in by the SSA/Education authorities of the district.

The enrolment rate for the district is more than 100 per cent for girls and compares well with the boys; however, talukslike Honnali, Channagiricome below the district GER. With regard to Net Enrolment Rate (NER), though it is 100 per cent for the district as whole, the achievement for girls is lesser than the boys in the district and the lowest rates are in Channagiri and Honnali taluks.

Table 8.5: GER/NER - Primary Level - 2011-12

Sl. No.	Block Name	Primary Level					
		GER (in %)			NER (in %)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Channagiri	100.79	99.43	100.12	94.66	93.94	94.31
2	Davanagere(n)	94.11	94.73	94.41	85.39	85.51	85.45
3	Davanagere(s)	134.29	133.09	133.72	128.34	126.98	127.69
4	Harapanahalli	101.06	102.23	101.62	96.11	97.07	96.58
5	Harihara	113.81	107.22	110.58	104.97	99.47	102.27
6	Honnali	97.59	95.41	96.51	92.80	92.50	92.65
7	Jagalur	99.51	100.6	100.04	96.17	96.79	96.47
	District	**106.86**	**105.53**	**106.22**	**100.58**	**99.52**	**100.06**

Source: DDPI, Davanagere

Table 8.6: Annual Average Dropout Rate (in percentage)

Sl. No.	Block	Elementary level		
		2012		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Channagiri	4.06	4.40	4.22
2	Davanagere-N	9.71	8.60	4.6
3	Davanagere-S	00.0	0.26	0.00
4	Harapanahalli	7.31	7.16	7.24
5	Harihara	3.50	3.97	3.72
6	Honnali	2.13	0.62	1.39
7	Jagalur	3.84	4.31	4.07
	Total	**3.95**	**4.14**	**4.04**

Source: DDPI, Davanagere

Another discouraging factor about girl child education is the dropout rate which is found to be higher than the boys at 4.14 per cent and also more than the district average rate of 4.04 per cent. Thus, although there is an increase in enrolment rate, the increase in drop out ratio for girls is a matter of great concern which needs to be checked by sensitizing the parents and other stakeholders about the importance of girl's education.

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8.4 Work Participation Rate- Trends

The work participation (WPR) is defined as the proportion of workers of men or women, main and marginal workers to total population. Hence, the rural women WPR will increase only with higher participation women in gainful economic activity through paid work or through higher rate of marginal workers to bridge the existing huge gender gap. In short, there is a necessity for women empowerment.

Workers are classified as main workers and marginal workers. In Davanagere district, there are 8.75 lakh workers and it constitutes 45 per cent of WPR, out of which 7.05 lakh are main workers and 1.70 lakh are marginal workers. The main workers constitute cultivators, agricultural labour, household industry workers and other workers. Marginal workers are those employed in any part of the year for less than six months. Both the categories include women in different proportions as presented in Table 8.7 and Figure 8.1. According to Census 2011, the WPR by women in the district has increased only by 0.06 per cent (from 30.13 percent to 30.19 percent) as against the overall WPR increase of 1.23 per cent.

Table 8.7: Sex-wise Analysis of WPR in the District- 2001 and 2011(in Percentage)

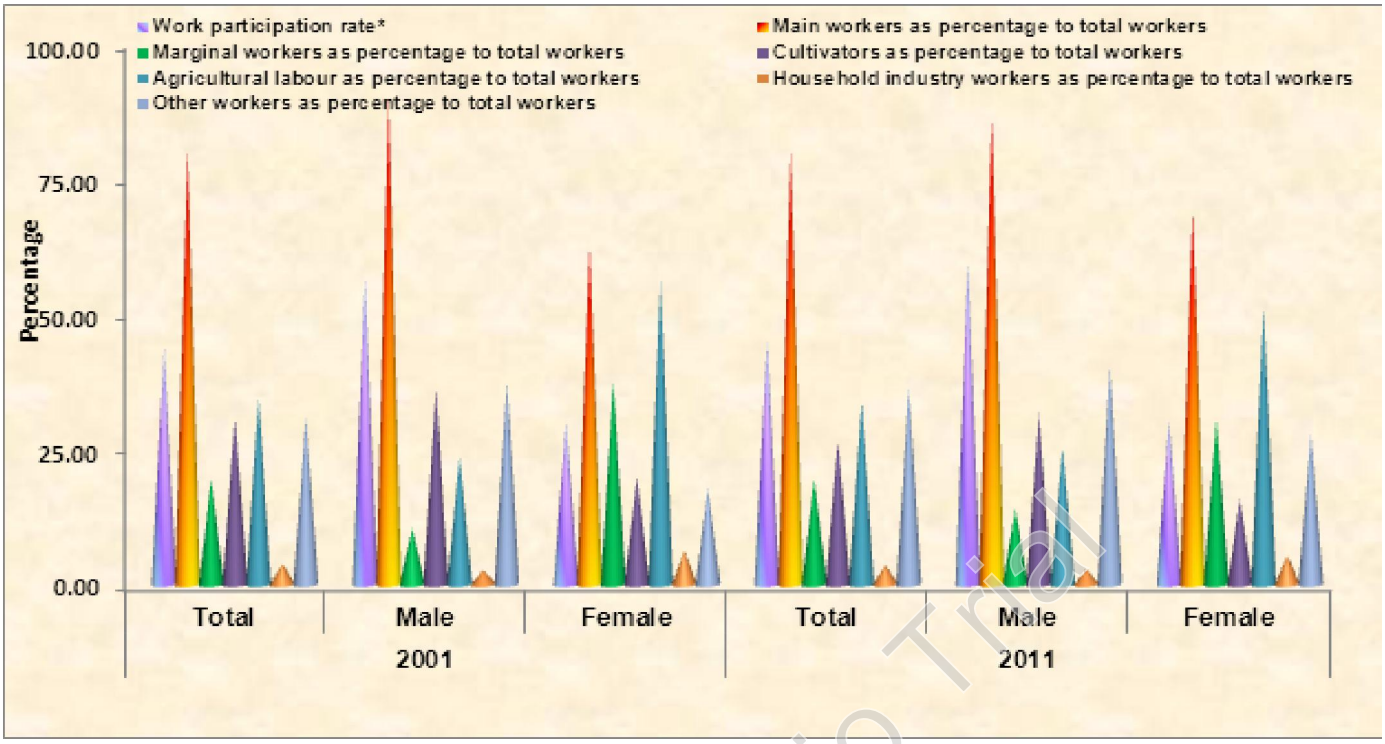
Details	2001			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Work participation rate*	43.76	56.74	30.13	44.99	59.37	30.19
Main workers as percentage to total workers	80.60	89.69	62.61	80.56	86.12	69.32
Marginal workers as percentage to total workers	19.40	10.31	37.39	19.44	13.88	30.68
Cultivators as percentage to total workers	30.76	36.19	20.0	26.38	31.67	15.66
Agricultural labour as percentage to total workers	34.54	23.63	56.12	33.81	25.19	51.22
Household industry workers as percentage to total workers	3.86	2.64	6.28	3.59	2.73	5.33
Other workers as percentage to total workers	30.85	37.54	17.60	36.23	40.40	27.79

Source: Census 2011. *Note: These figures are as indicated in the published Census data. There are differences in this set of figures and those in the indicator data sheet

It is interesting to know that although there is only a marginal increase in WPR, the ratio of female main workers has shown an increase while that of men declined. In the same way, female marginal workers has declined almost by the same rate over the decade, indicating that income earning women ratio has increased in the district, though marginal workers ratio has seen an increase with regard to men reflecting lesser work contribution. This is a positive sign corresponding with the State level trend.

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Figure 8.2: Sex-wise Work Participation Rate



The taluk level analysis of WPR shows that highest female rate is reflected in Jagalur and Harapanahalli, whereas, in Davanagere and Harihara it is lower than the district average (see Table 8.8). The gender gap in WPR for the district as a whole is 33 per cent and it is high in Harihara and Davanagere taluks with 40.18 and 39.03 respectively, which may be due to higher urbanization. Taluks like Harapanahally and Jaglur register low WPR and this need to be addressed through initiating more number of policy interventions so that the present gaps can be bridged. It is also reported that in these two taluks there is an increasing tendency of migrating to other places in search of work to make a living.

Table 8.8: Work Participation Rate (in Percentage) - 2011*

Sl. No.	Taluk	Overall Work Participation Rate	Male Work Participation Rate	Female Work Participation Rate	Gender Gap
1	Channagiri	51.24	68.05	34.09	33.96
2	Davanagere	45.65	64.97	25.94	39.03
3	Harapanahalli	58.53	67.58	49.08	18.5
4	Harihara	47.34	67.14	26.96	40.18
5	Honnali	52.27	67.14	34.54	32.6
6	Jagalur	58.77	68.03	49.33	18.7
	District	**50.66**	**66.96**	**33.94**	**33.02**

Source: Census 2011. *Note: These figures are as indicated in the indicator data. There are differences in this set of figures and those in the earlier data

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8.5 Marginalization of Women's Work

Contribution by women in economic and social activities is a known fact either as a home maker or mother or as a paid worker. Traditionally, they been providing services (in the nature of non-remunerative) to family needs and contribute indirectly to the work productivity of family earners. The other sector where women involve themselves as paid labour and contribute equally with men and, this being a remunerative one adds to family income. But in a predominantly rural economy like ours, any agricultural or artisan or domestic household work by a woman will go as unpaid labour. As a result, since her work contributions do not result in income to her hand, she is not categorized as a worker under the census. Instead, women may at best have been classified as marginal worker. As a consequence, they are perceived as being unproductive and idle compared to their male counterpart, who is considered as a worker. Thus, the inherent characteristic of rural work participation is weighed in favor of men.

However, as Table 8.7 presents, the trend is changing. This is due to the fact that female worker is grouped under 'other workers', agricultural labour and household workers category and their work participation rate shows an increasing trend. But, unless the recognition of women's household chores, along with the services in agricultural field, is recognized the gender gap would continue. The only factor that the women folk working in own farms along with their family works is not recognized at present is the reason for such a gender anomaly.

8.6 Trends in Political Participation of Women in the Panchayat Raj System

With the decentralisation of power and administration under 73rd Constitutional Amendment coupled with the reservation (fifty percent of the total seats) of constituencies for women, more women have been getting elected as members of panchayats and municipalities. As a result women are into local governance, along with men by holding authority positions of Adhyakshas and Upadhyakshas. This development has made a tremendous impact in empowering women politically since they hold decision-making powers in their hands. Table 8.9 presents the share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs in Davanagere district.

At present, the share of women representatives in PRIs in the district is at 43.59 per cent and in ULBs 36.24 per cent. The highest share of women is in Honnali taluk at 47.43 per cent as against the lowest in Harihara with 40.96 per cent. Similarly, the highest share of representation in ULBs is seen in Jagalur with 40.0 per cent and the lowest in Harapanahalli with 33.33 per cent.

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Table 8.9: Share of Elected Women and Men Representatives in PRIs and ULBs - 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Elected Representatives in PRIs			No. of Elected Representatives in ULBs			% of Female Representation	
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	PRIs	ULBs
1	Channagiri	348	403	751	7	12	19	46.01	36.84
2	Davanagere	273	370	643	14	27	41	41.96	34.15
3	Harapanahalli	260	352	612	9	18	27	42.10	33.33
4	Harihara	192	275	467	12	19	31	40.96	38.71
5	Honnali	271	297	568	6	10	16	47.43	37.5
6	Jagalur	162	227	389	6	9	15	41.58	40.0
	District	**1506**	**1924**	**3430**	**54**	**95**	**149**	**43.59**	**36.24**

Source: Davanagere District at a Glance- 2011-12

8.7 Community Attitudes and Social Prejudices affecting Women and Girl Children

Along with corrective measures to bring about empowerment and gender inequality, it is also important to provide economic and legal support to those women who are the victims of social crimes. A condemnable attitude towards women is the increasing trafficking of women and children. To mitigate the negative impact of such incidents of crimes against women, sexual exploitation cases and trafficking, the Department of Women and Child Development has initiated a number of schemes like promotion of SHGs to improve the economic status, Santwana for rehabilitation of victims of social crimes, apart from promoting the educational level of girl children. During the discussion with the officers of the Department, it is revealed that despite the vigilance by the government, issues like child marriage, Devadasi system, women trafficking and crimes against women are still in practice, but at a lesser rate.

According to the survey conducted by the Department in 2007-08, about 2508 Devadasi women were identified and action initiated for their rehabilitation and dis-continuation of the cursed social system. Women with 45 years and above were sanctioned pensions and about 1300 are benefitted and rehabilitated. About 413 women were helped with bank loans for taking up self- employment programmes apart from providing them with a subsidy amount of Rs.10,000 each. Other schemes included provision of housing for the houseless, skill development programmes, regular health check up facilities etc. Regular awareness programmes and campaigns are held during Jatrasto prevent traditionally carried out practices by highlighting the ill-effects of such practices on women's development and empowerment; the Department is keeping a vigil on such practices.



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A View of Women Beneficiary of Sanitation Facility:



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

Violence against women refers to any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering done to women, including the threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether accruing in public or private life. Under this broad classification, a wide range of offences are covered like dowry deaths, spouse abuse, rape, women trafficking, sexual harassment, sex determination, and domestic violence against women. In spite of several legislative measures, to protect women against such crimes, incidences of crime against women cannot be ruled out owing to the existence of economic and social domination and a sense of control and sense of conservative attitude by men over women in general and sexual factors in particular.

Table 8.10: Details of Crime Rate in Davanagere District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of of Crimes Registered	Total No. of Crimes Against Women	Percentage of Crimes Against Women out of the Total No. of Crimes Registered
1	Channagiri	434	28	6.45
2	Davanagere	1155	81	7.01
3	Harapanahalli	314	46	14.65
4	Harihara	323	34	10.53
5	Honnali	345	21	6.09
6	Jagalur	149	26	17.45
	District	**2720**	**236**	**8.68**

Source: Superintendent of Police Office, Davanagere

The data on crimes reveal that out of the total crimes registered in the district during 2011-12, 8.68 percent pertain to crimes against women. The highest rates of crime against women are reported in the taluks of Jagalur, Harpanahalli, Harihara and it is much higher compared to the district average of 8.68 percent; the lowest rate is reported in Honnali and Davanagere taluks.

From the reports in the media and crime records, it is evident that trafficking of women from the district to cross border locations has assumed a menacing proportion. Davanagere, being on the NH 4 with good rail connectivity and having served well with poor hinterlands, has become a prime location for such illegal activities; young girls,

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divorced or separated women as well as other women living in acute poverty conditions have become fallen prey for a well-organized network of the traffickers.

8.9 Role of Women's Groups and SHGs

Empowerment of women is possible only through gaining economic independence. Women have been silently revolutionizing participatory development by coming together as self help groups (SHGs) and functioning in a co-operative way. The importance of this concept gained momentum after the introduction of the programme Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), a sub scheme of IRDP. The main objective of this scheme was to help and promote self-employment among rural women below poverty line, by providing vocational training and through the formation of groups of 15-20 women. For promoting the concept of self-reliance among women, provision for taking care of the children of working women, along with food, have been provided. The SHG strategy is considered as the basic micro-credit model promoted by NABARD. Since the time of the promotion of the SHG concept, it has been having a positive impact on the economic status of women. Davanagere district has a total of 4882 SHGs with 77,588 women members. Of the total SHGs as many as 87 per cent are active and utilizing bank loans to improve their economic status. Among the taluks, Jaglur has the highest number of active SHGs and the lowest is in Honnali. The SHGs in the district are engaged in multiple activities of income generation to empower themselves. Thus, with the reach it now possesses, this medium can best be used under all rural development programmes with the objective of empowering women, especially the rural women-folk.

Table 8.11: Details of Women SHGs

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Number of SHGs	Active SHGs – Nos. or SHGs availing loans from banks and financial aid from the Government	% of active SHGs
1	Channagiri	951	828	87.07
2	Davanagere	918	853	92.12
3	Harapanahalli	701	636	90.73
4	Harihara	748	615	82.22
5	Honnali	829	645	77.80
6	Jagalur	675	635	94.07
	District	**4,822**	**4,212**	**87.35**

Source: Department of Women and Child Development, Davanagere

8.10 SHGs - A Small Area Study: 'Role of SHGs in the improvement of Gender status in Harihar Taluk'

Women constitute nearly half of the population of Davanagere district but their socio-economic status is inferior as compared to that of their male counterparts. The level of education, literacy rate, labour force participation rate and ownership of productive assets is low among women compared to the men. The alarming rate of decline in child sex ratio in the district is also indicating the inferior status of women in the

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district. Empowerment of women is very essential for the better utilization of women as a resource and for the acceleration of the development process. Microfinance, all over the world, is considered as an effective and powerful strategy for poverty alleviation and women's empowerment.

Micro-finance institutions, besides providing financial services, also provide social intermediation services and became an engine of socio-economic change. Realising the significance of micro finance in poverty alleviation, banks, Governmental and Non-Governmental agencies have been promoting SHGs and linking them to the banks. The Government of Karnataka launched the Stree Shakthi Programme in 2000-01. The main objectives of the programme are: poverty alleviation and women empowerment through micro financing support. The programme has adopted the SHG bank linkage strategy to achieve its goals. Women and Child Development Department has promoted 4822 (Cumulative number at the end of November 2013) SHGs in Davanagere district and linked them with the commercial Banks. The total number of members in these groups was 73,683 and it accounts for about 8 per cent of total female population of the district.



Harihar is one of the taluks of the district in which a large number of SHGs are quite vibrant in working for women's empowerment as well as in bringing about the desirable socio-economic changes. As on November 2013, there were 748 SHGs in this taluk. Against this backdrop, this sample survey was undertaken in Harihar taluk to analyze the impact of SHGs on Women's Empowerment. Kondajji and Banuvalli Grama Panchayats have been randomly chosen for this sample study. Further, Five SHGs from each Grama Panchayat have been selected through the simple random sampling. Amrutha, Kalika, Renuka, Suvasini and Dhanalakhmi SHGs were selected from Kondajji Grama Panchayat. Similarly, Ganga Parameswari, Eshwar Allah, Kariyammadevi, Durgambika, and Kithuru Rani Channamma SHGs were selected from Banuvalli Grama Panchayat. Five members were selected from each SHG. Thus, totally 50 member were interviewed out of 129 members of these 10 groups.

Almost all the groups are conducting weekly meetings regularly and mobilizing the fixed amount of savings. All the groups are having accounts in the nationalized banks and have obtained bank loans in one or the other occasions. About 80 per cent of the respondents are trained about 'how to conduct and participate in group meetings'. All the groups are maintaining basic accounts regarding their savings and loans. A majority of the respondents were in the age group of 30 to 60 years (92 per cent). A majority of the respondents (82 per cent) are mar-

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ried and only 6 per cent of the respondents unmarried. Widows and divorcees comprised of 10 and 2 per cent of the total respondents respectively. Out of 50 respondents studied, 7 were Muslims and the remaining 43 were Hindus. SC and ST respondents constitute the 32 per cent of the total respondents surveyed. Majority of the respondents are belonging to marginal (48 per cent) and small (12 per cent) land holding category. The landless households comprises of 38 per cent of the total respondents. Only one respondent (2 per cent) is having more than 5 acres of land. Thus, the sample group is a good representative of the overall population of the district.

Empowerment refers to the processes by which those who have been denied the ability to make choices acquire such ability. There are a large number of variables, which could influence women's ability to make choices and her well-being outcomes. Only a few most influential variables have been considered for this study. Impact of SHGs on women's empowerment has been assessed by comparing the status of SHG members with respect to the selected empowerment variables before and after the membership period. Since the variables selected for this purpose are qualitative in nature, recall lapses are relatively low. However, the time effect on the socio-economic status could not be eliminated in this method of impact analysis.

A View of Women working Under Stree Shakthi - SHG



1. Women's Exposure to Sources of Knowledge

Table 8.12: Education, Literacy and Exposure to Media

(in Percentage)

Sl. No.	Indicator	Before SHG Membership	After SHG Membership
1	Women Received the Formal Education	42	42
2	Literate Women	48	68
3	Functional Literates	12	28
4	Women Exposed to Print Media	20	32
5	Women Exposed to Electronic Media	42	86

Source: Case study data.

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Combating Trafficking of Women and Children through Training and Awareness Programmes



The level of knowledge among women has greater influence on their ability to make better choices and on their overall quality of life. Children's education and health care practices as well as hygiene and diet practices of the family are influenced by the knowledge level among the women. SHGs expose their members to external environment outside their homes, like bank transaction, trainings, visit to Government offices, etc., which enable them to realize the importance of 'knowledge' and 'skill' and ultimately create the thirst for knowledge. Status of women with respect to knowledge related variables before and after SHG membership has been collected and results are given in Table 8.12.

Women who have completed at least one year of formal schooling are considered as having received formal education. Literates are those who can read and write with understanding and functional literates are those who can only sign but could not read and write with understanding. There is no difference in the percentage of women who have received formal education before and after their membership in SHGs. In most of the cases, by the time of participation in SHGs, women would have crossed their school-going age. The percentage of literate women before their SHG membership was 48 per cent, which increased to 68 after their membership in SHGs. Functional literates' percentage has increased from 12 to 28 per cent. Thus, SHGs have considerably increased the level of literacy among their members. Many of the members learnt to sign after they became members in SHGs.

The members who are in the habit of reading newspapers or magazines or any other periodicals are considered as exposed to the print media and others as 'not exposed'. The percentage of respondents exposed to print media has increased from 20 per cent before membership to 32 per cent after their membership in SHGs. The percentage of respondents exposed to electronic media has also increased with membership in SHGs. Increased access to sources of knowledge has also increased the level of awareness about the Women and Child Development schemes of the Government. The percentage of women having awareness about Women and Child Development schemes has increased from 30 per cent before SHGs membership to 86 per cent after the membership.

2. Financial Inclusion of Women

Finance is one of the inputs that can provide the poor and the needy with the required 'push' to overcome food insecurity, social backwardness, livelihood vulnerabilities, seasonality, and debilitating shocks and to cross over to the other side of the poverty line. SHGs emerged to provide microfinance services to the poor women. Therefore, an attempt has been made to analyse the impact of SHGs on the financial inclusion of women in terms of their ac-

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cessibility to credit, saving accounts and insurance coverage. Information about the inclusion under various financial services has been collected and results are given in Table 8.13.

SHGs have made significant contribution in inculcating saving habits among their members. A member who is having any kind of saving accounts in Banks, post office or any other financial institutions are considered to be having savings account. Percentage of women who were having savings account before SHG membership was only 14 per cent and it has increased to 86 per cent with their membership in SHGs. Coverage of women under life and health insurance has also been considerably increased after their membership in SHGs. Only 2 per cent of the women were using ATM cards before their membership in SHGs and it has increased to 28 per cent after their membership. Only 6 per cent of the women were able to get institutional credit and it has increased to 80 per cent after they become members in SHGs. Women member of SHGs get connection with the banks through the intervention of their groups and it enhanced their ability to borrow from banks.

3. Economic Status of Women

Impact of SHGs on the economic status of women has been analyzed by using economic indicators like involvement of women in Income generating Activities (IGAs), paid economic activities and liberty enjoyed by the members in spending money. Status of women with respect to these variables before and after the membership in SHGs is given in table 8.14. A woman is considered to be involved in IGAs, if she is involved in Self-employments like dairy farming, Sheep rearing, tailoring, petty business or any other activity through which she could earn money. A woman is considered to be involved in paid economic activity, if she is working as a labourer in any economic activities for which one gets a wage or involved in any IGA.

Table 8.13: Financial Inclusion of Women

In percentage

Sl. No.	Indicator	Before SHG Membership	After SHG Membership
1	Women Having SB Account	14	86
2	Women Covered Under Life Insurance	8	58
3	Women Covered Under Health Insurance	4	56
4	Women Using ATM Cards	2	28
5	Women Having Access to Institutional Credit	6	80

Source: Case study data

Table 8.14: Economic Status of Women

In percentage

Sl. No	Indicator	Before SHG Membership	After SHG Membership
1	Women Involved in IGAs	48	82
2	Women Involved in Paid Economic Activity	60	88
3	Women Having Liberty to Spend their Earning	20	98

Source: Case study data

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Involvement of women in IGAs before membership in SHGs was only 48 per cent and it has increased to 82 per cent after their membership in SHGs and all of them have been supported by SHGs to carry out the IGAs. A woman is considered to be 'supported by SHG to undertake IGA' if she is being carrying out any IGA, which is being financed by SHG, or the skill to take up/carry out that activity is improved by the efforts of SHG or idea of taking up that activity is given by the group member/ leaders/trainers of the group or any combination of these supporting factors. Dairy farming, Sheep/goat rearing, petty shops and tailoring were found to be widely practiced accounting for 78 per cent of the total IGAs. Dairy farming and sheep/goat rearing are most convenient IGAs to agriculturists and agricultural labourers, as they could be carried out along with their main occupation. Tailoring and petty shops attracted the housewives as a way to utilize their leisure time, more productively. Thus, SHGs have made significant contribution in promoting IGAs and encouraging women to involve in paid economic activities. The percentage of women enjoying the liberty in spending their earnings has also increased with membership in the SHGs.

Practicing the Philosophy of Eshwar-Allah Bere Alla

Twelve Muslim and eight Hindu women joined together to form *Eshwar Allah* Self Help Group in Banuvalli village of Harihar taluk. Members of this group meet together quite often to share their joy and agony. All the members are being extending the helping hand to their fellow members in solving socio-economic difficulties. Each member tries to find occasions like weekly meetings and social ceremonies to host lunch or dinner to their fellow members. They enjoy collective participation in preparing the food and relishing it with their feelings. They join together in selecting and purchasing the ornaments and **sarees** to their fellow members. The members of *Eshwar Allah* Self Help Group using the group as a platform to live like sisters and religion is not a hindrance for their cultural exchange. They virtually practice the philosophy *'Eshwar Allah Bere alla'.*

4. Women's Participation in Decision-Making

A woman will have a better choice if she is privileged to participate in deciding about her family matters. Women's equal participation in decision-making is not only a demand for simple justice or democracy but can also be seen as a necessary pre-condition for women's active and creative involvement in the work. SHGs expose their members to democratic practices and encourage them to participate in decision-making processes in family matters as well as village community matters. At present, all the members are participating in deciding about the family matters like minor purchase, health care practices and education

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of children. Only 40 per cent of the women were participating in decision-making before their membership in SHGs.

5. Attitude and Confidence of Women

Government and Non-Governmental agencies are imparting social values to the SHG members, which could help in bringing about the desirable change in the attitudes of women towards various socio-economic issues. The number of women participating in preventing child marriage, dowry harassment and gender discrimination of different kinds has increased with membership in SHGs. Almost all the SHG members have realized the importance of education to the girl child and sending their daughters to schools and college, amidst certain constraints. There are certain SHGs formed by the people belonging to different religions. The harmonious and cordial relationship among the members of different religious groups spread the 'Principle of Communal Harmony' to the entire society. SHGs have increased the awareness about the government programmes meant for their development and encourage underprivileged sections to avail the benefits of such programmes. The degree of confidence among the women has also increased as a result of SHG intervention. Many SHG members are participating in protests against social evils like alcoholism, exploitation of women, dowry harassment, and sexual harassment. These are the protests organised to protect the women and their rights and are the signs of marching towards their own empowerment.

6. Conclusion

SHGs have increased the level of literacy and exposure to media of women and have enlarged their knowledge and awareness. They have created an environment, which encourages the women to avail of the financial services like savings, insurance services and institutional credit through banks. SHGs have supported their members to undertake IGAs and to maintain the existing IGAs through credit, capacity - building trainings and advice services. The degree of liberty to utilize the earnings has increased with the membership in SHGs. Thus, SHGs have enhanced the economic status of women by creating an environment, which encourages the women to participate in decision-making processes and also in preventing evils like child marriage, dowry harassments and gender discrimination of various kinds. The degree of confidence among the women has also increased as a result of SHG intervention. Many SHG members are participating in protests against social evils. The SHGs have not confined to financial intervention alone, but they also provide social interventionist services and become the engine of social change and women's empowerment.



