Gadag District
Human Development Report 2014

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

District Human Development Report: Gadag

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SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER

VIDHANA SOUDHA
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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)



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MESSAGE

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

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

(S. R Patil)



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MESSAGE

It is an immense pleasure to know that the District Human Development Report of Gadag is being jointly published by the Zilla Panchayat, Gadag and the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. As concept and focus of development has begun to change recently, an effort to compute several indices to measure the current status of human development across taluks in the district, identify the key achievements and gaps in its core sectors at the taluk level would certainly help the policy makers and implementers to design appropriate public intervention for further human development in Gadag district.

I am sure that the report will provide the solid basis for policy directions for upliftment of the weaker sections of the society and backward taluks in the district. I hereby call upon the policy makers, implementers, people's representatives, the target group members and local NGOs to understand the typical issues of human development in the district, and work out the "people-centred micro level planning" for filling the gaps identified in the report and enhancing human development of Gadag district.

I am happy to know that that the government officials concerned, elected people's representatives, educational institutions, local NGOs, subject experts, etc., have been actively involved in the preparation of Gadag DHDR. Therefore, I congratulate all those who have rendered their valuable services and suggestions to bring out this report.

(Mr. H. K. Patil)



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MESSAGE

Earlier concept of "development" was largely associated with a mere increase in income or output of a region which failed to consider the qualitative content of development. Therefore, human development which is considered to be a means as well as an end of development, has gained a prime importance in the current development paradigm. It keeps the people at the centre of development by improving their capabilities and widening their choices. In view of the changing development scenario, the effort of the State Government to bring out the DHDR for Gadag is an indication of its concern and commitment towards the novel approach to development. The report is an important document presenting the current status, key achievements and gaps that remained in the core components of human development in the district.

I am sure that report will certainly motivate us in designing the “micro level planning” to meet the people's needs. Therefore, the development partners namely the government officials, people's representatives and local NGOs are needed to make use of the report and contribute their services to bridge the gaps identified in the report and thereby further improving human development in the district.

I am happy to know that the report has been prepared by the collective efforts of the government officials at the district and taluk level, local NGOs, subject experts and the lead agency. Therefore, on behalf of the Zilla Panchayat, I thank all those who have, directly and indirectly, contributed their services and suggestions to come up with a good report on time.

S. C. Dandin

(Mrs. Shantavva Chandrashekhar Dandin)



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PREFACE

In order to address the typical problems such as poverty, vulnerability. malnutrition. gender discrimination. social exclusions and so on "human development" has emerged as an alternative approach to "economic development" since the 1990s. According to the UNDP (1990), enlarging people's choices and raising the level of well-being already achieved is defined as human development. It focuses on enhancing human capabilities and freedoms, enabling them to lead a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge and resources needed for a decent standard of living. The index of human development is the average achievement in knowledge, health and living standard. It is considered to be a key parameter to measure the progress of different taluks in the district and prepare the suitable public policy for further development.

The basic objectives of the DHDR of Gadag are to examine the inter-taluk disparity in HDI and its related indices, present the key achievements and identify the gaps that still remain in the key sectors of human development. The process for preparing the DHDR of Gadag has been initiated with the training programme at ATI, Mysuru and subsequently the Workshops at the taluk and district level, collection of data from the different departments in Gadag and validation of the same at the District Core Committee meetings.

The report is organized in 12 chapters focussing on various dimensions of human development such as education and literacy, health and nutrition, income and livelihood, gender dimension, status and achievements of SCs/STs, people's participation and local governance and urban development. Besides, five small area studies focussing on the typical issues of the district have also been conducted to understand the policy impact at the grassroots level. In each one of the above sector, the suitable public policies that can be initiated by the government or NGOs are presented for the upliftment of weaker sections of the society and backward taluks in the district.

I am confident that the report will certainly improve the process involved in the preparation of “micro level planning” and effective implementation through active participation of the stakeholders and thereby further human development of the district.

(S.B. Shettennavar)



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The preparation of Human Development Report of Gadag district is a unique exercise done by many experts. It is certainly not possible without the support of government officials, guidance by subject experts, research assistance, active support by the elected representatives, NGOs/institutions, media and many other such people. Therefore, it is my immense pleasure to place on record the help received by many such people and organisations during the preparation of the report.

At the very outset, I profoundly thank Shri Sanjiv Kumar, I.A.S., former Principal Secretary and Mrs. Anita Kaul, I.A.S., former Additional Chief Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department for their development commitments and groundwork to prepare the DHDRs for all the 30 districts at a time. I express my sincere thanks to Ms. V. Manjula, I.A.S., Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department for her active involvement and constant support in preparing the HDR of Gadag district. Similarly, I am thankful to Sri. Rajiv Ranjan, I.F.S., Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, who has also supported our various activities in preparation of the report. The DHDR is also supported by UNDP-PCI, under their project HDBI (Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities) and hence, I convey my sincere thanks to them for their support.

Similarly, I am thankful to Dr. Shashidar, H., the State Level Consultant and Co-ordinator for DHDR, Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department for his limitless and active involvement in organizing the training programmes, review meetings and providing valuable suggestions in completion of the report on time. I also thank Mrs. Subodha M. Nayak, Director and her colleagues Mrs. Rajani S., Mrs. Rupa, Mrs. Shridevi and Mr. Venkatesh, Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department for their active involvement in critical review of the report, valuable suggestions and administrative support.

I sincerely express my gratitude to Mrs. Shantavva Chandrashekhar Dandin, President Zilla Panchayat, Mrs. Rudravva, Yamanoorappa Kerkalmatti, Vice-president, members of the Zilla Panchayat and the members of District Planning Committee for their active participation at various meetings and the workshops at the district level and their valuable suggestions to improve the quality of the report.

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With a view to expedite the process for data collection and its quality, various sub-committees have been set up at the district level. I also express my sincere thanks to all the chairpersons and members of each sub-committee for providing the necessary inputs at different stages. Similarly, I am thankful to the Executive Officers and their colleagues, President, Vice-president and the members of Taluk Panchayat and Gram Panchayat, academicians, NGOs/institutions and media for their active participation at the workshops and providing useful information and ground level insights for improving the quality of report.

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Finally, I am grateful to all those who have directly and indirectly contributed their valuable services to bring out the report. I hereby convey that the report will be immensely useful for the policy makers, implementers, NGOs, researchers and academicians who can contribute their expertise to bridge the gaps identified in the report and contribute to enhance human development of Gadag district.



(R. R. Biradar)

Gadag District
Human Development Deport 2014

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Contents

	Page No
Messages	
Preface	vii
Acknowledgments	viii
List of Tables	xvii
List of Figures	xxi
List of Charts	xxiv
List of Boxes	xxiv
Abbreviations	xxv
Part I	
Executive Summary	1-13
Part II	
CHAPTER 1: Introduction	15-32
1.1. Concept of Human Development	17
1.2. Drivers of Human Development	19
1.3. Human Development and Millennium Development Goals	24
1.4. Methodology and Indicators Used	25
1.5. Data Collection, Compilation and Validation	28
1.6. Measurement of Indices	30
1.7 Concluding Remarks	31
CHAPTER 2: Gadag District: An Overview	33-51
2.1. Introduction	35
2.2. Background and Brief Regional History	36
2.3. Physiographic Division of the District	37
2.4. Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments	37
2.5. Demographic Profile of the District	39
2.6. Educational Institutional and Literacy	42
2.7. District Economy	43
2.8. Infrastructures	45
2.9. Regional Perspective and Backwardness	46
2.10. An Overview	49

CHAPTER 3 : Human Development in Gadag District: Computation of Indices 53-70

3.1. Introduction 55
3.2. Human Development Index (HDI) 55
3.3. Gender Inequality Index (GII) 57
3.4. Child Development Index (CDI) 60
3.5. Food Security Index (FSI) 61
3.6. Urban Development Index (UDI) 64
3.7. Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) 65
3.8. Concluding Remarks 68

CHAPTER 4 : Literacy and Education 71-102

4.1. Introduction 73
4.2. Literacy Profile of the District 74
4.3. Elementary Education 77
4.4. Secondary Education 86
4.5. Post-secondary Education 96
4.6. Public Expenditure on Education 99
4.7. Concluding Remarks 100

CHAPTER 5: Health and Nutrition 103-136

5.1. Introduction 105
5.2. Demography 106
5.3. Health Infrastructures 113
5.4. Maternal Health and Nutrition 117
5.5. Child Health and Nutrition 120
5.6. Combating Major Diseases 127
5.7. Public Expenditure on Health and Family Welfare 128
5.8. Impact of Total Sanitation Campaign: A Small Area Study in Budihal Village 129
5.9. Concluding Remarks 133

CHAPTER 6 : Income, Poverty and Employment 137-166

6.1. Introduction 139
6.2. District and Taluk Income 140
6.3. Agriculture: Landholdings, Irrigation, Cropping Pattern and Livestock 141
6.4. Poverty and BPL Households 148
6.5. Employment and Underemployment 151
6.6. Child Labour 159
6.7. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Small Area Study in Kothabal Village 160
6.8. Concluding Remarks 165

CHAPTER 7: Standard of Living 167-192

7.1. Introduction 169
7.2. Housing Status 170
7.3. Site-less Households 171
7.4. Households with *Pucca* Houses 171
7.5. Households without Proper Houses 172
7.6. Households and Asset Status 174
7.7. Performance of Housing Schemes 175
7.8. Household Amenities 177
7.9. Impact of Migration on Living Standard : A Small Area Study in Chabbi Village 185
7.10. Concluding Remarks 190

CHAPTER 8: Gender and Development 193-218

8.1. Introduction: Gender as a Concept 195
8.2. Gender Differentials in the District 197
8.3. Female Literacy Rate 200
8.4. Work Participation Rates and Occupational Structure 203
8.5. Political Participation 210
8.6. Community Attitudes and Social Prejudice 212
8.7. Crimes against Women 214
8.8. Role of Women's Group and SHGs 214
8.9. Concluding Remarks 217

CHAPTER 9: Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 219-250

9.1. Introduction 221
9.2. Demographic Profile 221
9.3. Literacy Rate 226
9.4. Employment and Underemployment 230
9.5. Housing Status and Condition 239
9.6. Household Amenities 241
9.7. Household Assets 242
9.8. Computation of Composite *Dalit* Development Index (CDDI): A Small Area Study in Lingadal Gram Panchayat 243
9.9. Concluding Remarks 247

CHAPTER 10: Governance and Human Development 251-274

10.1. Introduction 253
10.2. Local Governance Structure 254
10.3. Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process 255
10.4. Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Processes 257
10.5. Representation of Women and Marginalized Sections at PRIs and ULBs 258

10.6.	Improving Service Delivery Mechanism	261
10.7.	Role of NGOs and other Voluntary Groups	263
10.8.	Poverty Alleviation through Micro Credit: A Small Area Study of Shri Kshetra Dharmastal Rural Development Project in Lakkundi Village	267
10.9	Concluding Remarks	273
CHAPTER 11 : Urban Issues in Human Development		275-290
11.1.	Introduction	277
11.2.	Urbanisation and Slum Population	278
11.3.	Service Delivery Issues	281
11.4.	Water Supply and Sanitation	281
11.5.	Waste Water Outlets and Drainage	283
11.6.	Poverty Alleviation in Urban Areas	285
11.7.	Expenditure and Revenue Mobilisation by ULBs	285
11.8.	Concluding Remarks	288
CHAPTER 12: The Way Forward		291-310
12.1.	Introduction	293
12.2.	Status of Human Development and Inter-taluk Disparity	293
12.3.	Achievements and Gaps	294
12.4.	The Way Forward	303
12.5.	Concluding Remarks	309
	List of Annexure	311-338
	References	339-344

List of Tables

Table 2.1	Demographic details of Gadag district and Karnataka: 2011	40
Table 2.2	Decadal growth rate of child population in Gadag district and Karnataka	42
Table 2.3	Inter- regional comparison of HDI in Karnataka	47
Table 2.4	Inter-regional comparison of GDI in Karnataka	49
Table 2.5	Inter-taluk variation in CCDI in Gadag district: 2000	49
Table 3.1	Human Development Index by taluks: 2011-12	56
Table 3.2	Gender Inequality Index by taluks: 2011-12	59
Table 3.3	Child Development Index by taluks: 2011-12	61
Table 3.4	Food Security Index by taluks: 2011-12	64
Table 3.5	Urban Development Index by taluks: 2011-12	66
Table 3.6	Composite Taluk Development Index by taluks: 2011-12	67
Table 3.7	Comparison of major indices of human development by taluks : 2011-12	68
Table 4.1	Literacy rate by place of residence of taluks	75
Table 4.2	Taluk-wise literacy rate by gender	76
Table 4.3	School Access Rate at elementary education by taluks	78
Table 4.4	Taluk-wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio at elementary education	80
Table 4.5	NER and GER at elementary education by place of residence	83
Table 4.6	NER and GER at elementary education by gender	83
Table 4.7	NER and GER at elementary education by social groups : 2011-12	84
Table 4.8	Taluk-wise dropout rates at elementary education by residence and gender	85
Table 4.9	Dropout rates at elementary education by social groups	86
Table 4.10	School Transition Rate from lower to upper primary education by taluks	87
Table 4.11	School Access Rate to schools at secondary education by taluks	88
Table 4.12	NER and GER (Rural+ Urban) at secondary education in Gadag district	89
Table 4.13	NER and GER at secondary education by place of residence	90
Table 4.14	NER and GER at secondary education by gender in Gadag district	91
Table 4.15	Taluk-wise NER at secondary education by social groups	92
Table 4.16	Taluk-wise dropout rates at secondary school education by place of residence	92
Table 4.17	Dropout rate at secondary education by gender	93
Table 4.18	Taluk-wise dropout rate at secondary school education by social groups	93
Table 4.19	Taluk-wise School Transition Rate from upper primary to secondary school education by gender	94
Table 4.20	Percentage of students passed in SSLC examination by taluks	95
Table 4.21	Percentage of students passed in SSLC examination by social groups	96
Table 4.22	Number of students enrolled in PUC by taluks	97
Table 4.23	Percentage of students passed in PUC examination in Gadag district	98
Table 4.24	Taluk-wise public expenditure on education in Gadag district	100
Table 5.1	Growth of population in Gadag district and Karnataka	108
Table 5.2	Decadal growth rate of population and density by taluks	109

Table 5.3	Taluk-wise decadal growth rate of population by gender	110
Table 5.4	Share and decadal growth rates of child population (0-6 years) by taluks	112
Table 5.5	Taluk-wise overall and child sex ratio	113
Table 5.6	Taluk-wise average population to be served by a hospital	115
Table 5.7	Total number of healthcare centres by taluks	116
Table 5.8	Taluk-wise average number of population per healthcare centre: 2011-12	116
Table 5.9	Number of doctors and nurses per lakh population by taluks	117
Table 5.10	Percentage of institutional deliveries by taluks	119
Table 5.11	Taluk-wise Maternal Mortality Rate by place of residence	120
Table 5.12	Percentage of underweight children by taluks	121
Table 5.13	Percentage of children malnourished (0-6 years) by taluks	122
Table 5.14	Infant Mortality Rate by taluks	125
Table 5.15	Child Mortality Rate (Under 5 years) by taluks	126
Table 5.16	Taluk-wise number of people affected by major diseases per lakh population	128
Table 5.17	Taluk-wise per capita public expenditure on health and family welfare: 2011-12	129
Table 6.1	Per capita income by taluks: 2008-09	140
Table 6.2	Taluk-wise share of net income by different sources in Gadag district	142
Table 6.3	Number and area operated by size of landholdings in Gadag district and Karnataka	143
Table 6.4	Taluk-wise cropping intensity	145
Table 6.5	Proportion of area under major crops by taluks	146
Table 6.6	Composition and growth of livestock by taluks	147
Table 6.7	Taluk-wise annual growth rate of major livestock: 2003-07	148
Table 6.8	Percentage of households provided with BPL cards by taluks: 2011-12	149
Table 6.9	Taluk-wise Human Poverty Index by place of residence: 2011-12	150
Table 6.10	Taluk-wise details of households covered under the MGNREGS: 2011-12	151
Table 6.11	Share of beneficiaries by social groups under the MGNREGS: 2011-12	152
Table 6.12	Annual growth rate of employment by taluks: 2001-2011	153
Table 6.13	Taluk-wise annual growth rate of employment by gender: 2001-2011	154
Table 6.14	Taluk-wise share and annual growth rate of main and marginal workers	154
Table 6.15	Taluk-wise work participation rate (7+ population) by place of residence and Gender	155
Table 6.16	Distribution of workers (main+ marginal) in major occupations by place of residence	156
Table 6.17	Taluk-wise distribution of all workers by major occupations	157
Table 6.18	Share of male and female workers in non-agricultural employment by taluks	158
Table 6.19	Taluk-wise total number of child labour: 2011-12	160
Table 7.1	Number of households without house in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2011	170
Table 7.2	Taluk-wise percentage of households of without sites and households provided with house sites: 2011-12.	171
Table 7.3	Taluk-wise percentage of households with pucca houses by place of residence: 2011	172
Table 7.4	Percentage of household by conditions in Gadag district and Karnataka	173
Table 7.5	Taluk-wise percentage of households with nature of houses in Gadag district:2001	174

Table 7.6	Taluk-wise percentage of households with major assets	175
Table 7.7	Percentage of physical and financial performance of major housing schemes by taluks: 2005-06 to 2011-12	176
Table 7.8	Percentage of household with access to drinking water: 2011	177
Table 7.9	Percentage of households with access to electricity by taluks	179
Table 7.10	Taluk-wise percentage of households with access to modern coking fuel	181
Table 7.11	Talk-wise percentage of households with toilets within premises	183
Table 7.12	Taluk-wise percentage of households with access to type of toilets: 2011	184
Table 7.13	Taluk-wise percentage of households with access to drainage	185
Table 7.14	Average income per household/capita earned through wage employment by size of landholdings	189
Table 8.1	Growth of female population in Gadag district and Karnataka	197
Table 8.2	Taluk-wise decadal growth rate of female population: 2001 to 2011	198
Table 8.3	Taluk-wise overall and child sex ratio	200
Table 8.4	Taluk-wise male and female literacy rates	201
Table 8.5	Taluk-wise male and female literacy rates by place of residence	202
Table 8.6	Gender gap and gain in literacy rate by place of residence	202
Table 8.7	Work Participation Rate by gender in different taluks	204
Table 8.8	Annual growth rate of employment (main workers) in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2001-2011	205
Table 8.9	Taluk-wise annual growth rate of employment by gender and place of residence: 2001-2011	205
Table 8.10	Share of workers by major activities in Gadag district	206
Table 8.11	Share of female workers in non-agricultural activities in Gadag district and Karnataka	207
Table 8.12	Taluk-wise share of female workers in non-agricultural activities	207
Table 8.13	Taluk-wise share of female workers in non-agricultural activities by place of residence	208
Table 8.14	Share of marginal workers to total workers in Gadag district and Karnataka	209
Table 8.15	Taluk-wise share of female marginal workers	210
Table 8.16	Taluk-wise annual growth rate of marginal workers: 2001-2011	210
Table 8.17	Taluk-wise women representatives in PRIs: 2011-12	211
Table 8.18	Taluk-wise women representatives in ULBs: 2011-12	212
Table 8.19	Share of crimes committed against women by taluks	215
Table 8.20	Formation of SHGs by women under *Stree Shakti* programme: 2011-12	216
Table 8.21	Average savings and micro credit given to the SHG members by taluks: 2011-12	216
Table 9.1	Share of SC/ST population in Gadag district and Karnataka	222
Table 9.2	Taluk-wise share of SC/ST population by place of residence	223
Table 9.3	Taluk-wise decadal growth rate of population by social groups	224
Table 9.4	Taluk-wise sex ratio by social groups	225
Table 9.5	Child sex ratio by social groups and place of residence	226
Table 9.6	Literacy rate among social groups by place of residence in Gadag district and Karnataka	227
Table 9.7	Literacy rate among social groups by gender in Gadag and Karnataka	228
Table 9.8	Taluk-wise rate of literacy among social groups: 2011	229

Table 9.9	Taluk-wise rate of literacy among social groups by gender	230
Table 9.10	Work Participation Rates among social groups by place of residence in Gadag district and Karnataka	231
Table 9.11	Work participation rates among social groups by gender in Gadag district and Karnataka	231
Table 9.12	Work Participation Rate among social groups by taluks	232
Table 9.13	Annual growth rate of employment (main workers) among social groups in Gadag district and Karnataka	233
Table 9.14	Share of main and marginal workers among social groups by gender in Gadag district	235
Table 9.15	Taluk-wise share of main and marginal workers by social groups	236
Table 9.16	Share of all workers among social groups by major occupation and place of residence in Gadag district	237
Table 9.17	Share of all workers among social groups by major occupation and gender	237
Table 9.18	Taluk-wise share of all workers among social groups by major occupations: 2011	238
Table 9.19	Share of workers in non-agricultural activities by social groups in different taluks	239
Table 9.20	Percentage of households among social groups by type of housing conditions	240
Table 9.21	Percentage of households with electricity by social groups	242
Table 9.22	Percentage of households with modern cooking fuel by social groups	243
Table 9.23	Percentage of households with major assets by social groups	244
Table 9.24	Composite Dalit Development Index: 2011-12	245
Table 10.1	Taluk-wise distribution of PRIs and villages: 2011-12	257
Table 10.2	Taluk-wise elected representatives in PRIs by gender: 2011-12	259
Table 10.3	Taluk-wise share of elected representatives by social groups in PRIs: 2011-12	260
Table 10.4	Elected representatives by gender and social groups at ULBs by taluks:2011-12	261
Table 10.5	Savings and micro credit of SHGs	267
Table 11.1	Taluk-wise share and growth of urban population	279
Table 11.2	Share of slum population by ULBs	280
Table 11.3	Number of notified and non-notified slum areas in different ULBs: 2011-12	281
Table 11.4	Percentage of households with access to drinking water by ULBs: 2011	282
Table 11.5	Percentage of Households with access to sanitation in ULBs	283
Table 11.6	Percentage of households connected to drainage facility by ULBs	284
Table 11.7	Financial performance of SJSRY in ULBs: 2011-12	286
Table 11.8	Share of own revenue mobilisation and development expenditure by ULBs	287
Table 11.9	Per capita expenditure and revenue mobilization by ULBs: 2011-12	288

List of Figures

Figure 2.1	Details of land resources and utilisation in Gadag district : 2011-12	39
Figure 2.2	Population by religious groups in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2001	39
Figure 2.3	Decadal growth rate of population in Gadag district and Karnataka (Percent)	41
Figure 2.4	Child sex ratio (0-6 Years) in Gadag district and Karnataka	41
Figure 2.5	Literacy rates by gender and place of residence in Gadag district and Karnataka:2011	43
Figure 2.6	Workers by major occupations in Gadag district and Karnataka :2011 (percent)	43
Figure 2.7	Share of major crops in Gadag district : 2011-12	44
Figure 2.8	Source-wise area under irrigation in Gadag district and Karnataka : 2011-12	44
Figure 2.9	Human Development Index and its dimensional value in Gadag district and Karnataka	46
Figure 2.10	Gender Development Index and its dimensional value in Gadag district and Karnataka:2011	48
Figure 3.1	Factors contributing to the value of HDI in Gadag and Mundargi taluks : 2011-12	57
Figure 3.2	Association between the percentage of institutional deliveries and MMR by taluks: 2011-12	60
Figure 3.3	Association between HDI and GII in different taluks: 2011-12	60
Figure 3.4	Association between HDI and CDI by taluks:2011-12	62
Figure 3.5	Association between Global Food Security Index and HDI for selected countries: 2013	63
Figure 3.6	Association between HDI and FSI across taluks: 2011-12	65
Figure 3.7	Association between urbanisation and HDI for selected countries: 2012	66
Figure 3.8	Distribution of dimension values of CTDI by taluks: 2011-12	67
Figure 3.9	Association between HDI and CTDI by taluks: 2011-12	67
Figure 3.10	Comparison of major indices across taluks: 2011-12	69
Figure 4.1	Trends in literacy rate in Gadag and Karnataka	75
Figure 4.2	Share of private schools at elementary education by taluks	78
Figure 4.3	Percentage of Schools at elementary education with types of basic facilities in Gadag district: 2011-12	79
Figure 4.4	School Infrastructure Index at elementary education by taluks: 2012	79
Figure 4.5	Taluk-wise NER at elementary education	81
Figure 4.6	NER in different taluks: 2011-12	82
Figure 4.7	Dropout rate at elementary education by taluks	85
Figure 4.8	Share of private schools at secondary education by taluks	88
Figure 4.9	School Infrastructure Index (8 basic facilities) by taluk: 2011 -12	89
Figure 4.10	Share of private colleges at PUC by taluk	97
Figure 4.11	Taluk-wise percentage of students passed in PUC examination	98
Figure 5.1	Rural-urban gap in decadal growth rate of population in different taluks:2001-2011	109
Figure 5.2	Taluk-wise share of urban population	110
Figure 5.3	Pyramid age structure of population by place of residence: 2001	111
Figure 5.4	Comparison between child and overall sex ratio in India	113

Figure 5.5	Taluk-wise share of private hospitals	115
Figure 5.6	Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia by taluks	117
Figure 5.7	Taluk-wise percentage of pregnant women with anaemia according to HMIS: 2011-12	118
Figure 5.8	Percentage of pregnant women provided with nutrition by taluk	118
Figure 5.9	Percentage of children malnourished (excluding normal) by taluks: 2011-12	123
Figure 5.10	Association between the percentage of malnourished children and CDI by taluks: 2011-12	123
Figure 5.11	IMR and attainment of MDGs in Karnataka and India	124
Figure 5.12	CMR (under 5) in India and Karnataka	126
Figure 5.13	Average cost of construction of individual toilets	131
Figure 5.14	People's perception on cleanliness after construction of Individual toilets	132
Figure 5.15	Average water charge and house tax paid by the sample households	133
Figure 6.1	Income share from non-agricultural activities in Gadag district	142
Figure 6.2	Source-wise net area under irrigation in Gadag district	143
Figure 6.3	Taluk-wise percentage of area under irrigation	144
Figure 6.4	Proportion of area under major crops in Gadag district	146
Figure 6.5	Percentage of people living Below Poverty Line in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2011-12	148
Figure 6.6	Association between HPI and HDI by taluks: 2011-12	150
Figure 6.7	Association between the percentage of households provided with 100 days of employment under MGNREGS and HDI value by taluks: 2011-12	151
Figure 6.8	Association between the non-agricultural activities and human development by taluks: 2011-12	158
Figure 6.9	Livelihood Opportunity Index by taluks	159
Figure 6.10	Average number of man-days of employment availed under MGNREGS by size of landholdings	162
Figure 6.11	Average number of man-days of employment availed under MGNREGS by social groups	162
Figure 6.12	Participation of male and female workers in MGNREGS by size of landholdings	163
Figure 7.1	Percentage of households with pucca houses in different taluks: 2011	172
Figure 7.2	Percentage of households living in dilapidated conditions in Gadag district and Karnataka	174
Figure 7.3	Percentage of households with access to types of source of drinking water in Gadag district: 2011	176
Figure 7.4	Percentage of households with access to drinking water in different taluks: 2011	177
Figure 7.5	Percentage of households with access to sources of lighting in Gadag district: 2011	179
Figure 7.6	Percentage of household with access to electricity in different taluks: 2011	180
Figure 7.7	Percentage of households with types of cooking fuel in Gadag district: 2011	180
Figure 7.8	Percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel in different taluks: 201	181
Figure 7.9	Percentage of households with access to sanitation in selected countries: 2012	182
Figure 7.10	Percentage of households with access to toilets in different taluks: 2011	183
Figure 7.11	Taluk-wise rural-urban gap in the percentage of households with access to toilets within premises	183
Figure 7.12	Taluk-wise percentage of households with access to type of drainage	184
Figure 7.13	Distribution of sample migrant households by size of landholdings	187

Figure 7.14	Distribution of migrants by size of landholdings	187
Figure 7.15	Distribution of migrant workers by their educational background	188
Figure 7.16	Distribution of illiterate migrant workers by size of landholdings	188
Figure 7.17	Average wage rates in local and migrant places	189
Figure 8.1	Decadal growth rate of female population in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2001-2011	198
Figure 8.2	Trends in sex ratio in Gadag district and Karnataka	199
Figure 8.3	Decadal growth rate of child population (0-6 Years) in Gadag district	199
Figure 8.4	Trends of male-female literacy rates in Gadag district and Karnataka	200
Figure 8.5	Gap between male and female literacy rates in Gadag district and Karnataka	201
Figure 8.6	Percentage of female workers in non-agricultural activities by taluks	208
Figure 8.7	Taluk-wise share of women representatives to total by social groups in PRIs	212
Figure 8.8	Share of women representatives by social groups in ULBs:2011-12	213
Figure 9.1	Decadal growth rate of SC/ST population in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2001 to 2011	223
Figure 9.2	Sex ratio by social groups in Gadag district and Karnataka	224
Figure 9.3	Social disparity in literacy rates in Gadag and Karnataka	227
Figure 9.4	Male-female gaps in literacy rate by social groups in Gadag district and Karnataka	229
Figure 9.5	Annual growth rate of employment by social groups in different taluks: 2001-2011	234
Figure 9.6	Share of male and female workers in non-agricultural activities	236
Figure 9.7	Percentage of households with *pucca* house by social groups in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2011	239
Figure 9.8	Percentage of households with drinking water by social groups	241
Figure 9.9	Percentage of households with access to sanitation by social groups: 2011	242
Figure 9.10	Dimensional value of CDDI in Lingadal GP, Gadag taluk: 2011-12	246
Figure 10.1	Elected representative by social groups at PRIs by taluks: 2011-12	259
Figure 10.2	Source-wise share of savings by SHG member	271
Figure 11.1	Comparison of urbanisation between Gadag district and Karnataka	278
Figure 11.2	Rural-urban gaps in decadal growth rate of population by taluks	279
Figure 11.3	Association between decadal growth of population in ULBs and percentage of slum population by ULBs:2011-12	280
Figure 11.4	Percentage of households with public toilets and open defecation by ULBs: 2011	283
Figure 11.5	Percentage of households connected with drainage facility by ULBs	283

List of Charts

Chart 1.1	Components of Human Development Index	19
Chart 1.2	Drivers of human development	21
Chart 1.3	Millennium development goals	24
Chart 3.1	Components of Human Development Index	56
Chart 3.2	Linkages between gender inequality and human development	58
Chart 3.3	Key indicators of Gender Inequality Index	59
Chart 3.4	Key indicators of Child Development Index	61
Chart 3.5	Components of Food Security Index	63
Chart 3.6	Association between food insecurity and poverty	63
Chart 4.1	Association between education and human development	74
Chart 5.1	Association between economic growth and health	106
Chart 8 1	Vicious circle of gender discrimination	196
Chart 12.1	Holistic approach to human development in Gadag district	310

List of Boxes

Box 1.1	Central issues of human development	19
Box 1.2	Comparison between indicators used in the National HDR 2001 and India HDR 2011	26
Box 1.3	Rationale for district human development report in Karnataka	28
Box 4.1	Targets of MDGs and education sector	83
Box 5.1	Targets of MDGs and Child and Maternal Mortality Rates	124
Box 6.1	Krishi Vigyan Kendra Hulkoti, Gadag	144
Box 6.2	Salient features of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	161
Box 10.1	Structure and process of PRIs in Gadag district	256
Box 10.2	Initiatives of E-Governance in PRIs	263
Box 10.3	Initiatives of E-Governance in ULBs	264
Box 10.4	List of awards to SKDRDP	269

List of Annexures

Annexure 1	Methodological note on IMR, CMR and MMR adopted by the Expert Committee	313
Annexure 2	Technical Note: Methodology for computation of DHDR indices	315
Annexure 3	Process for preparation of DHDR Gadag	320
Annexure 4	Limitations, availability and quality of data	322
Annexure 5	List of indicators and value of HDI, GII, CDI, FSI and CTDI by taluks:2011-12	324
Annexure 6	List of indicators and value of UDI by ULBs: 2011-12	331
Annexure 7	List of Indicators used for computation of CDDI	332
Annexure 8	List of DCC meetings organized for preparation of DHDR, Gadag	334
Annexure 9	List of workshops organized for preparation of DHDR, Gadag	334
Annexure 10	List of committees formed for preparation of DHDR, Gadag	335

Abbreviations

AHS	:	Ambedkar Housing Scheme
ANC	:	Ante-Natal Care
BHS	:	Basava Housing Scheme
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CC	:	City Corporation
CCDI	:	Comprehensive Composite Development Index
CDDI	:	Composite Dalit Development Index
CDI	:	Child Development Index
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CHC	:	Community Health Centres
CMC	:	City Municipal Corporation,
CMR	:	Child Mortality Rate
CTDI	:	Composite Taluk Development Index
CWSN	:	Children with Special Needs
DCC	:	District Core Committee
DCCBs	:	District Central Co-operative Banks
DDPI	:	Deputy Director for Public Instruction
DHDR	:	District Human Development Report
DHFW	:	Department of Health and Family Welfare
DHO	:	District Health Officer
DLHS	:	District Level Household Surveys
DPEP	:	District Primary Education Programme
FSI	:	Food Security Index
GAD	:	Gender and Development
GCA	:	Gross Cropped Area
GDDP	:	Gross District Domestic Product
GDI	:	Gender Development Index
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GER	:	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GII	:	Gender Inequality Index
GNI	:	Gross National Income
GNP	:	Gross National Product
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
GS	:	Gram Sabha
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HDR	:	Human Development Report
HMIS	:	Health Management Information System
HPCRRI	:	High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalance
HPI	:	Human Poverty Index
IAY	:	Indira Awas Yojana

ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
IHDR	:	India Human Development Report
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rates
IPHS	:	Indian Public Health Standard
KHDR	:	Karnataka Human Development Report
LOI	:	Livelihood Opportunity Index
LPCD	:	Litre Per Capita Per Day
MDGs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MDMS	:	Mid-Day Meals Scheme
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Ratio
NDDP	:	Net Domestic District Product
NEP	:	National Education Policy
NER	:	Net Enrolment Rate
NGOs	:	Non-Government Organisations
NGR	:	Natural Growth Rate
NHDR	:	National Human Development Report
NPE	:	National Policy on Education
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NSDP	:	Net State Domestic Product
PCARDBs	:	Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHC	:	Primary Health Centres
PNC	:	Post-Natal Care
PRIs	:	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PTR	:	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
RAHP	:	Rural Ashraya Housing Scheme
RCH	:	Reproductive and Child Health
RGRHCL	:	Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited
RMSA	:	Programme and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
SCR	:	School Completion Ratio
SCs	:	Scheduled Castes
SDMC	:	School Development and Monitoring Committee
SDP	:	Special Development Plan
SGRY	:	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
SGSY	:	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHGs	:	Self-Help Groups
SII	:	School Infrastructure Index
SJSRY	:	Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SKDRDP	:	Shri Kshethra Dharmastala Rural Development Project
SRS	:	Sample Registration System
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana
SSI	:	Small Scale Industries
STs	:	Scheduled Tribes

TMC	:	Town Municipal Council
TP	:	Taluk Panchayat
TP	:	Town Panchayat
UAY	:	Urban Ashraya Programme
UCBs	:	Urban Co-operative Banks
UDI	:	Urban Development Index
UEE	:	Universalisation of Elementary Education
ULBs	:	Urban Local Bodies
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
USE	:	Universalization of Secondary Education
VHSC	:	Village Health and Sanitation Committee
WAD	:	Women and Development
WHO	:	World Health Organisation
WID	:	Women in Development
WPR	:	Work Participation Rate
ZP	:	Zilla Panchayat

PART I

Executive Summary









PART I

Executive Summary

Since the 1990s, approach to development has been changed focusing on human development. With a view to improve the living standard of people, "economic growth" based on trickle-down mechanism had been emphasized till the 1970s and subsequently "economic development" had been accorded top priority. In spite of rapid economic growth, the problems like inequality, human poverty, social exclusion, vulnerability, gender discrimination, etc., continue to be widespread and persistent. This shows that fruits of economic growth did not percolate down to the people in general, and the weaker sections of the society, in particular. It is basically due to lack of people's participation and human capabilities. Therefore, since the 1990s human development focusing on "building people's capabilities and widening their choices" has become the central point of current development paradigm in most developing economies today.

According to UNDP, human development refers to "a process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well-being already achieved". The key choices are to have a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable and have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the community life. If these essential choices are not available, many other opportunities in life remain inaccessible. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human capabilities-the range of activities that a person can do. Therefore, people are the real wealth of a nation, and human development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests. In order to design the public policy intervention from the human development perspective, an effort has been made to present the status, progress and gaps in different dimensions of human development in Gadag district.

Key Observations

Status of Human Development and Inter-taluk Disparity

Computation of several indices such as Human Development Index (HDI), Child development Index (CDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) across five taluks of Gadag

district is rather a unique exercise that will certainly help the policy makers in preparing the comprehensive plan for furtherance of human development in the district.

In human development, Gadag taluk has the highest rank, while Mundaragi taluk has got the lowest. In respect of GII, Naragund taluk has attained the 1st position in reduction of gender inequality in health, education and labour market, while Gadag taluk which performed the best in HDI has shown the worst performance. In the case of CDI, Shirahatti taluk has performed the best in child development among all the taluks in the district, while Mundaragi taluk has shown the worst performance, which is also the worst performer in HDI. A positive association exists between HDI and CDI.

It has been observed that Gadag taluk with the best performance in HDI is ranked the 1st in FSI, whereas Ron taluk has shown the least performance. As far as the UDI is concerned, Gajendragad TMC has performed the best, whereas Shirahatti TPC has reported to be the worst performer, among all the 9 ULBs in the district. The performance of other ULBs such as Naregal TPC, Ron and Naragund is also quite poor as compared to other ULBs in the district.

The status of CTDI in the district indicates that Naragund taluk with the 2nd rank in HDI is ranked the number one in CTDI, while Mundaragi taluk with the worst performance in HDI has also witnessed the worst performance in CTDI. The taluks such as Naragund, Gadag and Shirahatti have fared well in most of the human development parameters as compared to other taluks such as Mundaragi and Ron in the district. It can be concluded that a considerable inter-taluk disparity in HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI has been noticed. In order to attain high human development, it is quite essential to address the issues of inter-taluk disparity, inequality in access to education, healthcare services, livelihood opportunities and access to basic needs of life by gender, place of gender and social groups in Gadag district.

Key Achievements and Gaps in Major Sectors

The following sections present the key achievements and the gaps that still remained in each of the specific sector, the analysis of which are quite useful for designing appropriate policy intervention for further development.

Literacy and Education

Gadag district has reached 75 per cent literacy rate, which is closer to the state average. An impressive increase in literacy rate has been noticed in the district during 1981 to 2011. While Gadag taluk has the highest literacy rate with 78.88 per cent, the lowest was recorded in Mundaragi taluk with 71.97 per cent in 2011. It was quite higher in urban

areas with 80.94 per cent than in rural areas with 71.86 per cent during the same period. It was much higher for males with 84.66 per cent than for females with 65.44 per cent at the district level. It is interesting to note that in most of the taluks, the rate of literacy has increased during 2001 to 2011; the increase was faster in rural than in urban areas and among females than males.

At elementary school education, most of the taluks have not yet attained 100 per cent Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in 2011-12 and thereby not able to attain the goal of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) till 2011-12. The NER at the district level and also across the taluks have shown a negligible increase in 2011-12 over 2007-08, mostly due to overestimation of projected child population. Gender parity in enrolment ratio at elementary education has been achieved.

In the case of dropout rate, at the district level, it has increased from 1 per cent 1.71 per cent during 2007-08 to 2011-12 with varying degrees across the taluks. The increase was higher in rural than in urban schools and among boys than girls. The per capita public expenditure on education was estimated at Rs.1056 at the district level, accounting for 3 per cent of Gross Domestic District Product (GDDP) in 2011-12. Inter-taluk disparity in per capita public expenditure is also quite perceptible.

Health and Nutrition

The decadal growth of population is positive but it has been on the gradual decline over a period of time. But a negative growth rate of child population has been noticed. The overall sex ratio was quite favourable in Gadag district as compared to that of the state. The overall sex ratio has improved, while the child sex ratio is not only low but also it is declining.

In spite of several measures, the problem of malnutrition and underweight of the children continues to be persistent and worsening in Gadag district. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) were estimated to be significantly high in rural areas than in urban areas of Gadag district in 2011-12. But both IMR and CMR have declined at the district level. Most of these deaths that took place are not really originated from the same place. Hence, there is a problem of reporting system which may lead to erroneous conclusion. In spite of several initiatives, the MMR was estimated to be quite high at 117 at the district level; it was significantly high in rural areas with 157 as against 75 in urban areas. Across the taluks, it was as high as 177 in Mundaragi taluk, while it was as low as 63 in Naragund taluk in 2011-12. It is interesting to note that the MMR has declined from 137 to 117 during 2007-08 to 2011-12. It has declined significantly in urban areas, while in rural areas it has gone

up with varying degrees across the taluks.

Income, Poverty and Employment

The per capita gross or net per capita income in Gadag district is quite lower than the state average. The per capita gross and net income of Gadag district was estimated at Rs.34034 and Rs. 30.507, respectively in 2008-09. Although the share of income from non-agricultural sector was quite high, no significant income diversification away from agriculture has been noticed in most of the taluks.

The bulk of the cultivation in Gadag district is mainly dependent on rainfall, as the proportion of net area under irrigation is estimated to be quite low with 28 per cent. Interestingly, most of the taluks have witnessed a rapid progress in the proportion of net area under irrigation during 2001-02 to 2011-12. Poverty is quite in Mundaragi taluk as compared to other taluks in the district. A negative association exists between HDI and Human Poverty Index (HPI).

The annual growth rate of employment, based on main workers was estimated to be quite low with 0.86 per cent in Gadag district as against 1.91 per cent in Karnataka during 2001 to 2011. It was more in urban (1.04 per cent) than in rural (0.78 per cent) areas of Gadag district during the same period. It was estimated to be relatively higher for females (0.95 per cent) than for males (0.81 per cent). Livelihood opportunities (LOI) were found to be better in Gadag and Naragund taluks, which also have better performance in human development parameters.

Living Standard

Standard of living measured through a set of indicators such as the percentage of households with pucca housing status and good condition, with household assets, access to modern cooking fuel, safe drinking water and improved sanitation is relatively poor in Gadag district as compared to the state average. The situation is quite worse in rural than in urban areas. In most cases, the taluks such as Gadag and Naragund have better status of living standard as compared to other taluks in the district. However, it is interesting to note that in most cases, the living standard has been improved more in the relatively backward taluks such as Shirahatti, Ron and Mundaragi as compared to other taluks in the district. But the improvement is much faster in urban than in rural areas. In spite of several efforts, a considerable gap between the rural and urban areas and inter-taluk disparity in the living standard continues to be persistent. This deserved serious policy attention to bridge the gap and further improvement in the standard of living.

Gender and Development

The decadal growth rate of female population was more than the male population during 2001 to 2011. It was more in urban areas than in rural

areas. There has been an impressive improvement in the female literacy rate as compared to those of males in Gadag district over a period of time. The bulk of the increase in female literacy rate took place in rural than in urban areas. The annual growth rate of employment for female workers was more than those for male workers 2001 to 2011. It was much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The share of female workers in the non-agricultural activities was quite low with 21.68 per cent as against 41.71 per cent for male workers in 2011. The share of female workers in the non-agricultural activities increased more than those of male workers in most of the taluks during 2001 to 2011.

Status of SCs/STs

The share of Schedule Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population has increased from 19.74 per cent in 2001 to 22.15 per cent in 2011. The decadal growth rate of population was quite significant in respect of SCs followed by STs as against Others during 2001 to 2011; the growth was noticeably high in urban areas than in rural areas.

At the district level, sex ratio was estimated to be quite high among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others. Literacy rate for the SCs followed by the STs was estimated to be quite low with 62.91 per cent and 69.35 per cent, respectively, as compared to Others with 78.01 per cent in 2011. In spite of several efforts, educational status of the SCs/STs continues to be quite low as against Others in Gadag district The situation is worse in rural than in urban areas. It is interesting to note that there has been an increase in literacy rate with varying degrees across the social groups during 2001 to 2011. The increase was quite high among the STs, especially in rural areas.

The annual growth rate of employment was high for the SC/ST workers as compared those of Other workers during 2001 to 2011; it was higher in urban than in rural areas and among the male followed by female workers of the SCs/STs as compared to those of Others. The share of SC/ST workers in non-agricultural activities was found to be quite low as compared to that of Others; the increase of which is relatively high among the SCs/STs as against Others during 2001 to 2011. The status of living standard (housing condition, electricity, drinking water, toilets, modern cooking fuel, etc.,) is relatively poor among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others. The percentage of households with major assets was estimated to be far less among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others. The results of CDDI indicate that the dalits have equal or due representation at par with non-dalits in institutional inclusion at the selected GP. Given the limitations, the study found that the members of dalit households continue to be discriminated in one or the other form

and marginalised in many domains of their life.

Other Sectors

The share of women representatives at all levels of PRIs in Gadag district was 46 per cent slightly lower than their share of population in total population. There has been a due representation of socially marginalized and economically deprived sections of the society at the local self-governance. In the case of ULBs, the share of women representation is less (39 per cent) than their share in total population. It is also marginally lower than that of at PRIs.

A large number of NGOs have been involved in various activities directly or indirectly relating to the provision of education and training, healthcare services, housing, sanitation, drinking water, livelihood expansion and sustainability, management and conservation of natural resources, targeting the weaker, deprived, voiceless, disadvantaged, marginalized sections of the society. Most of these activities have a strong and positive impact on human development, especially in backward areas of Gadag district.

In order to improve the service delivery mechanism, e-governance has been adopted by the PRIs and ULBs in Gadag district. This has improved the quality of services delivered by the PRIs and ULBs to the public. Hence, the PRIs and ULBs have become now more transparent, accessible and accountable to the people.

Gadag district is not only less urbanised but also its pace has not increased as compared to that of the state figure. Urbanization is not uniform across the taluks. The taluks such as Gadag and Naragund are more urbanized than other taluks in the district. A positive association exists between the urbanisation and human development.

The percentage of households with safe drinking water available within and nearby premises was estimated at 82 per cent of the households with varying degrees across different ULBs of Gadag district. Interestingly, in most of the ULBs, a sharp increase took place in the percentage of households having accessing to toilets available within premises during 2001 to 2011.

Most of the ULBs have inadequate access to safe drinking water. Similarly, the percentage of households covered with sanitation within premises was 42 per cent of the households in 2011. There is no 100 per cent coverage of the households with toilets available within premises. The percentage of households connected to drainage facility including open and close was 79 per cent; of which, most of the households were covered with one drainage accounting for 65 per cent.

The ULBs have been actively involved in implementation of self and wage employment programmes such

as SJSRY. The percentage of fund utilisation was not hundred percent in most of the ULBs. The share of development expenditure to total expenditure has increased significantly from 14.17 per cent to 55.28 per cent during 2001-02 to 2011-12. At the same time, the share of own source revenue mobilization (both tax and non-tax sources) total revenue mobilisation has declined from 31.11 per cent to 12.46 per cent. It is unfortunate that in spite of the increased access to basic civic amenities, the share of own source revenue mobilisation has not improved.

Per capita total expenditure by all the ULBs also increased from Rs.408 to Rs. 1035 during 2001-02 to 2011-12. Similarly, per capita expenditure on development activities has also significantly gone up during the same period. In the case of per capita revenue mobilization especially own source, it increased from Rs.110 to Rs.355 during the same period with varying degrees across the ULBs. However, it can be noted that own source revenue mobilisation has not increased at the rate at which the expenditure on development activities has increased.

The Way Forward

Future HD Strategy for Improving Education Sector

Inter-taluk disparity, gender gap and social inequality in literacy rate needs to be addressed. Efforts are needed to provide school infrastructures (8 basic facilities), which are prerequisite for universal access, coverage, retention and school completion, especially in Gadag and Shirahatti taluks. The NERs at elementary and secondary schools, focusing on the SCs/STs, have to be improved by effective implementation of school incentive schemes and drive-back programmes in the district and more so in Naragund and Gadag taluks.

The dropout rates at elementary and secondary school education, focusing more in rural areas, among boys and the SC/ST students have to be reduced through effective implementation of school incentive schemes in the district. Shirahatti and Mundaragi taluks have to pay more attention to ensure zero dropout rate. Finally, the budgetary allocation has to be made in accordance with the performance indicators of education sector across taluks in the district.

Future HD Strategy for Improving Health Sector

In order to reduce inequality in access to healthcare facilities in some of the taluks such as Shirahatti and Mundaragi, a greater attention is required for development of health infrastructures. Rural-urban disparity in access to healthcare facilities can be reduced by developing and streamlining the healthcare centres, especially the CHCs and Sub-centres.

As children are the potential assets of a region, it is quite important to

reduce the percentage of children with underweight and malnutrition, especially in rural areas of Gadag district through effective implementation of immunisation and nutritional programmes. The high IMR and CMR are required to be reduced through of the provision of nutritional food, ANC (focusing on quality of service) and universal coverage of immunisation and adequate healthcare facilities. A greater importance should be given in rural areas and in some of the taluks such as Mundaragi, Gadag and Ron.

A greater policy attention is required to reduce the MMR, especially in rural areas, where it is increasing over a period of time and in some of the taluks like Mundaragi, Shirahatti and Gadag by focusing on effective coverage of pregnant women with ANC check-ups, provision of nutritional food and ensuring 100 percent institutional deliveries. Finally, the pattern of budgetary allocation on health sector has to be based on the performance indicators of each taluk and its spending has to be effective, resulting in tangible improvement.

Future HD Strategy for Improve better Livelihood and Income

Per capita income of the district is quite less as compared to the state figure and hence, it is essential to raise the income of the people through development of agriculture and industries. In order to reduce inter-taluk disparity in income, appropriate policy intervention has to be developed and greater budgetary allocation should be made on the basis of CTDI. The per capita income in Ron and Shirahatti taluks has to be improved by focusing on the development of non-agricultural activities which have local linkages with agriculture. The non-agricultural activities are strongly and positively associated with human development outcomes and hence, they have to be promoted at a faster rate in most of the taluks in the district and more so in Naragund and Mundaragi taluks, especially in rural areas.

Future HD Strategy for Improvement of Living Standard

The taluks such as Ron, Naragund and Shirahatti have high percentage of site-less households and hence, in distribution of house-sites, and financial grants to build dwelling units, a greater priority may be given to these taluks. Shirahatti, Ron and Mundaragi taluks have high percentage of households with *katchcha* and temporary housing condition, which are more exposed to vulnerable situation and likely to have adverse impact on human development. Hence, it deserves a serious attention to address this problem through a scheme of renovating the dilapidated and temporary houses. Access to safe drinking water is the need of the hour as it avoids many of waterborne diseases. The on-going schemes providing drinking water, especially in

rural areas have to be implemented effectively. In this regard, a greater attention is needed to pay in Naragund, Shirahatti and Ron taluks.

In order to ensure "Zero Open Defecation", it is quite important to implement the TSC/NBA or any other new scheme which people easily accept in a quick and cost-effective manner. In this regard, a greater policy attention may be given in the rural areas of Mundaragi and Ron taluks. Similarly, limited access to drainage, especially the closed ones, will have adverse impact on environment in and around the houses and cause vector-borne diseases among the household members and thereby affecting their health. Hence, it is also quite essential to ensure effective implementation of the on-going programmes on priority basis in all the taluks of the district and reach the goal of 100 percent coverage of households with drainage.

Future HD Strategy for Gender and Development

Gender discrimination against girl child continues to be persistent and hence, there is a need for effective policy intervention and mass awareness to improve the child sex ratio. Although there has been an impressive improvement in female literacy rates both in rural and urban areas, gender gap is still quite high, especially in rural areas, which commands a greater policy attention. In this regard, Naragund and Ron taluks have to pay more attention to reduce gender gap in literacy rate.

Employment opportunities for females continue to be limited in rural areas as compared to that of urban areas in Gadag district. Hence, the importance may be given for development of non-agricultural employment for females in rural areas, especially in Gadag, Ron and Shirahatti taluks. Finally, micro savings and credit management activities are considered to be the important strategies to build women's empowerment and thereby alleviating the poverty. Hence, it is important to encourage the formation of SHGs and put them in income generation activities through formal bank financing under the Bank-SHG Linkage programme in most of the taluks, especially in rural areas.

Future HD Strategy for Development of Weaker Sections: SCs/STs

As education is an important driver of human development, further improvement in literacy rate among the SCs/STs may be accorded top priority. Educational status of the SCs/STs has to be further improved more than that of non-SCs/STs; greater importance may be given to female education of SCs/STs, especially in rural areas. Sustained growth of livelihood opportunities is quite important as it is one of the translators of human development outcomes. Generation of employment has to be focused more

among the SCs/STs, especially in the rural non-agricultural sector.

In order to maintain cleanliness and hygienic environment around the residential places of the SCs/STs, it is quite important to cover all these households with drainage facility and more attention is needed in rural areas. Lighting is one of the important needs of life, efforts are required to be strengthened to ensure 100 percent coverage of the SC/ST households with electricity and more attention is needed in rural areas.

Finally, as the use of traditional cooking fuel has adverse impact on health and thus human development, efforts may be made to prevent the SC/ST households from using the traditional cooking fuels by providing modern cooking fuel such as biogas, solar energy, etc., through cost sharing basis, especially in rural areas of Gadag district.

Future HD Strategy for Improving Other Sectors

The urban areas are needed to act as a "growth pole centre" of the region unleashing drivers of growth to nearby areas so that they can make further development. As the urbanisation has beneficial impact on human development outcomes, it is quite essential to provide civic amenities and develop more infrastructures for investment and production purposes. The ULBs of Mundaragi, Mulagund and Gadag-Betageri have to pay more attention to improve slum areas by providing civic amenities.

It is essential to ensure 100 percent coverage of households with a stipulated quantity of drinking water in all the ULBs of Gadag district. In this regard, Shirahatti TP has to pay more policy attention to provide required quantum of safe drinking water. Access to sanitation similar to drinking water is also another important need of life which has beneficial impact on human health. Hence, it is important to ensure 100 percent coverage of urban households with toilets under TSC/NBA in all the ULBs, and greater priority should be accorded in the ULBs of Mulagund, Naregal, Ron, Shirahatti and Gajendragad. Most of the households in these ULBs are dependent on open defecation, the practice of which has adverse impact on human health and labour productivity in near future.

Similarly, a greater emphasis should also be given to ensure 100 percent coverage of households with drainage facility in all the ULBs; and more attention is needed in the ULBs of Mulagund, Gada-Betageri and Gajendragad. Finally, the share of own source revenue mobilisation is not only low but it has also declined significantly in all the ULBs of Gadag district. Hence, efforts are required to be intensified to ensure greater mobilization of own source revenues by providing demand driven public goods and services in the ULBs. In this regard, a greater attention is needed to be paid in the ULBs of Mundaragi, Naragund and Ron.

Concluding Remarks

Gadag is one of the not-so-progressive districts in the state. It is evident from the report that there have been lots of improvements in education and health sectors, livelihood opportunities and income earnings, status of women and weaker sections of the society like SCs/STs and the provision of basic amenities in all the ULBs in Gadag district over a period of time. It has been observed that status of human development parameters is much better in urban than in rural areas, among males than females and in respect of Others as compared to the SCs/STs. Naragund, Gadag and Shirahatti taluks have better performance in most aspects of human development as compared to that of other taluks. Nevertheless, inconsistency is evident in the performance of human development across taluks, gender, areas and social groups.

It is interesting to highlight that the progress in most aspects of human development parameters is much better in urban areas than in rural areas, among females than males, in respect of SCs/STs as compared to that of non-SCs/STs and in the relatively backward taluks than in the forward taluks during 2001 to 2011. This implies that inequality in the performance of human development across gender, residence, social groups and taluks within the district has come down significantly during 2001 to 2011. A bulk of the improvement in human development outcome is largely driven by an improvement in the urban economy, the status of women, the SCs/STs and in the backward taluks of the district. Thus, convergence in human development across gender, residence (rural-urban), social groups and the areas is taking place in the district.

Nevertheless, the status of human development outcomes continues to be quite low in rural than in urban areas, among females than males and the SCs/STs than the non-SCs/STs and in Mundaragi and Ron taluks as compared to other taluks in the district. These gaps have to be seriously addressed through well-conceived public intervention in each of the sector.

PART II

CHAPTER 1

Introduction



CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1. Concept of Human Development

Human development, as a means as well as an end, has gained a significant importance in development paradigm in most developing economies. Economic growth, defined in terms of mere increase in income or output of a nation, was accorded top priority considering that the fruits of economic growth would automatically percolate down to the poorer sections of the society and improve their socio-economic wellbeing. However, in the 1970s, evidence did not support the assumed **"trickle-down effect"** on improving the socio-economic life of the weaker sections of the society.

In the 1980s, therefore, economic development was accorded top priority implementing several state-managed poverty alleviation and social-security schemes. Nevertheless, the socio-economic life of the people did not improve as it was expected. It was mainly due to lack of people's capabilities and their active participation in different stages of development. That is why building human capabilities and encouraging them to take part in and contribute to development has gained a considerable policy priority. Therefore, in the 1990s, human development has gained much importance in the development planning as a means as well as an end of development.

According to Human Development Report 1990, there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development (UNDP, 1990). Dreze and Sen argue that there is no inevitable connection between economic growth and the quality of life. The effect of economic growth on poverty and inequality is always mediated by public action (Dreze and Sen, 1989: 180-1).

The focus of development has shifted from economic growth based on "trickle-down mechanism" to economic development based on **"basic needs approach"** in the 1980s and to human development based on **"capability approach"** in the early 1990s. Accordingly, per capita gross domestic product (GDP) or Gross National Income (GNI), as an index for economic development is considered to be inadequate in measuring the comforts and well-being of the people. Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, drawing upon scholarly academic inputs from Dr. Amartya Sen's writings, went beyond national output or income and architected a composite human development

The focus of development has shifted from economic growth based on "trickle-down mechanism" to economic development based on "basic needs approach" in the 1980s and to human development based on "capability approach" in the early 1990s

index (HDI) as an important basis for measurement of quality of life and policy intervention.

Human development approach puts people at the centre of the development agenda, where economic growth and wealth are considered to be means to development, not an end by itself. Human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well-being already achieved (UNDP, 1990). Income earning is one of the choices but it is not the sum of all choices. Attainment of better education, health, physical environment and equalization of opportunities to participate in political, social and economic domains of life, freedom to exercise their rights, self-respect, etc., are also as important as income. These choices can be infinite and can vary over space and time.

Human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of well-being already achieved (UNDP, 1990). Income earning is one of the choices but it is not the sum of all choices

The essential choices are to have a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable and have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the community life. If these essential choices are not available, many other opportunities in life remain inaccessible (UNDP, 1990). Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building **"human capabilities"**-the range of activities that a person can do. Therefore, people are the real wealth of a nation, and human development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests (UNDP, 1990: 9).

From this standpoint of view, development is about removing the obstacles to what a person can do in life, obstacles such as lack of income, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms (GoI, 2010). Human development thus seeks to enlarge people's choices and build capabilities. It focuses on two sides of development: one is on the formation of human capabilities, such as improved health or knowledge and other is on the use of their acquired capabilities for work or leisure (UNDP, 1990). Human development of a country or state or district is captured through an average achievements in three basic domains namely longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living (Chart 1.1).

Thus, human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices and enhancing human capabilities and freedoms, enabling them to: live a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge, resources needed for a decent standard of living, and participate in the life of their community and decisions affecting their lives.

BOX 1.1

Central issues of human development

Social progress - greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services.

Economics - the importance of economic growth as a means to reduce inequality and improve levels of human development.

Efficiency - in terms of resource use and availability. Human development is considered to be pro-growth and productivity as long as such growth directly benefits the poor, women and other marginalized groups.

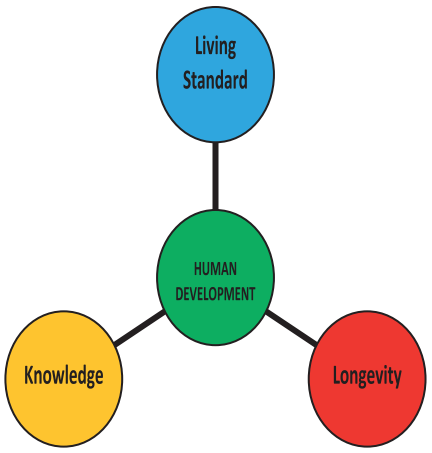
Equity - in terms of economic growth and other human development parameters.

Participation and freedom - particularly empowerment, democratic governance, gender equality, civil and political rights, and cultural liberty, particularly for marginalized groups defined by urban-rural, sex, age, religion, ethnicity, physical/mental parameters, etc.

Sustainability - for future generations in ecological, economic and social terms.

Human security - security in daily life against such chronic threats as hunger and abrupt disruptions including joblessness, famine, conflict, etc.

CHART 1.1
Components of Human Development Index



1.2. Drivers of Human Development

Human Development is a multivariate phenomenon. It encompasses several aspects of life. Human development is more than HDI. As mentioned earlier, the HDI includes only three essential choices namely decent standard of living, long and healthy life and to be able to gain knowledge, as the data on other aspects which determine the quality of life are not available. There are several factors which contribute to human development in different ways. Most of the factors that drive human development are inter-related and reinforcing with each other.

The most important factors that drive the above three components of human development include: education, training and skills; health and medical care services; migration and urbanisation; livelihood, income and poverty; food and nutrition; household assets and amenities; governance and participation; and human rights and protection (Chart 1.2).

1.2.1. Education, Training and Skills

Literacy is considered to be the heart of human development and essential for eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring

sustainable development, peace and strengthening democracy. A good quality basic education equips pupils with literacy skills for life and further learning; literate parents are more likely to send their children to school; literate people are better able to access continuing educational opportunities; and literate societies are better geared to meet developmental needs. Education is not only a heart but a passport to human development, as it opens the doors and expands opportunities and freedoms. It contributes to fostering peace, democracy and economic growth as well as improving health and reducing poverty.

Poor countries tend to be unhealthy, and unhealthy countries tend to be poor. Ensuring equitable and quality health and medical care services will go a long way in human development and quality of life

Amartya Sen, Mahbub Ul Haq, Martha C. Nussbaum, Jean Dreze, Joseph Stiglitz and others have regarded literacy is useful not only for 'the sake of something else', but is also useful `for its own sake'. Literacy is important in its own right. It is an input to development as well as an output of development. It is not only a means to an end, but an end in itself.

Economic development and human development can be accomplished together only when people are literate. Hence, it is a capability-building, opportunity-enhancing and empowerment-manifesting social indicator.

Skill development is process of acquiring and sharpening capabilities to perform various functions. Education, vocational training and skill development have been considered as the main factors of human capital from which life time earning and indirect positive benefits are found for an individual (Mincer, 1974; Becker, 1975).Technical, vocational training and other forms of skills development play a vital role in human development through a process of human capital formation, besides formal education. Human capabilities can be improved through better education, training and skill development programmes.

1.2.2. Healthcare Services

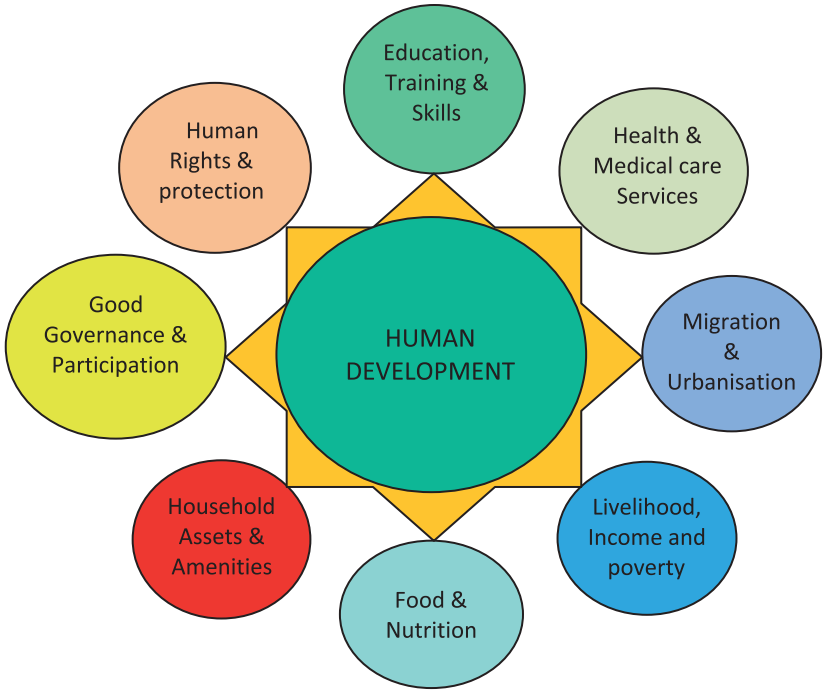
A nation's health is its wealth. Wealth is not just an economic capital, but includes three other forms of capital namely social, natural and human. Human capital consists of healthy, well-educated, skilled, innovative and creative people who are engaged in their communities and participate in governance. Equitable and adequate access to health and medical care services becomes crucial importance in human development.

According to WHO, health is defined as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In recent years, ability to lead a 'socially and economically a productive life' is also considered to be a part of health. It is influenced by a number of factors like access to nutritious food, housing, basic household amenities, protection

against environmental hazards and communicable diseases.

Ill-health can lead to deprivation in capability which in turn results in low work efficiency and hence poverty. Poverty, caused by poor health, can further add fuel to ill health through low food intake, nutritional deficiency, deprivation of basic amenities (safe drinking water, sanitation, drainage, etc.,) causing a colossal loss of financial as well as human resources (GoI, 2011). Good health, therefore, not only promotes human development but it also allows people to attend work regularly and to be productive at work and thereby less vulnerable to poverty.

CHART 1.2
Drivers of human development



1.2.3. Migration and Urbanisation

Migration is not a new phenomenon; historically, people migrated in search of better employment and income earning options and gained access to better education and healthcare services. In fact, migration has both positive and negative impacts on human development. On the positive side, it brings in remittance and likely to result in increased savings, investment and income, accumulation of wealth, improvement in consumption expenditure for both education and health of their children or family members, reduction of poverty. It can also result in the learning of new skills and an improvement in social status. If it is not properly managed, depending upon the nature and place of migration, it is also likely to cause negative impact like risk of injury, exposure to life threatening diseases, increased work burdens for women left behind and inadequate access to basic amenities in the place migrant's work. Given the other things, migration is an important route to come out of poverty (Deshingkar and Akter, 2009).

Urbanisation is also another driver of human development, provided it is accommodated and managed properly. Urbanisation offers significant opportunities to improve human development. As countries become more urban, levels of human development tend to rise. This phenomenon is clearly visible for the countries of Southeast Asia.

As urbanisation rises, the benefits of modernisation spread over nearby places. Urban populations have

better health outcomes than their rural counterparts. This is because of better access to health services, including clinics and hospitals and quality of healthcare tends to be superior in urban areas. But rapid and often unplanned development of cities poses great challenges for attaining human development goals.

1.2.4. Livelihood, Income and Poverty

Economic growth is a fundamental to human development. As Solow (1956) pointed out in the Neo-classical Growth Model that human development is both the result of economic growth and is also an input to it. As observed by UNDP (1990) improvement in people's capabilities depends largely on their income and access to basic goods and services. Growth and equal distribution of income is one of the critical elements in improving human development as it ensures access to resources for a decent standard of living. The most important basic goods and services are food, healthcare services, safe water and sanitation and education.

Poverty is a major cause of poor quality of human development as well as a big hurdle to achieve sustainable economic development

Poverty is a major cause of poor quality of human development as well as a big hurdle to achieve sustainable economic development. Poverty, whether defined by income, socio-economic status, living conditions or educational level, is the single largest determinant of human development and poor economic growth (Borooah, 2005; Baulch and Hoddinott, 2000). Living in poverty is associated with poor sanitary conditions, unabated sewerage system, lack of clean water resources, and increased exposure to environmental risks. Ending of poverty and ensuring equitable distribution of income, therefore, are the important factors contributing to human development. Therefore, a strong negative association exists between income poverty and human development,

1.2.5. Food and Nutrition

Importance of food and nutrition in human development need no explanation. Food and nutrition is foundation for human development. Prevalence of malnutrition causes an intolerable burden on national health systems and violation of human rights (right to food). Investing in nutrition, therefore, confers multiple benefits; it reduces healthcare costs, improves productivity and economic growth, and promotes education and intellectual capacity, leading to human development. Good nutritional status can only be realized and sustained when households are food-secure.

A well-nourished, healthy workforce is a pre-condition for sustainable development. Nutrition plays a critical role in human resource development because deficiencies in essential nutrients lead to malnutrition, which affects an individual's mental and physical state, resulting in poor health and poor work performance. Therefore, the majority of the population should be in good health

and have good nutritional status.

1.2.6. Household Assets and Amenities

Household assets and amenities reflect quality of life. Household access to radio/transistor, television, computer/Laptop, telephone, mobile phone and motor vehicles (two/four wheelers, bicycles, etc.) will enable their family members to gain knowledge/general awareness, confidence, move across places and involve themselves in different activities that shape their life.

Provision of basic services such as piped water, sanitation systems and electricity contributes to human development. Access to clean water and sanitation reduce the prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases and provision of which forms the backbone of an effective public health system. Access to electric lights enable more reading and education; modern cooking fuels and improved stoves provide a cleaner environment and better health (Desai *et al,* 2010).

1.2.7. Governance and Participation

Existence of good governance in a society is also a precondition for improved human development. The greatest challenge for all societies, therefore, is to establish a system of good governance that promotes, supports and sustains human development, especially for the poorest and most marginalised sections of the society. Good governance refers to the exercise of political and administrative authority at all levels to manage a country's affairs.

According to the Commission for Human Rights, good governance includes five key attributes, namely, transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation and responsiveness. Incorporating these key attributes as measures of development, establishes an "indivisible link" between governance and human development outcomes. Good governance means providing essential public services such as education, healthcare services, drinking water, sanitation and basic infrastructures like roads, water, electricity, telecommunication, etc.

At the same time people's participation is equally important at different levels of development. The link between economic growth and human development is missing partly due to lack of good governance and partly due to people's participation at all levels of development paradigm. The government's responsibility is to ensure accountability, openness and transparency for their actions so that resources can have maximum impact in benefiting the people (UNDP, 2000). There is a close relationship between human development and good governance. As stated by Kofi Annan, "Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development". Good governance supports, promotes and sustains human development, especially for the most marginalized (UNDP, 1994).

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1.2.8. Human Rights

Human rights such as the right to live, liberty and security; the right not to be discriminated; the right to vote, freedom of speech and freedom of press; right to an adequate standard of living; the right to education; the right to work and to equal pay for equal work; and the right of minorities to enjoy their own culture, religion and language, etc., are also considered to be the human rights. The protection and advancement of these rights of disadvantaged and minority groups are of crucial importance from human development perspective.

Human rights and sustainable human development are interdependent, mutually reinforcing inextricably linked, complementary and multidimensional

According to the Human Development Report 2000, human right is considered as an important determinant of human development. Human development is essential for realising human rights, and human rights are also essential for human development. Human rights and sustainable human development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Development is unsustainable where the rule of law and equity do not exist; where ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination are rampant; where there are restrictions on free speech, free association and the media; or where large number of people live in abject and degrading poverty.

A sustainable human development aims to eliminate poverty, promote human dignity and rights, and provide equitable opportunities for all through good governance, thereby promoting the realisation of all human rights-economic, social, cultural, civil and political.

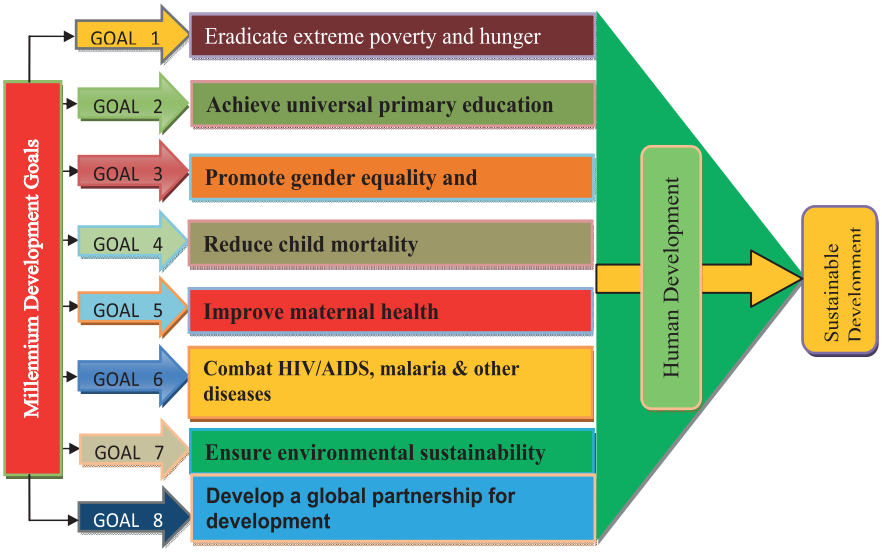
1.3. Human Development and Millennium Development Goals

At the global level, in September 2000, 189 world leaders came together at the United Nations (UN) in New York for the Millennium Summit. At the Summit, the UN members signed the United Nations Millennium Declaration and agreed to be united in a global effort to reach strategic development goals. One year later at the 56th meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators have been identified as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and announced that these targets were to be reached by 2015.

At the Summit, they firmly pledged to free their fellow human beings from the "abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty," to "freeing the entire human race from

CHART 1.3

Millennium development goals



want" and to "making the right to development a reality for everyone." Based on these solemn promises, they agreed to fight together against poverty, hunger, gender inequality, environmental degradation, and killer diseases such as malaria and HIV, while improving access to education, healthcare and clean water, all by 2015. These wide-ranging development commitments are encompassed in the eight MDGs.

As most of the MDGs are the ambit of human development, a brief description of MDGs from human development perspective is also felt to be important. It provides solid basis for designing and implementing the public policies for human development at the sub-regional level too. These goals are required to be attained by 2015 from the base of 1990. A list of MDGs and their linkages with human development is illustrated in Chart 1.3.

1.4. Methodology and Indicators Used

1.4.1. UNDP's Human Development Report

Three basic indicators capturing the longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living have been considered to estimate the HDI by UNDP. The value of HDI measures average achievement in the three dimensions: longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living. The longevity is measured through life expectancy at birth; knowledge is now captured through two indicators, namely, mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling (assigning the weighted average of 2/3rd and 1/3rd weights, respectively); and a decent standard of living is measured through the per capita gross national income (PPP$).

In order to overcome several weaknesses and limitations associated with the HDI, UNDP in its Human Development Report 2010, introduced several changes in the domain of knowledge and decent standard of living; changes in HDI aggregation and goal posts (For more details, refer UNDP 2010).

1.4.2. National Human Development Report

The Planning Commission, Government of India has published the National Human Development Report (NHDR) following the UNDP's methodology for the first time in 2001 and the India Human Development Report (IHDR) in 2011 at the state level in India. It has published an extensive database for at least two and in some cases three points of time since 1980, covering large number of distinct socio-economic indicators on various aspects of the quality of life across gender and rural-urban dimension.

Although the methodology to calculate the HDI and other indices at national level is similar to UNDP, the indicators identified to estimate the indices at the sub-regional levels are different depending upon the availability of data. A list of

BOX 1.2

Comparison between indicators used in the National HDR 2001 and India HDR 2011				
Index	UNDP HDR Pre-2010	UNDP HDR 2010	NHDR 2001	India HDR 2011
Health	Life expectancy at birth	Life expectancy at birth	• Life expectancy at age 1 • Infant Mortality Rate	Life expectancy at birth
Education	• Adult literacy rate • Combined gross enrolment ratio	• Mean years of schooling • Expected years of schooling	• Literacy rate (7 years & above • Intensity of formal education	• Literacy rate (7 years & above • Adjusted mean years of schooling
Income	Gross domestic product per capita (PPP$)	Gross national income per capita (PPP$)	Inequality adjusted per capita real consumption expenditure	Inequality adjusted per capita real consumption expenditure

Source: Planning Commission (2002) and UNDP (2010) as quoted in India HDR 2011.

comparison between the indicators used in the NHDR and IHDR is presented in Box 1.2.

1.4.3. State Human Development Report

In India, the preparation of HDRs has begun with the publication of the Madhya Pradesh HDR in 1995. It is the first sub-national HDR in the world and the second report was published in 1998 and the third in 2002. Karnataka was the second state to publish the state HDR first in 1999 and the second in 2005. Immediately after, other State Governments such as Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Punjab, Orissa, Gujarat, etc., also initiated the preparation of their State HDRs. These reports attempt to assess intra-State disparities in progress of human development and provide policy interventions for further development.

Both the NHDR and the UNDP methodologies had limited applicability owing to data constraints at the state or sub-regional levels (GoK, 2006). The methodology adopted for computation of HDI at the district and the state levels in Karnataka is more or less similar to the one adopted by UNDP. But the indicators used are somewhat different depending upon the availability of data. The GDI is calculated using the same variables as the HDI, but adjusted the average achievement of each district in life expectancy, educational attainment and income in accordance with disparities in the achievement between women and men.

1.4.4. District Human Development Report

The District Human Development Report (DHDR) aims at estimating intra-district disparities in different dimensions of human development and indentifying the developmental issues to be addressed at the district level and also across different taluks within the district. The preparation of DHDR provides a sound base for designing and implementing district plans from the human development point of view and also for proper allocation of funds. Therefore, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, decided to prepare the DHDR for the selected districts across the country on pilot basis.

The Idukki district Panchayat in Kerala was the first to publish the DHDR of Idukki District in 2000 with the technical assistance of Centre for Rural Management (an NGO based in Kottayam, Kerala). Following the initiation made by Kerala state, a good number of districts in India began to prepare a DHDR with the assistance of the Planning Commission and UNDP. The DHDRs of Bankura (2006), Malda (2007), Birbhum and many others in West Bengal were also other comprehensive reports with sub-district level analysis.

The Karnataka State also brought about the DHDRs for four districts in the first phase, namely, Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Udupi in 2008. The main objectives of these reports were to capture variations in the status of human development at the district level; enable Government to take a holistic view of the State's development outside the normal governmental functioning and assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing departmental policies.

Experience of preparing the DHDRs for the above districts in Karnataka revealed that computation of HDI based on Education, Health and Income Indicators (keeping the same dimensions of the State HDR method) at the Taluk and GP levels was reported to be difficult, as they did not reflect the true value of HDI due to non-availability of reliable data on IMR, MMR, Age-specific Death Rate and Taluk-level income. Although similar methodology for computation of HDI has been adopted, the indicators used and the time period during which the data collected was not reported to be similar across these four districts.

In order to make the DHDRs more policy oriented and basis for identifying the priority areas and allocation of funds, the Government of Karnataka has decided to prepare DHDRs for all the 30 districts in the state for the reference period for 2011-12. The unique features of these DHDRs are the wider coverage of human development and its related issues, uniform computational methodology, indicators and time period adopted, issue based small area studies and radar analysis, conduct of capacity building training programme to the lead agencies and the concerned district level officials who were involved in preparation of DHDRs and organisation of workshops to sensitize the concept and inter-linkages of human development for the official and non-official leaders at the district and taluk levels. The rationale for preparation of DHDR is depicted in Box 1.3.

BOX 1.3

Rationale for district human development reports in Karnataka

Experience gained from the publications of two HDRs of Karnataka motivated the State Planning Department to initiate the preparation of DHDRs for all the 30 districts at time. Though the two HDRs of Karnataka have revealed levels of regional imbalances, they did not reflect variations within the districts. Introduction of micro level planning and PRI system and the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments mandate the preparation of district level plans. The premier objectives of the DHDR Gadag as of other districts are to:

- capture variations in status of human development at the district and sub-district level;
- enable the local government to take holistic view of the state's development outside the normal governmental functioning;
- integrate human development objectives such as larger inflow of funds to low human development regions in policy formulation;
- focus on specific local issues of human development such as malnutrition, child labour, child poverty, anemia, migration, livelihood expansion;
- assess impact of programmes on specific issues of human development at the district and sub-district levels;
- provide an opportunity for preparing district plans from a human development perspective;
- assess the strengths and weaknesses of the existing departmental policies
- formulate Special Development Plan (SDP) and comprehensive composite development index;
- develop awareness among the official and non-official leaders at the district and below about the Millennium Development Goals and accordingly design and execute the public policies; and Identify gaps across gender, rural-urban and social groups at sub-district level on the issues of human development and prioritise for fund allocation and utilisation.

1.5. Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

A heap of information on different aspects of human development has been gathered from various sources. The preparation of DHDR is largely based on secondary data collected from various sources of Government publications and departments and to some extent on primary data collected for small area studies. For small area studies, a few field surveys have been conducted to generate primary data for area specific issues of human development.

1.5.1. Living Standard and livelihood Sector

The bulk of the data relating to demography, livelihood and employment, household amenities and assets have been collected from the Primary Census Abstract 2001 and 2011 published by the Registrar General, Census of India. The information on BPL households has been collected from the Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Gadag and validated from the data available at the website of *Nirmal Bharath Abhiyana* (www.tsc.gov.in). The data on percentage of households without site and households provided with site were gathered from the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation, Bengaluru. The information so collected has been validated from the concern department at the taluk level. The participatory indicators such as percentage of men and women

(social groups) elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs and percentage of active SHGs have been collected and validated from the concerned department.

1.5.2. Health and Nutrition

The data relating to health aspects such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), percentage of pregnant women with anaemia, percentage of children born underweight and institutional deliveries, etc., have been collected from the Health Management Information System (HMIS) as well as the District Health Office, Gadag. The data on health infrastructures and public expenditure on health have also been collected from the District Health Office, Gadag. In the process of data validation, it was found that the data on IMR, CMR and MMR provided by the Health Department were reported to be significantly lower, even lower than some of the developed countries, and also enormous inconsistency across the taluks.

In order to avoid the data inconsistency and erroneous interpretation, the data on IMR, CMR and MMR have been gathered from the HMIS and adjusted for underestimation across the taluks by the expert group. This is justified due to the fact that the IMR, CMR and MMR are generally recorded at the place where the events occurred and hence, the taluks with more health facilities tended to record high IMR, CMR and MMR. As these are negative indicators, the taluks with high concentration of healthcare facilities is possible to under estimate the value of HDI (or any other index where these negative variables are used) and over estimate in the case of those taluks with inadequate healthcare services. This is something which is misleading in understanding the true status of human development and designing the public policies at the sub-district level.

Therefore, with a view to correct this problem, the expert committee set up by the Human Development Division, State Planning Department, came up with a revised data set on IMR, CMR and MMR across the 30 districts and 176 taluks. A methodological note by the expert group is illustrated in Annexure 1.

1.5.3. Literacy and Education

The data on enrollment ratio, dropout rates, dropout children mainstreamed, teacher-pupil ratio, school infrastructure index at primary and secondary school education, school completion ratio, public expenditure on education, etc., have been gathered from the Deputy Director for Public Instruction (DDPI) Gadag. The absolute values have been collected and the indicators are estimated. The collected data have been verified and validated at various meetings of District Core Committee (DCC) and also by holding dialogue

meetings with the concerned officials.

1.5.4. Small Area Studies

In order to have a deeper understanding of specific issues determining human development at the grassroots level, four issues have been identified at the Core Committee meeting of DHDR. These include Impact of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) in Kothabal village, Causes and Consequences of Rural Migration in Chabbi Village, Impact of Total Sanitation Scheme in Budihal Village: People's Perception and Poverty Alleviation through Micro Credit of SHGs: A Case Study of SKDRDP in Lakkundi Village. In most of these case studies about 40-45 sample households were randomly interviewed by a team of research investigators and a focused group interview was also conducted to elicit the information. The results of small area studies have been supplemented with the analysis at the end of relevant chapter. These results may not be strictly generalised as they are based on thin sample size.

1.5.5. Composite Dalit Development Index

In order to understand socio-economic development or deprivation of dalits, the CDDI was estimated by collecting primary data from Lingadal Gram Panchayat (GP) of Gadag taluk. For construction of CDDI focusing on 10 important aspect of dalit's life, 50 sample households belonged to the untouchables have been randomly interviewed.

The primary data relating to their participation in institutions of rural development, social inclusion, perception about discrimination, protest against discrimination, conflict resolution, standard of living, perception of freedom, gender dimensions of dalit development and access to basic facilities and education have been gathered by a diversified team of field investigators.

1.6. Measurement of Indices

A wide range of factors affecting human development have been identified in the present DHDR of Gadag district in Karnataka. Keeping the uniformity in dimensions, variables, source of data, time period and methodology across all the 30 districts, HDI, Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) have been computed at the district level (with min and max values fixed across the districts) as well as at the taluk level (with min and max value fixed within the district as well as across 176 taluks) in the state. Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) is also estimated based on secondary and primary data. The methodology adopted to compute each of one the index is presented in the Technical Note appended at the end of the chapters (Annexure 2).

1.7. Concluding Remarks

Economic growth, measured in terms of GDP per capita, is found to be inadequate to measure quality of life and human well-being. Human development approach is more than economic growth (national income or output). It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative life in accordance with their needs and interests. Human development approach keeps the people at the centre of development. People are the real wealth of nations. Human development is the process of enlarging the people's choices. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human capabilities-the range of things that a person can do or be in life.

The most basic capabilities for human development are to lead a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community and decision affecting their lives. Without these, many choices are simply not available, and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible. The HDI, therefore, encompassing all these dimensions of development, is considered to be an improved tool to measure quality of life and richness of human being.

The preparation of DHDR covering six indices of different domains of life and sectors of the economy at the district and taluk levels is indeed a unique exercise that the Government of Karnataka has initiated in association with the Zilla Panchayat Gadag. The report would be an important yardstick to identify the absolute and relative backwardness in the areas such as education, health, livelihood expansion, basic amenities, child development, gender equality, food security, infrastructure development, urban development, etc. It is quite useful document which helps in designing and implementing the well-conceived plans at the district level. The report can also be a base for allocation of funds under different programmes implemented depending upon the backwardness of taluks.

Estimation of HDI gives the current achievements in the areas of economic growth, health and education across taluks. This helps in fine-tuning the existing programmes or introducing the new innovative schemes for development of a particular domain (health, education or livelihood opportunities), which is lagging in a particular taluk. In order to identify the problems of children and promote their integrated development, the CDI gives us the current position and further scope for development in a particular area like health or education.

Equitable access to basic needs of life; productive assets (natural or financial); and social, economic,

political, cultural opportunities by men and women have become the central idea of the current debate on equitable and sustainable human development. To understand the enormity of inequality in the domain of health, empowerment and labour market between women and men, the GII is calculated across taluks which helps in redressal of inequality through effective implementation of the programmes in a particular taluk where inequality is found to be crucial.

Similarly, to address the issues of food security, integrated taluk development and development of urban economy on sustainable manner, the FSI, CTDI and UDI have been estimated, respectively. For the policy makers or development practitioners, these indices will provide handy tools to give policy direction for further development.

CHAPTER 2

Gadag District: An Overview



CHAPTER 2

Gadag District: An Overview

2.1. Introduction

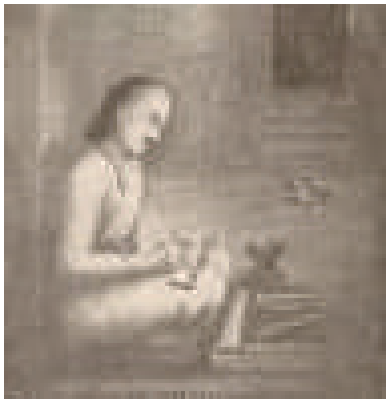
Gadag district is one of the newly formed districts in Karnataka on 24th August 1997, Erstwhile Dharwad district was divided into three districts namely Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag. Gadag district is located in the western part of northern Karnataka and northern semi-rain fed and semi-arid zone.

The district is bounded by six districts namely Dharwad district on the West, Belagavi district on the Northwest, Bagalkot district on the North, Koppal district on the East, Ballari district on the Southeast and Haveri district on the Southwest. Malaprabha River in the North and the Tungabhadra River in the South form the natural boundaries.

Gadag and its sister city Betageri have a combined city administration. The district has 337 villages, 10 hoblies 106 GPs and 9 ULBs. Gadag is the administrative and political headquarters of the district. Gadag being the Headquarter of the District is 438 kms away from Bengaluru by road and 450 kms. by rail.

It has enormous potential for development of agriculture. The main food crops are jowar, wheat, maize and pulses while the important commercial crops are groundnut, chillies, onion and cotton. The major horticultural crops grown in the district are pomegranate, chickoo and flowers. Sericulture activity, though it has made a beginning, is yet to pick up in the district. There is no major irrigation project seen in the district, which indicates vulnerability of the agricultural economy and emphasizes the importance of dry land farming in major part of the district. However, the Right Bank canal of Malaprabha Project located in neighbouring Savadatti taluk of district irrigates the entire Naragund taluk (all villages) and some portion of Ron taluk (12 villages). The Tungabhadra river passing through its boundary, and hence irrigation facility is available for some parts of the district. The first credit Co-operative Society in the Asia was established Shri Siddanagouda Patil in Kanaginahal village of Gadag district in 1904. This has led to the development of textile mills, oil seeds cultivation, technical and engineering colleges in the district.

The district is proud to have great personalities such as Naranappa popularly known as Kumaravyasa (Koliwad village), Ganayogi Panchakshari Gawayi, and Hindustani singer Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Sunil Joshi (Cricketer), Shri K.



Kumara Vyasa (14th Century to 15th Century) is the pen name of Gadugina Veera Naranappa. Kumara Vyasa lived in Koliwad a village 35 km from Gadag. He is also called Narayanappa. His pen name is a tribute to his magnum opus, a rendering of the Mahabharatha in Kannada. Kumara Vyasa literally means Little Vyasa or Son of vyas. Karnata Bharata Kathamanjari was completed in 1430 when Deva Raya II was ruling the Vijayanagara Empire. Karnata Bharata Kathamanjari (The Mahabharata of Karnataka) is popularly known as Gadhugina Bharata and Kumaravyasa Bharata.



Shri Veera Narayana Temple



Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi (1922-2011) was born in Gadag town in the erstwhile Dharwad (today Gadag) district of Karnataka in a Kannada Madhwa Brahmin family. He was an Indian vocalist in the Hindustani classical tradition. He is known for the khayal form of singing, as well as for his popular renditions of devotional music (bhajans and abhangs). In 1998, he was awarded the Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship the highest honour conferred by Sangeet Natak Akademi, India's National Academy for Music, Dance and Drama. Subsequently, he received the Bharat Ratna, India's the highest civilian honour, in 2008.



Shivaji Fort in Gajendragad

H. Patil, the architect of co-operative movement in the state, Shri Vijaya Sankeshwar (Businessman) and many others. The Tontadarya Matha of the Veerashaiva sect of Hinduism is engaged in many educational and literary activities in and around Gadag district. Gadag has been an important seat of Hindustani music in north Karnataka, and is home to the Hindustani singer Bharata Ratna awardee Pandit Bhimsen Joshi. Gadag district is a famous centre of Kalyani-Chalukya art. The Veera Narayana Temple and Someshwara Temple are excellent examples of the same. Trikuteshwara temple at Veeranarayana temple and other temples at Dambal and Lakkundi attract huge tourists throughout the year.

2.2. Background and Brief Regional History

The Gadag style of Architecture marked by Ornate pillars with intricate sculpture originated during the period of the Western Chalukya (or Kalyani Chalukyas) king Someswara I, and it flourished for a period of 150 years (During 1050 to 1200 CE) during which about 50 temples were built. The 'Gadag inscription'of Vikramaditya VI records that Taila took the head of Panchala by the terror of the pride of his arm in battle. The inscription reveals that the battle was fought on the bank of the Godavari and ocean river and a certain Kesava (son of Madhava), fought in the battle and won Tailapa's admiration. At the command of Sattiga (Satyasraya) in 1006 A.D., a Lenka Keta fell fighting at the battle of Unukallu, probably against the Cholas. An inscription' dated in Saka 930 (1008 A.D.) of the reign of Satyasraya refers to the siege of the agrahara Kaldugu in the Belvola 300 by Desinga and the destruction of the forces because of the treachery of king Perggade.

This is also the land of great freedom fighters like Huilgol Narayana Rao and Shankar Rao Kampli who along with other freedom fighters founded “Azad Hind Seva Dal” which contributed a lot to the nations struggle for freedom. Epigraphically evidences from the inscriptions of Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Banas and Hoysalas prove conclusively that Gadag was known from at least 6th century onwards as Belvola-300 or Belvolanadu. The numerical suffix is said to denote the number of villages it comprised. In 1675 (Hijri san 1097) emperor Aurangazeb's general Dilerkhan arrived in Gadag and built the famous Jumma Masjid. The Historic Jumma Masjid is the place where 600 Muslim devotees can offer prayers at a time. In the 17th and 18th centuries, Gadag came under the influence of Mohammada Kings and then the Marathas, before being incorporated in to East India Company. Gadag has a sizable Jain community. For centuries it has been ruled by Jain kings. "Attimabbe" the famous Jain Queens ruled in the nearby town of Lakkundi. The

Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Banas, Hoysalas, the Vijayanagara, the Mughals, Marathas and British are the successive rulers of the district. Gadag became famous for all the divine reasons as it went to become an important centre of Kalyana Chalukya art as seen at the large Trikuteshwara temple, one of the oldest temples that influenced other temples too. Thus, Gadag district has rich historical background, which has influenced the life of many people.

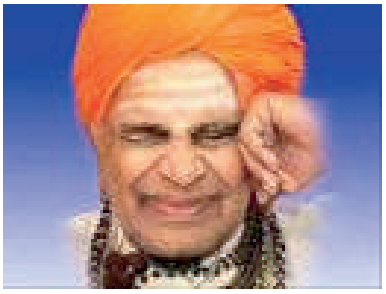
2.3. Physiographic Division of the District

Karnataka state has four physiographical divisions such as the Northern Karnataka Plateau, the Central Karnataka Plateau, the Southern Karnataka Plateau and the Karnataka Coastal region. Gadag district comes under the Central Karnataka Plateau along with others such as Ballari, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Haveri, Raichur, Koppal and Shivamogga. The region represents the transitional surface between the Northern Karnataka Plateau of Deccan Trap and Southern Karnataka Plateau with relatively higher surface. By and large, this region represents the area of Tungabhadra basin.

According to the agro-climatic zones, the Karnataka state has been divided into ten agro-climatic zones based on the topography, soil characteristics, rainfall, cropping pattern etc. Gadag district has 2 agro climatic zones namely the North-dry zone and the North transitional zone. It has both black soil and red sandy soil which provides scope of cultivation of large variety of crops. Gadag district is located in the Western part of Northern Karnataka. It lies between 14°52' North latitudinal parallels and 75°17' and 76°02' East longitudinal parallels. Gadag district has a conducive climate.

2.4. Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

Gadag district has a total geographical area of 4656 Sq.km accounting for 2.44 of the geographical area of the state. Agriculture continues to be the major occupation. Out of the total geographical area, a total area of 352624 hectare was brought under cultivation accounting for 75.72 per cent in 2011-12 (Figure 2.1). The district has a total forest area of 32614 hectare accounting for 7 per cent which is lower than the state average. Further, the percentage of area under land not available for cultivation, cultivable waste permanent pasture, trees and groves, total fallow land was quite lower in Gadag district as compared to that of the state average. The net sown area as a percentage to total geographical area was significantly higher in Gadag district than in the state.



Puttaraj Gawai was born (1914–2010) in a poor Kannada Lingayat family in Devara Hospete in Hangal taluk of Haveri district. His parents were Revaiah Venkatapurmath and Siddamma. He lost his eyesight when he was 10 months old. His maternal uncle Chandrashekharaiah took him under his wings and raised him. He was an Indian musician in the Hindustani classical tradition, a scholar who authored more than 80 books in Kannada, Sanskrit and Hindi, a music teacher and a social servant. He re-wrote the Bhagavad Gita in Braille script. He was renowned for his ability to play many instruments such as veena, tabla, mridangam, violin etc., as well as for his popular renditions of devotional music (bhajans) vachanas. He was a famous vocalist both in Hindustani and Karnataka Music. He is the recipient of the Padma Bhushan, India's third the highest civilian honour, awarded in 2008.



Someshwara temple complex at Lakshmeshwar, Shirahatti taluk







Shri K. H. Patil (1925-1992), doyen of co-operative movement in Karnataka hails from Hulkoti village in Gadag district. Hence, this village is known for the co-operative movement in the state. He advocated for development of "co-operative model" to address the problems of farmers and the rural poor. Therefore, Agricultural Science Foundation, a non-profitable, non-sectarian, autonomous, voluntary organisation, was established in 1981 at Hulkoti village in Gadag taluk of Gadag district, under the leadership of late Shri K. H. Patil, the then Honourable Minister for Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of Karnataka. He dedicated his life for welfare of the people, especially the weaker sections of the society. In his memory, The K. H. Patil Hospital and Research Centre, Rural Engineering Collage Hulkoti, Rural Healthcare Centre, The K. H. Patil Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hulkoti, The K H Patil Institute of Naturopathy and Yogic Sciences have been established.

