HASSAN DISTRICT
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2014



Hassan Zilla Panchayat

and

Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department

Government of Karnataka

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Human Development Report 2014

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Government of Karnataka

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SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER

MESSAGE

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

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

Karnataka is consistently striving to improve human development parameters in education, nutrition and health through many initiatives and well-conceived programmes. However, it is still a matter of concern that certain pockets of the State have not shown as much improvement as desired in the human development parameters. Human resource is the real wealth of any State. Sustainable growth and advancement are not possible 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 the 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 the fact 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, more equitable progressive State.

Siddaramaiah

(SIDDARAMAIAH)



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And
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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 of various kinds by initiating suitable policy and programme interventions.

(S R Patil)



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MESSAGE

Development of a Nation is measured by the level of Human Development which encompasses the multi dimension of physical quality of human life. Since 1990 the UNDP has been using the various indices such as income, logevity and literacy level to assess the Human Development.

In view of increasing disparities in development at micro and macro levels the importance of Human Development Index is immensely useful to minimize the development disparities. The Human Development particularly emphasis for reducing the IMR, MMR, CMR and illiteracy. Realizing the need for better Human Development, the UNDP and the planning Commission of India have encouraged individual states to prepare Human Development Index. Now it has been focused to prepare Human Development Report at district level. Pilot study of Human Development conducted at four districts in Karnataka in 2008 has been a roadmap to initiate the preparation of Human Development Report at district level.

I am very happy to note that Government of Karnataka has initiated to prepare Human Development Report of all the 30 districts in the state.

Human Development Report prepared for Hassan district is an important document which would throw the light on the various parameters pertaining to Human Development such as literacy level, life expectancy, gender inequality, chiild development programme, food security, urban issues, Dalit development etc., this report would be a guideline to reduce development disparities among the taluks in the district.

I compliment the lead agency, headed by Prof. K.V. Aiyanna, Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore. Mysore and the District Administration. And others involved in the preparation of this report and fondly hope that it would be quiet useful for the policy makers and development functionaries, and other development agencies at grassroots levels.

(Dr. H.C. MAHADEVAPPA)

FOREWORD

Development of society which covers the various critical aspects of the quality of human life needs multidimensional approach. Mere increase in the real income of people is not enough to ensure all-round human progress and welfare. It is necessary to understand the crucial facets and process of human development. The Human Development Index (HDI) prepared in 1990 by UNDP is an attempt to understand the process of Human Development. The exercise of Human Development Report which is started at district level by the Government of Karnataka is a worthy attempt to understand the development dimension and disparities found at micro level.

In this context, the Human Development Report for Hassan District is a commendable endeavour documenting comprehensively all aspects of human development including education, health, income, poverty, employment, gender issues and governance. The report is of considerable importance to the local-level planners, policy makers, development administrators and institutions, governmental and non-governmental agencies involved in the formulation of bottom-level development programs. This report is particularly useful to the members of Grama panchayats, Taluk panchayats and Zilla panchayats as they get enlightened with the knowledge of the concept and dimensions of human development which in turn would enable them collectively to formulate more meaningful and effective programmes for all-round human development in the district. This report is also useful to the State government as it helps to ascertain the socio-economic position of Hassan District vis-à-vis the other districts in the State.

I compliment Prof. K.V. Aiyanna, Lead Agency of this project, Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore and Zilla Panchayat, Hassan and District Officer involved in the preparation of this report.

Hassan
November 2014

President
Zilla Panchayat
Hassan



Upendra Pratap Singh, IFS
Chief Executive Officer
Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Human Development Report (H DR – 2014) for Hassan District acts as an important official data base and a document useful for administrators and functionaries engaged in enhancing the quality of human life in the District. The HDR is the culmination of the concerted efforts put in by several institutions, officials, elected representatives and experts for over a year. I am glad to acknowledge here the help and support they have rendered in bringing out this report. This report serves as a bench mark for local level institutions such as Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, etc., from which they can plan for further development.

First of all I thank the Government of Karnataka initiating for preparation of Human Development Report (HDR) of all districts at the grass-root level, but also for funding this project.

The success of this project is largely due to the unstinted efforts of Dr. K.V. Aiyanna, Professor, Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore and his colleague, who are the lead agency of this report. I am thankful to him and his team for the commendable work done by them.

I am thankful to the President, Vice-President and Members of the Zilla Panchayat and the members of the District Planning Committee (DPC) for their interaction at the district workshops, taluk level workshops and their valuable suggestions to enhance the quality of this DHDR – Hassan.

My thanks are also due to all my District officers and officers of the Zilla Panchayat, Hassan, particularly Deputy Secretary, CPO and Nodal Officer, of the DHDR Hassan project, Project Director, for their cooperation in preparation of report.

I must thank all the Chairpersons, Vice-Presidents and the Members of the Technical Committees, who have rendered yeoman service at various stages of the preparation of the HDR-Hassan by providing necessary data and other technical support.

I also thank the District Officials of Departments of Agriculture, Women and Child Welfare, Social Welfare, Education, Health, PWD, Forest Department, Electricity Board, railways, Banking, NGOs and Urban local bodies in Hassan district for their kind help for providing the necessary data for the report.

My thanks are due to Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Members of the Gram Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats, Executive Officers and other officials for their interactions and for providing useful data for the preparations of the HDR-Hassan report.

Once again I thank all those who have helped us directly or indirectly in the preparation of DHDR – Hassan.

Upendra Pratap Singh, IFS
Chief Executive Officer
Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

PREFACE

The quality of human life in developing countries cannot be improved simply by increasing the incomes of people, enhancing the quantity and range of goods and services. The development specialists and policy makers have been relentlessly in quest of new and more comprehensive indicators of development consist of different facets of human well-being. As a result of this the concept of human development index has been evolved by the UNDP in the nineties. It was initiated by developing countries economists like Prof. Mohabud Ula Haq of Pakistan and Prof. Amartya Sen of India.

Most developing countries which embarked on a programme of rapid economic development during the post-Second World War period were given to understand that economic growth which, through a steady rise in incomes, would automatically fetch everything required for all-round human prosperity. The growth experience of the poor countries in the later half of the 20th Century believed in this hope. Development is a multi-faceted process involving concerted, all-round efforts to improve the quality of human life in its myriad dimensions, while economic growth is a uni-directional one which only leads to a rise in the number of goods and services available per person, and fails to bring about complete human development.

It was gradually realized by the development economists and policy makers that the aim of development should be not merely to increase the real income per capita but to enhance the quality of human life, by not only enlarging the people's choice/ command over the 'material requisites of well-being' but also by eliminating poverty, unemployment, hunger and malnutrition, squalor, ignorance, ill-health, premature death and debilitating physical environment. The ultimate objective of every development effort is the attainment of human self-esteem which can only be accomplished through a sustained rise in real incomes accompanied by gainful employment to all, alleviation of poverty with particular stress on the need to fight feminine poverty, bring about all-round empowerment of women and remove economic and social discrimination among different classes in the society.

Human Development Index (HDI) is a commendable conceptual-cum-policy effort to achieve the above-mentioned objectives of development. It is a composite index incorporating the major traits of the quality of human life namely, life expectancy at birth, adult literacy ratio, combined school enrolment ratio and income adjusted for purchasing power parity. The saga of human development reports brought out regularly every year by the UNDP since 1990, is .replete with continuous attempts to refined the methods of incorporating the different components of the HDI along with a sustained commitment and drive to extend the task of preparation of HDI into the constituent states within every country, into the districts within a State and also into every Taluk/ Block within every District. The ultimate goal of this movement is to be able to prepare human development indices for every village and perhaps, for every household therein. As far as India is concerned, there is a realization, albeit belatedly, on the part of the

planners and policy makers that more meaningful and effective formulation and implementation of programmes for development would require a status report on the different facets/components of human development at the grassroots level.

The present Human Development Report (HDR) of Hassan District is fondly hoped that it would serve not only as a data base for development planning at the taluk and district levels but also as a status report on the key dimensions of human development in different taluks in the district. The HDR of Hassan District makes a sincere attempt to compare different taluks in the district in terms of the major components of human development index and also to compare the human development indicators of the district as such, with those of the State of Karnataka.

Thus the Human Development Report (HDR) of Hassan District would help and facilitate a process of development at the grassroot level. The report would be extremely useful not only as a data base for local-level planning but also as a guide for the grassroot level development functionaries–both Government and Non-Government–to implement various development programmes more meaningfully and effectively, besides being useful for academicians/researchers in the field of development.

This report was made possible by the encouragement and help I received from several individuals, officers and institutions. The report benefited itself particularly from the interactions in the workshops and experts' meetings held at the State, District and Taluk Level from time to time. It is my pleasant duty to thank all of them. First of all, I am grateful to the authorities of the University of Mysore for their kind permission and encouragement in carrying out this project.

This project was funded by the Government of Karnataka, Department of Planning, Bangalore through Zilla Panchayat, Hassan. In this context, I am deeply indebted to the Department of Planning and present Principal Secretary V. Manjula, IAS, for kind help and guidance in the process of preparation of the report. I acknowledge the support of Former Principal Secretaries Mr. Sanjeev Kumar, IAS and Ms. Anitha Kaul, IAS. I thank present Secretary Mr. Rajiv Ranjan, IFS. I also thank Dr. Shashidhar, IAS (Retd.), State Level Consultant and Coordinator, Human Development Division Planning Department, GoK, Bangalore, for his comments and guidance at every stage of preparation of this report.

I am thankful to the Director, Senior Director and Staff, Human Development Division, Planning Department, GoK, for their support and constant review.

I thank Sri Anjankumar, I.A.S., who encouraged me to take up the task of preparing HDI report of Hassan District when he was Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat, Hassan. At present he is Deputy Commissioner, Davangere District.

I place on record my heartfelt thanks to Sri. Upendra Pratap Singh, I.F.S., the present CEO of Zilla Panchayat, Hassan, for his immense support to complete responsibility of preparing HDI report of the district.

I am indeed thankful to Mr. K.A. Parappaswamy, M.A.,M.Phil., the Chief Planning Officer of Zilla Panchayat, Hassan District, Hassan, for his continuous support and cooperation in completing the report. I also thank the Deputy Secretory, the Chief Account Officer of Zilla Panchayat, Hassan.

My thanks are due to all the District Officers of Hassan Zilla Panchayat who are the District Core Committee members for supplying reliable data and constant suggestions.

It is also my duty to thank Mr. Shivakumar, F.D.A., in the Planning Section of Zilla Panchayat, Hassan, for his patience in supplying the required data.

I thank the President, Vice President and members of Zilla Panchayat, Hassan District, for their support.

Dr. Ganesh Prasad, Senior Faculty at SIRD, Mysore, as a member of Quality Maintenance Group has been helpful and supportive during the period of preparing the report, my special thanks are due to him.

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I am thankful to Dr. H.N. Nagendra, Associate Professor in Urban and Planning and currently Deputy Director at School of Design, University of Mysore, Mysore, for his valuable suggestions.

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I thank Prof. M.V. Srinivas, Former Professor, University of Mysore, Mysore, for valuable guidance and support.

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I thank Prof. Krishnegowda, Director, IDS, for his encouragement and cooperation.

Finally, I thank everyone who directly or indirectly extended their support.

Prof. K.V. Aiyanna
Lead Agency

HASSAN DISTRICT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2014

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	⇢	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	⇢	Antenatal Care
BPL	⇢	Below Poverty Line
CDDI	⇢	Composite Dalit Development Index
CDI	⇢	Child Development Index
CMC	⇢	City Municipal Corporation
CMR	⇢	Child Mortality Rate
CTDI	⇢	Comprehensive Taluk Development Index
DCC	⇢	District Core Committee
DCDI	⇢	District Composite Development Index
DDPI	⇢	Deputy Director Public Instruction
DG	⇢	Decadal Growth
DHO	⇢	District Health Office
FSI	⇢	Food Security Index
GDI	⇢	Gender Development Index
GDP	⇢	Gross Domestic Index
GEM	⇢	Gender Empowerment Index
GER	⇢	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GII	⇢	Gender Inequality Index
GP	⇢	Grama Panchayat
HD	⇢	Human Development
HDI	⇢	Human Development Index
IMR	⇢	Infant Mortality Rate
MGNREGS	⇢	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Scheme
MMR	⇢	Maternal Mortality Rate
NER	⇢	Net Enrolment Ratio
OBC	⇢	Other Backward Caste
PDS	⇢	Public Distribution System
PHC	⇢	Primary Health Centre
SC	⇢	Scheduled Caste
SEZ	⇢	Special Economic Zone
SHG	⇢	Self Help Group
ST	⇢	Scheduled Tribe
TMC	⇢	Town Municipal Corporation
TP	⇢	Town Panchayat
TP	⇢	Taluk Panchayat
UDI	⇢	Urban Development Index
UGD	⇢	Underground Drainage
ULB	⇢	Urban Local Bodies
UNDP	⇢	United Nations Development Programme
UNO	⇢	United Nations Organisation
ZP	⇢	Zilla Panchayat

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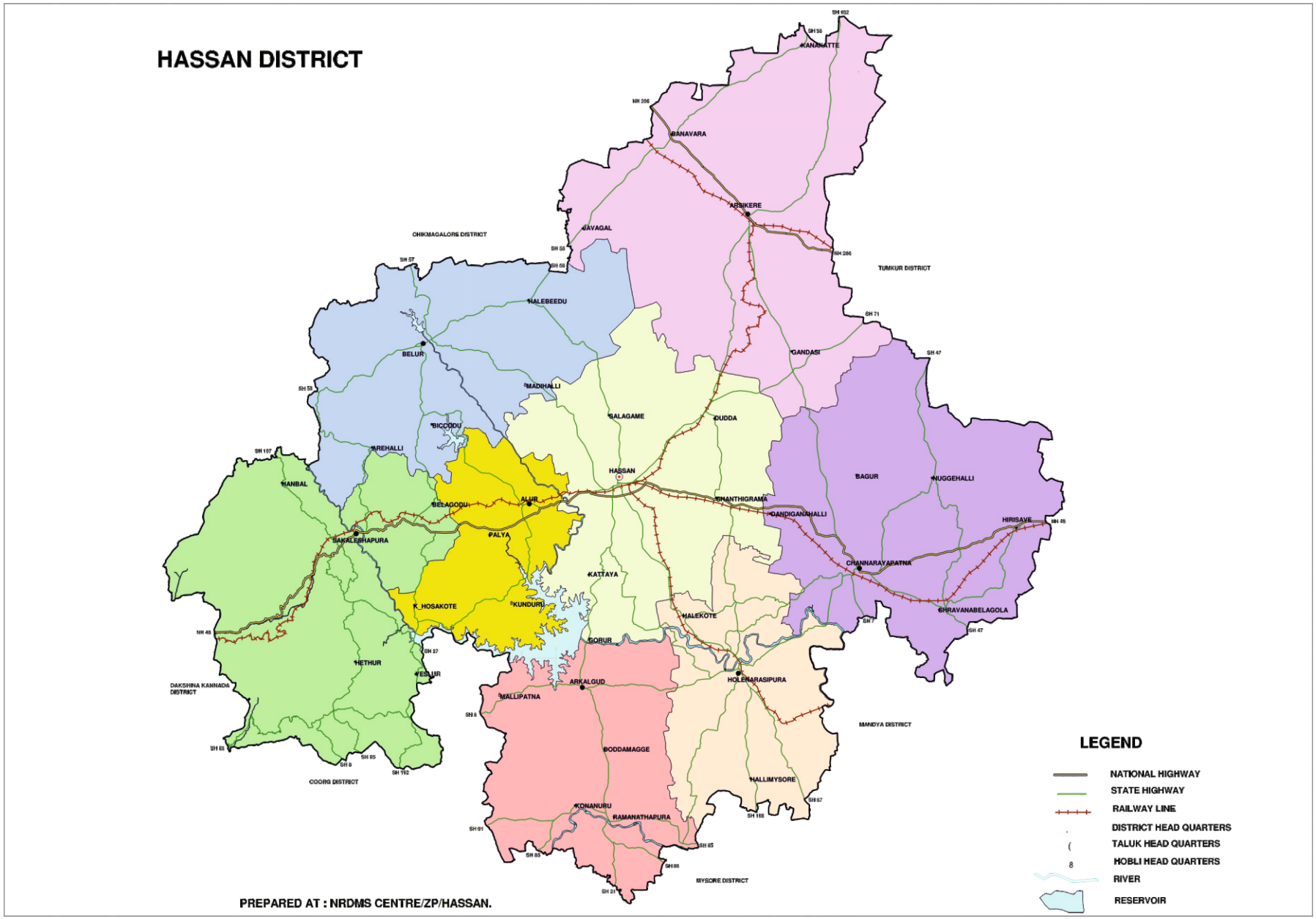
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HASSAN DISTRICT
KANAKATTE
RANAVARA
ARSIKERE
CHIKMAGALORE DISTRICT
TUMKUR DISTRICT
HALEBEEDU
BELUR
GANDASI
MADIHALLI
SALAGAME
DUDDA
BICCODU
AREHALLI
HASSAN
BAGUR
NUGGEHALLI
HANBAL
ALUR
SHANTHIGRAMA
DANDIGANAHALLI
HIRISAVE
BELAGODU
SAKALESHAPURA
PALYA
CHANNARAYAPATNA
KATTAYA
K_HOSAKOTE
KUNDURI
SRAVANABELAGOLA
HALEKOTE
GORUR
HETHUR
VESLUR
HOLENARASIPURA
DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT
ARKALGUD
MALLIPATNA
MANDYA DISTRICT
BODDAMAGGE
HALLIMYSORE
KONANURU
RAMANATHAPURA
MYSORE DISTRICT
COORG DISTRICT
LEGEND
NATIONAL HIGHWAY
STATE HIGHWAY
RAILWAY LINE
DISTRICT HEAD QUARTERS
TALUK HEAD QUARTERS
HOBLI HEAD QUARTERS
RIVER
RESERVOIR
PREPARED AT : NRDMS CENTRE/ZP/HASSAN.

PART - I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY









EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Human Development Report of Hassan District 2014 is a comprehensive development Report of the district. Hassan district is one of the Report districts in southern Karnataka. It is an important tourist place of having the world famous Belur, Halebeedu historical sculptures and Sravanabelagola a famous place of Jain religion with a gigantic Bahubali statue.

The preparation of Human Development Report of Hassan is the effort of Government of Karnataka to assess the level of human development in the districts of Karnataka State. The Human Development Report reveals the development divergence among the districts in the State. Similarly the Human Development Report of Hassan also brings out the scenario of Human Development of Hassan where the human development disparities found across the taluks in the district.