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8.11 Concluding Remarks

Gender discrimination is there in all perceivable fields of society as revealed above. These are to be bridged to the extent possible with efforts from authorities as well as efforts by NGOs and by the own efforts of women. Women lag behind men on various development indicators such as population, sex ratio, literacy, work participation rate and are seriously affected by the health factors like anemia, MMR etc. Only with regard to election to PRIs women have good representation as statutorily they are required to participate in the governance process. Therefore, both with interventionist policy of the Government and greater thrust on the empowerment of women - economically and socially - that the reversal of these gender differences is a near possibility.

Differential wages in agricultural sector is one such area where the difference is more than 100 per cent between men and women. This can be reversed and compensated by the additional income earning activities taken up by the women through organizing themselves. SHGs are one among such organized women's movement.

Sex ratio gap is a major problem of the society and spread of literacy among women is the only alternative to all issues of gender differences, health problems of women etc. Literacy will make them understand and become aware of the reasons responsible for the existing gender issues. Literacy gap is almost 13.5 per cent, though it is slowly getting narrowed down and it is still an issue in a taluk like Jaglur where the gap is almost 22 per cent. Due to interventions in the education sector, now GER and NER are almost the same for both girls and boys; the only factor to be controlled is the annual dropout ratio which is at 4 per cent for both.

To conclude, one can say that it is only through higher work participation and the resultant women's empowerment that any change is possible. As revealed from the small area study conducted in Harihara taluk, the real perceptible change has happened through SHGs in the living conditions of women there by making them more confident in leading their lives and in the family decision-making process. They are also capable of choosing income earning activities to be economically independent. In this direction, gender budget initiatives or gender responsive budgets are to be made as an integral part of general budget of the governments and make financial allocations accordingly. All these policy initiatives should move towards empowering women in all walks of their life.

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CHAPTER 9
Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes









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CHAPTER 9

Status Of Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes

9.1 Introduction

The primary objective of the concept of human development is to be inclusive in its focus and act as a strategic measure to bridge the persisting socio-economic gaps prevailing among the disadvantage groups of society. Falling in this group are the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), who for historical and social reasons remained disadvantaged and deprived. The term 'Scheduled Caste' is the legal and constitutional name collectively given to the groups, which have traditionally occupied the lowest berth in the social hierarchy. Ideologically, this caste group was considered inferior to all other castes; hence, the Constitution of India treats this group as disadvantaged and offers both institutional and financial support. In Karnataka, the SCs are known by different names in different parts of the state and are comprised of many sub-castes and communities. In a population of 8.56 million in 2001, and now at 10.47 million in 2011, about 101 sub-castes have been recognized as SCs (HDR Karnataka 2006). The majority of SC population resides in rural areas and are continued to be exploited economically and socially. They mostly work as marginal farmers or landless labourers (see Table 9.1). SCs can also be seen working as casual labourers in small factories or construction sites and mostly confine themselves to jobs, which require low-skill and are hence paid low wages (World Directory of Minorities).

The two communities when looked at from an angle of deprivation, oppression and suppression, efforts for redressal of the same are the need of the hour. In our country since the population of SCs and STs forms a fairly substantial portion of the total, overall human development would obviously depend upon the level and nature of development of these communities. This chapter makes an attempt to assess the status of these communities in Davanagere district.



In the light of the historical oppression, the Constitution of India mandates political reservation in favour of the SCs and the STs in every national, state and local election. Moreover, there are clear directives for the state governments to use public policy to improve the economic conditions of these groups. Seen in this context, the economic backwardness of the SCs is direct fallout of the caste system, which has been ingrained into the Indian social fabric since centuries. In the Indian Constitution, the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Scheduled Tribes (STs) have been granted special socio-economic and political protection under Articles 338 and 46 . They recognized that the SCs and STs were historically

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disadvantaged sections of the society and earmarked special safeguards implemented by the State to help their development. The idea and logic of providing political reservation to the Depressed Classes (as the former Untouchables were known then) dates back to the famous 'Poona Pact of 1932' signed by Dr. B R Ambedkar on behalf of Depressed Classes and Sri Madan Mohan Malaviya on behalf of caste-Hindus. The Pact also provided (1) 18 percent reservation for Depressed Classes in the Central and State Legislatures, (2) Guaranteed no discrimination on caste lines in appointment to Public Services, and (3) Ensured to earmark adequate educational grants for encouraging the educational advancement of the Depressed Classes (Thorat and Kumar 2011).

Table 9.1: Occupational Pattern (in percentage) of SC, ST, OBC and Others - Rural (All India)

Occupational Category	SC	ST	OBC	Other
Self Employed- Agriculture	20.2	39.3	38.7	43.3
Self Employed- Non-Agriculture	14.1	06.4	17.6	18.1
Self- Employed (sub-total)	34.2	45.7	56.2	61.4
Agricultural wage labourer	40.5	34.0	22.4	15.6
Non- Agricultural wage labourer	15.4	11.3	10.4	07.7
Wage Labourer (sub-total)	56.0	45.3	32.7	23.3
Others	09.8	08.9	11.0	15.3

Source: Kethineni and Humiston (2010)

9.2 A Demographic Profile of SCs and STs in the District

The Scheduled castes constitute 16.6 per cent of the total population in the country, 17.1 per cent in Karnataka and 20.18 per cent in Davanagere district (Census 2011). The total SC population has seen an increase of 17.82 per cent during the last decade with an unprecedented increase of 32.89 per cent in urban component as against the respective increase of 8.63 per cent and 15.84 per cent for the general population in the district. The ST population is 11.98 per cent of the total and the same has been enhanced by 11.6 per cent during the last decade. They were traditionally not only discriminated against economically (by denying them clean occupations) but were also systematically kept out of the political and cultural fabric of life. This could be one of the reasons for such a massive migration of SC population from almost all the districts in the State, during the last few decades, mainly in search of better livelihood opportunities hoping to get them in urban centres.

Tables 9.1 and 9.2 outline the broad categories of occupations that are engaged in by the SCs, the STs and Other Backward Classes (OBCs). In the rural areas (see Table 9.1 and Figure 9.1), self-employed in agriculture among SCs is lesser than the STs and the OBCs with just 20.2 per cent. However, self- employment of SCs in non-agricultural activities is much more than the STs (SC 14.1 per cent and ST 6.4 per cent) and also among the wage labourers engaged in agricultural and non-agricultural activities, the SCs are the largest in number (56 per cent). It is also worth noting that a majority of

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SC cultivators own small areas of land (with an average land holding size of 1.37 hectares), which do not contribute much towards their income and leave them to live in poverty. The total number of SC marginal (below one hectare of land) agricultural land holders is 18,847 (51 per cent) out of the total number of agricultural landholders (36,677) in the district, whereas the marginal landholders among the ST category is 48 per cent of the total as against 47 per cent with regard to other communities. Moreover, the land they own is mostly not irrigated (about 83 per cent), which further makes their economic condition vulnerable (HDR Karnataka 2006).

In urban areas (Table 9.2), about 29 per cent of the SCs are self-employed but a large number of them (41.1 per cent) work as regular salaried workers. The main facilitating factor here is the policy of reservation which allows for backward caste representation in all the government positions/ jobs. However, we do find about 22 per cent of the SCs and 17 percent of STs working as casual labourers in the urban areas of the country.

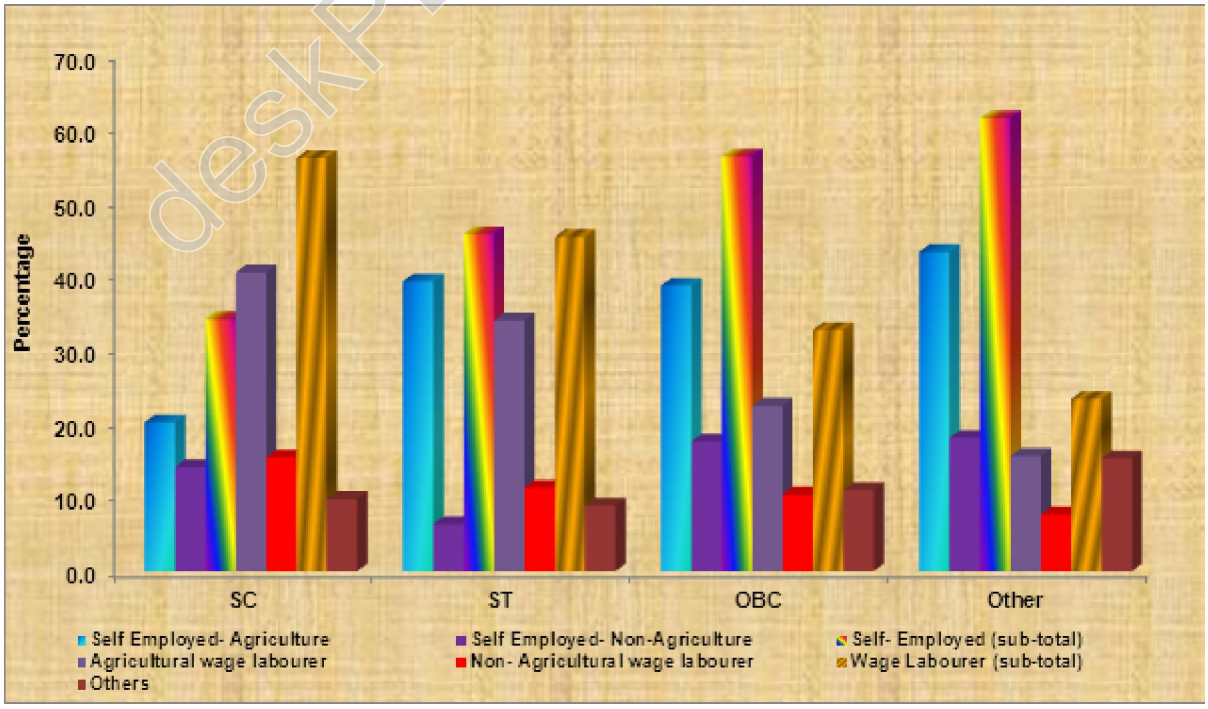
Table 9.2: Occupational Pattern (in percentage) of SC, ST, OBC and Others- Urban (All India)

Occupational Category	SC	ST	OBC	Other
Self-employed	29.3	26.3	40.3	38.6
Regular wage/salaried	41.1	41.8	36.7	44.8
Casual labour	21.8	17.3	14.5	06.2
Other types of wage labour	7.7	14.5	8.4	10.3
All	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: Kethineni and Humiston (2010)

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Figure 9.1: Occupation Pattern of SC/ST and other Households



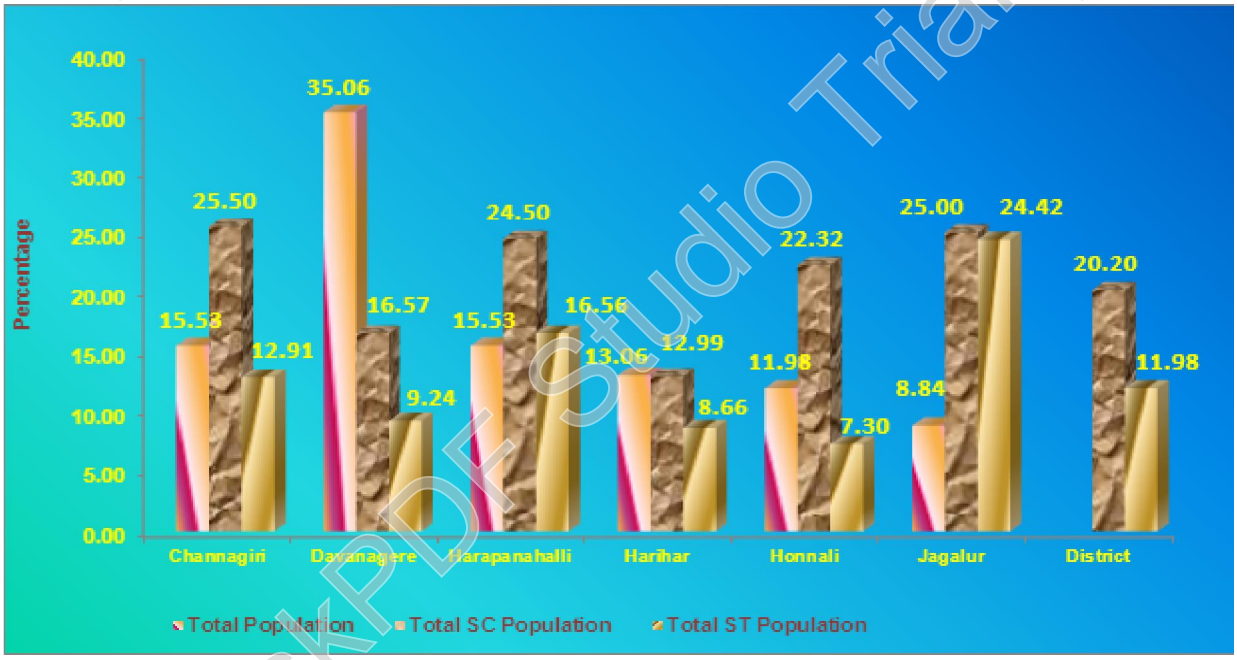
The Status of SCs and STs in the District

Table 9.3: Taluk-wise SC and ST Population in the District (nos. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Population		Total SC Population		Total ST Population	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	% to Total	Nos.	% to Total
1	Channagiri	3.02	15.53	0.77	25.5	0.39	12.91
2	Davanagere	6.82	35.06	1.13	16.57	0.63	9.24
3	Harapanahalli	3.02	15.53	0.74	24.5	0.50	16.56
4	Harihar	2.54	13.06	0.33	12.99	0.22	8.66
5	Honnali	2.33	11.98	0.52	22.32	0.17	7.30
6	Jagalur	1.72	8.84	0.43	25.0	0.42	24.42
	District	**19.45**	**100.00**	**3.93**	**20.2**	**2.33**	**11.98**

Source: Census 2011

Figure 9.2: Taluk-wise SC and ST Population in the District (in Percentage)



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These two communities of the district have remained traditionally in the last strata of society and are relegated to render the most menial labour. For several years, they remained outside the development process as compared to the larger community and were unable to participate in the community life, thereby deprived of any corresponding opportunities in the educational, social and economic rungs of development. In Davanagere district, the total population of SCs is 3,92,595, constituting 20.21 per cent of the total district population in 2011. The STs, at 2, 33,112, constituted 11.98 per cent of the total population. The major concentration of SC population is in Channagiri, Honnali, Jagalur and Harapanahalli taluks, whereas, ST population are seen primarily in taluks of Jagalur,Harapanahalli and Channagiri (Table 9.3).

Table 9.4: Details of SC and ST Population in the District 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	Decadal Change in SC Population (%)	Sex Ratio - SC	Decadal Change in ST Population (%)	Sex Ratio – ST	Percentage of Rural Population	
						SC	ST
1	Channagiri	13.23	974	5.41	1000	96.10	97.44
2	Davanagere	18.95	982	12.5	969	52.21	57.14
3	Harapanahalli	29.82	947	16.28	923	93.24	86.0
4	Harihara	6.45	941	5.00	1000	66.67	81.82
5	Honnali	20.93	1000	6.25	889	96.15	94.12
6	Jagalur	13.16	954	10.53	1000	93.02	95.24
	District	**17.82**	**980**	**11.16**	**979**	**80.41**	**82.40**

Source: Census 2011

A View of Work Progress in a SC/ST Colony



During the last decade, the SC population has increased by 17.82 per cent and ST population by 11.16 per cent in the district as against the overall increase of population by 8.63 per cent. The increase has been 15 per cent in the rural areas and a high of 33 per cent in urban areas for SCs and the same for STs at 9 per cent and 22 per cent respectively. This is an indication that there has been a large scale migration to urban areas from rural places for reasons like employment or abject poverty. As a percentage to the total population, the SC population increased from 18.61 to 20.2 and ST from 11.71 to 11.98 during the above period. The sex ratio of SC community has improved substantially from 956 to 980 and STs from 961 to 979 as against the increase in general sex ratio from 952 to 972 (Table 9.4).

Status of Representation in Panchayat Raj Institutions

As presented in Table 9.5, the representation of elected SC and ST members in ZPs, TPs and GPs in the district is around 37 per cent. The representation is higher in Jagalur, Harapanahalli and Channagiri taluks as compared to other taluks in the district.

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Table 9.5: Representation of SCs and STs in PRIs

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of elected members in PRIs	Total No. of SC and ST Members	Percentage
1	Channagiri	751	291	38.75
2	Davanagere	643	243	37.79
3	Harapanahalli	612	249	40.69
4	Harihara	467	114	24.41
5	Honnali	568	179	31.51
6	Jagalur	389	194	49.87
	District	**3430**	**1270**	**37.03**

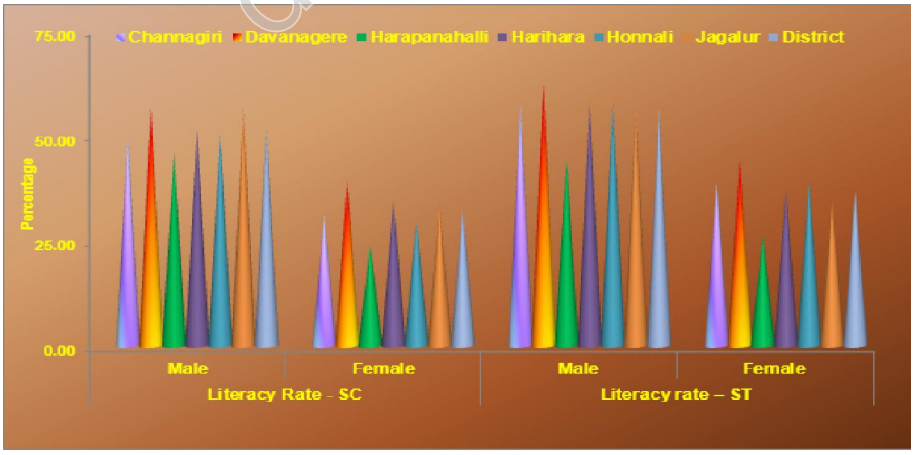
Source: Davanagere District at a glance 2011-12

Table 9.6: Literacy Rate (in percentage)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Literacy rate - SC		Literacy rate – ST	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Channagiri	49.61	30.77	57.58	38.85
2	Davanagere	56.37	38.71	62.03	44.30
3	Harapanahalli	45.84	23.95	43.78	26.30
4	Harihara	51.38	34.34	57.29	37.22
5	Honnali	49.76	29.36	57.44	38.77
6	Jagalur	56.05	33.45	55.51	34.15
	District	**51.79**	**32.32**	**55.51**	**36.73**

Source: Census-2001

Figure 9.3: Literacy Rate (in Percentage)



The last two decades have witnessed a silent revolution of decentralized system of governance in the country as a whole, especially after the passing of the 73rd and the 74th Amendments to the Constitution. These two amendments provided the much needed constitutional and statutory status to the hitherto neglected and much maligned institutions, viz., panchayats and municipalities and thereby enabled the process of making them an integral part of our Indian federal polity. One of the more radical and liberal aspects of these two amendments is the provision of providing reservation to SCs and STs (in proportion to their population) and earmarking reservation of one-third of seats to women in membership and authority positions (like president and vice-president) in all the tiers of PRIs. As a result of this highly progressive measure, in a congenial environment, more and more members of the socially disadvantaged groups of the society are getting into the political process in the normal course and participating in decision-making. At the same time, they are organising themselves and lobbying for their rightful share in all walks of life - a development that will create political awareness among these groups.

The analysis of SC and ST representation in each of the PRIs like ZP, TP and GP shows that at the basic level of GP the share is at 22 per cent for SC and 15 per cent for ST members out of the total elected body. In the same way the shares at

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TP level is 22 per cent and 16 per cent and at ZP level it is 21 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, for SC and ST categories, which reveals that the representations are more than the proportion of their respective population in the district. The rate of representation for general category members at GP level is at 30 per cent, TP at 48 per cent and for ZP it is 50 per cent.

9.3 Education Profile: Levels of Enrolment and Dropout Rate

The literacy rate of SC and ST communities is far lower than what is for the general communities. This is further complicated with a larger gender gap. The overall rate of gap in literacy for the district is 13 per cent between males and females. As against this, the gap in the SC literacy gap is 20 per cent and the same is 18 per cent for STs. Among the taluks, Harapanahalli is the poorest in education and the gender gap is higher among SC and STs (Table 9.6 & Figure 9.3).

The total enrolment rate for SC and ST categories is higher in Government sponsored schools as compared to private schools (Table 9.7).

Out of the total enrollment of SC children, it was found that 29.53 per cent are in Government schools, 14.1 per cent are in private schools, while it is 16.6 per cent and 9.42 per cent for STs respectively. The GER at primary level for SCs is 105 per cent as against 126 per cent for STs in the district. The same are 101 per cent and 109 per cent at upper primary level (Tables 9.8 and 9.9).

Table 9.7: Percentage of Enrolment Share by Management and Caste

Management	SC	ST	OBC	Muslims	Others	Total Enrolment (in Nos.)
Education Department	29.4	16.52	30.58	15.05	8.45	**1,47,406**
Social Welfare	36.46	21.09	25.78	8.77	7.89	**2622**
Local Body	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total Government	**29.53**	**16.6**	**30.49**	**14.94**	**8.44**	**1,50,028**
Aided	21.8	12.21	27.22	19.31	19.47	**44,992**
Unaided	9.72	7.86	29.18	16.4	36.85	**80,073**
Others+Central	24	6.75	21.75	5.75	41.75	**400**
Total	**14.1**	**9.42**	**28.45**	**17.41**	**30.63**	**1,25,465**

Source: DISE 2011-12

Table 9.8: Gross Enrolment Rate (in percentage) (GER) - Primary

Sl. No.	Block	SC			ST		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Channagiri	101.23	102.92	102.05	103.16	107.50	105.28
2	Davanagere (N)	102.13	101.48	101.82	121.25	120.70	120.99
3	Davanagere (S)	123.21	128.61	125.81	157.67	145.15	151.28
4	Harapanahalli	99.80	103.31	101.49	131.28	131.93	131.59
5	Harihara	112.91	116.58	114.63	154.55	137.28	146.12
6	Honnali	94.12	89.63	91.88	98.34	99.86	99.08
7	Jagalur	107.50	103.68	105.60	115.07	128.07	121.38
Total		**104.94**	**105.78**	**105.34**	**125.55**	**125.67**	**125.61**

Source: Census 2011& DISE-2011-12

Though the GER is high for both the communities, the retention rate at the end of elementary education level is just at 96 per cent, which indicates that about 4 per cent is the dropout rate from the mainstream education.

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Table 9.9: Gross Enrolment Rate (in percentage) (GER) - Upper Primary

Sl. No.	Block	SC			ST		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Channagiri	97.09	92.65	94.94	87.94	84.05	86.02
2	Davanagere (n)	97.55	96.82	97.20	113.53	106.77	110.17
3	Davanagere (s)	137.70	137.09	137.41	148.24	154.79	151.47
4	Harapanahalli	92.46	95.41	93.80	99.35	102.08	100.70
5	Harihara	123.15	108.41	115.76	134.61	118.63	126.73
6	Honnali	104.62	99.00	101.78	86.75	106.03	96.34
7	Jagalur	99.21	103.96	101.46	113.94	104.78	109.45
Total		**105.58**	**103.66**	**104.67**	**111.39**	**109.60**	**110.51**

Source: Census & DISE-2011-12

Table 9.10: Retention Rate (in percentage) after Dropout

Sl. No.	Block	SC and ST		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Channagiri	96.19	96.40	96.59
2	Davanagere (n)	95.10	94.29	93.56
3	Davanagere (s)	99.73	99.0	98.34
4	Harapanahalli	93.34	93.40	93.46
5	Harihara	100.0	100.0	100.0
6	Honnali	94.89	93.54	92.23
7	Jagalur	94.43	94.63	94.83
Total		**96.19**	**96.05**	**95.92**

Source: DDPI, AWP&B, 2012-13, Davanagere

Table 9.11: School Completion Ratio- Percentage of SC and ST Children Enrolled in 8th Class after Completing 7th Class

Sl. No.	Block	SC and ST		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1	Channagiri	87.66	83.75	85.74
2	Davanagere (n)	73.14	79.74	76.29
3	Davanagere (s)	98.09	98.7	98.38
4	Harapanahalli	75.27	68.19	71.93
5	Harihara	88.18	85.85	87.05
6	Honnali	84.92	88.63	86.79
7	Jagalur	74.59	67.92	71.42
Total		**83.9**	**82.22**	**83.09**

Source: DDPI, AWP&B, 2012-13,

Further, it is also observed that the school completion rate is at a low of 83 per cent as a percentage of SC and ST children enrolled in 8th class after completing 7th class. This is the stage where children are lured by the attractions of jobs available for them - an issue that needs to be studied seriously to find out the reasons behind such a huge drop out from schools and also to initiate necessary corrective measures.

Out of School Children (OOSC)

The out of school children (OOSC) issue is the result of 6+ years' of aged children remaining out of schooling. Added with the drop out children, it is posing as a serious threat in achieving the goal of universal education to children. In the district nearly 50 per cent of the total OOSC belonged to the SC and ST communities (Table 9.12).

During the comprehensive household survey conducted by SSA during January 2010, 469 children belonging to SC and ST communities in the age group of 7-14 years have been identified as out of school children of the total 736 children of all categories in the district, which is almost 64 per cent. Among these, 18 children are never enrolled and 451 have dropped out of school. These children need to be enrolled again in the age specific classes after 3 months of special training. During the year 2011-12, a total of 249 boys and 236 girls including the backlog

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Table 9.12: Details of OOSC among SC and ST Children as per Survey 2011-12

Age	Drop out (in Nos).			Never enrolled (in Nos.)			Total No. of OOSC in SC and ST categories			Total No. of OOSC including other categories		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
6 to 11+	229	246	475	1956	1851	3807	2185	2097	4282	4705	4454	9159
7 to 13+	215	236	451	8	10	18	223	246	469	378	358	736
Total	**444**	**482**	**926**	**1964**	**1861**	**3825**	**2408**	**2343**	**4751**	**5083**	**4812**	**9895**

Source: DDPI, AWP&B, 2012-13,

Children with Special Needs (CWSN)

It is estimated that about 2.2 per cent of children in 6-14 years category are considered as Children with Special Needs (CWSN) in the district. Among these children identified, 2.4 per cent belong to SC and ST category. To bring the children in to the mainstream of education, separate programmes are to be chalked out. Since 2005-06, a number of efforts have been made to bring these children to the mainstream. The programmes include home based education (HBE) for those who cannot attend schools, initiated through trained teachers, provision of aids and appliances, construction of ramps to make schools barrier-free, apart from involving NGOs in the entire effort. During 2011-12, 5737 CWSN are identified and out of these, all are enrolled in schools with 2192 children provided with aids and appliances, 394 are covered through Home Based Education and 42 are mainstreamed after HBE. Among the total CWSN, 2178 are from SC and ST categories, of which 1276 are boys and 902 are girls. All of them are those who are either enrolled in schools or those who cannot are covered through HBE (Table 9.13.)

Table 9.13: CWSN Details - 2011-2012

Sl. No.	Block	SCs (in Nos.)			STs (in Nos.)			CWSN- Total (in Nos.)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Channagiri	187	112	299	78	53	131	606	401	1007
2	Davanagere (n)	110	75	185	44	32	76	448	360	808
3	Davanagere (s)	73	73	146	45	41	86	458	298	756
4	Darapanahalli	162	97	259	125	85	210	533	311	844
5	Harihara	88	61	149	58	33	91	593	434	1027
6	Honnali	86	76	162	25	18	43	364	257	621
7	Jagalur	108	89	197	87	57	144	376	298	674
Total		**814**	**583**	**1397**	**462**	**319**	**781**	**3378**	**2359**	**5737**

Source: DDPI, AWP&B, 2012-13,

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National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL)

National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) is one of the programmes for girls to bridge the education gap and improve the literacy rate by improvising the gender gap among SC and ST and other marginalized sections of society. At present, the programme is being implemented in Harapanahalli taluk to educate the deprived and disadvantaged girls belonging to under privileged sections from classes I to VIII, as a separate gender component plan of SSA. The focus of interventions is on retention of girls and improvement in quality of learning. Activities under NPEGEL programme include vocational training to girls belonging to SC and ST sections in 125 schools and the additional work -skill education related subjects are tailoring, embroidery, painting, wool work, weaving, handicrafts, candle making, papad, pickle preparation etc., the details for the year 2011-12 are presented in Table-9.14.