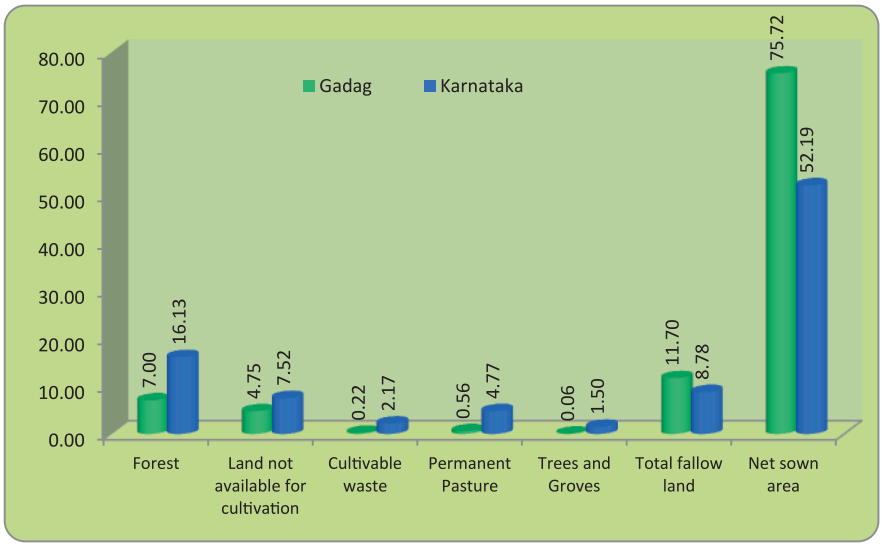
The district enjoys a sub tropical climate with temperature ranging from 16.5 centigrade in November to 37.3 centigrade during April/May. It receives rainfall from the southwest (June to September) and northeast (October and November) monsoons. The average rainfall received is 668mm and the number of normal rainy days 218. The major part of the district has the medium and deep black soil. The red sandy loamy soil and lateritic soil are also seen in very small parts of the district. The Tungabhadra is river passing through its boundary. The district have wind power generation and minerals and metals trading. In nearby Gadag, there is also a hill known as the *Kappat gudda* which the little gold ore, wide animals and medicinal herbs.

2.5. Demographic Profile of the District

2.5.1. Composition of Population

Gadag district had a total population of 1065235 accounting for 1.74 percent of the total population of Karnataka state, according to 2011 Census (Table 2.1). A large proportion of 64.33 per cent of the district population lives in rural areas as compared to the state average of 61.33 per cent. This implies that Gadag district is less urbanised (35.63 per cent) as compared to that of state as a whole (38.67 per cent). Across gender, the data indicate that out of the total population, males account for 50.42 per cent while

FIGURE 2.1
Details of land resources and utilisation in Gadag district: 2011-12 (Per cent)

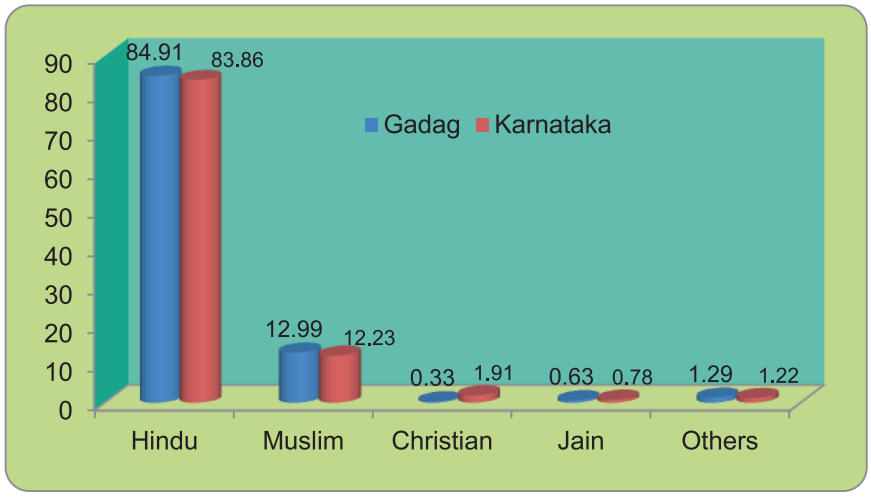


Source: Gadag District At a Glance 2011-12.



The Doddabasappa Temple at Dambal

FIGURE 2.2
Population by religious groups in Gadag district and Karnataka:2001 (Per cent)



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India.2001.

TABLE 2.1
Demographic Details of Gadag District and Karnataka: 2011

Particular	Gadag	Karnataka
Number of Households (Excluding institutional households)	180351	13179911
Rural	118054	7864196
Urban	62297	5315715
Total population	1064570	61095297
Rural	685261	37469335
Urban	379309	23625962
Males	537147	30966657
Females	527423	30128640
SC	174196	10474992
ST	61654	4248987
Others	829385	46371318
Sex Ratio	982	973
Sex Ratio (0-6)	947	948
Population Density	229	319
Share of urban population	35.63	38.67
Decadal growth of total population (Per cent)	9.54	15.60
Rural	8.83	7.40
Urban	10.85	31.54
CBR (Per 1000 population)	17.00	18.8
CDR (Per 1000 population)	4.80	7.1
IMR Per 1000 live births)	17.0	38
MMR (Per lakh live births)	117	178
Life expectancy at birth	63	65.3

Source: District At a Glance Gadag and Census of India and SRS Bulletin.

females account for 49.58 percent.

The Scheduled Caste (SC) population in Gadag district constitutes 16.35 per cent as against 17.15 percent in the state. The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population accounts for 5.78 per cent as compared to 6.95 per cent at the state level. The share of SC population is quite higher than that of ST population in Gadag district. Across religious groups, it has been found that the share of Hindu accounted for 85 per cent in Gadag district as against 84 per cent in the state. The share of Muslim population was higher in Gadag district with 13 per cent as compared to that of state average with 12 percent. The Christian and Jain was found even not more than one per cent (Figure 2.2).

2.5.2. Growth and Density of Population

Gadag district has registered a decadal growth rate of population with 9 per cent as against the state average of 15.86 per cent during 2001-2011. The data on trend in decadal growth rates of population (Figure 2.3) indicate that the decadal growth rate of population was lower in Gadag district as compared to that of the state average. It has increased during 1961 to 1971 and thereafter has persistently declined. The density of population in Gadag district is 229 per square km which is quite lower as compared to that the state average of 319.

2.5.3. Sex Ratio

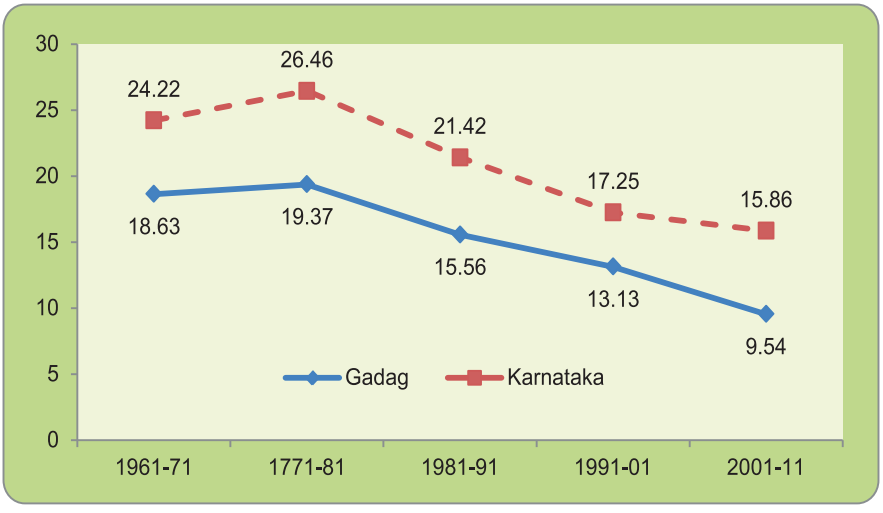
Sex ratio, one of the demographic indicators, measures the ratio between female and male proportion. It is an important indicator as it is influenced by several factors that are biological as well as social and economic in nature. It is usually defined as the number of female population per 1000 male population. It is often highly skewed toward females. The sex ratio was estimated to be 982 in Gadag, while it was higher than the state level 973 in 2011.

The sex ratio was lower among the children than among the general population. The data provided in Figure 2.4 show that the child sex ratio was estimated to be marginally lower In Gadag district with 947 as against 948 in Karnataka in 2011. It varies across rural and urban areas. It was quite lower in rural areas than in urban areas of Gadag district.

It has been observed that the child sex ratio in Gadag district declined sharply during 2001 to 2011, whereas at the state level, it marginally improved during the same period. It is evident that the overall sex ratio is improving, whereas the child sex ratio is worsening which is a matter of grave concern.

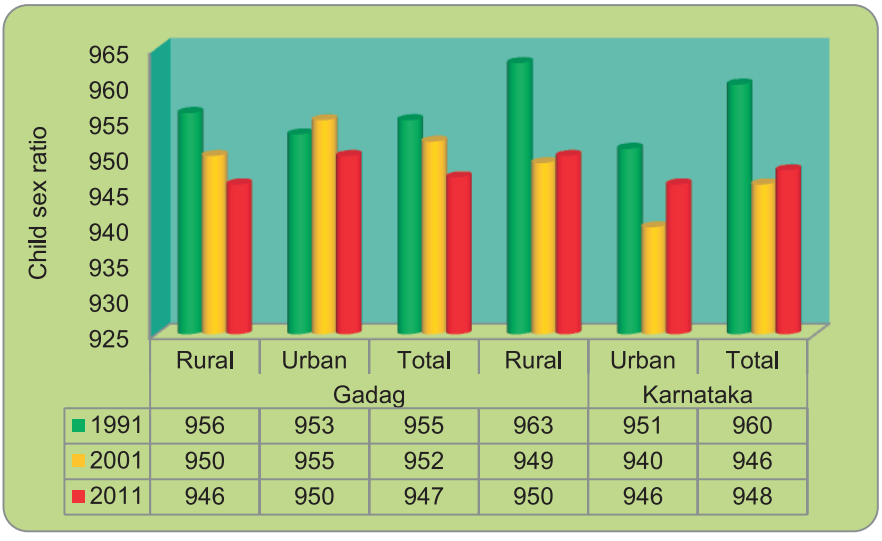
The data provided in Table 2.2 indicate that the decadal growth rate of child population (0-6) declined in Gadag district and so also in Karnataka during the 1991-2001 and 2001-2011; the decline is much higher in the former than in the latter. Across rural and urban areas, the decline is quite faster in rural than in urban areas of Gadag district as well as in Karnataka.

FIGURE 2.3
Decadal growth of population in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)



Source: Source: District Census Handbook Series 30, Karnataka, Part XII-A & B, Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Bengaluru, 2001 and Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011.

FIGURE 2.4
Child sex ratio (0-6 Years) in Gadag district and Karnataka



	Gadag			Karnataka		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1991	956	953	955	963	951	960
2001	950	955	952	949	940	946
2011	946	950	947	950	946	948

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001.

TABLE 2.2
Decadal growth rate of child population in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)

Area	Gadag		Karnataka	
	1991-01	2001-11	1991-01	2001-11
Rural	-11.45	-4.80	-8.24	-8.46
Urban	-6.01	-2.15	7.04	17.66
Total	-9.70	-3.91	-3.95	-0.29

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001.

2.5.4. Crude Birth and Death Rates

The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) per 1000 population was 17 in Gadag district as against the state average of 19 in 2011. Similarly, the Crude Birth Rate (CDR) was found to be 4.80 per 1000 population, whereas in the case of state average it was 7 per 1000 population in 2011. Gadag district had much lower CBR as well as CDR than that of Karnataka average.

2.5.5. Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates

Infant Mortality Rates (IMR), which is the reflection of socio-economic status, was estimated to be lower in Gadag district with 17 per 1000 live births as compared to the state average of 38 in 2011. Similarly, the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) was reported to be at 117 per lakh live births in Gadag district, which was much below the state average of 178 per lakh live births in 2011. It is evident that the child and maternal health outcome was much better in the Gadag district as compared to that of the state average.



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2.5.6. Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth was estimated at 63.3 years marginally lower than that of the state average with 65 years in 2011. It can be noted that while health outcomes in terms of IMR and MMR are better, the life expectancy is marginally lower in Gadag district as compared to that of the state average.

2.6. Educational Institutions and Literacy

Gadag district has several educational institutions promoted by the trusts, Mathas and government. The total number of primary schools both at lower and higher levels increased from 698 in 2000-01 to 828 in 2011-2012. Similarly, the total number of high schools, pre-university and Degree colleges have gone up during the same period. Institutions rendering engineering and medical education have increased significantly in the Gadag district. At present, there are 3 Engineering Colleges, 1 Medical College, 4 Ayurvedic Medical Colleges and 6 Polytechnics in the district.

Literacy rate in Gadag district was 75.12 as against 75.36 per cent in Karnataka according to census 2011 (Figure 2.5). Across gender, the male literacy was estimated at 84.66 per cent in Gadag as vis-à-vis 82.47 per cent in Karnataka. It was estimated to be lower in rural as compared to that of urban counterparts for both males and females in Gadag. Overall, the

literacy status of Gadag is similar to the state level; across place of residence, it was relatively high in urban and low in rural areas of Gadag district.

2.7. District Economy

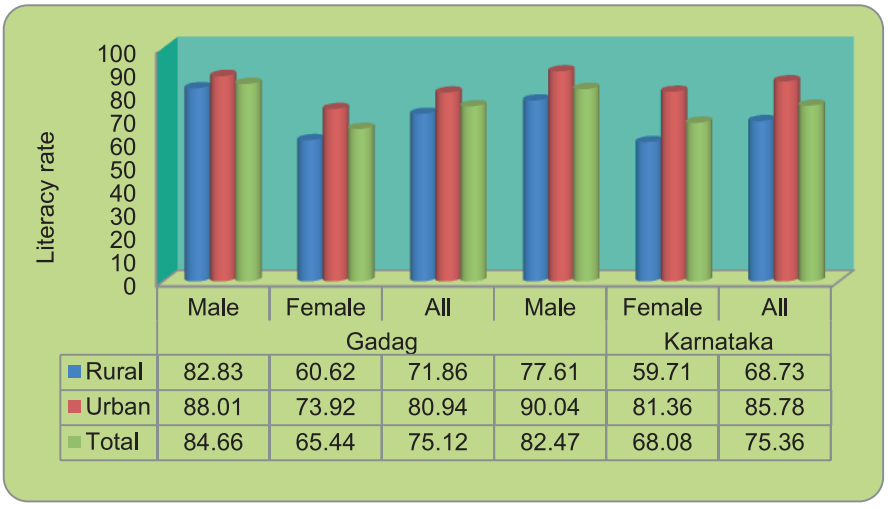
2.7.1. Agriculture

Gadag district is predominantly an agrarian economy. Agriculture is one of the key sources of employment and income for larger proportion of population, especially in rural areas. The data provided in Figure 2.6 indicate that employment in agriculture accounts for 66.41 per cent of total workers including cultivators and agricultural labourers. The share of agricultural labourers was quite high with 42.82 per cent. In rural areas, the share of agricultural labourers was quite significant (52 per cent) indicating a greater exposure to vulnerability to employment and income earnings. In urban areas, the share of workers in the informal sector such as manufacturing, construction, trade, business and commerce, was quite predominant, which indicates less vulnerability to employment and income as compared to that of in rural areas.

The share of income from the primary sector was estimated at 23 per cent of GDDP in Gadag as against 18 per cent in Karnataka during 2008-09. The income contribution from the service sector was bit high with 56 per cent as against 53 per cent in Karnataka.

FIGURE 2.5

Literacy Rates by Gender and place of residence in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2011 (Per cent)

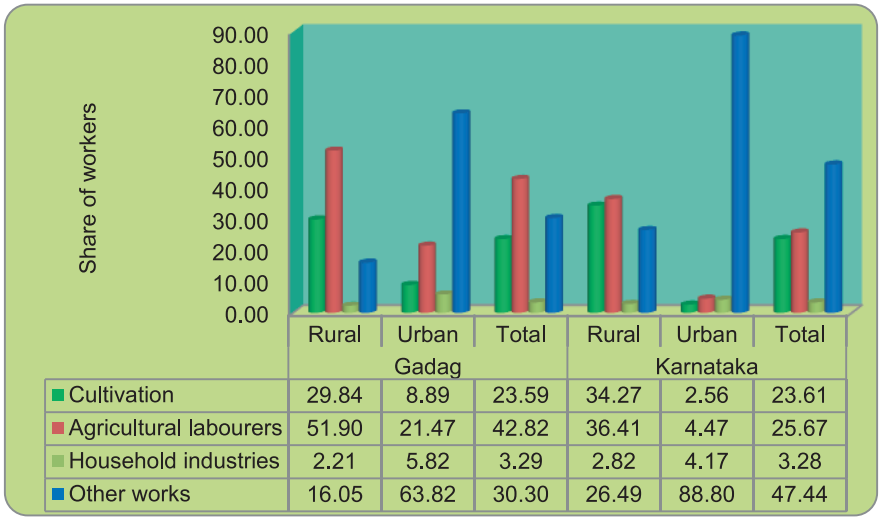


	Gadag			Karnataka		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Rural	82.83	60.62	71.86	77.61	59.71	68.73
Urban	88.01	73.92	80.94	90.04	81.36	85.78
Total	84.66	65.44	75.12	82.47	68.08	75.36

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011.

FIGURE 2.6

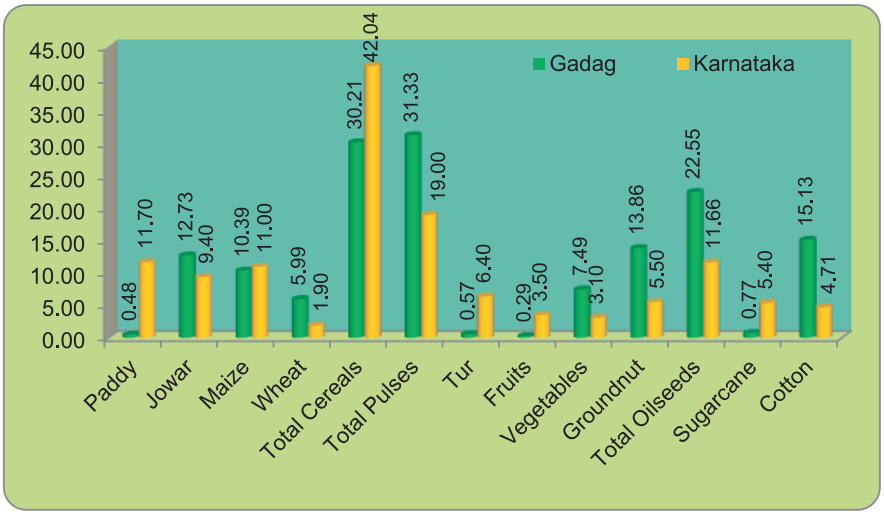
Workers by major occupations in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2011 (Per cent)



	Gadag			Karnataka		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Cultivation	29.84	8.89	23.59	34.27	2.56	23.61
Agricultural labourers	51.90	21.47	42.82	36.41	4.47	25.67
Household industries	2.21	5.82	3.29	2.82	4.17	3.28
Other works	16.05	63.82	30.30	26.49	88.80	47.44

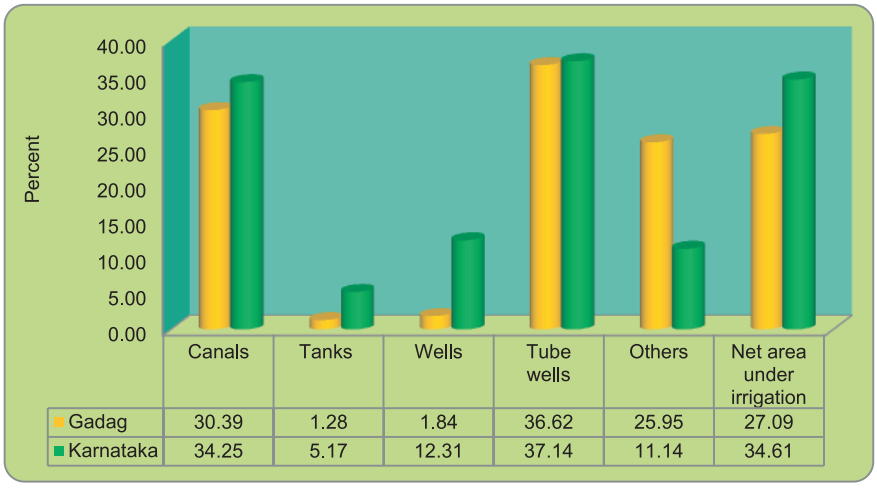
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011.

FIGURE 2.7
Share of major crops in Gadag district: 2011-12 (Per cent)



Source: Gadag District At a Glance and Karnataka At a Glance 2011-2012.

FIGURE 2.8
Source-wise area under irrigation in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2011-12 (Per cent)



	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Tube wells	Others	Net area under irrigation
Gadag	30.39	1.28	1.84	36.62	25.95	27.09
Karnataka	34.25	5.17	12.31	37.14	11.14	34.61

Source: Department of Agriculture, Gadag.

The district income and occupation structure is also influenced by the cropping pattern. The data indicate that the share of area under total cereals and pulses was estimated at 61.54 per cent which is also closer to the state average (Figure 2.7). The cultivation of pulses, vegetables, oilseeds and cotton is much better in the district as compared to that of in the state.

2.7.2. Irrigation

As agriculture is the backbone of the district economy, irrigation plays an important role. The average annual rainfall received by the district was 631 mm, a major portion of which received from the southwest monsoon, while the state average rainfall was 1500 mms. The percentage of net area under irrigation was quite low with 27.09 per cent as against 34.61 per cent of the state average during 2011-12 (Figure 2.8).

The canal and tube wells are the important sources of irrigation in the district. The tube well irrigation accounts for major share of 36.62 per cent which is closer to the state average and the Canals account for 30.39 per cent, which is slightly lower than the state average. The share of area irrigated by tanks and wells was quite minimal. It is evident that the bulk of the cultivation largely depends on rainfall which is erratic and scanty.

2. 7.3. Industry

Gadag district has good potential for development of large number of industries based on agriculture such as food processing, cotton textiles, wood/wooden based furniture, leather, readymade garments and embroidery, woolen and silk, chemical/chemical based, metals, paper printing, rubber and plastics, minerals, machine tools, transport. etc.

The district has a total number of 4500 industrial units with an investment of Rs. 711.48 crore employing 23277 persons in 2011-12. Out of this, it has 7 large and medium units with an investment amount of Rs. 534.1 crore and working persons of 2350 during 2011-12. Similarly, more than 4493 micro and small units have been setup in Gadag district, providing employment for more than 20927 workers.

Some of the important large and medium scale industries in the district include Vijayanagara Sugar Pvt. Ltd. Gangapur Village, Mundaragi taluk; the Farmer's Co-operative Oils Ltd., Binkadakatti, Gadag taluk; Shri Someshwara Farmer's Co-operative Spinning Mill Ltd., Lakshmeshwar, Shirahatti taluk; the Farmer's Co-operative Spinning Mill Ltd., Hulkoti, Gadag taluk; the Gadag Co-operative Textile Mill Ltd, Hulkoti, Gadag taluk.

2.8. Infrastructures

Gadag district has been well connected through good networks of road transport, rail transport, nearest airport in Hubli and nearest port in Karwar. It has 44 kms. of National highway, 709 kms. of the State highway and a total of 1187 kms of district roads. The NH 63 passes through the Gadag district. Availability of State highway and District roads per lakh population was estimated at 66 kms and 111 kms in Gadag, respectively as against 34 kms and 82 kms of the state average. The network of road transport was relatively better in Gadag compared with the state average.

The district has also good network of telecommunications; it has a total of 170 post offices, estimating at 16 per lakh population; 27024 of telephone and 112144 of mobile connections during 2011-2012. Telephone connections per lakh population were estimated at 2536 in the district which is much lower than the state average with 3195; Gadag district had 10527 mobile connections per lakh population, while the state average was estimated at 10726. Access to telephone and mobile connections in the district was relatively limited as compared to that of the state average.

Gadag district has 541 hospitals both in the government and private sectors during 2011-12; of which the private sector accounts for 90.94 per cent. Availability of hospitals per lakh population was estimated to be high with 50 as compared to the state average with 40. The district has 39 PHCs and 2 CHCs providing healthcare services in rural areas.

The district has a total of 55 Nationalised Bank branches and 43 Regional Rural Bank branches. Availability of nationalised bank branches in the district was 5 per lakh population as against 5 of the state average. The district has 12 District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) and 6 Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs); availability of



In comparison with the state average, the district has limited access to telephones and mobile connections and Nationalised Bank Branches which are quite important in economic development of the district

DCCBs and PCARDBs per 10 lakh population was 11 and 6 as compared to the state average of 0.3 and 3, respectively. There are 6 Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) working in the district. Similarly, the district has 249 Credit 695 Non-credit Co-operative Societies. Availability of Credit and Non-credit Co-operative societies per lakh population was estimated at 24 and 66 as compared to the state average of 13 and 41, respectively.

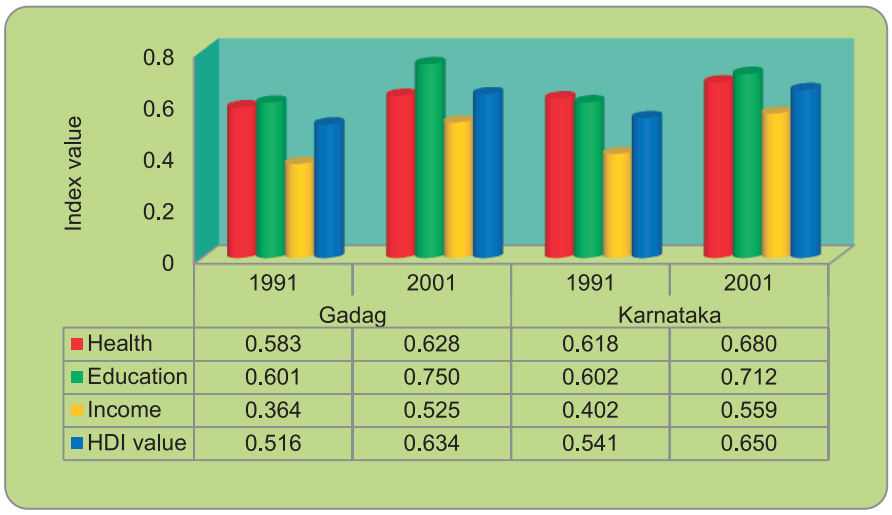
Gadag district has 6 Marketing Co-operative Societies and 21 Regulated Markets. Most of the villages have been electrified. The average annual consumption of electricity was 272.50 mega units. Consumption of electricity per lakh population was estimated to be 26 mega units. This is lower than the state average with 696 mega units. It can be noted that in comparison with state average, the district has limited access to telephones and mobile connections, hospitals and Nationalised Bank Branches which are quite important in economic development of the district.

2.9. Regional Perspective and Backwardness

In order to assess the status and regional variation in human development across different districts in Karnataka, the Government of Karnataka published first KHDR in 1999 and the second in 2005. The HDI value of Gadag district was found to be marginally lower as compared to that of the state average, but it slightly improved by 22.86 percent as against 20.15 percent in 2001 over 1991. Across different dimension, the value of health index showed an increase of 7.71 percent, whereas in the case of state as whole, it showed an increase of 10.03 percent.

In the case of other dimensions such as education and income, Gadag district witnessed greater increase of 24.79 per cent and 44.23 per cent as compared to the state average of 18.27 per cent and 39.05 per cent, respectively during the same period. As per the KHDR 2005, the district in the coastal and malnad region such as Daskhina Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu, Shivamogga, etc... showed much better performance of human development in 2001 over 1991 (Table 2.3).

FIGURE 2.9
Human Development Index and its dimensional values in Gadag district and Karnataka



	Gadag		Karnataka	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
Health	0.583	0.628	0.618	0.680
Education	0.601	0.750	0.602	0.712
Income	0.364	0.525	0.402	0.559
HDI value	0.516	0.634	0.541	0.650

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 2005 (GoK, 2006).

A considerable regional disparity in human development existed across the districts in Karnataka. The district HDI value varied from as low as 0.547 in Raichur to as high as 0.753 in Bengaluru urban in 2001(Table 2.3). In 1991, it varied from 0.443 in Raichur to 0.661 in Daskhina Kannada. The regional disparity between the lowest and the highest HDI value came down from about 12 per cent to 10 per cent during 1991 to 2001.

Going by the major regions, the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka region such as Raichur, Kalaburagi, Koppal, Bidar and Ballari showed a very poor performance during the same period. Two out of five districts have shown significant progress during 1991 to 2001. Similarly, most of the districts in Bombay Karnataka had HDI value quite lower than that of state average. However, 3 districts out of six districts showed better improvement in human development in 2001 over 1991. Gadag district was one among them witnessing relatively better performance in the state in 1991, Gadag district was placed at the 17th position out of 27 districts with the HDI value of 0.516, and its ranking was improved to the 13th with the HDI value of 0.634 in 2001. The district position in HDI and its different dimensions, especially health, was very low as compared to that of the state average and the best performance districts like Bengaluru Urban and Dakshina Kannada and hence, the Gadag district still has to go a long way.

The status and regional dimensions of Gadag districts can also be observed through the GDI as estimated by the KHDR 2005. The value of GDI was also reported to be quite lower in Gadag district (0.625 in

The district position in HDI and its different dimensions, especially health, was very low as compared to that of the state average

TABLE 2.3
Inter- regional comparison of HDI in Karnataka

Major Region	District	2001		1991	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Bombay Karnataka	Bagalkot	0.591	22	0.505	20
	Belagavi	0.648	8	0.545	9
	Vijayapura	0.589	23	0.504	21
	Dharwad	0.642	10	0.539	10
	Gadag	**0.634**	**13**	**0.516**	**17**
	Haveri	0.603	20	0.496	22
Coastal and Malnad	Chikkamagaluru	0.647	9	0.559	7
	Daskhina Kannada	0.722	2	0.661	1
	Hassan	0.639	11	0.519	16
	Kodagu	0.697	4	0.623	3
	Shivamogga	0.673	5	0.584	5
	Udupi	0.714	3	0.659	2
	Uttara Kannada	0.653	7	0.567	6
Hyderabad Karnataka	Ballari	0.617	18	0.512	18
	Bidar	0.599	21	0.496	23
	Kalaburagi	0.564	26	0.453	25
	Koppal	0.582	24	0.446	26
	Raichur	0.547	27	0.443	27
South Maiden	Bengaluru Rural	0.653	6	0.539	11
	Bengaluru Urban	0.753	1	0.623	4
	Chamarajanagar	0.576	25	0.488	24
	Chitradurga	0.627	16	0.535	13
	Davanagere	0.635	12	0.548	8
	Kolar	0.625	17	0.522	15
	Mandya	0.609	19	0.511	19
	Mysuru	0.631	14	0.524	14
	Tumakuru	0.630	15	0.539	12
Karnataka		0.650		0.541	

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 2005 (GoK, 2006).

FIGURE 2.10
Gender Development Index and its dimensional values in Gadag district and Karnataka



	Gadag		Karnataka	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
Health	0.583	0.628	0.618	0.679
Education	0.578	0.737	0.587	0.704
Income	0.346	0.511	0.371	0.526
GDI value	0.502	0.625	0.525	0.637

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 2005 (GoK, 2006)

2001) as compared to the state average (0.637 in 2001). There was an improvement in reduction of gender inequality in human development by 24.50 per cent in Gadag district as against 21.33 per cent in Karnataka during 1991 to 2001.

A significant regional variation existed across different districts in Karnataka. The GDI value varied from as low as 0.422 in Raichur to as high as 0.645 in Daskhina Kannada in 1991 (Table 2.4). The same value varied from 0.530 in Raichur to 0.731 in Bengaluru urban in 2001.there was a reduction in regional variation in gender disparity in human development. The difference between the lowest and the highest GDI values in the district has declined from about 53 percent to 38 percent during 1991 to 2001. This shows that there has been a decline in regional variation in GDI in the state.

Across different regions of the state, most of the districts in the Costal and Malnad region had higher values of GDI implying that the disparity in attainment of human development between women and men was quite lower as compared to that of other regions.

Most of the districts in Hyderabad Karnataka followed by Bombay Karnataka region had quite lower GDI values as compared to that of the state average. Although there has been an improvement in reduction of regional disparity in gender dimensions of human development, Gadag district's position in GDI was quite poor as compared to other districts such as Bengaluru urban and Dakshina Kannada. It is worthwhile to mention that the regional planning is gaining importance mainly because of two reasons; firstly there is uneven resource endowment secondly wide disparity in the economic growth and standard of living.

Though Gadag is a small district with 5 taluks, it has considerable regional imbalances. The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI), headed by Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa has classified taluks into four categories based on Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI). The committee has identified 39 taluks of Karnataka state as most backward, 40 as more backward, 35 as

backward and 61 as relatively developed taluks in the state.

According to this report, the status of the taluks of Gadag district in the state is provided in Table 2.5. It has been observed that in 2000, Gadag and Naragund taluks were classified as the relatively developed (DEV), Ron and Shirhatti as backward (BAK) and Mundaragi taluk as more backward (MRB). The relative performance in CCDI is not encouraging by most of the taluks in the district. Gadag district thus is one of the backward districts in the state with more number of backward taluks. This deserves a greater policy attention for faster development with equity and social justice.

2.10. An Overview

Gadag district is one of the newly formed districts in Karnataka. It was carved out of undivided Dharwad district on 15th August 1997. The district has a total population of 10.65 lakhs, accounting for 1.74 per cent of the state population in 2011. A bulk of the population lives in rural areas with 64.37 per cent as against 61.33 per cent of the state.

The decadal growth rate of population was much lower (9.54 per cent) than the state average (15.60 per cent) during 2001-2011. The sex ratio was 982 females per 1000 males which was larger than the state average of 973 in 2011. In the case of child sex ratio, it was reported to be quite lower with 947 girls per 1000 boys than those of general sex ratio.

TABLE 2.4
Inter-regional comparison of GDI in Karnataka

Major Regions	District	2001		1991	
		Vaule	Rank	Value	Rank
Bombay Karnataka	Bagalkot	0.571	23	0.483	21
	Belagavi	0.635	9	0.525	11
	Vijayapura	0.573	21	0.486	20
	Dharwad	0.626	11	0.531	8
	Gadag	**0.625**	**12**	**0.502**	**16**
	Haveri	0.596	19	0.480	22
Coastal and Malnad	Chikkamagaluru	0.636	8	0.550	6
	Dakshina Kannada	0.714	2	0.645	1
	Hassan	0.630	10	0.507	14
	Kodagu	0.690	4	0.617	3
	Shivamogga	0.661	5	0.572	5
	Udupi	0.704	3	0.644	2
	Uttara Kannada	0.639	7	0.548	7
Hyderabad Karnataka	Balllari	0.606	17	0.499	17
	Bidar	0.572	22	0.477	23
	Kalaburagi	0.543	26	0.432	25
	Koppal	0.561	24	0.428	26
	Raichur	0.530	27	0.422	27
South Maidan	Bengaluru Rural	0.640	6	0.524	12
	Bengaluru Urban	0.731	1	0.592	4
	Chamarajanagar	0.557	25	0.472	24
	Chitradurga	0.618	14	0.514	13
	Davanagere	0.621	13	0.530	9
	Kolar	0.613	16	0.505	15
	Mandya	0.593	20	0.491	19
	Mysuru	0.605	18	0.496	18
	Tumakuru	0.618	15	0.528	10
Karnataka		0.637		0.525	

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, (GoK, 2006).

TABLE 2.5
Inter-taluk variation in CCDI in Gadag district: 2000

Taluk	CCDI		Status of development
	Value	Rank in the State	
Gadag	1.18	32	DEV
Mundaragi	0.88	98	MRB
Naragund	1.22	28	DEV
Ron	0.92	84	BAK
Shirahatti	0.89	95	BAK

Source: HPCRRI, (GoK, 2002).

The decadal growth rate of child population in the district has been negative. The decline was quite perceptible in rural areas than in urban areas and more in Gadag district than that in Karnataka.

The IMR in the district was estimated to be quite low with 17 per 1000 live births as compared to the state average of 38 in 2011. In the case of MMR, it was 117 per lakh live births, which was much below the state average of 178 per lakh live births. Life expectancy at birth was marginally lower with 63 years as compared to state average with 65.3 years.

Regarding educational status, it has been observed that literacy rate in Gadag district was 75.12 per cent which is closer to the state average of 75.36 per cent. The male literacy rate was much better than that of female literacy in urban areas than in rural areas.

Agriculture continues to be the backbone of the district economy, providing employment for more than two-thirds of total workers at the district level and 82 per cent in rural areas (cultivators and agricultural labourers). The share of income originated from the primary sector accounts for 23 per cent, which is higher than the state average with 18 per cent during 2008-09.

Jowar, Maize, wheat, oilseeds and cotton are the important crops in Gadag district. The percentage of net area under irrigation in the district was quite lower than the state average, depending largely on monsoon rainfall which is erratic and scanty. Gadag district has great potential for development of more number of industries based on agriculture.

The district has also good networks of road transports, rail and airport connectivity, telecommunications, private and government hospitals and banking networks which play an important role in economic and human development of the district. Nevertheless, it is still inadequate as compared to that of the state level.

Regarding the regional backwardness, according to KDHRs, it has been observed that Gadag district was placed at 17th position in HDI among then 27 districts in 1991 and improved to the 13th position in 2001. The HDI value of Gadag district is marginally lower as compared to that of the state average. Interestingly, there has been a gradual reduction in regional disparity in HDI in the state. Similar improvement in GDI has also been observed in Gadag district during the same period.

According to the HPCRRI, Gadag district was regarded as one of the backward districts in the state. Gadag and Naragund taluks were classified as the relatively developed (DEV), whereas Ron and Shirhatti as backward (BAK) and Mundaragi taluk

as more backward in 2001. The relative performance in CCDI is not progressive in most of the taluks in the district. Thus, Gadag district continues to be one of the backward districts in the state with more number of backward taluks, which need suitable policy attention for sustainable development. In this regard, the development paradigm focusing on improvement of people's capabilities plays a vital role. This calls for an analysis examining the current status, achievements and weaknesses of human development in the district.

CHAPTER 3

Human Development in Gadag District: Computation of Indices



CHAPTER 3

Human Development in Gadag District: Computation of Indices

3.1 Introduction

Human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. Everyday human beings make series of choices in economic, social, political and cultural aspects. Hence, development is nothing but enhancing the range of choices. Enlarging choices for a person implies formation or enhancement of capabilities. Human capabilities can be enhanced through development of human resources: good health and nutrition, education and skill training, etc. Earlier concept of development was largely concentrated on income alone taking other things for granted.

The new approach of human development put people at the centre of development, building their capabilities to widen their choices to lead long and healthy life, to be able to access knowledge, and mobilise resources needed for decent standard of life. Therefore, development is about removing the obstacles to what a person can do in life, obstacles such as illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms.

Human development paradigm is a holistic development model. It comprises every development issue such as economic growth, political and cultural freedom, social investment, empowerment, provision of basic needs and social safety nets and all other aspects which shape people's lives. As a matter of fact, no aspect of development falls outside its scope. Considering development from the above perspective, several programmes and strategies have been implemented by the Government in Gadag district during the last several decades. Therefore, an analysis examining the current status, progress and regional disparity in human development across different taluks in the district is quite useful for the policy makers, administrators and development practitioners for better understanding and furtherance of human development. In this chapter, the indices such as HDI, GII, CDI, FSI and CTDI have been computed by following the basic methodology of UNDP. The analysis of indices and their driving forces are described as follows.

Development is about removing the obstacles to what a person can do in life, obstacles such as illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms

3.2. Human Development Index (HDI)

.Average achievements in three basic dimensions such as knowledge, health and standard of living have been calculated by considering several indicators available at the taluk level. Among

these three dimensions, knowledge of the people is assessed through the educational attainment, which covers the rate of literacy and Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary and secondary school education. Achievements in health sector are captured through CMR and MMR as the data on life expectancy at birth at the taluk level are not available. Similarly, the decent standard of living of the people is measured by considering the seven indicators such as the percentage of households having access to modern cooking fuel, toilets, safe drinking water, electricity, pucca house percentage of non-agricultural workers and per capita income (Chart 3.1). A list of indicators and value used in computation of HDI is provided in Annexure 5.

CHART 3.1

Components of Human Development Index

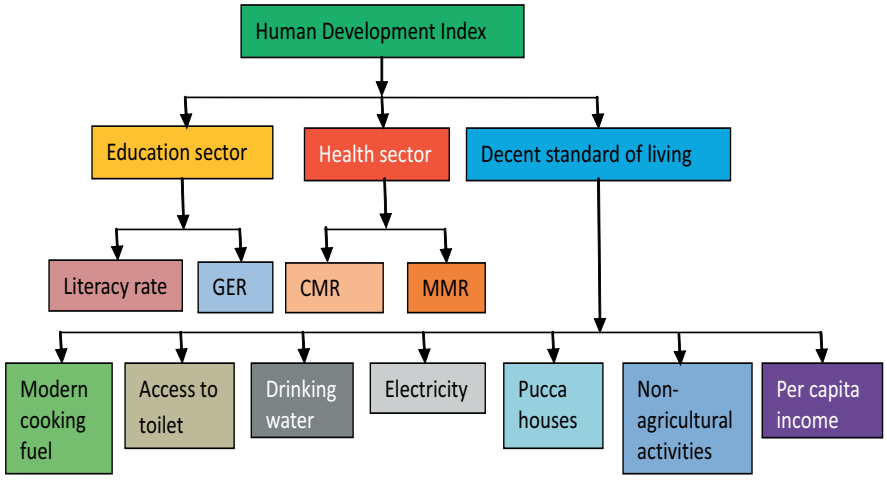


TABLE 3.1

Human Development Index by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	Living Standard Index		Health Index		Education Index		Human Development Index	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Gadag	1.000	1	0.571	4	0.786	1	0.766	1
Mundaragi	0.189	5	0.133	5	0.714	2	0.262	5
Naragund	0.343	2	0.743	1	0.502	4	0.503	2
Ron	0.205	4	0.708	2	0.519	3	0.422	4
Shirahatti	0.312	3	0.577	3	0.486	5	0.444	3

The data presented in Table 3.1 indicate that Gadag taluk, which is also the headquarters of the district, has occupied the first place in HDI, while Mundaragi taluk has achieved the least progress. The HDI in Gadag taluk is largely driven by the factors such as improved standard of living and education. But the performance of Gadag taluk in health sector was not quite significant as compared to other sectors.

Mundaragi taluk showed the worst performance in living standard and health but attained the second position in education. The poor standard of living is mainly due to poor housing condition, lack of access to modern cooking fuel, sanitation and limited non-agricultural activities. Similarly, the poor performance in health sector is mainly due to the factors such as high CMR and MMR. These factors have depressed the HDI value of Mundaragi taluk (Figure 3.1).

A considerable inter-taluk variation in human development and its different dimenions has existed in the district. Naragund taluk is ranked at 2nd in HDI but showed poor performance in education. Similarly, while Ron taluk which got the 4th position in HDI

showed poor performance in standard of living and education, Shirahatti taluk which has the 3rd position witnessed poor performance in education. Regional disparity can be reduced further by focusing on the issues improving living standard in Mundaragi and Ron taluks, improving health sector in Mundaragi and Gadag taluks and in education sector in Shirahatti and Naragunda taluks.

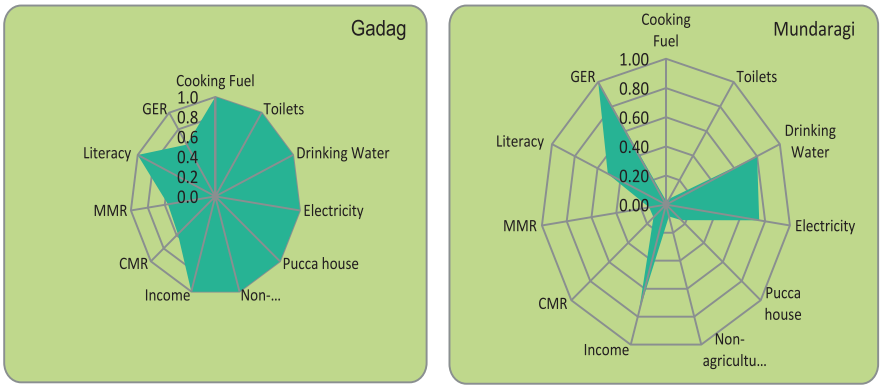
3.3. Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Gender inequalities include unequal rights, unequal responsibilities and opportunities for women, which tend to translate into poor health status, educational attainment, and economic status as compared to men. It is nothing but deprivation of their fundamental rights or freedom to enjoy decent life. Definitely this gender inequality in education, health and labour market will limit the progress of human development.

According to the World Bank, (World Bank, 2003), development policies and actions in any country that fail to take gender inequality into account and fail to address disparities between males and females will have limited effectiveness and serious cost implications. The statement that, according to UNDP 2005, if the development is not *engendered*, it gets *endangered* is quite relevant in most developing economies.

Gender inequality in health, education, social, political and economic opportunities and discrimination in labour market

FIGURE 3.1
Factors contributing to the value of HDI in Gadag and Mundargi taluks: 2011-12



Source: Table 3.1

directly contribute to low productivity and production thereby leading to reduced or limited human development. In turn, increased human development may also contribute to reduction in gender inequality. Therefore, policies focusing on women's empowerment and bringing them on main

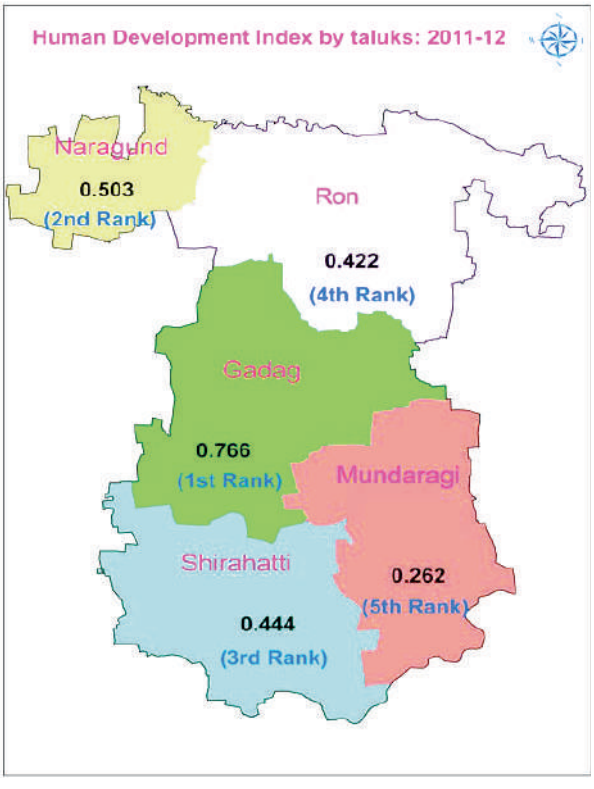
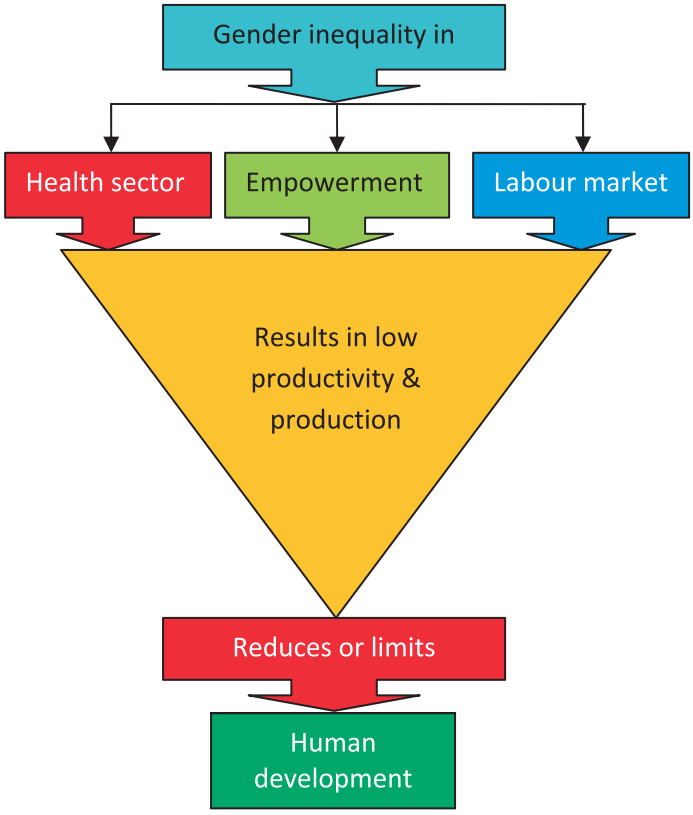


CHART 3.2
Linkages between gender inequality and human development



development on par with the men have become most prominent in developing economies.

In the recent past, at the taluk level, the line departments, civil society and NGOs have become pro-active in building women's empowerment and bring them on mainstream development. Hence, computation of GII across taluks in Gadag district gives us the scale of inter-taluk disparity in GII and space for further women's empowerment, by eliminating persistent gender barriers in accessing quality social services, entering the labour market, and building resilience to shocks and volatility. For computation of GII at the taluk level, 15 indicators were used capturing gender inequality in health sector, socio-political empowerment and labour market. Broadly these indicators can be categorized into the three areas of inequality (Chart 3.3) (For list of indicators and values, refer Annexure 5 and for methodology adopted to compute the GII, refer Annexure 2).

In most of the taluks, the gender inequality is mainly driven by the inequality in labour market followed by education and health sectors

In most of the taluks, the gender inequality is mainly driven by the inequality in labour market followed by education and health sectors (Table 3.2). High gender inequality in Gadag district is on account of inequality in labour market followed by health and education as compared to Naragund taluks. Similarly, in Naragund taluk, low GII is largely driven by better access to health, labour market and educational facilities as compared to that of Gadag taluk. The taluks such as Ron and Mundaragi also have gender inequality in labour market followed by education and health sectors. This commends greater policy attention to eliminate gender inequality in labour market followed by education and health in these taluks for furtherance of human development.

The GII across taluks, as provided in Table 3.2, show that Naragund is ranked first in GII with least value of 0.091, while Gadag taluk performed the worst with the highest GII value of 0.235. It implies that gender discrimination against women and girls in health, education and job market is quite lower in Naragund

taluk as compared to that of Gadag taluk.

The presence of high gender discrimination may reflect in terms of high MMR among other forms. High MMR may also be caused owing to limited access to healthcare facilities reflecting through the low share of institutional deliveries but not necessarily the gender discrimination. In order to understand the MMR to be high due to limited access to healthcare facilities, it is essential to explore the association between the MMR and institutional deliveries in different taluks in the district. The data illustrate in Figure 3.2 indicate a positive association between the percentage of institutional deliveries and MMR in most of the taluks in the district except Mundaragi.

This implies that the taluks with high institutional deliveries such as Shirahatti, Gadag, Ron and Naragund taluks have high MMR at the same time. This may show that there are other discriminatory factors which might have contributed to high MMR.

CHART 3.3

Key indicators of Gender Inequality Index

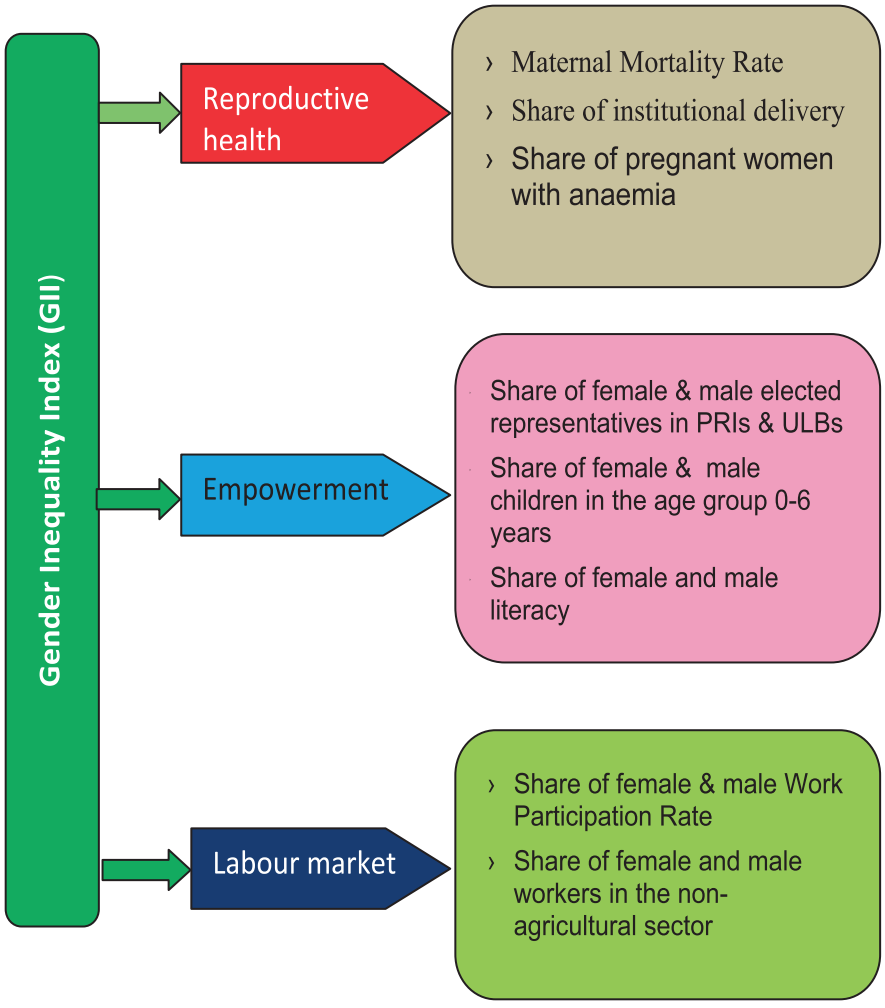


TABLE 3.2

Gender Inequality Index by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Market Index	Gender Inequality Index	
				Value	Rank
Gadag	0.573	0.579	0.467	0.235	5
Mundaragi	0.637	0.562	0.383	0.139	3
Naragund	0.648	0.568	0.426	0.091	1
Ron	0.652	0.566	0.408	0.142	4
Shirahatti	0.638	0.565	0.470	0.131	2

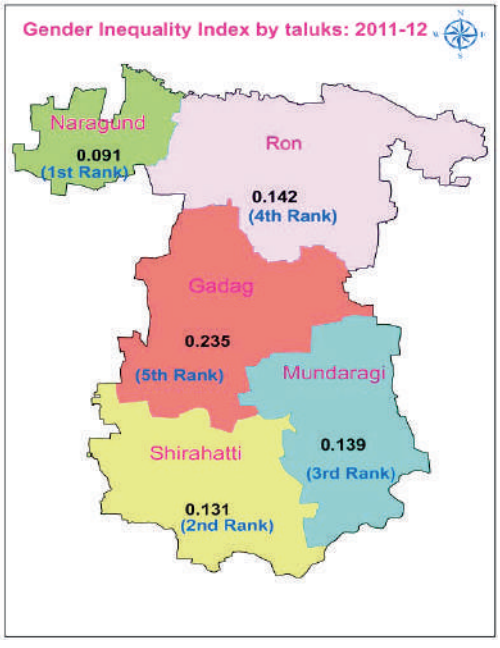


FIGURE 3.2
Association between the percentage of institutional deliveries and MMR by taluks: 2011-12

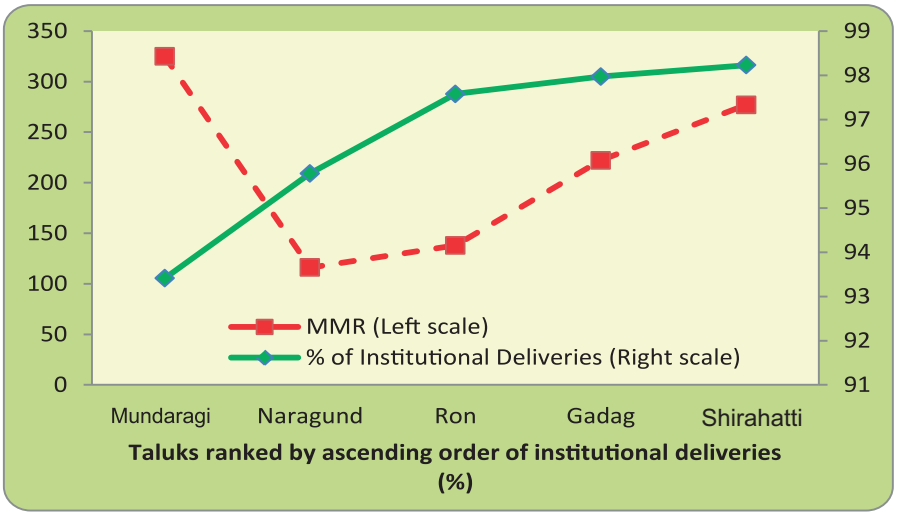
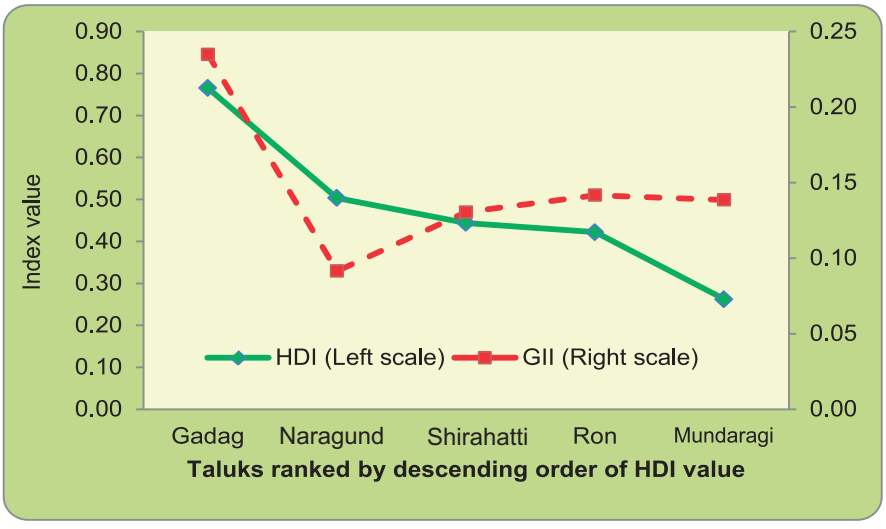


Figure 3.3 presents the association between the HDI and GII among the taluks of Gadag district. A negative association was found between the HDI and GII. This implies that the taluks such as Mundargi, Ron and Gadag taluks have high GII value but low HDI value. The presence of high gender inequality in these taluks has limited the level of human development. There is a need for greater attention to address the problem of gender discrimination in these taluks for furtherance of human development.

FIGURE 3.3
Association between HDI and GII in different taluks: 2011-12



3.4. Child Development Index (CDI)

The Child Development Index (CDI) is based on an aggregate of three indicators namely health, education and nutrition that contribute to children's well-being and development. The CDI is being used by policy makers of every country to achieve better allocation of resources to child development. Health status of child is measured through child mortality, nutritional status is captured through two indicators such as the percentage of malnourished children and the percentage of children underweight and education is measured by the percentage of drop-out children mainstreamed both atprimary and secondary school education (Chart.3.4). A list of indicators and value is presented in Annexure 5. Following the UNDP's basic methodology, the CDI at the taluk level was calculated (Annexure 2).

The value of CDI by taluks in the Gadag district is depicted in Table 3.3. Shirahatti taluk has the highest performance in CDI, while Mundaragi taluk which is ranked the 5th in HDI has the least performance in CDI. The best performance of Shirahatti taluk in CDI is mainly due to its best progress in child health reflected in the low value of CMR, underweight and malnourished children. This

implies that child development in health, education and nutrition is much better in Shirahatti than in Mundaragi taluk which has poor performance in health followed by education and nutrition. The performance of other taluks such as Ron and Naragund is not satisfactory basically due to poor performance of child in education and nutrition, respectively.

Figure 3.4 presents the association between the HDI and CDI in different taluks of Gadag district. A positive association existed between the HDI and CDI except in Shirahatti taluk which has attained high CDI with low HDI. The taluks with high HDI such as Gadag and Naragund have also high CDI as compared to those with low HDI like Mundaragi and Ron taluks which also have low CDI. This follows that high human development attainment has not bypassed the child development in most of the taluks in the district. In other words, the taluks with high human development have also achieved high child development.

CHART 3.4
Key indicators of Child Development Index

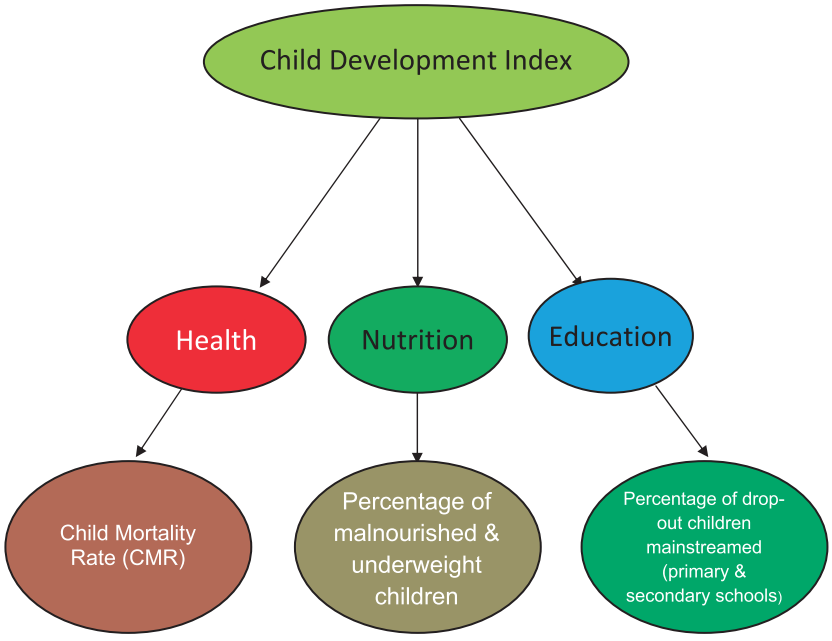


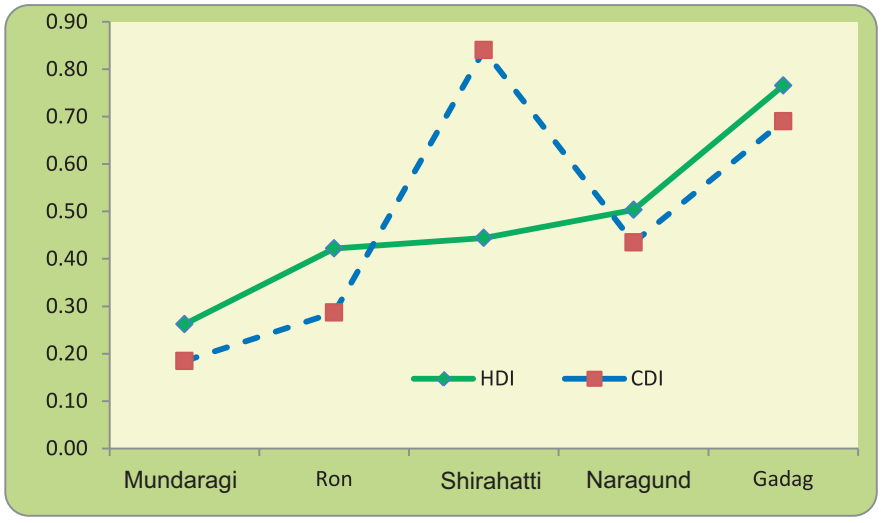
TABLE 3.3
Child Development Index by taluks: 2011-12

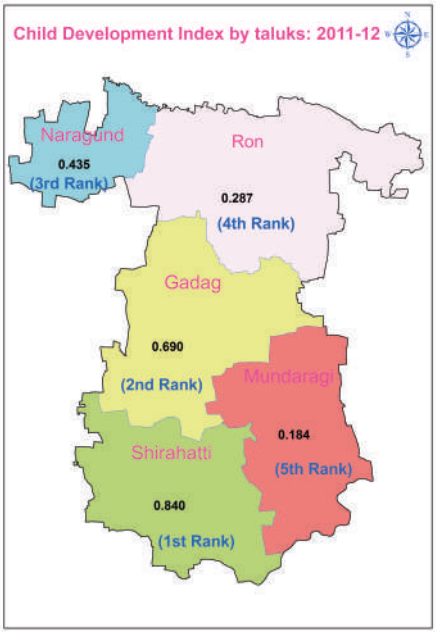
Taluk	Health Index	Nutrition Index	Education Index	Child Development Index	
				Value	Rank
Gadag	0.517	0.737	0.769	0.690	2
Mundaragi	0.000	0.332	0.074	0.184	5
Naragund	0.483	0.128	1.000	0.435	3
Ron	0.483	0.332	0.000	0.287	4
Shirahatti	1.000	0.981	0.399	0.840	1

3.5. Food Security Index (FSI)

It is the primary responsibility of the government to ensure qualitative, accessible and affordable food to everybody. Ensuring food security has become an issue of great importance in India as more than one-third of the population is estimated to be absolutely poor and one-half of the

FIGURE 3.4
Association between HDI and CDI by taluks:2011-12





children malnourished in one or the other way. In spite of self-sufficiency in foodgrain production, we have not been able to eliminate chronic hunger, malnutrition and poverty in India. In the Indian context, the concept of food security has been undergone refinement starting from 'physical availability' in the early green revolution period, to 'economic access' in the post-green revolution period and 'social access' in the 1980s.

According to the World Food Summit 1996, food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996). It is basically related to access of all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food security includes three important components namely physical availability, accessibility and absorption of food (Chart 3.5).

Ensuring food security is an overall objective of development programmes in most developing economies like India. Several problems such as hunger, malnutrition, undernutrition and poverty are due to food insecurity. Food security has become crucial importance because it is closely associated with poverty (Chart 3.6).

The data illustrated in Figure 3.5 indicate that, at the global level, there has been positive association between the food security and human development. The countries with high status of food security such as the USA, UK and China have better attainment of human development as compared to those countries with low status of food security such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. This implies that food security plays an important role in achieving better human development outcomes.

In order to compute FSI at the district and taluk level, 19 indicators capturing the major dimensions such as availability, accessibility and absorption of food have been considered (For list of indicators and values, refer Annexure 5 and for methodology adopted to compute the FSI, refer Annexure 2).

The data depicted in Table 3.4 indicate that Gadag taluk has performed the best in food security with FSI value of 0.588, while Ron taluk has the worst performance with

FSI value of 0.321. This follows that Gadag taluk is relatively good enough to ensure availability, accessibility and absorption of food as compared to that of Ron taluk. In Gadag taluk, the food security is largely driven by accessibility and absorption but affected by the less availability of food, which needs to be addressed.

In the case of Ron taluk, the accessibility followed by absorption and availability of food is problematic. Further, the high percentage of area under degraded land, high percentage of malnourished children, low percentage of workers in non-agricultural activities, low income per capita and low female literacy rate are observed to be the key factors depressing the food security in Ron taluk.

CHART 3.5
Components of Food Security Index

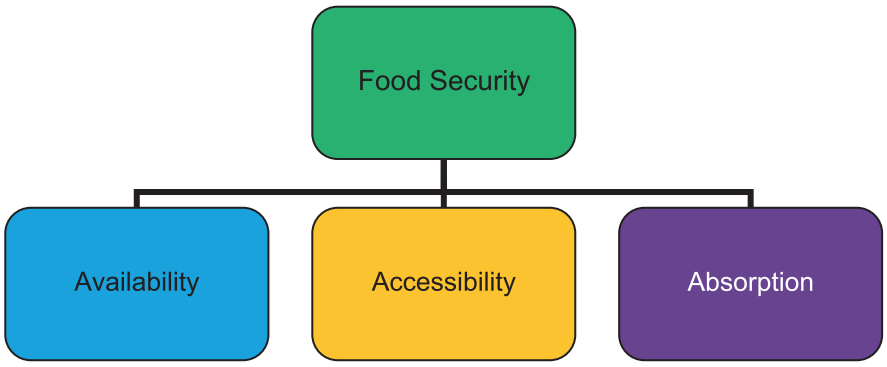


CHART 3.6
Association between food insecurity and poverty

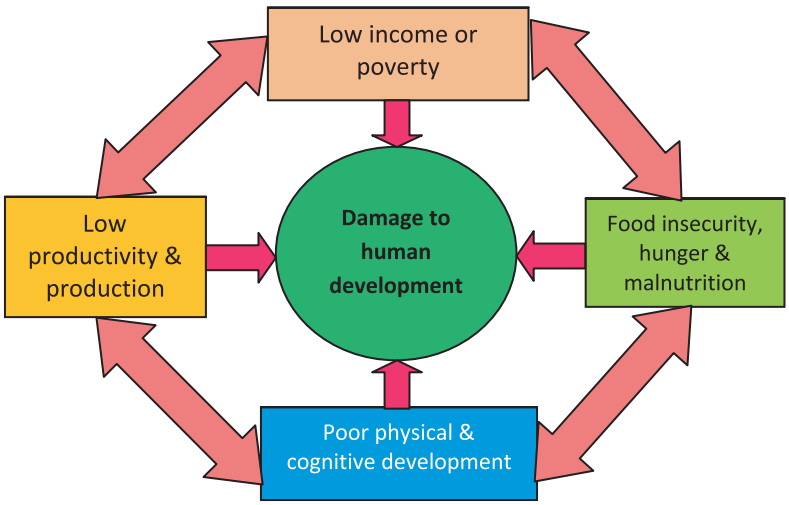
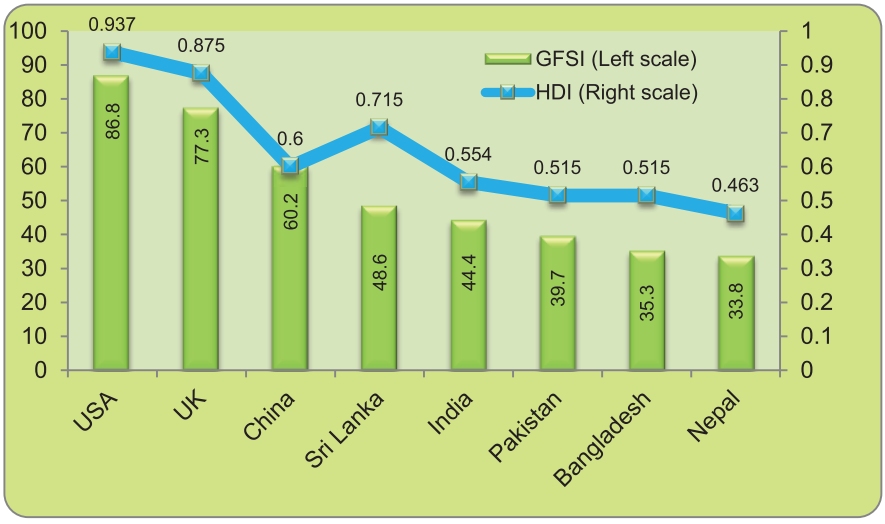


FIGURE 3.5
Association between Global Food Security Index and HDI for selected countries: 2013



Source: UNDP HDR 2013 and DuPont's Global Food Security Index 2013.

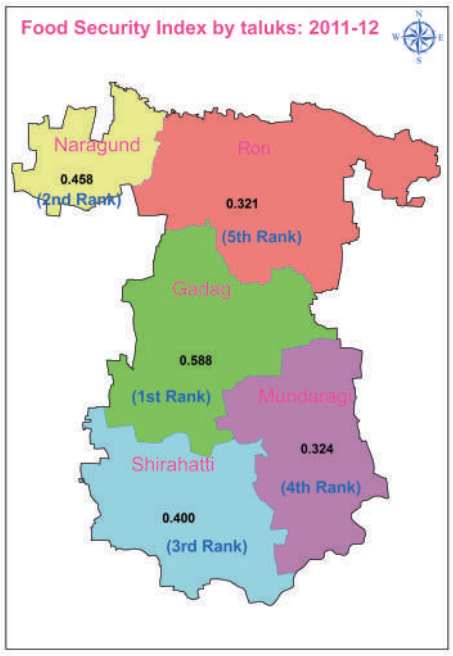
"Food insecurity is a situation that exists when people lack secure access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development and an active and healthy life"….. FAO

TABLE 3.4
Food Security Index by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	Availability Index		Accessibility Index		Absorption Index		Food Security Index	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Gadag	0.161	5	0.936	1	0.665	2	0.588	1
Mundaragi	0.304	4	0.266	3	0.400	3	0.324	4
Naragund	0.714	1	0.446	2	0.213	5	0.458	2
Ron	0.382	2	0.214	4	0.366	4	0.321	5
Shirahatti	0.321	3	0.161	5	0.717	1	0.400	3

Positive association exists between the human developments and food security across the taluks in the district.

The data illustrated in Figure 3.6 indicate the positive association between the human developments and food security across the taluks in the district. The taluks such as Gadag, Naragund, Shirahatti and Ron except Mundaragi with better food security are able to attain better human development. Therefore, ensuring food security may result in high human development.



3.6 Urban Development Index (UDI)

Urbanisation is a global phenomenon, which is growing at a much faster rate than ever before. According to the Census 2011, about 377 million people accounting for 31 per cent of the country's population live in urban areas and it is 32 per cent in Karnataka. India is less urbanised as compared to other countries like China (45 per cent), Indonesia (54 per cent), Mexico (78 per cent) or Brazil (87 per cent). Urbanisation will be central to India's strategy of achieving faster and more inclusive growth because of agglomeration and diversification of economic activities in urban areas. Urbanisation increases avenues for entrepreneurship and employment in urban economy as well as in rural economy through improved rural-urban linkages.

According to the High Powered Expert Committee headed by Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia, the people living in rural areas typically tap the opportunities that cities provide for employment, entrepreneurial avenues, and education. The report argues that the bulk of the economic growth has to come from the urban economies. Therefore, urbanisation is considered to be the engine of economic growth.

Figure 3.7 illustrates positive association between the degrees of urbanisation and HDI for selected countries. The countries with high urbanisation such as Japan, France, USA, Canada, UK and Sri Lanka have been accompanied with high value of HDI as compared to those countries with low degree of urbanisation such as Nepal, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

In order to understand the progress of ULBs and design the public policies to ensure sustainable development, Urban Development Index (UDI) has been computed by considering a set of 11 indicators for 9 ULBs in Gadag district (For list of indicators and values, refer Annexure 6). Most of these indicators are primarily related to demography, growth of slums,

access to housing, drinking water, drainage, availability of health infrastructures, mobilisation of own resources, public expenditure on development works, urban roads, urban crimes and accidents.

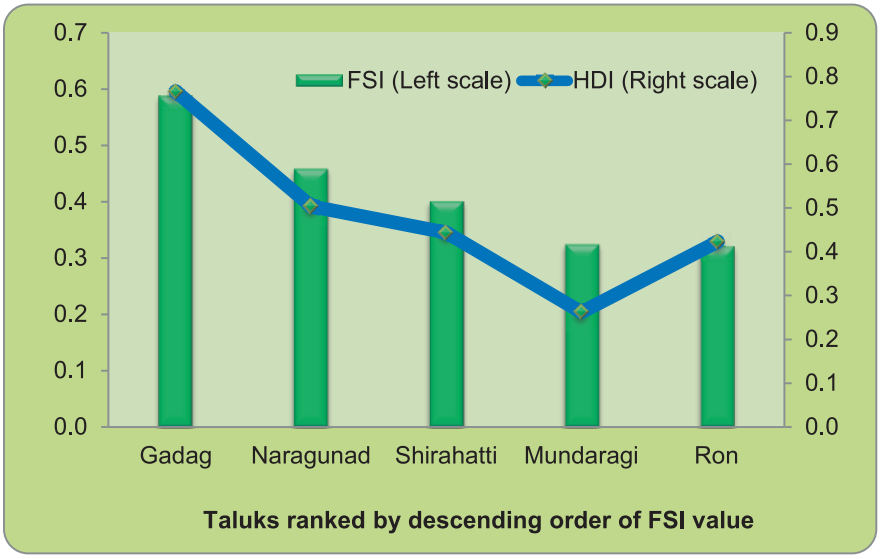
As per the data presented in Table 3.5, a considerable disparity in UDI has been noticed. It ranged from as high as the UDI value of 0.626 in Gajendragad, topping the first rank to as low as the UDI value of 0.390 in Shirahatti occupying the lowest position. This indicates that Gajendragad TMC has fared well in urban development as compared to that of Shirahatti TPC.

A greater access to safe drinking water, high percentage of own resource mobilisation, more urban road lengths and low crime rates are the important factors contributing to high UDI in Gajendragad TMC. On the other hand, low percentage of households with access to drainage facility, drinking water, not much development of urban roads, low own-source-revenue mobilisation and high percentage of slum population are the important factors depressing the UDI in Shirahatti TPC. Further, the performance of other ULBs such as Naregal, Ron and Naragund is also not quite satisfactory due to various factors.

3.7. Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

Understanding human development in a broader context and its inter-taluk disparity is attempted through the

FIGURE 3.6
Association between HDI and FSI across taluks: 2011-12



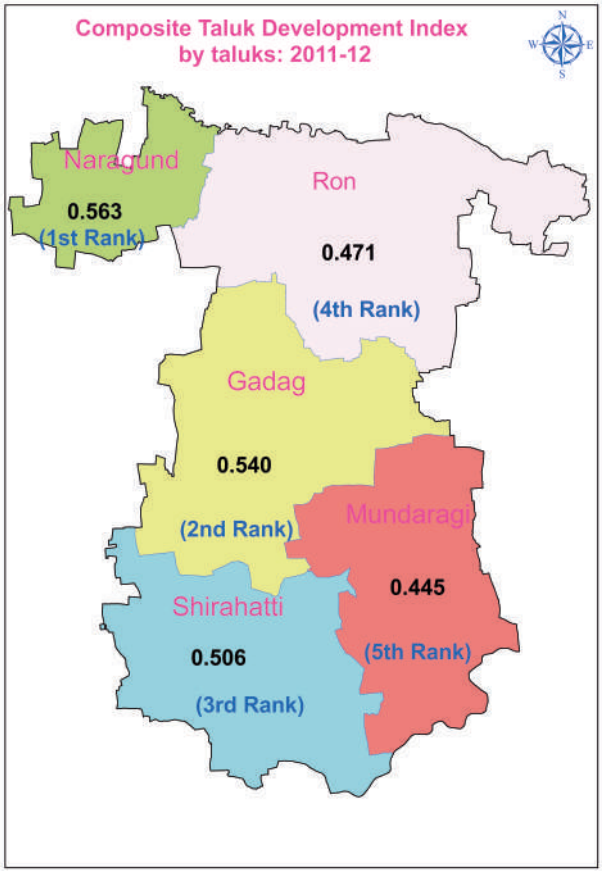
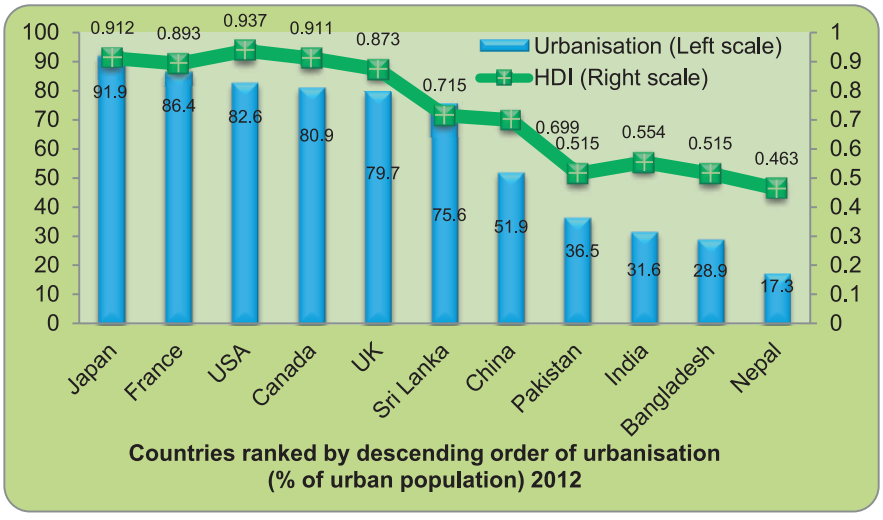


FIGURE 3.7
Association between urbanisation and HDI for selected countries: 2012



Source: UNDP (HDR, 2013).

TABLE 3.5
Urban Development Index by taluks: 2011-12

Urban local body	Urban Development Index	
	Value	Rank
Gadag-Betageri (CMC)	0.567	3
Mulagund (TPC)	0.545	5
Mundaragi (TMC)	0.563	4
Naragund (TMC)	0.493	6
Ron (TPC)	0.491	7
Gajendragad (TMC)	0.626	1
Naregal (TPC)	0.450	8
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	0.589	2
Shirahatti (TPC)	0.390	9

construction of CTDI by considering a set of 68 indicators capturing living standard, health and education at the taluk level in Gadag district. It is the HDI in a broader perspective (For list of indicators and values, refer Annexure 5).

As seen from the data presented in Table 3.6, Naragund taluk which has the 2nd rank in HDI is ranked the 1st in CTDI, while Mundaragi taluk which has shown the worst performance in HDI also showed the worst performance in CTDI. The CTDI in Naragund is largely driven by the the progress in education followed by health and standard of living (Table 3.6). High literacy rate, school infrastructures, the lowest pupil-teacher ratio and better performance in mainstreaming, the dropout of children are the important factors contributing educational development in Naragund taluk.

In the case of Mundaragi taluk, the CTDI is depressed mainly due to poor advancement in living standard followed by health and educational sectors. The poor performance in living standard index is mainly due to the factors such as high IMR, CMR, MMR, lack of access to modern cooking fuel, low irrigation intensity, low agricultural wage rate and high poverty (BPL) in Mundaragi taluk as compared to Naragund taluk in the distirct. The poor performance in CTDI by Ron and Shirahatti is also due to the poor progress in the domain of health and living standard, respectively.

Gadag taluk which has first the rank in HDI and CTDI has got the 2nd rank may be due to poor progress in education sector (Figure 3.8) which reflected in terms of low NER, high pupil-teacher ratio, high dropout rates, low percentage of students

passed in SSLC examination, low school infrastructure facilities at primary and secondary school education and low per capita public expenditure on education as compared to Naragund taluk.

Table 3.7 presents a comparative status of major human development indices such as HDI, GII, CDI, FSI and CTDI by taluks in the district. It is evident that inter-taluk disparity is relatively high in GII followed by HDI, FSI and CTDI. In most cases, Naragund, Gadag and Shirahatti have fared well as compared to the taluks such as Mundaragi and Ron. A comparison between the HDI and CTDI is illustrated in Figure 3.9. The performance of Mundaragi, Ron Shirahatti and Naragund taluk in CTDI is much better than that of in HDI, while that of Gadag is better in HDI than in CTDI.

Figure 3.10 illustrates the achievements of taluks in different parameters of human development in Gadag district. The taluks which have better performance in CTDI also have better performance in most of the indices except Naragunda. Naragunda, Gadag and Shirahatti taluk are in better position in HDI, CDI, FSI,and CTDI. While Mundaragi taluk followed by Ron experiences unfavourable positions. In order to reduce disparity across taluks the holistic development of education, health and standard of living and infrastructures is felt to be quite important.

TABLE 3.6
Composite Taluk Development Index by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	Standard of Living Index		Health Index		Education Inde		Composite Taluk Development Index	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Valu	Rank
Gadag	0.552	1	0.692	1	0.378	5	0.540	2
Mundaragi	0.347	5	0.483	4	0.503	4	0.445	5
Naragund	0.521	2	0.530	2	0.638	1	0.563	1
Ron	0.458	3	0.438	5	0.516	3	0.471	4
Shirahatti	0.445	4	0.506	3	0.567	2	0.506	3

FIGURE 3.8
Distribution of dimensional values of CTDI by taluks: 2011-12

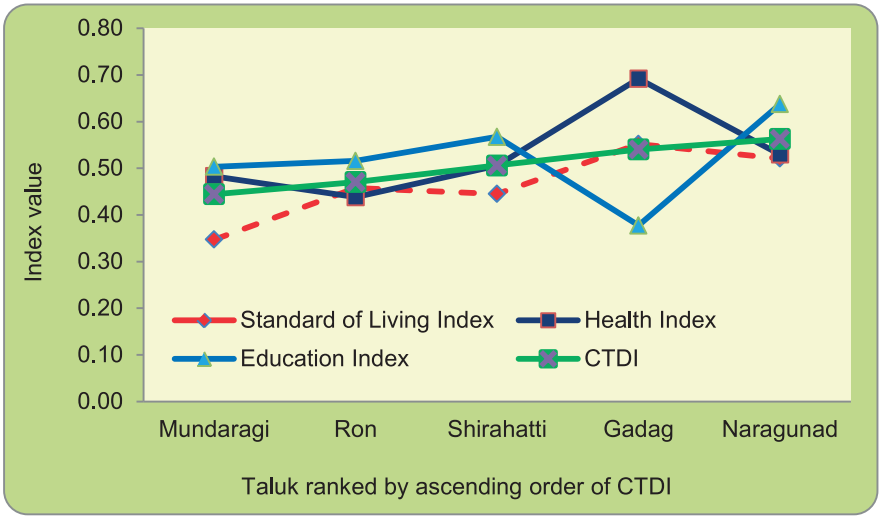


FIGURE 3.9
Association between HDI and CTDI by taluks: 2011-12

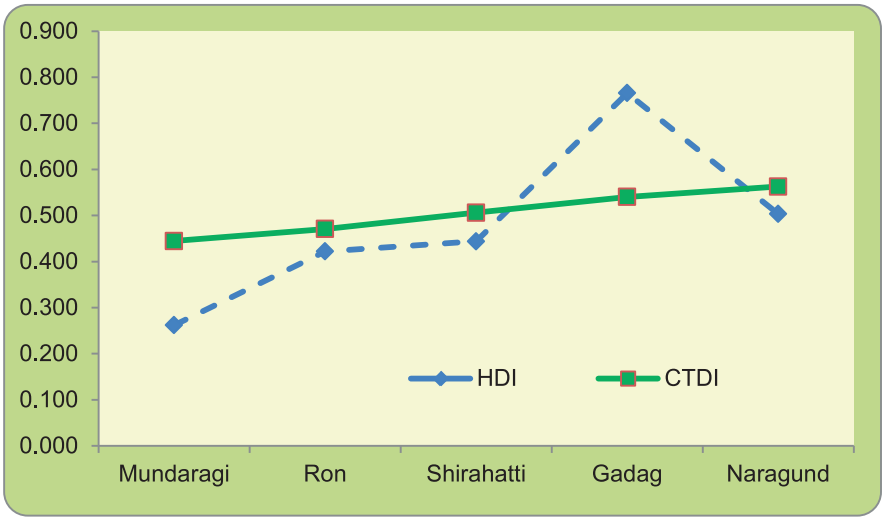


TABLE 3.7

Comparison of major indices of human development by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	HDI		GII		CDI		FSI		CTDI	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Gadag	0.766	1	0.235	5	0.690	2	0.588	1	0.540	2
Mundaragi	0.262	5	0.139	3	0.184	5	0.324	4	0.445	5
Naragund	0.503	2	0.091	1	0.435	3	0.458	2	0.563	1
Ron	0.422	4	0.142	4	0.287	4	0.321	5	0.471	4
Shirahatti	0.444	3	0.131	2	0.840	1	0.400	3	0.506	3

3.8. Concluding Remarks

The important observations were summarised as follows. A considerable inter-taluk disparity in HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI is quite perceptible in Gadag district. Gadag has the highest rank in human development with HDI value of 0.766, while Mundaragi has the worst performance with HDI value of 0.262. The performance of Gadag taluk in HDI is closer to two times more than that of Mundaragi taluk. Hence, Mundaragi taluks followed by Ron, Shirahatti taluks have to accord greater policy attention for faster human development.

Naragund taluk has attained the 1st rank in GII, while Gadag taluk which performed the best in HDI has shown the worst performance in GII. This implies that the progress in reduction of gender inequality in health, education and labour market is quite impressive in Naragund taluk as compared to that of Gadag taluk. In other words, the gender based discrimination against women and girls is less in Naragund taluk as compared to that of Gadag which is highly developed taluk in HDI. A negative association is found between GII and HDI in most of the taluks in the district. This implies that human development can be enhanced by eliminating gender discrimination in health, education and labour market.

A significant inter-taluk disparity was noticed in CDI. Shirahatti taluk has performed the best in child development with CDI value of 0.840, while Mundaragi taluk has shown the worst performance with CDI value of 0.184, which is the worst performer in HDI. Ron and Naragund taluks also have not shown much progress in child development. Elimination of child malnutrition and ensuring greater access to education will go a long way in improvement of human development in the district, especially in Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks.

Regarding food security, it has been observed that Gadag taluk which also

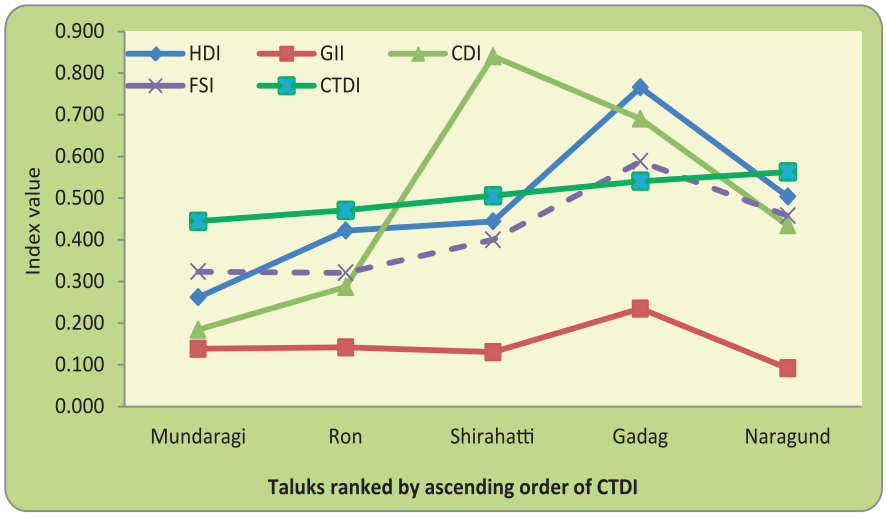
performed the best in HDI is ranked first in FSI, whereas Ron taluk has shown a very unfavorable status in food security. Although Gadag has better access to and absorption capacity of food, the production and availability of food is under serious threat owing to growing urbanisation and insignificant cropping and irrigation intensity. Besides Ron taluk, Mundaragi and Shirahatti taluks are also facing serious food insecurity, both of which need to focus on accessibility and production as well.

Most interesting fact is that there is a positive association between HDI and FSI. This follows that human development can be enhanced by faster improvement in food security. In other words, if the problem of food security is not seriously addressed, human development would be at risk.

Urbanisation and economic growth go together. Human development in Gadag district can also be enhanced by effective management of urban economy by providing basic amenities and infrastructures for investment and production. Gajendragad TMC has performed the best in urban development, whereas Shirahatti TPC has reported the worst performance. The performance of other ULBs such as Naregal TPC, Ron and Naragund have also fared quite poor as compared to other ULBs in the district. The important reasons are lack of access to safe drinking water, lack of sanitation, healthcare facilities, limited own source revenue mobilisation and hence low per capita expenditure on development works and low urban roads. Regarding the CTDI, Naragund taluk which has the 2nd rank in HDI is ranked the number one in CTDI, while Mundaragi taluk which showed the worst performance in HDI has also witnessed the worst performance in CTDI. The CTDI in Naragund is largely driven by the progress in education followed by health and standard of living. High literacy rate, school infrastructures, the lowest pupil-teacher ratio and better performance in mainstreaming the dropout of children are the important factors contributing educational development in Naragund taluk.

Finally, the taluks such as Naragund, Gadag and Shirahatti have fared well in most of the human development indices as compared to other taluks in the district. It can be concluded that a considerable inter-taluk disparity in

FIGURE 3.10
Comparison of major indices across taluks: 2011-12



Elimination of child malnutrition and ensuring greater access to education will go a long way in improvement of human development in the district, especially in Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks

HDI, GII, CDI, FSI UDI and CTDI has been noticed. In order to attain high human development of the district, it is quite essential to address the issues of inter-taluk disparity and inequality in access to education, healthcare services and livelihood opportunities by gender and social groups, which calls for a detailed analysis of human development by key sectors.

CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Education



CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Education

4.1. Introduction

Education is an important component of human development. It is a fundamental human right without which the exercise of other human rights is difficult. According to the Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it states that everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free and compulsory at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Technical and professional education shall be generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. The UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child also states that free and compulsory education of a child at least in the elementary level and to promote general culture, abilities and sense of responsibility.

As per the 86th Constitutional Amendment, free and compulsory education to the children (6-14 years) is considered to be the fundamental right. In this regard, Sarva Shikshan Abhiyan (SSA), a major flagship programme, has been introduced with a view to ensure the Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) in 2000-01. This programme has been launched focusing on access, equity and quality of education at elementary stage. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act has been launched in 2009, which added new strength to SSA. Thus, the constitutional effort has been made to ensure free and compulsory elementary education to all the children (6-14 years).

Contribution of education in reduction of poverty, inequality and sustainable development has been widely recognised by many scholars (Schultz, 1961; Blaug 1972; Vaizey, 1962; Tilak, 2006; Psacharopoulos and Woodhall, 1985). Plato states that education is indispensable to the economic health of a good society; education makes citizens 'reasonable men' and hence he argued a considerable part of a community's wealth must be invested in education (as cited by Tilak, 2006). William Petty first advocated equitable distribution of education. Schultz's (1961) pioneering work on the contribution of education to economic growth laid a strong basis for treating education as an investment in human beings and important source of economic growth.

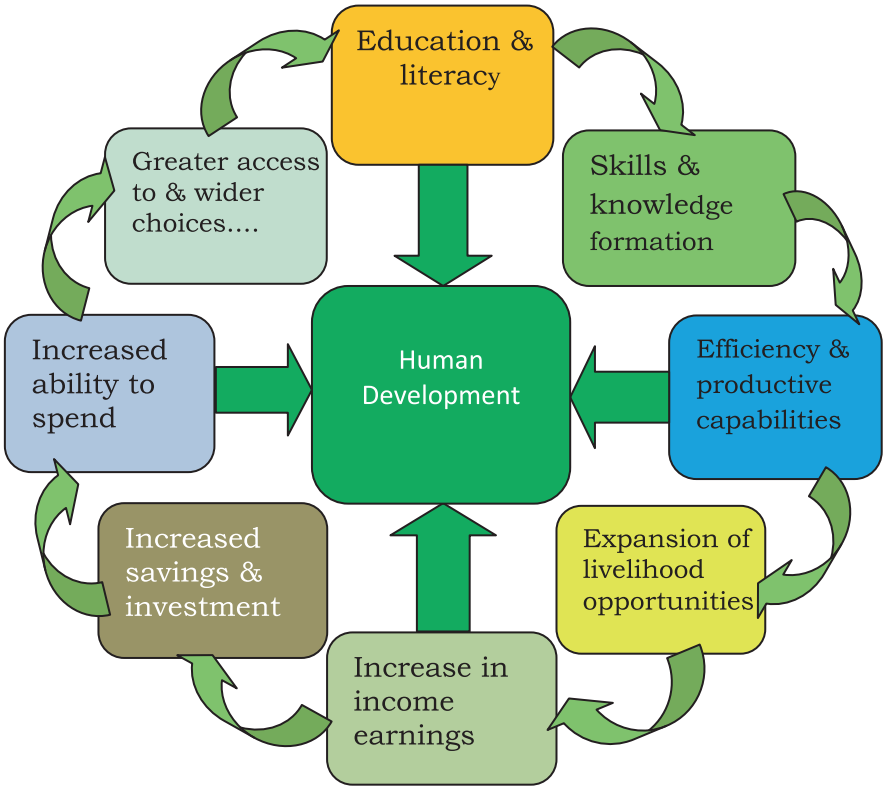
At the global level, education is also one of the important aspects stressed in the MDGs, especially universal elementary education for children in

Plato states that education is indispensable to the economic health of a good society; education makes citizens 'reasonable men' and hence he argued a considerable part of a community's wealth must be invested in education



Loyola School Gadag

CHART 4.1
Association between education and human development



prosperity and wellbeing, it is viewed as an integral part of national development.

The current educational challenges that the policy makers facing at the national and sub-national levels are related to the universalisation of elementary education, provide the right to education to all children, achieve full literacy for all and upscale higher and technical education. More importantly, in view of the limited availability of funds, the challenges of preparing inclusive plans to bridge regional, social, gender and economic disparities in access to education and equality of opportunity as well as a productive and meaningful life for all. Against this background, an effort has been made to examine the educational achievements and its disparity by gender, social groups, place of residence and taluks, and identify the gaps that still existed in Gadag district.