The definition of development is increasing percapita income with improved supply of material welfare. Income is only one centrality that is available to people though an important one at that. But the purpose of development is to enlarge all human choices not just income. The generated income has to be redistributed through the supply of material to the people. Income is a means, not an end. The well being of society depends on the uses to which income is put, not on the level of income itself. Many countries of world have experienced high level of human development with modest income level and poor levels of human development at fairly high level income levels. This simply reveals that there is no link between income growth and human development. As the theory of economics reveals the difference between economic growth and development, the human development is a quantitative aspect than a qualitative. The concept of human capital formation captures only one side of human development. Similarly welfare approaches looks at human beings as beneficiaries rather than as agents of change or participants in the development process. The objective of development is to produce and provides goods and services to the needy along with enlarging human choices of all.

Realising the importance of HDI, developing countries of the world have given much emphasis to human development particularly as the southern hemisphere of world rises unprecedented in its speed and scale. The UNDP Human Development Report of 2013 pointed out that, “Never in the history having the living conditions and prospects of so many people changed so dramatically and so fast. The rise of the south must be understood as the study of a democratic expansion of individual capabilities and sustained human development programmes in the countries that are home to the vast majority of the world’s people. When dozens of countries and billions of people move up the development ladder, as they are doing today has a direct impact on wealth creation and broader human progress in all countries and regions of the world.”

This statement implies that developing economies of the world have realised the significance of human development. Similarly, India as one of the developing economies is striving to enhance the Human Development Index.

In this direction Government of Karnataka has taken steps to prepare human development of all 30 districts. The result of this is the preparation of human development report of Hassan district.

Human Development Report of Hassan district 2014 is a status report on the key dimensions of human development in different taluks in the district. the human development report of Hassan district makes a sincere attempt to compare different taluks in the district in terms of the major components of human development index and also to compare the human development indicators of the district as such with those of the State of Karnataka.

Karnataka has been a pioneer in estimating district income and the first estimates were made available in 1960-61. Since then, district estimates have been computed at ten year intervals till 1990-91 and thereafter, annual estimates are being worked out regularly.

Although the UNDP uses three main indices like percapita income, life expectancy or longevity and levels of education many other factors are associated with these major indices. At present indicators like IMR, MMR, CMR, GII, GDI, GEM and HPI are taken into consideration.

The method of calculating Human Development Index of any nation, region, state or a district is based on the values of three major indices. These three indices are Living Standard Index, Health Index and Education Index. These three indices comprise several factors contributing to standard of living, better health services and high educational level. Taking the values of individual index together they are computed for getting the values of each index, the average values of all the three indices are considered. Ranking is then assigned to individual nation or state. A similar method is followed in calculating the HDI ranking of individual taluks of Hassan district.

When Human Development Index report is prepared, several factors which contributed for HDI of the district are taken into consideration. The contributing factor under three main indices like standard of living, health and education are listed in annexure numbering from 1-126 indicators.

The dominating indicators are literacy rate, sex ratio, access to sanitation, housing, electricity, food security, etc. With regard to health index, major issues like IMR, MMR, CMR, problem of anaemia of pregnant women, institutional deliveries, providing health services and other infrastructure available in Hassan district are taken into consideration. Similarly to get the values for education index, the literacy rate of male and female, enrolment rate of children, dropout rate, mainstreaming the dropout-children, student teacher ratio and other necessary infrastructures available in the Hassan district are included.

In ordered to familiarize the concept of human development among common people and civilian, several rounds of meeting are conducted with the public and elected representatives at taluk and district level. The discussion and dialogues with public and elected representatives have been very useful in collecting data and information about various issues related to human development in the district.

However calculation of human development is mainly based on reliable data pertaining to livelihood, health services and education status of the district. To ensure the reliability of data of the district, District Core Committee was constituted headed by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat of Hassan district with Chief Planning Officer of the district as member-secretary.

The heads of the various departments of district were members of the committee. The District Officers who were the member of DCC are DHO, DDPI, Joint Director (Agriculture) and others. The officers who

were members also underwent trainings conducted by the state agency.

The data pertaining to three main indices like standard of living, income, health and education has been collected from the respective departments like, health, education, agriculture, women and child development, Zilla Panchayat, Department of SCs/STs. District Statistical Office, Department of Industries and Commerce, Office of the urban local bodies, etc. The required absolute data is collected talukwise. The talukwise data has been necessary to know the level of human development of taluks in Hassan district.

The collected raw data is compiled and appropriate tables for all the 126 indicators prepared. The collected data has been validated in the District Core Committee and duly verified by the members of Quality Management Group.

As per the direction of state agency, the data collected was tabulated to find out the percentage of individual indicators which vary from taluk to taluk.

Such compiled percentage has been computed through a specially prepared formula which gave the values of individual indicator and assigned the ranking of indices which ultimately give ranking to individual taluks of the Hassan district.

To assign the ranking to the individual taluks six indices are taken to consideration and their values are the yardstick to assign the ranking to the each taluk of Hassan district. Their indices are HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI. The measured values of individual index represent the level of development of each in the respective issues.

The preparation of Human Development Index of Hassan district is a testimony for the overall development of district. The report is a true record of strength and weakness of district development, particularly with regard to Human Development in the district.

Hassan district is known for its unique geographical features. It is located between Western Ghats and Maidan region, has a total geographical area of 6845 sq km. There are eight taluks with 38 hoblies consisting of 2559 villages. As per 2011 census the total population of the district is 1776221. Of the total population 885807 are male and 890414 are female; the female population is more than male population. The average literacy rate of the district is 75%. The average density of population is 261 per sq km. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. It is an important tourist place of having the world famous, Belur, Halebeedu historical sculpture. Sravanabelagola is another important religious place of Jains where a gigantic Bahubali statue is erected on a hill. Hassan is also known for given a Prime Minister to India. In 2001 the district had 11th ranking in HDI in the state and in 2011 the HDI ranking of the district is 9th.

The HD report consists of twelve chapters, each chapter devoted for discussing issues as noted in the contents part 1-12. Chapters from 4-12 are important which contains the values of various variables related to Human Development.

The fourth chapter on education which an important component, the human development report tackles education from the perspective of human capital because, education plays a critical role, not only in laying out and enlarging the base for human capital in any given country, but also in the redistribution of human wealth, and can be considered the most important, if not the only, asset for the poor.

Even during 2001, the taluk of Hassan topped the table in the rate of literacy with a total

percentage of 75.9. The male literacy rate during the decade in the taluk was 84.1 and the rate of female literacy was 67.8. The taluk of Arakalgud was below in the table with total literacy rate of 59.9 percent. The male literacy rate of Arakalgud during the decade was 71.2 per cent and that of female was 48.7 per cent. Similar were the positions of Hassan and Arakalgud taluks with regard to the percentage of rural and urban literacy rates during the decade.

As per the statistics of 2011, the total literacy rate of Hassan district stood at 76.07 per cent, which was slightly better than the state average of 75.36 per cent. The male literacy rate during the decade was 83.64 per cent and the same for the state was 82.47 per cent. The female literacy rate of the district during the decade was 68.60 per cent against the state average of 68.08 per cent.

The report on education of Hassan district shows that among the taluks Hassan taluk has secured maximum value of 1.00 in literacy index whereas Arasikere taluk has the lowest value of 0.4500 which needs steps to strengthen literacy level.

The right to health was one of the lists to be proclaimed in the constitutions of most countries of the world. Universal declaration of human rights established a breakthrough in 1948, by stating in article 25 "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well being of himself and his family. The preamble to the WHO constitution also affirms that it is one of the fundamental rights of every human being to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health.

India is a democratic country with socialistic approach has incorporated the health as one of the directive principles of state policy as envisaged in the constitution which states as follows.

"The state shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity itself. The state shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and standard of living of its people and improvement of public health as among its primary duties". Therefore Government of India has been formulating policies for ensuring the health of people.

In the report it reveals that Hassan district has achieved better performance on health component. The institution delivery is almost 100 percent. Among the taluks, Hassan is no. 1 followed by Belur taluk with 0.7651 and lowest value assigned to Alur taluk.

For estimating GDP, the economy of the district/taluks was broadly divided in to the following three sectors on the same lines as adopted for computing the national/state/ district and taluk GDP.

a) Primary Sector: includes agriculture, horticulture, livestock, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying contribute 27% to district GDP.

b) Secondary Sector: includes manufacturing both registered and unregistered, construction, electricity, gas and water supply contribute 21% to total GDP of the district..

c) Tertiary or Service Sector: includes transport, Storage and communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwelling, business and legal services, public administration and other services are contributing highest share of 52% to total GDP.

Standard of living represents the socio-economic conditions of people living in a region. If the economic status is good people enjoy of better standard living by equipping themselves with basic needs like food cloth

and shelter. Standard of living of people is measured by various yardsticks like housing accesses to electricity, drinking water, sanitation, use of cooking fuel, etc.

Housing is a symbol of civilization, without permanent shelter man cannot be called as civilized or habitate. Shelter is one of the basic needs of humanbeing. Construction of houses involves huge capital, apart from owing a piece of land. Housing is an important component of human development and indicative of quality of life.

Important indicators of better standard of living of people are housing status of people living in houses such as pucca houses, good houses and depleted houses. Asset status in the houses such as TV, two wheeler, cycle, computers and other household gadgets. Accesses to potable drinking either by borewell or tap connections.

Access to electricity, power connection to villages and individual households, sanitation facilities with toilets. Use of modern cooking fuel like LPG, kerosene, gobargas and electricity, etc. If the above facilities are adequately available to the people it reflects a better standard of living. The accessibility to the above facilities explained in the chapter 7 of the Report.

Human Development Report provided a special space for gender development. The data and analysis documenting widespread discrimination against girls and women in economic, political as well as social life. Gender-related development perspective is an integral part of the people centered in human development paradigm. It has already been shown that the mainstream development theories are gender neutral in nature. It pointed out that public policies to change this situation had not been completely effective because women had been viewed primarily as homemakers, rather than as full and equal citizens in a just society.

In the study of gender development of Hassan district it is pointed out that female population outnumber the male. The work participation ratio and representation of women in elected bodies also fairly better, which indicate the lesser gender discrimination in the district.

The marginalised section of the society in a country like India needs a special attention to bring them to the main stream. Indian society is a caste based society where the caste determines the status of a person. The SC/ST are the people belong to lower castes of Indian society who are deprived of equality in wealth and some basic human needs from the time immemorable in the caste based society of India. The article 14 of Indian Constitution has made provision for positive discrimination to provide equal opportunity to these vulnerable sections of the society. The Constitution of India has made provision for providing all facilities to bring them to the mainstream of the society. Yet SC/ST are remained as deprived of opportunity. The implementation of reservation of policy in politics education and employment has paved the way for SC/ST people to acquire economic and social status. The development of SC/ST can be measured in terms of demographic profile, education status, occupational pattern their living standard, livelihood, etc. The percentage of SCs/STs in Hassan district is 19.42% and 1.8% respectively (2011). The average size of land holdings of SCs/STs is 0.79 hectares against 1.15 hectares of others.

However as per 2011 census the SC population in the district is 19.42% and ST population was 1.80% which shows the increase in both SC and ST population. The highest SC population found in Belur taluk in all the decades having population of 25.49%,

26.20% and 30.99% respectively. Because of high percentage of SC/ST population Belur taluk in Hassan district has been a reserved constituency of Assembly seat in the district till recent.

Governance has been one of the instruments which bring changes in society. In a democratic form of governance, decentralization of power is an essential feature, which is discussed about good governance in Hassan district in Chapter 10 of the Report.

Hassan district has 2400 inhabitated villages. The total population of the district as per 2011 census is 1776421. There are eight taluks with 38 hoblies and 258 Grama Panchayats. District has a three tier system of decentralized governance. In the first tier Zilla Panchayat which is the district administration for development works at district headquarters.

Taluk Panchayat: It is the second tier in hierarchy of decentralized Government found at taluk headquarters. There are eight taluks with eight Taluk Panchayats. The president and vice president are the elected members and Executive Officer as executive head.

Grama Panchayat: Grama Panchayat is the third tier of the hierarchy which is at the local level. There are 258 Grama Panchayats in the district.

The functions and powers are performed as per 73rd act envisaged. Grama Panchayat is the real platform for practice of democratic process at the rural level. It prepares and executes the plan as per the felt needs of local area and people. The members of Grama Panchayat are elected by the people of the Grama Panchayat jurisdiction with due weightage given to SC, ST, OBC and women representation.

However as per 2011 HD report of Hassan district, Hassan taluk has No. 1 rank in HDI followed by Sakaleshpura taluk with No. 2. The least ranking is assigned to Alur taluk.

Urbanization is one of the important characters of 21st century, particularly the developing countries witnessing the fast urban growth, but the services available in urban places are limited. Human development needs better urban facilities.

Urban services delivery is being increasingly recognised as an evaluating measure for finding development index to confirm whether the facilities provided have reached the needy group and whether the same have been utilized for their socio-economic development and the service provided had any impact on improving the urban poor in the ULB jurisdiction.

The basic amenities like water, sanitation, housing, length of road, occurrence of crime, slums are the common issues in urban places. AS far as urban amenities are concerned Hassan district needs to take steps to strengthen urban facilities like good roads, free from garbage and better housing.

The overall development of Hassan district depicts that there is a regional disparity within the district. As per Composite Development Index of 2001, Arakalgud taluk was a most backward taluk. Holenarasipur, Belur, Channarayapatna and Arasikere were the backward taluks. The remaining taluks like Hassan, Alur and Sakaleshpur are considered as developed taluks.

PART - II

CHAPTER - I
INTRODUCTION





CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Concept and Methodology

Human development is a process of widening the choices for peoples as well as raising the level of well-being achieved. Although the level of development measured in terms of economic indicators, the socio political aspects need to be considered. Multidimensions like economic, social and political choices of people could be achieved by better human development. Development defines increased percapita income with improved supply of material welfare. Whereas Human Development focuses on the enlargement of all human choices – whether economic, social, cultural or political.

The concept of human development was created by noted economist Prof. Mahababul-Ula-Haq and well supported by Nobel Laureate Prof. Amartya Sen. Haq stated that, "unless societies recognise that, their real wealth is their people, an excessive obsession with creating material wealth can obscure the goal of enriching human life".

From an exclusive, income-centred paradigm for very long, development thinking has slowly but surely, turned into an inclusive, people-centred paradigm in the 1990s (UNDP, 1997; UNDP, 2007). This shift has ushered in a concern for humans, inclusive therefore, from what has until then been a concern for income, that is, exclusive because humans were excluded. The architects of this shift are Amartya Sen and Mahabub-ul-Haq.

The Human Development Report has defined human development as the process of enlarging the choices of people, since its launch in 1990. The most critical of those choices are those of long and healthy life, education and decent standard of living (Mishra and Puri, 1998: 49). There are of course other, choices as well; political freedom, human rights and self-respect. These are choices that are essential and bring about opportunities for humans. Hence, human development is a process of widening people's choices as well as raising the level of well-being achieved (Haq, 1996: ix). Haq (1996: 14), in his Reflections on Human Development, defines the difference between growth-centred and people¬centred development as that focusing on the choice of expanding income (growth-centred) and on the enlarging of all human choices, whether economic, social, cultural or political (people-centred).

1.1.1 Changing Dimensions of Human Development

According to the concept of development, income is only one certainty that is available to people though an important one at that. The purpose of development is to enlarge all human choices, not just income. Income is a means, not an end. The well-being of society depends on the uses to which income is put, not on the level of income itself. Moreover, experiences have shown several cases of high levels of human development at modest income levels and poor levels of human development at fairly high income levels. The simple truth is that there is no automatic link between income growth and human progress.

The concept of human development is much broader than the conventional theories of economic development suggest. Economic growth models, for example, concern themselves with expanding GDP rather than improving the quality of people's lives. While GDP growth is necessary, it is not

sufficient for human development. Again, theories of human capital formation and human resource development treat people mainly as means rather than as ends, as instruments to produce more goods. But people are more than capital goods; they are also the ultimate ends and beneficiaries of this process of development.

The concept of human capital formation captures only one side of human development. Similarly, welfare approaches look at human beings as beneficiaries rather than as agents of change or participants in the development process. And, finally, the basic needs approach concentrates more on providing material goods and services to deprived population groups rather than on enlarging human choices in all fields.

Thus to achieve better standard of living of people the welfare of people is important than producing materials. The ultimate objective of development is better human development which is an end to be achieved through the means of economic growth. The essential components of human development are equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment.

Human development is about much more than the rise or fall of national incomes. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. People are the real wealth of nations. The most basic capabilities for human development are help to lead long and healthy lives, 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 community.

1.1.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

Human development is a holistic process putting people at the centre of all aspects of the development process. Human development focuses on the ends rather than on the means of development and progress. The objective of development should be to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. The concept distinguishes between two sides of development: the formation of human capabilities, such as improved health and knowledge; and the use that people make of their acquired capabilities, for work or leisure (UNDP, 1990; 2007; Ghosh, 2006; Basu, 1987; Sent 1985).

Human development shares a common vision with human rights. The goal is human freedom and self-esteem. And in pursuing capabilities and realizing right, this freedom is vital. People must be free to exercise their choices and to participate in decision-making that affects their lives. Human development and human rights are mutually reinforcing, helping to secure the well¬being and dignity of all people, building self-respect and the respect of others.

The Human Development Index and three other composite indices provide the framework around which the progress in human development is charted. The emergence of Human Development Index was a landmark event, for until then, GNP was the lone or prime indicator for monitoring growth and development among countries. GNP by itself not only provided a circumscribed view of the changing reality but also distorted the developmental focus. An over-obsession with GNP in the past often obscured the glaring disparities in economic growth and human development and blurred the difference between the means and the end.

HDI is measured by which human development in all spatial dimensions is compared. Being central to the concerns of human development, it is this index which ranks the countries in order of their development and progress in the annual Human Development Reports. HDI is

valuable in bringing forth the correspondence or lack of it between economic growth and human development. The larger the gap in the two rankings, the greater is the absence of convergence between two vital indicators of the development progress. If human development lags behind economic growth, it indicates flaws in the pattern of growth and existence of significant distributive imbalances in incomes and assets. The other way too, it is undesirable, as long-term human development cannot be sustained without a reasonable rate of economic growth.

The HDI is indeed a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development. There are other equally important measures of human development in use. They are described here so as to give a comprehensive view of such indexes as are used in the measurement of human development.

1.2 Factors Contributing to Human Development

The UNDP agency has been bringing out the human development report of the world assigning ranking to the individual nations every year since 1990.