Table 9.14: Details of NPEGEL Programmes and Girl Beneficiaries

Sl. No	NPEGEL Programmes in Harapanahalli Block	Number of SC and ST Girl Beneficiaries		
		SC	ST	Total
1	Vocational skill education training	1220	860	2080
2	Field visit and experience sharing	2200	1140	3340
3	Counseling centre for girls	2027	865	2892
4	Coaching for Navodaya entrance examination tutoring	1265	1110	2375
5	Empowering girls with basic education	1500	540	2040
6	Meena activity	775	310	1085
7	Co-curricular activities	775	310	1085
8	Community mobilization	40	25	65
	Total	**9802**	**5160**	**14962**

Source: DDPI, AWP&B, 2012-13, Davanagere

Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV)

Harapanahalli taluk is considered as educationally backward in the entire district and one residential school, under Kasturba Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme, has been opened in 2005 for educating OOSC girls. KGBV is a residential school with boarding facility for the girl students belonging to SC, ST and other disadvantaged sections like OBC and minority. In Harapanahalli, the gender gap is visible with low female literacy and women being educationally backward. Thus, the objective of KGBV scheme is to bring all girls into mainstream education. The total intake is 100 for the KGBV schools, and girls are selected out of OOSC based on their socio-economic status. At present, 66 SC, 12 ST girls are enrolled in the school. The students are

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trained in vocational skills and encouraged to take up personality development programmes.

Free Uniforms, text books are provided to all the focus group students who are studying in government and aided schools upto10th standard. Primary school children are given drawing book, crayons and origami books. Similarly, higher primary students got work books, atlas and dictionaries. Other benefits included bicycles and hostel facilities to all eligible SC and ST children.

9.4 Health Awareness and Institutional Delivery Rate

All the health schemes framed for pregnant women are meant for the improvement of IMR and MMR in the district. Special schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojane, Madilu, Tayi Bhagya Plus and Prasuthi Araike are specifically meant for the benefit of marginalized sections of society and are increasingly availed by the people. During the last decade, due to constant efforts, institutional delivery rate has improved from 67.6 per cent to 98 per cent in the district. There are Janani Suraksha Yojane, Madilu Yojane and Tayi Bhagya Plus schemes meant for helping the pregnant mothers belonging to marginalized sections, with cash benefits and in kind, to take care of the mother and child. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme is as high as 70 per cent of the total number of institutional deliveries during 2011-12. This benefit has resulted in the overall health condition of these sections of society and improvement in the rate of institutional deliveries. But in terms of IMR and CMR the SC/ ST IMR ratio in the district is estimated at 45 per cent and that of CMR about 39 per cent. Taking this as the indicator much needs to be done in ensuring the health of children.



9.5 Occupational Pattern - Income and Employment - Livelihood Opportunities and Development Programmes

Out of the total population of SCs and STs, more than 80 per cent are residing in rural areas and mainly depend upon agricultural activities as cultivators or labourers. According to Agricultural Census, out of the total 282,677 land holdings, there are 36,677 SC and 30,157 ST land holders, constituting 13 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. But, it is to be noted that 85 per cent of the SC land holders and 80 per cent of ST land holders are small and marginal farmers, holding less than 2 acres of land. Therefore, this section has limited access to agricultural lands as owners. Most of the rural SC and ST population thus are dependent on others as farm labour. In all, the marginalized sections of the district have 24 percent of total land holdings with a share of 22 percent of the total area of the total holdings. The highest share in land holdings by SC and ST is in Jagalur taluk wherein 44 per cent of the land holders are from this section of the society.



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Table 9.15: Details of Land Holdings (in percentage)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Small and Marginal land holdings (Upto 2 acres) % to Total holdings				% of Small and marginal holdings to total holdings by SC and ST community in the district			
		SC		ST		SC		ST	
		No.s	Area	No.s	Area	No.s	Area	No.s	Area
1	Channagiri	7500	6312	4971	4183	89	69	87	63
2	Davanagere	4997	3740	4607	3475	89	65	86	58
3	Harapanahalli	7664	7373	5832	5526	79	51	78	49
4	Harihara	1432	898	1474	1124	93	74	87	61
5	Honnali	5049	4155	1791	1431	89	69	85	58
6	Jagalur	4470	4498	5520	5598	57	33	71	41
	District	**31112 (11%)**	**26976**	**24195 (8.56%)**	**21337**	**85**	**54**	**80**	**51**

Source: Based on Agricultural Census, 2010-11, District at A Glance, 2011-12, Davanagere

Table 9.16: Total Share of Land Holdings by SC and ST

Sl. No.	Taluk	Percentage of total SC land holdings to total holdings in the district		Percentage of total ST land holdings to total holdings in the district		Total land holdings by marginalized sections - %	
		No.s	Area	No.s	Area	No.s	Area
1	Channagiri	14.0	12.25	9.55	8.79	23.55	21.04
2	Davanagere	9.94	7.75	9.5	8.03	19.44	15.78
3	Harapanahalli	16.91	14.35	12.99	11.26	29.9	25.61
4	Harihara	5.47	3.13	6.03	4.76	11.5	7.89
5	Honnali	12.77	10.40	4.71	4.26	17.48	14.66
6	Jagalur	21.7	20.12	22.0	20.0	43.7	40.12
	District	**12.97**	**12.12**	**10.67**	**10.08**	**23.64**	**22.2**

Source: Based on Agricultural Census 2010-11, District at a Glance, 2011-12, Davanagere

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Assets distribution among the SC households in the district shows that out of the total households 46 per cent have Television sets, 8 per cent have computers, 53 per cent have instruments for telephonic communication, 11 per cent own two wheelers, and 1.7 per cent has four wheelers. Households with all these assets constitute 1.4 per cent and without assets are 26 per cent of the total households.

With regard to assets held by ST households, 53 per cent have TVs, 7.2 per cent computers, 59 per cent phones, 14 per cent two wheelers and 1.95 per cent four wheelers. The percentage of ST households with all assets constituted 1.74 per cent and without assets 20 per cent of the total. Comparatively, ST households are better placed, if viewed economically, from the angle of affordability and possession of assets in the district. Further, out of the total SC households only 36 per cent having banking transactions while 42.19 per cent of ST households in the district. Following Table 9.18 (also see Figure 9.2) indicates as to the extent of involvement of these two sections of society in the co-operative sector for agriculture, milk dairies and others involved in providing employment and in the improvement of their living standards.

To improve their living standards through self help group process, Stree Shakthi Sanghas are formed amongst women of the district. So far, 4822 entities are formed in this direction with a total membership of 77,588. Among these members, as many as 29,505 are from SC and ST groups forming 38 per cent to the total. Among the taluks, the initiative is very active in Jagalur, Channagiri and Harapanahalli taluks. This movement will make a long lasting difference as far as women are concerned in these backward taluks of the district.

Table 9.17: Details of Possession of Assets by SCs and STs

Sl. No.	Details	SCs (in Nos.)	STs (in Nos.)	SCs (%)	STs (%)
1	Total number of HHs	78215	48708	-	-
2	HHs. with TV	36339	26018	46.46	53.42
3	HHs. with computers	5985	3512	7.65	7.21
4	HHs. with phones	41513	28905	53.08	59.34
5	HHs. with cycles	21704	15397	27.75	31.61
6	Households with two-wheelers	8233	6828	10.53	14.02
7	HH with 4wheelers	1322	948	1.69	1.95
8	HHs. with all these assets (% in brackets	1096	850	1.4	2.25
9	HHs. with no assets	20410	9673	26.09	19.86

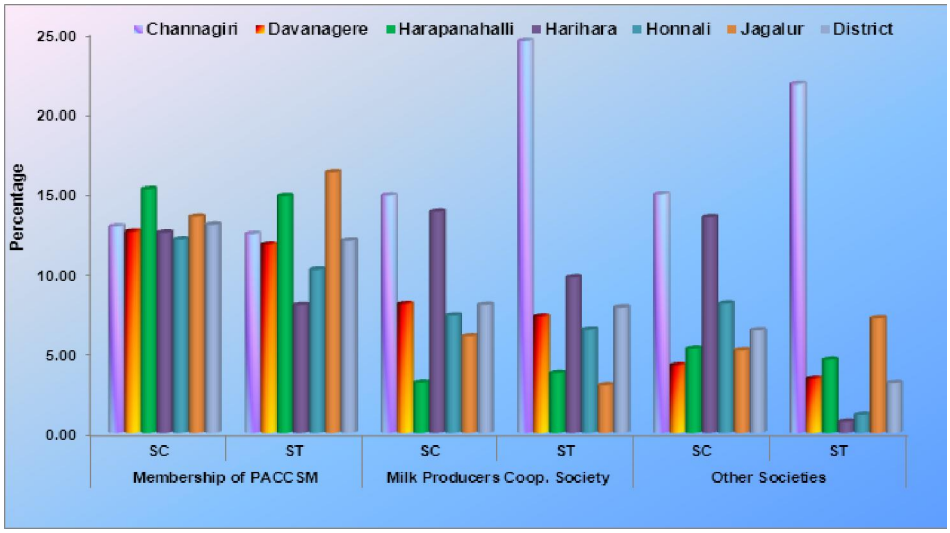
Source: Census 2011

Table 9.18: Co-operatives - Percentage of SC and ST Members

Sl. No.	Taluk	Membership of PACCSM		Milk Producers Coop. Society		Other Societies	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Channagiri	12.89	12.41	14.82	24.47	14.90	21.78
2	Davanagere	12.54	11.74	8.02	7.26	4.22	3.37
3	Harapanahalli	15.22	14.79	3.12	3.74	5.27	4.56
4	Harihara	12.49	7.97	13.83	9.71	13.47	0.68
5	Honnali	12.07	10.18	7.33	6.46	8.06	1.13
6	Jagalur	13.50	16.28	6.03	2.95	5.17	7.16
	District	**13**	**12**	**7.98**	**7.82**	**6.42**	**3.1**

Source: District at a Glance, 2011-12, Davanagere

Figure 9.4: SC / ST Membership in Cooperative Societies



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Table 9.19: Membership in Stree Shakti Sanghas

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of Stree Shakthi Sanghas	Total Representation from SC and ST Category	Percentage to Total
1	Channagiri	951	5153+2325=7478	43.48
2	Davanagere	918	3456+2323=5779	40.86
3	Harapanahalli	701	2688+1662=4350	36.92
4	Harihara	748	1368+1420=2780	26.55
5	Honnali	829	3126+1138=4264	31.70
6	Jagalur	675	2489+2357=4846	45.96
	District	**4822**	**18280+11225=29505**	**38.03**

Source: District at a Glance- 2011-12 and Women and Child Welfare Department, Davanagere

To improve their living standards through self help group process, Stree Shakthi Sanghas are formed amongst women of the district. So far, 4822 entities are formed in this direction with a total membership of 77,588. Among these members, as many as 29,505 are from SC and ST groups forming 38 per cent to the total. Among the taluks, the initiative is very active in Jagalur, Channagiri and Harapanahalli taluks. This movement will make a long lasting difference as far as women are concerned in these backward taluks of the district.

SC and ST Developmental Programmes

According to the present policy of development of marginalized sections of the society in the district, various schemes are in operation for the welfare of students from SC and ST background, offered in the form of scholarships, hostels, running of Morarji Desai residential schools. Apart from this, development of improvement of SC and ST colonies through roads and sanitation works are also carried out. In selected villages, SC and ST people are provided with subsidy amount to take up agro-based projects including dairy activity and self employment projects.



9.6 Housing, Sanitation and Drinking Water Facilities

In Davanagere district, as per 2011Census, there are 78,215 SC households and 48,708 ST households and majority of them reside in rural areas. In the following paragraphs, the living conditions and the amenities available to these two marginalized sections of the society are presented. However, taluk-wise details are yet to be made available from the Census on most of these indicators. Hence, only district level information has been used for the analysis.

According to the survey made by ZP authorities, there are 11,650 houseless and 81,621 site-less families in the district belonging to SC and ST category. According to this estimate, a majority of people from these two communities are not having proper shelter (housing); so far a total of 20,483 houses have been constructed under different housing and departmental schemes for SCs and STs in the district (upto the year 2011-12).

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Table 9.20: Houseless and Site-less People among SCs and STs

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Houseless (Nos.)		Total siteless (Nos.)		Total including other categories (Nos.)	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	Houseless	Siteless
1	Channagiri	751	305	6002	3242	2139	18,739
2	Davanagere	578	297	5575	3362	2080	17,945
3	Harapanahalli	518	335	3147	1876	1560	9586
4	Harihara	884	290	2090	1679	3394	12,130
5	Honnali	735	197	4827	1753	2284	16,763
6	Jagalur	36	45	1924	1675	193	6459
	District	**3,502**	**1,469**	**23,565**	**13,587**	**11,650**	**81,621**

Source: ZP, Davanagere

Table 9.21: Scheme wise Houses Constructed- up to 2011-12

Taluk	No. of Houses constructed under Ashraya Scheme				No. of Houses constructed under Indira Awaz Yojane				No. of Houses constructed under Dr. B R Ambedkar Scheme			No. of Houses allotted under Fisheries Department			
	SC	ST	Other back ward/ others	Total	SC	ST	Other back ward	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	BC	Total
Channagiri	2499	617	3447	6563	896	252	1163	2311	449	85	534	16	7	12	35
Davanagere	1127	290	1522	2939	781	211	836	1828	477	136	613	5	6	19	30
Harapanahall	1517	456	2051	4024	592	131	590	1313	179	95	274	0	8	11	19
Harihara	808	229	1022	2059	552	177	765	1494	271	104	375	2	1	27	30
Honnali	2110	495	2439	5044	922	254	1055	2231	342	129	471	6	3	3	12
Jagalur	1145	335	1228	2708	919	402	1009	2330	275	164	439	0	7	8	15
District	**9206**	**2421**	**11710**	**23337**	**4662**	**1427**	**5418**	**11507**	**1993**	**713**	**2706**	**29**	**32**	**80**	**141**

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

As noted from the table, SCs have 56 percent and STs 56.5 percent of pucca / good houses in the district as against the overall district ratio of 61.5 percent. Among the census households 42.5 per cent SCs and 46 per cent STs are using the house for residential purpose and are in good condition. The pucca house ratio for others in the district is 61.5 per cent.

With regard to amenities available to people belonging to SC and STs, the district is showing good progress. Among the SC households 85 per cent are using electricity for lighting purposes and 75 per cent with drinking water. In the case of STs 88 per cent have access to electricity and 98 per cent to drinking water. But in the case of sanitation, which is poor, only 22 per cent of SC and 25 per cent of ST households have latrines/toilets within the premises. About 61 per cent of the toilets among SCs and 67 per cent among STs have their toilets connected to drainage system. Apart from suffering from poor toilet facilities and thereby forced to defecate in the open places, the womenfolk are fur-

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ther made to suffer, as they are forced to use unhealthy source of fuel for cooking like firewood, cow dung and waste materials instead of modern fuel like gas. Only about 9 percent of SC and 11 per cent of ST households are having access to modern cooking fuel in the district. The availability of modern cooking fuel to others in the district is to the extent of 26 per cent.

Table 9.22: Status Report on Living Condition - SC and ST Households in the District

Sl. No.	Living Condition	Total Households used as residence or residence plus other use (Nos.)		Households having the amenity (Nos.)		Percentage of HHs having the amenity	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	HHs. having Pucca/Good houses	78215	48708	43748	27531	55.93	56.52
2	Households having access to electricity for lighting at their premises	78215	48708	66627	43060	85.18	88.40
3	Households having access to safe drinking water	78215	48708	57920	47867	74.05	74.13
4	Households having access to Toilet/Latrines within the premises	78215	48708	17414	12331	22.26	25.32
5	Households having access to modern or non-polluting cooking fuel	78215	48708	7224	5535	9.24	11.36

Source: Census 2011

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the District

The status of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe groups has been attracting the attention of academicians and policymakers. A number of studies have indicated that the SC and ST groups have not reaped the development efforts of the state and the initiatives have not lead to any improvement in their standard of living. Keeping this in mind, an effort is made in the present DHDR to compare the status of SC and ST households with other households which gives a picture about the backwardness of these households.

On a comparison of the level of access to amenities in the district (Table 9.23), the general level of availability is higher than the level availed by SC and ST communities. The gap is wider in respect of households without any assets, two wheelers, communication and computers, TVs and basic necessities like availability of modern fuel for cooking, bathroom, toilets, drainage and in having good houses for living. Thus, by all standards of living from the point of view of living conditions, both the communities are below the level of general amenities or living conditions.

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Table 9.23: Davanagere District Human Development: Position of SC and ST Households (% of Facility Available)

Indicator	Definition	SC	ST	District average - Total
Percentage having good housing condition	Houses with good and livable/Total number of HH	43.02	46.25	52.99
Safe Drinking Water	Tap treated, covered well, hand pump, bore-well/ Total no. of HHs.	74.05	74.13	79.88
Electricity for lighting	HHs electrified/Total No. of HHs	85.18	88.40	92.05
Toilet	HHs with toilet facility/Total No. of HHs	22.26	25.32	46.45
Bathroom	HHs with Bathroom/Total No. of HHs	45.62	59.55	72.20
Drainage	HHs with closed /open drainage/ Total No of HHs	63.48	62.98	72.38
Cooking Fuel	HHs with LPG/ Electricity/ Biogas/ Total No of HHs	9.24	11.36	26.09
TV	HHs with TV /Total No. of HHs	46.46	53.42	63.25
Computer with internet	HHs with Computer with internet/Total No. of HHs	7.65	7.21	9.74
Land line and Mobile	HHs with Computer without HHs with landline and mobile/Total No. of HHs	53.08	59.34	65.04
Two wheeler	HHs with scooter etc/Total No. of HHs	10.53	14.02	22.30
Households with Car/four wheeler and all assets	HHs with car etc/Total No. of HHs	3.09	4.2	3.82
HH without any of the assets	(Total Households-HHs without any asset)/Total No of HHs	26.09	19.86	14.44
Child Mortality Rate	No of Child Death (0-4 years)/ Total number of live births*1000			44
Maternal Mortality	Number of Maternal deaths in a year/number of live births*100000			163
Gross enrolment rate	Gross enrolment in primary and secondary school/number of children in the age group 6-14			106.26

Source: Based on the data provided by the Departments and Census 2011.

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Radar analysis of the Deprivation Status of Marginalized groups

Sl. No.	Status and details of Amenities to SC and ST- (in %)	Percentage	
		SC	ST
1	Percentage of elected representatives in PRIs	22.07	14.9
2	Percentage of elected representatives in ULBs	9.10	7.07
3	Literacy rate –Male	51.79	55.51
4	Literacy rate –female	32.32	36.73
5	School completion ratio	83.09	83.09
6	Small and marginal holdings to total holdings	11.0	8.56
7	Households with no assets	26.1	19.86
8	Households without houses	34.60	30.91
9	Households without pucca houses	44.07	43.48
10	Households without electricity	14.82	11.6
11	Households without access to drinking water	24.94	1.73
12	Households without access to toilets/latrines	77.74	74.68
13	Households without access to modern cooking fuel	90.76	88.64

Source: Based on the data provided by the Departments and Census 2011.

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Figure 9.5: Radar Graph - Access to Amenities - SC

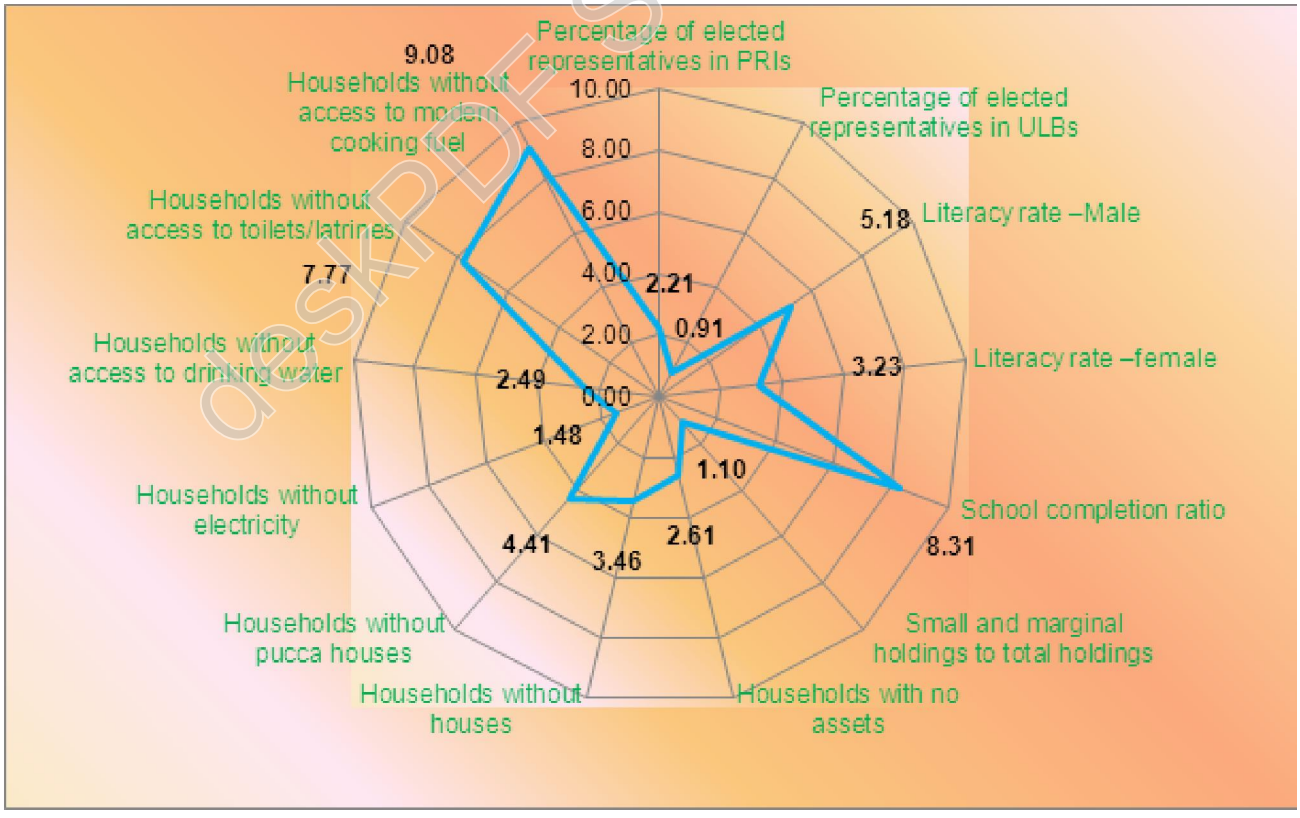
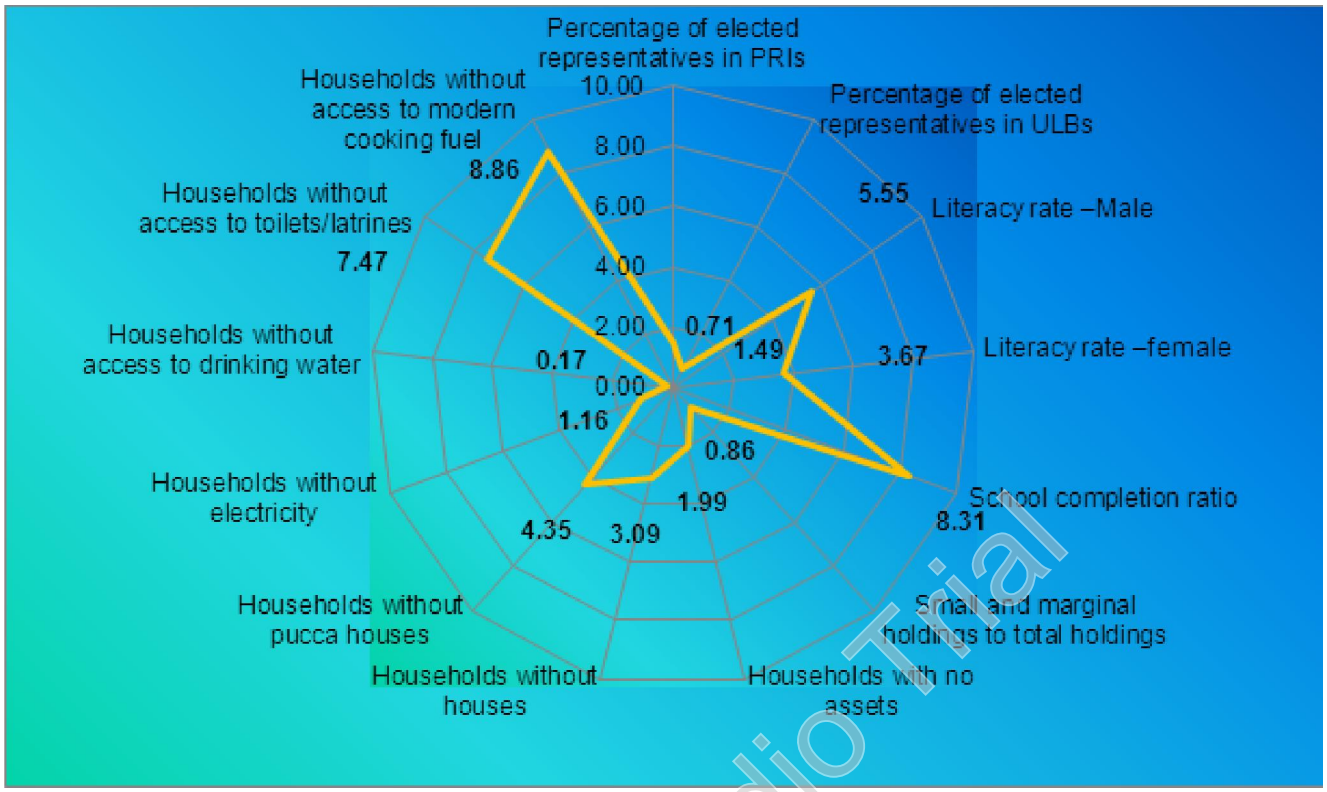


Figure 9.6: Radar Graph - Access to Amenities - ST



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9.7. Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI): A Case Study of Madalageri Gram Panchayat, Harapanahalli Taluk, Davanagere District.

(Note: the purpose of this study is to understand the difference between perception and reality in a limited manner without any generalization.

The outcome of this study, therefore, shall not be applicable for any similar, smaller or bigger geographical units (village, GP, Taluk, Districts, etc.,)).

Introduction

Dalits constitute 17.15 per cent of the total population in the State as per Census 2011 and of this, rural component is 20 per cent and urban 12.61 per cent. In Davanagere district, the population of Dalit or Scheduled Castes constitutes 20.18 per cent of the total population. In Harapanahalli, Jagalur and Channagiri taluks of the district, SC population component is more than 25 per cent of the total population. Considering these taluks as backward in all respects, the SC community also remains outside the development process including human development, as these sections are at the lowest rung of the socio-economic ladder. Both, owing to historical factors, as well as the continuing apathy towards them in the society, the living condition of Dalits has not transformed as expected, and it remains deprived, as they were excluded from core development opportunities.



The HDI for SCs of Karnataka in 2001 is 0.575, as compared to the General Population HDI of 0.650 - clearly showing the poor Dalit Development. It is further argued that the HDI is not comprehensive enough to capture the Dalit development and their status on account of the following factors:

· There are some problems which are specific to Dalits and these problems produce disabilities among Dalits, and the disabilities, in turn, hinder their capabilities to absorb development opportunities

· HDI measures the development of a region and deals with structural issues

· Capabilities of agency to absorb opportunities are not considered in HDI

· Social Indicators of HDI do not capture the historical social issues

Dalit development problems are different from mainstream development problems (for e.g., position of dalits at the bottom of the ladder, untouchability, social exclusion, discrimination, etc.) and those specific problems affect Dalits' institutional/ social inclusion, freedom, mobility, etc., leading to their disabilities (to digest/participate in social/economic/political/cultural opportunities/activities) and these disabilities, in turn, will lead to their Capability Deprivations.