4.2. Literacy Profile of the District

4.2.1. Trends in Literacy Rates

Literacy rate in Gadag district is quite closer to the state average. Interestingly, it has increased significantly from 40.85 per cent to 75.12 per cent during 1981 to 2011

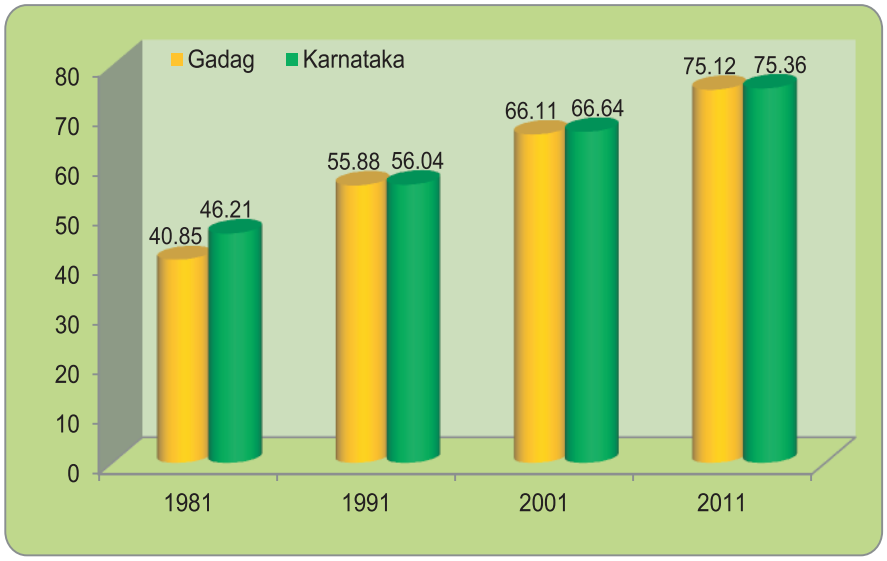
Literacy rate is considered to be one of the key output-indicators of educational development. In order to ensure further improvement in literacy rate, it is quite important to examine its progress for public policy intervention in Gadag district. The data provided in Figure 4.1 indicate that literacy rate in Gadag district is quite closer to the state average. Interestingly, it has increased significantly from 40.85 per cent to the age group of 6-14 years. Literacy is essential not only for eradication of poverty but also for, reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy. By improving people's ability to acquire and use information, education improves their knowledge to make rational choices they make as consumers, producers and citizens. Virtuous cycle and inter-linkages of education and literacy with other key economic variables leading to human development are illustrated in Chart 4.1. As education certainly converts vicious circle of poverty into virtuous cycle of

75.12 per cent during 1981 to 2011. The increase is quite faster in Gadag district than in state during the same period

4.2.2. Inter-taluk Disparity

Table 4.1 presents literacy rate by taluks and place of residence. An inter-taluk disparity in literacy rate is quite explicit. Gadag taluk has the highest literacy rate with 78.88 per cent, while Mundaragi taluk has the lower rate of literacy with 71.97 per cent in 2011. Besides Mundaragi, the taluks such as Shirahatti, Ron and Naragund have literacy rates lower than the district average of 75.36 per cent. It is interesting to note that there has been an improvement in literacy rates in Gadag district with varying degrees across taluks. While Naragund taluk has registered the highest increase in literacy rate during 2001 to 2011, Gadag taluk with the highest literacy rate has witnessed the lowest increase during the same period. The increase in literacy was quite higher in rural than urban areas in most of the taluks; more so in respect of Naragund taluk.

FIGURE 4.1
Trends in literacy rates in Gadag and Karnataka (Per cent)



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 1981, 1991, 2001 & 2011.

TABLE 4.1
Literacy rate by place of residence of taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	2001			2011			Rural-urban gap		Gain in literacy		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	2001	2011	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	63.30	78.80	71.40	73.11	84.13	78.88	-15.50	-11.02	9.81	5.33	7.48
Mundaragi	59.70	73.50	62.21	70.30	79.15	71.97	-13.80	-8.85	10.6	5.65	9.76
Naragund	59.70	65.20	64.10	73.99	74.46	74.16	-5.50	-0.47	14.29	9.26	10.06
Ron	63.40	70.30	63.90	71.67	78.75	73.62	-6.90	-7.08	8.27	8.45	9.72
Shirahatti	61.30	70.10	62.90	70.81	77.62	72.66	-8.80	-6.81	9.51	7.52	9.76
District	60.30	74.40	66.10	71.86	80.94	75.12	-14.10	-9.08	11.56	6.54	9.02
State	59.33	80.58	66.64	68.73	85.78	75.36	-21.25	-17.05	9.4	5.2	8.72

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

4.2.3. Rural- urban gap

Literacy rates by place of residence (Table 4.1) indicate that at the district level, it was quite high in urban areas than in rural areas in most of the taluks in the district and so also at the state level in 2011. The rural-urban gap in literacy rate is quite explicit in Gadag and Mundaragi taluks as compared to other taluks. It can also be noted that the rural-urban gap has come down with varying degrees across the taluks during 2001 to 2011. The rural-urban gap in literacy rate continued to rise in Ron taluk, while it declined in all other taluks. In spite of rapid decline, the taluks such as Gadag and Mundaragi continue to have high rural-urban gap in literacy rate as compared to other taluks in the district.

The increase in female literacy rate was quite faster in Mundaragi and Naragund taluks as compared to other taluks

4.2.4. Gender gap

Gender dimension of literacy rate indicates (Table 4.2) that at the district, the male literacy rate was 84.66 per cent as against 65.44 per cent in respect of females. The gender gap was quite high in Gadag district than in the state. Going by taluks, the male-female literacy gap was quite significant in the case of Ron and Naragund as compared to other taluks in the district. An interesting trend is that the female literacy rate has increased significantly as compared to that of male counterpart during 2001 to 2011; it was almost more than double of males.

Across the taluks, both male and female literacy rates have increased with varying degrees during 2001 to 2011. The increase in female literacy rate was quite faster in Mundaragi and Naragund taluks as compared to other taluks. Naragund and Shirahatti taluks have shown more increase in the case of male literacy during the same period.

TABLE 4.2
Taluk-wise literacy rate by gender (Per cent)

Taluk	2001		2011		Gender gap		Gain in literacy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011	Male	Female
Gadag	82.60	59.90	86.89	70.84	22.70	16.05	4.29	10.94
Mundaragi	76.30	47.30	81.84	61.87	29.00	19.98	5.54	14.57
Naragund	78.40	49.20	84.61	63.38	29.20	21.24	6.21	14.18
Ron	79.40	48.20	85.25	61.94	31.20	23.31	5.85	13.74
Shirahatti	75.50	50.00	81.70	63.38	25.50	18.33	6.20	13.38
District	79.30	52.50	84.66	65.44	26.80	19.22	5.36	12.94
State	76.30	57.50	82.90	68.10	18.80	14.80	6.60	10.60

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

4.3. Elementary Education

In India, the National Education Policy (NEP) has been launched in 1986 with a view to ensure decentralized planning and management of elementary education. According to the Action Plan 1992, the micro-planning was emphasized to ensure that each child regularly attends schools and complete at least eight years of schooling. The Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) scheme has been initiated in 2002-03 with a view to ensure enrolment of all the children (6-14 years) and bring gender and social parity in enrolment.

The UEE has five important objectives such as universal access, universal enrolment, universal retention, universal achievements and equity at the elementary education. In order to achieve these objectives, the Government of India has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act on August 2009. The Act seeks to provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child in the age group of 6 to 14 years. The Act also specifies the norms and standards for pupil-teacher ratio, provision for buildings, school infrastructure and number of school and teacher working days.

To encourage the children from lower income groups to attend schools more regularly, concentrate on class room activities and also improve their nutritional status, the Government of India has launched a popular programme known as the Mid-Day Meals Scheme (MDMS) in 1995 in limited areas and it has been extended to other areas. In April 2008, it was also extended up to upper primary education. These milestone interventions at the elementary education by the Government are expected to have far reaching impact on enrolment, retention rate and equity aspects at the national and sub-national levels. Access to school infrastructures, changes in enrolment ratio, dropout rate, transition rate and mainstreaming of the dropout children by rural and urban areas, gender and social groups at elementary education in Gadag district were examined in the following sections focusing on regional dimension.

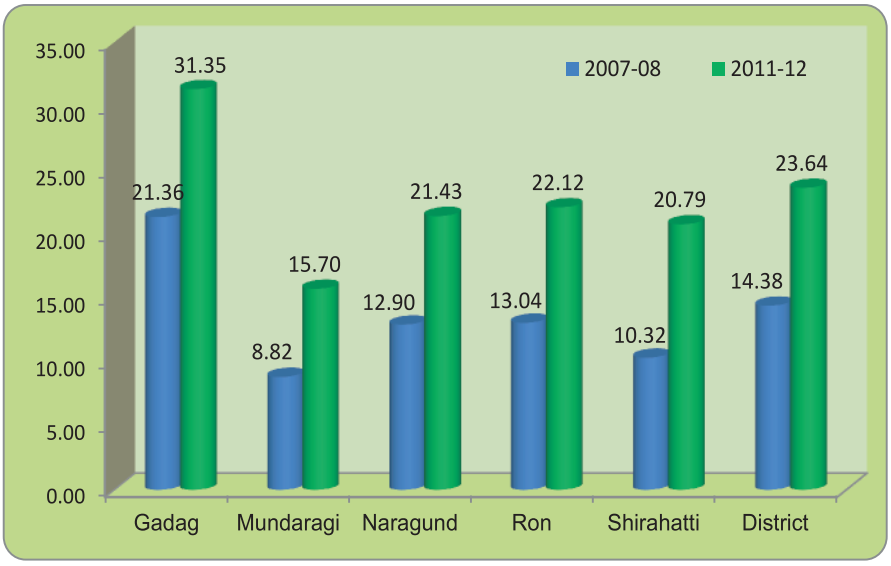
4.3.1. School Infrastructures

Quality and success of education also depends on school infrastructures available. School infrastructure such as number (access rate) and condition of class rooms, number of teachers (pupil-teacher ratio), drinking water, electricity, separate toilets for girls and boys, library, access to computer facility, ramp, playground, compound wall ,etc., play a vital role in improvement of enrollment, retention, transition and student's achievements. It is important to throw a light on the availability and inter-taluk variation in school infrastructures at elementary education.



Govt. Highschool,Hullur, Ron

FIGURE 4.2
Share of private schools at elementary school education by taluks (Per cent)



Note: Private schools include both aided and unaided.
Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of public Instruction. Gadag, 2011-12.

4.3.1.1 Number of Schools and Access Rate

Universal access to schooling facilities and coverage of children is one of the important components of UEE. The total number of schools in the district, both the government and private, at elementary school education increased from 723 to 829 during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The share of private schools accounted for 14.38 per cent in 2007-08 which increased to 23.64 per cent in 2011-12. The shares of private schools are not significant in the elementary education in the district.

The share of private schools across taluks is provided in Figure 4.2. The share of private schools increased in most of the taluks in the district and more in Shirahatti followed by Gadag and Ron taluks. As seen from the data provided in Table 4.3, the data indicate that all the villages have 100 percent access rate in the district.

TABLE 4.3
School access rate elementary education by taluks

Taluk	No of habitations	No of habitats having primary schools within 1 km distance		School access rate (%)	
		2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
Gadag	114	112	115	98.24	100
Mundaragi	79	77	79	97.46	100
Naragund	58	57	68	98.27	100
Ron	134	132	167	98.50	100
Shirahatti	163	160	135	98.15	100
District	548	538	564	98.17	100

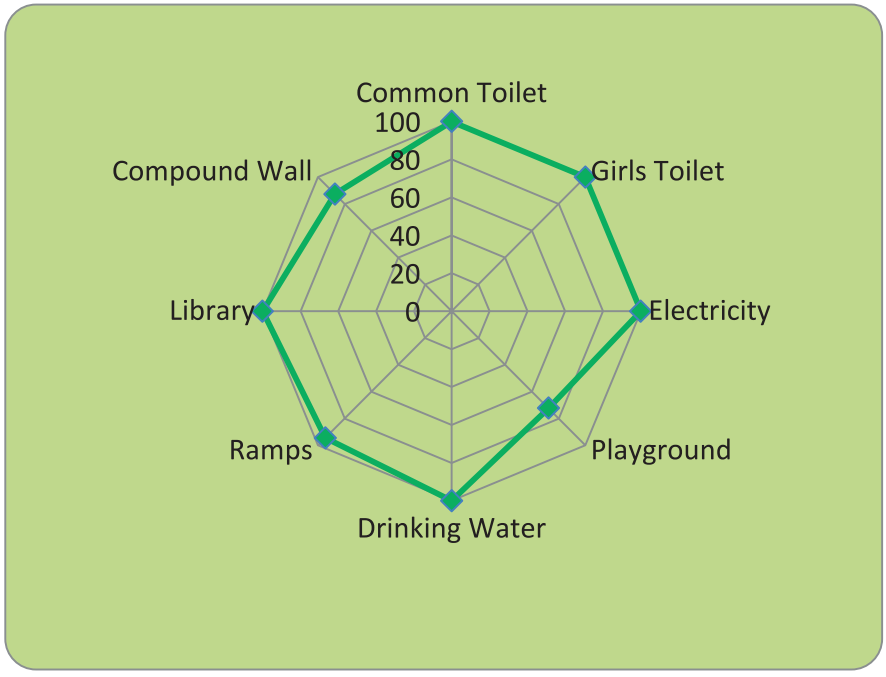
Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

4.3.1.2. Basic School Facilities as per the SSA

As per the SSA, every school at elementary education should have at least 8 basic infrastructures such as common toilet for boys, separate toilet for girls, electricity, playground, ramps, library, compound wall and drinking water. Schools which have all these facilities are more likely to fare well in terms of enrollment, retention, promotion and mainstreaming of out-of-school children. As observed from the data illustrated in Figure 4.3, most of the schools at elementary education have access to common and girl's toilets, electricity, drinking water and library and some schools do not have playground (18 per cent), compound wall (13 per cent) and ramps (6 per cent).

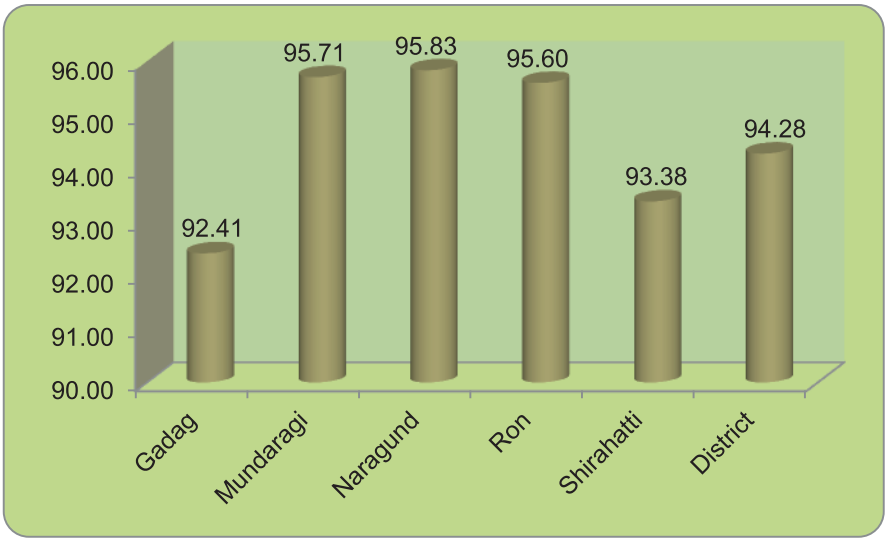
A composite index comprising all these facilities was computed at the district level and for all the taluks (Figure 4.4). It is evident that no taluk is able to ensure 100 percent access to all these basic school infrastructures. However, Naragund, Mundaragi and Ron taluks have better access to school infrastructures as compared to other taluks in the district. It is unfortunate that Gadag taluk being the district headquarters has not been able to ensure 100 percent basic infrastructures to all the schools. Playground and compound wall and ramps have not been provided in some of the schools in Gadag taluk. The lack of access to playground and compound wall in Gadag taluk is mostly due to lack of space.

FIGURE 4.3
Percentage of schools at elementary education with types of basic facilities in Gadag district: 2011-12



Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

FIGURE 4.4
School Infrastructure Index at elementary education by taluks: 2012 (all schools) (Per cent)



Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

4.3.1.3. Pupil-Teacher Ratio

The PTR was the highest in Gadag taluk with 38 pupils per teacher, while it was the lowest in Shirahatti taluk with 31 in 2011-12

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) is one of the important indicators measuring adequacy and accessibility of teachers to students. The higher is the PTR the lower is the relative access of pupils to teachers. Generally it is interpreted that a low pupil-teacher ratio signifies smaller classes, which enables the teacher to pay more attention to individual students, which may result in a better performance of the pupils in the long run.



Hullur School

As seen from the data presented in Table 4.4, the PTR in Gadag district at elementary school education was estimated at 38 in 2007-08 and it declined to 35 in 2011-12. This is rather encouraging trend because a teacher can pay more attention to the students. But it was quite high as compared to 22 at the state level (DISE, 2011-12). Across rural and urban areas, it was quite lower in rural schools with 29 as against 46 in urban schools. The high PTR in urban as against in rural schools indicates a relative inadequacy of teachers in urban schools. However, the inadequacy of teachers declined during 2007-08 to 2011-12 and more so in urban areas. Nevertheless, the PTR continues to be high in urban areas as against rural areas in most of the taluks in the district.

An inter-taluk variation in PTR and also shortage of teachers is quite discernible across the taluks in the district. Across taluks, the PTR was the highest in Gadag taluk with 38 pupils per teacher, while it was the lowest in Shirahatti taluk with 31 in 2011-12. The PTR was quite significant in most of the urban schools especially in Mundaragi followed by Ron and Shirahatti. This may be due to transfer of students from rural to urban areas in search of better education.

TABLE 4.4
Taluk-wise pupil-teacher ratio at elementary education

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	42	38	40	43	34	38	1	-4	-2
Mundaragi	24	131	39	23	99	34	-1	-32	-5
Naragund	33	54	41	28	41	32	-5	-13	-9
Ron	25	74	37	26	61	34	1	-13	-3
Shirahatti	26	56	35	25	48	31	-1	-8	-4
District	30	55	38	29	46	35	-1	-9	-3

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

4.3.2. Enrolment Ratio

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at elementary education is defined as the enrolment of the official age-group (6-14 years) of children at the elementary level of education expressed as a percentage to the corresponding age-group (6-14 years) of the children. It is very important indicator used to measure the rates of access to education, when considering gender inequality, or regional or rural-urban inequality. The purpose of NER is to examine the extent of participation or coverage of children under a particular level of education. In NER, over-aged and under-aged children are excluded from the enrolment, and ratio to the respective age-specific population is obtained.

The GER on the other hand is used to measure the extent of over-aged and under-aged children enrolled. Hence, GER can be over 100 per cent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition. It can be a complementary indicator to NER by indicating the extent of over-aged and under-aged enrolment. If the GER is higher than the NER, appropriate policy measures could be adopted to address problems of grade repetition and drop-out as well as bottlenecks with regard to retention in school. Hence, it is quite useful to examine the differences between the GER and NER for capturing the extent of overage and underage enrollments across the taluks in Gadag district. Analysis on the level and inter-taluk variation in NER is also quite useful to monitor the progress with regard to the target set by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that can be attained by 2015.

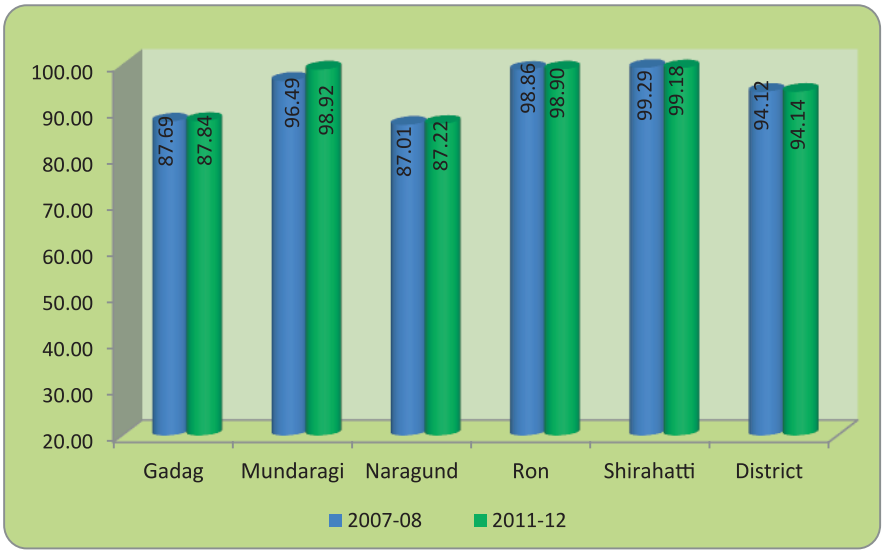
4.3.2.1. Inter-taluk Disparity

The NER at elementary education in Gadag district was estimated at 94.12 per cent in 2007-08, which marginally increased to 94.14 per cent in 2001-12. Across the taluks, Shirahatti taluk has the highest NER as against Naragund taluk during 2011-12 (Figure 4.5). There is no significant improvement in NER in most of the taluks in the district. Naragund and Gadag taluks have recorded low NER as compared to other taluks in the district in 2011-12 (Figure 4.6). The



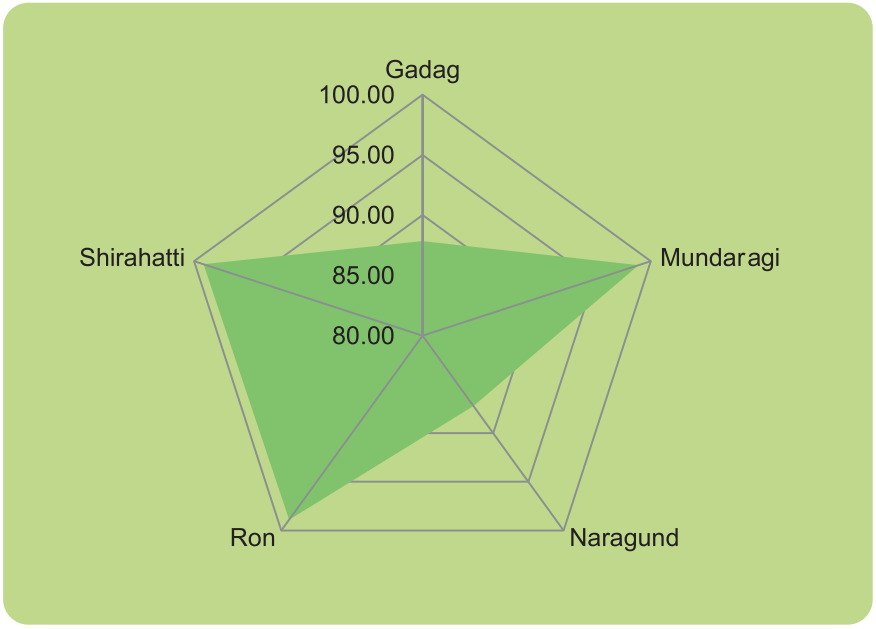
K.L.E School Gadag

FIGURE 4.5
Taluk-wise NER at elementary education (Per cent)



Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

FIGURE 4.6
NER in different Taluks:2011-12 (Per cent)



greatest worry is that in spite of several enrolment drive programmes like mid-day meals, provision of milk, uniform dress, note books, etc., the NER has not increased as per the expectations.

The NER and GER have been estimated based on the projected child population for the years 2007-08 and 2011-12. The decline in NER may be due to over projection of child population in the age group of 6-14 years during 2007-08 to 2011-12. But the Census data do not support the projection of child population. A consistent decline took place in the child population in the age group of 0-6 years in 1991, 2001 and 2011, and consequently, the child population in the age group of 6-14 years is expected to come down. Paradoxically, it showed a rapid increase, due to which the NRE has declined during 2007-08 to 2011-12. This may lead to erroneous conclusion.



Govt High School Vakkalgeri
Gadag District

4.3.2.2. Rural-urban Gap

Given the data inconsistency, the data NER and GER by place of residence across different taluks are presented in Table 4.5. There is much difference in the NER and GER between the rural and urban schools. It can be noted that the GER is much higher than the NER in most of the taluks in the district. This shows that a large number of students who were dropped earlier started to rejoin the schools mostly because of increased incentives like mid-day meals, provision of milk, text books, uniform dress, etc. and also increased interest and awareness among their parents.

Not much difference in NER was noticed between the rural and urban schools of Gadag district. In most cases, the NER in rural areas was reported to be marginally higher than that of in urban schools in Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks. It can be noted that the GER in rural schools has marginally increased, while in the urban schools it has declined. This implies that the coverage of over or under-age children has increased in rural areas and declined in urban areas during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

TABLE 4.5

Taluk-wise NER and GER at elementary education by place of residence (Per cent)

Taluk	NER				GER			
	2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Gadag	87.35	88.24	87.47	88.36	108.05	127.28	104.84	105.91
Mundaragi	97.06	95.72	99.48	98.14	100.06	99.68	118.72	117.10
Naragund	86.94	87.10	87.17	87.29	97.56	85.86	96.68	96.83
Ron	99.89	97.50	99.63	97.90	106.70	104.32	100.08	98.34
Shirahatti	99.46	99.01	99.57	98.64	84.11	99.77	99.13	98.20
District	94.34	93.79	94.33	93.88	100.55	107.23	103.30	102.81

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

4.3.2.3. Gender Gap

Across gender (Table 4.6), not much difference in NER and GER at elementary school education was observed between Girls and Boys in most of the taluks in the district during 2011-12. In respect of both boys and girls, the NER was reported to be quite closer to 100 per cent in Ron, Shirahatti and Mundaragi as compared to other taluks during the same period.

BOX 4.1

Targets of MDGs and Education Sector

In 2000, the UN General Assembly declared eight MDGs with a target date for most of them set at 2015. These goals provide tangible benchmarks for measuring progress in eight areas. These goals embody basic indicators for human development in many dimensions including income, poverty, education, gender equity, health, drinking water and sanitation, etc. Hence, progress towards MDGs shows progress towards human development.

The goals relating to education include:

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. Ensure that all boys and girls are able to complete their primary education by 2015.

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary schooling, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education not later than 2015.

TABLE 4.6

Net and gross enrollment ratios at elementary education by gender (Per cent)

Taluk	NER				GER			
	2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Gadag	91.43	83.98	87.63	88.08	120.27	110.61	105.04	105.57
Mundaragi	94.15	99.21	98.60	99.25	96.97	103.29	117.65	118.42
Naragund	81.88	93.08	87.02	87.44	87.64	97.70	96.51	96.99
Ron	98.97	98.75	99.27	98.50	105.11	106.30	99.72	98.95
Shirahatti	99.78	98.78	99.14	99.22	92.33	87.78	98.70	98.78
District	94.50	93.71	94.08	94.20	103.95	102.55	103.04	103.15

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

TABLE 4.7
Taluk-wise NER and GER at elementary education by social groups: 2011-12
(Per cent)

Taluk	NER				GER			
	SC	ST	Others	All	SC	ST	Others	All
Gadag	87.84	87.86	87.84	87.84	124.19	132.91	101.49	105.29
Mundaragi	98.92	98.85	98.92	98.92	115.44	108.74	119.52	118.03
Naragund	87.23	87.12	87.22	87.22	94.02	95.25	97.12	96.74
Ron	98.90	98.86	98.90	98.90	106.44	94.80	98.01	99.35
Shirahatti	99.18	99.19	99.18	99.18	101.68	106.03	97.59	98.74
District	95.28	95.35	93.85	94.14	110.86	109.04	101.21	103.10

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

While not much improvement in NER was observed in respect of boys, it was marginally improved in respect of girls during 2007-08 to 2011-12. Mundaragi and Naragund taluks have witnessed faster increase in the NER of girl students during the same period.

4.3.2.4. Social Disparity

The data illustrated in the Table 4.7 indicate that The NER at elementary education was relatively high among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others at the district level and in most of the taluks. A considerable regional variation in NER by social groups also existed. In respect of SCs, Shirahatti taluk has the highest NER with 99.18 percent as against 87.22 per cent in Naragund taluk during 2011-12. Similar status has been noticed in respect of STs and Others.

4.3. Dropout Rates

4.3.1. Inter-taluk Disparity

Dropouts from elementary education have become a major impediment in achieving the goal of UEE. In order to assess the impact of UEE and other policy initiatives, it is essential to estimate dropout rates and transition rate from primary to upper primary school education. The data illustrated in Table 4.8 shows that the dropout rate (based on absolute method) was estimated at 1.71 per cent at the district level; it was quite high in rural schools with 2.46 per cent as against 0.68 per cent in urban schools. A regional variation in dropout rate is continued to be persistent both in rural and urban areas. It was recorded to be lowest in Ron taluk with 1.19 per cent, while it was the highest in Mundaragi taluk with 2.31 per cent in 2011-12.

However, it is disheartening to note that, in spite of several educational incentives to improve enrolment at elementary education, most of the taluks showed an increased in the dropout rates in 2011-12 over 2007-08.

4.3.2. Gender Gap

The dropout rates by gender (Table 4.8) indicate that at the district level, it was marginally high among boys with 1.82 per cent as against 1.58 per cent among girls. An inter-taluk disparity in dropout rates among boys and girls is also quite explicit in the district. It was reported to be highest in Mundaragi, while it was the lowest in Ron for both boys and girls in 2011-12. A marginal increase took place in the dropout rates for both boys and girls at the district level with varying degrees across the taluks during 2007-08 to

The dropout rate at elementary education was estimated at 1.71 per cent at the district level; it was quite high in rural schools with 2.46 per cent as against 0.68 per cent in urban schools



Govt. High School Gadag

TABLE 4.8

Taluk-wise dropout rates at elementary education by place of residence and gender (Per cent)

Taluk	Place of residence						Gender			
	2007-08			2011-12			2007-08		2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Gadag	1.21	0.4	0.87	2.46	0.77	1.75	0.74	1.01	1.79	1.70
Mundaragi	2.66	0.37	1.69	3.33	0.92	2.31	1.77	1.61	2.46	2.16
Naragund	0.75	0.28	0.55	1.96	0.53	1.35	0.54	0.57	1.39	1.32
Ron	0.94	0.08	0.58	1.71	0.48	1.19	0.48	0.68	1.35	1.02
Shirahatti	2.58	0.27	1.6	3.17	0.68	2.12	1.59	1.61	2.33	1.89
District	1.53	0.27	1.0	2.46	0.68	1.71	0.94	1.07	1.82	1.58

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

2011-12; more so in the case of boys. The increase in the dropout rate was the highest for boys in Gadag taluk, while it was the highest for girls in Naragund taluk during the same period.

4.3.3. Social Disparity

The data on school dropout rates at elementary education by social groups are presented in Table 4.9. The dropout rates at elementary education in Gadag district are very high among the STs with 9.52 per cent and the SCs with 2.33 per cent as compared to Others with 1.28 in 2011-12. A considerable inter-taluk disparity in dropout rates by social groups is quite evident. The dropout rate among the SCs was the highest in Mundaragi taluk with 3.57 per cent as against 1.38 per cent in Ron in 2011-12 (Figure 4.7). In respect of STs, it was quite significant in Naragund taluk with 15.66 per cent as against 5.92 per cent in Ron. In the case of Others, it was quite negligible in most of the taluks but it was relatively high in Shirahatti with 1.86 per cent and the lowest in Naragund taluk with 0.85 per cent.

FIGURE 4.7

Dropout rate at elementary education by taluks (Per cent)

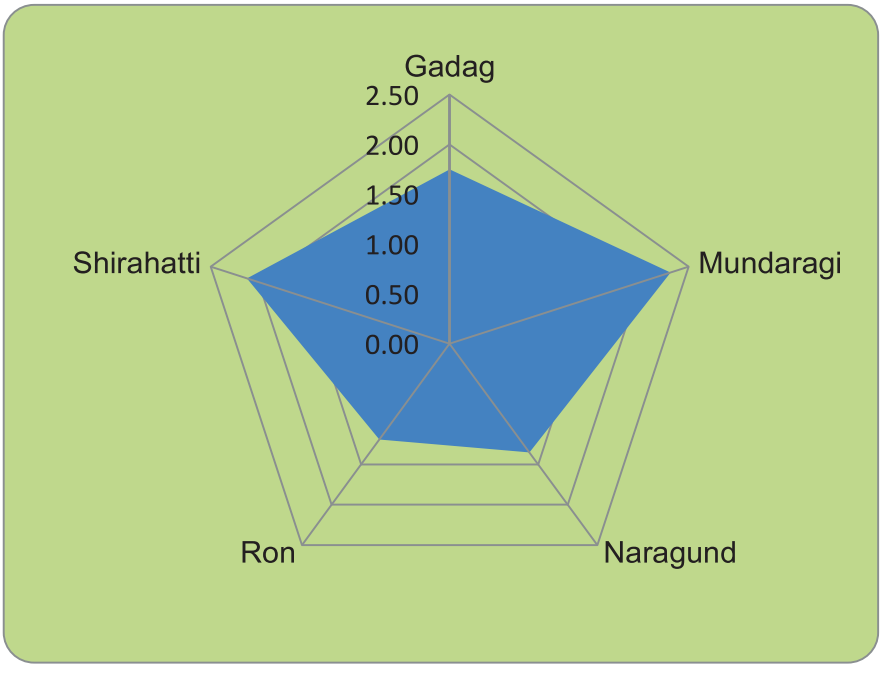


TABLE 4.9
Taluk-wise dropout rates at elementary education by social groups (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Changes between the period		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Gadag	1.71	9.34	0.49	2.74	11.94	1.23	1.03	2.60	0.74
Mundaragi	0.96	8.44	1.62	3.57	6.98	1.62	2.61	-1.46	0.00
Naragund	0.82	2.30	0.48	2.82	15.66	0.85	2.00	13.36	0.37
Ron	0.88	2.96	0.44	1.38	5.92	0.98	0.50	2.96	0.54
Shirahatti	2.04	5.65	1.33	1.73	10.72	1.86	-0.31	5.07	0.53
District	1.39	6.21	0.75	2.33	9.52	1.28	0.94	3.31	0.53

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

It is disheartening to note that the dropout rates among social groups have increased in most of the taluks. A greater increase took place in respect of STs followed by SCs and Others during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The increase was quite significant in Naragund taluk, while a marginal decline took place in Mundaragi taluk during the same period.

4.3.4. School Transition Rate

Transition rate is also another indicator of coverage and access to a particular level of education. It is defined as the number of pupils (excluding repeaters) admitted to the first grade of a higher level of education in a given year, expressed as a percentage of the number of pupils enrolled in the final grade of the lower level of education in the previous year. It primarily shows what percentage of children transited into the next grade of learning. Generally, high transition rate indicates a high level of access or transition from one level of education to the next one. Low transition rate can signal problems in the bridging between two cycles or levels of education.

The school transition rate at the district level was estimated at closer to 93 per cent for both boys and girls in 2011-12 (Table 4.10). An inter-taluk disparity is also quite evident. Shirahatti, Ron and Naragund taluks have low transition rates as compared to other taluks in the district. The school transition rate has declined from 96.74 per cent in 2007-08 to 93.33 per cent in 2011-12 with varying degrees across taluks. This indicates that there is a loss of school transition.

4.4. Secondary Education

Secondary stage of education acts as a terminal stage for a majority of children. A large number of children need to complete their secondary education either to continue their

TABLE 4.10

School transition rate from lower to upper primary education by taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Changes between the period		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Gadag	101.68	97.23	99.52	96.89	98.24	97.53	-4.79	1.01	-1.99
Mundaragi	91.89	91.73	91.81	97.20	93.08	95.19	5.31	1.35	3.38
Naragund	99.81	94.72	97.31	95.49	91.87	93.74	-4.32	-2.85	-3.57
Ron	93.23	101.39	97.14	94.27	93.22	93.76	1.04	-8.17	-3.38
Shirahatti	94.31	94.56	94.43	80.88	86.95	83.82	-13.43	-7.61	-10.61
District	96.61	96.88	96.74	93.13	93.54	93.33	-3.48	-3.34	-3.41

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

higher education or to be prepared for employment. It is a stage where children become aware of their duties and responsibilities as future citizens of the country. When they complete their secondary education, they have to make educational and vocational choices. Hence, the secondary education should enable them to take right decisions. In view of this, it is important to examine the development of secondary education in terms of enrollment, dropouts and school transition rate in Gadag district for further development and bridging the rural-urban gaps and gender and social inequality.

4.4.1. School Infrastructures at Secondary Education

4.4.1.1. Number of Schools and Access Rate

As per the RTE Act, within the overall pattern of 10+2 structure of school education, the secondary stage consists of 9th to 10th classes, and +2 stages is higher secondary which is not yet completely integrated in Karnataka. Most of the states have not yet adopted the new system of education.

At the secondary school education, Gadag district has a total of 256 schools; of which private schools (both aided and unaided) accounts for 56.91 per cent in 2007-08 which marginally declined to 55.08 per cent in 2011-12. The participation of private management is dominant at secondary education and also as compared to that of at elementary school education in Gadag district. The taluks such as Gadag has the highest share of private schools with 62.03 per cent as against 40 per cent in Naragund during 2011-12 (Figure 4.8).

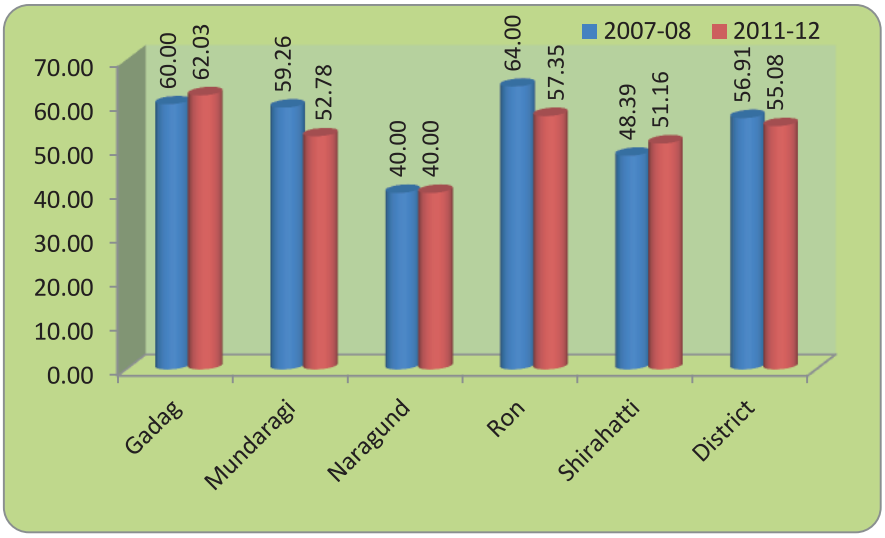
In most of the taluks, the share of private schools declined marginally except in Gadag and Shirahatti



Students in Library, GHPS, Hirehandigol Village

FIGURE 4.8

Share of private schools at secondary education by taluks (Per cent)



Note: Private schools include both aided and unaided.
Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

TABLE 4.11

School access rate at secondary education by taluks

Taluk	No. of habitation	No of habitats having secondary schools within 3 km distance		Schools access rate (%)	
		2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
Gadag	115	60	79	52.17	68.70
Mundaragi	79	27	36	34.18	45.57
Naragund	68	20	30	29.41	44.12
Ron	167	50	68	29.94	40.72
Shirahatti	135	31	43	22.96	31.85
District	564	188	256	33.33	45.39

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

wherein the share of government schools increased during 2007-08 to 2011-12. It has been observed that Ron and Gadag have the highest share in private schools at secondary education as compared to other taluks such as Naragund, Shirahatti and Mundaragi (Figure 4.8).

The school access rate at secondary education indicates that most of the villages within 3 km distance do not have schools. At the district level, it was estimated that about 45.39 per cent villages have secondary schools (Table 4.11). A considerable inter-taluk disparity is quite evident. Gadag taluk has the highest school access rate with 68.70 per cent as against 31.85 per cent in Shirahatti taluk in 2011-12. It is interesting to note that there has been an improvement in school access rate in most of the taluks in the district. The increase was quite high in Gadag and Naragund taluks, while it was quite low in Shirahatti and Ron taluks.

4.4.1.2. Basic School Facilities under SSA

As per the SSA, all the secondary schools are supposed to have 8 basic school infrastructures so as to ensure universal coverage and access to secondary school education. The data illustrated in Figure 4.9 indicate that at the district level, about 81.02 per cent of secondary schools have 8 basic infrastructure facilities and the rest 19 per cent schools do not have all these facilities.

While Gadag taluk has the highest index value of 86 per cent, the rest of the taluks have below the district average in 2011-12. This implies that the secondary schools in Gadag taluk have better school infrastructures such as toilets for boys and girls, drinking water, ramps, playground, library, electricity and compound wall as compared to other taluks and Gadag taluk has also performed better in HDI and many other human development parameters

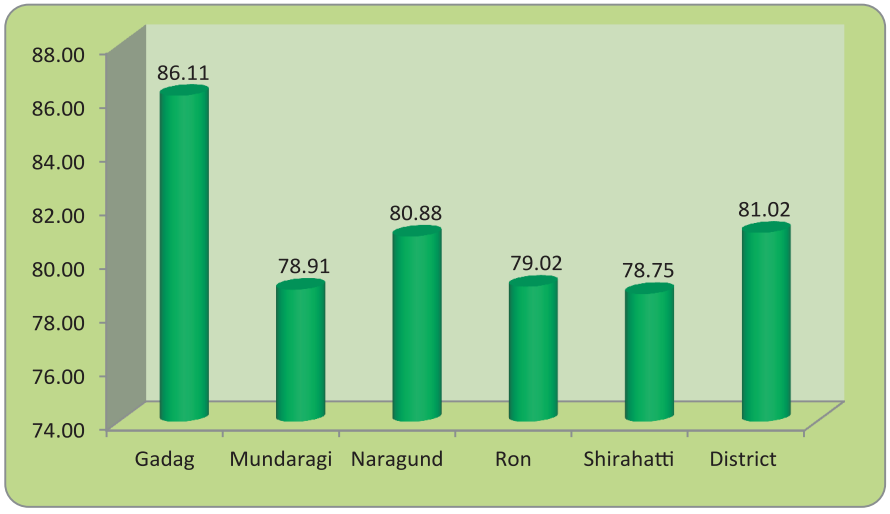
4.4.2. Enrollment Ratio

4.4.2.1. Inter-taluk Disparity

The data provided in Table 4.12 show that the GERs are more than the NERs at the district level and across the taluks. This basically indicates that the coverage of over or under-aged children is quite explicit in most of the taluks. Inter-taluk disparity in the NER and GER has been noticed. The lowest NER was reported in Ron taluk, while the highest was reported in Shirahatti taluk. The NER has marginally declined at the district level, while the GER has gone up marginally during 2007-08 to 2011-12. It is quite possible because the children who previously dropped out or discontinued their secondary education again started to re-enroll owing to educational incentives and better employment options in the recent past.

Consequently, the GER has increased, but it is unexpected that the NER has come down. This may be due to overestimation of projected child population. As mentioned earlier, no suitable methodology is adopted to estimate the projected child population in the age group of 15-16 years in the district, and that is why the NER has declined. Hence, there is also a possibility of erroneous conclusion.

FIGURE 4.9
School Infrastructure Index (8 basic facilities) by taluks: 2011-12 (Per cent)



Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

TABLE 4.12
NER and GER (rural+ urban) at secondary education by taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	NER		GER		Changes between the period	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	NER	GER
Gadag	90.89	90.83	103.10	103.09	-0.06	-0.01
Mundaragi	93.09	86.76	104.19	104.39	-6.34	0.20
Naragund	91.22	96.55	102.57	105.02	5.34	2.46
Ron	82.11	78.09	102.05	102.56	-4.02	0.51
Shirahatti	90.82	87.63	103.13	104.54	-3.19	1.41
District	88.90	86.93	102.88	103.62	-1.98	0.74

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

TABLE 4.13
NER and GER at secondary education by place of residence in Gadag district (Per cent)

Taluk	NER				GER			
	2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Gadag	95.58	87.71	91.28	90.51	103.09	103.12	103.10	103.09
Mundaragi	92.43	94.00	86.78	86.68	104.18	104.19	104.39	104.38
Naragund	93.37	88.28	97.18	95.35	102.58	102.55	105.02	105.04
Ron	82.04	82.21	77.52	79.21	102.04	102.06	102.56	102.57
Shirahatti	99.11	93.31	91.17	82.07	103.13	103.11	104.54	104.53
District	91.67	87.89	87.19	87.04	102.88	102.89	103.72	103.46

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

4.4.2.2. Rural-urban Gap

The data provided in Table 4.13 show that NER was estimated to be slightly higher in rural schools with 87.19 per cent as compared to urban schools with 87.04 per cent during 2011-12. The different figures were put at 91.67 per cent and 87.89 per cent, respectively, during 2007-08. This indicates that there has been a negligible decline in rural areas and marginal increase in urban areas. This may be partly due to transfer of students from rural to urban areas to have better educational access and quality.

Regarding GER, it was reported to be higher than that of NER at the district level as well across the taluks. The situation is not uniform across different taluks. Naragund taluk has the highest NER with 97.18 per cent in rural areas and 95.35 per cent in urban areas, while Ron taluk has the lowest value of 77.52 per cent in rural and 79.21 per cent in urban areas in 2011-12. Most of the taluks have witnessed a marginal increase in both NER and GER.

The difference between GER and NER was reported to be quite significant in urban areas than in rural areas,, especially at Gadag, Mundaragi, and Naragund in 2011-12 This implies that the percentage coverage of under or over-aged children at secondary school education is much higher in these taluks as compared to other taluks in the district.

4.4.2.3. Gender Gap

Going by gender dimension of enrolment, it has been observed that the NERs for boys estimated to be marginally higher than for girls at the district level and in most of the taluks (Table 4.14). The boys had high NER in 2007-08; but in 2011-12, the girls have witnessed high NER. This indicates that the enrollment of girls



Students in Sports from Government High School, Mevundi, Mundaragi taluk

increased much faster than that of boys. At the district level, NER was estimated at 89.60 per cent for girls and 90.03 per cent for boys. The highest NER was recorded in Naragund taluk with 95.76 per cent for boys and 97.42 per cent for girls, while the lowest was recorded in Ron with 83.94 per cent for boys and 72.24 per cent for girls in 2011-12. Gender parity (GER) in access to education at secondary education, which is one of the MDGs, has been achieved in the district

4.4.2.4. Social Disparity

The data provided in Table 4.15 point out that the NER was quite low in respect of SCs as compared to non-SCs at the district level and in most of the taluks. Inter-taluk disparity is also evident. Naragund taluk has the highest NER for all the social groups, while it was the lowest in Ron taluk in 2011-12. It is not welcome trend that the NERs for STs followed by SCs declined at the district level and also in most of the taluks such as Mundaragi and Ron. In the case of Others, except Naragund and Gadag taluks, the NER has declined during 2007-08 to 2011-12. This may be mainly due to over estimation of projected child population in the age group of 15-16 years.



SDMC Meeting, GHPS, Hirehandigol village

TABLE 4.14
NER and GER at secondary education by gender in Gadag district (Per cent)

Taluk	NER				GER			
	2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Gadag	91.71	89.97	90.88	90.77	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.09
Mundaragi	93.89	92.17	85.99	87.59	104.17	104.21	104.38	104.40
Naragund	91.69	90.55	95.76	97.42	102.58	102.55	105.02	105.03
Ron	81.49	82.84	83.94	72.24	102.05	102.05	102.57	102.56
Shirahatti	95.86	97.73	87.55	87.72	103.15	103.10	104.55	104.53
District	90.03	89.60	88.33	85.48	102.88	102.89	103.64	103.60

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

4.4.3. Dropout Rate

4.4.3.1. Inter-taluk Disparity

The dropout rate at secondary school education (Table 4.16) was estimated at 11.69 per cent at the district level in 2011-12. It was quite high in rural schools with 12.30 per cent as against 10.69 per cent in urban schools. A huge gap in the dropout rate existed between rural and urban schools in 2007-08 which significantly declined in 2011-12. The decline in the dropout rates in rural schools was higher than in urban schools. This may be attributed to the educational incentive schemes initiated.

TABLE 4.15

Taluk-wise NER at secondary education by social groups (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Changes between the period		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Gadag	88.87	93.74	90.78	89.89	92.98	90.80	1.02	-0.76	0.02
Mundaragi	90.59	96.82	93.08	85.87	89.51	86.39	-4.72	-7.31	-6.69
Naragund	89.31	88.20	91.54	95.72	93.90	97.21	6.41	5.70	5.67
Ron	79.65	90.87	81.83	79.55	78.61	77.59	-0.10	-12.26	-4.24
Shirahatti	87.91	88.92	91.46	88.88	91.82	86.79	0.97	2.90	-4.67
District	86.54	92.58	88.87	86.22	88.87	86.82	-0.32	-3.71	-2.06

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

TABLE 4.16

Taluk-wise dropout rates at secondary education by place of residence (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Rural-urban gap		Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	2007	2011	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	21.51	15.77	19.08	20.91	7.76	13.12	5.74	13.15	-0.60	-8.01	-5.95
Mundaragi	32.49	23.86	28.84	8.53	16.21	10.22	8.63	-7.69	-23.96	-7.64	-18.61
Naragund	15.05	11.13	13.40	6.25	6.36	6.28	3.92	-0.11	-8.81	-4.78	-7.11
Ron	26.72	19.62	23.72	11.61	12.41	11.88	7.09	-0.79	-15.10	-7.22	-11.84
Shirahatti	29.60	21.72	26.27	12.40	18.17	13.95	7.88	-5.76	-17.20	-3.55	-12.32
District	24.47	17.97	21.72	12.30	10.69	11.69	6.50	1.61	-12.17	-7.28	-10.03

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

A considerable inter-taluk disparity was observed. It was the highest in Shirahatti with 13.95 per cent, while it was the lowest in Naragund taluk with 6.28 per cent in 2011-12. Situation is quite divergent across rural and urban schools in most of the taluks in the district. It is interesting to note that the dropout rates have significantly come down in most of the taluks. The decline was the highest in Mundaragi taluk and the lowest in Gadag taluk during the same period.

4.4.3.2. Gender Gap

The dropout rates for both boys and girls provided in Table 4.17 indicate that the dropout rates were found to be relatively high among the boys as compared to that of girls in 2011-12. An inter-taluk disparity in the dropout rate across boys and girls was noticed. In respect of boys, Shirahatti taluk has the highest dropout rate

TABLE 4.17

Dropout rate at secondary education by gender (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08		2011-12		Gender-gap		Changes between the period	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	2007	2011	Boys	Girls
Gadag	19.98	18.08	14.64	11.61	1.89	3.03	-5.34	-6.48
Mundaragi	30.19	27.27	12.52	7.75	2.92	4.77	-17.67	-19.52
Naragund	11.04	16.74	6.51	6.04	-5.69	0.47	-4.53	-10.70
Ron	22.51	25.15	12.45	11.31	-2.64	1.14	-10.06	-13.84
Shirahatti	23.71	29.73	15.66	12.14	-6.02	3.51	-8.05	-17.59
District	21.11	22.45	12.92	10.42	-1.34	2.50	-8.20	-12.04

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

with 15.66 per cent, while Naragund has the lowest with 6.51 per cent in 2011-12. Similar status has been noticed in the case of girls. In 2007-08, the dropout rate was high among the girls, while it was estimated to be high among the boys in 2011-12. The dropout rates for both boys and girls have declined significantly during 2007-08 to 2011-12 with varying degrees across the taluks in the district. The decline was quite high in the case of girls as compared to the boys. Mundaragi and Shirahatti taluks have experienced significant decline in the girls' dropout rates during the same period. Therefore, the female literacy rate has increased more than that of male literacy rate during 2001 to 2011 (Refer Table 4.2).

4.4.3.3. Social Disparity

The dropout rate by social groups (Table 4.18) indicates that it was quite

TABLE 4.18

Taluk-wise dropout rate at secondary education by social groups (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Changes between the period		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Gadag	31.09	21.07	16.11	20.33	25.14	10.36	-10.75	4.08	-5.75
Mundaragi	58.43	50.17	21.87	11.58	9.92	9.81	-46.85	-40.25	-12.06
Naragund	41.10	48.48	9.16	13.12	6.56	5.11	-27.98	-41.93	-4.06
Ron	44.29	56.38	17.71	14.39	19.89	10.13	-29.90	-36.49	-7.59
Shirahatti	52.51	51.50	19.74	22.51	20.20	11.29	-30.00	-31.30	-8.45
District	41.12	35.68	16.78	16.62	16.72	9.75	-24.50	-18.96	-7.03

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

TABLE 4.19

Taluk-wise school transition rate from upper primary to secondary education by gender (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Changes between the period		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Gadag	95.73	90.53	93.22	83.79	88.48	85.69	-11.94	-2.05	-7.53
Mundaragi	100.79	79.62	90.32	80.35	86.66	83.34	-20.44	7.04	-6.98
Naragund	84.85	74.56	79.84	114.25	101.36	108.27	29.40	26.8	28.43
Ron	97.01	81.70	89.32	75.99	78.28	77.09	-21.02	-3.42	-12.23
Shirahatti	72.39	64.30	68.40	90.89	87.04	89.07	18.50	22.74	20.67
District	89.98	81.16	85.70	90.07	92.08	91.02	0.09	10.92	5.32

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

high among the SCs/STs as compared to non-SCs/STs in the district. High incidence of poverty may be one of the reasons for high dropout rate among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others. Inter-taluk disparity in the dropout rates by social groups is also quite explicit in most of the taluks. In respect of SCs, it was the highest in Shirahatti taluk with 22.51 per cent, while it was the lowest in Mundaragi taluks with 11.58 per cent during 2011-12. In the case of STs, Gadag taluk has the highest dropout rate with 25.14 per cent, whereas Naragund taluk has the lowest with 6.56 per cent. As far as Others are concerned, the highest dropout rate was recorded in Shirahatti taluk with 11.29 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in Naragund taluk with 5.11 per cent during the same period. It is evident that the dropout rates have varied among the social groups by taluks.It is interesting to note that the SC/ST children have witnessed significant decline in the dropout rates as compared to that of Others at the district level and with varying degrees across the taluks during 2007-08 to 2011-12. Mundaragi taluk, as compared to other taluks has witnessed rapid decline in the dropout rates of SCs/STs during the same period.



4.4.4. School Transition Rate

The STR at secondary school education by gender is presented in Table 4.19. The data indicate that the girls have higher transition rates with 92.08 per cent than that of boys with 90.07 per cent. This shows that girls have greater access and continuation of their education into secondary level and less loss of school transition as compared to that of boys.

The transition rates for both boys and girls were reported to be highest in Naragund and the lowest in Ron as compared to other taluks in 2011-12. In most of the Taluks, the transition rates have increased for boys except in Mundaragi and Ron and declined

for girls except in Naragund and Shirahatti during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The gender gap in the school transition rates at secondary education continues to be high and also it has increased most of the taluks during the same period.

It is interesting to note that at the district level, there has been an improvement in the school transition rates with varying degrees across gender during 2007-08 to 2011-12; it was quite significant in respect of girls. This implies that there is no school transition loss at the district level. However, the taluks such as Ron, Gadag and Mundaragi have high transition loss for all the students as compared to other taluks; it was quite high among the boys.

4.4.5. Results of SSLC Examination

The percentage of students passed in SSLC examination in Gadag district was 79.47 per cent during 2011-12 (Table 4.20). It is not similar across different taluks. The highest percentage of students passed in SSLC was recorded in Naragund taluk with 85.13 per cent, while the lowest was in Shirahatti taluk with 72.17 during 2011-12. There has been a gradual increase in the percentage of students passed in SSLC examination in most of the taluks with varying degrees during 2007-08 to 2011-12, except in 2009-10.

A greater increase in the percentage of students passed in SSLC examination was witnessed in Naragund and Mundaragi taluks, while a marginal decline was reported in Ron and Shirhatti taluks, which is matter of grave concern. Across social groups, at the district level, the percentage of students passed in SSLC examination was quite high among Other students as compared to that of the SC/ST students.

TABLE 4.20
Percentage of students passed in SSLC examination by taluks

Taluk	2007-08	2008-09	2009	2010-	2011-12
Gadag	76.89	74.38	47.73	83.38	77.85
Mundaragi	74.00	84.60	65.70	78.31	84.02
Naragund	68.20	78.00	46.76	78.33	85.13
Ron	83.72	82.48	43.87	71.80	82.25
Shirahatti	78.22	72.36	55.04	76.46	72.17
District	77.63	77.65	49.82	78.15	79.47

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

A considerable inter-taluk disparity in the pass percentage of students in SSLC examination was noticed. Mundaragi taluk has the highest pass percentage of Other students with 84.26 per cent, while the lowest was recorded in Shirahatti taluk with 72.14 per cent in 2011-12 (Table 4.21). The SC students have shown the highest pass percentage in Ron taluk with 83.72 per cent and the lowest was recorded in Naragund taluks with 68.20 per cent. Similarly, the ST students have recorded the highest pass percentage in Mundaragi taluk with 84.01 per cent, while the lowest was found in Naragund taluk with 69.17 per cent. It is evident that the increase in the pass percentage of ST



TABLE 4.21
Percentage of students passed in SSLC examination by social groups

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Changes between the period		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Gadag	81.75	57.71	77.89	76.89	82.43	77.73	0.67	20.02	-1.07
Mundaragi	74.00	74.73	73.93	74.00	84.01	84.26	10.01	9.53	10.06
Naragund	66.22	65.40	71.67	68.20	69.17	73.59	2.95	8.19	26.37
Ron	78.81	83.67	84.84	83.72	72.67	82.31	-6.14	-1.36	-0.42
Shirahatti	78.10	78.81	78.21	78.22	72.19	72.14	-5.91	-6.67	-6.03
District	76.39	68.87	79.09	77.63	76.65	77.92	0.26	9.06	1.32

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

students in SLCC examination was more than that of Other and SC students during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The taluks such as Shirahatti and Ron have witnessed a sharp decline in the pass percentage of SC/ST students in SSLC examination, while Mundaragi, Naragund and Gadag have shown a sharp increase during the same period. In the case of Other students, Gadag, Shirahatti and Ron taluks have shown a moderate decline during the same period. It can be noted that the decline in the pass percentage of SC/ST students in SSLC examination as compared to Other students was quite high in Shirahatti and Ron taluks, which needs serious policy attention for improvement in the quality of education at earlier stages.



4.5. Post-secondary Education

4.5.1. Pre-University Education

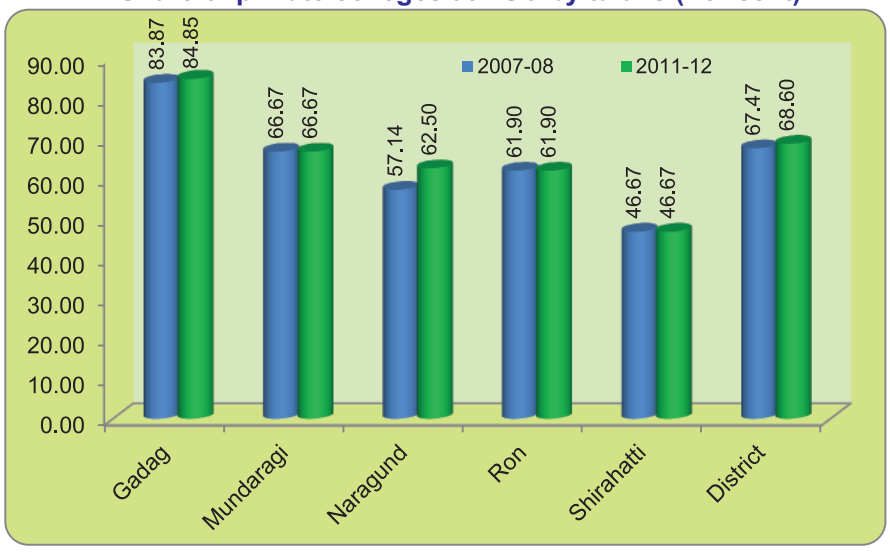
In an effort to achieve the goal of UEE, there has been a rapid expansion of elementary education facilities in Gadag district during the last few decades as elsewhere in the country. Consequent expansion of secondary education has created a significant demand for post-secondary or Pre-University education in the district. Pre-University Education (PUE) is a critical stage in the education cycle of an individual, because it serves as a bridge between secondary and university education and is expected to prepare young adolescents in the age group of 16-18 years to the world of work and/or entry into higher education. An analysis on the status and progress of PUE in Gadag district is quite useful for public intervention.

According to the information from the department of PUE, Gadag, the total number of PU colleges has gone up from 83 to 86 during 2007-08 to 2011-12; of which the share of private colleges increased from 67.47per

cent to 68.60 per cent (Figure 4.10). It is evident that the private sector is quite dominant at the delivery of PU education in most of the taluks in the district. A considerable variation in the share of private PU colleges is quite illustrative. It was quite high in Gadag taluk with 85 per cent which is the district headquarters, while it was the lowest in Shirahatti taluk with 46.67 per cent in 2011-12

The total number of students, both boys and girls has increased by 4 per cent from 18,183 to 18,847 during 2007-08 to 2011-12 (Table 4.22). The share of girl students has rapidly declined from 55.84 per cent to 43.96 per cent during 2007-08 to 2011-12 with varying degrees across the taluks in the district. Ron, Gadag and Shirahatti taluks have witnessed a sharp decline, while the rest have shown a marginal increase during the same period. A greater decline among the girls may be due to limited access to PUC education, social and economic factors which might have caused their dropouts from continuation of higher education.

FIGURE 4.10
Share of private colleges at PUC by taluks (Per cent)



Source: Deputy Director, PU Education, Gadag.

TABLE 4.22
Number of students enrolled in PUC by taluks

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Share of girls	
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	2007-08	2011-12
Gadag	3045	4567	7612	4679	3473	8152	60.00	42.60
Mundaragi	1213	746	1959	985	946	1931	38.08	48.99
Naragund	911	715	1626	916	811	1727	43.97	46.96
Ron	1821	2814	4635	2757	1993	4750	60.71	41.96
Shirahatti	1039	1312	2351	1224	1063	2287	55.81	46.48
District	8029	10154	18183	10561	8286	18847	55.84	43.96

Source: Deputy Director, PU Education, Gadag.

4.5.2. Results of PUC Examination

The percentage of students passed in PUC examination is provided in Table 4.23. The percentage of students passed in PUC examination was estimated at 47.55 per cent in 2011-12, which increased from as low as 32.38 per cent in 2007-08. A considerable inter-taluk disparity is also quite glaring in the district. Naragund taluk has shown higher percentage pass with 58.01 per cent, while Mundaragi has registered the lowest with 42.33 per cent in 2011-12.

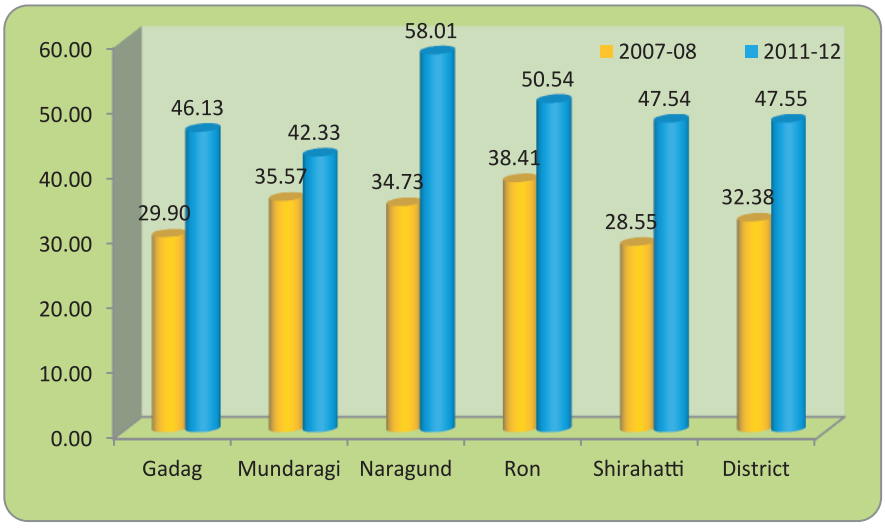
It can also be noted that there has been a gradual increase in the pass percentage of students in PUC examination during 2007-08 to 2011-12 with varying degree across the taluks. At the district level, the percentage of students passed in PUC examination increased from 32.38 per cent to 47.55 per cent during 2007-08 to 2011-12 (Figure 4.11). The increase was recorded the highest in Naragund, while the lowest was recorded in Mundaragi taluk during the same period.

TABLE 4.23
Percentage of students passed in PUC examination in Gadag district

Taluk	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Gadag	29.90	31.84	39.54	40.02	46.13
Mundaragi	35.57	27.90	48.72	34.85	42.33
Naragund	34.73	46.89	42.01	44.06	58.01
Ron	38.41	39.30	47.48	41.33	50.54
Shirahatti	28.55	34.20	34.46	37.91	47.54
District	32.38	34.24	42.08	39.48	47.55

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

FIGURE 4.11
Taluk-wise percentage of students passed in PUC examination



Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

4.5.3. University Education

University education includes post-PUC education- graduation and post-graduation degrees, including research. A rapid increase in the enrolment of students in PUC, on the one hand, and increased urbanization and income levels of the people at large, on the other hand, have raised the demand for higher education in the district as elsewhere in the country. In the recent past, the Government has remarkably transformed its higher education landscape by introducing the new courses and providing the modern infrastructures. It has created widespread access to low-cost high-quality university education for students of all levels across the country. Higher education is powerful tool to build the knowledge based

society. A brief analysis examining the landscape of higher education in Gadag district gives the policy hints for further development.

Gadag district has a total number of 83 degree colleges, 6 Polytechnique colleges, 4 Engineering colleges and 4 medical colleges. Most of the degree and other colleges are under private management. Most of the colleges and institutes are concentrated in only three taluks namely, Gadag, Ron and Mundaragi. Further, Gadag taluk has the Karnatak University PG centre at ASS College Gadag and the PG course for few subjects were also offered by Karnatak University, Dahrwad in the Government First Grade college, Naragund and Gadag, and at the K.R. Bellad Arts & Commerce college, Mundaragi

4.6. Public Expenditure on Education

As disparity in literacy rate and other educational indicators by gender, social groups and taluks continues to be quite high as described above in Gadag district, the allocation pattern of public expenditure has a greater role to address some of these inequalities. Ensuring equal access, equity in education and quality of education is felt increasingly important in the knowledge-based economy. In order to ensure greater access and coverage of elementary and secondary education, keeping the goals of national educational development, several schemes have been implemented in the district during the last several years. The scheme such as SSA, Operation Black Board (OBB), District Primary Education Programme (DPEP), Mid-Day Meals Scheme (MDMS), and Children with Special Needs (CWSN) programme and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) are some of the important schemes implemented for development of education in the district.

In order to meet the objectives of different programmes of educational development, a huge amount of budgetary allocation has been made under different sectors in the district. The public expenditure incurred under various programmes for education development in the district mainly includes expenditure incurred under ZP, TP, State and Centre plans on provision of general education-elementary and secondary education: construction of school buildings, school infrastructures, provision of educational incentives such as hostel facilities, scholarships, books and uniform dress, mid-day meals, bicycles etc.

The data provided in Table 4.24 indicate that at the district level, the per capita public expenditure on education was estimated at Rs.1056 accounting for 3.10 per cent of GDDP in 2011-12. A considerable inter-taluk variation has been noticed. The per capita public expenditure on education ranged from as high as Rs

Per capita public expenditure on education was estimated at Rs.1056 accounting for 3.10 per cent of GDDP in 2011-12



Distribution of wheel chair to the physically disabled children

TABLE 4.24
Taluk-wise public expenditure on education in Gadag district

Taluk	Total expenditure (Rs. Lakh)		Per capita expenditure (Rs.)		Percentage of GDDP in 2011-12
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	
Gadag	619.73	2457.22	186	669	1.59
Mundaragi	169.11	1661.93	145	1260	3.65
Naragund	708.10	1160.76	764	1153	2.46
Ron	476.41	3320.32	192	1257	5.52
Shirahatti	792.48	2641.61	432	1316	4.79
District	2765.83	11241.84	284	1056	3.10

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Gadag.

An impressive increase in literacy rate has been noticed in the district during 1981 to 2011

1316 Shirahatti taluk to as low as Rs. 669 in Gadag taluk. Most of the taluks have the per capita public expenditure on education above the district average, except Gadag taluk. Regarding the public expenditure as a percentage to GDDP, it was estimated to be the highest in Ron with 5.52 per cent, while it was the lowest in Gadag with 1.59 per cent. It is evident that the taluks like Gadag and Naragund have spent less on elementary and secondary education as compared to other taluks in the district.

4. 7. Concluding Remarks

Gadag district has reached a threshold level of 75 per cent literacy rate, which is closer to the state average, but not the national target of 80 per cent. An impressive increase in literacy rate has been noticed in the district during 1981 to 2011. A considerable inter-taluk disparity, rural-urban gap, gender gap, and social disparity continue to be persistent and widespread.

While Gadag taluk has the highest literacy rate with 78.88 per cent, the lowest was recorded in Mundaragi taluk with 71.97 per cent in 2011. It was quite higher in urban areas with 80.94 per cent than in rural areas with 71.86 per cent during the same period. Similarly, a huge gender gap in literacy rate is also explicit in the district. It was much higher for males with 84.66 per cent than for females with 65.44 per cent at the district level. It is interesting to note that at the district level, gender and rural-urban gap in literacy rate has declined during 2001 to 2011.

Educational infrastructures play a vital role in rapid development of education in the district. the At elementary education, the total number of schools has increased; of which the share of private schools increased from 14.38 to 23.64 per cent at the district level during 2007-08 to 2011-12 with varying degrees

across the taluks. As far as the school access rate to elementary schools is concerned, all the taluks have 100 percent access rate within 1 km distance and no additional schools is needed to be set up in the district. Regarding access to 8 basic facilities, about 6 per cent of the schools in the district do not have all the basic 8 facilities.

The PTR is much better in rural schools than in urban schools mostly due to transfer or migration of a large number of students from rural to urban areas. As per the norms prevailed in 2011-12, Gadag district has not fulfilled the PTR as per the SSA norms of 30 students per teacher. At secondary education, the total number of schools has also increased during 2007-08 to 2011-12; of which the share of private schools marginally declined. While it has declined in Ron and Mundaragi taluks, it has marginally increased in Gadag and Shirahatti taluks. It is unfortunate that no taluk has 100 percent school access rate. At the district level, it worked out to be 45.30 per cent.

The NER indicates that most of the taluks have not yet ensured 100 percent access to and coverage of students under elementary education in 2011-12. This shows that no taluk is able to attain the goal of UEE till 2011-12. The NERs at the district level and also across different taluks have shown a negligible increase in 2011-12 over 2007-08. An inter-taluk disparity in the NER continues to exist. In the case of dropout rate, at the district level, it has increased from 1 per cent to 1.71 per cent with varying degrees across the taluks during 2007-08 to 2011-12. It was higher in rural than in urban schools, for boys than for girls and among the ST students as against the non-SC students in 2011-12. Most of the taluks have shown a sharp increase in the dropout rates during 2007-08 to 2011-12 with varying degrees. The increase was high in rural than in urban schools and among boys and among girls and among the ST students than among the non-ST students during the same period.

In the case of secondary education, Gadag district is also not able to ensure 100 percent coverage of children under secondary education till 2011-12. At the district level, about 13 per cent of the eligible students remained outside the school. The rural-urban gap in the NER at secondary education was found to be not much and gender parity has been achieved.

The dropout rate at secondary education was quite high estimating at closer to 12 per cent; it was high in rural than in urban schools, for boys than for girls and among the SC/ST students as compared to Other students. The decline in the dropout rates was high in rural than in urban schools, for girls than for boys and among the SC/ST students than among the non-SC/ST students

The dropout rate at secondary education was quite high estimating at 12 per cent; it was high in rural than in urban schools, for boys than for girls and among the SC/ST students as compared to Other students

during 2007-08 to 2011-12. There has been improvement in transition rate from the upper primary to secondary school education, especially for girls at the district level and in most of the taluks.

A considerable inter-taluk disparity in the percentage of students passed in SSLC is also quite perceptible in Gadag district. It ranged from as low as 72.17 per cent in Shirahatti to as high as 85.13 per cent in Naragund taluk in 2011-12. The performance of students belonged to the SCs in SSLC is not satisfactory as compared to the non-SC students. The percentage of students passed in PUC has also increased significantly during the same period. The performance of SC/ST students in PUC is quite low as compared to the Other students at the district level and in most of the taluks.

The rate of literacy has increased more for females than for males, in rural than in urban areas, among the SCs/STs than among the non-SCs/STs and among the relatively backward taluks

Several programmes have been implemented for development of elementary and secondary education in the district. The per capita public expenditure was estimated at Rs.1056 at the district level, accounting for 3 per cent of GDDP in 2011-12. Inter-taluk disparity in per capita public expenditure is also quite perceptible.

It can be concluded that there has been a rapid improvement in most of the educational outcomes in the district. A bulk of the improvement in education has come from the backward areas and community. The rate of literacy has increased more for females than for males, in rural than in urban areas, among the SCs/STs than among the non-SCs/STs and among the relatively backward taluks. It follows that there has been an inclusive development of education, resulting in improvement of their knowledge, skills and capabilities, leading to expansion of livelihood opportunities and income and thereby human development. Although there is an improvement in access to education, the literacy rate continues to be quite higher for males than for females, in urban areas than in rural areas and among the non-SCs/STs than among the SCs/STs in Gadag district. Mundaragi and Shirahatti taluks continue to have low literacy profile as compared to other taluks. It can be suggested that this disparity in educational advancement across gender, social groups, place of residence and taluks needs to be seriously addressed though effective implementation of the on-going programmes for furtherance human development in the district.

CHAPTER 5

Health and Nutrition



CHAPTER 5

Health and Nutrition

5. 1. Introduction

It is well known fact that health is wealth, which illustrates its importance as one of the key sources of wealth. A country's wealth is measured through the health status of its citizens. According to Amartya Sen, “health (like education) is one among the basic capabilities that give value to human life. Health being one of the key constituents of human development plays a vital role in accumulation and management of life-cycle-wealth of a person”.

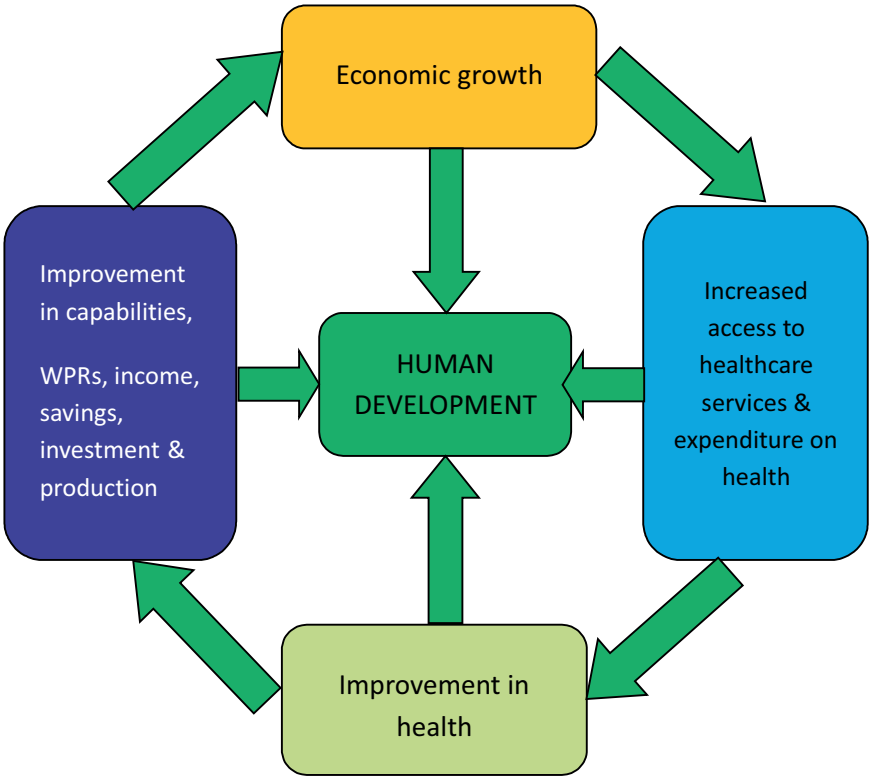
As per the World Health Organisation (WHO), health is defined as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In recent years, the concept of health has been enlarged to include the ability of a person to lead 'socially and economically' a productive life. Health is, therefore, considered to be both an end and a means of economic growth. Hence, the activities and services that promote health have gained much importance as it directly contributes to human development, which, in turn, contributes to sustainable development.

There are two approaches to human development. Health earlier was considered to be only an end product of the growth process, because people with higher incomes are likely to have better health as they have a greater access to the goods and services that promote health (path from growth to health). However, the recent thinking is that health enhances economic growth and provides powerful basis for investment in health for its positive and multiple benefits (path from health to economic growth). Therefore, health is an input into, as well as output of growth process. Equitable and adequate access to health and medicalcare services, therefore, becomes a crucial importance in human development.

Health is considered to be both an end and a means of economic growth

Good health leads to more investment in human capital, and an improvement in education (capabilities) leads to increased work participation in labour market, more productivity, increased income and savings, reduction in poverty and inequality, and decline in IMR, MMR and fertility (demographic dividend) (Bloom and Canning 2000; Bloom, Canning, and Sevilla, 2004; WHO, 2001; Bloom, Canning, and Graham 2003; Schultz and Tansel, 1992; Bloom et al., 2004; Baldacci, 2004; Finaly, 2007). A one year improvement in a people's life

CHART 5.1
Association between economic growth and health



linkages is illustrated in Chart 5.1.

The importance of health can also be observed in the UN's eight MDGs (see, Chart 1.3, in Chapter 1), in which four pertain to health sector: reducing child mortality (Goal 4), improving maternal health (Goal 5), combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases (Goal 6) and ensure environmental sustainability (Goal 7) through integration of its polices, halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and improvement in the lives of slum dwellers.

Attaining these goals are extremely important as they serve as instruments for achieving high economic growth and reducing poverty in most developing economies like India or any other country. Against this background, an effort has been made to examine the current status and progress of health and nutrition, and suggest suitable public policies for further improvement of human resources in Gadag district.

5.2. Demography

Economists and social thinkers have widely debated on the influence of population change on economic growth, which generated three alternative thoughts: population growth restricts (Pessimism), promotes (optimism) and is independent of economic growth (neutralism). Proponents of each thought can find evidence to support

Healthy population of a country is regarded as an engine of economic growth as it confers multiple benefits - WHO 2001

expectancy contributes to a 4 percent increase in output. Investment on health is justified purely on the grounds of their impact on labor productivity (Bloom *et al,* 2001).

Economic outcome depends on education and its quality, and educational outcomes depend on health and its status. Hence, health is closely associated with educational outcomes. Therefore, it is stated that a healthy population of a country is regarded as an engine of economic growth (WHO 2001) as it confers multiple benefits. Contribution of health (path from health to economic growth) to economic growth and human development through various

their views. Evidence from developing countries throughout the world shows that countries with higher rates of population growth have tended to see less economic growth through limited capital intensity.

In recent years, the changes in age structure of population of a region (the way in which the population is distributed across different age groups), have become another sources of economic development through demographic transition-change from a situation of high fertility and high mortality to one of low fertility and low mortality (David et al, 2001).

As economic behavior of the people tends to vary at different stages of their life, changes in the age structure of a region can have significant influence on its economic outcomes (David et al, 2001). The young and the old people consume more output than they generate as compared to the working age population (Kelley and Schmidt, 1996; Higgins and Williamson 1997; Higgins 1998; Lee 2003; Kelley and Schmidt, 2005). Therefore, if the working population is too large with fewer dependents, they can participate more in economic activities and produce a "demographic gift" of economic growth, assuming that policies to take advantage of this are in place (David et al 2001).

An analysis on demographic profile in terms of growth and composition of population, age structure of population, sex ratio, child population, CBR, CDR, fertility rates and health status measured through IMR, CMR, MMR and life expectancy, therefore, gives an idea of better understanding and it is quite useful to design public intervention for further development with equality and social justice in the sub-regional level.

5.2.1. Composition and Growth of Population

As seen from the data presented in Table 5.1, total number of population even before the division of the district, the absolute number of population increased from 5.25 lakhs in 1961 to 10.65 lakhs in 2011. The decadal growth rate of population in Gadag district increased from 18.63 per cent to 19.37 per cent during 1961-71 to 1971-81 while it started to decline from 15.56 per cent to 9.54 per cent during 1981-91 to 2001-11. The share of population of Gadag district in the state continuously declined from 2.23 per cent to 1.74 per cent during 1961 to 2011, but the population density has persistently increased during the same period. Gadag district has low population density with 229 persons per Sq km as against 319 persons in Karnataka in 2011. It is evident that the growth rate of population in Gadag district has been on the gradual decline. The decline was little faster in Gadag district as compared to that of the state average.

Gadag district has low population density with 229 persons per Sq km as against 319 persons in Karnataka in 2011

TABLE 5.1
Growth of population in Gadag District and Karnataka (Population in Lakhs)

Year	Gadag	Karnataka	Share of population in the state	Decadal growth rate of population		Population density	
				Gadag	Karnataka	Gadag	Karnataka
1961	5.25	235.87	2.23	--	--	113	123
1971	6.23	292.99	2.13	18.63	24.22	134	153
1981	7.43	371.36	2.00	19.37	26.75	160	194
1991	8.59	449.77	1.91	15.56	21.12	185	235
2001	9.72	528.51	1.84	13.13	17.51	209	276
2011	10.65	610.95	1.74	9.54	15.60	229	319

Source: Source: District Census Handbook Series 30, Karnataka, Part XII-A & B, Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Bengaluru, 2001 and Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011.

The urban population has grown much faster than that of rural population in most of the taluks, especially in the case of Mundaragi, Naragund and Ron

The data presented in Table 5.2 show that the decadal growth of population in rural area was marginally higher in Karnataka as compared to that of in Gadag district, whereas in the case of urban areas, it was significantly lower in Gadag district as compared to that of in Karnataka. The urban population at the state level has grown quite significantly as compared to that of Gadag district during 2001 to 2011. Mundaragi taluk has witnessed the highest decadal growth rate of total population with 13.40 per cent as against 6.65 per cent in Ron taluk during 2001 to 2011. In Mundaragi, the growth of population was mainly driven by the growth of urban population. Naragund taluk also has the decadal growth rate of population below the district average.

Most of the taluks have witnessed a sharp decline in the decadal growth rate of population during 1991-01 to 2001-11 with varying degrees. Ron taluk has witnessed the highest decline in the decadal growth rate of population, while in Mundaragi it has significantly increased during the same period. Going by the place of residence, it was higher in urban areas with 10.85 per cent than in rural areas with 8.83 per cent during 2001 to 2011. The urban population has grown much faster than that of rural population in most of the taluks, especially in the case of Mundaragi, Naragund and Ron (Figure 5.1), partly due to migration in search of livelihood opportunities.

TABLE 5.2
Decadal growth rate of population and density by taluks

Taluk	Decadal growth rate of population (%)						Population density (per sq km)	
	1991-2001			2001-2011				
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	2001	2011
Gadag	13.45	15.53	14.52	10.67	10.57	10.62	303	335
Mundaragi	12.54	23.10	14.26	11.50	22.37	13.40	132	149
Naragund	5.94	8.74	6.91	7.01	11.46	8.57	213	231
Ron	11.04	14.96	12.07	5.89	8.72	6.65	192	205
Shirahatti	15.23	13.38	14.72	9.54	9.55	9.54	193	211
District	12.22	14.84	13.13	8.83	10.85	9.54	209	229
State	12.29	29.15	17.51	7.40	31.54	15.60	276	319

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011.

As far as the density of population by taluks is concerned, Gadag taluk has the highest density of population with 335 persons per Sq Km, while Mundaragi taluk showed the lowest density of population with 149 persons per Sq Km. Most of the taluks have witnessed an increase in the population density; the greater increase took place in Gadag and lower increase in Ron taluk.

Regarding gender composition of population, Gadag district has a total male population of 5.37 lakhs (50.46 per cent) and female population of 5.27 lakhs (49.54 per cent) (Census 2011). The decadal growth rate of male population was relatively low with 8.84 per cent, while it was 10.27 per cent for female population during 2001 to 2011. The growth rates for male and female population at the

FIGURE 5.1
Rural-urban gap in decadal growth rate of population in different taluks: 2001-2011 (Per cent)

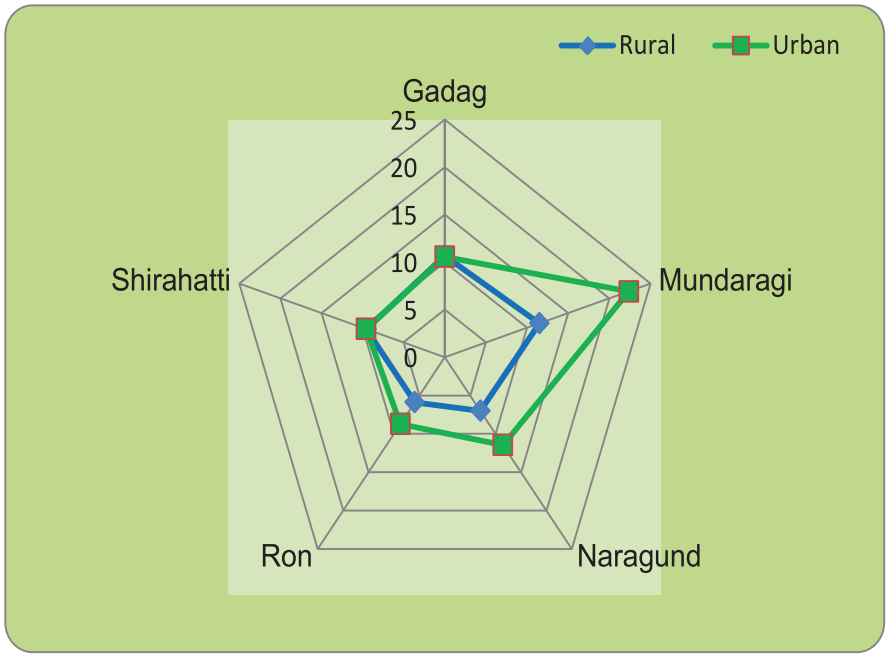


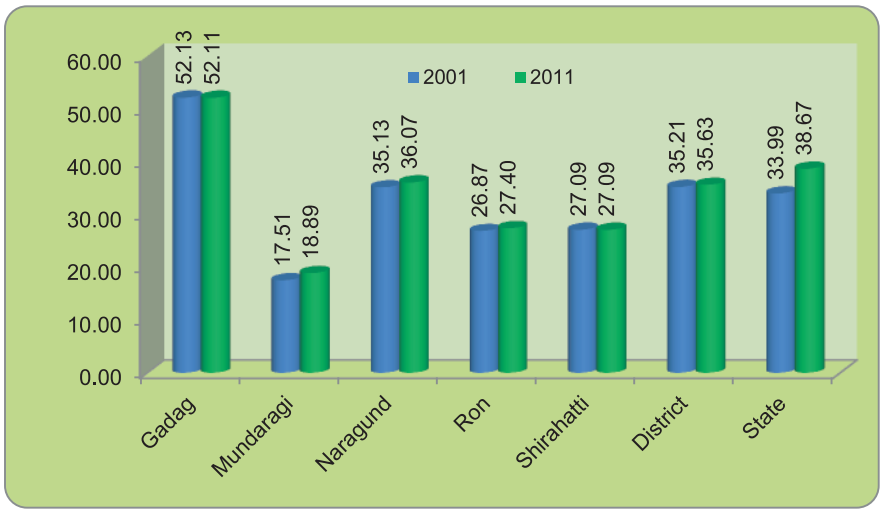
TABLE 5.3
Taluk-wise decadal growth rate of population by gender (Per cent)

Taluk	1991-2001		2001-2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	13.69	15.40	9.29	11.99
Mundaragi	14.40	14.12	12.52	14.33
Naragund	7.74	6.06	8.44	8.71
Ron	12.80	11.34	6.34	6.97
Shirahatti	14.56	14.90	9.21	9.88
District	13.11	13.15	8.84	10.27
State	17.20	17.83	15.12	16.10

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

district level were much lower than that of state average. An inter-taluk disparity in the growth of male and female population has been noticed. The decadal growth rate of male as well as female population has registered the highest in Mundaragi taluk, while it was the lowest in Ron taluks during the same period.

FIGURE 5.2
Taluk-wise share of urban population (Per cent)



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

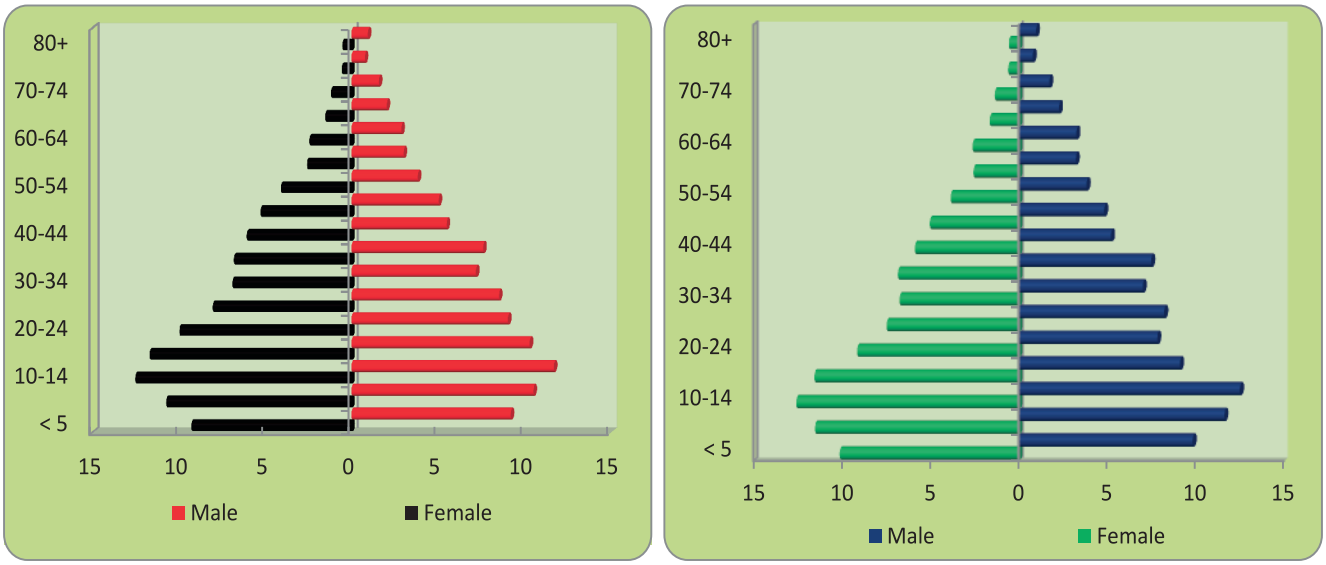
As observed from the data provided in Figure 5.2, the degree of urbanisation, as defined by the share of urban population, was the highest in Gadag with 52.11 per cent and the lowest was recorded in Mundaragi taluk with 18.89 per cent in 2011. There was no significant change in the share of urban population during 2001 to 2011. But a marginal increase took place in the share of urban population in Shirahatti, Naragund and Ron taluks in the district.

The composition of population by age also plays a greater role in economic development of a region. The taluks with high share of working age population are likely to progress much better than those with lower share and *vice versa*. Pyramid structure of population by age for both males and females in Gadag district is illustrated in Figure 5.3. As seen from the data, the share of adolescent youth in the age group of 15-19 to 20-24 for both males and females at the district level was much larger as compared to the old-age and children in the district in 2001. There are signs of an increase in the share of working population much faster than that of the children and old-age population in the next couple of decades.

The age structure of male and female population is not exactly similar to "pyramid structure" but it is going to turn into a "cylinder shape" indicating a smaller share of child population and larger share of youth and adults who can participate in labour market

FIGURE 5.3

Pyramid age structure of population by place of residence: 2001 (Per cent)



Source: Computed from Census data (GoI, 2001).

and contribute significantly to the economy. As share of the working age people is expected to rise, there is a possibility of reaping "demographic dividend" in a couple of decades.

5.2.2. Growth of Child Population

Composition and growth of child population also plays a vital role in socio-economic development of a taluk. The taluks with high share of children need more resources to be spent to educate the children and take care of their health and nutritional status as compared to those with lower share. Hence, it becomes difficult to meet resources needed for development of core sectors, and thereby it may hamper their development.

Gadag district has marginally higher share of child population as compared to that of state average (Table 5.4). No significant variation in the share of child population was noticed across the taluks. But Gadag taluk has the lowest share of 11.84 per cent child population, while Ron taluk has the highest share of 12.91 per cent in 2011. No significant variation between the share of boy and girl children. However, Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks have marginally high share of girl children as compared to other taluks in the district. The decadal growth rate of child population indicates that there has been a sharp decline during 2001 to 2011 with varying degrees across place of residence, gender and taluks.

As share of the working age people is expected to rise, there is a possibility of reaping "demographic dividend" in a couple of decades



Health checkup of malnourished children, Shirahatti taluk

TABLE 5.4
Share and decadal growth rates of child population (0-6 years) by taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	Share of 0-6 Population to total population in 2011			Decadal growth rate 2001-2011				
	Boy	Girl	All	Rural	Urban	Total	Boy	Girl
Gadag	12.14	11.55	11.84	-2.72	-2.09	-2.41	-1.62	-3.23
Mundaragi	13.02	12.71	12.87	-6.62	14.45	-3.24	-4.28	-2.13
Naragund	12.82	12.17	12.50	-9.01	-3.68	-7.16	-5.44	-8.97
Ron	13.08	12.73	12.91	-6.90	-5.30	-6.49	-6.99	-5.96
Shirahatti	12.76	12.45	12.61	-0.87	-3.74	-1.63	-1.24	-2.03
District	12.66	12.21	12.44	-4.80	-2.15	-3.91	-3.68	-4.15
State	11.87	11.57	11.72	-8.46	17.66	-0.29	-0.42	-0.15

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

Overall sex ratio has gone up, but child sex ratio has declined in most of the taluks of Gadag district; the decline was quite pronounced in urban than in rural areas

The decline in the decadal growth rate of child population in Gadag district was more than the state average during 2001 to 2011. The negative growth rate was estimated to be the highest in Naragund taluk with (-) 7.16 per cent, while it was the lowest in (-) 1.63 per cent in Shirahatti taluks during the same period. Going by the place of residence, the negative growth rate of child population was quite higher in rural than in urban areas. Across gender, the negative growth rate was found to be high among the girl children as compared to the boy children during the same period.

5.2.3. Sex Ratio

Gadag district has high ratio of 982 females per 1000 males as against 973 in Karnataka in 2011 (Table 5.5). Across taluks, Ron has recorded the highest sex ratio of 992 as against the lowest value of 962 in Naragund taluk in 2011. Rural-urban gap in sex ratio across different taluks is also quite perceptible. It was relatively high in urban areas than in rural areas. It can also be noted that the overall sex ratio has improved in Gadag district as well as in Karnataka state. The increase is much better in urban areas as compared to that of rural areas and in the district as compared to the state average during 2001 to 2011.

In the case of child sex ratio, it is quite lower than the overall sex ratio, implying greater gender discrimination against girls. One of the greatest worries is that while overall sex ratio has gone up, child sex ratio has declined in most of the taluks of Gadag district; the decline was quite pronounced in urban than in rural areas. As child sex ratio declined from 952 in 2001 to 947 in

TABLE 5.5
Taluk-wise overall and child sex ratio

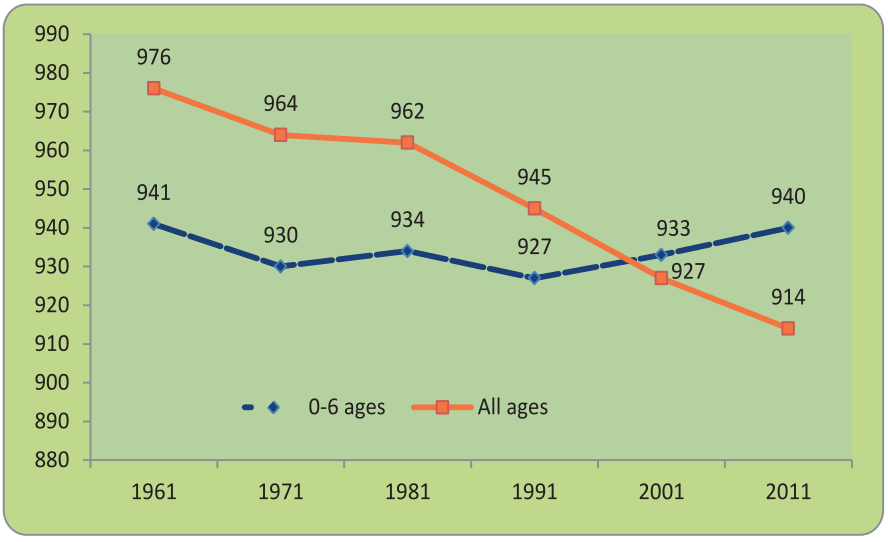
Taluk	Overall sex ratio						Child sex ratio					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Gadag	964	973	967	1005	966	990	970	929	945	954	957	942
Mundaragi	963	969	933	991	957	973	932	965	911	886	928	949
Naragund	958	954	963	977	960	962	949	902	948	934	949	913
Ron	988	987	982	1007	987	992	946	968	983	960	955	966
Shirahatti	963	959	967	999	964	970	946	940	975	965	954	946
District	970	971	968	1001	969	982	950	946	955	950	952	947
State	977	979	942	963	965	973	949	950	940	946	946	948

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

2011, there are now 5 fewer girls per 1000 boys than they were in 2001. This implies that there are "missing girls" in Gadag district, which needs immediate policy attention to address it.