Increasing Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita income were considered in the past as primary goals of economic development. It is now widely recognized that conventional measures of economic growth such as per capita or consumption expenditure or poverty ratios do not capture the broader aspects of human well being. Human development is about much more than the rise or fall of national income. The conventional economic growth model of development was, therefore, contested by the United Nations development programmes (UNDP) in its first human development report 1990, which reiterated that people, not things, or the wealth of nations should be the focus of development. It is about creating an enabling environment in which people can realize their full potential and lead productive and creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests. People are, thus, the real wealth of nations. Development should, therefore, aim at expanding the choices and opportunities for the people to lead the kind of lives they value most.

Therefore, it was felt to have broader approaches to improving well being that would cover all aspects of human life, of all people, in both high income and low income group; both now and in future and ensuring full flourishing of human choices and capabilities to enable people to lead the life they value in freedom and with self respect. Instead of emphasis on mere income growth, focus of development effort centered around people and their needs, their aspirations, their empowerment, their capabilities and choices without discrimination on the basis of class, gender, race nationality, religion, community or generation.

Karnataka has been a pioneer in estimating district income and the first estimates were made available in 1960-61. Since then, district estimates have been computed at ten year intervals till 1990-91 and thereafter, annual estimates are being worked out regularly.

Although the UNDP uses three main indices like percapita income, life expectancy or longevity and levels of education many other factors are associated with these major indices. At present indicators like IMR, MMR, CMR, GII, GDI, GEM and HPI are taken into consideration.

The problem of high infant mortality, child mortality and death of mothers reveals the inadequate health services like pre and postnatal services, institutional services,

malnourishment, etc. which are very common in developing countries. As a result of these developing countries of Africa, Asia are ranked with low human development.

Similarly gender inequality persists very much in low human development countries. Therefore assessment of human development discusses various issues related to gender inequality. And particularly, the need for enhancing women literacy, women empowerment, more representation of women in decision making process, etc.

The method of calculating Human Development Index of any nation, region, state or a district is based on the values of three major indices. These three indices are Living Standard Index, Health Index and Education Index. These three indices comprise several factors contributing to standard of living, better health services and high educational level. Taking the values of individual index together they are computed for getting the values of each index, the average values of all the three indices are considered. Ranking is then assigned to individual nation or state. A similar method is followed in calculating the HDI ranking of individual taluks of Hassan district.

When Human Development Index report is prepared, several factors which contributed for HDI of the district are taken into consideration. The contributing factor under three main indices like standard of living, health and education are listed in annexure numbering from 1-126 indicators.

The dominating factors are literacy rate, sex ratio, access to sanitation, housing, electricity, food security, etc. With regard to health index, major issues like IMR, MMR, CMR, problem of anaemia of pregnant women, institutional deliveries, providing health services and other infrastructure available in Hassan district are taken into consideration. Similarly to get the values for education index, the literacy rate of male and female, enrolment rate of children, dropout rate, mainstreaming the dropout-children, student teacher ratio and other necessary infrastructures available in the Hassan district are included.

In ordered to familiarize the concept of human development among common people and civilian, several rounds of meeting are conducted with the public and elected representatives at taluk and district level. The discussion and dialogues with public and elected representatives have been very useful in collecting data and information about various issues related to human development in the district.

However calculation of human development is mainly based on reliable data pertaining to livelihood, health services and education status of the district. To ensure the reliability of data of the district, District Core Committee was constituted headed by Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat of Hassan district with Chief Planning Officer of the district as member-secretary.

The heads of the various departments of district were members of the committee. The District Officers who were the member of DCC are DHO, DDPI, Joint Director (Agriculture) and others.

The officers who were members also underwent trainings conducted by the state agency.

1.3 Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

The data pertaining to three main indices like standard of living, health and education has been collected from the respective departments like, health, education, agriculture, women and child development, Zilla Panchayat, Department of SCs/STs. District Statistical Office, Department of Industries and Commerce

Office of the urban local bodies, etc. The required absolute data is collected talukwise. The talukwise data has been necessary to know the level of human development of taluks in Hassan district.

The collected raw data is compiled and appropriate tables for all the 126 indices prepared. The collected data has been validated in the District Core Committee and duly verified by the members of Quality Management Group.

As per the direction of state agency, the collected data was tabulated to find out the percentage of individual indicators which vary from taluk to taluk.

Such compiled percentage has been computed through a specially prepared formula which gave the values of individual indicator and assigned the ranking of indices which ultimately give ranking to individual taluks of the Hassan district.

1.4 Measurement of Indices

To assign the ranking to the individual taluks six indices are taken to consideration and their values are the yardstick to assign the ranking to the each taluk of Hassan district. Their indices are HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI. The measured values of individual index represent the level of development of each in the respective issues.

1.5 Concluding Remarks

The preparation of Human Development Index of Hassan district is a testimony for the overall development of district. The report is a true record of strength and weakness of district development particularly with regard to Human Development in the district.

CHAPTER - II
DISTRICT OVERVIEW



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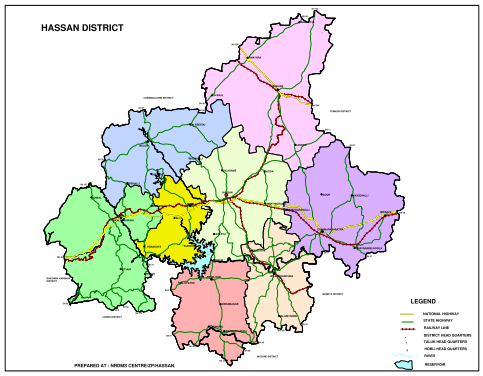
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CHAPTER – II

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Hassan district is known for its unique geographical features. It is located between Western Ghats and Maidan region, has a total geographical area of 6845 sq km. There are eight taluks with 38 hoblies consisting of 2559 villages. As per 2011 census the total population of the district is 1776221. Of the total population 885807 are male and 890414 are female; the female population is more than male population. The average literacy rate of the district is 76%. The average density of population is 261 per sq km. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. It is an important tourist place of having the world famous, Belur, Halebeedu historical sculpture. Sravanabelagola is another important religious place of Jains where a gigantic Bahubali statue is erected on a hill. Hassan is also known for having given a Prime Minister to India. In 2001 the district had 11th ranking in HDI in the state and in 2014 the HDI ranking of the district is 9th.

2.2 Background and Brief Regional History

Hassan is one of the important districts in Karnataka State. Hassan region was under the reign of Mouryas of North in the 3rd BC and later under the rule of Kadambas, Chalukyas, Gangas, Hoysalas and Vijayanagar empire. The Hoysalas brought world-wide acclaim to the district through their unique style of temple architecture.

2.2.1 Rivers and Dams

Hemavathi (Gorur) dam

Three important rivers, namely Cauvery, Hemavathi and Yagachi flow in this district. River Cauvery enters Hassan district at Kadavinahosahalli of Arakalgud aluk and flows about 15 miles in the district. The river Hemavathy enters Hassan district, near Anchanahally of Sakaleshpur taluk and flows towards south and joins Cauvery River. The river Yagachi enters Hassan district near Siraghatta of Belur taluk and joins Hemavathi River at Gorur. The total length of this river in Hassan district is 41 miles. Hemavathy reservoir at Gorur is the main dam. Yagachi and Vatehole are the other two small reservoirs in the district.





Chennakeshava Temple(Star Temple)

Belur is 222 km from Bangalore and 38 km from Hassan. Tributes to the Craftsmen of Hoysala sculpture have been rendered time and again by millions of tourists from all over the world for generations. It is known for the star-shaped temples on raised platforms and beautifully chiseled bracket figures.

Mahabharath and Ramayana the two greatest epics of all times and these are depicted in stone here.

Halebeedu

Halebeedu is 32 km from Hassan and 20 km from Belur. There are two temples at Halebeedu – Hoysaleshwara temple of Hoysala architecture built in 12th century is a fine example.

Shravanabelagola

The world's tallest monolithic statue of lord Bahubali stands on a hill. The statue is 57 ft high. Is 51 kms from Hassan and can be reached by road. An important Jain pilgrim centre.



Gommateshwara



Scene **from Western Ghat/Small**

Hassan district lies partly in the "malnad" tract and partly in the southern "maidan" (plains) tract. The district may be divided into three regions, viz., (1) southern malnad, (2) semi-malnad and (3) southern maidan. Sakaleshpura taluk constitute "southern western malnad" region, this taluk receives highest rain fall in the district.

2.3 Geography/Physiographic Divisions of the District

Lying between 12°13' and 13°33' North latitudes and 75°33' and 76º38' East longitude, Hassan district has a total area of 6826.15 sq kms. The length of district, from south to north, is about 129 kilometers, and its breadth, from east to west, is about 116 kilometers. District has 8 taluks 38 hoblies and 2400 villages. Geographic area of district of Hassan is 6845 square kilometers. The population is 17.76 lakhs and the average rainfall is about 1031 mms annually. Coffee, Black Pepper, Potato, Paddy and Sugarcane are the major agricultural crops. Tobacco has been grown in the last two decades in Arkalagud and Holenarasipura taluks.

Hassan district lies partly in the "malnad" tract and partly in the southern "maidan" (plains) tract. By considering the physical aspects, climate, rainfall, etc. the district may be divided into three regions, viz., (1) southern malnad, (2) semi-malnad and (3) southern maidan. western and north-eastern portions of the Belur taluk, western and central parts of Alur taluk and the whole of Sakaleshpura taluk constitute the "southern malnad" region; the central parts of the Arkalagud taluk, the western portion of the Hassan taluk, the eastern portion of the Alur taluk, the central and eastern parts of the Belur taluk and the western parts of the Arasikere taluk form the "semi-malnad" region. The southern maidan region includes the whole of the Holenarasipura and Channarayapatna taluks, eastern parts of the Arasikere and Hassan taluks and the south-eastern portions of the Arkalagud taluk. The southern malnad is a forest-clad hilly region with heavy rainfall.

2.4 Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

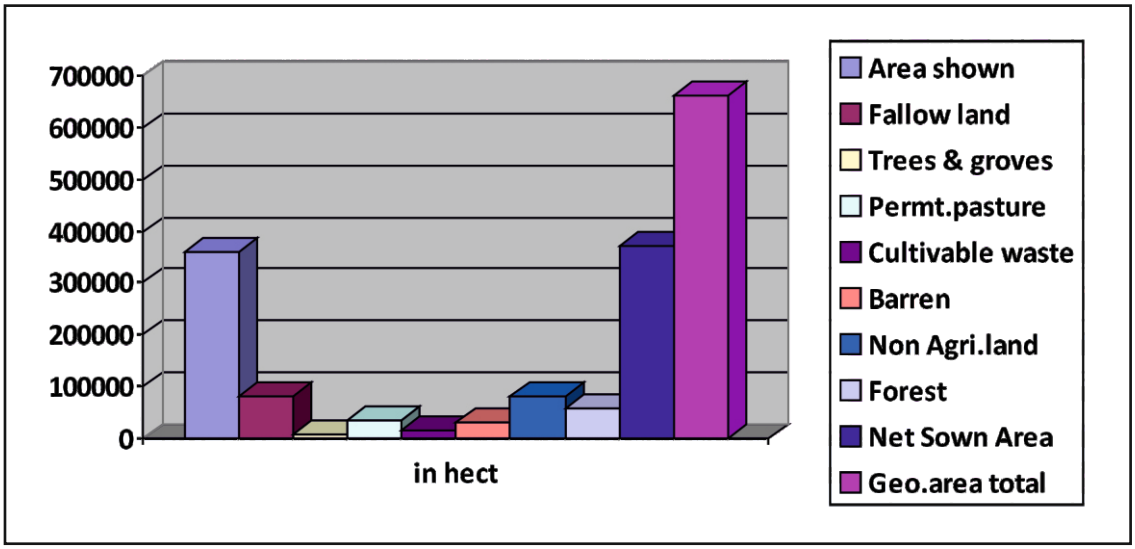
Hassan is one of the thirty districts of Karnataka state, and is situated roughly in the mid-south of the state. The northern area

of the district consists of a mountainous terrain while on the western side there is a striking transition from Malnad, semi-Malnad to maidans (plains). Agriculture is the backbone of District Economy, primary sector contributing 27% to District Domestic Product in the year 2011-2012. The majority of the population in the district derives its livelihood from activities related to agriculture and livestock rearing. Canals, reservoirs, wells and tanks are the major sources of irrigation. Taluks like Arakalgud, Hassan, Holenarasipura and Channarayapatna, most part of Alur and Belur, Sakelshpura enjoy better irrigation facilities. Area under agriculture is 3,93,500 hectares and percentage of irrigated area 20% of total area. Annual rainfall 1031.265(mm) and normal rain days 65. Nearly 80% of net cropped area of this district depends mainly on rainfall. The major crops grown in the district are paddy, ragi, jowar, ground net, sugar cane, potato and commercial crops like tobacco, black pepper and elachi. The area under major crops and their production have been declining in the recent year. The district is known as Land of Potato. The contribution from the primary sector to District Net Domestic Product has been declining over the years but the share of workers depending on this sector to total workers has not declined much. The per capita income is 19,277. Agriculture in this region is dominated by rain-fed and canal irrigation cultivation and supplemented by tank and well irrigation, tube well irrigation; for the main crop of paddy, small scale irri-

Table 1: Land holdings in the District during 2011-12

Land utilization	Area (in hect)
Area shown	359192
Fallow land	80817
Trees & groves	6963
Permanent pasture	32943
Cultivable waste	14142
Barren	30365
Non Agricultural land	79405
Forest	58775
Net Sown Area	370000
Geographical area total	662602

Source: District at a Glance 2011-2012.



gation is done by using tube well irrigation for the secondary crops, viz. pulses, groundnut, paddy is the primary subsistence crop being traditionally cultivated in different methods. More than two thirds of farming communities are small and marginal land holders and paddy, potato and sugarcane are most suitable staple crops for them, which are cultivated in vast farm lands. Horticulture and Plantation crops: Fruits and vegetables are the horticultural crops cultivated in the district. Small and Marginal farmers cultivate fruits like, mangoes of different varieties and vegetables, like tomatoes, lady finger, beans and flowers, crops which give them a sizeable income.

Hassan District has 6,62,602 geographical area has distributed in eight different categories mentioned in the above table.

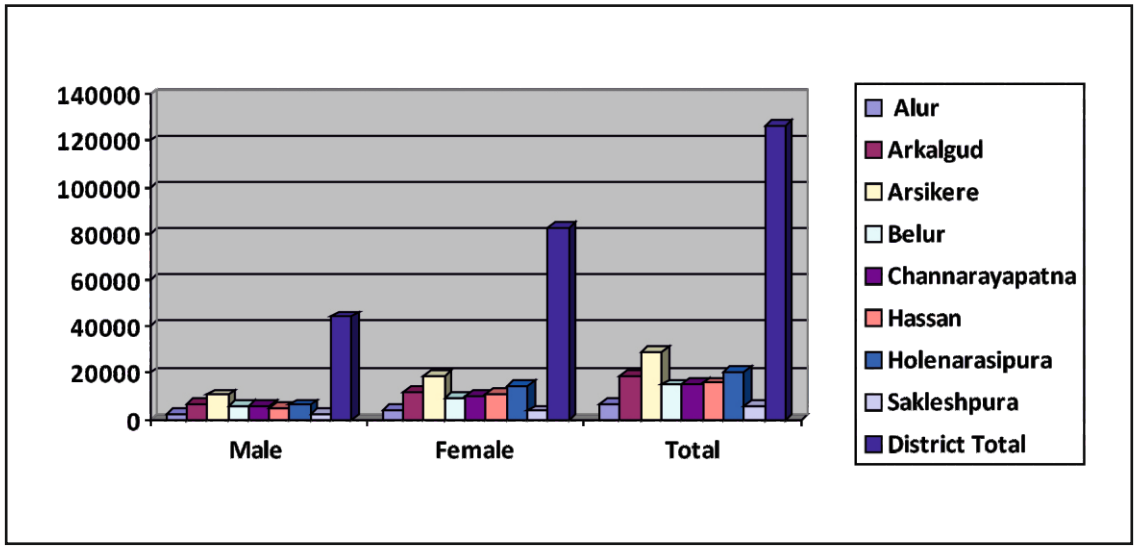
Predominant economic activities in the district: Agriculture, dairying, fishing, goat rearing are the principal occupations under the primary sector.

Paddy, pulses and sugarcane, ragi, tobacco and potato are the major food crops in the district. Cotton, ground nut, coconut, vegetables are some of the other principal crops

Table 2: Agricultural labourers in the district

Taluk	Male	Female	Total
Alur	2406	4274	6680
Arakalgud	6804	11881	18685
Arasikere	10512	18542	29054
Belur	5614	9128	14742
Channarayapatna	5484	10025	15509
Hassan	4701	10995	15696
Holenarasipura	6131	14241	20372
Sakaleshpura	2451	3470	5921
District Total	44103	82556	126659

Source: District at a Glance 2011-2012.