Because of these and other reasons pertaining to the status of SCs in a village, an attempt was made to understand on hand the field level status, it is felt that a separate Index is needed - a Composite Dalit Development Index - to capture all the Dalit specific factors and understand where exactly the Dalits stand in the process of development. Keeping in mind the need for special attention to Dalits, an effort is made for the first time in this DHDR to conduct a pilot study on Dalits, and for this Madalageri Grama Panchayat in Harapanahalli taluk was selected and analysis was done by collecting primary and secondary data and the details are as follows:

Profile of Madalageri GP

Madalageri GP is in Harapanahalli taluk and about 15 kms from the taluk headquarters. Madalagere GP consists of six villages and they are Kanahalli, Karekanahalli, Karekanahalli Thanda, Madalagere Thanda and Madalagere. The profile of the panchayat is presented in Table 9.24.

As revealed from Table 9.24, the total population of the Gram Panchayat is 5178 and there are 1284 households. Of the total population and households SC community constitute 27 percent (1381) and 32 percent (413) respectively. It is significant to note from the table that there is a good participation of Scheduled Caste households as members of gram panchayat, school development monitoring committees, water and sanitation committee, and joint forest management committee and finance society of the

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villages. However, in contrast, the gram panchayat and other institutions fall short in providing basic amenities to SC households. As seen in the table, compared to other households the SC households are yet to be covered fully in terms of electricity, toilets, water supply and other amenities. Significantly, there is not much deprivation in providing school education to children belonging to SC families. Set in this backdrop, an attempt has been made to develop a composite development index by taking certain important indicators which have a bearing on the social and economic status and living conditions of this vulnerable community, the details are as follows.

Table 9.24: Profile of Madalageri Gram Panchayat- SC-wise and Others

Sl. No	Particulars	SC	Others	Total
1	No. of Households of the Panchayat	413	871	1284
2	Total population of the Panchayat	1381	3797	5178
3	Total number of Panchayat Members	05	06	11
4	Total SDMC Members	23	28	51
5	Total JFMC Members	03	06	9
6	Total Water Society Members	01	04	5
7	Total Finance Society's Members	02	03	5
8	Total Pucca Houses in the Panchayat	405	677	1082
9	Total Toilets in the Panchayat	21	58	79
10	Total length of Drainage in the Panchayat	50 meters.	14 km.	14 kms & 50mts.
11	Total number of cultivable Land holdings in the Panchayat	111	499	610
12	Total number of non-agricultural establishments (Shop, hotels, flour mills etc.) in Panchayat	00	31	31
13	Total electrified houses in the Panchayat	60	655	715
14	Per Day water suppiied (in liters)	36 LPCD	39 LPCD	---
15	Rate of primary enrollment of students in the Panchayat	100 %	100%	100 %
16	Rate of primary attendance in the Panchayat	95%	100%	100%

Source: Madalageri grama panchayath.

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Interpretation of CDDI Value:		
Index Value of	0.8 – 1.0	= Very Good
Index Value of	0.6 – 0.79	= Good
Index Value of	0.4 – 0.59	= Average
Index Value of	Less than 0.4	= Below Average

Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) Value:

Sl. No.	Indicators	Value
1.	Institutional Inclusion	0.83
2.	Social Inclusion	0.2
3.	Perception of Discrimination	0.8
4.	Protest Against Discrimination	0.6
5.	Conflict Resolution	0.1
6.	Standard of living	0.33
7.	Perception of Freedom	0.6
8.	Gender Dimension of Dalit Development	0.7
9.	Access to Basic facilities	0.17
10.	Access to Education	0.50
	CDDI=	**Total =4.83/10=0.483**

Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI):

DDI = 1 - CDDI= 0.52

Where,

DDI = Dalit Deprivation Index,

CDDI =Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)

1. Composite Dalit Development Index-

CDDI= 0.483

Values and Main Findings

Following are the values and findings arrived after the field study in Madalageri GP of Harapanahalli:

Institutional Inclusion- 0.83- Representation to dalits is more than the norms.

Perception of Social Inclusion 0.2- Poor because, except being comfortable in addressing them, their entry to others' residences, temples, festivals is being avoided- but it is also revealed that these are practiced by the community on their own to avoid any type of social conflicts or perceived impacts of forced entries though there are no such imposition of any restrictions by the other communities.

Perception of no discrimination- 0.8- No presence of any discriminatory situations in drinking water, health, education or economic discriminations except for the above type of social restrictions

Scope for protest against discrimination- 0.6- They had the right to protest if necessary, especially in drinking water, education and social discrimination.

Scope for Conflict Resolution- 0.1- The replies for conflict resolution were not clear and only with regard to social discrimination half of them agreed that it is resolved amicably.

Standard of living poor except for pucca houses-0.33- Except for having pucca houses, the community is having less than general population in terms of land holding, non agricultural establishments or shops, electrification and two wheelers.

Perception of Freedom- 0.6- It is found that all agreed that it is good except for issues of questioning and participation in cultural activities.

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Better Gender Dimension of Dalit Development- 0.7- The perception is not good except for the pre delivery rest which is equal to norms and post delivery rest being less than norms. But supports like institutional delivery and health visits are more than norms.

Access to Basic facilities is poor- 0.17- Perception is Poor - except with regard to water, which is equal to norms and with regard to toilets and drainage it less than the norms or of others.

Access to Education- 0.5 - It is good or equal to others in respect of enrolment and attendance except for the transition rate from lower primary to higher primary level, which is perceived as lesser than others.

With the CDDI value at 0.483 as found by the special study conducted in a village of Harapanahalli the conclusion thereby is average with regard to the status of dalit development. The Dalit Deprivation Ratio is thus 0.517.

9.8 Concluding Remarks

The ratio of SC and ST population to the total population in the district is 17.82 per cent with a distribution rate of 15 per cent in rural and 32 per cent in urban areas. The higher urban component may be due to the fact that there is a widespread migration to urban areas in search of employment. In this Chapter a detailed analysis has been attempted to highlight the benefits of various developmental aspects accruing to SCs and STs and others to find out their social status and also the extent to which they have to improve themselves in the society much more and to see how long they still have to go to achieve social equality and free themselves from the earlier status of being socially excluded.

In the normal process of development, SC and ST communities are in the lower rungs of caste hierarchy though they constitute about 32 per cent of the total population of the district. Traditionally, they depend on agriculture, both as cultivators and agricultural labourers. But their average land holding size is less than 1.37 hectares per household. About 50 per cent of the land-owners are having a land holding size lesser than 1 hectare. Majority of these lands are not even irrigated.

With regard to education their literacy rate is poor at 50 per cent for males and 32 per cent for females in comparison to others. There is an improvement of late, due to the policy of compulsory education of the Government, as the GER and NERenrolment levels has been equal to that of other communities. As in the case of the latter, the retention rate is poor and the drop out ratio is at a high of 4 per cent. The school completion ratio is also poor at 83 per cent for SC and ST children.

Out of the total out of school children in the district, children belong-

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ing to SC and ST communities constitute about 48 per cent, which is a serious threat in making them educated enough to compete in the market for good employment opportunities. Due to poor education they are again forced to choose menial jobs for their earnings.

With regard to disabled children their share is 38 per cent of the total CWSN in the district, which is a major concern in the development of the community. However, girl children are increasingly making use of the available facilities under programmes like NPGEL and KGBV specially meant for SC and ST girl children.

With regard to health, the benefits available under Janani Suraksha, Madilu are being increasingly used as about 70 per cent of the beneficiaries out of the total delivery cases are from these marginalized sections of society. As result of these, it reported that the IMR and MMR have come down drastically for these sections of society. However, malnourished children and children born underweight are a common problem for all communities of marginalized sections of the society. With regard to their empowerment and access to amenities, though they are lagging behind, politically they are active in governance roles due to statutory provisions for PRI and ULB representations. Therefore, more than their improvement in economic aspects only through interventionist policies of the Government, people from these two communities should try to empower themselves, especially women through involving themselves more in SHG movements. This movement also can be a move to reduce the community gap in the society and thereby eradication of social exclusion will be a reality. Therefore, combined with good education, making use of health provisions and self-empowerment through SHGs will ultimately pave the way for their development in all aspects and assist them to be part of the mainstream society.

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CHAPTER 10

Governance Issues - Governance and Human Development





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CHAPTER 10

GOVERNANCE ISSUES - GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Introduction

Recently, the terms "governance" and "good governance" are being increasingly used in development literature. The concept of governance and its practice is as old as human civilization. To a lay man, governance means 'the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented)'. The basic question then is that of a good governance or otherwise. Because, according to UNDP (HDR 2002) good governance is an important factor but is a missing link in the present dynamic process of human development. To elaborate the same, it is not possible to achieve the desired level of human development without an improved governance and responsible administration because all administrative decisions and service delivery have a decisive role in the process of human development. For our purpose, analysis of State level, District and sub-district level governance is relevant and is being looked at in the following paragraphs. An attempt is also made to present the various aspects of good governance/administration apart from a taluk-wise peoples' perception of development indicators and programmes.

Governance is the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented, any variance in the process has a very significant impact on the development process. But an analysis of governance from this angle is not a simple process, it has to focus on the formal and informal actors involved in decision-making and implementing the decisions made and, the formal and informal structures that have been set in place to arrive at and implement the decision. Hence, the administration cannot be independent of the social and institutional structure. It may be caste system, social restrictions, gender bias, attitudes etc. Government is only one of the actors in governance. Other actors involved in governance vary depending on the level of government that is under discussion. In rural areas, for example, other actors may include influential landlords, associations of peasant farmers, co-operatives, NGOs, research institutes, religious leaders, finance institutions, political parties, the military etc. The situation in urban areas is much more complex. All actors other than the government and the military are grouped together as part of the "civil society" (www.unescap.org).



Though there are no standard yardsticks to define good or bad governance, there are certain major char-

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acteristics associated with good governance. According to UNO analysis, it is basically a system where it is participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in the decision-making process. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society. Therefore, though it is a very ideal situation, it is not difficult to fulfill good governance requirements through an overall assessment of what was required to be done and what actually has been done. But it requires a broad and long-term perspective and a simple mechanism to understand what is needed for sustainable human development without delay in the implementation of programmes and time bound outcomes are realizable to the targeted sections of society.

10.2 Local Governance Structure

Decentralisation has been a key concept in progressive governance reform strategies in developing countries as it can contribute to increased quality and quantity, when it comes to service delivery and public participation. Decentralisation is defined as transfer of competencies and responsibilities for performing public service obligations for planning, management, raising and allocation of resources from the Central Government and its agencies to their field units and regional authorities and to democratically elected institutions (Cheema and Rondinelli 1983, Cohen and Peterson 1999, Smith 1985).It is also seen as a process of empowerment and a way for depressed class to reach mainstream social, economic and political life (Aziz 1996, Mathew 1995).

In the Indian context, the empowerment of rural local self-governments - Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) - has been a priority area of both the Central and the State governments. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution has opened a new chapter in the history of Panchayati Raj, which until then was marked by truncated growth. Government of Karnataka, has put in good efforts to empower the panchayats through certain policy initiatives and amendments to its Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. As a consequence of these initiatives and amendments, there are apparent improvements, especially in the delivery of services and in ensuring transparency and accountability in the local governance.

10.3 Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process

It is significant to note that Karnataka was the first State to pass a new legislation in 1993, viz., The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993. The new Act provides for a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj with

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Zilla Panchayats (at the district level) Taluk Panchayats (at the Taluk level) and Gram Panchayats (at the village level). To facilitate people's participation in the governance and planning, the Act provides for the Gram Sabha, to be convened at least twice in a year, with the functions of mobilising voluntary labour and contributions, identifying beneficiaries for the development schemes and rendering assistance in the implementation of programmes/schemes pertaining to the village. In its preamble, the Act recognises panchayats as 'Units of Local-Self Government'.

One of the salient features of 1993 Act, compared to previous Acts, is that it has provided reservation not only to membership seats but also to executive positions - adhyakshas and upadhyakshas. It has provided reservation to women (fifty per cent), backward classes (one-third) and to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (with a minimum of 18 per cent) in proportion to their population. The adhyakshas and the upadhyakshas are elected by the elected members only. In conformity with the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution, the 1993 Act has entrusted a wide range of functions including obligatory, developmental and welfare functions to Grama Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayats.

As per the Results-Framework Document (RFD) for Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj (2012- 2013), the vision set by the Department for the panchayats is to work towards improving the quality of life of the people, providing infrastructural amenities through vibrant local self-government institutions and empowering the stakeholders so that they can actively participate in the local governance process. In order to translate this vision in to a reality, the Department has evolved a mission like strategy for enhancing livelihood opportunities and improving the quality of life through necessary asset creation. As a result of this, Panchayats have been entrusted with the obligatory functions and responsibilities such as providing safe drinking water to all rural habitations including schools and anganawadis, promoting sanitation and hygiene in villages, providing road connectivity to rural habitations, alleviating poverty by enhancing livelihood opportunities through employment generation programmes, and more importantly, of capacity building of elected representatives and executives of PRIs to improve their performance based on training need analysis.



Panchayats in Davanagere District

With regard to Panchayats in Davanagere district, there is one Zilla Panchayath, six Taluk Panchayaths and 230 Gram Panchayaths. The Political Structure of Zilla Panchayat comprises of President, Vice president and elected members. The total strength

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of the Zilla Panchayat is 34. The last election to the Zilla Panchayat was held on 26.12.2010 and there are 34 elected members and their term of office is 5 years. As specified, the role of these members is to create and improve the infrastructural facilities such as roads, bridges, drinking water facilities, dispensaries, schools etc. Regular meetings are conducted to identify problems faced in the district with specific focus on action to be taken to address and resolve the problems through development schemes necessary for implementation. The meeting resolutions are passed on to the CEO of ZP who in turn plans and executes the development activities.

In total, the Davangere Zilla Panchayath consists of 34 members elected from geographically demarcated constituencies from within the rural areas of the district, all the members of Parliament of the district, the State Legislative Assembly (10) and the State Legislative Council (4). The ZP President (Adhyaksha) is elected directly from the members of the zilla panchayat. The Adhyaksha is the executive head of the zilla panchayat and chairs all the meetings of the zilla panchayat. The Vice president (Upadhyaksha) is elected directly from the members of the zilla panchayat. The Upadhyaksha is deputy to the Adhyaksha.

The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, specifies for the constitution of Taluk Panchayat, functions, duties and powers of taluk panchayat adhyaksha and upadhyaksha. The Act, provides for a 3-tier structure of Panchayats. The Zilla Panchayat forms the apex institution at the district level. Each of the six taluks in Davangere district has the Taluk Panchayat, where again the members are directly elected from the people, and which has a similar administrative structure headed by the Executive Officer (EO). There are in total 129 Taluk Panchayat members in the district and seen in terms of taluk-wise, there are 28members in Channagiri, 24 in Davanagere, 18 in Harihara, 23 in Harapanahalli, 21 in Honnali and 15 in Jagalur.

The third and lowest tier of panchayat system is the Gram Panchayat and in Karnataka there are 5629 gram panchayats. In Davangere district, in total, there are 230 gram panchayats with 3234 elected members. Taluk-wise information shows that Channagiri taluk has the highest number of gram panchayats with 61, followed by Honnali 47, Davanagere 40, Harapanahalli 35, Harihara 25 and the lowest in Jaglur with 22.

Decentralised Planning Process

Karnataka has to its credit for entrusting major responsibilities and devolving all the 29 functions (a first State to do so in the country as a whole) as enlisted under the Elev-

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enth Schedule of the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution. Karnataka is one of the few States that allotted more than the stipulated percentage of budget funds to its PRIs. It has allotted 28 per cent of its non-plan expenditure and 34 per cent of its total expenditure to PRIs. As per the three schedules (I,II,III) the panchayats are authorised to carry out functions such as preparation of annual plans, annual budgets and sectoral schemes for the promotion of various development activities. Section 309 of 1993 Act enjoins all the three panchayats to prepare development plans at the respective levels. Furthermore, Section 310 of the Act makes it mandatory for the State to constitute District Planning Committees (DPCs) in each district which are required to consolidate the plans prepared by the panchayats and municipal bodies and, to prepare the draft district development plan of the district, by taking into consideration the needs of spatial planning, physical and natural resources and the level of infrastructure development. Table 10.1 provides information pertaining to the number of plan and non-plan schemes implemented by the panchayats.

A close look at the above table indicates the extent of involvement of all the three panchayats in the formulation and implementation of both plan and non-plan schemes. Of the three panchayats, zilla panchayats have a major share both in plan and non-plan schemes compared to taluk and grama panchayats. In terms of priority schemes related to social sector such as welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, health, education, welfare of women and children, backward classes have an edge over schemes pertaining to infrastructure such as public works, housing and other development oriented schemes (agriculture and allied schemes). As per the link document, zilla panchayats plan and implement 33 state and 11 central sector schemes whereas, taluk panchayats 20 state and 9 central schemes and grama panchayats 9 state and 4 central sector schemes. In terms of percentage, the zilla panchayats has a share of 56.26 percent, taluk panchayats 24.88 percent and grama panchayats 18.44 percent.

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Table 10.1: Sector and Tier-wise Schemes Transferred to PRIs in Karnataka (in Nos.)

Sector	Plan Schemes				Non-Plan Schemes				Total Plan and Non-Plan Schemes			
	ZP	TP	GP	Total	ZP	TP	GP	Total	ZP	TP	GP	Total
1. General Education, sports & youth services, library	22	3	1	26	15	7	2	24	37	10	3	40
2. Medical and Public Health, family welfare, nutrition	35	6	-	41	21	6	-	27	56	12	-	68
3. Water supply and Sanitation	1	-	4	5	-	3	-	3	1	3	4	8
4. Welfare of Scheduled Castes	23	19	-	42	25	13	-	38	48	32	-	80
5.Welfare of Backward Classes & Minorities	14	5	-	19	-	-	-	-	18	1	-	19
6.Welfare of Women and Children & disabled	5	6	-	11	6	1	-	7	11	7	-	18
7. Agriculture and allied activities	40	10	-	52	10	2	-	-	54	10	-	64
8. Cooperation	7	8	-	15	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	15
9.Area Development and other Rural Development programs	2	2	6	10	4	3	1	8	6	5	8	19
10.Rural Employment programmes	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	2	3	1	-	4
11.Cottage and Small Scale Industries	11	-	-	11	10	-	-	10	21	-	-	21
12.Secretariat Economic Services- District Planning unit	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	6	-	-	6
13. Science and Technology	1	-	-	1	-	-		-	1	-	-	1
14. Housing	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
15. Watershed Development	-	-	7	7	3	1	-	4	3	1	7	11
16. Public Works, roads & bridges & Minor Irrigation	2	1	3	5	12	-	3	12	12	-	-	15
Total	**167**	**63**	**24**	**254**	**113**	**36**	**4**	**153**	**280**	**99**	**28**	**407**
Percentage to the total	**65.75**	**24.8**	**9.45**	**100**	**73.86**	**23.53**	**2.61**	**100**	**68.79**	**24.33**	**6.88**	**100**

Source: Link Document for the year 2011-12, Government of Karnataka.

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Table 10.2: Details of Sectoral Allocation and their Performance in Davanagere Zilla Panchayath, 2011-12.

Sl. No.	Departments	Government released amount in 2011-12	Released amount from ZP to execute the works- 2011-12	% of achievement for released amount
1	**Primary/ Higher Primary Education**	**3534.94**	**3534.94**	**100**
2	Lok shikshana	10	10	100
3	Youth and Sports Services	81	56	69
4	**Medical**	**410.2**	**410.2**	**100**
5	Indian Medical System	15	15	100
6	**Family Welfare**	**881.74**	**881.74**	**99**
7	Rural water Supply	55	55	100
8	**Social Welfare(SC)**	**687.65**	**687.65**	**98**
9	**Social Welfare(ST)**	**391.48**	**391.48**	**97**
10	Special Component Plan	183	183	100
11	**Backward Class Welfare**	**386.54**	**386.54**	**99**
12	Minorities welfare	47.78	47.78	90
13	**Women and children Welfare**	**2002.93**	**2002.93**	**90**
14	**Food**	**968**	**968**	**97**
15	**Agriculture**	**386.25**	**386.25**	**90**
16	Horticulture	94.5	94.5	100
17	**Animal Husbandry**	**410.44**	**410.44**	**92**
18	Fisheries	17	17	100
19	Forest	98.95	98.95	94
20	Cooperative	13.2	13.2	100
21	Rural development special programmes			
22	DRDA – administrative expenses	147.65	147.65	56
23	**SGSY**	**495.73**	**495.73**	**110**
24	BIO-Gas development programmes, Rural development programmes	NA		
25	Development Grants- ZP	34.66	34.66	100
26	Development Grants- TP	30	30	100
27	**Development Grants- GP**	**1652.79**	**1652.79**	**100**
28	ZP building	90	90	100
29	Regional disparity removal	0		
30	Rural Industries	11	11	100
31	Sericulture	11.26	11.26	99
32	**Road and Bridges**	**400.45**	**400.45**	**100**
33	Secretariat and economic services	10.8	10.8	91
35	Handloom Dept.	10	10	100
36	Science and Technology	5	5	100
37	Art , Culture and Library	2	2	100

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38	Housing	7.5	7.5	100
39	Employment & training	3.6	3.6	100
40	Disabled Welfare	2	2	99
41	**Watershed Development**	**576.74**	**576.74**	**100**
	Total	**14206.78**	**14181.78**	**99.82**

Source: District at Glance, 2011-12, Davanagere and annual Administrative Reports, CEO's Office, Davanagere Zilla Panchayat

Seen in the context of Davangere Zilla Panchayath, there are about 21 departments actively involved in the decentralized planning process the preparation and implementation of respective development programmes having effect and impact on human development process in the district, the details of which were discussed in the earlier chapters of this report. Table 10.2 provides details pertaining to sectoral works that are executed by the Davanagere Zilla Panchayat and sector-wise allocation and its financial progress for the year 2011-12; the total amount released by the Government for the year was Rs. 14206.78 lakhs and the Zilla Panchayat good enough to spend to an extent of almost cent percent (Rs. 14181.78 lakhs).

As revealed from Table 10.2, the Davanagere Zilla Panchayat has done well in executing the development works which have a bearing on the human development process. As noted from the table, priority-wise, the major share of allocation goes first to education, health, women and child welfare, food security, family welfare, SC/ST/OBCs welfare which are the major component of human development and this speaks of importance accorded to these sectors. This apart, watershed development also gets a good share followed by animal husbandry, agriculture and roads and bridges. Further, a good part of allocation goes to gram panchayats as institutional grants and capacity building grants under SGSY.

People's Participation

One of the most important functions of local governments is to identify the felt needs of the people in the gram sabhas, formulate and prioritise projects of development that meet those needs and implement and monitor the progress of those projects. Two types of meetings were held by the panchayats. The first type was called mainly to identify felt needs and demands not only of the people but also of the villages and the second type of meetings were called at the behest of the executive officer, taluk panchayat, mainly to identify the beneficiaries of IRDP, Indira Awass Yojana, Ashraya and Dr. Ambedkar housing schemes. As per the data available from the 'Panchatantra', the gram panchayats in Davanagere have done well during the calendar year

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2012-13, on average, each gram panchayat had held 2.57 gram sabha meetings, which is very much under the prescribed norm of holding minimum two meetings in a year. Taluk-wise performance shows that Harihara taluk with three gram sabha meetings in a year stands in the forefront in calling meetings and Harapanahalli taluk being the last with just 1.71 meetings which is below the norm of two meetings; other taluks like Honnali (2.93), Davanagere (2.8), Channagiri (2.59) and Jaglur (2.27) have done well in calling for gram sabha meetings. However, the same spirit is almost missing in the ensuing calendar year 2013-14 where less than two meetings were held across all gram panchayats in the district. However, by and large, there was a feeling among the members of the gram sabha that the number and places of work were decided earlier in the panchayat meeting and the same was placed before the gram sabha for its ratification! As regards participation of people in gram sabha meetings, on an average 35 to 45 per cent of the electorate had participated. There was a strong feeling among the electorate (opinions sought during taluk-level workshops) that president, vice-president, senior members, influential leaders and officials like PDOs and secretaries of the panchayats, panchayat extension officers were found to be in the forefront as far as initiating the projects and taking final decisions, which smacks of the requirement of people's participation in decision-making process.

10.4 Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Process

After the States' reorganization, urban local bodies in the State were classified into various categories like Corporations, City Municipalities, Town Municipalities and Town Panchayats depending upon the size of the population. The legal framework for urban governance in the State is provided in the Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (for City Municipalities, Town Municipalities and Town Panchayats) and Corporation Act, 1976 (for Corporations). Urban local governments have been entrusted with the task of discharging obligatory functions like (a) drinking water supply (b) drainage and sewage systems (c) public street lighting (d) maintaining sanitation and hygiene in public places (e) construction and maintenance of bus terminals, roads, culverts and bridges (f) maintenance of public parks and gardens (g) ensuring systematic/planned urban growth (h) regulation of building construction (i) licensing of Trade activities as well as (j) maintenance of birth and death records. In addition, they can undertake discretionary functions such as education, health, community and recreational services depending upon the resources available to them. In recent years, they

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have been involved in implementing anti-poverty interventions such as Swarna Jayanti Sampoorna Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY).

After the 74th Constitutional amendment, Government of Karnataka reclassified urban local governments based mainly on population size in terms of Town Panchayats (Population 10,000 - 20,000), Town Municipal Councils (Population 20,000 - 50,000), City Municipal Councils (Population 50,000 -3,00,000) and City Corporations (Population 3.0 lakhs and above). Unlike in the case of rural local bodies, the state government exercises direct supervision of the functioning of urban local bodies through the Directorate of Municipal Administration. It determines human resource policies, exercises disciplinary control over the municipal staff, monitors municipal tax collection, prescribes policies for transparency in spending, hears appeals against the decisions of municipalities, releases financial transfers to the ULBs from the state and for schemes like SJSRY (for urban poverty alleviation), IDSMT, Nirmala Nagar. In Davanagere district, there is a City Corporation, one each City Municipal Corporation and Town Municipal Corporation and three Town Panchayats.

Davanagere City Municpal Council came into existence on 7th Aug, 1951. Later it is upgraded as Davanagere City Corporation on 6th Jan, 2007. Presently, it has its jurisdiction over an area of 68.63 Sq. Kms with over 1.5 lakh properties. For its governance, the Davanagere City Corporation is divided into 41 wards, each represented by a Corporator. The Corporators elect the Mayor, who is the administrator of the City and serves office for a term of one year. The administration of the Corporation is vested in the Commissioner, who is designated by the State Government.

One of the prime sources of revenue for the functioning of urban local bodies is tax revenue from the properties. As per the information available for the period between April 2013 and November 2013, taking the district as a whole, including Davanagere city corporation, Harihara CMC, Harapanahalli TMC, Town Panchayats of Honnali, Channagiri and Jaglur, the total demand for the year 2012-13, was Rs. 1579.31 lakhs, the actual collection (own resources) was only Rs. 833.08 lakhs which is slightly more than fifty per cent (52.75 per cent) and the balance was to the extent of 47.25 per cent (Rs. 746. 23 lakhs). This clearly reveals a near good performance of urban local bodies in the district and thus, these bodies have to depend mainly on the State Government for the financial support. Seen across taluks, the town panchayats of Honnali, Channagiri and Jaglur have done well in mobilizing tax resources and it is to the extent of 52.26 per cent, 72. 19 per cent and 80.48 per cent

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respectively; similar status is also with CMC Harihara (65.22 per cent) and TMC Harapanahalli (61.02 per cent).

10.5 Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms - e-initiatives, capacity

Building and good governance practices

Effective and efficient delivery of public services to the people is the first and foremost objective of decentralised governance. The ultimate test of decentralization lies in efficient and effective service delivery that meets preferences, improves productivity, enhances satisfaction and wellbeing of the maximum number of people. With multiple tiers of government involved in planning and implementing service delivery, generation and transfer of resources, control and supervision of personnel and monitoring of performance, attention to service delivery and its effectiveness tends to get fragmented or even overlooked. Overlapping domains and lack of coordination between multiple actors at different levels can be difficult and may involve significant transaction costs. Capabilities and interests of various actors tend to vary a great deal. Furthermore, the services and outputs delivered are not always easy to measure in precise and comparable terms. All these are factors that make it difficult for the governments to focus on and sustain effective and efficient service delivery.