The data illustrated in Figure 5.4 show that at the all India level, child sex ratio has been on the persistent decline, while the overall sex ratio (all ages) has shown a gradual rise. This shows that gender discrimination against girls continues to be persistent and rising over a period of time at the all India level.

FIGURE 5.4
Comparison between child and overall sex ratio in India



Source: Variuos Census Rerports.

5.3. Health Infrastructures

Health status of the people largely depends on availability and access to good quality health infrastructures and services. The taluks with better availability and access to healthcare infrastructures and services are likely to produce better health outcomes and *vice versa*. Public healthcare delivery system in India has been developed on a 3-tier system such as

primary, secondary and tertiary level of healthcare. District health system is the fundamental basis for implementing several health programmes, delivery of healthcare and management of health services within a defined geographical area. District hospital is an essential component of the district health system and functions as a secondary level of healthcare which provides curative, preventive and promotive healthcare services to the people in the district.

As per the Indian Public Health Standard (IPHS), every district is expected to have a district hospital linked with the public hospitals/health centres down below the district such as Sub-district/Sub-divisional hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHC), Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Sub-centres (SC). It is envisaged that for every five thousand population, one sub-centre, for thirty thousand population one PHC and for 1.2 lakh population one CHC should be established with specified norms for staffing and infrastructures. There should be one PHC for every 6 sub-centers and one CHC for every 4 PHCs in the district. As health plays a vital role in development of a region, it is important to examine the availability and growth of health infrastructures in Gadag district and in its five taluks.

Gadag district has a total of 147 hospitals both government and private in 2007-08, which increased to 541 in 2011-12 (Table 5.6). While the government hospitals increased from 31 to 47, the private hospitals increased from 116 to 494 during the same period. This indicates that the share of private hospitals has increased from about 78.91 per cent to 91.31 per cent. Gadag and Ron taluks have witnessed a significant increase in hospitals both government and private, as compared to other taluks. It is evident that the private hospitals are predominant in the healthcare delivery system in the district and so also in most of the taluks like Gadag (94.96 per cent) and Naragund (91.11 per cent) (Figure 5.5).

The data provided in Table 5.6 indicate that the average population available per hospital was estimated at 1968 in 2011-12. Shirahatti and Mundaragi taluks have the average population to be served by a hospital more than that of other taluks in the district.

This indicates that availability of hospitals delivering the health services to the public was quite low in Shirahatti and Mundaragi taluks which are also the poor performer in HDI as compared to Gadag and Naragund taluks. The taluks such as Mundaragi, Gadag and Ron have witnessed a faster rise in the share of private hospitals, but in Naragund taluk it has marginally declined during 2007-08 to 2011-12.



Health awareness
Programme Mundaragi taluk

TABLE 5.6
Taluk-wise average population to be served by a hospital

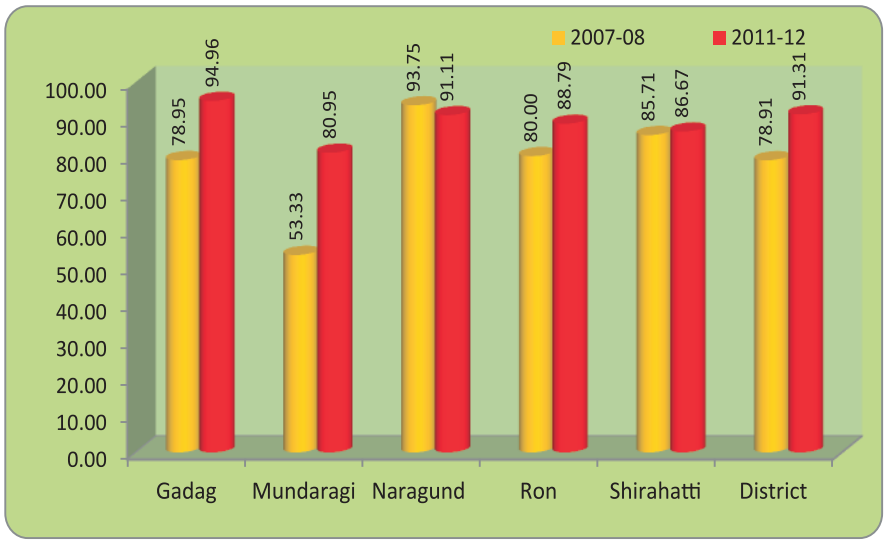
Taluk	Total number of hospitals						Average population available per hospital: 2011-12		
	2007-08			2011-12					
	Govt.	Private	All	Govt.	Private	All	Govt.	Private	All
Gadag	12	45	57	14	264	278	26233	1391	1321
Mundaragi	7	8	15	8	34	42	16487	3879	3140
Naragund	1	15	16	4	41	45	25156	2454	2236
Ron	9	36	45	13	103	116	20317	2564	2277
Shirahatti	2	12	14	8	52	60	25084	3859	3344
District	31	116	147	47	494	541	22650	2155	1968

Note: Government hospitals include both Zilla and Taluk hospitals.
Source: District at a glance Gadag.

At the district level, the total number of healthcare centres (CHCs, PHCs and SCs) established by the Government has not increased significantly; it has gone up only from 222 to 224 during 2007-08 to 2011-12 (Table 5.7). But the total number of CHCs and Sub-centers in the district has remained without any change during the last several years.

As per the IPHS (one CHCs for every 1.20 lakh population), the district is suppose to have 7 more CHCs. Gadag, Mundaragi and Naragund taluks have not established any CHCs and hence Gadag taluk needs three CHCs, other taluks require one CHC each. Ron and Shirahatti each need to have one more CHCs as per the IPHS norms. There is a shortage of 30 Sub-centres at the district level as per the IPHS norms. Gadag has more short of Sub-centres because of inflow of population, as it is the district headquarters.

FIGURE 5.5
Taluk-wise share of private hospitals (Per cent)



Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Gadag.

The data provided in Table 5.8 indicate that average number of population available per CHCs in the district was estimated at 53, 2285;

TABLE 5.7
Total number of healthcare centres by taluks

Taluk	2007-08				2011-12				Required as per the IPHS norms			
	CHCs	PHCs	Sub-Centres	Total	CHCs	PHCs	Sub-Centre	Total	CHCs	PHCs	Sub-Centres	Total
Gadag	0	12	42	54	0	13	43	55	3	12	73	89
Mundaragi	0	7	28	35	0	6	28	35	1	4	26	32
Naragund	0	3	23	26	0	3	23	26	1	3	20	24
Ron	1	10	52	63	1	11	52	64	2	9	53	64
Shirahatti	1	5	38	44	1	6	37	44	2	7	40	48
District	2	37	183	222	2	39	183	224	9	35	213	257

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Gadag.

TABLE 5.8
Taluk-wise average number of population per health centre: 2011-12

Taluk	Average population available per			Shortage / Excess of health centre		
	CHC	PHC	Sub-Centre	CHCs	PHCs	Sub-Centre
Gadag	0	28251	8541	-3	1	-30
Mundaragi	0	21983	4711	-1	2	2
Naragund	0	33541	4375	-1	0	3
Ron	264123	24011	5079	-1	2	-1
Shirahatti	200669	33445	5423	-1	-1	-3
District	532285	27297	5817	-7	4	-30

Note: *At the disaggregated level, the numbers may be more or less.
Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Gadag

only Ron and Shirahatti taluks have CHCs but not in other taluks. In the case of PHCs, the average number of population available per PHCs was approximated at 27,297 persons, which is quite permissible as per the norm at the district level. Across taluks, it is evident that Shirahatti and Naragund taluks have more number of people to be served as compared to other taluks, indicating limited access to the healthcare serviced provided by the PHC.

In the case of Sub-centres, the average population available per Sub-centre was estimated at 5817. While it is quite acceptable in most of the taluks, Gadag taluk has more people to serve per Sub-centre in 2011-12. A greater attention is required to be provided for development of CHCs and Sub-centres as per the IPHS norms and thereby ensuring better access to healthcare facilities in the district.

The data provided in Table 5.9 show that the total number of doctors per lakh population in 2011-12, Gadag, Naragund and Ron taluks have relatively more number of doctors per lakh population as compared to other taluks in 2011-12. In the case of nurses, it was less in Gadag taluk and high in Shirahatti taluk.

5.4. Maternal Health and Nutrition

MMR, defined as the number of maternal deaths per lakh live births, is also one of the indicators used to measure the maternal health status. A greater access to institutional deliveries attended by skilled health workers, proper Ante-natal Care (ANC) and Post-natal Care (PNC) and effective implementation of family planning methods also play an important role in reduction of MMR, in addition to other socio-economic factors.

5.4.1. Pregnant women with Anaemia

The percentage of pregnant women with anaemia was 16.41per cent in 2007-08 which declined closer to 3 per cent in 2011-12 (Figure 5.6). It was the highest in Gadag taluk with 21.97 per cent, while it was the lowest in Naragund taluk with 0.50 per cent in 2011-12. It is progressive development to note that there has been a decline in the percentage of pregnant women with anaemia in varying degrees across taluks during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

However, the data provided by HMIS were found significantly higher than those estimated by the DHFW, Gadag (Figure 5.7). According to this, Gadag taluk has the highest percentage of pregnant women with anaemia with 93 per cent, while it was the lowest in Mundaragi taluk with 28 per cent in 2011-12.

TABLE 5.9

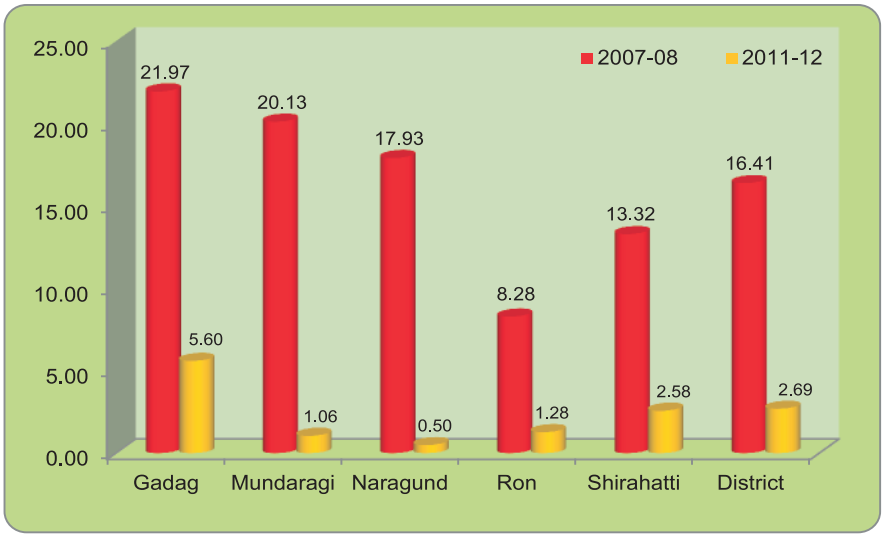
Number of doctors and nurses per lakh population by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	No. of doctors	No. of nurses	Per lakh population	
			doctors	nurses
Gadag	312	55	85	15
Mundaragi	46	32	35	24
Naragund	47	26	47	26
Ron	123	52	47	20
Shirahatti	74	56	37	28
District	602	221	57	21

Source: Department of District Health and Family Welfare, Gadag.

FIGURE 5.6

Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia by taluks



Source: Department of Women and Child Development, Gadag.

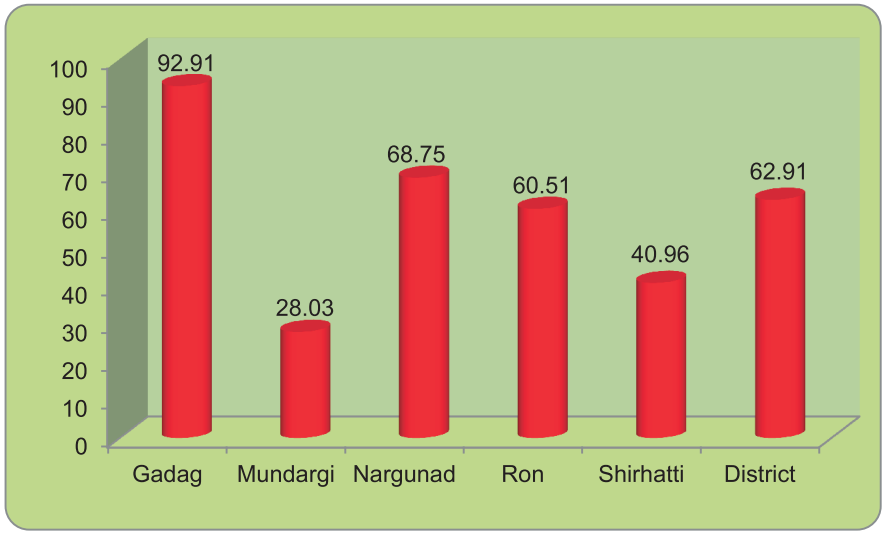
5.4.2. Ante-Natal Care and Nutrition

In order to improve maternal health, all the pregnant women in the district have been provided with full ANC (3 ANV visits, 90 IFA tablets and TT) in 2011-12. Similarly, the percentage of women provided with nutrition was

also estimated at 85 per cent in 2011-12 which marginally increased from 84 per cent in 2007-08 (Figure 5.8). An inter-taluk disparity has been noticed. The taluks such as Gadag, Shirahatti and Naragund have greater percentage of pregnant women provided with nutrition as compared to other taluks in the district in 2011-12.

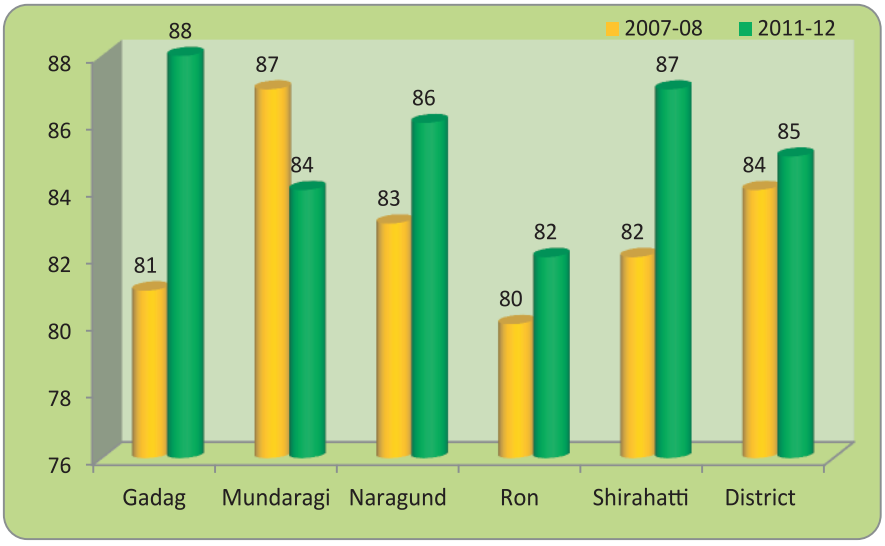
While most of the taluks have witnessed an increase in the percentage of pregnant women provided with nutrition, Mundaragi has shown a decline during 2007-08 to 2011-12. It can be noted that about 15 per cent of the pregnant women in the district have not been covered with the provision of nutritious food programme. This is likely to cause adverse impact on health of mother and child.

FIGURE 5.7
Taluk-wise percentage of pregnant women with anaemia according to HMIS: 2011-12



Source: HMIS 2011-12.

FIGURE 5.8
Percentage of pregnant women provided with nutrition by taluks



Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Gadag.

5.4.3. Institutional Deliveries

The implementation of NRHM by the Government has improved the percentage of institutional deliveries and it has increased significantly in the recent years. Institutional deliveries or facility-based births are often promoted for reduction in maternal and neo-natal mortality. Institutional deliveries also have beneficial impact on improvement of child health and reduction in malnutrition. It is due to the fact that children born at a health facility hospital are more likely to be vaccinated and breastfed (Odiit and Amuge 2003). According to the MDGs (Box 5.1), India is expected to ensure 100 per cent institutional deliveries by 2015. Based on the historical trends, India is likely to reach 62 per cent of institutional deliveries by 2015 from the level of 52 per cent in 2007-08 (GoI, 2012a).

The data provided in Table 5.10 show that the percentage of institutional delivers in the district was estimated at 59.37 per cent in 2007-08, which rapidly increased to 97.34 per cent in 2011-12. Shirahatti taluk has the highest share of institutional deliveries with 98.23 per cent, whereas Mundaragi taluk has the lowest share with 93.41 per cent in 2011-12. Most of the taluks have witnessed a rapid increase in the share of institutional deliveries during 2007-08 to 2011-12; the increase was quite faster in Mundaragi and Ron taluks.

TABLE 5.10
Percentage of institutional deliveries by taluks

Taluk	2007-08	2011-12	Changes between the period
Gadag	78.37	97.97	19.60
Mundaragi	31.53	93.41	61.88
Naragund	52.54	95.78	43.24
Ron	38.02	97.58	59.56
Shirahatti	62.72	98.23	35.51
District	59.37	97.34	37.97

Source: Department of District Health Office, Gadag.

5.4.4. Maternal Mortality Rate

MMR, as defined by the number of maternal deaths per 1 lakh live births due to pregnancy related problems, is a rough indicator of maternal health in any region. In spite of several programmes implemented by the Government of India, like RCH, NRHM, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), ASHA, etc., the MMR continues to be high. Early age of marriage among women, early age of pregnancy, high birth rates, and less spacing between two deliveries are some of the social factors which cause high MMR. Therefore, promotion of maternal and child health has become one of the most important objectives of the Family Welfare Programme in India and also the RCH Programme. The importance of maternal health was also highlighted in the MDGs.

As observed from the data presented in Table 5.11, the MMR at the district level has declined from 137 per lakh live births in 2007-08 to 117 per lakh live births in 2011-12, showing a decline by 20. Across the rural and urban areas, the situation is quite different. In rural areas, the MMR is not only high but it has also increased significantly from 136 to 175, whereas in urban areas it has significantly declined from138 to 75 during 2007-08 to 2011-12. This implies that there is an improvement in maternal health and survivability of mother in urban areas but not in rural areas because of limited access to facility based hospitals. Hence, the MMR in rural areas is still remarkably high in Gadag district.

Similarly, a considerable inter-taluk disparity is also quite perceptible. Mundaragi taluk has recorded the highest MMR with 177, while Naragund taluk has the lowest with 63 in 2011-12. Most of the taluks have witnessed sharp decline in MMR

Most of the taluks have witnessed a rapid increase in the share of institutional deliveries during 2007-08 to 2011-12; the increase was quite faster in Mundaragi and Ron taluks

TABLE 5.11
Maternal Mortality Rates by place of residence of taluks

Taluk	DHFW:2007-08			DHFW:2011-12			HMIS: 2011-12
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Gadag	213	151	167	95	131	121	222
Mundaragi	360	0	246	556	0	177	325
Naragund	0	0	0	289	0	63	116
Ron	66	108	76	142	0	75	138
Shirahatti	242	86	150	379	38	151	277
District	136	138	137	175	75	117	215

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Gadag.

during 2007-08 to 2011-12, except Naragund and Shirahatti taluks, where it has increased by 63 and 151, respectively.

As in the case of IMR and CMR, the data on MMR from HMIS have also been re-adjusted and presented in Table 5.14. It is evident from the revised HMIS data that the values of MMR for all the taluks were found to be quite significant as compared to those estimated from the DHFW, Gadag. According to the HMIS data, Mundaragi taluk has the highest MMR with 325, while Naragund has the lowest with 116, and there is no change in the relative positions of taluks.

5.5. Child Health and Nutrition

Children are the potential assets of a nation and hence, their healthcare and integrated development is of crucial important in a nation's development agenda. Ever since the Alma Ata declaration in 1978, several programmes have been implemented for improvement of child and maternal health by the Government. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has implemented special projects under the Maternal and Child Health Programme (MCHP), the Universal Immunization Programme and the Maternal and Child Health Supplemental Programme (MCHSP). In 1996, all these efforts were integrated into one programme known as the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH).

Similarly, in order to promote child and maternal health, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was introduced in 1976. Under this programme, A*nganwadi* centres provide children with health, nutrition, and education services and nutritional and health services to pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. In view of this, it is important to analyse the status and progress made in improvement of maternal and child health in Gadag district

5.5.1. Immunization Coverage and Underweight Children

In order to prevent and eradicate many infectious diseases, immunization of children against infectious diseases is very important in survival and improvement of children's health. The aim of the immunization programme is to bring down IMR by inoculating the infants against life threatening diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Measles, Polio



Pulse Polio Campaign
Ramanagar, Gadag

TABLE 5.12
Percentage of underweight children by taluks

Taluk	DHFW:2007-08			DHFW:2011-12			HMIS:2011-12
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Gadag	24.20	3.18	9.42	25.30	4.70	10.52	3.93
Mundaragi	16.59	4.94	13.23	50.37	7.08	20.85	11.85
Naragund	19.13	22.04	20.38	46.24	2.84	12.36	17.85
Ron	9.86	7.89	9.42	15.94	5.15	10.83	8.61
Shirahatti	11.31	5.80	8.36	33.00	2.82	12.82	4.46
District	15.56	5.69	10.57	27.04	4.40	12.16	6.37

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Gadag.

and Hepatitis-B. There has been a full coverage of children (below one year) under the UIP in Gadag district.

The data provided by the DHFW in Table 5.12 indicate that Gadag the percentage of underwieght children at birth at the district level was 12.16 in 2011-12. It was quite significant in rural areas with 27.04 per cent as compared to that of in urban areas with 4.40 per cent in 2011-12. This also reflects socio-economic backwardness in rural areas than in urban areas of the district.

A considerable inter-taluk disparity has been noticed. Mundaragi taluk has the highest percentage of underweight children with 20.85 per cent, while it was the lowest in Gadag taluk with 10.52 per cent. The percentage of underwieght children, as per the HMIS, is quite lower than the data estimated by DHFW, Gadag. It is disappointing to note that in spite of several intiatives towards addressing the problem of underweight, as per the official data, it has increased from 10.57 per cent to 12.16 per cent during 2007-08 to 2011-12. It has increased in rural areas of all the taluks, but it has declined in urban areas except Mundaragi and Gadag taluks. The increase was quite perceptible in most of the taluks. The increase in the percentage of underwent was the highest in Mundaragi taluk, while it was the least in Gadag taluk.

5.5.2. Child Malnutrition

Malnutrition is nothing but bad nourishment. It can be used to describe both, under or over nutrition. Malnutrition in children impairs their physical and cognitive growth and development. Malnutrition is a result of poor feeding practices during early childhood development. It can also be made worse by illness. Waisting is the result of a combination of sudden shortage of food, bad feeding



Distribution of nutrition in Jakkali village

The problem of malnutrition is the worst among the girls than among the boys at the district level and in most of its taluks, especially in Shirahatti, Mundaragi and Ron taluks

practices and repeated illness. Stunting is the result of persistent malnutrition. Children who are stunted are less likely to perform well in school, are less resistant to infection and disease, and are likely to be less productive as adults.

In spite of several initiatives, the problem of child malnutrition continues to be persistent and widespread in the country. Every year, about 26 million children are born in India which is nearly 4 million more than the population of Australia. About 48 per cent children under the age of five are stunted (too short for their age), which indicates that nearly half of the country's children are chronically malnourished (GoI, 2012).

It is disheartening to note that in spite of several initiatives like ICDS, full coverage of children under immunization, etc., Gadag district continued to have 42.95 per cent of children with malnutrition in 2011-12 (Table 5.13). The percentage of children malnourished was the highest in Ron taluk with 46.83 per cent, whereas it was the lowest in Gadag taluk with 40.51 per cent in 2011-12. The problem of malnutrition is the worst among the girls than among the boys at the district level and in most of its taluks, especially in Shirahatti, Mundaragi and Ron taluks. The performance of Gadag taluk in CDI is also much better than that of Ron taluk.

TABLE 5.13
Percentage of children malnourished (0-6 years) by taluks

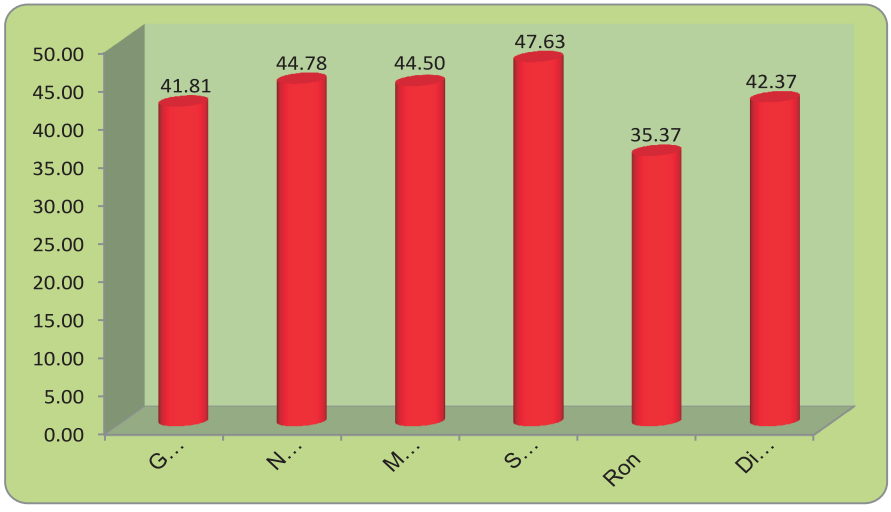
Taluk	2007-08					2011-12				
	Rural	Urban	Total	Boys	Girls	Rural	Urban	Total	Boys	Girls
Gadag	25.79	25.78	25.79	25.69	25.88	40.55	40.44	40.51	42.48	38.45
Mundaragi	43.65	40.79	43.11	41.53	44.73	43.59	40.54	42.50	40.42	44.67
Naragund	46.82	55.46	49.28	48.80	49.78	40.73	40.04	40.62	40.04	41.19
Ron	22.45	22.30	22.41	21.22	23.67	45.72	50.04	46.83	43.70	49.84
Shirahatti	55.68	57.98	55.89	53.29	58.44	45.39	42.55	44.83	45.10	44.56
District	36.47	32.78	35.53	34.45	36.62	42.93	43.02	42.95	42.42	43.49

Source: Department of Women and Child, Gadag

Further, it is unfortunate that the percentage of children with malnutrition has increased from 35.53 per cent in 2007-08 to 42.95 per cent in 2011-12. Ron and Gadag taluks have shown a sharp increase, while in other taluks, especially Shirahatti taluk, it has witnessed a sharp decline during the same period. The increase was marginally higher among the boys than the girls. In Ron and Gadag taluks, the problem of child malnutrition is becoming worse, which needs to be seriously addressed. The percentage of children with malnutrition as per the HMIS is also illustrated in Figure 5.9. This data shows high percentage of children with malnutrition for most of the taluks as compared to the data provided by the DHFW. Not much difference was noticed between them.

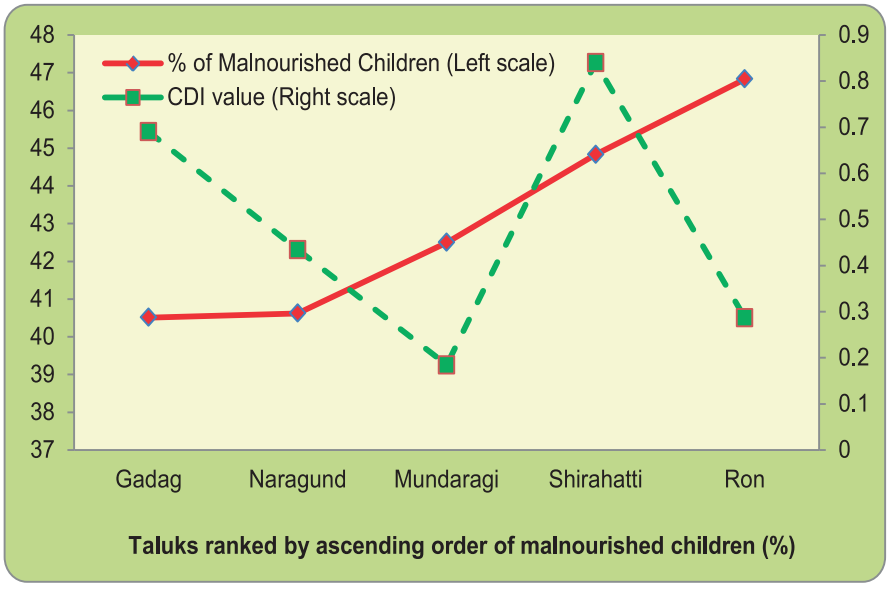
A negative association has existed between the percentage of malnourished children and CDI across the taluks except in Shirahatti (Figure 5.10). The taluks such as Gadag and Naragund with low percentage of malnourished children have shown better performance in CDI, the taluks such as Ron and Mundaragi with high percentage of malnourished children have showed poor performance in CDI. This implies that reduction in child malnutrition contributes to an improvement in child development in the district.

FIGURE 5.9
Percentage of children malnourished (excluding normal) by taluks: 2011-12



Source: HMIS 2011-12.

FIGURE 5.10
Association between the percentage of malnourished children and CDI by taluks:2011-12



5.5.3. Infant Mortality Rate

As children are the potential assets of a nation, providing adequate and quality healthcare services and thereby reducing infant and child mortality is felt increasingly

BOX 5.1

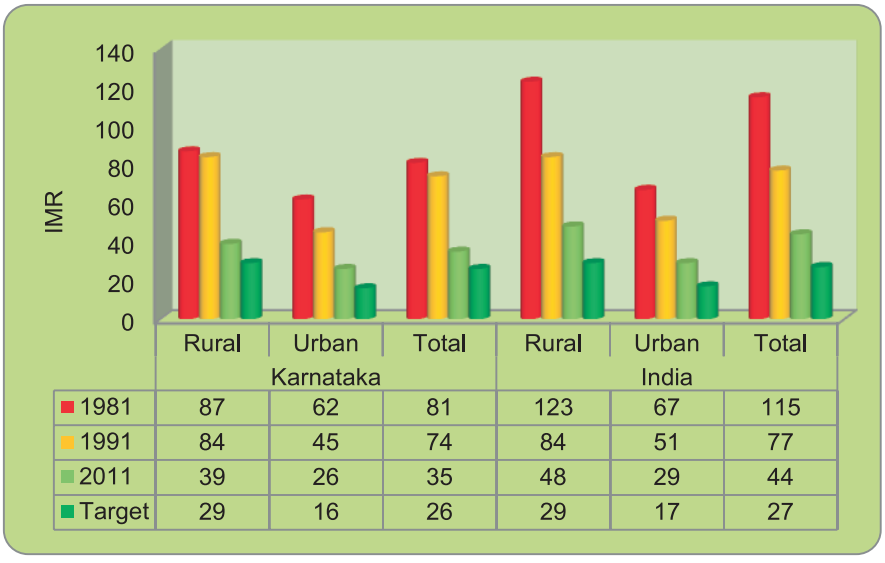
Targets of MDGs and Child and Maternal Mortality Rates	
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	**Target 5:** Reduce Infant and Child Mortality (under-5) Rates by 2/3^{rds} by 2015.
Goal 5:Improve Maternal Health	**Target 6:** Reduce MMR by 2/3rd and ensure safe motherhood by 2015.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS Malaria and Other Diseases	**Target 7**: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS Target 8: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability	**Target 9:** Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and Programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. **Target 10:** Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. **Target 11:** By 2020 to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

important. A high IMR is an indicator of risk of death during the first year of life and is indicative of unmet health needs and socio-economic backwardness. It is considered to be a key indicator of health services, nutritional levels, poverty and educational level of the people. Reduction in IMR and MMR has become one of the important agenda of NRHM initiated in 2005.

As per the MDGs (Box 5.1) set by UN across the globe, IMR and MMR have to be reduced by two-thirds from the level prevailed in 1990 by 2015, which comes to around 27 at the all India level and 26 at the Karnataka state level. The data illustrated in Figure 5.11 show that Karnataka has IMR much lower than the all India level in 2011; across the place of residence, it was expectedly lower in urban than in rural areas both in Karnataka and India.

It is good progress to note that there has been an impressive decline in IMR both in Karnataka and India with varying degrees across rural and urban areas (Figure 5.11). In order to reach MDG, India is required to reduce IMR by 16 from 44 in 2011 and Karnataka by 9 from 35 in 2011. The measures undertaken to improve the child health have to be effectively implemented.

FIGURE 5.11
IMR and attainment of MDGs in Karnataka and India



	Karnataka			India		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1981	87	62	81	123	67	115
1991	84	45	74	84	51	77
2011	39	26	35	48	29	44
Target	29	16	26	29	17	27

Source: SRS: 1) SRS, Officer of Register General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2011.

The data provided in Table 5.14 point out that Gadag district has 18 IMR per 1000 live births in 2011-12 which declined from 26 per 1000 live births in 2007-08. The IMR estimated at the district level was much below the state average of 35 (Figure 5.11). Across the place of residence, it was much higher in rural areas with 35 IMR than in urban areas with 9 IMR in 2011-12. Mundaragi taluk has recorded the highest IMR with 26 per 1000 live births, while it was the lowest in Shirahatti with 9 per 1000 live births.

At the district level, there has been decline from 26 IMR to 18 IMR during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The decline in IMR was quite high in Ron and Shirahatti taluks as compared to other taluks in the district. Across the place of residence, a significant decline in IMR took place in urban areas, while a marginal rise took place in rural areas during 2007-08 to 2011-12. In rural areas, only Naragund, Mundaragi and Gadag taluks have shown an increase but other taluks have witnessed a decline. In urban areas, all the taluks have witnessed a decline in IMR with varying degrees across the taluks during the same period.

The data on IMR by taluks as per the HMIS, as readjusted by the Expert Committee set up by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Bengaluru have also been provided for the year 2011-12 (Table 5.14). It is evident from the HMIS data on IMR by taluks that the IMRs for most of the taluks are significantly high as compared to those provided by the DHFW, Gadag. There is no change in the relative positions of taluks in IMR.

TABLE 5.14
Infant Mortality Rate by taluks

Taluk	DHFW: 2007-08			DHFW: 2011-12			HMIS: 2011-12
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Gadag	38	25	29	47	9	20	56
Mundaragi	30	32	31	43	18	26	73
Naragund	21	15	18	49	9	18	50
Ron	32	26	31	30	7	19	53
Shirahatti	31	7	18	18	4	9	25
District	32	21	26	35	9	18	50

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Gadag.

A significant decline in IMR took place in urban areas, while a marginal rise took place in rural areas during 2007-08 to 2011-12

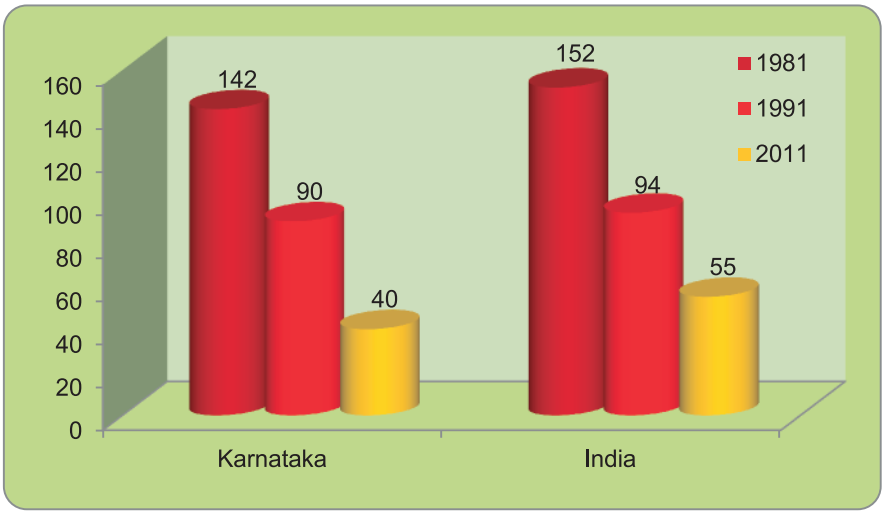
5.5.4. Child Mortality Rate

The CMR under 5 years is also another indicator used to assess the health status in general and child health in particular. An impressive decline in CMR_5 has been observed in India and Karnataka. While it declined from 152 to 55 per thousand live births in India during 1981 to 2011, it declined from 142 to 40 per thousand live births in Karnataka during the same period. As per the



Jakkali Ron taluk

FIGURE 5.12
CMR (under 5) in India and Karnataka



Source: SRS: 1) SRS, Officer of Register General, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2011.

TABLE 5.15
Child Mortality Rate (under 5 Years) by taluk

Taluk	DHFW: 2007-08			DHFW: 2011-12			HMIS: 2011-12
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
Gadag	48	28	34	49	10	21	60
Mundaragi	40	43	41	52	22	32	91
Naragund	24	22	23	64	10	22	62
Ron	38	32	36	34	9	22	62
Shirahatti	39	11	24	24	4	11	31
District	40	25	32	40	10	20	57

Source: Department of District Health Office, Gadag and HMIS 2011-12.



MDGs (Box 5.1), India has to reduce CMR to 42 per thousand live births by 2015, from 55 in 2011 (Figure 5.12).

As per the MDGs (Box 5.1), India has to reduce CMR to 42 per thousand live births by 2015. As per the report on Millennium Development Goals (GoI, 2014), considering the faster annual rate of decline witnessed in the recent years, India is likely to achieve the target by 2015. Similarly, Karnataka is also likely to attain the target of MDGs of reducing CMR by 2/3rd by 2015.

As seen from the data provided in Table in 5.15, the CMR in Gadag district was estimated at 20 per 1000 live births in 2011-12, which declined from 32 in 2007-08. It was also quite low in Gadag district as compared to the state average of 40 (Figure 5.12). A huge gap in CMR between rural and urban continues to exist. While the CMR was much higher in rural areas with 40, it was 10 in urban areas. Mundaragi taluk has the highest CMR with 32 per 1000 live births, whereas Shirahatti taluk has the lowest with 11 in 2011-12.

It is interesting to note that at the district level, the CMR has declined from 32 to 20 during 2007-08 to 2011-12. Across the place of residence, while the CMR in rural areas has remained the same with 40 at the district level, it has declined from 25 to 10 during the same period. Across taluks, the CMR in rural areas has significantly increased in Naragund taluk, while in the urban areas, it has declined in all the taluks during the same period; the decline was more so in Ron, Shirahatti and Gadag taluks

as compared to other taluks in the district. Further, the data on CMR_5 by HMIS across the taluks in Gadag district for the year 2011-12, as re-estimated by the Expert Committee set up by the SLCC, Bengaluru are also provided in Table 5.15. The data indicate that the data on CMR provided by the DHFW, Gadag were quite lower than those by the HMIS, but the relative position of the taluks has not been altered. As per the revised estimates, Mundaragi taluk has the highest CMR with 91, while Shirahatti has the lowest with 31 in 2011-12.

5.6. Combating Major Diseases

Human development of a region also depended on effective implementation of programmes combating the major disease in the district. There are two important categories of the diseases namely communicable and non-communicable. Both communicable and non-communicable diseases quite often pose a threat in achieving human development. Non-communicable diseases, also known as chronic diseases are of long duration and generally slow progression. The important non-communicable diseases include cardiovascular diseases (heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (chronic obstructed pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes. These diseases are threat to the health and prosperity of individuals. The important communicable diseases are HIV/AIDS, Sexually Transmitted Disease, Measles, Malaria, Pertussis, Hepatitis, Rabies, Flu, Tuberculosis, Diarrhea, Dengue, which also have unfavorable impact on human health and well-being. Therefore, combating these diseases has become major challenge to the healthcare providers.

The average number of people affected per lakh population by taluks in Gadag district is presented in Table 5.16. The diseases such as diarrhoea, TB and HIV/AIDS are the important diseases which are affecting the people in the district. The average number of people affected with diarrhoea, TB and malaria was quite high in Ron taluk as compared to other taluks in 2011-12. Similarly, Gadag taluk has more people suffering from HIV/AIDS and dengue as compared to other taluks in the district during the same period. Ron taluk has the highest average number of people affected with malaria as compared to other taluks.

The diseases such as diarrhoea, TB and HIV/AIDS are the important diseases which are affecting the people in the district



Health awareness programme, Gadag

TABLE 5.16
Taluk-wise number of people affected by major diseases per lakh population

Taluk	2007-08					2011-12				
	Diarrhoea	TB	Dengue	Malaria	HIV/ AIDS	Diarrhoea	TB	Dengue	Malaria	HIV/ AIDS
Gadag	454.5	96.7	1.5	40.1	136.1	846.3	94.8	5.2	21.8	161.7
Mundaragi	273.4	129.8	0.9	41.3	18.1	408.7	131.9	1.5	54.6	41.7
Naragund	203.9	126.2	0.0	16.2	49.6	373.7	102.4	5.0	22.9	58.6
Ron	536.3	92.9	0.4	119.1	61.0	933.3	140.1	2.3	97.3	116.2
Shirahatti	282.8	123.4	0.0	254.9	34.9	486.9	124.1	0.5	43.4	62.3
District	397.4	107.5	0.7	98.6	75.5	701.2	116.9	3.1	48.8	107.1

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Gadag.



Weight check up of grade children

On the other hand, the average number of people affected with diarrhoea in Nargunda, TB and malaria in Gadag, dengue in Shirahatti and HIV/AIDS in Mundaragi taluk was estimated to be the least as compared to other taluks. It is disappointing to observe that in spite of several efforts to combat the diseases in the district, the average number of people affected with major diseases such as diarrhoea, TB, dengue and HIV/AIDS, except Malaria has increased in most of the taluks with varying degrees during 2007-12. As far as the spread of these diseases is concerned, Ron and Gadag taluks are becoming more vulnerable as compared to other taluks in the district.

5.7. Public Expenditure on Health and Family Welfare

Health is also considered to be not only an end in itself but it is also a means of economic development. Considering the importance of health as one of the important capital assets, the Government of India in association with the State and local governments has initiated the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005 under which several sub-schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana, ASHA, etc., and *Madilu Yojane* (2007) have been implemented to promotive, preventive and curative and rehabilitative care of mothers and children.

Providing good health to everybody to lead a long and healthy life is the state's important responsibility. Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP in India is grossly inadequate as compared to that of developed countries. Public spending towards ensuring equal access to promotive, preventive and rehabilitative healthcare services is felt increasingly important as health is

considered to be one of the key drivers of economic development of a region.

The *Economic Survey of India for 2011-12* estimated that public spending on health was around 1.35 per cent of GDP in 2010-11 (R.E.). Therefore, recently there has been a suggestion to increase the public expenditure to 3 per cent of GDP. Expenditure on health sector as a percentage to GSDP in Karnataka state was estimated to be as low as 0.79 per cent. But it has begun to rise since the implementation of NRHM (Gayithri, 2012).

The data presented in Table 5.17 indicate that the per capita public expenditure on health in Gadag district was estimated at Rs.416, which is marginally lower than the state average of Rs.468 (2009-10) (as estimated by Choudhury and Amarnath, 2012), accounting for 1.22 per cent of GDDP in the district in 2011-12 (Table 5.16). It was quite low as compared to the national target of 3 per cent of GDP.

An inter-taluk disparity in per capita public health expenditure and percentage to GDDP is also quite perceptible. Gadag taluk has the highest per capita public health expenditure with Rs.631, while Ron taluk has the lowest with 244 in 2011-12. Similarly, the percentage of public expenditure on health was found to be relatively higher in Gadag taluk with 1. 50 per cent, while it was 0.85 per cent in Naragund taluk during the same period. It has been observed that most of the taluks have their public spending on health sector quite lower the national level target of 3 per cent. Therefore, in order to have adequate access to good quality healthcare services for all the people at all the time, it is quite important to scale up the budgetary allocation and ensure its optimum utilisation.

5.8. Impact of Total Sanitation Campaign: A Small Area Study in Budihal Village

5.8.1. The Background and Objectives

Access to improved WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) has significant beneficial impact on health, productivity and thereby human development. “The cause of many of our diseases is the condition of our lavatories and our bad habit of

Per capita public expenditure on health in Gadag district was estimated at Rs.416, which is marginally lower than the state average of Rs.468

TABLE 5.17
Taluk-wise per capita public expenditure on health and family welfare: 2011-12

Taluk	Total health expenditure (Rs in Lakhs/ Current price)	Per capita expenditure (Rs.)	Percentage of GDDP
Gadag	2316	631	1.50
Mundaragi	541	410	1.19
Naragund	399	396	0.85
Ron	644	244	1.07
Shirahatti	528	263	0.96
District	4428	416	1.22

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Gadag.

"The cause of many of our diseases is the condition of our lavatories and our bad habit of disposing of excreta anywhere and everywhere", - Mahatma Gandhi (1925)

disposing of excreta anywhere and everywhere", said Mahatma Gandhi (1925). In the absence of water supply and improved sanitation, the diseases such as diarrhea, cholera, typhoid, respiratory infections, skin and eye infections are likely to occur and have adverse impact on the health of household members, and the children under age 5 are more likely to be exposed to diseases that often sicken them, leaving them unable to attain a healthy body weight no matter how much food they eat. When this happens during the first two years of their childhood, children become stunted. Not only does stunting contribute to the deaths of a million children, but those who survive suffer from cognitive deficits and are poorer and sicker than children not affected by stunting. They may also face increased risks for adult illnesses like diabetes, heart attacks and strokes. A direct association between malnutrition and lack of improved sanitation is evident.

In view of this, the Finance Minister in his recent budget has set a goal of ensuring "zero defecation" by 2019, that will be the 150th birth day celebration of our father of nation Mahatma Gandhi, who said "good sanitation was more important than independence" Therefore, provision of improved sanitation has become key importance in rural areas, schools and other key places. Against this background, an effort has been made to examine the impact of access to improved sanitation on the surrounding environment, health risks of the household members and their perception on workability and income earnings



Konnur Village, Naragund taluk

5.8.2. Study Area and Sample Households

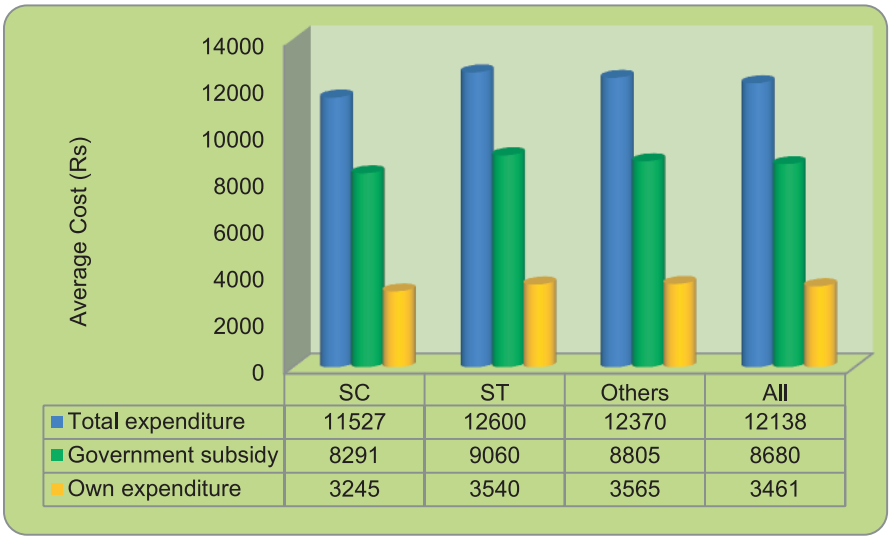
Budihal Village, Konchageri GP, in Shirahatti taluk of Gadag district has been chosen as there is effective implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/Nirmal Bharath Abhiyana (NBA) and thereby the village has become a model to other villages in the district. Most of the households in the village have constructed individual toilets under the TSC/NBA programme during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

A total of 35 sample households have been randomly chosen out of 200 census households ensuring due representation across the social groups such as SCs (31.4 per cent), STs (14.3 and Others (54.3 per cent). Most of these are BPL households, mainly depending on wage employment as their sole source of livelihood. Most of these houses are semi-pucca (57 per cent) with access to electricity provided by the Government (74 per cent) and traditional cooking fuel (97 per cent). Majority of the households have access to both private (45.7 per cent) and public (45.7 per cent) taps. Before constructing individual toilets, these households were mainly dependent on open defecation as community sanitation was defunct due to lack of maintenance.

5.8.3. Access to Individual Toilets

All these households have constructed individual toilets within or nearby premises of their house under TSC/NBA in 2011 and 2012. Most of these household members have got the information about the programme for construction of individual toilets from their ward members. The data illustrated in Figure 5.13 indicate that the average cost of construction of individual toilets was estimated at Rs.12138; of which Rs. 8680 was from the Government subsidy and Rs. 3461 was from their own contribution, which found to be relatively low in the case of SCs/STs (Figure 5.13). Majority of the respondents have said that individual toilets have been constructed with a view to maintain good health and hygienic condition in and around the surroundings. It has been cleaned by adult women (74.3 per cent). It is also evident that most of the toilets constructed were used by the members. Nobody depends on open defecation in the village, and hence, the cleanliness and hygienic condition has been maintained.

FIGURE 5.13
Average cost of construction of individual toilets (Rs.)



	SC	ST	Others	All
Total expenditure	11527	12600	12370	12138
Government subsidy	8291	9060	8805	8680
Own expenditure	3245	3540	3565	3461

Source: Filed Survey.

5.8.4. Access to Drinking Water and Drainage

Access to water for drinking and household usage purpose is also equally important in the rural areas. The GP has played a pro-active role in providing safe drinking water and also drainage facility in the villages. It has been estimated that about 53.7 per cent of the households have been connected with individual water taps and another 46.3 per cent of the households have access to public tap. Hence, maintenance of toilets has also become much easier for the household members. Everyday sufficient water is provided and hence, there is no problem of drinking water in the village, except during the summer season.

Further, the GP has also constructed underground drainage with plastic pipes partly financed by the villagers. Therefore, the used sewage water is passed through the underground drainage. No waste water or sewage water of the households is left flowing over the street road. It is an innovative method that has been adopted by the Konchageri GP to ensure cleanliness and hygienic condition. Majority of the sample respondents have said that the delivery of services towards regular water supply and

Nobody depends on open defecation in the village and hence, the cleanliness and hygienic condition has been maintained

FIGURE 5.14
People's perception on cleanliness after construction of Individual toilets (Per cent)



Source: Field Survey.

A great majority of them (79 per cent) have felt that the cleanliness in and around their house after construction of individual toilets has been improved

maintenance of drainage is satisfactory. Water and Sanitation Committee has also been constituted, and majority of them felt that the service delivery system of GP is quite satisfactory.

5.8.5. Impact of Sanitation: People's Perception

Although it is too difficult to examine the impact of sanitation on health and workability of the household members with a thin sample size, an effort is made to elicit their perception, which may not necessarily be generalised. As seen from the data illustrated in Figure 5.14, a great majority of them (79 per cent) have felt that the cleanliness in and around their house after construction of individual toilets has been improved. The improvement is found to be quite perceptible in the case of SC/ST households as compared to Other households.

Similarly, the spread of bad smell, mosquitoes, flies, insects, etc., has also come down. A great majority of them (95 per cent) have felt that there has been a reduction in the incidences of illness such as malaria, dengue, anaemia, typhoid, jaundice, cough, cold and fever, physical weakness, joint pain, vomiting sensation, etc. after construction of individual toilets. It has more beneficial impact on health of children and old- age people. They opine that this is mainly due to construction of individual toilets and households connected with the closed drainage. They feel that their health and workability has been improved after having access to individual toilets. Such favorable changes have been explicit among the households belonging to the SCs/STs as compared to Others. They also feel that their social status has been improved and their relatives, especially from spouse side are also glad. Further, most of the respondents opined that their vigor and workability has been improved, leading to improved income earnings.

5.8.6. Collection of Water Charges and House Tax

It has been observed that the Konchageri GP has played an important role in providing the basic services such as water, housing, sanitation, drainage, cleaning of streets, etc. Most of the villagers were

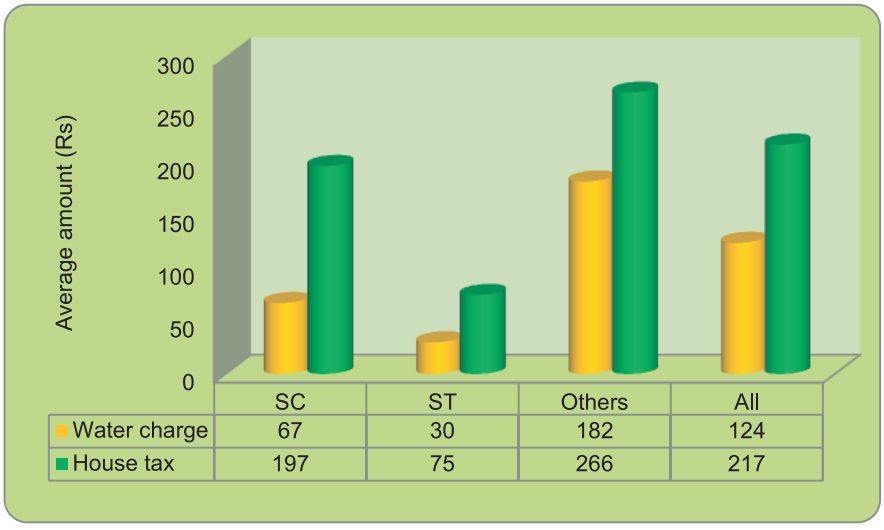
satisfied with the services provided by the GP. This has resulted in an increased willingness to pay the water charges as well as the house tax by the villagers. Consequently, the collection of water charges and house tax has increased.

The data provided in Figure 5.15 indicate that the average water charge paid by the users was estimated at Rs.124 during 2010-11 to 2011-12. It is relatively high among the Other households as compared to that of STs/SCs in the village. Similarly, in the case of house tax, it was estimated to be at Rs 217. The average amount of tax paid is also high among the Other households as compared to that of SCs/STs. It can be noted that there are villages where many people do not pay the house tax or water charges regularly. Here, is the case where there has been an increase in the willingness of the people to pay house tax and water charges.

It is evident from the small area study that the GP has played an important role in implementing the TSC/NBA and providing drinking and water drainage facilities in Budihal village. Most of the households have access to individual toilets, drinking water and drainage facilities. This has contributed to human development in different ways. A great majority of the sample households have felt that there has been an improvement in the cleanliness and hygienic condition in and around the house. The health status and workability of the household members has also been improved after having access to individual toilets. The collection of water charges and house tax has also improved. Thus, it is evident from the study that if the GP is able to ensure delivery of basic services in the village, there is a possibility of increasing their own source revenue mobilisation. These are the indicative observations emerged from the study, which may not necessarily be generalised.

This has resulted in an increased willingness to pay the water charges as well as the house tax by the villagers. Consequently, the collection of water charges and house tax has increased

FIGURE 5.15
Average water charge and house tax paid by the sample households (Rs.)



	SC	ST	Others	All
Water charge	67	30	182	124
House tax	197	75	266	217

Source: Field Survey.

5.9. Concluding Remarks

The decadal growth of population, both males and females in Gadag district has been on the gradual decline over a period of time. The decline is much faster in Gadag district than in Karnataka state. The decadal growth rate of population was quite high in urban than in rural

areas, which may be partly due to rural-urban migration. It was marginally higher for females than for males. At the same time, most of the taluks have witnessed a negative growth rate of child population. It was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Age structure of the population in the district began to show signals of change from "pyramid" to "cylinder" shape, indicating a sign of an increase in the share of youth and adult-working population and a corresponding decline in the share of children and paving the way for reaping the benefits of "demographic gift" in a couple of decades.

The decadal growth rate of population was quite high in urban than in rural areas, which may be partly due to rural-urban migration

Regarding the overall sex ratio, it was favourable in Gadag district as compared to the state figure. It was relatively better in urban areas than in rural areas. It has improved in Gadag, Mundaragi and Ron taluks as compared to other taluks during 1991 to 2011. But the child sex ratio in comparison with overall sex ratio was unfavorable in the district and more so in rural than in urban areas. The child sex ratio is further worsening, while the overall sex ratio is marginally improving in the district. This implies that gender discrimination against girls is increasing in the district which is a matter of great concern.

Health infrastructures such as the number of hospitals, doctors, nurses, hospital beds, healthcare centres, etc., are of immense importance in maintenance of good health and in leading a long and healthy life. The share of private hospitals in Gadag district as whole is quite predominant in the healthcare delivery system. A considerable inter-taluk disparity in access to healthcare facilities, both by public and private sector, has been noticed in Gadag district. Gadag and Naragund taluks have better accessibility of both government and private hospitals as compared to other taluks in the district.

Further, as per the IPHS norms, the district has inadequate health centres especially Sub-centres in some of the taluks such as Gadag and Shirahatti. The average number of doctors available per lakh population is more in Gadag, Naragund and Ron taluks as compared to other taluks. In the case of child healthcare, there has been a universal coverage of children below one year under immunisation programme against infectious diseases in the district. In spite of several measures, the problem of malnutrition and underweight of the children continues to be persistent in Gadag district. As far as the percentage of underweight children is concerned, it was estimated to be quite high in rural than in urban areas. It has increased in rural areas but declined in urban areas during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

The percentage of malnourished children was marginally high in urban areas than in rural areas and among the girls than among the boys. An

inter-taluk disparity in the percentage of child malnutrition has been noticed. Ron taluk has the highest percentage with 47 per cent, while Gadag has the lowest with 41 per cent in 2011-12. Further, it was disappointing to note that it has sharply increased during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The increase was more in urban areas than in rural areas and for boys than for girls during the same period. Ron and Gadag taluks have witnessed a rapid increase in the percentage of child malnutrition, which needs quick and relevant policy intervention, as it has adverse impact on child development.

The IMR, CMR and MMR were estimated to be significantly high in rural areas than in urban areas in 2011-12. The problem of infant and child mortality is quite severe in Mundaragi taluk, while it is least in Shirahatti taluk. But both IMR and CMR have declined at the district level. Across the place of residence, they have significantly declined in urban areas while they have marginally increased in rural areas, especially in respect of IMR.

There has been a full coverage of pregnant women with ANC in the district. The percentage of pregnant women suffering from anaemia has declined significantly but it continued to be quite high in Gadag, Mundaragi and Naragund taluks. The percentage of pregnant women provided nutrition has improved but it continues to be low in Ron taluk. While the percentage of institutional deliveries is closer to 100 per cent at district level, it continued to be quite less in Mundaragi and Naragund taluks. In spite of several initiatives, the MMR continued to be quite high at 117 at the district level; it was significantly high in rural areas with 157 as against 75 in urban areas. Across the taluks, it was as high as 177 in Mundaragi taluk, while it was as low as 63 in Naragund taluk in 2011-12. At the district level, the MMR has declined from 137 to 117 during 2007-08 to 2011-12. But it has declined significantly in urban areas, while in rural areas it has gone up with varying degrees across the taluks.

The problem of diarrhoea, TB, HIV/AIDS and dengue has been worsened during 2007-08 to 2011-12. In most cases, the problem of diseases especially, diarrhoea, dengue and HIV/ADIS, is quite discernible in Ron and Gadag taluks as compared to other taluks in the district. Finally, the per capita public expenditure on health and family welfare was estimated at Rs. 416 in 2011-12. A considerable inter-taluks disparity is evident. Gadag taluks has the highest per capita public expenditure with Rs. 631, whereas Ron taluk has the lowest with Rs. 244 during the same period. Similarly, the public health expenditure as a percentage to GDDP was estimated to be 1.22 per cent, which is quite less than the notational level target of 3 per cent of GDP.

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It can be concluded that health status of the rural people is quite poor as compared to that of urban people partly due to limited access to healthcare facilities and lack of awareness. Child health and maternal health is awfully unsatisfactory in rural than in urban areas. Inter-taluk disparity in access to healthcare facilities and accordingly health status is also glaring. In most cases, Gadag and Naragund taluks have better health status as compared to Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks.

CHAPTER 6

Income, Poverty and Employment



CHAPTER 6

Income, Poverty and Employment

6.1. Introduction

A positive association between economic growth and human development cannot be ruled out altogether. They are interdependent and mutually reinforcing with each other. Such association can be strengthened through the intervention of appropriate government programmes at different levels of development. Human development as mentioned earlier, refers to a process of enlarging people's choices in a way which enables them to lead longer, healthier and fuller lives. It is multi-dimensional concept which is captured through an improvement in health, knowledge (education, skills, etc.) and living standard.

Economic growth, which was considered to be an indicator of people's wellbeing is defined as an increase in national output or GDP per capita, which is mainly determined by the natural resource endowments like land, rainfall, irrigation, soil, savings, investment, capital assets, quality of labour forces and their participation in labour market and policy environment.

It has been argued that a strong association exists between economic growth and human development through two ways: one way is from "economic growth to human development" and other way is from "human development to economic growth". Economic growth provides the resources for improvements in human development, and improvements in the quality of labour force and through several of other ways contribute to economic growth (Ranis, Gustav, Frances Stewart and Alejandro Ramirez, 2000). The factors that establish "invisible" link between them are divergent across different regions and remained unidentified and not paid attention.

A strong association exists between economic growth and human development through two ways: one way is from "economic growth to human development" and other way is from "human development to economic growth"

Further, economic growth contributes to human development mainly through household and government activities. Households with increased income can spend more on items that directly contribute to human development, such as food, safe drinking water, sanitation education, health and so on (Ranis, Gustav, Frances Stewart and Alejandro Ramirez, 2000; Behrman and Wolfe, 1987; King and Lillard, 1987; Strauss and Thomas, 1995).

Participation of women in labour market is considered to be one of the important sources of human development. It has been argued that if women control over the income they earn, expenditure patterns are geared relatively more toward human

development related inputs such as food and education (Garacia, 1990; Hoddinott and Haddad, 1991). In the regions with increased income, it is quite possible for the government to mobilise more revenue to spend more on education, health, drinking water, housing, sanitation and all those activities that go into an improvement in human development.

Human development also contributes to economic growth through a variety of ways. As people become healthier, better nourished and educated, they contribute more to economic growth

Similarly, human development also contributes to economic growth through a variety of ways. As people become healthier, better nourished and educated, they contribute more to economic growth. Human development is not only an end in itself, but it also acts as a means of economic growth of a region through improving people's capabilities (education, skills, health, etc.,), increased work participation, improved science and technology and productivity, leading to increased income (Schultz, 1975; Alderman, Behrman, Khan, Ross and Sabot, 1996). Against this background, it is quite useful for the policy makers to present the trends and growth patterns of income and poverty, access to land, crop cultivation, irrigation, occupational pattern and its diversification. Many of these activities contribute to income generation and hereby human development of a region.

6.2. District and Taluk Income

According to the Economic Survey of Karnataka 2013-14, the Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) of Gadag district was estimated at Rs. 5285 crore (current price) in 2011-12, it was accounted for 1.15 per cent of the state income and per capita Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) was Rs. 43,224 (current price) as against the state per capita NSDP of Rs.68, 227 in 2011-12. As the data at the taluk level were not available for

TABLE 6.1

Per capita income by taluks: 2008-09 (Rs. in current price)

Taluk	Gross per capita income in 2008-09 (GDDP) (Rs.)	Net per capita income (NDDP)		Annual Growth Rate of Net per capita income (%)
		2004-05	2008-09	
Gadag	42495	19801	37707	13.75
Mundaragi	35737	34766	32122	-1.57
Naragund	46362	21957	41836	13.76
Ron	22147	13138	20410	9.21
Shirahatti	27452	12973	24352	13.42
District	34034	18813	30507	10.15
State	53101	26806	47614	12.18

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru

the year 2011-12, Table 6.1 presents data on per capita income by taluks in Gadag district 2004-05 and 2008-09. The net per capita income of the Gadag district was estimated at Rs. 30, 507, while that of the state average was Rs. 47,614. An inter-taluk disparity in net per capita income is also quite evident. Naragund taluk has the highest per capita net income of Rs. 41,836 as against Rs. 20,410 in Ron taluk. Naragund, Gadag and Mundaragi taluks have the net per capita income more than the district average, Besides Ron taluk; Shirahatti taluk also has its net per capita income below the district average. The annual growth rate of income per capita reveals that it grew at 10.15 per cent in Gadag district as a whole which is lower than the state average of 12.18 per cent during 2004-05 to 2008-09. While Mundaragi taluk has witnessed negative growth rate of income per capita, the taluks such as Naragund, Gadag and Shirahatti have annual growth rate more than that of state average during the same period. However, it was found to be negative in Mundaragi taluk.

The share of income by major sources reveals that the primary sector accounts for 22.33 per cent, the secondary and tertiary sector accounts for 22.19 per cent and 55.48 per cent at the district level. The income share from the non-agricultural sector in Gadag district was found to be low as compared to that of the state average. It is evident that the bulk of the district income has originated from the service sector. At the district level the income share of primary and tertiary sectors marginally declined and a corresponding increase took place in the secondary sector during 2004-05 to 2008-09. This trend is quite divergent across taluks in the district

The taluks such as Naragund and Mundaragi continue to have significant share of income from primary sector as compared to Gadag and Ron taluks. Though the income share from the non-agriculture sector (secondary and tertiary) was found to be quite high in most of the taluks except Mundaragi and Naragund, no significant income diversification away from agriculture was observed. Instead a sharp decline has occurred in the share of tertiary sector in most of the taluks (Figure 6.1). The income diversification in the district is marginally lower than the state average. This indicates that the development of non-agricultural activities outside the agricultural sector such as trade, commerce, business, etc. is quite limited in the district.

Development of non-agricultural activities outside the agricultural sector such as trade, commerce, business, etc. is quite limited in the district

6.3. Agriculture: Landholdings, Irrigation, Cropping Pattern and Livestock

In Gadag, agriculture continues to be one of the key sources of income for a very large share of working population in rural areas. As the district economy is predominantly



TABLE 6.2

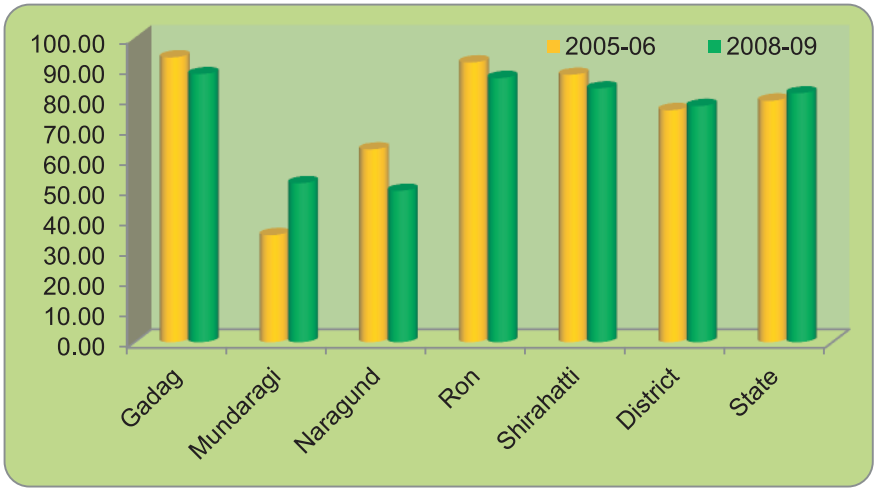
Taluk-wise share of net income by different sources in Gadag district (Per cent)

Taluk	2004-05			2008-09			Changes beteen the period		
	Primary	Second.	Tertiary	Primary	Second.	Tertiary	Primary	Second.	Tertiary
Gadag	6.38	28.25	65.36	11.88	28.17	59.95	5.50	-0.09	-5.41
Mundaragi	64.81	8.03	27.17	47.74	8.94	43.32	-17.06	0.91	16.15
Naragund	36.63	12.58	50.79	50.23	7.37	42.40	13.60	-5.21	-8.39
Ron	8.04	21.23	70.73	13.12	26.06	60.81	5.08	4.83	-9.91
Shirahatti	12.10	24.06	63.84	16.57	24.98	58.45	4.47	0.92	-5.39
District	23.71	20.24	56.05	22.33	22.19	55.48	-1.38	1.95	-0.57
State	20.62	26.12	53.27	18.18	26.61	55.21	-2.44	0.49	1.94

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.

FIGURE 6.1

Income share from non-agriculture activities in Gadag district (Per cent)



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru



Hulkoti Village, Gadag

agrarian economy by source of livelihood, its growth is largely dependent on agricultural prosperity. The progress of a taluk or district depends on distributional pattern of productive assets like land, cropping pattern, rainfall and access to irrigation facilities, livestock and so on. An effort, therefore, has been made to present the progress and current situation of agriculture focusing on the above issues in Gadag district.

6.3.1. Distribution of Landholdings

Access to productive assets like land is also one of the important natural endowments, the distribution of which determines the income earnings of agricultural sector. As seen from the data presented in Table 6.3, the share of marginal and small farmers in Gadag district accounted for 58.54 per cent as against 76.44 per cent in Karnataka in 2010-11.

TABLE 6.3

Number and area operated by size of landholdings in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)

Size of Landholdings	Gadag				Karnataka			
	2000-01		2010-11		2000-01		2010-11	
	No of holdings	Area operated	No of holdings	Area operated	No of holdings	Area operated	No of holdings	Area operated
Marginal	12.47	2.64	21.73	5.48	45.94	12.12	49.14	16.41
Small	35.00	17.63	36.81	22.57	26.97	22.28	27.30	18.96
Semi-Medium	31.47	29.19	26.69	30.50	17.80	27.86	16.17	30.08
Medium	17.89	35.77	13.00	31.49	8.04	26.95	6.52	25.74
Large	3.18	14.77	1.77	9.95	1.26	10.78	0.86	8.81
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Department of Agriculture, Gadag.

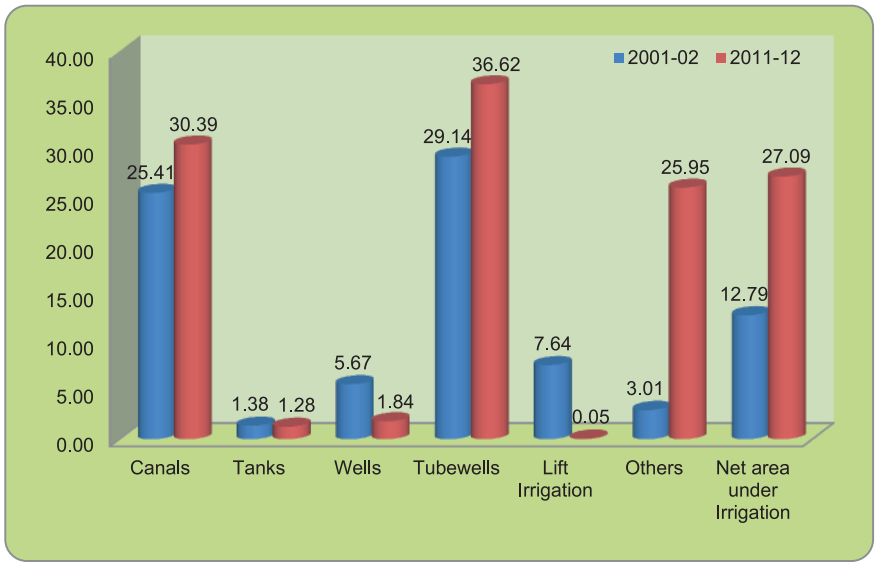
On the other hand, the share of large and medium farmers was 14.77 per cent in the district, while it was 7.38 per cent in the state during the same period. The distribution of land is highly unequal in the district. For instance, in Gadag district, the bottom 58.54 per cent of marginal and small farmers operated 28.05 per cent of land, while the top 14.77 per cent of medium and large farmers operate 41.44 per cent of land in 2010-11. However, the share of marginal and small farmers has increased, while the corresponding decline has come from the semi-medium followed by medium and large farmers. There has been a downward shift of operational landholdings in the district. Nevertheless, the distribution of landholdings is quite uneven in the district.

6.3.2. Irrigation

Agriculture in Gadag district is mainly rain fed depending on monsoon rain, which has become now quite unpredictable due to climate change. Gadag district has smaller proportion of area under irrigation with 27.09 per cent during 2011-12, which increased

FIGURE 6.2

Source-wise net area under irrigation in Gadag district (Per cent)



Source: Department of Agriculture, Gadag.

from 12.79 per cent in 2001-02 (Figure 6.2). The share of area under tube well irrigation is quite predominant which has increased from 29.14 per cent to 36.62 per cent. Similarly, the area under canal irrigation has increased from 25.41 per cent to30.39 per cent during 2001-02 to 2011-12. The share of well irrigation and lift irrigation has declined from 5.67 per cent to 1.84 per cent and 7.64 per cent to 0.05 per cent during the same period.

most of the taluks during 2001-02 to 2011-12; the increase was quite significant in Mundaragi and Naragund taluks as compared to that of others in the district. The assured irrigation plays a vital role in raising cropping intensity, changing cropping pattern, and raising crop yield. As the net area under irrigation is quite less in most of the taluks except Naragund, it deserves greater policy attention.

BOX 6.1

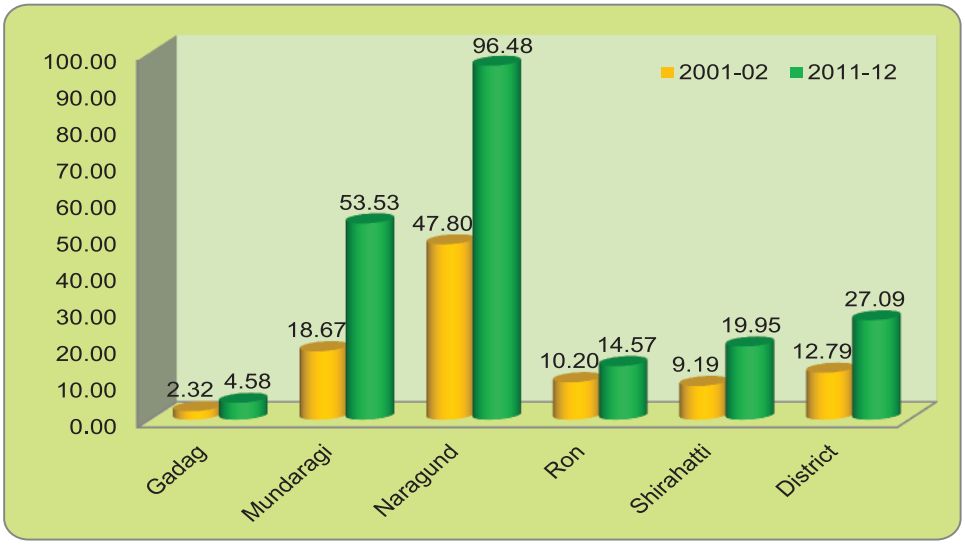
Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Hulkoti, Gadag



Krishi Vigyan Kendra (1981) is an institutional project of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), which was established under the leadership of late Shri K. H. Patil. It has played a vital role in development of agriculture in Gadag district through imparting vocational training to the farmers, farm-women, rural youths and grass-root level extension workers. The objective is to have an appropriate technology which may be economically profitable, ecologically sustainable, technically feasible and culturally compatible. As per the official information, the KVK has organised 1,895 training curses covering 64266 farmers, 277 youth training covering 6214 youths, 8476 extension activities covering 131042 farmers and frontline demonstration in the area of 1021 hectares covering 1771 farmers during 2001-02 to 2013-14. It has also involved in production and supply of seeds and seedlings to the farmers of this region.

FIGURE 6.3

Taluk-wise percentage of areas under irrigation



Source: Department of Agriculture, Gadag.

A considerable inter-taluk variation has been noticed. The proportion of net area under irrigation was quite significant in Naragund taluk with 96.48 per cent, while it quite low in Gadag taluk with 4.58 per cent during 2011-12 (Figure 6.3). In other taluks such as Ron and Shirahatti, the proportion of area under net irrigation was below the district average. It can be noted that the proportion of area under net irrigation has increased in

Cropping intensity is the percentage of net sown area to the gross sown area, implying intensity of crop cultivation. An increase in cropping intensity largely depends on timely and abundant rainfall or access to irrigation and other modern agricultural inputs. As the land for cultivation has been on the decline in most of the taluks owing to growing urbanization and commercial establishments, an increase in the

cropping intensity is only possible through intensive cultivation by providing modern agricultural inputs especially irrigation, credit, high yielding variety seeds, etc.

The cropping intensity was estimated at 140 per cent in the district in 2011-12 (Table 6.4). While Naragund taluk has the highest cropping intensity with 163 per cent due to irrigation, Gadag taluk has the lowest with 124 per cent during the same period. Ron taluk also has cropping intensity more than the district average. The taluks such as Naragund, Ron and Mundaragi have witnessed greater increase in the cropping intensity as compared to other taluks in the district during 2001-02 to 2011-12.

access to irrigation facility and availability of rainfall. Cropping pattern is the proportion of area under different crops in a particular year. The taluks with more commercial and market oriented cash crops such as maize, oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, etc., are likely to earn more income, given the price volatility.

As seen from the data presented in Table 6.5, at the district level, the share of area under food grains was 44.92 per cent in 2001-02 which increased to 57.02 per cent in 2011-12. The bulk of the increase was mainly driven by an increase in the cultivation of area under pulses and maize crops. The cultivation of area under jowar followed by wheat has



Hulkoti Village, Gadag

TABLE 6.4
Taluk-wise cropping intensity (area in hectare)

Taluk	2001-02			2011-12			Changes between the period
	Net sown area	Gross sown area	Cropping Intensity (%)	Net sown area	Gross sown area	Cropping Intensity (%)	
Gadag	101021	113811	113	90164	111905	124	11
Mundaragi	60102	65762	109	40863	55745	136	27
Naragund	36671	36671	100	41149	67060	163	63
Ron	120548	135035	112	115110	169259	147	35
Shirahatti	74448	90154	121	65338	90648	139	18
District	392790	441433	112	352624	494617	140	28

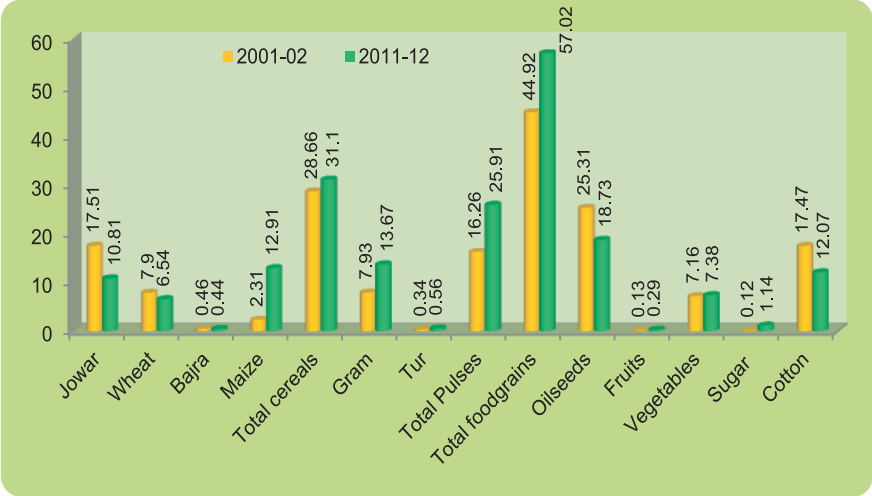
Source: Department of Agriculture, Gadag.

6.3.3. Cropping Pattern

Income of the farmers depends on the cropping pattern. Cropping pattern, in turn, is largely influenced by several factors among which

come down during the same period. Nevertheless, the cropping pattern in the district is dominated by the food grains. In the case of non-food grains, the share of area under oilseeds was

FIGURE 6.4
Proportion of area under major crops in Gadag district



estimated to be quite high with 25.31 per cent in 2001-02 which declined to 18.73 per cent in 2011-12. The share of cotton under cultivation has also declined, while the share of sugarcane under cultivation has marginally increased at the district level during the same period (Figure 6.4).

TABLE 6.5
Proportion of area under major crops by taluks

Taluk	Total food Grains									Non-good Grains				
	Jowar	Wheat	Bajra	Maize	Total Cereals	Gram	Tur	Total Pulses	Total food grains	Oilseeds	Fruits	Vegetables	Sugar Cane	Cotton
2001-02														
Gadag	14.33	6.40	0.01	0.27	21.09	6.69	0.18	16.00	37.09	16.89	0.20	13.65	0.09	23.59
Mundaragi	22.25	8.31	0.21	1.47	33.25	5.55	0.40	10.92	44.17	37.55	0.18	2.42	0.41	14.30
Naragund	21.33	22.50	0.00	5.05	48.89	24.79	0.07	24.86	73.75	11.72	0.04	2.14	0.31	11.39
Ron	16.56	9.16	1.37	3.55	31.09	10.31	0.50	19.42	50.50	25.39	0.03	8.43	0.01	14.53
Shirahatti	17.92	1.69	0.03	2.54	22.99	0.81	0.39	12.24	35.23	32.43	0.17	2.55	0.05	18.94
District	17.51	7.90	0.46	2.31	28.66	7.93	0.34	16.26	44.92	25.31	0.13	7.16	0.12	17.47
2011-12														
Gadag	13.15	6.90	0.01	5.41	25.54	16.08	0.65	25.38	50.93	16.54	0.55	9.92	0.09	16.25
Mundaragi	16.77	2.71	0.67	13.47	34.77	10.47	0.91	16.40	51.17	24.83	0.49	1.19	8.25	13.30
Naragund	3.42	21.31	0.00	37.53	62.27	13.53	0.04	15.07	77.34	13.88	0.15	1.22	0.22	7.02
Ron	9.48	4.06	1.04	6.91	21.60	18.46	0.33	37.74	59.34	15.17	0.15	12.34	0.15	9.50
Shirahatti	12.17	2.16	0.02	14.82	30.40	3.81	1.02	18.35	48.75	27.93	0.18	3.35	0.61	14.70
District	10.81	6.54	0.44	12.91	31.10	13.67	0.56	25.91	57.02	18.73	0.29	7.38	1.14	12.07

Source: Department of Agriculture, Gadag.

An inter-taluk disparity in the cultivation of food grains and non-food grains has also been noticed. Naragund and Ron taluks have greater proportion of areas under cultivation of foodgrains, while it was quite low in Shirahatti, Gadag and Mundaragi taluks, which have larger proportion of area under non-food grains such as cotton and oilseeds. Among the food grains, Naragund taluk has witnessed rapid increase in the proportion of area under cultivation of maize crop from 5.05 per cent to 37.53 per cent during 2001-02 to 2011-12. Similarly, Ron taluk has shown drastic increase in the proportion of area under cultivation of pulses from 19.42 per cent to 37.74 per cent, the bulk of which has come from gram. But it has declined in Naragund taluk from 24.86 per cent to 15.07 per cent during the same period.

6.3.4. Composition and Growth of Livestock

According to the Livestock Census 2003, Gadag district had a total of 6.70 lakh livestock population in 2003 which increased to 7.62 lakhs in 2007 (Table 6.6), registering an annual growth rate of 13 per cent. The share of cattle, buffalo, sheep and goats accounted for 94.65 per cent in 2003 which declined to 90.04 per cent in 2007. In 2003, the cattle followed by sheep and goats were the important livestock in the district, but the composition of livestock has been changed according to the Livestock Census 2007. The share of cattle and buffaloes declined and that of sheep and goats has increased in the district during the Livestock Census period between 2003 and 2007.

The annual growth rate of livestock was the highest in Mundaragi, while

TABLE 6.6
Composition and growth of livestock by taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	Share of livestock in 2003 (Livestock Census 2003)					Share of livestock in 2007 (Livestock Census 2007)				
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Total (Actual)	Cattle	Buffaloes	sheep	Goats	Total (Actual)
Gadag	30.96	15.82	26.30	18.70	124770	24.57	13.82	29.43	23.86	113495
Mundaragi	29.73	7.71	40.06	18.63	111737	19.84	9.88	40.20	26.09	169901
Naragund	39.76	17.90	18.60	17.64	83711	33.09	19.62	22.09	18.74	52266
Ron	30.53	17.57	24.27	22.40	191147	21.23	11.73	37.10	24.58	219928
Shirahatti	30.55	10.10	42.18	13.30	158348	15.96	5.62	57.35	17.94	207072
District	31.63	13.87	30.81	18.34	669713	20.80	10.51	41.12	22.61	762662

Source: Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Gadag.



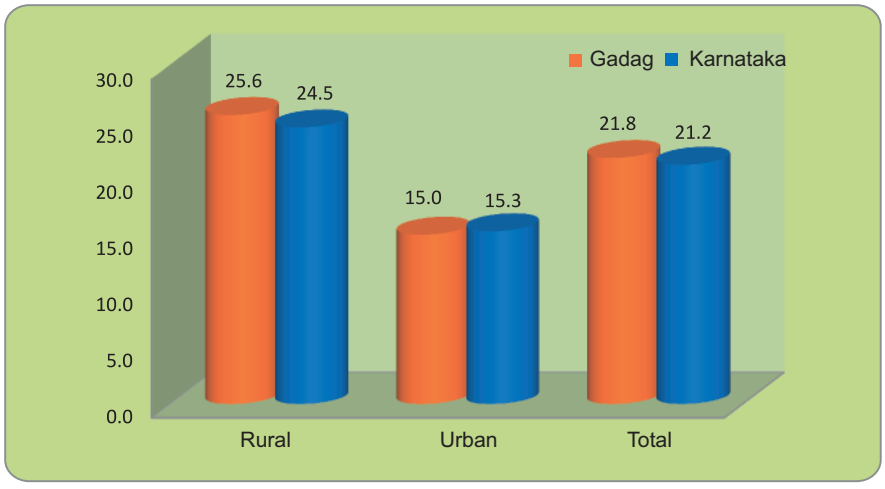
Sheep rearing in Konnur Village, Naragund taluk

TABLE 6.7
Taluk-wise annual growth rate of major livestock: 2003-07 (Per cent)

Taluk	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Total
Gadag	-6.3	-4.5	0.4	3.0	-1.9
Mundaragi	0.3	14.3	8.8	16.3	8.7
Naragund	-12.3	-7.3	-5.8	-7.9	-9.0
Ron	-4.4	-5.1	12.0	4.8	2.8
Shirahatti	-7.3	-6.2	12.2	12.0	5.5
District	-5.6	-2.9	8.7	7.0	2.6

Source: Department of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Gadag

FIGURE 6.5
Percentage of people living below poverty line in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2011-12



Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, Government of Karnataka, 2013-14 (Annexure 7.1).

Naragund taluk has registered the highest negative growth rate during 2003 to 2007. The share of cattle and buffalo has declined significantly in Shirahatti taluk during the same period. The share of sheep in Ron and goat in Mundaragi taluks has rapidly increased as compared to other taluks in the district. While the annual growth rates of sheep and goats have increased, whereas in the case of cattle and buffaloes it has declined with varying degrees across the taluks during the same period. The taluks such as Shirahatti and Naragund have shown greater decline in the growth rate of cattle and buffaloes during 2003 to 2007(Table 6.7). The annual growth rate of sheep in Shirahatti taluk and that of goats in Mundaragi taluk has witnessed a rapid increase as compared to other taluks during 2003 to 2007.

6.4. Poverty and BPL Households

Poverty and human development are also interdependent. It has been widely accepted that poverty is one of the bottlenecks in attaining human development and so also in sustainable development. The taluks with low income and consequently high poverty are less likely to spend on human development inputs such as food, housing, safe drinking water, health, education, etc. Consequently, human development is bound to be low. As per the data estimated by the Economic Survey of Karnataka 2013-14, the incidence of poverty was quite high in Gadag district with 21.8 per cent as against 21.2 per cent in Karnataka (Figure 6.5).

Gadag district has more poverty in rural areas with 25.6 per cent as against 15 per cent in urban areas in 2011-12. As the data on income poverty is not available at the taluk level, the share of BPL card holders is used as a proxy indicator to indicate poverty. The data presented in Table 6.8 indicate a considerable inter-taluk variation in the share of BPL cards both in rural and urban areas.

The share of BPL card holders was

quite high in Mundaragi with 82.02 per cent, while Gadag taluk has the lowest of 73.78 per cent in 2011-12. Nevertheless, as the distribution of BPL cards may not be efficiently made on the basis of poverty parameters, this may not reflect the true poverty that the people experience. A negative association exists between the poverty and human development in Gadag district. This implies that reduction in poverty is one of the factors contributing to human development, and the other way round also holds good.

that the human poverty is quite high in Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks which have also performed quite poor in human development. The human poverty was relatively high in rural areas of all the taluks than in urban areas. A considerable inter-taluk variation across rural and urban areas was noticed.

Further, a negative association between HPI and HDI is evident in Gadag district from the data

A negative association exists between the poverty and human development in Gadag district

TABLE 6.8
Percentage of households provided with BPL cards by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	Total cards			BPL cards			% of HHs provided with BPL cards		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	39761	44894	84655	31019	31440	62459	78.01	70.03	73.78
Mundaragi	25081	5166	30247	20912	3897	24809	83.38	75.44	82.02
Naragund	14583	9402	23985	10286	6478	16764	70.53	68.90	69.89
Ron	42540	15800	58340	34960	11526	46486	82.18	72.95	79.68
Shirahatti	35166	13957	49123	27818	9791	37609	79.10	70.15	76.56
District	157131	89219	246350	124995	63132	188127	79.55	70.76	76.37

Source: Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Gadag

6.4.1. Human Poverty Index (HPI)

Human poverty Index (HPI) has been computed by considering the indicators such as percentage of illiteracy, percentage of agricultural labourers to main workers, percentage of non-workers (excluding children 0-6 years) to total population, percentage of marginal workers and percentage of BPL cards to total cards. The data provided in Table 6.9 indicate that Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks in the district have high HPI as compared to other taluks in 2011-12. This implies

provided in Figure 6.6. This implies that human poverty has depressing effect on human development. For instance, the taluks such as Gadag and Naragund with low human poverty have high human development as compared to those taluks such as Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti which have high poverty and low human development. This follows that human poverty is also one of the determinants of human development. The low human development may perpetuate due to high poverty.

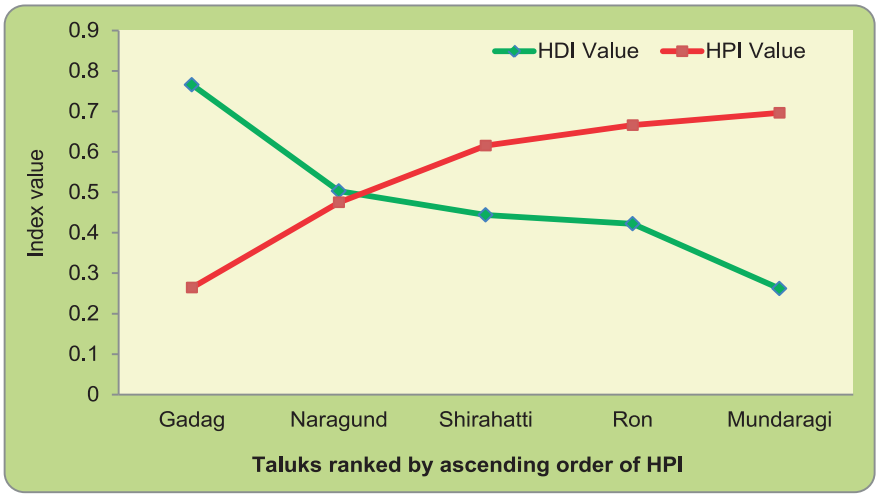


Self-employment in Bhairahatti Village

TABLE 6.9
Taluk-wise Human Poverty Index by place of residence: 2011-12

Taluk	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Gadag	0.480	4	0.235	5	0.264	5
Mundaragi	0.657	3	0.556	3	0.696	1
Naragund	0.285	5	0.600	1	0.475	4
Ron	0.750	1	0.590	2	0.666	2
Shirahatti	0.667	2	0.487	4	0.615	3

FIGURE 6.6
Association between HPI and HDI by taluks: 2011-12





In order to reduce poverty, the Centre and the State governments have introduced several poverty alleviation programmes in the district. Among others, the MGNREGS is the most important programme implemented in Gadag district in place of earlier wage-based employment programme of *Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana* (SGRY).

The percentage of households out of registration applied for employment was hardly 28 per cent in 2011-12 with varying degrees across taluks (Table 6.10). The percentage of households provided with employment out of the total applied was about 99.54 per cent at the district level. In most of the taluks, it was closer to 100 per cent except in Mundaragi taluk.

Further, the percentage of households covered with 100 days of employment was reported to be quite less at the district level with not more than 2 per cent of the total households who applied for jobs. Naragund taluk has the highest percentage of households provided with 100 days of employment with 2.75 per cent, while Mundaragi has the lowest of 0.84 per cent in 2011-12. It is evident that in Gadag district and in its most of the taluks, a significant proportion of households have not been provided with 100 days of employment. This indicates the violation of the right to employment for 100 days of guaranteed employment. Consequently, this may have an adverse impact on livelihood opportunities expansion and income generation to the rural people and thereby affecting human development. A positive association, by and large, exists between the percentage of households provided with 100 days of employment under the MGNERGS and the HDI value (Figure 6.7).

This shows that the taluks with a high share of households with 100 days of employment have high value of HDI except Naragund. Hence, it commands effective implementation of the programme.

The percentage coverage of households across social groups by taluks is provided in Table 6.11. It is evident that due representation of the households from SCs/STs and women has been ensured in provision of employment under MGNERGS in Gadag district with varying degrees across taluks. The share of SC/ST households and women was found to be quite high in Shirahatti, Naragund and Gadag taluks as compared to that of other taluks in the district. The share of women provided with employment at the district level as 44.28 per cent. It was the highest in Naragund taluk, while the lowest was recorded in Mundaragi taluk in 2011-12

6.5. Employment and Underemployment

6.5.1. Growth Rate of Employment

Growth of employment opportunities also plays an important role in human development through raising income levels of the people, which enables them to spend more on food, nutrition, housing, safe drinking water, sanitation, education, health and all those activities that have a direct bearing on human development. It is quite useful for the policy makers to analyse the growth of employment and its patterns by taluks in Gadag district. Growth of employment can be measured better through an increase in the growth rate of main workers. In the absence of data on employment based on time-use criteria, this can be considered to be a proxy for employment. As the growth of marginal workers is not appropriate indicator to measure growth of employment, the growth rate of main workers is considered as an indicator of employment growth.

TABLE 6.10
Taluk-wise details of households covered under MGNREGS: 2011-12

Taluk	No. of HHs with job cards	% of HHs applied for employment	% of HHs provided with employment	% of HHs provide 100 employment
Gadag	32671	25.33	99.93	2.16
Mundaragi	9168	35.20	100.00	0.84
Naragund	26322	27.22	99.97	2.75
Ron	31876	31.86	99.54	2.12
Shirahatti	25472	25.23	98.33	1.31
District	125509	28.08	99.54	2.00

Source: Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Gadag

FIGURE 6.7
Association between the percentage of households provided with 100 days of employment under MGNREGS and HDI value by taluks: 2011-12

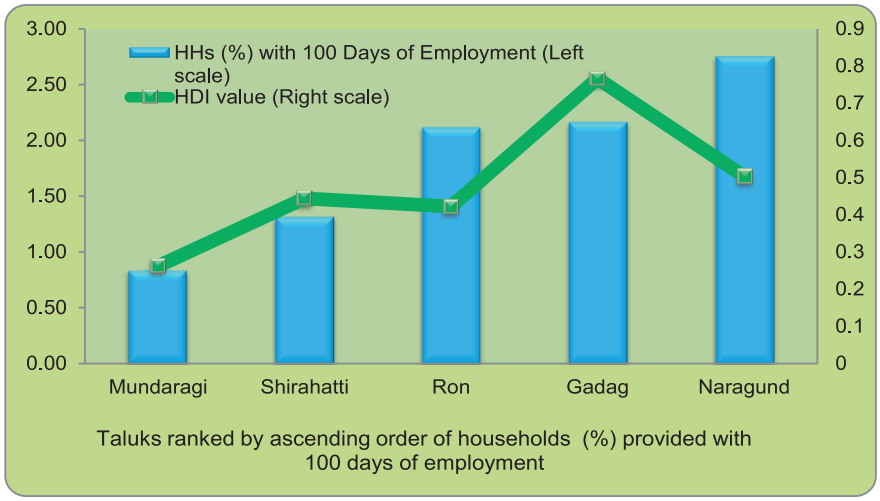


TABLE 6.11
Share of beneficiaries by social groups under the MGNERGS: 2011-12

Taluk	Share of beneficiaries by social groups and gender				Total numbers of beneficiaries
	SC	ST	Others	Women (from all the categories)	
Gadag	19.65	6.44	73.91	44.12	309067
Mundaragi	8.82	5.68	85.50	41.36	91226
Naragund	18.52	7.84	73.64	45.54	239389
Ron	11.66	5.47	82.86	44.61	336601
Shirahatti	20.22	10.01	69.76	43.75	182072
District	16.33	6.95	76.72	44.28	1158355

Source: Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Gadag.