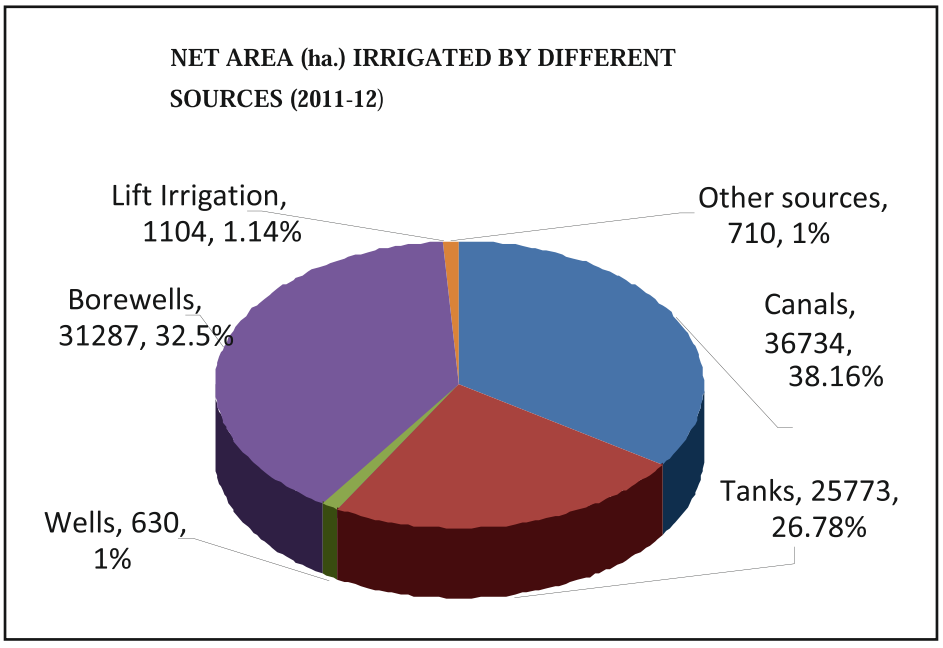


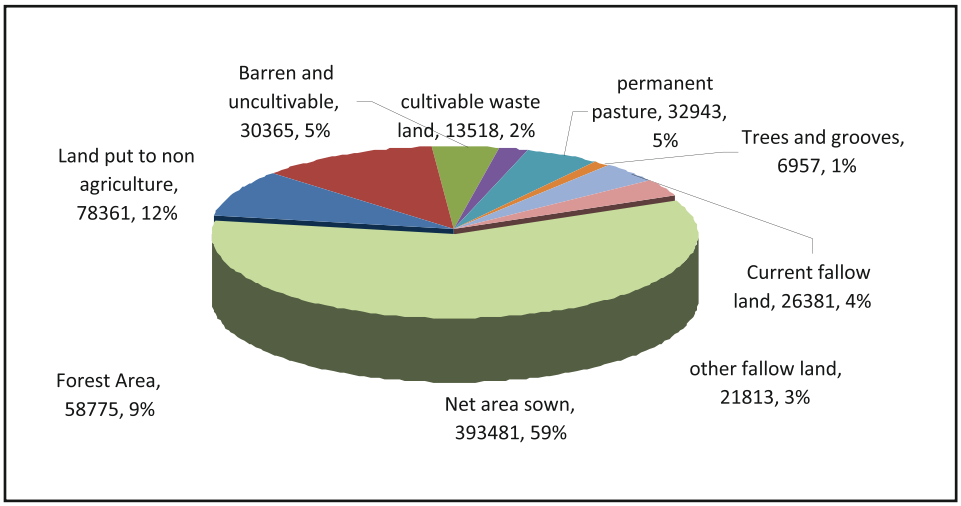
cultivated in this region. Agriculture is the major means of livelihood for the people, located in the delta of the Hemavathi, Cauvery, Yagachi and criss-crossed by the rivers and canals, the area is known for Potato cultivation though a number of other crops are also grown here. In addition, wherever ground water is available, especially in the Channarayapatna taluk farmers grow sugar cane, banana, flowers, vegetables and some dry crops.

The graph indicates the total agricultural labourers in the district and shows taluk-wise data of Male and Female. Women labourers contribute more when compared to the male. Arasikere is dominated by having a high number of agricultural labourers. In Sakaleshpura it is low because of low population density. In this taluk commercial crops are grown on a large scale.

2.5 Irrigation in the District

Irrigation is done from canals and to some extent with wells. The irrigation water is drawn from Hemavathi, Cauvery, Yagachi and Hottehole rivers. The total length of



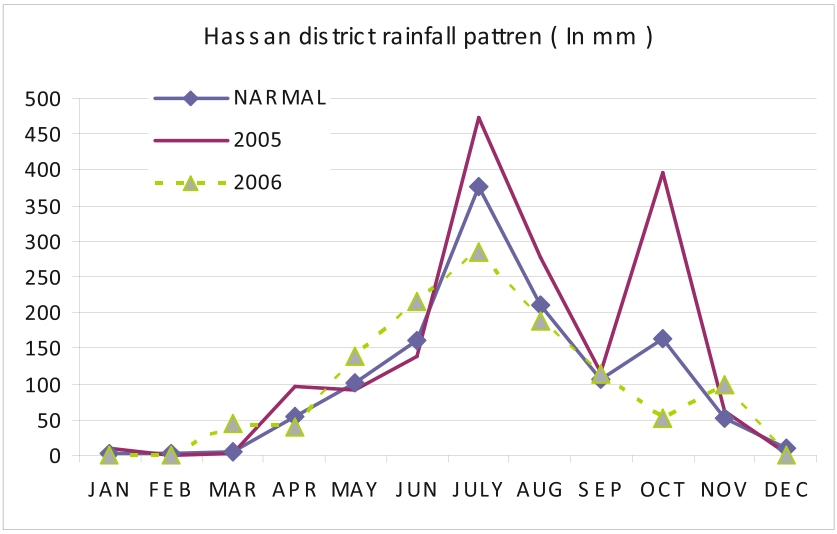


canals is about 550 km (approximately) and there are about 15080 tube wells. In normal years, the water is released by the above said sources in June and flows till the end of January of the year.

The total area under irrigation from all sources is 96238 ha. This works out 26.79% of the total cultivable area. Major sources of Irrigation are Borewells, Canals and tanks.

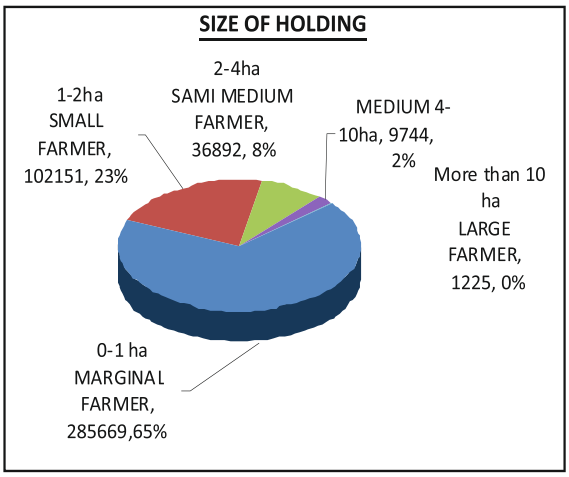
Hassan District comprises of 8 taluks, and they come under 4 Agro-climatic zones. namely Central Dry Zone(Zone No.4 – Arasikeretaluk). Southern Dry Zone (Zone No.6 Channarayapatnataluk), Southern Transitional Zone: (Zone No.7 comprising of 5 taluks viz., Belur, Alur, Hassan, Arakalgud and Holenarasipura) and Hilly Zone (Zone No.9– Sakaleshpurataluk) The weather, cropping and rainfall pattern vary according to Agro-climatic Zones.

Total geographical area of the district is 662602 ha. Out of this actual land area available for cultivation is 393481 ha (59%). Area sown more than once is 66946 ha.



Normal rainfall of the District in a year is 1031 mm, though the rainfall is distributed from March to December, peak rainfall period is June to September. Early Monsoon showers received in the month of April and May are useful for early Khariff crops. Rainfall received in the month of September and October are useful for taking up late kahriff or Rabi crops.

There are 435681 farmers, holding a total area of 463500 ha in Hassan District. Number of small and marginal farmers are on the increase year after year.



2.6 Demography

As per the 2011 census the population of Hassan district is 1,77,6607 out of which 13,99,214 is rural population and 3,77,007 is urban population. The percentage of rural and urban population to the total population of the district is 78.78 and 21.22 respectively. The percentage of rural and urban population to the total population according to 2001 census (14,16,996) was 82.31 and 17.69 respectively. Between 2001 and 2011 there is an increase of 3.07 percent in total population. The decadal growth rate works out to 15.67 percent (1981-91). The decadal growth rate was highest between 1951 and 1961 and it was 25.57 percent. It reduced to 23.05 percent during 1961-71, increased to 23.10 percent during 1971-81 and reduced to 15.67 percent during 1981-91. There is a decrease of 7.43 percent of growth in population between 1981 and 1991. The district has a balanced male, female ratio (1005) as per 2011 census.

The density of population varies considerably amongst the taluks. With a density of 385 persons per sq km Hassan taluk tops the list and this is followed by Arakalgud (297), Holenarasipura (292), Channarayapatna (267), Arasikere (238), Belur (218), Alur (198) and the lowest density of 130 persons per sq km is noticeable in case of Sakaleshpura taluk according to 2011 census. The density of population per square kilometer for the district is 261. The general information of the district is given in Annexure.

2.7 Literacy

Literacy and literacy rate determine the level of development. While calculating human development literacy level is regarded as one of the indices. Most of the developed countries which are ranked high on human development have achieved 100% literacy. Obviously low human development countries have very low literacy rate. The average literacy rate of Hassan district is 76.07 (2010-11) while the highest literacy rate found in Hassan and Arasikere taluk is 80.76% and 79% respectively. The lowest literacy rate found in Arakalgud taluk with 69%.

With regard to women literacy the average rate of literate women in the district is 67.65%. The highest women literacy rate found in Hassan taluk followed by Sakaleshpura with 74.75% respectively. Whereas the lowest literacy rate of women in the district is found in Holenarasipura taluk with 59.76%.

The average literacy rate of Hassan district in 2001 was 68.75% and during 1991 the literacy rate of the district was 56.85% which was little higher than the state average of 56.04%. Similarly in 2001 also the average

literacy rate of Hassan district was 68.75% which was higher than the state average of 66.64%. During 2011 census it reveals that the average literacy rate in the district was 76.07% whereas the state average was 75.36%. In the last three decades the Hassan district average literacy rate has been higher than the state average literacy rate. Hassan is adjacent to the Malnad and coastal district like Chikkamagalur, Udupi and Dakshina Kannada where the average literacy rate is higher than in the other part of Karnataka state.

2.8 Industry

Industrial sector which comprises industries and manufacturing activities plays an important role in the economic development of a nation. It is the second largest sector providing employment next to agriculture sector. The tertiary sector which is gaining prominence in the present context also depends on good industrial growth. Hence industrial growth is an indication of development. Hassan district is not considered as an industrial hub inspite of having a Special Economic Zone. It is a highly potential zone for industrial growth with good infrastructural facilities and hinter land.

Table 3: The number of industries in the Hassan district

	Readymade Garments	Textiles	Chemical	Engineering	Electrical	Food Processing	Glass and Ceramic	Others	Total
Industries	1	4	11	10	45	53	65	27	275
Workers	1500	3778	260	–	99	207	300	1390	6261

Source: District at a Glance, 2011-2012.

The medium size and small scale industries found in the districts are garments, textiles, chemical engineering, electrical, food processing industries and glass and ceramics industries. A total number of 275 industries have provided employment to 6261 persons. The number of industries are limited as the result potentiality of employment opportunities is small in number.

Table 4: Talukwise banking facilities

Taluks	Number of banks
Alur	8
Arasikere	19
Arakalagud	11
Belur	11
Channarayapatna	20
Hassan	47
Holenarasipura	9
Sakaleshpura	18
Total	143

Source: District at a Glance, 2011-2012.

Despite creating Special Economic Zone in the district the slow growth of industrial sector is responsible for unemployment in the district.

The Number of small scale industries registered in the District Industrial Centre are 210. These small scale industries include a paper and printing, rubber and plastics and textile industries. About 1838 workers are employed in these small scale industries of Hassan district. Of the total workers 1297 are male and 541 workers are female workers. Thus the contribution of industrial sector in the district in generating employment and income is very small.

Banking as a financial institution plays a vital role in the development of a region. There are about 143 nationalized banks functioning in Hassan district. The table shows the number of banks in Hassan district.

Apart from nationalised banks about 45 grameena banks are rendering services in the district. The total loan advanced by the nationalised banks and grameena banks is Rs. 226554 lakhs and Rs. 26868 lakhs respectively.

The other banks like district cooperative banks and agricultural marketing banks also have been playing a major role in the development of Hassan district particularly for the development of agriculture sector. There are 29 DCC banks and 225 agriculture and other cooperative banks functioning with 210 agricultural cooperative banks in the district.

Communication: Communication has been a major contributor for development in the era of Information and Technology. There are about 421 post offices and 104 telephone exchanges operating in the district. The number of telephone connections are 49818 in the district.

Thus Hassan has got good infrastructure facilities with Special Economic Zone created are an added advantage which contribute for the overall development of the district.

2.9 Infrastructure

In order to reach the expected level of development necessary infrastructure is required. Road network, communication, banking and other financial institutions, markets together form the infrastructure and better infrastructure leads to quicker development of a region. Transportation is necessary for movement of goods and people as a result of which there will be better distribution of goods and services. With regard to road network the total length of the road in Hassan district is 3959 km long which connects all taluk headquarters. About 168 km length of national highway and 813 km length of state

Table 5: Talukwise indicators and normalized indicators of development

Taluks	Actual	Normalised
Alur	388	0.80
Arasikere	330	0.68
Arakalagud	237	0.49
Belur	281	0.58
Channarayapatna	302	0.63
Hassan	472	0.98
Holenarasipura	348	0.72
Sakaleshpura	546	1.13

Source: District at a Glance, 2011-2012.

highway pass through the district which indicates the well connected network of district with other important nodal points like Mangalore, Bangalore, Hubli and Poona. Apart from good road network about 246 km length of railway is there in Hassan district. Important places connected by rail are Hassan, Arasikere, Holenarasipura and Channarayapatna. Hassan district as a good agricultural region with production of a plantation crops and potato and coconut need good potentiality of transport. The existence of SEZ is an added advantage to Hassan.

2.10 Regional Perspectives and Backwardness

The overall development of Hassan district shows that there is regional disparity within the district. As per Composite Development Index of 2001 Arakalagud taluk was a most backward taluk. Holenarasipura, Belur, Channarayapatna and Arasikere were backward taluks. The remaining taluks like Hassan, Alur and Sakaleshpura are considered as developed taluks. The table shows the talukwise indicators and normalised indicators of development in 2001.

As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report Alur, Hassan and Sakaleshpura taluks are developed taluks. Therefore Hassan district has most backward, backward and developed regions.

2.11 Overview

Hassan district which lies in between Malnad and Maidan regions has a unique character. Of the total eight taluks, Sakaleshpura, Alur and Belur are located in Malnad area whereas Arasikere, Channarayapatna, Hassan and Holenarasipura taluks are located in the plain area. Basically it is an agricultural region where both plantation crops and cereals and potatoes are the main crops in the district. It is also known for its unique tourist activity having Belur, Halebeedu and Shravanagelagola as world famous tourists attraction of Hoysala sculpture and a gigantic statue of Gomateswara. Hassan district is situated in an ideal geographical location where good transport network is well connected to all parts of Karnataka state.

Hassan district is also known to the entire nation because the district has the great pride of giving Prime Minister to the Republic of India in 1995-96. The present four time Member of Parliament Shri H.D. Devegowda was the only Prime Minister from south India. That credit goes to this great district in Karnataka. Hassan district has the pride of having a Master Control Facility (MCF) of Indian National Satellite System of Indian Space Research Organisation. Apart from this Hassan district has a Special Economic Zone which is one of the seven SEZs in India.

Hassan district is known to world through its Hoysala architecture and its treasure trove of about fifteen sculptural marvels. The total population of the district is 1776421 of which the male population 883667 and the female population of 892754 which reflects the outnumber of female population than the male population. This indicates the balanced sex ratio in the district when compared to other districts where there is high disparity between male and female population.

Hassan district is one of the potential districts for achieving higher Human Development in Southern Karnataka inspite of heterogeneous geographical conditions in different taluks.

CHAPTER - III

COMPUTATIONS OF INDICES



CHAPTER – III

COMPUTATIONS OF INDICES

3.1 Introduction

Assessing the human development is based on the different indices which are related to physical quality of people of the region. The UNDP of UNO consider the three major indices like, percapita income, education and life expectancy, the preparation of Human Development Report of Hassan district is based on six indices such as:

- Human Development Index
- Gender Development Index
- Child Development Index
- Food Security Index
- Urban Development Index and
- Comprehensive Taluk Development Index

Various variables under each index are calculated and computed to get the value of each index. After obtaining the values for all the eight taluks in the respective index the ranking has been assigned to individual taluks based on value secured by each taluk. To calculate the values of individual taluks the geometric mean formula is applied and appropriate value is taken into consideration.

3.2 Human Development Index

The three basic components of human development which are easily quantifiable they are, the capacity to live a long and healthy life, education or the ability to read, write and acquire knowledge, skills and command over economic resources sufficient to provide a decent standard of living.

As per the calculation of validation of various indices of Human Development of Hassan district, Hassan taluk has number 1 rank in HDI with high value (0.9520) in all the three index like standard of living with

Table 6: Data regarding Human Development Indices

Name of the Taluks	Living Standard Index	Rank	Health Index	Rank	Education Index	Rank	HDI	Rank (HDI)
Alur	0.3125	5	0.2299	8	0.5828	6	0.3473	8
Arasikere	0.3439	4	0.7236	3	0.4500	8	0.4820	4
Arakalagud	0.2488	8	0.3066	7	0.8395	2	0.4001	6
Belur	0.4033	3	0.7651	2	0.6242	5	0.5775	3
Channarayapatna	0.2512	7	0.4665	5	0.7246	3	0.4396	5
Hassan	0.8628	1	1.0000	1	1.0000	1	0.9520	1
Holenarasipura	0.2927	6	0.3935	6	0.4857	7	0.3824	7
Sakaleshpura	0.5217	2	0.5752	4	0.7105	4	0.5974	2

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

0.8628, Health index with 1.000 and education index 1.000, followed by Sakaleshpura and Belur with by 2 and 3rd rank each having the HDI value of 0.4033 and 0.7651 respectively. Whereas, Alur taluk has the least ranking of HDI in the district. Above table reveals that the Hassan taluk occupied rank number 1 in all the three indices with high values. High values in all the three indices in the Hassan taluk imply that various variables under each index are having better values than the other taluks. Various schemes have been implemented in health, education and also enhancing income. As the result Hassan taluk is ranked number one in HDI.

3.3 Gender Inequality Index

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects women's disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The index shows that the less human development due to inequality between female and male in these dimensions. It ranges from 0-1, which indicates that lower the value higher the rank.

Gender Inequality Index, the health dimension is measured by two indicators: maternal mortality rate and adolescent fertility rate. The empowerment dimension is also measured by two indicators like the share of parliamentary seats held by each sex and by secondary and higher education attainment levels. The labour dimension is measured by women's participation in work force. Gender Inequality Index is designed to reveal the extent to which national achievements in these aspects of human development are eroded by gender inequality, and to provide empirical foundations for policy analysis and advocacy efforts.

As per GII is concerned Arasikere taluk has secured No 1 rank followed by Hassan and Belur Taluks for 2nd and 3rd rank respectively with 0.0425 and 0.0549 values each. The least rank of 8 assigned to Channarayapatna taluk with 0.1226 values in the district. Good GII reflects better empowerment of women which is a sign of healthy society.