Decentralization of resources and functions enhances the overall planning process by envisioning a bottom-up approach. Process of decentralization at all levels of the PRIs has increased efficiency and transparency as well as empowered and established them as self-sufficient units of governance. An inclusive e-governance model should ensure a 'two-way agency', wherein details of functioning of governing bodies, information and process flow is made available to the citizens and, in turn, citizens can provide inputs to government agencies. 'Pancha Tantra Online' has incorporated such a two way process by facilitating a top-down flow of information and services from the state to the citizens and, simultaneously, enabling citizens to provide feedback and seek grievance redressal from government entities.

The administrative and fiscal decentralization brought about the 73rd Amendment in Karnataka allows the funds and grants to be passed to the GPs through the gram sabha which meets at least twice a year to review local accounts, performance and welfare schemes that have to be approved. The prepared budget and resource allocation is then sent to the zilla (district) panchayats for scrutiny and gets approved through

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mutual consultation. Following decentralization, the Panchayats receive funds from both the consolidated fund of the state and the central government to implement welfare and developmental schemes. The smooth allocation and monitoring of funds at all levels required a more updated method of accounting to ensure transparency. Hence, the government decided to introduce an accrual based, double accounting entry system in GPs under the name of Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, Rules 2006 (from 1-4-2007 onwards) which replaced the older Panchayat Raj Rules, 1995. The new accounting system was implemented with the aim of rectifying the weaknesses of single entry accounting. Traditionally, gram panchayats followed the single entry accounting system, under which accounts were maintained manually. The accounting information based on such a system was ridden with issues of incorrect entry of details, non-reliability and lack of authenticity of data, outdated entries and other irregularities. It, therefore, restrained the effective monitoring of the functioning of gram panchayats. In order to rectify these debilitating issues, the new 'Double Entry Accounting System' was applied to all gram panchayats in the state of Karnataka.

It is against this background that the Department of Rural Development and the Panchayat Raj (RPDR) of Government of Karnataka, in association with the National Informatics Centre (NIC), developed the Pancha Tantra Online System for gram panchayats. Pancha Tantra is a unique web based portal with a 3-tier architecture (a client-server system in which presentation, application processing and data management are logically separated) that fulfils the requirements of all GPs to effectively implement a Double Entry Accounting System. The Pancha Tantra online is a comprehensive system that meets the basic requirements of the Gram Panchayats and has been developed keeping in mind the technical capacity of the GP in using computer based applications. It supports both Kannada and English languages to make the mechanism user-friendly for GP officials. The Pancha Tantra Online System enables the users and the beneficiaries to monitor the utilization of funds, make tax payments and other financial transactions, lodge suggestions/complaints and view maintenance reports online besides monitoring and evaluating the work undertaken by the GPs. It facilitates public scrutiny regarding utilization of funds allocated at the taluk/District/State level for implementation of various state sponsored schemes. The Pancha Tantra software system has successfully automated the functions and activities of 5,628 GPs in the state of Karnataka. The data generated and recorded on various activities undertaken by the GPs is made easily accessible to citizens,

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policy makers and the beneficiaries. The Pancha Tantra online is a robust initiative with an innovative use of ICT that aims at institutionalizing the functioning of the GPs for efficient accounting and improved delivery of public services based on a greater degree of accountability and transparency. This service has been effectively used and utilized in the gram panchayats of Davanagere district and it is significant know in this context that all the 230 gram panchayats in the district have been computerized with web support.

The Karnataka Government's Pancha Tantra Online System is an innovative initiative to enhance the efficiency of the gram panchayat's functioning thereby ensuring transparency and accountability and more importantly to provide a better accessibility to the beneficiaries of development programmes. Pancha Tantra was credited with the 'National E- Governance Gold Award' in the year 2010 for its outstanding contribution in the field of local governance through ICT based solutions. In fact, the Government of Karnataka was one of the first in the country to rely on ICT based applications for providing governance solutions both for Urban Local Bodies and the PRIs in the state for a more accountable way of functioning. Many of its other related projects like Bhoomi, Nemmadi, Khajane, Kaveri, have also sought to transform the way public institutions engage in service delivery and development of the state. Notwithstanding, what needs to be taken into account is that the implementation of programme and its outreach be based on a more inclusive and participatory model, making it citizen centric rather than government centric. Thus, there is need to focus specifically on the 'users demands' and also to address larger issues regarding accessibility, improving infrastructural facilities in villages and for arranging intensive awareness programmes about e-initiatives to motivate and encourage the beneficiaries in particular and public in general to use and utilize the services and reap the benefits that accrued from such services.

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A View of Work Inspection



10.6 Role of NGOs and other voluntary groups

Non-government organizations as a third sector institutional framework are playing a crucial role in providing strong support towards development issues. They have an important role, especially where the government and private sectors are showing less interest. One of the main sectors is agriculture. NGOs have an important role to play in three dimensions of the vision - leadership in human development, balanced regional development, and improving accountability in governance. In addition, several of them will be naturally inclined to contribute to the protection of local habitats and the preservation of the environment.

A recent World Bank Study on "Reforming Public Services in India" found that civil society organizations play an important role in enhancing the quality of such services. This happens in two ways - putting pressure on government agencies, and working with government in a collaborative mode. NGOs in Karnataka have contributed significantly to the improvement of the quality of school education by helping to educate the out of school children and children with disability and mass public health programmes such as polio eradication. To enhance their effectiveness, NGOs should come together on issues that cut across society even though their own focus areas may be more restricted. NGOs should take up advocacy and mobilization more seriously. Specifically, NGOs should enhance people's aspirations, make them aware of their rights, and seek to overcome public apathy so as to put pressure on the government to deliver. NGOs should track performance of government against announced policies, present performance scorecards to the public (through the media) and thereby try to enhance accountability of the government. NGOs should ensure that they follow high standards of self-regulation so as to maintain the credibility of civil society organizations and enhance their ability to intervene in contentious issues.

10.7 Representation of Women and Marginalised Sections of Society in Governance

The recent amendments (2010) that were effected to Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act relate to enhancing of reservation quota to women, both under authority positions and membership, from the present one-third to 50 per cent at all levels of panchayats. The following tables provide details pertaining to representation of women, SC/ST in panchayats and municipalities of Davanagere district.

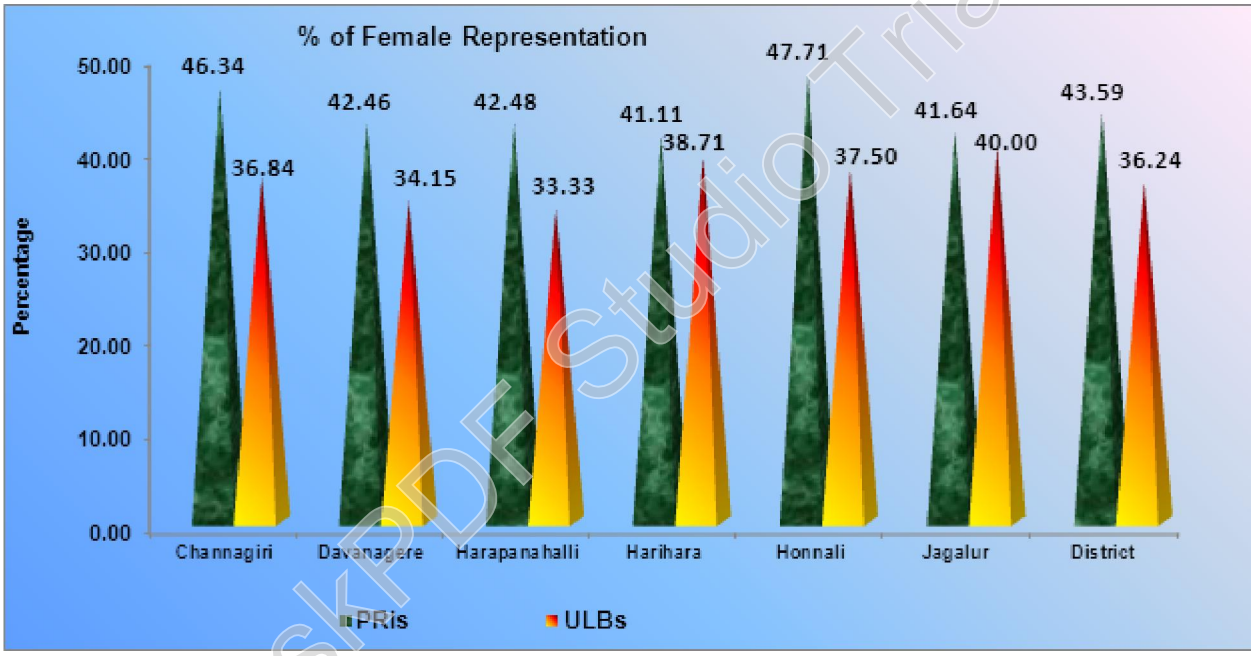
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Table 10.3: Share of Female and Male Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs - 2011

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Elected representatives in PRIs			No. of Elected representatives in ULBs			% of female representation	
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	PRIs	ULBs
1	Channagiri	348	403	751	7	12	19	46.34	36.84
2	Davanagere	273	370	643	14	27	41	42.46	34.15
3	Harapanahalli	260	352	612	9	18	27	42.48	33.33
4	Harihara	192	275	467	12	19	31	41.11	38.71
5	Honnali	271	297	568	6	10	16	47.71	37.50
6	Jagalur	162	227	389	6	9	15	41.64	40.00
	District	**1506**	**1924**	**3430**	**54**	**95**	**149**	**43.59**	**36.24**

Source: Davanagere District at a Glance - 2011-12

Figure 10.1: Percentage of Female Representation



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Table- 10.4: Representation of SCs and STs in PRIs

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of elected members in PRIs	Total No. of elected members from SC and ST category	Percentage
1	Channagiri	751	291	38.75
2	Davanagere	643	243	37.79
3	Harapanahalli	612	249	40.69
4	Harihara	467	114	24.41
5	Honnali	568	179	31.51
6	Jagalur	389	194	49.87
	District	**3430**	**1270**	**37.03**

Source: Davanagere District at a glance-2011-12

From Tables 10.3 and 10.4 it is seen that at present PRI representation by women is to the extent of 43.59 per cent, while in ULBs 36.24 per cent and the rest are held by men. The representation to SC and STs in PRIs is to the extent of 37.03 per cent in the district. The experiment of decentralization of power in the direction of establishing local self governance through the 73rd constitutional amendment is considered as a commendable step in the whole country. The impact of decentralization is to be gauged only during the interactions with people who are the target groups for all the development programmes. As a part of the work on preparing the HDR of Davanagere district, taluk level dialogues were held during the taluk level workshops involving elected members of GP. TP and ZP apart from the officials of concerned departments connected to HD. Following is a summary of these workshops where the stakeholders expressed their views on the status of human development and the programme inadequacies in achieving the targeted goals.

10.8 Concluding Remarks

The elements of governance include institutions, delivery mechanisms and legislations. The links between governance and human development are realized through the enabling conditions of political freedom, participation, decentralization, empowerment, equity and accountability. The shortfalls in the achievement of various indicators of development, as explained in earlier chapters and as recorded during the interactions with the people, it is evident that outcomes are not on expected lines of the planners and also of the users. Shortfalls are visible in crucial factors of health especially of women, education (particularly gaps in female literacy and drop out of children from schools) and basic living standard indicators like housing, water, toilets and sanitation and housing. Therefore, what is needed now is growth with human development as the objective. The selection of areas of investment, target group of beneficiaries and delivery mechanism are to be based on this factor.

To overcome the risks of non-achievement in delivery system in PRI based governance, institutional design of decentralisation has to be carefully thought out. In a multilevel government system, it is possible that local governments, in addition to their original and core functions, perform agency functions on behalf of higher tiers. However, in our system, since a bulk of money spent by the Panchayats comes in the form of tied funds and not block grants or a share of revenues, LGs tend to largely work as agents; sometimes they totally neglect their core functions in doing so. The availability of own revenues or assigned taxes is a critical factor in determining whether a panchayat or a municipality functions as a local govern

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CHAPTER 11
Urban Issues in Human Development





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CHAPTER 12

URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Introduction

Human development and Urbanisation are closely associated. The quality of human development depends entirely on the quality, nature and extent of urbanization. The extent of urbanization matched with proper planning and preparation leads to a healthy development, while unrestricted population growth, especially due to migrant population, is creating havoc on the urban system. The unexpected increase in the demand for resources like - water, electricity, housing, health and education facilities, transportation and civic amenities etc., paralyses the entire urban system deteriorating the quality of life of residents. The environmental implication of urbanization is an important challenge to civic authorities, unless it is properly planned and regulated. The issues involved include land use pattern from agriculture to non-agriculture, natural resources like water and pollution, both due to air and to solid waste accumulation. Therefore, urban management assumes more importance in bringing about human development. Thus, ratio of urbanization has important implications for the future of the city as only creation and equitable distribution of urban infrastructure and amenities can lead to sustainable development practices.

Traditionally, till the human development concept emerged as a prominent way of economic thinking, urbanization was a necessary phenomenon for economic growth, and development was seen as a shift from agriculture-based rural economy to that of non-agricultural activity. It became a challenge and an opportunity during the latter half of the last century when urban centres became an attraction for unlimited migration from rural sectors in search of opportunities and leading to the inevitable pressure on the urban infrastructure. Thus, the urban units became both a source of opportunities and power; but they lead to inequality in the distribution of outcomes. From the human development perspective, urban development provided enlarged opportunities for people in terms of education, employment and consumption as compared to villages, the unequal nature of development process leading to creation of slums or unplanned settlements due to inadequate housing and sanitation facilities proportionate to the inflow of people. Urbanisation influences human development through land-use practices as it involves moving away from agriculture to manufacturing or services. More is the development of urban areas, increasing also is the need for more land towards housing, manufacturing or services, used earlier for agriculture, which essentially disturbs the workforce by displacing agricultural workers, fishermen and traditional artisans and lead to increase in poverty



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unless proper and sufficient employment opportunities are provided.

The only way urbanization influences or affects the status of human development is through investments in infrastructure like roads, railways, water and sanitation, housing etc. needed for a decent living. Such development again leads to absorption of both high manual workforce as well as service facilities. Unless proportionate housing and basic facilities for their living are created, the migrants tend to become houseless and uneven living conditions are created in these urban centres leading to societal conflicts affecting human development. The higher income of the urban poor as compared to the rural poor are offset by a low access to government services like housing, sanitation and water, leading possibly to a lower real income.

Normally, migrants tend to be poor and houseless. As they cannot afford the cost of decent facilities and when it comes to provision of housing and sanitation, these poor migrant workers needed by the growing economy of urban areas, have received very scanty attention from the government bodies. As noted by the UNDP HDR of 1990, the high nominal income of urban poor compared to their rural counterparts is offset by lower access to established public services like housing and sanitation, thereby leading inevitably to a lower real income than that of what the rural poor earn. Thus, urbanization creates its own set of new problems of poverty and the growth of slums.

During the last decade, although the overall population growth has shown a decline by 1.91 per cent as compared to the previous decade (15.60 per cent from 17.5 per cent), the urban population has grown by 31.54 per cent as against the rural of 7.4 per cent during the last census period. At the same time, the proportion of agricultural labour has declined from 26.46 per cent to 25.67 per cent of the total workforce in the State. In Davanagere district though the trend is the same as that of the state, the urban population ratio has increased by 15.84 per cent as against rural increase of 5.49 per cent and overall increase of 8.63 per cent (see Table 11.1). Thus, the pressure on urban centres is on the increase and this is bound to affect the living conditions of the urban units, unless service delivery systems are put in place proportionate to population growth.

A View of Davanagere City Corporation



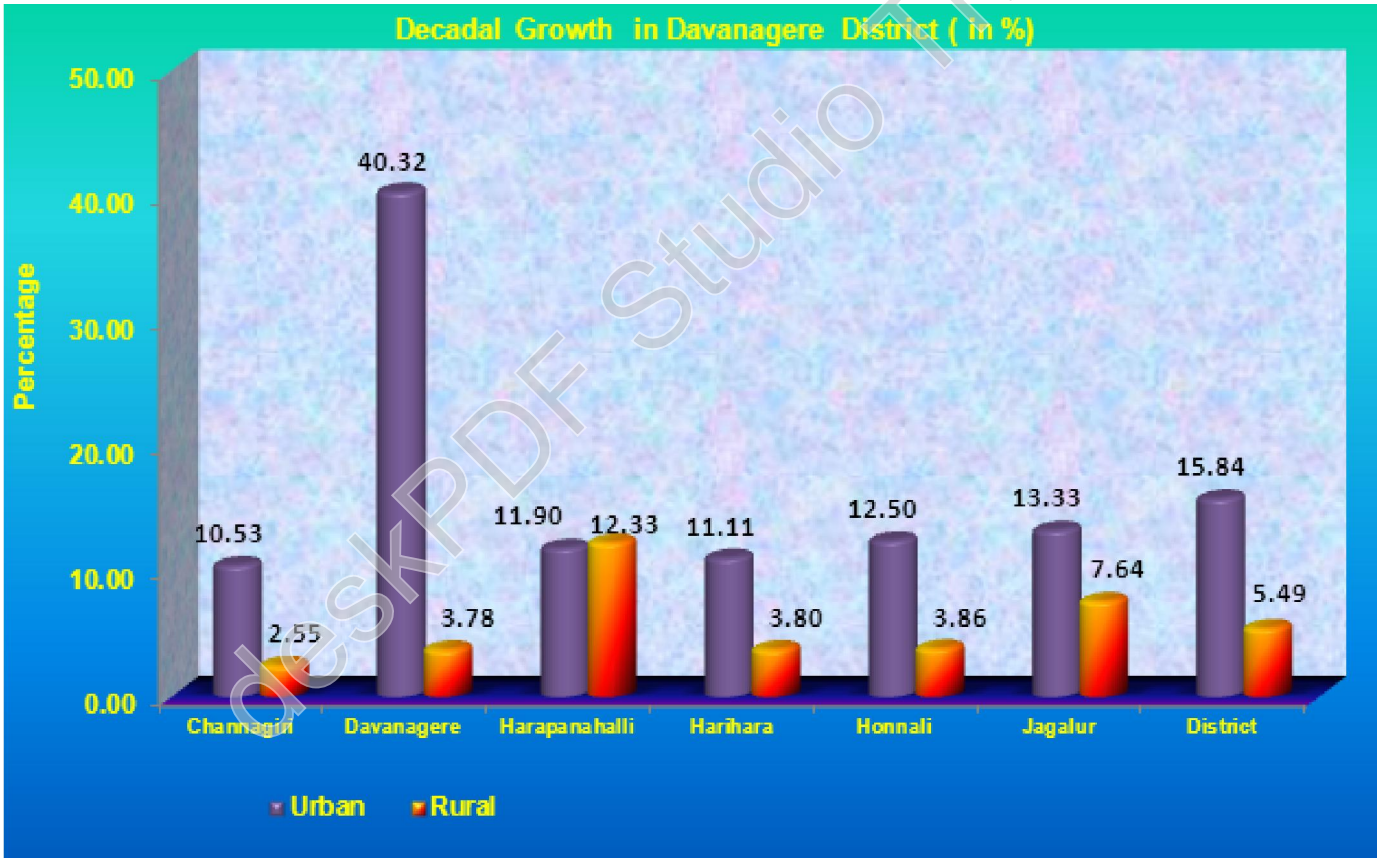
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Table 11.1: Urbanisation in Davanagere District

Sl. No.	Taluk	2001		2011		Decadal growth (in %)	
		Urban (in Nos.)	Rural (in Nos.)	Urban (in Nos.)	Rural (in Nos.)	Urban	Rural
1	Channagiri	18,512	2,73,995	21,000	2,81,000	10.53	2.55
2	Davanagere	3,64,523	2,38,000	4,35,000	2,47,000	40.32	3.78
3	Harapanahalli	41,907	2,26,886	47,000	2,55,000	11.90	12.33
4	Harihara	87,744	1,57,910	90,000	1,64,000	11.11	3.80
5	Honnali	15,568	2,07,024	18,000	2,15,000	12.5	3.86
6	Jagalur	14,744	1,44,139	17,000	1,55,000	13.33	7.64
	District	**5,42,998**	**12,47,954**	**6,29,000**	**13,16,000**	**15.84**	**5.49**

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Figure 11.1: Decadal Growth in Davanagere District (in %)



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11.2 Service Delivery issues

A high growth rate in the urban population is bound to give rise to infrastructural issues affecting the comfort level of the residents. The following is a comparative table of the facility level available in all the urban centres of the district:

Table 11.2: Information on Number of Urban Centres and Urban Facilities

Sl. No.	Information/ Urban centre	Channagiri	Davanagere	Harapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
1	Population	21,313	4,34,971	49,936	77,000	17,928	17,257
2	Area-sq.kms.	5.16	68.63	6.98	7.84	3.14	6.58
3	No. of HHs	4492	92,607	8530	18795	3867	3620
4	Population density/sq.km	4130	6338	7154	9821	5710	2623
5	SC and ST population	3445	81,000	12,000	15,000	3000	5000
6	Slum population (% to total)	10,093 (47.36%)	63,371 (14.57%)	17,481 (35.01%)	16,278 (21.14%)	3392 (18.92%)	1012 (5.86%)
7	Literacy rate	77	76	64	76	72	82
8	HHs with tap Water connections from ULBs and LPCD	2335/70	58809/100	3171/70	8138/110	1868/ (22.99%)	1680/70
9	HHs with latrine within premises	3,408	80,160	3,589	13,759	3,043	2,724
10	HHs with UGD connections	3,403	78,525	3,449	11,097	3,019	2,715
11	Total road length-kms	52	1007.7	32	136.89	39	31
12	HHs with access to modern fuel for cooking	2,046	56,339	3,046	9,792	1,958	1,886
13	HHs with electricity for lighting	4,237	89,920	7,585	18,006	3,553	3,447
14	Generation of solid waste quantity-TPD	9.5	145	14	25	6.5	8
15	Slum HHs	1,956	12,957	553	2,146	NA	NA

Source: Respective Websites of ULBs and compiled from Census 2011

There are six urban locations in the district administered by the CMC Davanagere, CMC in Harihara, TMC in Harapanahalli and TPs in other taluks. The urban area consists of 1, 31, 911 households as per Census 2011 and Davanagere city has the maximum concentration of 70.2 per cent. Out of these households, about 95 per cent have access to livable/good houses in urban areas. Apart from this, they (urban areas) also have more than 18, 000 slum households with a total population of 1.12 lakhs out of the total 6.18 lakhs, constituting 18 per cent of the population in these six urban centres. The maximum number of slum population are in Channagiri with 47.36 per cent and Harapanahalli with 35 per cent to the total and Davanagere has 63, 371 constituting 14.57 per cent of the total population of 434, 971.

In urban areas, the households have to depend on the public facilities for water and sanitation, as they cannot have any other alternatives, unlike the rural areas. According to Census 2011, the ratio of households with water connections in the urban areas of the District is detailed in Table 11.4. About 7 per cent of households do not have access to

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Table 11.3: Households without Own Houses - Urban

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of HHs	Total number of HHs. without own houses	Percentage
1	Channagiri	4492	1195	26.26
2	Davanagere	92,607	33,415	35.38
3	Harapanahalli	8530	1964	21.79
4	Harihara	18,795	7810	40.87
5	Honnali	3867	897	22.76
6	Jagalur	3620	1228	33.35
	District	**131,911**	**60,307***	**44.75**

*Note: Total number of HHs. without own houses pertains to 2011 and the taluk- wise break up is available only for the year 2001. Taluk- wise break up details are not available for the year 2011. Hence, the total will not tally.
Source: Census 2001 and 2011

According to Census 2011, the maximum number of houseless families is in Harihara and Davanagere towns. In Table 11.3, the availability of amenities like access to modern cooking fuel and availability of electricity for lighting are indicated. Cooking fuel supply is available only to an extent of maximum 61 per cent in Davanagere and the lowest town with this amenity is Harapanahalli.

11.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

Table 11.4: Drinking Water Facility in Urban Areas of Davanagere District

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households- Urban (Nos.)	No. of HHs having access to safe drinking water within premises	Percentage	Water supplied per capita – LPCD
1	Channagiri	4,492	3,876	86	70
2	Davanagere	92,607	86,106	93	100
3	Harapanahalli	8,530	6,832	80	70
4	Harihara	18,795	15,399	82	110
5	Honnali	3,867	3,368	87	23
6	Jagalur	3,620	3,196	88	70
	District	**1,31,911**	**1,18,777**	**90**	**-**

Source: Census 2011 and respective ULBs

water in Davanagere and 20 per cent in Harapanahalli and the status in other urban locations are also not good. According to information made available by the respective ULBs of these areas, water availability per day is good and adequate and as per norms (70 LPCD) except in Honnali.

But with regard to sanitation, the condition is still not good. Households having toilets within the premises are only to the extent of 87 per cent in Davanagere and 42 per cent in Harapanahalli, which is the lowest among urban areas in the district. The miserable situation is that about 85 per cent and 40 per cent of these households have drainage connections, respectively in these two towns. These facts reveal that people from even urban areas are forced to defecate in open areas as their counterparts resort to in the rural areas. Another surprising fact is that still about 3 -11

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per cent of households are deprived of electricity connections and have to survive using other traditional sources for lighting, like kerosene. This gap in urban amenities points out towards the level of standard of living comprising the extent of those households who cannot afford these minimum facilities.

Table 11.5: Urban HHs with Latrine and Drainage Facility within Residential Premises

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households Urban (Nos)	Households with Latrines within Premises (Nos)	Percentage	No. of HHs having Drainage Connection	Percentage to total HHs
1	Channagiri	4,492	3,408	75.87	3,403	75.76
2	Davanagere	92,607	80,160	86.56	78,525	84.79
3	Harapanahalli	8,530	3,589	42.08	3,449	40.43
4	Harihara	18,795	13,759	73.21	11,097	59.04
5	Honnali	3,867	3,043	78.69	3,019	78.07
6	Jagalur	3,620	2,724	75.25	2,715	75.0
	District	**1,31,911**	**1,06,683**	**80.87**	**1,02,208**	**77.48**

Source: Census 2011

11.4 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Solid waste is the unwanted or useless solid materials generated from combined residential, industrial and commercial activities in a given area. It may be categorized according to its origin (domestic, industrial, commercial, construction or institutional); according to its contents (organic material, glass, metal, plastic paper etc); or according to its potentiality for containing hazardous substance (toxic, non-toxin, flammable, radioactive, infectious etc). Management of solid waste reduces or eliminates adverse impacts on the environment and human health and supports economic development and improved quality of life. A number of processes are involved in effectively managing waste for a municipality. These include monitoring, collection, transport, processing, recycling and disposal.

The most pressing problem faced by any urban centre in India today is Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM). Rapid urbanisation and changing lifestyles have led to the generation of huge amounts of garbage and waste in the urban areas, so much so, over the past few years, just the handling of this Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) has assumed the proportion of a major organizational, financial and environmental challenge. An unfortunate fallout of rapid urbanization without the adequate infrastructure backup is that in all Indian cities/towns, disposal of

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waste is done indiscriminately, leading to stray animal menace, clogged drains and spread of diseases. The process of collection, transportation and disposal of MSW is not complete in most of the cities/towns with garbage heaps remaining unattended until the severity reaches unmanageable proportions. In addition, the contamination of MSW by bio-medical and industrial hazardous waste is a growing concern.

Table 11.6: Generation Rate of Solid waste in Towns of Davanagere District

Sl. No	Taluk	Solid waste generation- in MT per day and Year	Solid waste collection	Percentage of SW collection
1	Channagiri	9.5 MTD = 2850 MTA	7.5MTD= 2250 MTA	78.95
2	Davanagere	145 MTD = 43500 MTA	130 MTD= 39000	89.66
3	Harapanahalli	14 MTD= 4200 MTA	12 MTD= 3600	85.71
4	Harihara	25 MTD=7500 MTA	22 MTD= 6600 MTA	88.0
5	Honnali	6.5 MTD=1950 MTA	6.0MTD= 1800 MTA	92.31
6	Jagalur	8.0MTD= 2400 MTA	8.0 MTD= 2400 MTA	100.0

Source: Respective Websites as revealed under their PDL clause
Note: Davanagere population, 434971, SW145.00TPD, 333.35gms SW per capita

Most ULBs spend nearly 60 per cent-70 per cent of their total overall budgetary allocation on collection, another 20 per cent and 30 per cent on transportation, and often less than 10 per cent on the treatment and final disposal of MSW. Also, even today, the disposal of wastes is being carried out in an unscientific manner, with crude open dumping in low-lying areas being the prevalent practice followed by most ULBs. The results of these are foul smell, breeding of flies and other pests and generation of liquid run offs, which pose a serious threat to the underground water reserves.