The growth of marginal workers indicates the growth of underemployment.

The data depicted in Table 6.12 indicate that at the district level, the annual growth rate of total workers was quite low with 0.80 per cent as compared to 1.71 per cent in Karnataka during 2001 to 2011. The growth of employment is relatively high in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Across taluks, Mundaragi taluk has registered the highest growth rate of employment, while it was negative in Naragund taluk during the same period. The decline in the annual growth rate of employment in Naragund taluk may be due to mechanization of agriculture.

Similarly, the district has shown marginal increase in the annual growth rate of marginal workers indicating that there has been growth of underemployment in the district. Across taluks, the situation of underemployment was quite high in Naragund and Gadag taluks, while the growth of employment was estimated to be quite low or negative as compared to other taluks. On the other hand, the taluks such as Ron, Shirahatti and Mundaragi have registered negative growth rate of marginal workers, while the positive and high growth rate of main workers was registered as compared to other taluks in the district. This implies that the growth of under-employment has come down and that of employment (at least more than six months) has gone up. It is evident that the growth of livelihood opportunities is relatively high in most of the backward taluks in the district. It increased more in urban than in rural areas. It is evident that the bulk of the livelihood opportunities are generating in the urban informal sector.

The annual growth rate of employment in the district was estimated to be marginally high for female workers as compared to that of male workers during 2001 to 2011. It is quite lower than the state average both in respect of male and female workers. Across the taluks, Mundaragi and Gadag have marginally high growth rate of female employment as compared to other taluks. Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks have registered more growth rate of employment for males as compared to other taluks. Corresponding changes in the growth of underemployment have taken place during the same period.

6.5.2. Main and Marginal Workers

According to the Census of India, the total workers can be classified into the main workers (those who work for more than half a year or 182 days) and the marginal workers (those who work for less than half a year or 182 days). An increase in the share of main workers may reflect an improvement in the livelihood opportunities, while an increase in the share of marginal workers may indicate an increase in underemployment.

The data provided in Table 6.14 indicate that the share of main workers in the district was estimated at 85.42 per cent with varying degrees across the taluks. It was relatively high in urban areas than in rural areas. Shirahatti and Ron taluks have high share of main workers as compared to other taluks.

The share of main workers marginally increased in most of the taluks. Naragund and Gadag taluks have shown much decline in the share of main works and a corresponding rise in the share of marginal workers during 2001 to 2011. This shows that more and more livelihood opportunities have declined. In the case of Ron, Shirahatti and Mundaragi taluks, the share of main workers has increased and that of marginal workers declined during the same period. This indicates that more and more livelihood opportunities have been generated, especially in Mundaragi and Ron taluks as compared other taluks in the district. It is evident that more employment opportunities have generated in the urban areas of relatively backward taluks of the district.

TABLE 6.12
Annual growth rate of employment by taluks: 2001-2011 (Per cent)

Taluk	Total workers			Main workers			Marginal workers		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	0.72	1.83	1.21	0.71	1.21	0.94	0.78	8.40	2.84
Mundaragi	0.76	2.79	1.04	1.03	3.04	1.32	-0.47	1.48	-0.23
Naragund	0.45	1.83	0.86	-0.72	0.70	-0.31	9.53	7.31	8.66
Ron	0.27	0.46	0.32	1.03	0.70	0.95	-3.39	-1.03	-2.92
Shirahatti	0.55	0.67	0.58	1.04	0.39	0.89	-2.87	2.59	-1.59
District	0.54	1.43	0.80	0.78	1.04	0.86	-0.70	4.30	0.46
State	0.77	3.87	1.71	1.13	3.51	1.91	-0.63	7.44	0.71

Source:Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

6.5.3. Work Participation Rate

Work participation Rate (WPR) is the percentage of total workers (both main and marginal) to total population (7 and above). It is regarded as one of the indicators used to understand the demographic behavior in the labour market. A greater WPR may imply greater participation of people in productive economic activities of their choice. Since the work participation is determined by several socio-economic factors, it may not strictly reflect the changes in employment opportunities. The WPR was high in Gadag district as compared to that of the state figure (Table 6.15). It was quite higher in rural economy than in urban economy of Gadag district. This may be due to the fact that agriculture is major occupation which



TABLE 6.13
Taluk-wise annual growth rate of employment by gender: 2001-2011 (Per cent)

Taluk	Total workers		Main workers		Marginal workers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	1.28	1.07	0.77	1.34	7.66	0.27
Mundaragi	1.42	0.51	1.16	1.61	4.24	-1.95
Naragund	1.11	0.48	0.48	-1.84	10.22	7.99
Ron	0.93	-0.54	0.87	1.10	1.59	-4.88
Shirahatti	0.95	-0.02	0.77	1.13	3.57	-3.88
District	1.13	0.27	0.81	0.95	5.03	-1.61
State	1.83	1.47	1.64	2.57	3.68	-1.02

Source:Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

TABLE 6.14
Taluk-wise share and annual growth rate of main and marginal workers (Per cent)

Taluk	2001			2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Share of main workers						
Gadag	82.34	93.65	87.13	82.24	88.1	84.90
Mundaragi	80.78	82.76	81.04	83.00	84.83	83.28
Naragund	92.58	86.75	90.92	82.36	77.61	80.87
Ron	80.03	85.15	81.20	86.23	87.21	86.46
Shirahatti	85.26	88.18	85.93	89.58	85.72	88.69
District	83.05	89.65	84.92	85.04	86.31	85.42
State	78.60	92.12	82.28	81.40	88.96	83.94
Share of marginal workers						
Gadag	17.66	6.35	12.87	17.76	11.86	15.10
Mundaragi	19.22	17.24	18.96	17.00	15.2	16.72
Naragund	7.42	13.25	9.08	17.64	22.39	19.13
Ron	19.97	14.85	18.80	13.77	12.79	13.54
Shirahatti	14.74	11.82	14.07	10.42	14.28	11.31
District	16.95	10.35	15.08	14.96	13.69	14.58
State	21.40	7.88	17.72	18.60	11.04	16.06

Source:Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 &,2011.

provides employment even for unskilled and illiterate persons. The WPR was also high for males than for females. The low participation of female WPRs partly may be due to social factors, lack of education and skills as compared to that of male workers. Besides, the women's participation in labour market is also determined by their economic status. The poorer is the economic status, the greater is the participation. Depending upon the socio-economic situation prevailed in a particular region, women are more likely than men to be unemployed, underemployed or outside the labour market (Chakraborty and Chakraborty, 2009).

At the district level, the WPRs for both males and females declined during 2001 to 2011. Across the place of residence, it declined more in rural economy than in urban economy. Across gender, it increased in respect of male workers, whereas it declined in respect of female workers during the same period. The decline in WPRs may be due to increase in the non-working population such as the school going children and aged persons (excluding the population in the age group of 0-6 years) but not necessarily a decline in employment opportunities.

TABLE 6.15
Taluk-wise work participation rate (7+ population) by place of residence and gender (Per cent)

Taluk	Rural		Urban		Total		Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Gadag	60.46	57.58	40.28	42.95	49.88	49.92	63.97	65.46	35.30	34.32
Mundaragi	63.61	59.76	43.42	46.22	60.03	57.21	67.62	67.36	52.14	46.80
Naragund	61.4	58.51	45.04	47.36	55.64	54.49	65.74	66.24	45.14	42.37
Ron	59.79	56.83	48.27	45.51	56.68	53.72	64.27	64.84	49.04	42.55
Shirahatti	61.54	58.41	48.77	46.7	58.06	55.21	69.02	68.38	46.71	41.69
District	61.06	57.98	43.69	44.6	54.89	53.18	65.61	66.17	43.87	40.02
State	57.18	56.15	40.77	44.66	51.53	51.68	65.65	66.94	36.95	36.04

Source:Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

An inter-taluk variation in WPRs is also quite evident. Mundaragi has the highest WPR (57.21 per cent), while Gadag taluk has the lowest WPR (49.92 per cent). Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks have witnessed a greater decline in the WPRs, while Gadag taluk has recorded a negligible increase during 2001 to 2011. The increase has come mainly from urban areas and male WPRs.

6.5.4. Occupational Pattern

Occupational pattern of workers presented in Table 6.16 indicates that, at the district level, the share of workers in agricultural activities, including both cultivators and agricultural labourers, was quite significant accounting for 49.24 percent in 2011; of which agricultural labourers alone account for 30.71 per cent. Most of them are women. Agriculture is the major source of employment for the rural workers, while the non-agriculture is the major source of employment for the urban workers. Most of the casual workers in rural areas are engaged in agriculture. This indicates that the rural economy is more exposed to natural risk and vulnerability as compared to the urban economy.

The share of workers in household industries is not that much high; but it is relatively higher in urban than in rural economy. Most of them belong to women workers. Another important segment is that the other workers (non-agricultural activities excluding household industries) which constitute about 47.43 per cent of total workers. The percentage of such workers was estimated to be quite significant in urban than in rural economy. Going by gender, the share of male workers is more than



Agriculture in Hulkoti Village

the female workers in other works largely consisting of non-agriculture. This indicates that gender discrimination against women or deprivation of women workers in undertaking non-agricultural activities is evident both in rural and urban areas. This phenomenon is quite persistent and widespread, and has also been explored across different parts of the nation by many scholars (Gulati, 1975; Glick and Sahn, 2000; Chakraborty and Chakraborty 2009, Biradar, 2009).

The percentage of total workers involved in agriculture (cultivators and agricultural labourers) and household industries showed a decline at the district level in 2011 over 2001. This is quite perceptible in respect of female workers as compared to that of male workers and in rural areas than in urban areas. This indicates that employment opportunities in agriculture and household industries have declined and correspondingly they have increased in other activities such as

TABLE 6.16
Distribution of workers (main+ marginal) in major occupations by place of residence (Per cent)

Types of occupation	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Cultivators									
Rural	46.28	26.58	37.68	40.93	20.75	32.65	-5.34	-5.83	-5.03
Urban	13.21	9.11	12.04	10.43	7.44	9.57	-2.78	-1.67	-2.47
Total	35.27	22.99	30.44	30.51	17.66	25.71	-4.76	-5.33	-4.73
Agricultural labourers									
Rural	31.13	65.66	46.20	36.34	67.83	49.27	5.21	2.17	3.07
Urban	11.65	46.16	21.52	12.88	36.89	19.80	1.23	-9.27	-1.72
Total	24.65	61.66	39.23	28.32	60.65	40.41	3.68	-1.01	1.18
Household industries									
Rural	3.10	2.18	2.70	2.42	1.58	2.08	-0.68	-0.60	-0.62
Urban	4.58	9.80	6.07	4.48	8.23	5.56	-0.10	-1.56	-0.51
Total	3.59	3.74	3.65	3.12	3.13	3.12	-0.47	-0.62	-0.53
Other workers									
Rural	19.49	5.58	13.42	20.31	9.84	16.01	0.81	4.26	2.59
Urban	70.56	34.93	60.37	72.21	47.44	65.07	1.65	12.51	4.70
Total	36.49	11.60	26.69	38.04	18.56	30.76	1.55	6.96	4.08

Source:Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

construction, trade, commerce, business and personal and community services especially for females in urban areas.

As observed from the data provided in Table 6.17, the employment profile in the district is less diversified in favour of non-agricultural sector as compared to the state figure and it is also quite divergent by taluks in the district. The percentage of workers in agriculture, both as cultivators and labourers, was estimated to be quite high in Mundaragi and Naragund taluks and correspondingly it was low in non-agricultural activities as compared to other taluks.

2001 to 2011. The taluks such as Mundaragi and Gadag have shown much increase in the share of workers in non-agricultural activities during the same period.

Gender dimension of non-agricultural activities indicates (Table 6.18) that participation of female workers in the non-agricultural employment was the highest in Gadag, while it was the lowest in Ron. In the case of male workers, it was found to be the highest in Gadag taluk and the lowest in Mundaragi taluk. This indicates that the female workers have limited access to the non-agricultural activities mostly due to lack of

TABLE 6.17
Taluk-wise distribution of all workers by major occupations (Per cent)

Taluk	2001					2011				
	CLs	Als	HHs	Ows	NAWs	CLs	Als	HHs	Ows	NAWs
Gadag	24.09	29.29	3.71	42.91	46.62	18.53	30.71	3.43	47.33	50.76
Mundaragi	35.56	45.41	2.44	16.60	19.03	29.55	46.22	2.37	21.86	24.23
Naragund	44.50	32.57	3.39	19.54	22.93	38.48	36.66	2.05	22.81	24.86
Ron	32.13	44.00	3.53	20.34	23.87	29.23	44.39	3.02	23.36	26.38
Shirahatti	28.07	47.77	4.63	19.54	24.17	24.26	49.42	3.79	22.53	26.32
District	30.44	39.23	3.65	26.69	30.34	25.71	40.41	3.12	30.76	33.88
State	29.25	26.46	4.08	40.21	44.29	23.61	25.67	3.28	47.44	50.72

Note: CLs: Cultivators; ALs: Agricultural labourers; HHIs: Households industries; OWs: Others workers; NAWs: Non-agricultural workers.
Source:Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

In most of the taluks, the share of workers in the agricultural activities registered a sharp decline and the corresponding increase took place in the non-agricultural activities during

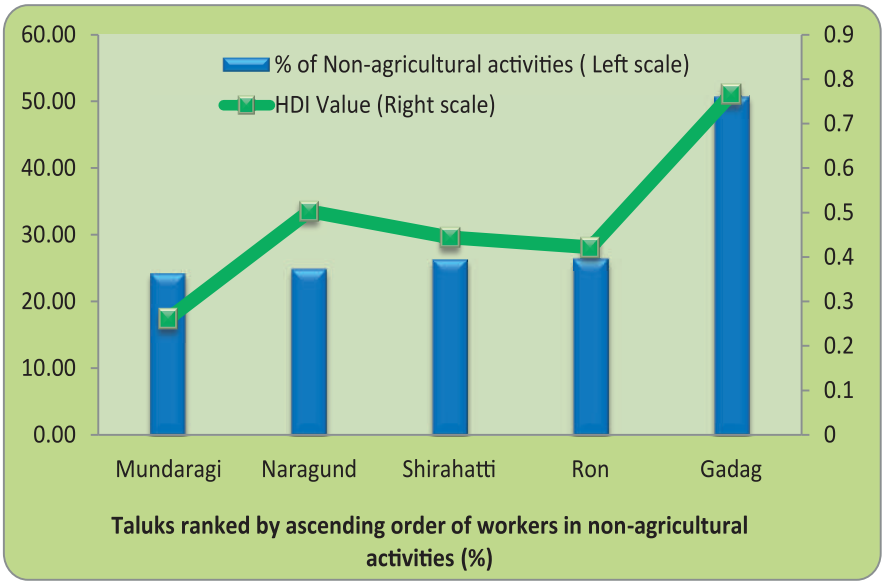
education, knowledge and experience in management of the non-farm business, especially in rural areas. Such limited participation in labour market may reduce the total

TABLE 6.18
Share of male and female workers in non-agricultural employment by taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	2001		2011		Changes between the period	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	57.45	26.33	58.97	35.04	1.52	8.71
Mundaragi	26.69	8.72	29.90	15.87	3.21	7.15
Naragund	30.80	11.02	30.33	16.04	-0.47	5.02
Ron	33.21	11.53	33.35	15.73	0.13	4.20
Shirahatti	31.88	12.35	32.23	16.37	0.35	4.01
District	40.08	15.35	41.17	21.68	1.09	6.34
State	51.08	31.84	56.01	40.64	4.93	8.80

Source:Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 &,2011.

FIGURE 6.8
Association between the non-agricultural activities and human development by taluks: 2011-12



production and income and hence, it may limit human development. Therefore, this issue of gender discrimination has to be addressed seriously by building women's empowerment and enabling them to involve in non-agricultural activities.

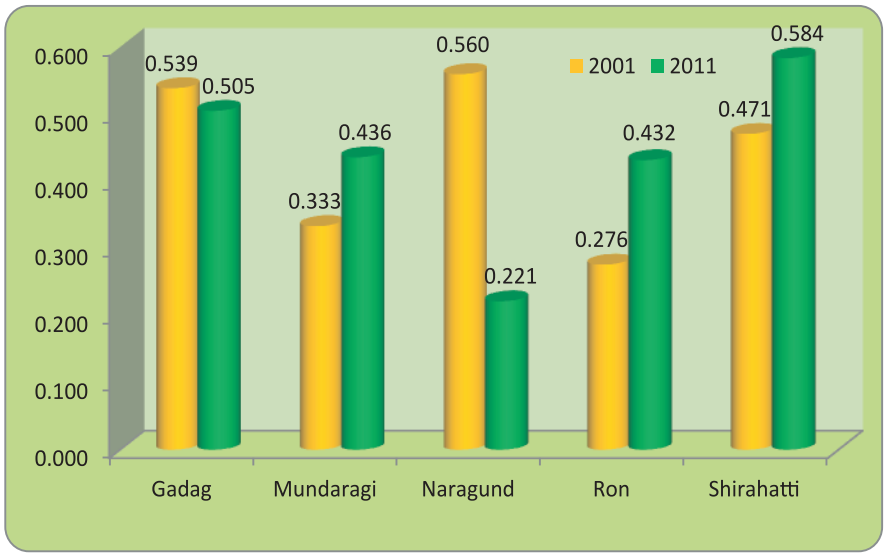
Although the share of women in the non-agricultural activities was found to be quite low, it has increased more than men. However, the shift of workers in favour of non-agricultural activities was more in respect of females than that of males in most of the taluks, especially in Gadag and Mundaragi (Table 6.18). A close association exists between the non-agricultural activities and human development in Gadag district. It is quite possible that shift of workers towards the non-agricultural activities raises income of the households, which enables them to spend more money on housing, safe drinking water, sanitation, education, health and other activities which contribute to human development.

The data illustrated in Figure 6.8 indicate positive association between the share of workers in the non-agricultural activities and the value of HDI. For instance, Gadag with high share of workers in the non-agricultural activities has witnessed better performance in human development, whereas Ron, Mundaragi, and Shirahatti taluks with low share of workers in non-agricultural activities have shown poor performance (Figure 6.8).

6.5.5. Livelihood opportunity index (LOI)

Livelihood opportunity index was computed by considering the indicators such as the WPRs, percentage of main workers to total workers and percentage of workers involved in other activities excluding household manufacturing activities. The data provided in Figure 6.9 indicate that the taluks such as Ron, Mundaragi and Shirahatti have experienced more expansion in livelihood opportunities, while Naragund and Gadag taluks have shown contraction during 2001 to 2011. It is evident that the taluks with better livelihood opportunities have fared well in HDI in the district. As Naragund taluk is highly irrigated area and consequently the mechanisation of agriculture seems to have contributed to employment opportunities, which needs to be explored further.

FIGURE 6.9
Livelihood Opportunity Index by taluks



6.6. Child Labour

Child labour is the employment of children in any paid work that deprives children of their childhood; obstruct their ability to attend regular school. It is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to child's growth. It is the gross violation of child rights. As this practice is considered exploitative, it has been prohibited by the law. In most of the taluks in Gadag district as elsewhere in the state or the country, because of high poverty and poor schooling opportunities, child labour is still widespread and prevalent.

As observed from the data provided in Table 6.19, Gadag district has a total of 373 child labourers; of which boys account for 63.00 per cent and girls account for 37.00 per cent in 20011-12. This is not uniform across different taluks in Gadag district. The share of child labour in respect of boys was high in Shirahatti and Mundaragi taluks as compared to other taluks such as Gadag and Naragund where the share of girl child labour was reported to be quite high. One of the most important reasons for the practice of child labour in some of the taluks in Gadag district may be poverty and lack of awareness of their parents. In spite of the act prohibiting the practice of child labour and the right to education, it is unfortunate that the child labour still exists in Gadag district, which deserves serious policy attention.

Gadag district has a total of 373 child labourers; of which boys account for 63.00 per cent and girls account for 37.00 per cent in 20011-12

TABLE 6.19
Taluk-wise total number of child labour: 2011-12

Taluk	Total number child labour			Share of child labour	
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls
Gadag	31	32	63	49.21	50.79
Mundaragi	32	16	48	66.67	33.33
Naragund	21	16	37	56.76	43.24
Ron	76	40	116	65.52	34.48
Shirahatti	75	34	109	68.81	31.19
District	235	138	373	63.00	37.00

Source: Department of Labour, Gadag

6. 7. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme: A Small Area Study in Kothabal Village

6.7.1. The Background and Objectives of the Study

The MGNREGS is a landmark development in the history of poverty reduction strategies and rural development policies in India. It has been comprehensively implemented across the country since 2008. The "right to life" is a fundamental right of all citizens under the Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The scheme is a step towards the "right to work" as envisaged in the fundamental rights to live with dignity. The scheme aims at eradicating extreme poverty and making villages self-sustaining through productive asset creation. Under the scheme, creation of productive assets like water tanks and soil conservation works get preference. This is to regenerate the village's natural resources, which, in turn, result in sustainable livelihoods for residents. The important features of MGNREGS are illustrated in Box 6.1. Against this background, an effort has been made to examine the participation of households, facilities made available at work place, community assets generated, employment generation and income under MGNREGS and its impact on migration.

6.7.2. Study Area and Sample Households

Kothabal village which happens to be a GP has been purposively chosen for conduct of a small area study to examine its process of implementation and impact of MGNREGS on livelihood expansion. A total of 50 households have been randomly chosen among those who have worked under the scheme. Due representation of sample households is ensured by including the households such as SCs (22 per cent), STs (18 per cent), minority (10 per cent), OBC (22 per cent) and Others 28 per cent). Most of these households hold BPL cards. Going by the size of landholdings, the landless households consists of 26 per cent, marginal farmers account for 36 per cent, small farmers for 28 per cent and medium and large farmers consist of 8 per cent. A structured interview schedule was canvassed to elicit the information and focus group interview was also organised for those who worked under the scheme.

BOX 6. 1

Salient Features of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

100 Days of Assured Employment

- It is an Act whereby any adult member of a household residing in rural areas, who is willing to do unskilled manual work at the minimum wage is entitled to secure 100 days of employment within 15 days of his/her demand. If not, the applicant is entitled to an unemployment allowance, at least one fourth of the minimum wages for the first 30 days and one half thereafter.
- Work should be located within five-kilometer distance. If it is outside the limit of five kilometers, the worker is entitled to get allowance for traveling and living there.

Entitlements

- Workers under the Act are entitled to the following amenities and allowances:
- Medical treatment and hospitalization costs in case of injury at work along with a daily allowance of not less than half of the statutory minimum wages. In case of death or disability of a worker, an exgratia payment shall be made.
- Facilities such as drinking water, shade, medical aid and Crèche if more than five children below age 6 years are present, are to be provided by the implementing agency.
- Wages are to be paid weekly or not later than a fortnight directly to the person concerned. In case of any delay in the payment of wages, workers will be entitled to the payment of compensation as per the Payments of Wages Act. No gender discrimination of any kind. At least 30 per cent of labourers should be women.

Transparency and Accountability

The act lays down detailed clauses for ensuring transparency of implementation and accountability of implementers.

- Each Gram Panchayat will prepare an Annual Report on the implementation of the programme, which will be made available for public scrutiny. All accounts and records relating to the programme will be available in convenient form for public scrutiny.
- The details of each project, including accounts are to be displayed on a board close to the site or in the Gram Panchayat office after completion of the work.
- Gram Sabha will monitor the work of the Gram Panchayat by the way of Social Audit. Heavy penalties have been laid down for non-compliance with any rules under the Act.

Planning

- At the district level, the Collector or CEO will be responsible for the implementation of the scheme.
- At the village level, the Gram Panchayat is the main implementing agency as per the recommendations of the Gram Sahba.
- Special meeting of Gram Sabha is to be held to invite application for registration. Each person wanting employment is expected to get registered with the Gram Panchayat and get a "job card" and employment will be provided to those only.

Permissible Works

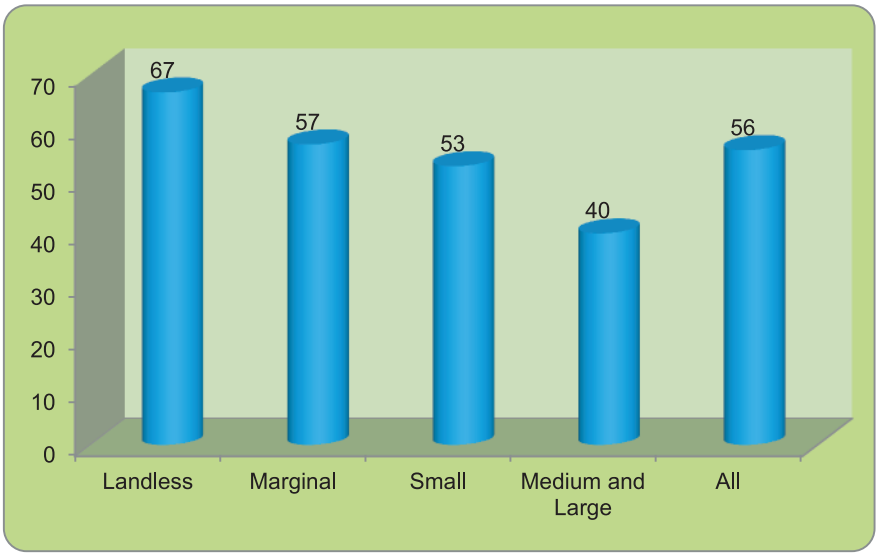
- Works relating to minor irrigation, water conservation, drought proofing, de-silting of tanks, flood control, land development and rural roads.
- Any other work, which may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government. In recent years, the scope of activities under the programme has been widened.

A great majority of the households have semi-pucca houses with access to electricity provided by the Government. Most of the households do not have access to sanitation within or nearby premises, but depended on defecation. This reflects their socio-economic status.

6.7.3. Awareness and Registration

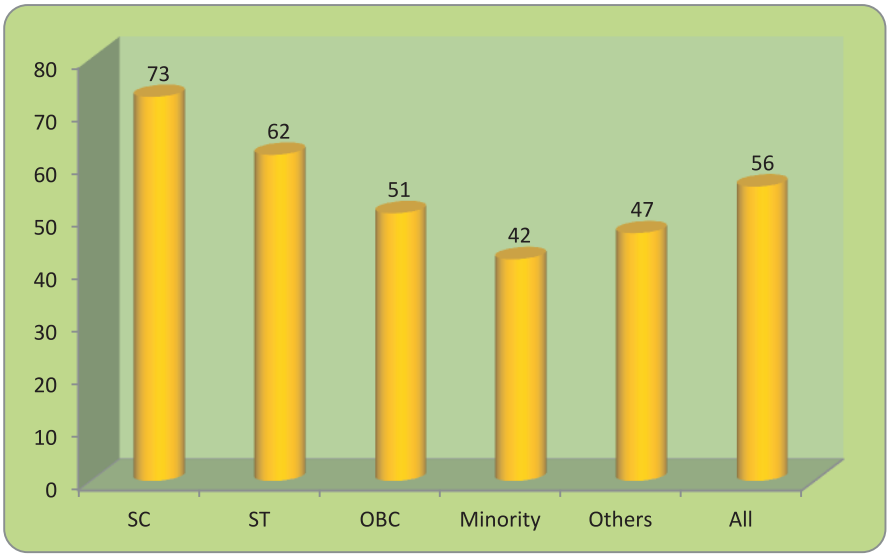
Awareness about the programme is one of the pre-requisites for effective implementation and success of the programme. A great majority of the sample respondents have got to know the programme through a traditional system known as *dangura* by the GP worker in the village. The registration for availing the works under the programme was out of their needs, which accounted for 70 per cent and the rest was due to force from the GP officials and members of the villages. This implies that a great

FIGURE 6.10
Average number of man-days of employment availed under MGNREGS by size of landholdings



Source: Field Survey.

FIGURE 6.11
Average number of man-days of employment availed under MGNREGS by social groups



Source: Field Survey.

majority of the sample respondents voluntarily came forward to work under the wage employment programme. The need for such employment was felt more in the case of SCs/STs as compared to Others. All the sample respondents have reported that they have their job cards with them.

6.7.4. Employment and Payment of Wage

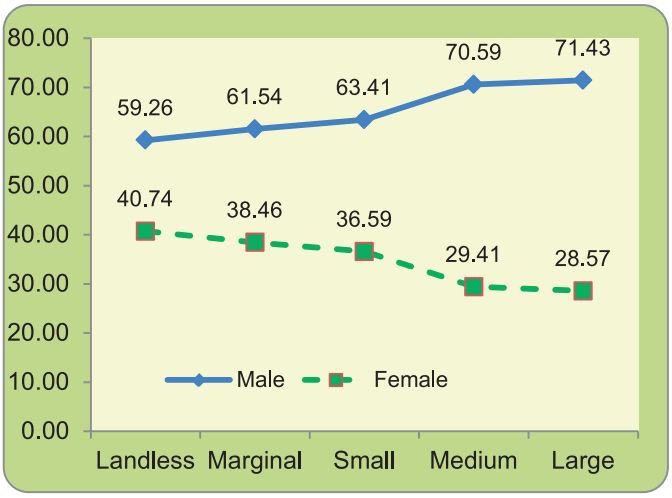
It was found that all the respondents have not applied for the job through officially tendering an application form. Only about 22 per cent of them have said that they have applied for the job through a written application and the rest have not done it. Most of those who officially applied for the job have not mentioned the date. About 88 per cent of the respondents said that the work under the scheme is not provided as and when they needed it. About 58 per cent of the respondents have said that they were not happy with the quality of works that were undertaken.

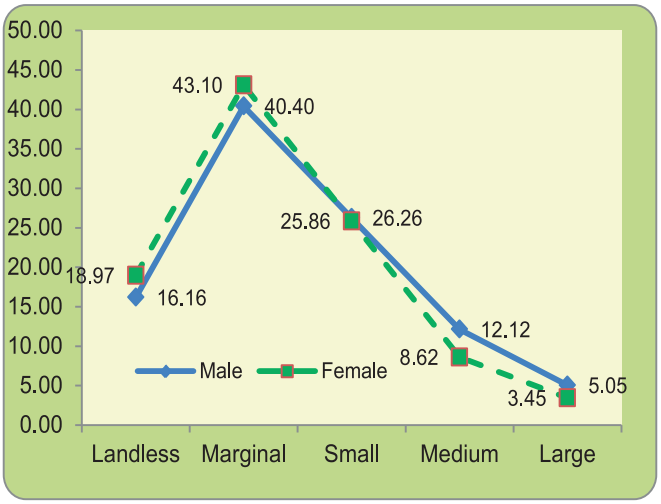
It has also been learnt from the officials that the works under the scheme would not be initiated when the people demand, but as and when the funds are made available. One or two days before, the officials of GP announce the commencement of works under the scheme through a system called *dangura*. It is noted that instead of inviting for the written application for the job, the work was provided to those who turn up at the work place, either out of their interest or force from the GP members. It is evident that the work under the scheme was not provided as per the needs of the local people and procedures as envisaged in the guidelines.

Majority of the respondents reported that there was no discrimination based on caste or gender in providing the job and in payment of wages. Further, no contractors were involved and machines were used to complete the works which are meant for the manual labour. Most of the works undertaken were within the limit of 5 km.

FIGURE 6.12

Participation of male and female workers in MGNREGS by size of landholdings





Source: Field Survey.

As seen from the data illustrated in Figure 6.10, the average number of man-days of employment availed was estimated to be 56 days. The number tended to decline as the size of landholdings tended to rise. This implies that the landless and land-poor households have sought more employment as compared to those belonged to the medium and large farmers. As the scheme is self-targeting, it is the poor households who have participated more in MGNREGS as compared to the relatively non-poor households. It has been observed that there is no 100 days of employment guaranteed to the people of rural areas. It is mainly attributed to the lack of funds.

Similarly, the data provided in Figure 6.11 indicate that the average number of man-days of employment was found to be quite high among the SCs/STs as compared to that of OBC, Minority and Others. It was estimated to be as high as 73 and 62 days for the SC and ST households, respectively. In the case of OBC, Minority and Others, it was estimated at 51, 42, and 47 days, respectively. No sample household was provided with 100 days of guaranteed employment. However, it is evident that the need of the employment is felt more essential among the socio-economically backward households.

The data provided in (Figure 6.12) show that the share of male workers was estimated at 67 per cent, while it was 33 per cent in respect of female workers, which is as per the guidelines. The share of male workers worked in the scheme was found to be high as compared to that of female workers and it also tended to increase as the size of landholdings increased. This implies that the participation of women in MGNREGS tends to be low among the relatively better off households. It is the poverty that seemed to have pushed the women into the wage employment programme. Such situation is quite glaring among the SCs/STs households.

Regarding the payment of wage, the average wage paid under the scheme was estimated at Rs. 155 per day. It

Most of the respondents have not received their wages weekly as it is envisaged under the scheme

has been reported that most of the respondents have not received their wages weekly as it is envisaged under the scheme. About 6 per cent of the respondents have received their wages weekly, 42 per cent fortnightly and 52 per cent of them have received after 15 days of their work. Most of the respondents have bank passbook with them and opined that the payment of wage was directly made to their bank account. But the wages are not paid as per the time schedule envisaged under the programme.

6.7.5. Facilities Made Available

Under the programme it is envisaged that drinking water, child care center, first aid materials are to be made available at work place. Most of the respondents are aware of the above facilities to be made available by the GP. However, they have stated that only water facility was provided but no child care centre was set up to take care of their children at the time of work. Most of the respondents do not know that there is a constitutional provision to provide compensation if the accidents/injuries occur at the time of work. No accidents or injuries were reported by the respondents at the time of work.

The wage rate under MGNREGS is not paid as per the time schedule as envisaged under the programme

6.7.6. Impact on Migration

One of the important implicit objectives of the programme is to curtail outmigration. Since the programme has not been implemented during the summer season and the work is not provided against the demand, the temporary migration of the workers continued to take place. There is no substantial impact of the programme on reduction of out migration. As the number of man-days and the wage rate are less than their requirements, most of them have stated that the programme has not significantly contributed to an improvement in livelihood opportunities and increase in income earnings.

6.7.7. What are their Expectations?

As far as the adequacy in the number of man-days of employment is concerned, most of them (56 per cent) have felt that number of man-days should be 150 to 200 days per household instead of 100 days at present. A great majority of them accounting for 92 per cent have reported that they needed employment under the programme during the summer season, as they do not get much work in the agricultural sector.

It has been reported that the wage rate in agriculture itself, as an average, is more than Rs. 200 per day, which is quite less than what is paid under the MGNERGS. Therefore, a great majority of them (90 per cent) have said that the wage rate under the scheme should be somewhere between Rs. 200 and 250 per day. More importantly, the childcare centre has to be established or the Anganwadi workers should be held responsible to take care of their children at the time of work.

It can be concluded that the 100 days of employment as envisaged under the MGNREG Act have not been provided for majority of the sample households. The provision of work and the wages paid are not as per the time schedule. The work has not been started as and when they need it. All the facilities were not made available at work place except provision of drinking water. They felt

that the programme has made less impact on improving their living standard.

6.8. Concluding Remarks

The per capita gross or net per capita income in Gadag district is quite lower than the state average. The per capita gross and net income of Gadag district was estimated at Rs.34034 and Rs.30507, respectively in 2008-09. A considerable inter-taluk disparity in per capita gross or net income has been noticed. Naragund followed by Gadag taluk has the highest per capita income as compared to other taluks during the same period. The taluks with high per capita income have performed better in HDI. The share of income from non-agricultural sector was quite significant in most of the taluks except Naragund and Mundaragi. No significant income diversification away from agriculture was noticed, except Mundaragi.

The bulk of the cultivation in Gadag district is mainly dependent on monsoon rain, as the proportion of net area under irrigation was estimated to be 28 per cent. A considerable inter-taluk disparity in the proportion of area under irrigation has been noticed. Naragund taluk has the highest proportion of area under irrigation while Gadag taluk has the lowest in 2011-12. Interestingly, most of the taluks have witnessed a rapid progress in the proportion of net area under irrigation during 2001-02 to 2011-12; the increase was quite significant in Naragund and Mundaragi taluks during the same period. Further, the cropping intensity, largely driven irrigation, has increased during the same period; the increase was quite perceptible in Naragund taluk.

The cropping pattern in the district was mainly dominated by food grains in 2011-12, which indicates the less crop diversification in favour of non-food grains such as oilseeds, sugarcane, cotton, etc. The food-grain dominated cropping pattern was quite discernible in Naragund and Ron taluks as compared to other taluks in the district. The proportion of cultivated area under foodgrains has increased, while that of non-food grains, especially oilseeds and cotton has come down during 2001-02 to 2011-12. The increase was largely driven by an increase in the proportion of area under pulses, which are very rich in proteins. Among the cereals, the proportion of area under maize has rapidly increased, while the area under jowar has declined during the same period.

The share of households having BPL cards is more than that of APL cards in Gadag district. It was more in rural than in urban areas. This implies that poverty is quite pronounced in rural than in urban areas. It is also evident that the taluks with greater share of BPL cards have poor performance in human development and *vice versa*. The HPI was quite high in rural areas than in urban areas in all the taluks of the district. A negative association exists between the value of HDI and HPI, implying that reduction in human poverty would contribute to human development. Hence, effective implementation of poverty alleviation programmes becomes quite important.

The annual growth rate of employment, based on main workers was estimated to be quite low with 0.86 per cent in Gadag district as

A negative association exists between the value of HDI and HPI, implying that reduction in human poverty would contribute to human development

against 1.91 per cent in Karnataka during 2001 to 2011. It was more in urban (1.04 per cent) than in rural (0.78 per cent) areas of Gadag district during the same period. It was estimated to be relatively higher for females (0.95 per cent) than for males (0.81 per cent).

The district has larger share of agricultural labourers and cultivators, while the share of non-agricultural workers is not so high. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the share of workers involved in the non-agricultural activities has increased in 2011 over 2001 with varying degrees across different taluks in the district. It has increased more in respect of females as against male works and in urban than in rural economy. Such shift of workers in favour of the non-agricultural sector has beneficial impact on human development. Livelihood opportunities were found to be better in Gadag, and Naragund taluks, which also have better performance in human development parameters. Hence, a positive association exists between the non-agricultural activities and human development.

Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks continue to be relatively backward as compared to other taluks in the district

It is disheartening to note that in spite of the child labour act on the one hand and the RTE act on the other hand, the practice of child labour is quite persistent, especially among boys as against girls in the district. It is the violation of the child rights to education and integrated development. As the children are the potential assets of the region, their development in all respects is quite important. No child should be deprived of its childhood opportunities.

From the small area study conducted in Kothabal village of Ron taluk in Gadag district that indicates that the 100 days of employment as envisaged under the MGNREGS have not been provided for majority of the sample households. The provision of work and the wages paid are not as per the time schedule. The work had not been started as and when the people demanded. All the facilities were not made available at work place except provision of drinking water. Most of them opined that the programme had not made significant impact on improvement of their living standard.

Therefore, it can be concluded that Gadag and Naragund taluks have better status of livelihood opportunities, especially in the non-agricultural sector, income earnings and reduction in poverty as compared to other taluks in the district. The status of human development of these taluks is also better. It is good progress to record that most of the relatively backward taluks have witnessed more employment generation in urban than in rural areas, especially in the non-agricultural sector and for females than for males during 2001 to 2011. However, inter-taluk disparity in the non-agricultural employment and income earnings, rural-urban gap and gender inequality in employment opportunities continue to be persistent. Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks continue to be relatively backward as compared to other taluks in the district. If some of these issues are not seriously addressed, it is likely to hamper human development of the district.

CHAPTER 7

Standard of Living



CHAPTER 7

Standard of Living

7.1. Introduction

Living standard is one of the key components of human development. Human development is about building the people's capabilities and widening their choices to lead a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable, and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. Standard of living is captured through various indicators such as housing, its status, condition and nature, households' access to safe drinking water, electricity, sanitation, drainage connectivity and possession of household assets such as radio/transistor, TV, mobile/landline, computer, four wheeler vehicles, etc. Besides, the per capita income is also taken into account.

As a matter of fact, the income per capita is one of the deciding factors to have accessibility to education, healthcare facilities, good housing condition, household amenities and assets. The taluks with larger proportion of households with good housing condition and status and with adequate access to household amenities and possession of assets will have better performance in human development outcomes.

In order to improving the living standard of the people, the Governments at the State and Centre have initiated several programmes improving their housing, status and household amenities. For instance, Indira Awas Yojana, Ambedkar Housing Schemes (AHS), Rural Ashraya Housing Scheme (RAHS) Urban Housing schemes, etc., for construction of houses for the poor, Accelerated Rural Water Supply Schemes for provision of drinking water, Total Sanitation Campaign Scheme for provision of toilets, etc., *Bhagyajyothi* for provision of electricity have been implemented.

Similarly, in order to ensure minimum food security, Public Distribution System (PDS) for distribution of staple food at concessional prices and to improve their income earnings, the MGNREGS, Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), etc., have been implemented. These initiatives are expected to have better impact on income earnings, consumption pattern, and acquisition of household assets. All of these initiatives will contribute to human development in several ways. Therefore, an effort has been made in this chapter to examine the status and progress of living standard focusing on access to housing and household amenities and assets by taluks in Gadag district.



Drinking Water Unit in Hulkoti village

7.2. Housing Status

Housing is one of the basic needs of life without which the human life is not possible. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recognizes the right to housing as part of the right to an adequate standard of living. It states that, "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, and housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control".

In the Federal structure of the Indian polity, the matters pertaining to the housing and urban development have been assigned by the Constitution of India to the State Governments. However, the Union Government is responsible for formulation and implementation of social housing schemes. It can be noted that Karnataka has come up with a draft housing policy which recognizes housing as a need does not recognize it as a 'right'. The data on housing status (percentage of households without house) at the disaggregated level are not made available in Gadag district. Table 7.1 presents data on the percentage of households without house at the district level by rural and urban classification.

As per the Census 2011, the total number of houseless households was estimated at 377 accounting for 0.17 per cent of the total households at the district level which was negligibly high as compared to the state figure. Across the place of residence, the percentage of households without house was found to be relatively high in urban areas with 0.20 per cent as against 0.16 per cent in rural areas during the same period. But at the state level, it was found to be different; it was marginally higher in rural than in urban areas.

TABLE 7 .1
Number of households without house in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2011

Area	Gadag			Karnataka		
	Total Households	Houseless Household	% of houseless households to household	Total households	Houseless household	% of houseless households to total households
Rural	137799	225	0.16	7864196	19503	0.25
Urban	77803	152	0.20	5315715	10922	0.21
Total	215602	377	0.17	13179911	21425	0.16

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011.

7.3. Site-less Households

Site-less households is also partial indicator of households not having access to house. The Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Co-operative ltd. Bengaluru has conducted a survey to estimate the total number of households which do not have a house-site in Gadag district like in any other districts in the state. At the district level, the percentage of households without site was estimated at 18.16 per cent in 2011-12; it was 17.06 per cent in rural as against 20.08 per cent in urban areas. (Table 7.2)

A considerable inter-taluk disparity has been noticed. In rural areas, it ranged from a high of 18.98 per cent in Ron taluk and a low of 12.17 per cent in Mundaragi taluk. In the case of urban areas, the percentage of site less household was the highest in Ron taluk with 69.79 percent, while Gadag taluk has the lowest with 2.68 per cent. Similarly, the percentage of households provided with house-site was estimated at 2.54 percent in rural areas as compared to 14.08 percent in urban areas. A significant regional variation in the percentage of households provided with site was also noticed. The coverage of households for provision of house site was better in Ron and Shirahatti taluk, especially in rural areas and better in Gadag and Naragund taluks in urban areas in 2011-12.



Basava Vasati Yojane
Chabbi Village

7.4. Households with *Pucca* Houses

The quality of house is captured through the nature of house with *pucca,* semi-*pucca* and *katchcha.* The household with *pucca* housing is considered to be the good quality housing. Nature of house (*pucca*, semi-*pucca* and *katchcha*) in fact reflects socio-economic status of households and is closely associated with human development. The taluks with larger

TABLE 7.2
Taluk-wise percentage of households without sites and households provided with house sites: 2011-12

Taluk	Percentage of households without site			Percentage of households provided with house sites		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	16.67	2.68	9.29	0.33	63.96	10.00
Mundaragi	12.17	19.92	13.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
Naragund	18.48	35.56	24.81	0.00	50.09	26.59
Ron	18.98	69.79	32.84	5.57	1.35	3.12
Shirahatti	17.99	9.20	15.56	3.28	7.60	3.99
District	17.06	20.08	18.16	2.54	14.08	7.16

Source: Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Co-operative Ltd. Bengaluru.

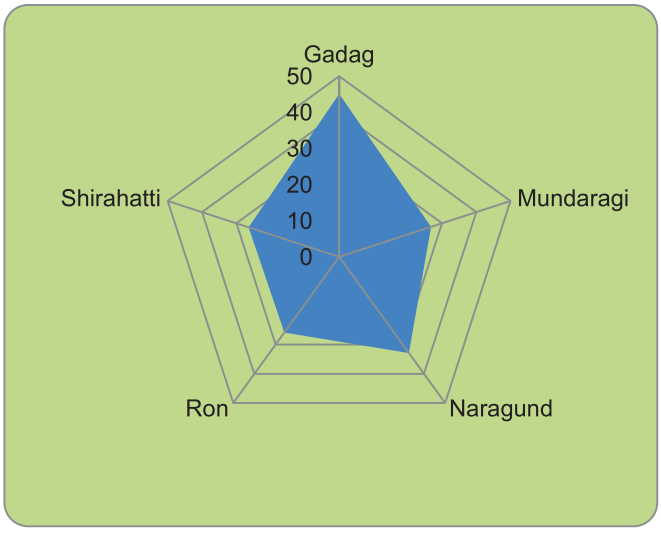
proportion of households with *pucca* house is likely to show better performance in human development as compared to those which do not. The percentage of households with *pucca* house at the district level was 33.55 per cent of total households, which was estimated to be quite less as compared to 57.69 per cent of the state average (Table 7.3).

TABLE 7.3
Taluk-wise percentage of households with pucca houses by place of residence: 2011

Taluk	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural-urban gap
Gadag	31.36	57.31	45.07	-25.96
Mundaragi	22.87	44.86	26.82	-21.99
Naragund	33.09	32.58	32.90	0.51
Ron	23.18	33.19	25.89	-10.00
Shirahatti	24.35	31.85	26.41	-7.50
District	26.41	46.17	33.55	-19.76
State	44.83	76.64	57.69	-31.81

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2011.

FIGURE 7.1
Percentage of households with pucca houses in different taluks: 2011



Source: 7.3.

Going by rural and urban areas, it was quite low in rural areas with 26.41 per cent as against 46.17 per cent in urban areas. A significant inter-taluk variation in the percentage of households with *pucca* house is quite evident. Gadag taluk has the highest percentage of households with *pucca* house with 45.07 percent as compared to the lowest of 25.89 per cent in Ron taluk (Figure 7.1). Similar position of these taluks has been observed both in rural and urban areas.

7.5. Households without Proper Houses

Based on housing condition, the houses are classified in the houses with good, livable and dilapidated conditions. The data on housing conditions by this type are not available at the taluk level and hence, the district level data are presented in Table 7.4. The percentage of households living in good house has constituted major share of 55.88 per cent followed by livable with 39.61 per cent and dilapidated condition with 4.51 per cent in 2011. Across rural and urban areas, the housing condition is much better in urban than in rural areas. The percentage of households with house not requiring any repair and in fairly good condition is marginally low in Gadag district as compared to that of the state average.

It is interesting to note that at the district level, the percentage of households living in good housing condition increased significantly from

TABLE 7.4
Percentage of household by conditions in Gadag district and Karnataka

Area	2001			2011		
	Good	Livable	Dilapidated	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Gadag District						
Rural	37.53	58.69	3.78	53.03	41.83	5.14
Urban	49.49	46.81	3.70	60.93	35.68	3.39
Total	41.66	54.59	3.75	55.88	39.61	4.51
Karnataka						
Rural	36.15	58.03	5.82	51.74	42.97	5.30
Urban	58.43	38.22	3.34	72.40	25.67	1.93
Total	43.89	51.15	4.96	60.07	35.99	3.94

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001 & 2011.

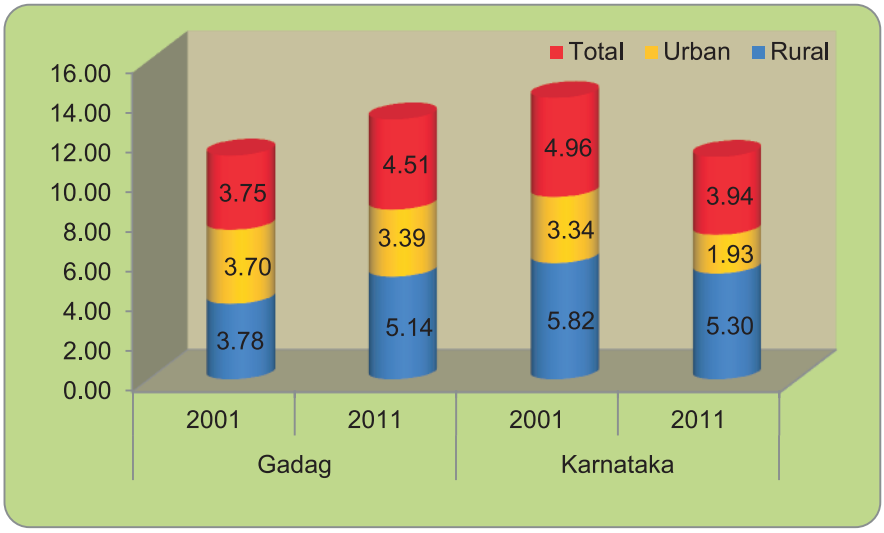
about 41.66 per cent to 55.88 per cent during 2001 to 2011; the increase was much higher in rural areas than in urban areas. In Karnataka, the percentage of households with good housing condition has also increased. The increase at the state level was higher than that of the district. It is evident that the housing condition in Gadag district has been improved and more so in rural areas.

The greatest worry is that the percentage of households living in dilapidated condition has not declined significantly which continued to be high at 5 per cent, especially in rural areas (Figure 7.2). This larger proportion of households living in dilapidated house, especially in rural areas surely needs immediate attention as it has adverse impact on human development.

Similarly, houses have been classified as permanent, semi-permanent or temporary based on the type of materials used in construction of wall and roof. The data provided in Table 7.5 show that, at the district level, out of the total households with the permanent nature accounted for 32.87 per cent; semi- permanent accounted for as high as 38.97 per cent and temporary accounted for as low as 28.12 per cent in 2001. The situation was relatively much better in Karnataka as compared to that of in Gadag district.

A considerable inter-taluk variation in the percentage of households with different types of houses is evident. Gadag has the highest share of households with permanent nature of houses with 42.52 per cent as against the lowest in Ron taluk with 21.71 per cent in 2001. In the case of semi-permanent, Shirahatti has the highest share and Naragund has the lowest share of households. Regarding the

FIGURE 7.2
Percentage of household living in dilapidated conditions in Gadag district and Karnataka



Source: Table 7.4

percentage of households with temporary nature of houses, it was found to be 28.12 per cent in Gadag district which is significantly higher than that of Karnataka. Among all the taluks in the district, Naragund taluk has the highest share of households with temporary nature of houses (41.70 per cent), while it was the least in Shirahatti taluk (16.46 per cent). It is important to note that the percentage of households with semi-*pucca*, *katchcha,* dilapidated and temporary in nature was quite high Gadag district as compared to that of the state figure.

TABLE 7.5
Taluk-wise percentage of households with nature of houses in Gadag district: 2001

Taluk	Permamanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary
Gadag	42.52	34.40	23.00
Mundaragi	32.30	43.40	24.30
Naragund	28.00	30.30	41.70
Ron	21.71	38.00	40.25
Shirahatti	33.27	50.26	16.46
District	32.87	38.97	28.12
State	55.78	36.22	9.51

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001.

7.6. Households and Asset Status

Good quality of life also depends on households' possession of assets such as radio/transistor, Television, telephone/mobile, computer and vehicles (bicycle, 2 and 4 wheeler vehicles). Access to some of these assets improves the standard of living and contributes to human development. The acquisition of such assets largely depends on households' income earnings and hence high income is likely to result in the improvement of wealth of assets which also have a greater impact on human development. Table 7.6 present data on taluk-wise percentage of households with major assets in Gadag district,

The data at the district level point out that a great majority of households have television with 48.57 followed by two wheeler vehicles with 14.36 per cent, radio/transistor with 13.61 per cent, computer with 7.25 per cent and telephone with 5.01 per cent in 2011. The possession of household assets was much better at the state level as compared to that of Gadag district. Further, the percentage of households with television and two-wheeler vehicles was reported to be quite high in Gadag and Naragund taluks, while it was quite low in

Mundaragi and Shirahatti taluks in 2011. Similarly, in the case of computer, it was much better in Gadag, Ron and Naragund taluks as compared to that of Mundaragi and Shirahatti taluks. In most of the assets, Gadag and Naragund taluks have, by and large, better possession of household assets as compared to Ron and Shirahatti Taluks.

television, vehicles and computer in most of the taluks is also consistent with their performance in HDI and CTDI. This follows that the taluks with high percentage of households with such assets have fared better in human development outcomes.

TABLE 7.6
Taluk-wise percentage of households with major assets

Taluk	2001				2011							
	Radio/ Transistor	TV	Telephone	Two wheelers	Radio/ Transistor	TV	Computer/ Laptop		Telephone/ Mobile Phone			Two wheelers
							With Internet	Without Internet	Landline only	Mobile only	Both	
Gadag	51.71	41.59	13.05	12.58	16.95	61.27	2.64	8.44	5.58	53.59	5.46	19.92
Mundaragi	42.75	13.73	3.98	4.24	11.20	39.39	1.07	3.87	5.20	46.59	2.76	11.05
Naragund	50.45	24.64	6.43	5.89	12.25	46.96	1.25	4.19	4.39	54.37	4.96	14.73
Ron	47.28	21.19	4.96	4.60	11.19	42.30	0.94	4.98	4.56	50.71	3.78	10.39
Shirahatti	47.22	19.56	4.59	4.43	12.65	39.48	0.82	3.29	4.67	43.97	3.30	10.99
District	48.54	27.32	7.69	7.39	13.61	48.57	1.56	5.68	5.01	50.29	4.27	14.36
State	46.22	36.98	12.77	14.44	22.34	60.03	4.84	8.00	6.98	56.53	8.06	25.60

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001& 2011.

It is a good progress to note that there has been a rapid improvement in the percentage of households with assets like television and two wheeler vehicles, while a significant and moderate decline has also occurred in respect of radio/transistor and telephone (landline) during 2001 to 2011. Similar improvement in the percentage of household assets has been observed in the state during the same period. The percentage of households with assets like

7.7. Performance of Housing Schemes

Like other basic needs of life, shelter is also one of the human needs, without which life is not possible and hence housing needs are to be met on priority basis. Safe, affordable and accessible housing is directly and indirectly linked to human well-being. It not only serves the purpose of staying per se, but also has beneficial impact on productivity, health, and

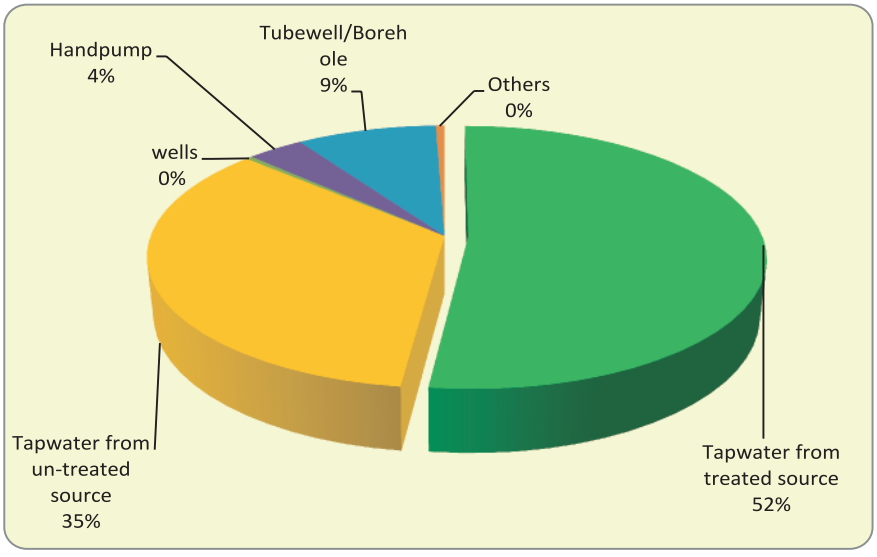
TABLE 7.7
Percentage of physical and financial performance of major housing schemes by taluks: 2005-06 to 2011-12

Taluk	Indira Awas Yojana		Ambedkar Housing Scheme (Rural)		Rural Ashraya Housing Scheme	
	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
Gadag	76.55	75.00	82.16	75.28	89.21	87.87
Naragund	77.17	76.43	38.16	33.13	83.11	82.08
Mundaragi	80.87	79.61	62.15	60.44	89.63	88.95
Ron	81.01	79.02	69.63	61.91	93.68	92.60
Shirahatti	88.65	86.93	47.77	39.30	94.02	93.20
District	81.37	79.73	59.62	51.85	91.01	89.98

Source: Department of Housing, Gadag.

other measures of well being. Every person has the human right to secure place to live, which is fundamental to live in dignity with physical and mental health, and it improves overall quality of life. Therefore, the human right to housing is explicitly set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

FIGURE 7.3
Percentage of households with access to types of source of drinking water in Gadag district: 2011



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001 & 2011.

Considering the housing as one of the basic needs of life, the Centre and the State Governments have introduced several housing schemes. For instance, Indira Awas Yojana and Ambedkar Housing Scheme have been introduced by the Centre with a view to enable the houseless poor households to have access to housing. Similarly, Ashraya Rural Housing Programme, Urban Ashraya Yojana, Basava Housing Scheme, Namm Mane, (Affordable housing for low income groups), housing scheme under Special Development Programme in the backward taluks as identified by the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalance (HPCRRI), etc., have been introduced by the State Government. In order to implement several housing programmes sponsored by the Centre and the State, the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL) has been set up by the Government of Karnataka in 2000.

The physical and financial performance of some selected housing programmes has been briefly described as follows.

The data provided in Table 7.7 indicate that at the district level, the percentage of physical achievements to the target was much better in respect of Rural Ashraya Scheme followed by Indira Awas Yojana and Ambedkar Housing Scheme during 2005-06 to 2011-12. Both physical and financial performances of Rural Ashraya Scheme and Indira Awas Yojana were reported to be much better in Shirahatti, Ron and Mundaragi taluks as compared to other taluks in the district. In the case of Ambedkar Housing Scheme, Gadag taluk followed by Ron taluk has better progress in construction of targeted houses as compared to other taluks during the same period. It is evident from the above analysis that most of the housing schemes have not been able to complete their physical and financial targets within the stipulated period of time. It is due to the fact that the process involved in identification of the beneficiaries, release of grants and start-up works is taking a bit longer time and hence, it is delayed.

7. 8. Household Amenities

7.8. 1. Access to Drinking Water

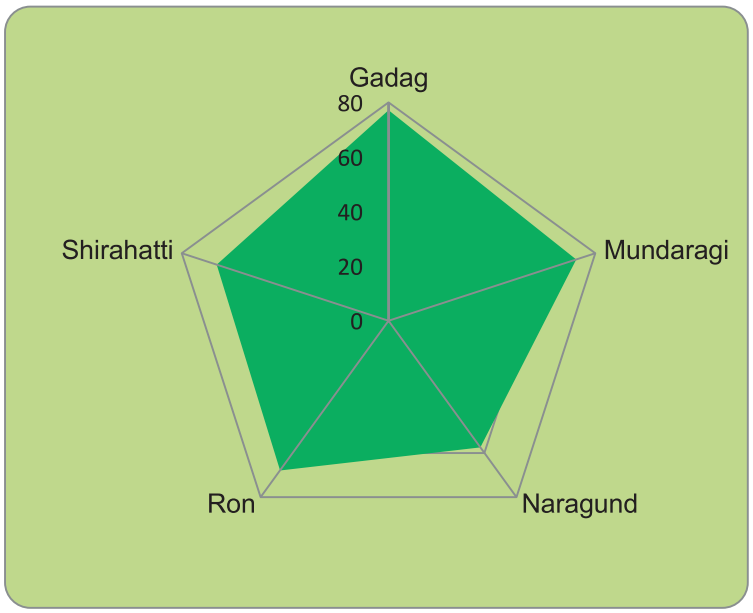
The most daunting problem that the people face all the time is accessibility to safe drinking water available within or nearby premises. It has also become a big challenge to the PRIs and ULBs to provide safe drinking water to the public. Women are forced to spend large parts of their day in fetching water. In order to tide over the problem, the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj has finalized a comprehensive scheme for supplying purified

TABALE 7.8
Percentage of households with access to drinking water: 2011

Taluk	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural-urban gap
Gadag	67.60	85.75	77.19	-18.15
Mundaragi	69.01	88.95	72.59	-19.94
Naragund	41.73	76.07	57.44	-34.34
Ron	64.42	77.28	67.90	-12.86
Shirahatti	61.44	79.84	66.48	-18.40
District	63.68	82.71	70.55	-19.02
State	65.71	86.65	74.15	-20.94

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001 & 2011.

FIGURE 7.4
Percentage of households with access to drinking water in different taluks: 2011



Source: Table 7.8.

drinking water to all villages in the state, given the fact that nearly 60 per cent of diseases afflicting the rural population are waterborne. It is quite important to examine the percentage of households both in rural and urban areas which have access to safe drinking water made available within and nearby premises for the public policy intervention.

Tap water from un-treated and treated sources, tube well/borehole, hand pump, both open and covered wells, and other sources such as tanks, canals, rivers springs, etc. Safe drinking water includes only the sources of water from treated and untreated tap water, hand pump, covered well and tube well/ borehole. The data illustrated in Figure 7.3 includes all of these sources, of which tap water both treated and untreated and tube well/borehole were the important sources of drinking water in Gadag district.

The classification of sources of drinking water by the Census of India is not similar to that of 2011. Hence, it is not possible to compare the percentage of households with access to safe drinking water in 2001 with that of 2011. Therefore, the data in this aspect were presented only for 2011 in Table 7.8. At the district level, the percentage of households with access to safe drinking water was 70.55 per cent at the district level in 2011 (Table 7.8). Access to drinking water was quite high in urban areas with 82.72 per cent of the households as against 63.68 per cent in rural areas during the same period. Accessibility to safe drinking water in the district is relatively less as compared to the state average.

An inter-taluk disparity in the percentage of households accessing safe drinking water is also quite perceptible (Figure 7.4). Gadag and Mundaragi taluks, which have performed well in HDI, have better access to safe drinking water as compared to other taluks which have not fared well in HDI. Rural-urban gap in access to safe drinking water continues to be persistent.



7.8.2. Access to Electricity

Similar to water, access to electricity is also another important component determining the standard of living. Recognising the importance of electricity as one of the basic needs of life, the Centre and the State Governments have introduced the programmes like *Bhagyajothi* in order to provide electricity to the BPL households.

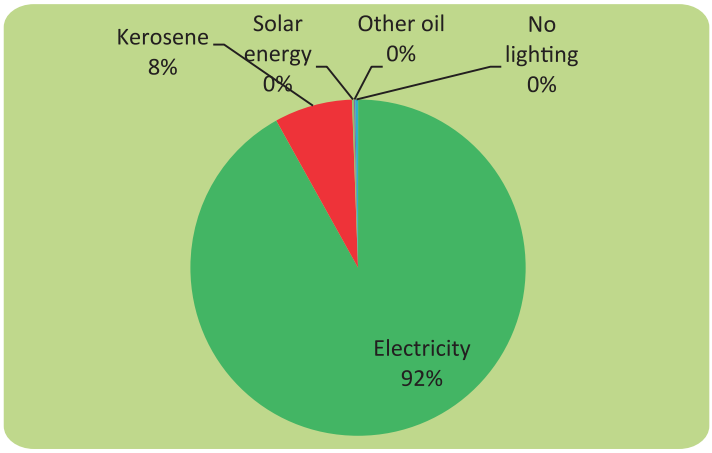
There are three important source of lighting namely electricity, kerosene and solar. Electricity is the major source of lighting accounting for 92 per cent followed by kerosene with 8 per cent and other sources of solar energy (0.17 per cent) and oil (0.14 per cent) are quite negligible in Gadag district (Figure 7.5).

At the district level, the percentage of households with access to electricity was 78.72 per cent in 2001 which increased to 91.87 per cent in 2011

(Table 7.9). It was found to be marginally high in rural areas with 92.02 per cent as against 91.59 per cent in urban areas. The situation is much better in the district as compared to that of the state average, especially in rural areas. No significant inter-taluk disparity in the percentage of households with access to electricity was noticed both in rural and urban areas of Gadag district. The percentage of households with access to electricity in rural areas was the highest in Gadag taluk with 94.38 per cent, while it was the lowest in Shirahatti with 89.32 per cent in 2011. In the case of urban areas, Gadag taluk has the highest percentage of households accessing electricity with 94.91 per cent, whereas Naragund has the lowest with 85.19 per cent during the same period (Figure 7.6).

It is interesting to note that the percentage of households with access to electricity has increased significantly during 2001 to 2011 with varying degrees across the taluks both in rural and urban areas of Gadag district. The increase is more in rural than in urban areas and more in Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti taluks as compared to that of Naragund and Gadag taluks. This indicates that in the backward taluks, the efforts have been intensified to ensure better access to electricity.

FIGURE 7.5
Percentage of households with access to sources of lighting in Gadag district: 2011.



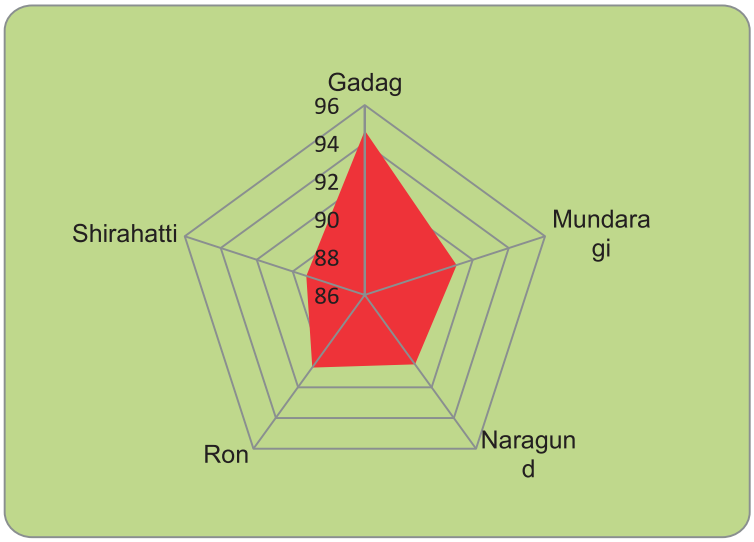
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2011

TABLE 7.9
Percentage of household with access to electricity by taluks

Taluk	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	85.84	85.58	85.71	94.38	94.91	94.66	8.54	9.33	8.95
Mundaragi	67.44	73.58	68.44	91.25	90.42	91.10	23.81	16.84	22.66
Naragund	86.29	74.82	82.06	93.66	85.19	90.51	7.37	10.38	8.45
Ron	78.68	69.06	76.20	91.80	87.81	90.72	13.12	18.75	14.52
Shirahatti	71.84	80.96	74.26	89.32	89.05	89.25	17.49	8.09	14.98
District	78.04	80.01	78.72	92.02	91.59	91.87	13.98	11.58	13.14
State	72.16	90.53	78.55	86.72	96.42	90.63	14.56	5.89	12.09

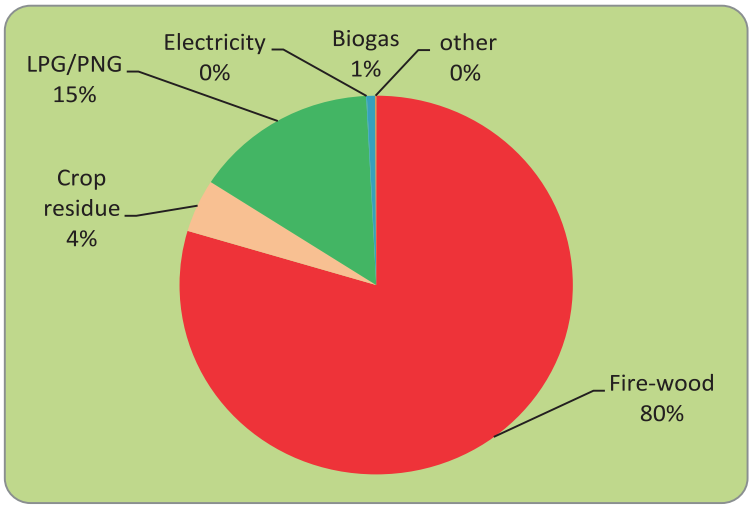
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001 & 2011.

FIGURE 7.6
Percentage of household with access to electricity in different taluks: 2011



Source: Table 7.9

FIGURE 7.7
Percentage of households with types of cooking fuel in Gadag district: 2011



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2011.



Modern cooking

7.8.3. Modern Cooking Fuel

Modern cooking fuel is considered to be the basic needs of decent standard of living. But access to modern cooking fuel continues to be quite limited, especially in rural areas. The important sources of fuel for cooking are firewood, crop residue, LPG/PNG and biogas. Among these, traditional fuel such as firewood followed by crop residues was the major source of energy for cooking. The share of modern fuel for cooking which do not have adverse impact on health include LPG/PNG, biogas and electricity accounted for as low as 16.50 per cent, depending largely traditional cooking fuels (Figure 7.7).

The percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel was significantly low in Gadag district as compared to the state average of 33.52 per cent. A huge gap in access to modern cooking fuel existed between rural and urban areas. At the district level, it was as low as 4.70 per cent in rural areas, while it was as high as 34.75 per cent in urban areas. This also has adverse impact on health of the people, especially in the countryside.

A considerable inter-taluk disparity has been noticed across the taluks (Figure 7.8). The percentage of households with access to modern fuel was the highest in Gadag taluk with 26.95 per cent, while it was the lowest in Mundaragi taluk with 6.12 per cent (Table 7.10). In most of the taluks, there has been a significant difference in access to modern cooking fuel between rural and urban areas. Even today a larger proportion of households in rural areas continue to make use of traditional fuel, which may have adverse impact on their health and labour productivity. Consequently, it affects human development outcomes

TABLE 7.10
Taluk-wise percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel

Taluk	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	4.16	38.15	21.57	7.25	44.55	26.95	3.09	6.40	5.38
Mundaragi	0.93	14.81	3.18	2.18	24.14	6.12	1.25	9.33	2.94
Naragund	2.42	22.55	9.84	3.50	25.96	11.87	1.08	3.41	2.03
Ron	2.68	14.62	5.75	3.87	20.82	8.46	1.19	6.20	2.71
Shirahatti	2.65	24.14	8.37	5.02	27.26	11.11	2.37	3.12	2.74
District	2.76	28.77	11.74	4.70	34.75	15.55	1.94	5.98	3.81
State	7.53	68.46	28.71	12.02	65.34	33.52	4.49	-3.12	4.81

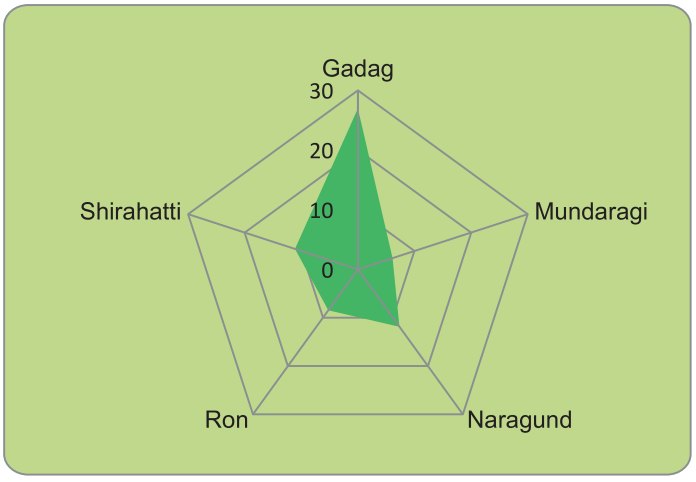
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001 & 2011.

It is rather interesting to record that the percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel has increased in most of the taluks with varying degrees. The increase was found to be quite high in Gadag and Naragund taluks as compared to other taluks. The increase was quite high in urban areas than in rural areas. It is evident that access to modern cooking fuel is quite low in Gadag district as compared to that of the state figure and in rural areas than in urban areas and in Mundaragi taluk than in Gadag taluk.

7.8.4. Access to Sanitation

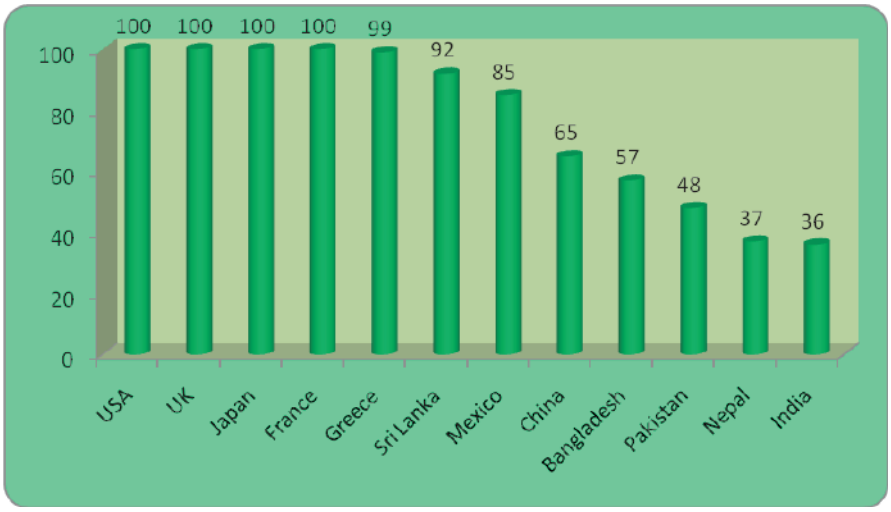
Access to improved sanitation is also important basic needs of the people's life. Improved sanitation refers to the percentage of the household having access to individual toilets within their premises. According to the latest estimates of the WHO/UNICEF (WHO/UNICEF 2013), 36 per cent of the world's population(2.5 billion people), lack improved sanitation facilities, Inadequate access to safe water and sanitation services, coupled with poor hygiene practices, kills and sickens thousands of children every day, and leads to impoverishment and diminished opportunities. Poor sanitation, water and hygiene have many other serious

FIGURE 7.8
Percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel in different taluks: 2011



Source: Table 7.10

FIGURE 7.9
Percentage of households with access to sanitation in selected countries: 2012



Source: World Bank, 2012 (www.worldbank.org)

repercussions. Children, particularly girls, are denied their right to education because their schools lack private and decent sanitation facilities. Poor farmers and wage earners are less productive due to illness and ill-health. Without WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), sustainable development is impossible. It can be noticed that in most of the developed and developing have better sanitation facilities compared to India (Figure 7.9). Situation in India is quite worse as compared to that of neighbouring countries like China, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal and Bangladesh.

At the district level, the percentage of households with access to sanitation within premises was 21.18 per cent as against 51.21 per cent of the state average in 2011 (Table 7.11). The situation at the state level is much better than that of in Gadag district. A considerable rural-urban gap existed in the percentage of households having sanitation within premises. It was 42.33 in urban areas as against 9.24 per cent in rural areas in 2011. A significant inter-taluk disparity existed. For instance, Gadag taluk has the highest percentage of households with access to improved sanitation with 33.41 per cent, while Mundaragi taluk has the lowest with 11.31 per cent (Figure 7.10). Most of the taluks have the percentage of households with access to toilets even much below the district average.

Interestingly, at the district level, the percentage of households with access to sanitation within premises sharply increased by 4.98 per cent point from 16.20 per cent in 2001 to 21.18 per cent in 2011; the increase was more in urban areas than in rural areas. The increase in urban areas was quite high in Gadag, Mundaragi and Ron taluks during 2001 to 2011. Hence, the rural-urban gap in the percentage of households with access to toilets within premises has increased in most of the taluks except in Shirahatti and Naragund taluks (Figure 7.11),

However, it is unfortunate that even after more than six decades of developmental efforts towards “zero open defecation”, a large proportion of households continue to depend on open defecation accounting for 68.90 per cent at the district level; it is quite huge in rural areas than in urban areas (Table 7.12).



Community toilet in Lakkundi village

TABLE 7.11
Talk-wise percentage of households with toilets within premises

Taluk	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	6.67	37.49	22.45	13.50	51.21	33.41	6.83	13.72	10.96
Mundaragi	7.34	31.23	11.22	4.60	41.94	11.31	-2.74	10.71	0.09
Naragund	4.94	26.39	12.85	7.75	29.77	15.95	2.81	3.38	3.10
Ron	5.85	20.30	9.57	7.17	25.89	12.24	1.32	5.59	2.67
Shirahatti	9.89	43.03	18.71	10.70	39.51	18.59	0.81	-3.52	-0.12
District	7.05	33.53	16.20	9.24	42.33	21.18	2.19	8.80	4.98
State	17.40	75.23	37.50	28.41	84.93	51.21	11.01	9.70	13.71

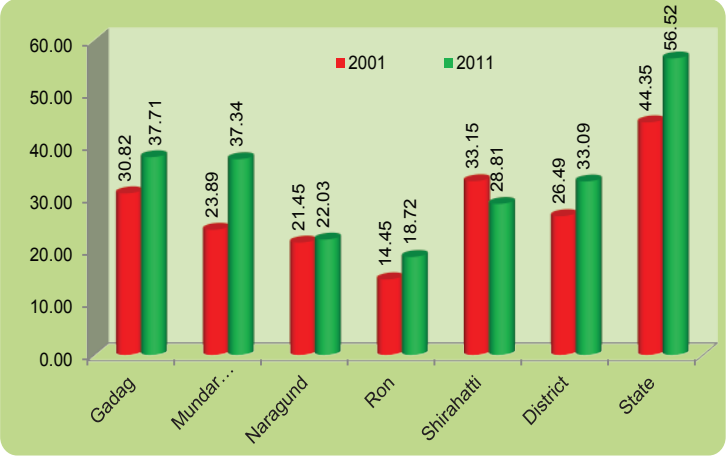
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001 & 2011.

The percentage of households depending on open defecation was quite in Ron, Mundaragi taluks as compared to other taluks in the district. This deserves greater policy attention and effective and comprehensive implementation of on-going schemes, as it has adverse impact on the health of adults and children and labour productivity.

7.8.5. Access to Drainage

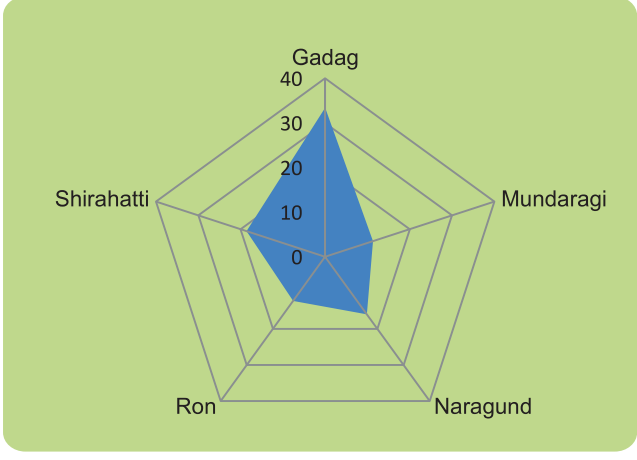
Drainage to drive household waste water in a safe and timely manner plays an important role in controlling water borne diseases. Scientific management of waste water can also protect the environment and optimize the reuse of water resources. Evidence suggests that there is a

FIGURE 7.11
Taluk-wise rural-urban gap in the percentage of households with access to toilets within premises



Source: Table 7.11.

FIGURE 7.10
Percentage of households with access to toilets in different taluks: 2011



Source: Table 7.11.

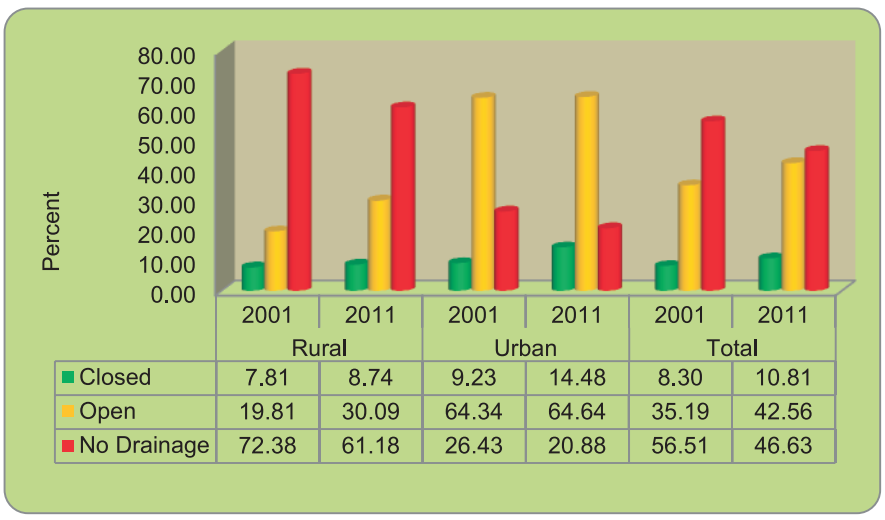
TABLE 7.12
Taluk-wise percentage of households with access to type of toilets: 2011

Taluk	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Within premises	Public	Open	Within premises	Public	Open	Within premises	Public	Open
Gadag	13.50	6.12	80.38	51.21	22.58	26.21	33.41	14.82	51.77
Mundaragi	4.60	8.03	87.36	41.94	13.82	44.24	11.31	9.07	79.62
Naragund	7.75	1.47	90.79	29.77	15.01	55.21	15.95	6.51	77.54
Ron	7.17	6.29	86.54	25.89	8.34	65.77	12.24	6.85	80.91
Shirahatti	10.70	4.30	85.00	39.51	13.71	46.78	18.59	6.88	74.53
District	9.24	5.66	85.10	42.33	17.46	40.20	21.18	9.92	68.90
State	28.41	3.47	68.11	84.93	4.35	10.72	51.21	3.83	44.96

close association between the presence of excess water (due to lack of adequate drainage) and the transmission of water related diseases. Absence of either closed or open drainage will cause the contaminated water to stagnate and develop mosquitoes resulting in an unhygienic environment and cause adverse impact on health of household members, especially children. Consequently this leads to impoverishment. Hence, household's connectivity to waste water outlets is also as important as sanitation that keeps the area in hygienic condition in and around the house. Provision of sanitation within premises should be accompanied with the provision of drainage facility especially closed ones, which is more hygienic than the open drainage.

At the district level, the percentage of households connected with closed drainage was very low with 10.81 per cent, while in respect of open drainage it was quite high with 42.56 per cent. Unfortunately, the rest 46.63 per cent of households are deprived of any drainage facility in 2011 (Figure 7.12). The situation is much worse in rural than in urban areas. This is likely to cause ill-health, especially among the children through communicable diseases and consequently it results in adverse

FIGURE 7.12
Taluk-wise percentage of households with access to type of drainage



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001& 2011.



impact on human development

It is interesting to note that the percentage of households with drainage has significantly increased from about 43.49 per cent to 53.37 per cent during 2001 to 2011. Nevertheless, the greatest challenge is that providing drainage facility to 46.63 per cent of the households at the district level and the situation is quite worse in rural areas.

Inter-taluk disparity in the percentage of households connected to drainage (both closed and opened) is quite glaring (Table 7.13). It ranged from as high as 66.61 per cent in Gadag taluk to as low as 44.23 per cent in Mundaragi taluk in 2011. Going by the place of residence, Gadag taluks has the highest percentage of households having drainage facility with 44.13 in rural areas, while Naragund taluks has the lowest percentage with 32.21 per cent in 2011. In the case of urban areas, it was the highest in Gadag taluks with 86.69 per cent, whereas in Ron taluk it was the lowest with 69.63 per cent during the same period. It is also evident that all taluks have witnessed sharp increase in the percentage of households connected with drainage facility during 2001 to 2011.

TABLE 7.13
Taluk-wise percentage of households with access to drainage (closed and open)

Taluk	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	31.24	81.02	56.73	44.13	86.69	66.61	12.89	5.67	9.88
Mundaragi	23.17	66.82	30.26	37.31	75.84	44.23	14.14	9.02	13.97
Naragund	37.24	49.86	41.89	32.21	71.28	46.76	-5.03	21.43	4.87
Ron	24.77	70.49	36.53	37.43	69.63	46.15	12.66	-0.85	9.62
Shirahatti	26.27	70.36	38.01	37.99	70.36	46.86	11.71	0.00	8.85
District	27.62	73.57	43.49	38.82	79.12	53.37	11.20	5.56	9.88
State	35.39	80.97	51.23	42.54	87.60	60.71	7.15	6.63	9.48

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001 & 2011.

7. 9. Impact of Migration on Living Standard: A Small Area Study in Chabbi Village

7. 9.1. The Background and Objectives of the Study

Migration is a universal phenomenon. In view of the limited employment opportunities and civic amenities, on the one hand, and good networks of transport and telecommunication, on the other hand, people migrate from rural to urban area or nearby places. In fact, migration has both positive and negative impacts on human development. On the positive side, it brings in remittance and likely to result in increased savings, investment and income, accumulation of wealth, improvement in consumption expenditure for both education and health of their children or family members, reduction of poverty. It can also result in the learning of new skills and an improvement in social status.

If it is not properly managed, depending upon the nature and place of migration, it is also likely to cause negative impact like risk of injury, exposure to life threatening diseases,

increased work burdens for women left behind and inadequate access to basic amenities in the place migrant's work. Lack of labour in the origin place may affect local economy. However, migration is considered to be an important route out of poverty (Deshingkar and Akter, 2009). If we look at the growth pattern of the Western economies, it is evident that industrialization and economic development has been accompanied by huge migration of people from rural to urban areas or from one country to another. Therefore, internal migration is also considered to be an important factor in determining social and economic development (Lusome and Bhagat, 2006).

Most of the migrants were illiterates and literate at lower levels of education

People migrate for various reasons such as economic, social and political reasons. These are largely classified as "push-pull" factors. Push factors include not enough jobs, poverty, natural disasters (floods, drought, earthquake, etc.). Pull factors include industrialization, more job opportunities, high wage or earnings, better education and healthcare services, etc. Seasonal migration in search of employment was among the illiterate people as compared to that of literate and skilled workers who tend to migrate for a longer period of time. Against this background, an attempt has been made to understand why and where do the people migrate from the selected sample villages.

7.9.2. Study Area and Sample Households

Chabbi village, which has also its GP, in Shirahatti taluk of Gadag district, was chosen. It is one of the noted villages where most of the rural labourers seasonally migrate to urban areas or nearby villages in search of livelihood, especially during the summer season. A total of 45 wage-dependent households were randomly chosen ensuring due representation across the social groups and size of landholdings.

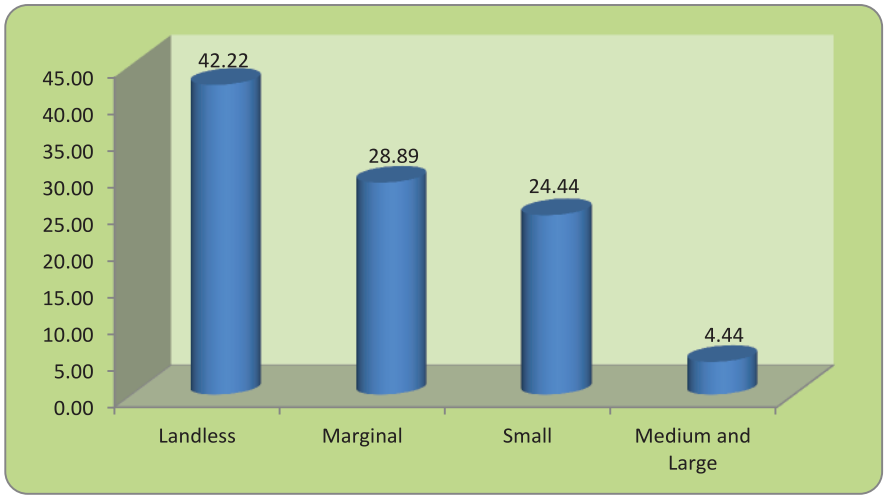
7.9.3. Who Migrate and Where?

Most of these households are BPL card holders (95 per cent), residing in semi-*pucca* houses (73.3 per cent), provided by the Government (53.3 per cent) without having access to individual sanitation. The main occupation of these workers is agricultural wage employment followed by non-agricultural wage employment. As observed from the data presented in Figure 7.13, it is evident that most of the migrants are landless households followed by marginal and small farmers. Majority of them are the SC/ST households who lack productive assets and income earnings, which force them to migrate in search of livelihood. Most of the migrants were illiterates and literate at lower levels of education.

The data illustrated in Figure 7.14 show that most of the workers who migrate are males accounting for 62.86 per cent in the study area. As

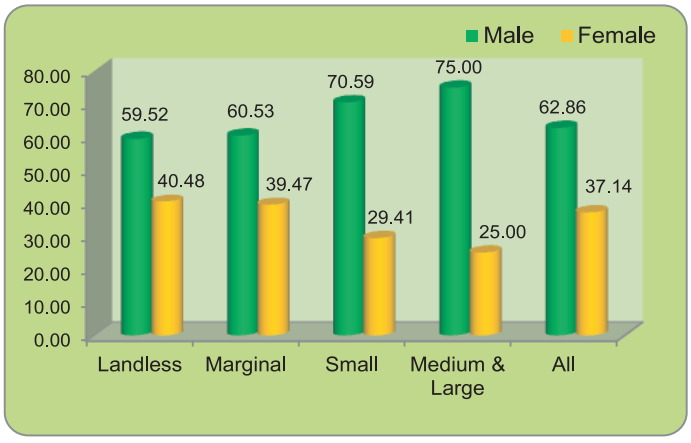
the size of the landholding increases the share of male and female migration tends to be different. As the size of landholdings increases, the share of male workers has increased and that of female has declined. This implies that in the case of resource poor (landless and marginal farmers) households, the women are more likely to migrate as compared to those households with more land. It can also be noted that as the size of landholdings increases, the percentage of both men and women workers declines. The decline in the share of men is smaller than that of

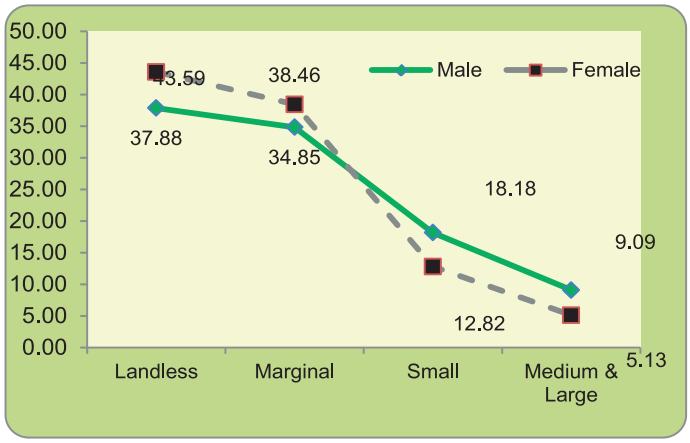
FIGURE 7.13
Distribution of sample migrant households by size of landholdings (Per cent)



Source: Field Survey

FIGURE 7.14
Distribution of migrants by size of landholdings (Per cent)



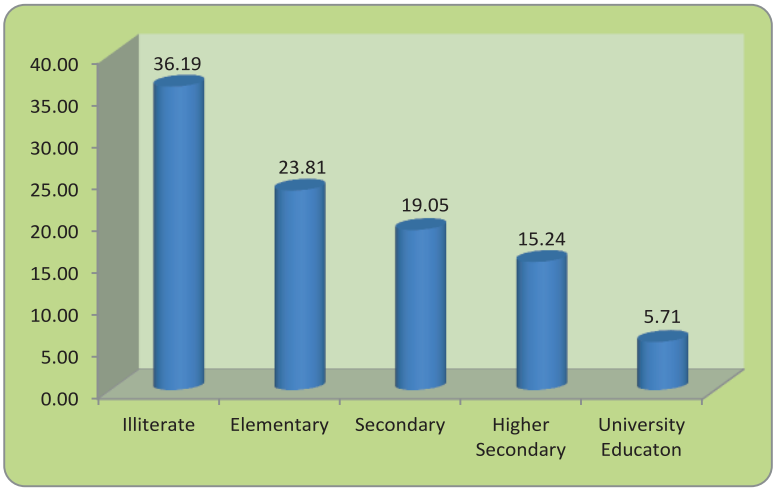


Source: Field Survey.

women among the small, medium and large farmers as compared to that of landless and marginal farmers. This indicates that the women from the resource poor households are more likely to migrate than the relatively resource-rich households.

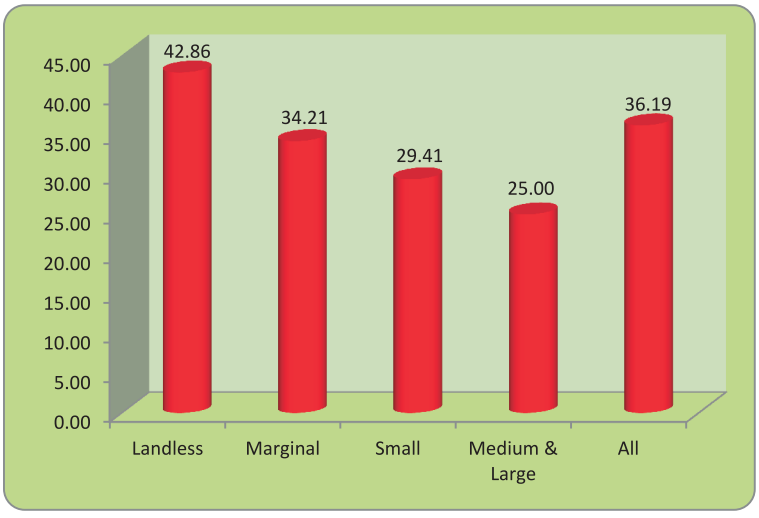
As observed from the data depicted in Figure 7.15, as the level of education tends to rise, the share of migrants tends to come down significantly. The share of illiterate workers was estimated to be quite high accounting for 36.19 per cent, while the share of workers with higher secondary and university education was quite low accounting for 15.24 per cent and 5.71 per cent, respectively. This implies that educational status of those who migrate is quite poor. Such situation is quite worst among the

FIGURE 7.15
Distribution of migrant workers by their educational background (per cent)



Source: Field Survey.

PFIGURE 7.16
Distribution of illiterate migrant workers by size of landholdings (er cent)



Source: Field Survey.

members of SCs/STs as compared to that of Others.

As the size of landholdings increases, the share of illiterate workers tends to decline. It was quite high among the landless households with 42.86 per cent and declined, while it was quite low among the medium and large farmers with 25 per cent (Figure 7.16). This implies that the members with no or less land and educational status are more likely to migrate in search of bread and butter.

It has been observed that most of the people migrate once in a year to Bengaluru, Goa, Kerala and Pune for a period of 3-6 months. They have migrated to those places which are known to them through their friends, relatives and own villagers.

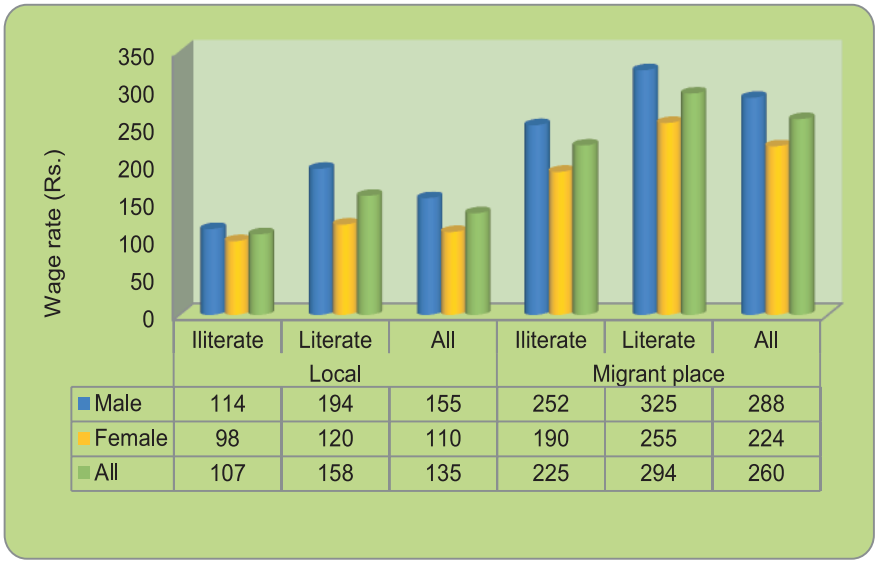
7.9.4. Why do they Migrate?