Table 7: Values of Gender Inequality Index

Taluk	Number of pregnant women anaemic	Percentage of institutional deliveries to total reported deliveries	MMR	% of girl child in the age group 0-6 years	% of boy child in the age group 0-6 years	% of women representatives	% of male representatives
Alur	502	98.97	95.12	50.31	49.69	46.12	53.88
Arasikere	55	98.90	89.54	48.55	51.45	45.74	54.26
Arakalgud	118	99.35	97.25	50.06	49.94	43.00	56.03
Belur	118	98.87	61.81	49.36	50.64	46.71	53.29
Channarayapatna	265	99.65	95.12	48.99	51.01	45.19	54.81
Hassan	23	99.91	70.04	49.25	50.75	45.34	54.66
Hole Narasipura	127	99.32	81.69	49.31	50.69	45.52	54.48
Sakaleshpura	331	99.43	95.12	50.01	49.99	47.72	52.28

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

Table 7 (continued)

Taluk	Female literacy rate	Male literacy rate	Female work participation rate	Male work participation rate	Female % of non agricultural workers	Male % of non agricultural workers	Female agricultural wages	Male agricultural wages	GII	Rank (GII)
Alur	66.56	81.38	52.67	72.45	24.13	30.50	200	150	0.1113	7
Arasikere	72.04	85.92	44.78	71.52	21.36	32.43	200	150	0.0332	1
Arakalgud	59.70	77.89	43.09	70.49	15.64	23.58	200	250	0.0883	5
Belur	69.96	83.60	44.98	70.96	24.50	30.87	225	250	0.0549	3
Channarayapatna	67.02	84.52	43.22	70.73	17.24	29.43	200	250	0.1226	8
Hassan	74.75	86.85	33.11	67.76	38.81	55.70	200	300	0.0425	2
Hole Narasipura	57.76	77.20	46.33	68.73	21.32	28.63	200	250	0.0800	4
Sakaleshpura	73.24	86.30	44.93	70.78	58.39	62.15	225	300	0.1072	6

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

3.4 Child Development Index

The Child Development Index (CDI) is an index combining performance measures of children – education, health and nutrition to get a score on a scale of 0 to 1. A zero score would be the best. The higher the score, the children are faring. The Child Development Index was developed by Save the Children UK in 2008 through the contributions of Terry McKinley, Director of the Centre for Development Policy and Research at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London.

The table indicates values of various indicators are taken into consideration for calculating the values of all the taluks. Based on that child development index is calculated and the ranking is given to each taluk in the district.

From the table it is revealed that Hassan taluk has secured rank 1 with 0.7209

Table 8: Values of Child Development

Taluk	CMR	% of children born under weight	% of malnourished children	% of dropout children mainstreamed
Alur	27	26.02	6.98	61.05
Arasikere	27	27.11	9.14	57.10
Arakalagud	44	27.64	13.13	53.50
Belur	21	31.65	16.30	50.00
Channarayapatna	33	20.82	3.68	57.90
Hassan	10	24.55	11.50	78.60
Holenarasipura	41	31.26	10.55	16.70
Sakaleshpura	18	29.86	3.04	14.30

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

Table 9: Values of Child Development Index

Taluk	CDI	Rank
Alur	0.6336	3
Arasikere	0.5987	4
Arakalagud	0.5176	5
Belur	0.5059	6
Channarayapatna	0.6834	2
Hassan	0.7209	1
Holenarasipura	0.3918	8
Sakaleshpura	0.4990	7

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

value followed by Channarayapatna and Alur for 2nd and 3rd rank with 0.6834 and 0.6336 values in both the taluks respectively. The least rank of 8 given to Holenarasipura taluk with 0.3918.

3.5 Food Security Index

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to the Sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. (FAO, 2002)Within this definition of food security, there are three components, such as availability, accessibility and absorbability.

Availability refers to the quantity, quality and seasonality of the food supply in the area. It includes all local sources of food production including agriculture, livestock and fisheries as well as wild-collected foods. It also includes all foods imported into the area by traders. The presence of well-functioning market systems able to deliver food to the area on a consistent basis and in adequate quantity and quality is a major determinant of food availability.

Access refers to the capacity of a household to procure sufficient food to satisfy the nutritional needs of all its members. It is a measure of the household's ability to

Table 10: Values of Food Security Index

Taluk	Cropping Intensity	Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	Irrigation Intensity	Percentage of area degarded (cultuvable waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA)	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings / Total No. of holdings)	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers
Alur	118.24	67.64	273	1.2	117.51	9.87	0.4	84.93	28038.35	27.79	1.15	15.4
Arasikere	133.23	76.96	263	3.8	115.80	5.52	5.66	85.87	28650.80	28.15	0.94	18.43
Arakalgud	138.34	82.73	401	12.19	104.49	0.18	25.92	84.88	54652.84	20.57	1.11	19.1
Belur	127.09	75.27	264	8.64	108.69	3.5	4.45	95.01	29325.31	28.36	1.19	15.96
Channarayapatna	123.79	84.29	277	0.67	109.49	0.84	12.05	93.86	21224.71	24.72	0.81	10.75
Hassan	132.26	65.50	192	4	160.56	0.86	4.29	76.97	33394.24	50.1	0.73	8.98
Holenarasipura	140.53	76.37	274	6.05	108.41	0.463	15.55	97.23	41538.07	25.7	1.17	23.27
Sakaleshpura	105.14	93.92	151	25.42	123.26	1.71	0.02	68.27	32986.26	60.66	2.1	8.55

Table 10 (continued)

Taluk	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	Female Literacy Rate	Availability Index	Accessibility Index	Absorption Index	FSI	FSI Rank
Alur	33.2	27	86.13	95.12	26.02	6.98	66.56	0.265	0.275	0.562	0.367	5
Arasikere	69.1	27	83.63	89.54	27.11	9.14	72.04	0.359	0.281	0.567	0.402	4
Arakalgud	13.9	44	82.83	97.25	27.64	13.13	59.70	0.553	0.191	0.289	0.344	6
Belur	23.8	21	81.4	61.81	31.65	16.30	69.96	0.339	0.200	0.454	0.331	7
Channarayapatna	24.2	33	83.97	95.12	20.82	3.68	67.02	0.379	0.203	0.640	0.407	3
Hassan	48	10	87.46	70.04	24.55	11.50	74.75	0.483	0.441	0.738	0.554	1
Holenarasipura	53.8	41	85.23	81.69	31.26	10.55	57.76	0.451	0.162	0.307	0.306	8
Sakaleshpura	27	18	62.45	95.12	29.86	3.04	73.240	0.374	0.652	0.517	0.515	2

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

acquire available food during a given period through a combination of home production and stocks, purchases, barter, gifts, borrowing or food aid.

Observation refers to a household's use of the food to which it has access, including food storage, processing and preparation as well as its distribution within the household. It also refers to an individual's ability to absorb and metabolize nutrients, which can be affected by disease and malnutrition a livelihood comprises the capabilities, comprised of assets (including both material and social resources) and activities used by a household for means of living. A household's livelihood is secure when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, and maintain or enhance its capabilities and productive asset base. To calculate the Food Security index of all the taluks, three main issues like availability, accessibility and absorbability are taken into consideration.

With regard to Food Security index concerned Hassan Taluk has got rank No.1 with 0.7209 value followed by Shakaleshpura and Channarayapatna assigned 2nd and 3rd rank with 0.515 and 0.407 values in the district. Whereas, Hole Narasipura taluk comes under the 8th rank in the district.

3.6 Composite Taluk/District Development Index

The following aspects have been taken into consideration while calculating of composite taluk development index in the district, percentage of total cropped area to net area sown, percentage area under food grains, percentage of area under Horticultural crops to total Cropped area, percentage area under Commercial crops to total Cropped area, percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown, Fertilizer (NPK) Consumption in Kilogram per Hectare, No. of Tractors per 000 hectares, Live Stock Units per lakh rural population, Bank Credit to Agriculture, number of Industrial units per lakh population, percentage of Industrial Workers to total Main Workers, Bank Advances per lakh population, number of Bank Branches per lakh population, number of Enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport, number of Post Offices per lakh population, number of Telephones per lakh

Table 11: Compressive Taluk Development Index

Taluk	Standard of Living Index	Health Index	Education Index	CTDI	Rank
Alur	0.443	0.530	0.661	0.545	4
Arasikere	0.409	0.511	0.383	0.434	8
Arakalgud	0.438	0.391	0.492	0.440	7
Belur	0.486	0.432	0.589	0.502	5
Channarayapatna	0.461	0.615	0.669	0.582	2
Hassan	0.520	0.675	0.813	0.669	1
Hole Narasipura	0.488	0.550	0.326	0.455	6
Sakaleshpura	0.499	0.517	0.652	0.556	3

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

population, roads length in Kms per 100 Sq.Kms, number of Villages having access to all weather Roads, Railway line in Kms per 1000 Sq.Kms, number of Motor Vehicles per lakh population, number of Co-operative credit Societies per lakh population, Proportion of electrified villages including Hamlets, Regulated Markets and Sub Markets per lakh population, number of Doctors per 10000 population, number of beds per 10000 population, Literacy Rate, Pupil-Teacher Rate (I to X std),Children Out of School in the 6-14 age group, number of Students enrolled in Aided and Degree Colleges and number of Habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD.

As per the Composite taluk development index is concerned, Hassan taluk has taken rank 1 in the district with the value of 0.669 followed by Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura taluks which have occupied 2nd and 3rd ranks respectively with 0.582 and 0.556 values each. The least rank assigned to Arasikere of 8th rank with 0.434 values in the district.

3.7 Urban Development Index

The Urban Development Index indicates the accessibility public aminities in

Table 12: Values of Urban Development Index

Taluks	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection)	Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	Road accidents per 10000 population	UDI	UDI Rank
Alur	7.67	21.20	51.48	99.31	75.90	15	10.35	2048.61	18.60	25	3	0.560	3
Arasikere	8.22	6.53	19.48	99.24	84.00	4	27.57	360.99	11.41	56	3	0.520	5
Arakalgud	16.88	0.64	55.00	99.73	82.50	6	24.96	908.84	18.12	71	4	0.518	6
Belur	12.19	65.00	32.80	98.91	86.50	5	41.22	597.94	8.03	54	3	0.425	8
Channarayapatna	16.76	0.11	26.80	99.03	86.50	6	38.23	450.17	14.37	76	9	0.428	7
Hassan	44.80	9.16	14.00	99.65	89.00	11	85.01	280.71	7.74	117	10	0.733	1
Holenarasipura	16.45	0.24	51.00	99.56	95.52	9	35.89	679.62	10.80	26	7	0.537	4
Sakaleshpura	18.15	0.00	17.00	93.59	83.65	7	31.75	844.00	2.29	31	1	0.607	2

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

all the eight urban places of Hassan district. Of the total eight urban places Hassan is a Municipal Corporation, Channarayapatna, Sakaleshpura, Belur, Holenarasipura and Arasikere are the Town Municipal Corporation and Alur and Arakalgud are taluk panchayats. To assess the ranking of each urban places various indicators like, percentage of urban population to total population in the taluk, households without own houses, slum population, supply of water drainage, hospital beds per 1000 population over resource mobilization, roads in urban places, percapita expenditure, crime rate and road accidents are taken into consideration, the average percentage of these indicators are computed for each urban places and ranking is assigned to respective urban places.

3.8 Conclusion

In the preparation of Human Development Report of Hassan the data related to 126 indicators are most important and useful to draw the inference on the respective index. Six main indices like HDI, GDI, CDI, FSI, CTDI and UDI. To find out the values for each index the data pertained to individual index collected from the respective departments and other sources such as Health Department, Agriculture Department, Zilla Panchayat, District Census, etc. Though there were some difficulties in collecting the reliable data several attempts were made to collect the reliable data from each department. The collected data compiled and analysed.

CHAPTER - IV
LITERACY AND EDUCATION





CHAPTER – IV

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

4.1 Introduction

Literacy plays an important role in the economic development of a country. It enhances the personality development of the individual and develops a sense of civic responsibility in him. It also contributes to improve the quality of life and serves as an important educational indicator for economic development of nation.

Further, education has been identified as an important determinant of economic well-being of households. Apart from its monetary benefits, education also appears to be linked to other dimensions of well-being including health outcomes, investments in the next generation, social networks and civic participation. Most importantly, ensuring equal access to education is increasingly viewed as a basic duty of a matured civil society.

The human development report tackles education from the perspective of human development because education plays a critical role, not only in laying out and enlarging the base for human capital in any given country, but also in the redistribution of human wealth, and can be considered the most important, if not the only, asset for the poor.

The education component of the HDI is now measured by mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. Mean years of schooling are estimated based on educational attainment data from censuses and surveys. Expected years of schooling estimates are based on enrolment by age at all levels of education and population of official school age for each level of education. Expected years of schooling are capped at 18 years. The indicators are normalized using a minimum value of zero and maximum values are set to the actual observed maximum value of mean years of schooling. Expected years of schooling are maximized by its cap at 18 years. The education index is the geometric mean of two indices.



Photograph 1: View of the school

4.2 Literacy Profile of the District

Since education plays such a basic role on any society, it has become a determined element for the civilization of human society. It is an important and major component of well-being and is used to measure economic development and quality of life of people. Hence, it becomes one of the crucial factors to determine an area as developed, developing, or underdeveloped. Education has been given special prominence and importance by the Government of Karnataka as well as district administration of Hassan.

Hassan is a district in the Indian state of Karnataka operating with its headquarters at the city of Hassan. The district is the home for Master Control Facility of Indian National Satellite System of Indian Space Research Organization. The district is well known all over the world for its Hoysala architecture and its treasure trove of about fifty sculptural marvels. These marvels are spread in different cities and towns in the district.

Hassan is a centre for learning with its various Engineering, Medical, Ayurveda Arts, Commerce and Science Colleges. Students from surrounding taluks and villages come to the city for education. Some of the famous high schools and colleges in the district include:

- Jawarhar Navodaya School
- C.K.S English School
- Vidyashankara English Medium School
- Euro Kids
- Euro School
- Government Engineering College, Hassan
- Government Law College
- Malnad College of Engineering
- Rajeev Institute of Technology
- Haranahalli Ramaswamy Institute of higher Education (HRIHE)(MBA)
- Arakalgud Varadarajulu Kanthamma (AVK) College for Women
- Government Science College (since 1946-47)
- Sri Venkateshwara PU College
- NDRK College
- Sri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara College of Ayurveda
- Krishna Law College
- Bangalore Institute of Medical Sciences (BIMS)
- Bangalore Dental College
- Agricultural Science College (B.Sc. Ag)
- Adichunagiri (B.G.S) School
- Sri Aravinda High School
- Government Boys High School
- Green Wood English School
- Holy Mother Convent
- Gov't Tool Room and Training Centre (GTTC) Bangalore
- Mansoora Arabic College (IAC)
- Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) Bangalore
- National High School
- Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalaya
- St. Joseph's High School
- Jawarhar Navodaya School
- Presidency College
- Yagachi Institute of Technology
- Vijaya School
- Sri Ranga Education Trust
- Krishna English Medium school
- United Academy
- Nethaji Public School

Along with the above, there are 4 Engineering colleges, 1 Medical college, 1 Dental college, 13 Degree colleges and 4 polytechnics. These include -

- Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Technology
- Government Engineering College
- Yagachi Institute of Technology
- Bahubali College of Engineering
- Malnad College of Engineering
- Hassan Institute of Medical Sciences

As far as the average literacy rate of Hassan district is concerned, according to the census of 2011, it is 76.07 percent compared to 68.63 of 2001. If things are looked at gender wise, male and female literacy ratio were 83.64 and 68.60 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 78.37 and 59.00 in Hassan District. Total literate in Hassan District were 1,225,256 of which male and female were 668,836 and 556,420 respectively.

The taluk-wise literacy rate in Hassan district is presented below as per the Tables with Nos. 13, 14 and 15 for the years 1991, 2001 and 2011. During 1991, the taluk of Hassan had the highest rate of literacy with a total literacy rate of 65.25 per cent. The male literacy was 76.09 per cent and the ratio of female literacy was 54.34. The taluk that recorded lowest literacy rate during the decade was Arakalgud taluk with a total literacy rate of 46.13. The literacy rate among males in the taluk was 59.46 per cent and the female literacy was 32.87 per cent.

The taluk of Hassan topped the decade in the rural/urban literacy rates with the total 68.49 percent of rural male and 42.02 per cent of rural female literacy. With regard to urban literacy of the decade, the taluk of Hassan had 88.61 per cent of male literacy and 77.40 per cent of female literacy.

In the decade of 1991, the taluk of Holenarasipura was below in the table of rural literacy rate with 57.28 per cent of male and 26.83 per cent of female literacy. As far as urban literacy was concerned, Arakalgud taluk had the least percentage with 72.18 as male and 53.87 as female literacy ratio.

Even during 2001, the taluk of Hassan topped the table in the rate of literacy with a total percentage of 75.9. The male literacy ratio during the decade in the taluk was 84.1 and the ratio of female literacy was 67.8. The taluk of Arakalgud was below in the table with total literacy rate of 59.9 percent. The male literacy rate of Arakalgud during the decade was 71.2 per cent and that of female was 48.7 per cent. Similar were the positions of Hassan and Arakalgud taluks with regard to the percentage of rural and urban literacy rates during the decade. The taluk of Hassan was on top and Arakalgud was below in the table.

As per the statistics of 2011, the total literacy rate of Hassan district stood at 76.07 per cent, which was slightly better than the state average of 75.36 per cent. The male literacy rate during the decade was 83.64 per cent and the same for the state was 82.47 per cent. The female literacy rate of the district during the decade was 68.60 per cent against the state average of 68.08 per cent.

As far as taluk level literacy rates for 2011 are concerned, the taluk of Hassan had the highest literacy rate of 80.76 per cent; Sakaleshpura was very near the statistics of Hassan taluk with 79.55 per cent. The taluk of Holenarasipura was below in the table by registering the literacy rate at 67.52 per cent. The position of taluks in the table remained the same with regard to male and female literacy rates. Hassan taluk was on top with 86.85 per cent of male literacy and 74.75 per cent of female literacy. Sakaleshpura was next to Hassan with 86.13 per cent of male and 73.24 per cent of female literacy whereas Holenarasipura had male literacy of 77.20 per cent and the female literacy for the decade stood at 57.76 per cent.

With regard to rural and urban literacy rates for the decade of 2011, the table 15 indicates that the district of Hassan was placed in a better position as against the state statistics. Among the taluks, Sakaleshpura taluk gained the top position with regard to rural literacy rates followed by Arasikere taluk. Belur taluk was placed on top with the highest urban literacy rate during the decade.