The following is the quantity of solid waste generated and collected for disposal by the ULBs of Davanagere as declared by them.

From Table-11.6, one can imagine the extent of SW generated per day and collected by the authorities. The rest o the uncollected SW of 0-21 per cent in a town in the district gets accumulated and rots. According to an estimate based on the present population and SW generation, Davanagere alone generates 333.35 gms. of solid waste, per day. Such a huge quantity of waste generation and portion of it remaining un-disposed will have its own impact on the environment, health, quality of living of the residents of the locality. During the visits to the city of Davanagere, uncollected SW is quite visible especially in slum areas. All the ULBs are not having any arrangement with regard to the treatment of waste water and re-usage.

Problem of Issue of Solid waste in an Urban Centre



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Urban Issues

Against this background and considering the faster rate of urbanization today, it is important to look at the urban issues arising from out of these factors affecting human development in urban centres, which are quite different from the human development factors in rural areas. The following is an analysis of the same:

Importance of Urban Issues to be considered while preparing the H D R at District Level



In terms of percentage, the urban population forms 38.67 per cent in the State as against 31.2 per cent of total population in the country. In terms of urbanization, the State has witnessed an increase of 4.68 per cent in the proportion of urban population in the last decade. While the rural population grew at 7.40 per cent, the urban population registered a growth rate of 31.54 per cent. Among the districts, Bangalore is the most urbanized district with 90.94 per cent of its population residing in urban areas. The urban population in Davanagere district is 32.33 per cent of the total and the decadal growth is at 13.60 per cent as against the growth in rural population of 7.49 per cent. In the district, the highest urbanized taluk is Davanagere taluk with an urban population share of 63.78 per cent followed by Harihara with 35.43 per cent and Harihara with 15.56 per cent. In Davanagere taluk, out of the total population of 6.82 lakhs, 4.35 lakhs are residents of Davanagere city itself. Among the urbanized districts of the State, Davanagere has the ninth place in terms of population. At present, the city is being administered by the City Corporation. At the national level, the contribution from urban areas to our GDP exceeds 60 per cent and these centres have a greater impact on human development. It is also a fact that higher development is observed in areas with higher urbanization. The HDI too is higher in districts with higher urban content. Such a huge population and the faster growth in urban population during the last decade is giving rise to various issues typical of an urban area, which is in a hurry to grow or expand. They are urban issues such as slums, urban poverty, housing requirements and lack of basic infrastructure like water supply, sewage and sanitation standards and the level of solid waste management. Mere concentration of urban population does not reflect the true urban character. It is the quality of urban infrastructure and standard, which matters most in their assessment of urban life standards. The assessment of these factors and their comparison to benchmarking standards of service is important in the HDR measurement of urban areas. In this regard, some crucial indicators have been identified and used in the calculation of an Urban index for Davanagere, as detailed in Chapter (Three) on Indices.

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Urbanization and economic growth are strongly associated and hence, urban areas, in general, and cities, in particular, have been identified as the 'engines of economic growth', and 'agents of change'. Hence, rapid urbanization brings significant economic growth and prosperity to the region through trickle - down hypothesis. This means massive improvement in the accessibility to basic services like primary education, health, water supply and sanitation, and other infrastructure. The rapid and higher level of urbanization along with efficient policy measures are expected to promote uniform urban development and prosperity. The question now is whether the trickledown effect of faster urban development is taking place in our cities or not?

Urbanization in all its dimensions

The prosperity and rapid urbanization also imposes innumerable problems of city management like environment and pollution, land-use, water, energy, transport, slums, demographic and social issues, etc., which need to be addressed effectively for sustainable urbanization. Added to this, unlike in developed countries, rapid urbanization in developing countries like India is taking place at a much lower GDP level, which would aggravate the emerging problems due to financial constraints in implementing various environment and development programmes (Sastry 2005). This needs adoption of a comprehensive urbanization policy by incorporating the concepts of resource conservation and mobilization, environmental management, appropriate policy instruments and associated institutional structure for implementation, monitoring and people's participation apart from bench marking for service standards. Otherwise, the growth in urban areas will only be demographic or quantitative than qualitative in life standards.

Urbanization is more Demographic than Structural and Economic

Karnataka accounts for almost 6.3 per cent of national urban population and 4.4 per cent of the total number of towns in the country. By share of urban population, Karnataka (38.7 percent) stood above the national average (31.2 per cent) in 2011. With conducive location for industrial and commercial development - the two engines of economic growth and urbanization - Karnataka's urbanization has been consistently progressive with a gradual increase in urban population upto 2001 and a much faster growth during the last decade at 31.54 per cent. Similarly, the city of Davanagere too posted a decadal growth of 15.84 per cent though not equal to State's growth. As a result, the share of overall urban population is on the much higher side as compared to the national pattern.



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Urban Problems Basic to City specifics - unable to Attract Investments

Geographically, Davanagere is in the central part of the State well connected by railways and road being situated on the NH 4. Although a few years back, the city was nicknamed as Manchester of South India, all prosperity associated with it vanished with the collapse of the textile industry during the second half of the 20th century. Despite having all the infrastructural facilities needed for growing as an industrial hub, it is deprived of any large or medium industries at present. The total number of small-scale industries in the district is about 9346, apart from the two functional sugar factories providing employment opportunities to about 35,000 people. The other employment generating sectors in the city and other towns are trading, transportation, and education and health institutions. Thus, with the lack of exposure to any major industrial or IT investments, the city of Davanagere, especially, is becoming a centre for expanding slum areas for people migrating to the city and creating an environment of 'exclusionary urbanization.' There are certain common features of this type of urbanization due to which there will be perpetual issues of living. Some of them are:

Poor Migrants from Rural areas are unwelcome

The cost of living and lack of employment opportunities are very high for the poor migrants from smaller towns and rural areas. The most important fact is the lack of employment opportunities in rural areas and who with an intention of gaining better employment migrate to towns. But in a highly capital-intensive urban development, such migratory poor are not welcome and they end up by taking some menial jobs and seek cheap accommodation like in slums that are managed by local land mafia. Thus, there exists a situation not conducive to the healthy accommodation of newcomers into the city.

Captured by the Local Elite

Another major feature of exclusionary urbanization is the role of the elites of major cities who form a highly influential interest group that favour their own from the state. These elite happen to be the articulate middle class, the business class and industrial houses that consistently demand better services and conditions at the expense of the poor and newcomers to the city. The frequent demolitions of slums in the name of beautification, and the attempts to privatise basic services in the name of efficiency gains are some of the features of exclusionary urbanisation that favour the elite at the expense of the local poor or new entrants.

In Karnataka, though urbanization is taking place at a faster rate, growth is not even in all the centres. Among

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the districts, Bangalore district has witnessed the highest decennial growth rate of 47.18 per cent and the growth rate of Davnanagere is 15.84 per cent. Even for this level of growth in a place like Davanagere, it needs proportionate investments to accommodate the growing population primarily job seekers. Bangalore has substantial job opportunities arising out of the new investments taking place. But for the other cities it is growing only demographically and causes further stress on the existing infrastructure owing to the poor financial situation of the authorities to upgrade the same. It will ultimately end up in lowering the quality of life of the residents.

Physical and Economic Characteristics of Slums

All the towns of the district are having slum areas. As said earlier, slums are formed due to migration from rural areas and owing to the lack of better accommodation, they form poor and dilapidated dwellings on their own in the city's bad and polluted areas (like next to railway station, drainages and sewerage lanes, industrial waste water drains, etc.,) which ultimately tur out to be slums, as they lack planning in their formation. As noted from Table 11.7 the concentration of slum population is seen more in the towns of Channagiri, Harapanahalli and Harihara and the details are presented in the table.

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Table 11.7: Details of Slum Areas in Davanagere District

Details	Channagiri	Davanagere	Harapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
No. of slums	NA	59	NA	10	NA	NA
Slum households (Nos.)	1,956	12,957	2,826	2,146	NA	NA
Slum population	10,093	63,371	17,481	16,278	NA	NA
Percentage of slum population to total	47.0	14.57	35.0	21.14	NA	NA
Slum area	2.691sq.km	48.45 sq km	17.75sq. km	2.581sq.km	NA	NA
Number of Slum houses	1956	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Water connections in slums (Nos.)	NA	2,477	NA	NA	NA	NA
HHs connected to UGD (Nos.)	NA	8,730	NA	NA	NA	NA
HHs with individual toilets (Nos.)	NA	4,735	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: NA= Data Not made available by the institutions. Source: Respective ULB websites

Percentage of BPL Households

On a review of available facts from the ULBs, it is seen that about 12 per cent of the total households in Davanagere city belong to the BPL category. In the same way, the population from BPL sections of society is about 12.7 per cent of the total in the city. In Harapanahalli town area, it is about 6 per cent and most of these are residents of slum areas of the ULBs. The ratio of BPL persons is almost according to the extent of slum areas and population.

Water Supply- PC of Households Covered

With regard to drinking water supply, all the ULBs have declared that the supply is almost 70 or more LPCD except of Honnali where it is 23LPCD. Individual water connections to the households are available to the extent of 40 per cent in Davanagere, 51 per cent in Channagiri, 25 per cent in Harapanahalli, 38 per cent in Harihara, 36 per cent in Honnali and 64 per cent in Jagalur. The rest of the households have to draw water from a distance or depend on public taps as there is no water supply arrangement within their own localities or premises.

Percentage of Households with Sewerage/Drainage Facilities

Almost all the ULBs do not have proper UGD facility, except for Davanagere and most of the residents do not have proper sewerage connections. The extent of presence of toilets within the premises, according to Census, is 81 per cent and the extent of drainage connections (both open and closed) is to the extent of 77 per cent on an average in the ULB areas of the district.

Basic Infrastructure in ULB areas

Basic infrastructural facilities like roads, UGD, water connections, sanitation facilities etc., are poor in most of the ULB areas. The extent of the same are indicated while calculating the UDI for each of the ULB in the Chapter on Indices.

Degree of Urbanization and Spatial Distribution of Urban Population

The most populated towns among all ULBs in the district are Harihara with 9821 population per sq.km and Davanagere with 6338 per sq.km. Problems connected with slum areas are also more in these two towns.

Table 11.8: Details of Density of Population in Urban Areas

Sl. No.	ULB	Density of Population per sq.km.
1	Channagiri	4154
2	Davanagere	6338
3	Harapanahalli	2081
4	Harihara	9821
5	Honnali	5710
6	Jagalur	2623

Source: Census 2011.

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Some of the major problems to be addressed in the emerging fast rate of urbanisation relate to the implementation of the 74th amendment to the Constitution regarding decentralization of urban planning and governance process; the planning function within it and the relationship between rural and urban areas or the rural-urban continuum, which also raises questions of addressing the needs of the existing population as well as planning for the future; and the priority to be given for civic amenities and the question of preserving the distinct identity of the place.

At present, there are two streams of urban governance in Karnataka. One, through the Ministry of Urban Development and the other is by the Department of Municipal Administration. The ministry governs through the Directorate of Urban Development to which all urban governing cells in the Deputy Commissioners' offices report. All the town municipal corporations of the state come under this while the town municipalities, which are not corporations, come under the department of municipal administration. However, in reality, little attention is paid to the 74th constitutional amendment as the administration process largely involves the bureaucracy than by any representation of citizens. The urban planning at the district level is being decided at the DC's Office by the Urban Cell. Not only planning, but the entire governance process of small and medium towns is meant to be carried out from the district offices.

Issues of Concern in Urban Governance

At present, the urban cell in the DC's office conducts all urban planning for the district. This section is led by an officer of a lower rank and is responsible for urban governance as well as urban planning, without any accountability to either the DPC or the elected urban representatives. It is opined that often, the small cell is ill-equipped in terms of expertise, staff and scope to meet the demands of urban governance and urban planning. Urban governance and planning at district level not only involves the district town but also numerous small towns or other municipal areas. These towns are growing fast and most of the time, are in dire need of governance, civic amenities and planning.



The urban cell also does not see itself as part of the district planning process. It is our experience and also of the Chief Planning Officer of ZP, that the urban cell in the office of the DC do not share information and data on urban plans in time to other levels or people. With an integrated approach, the plans could be integrated and consolidated in the actual district planning process in the zilla panchayath whose function is to plan for rural areas. Owing to the present reluctance in parting with

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information on the part of urban planning cells, the district planning process, which is done by the DPC do not contain any details of urban areas. The net result of the above processes is that district plans are prepared without the urban component or the integration of rural with urban plans. This is further aggravated because the zilla panchayat/ parishad basically remains a rural panchayat/parishad rather than a body reflecting both rural and urban areas of a district.

11.5 Human Development in Slum areas - Study in two Slum Wards of Davanagere Town - A Case Study



Karnataka is a progressive State with an increase in Gross State Domestic Product, growth in agriculture and industry, increase in the share of service sector in State Income, growing cities etc. However, Karnataka is encountering many problems such as poverty, underemployment, undernourishment, illiteracy, ill-health, slums in urban areas and so on. The state is visualizing an increase in urbanization over the decades of economic progress achieved under various Plan periods. For instance, in 1960-61, 22.96 per cent who constituted the urban population increased significantly to 38.57 per cent in 2011-12. With this rapid urbanization, problems like urban poverty, unemployment, underemployment, emergence of slums, lack of civic amenities such as drinking water, sanitation, roads, health, electrification, pollution, overcrowding, crime, etc., have also increased. The problem of urban poverty is very largely reflected in the slums. Shortage of housing leads to their formation and the growth of slums is also increasing in its extent, with increasing urbanization. At present, 2491 slums are present in the various urban areas of Karnataka. To understand the problems and challenges with the human development scenario in the slums, Davanagere city was selected for a micro study. The city has a geographical area of 68.63 Sq Kms with a population of 4,35125 as per the census of 2011. It has, at present, 52 slums, out of which 38 are notified and 14 are non-notified slums. The total slum population of the city was 63,039 with 12,892 households, constituting 14.48 per cent of the total dwellers in Davanagere city.

To analyze the status of human development in slum areas, out of 52 slum areas of Davanagere city, two notified slums, viz., Shekarappa Nagara and Shri Rama Nagara were selected. A sample of 50 households was selected from these slum areas on a random sampling basis, which consisted of 225 persons. Out of selected 50 households, 19 households belonged to scheduled caste people, 07 households to scheduled tribe residents and the remaining 24 had people from the Other Backward Classes.

The important indicators to measure human development are education, health and decent standard of liv-

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ing. The observations of these indicators are discussed in the forthcoming paragraphs.

1. Education: Education is one of the important components of human development. To get primary education for the children living in these slum areas, government schools are situated at a distance of about 300 meters. Government High schools and colleges are located at a distance of about three KMs. Besides these, private primary and high schools are also situated nearby the slum areas. The educational levels of the respondents of the 50 households are presented in the following table.

noticed that the people living in slum areas are fully aware of the importance of availing of the available educational benefits for building a better future for their children.

Health: Health is another important component of human development. Preventive and curative health care facilities are of sheer necessity to maintain good health and thereby people can contribute effectively to the economic affairs of the country. Provision of adequate potable water, proper sanitation facilities, provision of food articles,

Table 11.9: Educational Status of the Respondents in Slum Areas in 2013 (in Nos.)

Sl. No.	Educational Level	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Uneducated	31	13	41	85
2	Higher Primary education (Up to 7th Std)	30	12	27	69
3	High School Education (8th to 10th Std)	22	04	24	50
4	College Education	04	02	15	21
	Total	**87**	**31**	**107**	**225**

Source: Field data

Table11.9 reveals that there are 225 respondents, out of whom, 140 respondents have accessed formal education with 69 respondents in primary education, 50 respondents in high school education and 21 in college education constituting 62.2 per cent literacy among the total respondents. The remaining 85 respondents are illiterates or uneducated forming 37.8 per cent of the total 225 respondents. Thus, it is

establishmenzt of primary health centers, community health centers, hospitals, dispensaries, super specialty hospitals to attend to dreadful non-communicable diseases are essential to increase the health status of the people. Generally, people tend to succumb to communicable and non-communicable diseases. Communicable diseases are those diseases, which affect other persons

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very quickly, such as cholera, malaria, tuberculosis, gastro enteritis, respiratory tract infections (RTI), sexually transmittable diseases (STD) and the like, while non-communicable diseases are not transferable diseases from one person to another, such as diabetes, hypertension, different types of cancers, epilepsy, heart diseases, kidney ailments, AIDS etc.

It has been observed from the field data that the respondents living in slum areas are prone to more communicable diseases than non-communicable diseases. It is reported that 15 respondents have suffered from cholera, 20 from malaria, 10 from tuberculosis, 5 from gastro entities and 6 from respiratory tract infections, from out of the 225 respondents constituting 25 per cent of the total. With regard to non-communicable diseases, 5 respondents are suffering from diabetes, 3 from hypertension, 1 from cancer and 1 from heart trouble of forming 4.4 percent of the total respondents.

Further, the drinking water and toilet facilities in the Shekarappa Nagara and Shri Rama Nagara slum areas are shown in Table 11.10 and Table 11.11 respectively.

Table 11.10: Drinking Water facility of the Sample Households in 2013 (in Nos.)

Type of water Supply	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Own tap	03	02	09	14
Public tap	16	05	15	36
Total	19	07	14	50

Source: Field survey

Table 11.11: Toilet Facility of the Sample Households in 2013 (in Nos.)

Particulars	*Scheduled Castes*	*Scheduled Tribes*	*Other Backward Classes*	*Total*
(1)	*(2)*	*(3)*	*(4)*	*(5)*
Having toilets	*06*	*00*	*14*	*20*
Not- having toilets	*13*	*07*	*10*	*30*
Total	*19*	*07*	*24*	*50*

Source: Field survey

The inferences from the Table 11.10 and Table 11.11 are the following:

1.1 With regard to Table 11.10, out of 50 sample households, 14 households are having own tap facility to get drinking water constituting 28 per cent of the total households. The remaining 36 households are depending on public drinking water facility, forming 72 per cent of the total households. Further, among the 50 sample households, 19 households belonged to scheduled caste and 07 households to

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scheduled tribe people and the remaining 24 households belonged to other backward classes. Thus, it is observed that only 28 per cent of the sample households are having own drinking water facility within their residential premises and the remaining 72 per cent of the households are depending on public water supply system.

1.2 With respect to Table 11.11, among the 50 sample households, there were 20 households, which are having toilet facilities constituting 40 per cent of the total households. Out of these 20 households, 06 households belonged to scheduled caste category and the remaining 14 to other backward classes. It is also observed that households belonging to scheduled tribe category did not have toilet facility. Further, there are 30 households, which do not have toilet facilities, forming 60 per cent of the total households. Out of this, 13 belonged to scheduled caste category, 07 to scheduled tribe category and 10 to other backward classes category; 30 sample households are solely dependent on open fields for ablutions.

2. Decent standard of living: Decent standard of living is another important indicator of human development. Standard of living largely depends on the income earned by the people by participating in different economic activities. In other words, people are getting wages through employment engaged in different occupations. The income and employment details of the sample 50 households of the working force or respondents are detailed in Table 11.12 and Table 11.13

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Table 11.12: Annual Income of the Sample Households in 2013

Income Slab- in Rs.	Scheduled Castes (Nos.)	Scheduled Tribes (Nos.)	Other Backward Classes(Nos.)	Total (Nos.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
25,000 - 50,000	02	03	05	10
50,000 - 1,00,000	05	00	10	15
1,00,000 - 1,50,000	07	03	03	13
1,50,000 - 2,00,000	03	01	02	06
2,00,000 & above	02	00	04	06
Total	19	07	24	50

Source: Field survey

Table 11.13: Occupational Pattern of the Sample Households in 2013 (in Nos.)

Nature of employment	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Casual manual labour	43	18	36	97
Driver	02	00	02	04
Self- employment	02	01	10	13
Govt. employment	01	00	02	03
Total No. of Working population				**117**
Total No. of Non-working population				**108**
Total population				**225**

Source: Field survey

The inferences of the Table 11.12 and Table 11.13 are discussed as under:

2.1 As seen from Table11.12, the annual income received by the sample 50 households (working population) reveals that 10 households are getting the annual income ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50, 000 (20 per cent), 15 households from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1.00 lakh (30 per cent), 13 households from Rs. 1.00 lakh to 1.5 lakh (26 per cent), 06 households from 1.5 lakh to 2.00 lakh (12 per cent) and 06 households from Rs. 2.00 lakh and above (12 per cent). 76 per cent of the 50 households are getting an annual income ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1.5 lakh and the remaining 24 per cent of the households are getting an annual income between Rs. 1.5 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakh and above. Thus, 38 households are getting less than annual income of Rs. 1.5 lakh while, 12 households are receiving an annual income of Rs. 1.5 lakh and above.

2.2 As noted from Table 11.13, there are 225 persons in the sample 50 households. Out of this total 225 population, 117 persons are working in different occupations such as casual manual labour (97 persons), drivers (04), self-employment like petty businessmen, street vendors (13 persons) and employed in government offices (03 persons), together constituting 52 per cent of the working population and the remaining 108 persons formed non-working population consisting of children, housewives and old people in the age group of 60 years and above, accounting for 48 per cent. Thus, a little more than 50 per cent of the population is the 'working population' engaged in different occupations, while little less than 50 per cent of the population is 'non-working' or dependent population in the sample 50 households.

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Conclusion:

To study human development of the people of Davanagere city but living in its slum areas, notified slums such as Shekarappa Nagara and Sri Ram Nagara were selected for analysis. The educational level, health status and decent standard of living of these slum areas were studied by selecting 50 households consisting of 225 individuals. It is found that there are 62.2 per cent literates and 37.8 per cent illiterates indicating the level of awareness about the importance of education among the people. With regard to health status, the data reveals that 25 per cent of the households suffer from communicable diseases and 4.4 per cent suffer from non-communicable diseases showing that they are accessible to health care facilities of both government and private sectors. Further, 72 per cent of the households are depending on public water supply, while 28 per cent of the households have their own tap facility. With regard to sanitation, only 40 per cent of the respondents have their own toilet facility and the remaining 60 per cent of the households depend on open fields indicating that there is an urgent need for providing individual toilet facility to all the households. It is revealed from the study that 76 per cent of the households have an income below 1.5 lakh and 24 per cent of the respondents have an income of above Rs1.5 lakh with 52 per cent of the members as working population in total.

Thus, education, income and health status of these slum areas are improving or progressing towards apositive direction, due to the influence of rapid urbanization of Davanagere city. However, there is a need to create amenities like pucca houses, electrification, roads, drainage system, sanitation and independent water supply, etc, by the Davanagere City Corporation.

11.6 Concluding Remarks

On a detailed analysis of the Urban Development Index, already discussed in the Third Chapter, it could be observed that all the ULBs have failed to impress on the 11 indicators selected for an analysis from the urban human development angle, except for the crime rates and road accidents, for which the controlling authorities are different from the Urban Department.

The statistics for the ULBs of the district reflect poor performance in respect of infrastructural amenities like safe drinking water supply, toilets and sanitation, housing and slum management. Most of all, they have performed very badly in terms of own resource mobilization to which the extent of balance flow of funds is linked. As a result of this, all the ULBs are suffering from funds crunch due to their inherent inefficiency in own resource mobilization, within their powers, either through taxes or water, sanitation charges, affecting badly on their capability to invest on development works.

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CHAPTER 12

The Way Forward



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CHAPTER 12

WAY FORWARD: CONCLUSION, FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 Introduction

Human development is a complex multi-dimensional process of accruing benefits of economic growth reflected in the enhancement of quality of lives of its people, the factors of the process explained in terms of a measurable Human Development Index. With accessibility and availability of reliable data improving the concept of HDI is gaining wider acceptance in indexing and comparing development patterns of three intrinsic dimensions of human development namely, the enhancement of human capabilities leading to healthy longer life span, the improvement of human productivity through better knowledge acquisition and the improvement of material standards of life through steady increase in income and consumption patterns. Of course due to data limitations and computational issues at levels of district and below, the adaptation of HDI analysis essentially needs surrogate indicators as compared to the original dimensions adopted in the UNDP method. All these indices arrived at with the help of surrogate indicators along with an analysis of Human Poverty Index reveal the extent of social exclusions or vulnerable classes or communities from the general process of development and improvements in health, knowledge and income standards. Therefore, with due adaptations in UNDP methodology to fit the data base available at the taluk level for Davanagere district, an attempt has been made to assess the prevailing patterns of human development through a modified HDI that is conceptually similar to the State HDR exercise. The usage of health index will estimate the accessibility of health services, standard of living index denotes the level of economic component indicator, while education index is used as the knowledge component indicator.

In this Chapter, a succinct summary of all findings of preceding chapters are presented along with the principal findings of analysis. Based on the findings some recommendations and suggestions are given here in this concluding portion. Hence this Chapter takes stock of the issues analysed in the preceding chapters and brings out implications to suggest some critical policy changes and strategies required for a comprehensive and sustainable human development in the district. An attempt is made to go beyond the present state of human development and to provide useful guidance to district and taluk administration as to the future course of action in development matters. Thus, it is expected that the report and its findings would be of immense use to the DPC of Davanagere district in formulating its next Comprehensive District Development Plan (CDDP).

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12.2 Discussion and Analysis of Issues:

Outline of HD and its Measurement as Indicated by Different Indicators

The Human Development Index consists of three primary dimensions of standard of living, health and education and eleven sub component indicators. The district is not doing well in HDI being at 0.528(reported to be in14th place across districts) due to the fact that it is faring badly in several of important HDI components despite doing comparatively well in per capita income, access to water, electricity, literacy rate and GER.

Educational Component

The education sector as a component of HDI is doing comparatively better with an index value of 0.710 (holds fifth position across districts). The calculation of education index is based on standard ratio of gross enrolment of children at primary level considering the intra-district migration would be minimal. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is taken as the population in the school-going age cohort that is currently enrolled at schools. The adult literacy level is as indicated through Census data for the year 2011.The estimation of the education index is the combined benchmark rates of these two indicators across the district. The performance of the district is reflected as indicated by two indicators of enrolment of children and literacy rate (75.74/88.57%).The rate of enrolment or literacy is an indication of an educational transformation. In this regard, the education index for the district has shown a marginal decline from 0.711 in 2001 (SHDR) to 0.710 in 2011.

Health Component

In estimating the quality of life reflecting long and healthy life in terms of an index for health, two indicators of CMR and MMR have been developed from a select set of indicators reflecting quality and extent of basic health services currently accessible to the population of the district. Though various factors like sanitation, and safe drinking water, coverage of neonatal coverage, immunization services, and institutional deliveries are directly responsible for health dimension, all these contribute in the improvement of CMR/IMR and MMR scenario. Hence, the modified health index for DHDR purposes, these two important factors are considered representing present state of health coverage and health services accessibility for the rural population.

Despite the efforts in health sector, which is one of the important dimensions of HDI, through various schemes and substantial improvement in share of institutional deliveries over the last decade (93%), the CMR/IMR and MMR rates are yet to show any visible results indicating certain basic deficiencies in delivering health services in the district across taluks. Due to this deficiency the dimensional index at

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present is at 0.523(22nd position across districts) for the district. Similarly, there has been a declining trend in health index from 0.680 in 2001 (SHDR) to 0.523 at present and significantly the district was holding 8th position at the state level in 2001.

Livelihood and Quality of living indicators like Drinking Water, Housing and Sanitation Components

Because of the lack of firm statistical estimates of the taluk level domestic product, the living standard index used in the calculation of the modified HDI for the district makes a departure from the UNDP methodology where the current material standards enjoyed by the people is income-based. In our modified method of HDI calculations, livelihood standards are evaluated by their income scale and surrogate indicators related to the material standards enjoyed by people in terms of facilities needed for daily lives like usage and access to modern fuel, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, housing apart from level of work participation data in terms of non-farm workforce.

The standard of living index shows that it is better in Davanagere and Harihara whereas, it is very disturbing particularly in Harapanahalli and Jagalur. Davanagere is visibly poor in four of the seven indicators pertaining to living standards viz., usage of modern fuel (26% against the state maximum value of 76.3%), access to toilet (46/95), access to pucca houses (53/88), and composition of non-agricultural workers out of total workers (40/95). The status of other indicators like access to drinking water, electricity and per capita income comparatively is better in the district. The overall standard of living index is poor at 0.396.There has been a decline in standard of living from 0.515 in 2001(SHDR) to 0.396 at present and the district was holding 19th position in the State in 2001as against the present 13th.