The rural workers migrate due to various reasons which are classified into push and pull factors. Most of the respondents (75.56 per cent) have stated that the wage rate they receive in the local area was much lower than that of in the migrant place and hence they migrate to earn more income. Lack of adequate and regular employment opportunities in the local areas push them to migrate for better options. They also migrate in order to meet the financial obligations such as to repay the old debt, meet the expenditure towards education, health, house construction and marriages of their children.

The data presented in Figure 7.17 indicate that the averege wage rate received in the local economy was quite low with Rs. 135, while it was as high as Rs. 260 in the migrant place. This is due to the fact that most of the activities done by the workers are in agriculture in the local economy and non-agriculture (mainly construction)

Going by gender, the wage rate for male workers, most of whom do construction work as masonry and helpers, was Rs.288 in the migrant place which is quite low in the local economy. It was found to be quite less in respect of female workers. Further, the wage rate is also different by their educational status. The illiterate workers most of whom do unskilled work like helper receive far less wage rate than those of literate workers who do work in construction as masonry, wiring, plumbing, painting, etc.

FIGURE 7.17
Average wage rates in local and migrant places (Rs.)



Source: Field Survey.

7.9.5. Impact on Income and Living Standard

An effort has been made to establish the average income earned by the migrant workers both in the local and the migrant place and it excludes the income earned from other sources. The data presented in Table 7.14 indicate that the average income per capita earned by the migrant workers by way of wage employment in the local area was estimated at Rs. 5730 and per household was at Rs, 11,206.

In the case of migrant place, the average income per household or per capita was estimated to be quite high with Rs. 51,301 and Rs.20, 221, respectively. It is also evident that the

TABLE 7.14
Average income per household/capita earned through wage employment by size of landholdings (Rs.)

Size of landholdings	Local place			Migrant place			Annual Income (Including both)		
	Total	Per household	Per capita	Total	Per household	Per capita	Total	Per household	Per capita
Landless	186177	9799	5642	586300	30858	17767	772477	40657	23409
Marginal	220536	11639	3982	714500	54962	18803	935036	66601	22785
Small	130863	11897	9347	362760	63887	25911	493623	75784	35258
Medium & large	35910	17955	11970	115000	57500	38333	150910	75455	50303
Total	573486	11206	5730	1778560	51301	20211	2352046	62507	25941

Source: Field Survey.

average income earned by the migrant workers by their size of landholdings was found to be quite high among the medium and large farm-sized households, because most of them are better literate and involve in skilled activities, especially in the migrant place.

The income earned out of migration has been utilized for various purposes of improving their standard of living. The bulk of the income thus earned was spent for household consumption, house construction or repair works, health and education, payment of old debt, purchase of assets and for savings in postal office. It is evident from the focus group interview held with the migrants and their living standard has been improved. Their food and nutritional status, health status, access to healthcare services, education, drinking water (private tap), toilets and household assets (like TV, Chairs, tables, etc.).

Temporary migration of rural workers is mainly due to lack of employment opportunities and low wage rate in the local economy as compared to the migrant place

It is evident from the above discussion that the temporary migration of rural workers is mainly due to lack of employment opportunities and low wage rate in the local economy as compared to the migrant place. Most of those who migrated are men, illiterate and lack productive assets like land. The average income of the migrants from migration has increased and consequently their living standard has improved, which contributes to human development.

7.10. Concluding Remarks

The important observations of the chapter are summarised below. According to the Census 2011, the percentage of houseless households was quite negligible with 0.17 per cent at the district level; the percentage of houseless households was marginally high in urban than in rural areas. According to the RGRHC, the percentage of site-less households was 18.16, per cent. The percentage of site-less households was more in urban than in rural areas. A considerable inter-taluk disparity has been observed.

A great majority of the households have television followed by two wheelers, radio/transistor as their household assets. Gadag, Naragund and Ron taluks have better acquisition of household assets as compared to that of Shirahatti and Mundaragi taluks. The percentage of households with access to electricity for lighting was closer to 92 per cent at the district level; it was much better in urban than in rural areas. A little less than 8 per cent of the households at the district level continued to make use of kerosene for lighting purpose and it was higher in rural than in urban, which may have adverse impact on human development outcomes. Interestingly, the percentage of households with electricity has increased in all the taluks and more so in rural than in urban areas during 2001 to 2011.

One of the most disturbing factors in ensuring decent standard of living is that the percentage of households using traditional cooking fuels such as fire wood and crop residues continued to be persistently high, which together accounted for 84 per cent of the households in Gadag district. The situation is worst in rural than in urban areas. Most of the households in the taluks such as Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti have significantly inadequate access to modern cooking fuels, continued to depend largely on traditional cooking fuel. A massive dependency of the households on traditional cooking fuel has an adverse impact not only on human well-being but also on environment.

The percentage of households with access to safe drinking water was 71 per cent; it was more in urban areas (83 per cent) than in rural areas (64 per cent) in 2011. The households have better access to safe drinking water in urban areas than in rural areas in most of the taluks. In the case of access to toilets, it has been observed that a little more than one-third households (40 per cent) have depended on individual toilets available within premises and a great majority of them have depended primarily on open defecation which also has adverse impact on human well-being. The situation is quite worst in rural than in urban areas. Mundaragi and Ron taluks have smaller percentage of households with access to toilets within premises as compared to other taluks in the district. It is a good progress that there has been an improvement in the percentage of households with toilets available within premises during 2001 to 2011.

Providing drainage facility, especially closed ones, is also another problem of the local governances (PRIs and ULBs). The percentage of households with drainage connectivity (both closed and open) at the district level was 79 per cent; it was quite low (39 per cent) in rural areas as against 53 per cent in urban areas in 2011. In this regard, inter-taluk disparity exists. It ranged from as high as 67 per cent in Gadag to 44 per cent in Mundaragi taluk during the same period. It is interesting to note progressive development that the percentage of households both in rural and urban areas with access to drainage facility has increased by closer to 20 percentage point during 2001 to 2011.

Thus, it can be concluded that the standard of living in most of the parameters such as the percentage of households with *pucca* housing status and good condition, with household assets, access to modern cooking fuel, safe drinking water and improved sanitation is relatively poor in Gadag district as compared to the state average. The situation is quite worse in rural than in urban areas. In most cases, the taluks such as Gadag and Naragund have better status of living standard as compared

There has been an improvement in the percentage of households with toilets available within premises during 2001 to 2011

to other taluks in the district. However, it is interesting to note that in most cases, the living standard has been improved more in the relatively backward taluks such as Shirahatti, Ron and Mundaragi as compared to other taluks in the district. But the improvement is much faster in urban than in rural areas. In spite of several efforts, a considerable gap between the rural and urban areas and inter-taluk disparity in the living standard continues to be persistent. This deserves serious policy attention to bridge the gap and further improvement in the standard of living and thereby promoting human development of the district.

CHAPTER 8

Gender and Development



CHAPTER 8

Gender and Development

8.1. Introduction

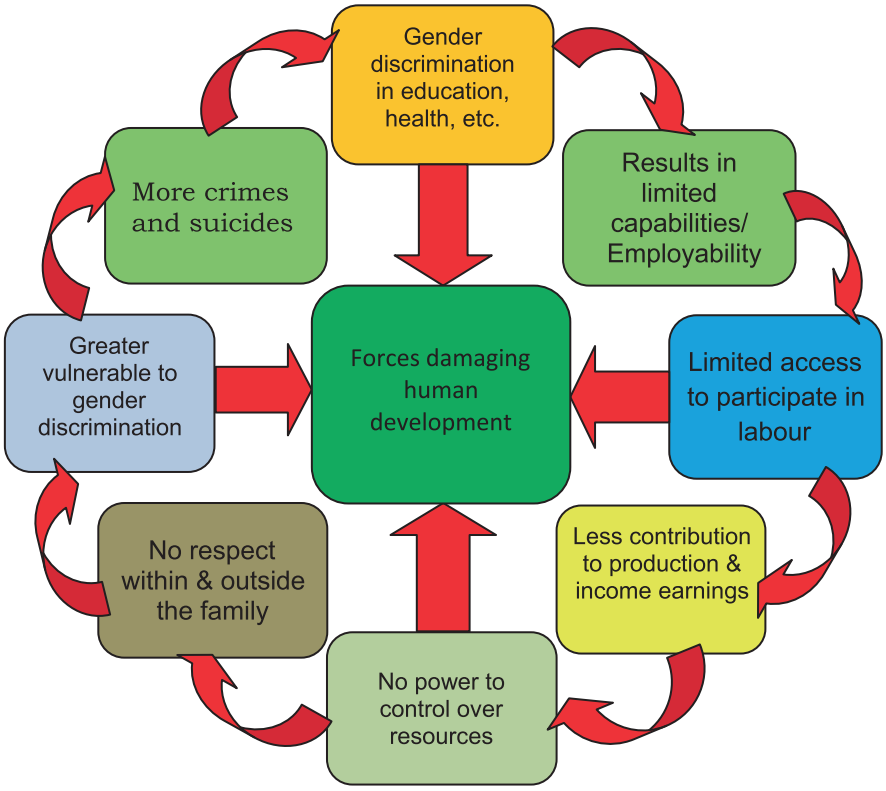
Women's empowerment and their active participation at different levels development process has gained much importance in a country like India. It is since the 1970s, especially when the United Nations declared the year 1975 as "Women's Year" and the decade 1975-85 as the "Women's Decade", the understanding of women's role has been changed from "welfare perspective" to "economic perspective", considering women as active contributors to development process rather than passive beneficiaries. Women who account for a half of the world's population contribute significantly to the household as well as in the economy as they perform triple role, i.e., reproduction, domestic labour and productive labour. The contribution of women has been widely debated as 'Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD) and Gender and Development (GAD). The essence of GAD emphasizes on community organization, providing credit and training as useful tool for women's empowerment (Vishvanathan, 2002:18).

In India, these universal concerns gained recognition in the Sixth Five Year Plan (Lalitha, 1998: 8). Similarly, the Working Group on Employment of Women appointed by the Planning Commission (1977-78) states that without promotion of gainful employment for women with active support and assistance from the Government, the objective of equality cannot be achieved (GoI, 1978: 8). A similar approach was also recommended by the Working Group on Development of Village Level Organisations of Women (1978). All these made the policies of women's development to shift from 'welfare approach' to 'anti-poverty approach', by building women's empowerment. Hence, the formation of women's organisation known as "self-help group" is considered to be an important strategy for women's empowerment and poverty alleviation.

Although several efforts, both development and constitutional have been made during the last several decades, a large share of women in India continues to be worst victims of exploitation, prejudice, subjugation, discrimination, ignorance, disease, poverty, and social exclusion and backwardness. Moreover, they were denied the status of equality and opportunities to participate in social, economic and political decision-making process. It is unfortunate that

Women's role has been changed from "welfare perspective" to "economic perspective", considering women as active contributors to development process rather than passive beneficiaries

CHART 8.1
Vicious circle of gender discrimination



even today the gender discrimination and inequality is persistent and widespread among the socially marginalized and economically disadvantaged sections of the society. It is well known fact that they are undernourished, less healthy, more vulnerable to physical violence and sexual abuse in spite of their contributions to the household economies (Viswanath, 1993; Deepa *et al*, 2000; Nussbaum, 2000; WB, 2001). It can be emphasized that such gender inequality and discrimination not only limits their ability to participate in developmental activities and contribute to human development, but it also translates into a greater risk, vulnerability or existential insecurity. Gender inequality causes irrecoverable damage to human development through a variety of ways. If it is not addressed seriously it is more likely to nourish the vicious circle of low human development (Chart 8.1).

As advocated by the World Bank in order to make the "world free from poverty", it also calls for reducing gender inequality and discrimination by empowering women and engendering development. According to UNDP (1995), if development is not engendered, it is endangered. Gandhiji also stated that women, whom we call *abala* becomes *sabala*, all those who are helpless will become powerful. Thus, the prime objectives of current development paradigm is to reduce gender inequality and discrimination, and empowering women as a means of breaking "vicious circle of poverty" and translating into long-lasting "virtuous cycle of well-being". Against this backdrop, an effort has been made in this chapter to present the gender dimension of development focusing on population, educational status, WPRs and occupational patterns, women's participation in PRIs and ULBs, formation of SHGs and crimes against women, etc., in Gadag district. It will be quite useful for the policy makers in designing appropriate public policy intervention to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment.

8.2. Gender Differentials in the District

There has been a gradual increase in the absolute number of both male and female population in Gadag district over a period of time. Gadag district has a total female population of 5.27 in 2011 (Table 8.1) which increased from 4.78 registering a decadal growth rate of 10.27 per cent. Similarly, the male population has also increased from 4.94 to 5.37 registering a decadal growth rate of 8.84 per cent during the same period. This indicates that the decadal growth rate of female population is more than the male population in the district. Hence, the share of female population marginally increased from 49.22 per cent to 49.54 and a corresponding decline took place during the same period with varying degrees across rural and urban areas. The absolute number and share of female population has increased more in urban areas than in rural areas during the same period.

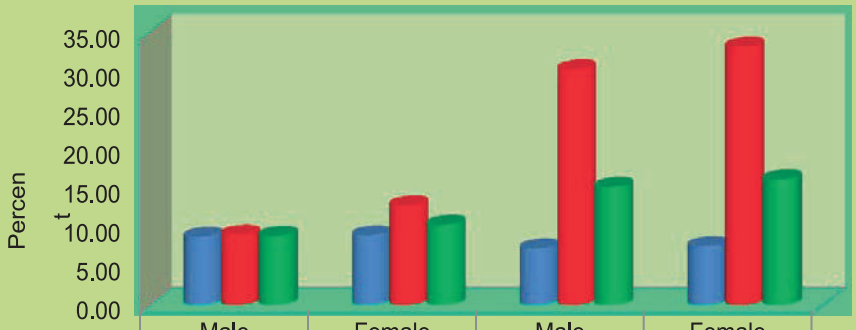
The data illustrated in Figure 8.1 indicate that the decadal growth rate of female population was significant in urban areas with 12.76 per cent as against rural areas with 8.92 per cent. Comparing with the state figure, it has been observed that the decadal growth rate of female population was much higher in Karnataka with 16.10 per cent as against 10.27 per cent in Gadag district. The growth of female population in urban areas of Karnataka was also reported to be

TABLE 8.1
Growth of female population in Gadag district and Karnataka

Area/ Year	Total population (Lakhs)				Share of male and female population			
	Gadag		Karnataka		Gadag		Karnataka	
	Male	Female	Males	Females	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rural								
2001	3.20	3.10	176.49	172.40	50.76	49.24	50.59	49.41
2011	3.48	3.38	189.29	185.40	50.72	49.28	50.52	49.48
Urban								
2001	1.74	1.68	92.50	87.12	50.82	49.18	51.5	48.5
2011	1.90	1.90	120.37	115.89	49.98	50.02	50.95	49.05
Total								
2001	4.94	4.78	268.99	259.52	50.78	49.22	50.9	49.1
2011	5.37	5.27	309.67	301.29	50.46	49.54	50.69	49.31

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

FIGURE 8.1
Decadal growth rate of female population in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2001-2011 (Per cent)



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

TABLE 8.2
Taluk-wise decadal growth rate of female population: 2001-2011 (Per cent)

Taluk	Male			Female		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	10.17	8.48	9.29	11.18	12.73	11.99
Mundaragi	11.17	18.78	12.52	11.84	26.23	14.33
Naragund	7.24	10.66	8.44	6.77	12.28	8.71
Ron	5.96	7.40	6.34	5.83	10.07	6.97
Shirahatti	9.73	7.81	9.21	9.34	11.35	9.88
District	8.75	9.00	8.84	8.92	12.76	10.27
State	7.25	30.13	15.12	7.54	33.03	16.10

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

quite significant with 33.03 per cent as against 12.76 per cent of Gadag district. It is evident that there is an increase in the growth rate of female population both in Gadag and Karnataka state, the increase was quite faster in urban than in rural areas.

The data provided in Table 8.2 shows the inter-taluk variation in the decadal growth rate of male and female population during 2001 to 2011. The decadal growth rate of female population was the highest in Mundaragi taluk with 14.33 per cent, followed by Gadag taluk with 11.99, as against 6.97 in Ron taluk during 2001 to 2011. In most of the taluks, the decadal growth rate of female population vis-à-vis male population was calculated to be high. A huge gap has been existed in the decadal growth rate of female population between urban and rural areas in most of the taluks during the same period.

In rural areas, Mundaragi taluk has registered the highest decadal growth rate of female population with 11.84 per cent, while Ron taluk has registered the lowest growth rate with 5.83 per cent. In the case of urban areas, it was the highest in Mundaragi taluk with 26.23 per cent and the lowest in Ron taluk with 10.07 per cent during the same period. It is evident that decadal growth rate of female population was marginally more than that of male counterpart; it was significantly high in urban than in rural areas and inter-taluk variation is also quite perceptible in Gadag district.

The changes in the composition of population in favour of females

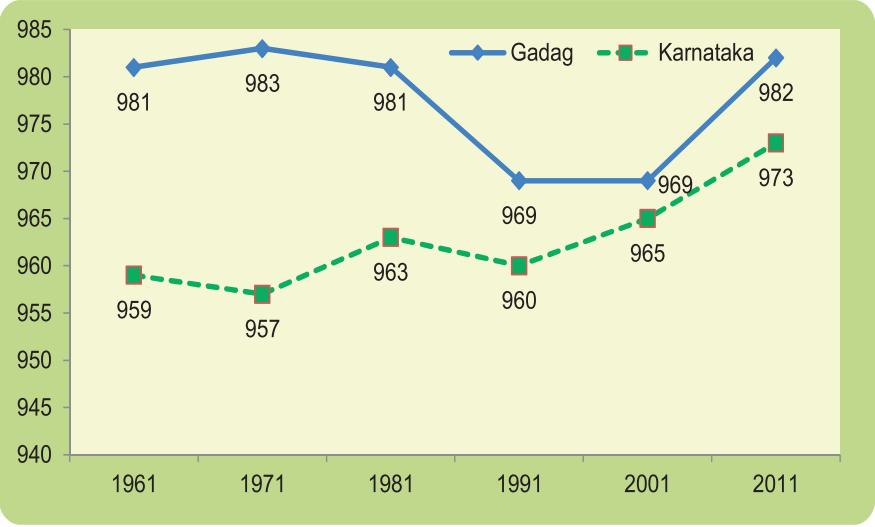
have been reflected in terms of an improvement in sex ratio as illustrated in Figure 8.2. The sex ratio in Gadag district declined persistently from 981 in 1961 to 969 in 1991 and then remained stagnant till 2001 and increased to 982 in 2011. The sex ratio in Gadag district was much lower than that of Karnataka state average. The increase in sex ratio in Gadag district was quite faster during the last decade.

Regarding the growth of female children in the age of 0-6 years, the data provided in Figure 8.3 indicate that at the district level, while there has been a positive growth of all male and female population, but the male and female children have witnessed a negative decadal growth rate ¨both in rural and urban areas; the decline was found to be more in urban than in rural areas during 2001 to 2011. The decline was bit higher in respect of female children as compared to that of male children during 2001 to 2011

The child sex ratio in Gadag district was estimated at 947 per 1000 male children which is marginally lower than that of the state figure and much lower than the overall sex ratio. A considerable inter-taluk disparity in child sex ratio existed in the district. The child sex ratio was the highest in Ron with 966, while it was the lowest in Naragund with 913 in 2011.

The overall sex ratio has improved but the child sex ratio has worsened during 2001 to 2011. Going by taluks, the child sex ratio has declined

FIGURE 8.2
Trends in sex ratio in Gadag district and Karnataka



Source: Source: District Census Handbook Series 30, Karnataka, Part XII-A & B, Directorate of Census Operations, Karnataka, Bengaluru, 2001 and Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011.

FIGURE 8.3
Decadal growth rate of child population (0-6 Years) in Gadag district (Per cent)



	Male	Female	Male Children	Female Children
Rural	8.75	8.92	-3.68	-4.15
Urban	9.00	12.76	-4.59	-5.02
Total	8.84	10.27	-1.88	-2.44

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

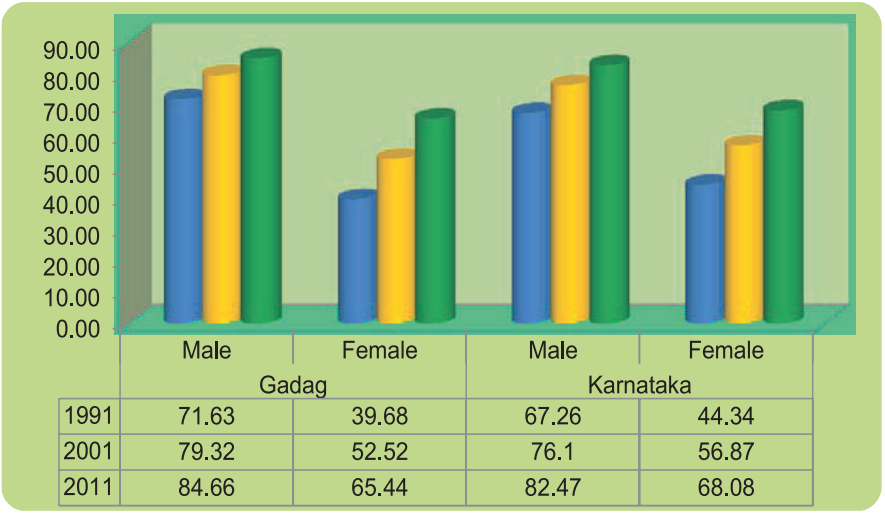
significantly in Naragund and Gadag taluks, while in Mundaragi and Ron taluks it has increased during the same period. The decline in child sex ratio may indicate an increase in the

TABLE 8.3
Taluk-wise overall and child sex ratio

Taluk	Overall sex ratio		Child sex ratio		Changes between the period	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Gadag	966	990	957	942	24	-15
Mundaragi	957	973	928	949	16	21
Naragund	960	962	949	913	2	-36
Ron	987	992	955	966	5	11
Shirahatti	964	970	954	946	6	-8
District	969	982	952	947	13	-5
State	965	973	946	948	8	2

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

FIGURE 8.4
Trends of male-female literacy rates in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)



	Gadag		Karnataka	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1991	71.63	39.68	67.26	44.34
2001	79.32	52.52	76.1	56.87
2011	84.66	65.44	82.47	68.08

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 1991, 2001 & 2011.

gender discrimination in one or the other forms.

8.3. Female Literacy Rate

Education is considered to be an important means of women's empowerment in social, political and economic domain of life. Education enables women to actively participate in various activities that shape her life. As stated already, women's literacy rate is significantly and negatively associated with several health related indicators such as IMR, CMR and MMR, and positively related with women's life expectancy at birth. Similarly, women's education is positively and strongly associated with many indicators in political and economic domain of her life. Educational attainment of women has lots of beneficial impact on human development outcomes. Education is a cause as well as consequence of women's empowerment. Therefore, it is imperative to analyse the educational status and advancement of women in Gadag district, which is quite helpful for the policy makers in formulating a suitable public policy intervention for further development.

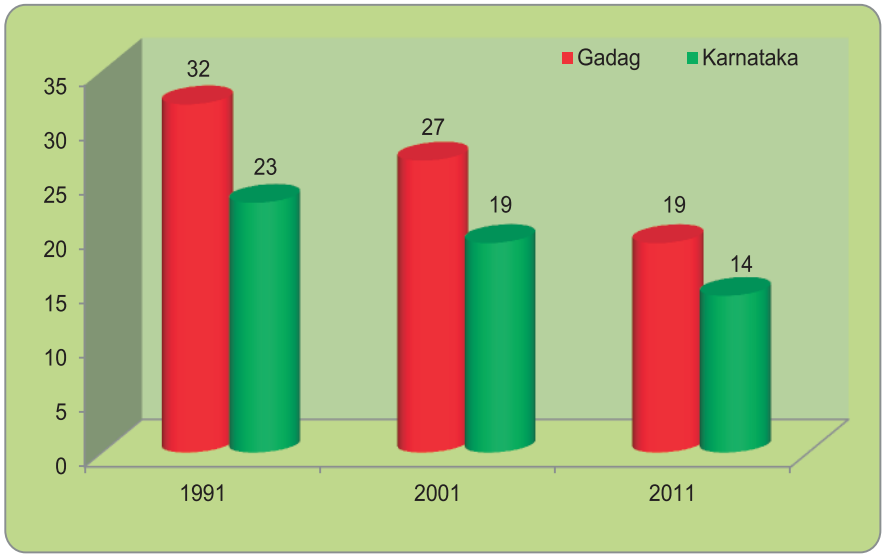
The data presented in Figure 8.4 show that the literacy rate of females in Gadag district increased from 39.68 per cent to 65.44 per cent, while male literacy increased from 71.63 per cent to 84.66 during the same period.

Literacy rates for both males and females at the state level also witnessed a persistent increase during the same period. Further, comparing it with the state figure, male literacy rate is much higher in Gadag district than in Karnataka and

female literacy is marginally low in Gadag district than in Karnataka. It is evident that female literacy rate has improved followed by male literacy and hence, the gender gap has substantially declined during 1991 to 2011 both in Gadag and Karnataka; more so in Gadag district than in Karnataka (Figure 8.5).

A significant inter-taluk variation in male-female literacy rate is quite explicit in Gadag district (Table 8.4). It has been observed that Gadag taluk has shown the highest female literacy rate with 70.84 per cent, while Mundaragi taluk has the lowest with 61.87 per cent in 2011. The performance of Gadag taluk is much better than other taluks. Similar position, by and large, has been noticed in respect of male literacy. Gender gap in literacy rate was quite high in 2001 and witnessed a sharp decline in most of the taluks in 2011. However, the taluks such as Ron and

FIGURE 8.5
Gap between male and female literacy rates in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)



Source: Figure 8.4.

Naragund continued to have high gender gap as compared to other taluks in the district in 2011.

Further, it is interesting to note that there has been a gain both in female and male literacy rates with varying



TABLE 8.4
Taluk-wise male and female literacy rates (Per cent)

Taluk	2001		2011		Gender gap		Gain in literacy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011	Male	Female
Gadag	82.64	59.86	86.89	70.84	22.78	16.05	4.26	10.99
Mundaragi	76.34	47.35	81.84	61.87	28.99	19.98	5.51	14.52
Naragund	78.41	49.18	84.61	63.38	29.23	21.24	6.21	14.20
Ron	79.43	48.16	85.25	61.94	31.27	23.31	5.82	13.78
Shirahatti	75.45	49.98	81.70	63.38	25.47	18.33	6.25	13.40
District	79.32	52.52	84.66	65.44	26.80	19.22	5.35	12.92
State	76.10	56.87	82.47	68.08	19.23	14.39	6.37	11.21

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

TABLE 8.5

Taluk-wise male and female literacy rates by place of residence (Per cent)

Taluk	2001				2011			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	77.25	48.75	87.54	69.88	83.43	62.58	90.09	78.24
Mundaragi	74.39	44.43	85.2	61.06	80.71	59.57	86.82	71.53
Naragund	78.83	47.41	77.62	52.41	85.21	62.32	83.55	65.22
Ron	77.83	44.8	83.71	57.32	84.16	59.05	88.17	69.46
Shirahatti	73.83	46.19	79.78	60.12	80.87	60.34	83.97	71.29
District	76.4	46.28	84.6	63.88	82.83	60.62	88.01	73.92
State	70.45	48.01	86.66	74.12	77.61	59.71	90.04	81.36

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

TABLE 8.6

Gender gap and gain in literacy rate by place of residence (Per cent)

Taluk	Gender gap in literacy rate				Gain in literacy			
	2001		2011		Rural		Urban	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	28.5	17.66	20.85	11.85	6.18	13.83	2.55	8.36
Mundaragi	29.96	24.14	21.14	15.29	6.32	15.14	1.62	10.47
Naragund	31.42	25.21	22.89	18.33	6.38	14.91	5.93	12.81
Ron	33.03	26.39	25.11	18.71	6.33	14.25	4.46	12.14
Shirahatti	27.64	19.66	20.53	12.68	7.04	14.15	4.19	11.17
District	30.12	20.72	22.21	14.09	6.43	14.34	3.41	10.04
State	22.44	12.54	17.9	8.68	7.16	11.7	3.38	7.24

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

degrees by taluks. Gain in the literacy is much larger in respect of females as compared to that of males in most of the taluks between 2001 and 2011. This gain in literacy rate for females followed by males can be attributed to several educational incentive schemes implemented by the government in the district.

Inter-taluk variation in male-female

literacy gap by place of residence in different taluks of Gadag district is presented in Table 8.5. The data indicate that female literacy was the highest in rural areas of Gadag taluk with 62.58 per cent, while it was the lowest in rural areas of Ron taluk with 59.05 per cent in 2011. In the case of urban areas, Gadag taluk has the highest female literacy rate as against the lowest of 65.22 per cent in Naragund taluk during the same period.

The data presented in Table 8.6 shows that gender gaps in literacy rate were quite evident both in rural and urban areas of all the taluks with varying degrees. It was significantly high in rural areas of Ron and Naragund. Similar situation was observed in the urban areas of some taluks. Interestingly, most of the taluks have witnessed a sharp decline in gender gap, especially in Ron and Naragund during 2001 to 2011.

Regarding the gain in literacy rates, it was found to be quite high in respect of females as against males in rural and urban areas of all the taluks. The rural areas of Mundaragi and Naragund taluks were the more gainers in the female literacy rate as compared to that of other taluks during 2001 to 2011. Similarly, in the case of urban areas of Naragund and Ron taluks were the more gainers in the female literacy rate during the same period.

8.4. Work Participation Rate and Occupational Structure

8.4.1. Work Participation Rate

Participation of females in labour market is largely influenced by both social and economic factors. In most cases, the female participation in unorganized labour market, especially in rural areas is mainly due to push factors or poverty related factors (Rajasekhar 1997; Biradar, 2008; 2009).The taluks with high per capita income or economic prosperity may have less possibility of females to work, especially in rural segment of labour market. The female WPRs, at the district level, based on main workers, was quite low as compared to that of male workers in 2011 (Table 8.7). The taluks like Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti have the female WPRs (main) above the district average. Similarly, Shirahatti, followed by Mundaragi taluk, has the male WPRs above the district average in 2011. In most of the taluks, the female WPRs have sharply increased except in Naragund and Gadag taluks during 2001 to 2011. Similarly, most of the taluks, except Ron have witnessed a marginal decline in the male WPRs during the same period.

Taluks with high per capita income or economic prosperity may have less possibility of females to work, especially in rural segment of labour market

In the case of WPRs based on total workers, unlike the WPRs based on main workers, the male WPRs have increased and the female WPRs have declined during 2001 to 2011. This is due to the fact that the share of male marginal workers has increased and that of female marginal workers



TABLE 8.7
Work participation rate by gender in different taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	WPRs based on total workers				WPRs based on main workers			
	2001		2011		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	63.97	35.30	65.46	34.32	60.46	25.87	58.84	25.86
Mundaragi	67.62	52.14	67.36	46.80	62.57	34.17	60.75	34.22
Naragund	65.74	45.14	66.24	42.37	62.96	37.73	59.59	28.06
Ron	64.27	49.04	64.84	42.55	59.10	32.85	59.27	33.56
Shirahatti	69.02	46.71	68.38	41.69	65.18	34.05	63.47	34.07
District	65.61	43.87	66.17	40.02	61.51	31.30	60.13	30.53
State	65.65	36.95	66.94	36.04	59.88	24.34	59.91	26.45

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

has declined. This indicates that the livelihood opportunities have expanded more for women than for men workers, which can be attributed to improved education and skills, especially in the backward taluks.

8.4.2. Growth of Employment

The WPRs may not really reflect the status of employment but it may be an indicator that shows what percentage of people work and do not work; it is a dividing parameter between the working and non-working population. It may not indicate the growth of employment opportunities in real terms. Therefore, in the absence of data on employment and unemployment at the taluk level, employment can be better measured through the annual growth rate of main workers and under-employment can be better gauged through the annual growth rate of marginal workers.

The annual growth rate of employment for women at the district level was estimated at 0.95 per cent as against 0.81 per cent for men; it was much higher for urban with 1.98 per cent than that of rural segment with 0.64 per cent during 2001 to 2011(Table 8.8).

Comparing with state figure, Karnataka has an annual growth rate of female employment more than Gadag district. This implies that growth of employment opportunities for women is more at the state level as compared to that of Gadag district, especially in urban areas.

Regarding under-employment captured through growth of marginal

workers, it has been pointed out that at the district level, the annual growth rate of marginal female workers was negative with (–) 1.61, while positive growth rate was observed for male workers during 2001 to 2011. When it was compared with the state figure, the negative growth rate of marginal female workers was higher in Gadag district than in Karnataka state during the same period.

In most of the taluks, the annual growth rate of employment for rural female workers was more than that of rural male workers except in Gadag and Naragund taluks during 2001 to 2011 (Table 8.9). The taluks such as Mundaragi, Gadag and Naragund have began to witness a greater improvement in livelihood opportunities for women.

Further, it was much high in urban economy than in rural economy in the above said taluks. It is evident that growth of employment is mainly driven by relatively backward taluks and women employment in Gadag district.

8.4.3. Occupational Structure

The data presented in Table 8.10 shows that in Gadag district majority of female workers were agriculture labourers accounting 60.65 per cent as against 28.32 per cent of male workers in 2011. The share of female workers in cultivation followed by other works (construction, non-household manufacturing, trade and commerce, hotel and restaurant business, services, etc) was quite

TABLE 8.8
Annual growth rate of employment (main workers) in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2001-2011 (Per cent)

Area/Type of workers	Gadag		Karnataka	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total workers (main and marginal)				
Rural	0.99	-0.07	0.99	0.45
Urban	1.40	1.51	3.40	5.40
Total	1.13	0.27	1.83	1.47
Main workers				
Rural	0.86	0.64	0.85	1.71
Urban	0.73	1.98	3.05	5.18
Total	0.81	0.95	1.64	2.57
Marginal workers				
Rural	2.64	-1.98	2.13	-1.98
Urban	10.44	-0.06	8.17	6.46
Total	5.03	-1.61	3.68	-1.02

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001& 2011.

TABLE 8.9
Taluk-wise annual growth rate of employment by gender and place of residence: 2001-2011 (Per cent)

Taluk	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	0.74	0.66	0.81	2.53	0.77	1.34
Mundaragi	0.91	1.25	2.46	4.72	1.16	1.61
Naragund	0.51	-2.68	0.42	1.64	0.48	-1.84
Ron	0.95	1.15	0.64	0.86	0.87	1.10
Shirahatti	1.00	1.13	0.13	1.12	0.77	1.13
District	0.86	0.64	0.73	1.98	0.81	0.95
State	0.85	1.71	3.05	5.18	1.64	2.57

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

TABLE 8.10
Share of workers by major activities in Gadag district (Per cent)

Gender/ Type of activity	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Cultivation									
Male	46.28	13.21	35.27	40.93	10.43	30.51	-5.34	-2.78	-4.76
Female	26.58	9.11	22.99	20.75	7.44	17.66	-5.83	-1.67	-5.33
Agricultural labour									
Male	31.13	11.65	24.65	36.34	12.88	28.32	5.21	1.23	3.68
Female	65.66	46.16	61.66	67.83	36.89	60.65	2.17	-9.27	-1.01
Household industry									
Male	3.10	4.58	3.59	2.42	4.48	3.12	-0.68	-0.10	-0.47
Female	2.18	9.80	3.74	1.58	8.23	3.13	-0.60	-1.56	-0.62
Other works									
Male	19.49	70.56	36.49	20.31	72.21	38.04	0.81	1.65	1.55
Female	5.58	34.93	11.60	9.84	47.44	18.56	4.26	12.51	6.96

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

less as compared to that of male counterpart in 2011. Similar pattern of occupational structure has been observed across rural and urban segments of labour market.

Further, the share of female workers declined in agricultural labour and household manufacturing and a corresponding increase took place in the share of non-agricultural sector (other works) in 2011 over 2001. The share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector has increased more than that of male workers during the same period. Such changes in occupational structure are quite distinct in urban than in rural segment of labour market in Gadag district. This reveals that growth of agriculture activities is more for male workers as compared to that of female workers.

Although the share of female workers in non- agricultural activities (other works) is quite less as compared to male workers in Gadag district , the increase of which is quite higher for female workers than for male workers, and it is more in urban than in rural areas during 2001 to 2011 (Table 8.11). Although the share of female workers in non-agricultural activities is quite high in Karnataka,

its pace of occupational diversification in favour of non-agricultural activities is quite faster in Gadag district than in Karnataka. Nevertheless, there has been a greater scope for development of rural non-farm activities in the rural non-agricultural sector for both male and female workers. As these activities have beneficial impact on human development outcomes, they need to be promoted.

Inter-taluk variation has been observed in the share of female workers in non-agricultural activities in Gadag district. The data presented in Table 8.12 points out that Gadag has the highest share of female workers in non-agriculture activities with 35.04 per cent, while Ron has the lowest share with 15.73 per cent in 2011. Similarly, the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector was estimated to be quite less in

TABLE 8.11

Share of female workers in non-agricultural activities in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)

Gender	Rural		Urban		Changes between the period	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	Rural	Urban
Gadag						
Male	22.5925	21.56	78.06	81.42	0.96	3.36
Female	7.76094	12.4	71.71	78.56	3.39	6.85
All	16.1192	18.36	76.67	80.76	2.14	4.09
Karnataka						
Male	30.49	32.7	93.45	93.9	2.21	0.45
Female	20.58	24	86.09	90.29	3.41	4.19
All	26.51	29.32	91.82	92.97	2.8	1.16

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

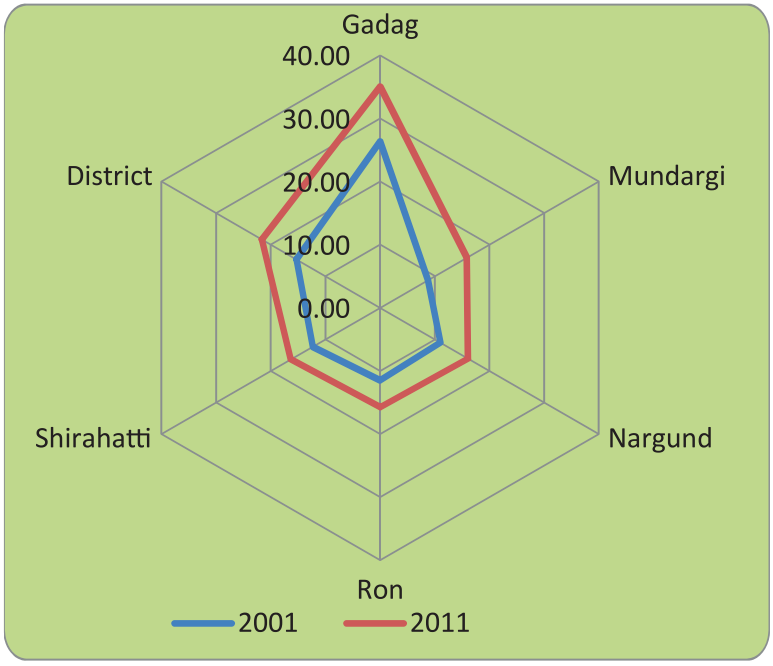
TABLE 8.12

Taluk-wise share of female workers in non-agricultural activities (Per cent)

Taluk	2001		2011		Gender gap		Changes between the period	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011	Male	Female
Gadag	57.45	26.33	58.97	35.04	31.11	23.93	1.52	8.71
Mundaragi	26.69	8.72	29.90	15.87	17.98	14.03	3.21	7.15
Naragund	30.80	11.02	30.33	16.04	19.77	14.29	-0.47	5.02
Ron	33.21	11.53	33.35	15.73	21.68	17.62	0.13	4.20
Shirahatti	31.88	12.35	32.23	16.37	19.53	15.87	0.35	4.01
District	40.08	15.35	41.17	21.68	24.74	19.48	1.09	6.34
State	51.08	31.84	56.01	40.64	19.24	15.37	4.93	8.81

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

FIGURE 8.6
Percentage of female workers in non-agricultural activities by different taluks



A considerable rural-urban gap in the share of female workers in non-agricultural activities existed. The data depicted in Table 8.13 indicate that the share of female workers in non-agricultural activities was estimated to be the highest in Gadag taluk with 14.13 per cent, while it was the lowest in rural areas of Ron taluk with 9.43 per cent in 2011.

Similarly in the case of urban areas, it was the highest against Gadag with 73.88 per cent and the lowest was in Naragund taluk with 29.15 per cent during the same period (Table 8.13). A considerable inter-taluk variation in the share of female workers in non-agricultural activities is evident both in rural and urban areas. The gender gap in the non-agricultural activities was higher in urban areas than in rural areas in 2011. Further, the gender gap between the share of

TABLE 8.13
Taluk-wise share of female workers in non-agricultural activities by place of residence (Per cent)

Taluk	2001				2011			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	28.66	9.96	87.28	64.98	28.67	14.13	88.89	73.88
Mundaragi	18.58	5.60	70.68	39.55	20.74	11.31	72.76	50.03
Naragund	17.15	7.77	57.53	23.65	16.76	11.41	55.98	29.15
Ron	22.46	7.47	63.81	28.80	21.30	9.43	66.88	43.30
Shirahatti	20.85	7.25	63.04	35.90	21.49	10.89	62.83	40.97
District	22.59	7.76	75.14	44.73	22.72	11.42	76.69	55.67
State	30.49	20.58	93.45	86.09	32.70	24.00	93.90	90.29

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

male and female workers in non-agricultural activities was the highest in Gadag taluk, while it was the lowest in Naragund taluk. In the case of urban areas, it was estimated to be the highest in Naragund taluk, while it was the lowest in Gadag taluk. It is evident that the share of female workers in non-agricultural activities is lower than that of male workers and lower in rural areas than in urban areas of all the taluks.

8.4.4. Marginalization of Women' Works

The share of marginal workers was estimated to be quite significant for female workers with 23.71 per cent as against the male workers with 9.12 per cent. It was also much higher in Gadag district than in Karnataka (Table 8.14). The share of agricultural labourers was fairly high in rural than urban areas in 2011. The share of agricultural labourers declined significantly both in rural and urban areas. It increased in respect of male workers in Gadag district and so also in Karnataka during 2001 to 2011. The decline was quite high in rural than in urban areas.

The data provided in Table 8.15 indicate the share of female marginal workers was the highest in Naragund taluk with 33.79 per cent, while it was the lowest in Ron taluk with 21.13 per cent in 2011. A sharp decline in the share of female marginal workers took place in most of the taluks except Naragund during 2001 to 2011.

The decline was the highest in Ron taluk, while it was the lowest in Gadag taluk. But it marginally increased in the case of male marginal workers in most of the taluks, especially in



TABLE 8.14
Share of marginal workers to total workers in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)

Area	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Gadag									
Rural	7.12	29.63	16.95	8.37	24.42	14.96	1.25	-5.21	-1.98
Urban	4.50	24.96	10.35	10.58	21.36	13.69	6.08	-3.59	3.34
Total	6.25	28.67	15.08	9.12	23.71	14.58	2.88	-4.96	-0.50
Karnataka									
Rural	10.33	37.91	21.40	11.57	29.66	18.60	1.24	-8.25	-2.80
Urban	5.60	15.83	7.88	8.79	17.51	11.04	3.19	1.68	3.16
Total	8.79	34.12	17.72	10.51	26.61	16.06	1.72	-7.51	-1.66

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

TABLE 8.15
Taluk-wise share of female marginal workers (Per cent)

Taluk	2001		2011		Changes between the period	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	5.48	26.70	10.11	24.67	4.62	-2.03
Mundaragi	7.46	34.46	9.82	26.89	2.36	-7.57
Naragund	4.24	16.42	10.04	33.79	5.80	17.37
Ron	8.04	33.00	8.58	21.13	0.54	-11.88
Shirahatti	5.56	27.10	7.18	18.28	1.63	-8.82
District	6.25	28.67	9.12	23.71	2.88	-4.96
State	8.79	34.12	10.51	26.61	1.72	-7.51

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

TABLE 8.16
Taluk-wise annual growth rate of marginal workers: 2001-2011 (Per cent)

Taluk	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	4.22	-0.59	12.99	3.70	7.66	0.27
Mundaragi	4.16	-2.06	4.56	-0.98	4.24	-1.95
Naragund	9.61	9.51	10.91	5.30	10.22	7.99
Ron	0.00	-4.78	7.18	-5.36	1.59	-4.88
Shirahatti	0.61	-4.22	10.92	-2.54	3.57	-3.88
District	2.64	-1.98	10.44	-0.06	5.03	-1.61
State	2.13	-1.98	8.17	6.46	3.68	-1.02

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

Naragund and Gadag taluks during the same period. This implies that the decline in the share of marginal workers, and a corresponding rise in the share of main workers, as a percentage to total workers reflects an improvement in employment opportunities for female workers, which strengthens income earning potential and has beneficial impact on human development.

The annual growth rate of marginal workers in Gadag district was negative for female workers with (-) 1.61, while it was positive for male workers with 5.03 per cent (Table 8.16). It is partly because of faster increase in the annual growth rate of employment for female workers as compared to that of male workers. It can also be due to withdrawal of female workers from labour market in favour of schools/colleges to acquire more educational qualifications. Most of the taluks witnessed a sharp decline in the annual growth rate of marginal workers except Naragund mostly due to lack of employment opportunities for females. It is evident that the annual growth rate of livelihood opportunities was more for female workers than for male workers in most of the taluks in Gadag district, especially in urban areas.

8.5. Political Participation

In order to ensure due representation of weaker sections of the society such as SCs, STs, OBCs and women community in the decision making process of self-governance (both PRIs and ULBs), the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments have been made. As per the recent provisions, there shall be 50 per cent reservation for women, 22.5 per cent reservation for SCs/STs or their share in total population and 33 per cent

reservation for OBCs in PRIs and ULBs. This has made possible for the weaker sections of the society to participate in the decision making that affect their livelihood and life. But how many of them virtually participate in the decision making process is a matter of great concern and needs to be explored.

The data provided in table 8.17 indicate that at the district level, the share of women representatives in PRIs was 47.52 per cent. While it was the highest in Ron taluk with 51.42 per cent, it was the lowest in Naragund taluk with 49.41 per cent during 2011-12 (Table 8.17). Across social groups, the share of SC/ST women as against men was better than that of general and OBCs.

In the case of SCs, Naragund taluk has better representation of women with 76.47 per cent as compared to that of Mundaragi taluk with 41.18 per cent. Similarly, Naragund has more ST women representation with 92.86 per cent as compared to that of Shirahatti taluk with 69.44 per cent during the same period. As far as the OBC and General are concerned, the men representation was more than that of women in most of the taluks. It is evident that the share of women as against men was little less than 50 per cent and the share of women as against men was found to be more than 50 per cent in respect of SCs/STs as compared to that of OBC and General in Gadag district.

The share of women representatives in total by social groups is also depicted in Figure 8.7. It is evident from the data that the share of women representatives was much higher in respect of General and OBCs as compared to that of SCs/STs. The share of SC/ST women representatives was even more than their share in total population.

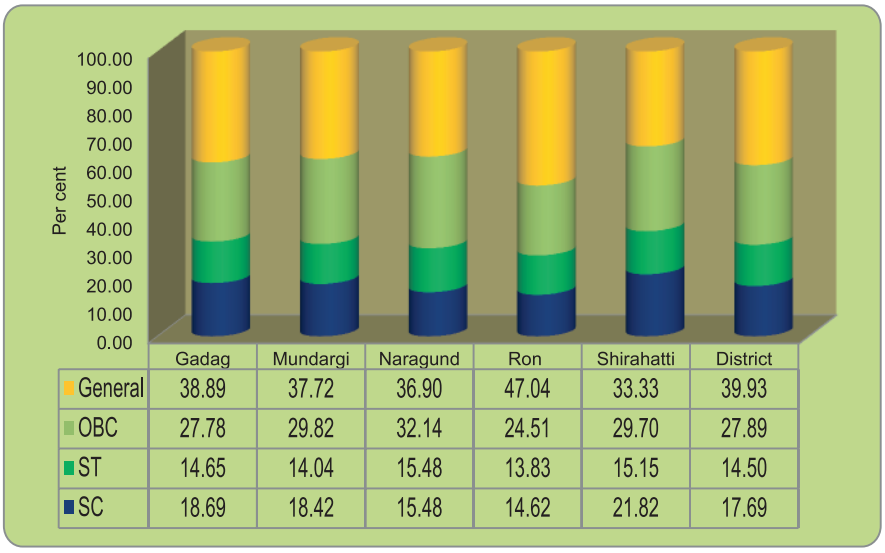
Table 8.18 presents taluk-wise

TABLE 8.17
Taluk-wise women representatives in PRIs: 2011-12 (Per cent)

Taluk	All social groups		Share of women representatives to total in each social groups			
	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	General
Gadag	54.06	45.94	50.68	76.32	39.01	43.02
Mundaragi	56.32	43.68	41.18	69.57	40.00	42.16
Naragund	50.59	49.41	76.47	92.86	47.37	37.80
Ron	48.58	51.42	56.92	72.92	42.47	51.07
Shirahatti	54.04	45.96	48.00	69.44	41.88	41.98
District	52.48	47.52	51.25	74.21	41.58	44.70

Source: Department of Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.

FIGURE 8.7
Taluk-wise share of women representatives to total by social groups in PRIs (Per cent)



	Gadag	Mundargi	Naragund	Ron	Shirahatti	District
General	38.89	37.72	36.90	47.04	33.33	39.93
OBC	27.78	29.82	32.14	24.51	29.70	27.89
ST	14.65	14.04	15.48	13.83	15.15	14.50
SC	18.69	18.42	15.48	14.62	21.82	17.69

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.

TABLE 8.18
Taluk-wise women representatives in ULBs: 2011-12 (Per cent)

Taluk	All social groups		Share of women representatives to total in each social groups		
	Male	Female	SC/ST	OBC	General
Gadag	63.64	36.36	60.00	38.46	29.27
Mundaragi	60.87	39.13	50.00	37.50	36.36
Naragund	60.87	39.13	66.67	37.50	33.33
Ron	63.49	36.51	54.55	36.36	30.00
Shirahatti	52.94	47.06	100.00	50.00	33.33
District	62.07	37.93	60.00	38.57	31.07

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.

women representatives participation in ULBs in Gadag district. The share of women representatives was quite lower than that of men at ULBs at the district level. It was the highest in Shirahatti taluk with 47 per cent, while it was the lowest in Gadag taluk with 36 per cent. The share of women representatives is much lower at ULBs as compared to that of PRIs. Across social groups, the share of women representatives was quite high in respect of SCs/STs as compared to that of OBC and General.

The share of women representatives by social groups at ULBs is provided in Figure 8.8. It has been found that at the district level, the share of women representatives at ULBs was 23.38 per cent in respect of SCs/STs. Whereas in respect of OBC and General, it was 35.06per cent and 41.56 per cent, respectively. An inter-taluk disparity in the share of women representatives from the OBC and General category existed. It is evident that the share of women representatives in ULBs was quite lower as compared that of men and even much lower compared to that of PRIs.

8.6. Community Attitudes and Social Prejudice

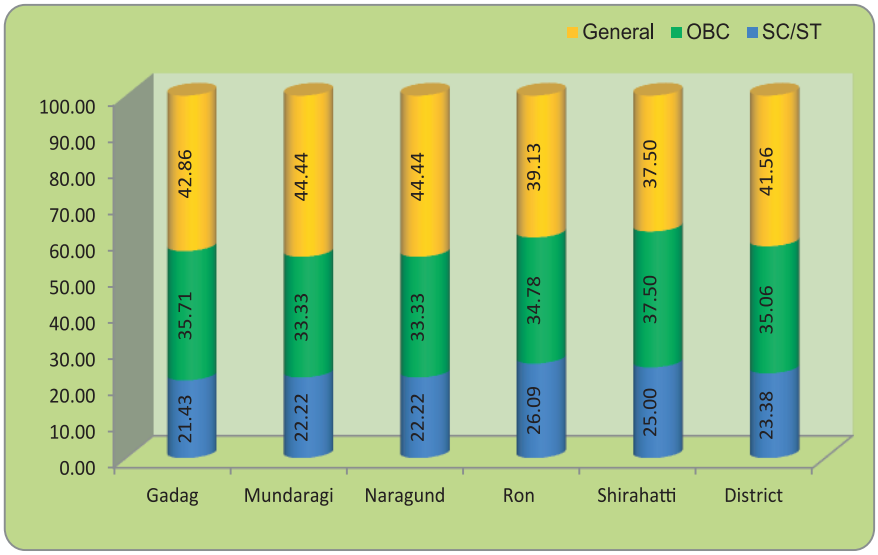
Women play an important role in socio-economic development of a region. Unfortunately, she continues to be discriminated in different domains such as education, health, labour market, etc., or her role within and outside the house is undermined or unnoticed on account of gender bias. Under the patriarchal society, in most cases, women are not allowed to exercise their power, rights, intellectual expertise. In spite of rapid advancement in gender related development shifting from “passive receiver” of benefits to “active

contributor" to development, the community or social attitude towards women has not been completely changed. No regional specific community attitude or social prejudice in Gadag district was reported. However, some of the general perceptions of the society in general in key domains of her life are summarised as follows.

Generally, education of women or girls is not given a top priority similar to men or boys. In most cases, her higher education is not encouraged to continue due to gender bias. Most parents think that educating her is of no use as she would be married off to somebody else. In availing the school materials, her priority is not generally respected similar to boys, especially in rural areas. Therefore, it is quite possible that the female literacy rate is expected to be far less as compared to that of male. But low female literacy rate is closely associated with many other indicators of gender development.

In the case of health sector, it can be observed that in spite of several initiatives in addressing the women's needs, health problems or any other women's health needs are not immediately addressed. It is due to the social prejudice that she cannot work and contribute to household economy. As a result, the MMR or malnutrition, still birth rate, IMR or any other such health related indicators would be quite high among women or girls as compared to that of men or boys.

FIGURE 8.8
Share of women representatives by social groups in ULBs: 2011-12 (Per cent)



Source: Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.

In respect of labour market, generally women are not treated to be active work partner. Hence, in most cases, women, especially in rural areas are not encouraged to go for work. If they go for work, the societal attitude is that they are very poor and do not have the life subsistence, and have a different perception about her. Hence, there is a labour market discrimination which tends to reduce her participation in economic activities, especially in the rural non-agricultural sector. Work exploitation, sexual harassment or abuse at work place, wage discrimination, etc continue to be the common problems that women face on account of gender differences.

Similarly, in the case of political domain of her life, she is not

completely allowed to enjoy her political rights. Her active participation in decision making process continues to be undermined on account of gender bias that she cannot take right decision and manage political affairs. Such social attitude and prejudice against women will certainly limit her advancement and thereby human development.

8.7. Crimes against Women

Crimes against women may adversely affect their participation in social, political and economic domains of their life resulting in disempowerment. In spite of several constitutional measures, the cases of crimes against women in one or the other form are growing nowadays. As this limits the women's advancement in several domains of development, it has to be seriously addressed. It is unfortunate that the share of crimes committed against women at the district level increased from 3.42 per cent in 2001-02 to 7.72 per cent in 2011-12 with varying degrees across taluks (Table 8.19). Naragund taluk has the highest share of crimes committed against women with 9.85 per cent, whereas Gadag taluk has reported the lowest share of crimes with 6.50 per cent in 2011-12. Further, an increase in the share of crimes committed against women was the highest in Ron taluk, while it was the lowest in Gadag taluk during 2001-02 to 2011-12 s

Similarly, the share of female committing suicide in total suicides at the district level was estimated at 30.25 per cent in 2001-02 which increased to 31.67 per cent in 2011-12. The percentage of female suicide cases was reported to be the highest in Mundaragi taluk with 50.91as against the lowest of 26.14 per cent in Naragund in 2011-12. Most of the taluks witnessed an increase in the share of female suicides except in Naragund taluk during 2001-02 to 2011-12. The increase was quite in Mundaragi taluk as compared to that of other taluks in the district. It is evident that the women continued to be victims of several crimes and exploitation, which has adverse impact on human development outcomes.

8.8. Role of Women's Group and SHGs

"Self-Help Group Model" is considered to be an important tool for women's empowerment through which many of women's problems can be addressed. The spirit of self-help based on "each for all and all for each" establishes "collaborative" ties between individuals for mutual co-operation in solving their day-to-day tribulations. It is a process of pooling resources, linking and allying with one another to develop innovative, new method for tackling social problems including poverty (Lawson and Anderson, 1996). Therefore, the SHGs are considered to be an important means of women's empowerment in economic, social and political domain of their life.



Activities of SHGs
in Magadi village

TABLE 8.19
Share of crimes committed against women by taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	2001-02		2011-12	
	share of Crimes committed against women to total crime registered	% of female suicides to total suicides	share of Crimes committed against women to total crime registered	% of female suicides to total suicides
Gadag	3.66	24.69	6.50	27.06
Mundaragi	4.26	37.74	7.98	50.91
Naragund	4.59	56.52	9.85	26.14
Ron	2.31	28.57	8.52	29.90
Shirahatti	3.48	43.24	8.30	45.45
District	3.42	30.25	7.72	31.67

Source: Department of Police Station. Gadag

Considering the importance of SHGs model as an important approach to credit needs of the poor and alleviate poverty, the Government of Karnataka has introduced a programme known as the Stree Shakti in Karnataka in 2004-05. Under the programme, the poor women are encouraged to form a group of women with similar socio-economic background, and savings and credit management activities are promoted to meet their credit needs for consumption and investment purpose. A brief progress of the SHGs formed under the programme is provided in Table 8.20

A total of 3682 SHGs have been formed, out of which about 80 per cent of them are active in terms of savings and credit management activities in 2011-12. Across taluks, the percentage of active SHG was the highest in Naragund taluk with 100 per cent, whereas it was the lowest in Ron taluk with 74.55 per cent. It is evident that there is an inter-taluk disparity in the percentage of active SHGs, the performance of which has direct bearing on human development.

Regarding the composition of SHG members by social groups, the share of SHGs members belonging to the SCs/STs was quite less as compared to that of Others in most of the taluks as their share in total population is less. Mundaragi taluk has the highest share of SHGs members belonging to the SCs/STs, whereas Naragund taluk has the lowest share of them.



Activities of SHGs
in Magadi village

TABLE 8.20
Formation of SHGs by women under *Stree Shakti* programme: 2011-12

Taluk	Total number of SHGs formed	Number of active SHGs	Percentage of active SHGs	Total number of women in SHGs			
				SC	ST	Others	Total
Gadag	755	612	81.06	2456	801	8830	12651
Mundaragi	749	574	76.64	1994	1143	7001	11300
Naragund	456	456	100.00	924	562	5397	8210
Ron	955	712	74.55	2006	672	11725	15380
Shirahatti	767	576	75.10	1324	1027	7048	11616
District	3682	2930	79.58	8704	4205	40001	59157

Source: Department of Women and Child Development, Gadag.

The data presented in Table 8.21 show that the per capita average savings of SHGs members was Rs. 3,129 per annum at the district level in 2011-12. Across taluks, Naragund has the highest amount of average savings with Rs. 3,453 per annum, whereas Ron has the lowest amount of average savings with Rs. 2,869. Similarly, the per capita micro credit was Rs. 4,512 per annum. Going by taluk, it was the highest in Gadag taluk with Rs. 5,044 per annum as against Rs. 4,179 per annum in Ron taluk during the same period. It is evident that the poorer households are able to save some money out of their earnings and able to access micro credit to meet their consumption and investment needs.

TABLE 8.21
Average savings and micro credit given to the SHG Members by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	Total Savings (Rs in Lakhs)	Total amount of Loan paid to SHG members (Rs.in Lakhs)	Per capita Savings (Rs)	Per capita Loan (Rs)
Gadag	422.62	638.13	3341	5044
Mundaragi	335.22	521.51	2967	4615
Naragund	283.50	344.84	3453	4200
Ron	441.25	642.71	2869	4179
Shirahatti	368.65	522.01	3174	4494
District	1851.23	2669.22	3129	4512

Source: Department of Women and Child Development, Gadag.

8.9. Concluding Remarks

Composition and growth of female population has undergone changes. The decadal growth rate of female population was more than the male population during 2001 to 2011. It was more in urban areas than in rural areas. But it was quite less in Gadag district as compared to the state figure. The decadal growth rate of child population was negative in rural and urban areas during 2001 to 2011. The female children witnessed more decline than the male children during the same period.

There has been an impressive improvement in the female literacy rate as compared to those of males in Gadag district over a period of time. Consequently, gender gap in literacy rate has declined substantially. The bulk of the increase in female literacy rate took place in rural than in urban areas. The taluks like Mundaragi and Naragund taluks were the better gainers in the female literacy rate as compared to other taluks. An improvement in the female literacy rate can be attributed to the implementation of several educational incentive schemes.

At the district level, the WPR was quite low for females as against males in 2011. It was more in rural areas than in urban areas. Similar situation has also prevailed in most of the taluks. In the case of WPRs based on main workers, a negligible decline took place for males, whereas it marginally increased for females during 2001 to 2011. But the WPRs based on total workers sharply increased for males; whereas it declined for females during the same. The increase in male WPR based on total workers was mainly driven by an increase in the share of marginal workers, and the decline in female WPRs was mainly driven by a decline in the share of marginal workers. At the district level, the annual growth rate of employment for female workers was more than those for male workers in 2001 to 2011. It was much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. It was quite high in Mundaragi, Gadag and Naragund taluks as compared to other taluks in the district.

As far as the female occupational structure is concerned, most of the female workers were agricultural labourers accounting for 60.75 of total workers in 2011; it was 67.83 per cent in rural and 36.89 per cent in urban areas. The share of female workers in the non-agricultural activities was quite low with 21.68 per cent as against 41.71 per cent for male workers in 2011. Gadag taluk has the highest share of female workers in non-agricultural activities as compared to all other taluks in the district. Further, the share of female workers in the non-agricultural activities increased more than those of male workers in most of the taluks during 2001 to 2011. This may be driven by an improvement in education of women and better implementation of wage and self-

Most of the female workers were agricultural labourers accounting for 60.75 of total workers in 2011; it was 67.83 per cent in rural and 36.89 per cent in urban areas

employment schemes.

As far as political participation of women is concerned, the share of male representatives in PRIs and ULBs was more than those of female representatives in most of the taluks. The share of women representatives in PRIs was much better than that of in ULBs. Across social groups, the share of women representatives against men in PRIs and ULBs was high in respect of SCs/STs category as compared to Other and General category. It is also evident that the percentage of crimes committed against women to total crimes registered was 7.72 per cent in 2011-12 in Gadag district, which increased from 4.59 per cent in 2001-02. Across taluks, it was estimated to be the highest in Naragund taluk with 9.85 per cent, while it was the lowest in Gadag taluk with 6.50 per cent in 2011-12. The percentage of females committing suicide also increased from 30.50 per cent of total suicides to 31.67 per cent during the same period. Mundaragi taluk has registered the highest with 50.91 per cent as against the lowest of 26 per cent in Naragund taluk during the same period.

In Gadag district, the SHGs have also played an important role in socio-political and economic empowerment of poor women. Under the *Stree Shakti* programme, most of the SHG formed were active in savings and credit management activities accounting for about 79 per cent. The per capita credit provided to the SHG members was relatively high in Gadag, Mundaragi and Shirahatti taluks as compared to other taluks in 2011-12.

Thus, it can be concluded that there has been an increase in the growth rate of female population more than that of male population and consequent improvement in sex ratio. But the child sex ratio continued to decline. An improvement in the female literacy rate was accompanied by an improvement in employment opportunities. The rate of literacy increased more in rural than urban areas. The growth of employment opportunities has increased more in urban than in rural economy during 2001 to 2011. Empowerment of women in social, political and economic domains of her life has improved. However, it is unfortunate that the share of female crimes and suicides in the district has increased. As it has adverse impact on human development outcomes in the long-run, it deserves serious policy attention.

Empowerment of women in social, political and economic domains of her life has improved

CHAPTER 9

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes



CHAPTER 9

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.1. Introduction

Growth with equity and social justice has been the prime objective of development paradigm in India since the beginning of the planning period. It is established fact that the members of SCs and STs were socially disadvantaged and economically deprived of their basic needs of life for centuries together. Therefore, in order to ameliorate their sufferings and improve their socio-economic status on par with others, several development and constitutional efforts have been made soon after the independence. As citizens of India, they are fully entitled to certain rights and privileges, which were denied to them in the past on the ground of caste system and the practice of untouchability. The Article 15 (4) specifically states about the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens and the SCs/STs.

Therefore, special constitutional provisions and developmental efforts have been made to ensure faster advancement of the SCs/STs and to place them on mainstream development on par with others. In this regard, the Government of Karnataka has implemented several programmes for the upliftment of the SCs/STs.

Although several efforts have been made to improve their socio-economic status, most of them are the poorest of the poor and vulnerable to poverty in India and so also in Karnataka (Thorat, 2003; Sundaram and Tendulkar, 2003; Thorat and Mahamallik, 2005; Biradar, 2011). In order to enhance their welfare through human development approach, it is quite important to understand their current socio-economic status and achievements made during the last decade, and accordingly identify the measures for their further development. Therefore, in this chapter, an effort has been made to present the status and progress of the SCs/STs on par with Others in Gadag district.

9.2. Demographic Profile

9.2.1. Composition and growth of population

Gadag district has population with different social and religious background. Demographic background of socially marginalised and economically disadvantaged sections of the society such as the SCs/STs as against Others is presented in this sections which is quite useful in understanding their educational and occupational



background and living standard. Table 9.1, provides the data on share of the SC/ST population in Gadag district and Karnataka state. It is evident that Gadag district has a total of 10.64 lakh population; out of which the SC population accounts for 16.36 per cent and the ST population accounts for 5.79 per cent, altogether accounting for 22.15 in 2011.

The share of SCs/STs population was marginally lower in Gadag district than in Karnataka state. The share of SCs/STs was higher in rural areas than in urban areas both in 2001 and 2011. The share of SCs followed by STs increased marginally and a corresponding decline occurred in the case of Other population in Gadag district and Karnataka state as well during 2001 to 2011. The increase in the share of SCs population was high as compared to that of STs population both in rural and urban areas in Gadag district and so also in the state during 2001 to 2011; the increase in the share of SCs/STs population was higher in rural than in urban areas during the same period.

TABLE 9.1
Share of SC/ST population in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)

Social group	Rural		Urban		Total		Changes between the period		
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag									
SC	16.11	18.61	10.51	12.31	14.14	16.36	2.50	1.79	2.22
ST	7.28	7.39	2.50	2.90	5.60	5.79	0.11	0.40	0.19
Others	76.61	74.00	86.99	84.79	80.26	77.85	-2.60	-2.20	-2.42
All	100 (4.82))	100 (6.85)	100 (2.98)	100 (3.79)	100 (7.80)	100 (10.64)			
Karnataka									
SC	18.39	20.01	11.95	12.61	16.2	17.15	1.62	0.66	0.95
ST	8.41	9.15	2.95	3.47	6.55	6.95	0.74	0.52	0.4
Others	73.20	70.84	85.10	83.92	77.24	75.90	-2.36	-1.18	-1.34
All	100 (348.89)	100 (374.69)	100 (179.62)	100 (236.26)	100 (528.51)	100 (610.95)			

Note: The figures in brackets indicate actual population in lakhs.
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

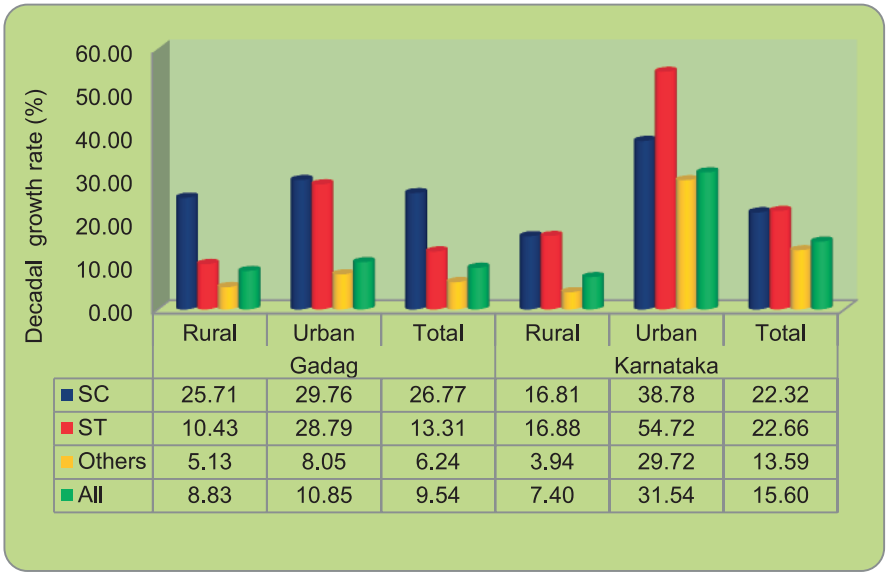
The data provided in Figure 9.1 show that the decadal growth rate of population for the SCs was high and quite low for the STs Population in Gadag district as compared to the state average during 2001 to 2011. The decadal growth rate of

population was much higher for the SCs with 26.77 and the STs with 13.31 per cent as against 6.24 per cent of Other population during the same period. Further, it was found to be quite high in urban than in rural area of Gadag district and so also in Karnataka during the same period.

Table 9.2 provides taluk-wise share of SC and ST population in Gadag district. An Inter-taluk variation in the share of population by social group is quite perceptible in Gadag district. The share of SC/ST population was quite high in Mundaragi and Shirahatti as compared to other taluks in the district in 2011. On the other hand, the share of population belonged to Others was quite high in Naragund and Gadag taluks during the same period.

The data also indicate that an increase in the share of SC population was the highest in Shirahatti taluk and the lowest was recorded in Naragund taluk during 2001 to 2011. In the case of STs, a marginal decline took place in Mundaragi and Shirahatti taluks, while a marginal increase occurred in other taluks during the same period. Similarly, in the case of Others, the

FIGURE 9.1
Decadal growth rate of SC/ST population in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2001- 2011 (Per cent)



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

TABLE 9.2
Taluk-wise share of SC/ST population by place of residence (Per cent)

Taluk	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Gadag	12.08	4.45	83.46	14.19	4.80	81.00	2.11	0.35	-2.46
Mundaragi	19.26	8.03	72.71	21.96	7.96	70.08	2.70	-0.07	-2.63
Naragund	8.89	4.56	86.55	9.83	4.56	85.60	0.94	0.01	-0.94
Ron	13.84	5.55	80.61	15.39	5.87	78.75	1.55	0.32	-1.87
Shirahatti	17.68	6.72	75.60	21.21	6.69	72.09	3.54	-0.03	-3.50
District	14.14	5.60	80.26	16.36	5.79	77.85	2.22	0.19	-2.42
State	16.20	6.55	77.24	17.15	6.95	75.90	0.94	0.40	-1.34

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

decline in the share of population was the highest in Shirahatti, while it was the lowest in Naragund taluk during the same period.

A considerable inter-taluk variation in the decadal growth rate of population by social groups is quite explicit in Gadag district. Shirahatti taluk has registered the highest decadal growth of SCs population with 31.45 per cent, while Ron taluk has witnessed the lowest growth rate with 18.58 per cent during 2001 to 2011 (Table 9.3). Similarly, in the case of STs, it was the highest in Gadag taluk with 19.23 per cent and the lowest was recorded in Naragund taluk with 8.74 per cent. In the case of Others, Ron taluk has registered the lowest growth rate of population, whereas Mundaragi taluk has shown the highest growth rate during the same period.

The sex ratio is quite favourable in respect of STs/SCs as compared to that of Others in Gadag district

TABLE 9.3
Taluk-wise decadal growth rate of population by social groups (Per cent)

Taluk	SC	ST	Others	Total
Gadag	29.95	19.23	7.36	10.62
Mundaragi	29.31	12.47	9.29	13.40
Naragund	20.02	8.74	7.39	8.57
Ron	18.58	12.78	4.18	6.65
Shirahatti	31.45	9.02	4.46	9.54
District	26.77	13.31	6.24	9.54
State	22.32	22.66	13.59	15.60

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

FIGURE 9.2
Sex ratio by social groups in Gadag district and Karnataka



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

9.2.2. Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is the number of females per 1000 male population, which reflects the composition of population. Sex ratio by social groups indicate that at the district level, it was estimated at 990 females per 1000 males in respect of STs followed by SCs with 985 as against 981 females per 1000 males in respect of Others in 2011. This shows that the sex ratio is quite favourable in respect of STs/SCs as compared to that of Others in Gadag district (Figure 9.2).

Comparing with the state figures, it has been observed that the sex ratio among STs/SCs was reported to be much better in Karnataka than in Gadag district. Interestingly, the sex ratio increased more among all the social groups in 2011 over 2001; the increase was much higher among STs/SCs as against Others both in Gadag and Karnataka. Sex ratio observed at the district level is not uniform across the taluks in Gadag district.

Sex ratio across social groups by taluks presented in Table 9.4 indicates that the sex ratio among the SCs was highest in Gadag taluk with 1000, as compared to the lowest of 969 in Mundaragi taluk In the case of STs, again Gadag taluk has the highest sex ratio with 1015, whereas Naragund taluk has the lowest with 938 during the same period.

In the case of Others, it was found to be the highest in Ron taluk with 993 females per 1000 males as compared to Naragund taluk which has lowest of 961 females per 1000 males during the same period. The data also indicate that there has been a sharp improvement in sex ratio among all the social groups with varying degrees. The improvement in sex ratio is much better in respect of STs

TABLE 9.4
Taluk-wise sex ratio by social groups

Taluk	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Gadag	977	945	965	1000	1015	987	23	69	21
Mundaragi	952	975	957	969	999	971	17	24	14
Naragund	956	923	962	986	938	961	30	15	-1
Ron	983	975	988	991	991	993	8	16	5
Shirahatti	959	970	964	973	970	969	14	0	4
District	969	961	970	985	990	981	16	29	11
State	973	972	962	990	990	968	16	18	5

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.



Rani Chennamma High School
Ron

followed by SCs and Others. Gadag, Naragund and Mundaragi taluks have witnessed more improvement in sex ratio especially among the STs/SCs as compared to Others during 2001 to 2011. It is evident that gender bias against women has been on the decline both in Gadag district and Karnataka state. It is quite perceptible in respect of STs and SCs as compared to that of non-STs/SCs.

Table 9.5 present data on child sex ratio by social groups and place of residence in Gadag district. The data show that child sex ratio was quite lower than the overall sex ratio. Child sex ratio among SCs/STs was much better as compared to that of Others in the district. It is important to highlight that the child sex ratio, in most cases, is not only lower as compared with overall sex ratio but it has also declined especially in the case of SCs and Others, while it has increased in respect of STs during 2001 to 2011. The decline was found to be significant in the case of SCs as against Others. However, the situation at the state level is quite opposite as compared to that prevailed in Gadag district.

9.3 Literacy Rate

With a view to improve the educational status of SCs/STs on par with Others, the Government has introduced several measures The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986, as updated in 1992, lays special emphasis on the removal of disparities and equalisation of educational opportunities by attending to the specific needs of those who have been denied equality so far. Consequently, several measures have been implemented by the State Government for educational upliftment of SCs and STs. An effort has been made in this section to

TABLE 9.5
Child sex ratio by social groups and place of residence

Social group	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag									
SC	963	994	970	964	930	955	2	-65	-15
ST	934	832	918	960	1005	967	26	173	49
Others	948	953	950	938	951	943	-10	-2	-7
Karnataka									
SC	962	953	960	962	966	963	0	13	3
ST	963	948	961	966	957	964	3	9	3
Others	943	937	941	943	943	943	0	6	2

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

examine current status and progress in educational attainment by SCs/STs on par with non-SCs/STs in Gadag district so as to have deeper understanding of their educational deprivation that still existed in the district.

The data provided in Table 9.6 show that educational status of SCs/STs was found to be quite lower as compared to that of Others in Gadag district and also in Karnataka in 2011. The SCs have lower literacy rate than that of STs both in rural and urban areas of the district. The situation is quite worse in rural areas than in urban areas both in Gadag district and Karnataka state.

It is interesting to record that there has been an improvement in literacy rate with varying degrees across social groups, gender and place of residence during 2001 to 2011. The literacy rates among STs increased more than that of SCs and Others in Gadag district in 2001 to 2011. It increased more in rural than in urban areas of Gadag district and so also in Karnataka during the same period. A rapid improvement in educational status of STs and SCs can be attributed to several educational incentive programmes implemented by the State Government.

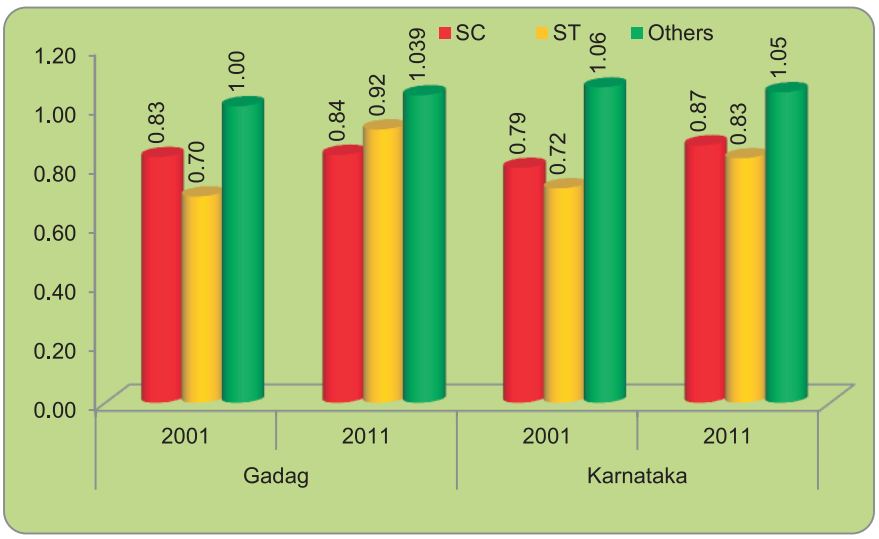
Nevertheless, the educational attainment of SCs/STs, in general, and SCs, in particular, continues to be quite low as compared to Others in the district as well as in the state. Social disparity index for literacy rate was quite low in respect of SCs/STs as compared to that of Others (Figure 9.3). It is good progress to note that the disparity in literacy attainment has come down during 2001 to 2011.

TABLE 9.6
Literacy rate among social groups by place residence in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)

Social group	2001			2011			Gain in literacy		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag									
SC	55.56	69.15	57.73	59.86	71.07	62.91	4.30	1.92	5.18
ST	44.02	60.76	48.45	67.96	75.69	69.35	23.94	14.92	20.90
Others	65.64	76.14	69.67	75.14	82.51	78.01	9.51	6.37	8.34
Karnataka									
SC	47.25	69.27	52.87	60.44	77.43	65.33	13.19	8.15	12.46
ST	45.26	64.57	48.27	58.99	74.82	62.02	13.74	10.06	13.82
Others	63.86	82.69	70.97	72.26	87.47	78.78	8.39	4.78	7.81

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

FIGURE 9.3
Social Disparity Index in literacy rates in Gadag and Karnataka



Note: SDI = SC or ST or Other literacy rate/All literacy rate.

Literacy rate by gender among social groups indicates that at the district level (Table 9.7), it was found to be quite low among the females belonged to SCs/STs as compared to those belonged to Others in 2011. Similar status has been observed in respect of males both in Gadag district and Karnataka state. Interestingly, there has been a literacy gain for both males and females between 2001 and 2011.

reported to be quite high in respect of STs and SCs as compared to that of Others both in Gadag and Karnataka and more so in the former than in the latter. Interestingly, it has declined significantly during 2001 to 2011 with varying degrees across social groups; the decline was marginally high in respect of SCs/STs as compared to Others. Nevertheless, huge gender gap has been still existed in respect of SCs/STs in

TABLE 9.7
Literacy rate among social groups by gender in Gadag and Karnataka (Per cent)

Social group	2001			2011			Gain in literacy		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
Gadag									
SC	72.89	42.08	57.73	73.89	51.82	62.91	0.99	9.75	5.18
ST	62.74	33.69	48.45	79.96	58.68	69.35	17.22	24.99	20.90
Others	82.56	56.41	69.67	87.18	68.70	78.01	4.62	12.29	8.34
Karnataka									
SC	63.75	41.72	52.88	74.03	56.58	65.33	10.28	14.86	12.46
ST	59.66	36.57	48.27	71.14	52.98	62.08	11.48	16.41	13.82
Others	79.96	61.67	70.97	85.33	72.03	78.78	5.37	10.36	7.81

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011

The gain in literacy was much higher for females than for males, particularly for STs as compared to SCs and Others in Gadag district. Further, the gender gap (male-female difference) also declined significantly among all social groups with varying degrees both in Gadag and Karnataka state (Figure 9.4).

As observed from the data illustrated in Figure 9.4, the gender gap was

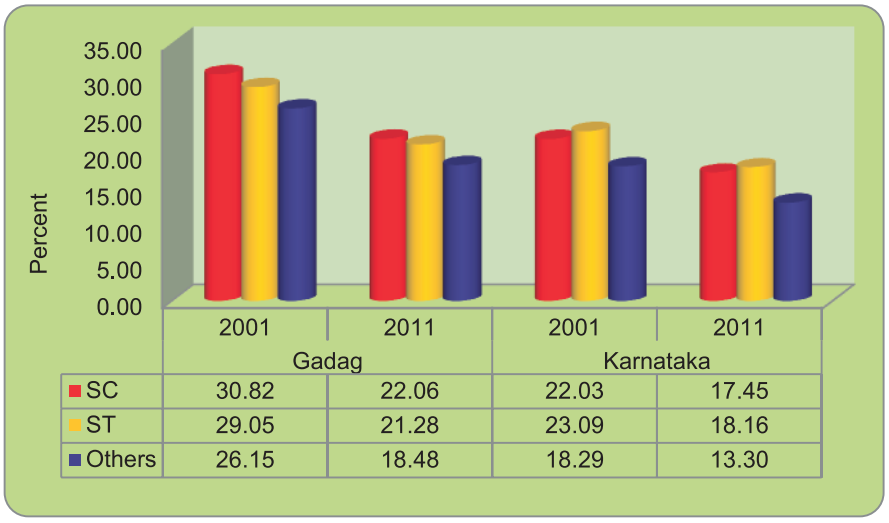
Gadag and Karnataka state as well.

Table 9.8 provides data on inter-taluk disparity in literacy rate by social groups in Gadag district. It is evident that a considerable inter-taluk variation in literacy rate has been noticed among social groups. In the case of SCs, Gadag taluk has highest literacy rate with 65.60 per cent, while it was lowest in Shirahatti taluk with 59.86 per cent in 2011. In respect of

STs, it was estimated to be the highest in Mundaragi with 71.13 per cent, whereas it was found to be the lowest in Shirahatti with 67.31 per cent during the same period. As far as Others are concerned, again Gadag taluk has witnessed the highest literacy rate with 81.58 per cent, while Naragund taluk has witnessed the lowest with 75.31 per cent.

It is interesting to note that there has been a gain in literacy among all the social groups with varying degrees during 2001 to 2011. In the case of SCs, the gain in literacy was much better in the taluks such as Naragund, Ron and Gadag as compared to other taluks in the district during 2001 to 2011. Similarly, the taluks like Shirahatti, Mundaragi and Ron have witnessed more literacy gain of STs as compared to others taluks. In respect of Others, it was high in Naragund, Ron and Mundaragi taluks as compared to Gadag and Shirahatti taluks. It is evident that in most of the cases the gain in literacy is more among those taluks which had low literacy base as compared to those which had high literacy base.

FIGURE 9.4
Male-female gaps in literacy rate by social groups in Gadag district and Karnataka



Source: Table 9.7.

Table 9.9 presents data on literacy rate by gender among social groups across different taluks in Gadag district in 2011. Educational attainment of SC women as against men was found to be low in all the

TABLE 9.8
Taluk-wise rate of literacy among social groups (Per cent)

Taluk	2001			2011			Gain in literacy		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Gadag	60.00	53.77	74.51	65.60	71.11	81.58	5.60	17.34	7.07
Mundaragi	59.02	46.55	66.37	60.75	71.13	75.46	1.73	24.58	9.09
Naragund	55.64	51.97	65.73	66.44	68.68	75.31	10.80	16.71	9.58
Ron	56.87	48.26	66.86	63.27	68.11	75.97	6.40	19.85	9.11
Shirahatti	55.65	42.40	68.20	59.86	67.31	76.77	4.21	24.91	8.57
District	57.73	48.45	69.67	62.91	69.35	78.01	5.18	20.90	8.34
State	52.87	48.27	71.73	65.33	62.08	78.78	12.46	13.81	7.05

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

taluks of Gadag district reflecting gender discrimination. Such gender gap was the highest in Ron taluk with 24.63 percent point (male-female difference), while it was the lowest in Gadag and Shirahatti taluks in 2011 (Table 9.9).

9.4. Employment and Underemployment

9.4.1. Work Participation Rate

Employment and underemployment status can be examined through the WPRs, annual growth rate of main workers and the share of main and marginal workers. Table 9.10 provides data on WPRs the place of residence among social groups in Gadag district. The WPRs were estimated to be quite high among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others both in rural and urban areas of Gadag district and so also in Karnataka state in 2001 and 2011. One of the important reasons for high WPRs among the SCs/STs may be due to high poverty that prevailed among them backed up by illiteracy. While the WPRs marginally declined in Gadag district, it negligibly increased at the state level during

TABLE 9.9
Taluk-wise rate of literacy among social groups by gender (Per cent)

Taluk	2001						2011					
	SC		ST		Others		SC		ST		Others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag	73.93	45.36	67.50	39.64	85.21	63.45	76.11	55.17	80.76	61.67	89.06	74.06
Mundaragi	74.89	42.91	61.36	31.16	80.26	51.91	71.61	49.57	81.93	60.47	84.93	65.73
Naragund	72.09	37.87	67.61	35.67	79.83	51.10	77.81	54.89	79.03	57.68	85.67	64.63
Ron	73.36	40.14	64.28	31.87	82.32	51.33	75.56	50.93	79.80	56.26	87.48	64.43
Shirahatti	69.90	41.07	54.95	29.33	80.56	55.40	70.23	49.28	77.92	56.37	85.28	68.01
District	72.89	42.08	62.74	33.69	82.56	56.41	73.89	51.82	79.96	58.68	87.18	68.70
State	63.75	41.72	59.66	36.57	79.96	61.67	74.03	56.58	71.14	52.98	85.33	72.03

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

Similarly, in the case of STs, such gender gap was also found to be quite high in Ron taluk with 23.55 percent point and the lowest in Gadag taluk with 19.09 percent point and similar situation was found in respect of Others. It is evident that the gender gap in respect of SCs/STs was the highest in Ron taluk and the lowest was found in Gadag taluk. Such gender inequality in education may result gender inequality in other dimensions of their life. Such gender gap in education has come down among all the social groups with varying degrees across taluks.

TABLE 9.10
Work participation rates among social groups by place in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)

Social group	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag									
SC	64.37	46.67	59.69	60.66	47.54	57.09	-3.71	0.87	-2.59
ST	63.27	44.19	60.23	60.24	47.43	57.94	-3.03	3.24	-2.29
Others	60.19	43.32	53.72	57.11	44.09	52.04	-3.08	0.77	-1.68
Karnataka									
SC	59.43	40.67	54.64	58.54	45.09	54.67	-0.89	4.42	0.03
ST	61.23	43.64	58.49	60.59	46.81	57.90	-0.64	3.16	-0.59
Others	53.77	43.92	50.33	54.93	44.51	50.46	1.16	0.58	0.13

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

2001 to 2011. The decline in WPRs was quite high in respect of SCs/STs as compared to that of Others during the same period. The decline in WPRs was quite perceptible in Gadag district as compared that of in the state. The decline in WPRs may be partly due to a faster rise in the student-population ratio among SCs/STs. This implies that the number of children going to schools/educational institutions, who were previously discontinued or dropped out, might have increased owing to growing demand for education.

The WPRs by gender among social groups indicate that they were found to be high among the SC/ST males as against the SC/ST females and as compared to that of non-SC/ST females. The WPRs has marginally increased only in respect of males, while in respect of females, it has declined during 2001 to 2011; the decline was quite high in the case of SCs/STs as compared to that of Others.

TABLE 9.11
Work participation rates among social groups by gender in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)

Social group	2001		2011		Changes between the period	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Gadag						
SC	64.48	54.74	64.64	49.48	0.16	-5.26
ST	65.98	54.28	66.74	49.08	0.75	-5.20
Others	65.77	41.33	66.44	37.43	0.67	-3.90
Karnataka						
SC	63.84	45.22	65.46	43.81	1.62	-1.41
ST	67.35	49.39	67.99	47.75	0.63	-1.64
Others	69.69	32.39	67.18	33.24	-2.51	0.85

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

The annual growth rate of employment was estimated to be high for male workers as compared to that of female workers among the SCs/STs households

The regional pattern of WPRs by social groups presented in Table 9.12 shows that the WPRs among the SCs was estimated to be high in the taluks such as Shirahatti and Mundaragi as compared to others taluks in the district in 2011. Shirahatti and Naragund taluks have high WPRs among the STs as compared to those of other taluks. Similarly, in respect of Others, the WPRs were estimated to be relatively high in Mundaragi and Naragund taluks as against other taluks in the district.

As regards Others, Shirahatti taluk has witnessed the highest decline, while Gadag taluk has witnessed the lowest during the same period. The decline in the WPRs with varying scale across the social groups may be attributed to either due to increase in the share of non-working population (students and non-working age-old people) and/or decline in the growth rate of employment. But it is not necessarily stand for a decline in the livelihood opportunities

TABLE 9.12
Work participation rate among social groups by taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Gadag	55.80	57.75	48.63	54.67	55.64	48.78	-1.13	-2.10	0.15
Mundaragi	64.28	62.45	58.69	58.75	59.20	56.51	-5.53	-3.25	-2.18
Naragund	57.27	60.93	55.20	54.65	59.81	54.19	-2.61	-1.12	-1.01
Ron	59.19	59.10	56.11	55.48	57.37	53.11	-3.72	-1.73	-3.00
Shirahatti	62.55	62.58	56.65	61.08	59.96	53.12	-1.47	-2.62	-3.53
District	59.69	60.23	53.72	57.09	57.94	52.04	-2.59	-2.29	-1.68
State	54.64	58.49	50.33	54.67	57.90	50.46	0.03	-0.59	0.13

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011

It can also be noted that the WPRs have come down with varying scale across the social groups and taluks during 2001 to 2011. The decline in WPRs among the SCs was the highest in Mundaragi taluk and the lowest was in Gadag taluk. In the case of STs, the decline was found to be the highest in Mundaragi, while it was the lowest in Naragund taluk.

9.4.2. Growth of Employment

Annual growth rate of employment (Table 9.13) based on main workers was estimated to be high among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others. The annual growth rate of employment was estimated to be high for male workers as compared to that of female workers among the SC/ST households, while it was

marginally high for female workers as compared to that of male workers among the Other households.

Further, it was found to be quite high for the SC/ST workers in urban areas than in rural areas and the urban SC/ST female workers have registered more employment growth rate than the rural SC/ST female workers. Similar situation has also been observed in respect of male workers by the place of residence. Compared with the state figure, it was quite low in Gadag district for both male and female workers, especially in urban areas. It is evident that at the district level, more employment opportunities were generated for SCs/STs and more so in respect of females.

The data illustrated in Figure 9.5 indicate a considerable inter-taluk disparity in the annual growth rate of employment by social groups in Gadag district. The annual growth rate of employment for the SC workers was estimated to be the highest Shirahatti taluk with 3.06 per cent, while it was the negative in Naragund taluk with (-) 0.14 per cent.

In respect of STs, Ron taluk has registered the highest growth rate of employment with 1.89 per cent, while Naragund taluk has registered a negative growth rate with (-) 0.34 per cent. As regards Others, it was estimated to be the highest in Mundaragi taluk with 1.10 per cent as against the negative growth rate of (-) 0.33 per cent in Naragund taluk.

TABLE 9.13
Annual growth rate of employment (main workers) among social groups in Gadag district and Karnataka (Per cent)

Social group	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Males	Female	All	Males	Female	All	Males	Female	All
Gadag									
SC	2.30	2.05	2.20	2.51	2.77	2.60	2.35	2.19	2.29
ST	0.95	0.77	0.88	2.90	3.57	3.10	1.24	1.06	1.17
Others	0.55	0.26	0.44	0.47	1.77	0.78	0.52	0.63	0.55
Karnataka									
SC	1.74	2.56	2.05	4.01	5.48	4.42	2.33	3.09	2.59
ST	1.69	3.05	2.19	4.66	5.98	5.02	2.19	3.38	2.61
Others	0.54	1.24	0.75	2.87	5.09	3.33	1.46	2.33	1.70

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011

SC/ST workers as compared to that of non-SCs/STs; it was high for female workers in urban areas and high for male workers in rural areas. The urban areas are emerging as the centre for employment generation for

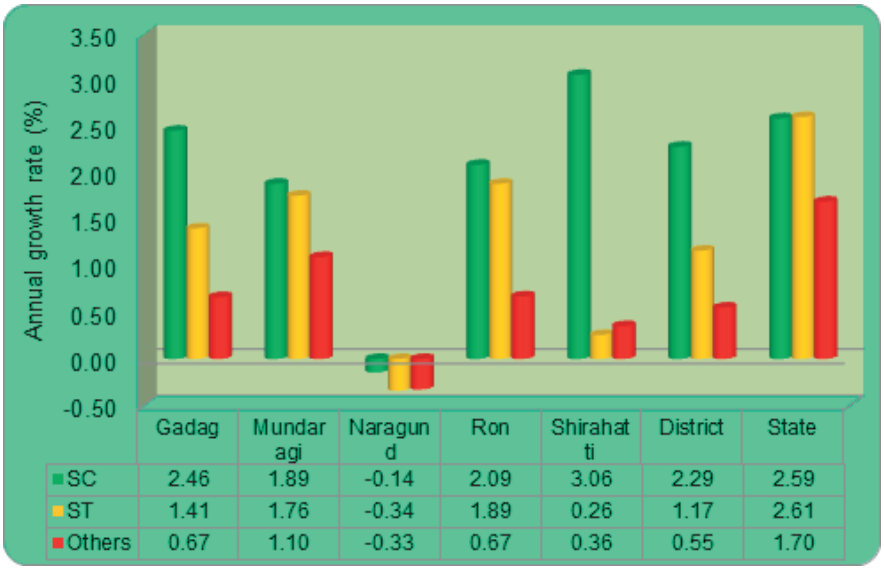
9.4.3. Share of Main and Marginal Workers

The members of SCs/STs have low share of main workers and high share of marginal workers as compared to that of Others in 2011

The share of main and marginal workers to total workers is presented in Table 9.14. The members of SCs/STs have marginally low share of main workers and high share of marginal workers as compared to that of Others in 2011. The share of male main workers among the SCs/STs was marginally low as compared to that of male workers belonging to Others, and correspondingly, the share of male marginal workers among the SCs/STs was marginally high as compared to that of Others during the same period. This may imply that the workers of Other households have better employment options than that of SC/ST households.

The share of all main workers belonging to the SC/ST households has marginally increased more those who belonged to Other households during 2001-2011. On the other hand, the share of all marginal workers belonging to the SC/ST households declined more than those belonging to Other households. But, the share of all main workers by gender indicates that it has declined in respect of male workers and increased in respect of female workers among all the social groups. This reflects that quality of employment is better for the workers belonging to Other households as compared to that of SCs/STs and more so in respect of males. Nevertheless, there is a little improvement in the share of main workers belonging to the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others.

Figure 9.5
Annual Growth Rate of Employment by social groups in different taluks: 2001- 2011 (Per cent)



	Gadag	Mundaragi	Naragund	Ron	Shirahatti	District	State
SC	2.46	1.89	-0.14	2.09	3.06	2.29	2.59
ST	1.41	1.76	-0.34	1.89	0.26	1.17	2.61
Others	0.67	1.10	-0.33	0.67	0.36	0.55	1.70

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

The regional pattern in the share of main and marginal workers by social groups is presented in Table 9.15. It has been observed that the SC households have the highest share of main workers in total workers in Shirahatti taluk with 88.18 per cent, while the lowest was estimated in Naragund taluk with 77.56 per cent, and correspondingly, the share of marginal workers was estimated to be the lowest in Shirahatti and the highest in Naragund taluks in 2011.

In the case of STs, the share of main workers was the highest in Mundaragi taluk with 86.13 per cent and the lowest in Gadag taluk with 82.51 per cent. On the other hand, Mundaragi taluk has the lowest share

of marginal workers and Gadag taluk has the highest share during the same period. Similarly, in respect of Others, the data indicate that Shirahatti taluk has the highest share of main workers with 89.36 per cent and the lowest share of marginal workers, while Naragund taluk has the lowest share of main workers with 81.09 per cent and the highest share of marginal workers. It can be noted that the share of main workers among all the social groups has declined in most of the taluks with varying scale, except in Naragund taluk duirng 2001 to 2011.

34.89 per cent in respect of Others in 2011. The situation is quite worse in rural than in urban areas. The share of workers in other non-agricultural activities such as household industries and other workers like non-households manufacturing, trade, commerce, business and personal and community services was found to be quite less among the members of SCs/STs as compared to that of Others.