Table 13: Taluk-wise total Male and Female Literacy rates - Rural/Urban and Sex Group-wise in the District - 1991 in %

Taluks	Total	Male	Female	Rural		Urban	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Alur	53.22	65.03	41.59	64.03	40.17	79.54	63.35
Arakalgud	46.13	59.46	32.87	57.73	30.16	72.18	53.87
Arasikere	60.12	71.87	48.20	69.55	43.96	83.72	70.25
Belur	57.88	68.51	47.27	66.77	44.44	83.83	73.34
Channarayapatna	55.14	68.96	41.87	67.56	39.11	79.88	66.17
Hassan	65.25	76.09	54.34	68.49	42.02	88.61	77.40
Holenarasipura	46.41	60.54	32.54	57.28	26.83	78.24	63.75
Sakaleshpura	60.69	69.97	51.43	67.37	48.17	83.95	70.64
District	56.85	68.87	44.90	65.51	39.55	84.02	71.08
State	56.04	67.26	44.34	64.92	39.37	81.55	67.76

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

Figure 1: Taluk-wise total Male and Female Literacy rates - Rural/Urban and Sex Group-wise in the District - 1991 in %

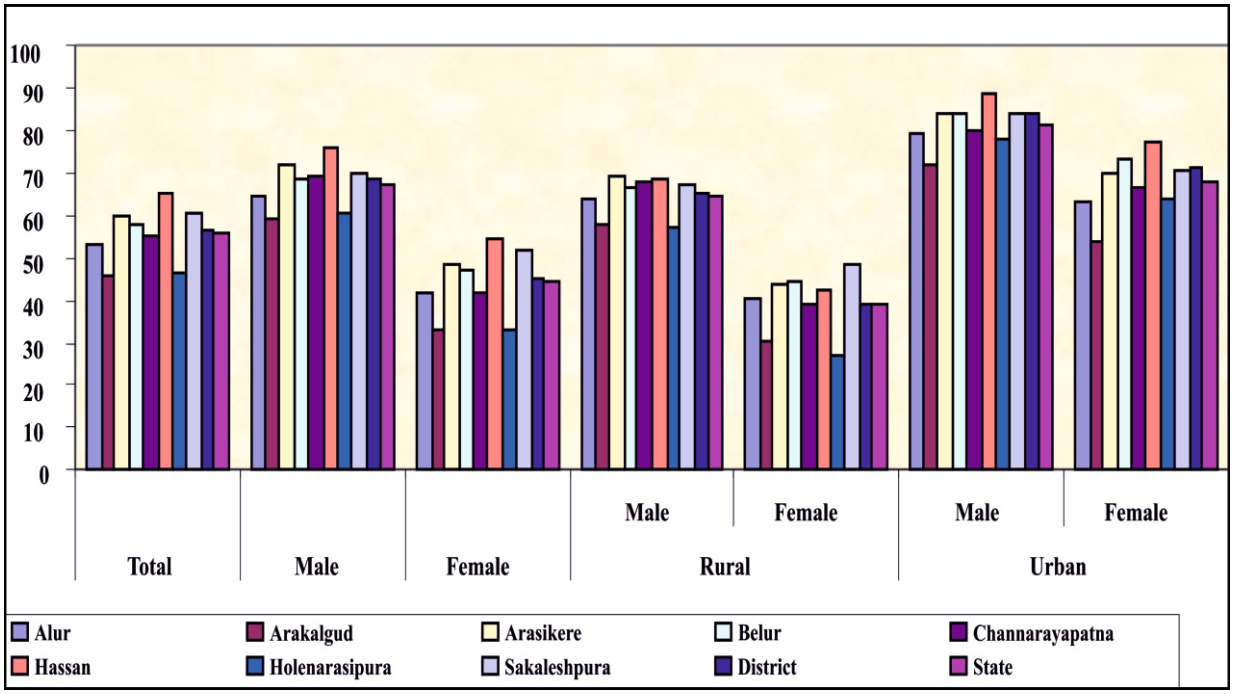


Table 14: Taluk-wise total Male and Female Literacy Rates - Rural/Urban and Sex Group-wise in the District - 2001 in %

Taluks	Total	Male	Female	Rural		Urban	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Alur	65.4	75.3	55.5	74.6	54.2	84.6	72.9
Arakalgud	59.9	71.2	48.7	70.3	47.4	81.8	64.6
Arasikere	71.5	80.7	62.4	79.2	59.5	88.8	78.7
Belur	67.0	75.9	85.2	74.0	55.5	90.2	81.1
Channarayapatna	67.3	78.2	56.6	77.1	54.1	86.5	75.4
Hassan	75.9	84.1	67.8	79.7	58.9	91.5	83.4
Holenarasipura	61.9	74.1	49.08	71.5	45.1	88.3	75.3
Sakaleshpura	71.2	79.3	63.3	77.2	60.4	89.3	77.9
District	68.63	78.37	59.00	75.94	54.72	89.34	79.35
State	66.64	76.10	56.87	70.45	48.01	86.66	74.12

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

Figure 2: Taluk-wise total Male and Female Literacy Rates - Rural/Urban and Sex Group-wise in the District - 2001 in %

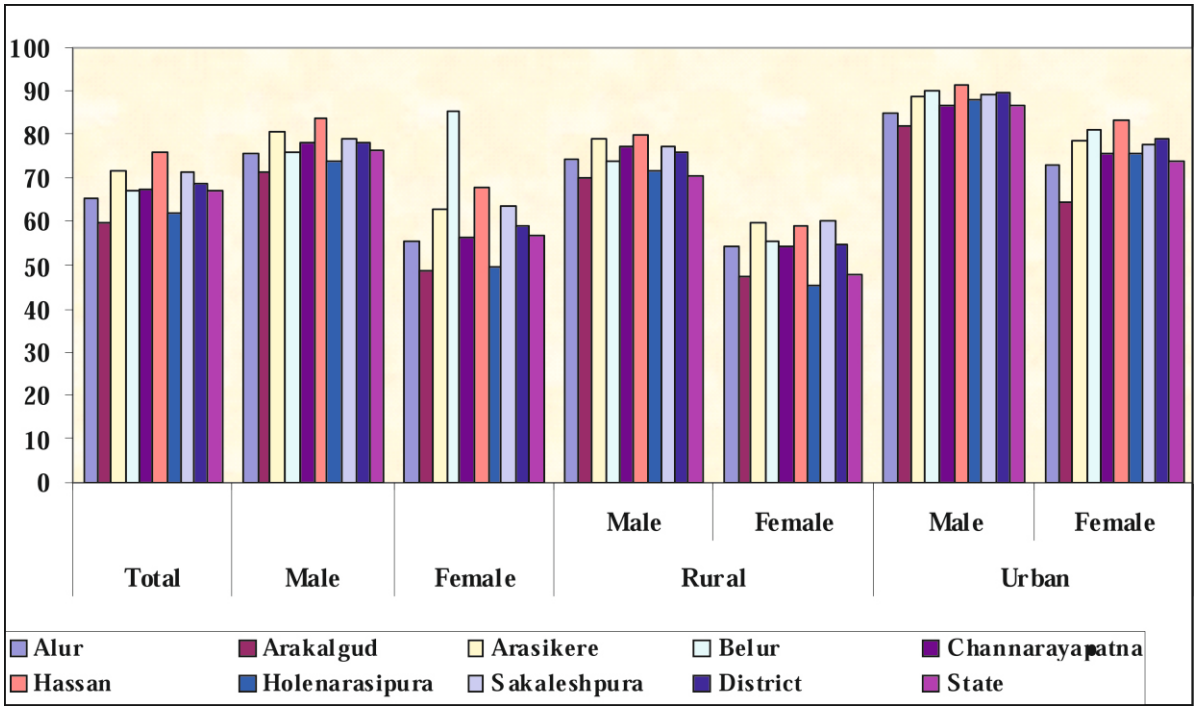
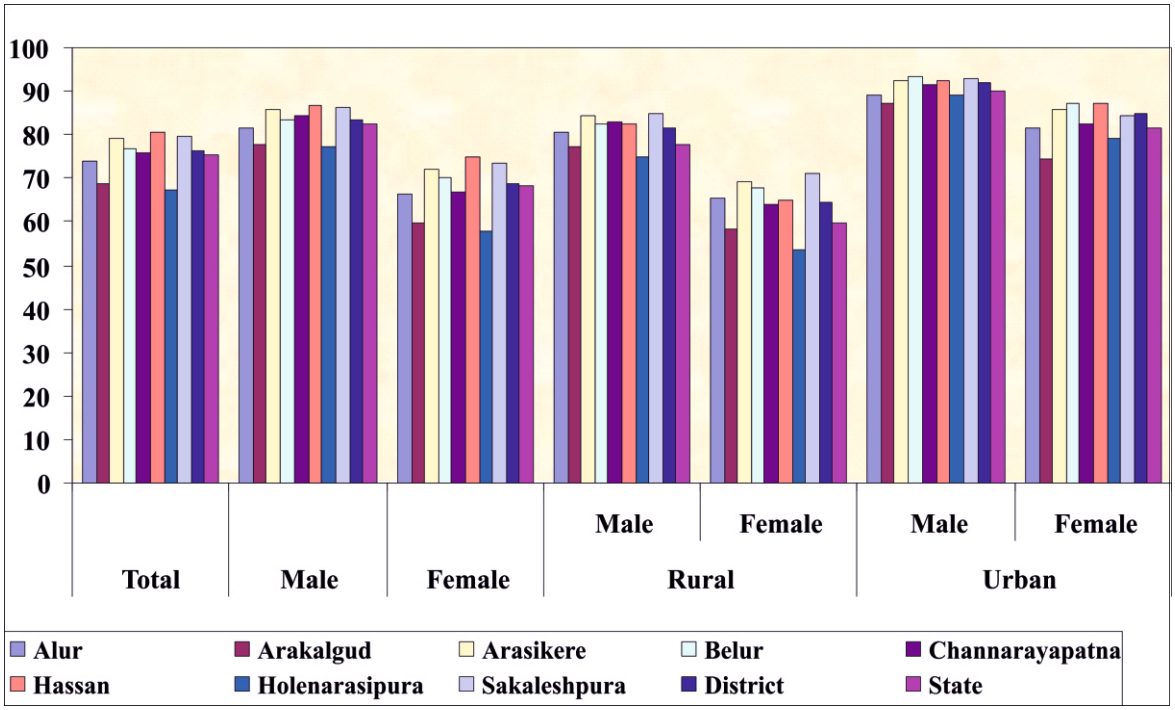


Table 15: Taluk-wise total Male and Female literacy rates – Rural/Urban and Sex Group-wise in the District - 2011 in %

Taluks	Total	Male	Female	Rural		Urban	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Alur	73.90	81.38	66.56	80.73	65.37	89.20	81.29
Arakalgud	68.79	77.89	59.70	77.06	58.42	87.17	74.31
Arasikere	78.96	85.92	72.04	84.56	69.34	92.50	85.61
Belur	76.70	83.60	69.96	82.28	67.59	93.26	87.13
Channarayapatna	75.64	84.52	67.02	83.10	63.95	91.59	82.59
Hassan	80.76	86.85	74.75	82.25	64.93	92.60	87.02
Holenarasipura	67.52	77.20	57.76	74.87	53.35	89.24	79.00
Sakaleshpura	79.55	86.13	73.24	84.69	70.86	92.72	84.31
District	76.07	83.64	68.60	81.41	64.29	91.94	84.81
State	75.36	82.47	68.08	77.61	59.71	90.04	81.36

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

Figure 3: Taluk-wise total Male and Female literacy rates – Rural/Urban and Sex Group-wise in the District - 2011 in %



The table 16 represents the data with regard to taluk-wise number of government, aided and unaided primary schools in both rural as well as urban set up. The entire district of Hassan has 2388 government primary schools in rural areas and 128 schools in urban areas. Channarayapatna taluk has a major share in rural schools with 405 schools followed with Arasikere taluk with 400 rural government primary schools. As far as urban government primary schools are concerned, Hassan taluk has the maximum number of these schools, which is 36 followed with Arasikere taluk which has 20 such schools.

As far as government secondary schools are concerned, the district has a total number of 209 government secondary schools in rural areas and 31 schools in urban set ups. Channarayapatna taluk has maximum number of rural schools with a total of 37 schools followed with 34 schools each in Hassan and Holenarasipura taluk. With regard to urban government secondary schools are concerned, the number is more in Hassan taluk, which has 9 schools and Alur taluk has 5 and Channarayapatna and Holenarasipura taluks have 4 government secondary schools in urban areas.

The district of Hassan has 174 rural and 126 urban private aided and unaided primary schools. Channarayapatna taluk has more rural private aided and unaided schools with 35 numbers followed with Arasikere and Hassan taluks with 32 numbers. As far as urban private aided and unaided schools are concerned, Hassan taluk has 58 schools whereas Channarayapatna taluk has 21 such schools. The number of these schools is least in Alur taluk, which has only 4 urban private aided and unaided schools.

The district of Hassan has a total number of 145 rural and 86 urban private aided and unaided secondary schools. The number of these schools is more in Arasikere taluk, which is 36 followed by Hassan taluk, which has 26 schools and Channarayapatna has 24 schools. With regard to urban private aided and unaided secondary schools, Hassan taluk tops the table with 24 schools followed by Arasikere and Sakaleshpura taluks which has 14 such schools each.

The table 17 indicates the rural-urban and male-female literacy ratio gaps during

Table 16: Taluk-wise Educational Institutions - Government, Aided and Unaided for Primary and Secondary Level with Rural and Urban Details - (2011-12)

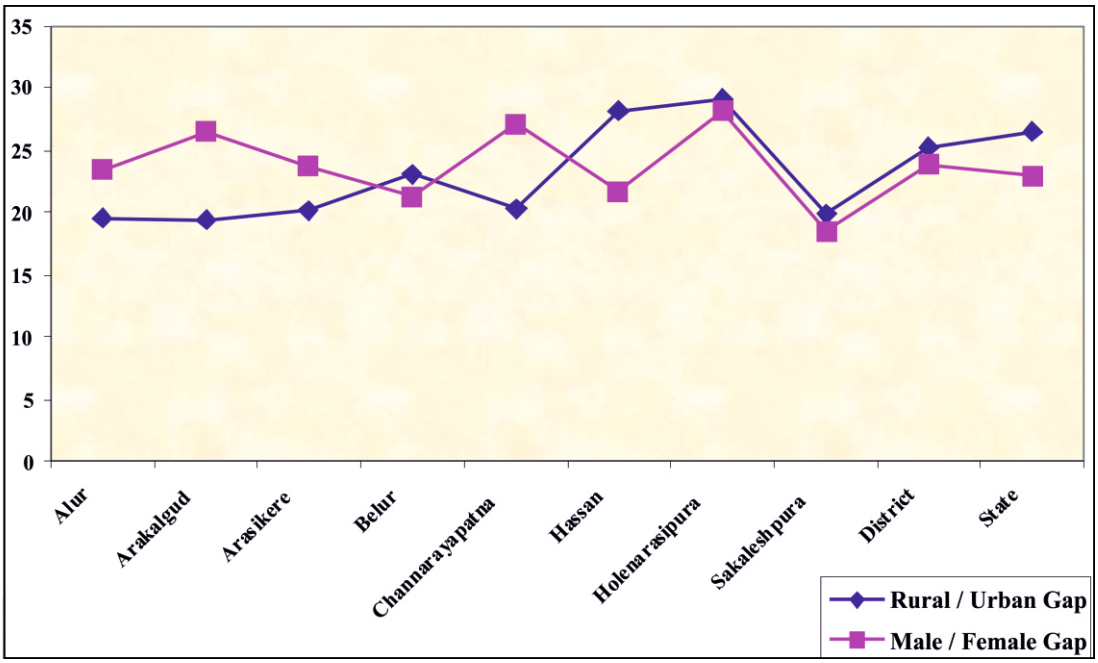
Taluk	Govt. Primary		Govt. Secondary		Private - Aided and Unaided Primary		Private - Aided and Unaided Secondary	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Alur	174	6	13	5	11	4	8	5
Arakalgud	303	17	24	3	18	7	19	2
Arasikere	400	20	31	2	32	17	36	14
Belur	312	11	20	2	26	10	19	11
Channarayapatna	405	13	37	4	35	21	24	12
Hassan	370	36	34	9	32	58	26	24
Holenarasipura	247	17	34	4	9	6	5	4
Sakaleshpura	177	8	16	2	11	12	8	14
District	2388	128	209	31	174	135	145	86

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

Table 17: Rural-Urban Literacy Ratio Gaps of District – 1991 Sex Group-wise

Taluk	General	
	Rural / Urban Gap	Male / Female Gap
Alur	19.58	23.44
Arakalgud	19.38	26.59
Arasikere	20.23	23.67
Belur	23.12	21.24
Channarayapatna	20.33	27.09
Hassan	28.27	21.75
Holenarasipura	29.16	28.20
Sakaleshpura	19.84	18.54
District	25.36	23.97
State	26.51	22.92

Figure 4: Rural-Urban Literacy Ratio Gaps of District – 1991 Sex Group-wise



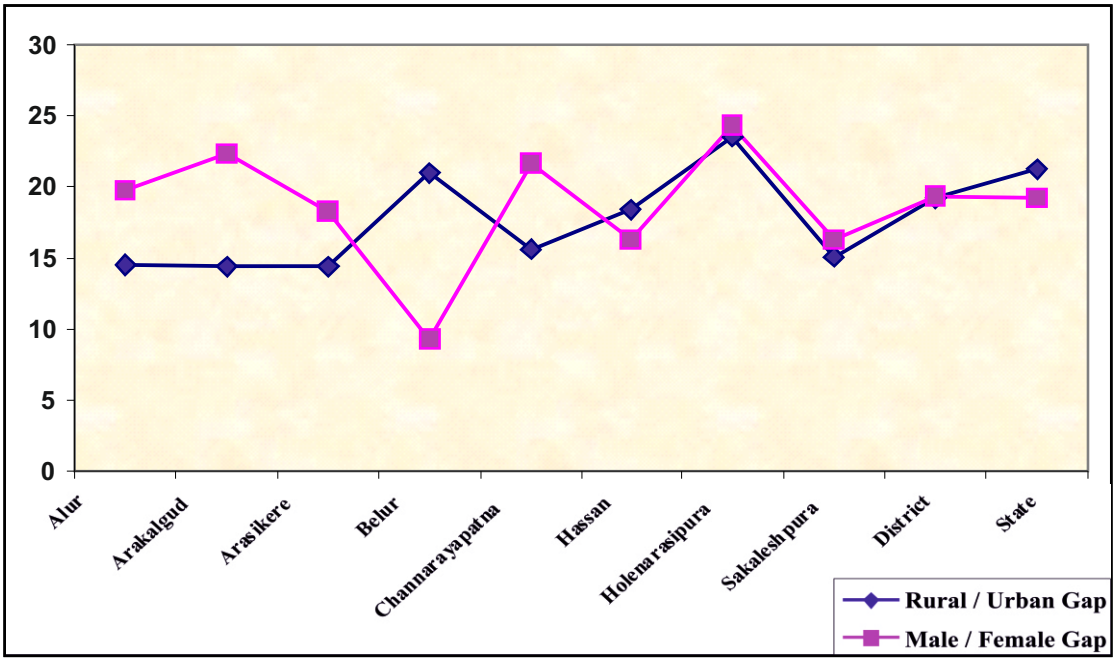
the decades of 1991, 2001 and 2011. According to these, during 1991, the overall rural-urban literacy ratio gap of Hassan district was 25.36 as against the State literacy ratio gap of 26.51. The taluk of Holenarasipura had a wide gap of 29.16 and Hassan taluk had gap of 28.27, which was more than the district and state average.