Combined HD Analysis of the District

With values for the three district dimensions of HDI, like access to health , education and livelihood opportunities computed through the process described at Chapter 3 it has become possible to compute the modified human development index for the district. The HDI thus arrived represents the combined impact of educational development, health care access and access to livelihood facilities. This analysis has made possible to understand the impact of development process within the district in terms of living standard of people of the district. It has enabled to identify the pockets where the development process has created relative deprivation and vulnerability. It has also revealed the disparity in achievements made by every taluk in the district and patterns of inter- taluk disparity.

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Among the 11 components of HDI in the district expressed in terms of three dimensions, Davanagere district is visibly poor in six indicators viz., usage of modern fuel (26% against the state maximum value of 76.3%), access to toilet(46/95), access to pucca houses(53/88), composition of non-agricultural workers out of total workers (40/95), CMR(44/ against the state level lowest11.7) and MMR(163/ against the state level lowest of 45). Thus, the overall HDI index is at 0.528. The HDI position of the district was at 0.635 with 12th ranking in 2001 according to the State HDR. Thus, there has been an overall decline in all aspects of HDI for the district during the above period. The decline is more visible in income and standard of living and health factors.

Table 12.1: HDI Ranking of Taluks

Sl. No.	Taluk	Education Index Rank	Health Services Index Rank	Standard of Living Index Rank	Human Development Index Rank
1	Channagiri	4	4	4	4
2	Davanagere	1	1	1	1
3	Harapanahalli	6	6	6	6
4	Harihara	2	5	2	2
5	Honnali	5	3	3	3
6	Jagalur	3	2	5	5

Source: Based on the data provided by the Departments, DSO and Census (As detailed in Chapter 3)

Regional Disparity of the present HD situation in the District- Possibly, the district is affected by comparatively very low standards of living in taluks of Harapanahalli and Jagalur. At the taluk level, Davanagere taluk is leading with an HDI index 0.991, followed by Harihara (0.600) and Honnali (0.575) whereas, Harapanahalli (0.218) and Jagalur (0.418) are showing lower rates compared to the district position.

The Way Ahead

Future HD Strategy for the Education Sector

Though, government is responsible for the implementation of universalisation of elementary education concept and during the last decade's period, major strides have been achieved in this direction, especially in access to primary schools and enrolment of children, additional attention is needed in the areas of student retention/completion, attendance and quality of learning. As the government is the dominant provider of primary education - the role of private sector is minimal - the responsibility of educating especially rural poor and deprived sections of society is to be shouldered by the state alone and any fall back in this regard will fail the goals of universalized education policy. The net enrolment ratio in Davanagere has been high and is in the range of 95% in 2011-12, the disturbing factor is the higher dropout ratio at elementary level I-VIII which is at 4.04% for the district as a whole. At the taluk level, the highest rate of drop out is in Davanagere at 9% and 7% for Harapanahalli which are disturbing facts considering the State average at 4.35% for upper primary level (lower primary level is at 1.19%)-

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even after so many years of campaign and programmes under SSA. It is viewed that dropout rate is an indicator of standard of efficiency of the primary education system. The rate is still higher at (10-13% in Davanagere and Harapanahalli) the upper primary level i.e., at the 7th class stage. Higher the dropout rate more is the wastage of resources both human and capital invested. The standard reasons ascribed to the issue are; poverty and children are needed to financially support the family, meaning that parents are not in a position to support their children during education , attraction of earning through child labour, poor quality of infrastructure and lack of correlation between education and market requirements of job skills.

What required thus from the education system is a good and hygienic school environment for children and confidence to the parents that education will provide their children better opportunities in life. In short, getting educated is to be regarded as a socio economic asset and investing in education is to be perceived as having increased incomes by way of acquiring enhanced vocational skills. Unless such a scenario is developed initiation of any programme and calling it 'compulsory education to all' will only be on paper. Once the access issue is sorted out the remaining are current issues pertaining to the education system which needs devoted involvement and attention at the schools for children.

The process thus remaining primarily is enrolment, retention and quality improvement. These three are important phases of successful education system, as these are valid and need continuous attention till all children are educated and zero drop out is reached. The universalized education has an important target apart from achieving over all net enrolment ratio of 100% in elementary level of education by bringing back all those children remaining outside to mainstream education. Another important objective here is to reduce the gender gap in mainstreaming the out of school children. According to children census-2012, there are 3,536 out of school children in the age group of 6-14 years in Davanagere district. Out of them, 1,705 are girls. These children are considered as hard core and most of the parents of these children are believed to be from low income group and are reluctant to send their wards to schools. This is a human problem that needs to be sorted out carefully with a long term vision in mind in adopting these children by the Government for continuing education. On a detailed analysis of the out of school children in taluks, it is seen that the highest numbers are in Channagiri, Honnali, Davanagere and Harihara. In urban places like Davanagere and Harihara the issue of out of school children exists mainly due to the system of child labour, while the backward taluks

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of Channagiri and Honnali may have specific problem of migration by tribals (where the population of SC/ST is higher) during seasons affecting children attendance to schools. These need to be studied as a human problem and not due to poverty alone. Again, it is stated that out of the total number of out of school children a majority belong to disadvantaged sections of the society like SC/STs, Muslims, migrants, children with special needs, urban deprived , working children and children in other difficult circumstances. Thus, corrective action needs to be initiated in these directions to resolve the problem.

Further, the rate of dropout is little higher or same in taluks for girls and at the district level the trend is the same. In absolute terms, the total number of drop out/loss of retention of children at 20 per cent the loss will be in the range of 50,000-55,000 children from an education cycle of I-VIII standard, taking the school going children between 6-14 years at 2.72 lakhs as per child census 2012. The enormity of the problem can be gauged by comparing the district figures to the state where the average transition loss for V to VI standard is around 3 per cent as against the district figure of 5 per cent. Again, the loss rate from 7th to 8th standard is at 2.68 per cent for the State while it is the highest for Davanagere at 9.39 per cent. The ratio is 9.30 per cent for girl children as against the State figure of 2.96 per cent. Thus, the drop out and out of school children issues are the major problems faced by the district in realizing the dream of education to all.

Despite the best efforts by the SSA and NGOs in Davanagere district, retention rate at the overall elementary level (I-VIII) is as low as 80 per cent. In other words, say about 4 per cent of the total enrolled children will get dropped out in the middle of the elementary school level and 20 per cent without completing their education up to VIII standard. The statistics for 2011-12 shows that the highest dropout rate is seen in Harapanahalli at 7 per cent with retention loss of 31 per cent, and the lowest of 1.39 per cent is seen in Honnali taluk (Davanagere - North also has problem of highest drop out at 9 per cent and retention loss of 40 per cent). This size of dropout rates for the district shows that either there is no motivation in our education system or the poor efficiency level of education administrators in the district.

Another important assessment for the education system is the quality achievement. This can be viewed from two angles; one from the quality of infrastructure that has been provided to the children and the teaching ability in the system. It is considered that eight basic facilities to be provided in schools are the minimum standards one can expect from any school whether it is urban or rural. The average level of provision of these 8 facilities in

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the district is at 89.93% as against the State level average of 86.53%. The same is further lower at 42.54% if RTE norms of building status are taken into account. Comparing the taluks, Harapanahalli and Jagalur are the worst with just 31-37 per cent. Taking note of individual facilities, though there are separate toilets and drinking water in all the schools, shortfalls are observed in providing ramps, playgrounds and school compounds.

It is also important to have teachers with teaching ability. Always a good teacher is an attraction by himself or herself. Despite giving training in latest methodology of teaching, some of them are sticking to their own methods, according to departmental sources. Unless all the teachers adopt new innovative methods of teaching and, involve themselves in the whole exercise of improving, the teaching quality will fail. This profession needs sincerity, devotion and an attitude of serving the society at large and not as duty alone.

In this direction, the role of SDMCs is important and they should come forward to provide good schools, good teachers with all the facilities in their village and ensure that they are maintained well. When the Government is providing mid-day meals along with milk, free books, uniforms, cycles etc, the children will have an enjoying atmosphere if clean and suitable minimum quality teaching facilities are provided.

To quote the situations in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi which stand top in respect to educational standards, it is the atmosphere and the teachers' ability and total involvement that contribute to the success of Government run schools vis-a-vis aided or unaided private schools. The difference is almost nil in standards of teaching in Government run schools and private schools in these two districts whereas the situation is different in a district like Davanagere.

Future HD Strategy for Health Sector

There have been considerable achievements in the district in respect of overall health indicators, especially regarding institutional deliveries, MMR and IMR during the last five years. Rate of home deliveries has come down to 7 per cent from a high of 32.3 per cent and corresponding rate of institutional deliveries has gone up from 67.6 per cent to 93 per cent during 2005-06 to 2011-12. The MMR has come down to 163 while IMR has shown reduction to 38 during the same period. The child mortality or CMR is at 44. But much needs to be done in some backward taluks, especially in Channagiri, Harapanahalli, Harihara, Honnali and Jagalur as their performance on these indicators is far below district/state average. Institutional delivery rate is still an issue in Harapanahalli though special attention is being bestowed in resolving

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this strange phenomenon as compared to the achievements made in other taluks.

Though, there has been overall improvement in the health status of people in the district there are areas of concern, especially of Malaria, Dengue, and Chickengunya from which people are made to suffer mainly owing to bad sanitation in urban areas. Another area needing attention is increasing number of HIV cases wherein more than 1000 cases are registered and about 19 deaths have occurred during one year. This issue has to be tackled at different levels of the society as it is more of a social responsibility than a health problem of any affected individual.

Pregnant women with anemia, children born underweight and malnourishment of children are serious problems for the district, especially malnourishment, which is as high as 31.45 per cent. The issue is chronic in taluks like Harihara, Harapanahalli and Jagalur where the rate is higher than the district. Another factor of equal concern in the district is the children born underweight adding to the existing burden of malnourished children. The percentage of born underweight children is at 14.78 in the district and the problem is a serious issue in taluks of Davanagere, Honnali, Jaglur and Channagiri.

The other related issues pertain to sanitation and safe- fluoride free drinking water provision. Unless healthy and clean environment is provided by having access to safe potable water by all and eradication of the necessity of open defecation, no health schemes will be successful.

Another aspect that needs to be looked into immediately is an action plan to make available all the necessary staff support - both technical and non-technical, including full medical personnel, corresponding with the development of infrastructure, especially in rural areas. There is a general opinion in public as elicited during the taluk level workshops on human development that though infrastructure has been built in the form of hospitals and equipments there is dearth of required technical staff to manage the same and there are complaints of non-availability of medical personnel all the time, especially for delivery cases.

In fine, the health sector lack efficiency in health service delivery and insufficient achievement in providing and creating an environment of good sanitation system and safe drinking water. Therefore, if these aspects are taken care of, the health scenario in the district will show visible results.

Future HD Strategy for the Livelihood Sector

Housing in the district is still a critical issue as the census data indicate that about 47 per cent of households do not have a pucca/ proper house in the district. The situation of having houseless

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people inspite of efforts for the last decade under a host of schemes is proving a not so effective solution to resolve the issue. It appears that the basic policy of providing housing under the government scheme is beset with operational flaws since the data on progress in house construction to the vulnerable sections is impressive but not reflected in the actual data available with Census. This anomaly needs to be looked into seriously where the implementation has gone wrong.

The situation of drinking water, though claimed as good, qualitatively and quantitatively, they have issues in almost all the taluks. Another issue is about fluoride contamination of water in villages of Harihara and other taluks, which needs immediate attention in finding a permanent solution. Along with poor status of sanitation, due to poor coverage of households, with toilets within the premises, the entire issue is developing as a serious impediment in achieving the goal of total sanitation in the district. Sanitation is considered as the biggest challenge in the district due to the fact that almost 54 per cent of the households do not have toilets within the premises and are compelled to defecate in the open space. The issue here is both of sanitation and humiliation to the female members of the family. The status of rural drainage system is obvious by its absence and even the facilities at the taluk level towns are also far from satisfactory.

The usage of non-polluting fuel for cooking is at the bottom level with just 26 per cent of households having access to modern fuel sources like gas and bio gas or other non-polluting sources. It is suggested that schemes for providing housing and other amenities need to follow essentially a participatory approach, involving voluntary agencies and local people by way of creating an awareness of the issues involved. Specific and targeted approach needs to be adopted in taking up developmental programmes in such areas with support programmes along with the main programme. One example is that of construction of toilets in rural areas without thinking of their essential requirement of water along with a bathroom for women-folk, without which the entire effort will be a waste as reflected from the census data on toilets. Most probably, a major portion of the toilets constructed by the Government are not used for the intended purpose for want of water, hence not counted as toilets during the census.

Future HD Strategy for Dalits, Tribals and Minorities

The ratio of SC and ST population to the total population in the district is 17.82 per cent with a distribution rate of 15 per cent in rural and 32 per cent in urban areas. The higher

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urban component may be due to the fact that there is a widespread migration to urban areas in search of employment. A detailed analysis to highlight the benefits of various developmental aspects accruing to SC and STs and others indicates that there remains much to be achieved in terms of social equality and resolving issues of social exclusion. In the normal process of development, SC and ST communities are in the lower rungs of caste hierarchy though they constitute about 32 per cent of the total population of the district. Traditionally, they depend on agriculture, both as cultivators and agricultural labourers. But their average land holding size is less than 1.37 hectares per household as compared to the general average size of 1.46 hectares. About 50 per cent of the land holders are having a land holding size lesser than 1 hectare. Majority of these lands are not irrigated.

With regard to education their literacy rate is poor at 50 per cent for males and 32 per cent for females in comparison to others. There is an improvement of late, due to the policy of compulsory education of the Government as the GER and NER at enrolment level has been equal to that of other communities. As in the case of the other communities, much needs to be achieved in this regard. Again, the retention rate is poor and the drop out ratio is at a high of 4 per cent. The school completion ratio is also poor at 83 per cent for SC and ST children. Out of the total out of school children in the district, children belonging to SC and ST communities constitute about 48 per cent, which is a serious threat in making them educated enough to compete in market for good employment opportunities. Due to poor education they are again forced to choose menial jobs for their earnings.

With regard to disabled children their share is 38 per cent of the total CWSN in the district, which is a major concern in the development of the community. However, girl children are increasingly making use of the available facilities under programmes like NPGEL and KGBV specially meant for SC and ST girl children.

With regard to health, the benefits available under Janani Suraksha, Madilu are being increasingly used as about 70 per cent of the beneficiaries out of the total delivery cases from these marginalized sections of society. As result of these, it reported that the IMR and MMR have come down drastically for these sections of society. However, malnourished children and children born underweight are a common problem for all the communities of marginalized sections of the society. With regard to their empowerment and access to amenities, though they are lagging behind, politically they are active in governance roles due to statutory

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provisions for PRI and ULB representations. Therefore, more than their improvement in economic aspects only through interventionist policies of the Government, people from these two communities should try to empower themselves, especially women through involving themselves more in SHG movements where it is proven that empowerment is visible in many taluks. This movement also can be a move to reduce the community gap in the society and thereby eradication of social exclusion will be a reality. Therefore, combined with good education, making use of health provisions and self- empowerment through SHGs will ultimately pave the way for their development in all aspects and assist them to be part of the mainstream society.

Future HD Strategy for the Gender Development and for Other Sectors

Gender discrimination is there in all perceivable fields of society as revealed from the data. These need to be bridged to the extent possible with efforts from authorities as well as efforts by the NGOs and by the own efforts of women. Women lag behind men on various development indicators such as population, sex ratio, literacy, work participation rate and are seriously affected by health factors like anemia, MMR etc. Only with regard to election to PRIs women have good representation as statutorily they are required to participate in the governance process. In order to make them to participate actively in panchayat governance, there is need to give them regular training on various aspects of governance and it should be a continuous and ongoing process. Therefore, both with interventionist policy of the Government and greater thrust on the empowerment of women - economically and socially - that the reversal of these gender differences is possible.

Agricultural wages is one area where the difference is more than 100 per cent between men and women. This can be reversed and compensated by the additional income earning activities taken up by women through organizing themselves. SHGs are one among such organized women's movement. Sex ratio gap is a major problem of the society and spread of literacy among women is the only alternative to all issues of gender differences, health problems of women etc. Literacy will make them understand and become aware of the reasons responsible for the existing gender issues. Literacy gap is almost 13.5 per cent, though it is slowly getting narrowed down. It is still an issue in taluk like Jagalur where the gap is almost 22 per cent. Due to interventions in the education sector, now GER and NER are almost the same for both girls and boys. The only factor to

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be controlled is the annual dropout ratio which is at 4 per cent for both sexes.

Empowerment of women is possible only by achieving higher work participation, where the gap between men and women is as high as 30 per cent in some taluks, which are more urbanized like Davanagere and Harihara, as compared to taluks, which are more characterized by rural economy. In summary, one can say that it is only through higher work participation and the resultant women's empowerment that any change is possible. As it is found out in one of the small area studies on this issue in Harihara taluk, the real perceptible change has happened through SHGs in the life style of women by making them more confident in leading their lives and in the family decision-making process. They are also capable of choosing income earning activities to be economically independent. This has led them to be more responsible and indirectly converting them towards literacy. In this direction, gender budget initiatives or gender responsive budgets are to be used in the formulation of government budgets and the allocation of resources.

12.3 Concluding Remarks-Suggestions and Recommendations

Based on the above observations and findings, a comprehensive human development programme, with both short term and long term strategies and vision plan, need to be formulated to address several critical issues concerning human development. The strategy could be an aggregative vision plan where the GP level disparities and needs are to be studied and programmes are to be chalked out accordingly rather than a top down process. It could be similar to Kerala type of grassroots planning as indicated in the last Five Year Plan guidelines. The development and self sustainability in terms of water, power, and infrastructure village level development is possible and not by subsidy alone. A bottom-up process is needed at micro level unit of development like GPs and not a top down process being practiced now to identify and drawing up an action plan after identifying local needs to fulfillment of their aspirations.

Another important factor that needs attention of planners is to ensure accountability in the delivery of services. If the planning is done at the level of GPs it offers a good public platform for a vigilant civil society which can act as a watch dog in assessment of the development works under pipeline. This type of arrangement will ensure the commencement and progress of works as well as their assessment since the needs have been suggested by GPs themselves. The PDOs are to be made answerable in the implementation of the programmes for

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ensuring timely delivery of benefits of development projects. Therefore, to have an improved governance and effective delivery of services, it is essential to have the devolution of functions, funds and functionaries with proportionate responsibility and accountability on their part.

In addition to this approach of grassroots level planning, the GPs are to be enabled to prioritize human development goals by identifying its strengths and weaknesses. Only with the GP level participation in planning and monitoring sustainable human development is possible with equitable distribution of fruits of development. Ultimately, human development is linked to economic growth. Therefore, based on the strengths of the district, projects and programmes are to be chalked out and private initiatives are to be encouraged in utilization of resources available.

Along with the policy of universal elementary and secondary education, focus should be on retention and upgrading of quality. In addition to this, considering the scope for non- farm self-employment built in vocational training facilities are to be offered to children along with the regular curriculum. Separate vocational courses for dropouts also need to be considered to encourage the utilization of enormous employment opportunities in tertiary sector owing to continuing urbanization at the district level. Other suggestion for the education sector is to free the SDMCs from local politics and make them more development oriented.

While increasing the participation of private initiatives in health sector it is essential to improve the access to health services and ensure quality of service. This can be achieved by making the medical officers answerable to the outcomes and keep the facilities in serviced conditions. It is also necessary that the health units are adequately staffed with all the equipments in good condition and services available on 24 hour basis. A system of monitoring at the ZP level is to be introduced in terms of physical quality of achievements as reflected in terms of IMR, CMR and MMR, institutional delivery and the availability of staff and equipments in respect of PHCs. Utilisation of available health insurance schemes and a GP level health indicator system of monitoring is to be introduced.

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SHGs as an institutional mechanism has gained much currency and found to be an effective programme in making rural women more self- reliant, confident and literate otherwise in many of the areas of the district. This system has to be used as the effective credit delivery system to reach rural poor

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ANNEXURES



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ANNEXURE – 1

Taluk wise Indicator Values - Davanagere District

Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
1	Percentage of HH with safe cooking fuel	18.69	42.87	8.28	26.44	19.25	9.02	0.317	1.000	0.023	0.536	0.333	0.044
2	Percentage of HHs with toilets	43.19	65.50	12.21	49.56	50.68	19.52	0.591	1.000	0.022	0.708	0.728	0.157
3	Percentage of HHs with Safe drinking water	82.53	87.17	65.68	78.52	81.21	68.26	0.835	1.000	0.234	0.692	0.788	0.326
4	Percentage ofHHs with electricity	90.02	94.72	88.73	94.62	91.18	87.77	0.701	1.000	0.619	0.994	0.775	0.558
5	Percentage of HHs with access to pucca house	47.93	62.26	42.10	56.91	45.75	46.51	0.412	1.000	0.173	0.780	0.323	0.354
6	Share of non-agricultural workers	25.88	64.09	27.69	46.55	24.44	17.63	0.208	1.000	0.245	0.636	0.178	0.037
7	Taluk Domestic Product –TDP (gross at current prices)	30661.58	43879.18	30643.95	38152.69	36107.44	27420.85	0.377	1.000	0.376	0.757	0.661	0.183
8	Child Mortality Rate- CMR	42.00	37.00	65.00	42.00	35.00	39.00	0.808	0.945	0.178	0.808	1.000	0.890
9	Maternal Mortality Rate- MMR	186.00	121.00	300.00	298.00	211.00	175.00	0.689	1.000	0.144	0.153	0.569	0.742
10	Total Literacy Rate	72.27	81.03	68.13	76.55	75.64	72.81	0.556	1.000	0.346	0.773	0.727	0.583
11	Gross Enrolment Rate- GER	100.12	112.00	101.62	110.58	96.51	100.04	0.527	1.000	0.587	0.944	0.384	0.524
	Living Standard Index	0.447	1.000	0.143	0.718	0.477	0.162						
	Rank (Living Standard Index)	4	1	6	2	3	5						

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
	Health Index	0.746	0.972	0.160	0.352	0.755	0.813						
	Rank (Health Index)	4	1	6	5	3	2						
	Education Index	0.541	1.000	0.450	0.854	0.528	0.553						
	Rank (Education Index)	4	1	6	2	5	3						
	HDI	**0.565**	**0.991**	**0.217**	**0.600**	**0.575**	**0.418**						
	Rank(HDI)	**4**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**3**	**5**						
						GII							
1	Maternal Mortality Rate	186.00	121.00	300.00	298.00	211.00	175.00	0.054	0.083	0.033	0.034	0.047	0.057
2	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source: HMIS 2011)	92.84	99.01	79.26	97.26	94.31	94.98	0.928	0.990	0.793	0.973	0.943	0.950
3	Anemia among pregnant women	68.98	60.30	29.34	76.30	26.94	26.61	0.310	0.397	0.707	0.237	0.731	0.734
4	Share of Female-Elected Representatives in PRIs	46.34	42.46	42.48	41.11	47.71	41.64	0.463	0.425	0.425	0.411	0.477	0.416
5	Share of Male-Elected Reprsentatives in PRIs	53.90	57.90	57.90	59.04	52.57	58.42	0.539	0.579	0.579	0.590	0.526	0.584
6	Share of female children in 0-6 years' age group	48.72	48.85	48.67	47.90	49.02	48.41	0.487	0.489	0.487	0.479	0.490	0.484

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
7	Share of male children in 0-6 years' age group	51.28	51.15	51.33	52.10	50.98	51.59	0.513	0.512	0.513	0.521	0.510	0.516
8	Female literacy rate	75.70	75.75	59.12	70.08	67.96	65.29	0.757	0.758	0.591	0.701	0.680	0.653
9	Male literacy rate	79.02	86.25	76.76	83.83	83.13	87.17	0.790	0.863	0.768	0.838	0.831	0.872
10	Female work participation rate	34.09	25.94	49.08	26.96	34.54	49.33	0.341	0.259	0.491	0.270	0.345	0.493
11	Male work participation rate	68.05	64.97	67.58	67.14	67.14	68.03	0.681	0.650	0.676	0.671	0.671	0.680
12	Female non-agrl workers to total female workers	24.71	54.83	25.86	42.60	22.46	12.63	0.247	0.548	0.259	0.426	0.225	0.126
13	Male non-agrl workers to total male workers	26.45	67.72	28.97	48.09	25.40	21.18	0.265	0.677	0.290	0.481	0.254	0.212
14	Female_wage rate-Rs.	150.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	100.00	100.00	1.000	0.103	0.103	0.103	0.359	0.359
15	Male_wage rate Rs.	200.00	200.00	200.00	250.00	200.00	200.00	0.286	0.286	0.286	1.000	0.286	0.286
	Reproductive Health ratio	0.6246	0.6595	0.6326	0.5989	0.6598	0.6708						
	Empowerment ratio	0.5786	0.5870	0.5537	0.5766	0.5740	0.5746						
	Labour market ratio	0.4051	0.3726	0.3088	0.4568	0.3342	0.3135						
	GII	**0.0948**	**0.1215**	**0.1270**	**0.2323**	**0.0787**	**0.0779**						
	Rank (GII)	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**1**						
						CDI							
1	Child Mortality Rate-CMR	42	37	65	42	35	39	0.767	0.933	0.000	0.767	1.000	0.867
2	a) Percentage of children born under weight	12.06	23.63	6.65	5.32	21.25	19.8	0.632	0.000	0.927	1.000	0.130	0.209

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
	b) Percentage of malnourished children	24.36	30.3	33.24	37.63	29.5	38.57	1.000	0.582	0.375	0.066	0.638	0.000
3	Percentage of dropout children mainstreamed- Primary + Secondary	86.72	59.31	81.95	70	40	83.81	1.000	0.413	0.898	0.642	0.000	0.938
	CDI	**0.850**	**0.482**	**0.550**	**0.619**	**0.442**	**0.503**						
	Rank	**1**	**5**	**3**	**2**	**6**	**4**						
						FSI							
1	Cropping Intensity	122.00	132.00	110.00	156.00	131.00	105.00	0.333	0.529	0.098	1.000	0.510	0.000
2	Percentage Change in NSA (Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	-2.06	-2.99	0.56	-8.59	-5.72	4.46	0.500	0.429	0.701	0.000	0.220	1.000
3	Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	581.00	331.00	832.00	572.00	729.00	604.00	0.499	0.000	1.000	0.481	0.794	0.545
4	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	20.43	9.43	17.54	9.24	5.98	13.59	1.000	0.239	0.800	0.226	0.000	0.527
5	Irrigation Intensity	139.00	156.00	134.00	165.00	148.00	126.00	0.333	0.769	0.205	1.000	0.564	0.000
6	Percentage of area degraded (cultivable waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA)	0.09	4.48	3.10	1.23	0.10	0.23	1.000	0.000	0.314	0.741	0.999	0.969
7	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops	1.22	1.29	5.73	0.50	4.00	8.00	0.096	0.105	0.697	0.000	0.467	1.000

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
8	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	82.50	80.73	90.16	81.92	88.40	92.72	0.852	1.000	0.214	0.901	0.360	0.000
9	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	30661.58	43879.18	30643.95	38152.69	36107.44	27420.85	0.197	1.000	0.196	0.652	0.528	0.000
10	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	25.88	64.09	27.69	46.55	24.44	17.63	0.178	1.000	0.217	0.622	0.147	0.000
11	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings/ Total No. of holdings)	1.25	1.31	1.73	1.38	1.30	1.88	0.000	0.095	0.762	0.206	0.079	1.000
12	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	41.13	21.37	42.75	32.25	41.18	38.55	0.076	1.000	0.000	0.491	0.073	0.196
13	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	49.80	100.00	100.00	100.00	53.76	57.31	0.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.079	0.150
14	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	42.00	37.00	65.00	42.00	35.00	39.00	0.767	0.933	0.000	0.767	1.000	0.867
15	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	82.53	87.17	65.68	78.52	81.21	68.26	0.784	1.000	0.000	0.597	0.723	0.120
16	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	68.98	60.30	29.34	76.30	26.94	26.61	0.147	0.322	0.945	0.000	0.993	1.000