At the district level, the share of cultivators followed by household industries declined and a corresponding rise took place in the

TABLE 9.14

Share of main and marginal workers among social groups by gender in Gadag district (Per cent)

Social group	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	
Main workers									
SC	90.78	73.02	82.77	88.83	76.29	83.42	-1.95	3.27	0.65
ST	92.50	72.49	83.63	90.52	76.00	84.39	-1.98	3.51	0.76
Others	94.33	70.85	85.42	91.30	76.31	85.95	-3.03	5.46	0.53
Marginal workers									
SC	9.22	26.98	17.23	11.17	23.71	16.58	1.95	-3.27	-0.65
ST	7.50	27.51	16.37	9.48	24.00	15.61	1.98	-3.51	-0.76
Others	5.67	29.15	14.58	8.70	23.69	14.05	3.03	-5.46	-0.53

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

9.4.4. Occupational Structure

The data provided in Table 9.16 indicate that occupational profile of SCs/STs is not quite satisfactory. A great majority of them are agricultural labourers accounting for 60.71 per cent in respect of SCs and 52.69 per cent in respect of STs as against

case of workers involved in other activities during 2001 to 2011 with varying degrees across social groups. A marginal increase in the share of agricultural labourers has been noticed among all the social groups except the STs. It can be noted that occupational profile is



TABLE 9.15
Taluk-wise Share of Main and Marginal Workers by Social Groups (Per cent)

Taluk	Share of main workers						Share of marginal workers					
	2001			2011			2001			2011		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Gadag	82.58	82.92	88.13	81.03	82.51	85.79	17.42	17.08	11.87	18.97	17.49	14.21
Mundaragi	81.30	79.66	81.12	79.96	86.13	83.98	18.70	20.34	18.88	20.04	13.87	16.02
Naragund	92.31	94.59	90.56	77.56	83.47	81.09	7.69	5.41	9.44	22.44	16.53	18.91
Ron	79.59	79.91	81.57	85.03	86.07	86.77	20.41	20.09	18.43	14.97	13.93	13.23
Shirhatti	84.89	87.61	86.03	88.18	83.79	89.36	15.11	12.39	13.97	11.82	16.21	10.64
District	82.77	83.63	85.42	83.42	84.39	85.95	17.23	16.37	14.58	16.58	15.61	14.05
State	78.40	77.88	83.57	80.61	80.69	85.08	21.60	22.12	16.43	19.39	19.31	14.92

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

quite unfavorable in respect of SCs/STs as compared to that of Others (Figure 9.6)

Across gender, the share of agricultural labourers was estimated to be quite high among females followed by males belonging to the SCs/STs as compared to those who belonged to Others (Table 9.17). The share of female followed by male workers involved in cultivation followed by other workers and household manufacturing was quite low among the SCs/STs as compared to those who belonged to Others. This follows that occupational profile of female followed by male workers belonging to the SCs/STs was not better as compared to those of non-SCs/STs at the district level. This has a direct bearing on human development outcomes.

However, the share of male cultivators belonging to the SCs/STs has witnessed more decline as compared to those belonging to Others. The share of male agricultural labourers has increased during 2001 to 2011. The share of workers involved in other activities has gone up with varying degrees across the social groups; the

FIGURE 9.6
Share of Male and Female Workers in Non-agricultural Activities (Per cent)



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

increase was bit higher for the members of SCs/STs as compared to Others. An increase in the share of female workers involved in the non-agricultural activities was higher than those of male workers. This indicates that there has been a faster occupational diversification in favour

TABLE 9.16
Share of all workers among social groups by major occupation and place of residence in Gadag district (Per cent)

Social group	2001				2011			
	CL	AIs	HHIs	Ows	CL	AIs	HHIs	Ows
Rural								
SC	19.46	66.38	2.42	11.74	14.77	70.02	2.13	13.08
ST	31.46	57.45	0.93	10.17	27.96	56.95	1.66	13.43
Others	42.22	40.75	2.93	14.11	37.72	43.15	2.11	17.03
Urban								
SC	4.07	37.41	5.16	53.36	3.11	28.85	4.58	63.45
ST	8.19	31.96	4.14	55.71	7.13	28.02	7.11	57.74
Others	13.15	19.23	6.24	61.38	10.64	18.12	5.65	65.58
Total								
SC	16.28	60.39	2.99	20.35	12.14	60.71	2.68	24.47
ST	28.73	54.46	1.31	15.50	24.89	52.69	2.46	19.96
Others	33.22	34.09	3.96	28.74	28.79	34.89	3.28	33.04

Note: CL: Cultivators; ALs: Agricultural labourers; HHIs: Household industries; OWs: Other workers.
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

TABLE 9.17
Share of all workers among social groups by major occupation and gender (Per cent)

Social group	2001				2011			
	CL	AIs	HHIs	Ows	CL	AIs	HHIs	Ows
Male								
SC	21.46	47.05	2.91	28.59	16.20	50.16	2.62	31.02
ST	36.86	39.38	1.38	22.37	31.18	41.41	2.50	24.91
Others	37.45	19.91	3.86	28.74	33.27	23.07	3.27	40.39
Female								
SC	9.98	76.61	3.08	10.33	6.79	74.62	2.76	15.83
ST	18.53	67.59	1.21	6.88	16.29	68.12	2.40	13.18
Others	26.30	57.79	4.12	12.31	20.71	56.18	3.29	19.81

Note: CL: Cultivators; ALs: Agricultural labourers; HHIs: Household industries; OWs: Other workers.
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

of non-agricultural sector among the female workers as compared to that of the male workers in Gadag district. Such diversification is quite perceptible among the female workers belonging to Others.

Inter-taluk variation in the share of workers involved in major occupations by social groups is quite noticeable in Gadag district (Table 9.18). While the share of cultivators belonging to the SCs was highest in Mundaragi taluk with 18.10 per cent to total workers, it was estimated to be the lowest in Ron taluk with 10.47 per cent in 2011. In most of the taluks, the share of SC agricultural labourers was quite significant, it ranged from as high as 71.53 per cent in Shirahatti taluk to as low as 49.08 per cent in Gadag taluk. The share of SC workers non-agricultural activities (both household manufacturing and other works) was highest in Gadag taluk, while the lowest was recorded in Shirahatti. Therefore, the occupational status of SC workers was not found to be favourable, especially in Shirahatti and Mundaragi taluks as compared to other taluks as most of them were agriculture labourers.

In the case of STs, Naragund taluk, which is the most irrigated area in the district, has the highest share of cultivators with 35.22 per cent, while the lowest was found in Gadag taluk with 17.27 per cent. Most of the ST workers were agricultural labourers; the share of ST agricultural labourers was the highest in Shirhatti taluk with 57.86 per cent, while it was the lowest in Gadag taluk with 47.36 per cent. However, in the case of non-agricultural activities (household manufacturing and other works), the share of workers was the highest in

TABLE 9.18
Taluk-wise share of all workers among social groups by major occupations: 2011 (Per cent)

Taluk	SC				ST				Others			
	CL	Als	HHIs	Ows	CL	Als	HHIs	Ows	CL	Als	HHIs	Ows
Gadag	10.55	49.08	2.11	38.26	17.27	47.36	2.78	32.59	20.13	26.12	3.72	50.03
Mundaragi	18.10	61.40	2.63	17.87	29.05	51.94	2.30	16.72	33.19	40.79	2.30	23.71
Naragund	14.49	59.84	1.82	23.85	35.22	48.26	1.91	14.62	41.37	33.37	2.08	23.18
Ron	10.47	62.82	2.94	23.77	25.95	55.78	2.07	16.20	33.17	39.86	3.11	23.85
Shirahatti	10.94	71.53	3.31	14.22	26.26	57.86	2.81	13.07	28.36	41.37	4.05	26.21
District	12.14	60.71	2.68	24.47	24.89	52.69	2.46	19.96	28.79	34.89	3.28	33.04
State	15.93	41.76	2.47	39.84	25.20	42.68	2.40	29.71	25.29	20.06	3.56	51.09

Note: CL: Cultivators; ALs: Agricultural labourers; HHIs: Household industries; OWs: Other workers.
Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

Gadag taluk, while it was the lowest in Shirahatti taluk This shows that the status of employment of ST workers is not quite remunerative in Shirahatti taluk as compared to other taluks in the district.

In respect of Other workers, the data indicate that share of cultivators was the highest in Naragund taluk with 41.37 per cent, which is highly irrigated area, while the lowest was recorded in Gadag taluk with 20.13 per cent. The occupational status of Other workers was found to be better in Gadag as their share in agricultural labourers was the least and that of in the non-agricultural sector was the highest. On the other hand, it was not better in Shirahatti as most of them were agricultural labourers. It is evident that the occupational structure of workers by social groups is not uniform. In most cases the occupational structure was much better in Gadag and worse in Shirahatti, as majority of them were agricultural labourers and more so in respect to SCs and STs.

It is good progress that the share of SC/ST workers in non-agricultural sector has increased more than that of Other workers with varying scale across taluks in the district during 2001 to 2011 (Table 9.19). The increase was found to be much higher in Naragund, Ron and Gadag taluk for the SC workers and in Mundaragi, Gadag and Shirahatti taluks for ST workers as compared to other taluks in the district.

9.5. Housing Status and Condition

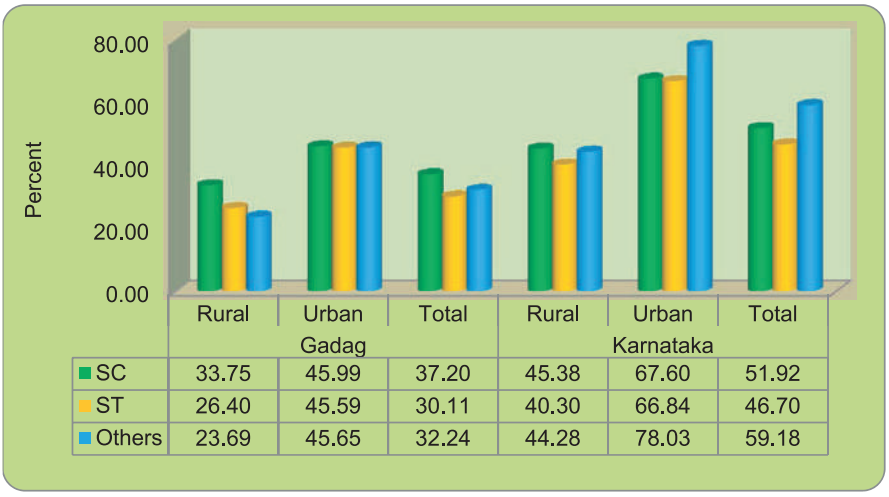
Access to pucca house and good housing condition also contributes directly and indirectly to human development outcomes. The percentage of households with pucca house was quite high in respect of SCs followed by Others and STs in Gadag district, but at the state level it

TABLE 9.19
Share of Workers in non-agricultural activities by social groups in different taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Gadag	30.46	29.00	49.61	40.37	35.37	53.75	9.91	6.37	4.14
Mundaragi	14.19	12.22	20.29	20.50	19.02	26.02	6.31	6.80	5.73
Naragund	13.21	11.01	23.57	25.67	16.53	25.26	12.46	5.52	1.69
Ron	16.37	15.07	24.99	26.71	18.27	26.96	10.34	3.20	1.97
Shirahatti	12.19	10.30	27.33	17.53	15.88	30.27	5.34	5.58	2.94
District	18.49	16.81	32.70	27.15	22.42	36.32	8.66	5.61	3.62
State	35.66	25.99	47.96	42.31	32.11	54.65	6.65	6.12	6.69

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

FIGURE 9.7
Percentage of households with pucca house by social groups in Gadag district and Karnataka: 2011



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001.

The percentage of households with good housing condition was estimated to be quite low in respect of SCs and STs as compared to that of Others

was high in respect of Other households followed by SCs and STs in 2011 (Figure 9.7). The percentage of households with pucca house was quite high in urban areas than in rural areas. Housing status is much better in Karnataka state as compared to that of Gadag district among all the social groups, and more so in respect of Others. It is evident that housing status is relatively better for the SCs followed by Other and ST households in Gadag district

The percentage of households with good housing condition was estimated to be quite low in respect of SCs and STs as compared to that of Others (Table 9.20). In contrast, the percentage of houeholds with liveable conditions was quite high for the SC and ST households as compared to those belonged to Others. As far as the percentage of households residing in dilapidated condition is concerned, it was marginally high among the SC/ST households as against Other households. Similar status by and large is evident at the state level. Most of the SC/ST households may be having pucca houses, as they are built under the housing schemes, but the condition of housing is not good as compared to non-SC/ST households.

It is interesting to note that the percentage of households living in good housing condition has increased and a corresponding decline has been observed in the percentage of households residing in livable during 2001 to 2011. The increase was high among the SCs households. The greatest worry is that the percentage of households residing in dilapidated houses continued to be persistent, which may

TABLE 9.20
Percentage of households among social groups by type of housing conditions

Social group	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Good	Livable	dilapidated	Good	Livable	dilapidated	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Gadag									
SC	33.89	61.55	4.56	50.87	43.96	5.17	16.98	-17.59	0.61
ST	34.10	60.04	5.86	49.19	45.91	4.90	15.09	-14.13	-0.96
Others	43.69	52.87	3.45	57.41	38.25	4.34	13.73	-14.62	0.89
Karnataka									
SC	34.37	58.10	7.42	50.23	43.83	5.93	15.86	-14.27	-1.49
ST	33.27	59.69	7.04	50.01	43.71	6.27	16.74	-15.98	-0.77
Others	47.00	48.80	4.20	63.15	33.55	3.30	16.15	-15.25	-0.90

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

have adverse impact on the health of household members.

9.6. Household Amenities

Access to household amenities such as safe drinking water, sanitation, electricity, and modern cooking fuel also improves quality of life and thereby improvement in human development. The data depicted in Figure 9.8 show that the percentage of households with safe drinking water was found to be relatively low among the SC/ST households as against Other households in Gadag district and so also in Karnataka state in 2011.The situation was relatively not good in rural than in urban counterpart both in Gadag district and Karnataka state.

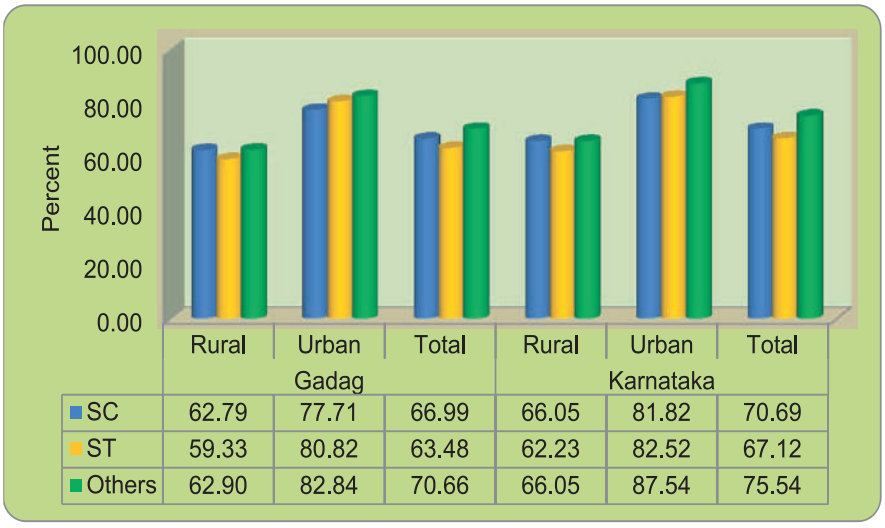
Access to sanitation is also as important as access to drinking water. Sanitation means safe disposal of waste water. Limited access to improved sanitation poses a big menace and nuisance thereby leading to frequent illness in rural areas. Health of community, in general, and household members, in particular, is directly associated with access to improved sanitation. In spite of better coverage of SC/ST households with drinking water in Gadag district, it is far lagging behind in terms of sanitation coverage as compared to Other households.

Figure 9.9 illustrates the percentage of households with access to sanitation by social groups both in Gadag district and Karnataka state in 2011. The percentage of households accessing sanitation facility was awfully low in respect of SC/ST households as compared to that of Other households in Gadag district and so also in Karnataka. But it was quite low in Gadag as against Karnataka state. It was estimated to be quite low in rural than in urban areas both in Gadag district and Karnataka state.

The percentage of households with access to electricity for lighting was estimated to be quite low in respect of SC / ST households as compared to those belonged to Others in 2011 (Table 9.21). Across the place of residence, it was found to be much low in rural areas than in urban areas, except in respect of SC households. Comparing with the state figures, the percentage of households with access to electricity among all the social groups in rural areas was relatively better in Gadag district than

The percentage of households with safe drinking water was found to be relatively low among the SC/ST households as against Other households in Gadag district

FIGURE 9.8
Percentage of households with drinking water by social groups: 2011

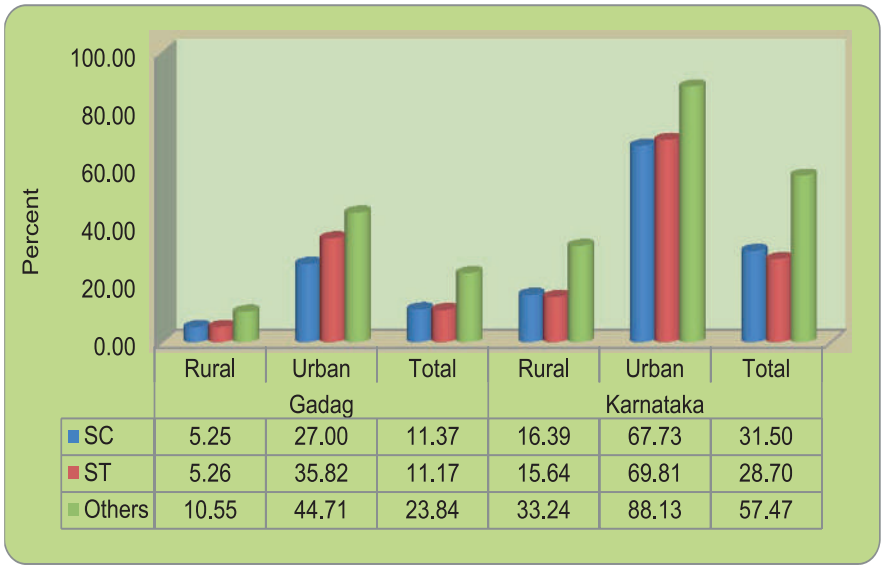


Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011.

in Karnataka, whereas in urban, it was much better in Karnataka state than in Gadag district during the same period.

The percentage of households with access to electricity rapidly increased among social groups during 2001 to 2011 with varying degrees across social groups in Gadag district as well as Karnataka state. The increase was much higher for SC/ ST Households than for Other households and in urban areas than in rural areas. The data provided in Table 9.22 indicate that the percentage of households using modern cooking fuels such as LPG, electricity and bio-gas was also reported to be quite low among the SC/ST households as compared to those of Other households in 2011. The SC/ST households in urban areas have much better access to modern cooking fuel as compared to that of in rural areas. It is interesting to note that the percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel increased among social groups during 2001 to 2011; but the increase was quite low in respect of SC/ST households as compared to that of Other households and it was more in urban than in rural areas.

FIGURE 9.9
Percentage of households with access to sanitation by social groups: 2011



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2011.

TABLE 9.21
Percentage of households with electricity by social groups

Social group	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag									
SC	69.24	63.41	67.67	89.02	83.51	87.47	19.78	20.10	19.80
ST	73.45	67.95	72.51	90.73	87.64	90.14	17.29	19.69	17.62
Others	80.43	82.67	81.27	92.83	92.86	92.84	12.40	10.19	11.57
Karnataka									
SC	64.47	80.51	68.51	82.42	91.39	85.06	17.95	10.88	16.55
ST	60.27	80.60	64.69	81.01	91.77	83.61	20.74	11.17	18.92
Others	75.65	92.54	82.09	88.59	97.37	92.47	12.94	4.83	10.38

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

9.7. Household Assets

Asset possession of households such as radio/transistor, television, computer/laptop with internet or without, telephone/mobile and two wheeler vehicles is also another indicator to measure standard of living. As observed from the data presented in Table 9.23, asset possession of households is much better at the state level as compared to that of Gadag district. The percentage of households with assets like radio/transistor, television, computer/lab -top, telephone/mobile and two wheeler vehicles was reported to be quite low among the SC/ST as compared to that of Other

households in Gadag district and so also in Karnataka in 2011.

Asset possession is influenced by several socio-economic factors and also determines the status of households. It is evident that the SC/ST households have limited assets as against Other households, Such deprivation in household assets reflects status of human development of these communities.

9.8. Computation of Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)

An effort has been made to construct Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) in order to understand the difference between perception and reality in a limited manner without any generalization. The primary data were gathered from 50 dalit (untouchables only) households in Lingadal GP of Gadag taluk. Lingadal GP has been chosen based on some indicators as described below: the GP should be located at least 15 kms away from taluk headquarters, it should have a multi-caste with more than 50 but less than 100 dalit households (untouchables). Hence, as it has thin sample size and confined to the given socio-economic situation, the outcome of the study, therefore, shall not be applicable for any similar, smaller or bigger geographical units (Village, GP, Taluk, District, etc,).

Following the random sampling method, 50 dalit households from Lingadal village have been chosen and head of household and female members have been interviewed considering all of them as a group for source of information. Structured interview schedules have been canvassed to elicit information on different aspect of dalits development. The methodology adopted to compute the CDDI is provided in Annexure 2. Table 9.24 presents index value of CDDI in 10 important domains of dalits life in rural

The percentage of households using modern cooking fuels such as LPG, electricity and bio-gas was also reported to be quite low among the SC/ST households as compared to those of Other households in 2011

TABLE 9.22
Percentage of households with modern cooking fuel by social groups

Social group	2001			2011			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag									
SC	0.59	14.16	4.25	1.39	19.03	6.35	0.80	4.86	2.11
ST	0.81	19.99	4.08	2.10	27.42	7.00	1.28	7.43	2.92
Others	3.43	31.05	13.74	5.72	37.21	17.97	2.29	6.16	4.24
Karnataka									
SC	1.30	20.78	6.20	4.32	41.62	15.30	3.02	20.84	9.10
ST	1.41	25.68	6.69	4.00	46.58	14.27	2.59	20.90	7.58
Others	8.29	50.25	24.28	15.09	69.64	39.17	6.80	19.39	14.89

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001 & 2011.

areas. The methodology adopted to compute the CDDI is provided in Annexure 1 and the list of indicators used in it is presented in Annexure 6.

Institutional inclusion of dalits is captured through their membership or association with PRIs, SDMC, JFMC, Water Societies, Finance Societies, VHSC, etc in the villages. Based on the scoring techniques, the value of institutional index was estimated at 0.58. This implies that members of dalits have equal representation to non-dalits or due representation in all institutional representation in the village. This shows there is no institutional exclusion of dalits.

Social inclusion of dalits is measured through a set of indicators such as free entry of dalits into non-dalit residence, how dalits are addressed by non-dalits, equal participation of dalits in all festivals of the village, permission inside the temples and treatment of dalits on par with non-dalits in the hotel. These indicators show the social inclusiveness of dalits in the villages. The value of social inclusion varied from 0 to 1; the greater the value, the greater is the social inclusion. Considering the above indicators, the value of social inclusion index was computed at 0.60. This implies that there is no 100 percent social inclusion in the study area. In most situations of social inclusion, dalits have been treated better on par with non-dalits, but in the case of their entry into temples and their participation in all festivals of villages. The dalits have not been equally treated on par with non-dalits in the case of social inclusion; in one or the other form, they have been marginally excluded. It is also learnt from the dialogue meetings held with the members of dalit community that in some places like entry into temples

TABLE 9.23
Percentage of households with major assets by social groups

Social group	Radio/ Transistor	TV	Computer/Laptop		Telephone/Mobile			
			With internet	Without internet	Landline only	Mobile only	Both	Two wheelers
Gadag								
SC	11.10	35.99	1.28	5.83	3.96	42.13	2.36	9.10
ST	11.12	38.95	1.07	4.55	3.95	44.34	3.07	8.59
Others	14.28	51.72	1.66	5.74	5.29	52.31	4.73	15.81
Karnataka								
SC	17.30	46.22	1.66	6.60	4.76	49.35	3.25	13.55
ST	15.99	44.18	1.60	6.45	4.81	49.23	3.33	13.89
Others	24.00	64.42	5.82	8.43	7.65	58.73	9.52	29.24

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Census of India, 2001.

and participation in festivals of non-dalits, there is a self-exclusion on account of worship to the god, As reported by them, nothing was prevented them from entering into the temples.

Discriminations against dalits that can be experienced at the time of fetching drinking water, in education, healthcare services, social (hotels, temples, social and religious functions) and economic discrimination (involving dalits in temple works, all the works of festivals, cooking midday meals and getting house on rent and/or giving house on rent) are also elicited. Considering these indicators, discrimination index has been computed, the value of which varies between 0 and 1; the greater the value, the lower is the discrimination (Figure 9.10). The index value of discrimination was 0.50. This implies that a great majority of dalits have reported that there is discrimination against them in one or the other forms, especially in temples followed by hotels and health. The index value of protest against discrimination by dalit was quite low with 0.20. This follows that a very small percentage of those who are discriminated have protested against it and the rest are the worst victims of it. Further, out of the protest against discrimination, about 30 per cent of them have got decision in favour of them.

Freedom in social, political, economic and cultural domains of their life is also measured through a set of indicators such as freedom of questioning against injustice, freedom of protest against discrimination, freedom of mobility across all streets of the village, freedom of undertaking all types of activities like non-dalits and freedom of participation in cultural activities of the village. The index value for freedom of dalits was estimated to be quite low at 0.20. This implies that there is no complete freedom for dalits in social, political, economic and cultural domains of their life. They have limited freedom especially in participation of cultural activities and freedom to protest against discrimination they face and engaging in all sorts of non-agricultural activities similar to non-dalits.

TABLE 9.24
Composite Dalit Development Index: 2011-12

Domain	Indicators	Value
Inclusion	1. Institutional Inclusion	0.58
	2. Social Inclusion	0.60
Discrimination	3. Perception of Discrimination	0.50
	4. Protest Against Discrimination	0.20
	5. Conflict Resolution	0.30
Freedom	6. Perception of Freedom	0.20
Standard of Living	7. Standard of Living	0.50
Gender Dimension	8. Gender Dimension of Dalit Development	0.30
Access to Basic Facilities	9. Access to Basic Amenities	0.33
	10. Access to Education	0.67
	CDDI	0.42
	DDI	0.58

Source: Field Survey.



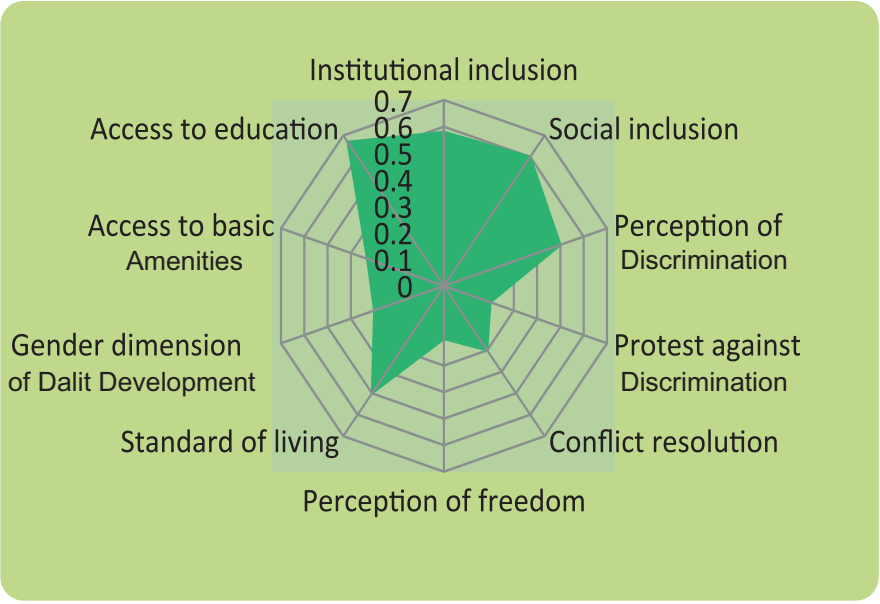
A great majority of dalits have reported that there is a discrimination against them in one or the other forms.

Living standard index was estimated by considering the indicators such as the percentage of households with landholdings, non-agricultural business, pucca households, households electrified and households owing two wheeler vehicles in respect of SCs as compared to that of general population in the village. High index value refers to better living standard of dalits and *vice versa*. The living standard index based on scoring technique was computed at 0.50. This implies that the standard of living of dalits is similar to that of non-dalits in the selected GP.

Gender dimension of dalit development index was computed by considering the following indicators such as the percentage of SC pregnant women reporting their rest prior to and after delivery, percentage of institutional delivery, percentage of households visited by health assistants and reproductive health support received in comparison with general households. The value ranges between 0 and 1; the greater is the value, the greater is the gender dimension of dalit development. The value was estimated at 0.30, implying that gender dimension of dalit development is not equal but lower than that of general population. This may be partly due to the prevalence of high poverty among the SCs which prevented the SC pregnant women from taking rest prior to and after delivery as taken by the non-SC pregnant women.

Finally, access to basic facilities by dalits has been measured through two sets of indicators namely access to basic amenities such as the percentage of SC households with access to drinking water, toilets, drainage connectivity and access to education in terms of enrollment and attendance rates at high school, and transition rate from primary to high school by SC children, as against general households in the sample village. The index value for access to basic amenities was estimated at 0.33. This implies that dalits households have access to drinking water, toilets and drainage connectivity quite lower than the non-dalits in the sample village. This reflects that the members of dalit households are more deprived of in access to toilets as against the non-dalits. In the case of access to education, the children of dalit

FIGURE 9.10
Dimensions of CDDI in Lingadal GP, Gadag taluk: 2011-12



households have better access as compared to non-dalits in the sample villages.

The CDDI has been computed by considering all these ten sets of major indicators. The value of CDDI was worked out at 0.42 and Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) was estimated at 0.58. This shows that members of dalit households continue to be in a state of backward corner and deprived of basic needs of life, which needs to be addressed through effective implementation of affirmative action plan.

9.9. Concluding Remarks

The share of SC/ST population has increased from 19.74 per cent in 2001 to 22.15 per cent in 2011. It was quite high in rural than in urban areas of Gadag district. The decadal growth rate of population was quite significant in respect of SCs followed by STs as against Others during 2001 to 2011; the growth was noticeably high in urban areas than in rural areas. The part of increase in SC population in urban areas may be due to migration from rural to urban areas. Inter-taluk disparity in the share of SC/ST population is also quite obvious. Almost all taluks witnessed high decadal growth rate of SC/ST population as against Others during 2001 to 2011.

At the district level, sex ratio was estimated to be quite high among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others. But child sex ratio was quite less as compared to that of overall sex ratio. While the child sex ratio has declined significantly, the overall sex ratio has increased, especially among Others during the same period.

Literacy rate for the SCs followed by the STs was estimated to be quite low with 62.91 per cent and 69.35 per cent, respectively, as compared to Others with 78.01 per cent in 2011. In spite of several efforts, educational status of SCs/STs continues to be quite low as against Others in Gadag district. The situation is worse in rural than in urban areas. It is interesting to note that there has been an increase in literacy rate with varying degrees across the social groups during 2001 to 2011. The increase was quite high among STs especially in rural areas. Across gender, literacy rate for females, as well as males of SCs/STs was quite low as compared to that of non-SCs/STs. A significant improvement took place in the female literacy rate as against the male literacy rate, especially among the STs followed by the SCs as compared to that of Others. Therefore, the gender gaps in literacy rate have come down with varying degrees across social groups in the district. In the case of SCs, Gadag has highest literacy rate, while it was lowest in Naragund and Shirahatti. In respect of STs, it was highest in Gadag while it was lowest in Shirahatti. In the case of Others, again Gadag taluk has highest, whereas Naragund has lowest literacy rate.

Dalits households have access to drinking water, toilets and drainage connectivity quite lower than the non-dalits in the sample village

The decadal growth rate of population was quite significant in respect of SCs followed by STs as against Others during 2001 to 2011

As far as the WPRs are concerned, they were estimated to be high among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others; it was high in rural than in urban economy. The WPRs were high for males as compared to those of females. While it declined in rural areas, it increased in urban areas during 2001 to 2011. The annual growth rate of employment was high for the SC workers, followed by the ST, as compared those of Other workers during 2001 to 2011; it was higher in urban than in rural areas and among the male followed by female workers of SCs/STs as compared to those of non-SCs/STs.

Going by major classification of occupations, the share of agriculture labourers was quite significant among SCs/STs as compared to that of Others, especially in rural areas. The share of non-agricultural activities which have more beneficial impact on human development was quite low among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others. It was relatively high among the SC/ST male workers as against the SC/ST female workers. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the share of workers involved in the non-agricultural activities increased among all social groups with varying degrees during 2001 to 2011. It has increased more among the female workers as compared to that of male workers. The increase was relatively high in respect of SC/ST females as compared to that of non-SC/ST females at the district level. Inter-taluk variation in the share of workers involved in major occupations is quite pronounced. The share of SC/ST workers in non-agricultural activities was the highest in Gadag taluk, while it was the lowest in Shirahatti taluk.

The percentage of households with pucca houses was extremely low in Gadag district as compared to that of Karnataka state in most of the social groups, and more so in respect of Others . It was quite low in rural than in urban areas and it was relatively low among the STs as against the SCs. This may be due to targeted housing schemes like IAY, AHP, etc., under which the RCC houses were constructed. The percentage of households living in good housing condition was quite less and correspondingly, it was high in livable and dilapidated conditions among the SCs/STs as against Others at the district level. Interestingly, the percentage of households living in good housing condition has increased during 2001 to 2011 and more so in respect of SCs/STs

The percentage of households with access to safe drinking water was less among the STs/SCs as compared to that of Others at the district level. It was quite less among the SC/ST households in rural areas than that of in urban areas. The percentage of households connected to drainage facility was significantly less for the SC/ST households as compared to that of non-SC/ST households. Further it was quite less for the SC/ST households in rural

than in urban areas.

Access to electricity for lighting was found marginally better among SCs/STs households in Gadag district as compared to Other households in the district. It is interesting to highlight that it has increased more among the SCs/STs households as compared to that of Other households during 2001 to 2011, and the increase was quite perceptible in urban areas as compared to that of in rural areas during the same period.

The percentage of households having access to modern cooking fuel such as electricity, LPG/NPG and biogas was also pretty less among SCs/STs households as compared to that of non-SC/ST households at the district level. The situation was worst among the SC/ST households in rural than in urban areas. It can be noted that it has increased more among Other households as compared to that of SCs/STs and in urban than in rural areas during the same period.

As far as the status of household assets is concerned, the percentage of households with major assets such as television, mobile radio/transistor, computer/lap-top without internet connection, and two wheeler vehicles was estimated to be far less among the SCs/STs as compared to that of non-SCs/STs at the district level, but the situation is quite better at the state level.

The results of CDDI indicate that the dalits have equal or due representation at par with non-dalits in all institutions working at GP level, as most of which are constitutionally mandatory. But there is no 100 percent social inclusion and marginal exclusion in one or the other forms, continues to be persist against dalits in the study area. Discrimination in access to education and health care facilities, social and economic domains of their life is also quite evident, especially in the case of temples and hotels. Many of those discriminations have not been protested owing to their socio-economic backwardness. Further, those who protested have got unfavorable outcome of decisions.

No complete freedom either in terms of questioning against injustice or association with or participation in social, political, economic and cultural domains of their life, is evident. They continue to be marginalised in many aspect of their life. Regarding the standard of living of dalits it is not at par with non-dalits. Gender dimension of dalit development was also far below the general population mainly due to high poverty. In the case of access to basic household amenities and educational facilities, the dalit households have inadequate access to drinking water, toilets and drainage connectivity than the non-dalit households. The value of CDDI was worked out at 0.42 and the DDI was 0.58. This shows that most of the dalit households continue to be socio-economically backward and deprived of basic needs of life.

Most of the dalit households continue to be socio-economically backward and deprived of basic needs of life

It is evident that socio-economic status of SC/ST households continued to be poor as compared that of non-SC/ST household in Gadag district. Educational status, quality employment, access to good housing condition, access to household basic amenities and household assets among the SCs/STs continued to be far less than that of Other households. In most cases, the status of SCs/STs is quite bad in rural than in urban areas. It is also interesting to underline the fact that in most of the above cases, the households of SCs/STs have fared better than the Other households during 2001 to 2011. Such improvement is by and large quite perceptible in urban areas than in rural areas. Nevertheless, a considerable deprivation in the above indicators of human development continues to be existed among the SCs/STs, the persistence of which may have adverse impact on human development. Hence, there is a need for effective family and local based affirmative action plan for furtherance of human development.

CHAPTER 10

Governance and Human Development



CHAPTER 10

Governance and Human Development

10.1. Introduction

Human development is also closely associated with decentralization of powers and good governance in place. As stated earlier, human development basically refers to enlarging peoples' choices in all aspects of human endeavour. It is both a means to achieving an equal and poverty-free world and an end to giving people the freedoms and opportunities to improve their wellbeing. Fundamental to human development is the concept of capabilities (Sen, 1990), which define what people can do and what they can become. Basic capabilities include good health, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. It is through all these capabilities that people can pursue a life that they shape and value, if there is good governance in place.

Improvement in all these basic capabilities largely depends on good governance and peoples' participation at different levels of development. A typical question is what is governance and good governance? According to UNDP, governance is defined as "The exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes, and institutions, through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences." As stated by UNDP, "Good governance is, among other things, participatory, transparent and accountable. It is also effective and equitable. And it promotes the rule of law. Good governance ensures that political, social and economic priorities are based on broad consensus in society and that the voices of the poorest and the most vulnerable are heard in decision-making over the allocation of development resources".

According to the Commission for Human Rights, good governance encompasses five key characteristics namely transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation, and responsiveness to the needs of people. These core characteristics are interrelated and mutually reinforcing and they cannot stand alone. More transparency means access to information, which contributes to greater participation and more effective decision-making. Greater participation contributes to the exchange of information needed for effective decision-making and for the legitimacy of those decisions that promotes human development.

"I feel more and more that we must function more from below than from the top... too much of centralization means decay at the roots and ultimately a withering of branches, leaves and flowers."
-Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

Governance can promote human development through exercising of economic, political and administrative powers to manage a different affairs of a region at all levels

Legitimacy, in turn, means effective implementation and encourages further participation. Responsive institutions must be transparent and function according to the rule of law.

Governance with these attributes creates an "indivisible" link between governance and human development outcomes by eradication of multidimensional poverty ustainable resource management, delivery and equitable access to public services such as healthcare and education, as well as the inclusion of youth and marginalised sections of the society. Further, ensuring gender equality and empowerment is crucial to human development, as greater gender equality enhances productivity. Good governance supports, promotes and sustains human development, especially for the most marginalized sections of the society by encouraging them. Governance encompasses the state, but it also "transcends the state by including the private sector and civil society organisations" (UNDP, 1994).

Governance can promote human development through exercising of economic, political and administrative powers to manage a different affairs of a region at all levels. Governance has three important components namely economic, political and administrative. Economic governance includes decision-making processes that affect a region's economic activities. It clearly has major implications for equity, poverty and quality of life. Political governance is the process of decision-making to formulate policy. Administrative governance is the system of policy implementation. Good governance with these powers has a crucial role to play in human development by maintaining transparency, accountability, reducing corruption and optimal utilisation of resources.

10.2. Local Governance Structure

Governance in India is composed of federal system with the Lok Sabha at the top, the Vidhan Sabha at the intermediate and the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and the ULBs at the below state level. In order to ensure good governance, there is a division of subjects between the Centre and the States. Each State Government has certain powers and responsibilities that are constitutionally mandated. Implementation of programmes in the social sectors is the responsibility of the State Governments, though the Centre extends financial support to the States in specified areas for specific objectives.

The 73rd and the 74th Constitutional Amendments lay down ground rules with basic structural framework for decentralised self-governance at district and lower levels. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment mandates that every State shall establish a three-tier system of Panchayat at the village (Gram Panchayat), intermediate (Taluk Panchayat) and

district (Zilla Panchayat) with Gram Sabha as a foundation of local governance. The 74th Constitutional Amendment empowers the State to establish the ULBs for urban development. Following the Constitutional amendments, each State Government enacted its own provisions within the directed framework. Each State will constitute a State Election and a Finance commission to review the finances of the Panchayat and recommend principles on the basis of which the taxes could be appropriated by or assigned to various tiers of the *Panchayat* and the State. The Eleventh and the Twelfth Schedules of the Constitution lists 29 and 18 functional areas to be transferred to the PRIs and ULBs respectively. It also envisages direct and periodic elections and mandatory elections within six months of its dissolution. Reservation quotas for representative of SCs, STs, OBCs, and women in the decision making process is also important element of local governance.

With the 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1993), the three-tier Panchayat system is responsible for implementing various schemes related to poverty alleviation and livelihood security, besides its responsibility to provide a limited range of public goods. Nevertheless, their involvement in delivery of such services as healthcare and education was negligible. Initiatives such as School Development and Monitoring Committee (SDMC), Village Health and Sanitation Committees (VHSC), strengthening of Gram Sabha and promoting events such as children's Gram Sabha have contributed to improve the quality of service delivery mechanism.

As governance plays a very important role in delivering basic needs of life and provision of infrastructures for investment and production, there is a greater participation of civil society organizations, NGOs and private institutions. The participation of these institutions brings about increased accountability and transparency of local governments and helps in effective planning and utilization of resources for development. In delivery of goods and services more effectively to the target groups, PRIs, civil society, NGOs and private institutions constitute an integral part of local governance.

10.3. Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process

In Karnataka state, the working of the PRIs is governed by the Karnataka Panchayat Raj (KPR) Act, 1993 that has been modeled on the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Karnataka state is the forerunner in implementation of decentralised self-governance even before the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment in 1993. As per the constitutional amendments, Karnataka state has a 3-tier Rural Local Government System, known as PRIs, which consist of Zilla Panchayat at the

district level, Taluk Panchayat at the taluk level, Gram Panchayat at the village level and Gram Sabha as the foundation of local governance at the ward level.

Karnataka has 30 Zilla Panchayats (district level), 176 Taluk Panchayats (block-level), and 5659 Gram Panchayats (village-level). The *Panchayat* will consist of persons elected directly from the territorial constituencies, all members of the *Panchayat* shall have the right to vote in the meetings, a fixed tenure of five years, (if dissolved, election must be conducted within a period of six months of the dissolution), The primary role of the *Panchayat* will be in the area of development planning and implementation of programmes of economic development and social justice. The PRIs are the local governments that are accountable to their own elected peoples' representatives for various aspect of development of their own areas.

BOX 10.1

Structure and process of PRIs in Gadag district

Gram Sabha (GS)

It is a statutory body of a GP and considered to be assembly of local governance. It is mandatory to conduct Gram Sabha meeting at least once in six months' time. All the adult souls are the members of the Gram Sabha. Karnataka became the first state to implement the Panchayat Raj Act on the basis of this amendment and holding elections to the Panchayat under the Act.

Gram Panchayat (GP)

For every 3000-5000 population (from a group of villages), a GP is constituted as per the KPR Act 1993. Further, there will be one member for every 400 souls. The Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha (president and vice president]) are elected from among the elected members. There are three Standing Committees in the GP namely, Production Committee, Social Justice Committee and Amenities Committee. A Secretary or a Panchayat Development Officer (PDO), is appointed by the government as the administrative head of the GP. The main function of the GP is to promote economic and social welfare, education and health in the GP.

Taluk Panchayat (TP)

Each taluk has a TP consisting of representatives from the State Legislature and Parliament Besides, one-fifth of the GP presidents and directly elected representatives. For every 10,000 population one TP member is directly elected from the separate territorial constituencies. One President and Vice-President will be chosen from the elected members of TP. The Standing Committees of TP include: General Standing Committees; Finance, Audit and Planning Committee; Social Justice Committee. An Executive Officer (EO) is the administrative head of the TP. The important task of TPs is to supervise the activities of GPs in their jurisdiction.

Zilla Panchayat (ZP)

Each district has a ZP consisting of members of State Legislature, Parliament, the presidents of TPs and elected members. For 40,000 one member one ZP member is directly elected. One President and Vice-President will be chosen by the elected members by themselves. The Standing Committees of ZP are: General Standing Committee; Finance, Audit and Planning Committee; Social Justice Committee; Education and Health Committee; Agriculture and Industries Committee; A Chief Executive Officer (CEO), not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner is the administrative head of the ZP.

As observed from Table 10.1, Gadag district has a total of 106 GPs; Ron taluk with the highest number of 30 GPs and Naragund taluk with the lowest number of 12. There are 5 TPs and 9 ULBs in the district. There are 337 villages. The average number of villages served by a GP was about 3 to 4 villages. The average number of population served by a GP was 5940 in 2011-12. Across the taluks, it ranged from 6396 persons in Mundaragi taluk to 5010 persons in Naragund taluk.

10.4. Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Processes

In urban areas, like PRIs in the rural areas, the ULBs also have greater role to play in human development in the cities by way of mobilising resources, providing basic amenities such as housing, drinking water, sanitation, drainage, education, healthcare services etc., and demand driven infrastructures for investment and production. The ULBs with adequate facilities are likely to have better performance in human development outcomes. As stated earlier, the 74th Constitutional Amendment envisioned the creation of local self-governments for the urban areas known as ULBs, wherein municipalities have been provided with the constitutional status for governance. The amendment empowered ULBs to function efficiently and effectively as autonomous entities to deliver services for economic development and social justice with regard to 18 functions listed in the XII Schedule of the Constitution.

The ULBs depending upon the population size consists of City Corporation (CC), City Municipal Corporation, Town Municipal Council (TMC) and Town Panchayat (TP). In Karnataka, there are 214 ULBs consisting of 8 CCs, 44 CMCs, 95

TABLE 10.1
Taluk-wise distribution of PRIs and villages: 2011-12

Taluk	ZPs	TPs	GPs	Total Number of Villages	Average Number of Villages served by a GP	Total population of GP	Average population served by a GP
Gadag	0	1	25	64	3	158931	6357
Mundaragi	0	1	15	58	4	95946	6396
Naragund	0	1	12	35	3	60118	5010
Ron	0	1	30	93	3	181091	6036
Shirahatti	0	1	24	87	4	133566	5565
District	1	5	106	337	3	629652	5940

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.

TMCs and 67 TPs. There are also 5 Notified Area Committees. The ULBs, unlike the PRIs, exist in a single-tier structure. The ULBs are the local governments that are accountable to their own elected peoples' representatives for development of urban areas. The CCs are governed by Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976 (KMC Act) and other ULBs are governed by Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (KM Act). Each corporation/municipal area is divided into a number of wards, which is determined and notified by the State Government considering the population, geographical features, economic status, *etc.*, of the respective area.

The Urban Development Department is headed by Additional Chief Secretary to Government of Karnataka and is the nodal department. The Directorate of Municipal Administration (established in 1984) within the Urban Development Department controls and monitors the administrative, developmental and financial activities of the ULBs except Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike which functions directly under the Urban Development Department. All the ULBs have a body comprising of Corporators/Councillors elected by the people under their jurisdiction.

The Mayor/President who is elected on majority by the Corporators/ Councillors presides over the meetings of the Council and is responsible for governance of the body. Each ULB has a '*Council*' that is comprised of the ULB's own public representatives (mostly elected by its citizens, some nominated). The *Council* is a policy-making and oversight body of the ULB.

The Executive/Management of each ULB, headed by a *Commissioner/ Chief Officer*, manages the various activities of the ULB. The *Commissioner/Chief Officer* is appointed by the State Government. All the ULBs have four standing committees: 1) Accounts, 2) Public Health, Education and Social Justice, 3) Taxation, Finance and Appeals and 4) Town Planning and Improvement which play very important role in designing urban plans and development.

10.5. Representation of Women and Marginalised Sections in PRIs and ULBs

The 73rd Constitutional Amendments makes the provision for due representation of women and OBC, not less than 33 per cent and SCs/STs not less than 22.5 per cent or in accordance with their share in total population at the PRIs of different levels. The women's reservation at the PRIs and ULBs has raised up to 50 per cent in the recent past. The total reservation including both SCs/STs and OBC shall not exceed more than 50 per cent. Similar provisions have also been made for ULBs. As the PRIs are the important decision making bodies at the grassroots level, the people's

representation from weaker and marginalised sections of the society is justified on the ground that their basic needs are heard and properly addressed.

Table 10.2 presents data on the share of elected representatives at different levels of PRIs in Gadag district. The share of women representatives in PRIs (GPs, TPs and ZP) was 45.20 per cent which is still lower as compared to their share in total population (49.54 per cent). Ron taluk has better representation of women in PRIs equivalent to their share in total population, while Naragund taluk has quite less with 43.55 per cent in the district.

Across different levels of PRIs, it has been observed that at the district level, the share of women as against men is relatively better at top (ZPs) and intermediate level (TPs) with 61.11 per cent and 59.15 per cent followed by the upper tier (ZP) with 61.11 per cent as against the bottom tier (GPs) with 44.40 per cent. Inter-taluk variation in women's representation is also explicit. Ron taluk at GPs, Shirahatti taluk at TPs and Gadag taluk at ZPs have better women's representation as compared to other taluks in the district.

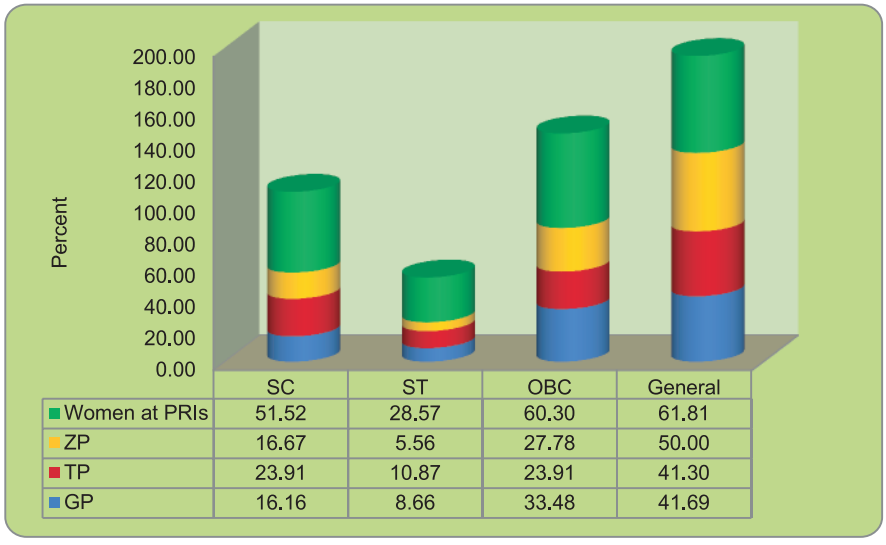
The data illustrated in Figure 10.1 show that at the GP level, the share of SCs/STs was 24.82 per cent as against 33.48 per cent in respect of OBC. In the case of TP, the members of SCs/STs together have 34.71 per cent as against 23.91 per cent in respect of OBC. At the ZP level, the share of SCs/STs was estimated at 22.23 per cent as compared to that of OBC with 27.78 per cent.

TABLE 10.2
Taluk-wise elected representatives in PRIs by gender: 2011-12 (Per cent)

Taluk	Share of representatives		Share of women representatives by type of PRIs		
	Male	Female	GP	TP	ZP
Gadag	54.06	45.94	45.26	56.25	75.00
Mundaragi	56.32	43.68	43.32	54.55	33.33
Naragund	56.45	43.55	43.04	63.64	50.00
Ron	50.28	49.72	48.41	57.89	60.00
Shirahatti	54.68	45.32	44.14	64.29	75.00
District	54.80	45.20	44.40	59.15	61.11

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.

FIGURE 10.1
Elected representatives by social groups in PRIs by taluks: 2011-12 (Per cent)



	SC	ST	OBC	General
Women at PRIs	51.52	28.57	60.30	61.81
ZP	16.67	5.56	27.78	50.00
TP	23.91	10.87	23.91	41.30
GP	16.16	8.66	33.48	41.69

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.

TABLE 10.3

Taluks-wise share of elected representatives by social groups in PRIs: 2011-12 (Per cent)

Taluk	Share of all elected representatives by social groups in PRIs				Share of women representatives by social groups in PRIs			
	SC	ST	OBC	General	SC	ST	OBC	General
Gadag	16.94	8.82	32.71	41.53	50.68	76.32	39.01	43.02
Mundaragi	19.54	8.81	32.57	39.08	41.18	69.57	40.00	42.16
Naragund	12.90	8.88	32.56	45.67	52.46	73.81	42.21	36.11
Ron	11.05	7.73	32.60	48.62	70.00	92.86	47.46	39.77
Shirahatti	20.76	10.23	33.04	35.96	47.89	68.57	41.59	40.65
District	16.35	9.00	32.70	41.94	50.00	74.34	41.49	39.97

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.

It can also be noted that as the tiers of PRIs increases, the representation from the weaker section of SCs/STs tends to come down

It is evident that a total reservation of 50 per cent (including SCs/STs and OBC) was maintained at the ZP level, but not at the lower tiers of PRIs (TP and GP). It can also be noted that as the tiers of PRIs increases, the representation from the weaker section of SCs/STs tends to come down. As far as the women's representation in PRIs in the district is concerned, it was more than 50 per cent in most of the social groups except STs.

Across the taluks (Table 10.3), the data indicate that the share of SC/ST representatives was relatively better in Shirahatti taluk, while it was low in Ron taluk. Regarding the OBC, in most of the taluks, it was quite closer to one-third of the total seats in PRIs. The share of women as against men in PRIs by social groups show that it was relatively better in respect of STs with more than 50 per cent followed by SCs with 50 per cent, while in the case of OBC and General, it was quite lower than 50 per cent at the district level and in most of the taluks. It appears to indicate that due representation of SCs/STs and the SC/ST women in PRIs were found in the district.

It is not that their mere representation has any significant impact on human development but their active participation at different levels of development starting from preparation of plans to monitoring and evaluation of the plans meant for their welfare. Several studies suggest that although due representation has been given to women; their participation in decision making process was reported to be marginal due to several socio-economic factors that prevailed in the local environment.

As far ULBs are concerned, the data provided in Table 10.4 indicate that the share of women in ULBs was 38.92 per cent as against the men counterpart with 61.08 per cent. The

women representative in ULBs was found quite less as compared to that of in PRIs in Gadag district. This implies that the representation of men was higher as against women in ULBs. Similar status, by and large, was noticed across different taluks of the district.

Further, at the district level, the share of SCs/STs representation together was 13.79 per cent but it was less than one-third in respect of OBCs (31.03 per cent). The weaker sections such as the SCs/STs have the lowest representations in ULBs of Shirahatti, as compared to Mundaragi Gadag. It has been observed that the representation of weaker and marginalized sections of the society in ULBs is not quite favorable as compared to that of in PRIs.

TABLE 10.4
Elected representatives by gender and social groups in ULBs by taluks: 2011-12 (Per cent)

Taluk	Share of elected representatives		Share of elected representatives by social groups			
	Male	Female	SC	ST	OBC	GM
Gadag	62.96	37.04	9.26	3.70	38.89	53.70
Mundaragi	60.87	39.13	13.04	4.35	34.78	47.83
Naragund	60.87	39.13	8.70	4.35	34.78	52.17
Ron	61.90	38.10	12.70	4.76	28.57	53.97
Shirahatti	57.50	42.50	5.00	2.50	20.00	30.00
District	61.08	38.92	9.85	3.94	31.03	48.28

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.

The representation of weaker and marginalized sections of the society in ULBs is not quite favorable as compared to that of in PRIs

10.6. Improving Service Delivery Mechanism:

E- initiatives, capacity building, good governance practices

In the decentralized governance system, the PRIs and ULBs have been established with a view to improve the quality of life by providing basic needs such as housing, drinking water, sanitation, drainage, education, healthcare facilities, infrastructures for investment and production by implementing several schemes and involving various stakeholders concerned. The effective functioning of PRIs and ULBs as a good governance, largely depends on how well the programmes are designed and implemented, and what process has been adopted in delivery of services to the people.

In order to improve the service delivery mechanism, few initiatives have been taken up by the Government and the ZP itself to adopt some good governance practices in terms of providing training to the staff, educating the client and making the representatives more accountable, and adopting e-governance in some of the selected areas. As the statistical data on some of the above issues are not available, an effort has been made in this section to describe various e-initiatives adopted to improve the service delivery system in Gadag district

10.6.1. E-Governance

In the recent past, there has been revolutionary advancement in Information and Communication

Technology which has transformed the information storage, its flow processing and accessibility and helped in bringing about numerous benefits in terms of better and faster administration along with accountability and transparency in the governance, consequent reduction in corruption. As it is cost effective and more transformative, the Government of India and various State governments have initiated the process of applying Information and Communication Technologies to reform governance with a view to improve the delivery of public services through greater transparency and accountability.

In most of the administrative field be it private or government, E-governance is picking up as it confers several advantages which includes efficient public service delivery; effective monitoring development programmes; better financial management; facilitating planning at the grassroots level; real-time information dissemination; realizing people's participation; and capacity to address new development challenges. The decentralized governance seeks to achieve objectives of efficiency, transparency, accountability, responsibility and participation, social equity and gender equality. These objectives can be better achieved through E-governance. Hence, E-governance has become a means to achieve the goal of 'Good governance' and E-governance and decentralization are considered to be integral parts of the current governance.

In this direction, several initiatives have been taken up by many state governments to set up e-Panchayats to facilitate the development process and provide easy access to information to citizens. At present, all Panchayats have been connected with a broadband network and suitably trained computer operators.

Karnataka is a pioneering state to have set up “Panchayat Portals” to provide information on development schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, developmental policies, Annual Reports, Notifications, Evaluation Reports of development programmes, status of development schemes, revenues, etc. The portal also gives information in Kannada language about issues concerning the local people. It also acts as a platform for users to know whom they have to approach for the processing of their applications and resolution of grievances. The portals are also intra-linked with other State Government departments so that information can be shared or accessed. The important usage of E-governance in PRIs of Gadag district, as elsewhere in the state, is presented in Box 10.2.

There are several such good practices of E-governance have been adopted by the line departments in the district. All these initiatives as mentioned in Box 10.2 have

significant impact on making the GP's administration more dynamic, transparent, and accountable and time bound. With all information access to everyone, the selection of beneficiaries and implementation of schemes is made more transparent and responsive to the needs of the people. Similarly, in order to improve the delivery of social service mechanism in the cities, the ULBs also have a number of good governance practices through E-governance. Some of the important practices are presented in Box 10.3.

It can be noted that both PRIs and ULBs in Gadag district have adopted several practices of E-governance to the administration more accountable, transparent and responsible to the needs of the people. As E-governance makes the information more accessible and transparent to the public, it has a significant impact on human development outcomes as it saves resources and reduction in corruption. Hence, a close association exists between good governance making use of Information and Communication Technologies in its administration and human development.

10.7. Role of NGOs and Other Voluntary Groups

Good governance also includes involving various stakeholders such as civil society, NGOs, SHGs, private institutions to take part in the implementation and evaluation of various government programmes

BOX 10.2

Initiatives of E-governance in PRIs

SIM Card: Each officer is provided with a designated SIM card and a predetermined amount of talk time to have greater access to the public. At any movement, the phone is not allowed to be switched off.

Broadband Network: Each Panchayat is given computers with broadband network of internet facility along with a trained computer operator to store disseminate and upload information. The citizens are also allowed to access the information online without any restriction;

GPS based monitoring is adopted to review the stages of completion of housing projects for scheduling the release of financial assistance;

Satellite based training and video conferencing are arranged on important issues for higher level officers to enable them to monitor and implement the schemes in a better way;

Portals: Several departments have their own MIS under various programmes like the DISE in Education Department, NBA/TSC, NRHM, HMIS in health Department, HRMS in DPAR, MGNERGS in RDPR etc., which have been functioning quite satisfactorily and much of this information system is linked to the internet so that the information can be accessed easily;

Panchatantra: Pancha Tantra Online System is an ICT-based innovation aimed at improving the functioning of GPs in the state through an automated process of accounting and budgeting of rural expenditures. It is a web-based application to assist GPs in fulfilling the basic requirements of a Double Entry Accounting System.

Panchamitra: Panchamitra is another web application that gives detailed information on all aspects of functioning of a GP, ward wise. It has links for schemes in operation in the GP, development works being undertaken, samanya mahiti of the villages, MGNREGS, meetings and proceedings, tax collection status, tenders, applications, RTI, circulars and monthly and annual reports.

Bhoomi system: It is an on-line delivery and management of land records set up the Revenue Department in Karnataka. Land ownerships are computerized. A printed copy of the RTC can be obtained online by providing the name of the owner or plot number at computerized land record kiosks in all the taluk offices. It provides transparency in land records management with better citizen services.

Samanya Mahiti: It is a general information system on the basic amenities available in the villages of Karnataka run by RDPR. Data pertaining to about 400 parameters categorised into 21 sectors can be accessed

Krishi Marata Vahini: it provides details of agriculture marketing at different places in the state. Farmers, Traders and Public will get access to marketwise price information by 4 PM daily. Farmers get competitive price for their agricultural products.

Ahara : Ahara website is a unique exercise carried out to popularize the Governments Food Policy towards Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries run by the Department of Food and Civil Supplies. About 50 lakhs BPL family particulars, details of 20,000 Fair Price Shops, daily retail prices of essential commodities of all the districts, district wise allotment of food grains, etc. can be accessed.

BOX 10.3

Initiatives of E-governance in ULBs

- Aasthi : GIS-based Property Tax Information system (PTIS): Assessment of property and creation of property records
- Public Grievances and Redressal (PGR)
- Birth and Death Registration and Certification (BandD)
- Fund Based Double Entry Accrual Accounting System (FBDEAAS)
- ULB websites
- Karnataka Municipal Data Society® (KMDS) was set up with an intention of managing E-governance initiatives of the Urban Local Bodies, ULBs. The prominent E-governance applications include:
    - Service Level Benchmarking – Government of India, BBMP, Karnataka.
    - Asha Kirana Mahithi – Slum Survey (RAY).
    - Namma Mane (Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing Urban Poor (ISHUP)
    - Monthly Information Booklet
    - Personnel Information System
    - Public Disclosure Law
    - Municipal Information System
    - Urban Development Authority Computerisation

and service deliveries. In implementation and evaluation of various government programmes, the NGOs and Voluntary Groups (VGs) play a kingpin role in overall development of the backward areas like Gadag. According to the World Development Report (World Bank, 1993), NGOs are defined as "Private organisations that pursue activities to relieve suffering, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development." NGOs are non-profit making, voluntary, service/ development oriented organisations involved in organizing the poor into a plat form known SHG.

Although the NGOs were found working even before the independence, they have become more prominent in the 1970s in different parts of the country. One of the important reasons why the NGOs have came into existence is because the limited success of government programmes mainly due to lack of people's participation at different levels of development, on the one hand, and they deprived of credit needs from formal banking institution (Rajasekhar and Biradar, 2004; Biradar, 2014). In order to build the capabilities of the poor people, bring them on mainstream development and meet their credit needs, a large number of NGOs have emerged especially in the backward areas of Karnataka as elsewhere in the country.

Even before the formation of Gadag district several NGOs have been involved in various activities such as provision of education and healthcare services, charitable and welfare oriented services, implementation of programmes and recently rendering credit and credit plus services by building their capabilities to freeing the poor from the shackles of poverty. The activities of NGOs working either with the government line departments or independently have direct bearing on human development. As the data on some of these issues are not adequately made available at the district level or across taluks, an effort has been made to present a couple of case studies of NGOs intervention which have made substantial impact on

human development outcomes.

10.7.1. Panchami Women and Rural Development Organisation (PWRDO)

In Gadag district, several NGOs such as Panchami Women and Rural Development Organisation (PWRDO), Naragund; Rural and Agriculture Development Organisation , Naragund; Bhuvaneshwari Seva Samsthe, Gadag; Navchetan Rural Development Society, Gadag; Self-employment Training Center and Rural Development Society, Gadag; Shri Kshetra Dharmstal Rural Development Project (SKDRDP), Gadag, etc. have been actively involved in various activities in education, health and nutrition, training and skill imparting activities, expansion of livelihood opportunities, poverty alleviation programmes and several such ventures, which have direct impact on human development in Gadag district. A brief account of activities and achievement of some selected NGOs have been explained below.

The PWRDO is a non-profit NGO based at Naragund, which has begun to work in the backward villages of Naragund and Ron taluks in Gadag district in 2005. A large proportion of women were struggling hard to earn their livelihood due to lack of skills and micro credit. In the context of poverty on the one hand and gender discrimination on the other, the organisation has started working with the following important domains such as providing education to the rural and urban community, protecting environment for sustainable natural eco-friendly life; empowering women to eliminate gender discrimination; providing self-employment trainings like tailoring, kasuti (knitting), motor winding, home industry and thereby enabling women to take up self-employment for dignity of labour and livelihood; enhancing the healthcare facilities for improving the quality of life; establishing family counseling centre, welfare centre and integrating them in social development activities and undertaking other activities like aforestation, clean environment, blood donation and eye camps, health camps through organization.

10.7.1.1. Area of Operation

The organisation has covered 32 villages spread over in Naragund and Ron taluks in Gadag district. Generally, the organisation works with women who are poor, unorganized and socio-economically backward

10.7.1.2. Objective of the NGO

- To empower the women by providing the training relating to modern skills like tailoring, kasuti (knitting), motor winding, home industry enabling them to become economically better off;
- Conducting educational trainings, education related programmes to the women in rural and urban areas;



SKDRDP: Dairy Farming

- Facilitating and establishment of rehabilitation and conducting special trainings to the blind, mentally disturbed, orphans and child labour;
- Implementing the government sponsored programmes towards physically challenged, orphans, widows, old aged and orphan women;
- Creating awareness against basic problems like poverty, unemployment, HIV/AIDS, dowry, alcoholism, prostitution, superstition, leprosy, superstitious practices;
- Establishment of information centre to women farmers in rural and urban areas. Providing information and trainings related to agriculture, sericulture, bee farm, dairy farming, fisheries, poultry, goat farm, home industries, etc. Establishment of women federation, and providing marketing to home industry products;
- Establishment of women's library and establishment of family counseling centre, welfare centre and integrating them in social development activities; and.
- Organise the programme such as aforestation, clearn environment, blood donation, eye health camps.

10.7.1.3. Key Activities of the Organisation

The organisation involves in the following key activities such as providing computer training to the TMC and SHG members; skill development programme under SJSRY, providing adult education for girls under SSA programme; conduct of one day capacity building training programme about Bank-linkage for SHG members and two days book writing training for SHG members; conducting clean environment campaigns; MEDP trainings for matured SHG and sewing machine operation course to the unemployed women to build entrepreneurial skills; solid waste management activities in slum area of Naragund, and indentifying the children working in shops and industries in Naragund and conduction of Child Labour Survey and Suvrnagramodaya survey. Most of these activities have been sponsored by the ZP, Gadag, TMC, CPO and NABARD.

10.7.1.4. Savings and Micro Credit

The total number of SHGs formed increased from 130 in 2010-11 to 230 in 2012-13. The total amount of savings and micro credit provided under NABARD-SHG Bank Linkage programme has also increased during the same period (Table 10.5). This indicates that outreach of organisation to the poor women has been on the improvement.

TABLE 10.5
Savings and micro credit of SHGs

Year	Villages covered	Total number of SHGs	Total members of SHGs	Total savings (Rs.)	Total number SHGs provided with micro credit	Micro credit given to SHGs (Rs.)
2010-11	40	130	1300	25,000	20 (15.38 %)	20,00,000
2011-12	40	150	1500	30,000	25 (16.17%)	25,00,000
2012-13	40	230	2300	60,000	80 (34.78%)	90,00,000

Source: PWDRO, Naragund.

10.8. Poverty Alleviation through Micro Credit: A Small Area Study of Shri Kshetra Dharmastal Rural Development Project in Lakkundi Village

SKDRDP is a well established non-profit voluntary organization working in most of the districts in Karnataka. It has been operating in Gadag district since 2009 focusing on the development of skill, provision of micro credit, development of livelihood opportunities and thereby improving the life of the poor.

10.8.1. Area of Operation

In order to understand the problems of the rural poor and provide local solutions, the organisation is working in most of the backward villages in all the taluks of the district such as Gadag, Ron, Shirahatti, Naragund and Mundaragi taluks. A total of 329 villages from these taluks have been covered.

10.8.2. Objectives of SKDRDP

- Organising the training programmes for the economically backward women on the issues of household management, financial business, cleanliness, children's education, health and nutrition, self-employment etc., and thereby economic empowerment of women.
- In order to gain skill to develop sustainable agriculture, training

Entrepreneurship development programme for rural SHG poor women: NABARD



Women's Help Line (Mahila Santwan Kendra): WCDP





Skill development programme: garment training

the farmers on the issues relating to the choice of seeds, cropping pattern, management of crops, marketing, etc.

- In a bid to establish the society free from bad habits, organising the mass awareness campaign among the weaker sections of the society and freeing them from drinking and all such activities that affect their life.

10.8.3. Key Activities of SKDRDP

- Organising the marginal and small farmers into a SHG known as "Pragati Bandhu" and understanding their problems and accordingly providing local solutions. In this regard, the technical training programmes and exposure meetings will be organized to sort out their problems.
- Awareness programme for the rural women on the issues relating to skill development, household management, financial business, self-employment leading to economic empowerment of women.
- Addressing the problems of health and other aspects of their life security. Providing the knowledge on the reimbursement of medical expenditure and accident insurance. from the insurance company, maternity expenditure, etc.
- Spreading the awareness and providing services relating to the Jeevan Madhura Insurance scheme meant for the poor and about 10463 people were brought under this scheme. Similarly, providing information and bringing the old aged people under the Old Age Pension Scheme, and about 1962 old aged people have got the benefit of it
- Providing the training, knowledge and skills to the farmers on the issues of sustainable agricultural development.
- In order to establish a just and evil free society, organizing the mass awareness campaign among the college students and the village people to make them aware of and free from all bad habits and mischief .
- One of the most important problems that the rural people face is to access safe drinking water. As the people of this area are facing lots of drinking water problem the organisation has set up 15 clean water units (RO plant) and about 4823 households have got its benefit.

- In order to spread the literacy and knowledge, making necessary arrangement or providing the necessary services in the schools with shortage of teachers, school building, playground toilets drinking water, teaching and sports materials is also another key activity of the Organisation.

10.8.4. Savings and Micro Credit of SKDRDP

Micro savings and credit management is one of the activities of the organisation. A total of 9496 SHGs have been formed covering 1, 05,204 members. The cumulative amount of savings was estimated at Rs. 6. 90 crore and the total micro credit provided was estimated at Rs. 199.20 crore. The average savings per members was Rs. 656 and micro credit provided was Rs,18934.

10.8.5. Awards and Recoganization

The organisation has been awarded for its various activities by different agencies. The list of the award is presented in n Box 10.4.

10.8.6. Case Study of Selected SHG Members

Lankkundi village in Gadag taluk was chosen for the small area study. In this village, about 120 SHG groups have been formed by the SKDRDP. Two SHG members have been interviewed and information was gathered on several issues of poverty, which is presented as a case study as below.

10.8.6.1. Case Study: Savita V. Sortur

Savita V. Sortur, aged 35, a resident



SKDRDP: Awareness Programme

BOX 10.4

List of awards to SKDRDP

- Ashden Golden Award for Global Green Energy 2012 by England Ashden Foundation.
- Certificate of Merit from LIC for Jeevan Madhura Programme in 2010 for the highest sale of (more than 180,000) Jeevan Madhura Insurance policy in the country
- NABARD Award : 1999-2000 & 2000-2001 for formation of SHGs
- The Best Micro Credit Institute Award in India by the Micro Finance Institute of India in 2010.
- FICCI (Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry) award : 1995
- SKOCH Award 2014



Receiving "Ashden Golden Award for Global Green Energy 2012



Receiving the Ward of the Best Micro Finance Institution 2010



of Lakkundi village in Gadag taluk, belongs to the Hindu lingayat community. She is a small farmer with 3 acres of dryland. She lives in her own RCC house with her husband, a daughter, two sons and aged father-in-law. Savita who hails from a poor family, studied only up to 9th standard, while her husband is BA graduate. Her first and second sons are studying at the 5th and 6th standard, respectively; her daughter is studying at the 2nd standard.

Joining the SHG: As it was too difficult for her to lead a life, she joined the "Basaveshwar Self-Help Group" in 2010 with a view to save some earnings and get access to micro credit for business to earn the subsistence. She has been motivated by the officials of SKDRDP for joining the SHGs. The group has 10 members with similar socio-economic background and each one of them contribute an amount of Rs 50 per month as a saving. Every week they conduct a meeting and she has attended all the meetings of the group.

Micro Savings and Credit: The total amount of savings by her was estimated at Rs.3600. She has got a micro credit of Rs. 40,000 for running the grocery shop at the village. The total amount of savings by her from all the sources was estimated at Rs. 1, 22,484; of which the savings with the SHG was 3 per cent (Figure 10.2).

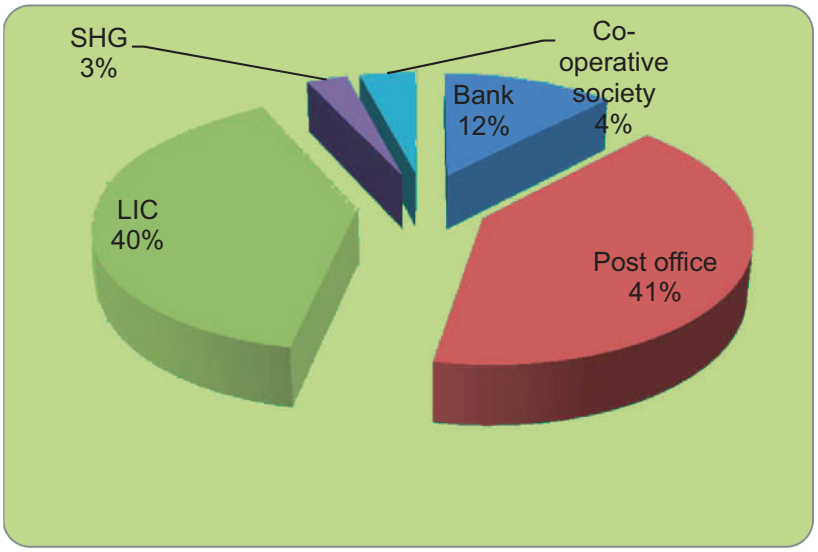
As the average amount of savings is fixed in the SHG, she cannot save more and hence the savings in other sources has increased. The savings from the bank and the post office is mainly from the income earned by the kirani shop set up with the help of micro credit.

Livelihood and Income: After joining the SHG, she planned to establish a grocery shop in the village. As it was not sufficient to derive the livelihood from cultivation of three acres of land, she has set up a kirani shop with the help of her husband in 2010. Both wife and husband have been involved. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was invested; of which Rs. 30,000 was fixed capital and Rs. 10, 000 was working capital in the

beginning of the business. The average monthly earning was Rs. 5000. Now the working capital has gone up to Rs. 50,000, monthly turnover is more than Rs. 2 lakhs and the average income earning at present is Rs. 10,000 per month The income from the business has gone up significantly. Further, the annual average income from agriculture was estimated to be Rs. 10,000. Therefore, a major share of income is derived from the business which is financed through the SHG Bank-linkage programme.

Impact: As she reported, before joining the SHG, the income of the household was much lower, even unable to meet their day-to-day expenditure. After joining the SHG, the asset possession of the household has been improved. Before joining the SHG, there were very few assets such as radio, broken tape recorder, a wall clock and bicycle. After joining the SHG, he purchased a TV, table and chairs, and gas stove. She has constructed individual toilets, access tap water and electricity. This implies that the increased income has resulted in an improvement in the acquisition of household assets. She felt that after joining the SHG, her income, savings capacity, access to education, healthcare services, banking institutions and access to market have improved. She reported that she has been greatly involved in major decision making activities. The life style of the household has been relatively better-off. She states that her socio-economic status within and outside the household has improved after joining the SHG.

FIGURE 10.2
Source-wise share of savings by SHG member (Per cent)



Source: Field Survey.

10.8.6.2. Case Study 2: Jannathabi S. Nadaf

Jannathabi aged 32 years, studied up to PUC involved in tailoring activity. She does not own any land. She stays with her husband (38), a son (15) and daughter (13). Son is studying in 10th class and daughter is studying in 7th class. Her husband who studied up to SLCC is a casual worker in building construction. She and her husband are the bread earner of the households.

She came to know from her neighbour that SHGs for women are being formed by SKDRDP in the village, and accordingly, she joined the SHG known as "Suraksha" in 2010 with a view to avail micro credit to further expand the household based tailoring activity. Before joining

After joining the SHG, her income, savings capacity, access to education, healthcare services, banking

the SHG she had a tailoring activity. There is a good scope for ladies' tailoring business and accordingly training to the unmarried girls.

Savings and Micro Credit: As a part of the membership of the SHG, she saves an amount of Rs. 50 per month. Every week there will be a meeting and she has attended all the meetings. The total amount of saving was Rs.7700; of which an amount of Rs. 500 was saved with the SHG and the rest was with the bank.

In order to expand the business and provide training to the adolescent girls, she had availed a loan of Rs. 5000 in 2011 for purchase of sewing machine for the purpose of training. After repaying the earlier loan, she again obtained a fresh loan of Rs. 5000 for purchase of pico machine. At present she has 3 sewing and one pico machine. There are ten students availing the training from her at the fees of Rs. 150 per month

Provision of micro credit through NGO has beneficial impact on socio-economic life of the poor in the sample village

Employment and Income: She has invested an amount of Rs. 27000; of which Rs. 2000 is the working capital and the remaining is the fixed capital. After deducting all the variable expenses, she earns an amount of Rs. 3500 from the tailoring and Rs. 1500 from the training of the adolescent girls in the village. Annually she earns an amount of Rs. 60, 000 from the tailoring business, and her husband who works as a casual labour in building construction earns an amount of Rs. 48,000 annually. Average annual income of the household was estimated at Rs. 1, 08,000. She feels that the income earned by her is just enough to lead a life. But she feels that there is a need to expand the business to earn more income to meet the future needs.

Impact: She thinks that after joining the SHG, income earning, her level of confidence to lead life, involvement in social activities, taking part in religious functions and a feeling of life "security" have improved. She is now confident of visiting the government officials, banks, etc. She knows most of the government programmes implemented such as relating to self-employment (SGRY or MGNREGS), old age pension, family benefit scheme, IAY and sanitation. She is the recipient of maternity benefit scheme. Interestingly, after joining the SHG, she has purchased several household assets such as TV, bicycle, gas/stove, fan and some more chairs and tables. Her socio-economic status has been immensely improved as told by her. She has also been respected in the family and even outside too. Her knowledge relating to the importance of their children's education, healthcare and women's role in the society has been further improved. The household is now in a position to lead a better life and able to gain access to better education, healthcare services for their children, market and banking institutions. It is evident from the case study that provision of micro credit through NGO has beneficial impact on socio-economic life of the poor in the sample village

10.9. Concluding Remarks

The share of women representatives at all levels of PRIs in Gadag district is 46 per cent slightly lower than their share of population in total population. Not much variation is noticed across different taluks. At the district level, the share of women representatives is more than 50 per cent in TPs and ZPs as compared to that of at GPs.

Across social groups, it has been observed that the share of SCs/STs representatives in PRIs was closer to 24 per cent which is more than their share in total population (22 per cent) as per the Census 2011. In the case of OBCs, one-third representation has been maintained. A marginal variation in the share of SCs/STs representatives across taluks was also noticed. As far as the women's representation in PRIs is concerned, it was much better in respect of women belonging to the SCs/STs category, exceeding more than 50 per cent, as compared to those belonging to the OBCs and General categories in Gadag district with varying degrees across different taluks.

It can be noted that there has been a favourable representation of socially marginalized and economically deprived sections of the society._ In the case of ULBs, the share of women representation was 39 per cent which is marginally lower as compared to that of in PRIs. Ron and Mundaragi ULBs have better representation of SCs/STs as compared to the ULBs of other taluks.

The effective functioning of PRIs and ULBs as a good governance, largely depends on how well the programmes are designed and implemented, and what process has been adopted in delivery of services to the people. In order to improve the service delivery mechanism, E-governance has been adopted by the PRIs and ULBs in Gadag district. This has improved the quality of services delivered by the PRIs and ULBs to the public. Hence, the PRIs and ULBs have become now more transparent, accessible and accountable to the people.

A large number of NGOs have been involved in various activities directly or indirectly relating to the provision of education and training, healthcare services, housing, sanitation, drinking water, livelihood expansion and sustainability, management and conservation of natural resources, targeting the weaker, deprived, voiceless, disadvantaged, marginalized sections of the society. Most of these activities have a strong and positive impact on human development, especially in backward areas of Gadag district. Many NGOs have been involved in building the capabilities of the weaker sections by creating awareness, providing skill based training programme, exposure meetings, face-to-face dialogue meetings, etc. Consequently, such people can take active participation at different levels of development. This will certainly contribute to an improvement in the delivery of

After joining the SHG, socio-economic status of SHG members has been immensely improved

services by the administrative governance. The case studies conducted in Lankkundi village reveal that the micro finance has beneficial impact on livelihood, savings, income, asset possession, access to household amenities, education and healthcare services. Therefore, it is quite important to encourage the NGOs to identify the poor and provide micro credit to take up self-employment.

CHAPTER 11

Urban Issues in Human Development



CHAPTER 11

Urban Issues in Human Development

11.1. Introduction

Pace and pattern of urbanisation is also an important driver of economic growth and human development of a region. Since the 1990s, the pace of urbanisation has been faster owing to radical changes in telecommunication and networks of transport. Most of the developing economies including India have witnessed a rapid growth of urban population. More than half of world's population lives in urban areas.

According to the Census 2011, 31.16 per cent of India's population is living in urban areas. This is much lower than in other major developing countries like China (45 per cent), Indonesia (54 per cent), Mexico (78 per cent), Brazil (87 per cent) (GoI, 2011). Karnataka state is also one of the urbanising states (38.57 per cent of total population live in urban areas) in India with 6th rank after Goa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Among the 30 districts in Karnataka, Gadag has the 6th rank in urbanisation with 35.63 per cent of urban population in 2011, which marginally increased from 35.65 per cent (5th rank) in 2001. The pace of urbanisation in Gadag district is not so faster.

Urbanization is regarded as index of transformation from traditional rural economies to modern industrial one (Datta 2006; UN, 2007; GoI, 2011). It is considered to be the source of growth as well as the challenges of growth. Urbanization and human are interrelated and move together. Urbanization is necessary to sustain growth in developing economies and it yields other benefits as well. A significant positive association existed between urbanization and per capita income (NCR, 2003; UN, 2007; GoI 2011).

If urbanization is facilitated and accommodated effectively and efficiently, it not only raises the national output and human development but it also sustains over time. If not, it has unfavorable impact on the growth trajectory of a region.

Growing urbanization due to massive migration of people from rural to urban areas has posed multiple challenges on the part of ULBs in the provision of basic needs of the life such as housing, drinking water, sanitation, education, health, etc., and socio-economic infrastructures necessary for investment and production in the urban areas.

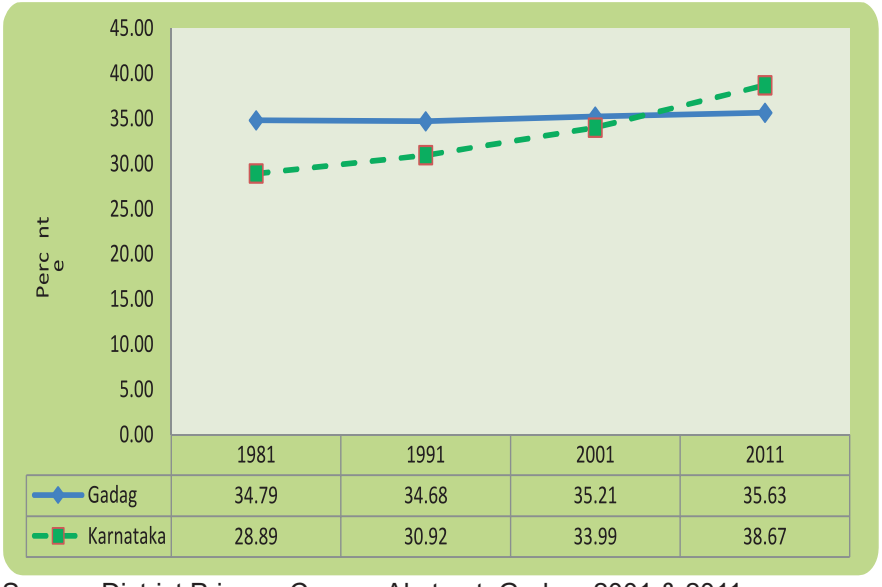
In view of growing urbanization, owing to massive rural-urban migration, management of urban



Gadag-Betageri CMC

economies by providing basic infrastructures and civic amenities plays key role in economic development of a region. In order to understand the developmental problems of ULBs and design public intervention, it is imperative to examine the progress and current status of urban development in Gadag district. Gadag district has 9 ULBs, namely, Gadag-Betageri (CMC), Lakshmeshwar (TMC), Mundaragi (TMC), Naragund (TMC), Ron (TMC), Mulagund (TP), Naregal (TP) and Shirahatti (TP). There are one CMC, five TMCs and 3 TPs.

FIGURE 11.1
Comparison of Urbanisation between Gadag District and Karnataka (Per cent)



	1981	1991	2001	2011
Gadag	34.79	34.68	35.21	35.63
Karnataka	28.89	30.92	33.99	38.67

Source: District Primary Census Abstract, Gadag, 2001 & 2011.



Gadag-Betageri CMC

11.2. Urbanisation and Slum Population

In Gadag district, the pace of urbanisation is not significant and found lower than that of Karnataka state in 2011. The share of urban population in the district increased from 34.79 per cent in 1981 to 35.63 per cent in 2011 (Figure 11.1). In Karnataka, it increased from 28.89 per cent to 38.67 per cent during the same period. It is evident that the degree of urbanisation in Gadag district is much slower than that of Karnataka.

The data provided in Table 11.1 indicate that a considerable regional variation in the degree of urbanisation has existed in Gadag district. Gadag is most urbanised taluk with 52.11 per cent of urban population and Mundaragi is the least urbanised taluk with 18.89 per cent of urban population in 2011. The growth of urban population was much higher as compared to that of rural areas with varying degrees across different taluks (Figure 11.2).

Mundaragi followed by Naragund taluk witnessed greater increase in the share of urban population, while Gadag showed a marginal decline and Naragund followed by Shirahatti taluks experienced marginal increase during 2001 to 2011. It has been noted that Naragund with greater urbanisation has better performance in human development as compared to that of Mundaragi taluk which showed poor performance (See, Table 3.1 in Chapter 3). There is a positive association between the degree of urbanisation and human development in most of the taluks in the district, except in Mundaragi taluk

TABLE 11.1
Taluk-wise Share and Growth of Urban Population (Per cent)

Taluk	Share of urban opulation in Gadag district		Changes between the period	Decadal growth rate of population (%)		
	2001	2011		Rural	Urban	Total
Gadag	52.13	52.11	-0.02	10.67	10.57	10.62
Mundaragi	17.51	18.89	1.39	11.50	22.37	13.40
Naragund	35.13	36.07	0.93	7.01	11.46	8.57
Ron	26.87	27.40	0.52	5.89	8.72	6.65
Shirahatti	27.09	27.09	0.00	9.54	9.55	9.54
District	35.21	35.63	0.42	8.83	10.85	9.54
State	33.99	38.67	4.68	7.40	31.54	15.60

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001 & 2011.

As observed from the data illustrated in Table 11.2 that the decadal growth rate of population including all the ULBs was estimated at 10.85 per cent during 2001 to 2011. It was the highest in Mundaragi TMC with 22.37 per cent, while it was the lowest in Naregal TP with 0.03 per cent during the same period. Besides Mundaragi TMC, other ULBs such as Gajendragad TMC, Gadag-Betageri CMC and Naragund TMC have the decadal growth rate of population more than the average of all ULBs. This is partly due to inflow of population from nearby villages in search of subsistence.

Gadag district has a total slum population of 72,463 accounting for 2.20 per cent of the state slum population in 2011. The percentage of slum population in all the ULBs to total ULB population was estimated at 19.10 per cent in 2011. Among the TMCs, it was the highest in Mundaragi TMC with 31.03 per cent, while it was the lowest in Ron TMC with 8.09 per cent in 2011. The ULBs such as Mundaragi, Mulagund, Gadag-Betageri and Naregal have the percentage of slum population more than the average of all ULBs in Gadag district.

FIGURE 11.2
Rural-urban gaps in decadal growth rate of population by taluks (Per cent)

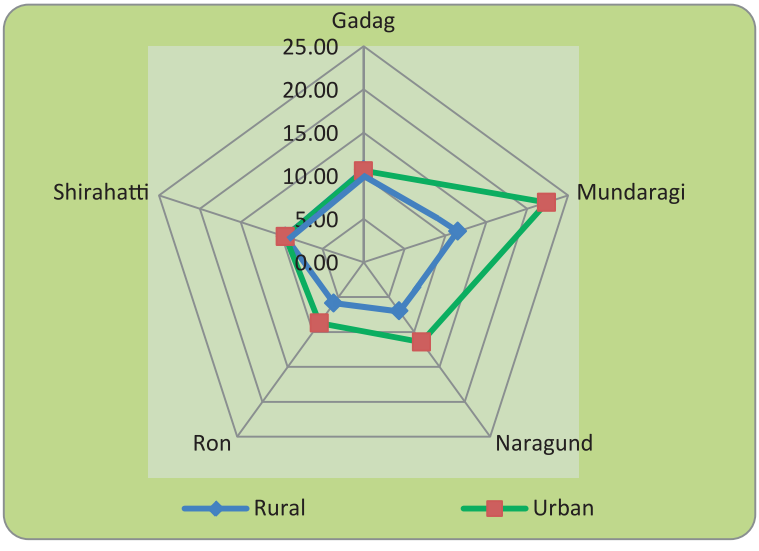
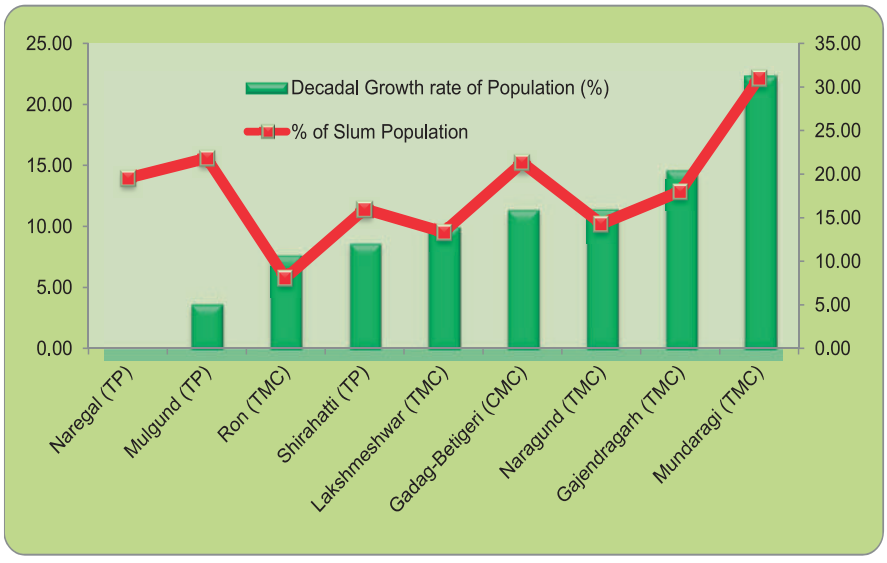


TABLE 11.2
Share of slum population by ULBs

Urban local body	Total urban population in ULBs		Decadal growth rate of population in ULBs (%)	Total slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population in ULBs
	2001	2011			
Gadag-Betageri (CMC)	154982	172612	11.38	36762	21.30
Gajendragad (TMC)	28226	32359	14.64	5826	18.00
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	33417	36754	9.99	4899	13.33
Mulagund (TP)	18098	18763	3.67	4094	21.82
Mundaragi (TMC)	20363	24919	22.37	7733	31.03
Naregal (TP)	16685	16690	0.03	3261	19.54
Naragund (TMC)	32561	36291	11.46	5188	14.30
Ron (TMC)	21643	23311	7.71	1887	8.09
Shirahatti (TP)	16208	17610	8.65	2813	15.97
All	342183	379309	10.85	72463	19.10

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001 & 2011.

FIGURE 11.3
Association between decadal growth of population in ULBs and percentage of slum population by ULBs: 2011-12 (Per cent)



Source: Table 11.2.

As seen from the data illustrated in Figure 11.3, a positive association has been established between the decadal growth rate of population and the percentage of population in most of the ULBs except in Naregal and Mulagund TPs. This indicates that the growth of urban population has resulted in an increase in the percentage of population dwelling in slum areas, indicating the inability of ULBs to provide civic amenities. Therefore, the provision of basic amenities such as housing, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, education and health care facilities has become major challenge to the ULBs in Gadag district.

11.3. Service Delivery Issues

The 74th amendment of Constitution of India seeks to provide more power and authority to ULBs. It is attempted to ensure stabilization of democratic municipal government through constitutional provisions and make the service delivery more accountable and efficient. ULBs offer enhanced opportunity for people's participation, decision making process of improving their living conditions and to make use of their knowledge and capabilities in development of urban economies.

Growing urbanisation in Gadag district has led to increased demand for basic amenities and infrastructure for investment and production. In view of growing urbanization, on the one hand, and shortage of resources, on the other, ULBs in Gadag district play a crucial role in providing the services relating to urban housing, water supply, sanitation, electricity, urban transport, road infrastructures, street light, liquid and solid waste management, disease control, and provision of basic infrastructure for investment and production. In view of the data constraint, an attempt has been made to examine the percentage of households provided with drinking water, sanitation and drainage in the ULBs of Gadag district.

TABLE 11.3
Number of notified and non-notified slum areas by ULBs: 2011-12

Urban local body	Number of slum areas		
	Notified	Non-notified	All
Gadag-Betageri (CMC)	47	12	59
Gajendragad (TMC)	7	2	9
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	9	0	9
Mundaragi (TMC)	6	4	10
Naragund (TMC)	3	3	6
Ron (TMC)	2	1	3
Mulagund (TP)	5	0	5
Naregal (TP)	4	0	4
Shirahatti (TP)	0	5	5
All	83	27	110

Source: Department of Urban Development Cell, Gadag

11. 4. Water Supply and Sanitation

Regular and adequate supply of safe drinking water is an important service of ULBs. As per the Urban Development Benchmarks, ULBs are expected to ensure 100 per cent coverage of water supply connection and provide per capita water of 142 LPCD (litre per capita day) every day and available for 24 hours.

As observed from the data presented in Table 11.4, as per the norms, there is no 100 percent coverage of households with drinking water within and nearby premises in most of the ULBs of Gadag district. As an average of 82 per cent of households in ULBs of Gadag district has been covered with drinking water available within and nearby premises.

Among the TMCs, the percentage of households covered with drinking water was the highest in Mundaragi with 88.89 per cent followed by Gadag with 86.08 per cent, while it



was the lowest in Ron with 74.69 per cent in 2011. Going by the TPs, it was found to be quite high in Mulagund, while it was quite low in Naregal during the same period. The data indicate that percentage of households covered with drinking water available within or nearby premise was quite less, especially in the ULBs of Shirahatti, Naregal and Ron as compared to other ULBs in Gadag district.

shows that there is no 100 per cent coverage of households with toilets within premises in all ULBs of Gadag district. The average percentage of households covered with toilets has not changed much during 2001 to 2011. The percentage of households covered with toilets within premises in all the ULBs of Gadag district was 43.33 per cent in 2011.

A significant variation is persistent in the percentage coverage of

TABLE 11.4
Percentage of households with access to drinking water in different ULBs: 2011

Urban local body	Total no of households in ULBs	Total no Of household provided with drinking water	Perercentage of HHs provided drinking water	Litre per capita day	Shortage of water as per the norms LPCD:142
Gadag-Betageri (CMC)	36548	31461	86.08	120	22
Gajendragad(TMC)	6052	4918	81.26	70	72
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	7607	6091	80.07	100	42
Mulagund (TP)	3858	2975	77.11	70	72
Mundaragi (TMC)	4697	4175	88.89	70	72
Naregal (TP)	3455	2543	73.60	70	72
Naragund (TMC)	7288	5592	76.73	90	52
Ron (TMC)	4710	3518	74.69	70	72
Shirahatti (TP)	3588	2659	74.11	45	97
All	77803	63932	82.17	120	22

Source: Department of Urban Development Cell, Gadag and Primary Census Abstract, 2011.



Access to sanitation has beneficial impact on health and thereby human development. As per the Urban Development Benchmark, It is envisaged that the percentage of households covered with toilets should be 100 per cent in ULBs. Provision of sanitation in cities is also an important challenges faced by ULBs today.