As far as male-female literacy ratio gap during 1991 is concerned, the State average was 22.92 whereas of Hassan district it was 23.97. Again the taluk of Holenarasipura had

Table 18: Rural-Urban Literacy Ratio gaps of District-2001 Sex Groupwise

Taluk	General	
	Rural / Urban Gap	Male / Female Gap
Alur	14.5	19.8
Arakalgud	14.4	22.5
Arasikere	14.4	18.3
Belur	21.0	9.3
Channarayapatna	15.6	21.6
Hassan	18.4	16.3
Holenarasipura	23.6	24.3
Sakaleshpura	15.1	16.0
District	19.2	19.37
State	21.25	19.23

Figure 5: Rural-Urban Literacy Ratio gaps of District-2001 Sex Groupwise



wider gap, more than the state and district average with 28.20. Channarayapatna and Arakalgud taluks followed with 27.09 and 26.59 respectively.

During 2001, the rural-urban literacy ratio gap of the state was 21.25 as against that of Hassan district, which was 19.2. This gap in Holenarasipura stood at 23.6, which was more than the state and district average. The next taluk to follow this was Belur with 21.0 literacy ratio gap among rural-urban populace.

According to the table 18, the male-female literacy ratio gap during 2001, was 19.23 in the entire state and in Hassan district it was 19.37. Holenarasipura taluk had a gap of more than the average of state and district and it was 24.3. Arakalgud and Channarayapatna taluks too had the gap of more than twenty, which was 22.5 and 21.6 respectively.

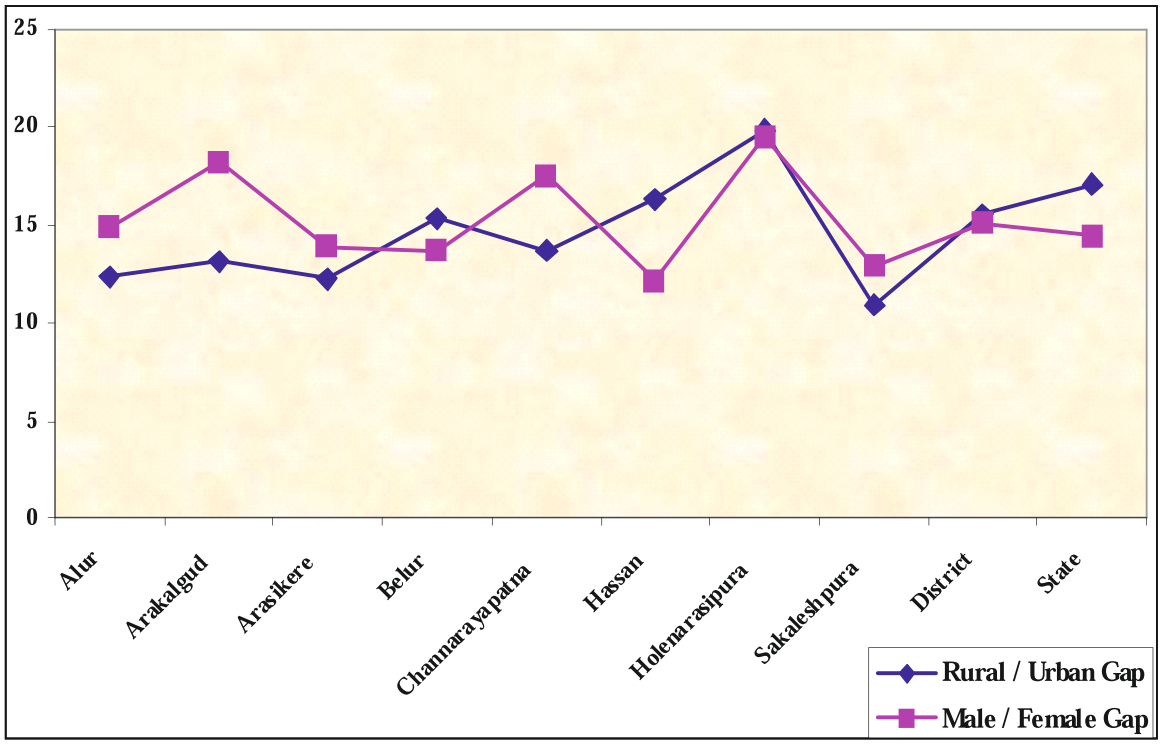
During 2011, the overall literacy gap among rural-urban population of the district stood at 15.57, which was less than the State

Table 19: Rural-Urban Literacy Ratio gaps of District-2011 Sex Groupwise

Taluk	General	
	Rural / Urban Gap	Male / Female Gap
Alur	12.29	14.82
Arakalgud	13.06	18.19
Arasikere	12.18	13.88
Belur	15.29	13.64
Channarayapatna	13.69	17.50
Hassan	16.29	12.10
Holenarasipura	19.82	19.44
Sakaleshpura	10.85	12.89
District	15.57	15.04
State	17.05	14.39

Source: District Statistical Office, Hassan

Figure 6: Rural-Urban Literacy Ratio gaps of District-2011 Sex Groupwise



average of 17.05. The taluk of Holenarasipura had an increased gap of 19.83, which was more than the overall district and state average. Hassan taluk had a gap of 16.29 followed with Belur taluk with 15.29. Channarayapatna and Arakalgud taluks had the gap of 13.69 and 13.06 respectively.

When we look at the male-female literacy gap of the district during 2011, the overall district rate was 15.04 as against the State average rate of 14.39. The taluk, which had a wide gap in the area was again Holenarasipura with 19.44. Arakalgud and Channarayapatna taluks followed this with 18.19 and 17.50 respectively.

From the three tables it is clear that the district has done well in the past three decades in bringing down the literacy gap among the rural-urban populace as well as male and female population.

The table 20 indicates the statistical data from the Department of Education of Hassan district and it pertains to percentage of literacy, percentage of villages and habitations served by schools as per Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) norms, gross enrolment rate at elementary level, net enrolment rate, drop-out rate in elementary level and percentage of out-of-school children mainstreamed.

According to the table, the total numbers of literates in the district, who have studied more than 7th class, are 23668. The taluk of Hassan comprising 5425 literates tops the table followed with Arasikere with 4042 literate population whereas Alur taluk is below in the table with 1050 literate populace.

The district has 3470 villages and habitations and all these have schools as per the Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) norms, which makes the percentage of schools 100.

The district has a total population of 209989 children aged between 6 and 14 years. The percentage of these children enrolled in different grades is 94.68. Hassan taluk tops the table in this regard with more than 104 per cent. This is followed by Alur and Holenarasipura taluks again with more than 100 per cent of enrolment rate of children aged 6-14 years. As far as the net enrolment rate of the district is concerned, it is 85.37. Hassan taluk has the highest net enrolment rate with 94.89 per cent followed with Alur taluk with 93.77 per cent and Holenarasipura taluk with 92.52 per cent.

As per the data presented in the table the district of Hassan has a total number of 172 children, who are drop-outs at the elementary stage of schooling and this amounts to 0.10 per cent out of the net enrolment rate. The percentage of drop-out children is more in Sakaleshpura taluk and Alur taluk with 0.16 per cent followed with Belur taluk, which as the drop-out rate of 0.15 per cent. Arasikere taluk has the drop-out rate of 0.14 per cent.

A total of 82 out-of-school children have been mainstreamed as represented in table no. 13, which amount to 47.7 per cent out of the drop-out rate. Hassan taluk has mainstreamed 78.6 per cent of its drop-out children; Alur taluk has mainstreamed 61.5 per cent of drop-outs and 57.1 per cent drop-out children have been mainstreamed in Arakalgud and Channarayapatna taluks. The rate of mainstreaming of drop-out children is only 14.3 per cent in Sakaleshpura taluk and it is 16.7 per cent in Holenarasipura taluk.

Table 20 : Information on Literacy obtained from DDPI Office, Hassan

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು	Percentage of literacy			Percentage of villages and habitations served by school as per RTE norms			Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary school			Net enrolment rate			Dropout rate in elementary education			Percentage of out-of-school children mainstreamed		
	Total population with 7+	Total of literates	Literate population in the age group of 7 years and above/Total population in the age group * 100	Total number of villages and habitations	Number of villages and habitations having schools as per RTE norms	Number of villages and habitations having schools as per RTE norms/Total number of villages and habitations * 100	Total number of children in the age group 6-14	Number of students in the age group of 6-14 years enrolled in school at several different grade levels (like primary and middle school)	Number of students in the age group of 6-14 years enrolled in school at several different grade levels (like primary and middle school) / Total number of children in the age group * 100	Number of children in the age group of 6-14 years	Number of children in the age group of 6-14 years who are enrolled	Number of children in the age group of 6-14 years who are enrolled/ Number of children in the age group of 6-14 years * 100	Number of children who dropped out	Total enrolment of children in the age group of 6-14 years	Number of children who dropped out/ Total enrolment of children in the age group of 6-14 years * 100	Number of out-of-school children mainstreamed	Number of out-of-school children	Number of out-of-school children mainstreamed/ Number of out-of-school children * 100
Alur	1050	0.00	0.00	298	298	100	8698	9004	103.52	8598	8156	93.77	13	8156	0.16	8	13	51.5
Arakalgud	2716	0.00	0.00	316	316	100	24175	22718	93.97	24175	20347	84.17	7	20347	0.03	4	7	57.1
Arasikere	4042	0.00	0.00	646	646	100	38193	33092	86.64	38193	29790	78.00	43	29790	0.14	23	43	53.5
Belur	2485	0.00	0.00	394	394	100	21975	20833	94.80	21975	18868	85.86	28	18868	0.15	14	28	50.0
Channarayapatana	3565	0.00	0.00	443	443	100	34786	29645	85.22	34786	26281	75.55	28	26281	0.11	16	28	57.1
Hassan	5425	0.00	0.00	447	447	100	46088	48265	104.72	46088	43731	94.89	14	43731	0.03	11	14	78.6
Holenarasipura	2564	0.00	0.00	346	346	100	20820	21229	101.96	20828	19263	92.52	18	19263	0.09	3	18	16.7
Sakaleshpura	1821	0.00	0.00	580	580	100	15254	14040	92.04	15254	12842	84.19	21	12842	0.16	3	21	14.3
District Total	23668	0.00	0.00	3470	3470	800	209989	198826	94.68	209897	179278	85.37	172	179278	0.10	82	172	47.7

Source : DDPI Office, Hassan

4.3 Enrolment

Table 21: Taluk-wise Enrolment Ratios - Gross - Primary Schools - Rural and Urban for School-Going Children (6-14 years) Boys-Girls by Sex and Social Groups (2011-12)

Taluk	GER-ALL-Rural		GER-ALL-Urban		GER-SC		GER-ST		GER-OBC and Minorities	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Alur	95.05	99.63	97.99	100.85	92.2	92.5	113.9	112.5	98.3	99.7
Arakalgud	97.55	98.00	97.85	99.12	93.2	93.4	108.6	109.3	96.7	98.1
Arasikere	101.85	102.85	104.53	105.13	96.3	96.4	103.1	102.9	98.7	98.7
Belur	94.05	100.63	95.10	100.99	96.8	96.7	104.1	104.0	92.1	92.6
Channarayapatna	101.25	102.45	101.99	103.12	94.19	94.0	109.4	110.5	98.6	98.5
Hassan	107.20	108.29	108.00	109.14	94.6	94.0	104.2	104.2	104.0	100.6
Holenarasipura	99.99	100.11	103.55	104.55	98.8	98.8	108.9	108.6	91.7	96.2
Sakaleshpura	95.12	96.25	101.57	102.23	94.7	94.7	113.9	117.9	97.0	96.9
District	100.77	103.87	108.45	109.99	95.3	95.2	106.2	106.2	98.0	98.0

The table 21 depicts the statistics with regard to gross enrolment ration in the primary school-going children with regard to rural-urban populace along with the details of gender and social groups. As far as the gross enrolment ratio of rural population is concerned, the district had the statistics of 100.77 male enrolment and 103.87 for female. This shows that the enrolment of girls is better in the entire district. When it comes to the taluks, Hassan taluk stood on top, which had 107.20 for male children and it was 108.29 in the case of female children. Belur taluk had the least gross enrolment ratio among male children with 94.05 whereas Sakaleshpura taluk had least enrolment of girls with 96.25.

With regard to urban gross enrolment ratio, the district had the overall male ratio of 108.45 and female ratio of 109.99. Even in urban areas, the enrolment of girls is better than that of the boys in the district. The gross enrolment ratio of both girls and boys stood on top in Hassan taluk in the entire district with 108.00 of male children and 109.14 of female children. The taluks of Arasikere, Holenarasipura, Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura have done well in the case of male enrolment with the ratios of 104.53, 103.55, 101.99 and 101.57 respectively. The taluk to perform least in this regard was Belur with the ratio of 95.10. With regard to gross enrolment of female children in the urban areas, the taluks of Arasikere, Holenarasipura, Channarayapatna, Sakaleshpura Belur and Alur had the ratio of above hundred, which were 105.13, 104.55, 103.12, 102.23, 100.99 and 100.85 respectively. The taluk, which performed the least in this regard, is





Photograph 2: Parents teachers meeting

Arakalgud with the gross enrolment ratio of only 99.12.

The gross enrolment ratio of the district among the Scheduled Caste (SC) population was 95.3 among the boys and 95.2 among the girls. The taluk to perform better in this regard was Holenarasipura with the ratio of 98.8 among both boys and girls. Alur taluk had the least gross enrolment ratio of 92.2 and 92.5 among boys and girls respectively.

The gross enrolment ratio of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the district was 106.2 among both the boys as well as girls. All the eight taluks have the gross enrolment ratio of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population above 100. Sakaleshpura and Alur taluks have the gross enrolment ratio of Scheduled Tribe (ST) male at the rate of 113.9 and the female enrolment ratio is 117.9 and 112.5 respectively in these two taluks.

The gross enrolment ratio of the district with regard to Other Backward Class (OBC) and Minorities stood at the rate of 98 for both male and female children. The taluk of Hassan has done better in this respect with the ratio of more than hundred with regard to both male and female children. It was 104 for male children and 100.6 for female children. Among the eight taluks, the taluk of Holenarasipura had the least ratio of male enrolment with 91.7 whereas the taluk of Belur was below in the table for female enrolment with the ratio of 92.6.

The table 22 shows the net enrolment ratio of the children in the age of 6-14 years. The overall net enrolment ratio among the rural children of the district was 99.99 among the boys and 103.87 among the girls. The taluk to perform better in this regard was Hassan with the male enrolment ratio of 106.20 and 108.29 ratio of female children enrolment. Sakaleshpura taluk had the least ratios of 94.19 for boys and 96.25 for girls.

As far as the net enrolment ratio of urban children is concerned, the overall district ratio was 108.45 for male children and 107.99 for female children. Hassan taluk topped the table in this respect with the ratio of 108.00 for male enrolment and 108.14 of female enrolment. Belur taluk had the least ratio of male enrolment of 95.10 and Arakalgud taluk had the least enrolment ratio of 99.11 for the net enrolment of female children.

Table 22: Taluk-wise enrolment ratios – Net – for Primary, Rural and Urban for children in the Age Group of 6-14 years by Sex and Social Groups (2011-12)

Taluk	NER-ALL-Rural		NER -ALL-Urban		NER -SC		NER -ST		NER -OBC and Minorities	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Alur	96.05	99.63	97.99	100.15	91.20	91.53	112.89	112.50	97.33	98.69
Arakalgud	98.55	98.00	97.85	99.11	92.20	92.38	107.55	108.26	95.73	96.06
Arasikere	100.85	102.85	104.53	104.12	95.30	95.37	102.07	101.87	97.72	97.66
Belur	93.25	100.63	95.10	100.12	95.18	95.74	103.08	103.02	91.13	91.55
Channarayapatna	100.30	102.45	101.99	103.12	93.00	93.95	108.43	109.53	97.56	97.46
Hassan	106.20	108.29	108.00	108.14	94.60	93.99	103.15	103.15	102.98	104.64
Holenarasipura	99.02	100.11	103.55	103.55	97.08	97.81	107.93	107.62	90.70	95.15
Sakaleshpura	94.19	96.25	101.57	101.23	93.70	93.67	112.89	113.86	95.99	97.87
District	99.99	103.87	108.45	107.99	94.34	94.24	105.20	105.18	97.02	97.00

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

The net enrolment ratio of the district among the children of Scheduled Caste (SCs) stood at 94.34 for male children and 94.24 for female children. The ratio of Holenarasipura taluk was better as compared with other taluks, which had the ratio of 97.08 for boys and 97.81 for girls. Alur taluk had the least ratios in this regard with 91.20 for male children and 91.53 for female children.

With regard to the net enrolment ratio of the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population of the district, the ratio was 105.20 for boys and 105.18 for girls. The ratio of all the eight taluks in this regard was above hundred and the taluk of Alur topped the table with the ratio 112.89 and 112.50 for boys and girls respectively. Arasikere taluk had the least ratio in this respect with the ratio of 102.07 for male children and 101.87 for female children.

As far as net enrolment ratio among the boys and girls of Other Backward Class (OBC) and Minorities is concerned, the overall ratio of the district for boys was 97.02 and for girls, it was 97.00. The taluk of Hassan was top in the table with the ratio of 102.98 for male children and 104.64 for girl children. Belur taluk is below in the list in this respect with the ratio of 91.13 for male children and 91.55 for female children.