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value				
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
17	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	24.36	30.30	33.24	37.63	29.50	38.57	1.000	0.582	0.375	0.066	0.638	0.000
18	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	12.06	23.63	6.65	5.32	21.25	19.80	0.632	0.000	0.927	1.000	0.130	0.209
	Female Literacy Rate	75.70	75.75	59.12	70.08	67.96	65.29	0.997	1.000	0.000	0.659	0.532	0.371
						FSI							
	Availability Index	0.537	0.296	0.545	0.492	0.508	0.577						
	Accessibility Index	0.217	0.849	0.398	0.645	0.211	0.224						
	Absorption Index	0.721	0.640	0.375	0.515	0.669	0.428						
	FSI	**0.492**	**0.595**	**0.439**	**0.551**	**0.463**	**0.410**						
	FSI Rank	**3**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**4**	**6**						
						CTDI							
1	Decadal population growth rate	3.41	13.43	11.90	3.25	4.48	8.18	0.984	0.000	0.150	1.000	0.879	0.516
2	Population Density	250.00	686.00	211.00	509.00	262.00	180.00	0.862	0.000	0.939	0.350	0.838	1.000
3	Sex ratio (Source: Census 2011)	974.00	977.00	961.00	961.00	975.00	977.00	0.813	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.875	1.000
4	Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk (2011 Census)	3.13	5.79	0.90	4.70	1.46	5.95	0.558	0.032	1.000	0.248	0.889	0.000

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
5	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6 (Source: Census 2011)	10.44	10.86	13.10	11.11	10.50	11.53	0.000	0.158	1.000	0.252	0.023	0.410
6	Child sex ratio	950.00	955.00	948.00	919.00	962.00	939.00	0.721	0.837	0.674	0.000	1.000	0.465
7	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR* (0-1 years) (Source: HMIS 2011)	35.00	33.00	60.00	31.00	29.00	33.00	0.806	0.871	0.000	0.935	1.000	0.871
8	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source: HMIS 2011)	42.00	37.00	65.00	42.00	35.00	39.00	0.767	0.933	0.000	0.767	1.000	0.867
9	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source: HMIS 2011)	186.00	121.00	300.00	298.00	211.00	175.00	0.637	1.000	0.000	0.011	0.497	0.698
10	Percentage of women headed households (2011 Census)	19.05	20.51	18.93	14.30	20.61	21.45	0.664	0.869	0.648	0.000	0.883	1.000
11	Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	82.50	80.73	90.16	81.92	88.40	92.72	0.852	1.000	0.214	0.901	0.360	0.000
12	Cropping Intensity	122.00	132.00	110.00	156.00	131.00	105.00	0.333	0.529	0.098	1.000	0.510	0.000
13	Irrigation Intensity	139.00	156.00	134.00	165.00	148.00	126.00	0.333	0.769	0.205	1.000	0.564	0.000
14	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	37.19	44.57	70.30	28.89	33.29	82.30	0.155	0.294	0.775	0.000	0.082	1.000

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
15	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State	1.03	1.28	1.03	1.28	1.03	1.03	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.000
16	Work Participation Rate (WPR) (Source: Census 2011)	51.24	46.65	58.53	47.34	52.27	58.77	0.379	0.000	0.980	0.057	0.464	1.000
17	Decadal Growth rate of Employment	44.02	61.64	21.69	18.11	41.05	106.78	0.292	0.491	0.040	0.000	0.259	1.000
18	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers (Source: Census 2011)	33.09	14.80	29.87	20.56	33.94	43.82	0.630	0.000	0.519	0.198	0.660	1.000
19	Percentage of main workers to total workers (Source: Census 2011)	77.70	82.67	81.17	78.50	78.90	82.02	0.000	1.000	0.698	0.161	0.241	0.869
20	Percentage of workers in Household Industries (Source: Census 2011)	2.98	3.82	4.63	5.29	2.41	1.44	0.400	0.618	0.829	1.000	0.252	0.000
21	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers (Source: Census 2011)	41.13	21.37	42.75	32.25	41.18	38.55	0.076	1.000	0.000	0.491	0.073	0.196
22	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	47.93	62.26	42.10	56.91	45.75	46.51	0.289	1.000	0.000	0.735	0.181	0.219

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
23	Percentage of Site less Households	28.83	12.29	16.53	23.78	33.53	18.45	0.221	1.000	0.800	0.459	0.000	0.710
24	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	3.02	11.44	4.70	1.78	1.83	1.53	0.150	1.000	0.320	0.025	0.030	0.000
25	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)	50.81	59.29	75.00	37.92	44.98	90.81	0.244	0.404	0.701	0.000	0.133	1.000
26	Percentage of households with cycles (Source: Census 2011)	33.26	37.52	30.29	43.60	39.53	29.88	0.246	0.557	0.030	1.000	0.703	0.000
27	Percentage of households with two-wheelers (Source: Census 2011)	19.17	30.40	12.71	24.10	19.22	12.19	0.383	1.000	0.029	0.654	0.386	0.000
28	Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone, TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs) (Source: Census 2011)	17.14	9.00	21.67	11.26	15.90	22.59	0.401	1.000	0.068	0.834	0.492	0.000
29	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity (Source: Census 2011)	90.02	94.72	88.73	94.62	91.18	87.77	0.324	1.000	0.138	0.986	0.491	0.000

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
30	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel (Source: Census 2011)	18.69	42.87	8.28	26.44	19.25	9.02	0.301	1.000	0.000	0.525	0.317	0.021
31	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	46.34	42.46	42.48	41.11	47.71	41.64	0.792	0.205	0.208	0.000	1.000	0.080
32	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	38.75	37.79	40.69	24.41	31.51	49.87	0.563	0.526	0.639	0.000	0.279	1.000
33	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	36.84	34.15	33.33	38.71	37.50	40.00	0.526	0.123	0.000	0.807	0.625	1.000
34	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	15.79	14.63	22.22	12.90	12.50	26.67	0.232	0.150	0.686	0.028	0.000	1.000
35	Percentage of active SHGs	87.07	92.12	90.73	82.22	77.80	94.07	0.570	0.880	0.795	0.272	0.000	1.000
36	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC	99.00	82.00	89.00	93.00	99.00	89.00	1.000	0.000	0.412	0.647	1.000	0.412
37	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	68.98	60.30	29.34	76.30	26.94	26.61	0.147	0.322	0.945	0.000	0.993	1.000
38	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	92.84	99.01	79.26	97.26	94.31	94.98	0.688	1.000	0.000	0.911	0.762	0.796

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
39	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100)	9.00	98.00	100.00	99.00	99.00	100.00	0.000	0.978	1.000	0.989	0.989	1.000
40	Percentage of Children born under-weight	12.06	23.63	6.65	5.32	21.25	19.80	0.632	0.000	0.927	1.000	0.130	0.209
41	Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	24.36	30.30	33.24	37.63	29.50	38.57	1.000	0.582	0.375	0.066	0.638	0.000
42	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases	0.31	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.77	0.55	0.622	1.000	0.932	0.946	0.000	0.297
43	Average Population served by sub-centres	3922.00	10179.00	5298.00	6048.00	5548.00	4195.00	1.000	0.000	0.780	0.660	0.740	0.956
44	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	12583.00	22733.00	17765.00	25400.00	21182.00	17200.00	1.000	0.208	0.596	0.000	0.329	0.640
45	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.27	0.63	0.25	0.36	0.26	0.23	0.100	1.000	0.050	0.325	0.075	0.000
46	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.37	0.13	0.37	0.29	0.29	0.34	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.667	0.667	0.875
47	Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6	123.00	420.00	157.00	205.00	139.00	143.00	1.000	0.000	0.886	0.724	0.946	0.933

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
48	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
49	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	82.00	71.00	71.00	67.00	82.00	66.00	1.000	0.313	0.313	0.063	1.000	0.000
50	Per capita Health Expenditure (inRs.)	300.00	280.00	325.00	290.00	280.00	275.00	0.500	0.100	1.000	0.300	0.100	0.000
51	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats	21.31	7.50	2.86	16.00	8.51	4.55	1.000	0.251	0.000	0.712	0.306	0.092
52	Percentage of HHs having access to HH Toilet	43.19	65.50	12.21	49.56	50.68	19.52	0.581	1.000	0.000	0.701	0.722	0.137
53	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close) (Source: Census 2011)	74.19	85.03	58.32	71.90	66.04	49.47	0.695	1.000	0.249	0.631	0.466	0.000
54	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	82.53	87.17	65.68	78.52	81.21	68.26	0.784	1.000	0.000	0.597	0.723	0.120
55	Percentage of Literacy	72.27	81.03	68.13	76.55	75.64	72.81	0.321	1.000	0.000	0.653	0.582	0.363

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value				
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
56	Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School	100.12	114.26	101.62	110.58	96.51	100.04	0.233	1.000	0.330	0.908	0.000	0.228
57	Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School	94.31	100.00	96.58	100.00	92.65	96.47	0.226	1.000	0.535	1.000	0.000	0.520
58	Dropout rate in Elementary education	4.22	4.58	7.24	3.72	1.39	4.07	0.516	0.455	0.000	0.602	1.000	0.542
59	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	86.72	59.31	81.95	70.00	40.00	83.81	1.000	0.413	0.898	0.642	0.000	0.938
60	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	18.35	20.23	27.07	20.51	19.30	22.66	1.000	0.784	0.000	0.752	0.891	0.506
61	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	95.31	97.69	104.78	93.74	85.91	104.31	0.498	0.624	1.000	0.415	0.000	0.975
62	Drop-out rate in secondary education	5	4	8	6	1	3	0.429	0.571	0.000	0.286	1.000	0.714
63	SSLC pass percentage	85.49	80.12	81.66	78.19	74.37	79.31	1.000	0.517	0.656	0.344	0.000	0.444
64	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	21.94	22.32	28.07	23.13	23.53	25.47	1.000	0.938	0.000	0.806	0.741	0.424
65	PUC pass percentage	54.02	67.93	63.08	69.12	70.34	55.42	0.000	0.852	0.555	0.925	1.000	0.086

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Sl. No	Indicators	Actual Value						Indicator Index Value				
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur
						HDI							
66	School Infrastructure Index-SSA	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.87	0.89	0.88	1.000	0.500	0.250	0.000	0.500	0.250
67	Per capita Education Expenditure (Rs.)	258.00	196.00	321.00	230.00	316.00	327.00	0.473	0.000	0.954	0.260	0.916	1.000
68	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within a distance of one km	100	100	100	100	100	100	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
						CTDI							
	Standard of Living Index	0.443	0.636	0.377	0.448	0.457	0.512						
	Health Index	0.724	0.513	0.551	0.576	0.610	0.446						
	Education Index	0.621	0.690	0.441	0.614	0.545	0.571						
	CTDI	**0.596**	**0.613**	**0.456**	**0.546**	**0.537**	**0.509**						
	Rank	**2**	**1**	**6**	**3**	**4**	**5**						

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ANNEXURE – 2

District Indicator Values - Davanagere District

Sl. No.	Indicators	District Actual value	Geometric Mean Index
	Indicators for Human Development Index (HDI)		
1	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel (Source: Census 2011)	26.09	
2	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet (Source: Census 2011)	46.45	
3	Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source: Census 2011)	79.88	
4	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity (Source: Census 2011)	92.05	
5	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition) (Source: Census 2011)	52.99	
6	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal) (Source:Ccensus 2011)	39.82	
7	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices) (Source: DES)	36523.00	
8	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source: HMIS 2011)	44.00	
9	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source: HMIS 2011)	163.00	
10	Literacy Rate (Source: Census 2011 & DDPI Education)	75.74	
11	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER): (Source : census 2011 & DDPI education) (a) GER at Primary (b) GER at Upper Primary (c) GER at Secondary/High-School	106.26	
	A. Living Standard		0.396
	B. Health		0.523
	C. Education		0.710
	HDI		**0.528**
	Indicators for Gender Inequality Index (GII)		
1	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source: HMIS 2011)	163.00	
2	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source: HMIS 2011)	93.00	
3	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal) (Source: HMIS 2011)	57.79	
4	Share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F) (Source: DAG/RDPR)	43.59	
5	Share of male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_M) (Source: DAG/RDPR)	56.41	
6	Share of female children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$) (Source: Census & HMIS 2011)	48.66	
7	Share of male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_M$) (Source: Census & HMIS 2011)	51.34	
8	Share of female literacy (LIT_F) (Source: Census 2011 & DDPI education)	68.91	
9	Share of male literacy (LIT_M) (Source: Census 2011 & DDPI education)	82.40	
10	Share of Female Work Participation Rate (WPR): WPR = [(Main Workers + Marginal Workers) / Total Workers]*100 (Source: Census 2011)	33.94	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	District Actual value	Geometric Mean Index
11	Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR): WPR = [(Main + Marginal)/ Total]*100 (Source: Census 2011)	66.96	
12	Share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector (NAG_F) to Total Female workers (Source: Census 2011)	33.11	
13	Share of male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_M) to Total Male workers (Source: Census 2011)	43.13	
14	Female Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_F$) (Source: Dept of Agriculture)	**100.00**	
15	Male Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_M$) (Source: Dept of Agriculture)	**200.00**	
	Gender Inequality Index (GII)		**0.124**
	A. Reproductive Health		0.644
	B. Empowerment		0.574
	C. Labour Market		0.385
	Indicators for Child Development Index (CDI)		
1	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source: HMIS 2011)	44.00	
2	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source: Women and Child Devt Dept)	31.45	
3	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight (Source: HMIS 2011)	14.78	
4	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary (Source : SSA)	65.65	
	A. Health		0.516
	B. Nutrition		0.545
	C. Education		0.697
	CDI		**0.575**
	Indicators for Food Security Index (FSI)		
1	Cropping Intensity	123.00	
2	Percentage Change in NSA (Net Sown Area) over the years (2001– 2011)	2.27	
3	Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	551.00	
4	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	12.97	
5	Irrigation Intensity	147.00	
6	Percentage of area degraded (cultivable waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA)	1.75	
7	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)	3.39	
8	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	84.74	
9	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices) (Source : DES)	36523.00	
10	Percentage of Non-agricultural workers (main + marginal) (Source: Census 2011)	39.82	
11	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings / Total No. of	1.46	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	District Actual value	Geometric Mean Index
12	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers (Source: Census 2011)	33.81	
13	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	85.92	
14	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source: HMIS 2011)	44.00	
15	Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source: Census 2011)	79.88	
16	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal) (Source: HMIS 2011-12 data (included Moderate and severe Anemia) Posted by HDD)	57.79	
17	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source: Women and Child Devt. Dept)	31.45	
18	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight (Source: HMIS 2011)	14.78	
19	Female Literacy Rate	68.91	
	Food Security Index (FSI)		**0.405**
	A. Availability		0.188
	B. Accessibility		0.447
	C. Absorption		0.580
	Indicators for District / Taluk Composite Development Index (DCDI / CTDI)		
1	Decadal population growth rate	8.63	
2	Population Density	328.00	
3	Sex ratio (Source: Census 2011)	972.00	
4	Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk (2011 Census)	3.44	
5	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6 Years (Source: Census 2011)	11.19	
6	Child Sex Ratio - CSR	948.00	
7	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years) (Source: HMIS 2011)	38.00	
8	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source: HMIS 2011)	44.00	
9	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source: HMIS 2011)	163.00	
10	Percentage of women headed households (2011 Census)	19.39	
11	Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	84.74	
12	Cropping Intensity	123.00	
13	Irrigation Intensity	147.00	
14	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	45.97	
15	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State (Please refer to clarification note provided on average agricultural wages)	1.00	
16	Work Participation Rate (WPR) (Source: Census 2011)	50.66	
17	Decadal Growth rate of Employment	44.77	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	District Actual value	Geometric Mean Index
18	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers (Source: Census 2011)	26.40	
19	Percentage of main workers to total workers (Source: Census 2011)	80.57	
20	Percentage of workers in Household Industries (Source: Census 2011)	3.59	
21	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers (Source: Census 2011)	33.81	
22	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition) (Source: Census 2011)	52.99	
23	Percentage of Siteless Households	20.15	
24	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	4.52	
25	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)	55.04	
26	Percentage of households with cycles (Source: Census 2011)	36.16	
27	Percentage of households with two-wheelers (Source: Census 2011)	22.30	
28	Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone, TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs) (Source: Census 2011)	14.44	
29	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity (Source: Census 2011)	92.05	
30	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel (Source: Census 2011)	26.09	
31	Percentage of women-elected representatives in rural local bodies	43.91	
32	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	37.03	
33	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	36.24	
34	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	16.78	
35	Percentage of active SHGs	87.35	
36	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	90.00	
37	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal) (Source: HMIS 2011-12 data (included Moderate and severe Anemia) Posted by HDD)	57.79	
38	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source: HMIS 2011)	93.00	
39	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	99.00	
40	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight (Source: HMIS 2011)	14.78	
41	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source : Women and Child Devt. Dept)	31.45	
42	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.)	0.13	

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Sl. No.	Indicators	District Actual value	Geometric Mean Index
43	Average Population served by sub-centres	5966.00	
44	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	19069.00	
45	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.40	
46	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.27	
47	Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children + nursing mothers + adolescent girls + pregnant women)	215.00	
48	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a distance of one km	100.00	
49	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	73.00	
50	Per capita Health Expenditure	291.00	
51	Percentage of Gram Panchayaths Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Award to Total number of Gram Panhayaths	11.30	
52	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet (Source: Census 2011)	46.45	
53	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close) (Source: Census 2011)	72.38	
54	Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source: Census 2011)	79.88	
55	Percentage of Literacy (Source: Census 2011 & DDPI education)	75.74	
56	Gross Enrolment Rate – Elementary School	106.22	
57	Net Enrolment Rate – Elementary School	100.00	
58	Dropout rate in Elementary education	4.04	
59	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary (Source: SSA)	65.65	
60	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	21.31	
61	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	96.06	
62	Drop-out rate in secondary education	5.00	
63	SSLC pass percentage	80.01	
64	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	23.39	
65	PUC pass percentage	56.76	
66	School Infrastructure Index	0.88	
67	Per capita Education Expenditure	339.00	
68	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within a distance of 1 km	100.00	
	District Composite Development Index (DCDI)		
	A. Living Standard / Livelihood		
	i. Demography		0.526
	ii. Livelihood and Employment		0.432
	iii. Housing and Assets		0.317
	iv. Participation		0.542
	B. Health		
	i. Health		0.411
	ii. Sanitation		0.389
	iii. Drinking Water		0.818
	C. Education		0.825
	DCDI		**0.533**

Source: Based on Data from SLCC Maximum and Minimum values for Districts

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ANNEXURE-3

Preparation of Human Development Report for Davanagere District: A Note on Data collection, Compilation and Validation

- The methodology used for compiling the data and its analysis, and, preparation of the report is as per the Guidelines provided by the Human Development Division, Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka.

- The data sources are manly secondary in nature either at the district level or at the Departmental level or at the State headquarters, including Census data, 2011.

- Procedure-wise, the data required for DHDR have been collected through the specific formats, prepared as per the guidelines. The data formats were circulated through the CPO (Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayath) to all the departments, after explaining the relevance of each of the data item in a specially called meeting presided by the CEO of the ZP. During the meeting, specific dates were indicated for furnishing the required data to CPO and in turn to the LA.

- Apart from the decisions taken at the meeting, we also followed up personally with the officials of the Departments of Education, Health and Women and Child Development. In this regard, the cooperation extended by the officers was quite appreciable and encouraging. However, some departments, like the Department of Urban Development were not ready to share the data and ultimately we had to depend on their website to collect necessary data.

- The data collected in the given formats were presented and discussed in the review meeting and all the concerned officers were asked to verify the authenticity of the data and, if needed, to effect corrections wherever necessary or suggest towards its improvement.

- In addition to the data collected from the line departments, data sources like Census 2011 and publications like District at a Glance from DSO's Office were consulted.

- Thus, the validation and correction of data (wherever it was required) were effected after discussion with the departments. Further discussions and interactions were held in the case of any inconsistencies.

- The next step was to place before the District Core Committee (DCC) for its approval. Thereafter, we began the interpretation of data and drafting of the chapters. Thus, care has been taken at every step to ensure that reliable data are furnished and used for the report. The possible conclusions on using the data were also brought before

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the DCC and discussed with the members. Wherever necessary, corrections were effected after bringing them to their notice.

- Thus, data collection and interpretation of the same was taken up after bringing the same before the DCC and after holding discussions with the line departments.

- Major part of the required data was made available from Census 2011. As a result, there was less dependence on the departmental level data. Only with regard to education and health sectors, we had to depend on the concerned departments. However, reliable data on education was made available, though the annual DISE data as furnished by them and were verified thoroughly at different levels. Hence, the data in this regard was readily acceptable.

- With regard to the data on health factors especially IMR, MMR, malnutrition, children born underweight were found under reported and these have been revised at their state level offices and the revised figures were used for the analysis.

- Thus, for most part of the counte-checking of data was possible through published sources of data and hence, validation was easier.

- However, with regard to data on PDS, ration cards, forest area coverage, agricultural yield data were either from departmental sources or the District at a Glance from the DSO. Only with regard to data on housing we had to rely on ZP as there were no other alternative sources to verify though we had certain reservations on the same.

- Overall, we made our sincere efforts to collect data from the reliable sources and hence with regard to authentication we did not face much difficulty. We received much needed cooperation and coordination form the officers of ZP and line departments while collecting the data during our field work and through scheduled meetings.

- We took the assistance of faculty members of Department of Economics, Davanagere University, for conducting small area studies; these studies, including the one on the status of Dalits, were conducted using empirical data collected from the field.

- Other published data sources were also used wherever it was necessary and relevant.

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Annexure- 4

District wise Index Values – DAVANAGERE

Sl.No.	Index		Value - within the district
1	Human Development Index-	HDI	0.528
2	Gender Inequality Index-	GII	0.124
3	Child Development Index-	CDI	0.575
4	Food Security Index-	FSI	0.405
5	District Composite Development Index-	DCDI	0.533

ANNEXURE - 5

ULB - Urban Local Bodies - Values - Davanagere District

Sl. No	Indicator	Actual Value						Indicators Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri - TP	Davanagere - CC	Hrapanahalli - TMC	Harihara - CMC	Honnali - TP	Jagalur - TP
1	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk	6.95	63.78	15.56	35.43	7.73	9.88	0.000	1.000	0.152	0.501	0.014	0.052
2	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	26.26	35.28	21.79	40.87	22.76	33.35	0.766	0.293	1.000	0.000	0.949	0.394
3	Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	3.13	5.79	0.90	4.70	1.46	5.95	0.558	0.032	1.000	0.248	0.889	0.000
4	Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection)	51.39	39.32	31.29	38.49	35.87	63.48	0.624	0.249	0.000	0.224	0.142	1.000

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Sl. No	Indicator	Actual Value						Indicators Index Value					
		Channagiri	Davanagere	Hrapanahalli	Harihara	Honnali	Jagalur	Channagiri - TP	Davanagere - CC	Hrapanahalli - TMC	Harihara - CMC	Honnali - TP	Jagalur - TP
5	Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Closed and Open facilities) (Source : Census 2011)	74.19	85.03	58.32	71.90	66.03	49.47	0.695	1.000	0.249	0.631	0.466	0.000
6	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban areas	5.00	9.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	6.00	0.500	1.000	0.250	0.000	0.125	0.625
7	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	22.51	24.83	22.82	8.29	22.74	18.31	0.860	1.000	0.878	0.000	0.874	0.606
8	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	162.62	100.87	117.04	141.01	323.72	472.59	0.166	0.000	0.044	0.108	0.600	1.000
9	Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	10.10	15.00	4.58	17.50	12.42	4.71	0.427	0.807	0.000	1.000	0.607	0.010
10	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	1.44	1.69	1.04	1.27	1.48	0.87	0.305	0.000	0.793	0.512	0.256	1.000
11	Road accidents per 10000 population	0.41	0.75	0.37	0.77	0.49	0.52	0.900	0.050	1.000	0.000	0.700	0.625
	UDI	**0.527**	**0.494**	**0.488**	**0.293**	**0.511**	**0.483**						
	UDI Rank	**1**	**3**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**5**						

Note: Data based on template

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ANNEXURE – 6

Taluk level Workshops on Human Development: A Report

As per the Guidelines Document (preparation of District Human Development Report) and the decision of the Davanagere District Level Core Committee meeting (6-9-2013), the taluk level workshops were conducted in all the taluks viz., Channagiri, Davanagere, Harapanahalli, Harihara, Honnali and Jagalur of the district from 19th to 21st September, 2013. These workshops were attended by the elected representatives, officials, students, teachers, NGOs and Civil Society representatives, media, senior citizens and other peoples' representatives. During the workshops, a booklet containing information on the development and human development was circulated. In addition, an oral presentation was made for creating awareness about issues concerning human development and this was followed with a detailed discussion. A brief account of the same is presented below.

Living Standards

With regard to providing individual toilets to all HHs, the Officers and PDOs (Panchayat Development Officers) of Grama Panchayats pointed out that all efforts are being made to encourage construction of toilets under subsidy scheme. But, the lack of awareness on sanitation issues and that as a root cause for all illness especially of women and pregnant women in particular was pointed out and discussed.

It was also pointed out by the PDOs, that bad management of solid waste and dumping of animal waste materials on the open drainages of villages is spoiling the sanitation maintenance at villages, though all villages are having open drainages. This problem needs a separate and different approach towards sanitation in villages as the problem results in spoiling the quality of drinking water, despite efforts to provide safe drinking water by periodic cleaning of water tanks. But the problem of ground water contamination due to usage of pesticides prevails in village

Health Issues:

According to the health officials, illiteracy of people and their negligence in taking care of pregnant women by the family members are the main causes of higher maternal deaths in the taluks like Harapanahalli. MMRs were found more among migrants and tribal families and due to their blind belief in not going for institutional deliveries and not having faith in allopathic treatments. Also due to non-availability of doctors and ASHA health workers when needed and, more importantly, most health centres lacking proper staff; overall, it was strongly observed that the taluks have been facing shortage of doctors, ANMs, and Male nurses and Group-D staff for attending health related problems.

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The participants opined and suggested that the necessity of having a toilet within the premises may be insisted as a compulsory requirement for issuing BPL cards as well as ration cards to create awareness among people about using sanitation facilities.

A View of Taluk Level Workshop to understand the Governance Issues



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A view of Taluk Level Workshop on Human Development Issues



There was a consensus that efforts should be made to provide pure drinking water, as there are many water borne diseases prevalent in the district. According to the officials, about 30 per cent of the water provided now is contaminated due to garbage and solid waste accumulation near water sources. Thus, water and solid waste management are two major challenges of rural areas and they need to be addressed.

Issues and concerns related to Education:

A serious concern that was raised related to mainstreaming the out of school children which is a becoming a serious problems in some of the taluks and this is found especially among migrants. They also pointed out that sufficient water and toilet facilities need to be provided within the premises of the schools. It was also pointed and noted that the dropout rate is becoming high particularly among school-going girl children, which is mainly due to poor economic status of their parents and also due to prevailing social stigma and beliefs.

On the whole, as revealed during the discussions, the participants had more concern with regard to health and sanitation works. For example, some of the hospitals are functioning without proper staffing and equipments and that the medical staff is not available to attend emergency delivery cases. Possibly, this could be one of the major reasons for increasing rates of MMR and IMR or CMR in some taluks. Therefore, no improvement can be visible unless proper service is made available to people. The same is the issue of toilet construction. Without proper arrangement of water for keeping the toilets clean, people will be hesitant to use the same, as in many situations they have to fetch water from a distance even for drinking. Who will be interested in carrying water from a distance for the sake of toilets? The reality has to be understood in planning for such programmes so that they are understood and useful.

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Departmnet of Agriculture, Davanagere

District Statistical Office, Davanagere

Deputy Commissioner, Davanagere

Gram Panchayats of all Six Taluks in Davanagere District

Lead Bank, District Office, Davanagere

Superintendent of Police, Davanagere

Taluk Panchayath, Channagiri

Taluk Panchayath, Davanagere

Taluk Panchayath, Harapanahalli

Taluk Panchayath, Harihara

Taluk Panchayath, Honnali

Taluk Panchayath, Jagalur

Urban Development Department, Davanagere

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