The data presented in Table 11.5

households with toilets within premises. Among the TMCs, it ranged from 28.20 per cent in Ron to 44.60 per cent in Lakshmeshwar in 2011. In the case of TPs, Shirahatti has the highest percentage of households with toilets, while Naregal has the lowest ones. The percentage of households depending on open defecation is quite large in Naregal, Ron, Shirahatti and

TABLE 11.5
Percentage of households with access to sanitation in ULBs

Urban local body	2001			2011		
	Total number of households	Households latrine facility within premises	Percentage	Total number of households	Households latrine facility within premises	Percentage
Gadag-Betageri (CMC)	28529	11049	38.73	36548	20047	54.85
Gajendragad(TMC)	4856	935	19.25	6052	1806	29.84
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	5951	2810	47.22	7607	3393	44.60
Mulagund (TP)	3212	475	14.79	3858	645	16.72
Mundaragi (TMC)	3532	1040	29.45	4697	1970	41.94
Naregal (TP)	3051	386	12.65	3455	547	15.83
Naragund (TMC)	6218	1590	25.57	7288	2170	29.77
Ron (TMC)	3996	765	19.14	4710	1328	28.20
Shirahatti (TP)	2952	802	27.17	3588	1030	28.71
All	62297	19852	31.87	77803	32936	42.33

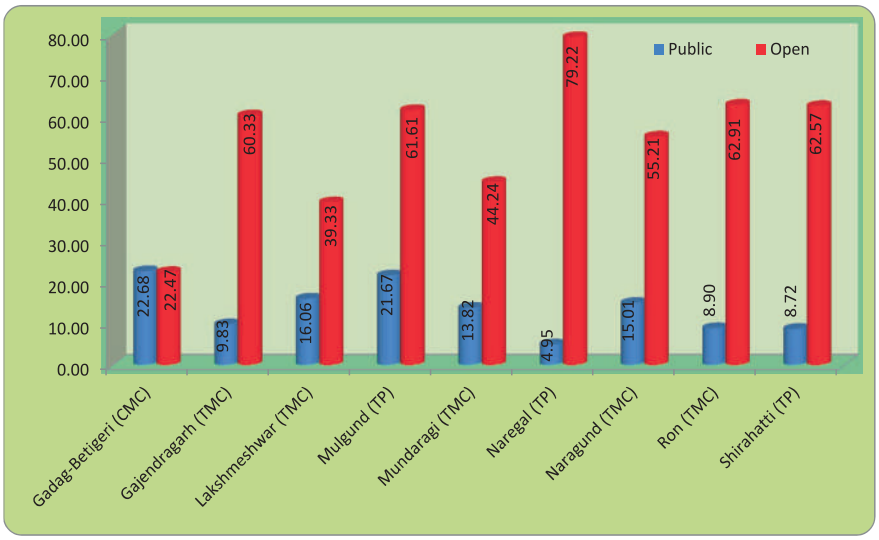
Source: Primary Census Abstract 2011, Government of India.

Naragund (Figure 11.4). Although the programme of Total Sanitation Campaign has been implemented, Gadag district has not been able to ensure zero open defecation. Most of the ULBs have significantly inadequate access to sanitation facilities which may have adverse impact on health of the people, work efficiency, income earnings, causing poor performance in human development.

11.5. Waste Water Outlets and Drainage

In order to maintain cleanliness and hygienic environment in cities, it is important to construct drainage to manage waste water by ULBs. As per the Urban Development Benchmark, all households in the urban areas should be covered with sewage network services by ULBs. As observed from the data provided in Table 11.6, the average percentage of households in all the ULBs

FIGURE 11.4
Percentage of households with public toilets and open defecation by ULBs: 2011



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2011.


Gadag-Betageri CMC

connected to closed and open drainage increased from 9.23 per cent and 64.34 per cent to 14.48 per cent and 64.64 per cent, respectively during 2001 to 2011. This indicates that there has been a progressive improvement in provision of open as well as closed drainage services by the ULBs and a corresponding decline in the percentage of households with no drainage services. The percentage of households with closed drainage accounts for a significant proportion in most of the ULBs of Gadag district.

A regional variation is also quite explicit. The percentage of households covered with both open and closed drainage was the highest in Mulagund TP with 91.84 per cent followed by Gadag-Betageri CMC with 86.14 per cent and the lowest was found in Naregal TP with 56.27 per cent followed by Shirahatti TP with 62.68 per cent in 2011. The data also indicate that there is a greater improvement in the percentage of households covered with closed drainage as against the open drainage (Figure 11.5).

A regional variation is also quite explicit. The percentage of households covered with both open and closed drainage was the highest in Mulagund TP with 91.84 per cent followed by Gadag-Betageri CMC with 86.14 per cent and the lowest was found in Naregal TP with 56.27 per cent followed by Shirahatti TP with 62.68 per cent in 2011. The data also indicate that there is a greater improvement in the percentage of

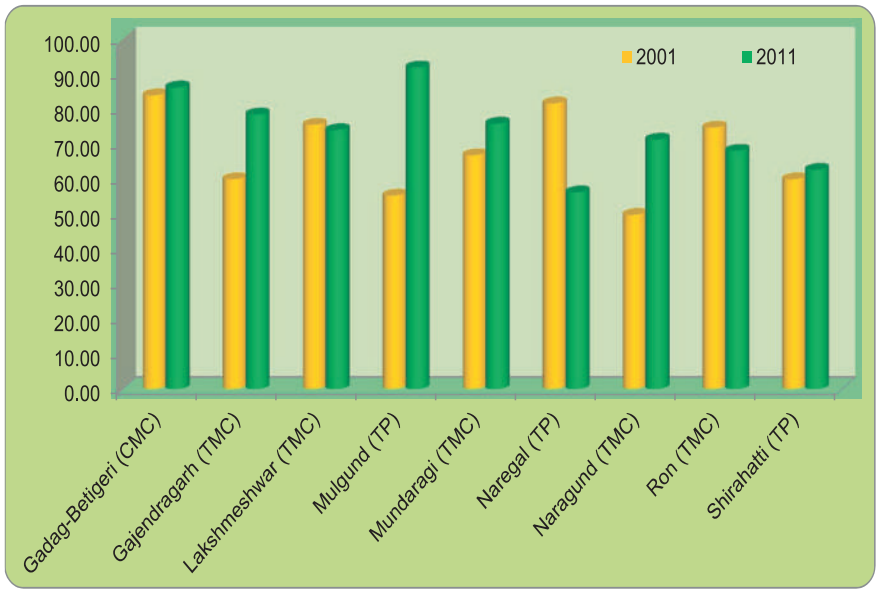
TABLE 11.6
Percentage of households connected to drainage facility by ULBs

Urban local body	2001			2011		
	Closed	Open drainage	No drainage	Closed	Open drainage	No drainage
Gadag-Betageri (CMC)	10.52	73.38	16.09	22.25	63.89	13.86
Gajendragad(TMC)	3.36	56.65	39.99	2.46	75.99	21.55
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	8.33	67.17	24.50	6.70	67.28	26.02
Mulagund (TP)	10.65	44.71	44.65	3.06	88.78	8.16
Mundaragi (TMC)	12.00	54.81	33.18	16.24	59.59	24.16
Naregal (TP)	10.19	71.42	18.39	7.18	49.09	43.73
Naragund (TMC)	5.48	44.37	50.14	8.78	62.50	28.72
Ron (TMC)	11.69	63.04	25.28	8.66	59.45	31.89
Shirahatti (TP)	6.91	53.08	40.01	8.42	54.26	37.32
All	9.23	64.34	26.43	14.48	64.64	20.88

Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2001 & 2011.

households covered with closed drainage as against the open drainage (Figure 11.5).

FIGURE 11.5
Percentage of households connected with drainage facility by ULBs



Source: Primary Census Abstract, Government of India, 2011.

11.6. Poverty Alleviation in Urban Areas

Although the urbanisation is considered to be an engine of growth and way out of urban poverty, the incidence of poverty is widespread and persistent. Therefore, poverty alleviation in urban areas has become the biggest challenge of ULBs. The pace of urbanization in the Indian cities is set to increase urban poverty and urban slums, causing adverse impact on human development.

In order to alleviate poverty and its related problems, the Central Government has introduced several programmes. Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) is one such programme which has been introduced since 1997 by phasing out NRY and all other programmes. There are two important components namely self-employment and wage-based employment. Gadag district has also introduced the SJSRY.

It is evident that the utilisation of funds under SJSRY was found to be 100 per cent in most of the ULBs but not in Lakshmeshwar and Shirahatti in 2011-12 (Table 11.7). This implies that the department has become pro-active in utilising the funds in most of the ULBs. But the coverage of beneficiaries by gender is not satisfactory. Per capita expenditure under the programme was estimated at Rs. 3207 in 2011-12. It was the highest in Mulagund TP with Rs. 1278, while it was the lowest in Lakshmeshwar TMC with Rs. 53 during the same period.

11.7. Expenditure and Revenue Mobilisation by ULBs

Revenue mobilisation of ULBs include own source (tax and non-tax), grants/transfer funds and loans. ULBs are expected to generate greater share of own-source revenue against their spending towards service delivery. The bulk of the expenditure is financed by either grants or government loans or both.

As observed by the data presented in Table 11.8, the share of development expenditure to total expenditure has increased significantly from Rs. 14.17 per cent to 55.28 per cent during 2001-02 to 2011-12. The increase



Gadag-Betageri CMC

TABLE 11.7
Financial performance of SJSRY in ULBs: 2011-12 (Rs in Lakhs)

Urban local body	Fund allocation	Fund utilization	Per capita amount spent (Rs.)	Total number of of beneficiaries	% of women beneficiaries
Gadag-Betageri (CMC)	65.99	65.99	657	1004	0.33
Gajendragad (TMC)	13.94	13.94	12000	112	9.82
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	13.15	10.54	19000	53	52.83
Mundaragi (TMC)	14.75	14.75	7642	193	69
Naragund (TMC)	16.84	16.84	16510	102	58
Ron (TMC)	24.89	24.89	11262	221	55
Mulagund (TP)	12.44	12.37	967	1278	0.35
Naregal (TP)	13.33	21.06	2000	76	20
Shirahatti (TP)	10.45	7.45	967	168	0.46
All	185.78	187.83	71005	3207	

Source: Department of Urban Development Cell, Gadag.

was quite significant in Mundaragi TMC, Naregal TP and Ron TMC as compared to other ULBs in the district. However, the share of own-source revenue mobilisation (both tax and non-tax sources) total revenue mobilisation has declined from 31.11 per cent to 12.46 per cent during 2001-02 to 2011-12.

Among the TMCs, Gajendragad TMC has the highest share of own source of revenue mobilisation with 17.71 per cent, while it was the lowest in Naragund TMC with 8.57 per cent in 2011. Among the TPs, it was found to be quite significant in Mulagund TP, but it was the lowest in Shirahatti TP during the same period. The share of own source revenue mobilisation has significantly declined in the all ULBs; the decline was quite significant in Shirahatti TP, Mundaragi TMC, and Ron TMC as compared to other ULBs in the district. It is evident that there has been a rapid increase in the share of development expenditure towards the provision of basic civic amenities and investment infrastructures. It is unfortunate that in spite of the increased access to basic civic amenities, the share of own source revenue mobilisation has not improved similar to the share of development expenditure. The ULBs are required to accord greater attention to mobilise own resources.

As seen from the data provided in Table 11.9, the per capita total expenditure by all the ULBs increased from Rs.408 to Rs. 1872

TABLE 11.8
Share of own revenue mobilisation and development expenditure by ULBs (Per cent)

Urban local body	Share of own revenue		Share of development expenditure		Changes between the period	
	2001-02	2011-12	2001-02	2011-12	Share of own revenue	Share of development expenditure
Gadag-Betageri (CMC)	32.05	13.57	10.89	38.35	-18.49	27.46
Gajendragad (TMC)	43.24	17.71	84.40	84.22	-25.53	-0.18
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	21.78	14.68	9.45	55.14	-7.10	45.69
Mulagund (TP)	31.48	16.71	20.28	23.72	-14.77	3.44
Mundaragi (TMC)	39.15	8.64	4.64	85.86	-30.51	81.21
Naragund (TMC)	20.69	8.57	42.05	68.67	-12.13	26.63
Naregal (TP)	21.78	11.57	9.22	79.10	-10.22	69.88
Ron (TMC)	31.69	9.15	26.35	84.57	-22.55	58.22
Shirahatti (TP)	59.75	8.81	58.97	91.31	-50.94	32.34
All	31.11	12.46	14.17	55.28	-18.65	41.12

Source: Department of Urban Development Cell, Gadag.

during 2001-02 to 2011-12. Similarly, per capita expenditure on development activities has also significantly increased during the same period. A considerable inter-ULB disparity was reported in per capita expenditure on both development and non-development activities. Among the TMCs, Naragund TMC has the highest per capita development expenditure with Rs. 2,996 as against the lowest of Rs. 94 in Ron TMC in 2011-12. Across the TPs, it was estimated to be quite high in Shirahatti TP with Rs. 1619 as compared to the lowest of Rs. 69 in Mulagund TP during the same period.

In the case of per capita revenue mobilisation especially own source, it increased from Rs.110 to Rs.326 with varying degrees across the ULBs during the same period. The per capita own source revenue mobilisation varied from as low as Rs. 111 in Ron TMC, to as high as Rs.423 in Mundaragi TMC. Going by the TPs, it was found to be quite significant in Mulagund TP with Rs.385, while it was quite low in Shirahatti TP with Rs. 164 during the same period.

It can be stated that own-source revenue mobilisation largely depends on the type and quality of services with respect to drinking water, sanitation, drainage, road construction and maintenance rendered by the ULBs. The ULBs with high per capita development

expenditure is expected to mobilise high per capita own source revenue. It has been observed that own source revenue mobilisation has not increased at the rate at which the expenditure on development activities has increased.

11.8. Concluding Remarks

Urbanisation is also considered to be one of the factors contributing to human development. People move from one place to another due to economic or non-economic reasons. Evidence suggests that if urbanisation is properly accommodated and managed as an engine of growth, it has beneficial impact on economic growth and human development. In view of growing urbanisation and population in slum areas, it has become pretty difficult for the ULBs to meet their basic needs of life and provide infrastructures for investment and production purposes. The important challenge of the ULBs is to mobilise own source resources and meet the aspirations of the people by providing civic amenities as well as the basic infrastructures for investment.

TABLE 11.9
Per capita expenditure and revenue mobilisation by ULBs (Rs.)

Urban local body	Per capita revenue mobilisation				Per capita expenditure			
	2001-2002		2011-12		2001-2002		2011-2012	
	Own revenue	Total	Own revenue	Total	Development	Total	Development	Total
Gadag-Betageri (CMC)	144	451	334	2461	45	410	881	2296
Gajendragad (TMC)	80	186	401	2262	200	238	1231	1461
Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	42	193	328	2232	19	199	970	1759
Mulagund (TP)	71	224	385	2302	8	39	69	291
Mundaragi (TMC)	133	340	423	4898	107	2306	2978	3469
Naregal (TP)	83	402	296	3456	34	80	247	359
Naragund (TMC)	84	386	421	3639	18	198	2996	3787
Ron (TMC)	104	329	111	1213	94	355	94	111
Shirahatti (TP)	85	143	164	1864	50	85	1619	1774
All	110	355	326	2617	58	408	1035	1872

Source: Department of Urban Development Cell, Gadag

Gadag district is not only less urbanised but also its pace is not increased as compared to that of the state figure. Urbanization is not uniform across the taluks. The taluks such as Gadag and Naragund are

more urbanised than other taluks in the district. Urbanisation has been accompanied with increasing share of population dwelling in slum areas. It cannot be, however, denied the fact that a positive association existed between the urbanisation and human development.

The percentage of households connected to drinking water available within and nearby premises was estimated at 82 per cent of the households with varying degrees across different ULBs of Gadag district. The ULBs of Mundaragi, Gadag-Betageri, Gajendragad and Lakshmeshwar have better access to safe drinking water as compared to other ULBs in the district. However, most of the ULBs have quite less litre per capita per day and more so in Shirahatti TP. Similarly, the percentage of households covered with sanitation within premises was 42 per cent of the households with varying degrees across the ULBs in Gadag district in 2011 and thus it is evident that there is no 100 per cent coverage of the households with toilets available within premises. In most of the ULBs, a sharp increase took place in the percentage of households having access to toilets available within premises during 2001 to 2011. However, the percentage of households depending on open defecation was found to be quite significant in the ULBs of Naregal, Ron and Shirahatti, Gajendragad and Mulagund, which is likely to cause adverse impact on human development.

Maintaining cleanliness and hygienic environment in cities by timely collection and scientific management of solid wastages of urban households has become the biggest problem of ULBs in Gadag district as elsewhere in the state. The percentage of households connected to drainage facility including open and close was 79 per cent; of which, most of the households were covered with open drainage accounting for 65 per cent. The ULBs of Mulagund, Gadag-Betageri, Mundaragi and Lakshmeshwar have covered households with drainage much better than other ULBs.

ULBs have been actively involved in implementation of self and wage employment programmes such as SJSRY. The percentage of fund utilisation was not hundred percent in most of the ULBs. The share of development expenditure to total expenditure has increased significantly from Rs. 14.17 per cent to 55.28 per cent during 2001-02 to 2011-12. The increase was quite significant in Mundaragi TMC, Naregal TP and Ron TMC as compared to other ULBs in the district. At the same time, the share of own source revenue mobilisation (both tax and non-tax sources) total revenue mobilisation has declined from 31.11 per cent to 12.46 per cent. The decline was quite significant in Shirahatti TP, Mundaragi TMC, and Ron TMC as compared to other ULBs in the district. It is evident that there

has been a rapid increase in the share of development expenditure towards provision of basic civic amenities and investment infrastructures. It is unfortunate that in spite of the increased access to basic civic amenities, the share of own source revenue mobilisation has not improved similar to the share of development expenditure. The ULBs are required to accord greater attention to mobilise own resources

Per capita total expenditure by all the ULBs also increased from Rs.408 to Rs. 1872 during 2001-02 to 2011-12. Similarly, per capita expenditure on development activities has also significantly gone up during the same period. A considerable inter-ULBs disparity in per capita expenditure on both development and non-development activities has been noticed. Naragund TMC has the highest per capita development expenditure with Rs. 2996 as against the lowest of Rs. 69 in Mulagund TP in 2011-12. In the case of per capita revenue mobilisation especially own source, it increased from Rs.110 to Rs.326 with varying degrees across the ULBs during the same period. The per capita own source revenue mobilisation varied from as low as Rs. 111 in Ron TMC, to as high as Rs.423 in Mundaragi TMC. It can be stated that the own source revenue mobilisation largely depends on the type and quality of services with respect to drinking water, sanitation, drainage, road construction and maintenance rendered by the ULBs. The ULBs with high per capita development expenditure is expected to mobilise high per capita own source revenue. It has been observed that own source revenue mobilisation has not increased at the rate at which the expenditure on development activities has increased.

It can be concluded that although share of urban population has not significantly increased, the decadal growth rate of urban population has increased at a rate closer to 10 per cent and hence, the share of population in slum area is quite significant. It is quite essential to the ULBs to provide basic amenities and infrastructures for investment for furtherance of development. In most cases, the ULBs such as Gajendragad, Gadag-Betageri, Lakshmeshwar and Mundaragi have better urban development status as compared to other ULBs in the district. Therefore, the ULBs such as Shirahatti, Naregal, Ron and Naragund have to accord top priority for provision of basic amenities and investment infrastructures for further development.

CHAPTER 12

The Way Forward



CHAPTER 12

The Way Forward

12.1. Introduction

In this chapter, an effort has been made to summarize the achievements made and current status of key issues related to human development discussed in the previous chapters. It identifies the rural-urban differences, gender gaps, social disparity and inter-taluk disparity in human development parameters and offers public policy intervention needed to ensure broad-based, equitable, sustainable human development in the district. The computation of indices such as HDI, CDI, GII, FSI, UDI and CTDI across the five taluks of Gadag district is rather unique exercise that will certainly help the policy makers in preparing the district comprehensive plan for furtherance of human development. In order to measure the Dalits development or deprivation, CDDI is computed for Lindagal GP in Gadag taluk of the district. Some of these indices provide solid basis for their integrated development. Further, micro level studies focusing on specific issues of human development are also quite insightful in understanding the problems from the grassroot level and useful in supplementing our inferences drawn based on the secondary data. The methodology adopted for computation of major indices of DHDR is similar to UNDP.

12.2. Status of Human Development and Inter-taluk Disparity

The status of human development and its related indicated is not similar across different taluks in the district. The best and worst performed taluks in different aspects of human development were identified. Gadag taluk has the highest first position in HDI, while Mundaragi taluk has got the lowest position. The performance of Gadag taluk in HDI is closer to two times more than that of Mundaragi taluk. In the case of GII, Naragund taluk has attained the 1st rank in reduction of inequality, while Gadag taluk which performed the best in HDI has shown the worst performance. This implies that the progress in reduction of gender inequality in health, education and labour market is quite impressive in Naragund taluk as compared to that of Gadag taluk. The GII is negatively associated with HDI in most of the taluks indicating human development can be improved by eliminating gender discrimination in health, education and labour market.

Gadag taluk has the highest first position in HDI, while Mundaragi taluk has got the lowest position. The performance of Gadag taluk in HDI is closer to two times more than that of Mundaragi taluk

Regarding the CDI, Shirahatti taluk has shown the best performance in child development, while Mundaragi taluk has shown the worst performance, which is also the worst performer in HDI. In the case of food security, it has been observed that Gadag taluk with the best

performance in HDI is ranked the first in FSI, whereas Ron taluk has shown very unfavorable progress in food security. In respect of urban development among all the ULBs, Gajendragad TMC has performed the best, whereas Shirahatti TPC has reported to be worst performer, among the 9 ULBs in the district. The performance of other ULBs such as Naregal TPC, Ron and Naragund have also fared quite poorer as compared to other ULBs in the district. The status of CTDI indicates that Naragund taluk which showed the 2nd rank in HDI is ranked the number one in CTDI, while Mundaragi taluk which showed the worst performance in HDI has also witnessed worst performance in CTDI.

In order to attain high human development, it is quite essential to address the issues of inter-taluk disparity, inequality in access to education by gender and social groups, healthcare services, livelihood opportunities and inadequate access to basic needs of life

Finally, the taluks such as Naragund, Gadag and Shirahatti have fared well in most of the human development indices as compared to other taluks in the district. It can be concluded that a considerable inter-taluk disparity in HDI, GII, CDI, FSI UDI and CTDI has been noticed. In order to attain high human development, it is quite essential to address the issues of inter-taluk disparity, inequality in access to education by gender and social groups, healthcare services, livelihood opportunities and inadequate access to basic needs of life.

12.3. Achievements and Gaps

12.3.1. Literacy and Education

Gadag district has reached a threshold level of 75 per cent literacy rate, which is closer to the state average. An impressive increase in literacy rate has been noticed in the district during 1981 to 2011. At the same time, a considerable inter-taluk disparity, rural-urban gap, gender gap, and social disparity in literacy rate continue to be persistent and widespread. While Gadag taluk has the highest literacy rate with 78.88 per cent, the lowest was recorded in Mundaragi taluk with 71.97 per cent in 2011. It was quite higher in urban areas with 80.94 per cent than in rural areas with 71.86 per cent during the same period. It was much higher for males with 84.66 per cent than for females with 65.44 per cent at the district level. It is interesting to note that in most of the taluks the rate of literacy has increased during 2001 to 2011; the increase was faster in rural than in urban areas and among females than among males.

As far as the school access rate to elementary schools is concerned, all the taluks have 100 percent access rate within 1 km distance and no additional schools are need to be set up in the district. Regarding access to 8 basic facilities, about 6 per cent of the schools in the district do not have all the 8 basic facilities. Gadag and Shirahatti taluks have greater shortage of them as compared to other taluks. The PTR is much better in rural schools than in urban schools owing to inflow of a large number of students from rural to urban areas. At secondary school education, it is unfortunate that no taluk has 100 percent school access rate. At the district level, it worked out to be 45.30 per cent.

The NER indicates that most of the taluks have not yet ensured 100 percent access and coverage of students under elementary education

in 2011-12. This indicates that no taluk is able to attain the goal of UEE till 2011-12. The NERs at the district level and also across different taluks have shown a negligible increase in 2011-12 over 2007-08. This is mainly due to overestimation of projected population of children. Gender parity in enrolment ratio at elementary education has been noticed. The NERs were estimated to be higher among the SC/ST students as compared to that of Other students in most of the taluks in the district.

In the case of dropout rate, at the district level, it has increased from 1 per cent 1.71 per cent during 2007-08 to 2011-12 with varying degrees across the taluks. The increase was high in rural than in urban schools and among boys and among girls and among the ST students than among the non-ST students during the same period. Mundaragi and Shirahatti taluks have high dropout rates as compared to other taluks. Nevertheless, inequality in access to elementary education continues to be persistent and widespread.

At the district level, about 10 per cent of the eligible students remained outside the school and hence the district is not able to ensure 100 percent coverage of children under secondary education till 2011-12. The dropout rate at the secondary education was quite high estimating at closer to 12 per cent; it was high in rural than in urban schools. The dropout rates were high for boys than for girls and among the SC/ST students than the non-SC/ST students. But the dropout rates have witnessed a decline; the decline was high in rural than in urban schools, for girls than for boys and among the SC/ST students than the non-SC/ST students.

Several programmes have been implemented for development of elementary and secondary education in the district. The per capita public expenditure was estimated at Rs.1056 at the district level, accounting for 3 per cent of GDDP in 2011-12. Inter-taluk disparity in per capita public expenditure is also quite perceptible.

12.3.2. Health and Nutrition

The decadal growth of population, both males and females in Gadag district has been on the gradual decline over a period of time. The decline is much faster in Gadag district than in Karnataka state. It was quite high in urban than in rural areas. It was marginally higher for females than for males. At the same time, most of the taluks have witnessed a negative growth rate of child population. It was higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Age structure of the population in the district began to show signals of change from “pyramid” to “cylinder” shape, indicating a sign of an increase in the share of youth and adult-working population and a corresponding decline in the share of children and paving the way for reaping the benefits of “demographic gift” in a couple of decades.

Regarding the overall sex ratio, it was quite favourable in Gadag district as compared to the state figure. But the child sex ratio is not favourable as compared to the overall sex ratio and more so in rural than in urban areas. Further, the child sex ratio is

Inequality in access to elementary education continues to be persistent and widespread

worsening, while the overall sex ratio is marginally improving in the district.

A considerable inter-taluk disparity in access to healthcare facilities, both by public and private sector, has been noticed in Gadag district. Gadag and Naragund taluks have better accessibility to both government and private hospitals as compared to other taluks in the district. Further, as per the IPHS norms, the district has inadequate health centres especially Sub-centres in some of the taluks such as Gadag and Shirahatti. In the case of child healthcare, there has been a universal coverage of children below one year under immunisation programme against infectious diseases in the district. In spite several measures, the problem of malnutrition and underweight of the children continues to be persistent in Gadag district. As far as the percentage of underweight children is concerned, it was quite high in rural than in urban areas. It has increased in rural areas but declined in urban areas during 2001-02 to 2011-12. The percentage of malnourished children was marginally high in urban areas than in rural areas and among the girls than among the boys. Further, it is disappointing to note that it has sharply increased during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The increase was more in urban areas than in rural areas and for boys than for girls during the same period.

.The percentage of malnourished children was marginally high in urban areas than in rural areas and among the girls than among the boys

The IMR, CMR and MMR were estimated to be significantly high in rural areas than in urban areas in 2011-12. The problem of infant and child mortality is quite severe in Mundaragi taluk, while it is least in Shirahatti taluk. But both IMR and CMR have declined at the district level; going by the place of residence, they have significantly declined in urban areas and marginally increased in rural areas, especially in respect of IMR. Most of these deaths that took place are not really originated from the same place. Hence, there is a problem of reporting system which may lead to erroneous conclusion.

There has been a full coverage of pregnant women with ANC in the district. In spite of several initiatives, the MMR was estimated to be quite high at 117 at the district level; it was significantly high in rural areas with 157 as against 75 in urban areas. Across the taluks, it was as high as 177 in Mundaragi taluk, while it was as low as 63 in Naragund taluk in 2011-12. The MMR has declined from 137 to 117 during 2007-08 to 2011-12. But it has declined significantly in urban areas, while in rural areas it has gone up with varying degrees across the taluks.

The problem of diarrhoea, TB, HIV/AIDS and dengue has been worsened during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The per capita public expenditure was estimated at Rs. 416 in 2011-12. Similarly, the public health expenditure as a percentage to GDDP was estimated to be 1.22 per cent, which is quite less than the notational level target of 3 per cent of GDP.

12.3.3. Income, Poverty and Livelihood

The per capita gross or net per capita income in Gadag district is quite lower than the state average. The per

capita gross and net income of Gadag district was estimated at Rs.34, 034 and Rs.30, 507, respectively in 2008-09. The taluks with high per capita income have performed better in HDI. The share of income from non-agricultural sector was quite significant, and no significant income diversification away from agriculture has been noticed in most of the taluks except Mundaragi.

The bulk of the cultivation in Gadag district is mainly dependent on monsoon rain, as the proportion of net area under irrigation was estimated to be 28 per cent. A considerable inter-taluk disparity in the proportion of area under irrigation has been noticed. Interestingly, most of the taluks have witnessed a rapid progress in the proportion of net area under irrigation during 2001-02 to 2011-12; the increase was quite significant in Naragund and Mundaragi taluks during the same period. Further, the cropping intensity, largely driven by irrigation, has increased during the same period; the increase was quite perceptible in Naragund taluk.

The cropping pattern in the district was mainly dominated by food grains, which indicates less crop diversification in favour of non-food grains. The proportion of cultivated area under foodgrains has increased, while that of non-food grains, especially oilseeds and cotton has come down during 2001-02 to 2011-12. The share of households having BPL cards is more than that of APL cards in Gadag district. It was more in rural than in urban areas. This implies that poverty is quite discernible in rural than in urban areas.

It is also evident that the taluks with greater share of BPL cards have poor performance in human development and *vice versa*. Human poverty index (HPI) was quite high in rural areas than in urban areas in all the taluks of the district. A negative association exists between the value of HDI and HPI, implying that reduction in human poverty would contribute to human development. A positive association exists between the percentage of households provided with 100 days of employment and human development in most of the taluks except in Naragund.

The annual growth rate of employment, based on main workers was estimated to be quite low with 0.86 per cent in Gadag district as against 1.91 per cent in Karnataka during 2001 to 2011. It was more in urban (1.04 per cent) than in rural (0.78 per cent) areas of Gadag district during the same period. It was estimated to be relatively higher for females (0.95 per cent) than for males (0.81 per cent).

As far the WPRs are concerned, the WPRs were higher in rural than in urban and higher for males than for females in all the taluks. The WPRs have marginally declined in 2011 over 2001 across the taluks with varying degrees. The decline in WPRs is mainly due to rapid decline in the marginal workers and increase in the share of non-working population, but may not necessarily be due to decline in the employment opportunities.

The district has larger share of agricultural labourers and cultivators,

A negative association exists between the value of HDI and HPI, implying that reduction in human poverty would contribute to human development

while the share of non-agricultural workers is not so high. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the share of workers involved in the non-agricultural activities has increased in 2011 over 2001. It has increased more in respect of females as against male workers and in urban than in rural economy. Such shift of workers in favour of the non-agricultural sector has beneficial impact on human development. Livelihood Opportunities (LO) were found to be better in Gadag and Naragund taluks, which also have better performance in human development parameters. Hence, a positive association is existed between the non-agricultural activities and human development. It is disheartening to note that in spite of the child labour act on the one and the RTE act on the other hand, the practice of child labour is quite persistent, especially among boys as against girls in the district.

The percentage of households with access to electricity for lighting was closer to 92 per cent at the district level; it was much better in urban than in rural areas

12.3.4. Living Standard

The percentage of houseless households was quite negligible with 0.17 per cent at the district level; the percentage of houseless households was marginally high in urban than in rural areas. According to the RGHC, the percentage of site-less households was 18.16, per cent and it was more in urban than in rural areas. A great majority of the households have television followed by two wheelers, radio/transistor as their household assets.

Gadag, Naragund and Ron taluks have better possession of household assets as compared to that of Shirahatti and Mundaragi taluks. The percentage of households with access to electricity for lighting was closer to 92 per cent at the district level; it was much better in urban than in rural areas. A little less than 8 per cent of the households at the district level continued to make use of kerosene for lighting purpose and it was higher in rural than in urban areas. Interestingly, the percentage of households with electricity has increased in all the taluks and more so in rural than in urban areas during 2001 to 2011.

The percentage of households using traditional cooking fuels such as fire wood and crop residues continued to be persistently high, which together accounted for 84 per cent of the households in Gadag district. The situation is worst in rural than in urban areas. Most of the households in the taluks such as Mundaragi, Ron and Shirahatti have significantly inadequate access to modern cooking fuels, continued to depend largely on traditional cooking fuel.

A massive dependency of the households on traditional cooking fuel has an adverse impact not only on human well-being but also on environment. The percentage of households with access to safe drinking water was 71 per cent; it was more in urban areas (83 per cent) than in rural areas (64 per cent) in 2011. The households have better access to safe drinking water in urban areas than in rural areas in most of the taluks.

In the case of access to toilets, it has been observed that a little more than one-third households (40 per cent) have depended on individual toilets available within premises and a great

majority of them have depended primarily on open defecation which also has adverse impact on human well-being. The situation is quite worst in rural than in urban areas. Mundaragi and Ron taluks have smaller percentage of households with access to toilets within premises as compared to other taluks in the district. It is a good progress that there has been an improvement in the percentage of households with toilets available within premises during 2001 to 2011.

Provision of drainage facility, especially closed ones, is also another problem of the local governances (PRIs and ULBs). The percentage of households with drainage connectivity (both closed and open) at the district level was 79 per cent; it was quite low in rural than in urban areas in 2011. Inter-taluk disparity is also evident. It ranged from as high as 67 per cent in Gadag to 44 per cent in Mundaragi taluks during the same period. It is interesting to note progressive development that the percentage of households both in rural and urban areas with access to drainage facility has increased by closer to 20 percentage point during 2001 to 2011.

12.3.5. Gender and Development

Composition and growth of female population has undergone changes. The decadal growth rate of female population was more than the male population during 2001 to 2011. It was more in urban areas than in rural areas. There has been an impressive improvement in the female literacy rate as compared to those of males in Gadag district over a period of time. Consequently, gender gap in literacy rate has declined substantially. The bulk of the increase in female literacy rate took place in rural than in urban areas.

At the district level, the WPRs were quite low for females as against males in 2011. It was more in rural areas than in urban areas. Similar situation has also prevailed in most of the taluks. The WPRs declined marginally for males, whereas it increased for females during 2001 to 2011. The increase in male WPRs was mainly driven by an increase in the share of marginal workers, and the decline in female WPRs was mainly driven by a decline in the share of marginal workers. This may imply that the livelihood opportunities have been improved more for females than for males in the district of Gadag.

livelihood opportunities have been improved more for females than for males in the district of Gadag

At the district level, the annual growth rate of employment for female workers was more than those for male workers during 2001 to 2011. It was much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The relatively backward taluks of the districts have begun to show much improvement in the livelihood opportunities, especially in respect of women.

Most of the female workers were agricultural labourers accounting for 60.75 of total workers in 2011; it was 67.83 per cent in rural and 36.89 per cent in urban areas. But the share of female workers in the non-agricultural activities was quite low with 21.68 per cent as against 41.71 per cent for male workers in 2011. This indicates that the labour market

discrimination against women continues to be persistent in the non-agricultural activities, especially in rural areas.

Further, it has been observed that the share of female workers in the non-agricultural activities increased more than those of male workers in most of the taluks. It is largely driven by an improvement in education of women.

As far as political participation of women is concerned, the share of male representatives in PRIs and ULBs was more than those of female representatives in most of the taluks. Across social groups, the share of women representatives against men in PRIs and ULBs was high in respect of SC/ST category as compared to Other and General category. The percentage of crimes committed against women to total crimes registered was 7.72 per cent in 2011-12 in Gadag district, which increased from 4.59 per cent in 2001-02. The percentage of females committing suicide also increased from 30.50 per cent of total suicides to 31.67 per cent during the same period.

The share of women representatives against men in PRIs and ULBs was high in respect of SC/ST category as compared to Other and General category

In Gadag district, the SHGs have also played an important role in socio-political and economic empowerment of poor women in Gadag district. Under the *Stree Shakti* programme, most of the SHG formed were active in savings and credit management activities accounting for about 79 per cent. In spite of the above, the progress of women in education, health, labour market and political participation is not at par with men.

12.3.6. Weaker Sections of the Society: SCs/STs

The share of SC/ST population has increased from 19.74 per cent in 2001 to 22.15 per cent in 2011. It was quite high in rural than in urban areas of Gadag district. The decadal growth rate of population was quite significant in respect of SCs followed by STs as against Others during 2001 to 2011; the growth was noticeably high in urban areas than in rural areas.

At the district level, sex ratio was estimated to be quite high among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others. Literacy rate for SCs followed by STs was estimated to be quite low with 62.91 per cent and 69.35 per cent, respectively, as compared to Others with 78.01 per cent in 2011. In spite of several efforts educational status of SCs/STs continues to be quite low as against Others in Gadag district The situation is worse in rural than in urban areas. It is interesting to note that there has been an increase in literacy rate with varying degrees across the social groups during 2001 to 2011. The increase was quite high among STs especially in rural areas.

As far as the WPRs are concerned, they were estimated to be high among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others; it was high in rural than in urban economy. The annual growth rate of employment was high for SCs workers, followed by STs, as compared those of Other workers during 2001 to 2011; it was higher in urban than in rural areas and among the male followed by female workers of SCs/STs as compared to those of non-SCs/STs.

The share of non-agricultural activities which have more beneficial

impact on human development was quite low among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others. It was relatively high among the SC/ST male workers as against the SC/ST female workers. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the share of workers involved in the non-agricultural activities increased among all the social groups during 2001 to 2011. The increase was relatively high among the SC/ST females as compared to that of non-SC/ST females at the district level.

The percentage of households with pucca house was extremely low in Gadag district as compared to that of Karnataka state in most of the social groups, and more so in respect of Others. It was quite low in rural than in urban areas and it was relatively low among STs as against SCs. This may be due to targeted housing schemes like IAY, AHP, etc., under which the RCC houses were constructed.

The percentage of households residing in good housing condition was quite less and correspondingly, it was high in livable and dilapidated conditions among the SCs/STs as against Others at the district level. Interestingly, the percentage of households living in good housing condition has increased during 2001 to 2011 and more so in respect of SCs/STs.

The percentage of households with access to safe drinking water, modern cooking fuel and connected to drainage facility is les among the SCs/STs as compared to Others. The situation is quite worse in rural than in urban areas. But access to electricity for lighting was found marginally better among SC/ST households as compared to Other households in the district. The percentage of households with major assets was estimated to be far less among the SCs/STs as compared to that of non-SCs/STs at the district level, but the situation is quite better at the state level.

The results of CDDI indicate that the dalits have equal or due representation at par with non-dalits in institutional inclusion at the selected GP, as most of which are constitutionally mandatory. A marginal exclusion in one or the other form continues to be persistent against the dalits in the study area. Discrimination in access to education and healthcare facilities, social and economic domains of their life is also quite evident, especially in the case of temples and hotels.

No complete freedom either in terms of questioning against injustice or association with or participation in social, political, economic and cultural domains of their life, is evident. They continue to be marginalised in many aspect of their life. The value of CDDI was 0.42 and Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) was 0.58. This shows that most of the dalit households continue to be socio-economically backward and deprived of basic needs of life.

12.3.7. Other Sectors

The share of women representatives at all levels of PRIs in Gadag district was 46 per cent slightly lower than their share of population in total population. At the different tiers, the share of women representatives is more than 50 per cent in TPs and ZPs

The share of non-agricultural activities which have more beneficial impact on human development was quite low among the SCs/STs as compared to that of Others

as compared to that of at GPs. The share of SC/ST representatives in PRIs was closer to 24 per cent which is marginally more than their share in total population (22 per cent) as per the Census 2011. In the case of OBCs, one-third representation has been maintained. It can be noted that there has been a due representation of socially marginalized and economically deprived sections of the society at the local self-governance.

In the case of ULBs, the share of women representation was less (39 per cent) than their share in total population. It is also marginally lower than that of PRIs. Going by social groups, the share of SC/ST representatives was closer to 12 per cent, which is closer to their share in urban population.

In the case of ULBs, the share of women representation was less (39 per cent) than their share in total population

It has been observed from the selected case studies that a large number of NGOs have been involved in various activities directly or indirectly relating to the provision of education and training, healthcare services, housing, sanitation, drinking water, livelihood expansion and sustainability, management and conservation of natural resources, targeting the weaker, deprived, voiceless, disadvantaged, marginalized sections of the society. Most of these activities have a strong and positive impact on human development, especially in backward areas of Gadag district.

Many NGOs have been involved in building the capabilities of the weaker sections by creating awareness, providing skill based training programme, exposure meetings, face-to-face dialogue meetings, etc. Consequently, such people can take active participation at different levels of development. This will certainly contribute to the improvement in delivery of services by the administrative governance.

The effective functioning of PRIs and ULBs as a good governance, largely depends on how well the programmes are designed and implemented, and what process has been adopted in delivery of services to the people. In order to improve the service delivery mechanism, E-governance has been adopted by the PRIs and ULBs in Gadag district. This has improved the quality of services delivered by the PRIs and ULBs to the public. Hence, the PRIs and ULBs have become now more transparent, accessible and accountable to the people.

Gadag district is not only less urbanised but also its pace has not increased as compared to that of the state figure. Urbanization is not uniform across the taluks. The taluks such as Gadag and Naragund are more urbanized than other taluks in the district. Urbanisation has been accompanied by increasing share of population dwelling in slum areas. It cannot be, however, denied that a positive association existed between the urbanisation and human development.

The percentage of households connected to drinking water available within and nearby premises was estimated at 82 per cent of the households with varying degrees across different ULBs of Gadag district. However, most of the ULBs have inadequate quantity of drinking

water (litre per capita day) than the suggested norms. Similarly, the percentage of households covered with sanitation within premises was 42 per cent of the households in 2011. There is no 100 per cent coverage of the households with toilets available within premises. Interestingly, in most of the ULBs, a sharp increase took place in the percentage of households having access to toilets available within premises during 2001 to 2011. However, the percentage of households depending on open defecation continued to be quite significant in the ULBs of Naregal, Ron and Shirahatti, Gajendragad and Mulagund. The percentage of households connected to drainage facility including open and close was 79 per cent; of which, most of the households were covered with one drainage accounting for 65 per cent.

The ULBs have been actively involved in implementation of self and wage employment programmes such as SJSRY. The percentage of fund utilisation was not hundred percent in most of the ULBs. The share of development expenditure to total expenditure has increased significantly from. 14.17 per cent to 55.28 per cent during 2001-02 to 2011-12. At the same time, the share of own source revenue mobilization (both tax and non-tax sources) total revenue mobilisation has declined from 31.11 per cent to 12.46 per cent. It has been observed that there has been a rapid increase in the share of development expenditure towards provision of basic civic amenities and investment infrastructures. It is unfortunate that in spite of the increased access to basic civic amenities, the share of own source revenue mobilisation has not improved similar to the share of development expenditure. The ULBs are required to accord greater attention to mobilise own resources

Per capita total expenditure by all the ULBs also increased from Rs.408 to Rs. 1035 during 2001-02 to 2011-12. Similarly, per capita expenditure on development activities has also significantly gone up during the same period. In the case of per capita revenue mobilization especially own source, it increased from Rs.110 to Rs.355 during the same period with varying degrees across the ULBs. It is evident that the own source revenue mobilisation has not increased at the rate at which the expenditure on development activities has increased.

12.4. The Way Forward

12.4.1. Future HD Strategy for Improving Education Sector

- Reduction in inter-taluk disparity in literacy rate needs to be given top priority and hence, educationally backward taluks such as Mundaragi, Shirahatti and Ron, especially in rural areas, need to raise literacy rates faster than other taluks. The female literacy rate which continues to remain quite low as compared to male counterparts should be given greater importance in the district in general and in Ron and Naragund taluks in particular.
- Sincere efforts are needed to ensure school infrastructures (8 basic facilities), which are prerequisite for universal access, coverage, retention and school

completion, especially in Gadag and Shirahatti taluks.

- The NERs at elementary schools, focusing on the SCs/STs, have to be improved by effective implementation of school incentive schemes and drive-back programmes in the district and more focus should be given in Naragund and Gadag taluks.
- Zero dropout campaign involving the stakeholders should be initiated to avoid dropout at elementary schools. The dropout rates, focusing more in rural areas, among boys and the SC/ST students have to be reduced through effective implementation of school incentive schemes in the district. Shirahatti and Mundaragi taluks have to pay more attention towards ensuring zero dropout
- At secondary school education, school access rate has to be improved rapidly and more attention is needed to be paid in Shirahatti and Ron taluks. All the schools at secondary education should be provided with 8 basic school infrastructure facilities and Shirahatti, Mundaragi and Ron taluks need more attention in this regard.
- The NERs are not only quite low but also they are declining over a period of time and hence, they have to be improved significantly in order to ensure universalisation of secondary education. In this regard, a greater policy attention is required in Ron and Shirahatti taluks
- High dropout rates in rural schools, among boys and among the students belonging to the SC/STs should be reduced. Shirahatti and Gadag taluks need to take pro-active role in reduction of dropout at secondary school education.
- In most cases, the performance of SC/ST students continues to be unsatisfactory in SSLC and PUC results, and hence, a greater attention should be given to improve their standard of learning in the earlier stages of education.
- Finally, the budgetary allocation has to be made in accordance with the performance indicators of education sector across taluks in the district.

12.4.2. Future HD Strategy for Improving Health Sector

- In order to reduce inequality in access to healthcare facilities in some of the taluks such as Shirhatti and Mundaragi, a greater attention is required for development of health infrastructures.
- Rural-urban disparity in access to healthcare facilities can be reduced by developing and streamlining the healthcare centre, especially CHCs and Sub-centres. Therefore, there is a need to establish the required number of CHCs and Sub-centers with adequate health infrastructure in the district and more so in Gadag, Mundaragi and Naragund taluks.
- As children are the potential assets of a region, it is quite important to reduce the percentage of children with underweight and malnutrition, especially in rural areas of Gadag district through effective implementation of immunisation

and nutritional programmes in most of the taluks. Mundaragi, Shirahatti and Naragund taluks need more attention to reduce the percentage of children with underweight and Ron, Shirahatti and Mundaragi need more policy attention to reduce the problem of malnutrition.

- The high IMR and CMR are required to be reduced through provision of nutritional food, ANC (focusing on quality of service) and universal coverage of immunisation and adequate healthcare facilities. A greater importance should be given in rural areas and in some of the taluks such as Mundaragi, Gadag and Ron.
- A greater policy attention is required to reduce the MMR, especially in rural areas, where it is rising over a period of time and in some of the taluks like Mundaragi, Shirahatti and Gadag by focusing on effective coverage of pregnant women with ANC check-ups, provision of nutritional food and ensuring institutional deliveries.
- The communicable diseases such as Diarrhea, TB, Dengue and HIV/AIDS have to be addressed by effective implementation of the existing programmes and/or initiating new programmes involving the local NGOs which have closer access to the people.
- Finally, the pattern of budgetary allocation on health sector has to be based on performance indicators of each taluk and its spending has to be effective, resulting in tangible improvement. In order to reduce the regional inequality in promoting public health, the public expenditure either in terms of per capita or as a percentage to GDDP has to be enhanced in some of the backward taluks where the health infrastructures are not adequate.

12.4.3. Future HD Strategy for Improving Livelihood Sector

- Per capita income of the district is quite less as compared to the state figure and hence, it is essential to raise the income of the people through development of agriculture and industries.
- In order to reduce inter-taluk disparity in income, appropriate policy intervention has to be developed and greater budgetary allocation should be made on the basis of CTDI. The per capita income in Ron and Shirahatti taluks has to be improved by focusing on the development of non-agricultural sector which have local linkages with agriculture.
- Efforts are needed to provide irrigation facilities through effective management of rainwater as the monsoon is unpredictable and becoming unseasonal.
- The incidence of poverty is quite high in rural than in urban areas and hence, the on-going poverty alleviation programmes such as MGNREGS, SGSY, etc., have to be effectively implemented, as they have greater poverty reduction effects and contributing to human development in the district.
- Suitable policy intervention is required to be designed to ensure fuller utilisation of the funds

allocated and provide 100 days of employment to every household in rural areas.

- The non-agricultural activities are strongly and positively associated with human development outcomes and hence, they have to be promoted at a faster rate in most of the taluks in the district and more so in Naragund and Mundaragi taluks, especially in rural areas.

12.4.4. Future HD Strategy for Improving Living Standard

- The taluks such as Ron, Naragund and Shirahatti have high percentage of site-less households and hence, priority in distribution of house-sites, and financial grants to build dwelling units may be given priority in these taluks.
- Shirahatti, Ron and Mundaragi taluks have high percentage of households with *katchcha* and temporary housing condition, which are more exposed to vulnerable situation and likely to have adverse impact on human development. Hence, it needs to be addressed through a scheme of renovating the dilapidated and temporary houses.
- As most of the housing schemes have not reached their targets both in physical and financial aspects within the stipulated period of time, policy attention is needed to ensure hundred percent targets within the same financial year. Inordinate delay in construction of house may cause additional financial burden on the part of the beneficiaries due to osculation of prices.
- A great majority of households, especially in rural areas, have depended on traditional cooking fuels such as fire wood and crop residues, which may have adverse impact on human health and environment. Therefore, appropriate policy measures, similar to the Low Smoke Stove, a low-tech solution to enable healthy indoor cooking, have to be developed and implemented on cost-sharing basis, especially for the BPL households in rural areas. In this regard, Mundaragi and Ron taluks have to be accorded more attention
- Access to safe drinking water is the need of the hour as it avoids many of waterborne diseases. The on-going schemes to provide drinking water, especially in rural areas have to be implemented effectively. A greater attention is needed in Naragund, Shirahatti and Ron taluks.
- In order to ensure “Zero Open Defecation”, as limited access to sanitation is likely to cause adverse impact on health and labour productivity and thereby human development outcomes, it is quite important to implement the TSC/NBA or any other new scheme which people easily accept in a quick and cost-effective manner. In this regard, a greater attention may be given in the rural areas of Mundaragi and Ron taluks.
- Similarly, limited access to drainage, especially the closed ones, will have adverse impact on the environment in and around the houses and cause vector borne disease among the household members and thereby affecting

their health. Hence, it is also quite important to ensure effective implementation of the on-going programmes on priority basis in all the taluks of the district and reach the goal of 100 percent coverage of households with drainage.

12.4.5. Future HD Strategy for Gender and Development

- Gender discrimination against girl child continues to be persistent and hence, there is a need for effective policy intervention and mass awareness to improve the child sex ratio.
- Although there has been an impressive improvement in female literacy rates both in rural and urban areas, gender gap is still quite high especially in rural areas, which needs to be addressed. In this regard, Naragund and Ron taluks have to pay more attention to reduce gender gap in literacy rate.
- Employment opportunities for females continue to be limited in rural areas as compared to that of urban areas in Gadag district. Hence, the importance may be given for development of non-agricultural employment for females in rural areas, especially in Gadag, Ron and Shirahatti taluks.
- As the percentage of crimes committed against women is increasing over a period of time, there is a need for strict implementation of law and order in safeguarding the interest of women. Naragund and Shirahatti taluks are required to pay more attention to curb suicides by women by strict enforcement of law and order in place.
- Finally, micro savings and credit management activities are considered to be important strategies to build women's empowerment and thereby poverty alleviation. Hence, it is important to encourage the formation of SHGs and put them in income generation activities through formal bank financing under the Bank-SHG Linkage programme in most of the taluks, especially in rural areas. A greater attention may be paid in shirahatti, Ron and Mundaragi taluks.

12.4.6. Future HD Strategy for Development of SCs/STs

- As education is an important driver of human development, further improvement in literacy rates among the SCs/STs may be accorded top priority. Educational status of SCs/STs has to be further improved more than Others; greater importance may be given to improve the educational status of SC/ST females, especially in rural areas.
- Sustained growth of livelihood opportunities is quite important as it is one of the translators of human development outcomes. Generation of employment has to be focused more among the SCs/STs, especially in the rural non-agricultural sector.
- In order to reduce inter-taluk disparity, a greater importance may be given for development of non-agricultural activities for the members of SC/ST households in Shirahatti and Naragund taluks.
- As access to safe drinking water is one of the basic needs of life and

many illnesses are waterborne, efforts are needed to ensure 100 percent coverage of SC/ST households with safe drinking water both in rural and urban areas and more so in rural areas.

- In order to maintain cleanliness and hygienic environment around the residential places of SCs/STs, it is quite important to cover all these households with drainage facility and more attention is needed to be paid in rural areas.
- Lighting is one of the important needs of life, efforts are required to be strengthened to ensure 100 percent coverage of SC/ST households with electricity, and more attention is needed in rural areas.
- Finally, as the use of traditional cooking fuel has adverse impact on health and thus human development, efforts may be made to prevent the SC/ST households from using the traditional fuels by providing modern cooking fuel such as biogas, solar energy, etc through cost sharing basis, especially in rural than in urban areas of Gadag district.

12.4.7. Future HD strategy for improving Other Sectors

- As good governance has a beneficial impact on human development, promoting good governance involving the stakeholders such as civil society, NGOs, SHGs and any other peoples' organisation at different levels of development is a prerequisite and hence, it has to be further facilitated.
- Representative democracy by according due share of the people from different sections of the society in PRIs has been ensured. But to what extent the members of SC/ST households and women virtually participate in the decision making, implementation and evaluation of the programmes is the matter of great concern. Hence, the members of weaker sections of the society have to be encouraged to take part in different stages of development.
- As these democratic institutions play a vital role in human development, they have to be strengthened by further fiscal and administrative decentralization, as many of these institutions face acute shortage of funds and personnel to follow-up various initiatives at work.
- As the NGOs play an important role in mobilising the poor in the form of SHGs, building their capabilities and also improving the governance system, they can be encouraged to reach the weaker sections of the society and bring them on mainstream development in rural areas.
- At the same time, a strict monitoring mechanism can be set up in place to supervise and monitor the whole range of NGOs' activities in order to ensure appropriate utilisation of the resources mobilized from the governments and donor agencies within and outside the country.
- Finally, as the E-governance system plays a vital role in reaching the people with less resource cost and time and improve the quality of service delivery, all the line

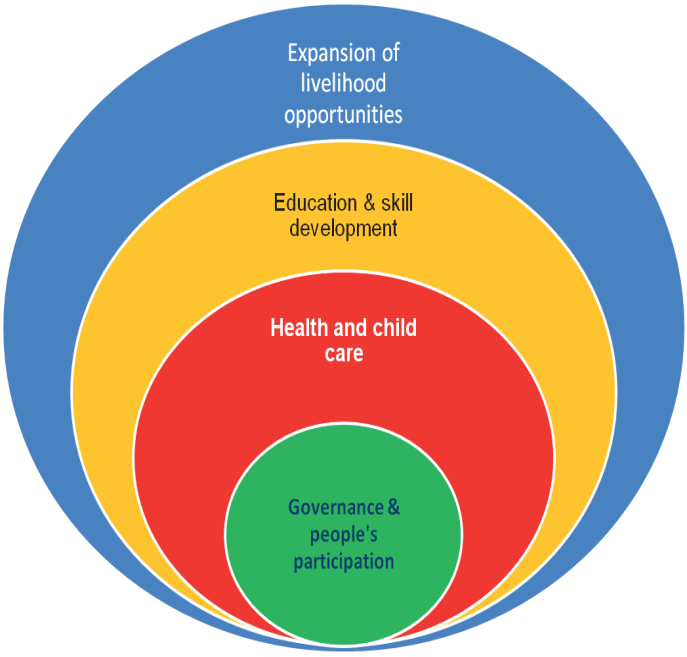
departments of the State government are required to adopt E-governance practice in their service delivery mechanism not only at the district level and taluk levels but also at the GPs and village levels by encouraging to set up "Public Digital Kiosk" by the private agencies or NGOs so that the information is more accessible and transparent to the public.

- The urban areas are needed to act as the "growth pole centres" of a region unleashing drivers of growth to nearby areas so that they can make further development.
- As the urbanisation has beneficial impact on human development outcomes, it is quite essential to provide civic amenities and develop more infrastructures for investment and production purposes. The ULBs of Mundaragi, Mulagund and Gadag-Betageri have to pay more attention to develop slum areas by providing civic amenities.
- It is essential to ensure 100 per cent coverage of households with drinking water in all the ULBs of Gadag district and stipulated quantum of water. Shirhatti TP needs to pay more policy attention to provide required quantum of safe drinking water.
- Access to sanitation like drinking water is also another important need of life which has beneficial impact on human health. Hence, it is important to ensure 100 percent coverage of urban households with toilets under TSC/NBA in all the ULBs, and greater priority should be accorded in the ULBs of Mulagund, Naregal, Ron, Shirahatti and Gajendragad. Most of the households in these ULBs have depended on open defecation, the practice of which has adverse impact on human health and labour productivity.
- Similarly, a greater emphasis should also be given to ensure 100 percent coverage of households with drainage facility in all the ULBs; and it deserves more policy attention in the ULBs of Mulagund, Gadag-Betageri and Gajendragad
- In order to address the problem of urban poverty, efforts are required to be strengthened to ensure effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes especially in the ULBs of Mulagund, Shirahatti, and Ron
- Finally, the share of own source revenue mobilisation is not only low but it has also declined significantly in all the ULBs of Gadag district. Hence, efforts are required to be intensified to ensure greater mobilization of own source revenues by providing demand driven goods and services in the ULBs. In this regard, it commands a greater policy attention in the ULBs of Mundaragi, Naragund and Ron.

12.5. Concluding Remarks

Gadag is one of the not-so-progressive districts in Karnataka. It is evident from the report that there have been lots of improvements in education and health sectors, livelihood opportunities and income earnings, status of women and weaker sections of the society like the SCs/STs and in the provision of basic amenities in the ULBs of Gadag

CHART 12.1
Holistic approach to human development in Gadag district



district over a period of time. Presently, human development parameters are much better in urban than in rural areas, among the males than the females and in respect of Others as compared to the SCs/STs. Naragund, Gadag and Shirahatti taluks, in most aspects of human development, have better performance than other taluks. Of course, there is a possibility that some of the better performing taluks may be performing poor in some other parameters and some of the poor performing taluks may be doing well in some other aspects of human development.

Inconsistency is evident in the performance of human development across taluks, gender, areas and social groups. It is interesting to highlight that the progress in most aspects of human development parameters over a period of time is much better in urban areas than in rural areas, among the females than the males, in respect of SCs/STs as compared to that of non-SCs/STs and by the relatively backward taluks than those by the forward taluks. This implies that inequality in the performance of human development across gender, residence, social groups and taluks within the district has come down significantly during 2001 to 2011. A bulk of improvement in human development is largely driven by a progress in the urban economy (health, livelihood and basic amenities), improvement in the status of women and the SCs/STs and the progress of backward taluks in the district. Thus, convergence in human development across gender, social groups and the areas is taking place in the district.

Nevertheless, the status of human development continues to be poor in rural than in urban areas, among the females than the males and in respect of SCs/STs than Others and in Mundaragi and Ron taluks as compared to other taluks in the district. Therefore, in order to ensure faster, inclusive, sustainable human development, these gaps have to be seriously addressed through the micro-level planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation by involving the development stakeholders.

Annexures

Annexures

Annexure 1: Methodological note on IMR, CMR and MMR adopted by the Expert Committee

Under the HMIS, it is possible for considerable underestimation of the service statistics on IMR or CMR, particularly at younger ages, and it is also true in respect of MMR. There are three sources of service statistics on mortality that are made available with the Department of Health, Karnataka. First, the data provided by the respective health institutions and entered into the 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 does not represent the performance of a particular area. Moreover, the facilities not reporting the births 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 kept for respective geographical area based on the ANM reporting. This is found to be grossly underestimated. For instance, as per this information, IMR for Karnataka is only 12 for the year 2012 as against the Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates of 35. Thirdly, the Civil Registration System also provides data on mortality. The IMR estimated from Civil the Registration System for the year 2011 is 6.

Therefore, the information from this source also showed gross underestimate, particularly the IMR, CMR and MMR. Thus it is felt essential to rework the estimates by adjusting for underestimation to find out the real value of IMR, CMR and MMR in different regions of Karnataka. Estimates on mortality indicators by SRS are widely accepted but they are available only at the State level. Reliable estimates of IMR at the district level are available only from 2001 Census. As the 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 conducted in 2007-08 have collected this information. Ram *et al* (2013) have already estimated neonatal mortality rate and CMR using this information 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.

Ratio method is adopted here for estimating district and sub-district IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka. The SRS estimates of IMR, CMR and MMR have been used 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. The ratio is obtained considering the neonatal and CMR estimated by Ram et al (2013) across districts of Karnataka. For distributing IMR and CMR, data from Ram et al (2013) on CMR is used while for MMR the neonatal mortality rate from the same source is used. Thus, the IMR, CMR and MMR have been computed across districts of Karnataka considering that the state level is same as the SRS figures for 2011.

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 Department of Health on these three indicators across sub-districts. Thus, the IMR, CMR and MMR obtained from the Department of Health have been adjusted upward to match with the district IMR, CMR and MMR computed for the district based on the similar methodology.

Annexure 2: Technical note on methodology adopted for computation of DHDR indices

The methodology adopted to compute major indices of DHDR is similar to UNDP, but the variables that are used to capture various dimensions of human development are more comprehensive and relevant. For Gadag district the indices such as HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI were computed by considering the minimum and maximum values of each variable fixed across taluks within the district. The methodology adopted for computation of the above indices is briefly explained below.

Human Development Index (HDI): The methodology for computation of HDI, as revised in the UNDP's HDR 2010 is adopted, keeping the same dimensions such as knowledge, longevity and decent standard of living. In order to capture educational attainment, rate of literacy and GER at primary and secondary level schools are used.

As the data on life expectancy at age birth is not available at the taluk level, CMR and MMR are proxied to measure health attainment. Decent standard of living is measured through seven indicators (List of indicators and value used for computation of HDI is provided in Annexure 5). The methodology for computation of HDI involves the following steps.

As a first step, a minimum and maximum value has to be set for each of the HDI 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 is considered. Since the Geometric Mean has to be calculated, in the case of a positive indicator, the minimum value would be taken as 10 per cent less than the observed minimum value in the taluk. Similarly, in the case of a negative indicator, the maximum value would be taken as 10 per cent more than the observed maximum value.

As there are two types of indicators namely negative and positive, each one needs different method of computation. The index value in the case of a positive indicator can be calculated using the following formula:

Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Max. Value – Min.Value)

The index value in the case of a negative indicator can be calculated by using the formula:

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

In the case of per capita income, first convert the actual value (the minimum and maximum per capita income) into natural log values before converting into the index.

For computing sectoral indices geometric mean is used. There are three indices such as standard of living index, health index and education index. The method of calculation for each index is as follows:

Sectoral Index = If I_1. I_2….. I_n are the n indices for a particular sector, then the Geometric mean for the sector = $(I_1 \times . I_2 \times ….. I_n)^{(1/n)}$.

For computation of HDI, these three sectoral indices (living standard, health

and education) are aggregated using geometric mean with the following formula:

$HDI = (SI_l \times SI_h \times SI_e)^{(1/3)}$;

Where,

SI_l is the sectoral index for living standard,

SI_h is the sectoral index for health and

SI_e is the sectoral index for education.

The value of HDI falls between 0 and 1; the greater the value, the better is the achievement in human development and *vice versa*.

Gender Inequality Index (GII): The methodology to compute the value of GII and its different dimensions are also similar to that of UNDP. But the indicators used are slightly different and comprehensive in capturing several aspects of gender disadvantages in the domain of reproductive health, empowerment and labour market.

Reproductive health is captured through MMR, share of institutional deliveries (ID) and share of pregnant women with anaemia (ANE). Empowerment of women is measured by another three indicators such as share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F and PR_M), share of female and male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$, $CHLD_M$) and share of female and male literacy (LIT_F, LIT_M). Similarly, inequality in labour market is captured through another set of three indicators namely share of female and male WPR (WPR_F, WPR_M), share of female and male workers in the non-agricultural sector (NAG_F, NAG_M) and female and male agricultural wage rate($WAGE_F$, $WAGE_M$) (List of indicators and value used for computation of GII is presented in Annexure 5). The following steps are involved in calculation of GII.

Step 1: Aggregating across dimensions within each gender group using geometric mean:

For females:

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR}\right) \times ID \times ANE\right]^{1/3} * \left[PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F\right]^{/3} * \left[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F\right]^{/3}}$$

For Males:

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * \left[PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M\right]^{/3} * \left[WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M\right]^{/3}}$$

Step 2: Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean

$$HARM(G_F, G_M) = \left[\frac{(G_F)^{-1} + (G_M)^{-1}}{2}\right]^{-1}$$

Step 3: Calculate the geometric mean of the Arithmetic mean of the each indicator

$$G_{\overline{F},\overline{M}} = \sqrt[3]{\overline{health}.\overline{empowerment}.\overline{LFPR}}$$

Where $\overline{health} = \left[\frac{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR} \times ID \times ANE \right]^{1/3} + 1 \right]}{2} \right]$

$$\overline{empowerment} = \frac{\left[PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F\right]^{1/3} + \left[PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M\right]^{1/3}}{2}$$

$$\overline{LFPR} = \frac{\left[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F\right]^{1/3} + \left[WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M\right]^{1/3}}{2}$$

$$GII = 1 - \frac{HARM(G_F, G_M)}{G_{\overline{F},\overline{M}}}$$

The value of GII varies from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions). This implies that the greater the value the greater is the gender inequality.

Child Development Index (CDI): Child development is measured on three dimensions: health, nutrition and education (List of indicators and value used for CDI is provided in Annexure 5). CDI is computed using the basic formula as presented below:

In the case of a positive indicator, the following formula is used:

Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Max. Value – Min.Value)

In the case of a negative indicator, the following formula is used:

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

The value of CDI falls between 0 and 1; the greater the value, the better is the status of child development and *vice versa*.

Food Security Index (FSI): The FSI was computed by considering a set of indicators which captured three major dimensions of food security such as availability, accessibility and absorption of food (List of indicators and value used for computation of FSI is presented in Annexure 5). The methodology used to compute the FSI is similar to the basic formula used in the calculation of CDI.

In the case of a positive indicator, the following formula is used:

Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Max. Value – Min.Value)

In the case of a negative indicator, the following formula is used:

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

The value of FSI varies between 0 and 1, which indicates that the greater the value, the better is the status of food security and *vice versa*.

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI): The indicators measuring human development in true sense are quite limited at the sub-district level and hence, it is important to consider a set of proxy indicators to understand the

position of human development. In this regard, a broad set of 69 indicators affecting human development have been identified and selected based on the availability and reliability of data at the taluk level.

As stated earlier, the HDI is calculated by considering the indicators related to education, health, and standard of living. For computation of CTDI, a set of 69 indicators are chosen which falls within the above three dimensions. Out of the above indicators, a set of 36 indicators are chosen which directly and indirectly determine the status of living standard, and are broadly related to demography; livelihood and employment; housing and assets; and participation. A set of 19 indicators which influence the status of health are chosen, and they are related to health infrastructures, sanitation and drinking water. Finally, another set of 14 indicators which affect the educational achievements related to literacy rate, enrolment ratio, dropout of children and their mainstream, pupil-teacher ratio, the results of SSLC and PUC degrees, school infrastructure and per capita expenditure on education (List of indicators and value used for computation of CTDI is provided in Annexure 5).

With a view to provide a comprehensive picture on the status of human development at taluk level, the CTDI is computed. Considering the negative and positive variables, the value of CTDI is estimated using the same basic formula used for calculation of CDI and FSI.

In the case of a positive indicator, the following formula is used:

Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Max. Value – Min.Value)

In the case of a negative indicator, the following formula is used:

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

The value of CTDI varies between 0 and 1; the greater the value of CTDI, the better is the overall development status of the taluk and vice versa.

Urban Development Index (UDI): In order to understand the progress of urban areas and design the public policies to ensure sustainable development, the UDI has been computed by considering a set of 11 indicators. These indicators primarily related to demography, growth of slums, access to housing, drinking water, drainage, availability of health infrastructures, mobilisation of own resources, public expenditure on development works, urban roads, urban crimes and accidents. By considering the positive and negative variables, the value of UDI is calculated using the same formula used for computation of CDI, FSI and CTDI.

In the case of a positive indicator, the following formula is used:

Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Max. Value – Min.Value)

In the case of a negative indicator, the following formula is used:

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

The value of UDI falls between 0 and 1. A greater value of UDI refers to better performance of urban areas and vice versa.

Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI): In order to understand the progress of dalits or deprivation in socio-economic domains of their life and bring them on mainstream development through affirmative action plan, the

CDDI has been computed by collecting primary data at the Gram Panachyat level as one unit of the case study. In order to estimate the CDDI, 10 domains which affect the dalit's life have been identified. These domains include institutional inclusion, social inclusion, perception of discrimination, protest against discrimination, conflict resolution, perception of freedom, standard of living, gender dimension of dalit development, access to basic facilities like water, toilets and drainage and access to education. Based on the scoring techniques, the value of each dimension of CDDI is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Formula} = \frac{\text{Actual Value}}{\text{Maximum Value}}$$

Where,

Actual value is actual attainment of development

Maximum value is expected attainment of development or attainment of general population.

It is the average value of each dimension. The value of CDDI falls between 0 and 1; the greater the value, the better is the status of dalit development.

Interpretation of CDDI Value is as follows:

- 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

Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) is calculated by using the following formula:

$$DDI = 1 - CDDI$$

Where,

DDI = Dalit Deprivation Index,

CDDI =Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)

Annexure 3: Process for preparation of DHDR Gadag

The preparation of DHDR of Gadag has been started in the month of January 2013 by providing the capacity building training programme for a period of 3-4 days, and also the data bank and literature to the Lead Agencies and all those district level officials who were involved in preparation of the report. This training programme was organized by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Bengaluru. Subsequently, with a view to monitor, facilitate and expedite the process of data collection, validation, analysis and report writing, the DCC consisting of CEO as the Chairman, CPO as the member secretary, the Lead Agency and the district level officers of concerned line department was constituted. In this regard, about 10 DCC meetings were conducted. Further, in order to make the task much easier and faster, sub-committee for each core issue of human development was also formed. In order to improve the quality of data, analysis and monitor the report writing, the Quality Monitoring Group (QMG) was also set up by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Bengaluru.

Further, in order to ensure awareness among the officials and identify the typical issues of human development at the district and sub-district level, three workshops were also organized by inviting the taluk level government officials, elected people's representatives, local NGOs, students, subject experts and the media. At the workshops, several issues of human development which are quite relevant at the taluk level have been discussed.

The data on different dimensions of human development by taluks were gathered from the concerned department at the district level office by a team of trained research investigators. For this purpose, a booklet containing the table formats was prepared to make our task much easier and avoid possible errors. For each dimension of human development, the absolute values for writing chapters and computation of indices have been collected and validated at the DCC meeting held every month. The indices such as HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI and key findings of each chapter were presented at the DCC meetings for validation. The technical training programme at the Administrative Training Institute Mysuru was organized by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Bengaluru to avoid the technical errors in the computation of the indices.

After approval at the DCC and DPC meetings, a draft copy of the report was submitted to the QMG member for his comments and suggestions. After incorporating the suggestions made by the QMG member, the report was submitted for peer review. Finally, the Planning Department after ensuring all

the justifiable corrections has approved the draft copy of the report for publication.

Therefore, the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Bengaluru has played a key role in preparation of the DHDR by supplying the guideline document (containing list of indicators, sources of data, methodology and chapter scheme), capacity building training, financial support and holding several review meetings.

Annexure 4: Limitations, availability and quality of data

In order to compute human development and its related indices for Gadag district, an effort has been made to collect the data on different dimensions of human development by taluks from the concerned departments at the district level office. The important domains of data include: A) standard of living/livelihood sector- demographic indicators, livelihood and employment indicators, cooking fuel, electricity, housing and assets, participation indicators; B) health sector-health infrastructures, health outcome indicators, sanitation, drinking water drainage; and C) education sector- school infrastructures, education outcome indicators. More than 125 indicators were estimated at the taluk level.

A meticulous care was taken to collect the above said information from the concerned departments through a booklet of data format. In order to examine the trends in each one of the sector, the data on most of the above sectors were collected for 2001-02 (if not available for 2007-08) and 2011-12.

In the process of data collection, we have encountered lots of constraints in data collection, compilation and validation. The data availability and limitations were presented as follows.

Health sector: The absolute values on IMR, CMR and MMR were gathered from the DHFW, Gadag and accordingly the health indicators on the above aspect were estimated. The data on IMR, CMR and MMR were found to be underestimated and did not capture the socio-economic status of the taluks in the district, as there was a problem of reporting the information. However, this problem was attempted to overcome by re-adjusting the data obtained from HMIS by the Expert Committee set by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Bengaluru (Annexure 1). Nevertheless, the conclusions drawn based on such information may not strictly be generalised.

Many of health related indicators such as IMR, CMR, MMR, institutional deliveries, health awareness by social groups such as SCs, STs, OBCs and Minority were not available. Similarly, the data on couple protection rate and life expectancy at birth by taluks in Gadag district were not available with the concerned department at the district level office. Hence, the analysis of these issues is not attempted.

Livelihood and poverty: The data on poverty at the taluk and district level or social groups were not available. Therefore, the data on BPL card holders was used as a proxy for poverty incidence. The data on BPL cards were collected from the Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Gadag. As the percentage of BPL card holders was overestimated, it may not reflect the intensity of poverty

in each of the taluk. Hence, the inferences drawn based on such data may not be accurate.

The data on the percentage of landless households at the taluk level, and also at the district level were as not available and hence, it was not possible for us to describe the poverty profile of each taluk through proxy indicators. Similarly, the data on unemployment at the taluk level was also not available in the district. Therefore, the data on marginal workers were used to examine the incidence of underemployment.

Education sector: The absolute value on literacy and education sector have been collected from the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Gadag and accordingly several indicators such as NER, GER, PTR, SCR, STR, dropout rate, etc. by taluks were estimated. The NER and GER were computed based on the projected child population for the years 2007-08 and 2011-12. The data indicate that both NER and GER at primary school education have declined. This may be due to over projection of child population in the age group of 6-14 years during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

The Census data do not support the projected child population. There has been a consistent decline in the child population in the age group of 0-6 years in 1991, 2001 and 2011, and consequently, the child population in the age group of 6-14 years is expected to come down. Paradoxically, as per the data on projected child population, it has shown a rapid increase, due to which the NRE and GER have declined during 2007-08 to 2011-12. Hence, the decline in NER and GER is mainly to due to over projection of child population. Therefore, the inferences derived from such data may lead to erroneous conclusion. The data on the number of mainstreamed students out of the dropout students for a specific year was not available at the taluk and district level.

Thus, it can be noted that availability, accessibility and quality of data on various aspects of human development by taluks at the district level offices are quite poor. Therefore, the data collection, compilation, tabulation, storage and dissemination system at the taluk and district levels has to be improved significantly.

Annexure 5: List of Indicators and Value of HDI, GII, CDI, FSI and CTDI by Taluks: 2011-12

Sl No	Taluk / Indicator	Gadag	Mundaragi	Naragund	Ron	Shirahatti	Gadag District
	Human Development Index (HDI)						
1	Percentage of households (HHs) having access to modern cooking fuel	26.95	6.12	11.87	8.46	11.11	15.55
2	Percentage of HHs having access to toilet	33.41	11.31	15.95	12.24	18.59	21.18
3	Percentage of HHs having access to water	76.35	71.40	57.40	67.70	64.45	69.67
4	Percentage of HHs having access to electricity	94.66	91.10	90.51	90.72	89.25	91.87
5	Percentage of HHs having pucca (Good) house	45.07	26.82	32.90	25.89	26.41	33.55
6	Percentage of non- agricultural workers (main + marginal)	50.76	24.23	24.86	26.38	26.32	33.88
7	Per capita income (GDDP at taluk level at current prices)	42495	35737	46362	22147	27452	34034
8	Child mortality rate (0-5 years)	60	91	62	62	31	57
9	Maternal mortality Rate	222	325	116	138	277	215
10	Literacy rate	78.88	71.97	74.16	73.62	72.66	75.12
11	Gross enrolment rate at elementary and secondary education	104.91	114.86	98.66	99.98	99.81	103.20
	Gender Inequality Index (GII)						
12	Maternal mortality rate	222	325	116	138	277	215
13	Share of institutional deliveries	97.97	93.41	95.78	97.58	98.23	97.34
14	Share of pregnant women with anaemia (Excluding normal)	92.91	28.03	68.75	60.51	40.96	62.91
15	Share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs	37.04	39.13	39.13	38.10	42.50	39.18
16	Share of male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs	62.96	60.87	60.87	61.90	57.50	60.82
17	Share of female children in the age group 0-6 years	48.50	48.70	47.74	49.13	48.62	48.54

Sl No	Taluk / Indicator	Gadag	Mundaragi	Naragund	Ron	Shirahatti	Gadag District
18	Share of male children in the age group 0-6 years	51.50	51.30	52.26	50.87	51.38	51.46
19	Share of female literacy	70.84	61.87	63.38	61.94	63.38	65.44
20	Share of male literacy	86.89	81.84	84.61	85.25	81.70	84.66
21	Female work participation rate	34.32	46.80	42.37	42.55	41.69	40.02
22	Male work participation rate	65.46	67.36	66.24	64.84	68.38	66.17
23	Share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector to total female workers	35.04	15.87	16.04	15.73	16.37	21.68
24	Share of male workers in the non-agricultural sector to total male workers	58.97	29.90	30.33	33.35	32.23	41.17
25	Female agricultural wage rate	85	85	110	85	95	90
26	Male agricultural wage rate	120	120	115	125	130	120
	Child Development Index (CDI)						
27	Child mortality rate (0-5 years)	60	91	62	62	31	57
28	(a) Percentage of malnourished children (Excluding normal)	41.81	44.78	44.50	47.63	35.37	42.37
	(b) Percentage of children born underweight	3.93	11.85	17.85	8.61	4.46	6.73
29	Percentage of drop-out children mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	90.10	89.92	90.16	89.90	90.00	90.01
	Food Security Index (FSI)						
30	Cropping intensity	124.11	136.42	162.97	147.04	138.74	140.27
31	Percentage change in NSA (Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	-8.95	-32.82	13.08	-4.54	-12.27	-9.88

Sl No	Taluk / Indicator	Gadag	Mundaragi	Naragund	Ron	Shirahatti	Gadag District
32	Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	89.34	255.79	506.89	248.86	205.57	210.92
33	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	1.59	19.96	0.0	0.21	13.64	7.00
34	Irrigation intensity	100.00	100.00	142.33	103.31	100.03	119.11
35	Percentage of area degraded (cultivable waste) to total geographical area	26.53	18.44	0.0	28.66	19.60	21.69
36	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the gross cropped area	25.38	16.40	15.07	37.74	18.35	25.91
37	Percentage of BPL card holders to total card holders	74.91	82.66	70.10	79.46	76.39	76.76
38	Per capita income (GDDP at taluk level at current prices)	42495	35737	46362	22147	27452	34034
39	Percentage of Non-agricultural workers (main + marginal)	50.76	24.23	24.86	26.38	26.32	33.88
40	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings / Total No. of holdings)	2.50	2.41	2.32	2.35	2.33	2.39
41	Percentage of agriculture labourers to total workers	30.71	46.22	36.66	44.39	49.42	40.41
42	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	77.05	62.96	58.82	67.74	59.77	65.65
43	Child mortality rate (0-5 years)	60	91	62	62	31	57
44	Percentage of HHs having access to water	76.35	71.40	57.40	67.70	64.45	69.67
45	Share of pregnant women with anaemia (Excluding normal)	92.91	28.03	68.75	60.51	40.96	62.91
46	(a) Percentage of Malnourished children (Excluding normal)	41.81	44.78	44.50	47.63	35.37	42.37

Sl No	Taluk / Indicator	Gadag	Mundaragi	Naragund	Ron	Shirahatti	Gadag District
	(b) Percentage of children born underweight	3.93	11.85	17.85	8.61	4.46	6.73
47	Female literacy rate	70.84	61.87	63.38	61.94	63.38	65.44
	Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)						
48	Decadal population growth rate	10.62	13.40	8.57	6.65	9.54	9.54
49	Population density	335	149	231	205	211	229
50	Sex ratio	990	973	962	992	970	982
51	Percentage of slum population in the taluk to total population in the taluk	0.92	4.13	4.50	1.52	2.45	2.09
52	Percentage of population in the age group of 0-6 years	11.84	12.87	12.50	12.91	12.61	12.44
53	Child sex ratio	942	949	913	966	946	947
54	Infant mortality rate (0-1 years)	56	73	50	53	25	50
55	Child mortality rate (0-5 years)	60	91	62	62	31	57
56	Maternal mortality rate	222	325	116	138	277	215
57	Percentage of women headed households	18.19	17.04	15.39	18.49	15.68	17.39
58	Percentage of BPL cards issued to total ration cards	74.91	82.66	70.10	79.46	76.39	76.76
59	Cropping intensity	124.11	136.42	162.97	147.04	138.74	140.27
60	Irrigation intensity	100.00	100.00	142.33	103.31	100.03	119.11
61	Percentage of households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	25.31	27.21	35.20	31.71	24.81	27.95
62	Ratio of average agricultural wage to minimum wages prescribed by the State	0.70	0.69	0.75	0.72	0.75	0.72

Sl No	Taluk / Indicator	Gadag	Mundaragi	Naragund	Ron	Shirahatti	Gadag District
63	Work participation rate	74.91	82.66	70.10	79.46	76.39	76.76
64	Decadal growth rate of employment	124.11	136.42	162.97	147.04	138.74	140.27
65	Percentage of cultivators to total workers	18.53	29.55	38.48	29.23	24.26	25.71
66	Percentage of main workers to total workers	84.90	83.28	80.87	86.46	88.69	85.42
67	Percentage of workers in household industries	3.43	2.37	2.05	3.02	3.79	3.12
68	Percentage of agriculture labourers to total workers	30.71	46.22	36.66	44.39	49.42	40.41
69	Percentage of HHs having pucca (Good) houses	45.07	26.82	32.90	25.89	26.41	33.55
70	Percentage of site less households	9.29	13.61	24.81	32.84	15.56	18.16
71	Percentage of households provided with house sites	10.00	0.0	26.59	3.12	3.99	7.16
72	Percentage of houses constructed for houseless poor families	8.74	7.62	5.76	5.12	9.70	7.00
73	Percentage of households with cycles	40.21	31.79	32.63	30.03	29.27	33.95
74	Percentage of households with two-wheelers	19.92	11.05	14.73	10.39	10.99	14.36
75	Percentage of HHs with no assets: (Telephone, TV, 2 wheelers and 4 wheelers)	15.92	27.25	20.68	24.35	28.79	22.22
76	Percentage of HHs having access to electricity	94.66	91.10	90.51	90.72	89.25	91.87
77	Percentage of HHs having access to modern cooking fuel	26.95	6.12	11.87	8.46	11.11	15.55
78	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	55.11	56.32	45.01	69.40	56.43	55.87
79	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	23.94	28.35	26.78	12.10	30.99	24.69
80	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	37.04	39.13	39.13	38.10	42.50	38.92
81	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	12.96	17.39	13.04	17.46	7.50	13.79
82	Percentage of active SHGs	81.06	76.64	100.00	74.55	75.10	79.58

Sl No	Taluk / Indicator	Gadag	Mundaragi	Naragund	Ron	Shirahatti	Gadag District
83	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC	87.95	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.34	100.00
84	Share of pregnant women with Anaemia (Excluding normal)	92.91	28.03	68.75	60.51	40.96	62.91
85	Share of institutional deliveries	97.97	93.41	95.78	97.58	98.23	97.34
86	Percentage of children fully immunized	95.75	100.00	100.00	100.00	98.44	100.00
87	(b) Percentage of children born underweight	3.93	11.85	17.85	8.61	4.46	6.73
88	(a) Percentage of Malnourished children (Excluding normal)	41.81	44.78	44.50	47.63	35.37	42.37
89	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases	0.03	0.06	0.03	0.10	0.04	0.05
90	Average population served by a Sub-centre	4188	3821	2797	3688	3850	3745
91	Average Population served by a Primary Health Centre (PHCs)	14657	15283	21444	17433	24384	17571
92	Availability of Doctors per 1000 population	0.85	0.35	0.47	0.47	0.37	0.57
93	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.15	0.24	0.26	0.20	0.28	0.21
94	Average population served by an Anganwadi centre (0-6 children+ nursing mothers +adolescent girls+ pregnant women)	98	99	98	98	102	99
95	Percentage of villages having Anganwadi centre within 1 km. distance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
96	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	68.42	65.10	69.73	65.01	65.75	67.18
97	Per capita health expenditure (Rs.)	630.72	410.03	396.46	243.90	263.07	415.96
98	Percentage of Gram Panchayats selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar award to total number of Gram Panchayats	8.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.17	2.83
99	Percentage of HHs having access to toilet	33.41	11.31	15.95	12.24	18.59	21.18

Sl No	Taluk / Indicator	Gadag	Mundaragi	Naragund	Ron	Shirahatti	Gadag District
100	Percentage of households with drainage facility (both open and close)	66.61	44.23	46.76	46.15	46.86	53.37
101	Percentage of HHs having access to water	76.35	71.40	57.40	67.70	64.45	69.67
102	Percentage of literacy	78.88	71.97	74.16	73.62	72.66	75.12
103	Gross enrolment rate – Elementary school	105.29	118.03	96.74	99.35	98.74	103.10
104	Net enrolment rate – Elementary school	87.84	98.92	87.22	98.90	99.18	94.14
105	Dropout rate in elementary education	1.75	2.31	1.35	1.19	2.12	1.71
106	Percentage of Dropout children mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	90.10	89.92	90.16	89.90	90.00	90.01
107	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	38.38	33.52	32.18	33.94	31.37	34.57
108	Secondary school gross enrolment rate (15-16 years)	103.09	104.39	105.02	102.56	104.54	103.62
109	Dropout rate in secondary education	13.12	10.22	6.28	11.88	13.95	11.69
110	SSLC pass percentage	69.58	81.86	85.32	77.11	79.61	76.22
11	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	18.23	25.67	25.90	25.36	18.17	21.51
112	PUC pass percentage	46.13	42.33	58.01	50.54	47.54	47.55
113	School Infrastructure Index	0.83	0.85	0.83	0.88	0.85	0.870
114	Per capita education expenditure	669.1	1260.0	1153.6	1257.1	1316.4	1056
115	Percentage of villages having a primary school within 1 km. distance	100	100	100	100	100	100

Annexure 6
List of indicators and value of UDI by ULBs: 2011-12

Sl No	Indicators of UDI	Gadag-Betageri (CMC)	Mulagund (TPC)	Mundaragi (TMC)	Naragund (TMC)	Ron (TPC)	Gajendragad (TMC)	Naregal (TPC)s	Lakshmeshwar (TMC)	Shirahatti (TPC)
1	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk	47.00	5.11	18.89	36.07	8.83	12.25	6.32	18.32	8.78
2	Percentage of households without own houses	9.22	1.62	6.09	31.80	5.11	24.06	51.91	2.47	12.72
3	Percentage of slum population to total ULB population	21.30	18.00	31.03	14.30	8.09	18.00	19.54	13.33	15.97
4	Percentage of HHs with tap water connection	95.55	99.90	97.27	95.94	98.15	98.96	99.22	97.69	86.12
5	Percentage of HHs with sewerage and drainage (Both close and open facilities)	86.14	91.84	75.84	71.28	68.11	78.45	56.27	73.98	62.68
6	Number of hospital beds per 1000 population in urban area	1.77	0.32	4.01	2.76	4.29	0.93	0.36	1.36	1.70
7	Percentage of own resource mobilization to total receipts	13.57	16.71	8.64	8.57	9.15	17.71	11.57	14.68	8.81
8	Per capita expenditure on development works	881	69	2978	247	94	1231	2996	970	1619
9	Length of roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	5.39	0.23	3.94	3.32	1.27	10.17	2.42	4.87	2.59
10	Crime rate per 10000 Population	46.69	5.33	7.62	7.72	3.43	4.33	7.19	4.63	5.11
11	Road accidents per 10000 population	2.66	3.73	5.22	4.13	8.15	4.33	0.60	5.17	4.54

Annexure 7: List of indicators used for computation of CDDI

Sl. No	Name of the Indicators
Data from Secondary Sources	
1	Total households of the Panchayat
2	Total population of the Panchayat
3	Total SC households
4	Total SC population
5	Total number of Panchayat members
6	SC Panchayat members
7	Total SDMC members
8	SC SDMC members
9	Total JFMC members
10	SC JFMC members
11	Total Water Society members
12	SC Water Society members
13	Total Finance Society members
14	SC Finance societies members
15	Total VH&SC members
16	Dalit VH&SC members
17	Total pucca houses in the Panchayat
18	Pucca houses of SCs
19	Total toilets in the Panchayat
20	Toilets in SC households
21	Total length of drainage in the Panchayat
22	Length of drainage in SC colony
23	Total number of cultivable landholdings in the Panchayat
24	Total number of cultivable landholding of SCs
25	Total number of non-agricultural establishments (shops, hotels, flour mills etc.) in the Panchayat
26	Number of non-agricultural establishments owned by SCs
27	Total electrified houses in the Panchayat

	cooking, getting customers to dalit hotels, getting house on rent and giving house on rent?	
C. Protest against Discrimination		
11	Have you protested against water discrimination?	Yes/No
12	Have you protested against educational discrimination?	Yes/No
13	Have you protested against health discrimination?	Yes/No
14	Have you protested against social discrimination?	Yes/No
15	Have you protested against economic discrimination?	Yes/No
D. Conflict Resolution		
16	Do you think water discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved?	Yes/No
17	Do you think health discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved?	Yes/No
18	Do you think education discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved?	Yes/No
19	Do you think social discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved?	Yes/No
20	Do you think economic discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved?	Yes/No
E. Perception of Freedom		
21	Do you think you can question all the injustices meted out to you?	Yes/No
22	Do you think you can protest against all the discrimination you face?	Yes/No
23	Do you think you are free to move in all the parts of village where non-dalits move?	Yes/No
34	Do you think like non-dalits you can get all kinds of employment opportunities in the village?	Yes/No
25	Do you think like non-dalits you can participate in all the cultural activities that are taking place in the village?	Yes/No
F. Gender Dimension of Dalit Development		
26	How many days rest do pregnant women normally take prior to delivery?	<3M/3M/ >3m
27	How many days rest do women normally take after delivery?	<3M/3M/ >3m
28	Where does the delivery normally take place?	Hospital/ Home
29	How many times does the health visitor visit in a month?	
30	What reproductive health support do dalit women normally receive?	
31	How many liters of water do you receive per day?	

Annexure 8: List of DCC meetings organised for preparation of DHDR, Gadag

Sl No.	Date of Meeting	Number of Participants
1	29/11/2012	19
2	15/01/2013	21
3	11/06/2013	22
4	12/07/2013	25
5	08/08/2013	19
6	11/09/2013	23
7	01/10/2013	23
8	10/10/2013	20
9	13/12/2013	20
10	25/3/2014	25

Annexure 9: List of workshops organized for preparation of DHDR, Gadag

Date	Place	No of participants
18-03-2013	Zilla Panchayat, Gadag	72
22-03-2013	Taluk Panchayat, Shirahatti	61
23-03-2013	Taluk Panchayat, Ron,	32

Annexure 10: List of committees formed for preparation of DHDR, Gadag

A: Gadag District Human Development Report: District Core Committee

Chairperson	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Gadag	Shri V.G. Turumari (31-05-2010 to 09-07-2014) Shri S.B. Shettannavar (21-08-2014 onwards)
Member Secretary	Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Gadag	Shri G.M. Shabheerahmed (06-10-2008 to 31-07-2013) Shri T.P. Dandigadasar (12-08-2013 onwards)
Members	Lead Agency, DHDR Gadag	Dr. R. R. Biradar, DoE, Karnatak University, Dharwad
	Deputy Secretary, Zilla Panchayat, Gadag	Shri G.S. Shadaksharappa
	Project Director, DRDA, Zilla Panchayat, Gadag	Shri T. Dinesh
	Project Director, DUD Cell, D.C. Office	Shri Ramesh Desai
	District Health and Family Welfare Gadag	Dr. D.B. Chenashetty
	Deputy Director of Public Instructions, Gadag	Shri B.H. Rajendraprasad
	Deputy Director, Dept. of Women and Child Welfare, Gadag	Shri H.S. Parameshwarappa
	District Officer, Department of Social Welfare, Gadag	Shri Khazhusen Mudhol
	Joint Director of Agriculture, Gadag	Shri C.G. Balareddi
	Deputy Director, Horticulture, Gadag	Shri Kashinatha Bhadrannavar
	Deputy Director, Veterinary Animal Husbandry, Gadag	Shri S. Jayaraj
	District Statistical Officer, Gadag	Shri B.S. Sajjan
	Executive Engineer, P.R.E.D, Gadag	Shri Sudhasharnkumar
	District Watershed Officer, Gadag	Shri Shivangouda Patil
	Deputy Director, Pre University Education Board	Shri B.S. Godar

B: Gadag District Human Development Report: District Sub-committee

Sub-committee on Education

Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction	Shri B.H. Rajendraprasad (President)
District Adult Education, Gadag	Smt. M.B. Tapaskar
Deputy Director, Pre University Education Board	Shir B.S. Goudar
Principal & Deputy Director (Development), Diet College, Gadag	Shri B.S. Raghuveer
District Deputy Co-ordinator, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana	Shri G.L. Baratakke
Education Officer, Akshara Dasoha	Smt. M.B. Tapaskar
Block Education Officer, Gadag	Shri B.S. Hugar
Director, CMDR, Dharwad	Dr. V. B. Annigeri

Sub-committee on Health and Nutrition

District Family Welfare Officer, Health Department	Dr. D.B. Chenashetty (President)
District Surgeon, District Hospital, Gadag	Shri R.N. Patil
Deputy Director, Women and Child Welfare Departmer	Shri H.S. Parameshwarappa
C.D.P.O. Gadag	Shri V.S. Anandi
C.D.P.O. Mundaragi	Smt. Shanta Warad
District NRHM Co-coordinator	Dr. B.N. Bajentri

District Leprosy Controller, Gadag

Health Officer, Municipal Corporation, Gadag	Dr. Mallapura
District Officer, Department of Ayusha	Dr. B.G. Patil
Taluk Health and Family Welfare Officer, Gadag	Dr. Satish Basarigidad

Sub-committee on Livelihood and Income

Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supply Department	Shri Ashok Kalaghatgi (President)
Joint Director, Agriculture Department, Gadag	Shri C.G. Balareddi
District Labour Officer, Gadag	Shri M. Balakrishan
Deputy Director, Horticulture Department, Gadag	Shri Kashinatha Bhadrannavar
Deputy Director, Sericulture Department, Gadag	Shri G.R. Hulakund
Deputy Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, Gadag	Shri S. Jayaraj
District Officer, Excise Department, Gadag	Shri S.K. Kumar

District Officer, Excise Department, Gadag	Shri S.K. Kumar
Employment Officer, Employment Exchange Office, Gadag	Shri Anil Karning
Assistant Director, Social Security, District Commissioner Office Gadag	Shri A.A. Kamblimath

Sub-committee on Gender and Development

Professor, Department of Sociology, K. U. Dharwad	Dr Jayashree
Deputy Director, Dept. Women and Child Welfare Gadag	Shri H.S. Parameshwarappa
District Adult Education Officer, Gadag	Smt. M.B. Tapaskar
District Registration Officer, Gadag	Shri H.B. Honnurappa
District Disable Welfare Officer, Gadag	Shri. D.N. Mulimani
Assistant Director, Kannada and Culture Department, Gadag	Smt. Banashankari Angadi

Sub-committee on Marginalised and Social Groups

District Social Welfare Officer, Gadag	Shri Khazhusen Mudhol
District Officer, Department of Scheduled Caste Welfare Gadag	Shri Khazhusen Mudhol
District Officer, Scheduled Tribe Welfare, Gadag	Shri Khazhusen Mudhol
District Officer, Department of Backward Community and Minority, Gadag	Shri R.L. Gunjikar
District Manager, Dr. B.R Ambedkar Development Corporation, Gadag	Shri S.K. Chawan
District Manager, Shri. D. Devaraj Arasu, Backward Development Corporation, Gadag	Shri M.F. Ingalagi

Sub-committee on Governance and Development

Commissioner, Urban Development Cell, Gadag	Shri Nadavinamani
Project Director, Urban Development Cell, Gadag	Shri Ramesh Desai

Sub-committee on Infrastructures and Other Issues

Project Director, DRDA, ZP, Gadag	Shri T. Dinesh
Executive Engineer, PRED, Gadag	Shri Sudhasharnkumar
Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Gadag	Shri P.R. Bellary
Joint Director, District Industrial Centre, Gadag	Shri C.I. Kumbar
Deputy Forest Conservator Officer, Social Forest Department, Gadag	Shri Jan D. Bhaktulla

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