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

The table depicts the data with regard to dropout rate of children at the level of secondary school. As per the data in the table, the dropout rate among the boys in the general category of the district was 7.93 and that of girls was 7.74 and the overall dropout rate among the general category boys and girls of the district stood at 7.82. The taluk of Channarayapatna has the minimal rate of dropout among the general category children which was -23.18. The taluk with highest overall (both male and female children) dropout rate was Hassan with 30.02 per cent of children getting dropout at secondary school level. More number of general category girls from the taluk of Alur dropout of secondary school level, which has the dropout rate of 41.57 per cent. The dropout rate among the general category boys is more in the taluk of Hassan, which has 49.19 per cent of dropout rate.

With regard to the dropout rate at secondary school stage among the Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) categories, the total rate of the district stood at -6.12, which shows a good trend. But, this does not hold good in the case of Channarayapatna taluk as the total dropout rate was 24.15 per cent. The dropout rate among Scheduled Caste (SC) / Scheduled Tribe (ST) category girls is more in Arakalgud taluk with 27.28 per cent and the same for boys is more in Channarayapatna taluk, which has 28.36 per cent of boys getting dropout at secondary school level.

The table 23 shows very nominal dropout rate among the Other Backward Class (OBC) and minority communities. The total dropout rate in this category is 0.79 per cent. Holenarasipura taluk stands on top in this category with 1.38 per cent of dropout rate.

The table 24 highlights the retention rate in the district of Hassan. Dropout and out of school children are a harm in not only bringing down literacy level, but in deterioration of the overall human development of any nation, state and district. When it comes to the district of Hassan, the total retention rate after the dropout, and bringing back the out of school children to school, is 0.51 per cent in the general category, 0.88 per cent in the case of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) communities and 0.39 per cent among the Other Backward Class (OBC) and minorities. The taluk of Sakaleshpura has

Table 23: Dropout Rate in Secondary School Stage - by Sex, Residence and Social Group (2011-12)

Taluk	Genaral			S.C./S.T.			OBC + Minorities		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Alur	-1.66	41.57	23.63	9.90	-40.77	-18.89	0.45	1.21	0.66
Arakalgud	7.90	-26.30	-15.23	-8.03	27.28	15.65	1.22	0.61	0.92
Arasikere	5.18	12.24	8.41	-0.12	-8.51	-4.03	0.23	0.20	0.21
Belur	5.82	3.04	4.42	1.65	-1.06	0.27	1.66	0.19	0.27
Channarayapatna	-24.85	-19.90	-23.18	28.36	18.32	24.15	2.10	1.76	1.93
Hassan	49.19	9.88	30.02	-47.97	-12.21	-30.47	0.52	0.51	0.52
Holenarasipur	-0.11	22.51	9.72	1.77	-27.21	-8.23	1.25	1.47	1.38
Sakaleshpur	-23.13	20.14	-2.58	21.37	-23.52	0.00	0.67	0.97	0.81
TOTAL	7.93	7.74	7.82	-4.96	-7.58	-6.21	0.82	0.73	0.79

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

Table 24: Taluk-wise Retention Rate - (After Dropout and out-of School Children) - by Sex and Social Group wise (2011-12)

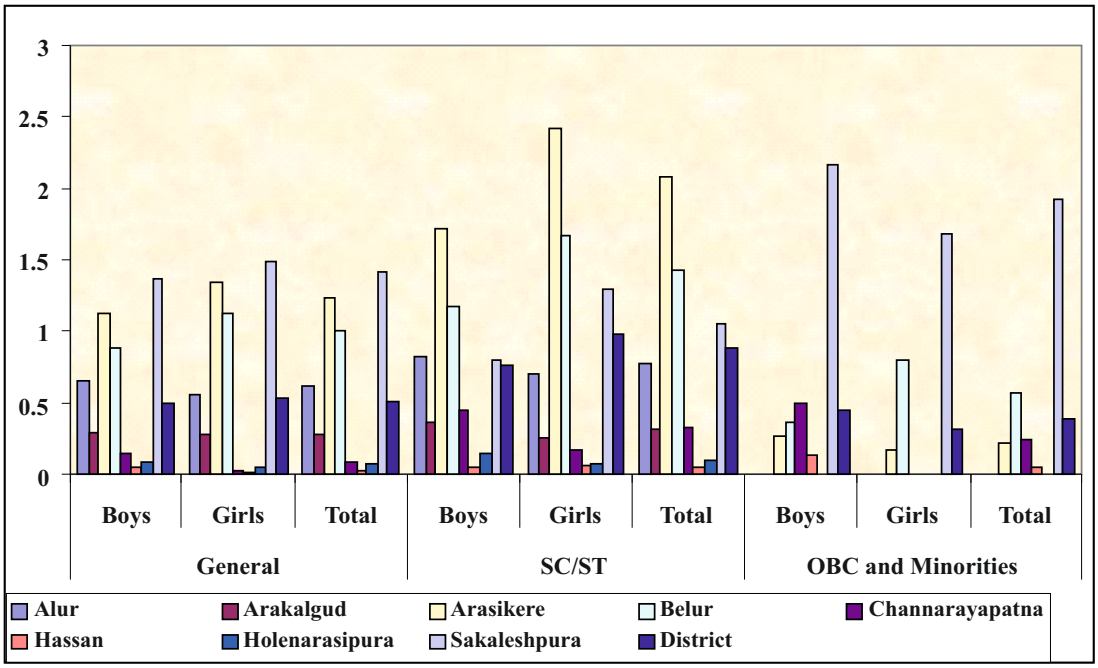
Taluk	Genaral			S.C./S.T.			OBC + Minorities		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Alur	0.66	0.56	0.61	0.83	0.71	0.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arakalgud	0.29	0.28	0.28	0.36	0.26	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
Arasikere	1.13	1.34	1.23	1.72	2.42	2.08	0.27	0.17	0.23
Belur	0.88	1.13	1.00	1.18	1.67	1.43	0.36	0.81	0.57
Channarayapatna	0.15	0.03	0.09	0.46	0.18	0.33	0.49	0.00	0.24
Hassan	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.00	0.06
Holenarasipur	0.10	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sakaleshpur	1.37	1.49	1.42	0.80	1.30	1.06	2.17	1.69	1.93
TOTAL	0.49	0.53	0.51	0.76	0.98	0.88	0.45	0.32	0.39

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

done well in the retention area and with the children of all the communities. Arasikere and Belur taluks have made efforts to retain the children as represented in the table.

While dropout and out of schooling are a problem to human development, the mainstreaming of these dropout and out of schooling children is a positive sign towards achieving growth in a society. The above table 25 shows the figures of mainstreamed children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), Other Backward Class (OBC) and minority categories. As per table 25, 115 children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST)

Figure 7: Taluk-wise Retention Rate - (After Dropout and out-of School Children) - by Sex and Social Group wise (2011-12)



communities and 104 children belonging to Other Backward Class (OBC) and minority communities have been mainstreamed. The above table also shows that the number of mainstreamed boys are more than that of girls, which shows that the girls are being denied education after some point of time. When we look at the taluks, Holenarasipura and Arasikere taluks have mainstreamed more than 20 children, but again the number of mainstreamed girls is comparatively less. With regard to the mainstreaming of children from Other Backward Class (OBC) and minorities community, Holenarasipura taluk has more number of mainstreamed children with 28 numbers and Sakaleshpura taluk has the least number of 3 children mainstreamed. Even in these communities the number of

Table 25: Ratio of Children Mainstreamed - by Sex and Social Groups (2011-12)

Taluk	S.C./S.T.			OBC +Minorities		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Alur	4	2	6	3	3	6
Arakalgur	7	5	12	5	3	8
Arasikere	13	9	22	8	7	15
Belur	12	6	18	10	6	16
Channarayapatna	4	3	7	8	7	15
Hassan	5	4	9	7	6	13
Holenarasipur	14	12	26	18	10	28
Sakaleshpur	4	11	15	2	1	3
TOTAL	63	52	115	61	43	104

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

mainstreamed girls is comparatively less than the number of mainstreamed boys.

4.5 Transition Index for Children enrolled at 6th Class as compared to the children enrolled at 5th class as well as 7th and 8th Classes in a Particular Year

The above table 26 highlights the transition ratio of children getting enrolled to higher classes after 5th and 7th standards. The entire district has a rate of 97.92% of children passing out of 5th standard and getting enrolled to 6th standard. Hassan taluk tops the list with 102% of children getting enrolled to 6th standard. Holenarasi pura and Belur taluks have also done well with 101.48 and 101.02 per cent respectively. Arasikere taluk has least enrolment rate in this category with 93.49 per cent.

When it comes to the enrolment of children to class 8th after passing out of class 7th, the per cent in the entire district is 100.59. The taluks of Hassan, Alur, Holenarasipura and Channarayapatna too have the transition ratio of more than 100 per cent; where as other taluks are nearing to 100 per cent. This shows a positive trend in the educational growth of the district.

Table 26: Transition Ratio of Children Enrolled in Class VI from Class V and in Class 8th from Class 7th in the year 2011-12

Taluks	% of Admission to Class VI Passing out in Class V	% of Admission to Class VIII from Class VII
Alur	94.12	101.03
Arakalgud	95.8	96.91
Arasikere	93.49	99.37
Belur	101.02	99.66
Channarayapatna	96.56	100.12
Hassan	102	106.35
Holenarasipura	101.48	100.83
Sakaleshpura	93.59	97.14
District	97.92	100.59

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

4.6 Secondary School Enrolment Rate

The table 27 indicates the data with regard to school enrolment rate at the secondary school level. The district has the overall rating of 100.14% of rural male children belonging to general category and 102.93% in terms of enrolment of rural female children from general category. As far as the urban general category children's enrolment rate of the district is concerned, the rate among boys is 100.98% and among girls is 103.63%. The enrolment rate among the boys from Scheduled Caste (SC) category is 100.54% and 104.19% of Scheduled Caste (SC) girls get enrolled. Among the Scheduled Tribe (ST) category, the enrolment of boys is 101.49% and of girls is 103.86%. In the district, 102.63% of boys and 103.98% of girls from minorities and Other Backward Class (OBCs) get enrolment at the secondary school level.

When it comes to the taluk level, the enrolment of rural male children belonging to general category to secondary school is comparatively good in Hassan taluk with 106.19% whereas it is less in Sakaleshpura taluk, which is 92.63%. The enrolment of rural general category girls is good in Hassan taluk with 107.28% and comparatively less in Arakalgud taluk, which has 98.35% of enrolment. The enrolment of urban male children is good again in Hassan taluk, which has 107.45% of enrolment and in case of urban general category girls it is good in the taluk of Hassan with 108.14%. The enrolment of urban general category boys is comparatively low in Sakaleshpura taluk, which has only 93.19% and in the case of girls it is less in Arakalgud taluk, which has only 97.35%. The enrolment of Scheduled Caste (SC) category boys good in the taluk of Hassan with 105.63% and in the case of Scheduled Caste (SC) girls it is good in Arasikere taluk with 107.65%. This is comparatively less in Sakaleshpura taluk in case of male children with only 93.36% and in case of female children it is less in Arakalgud taluk with 98.94%. With regard to the male children of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population the percentage is good in Hassan taluk with 102.36% and in case of Scheduled Tribe (ST) girls it is good in Arasikere taluk, which has the enrolment percentage of 104.65%. With regard to the rate of enrolment to the secondary school among the children of minorities and Other Backward Class (OBC)s, the rates male enrolment is good in Holenarasipura taluk with 104.19% and in case of girls it is god in Alur taluk with 104.52%. The overall rate of enrolment in the district as a whole is comparatively good and this should be sustained in order to ensure growth of education in the district.

Table 27: Secondary School Enrolment Rate with Details of Children in the Age Group of Secondary School by Sex and Social Groups (15-16/18 years) (2011-12)

Taluk	GER – ALL Rural		GER – ALL Urban		GER-SC		GER- ST		OBC + Mionorities	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alur	95.63	101.45	98.43	102.69	95.14	102.56	98.63	103.63	99.65	104.52
Arakalgud	96.29	98.35	96.16	97.35	96.32	98.94	99.52	100.54	100.54	102.63
Arasikere	102.45	102.97	105.63	107.99	102.16	107.65	101.15	104.65	102.15	103.69
Belur	95.05	101.63	95.19	101.54	96.08	101.32	98.65	100.98	99.07	102.93
Channarayapatna	101.16	102.32	101.53	103.14	100.15	103.69	100.54	102.39	101.19	101.29
Hassan	106.19	107.28	107.45	108.14	105.63	105.43	102.36	104.08	102.86	103.45
H olenarasipura	100.98	100.65	101.05	101.23	100.19	103.56	101.59	100.06	104.19	101.54
Sakleshpura	92.63	98.52	93.19	99.56	93.36	101.63	96.38	102.19	103.53	103.63
District	100.14	102.93	100.98	103.63	100.54	104.19	101.49	103.86	102.63	103.98

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

4.7 Teacher – Pupil Ratio

Table 28: Taluk-wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio of Teachers at Primary and Secondary State (2011-12)

Taluk	Enrolment	Teachers	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
Alur	7999	664	12.05
Arakalgud	19513	1271	15.35
Arasikere	24146	1638	14.74
Belur	15284	1213	12.06
Channarayapatna	22079	1610	13.71
Hassan	22047	1676	13.15
Holenarasipura	18945	1246	15.2
Sakaleshpura	9984	386	11.94
District	139997	10154	13.79

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

The table 28 highlights the data with regard to student-teacher ratio related to enrolment at the primary and secondary stage. The overall ratio in the district was 13.79, which means that for 1,39,997 enrolled students there were 10,154 teachers. The student-teacher ratio is very good in Sakaleshpura taluk, which has 386 teachers for 9,984 enrolled children. Alur and Channarayapatna taluks too have very good ratio with 12.05 and 12.06 respectively. Arakalgud and Holenarasipura are the taluks in the list which have less number of teachers when compared to the number of enrolled children. The ratio in these two taluks is 15.35 and 15.2 respectively.

Figure 8: Taluk-wise Pupil-Teacher Ratio of Teachers at Primary and Secondary State (2011-12)

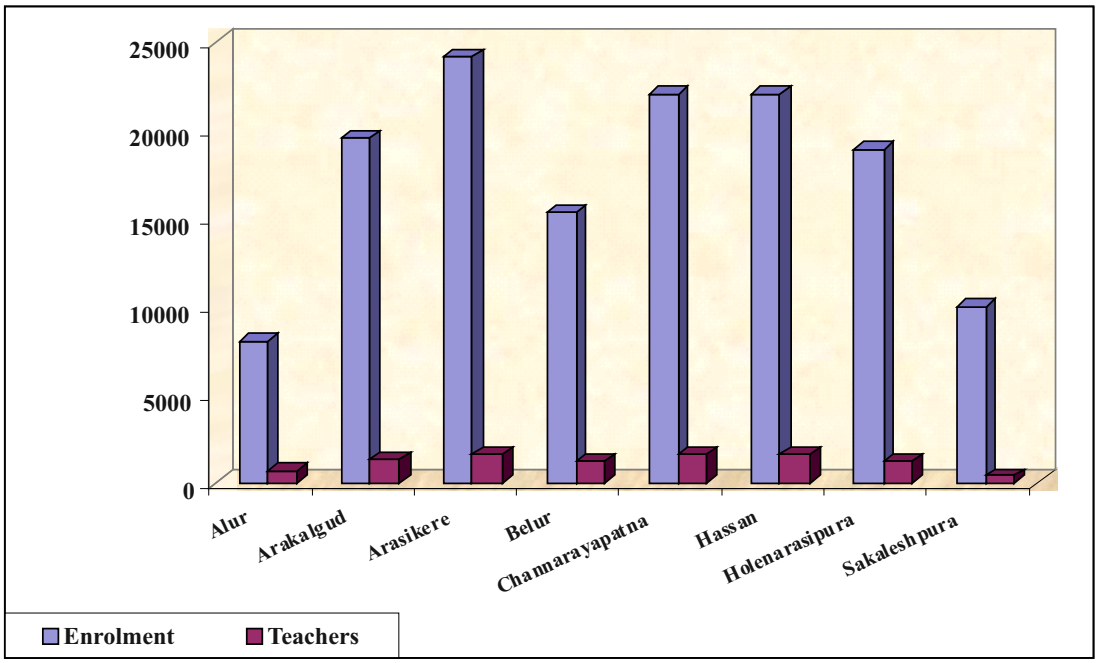


Table 29: Data from Department of Education on Pupil-Teacher Ratio in the Elementary Schools Hassan District

Taluk	Student-Teacher ratio for elementary education			Transition rate from primary to upper primary and from upper primary to secondary stage			Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)			Drop-out rate in secondary education			SSLC pass percentage		
	Number of pupils enrolled in primary school	Number of primary school teachers	Number of pupils enrolled in primary school divided by the number of primary school teachers	Number of children enrolled in 8th class in current year	Children enrolled in 7th class in the previous year	Number of children enrolled in 8th class in current year / Children enrolled in 7th class in the previous year * 100	Number of boys and girls enrolled in secondary schools (classes IX and X)	Number of boys and girls in the age group of 15-16	Number of boys and girls enrolled in secondary schools (classes IX and X)/ Number of boys and girls in the age group of 14-16 * 100	Number of children who dropped out	Total enrolment of children in age group	Number of children who dropped out/ Total enrolment of children in age group * 100	Number of students passed in the SSLC examination	Total number of students appearing for SSLC examination	Number of students passed in the SSLC examination/ Total number of students appearing for SSLC examination * 100
Alur	5564	497	11.20	1375	1361	98.98	2725	2875	94.78	18	2725	0.66	1217	1370	88.83
Arakalgud	14385	988	14.56	3043	3140	103.19	5646	5896	95.76	27	5646	0.48	2223	2693	82.55
Arasikere	18981	1323	14.35	4607	4636	100.63	8290	8640	95.95	13	8290	0.16	3582	4021	89.08
Belur	11482	990	11.50	2887	2966	103.45	5342	5692	93.85	84	5342	1.57	2150	2591	82.98
Channarayapatna	14703	1240	11.86	4195	4190	99.88	7995	8146	98.16	69	7996	0.86	3506	4026	89.57
Hassan	15892	1251	12.70	6798	6406	94.23	12429	12179	102.05	90	12429	0.72	4884	5924	82.44
Holenarasipura	12828	912	14.07	3109	3090	99.39	6115	6295	97.14	52	6115	0.85	2698	2919	92.43
Sakleshpura	7814	657	11.72	1900	1956	102.95	3392	3542	95.77	54	3392	1.59	1206	1514	79.56
District Total	101649	7858	12.92	27914	27745	99.47	51934	53265	97.50	407	51935	0.78	21466	25058	86.06

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan