4.8 Infrastructure and Access Rating as per SSA/RTE Norms

Table 30: The school infrastructure index rating by SSA/RTE norms

Taluk	The school infrastructure index rating by SSA/RTE norms
Alur	100
Arakalgud	100
Arasikere	100
Belur	100
Channarayapatna	100
Hassan	100
Holenarasipura	100
Sakleshpura	100
District Total	100

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

The schools in all taluks of Hassan District have fulfilled the norms of rating by SSA. As per the data given by the Deputy Director of Public Instructions, Hassan district, all schools in the district are having 100 percent rating. The rating shows adequate infrastructures in all the schools of the district.

Table 31: Access Rate of Schools vs. Habitats – Primary Schools within 1 km and Availability of Schools per 1000 child Population – (2011-12)

Taluks	No. of Habitats	No. of Habitats having Primary Schools	No. of Habitats having Secondary Schools	Total No. of Schools	No. of Schools per 1000 Child Population	No. of habitats having access to High Schools	No. of Habitats having access to Pre-University facilities	Access Rate%	
								School	High School
Alur	298	298	298	298	-	298	-	100.00	100.00
Arakalgud	316	316	316	316	-	316	-	100.00	100.00
Arasikere	646	646	646	646	1	646	-	100.00	100.00
Belur	394	394	394	394	-	394	-	100.00	100.00
Channarayapatna	443	443	443	443	1	443	-	100.00	100.00
Hassan	447	447	447	447	5	447	-	100.00	100.00
Holenarasipura	346	346	346	346	-	346	-	100.00	100.00
Sakaleshpura	580	580	580	580	-	580	-	100.00	100.00
District	3470	3470	3470	3470	7	3470	0	800	800

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

The above table 31 highlights the access rate of schools as against the number of habitats. According to the table all the 3470 habitats of all the eight taluks of Hassan district have accessibility to schools, both primary as well as secondary schools. This means there is cent per cent accessibility to schools, which makes possible for every child to get education.

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

Table 32: School completion Ratio at Secondary and the percentage of Children Completing Secondary Education by Sex, Residence and Social Groups (2011-12)

Taluks	% of children enrolled in 8th after 7th class						% of children enrolled in 8th after 7th Class SC/ST			% of children enrolled in 8th after 7th Class OBC and Minorities		
	Boys		Girls		Total		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Alur	100.64	100.93	101.41	101.63	100.96	101.45	96.05	99.63	97.84	97.33	98.69	98.01
Arakalgud	97.91	96.45	98.01	98.19	98.63	99.55	98.55	98.00	98.28	95.73	96.02	95.90
Arasikere	100.63	100.54	100.13	99.97	100.09	100.02	100.85	102.85	101.85	97.72	97.66	97.69
¨Belur	97.63	98.15	99.94	99.69	97.83	98.54	93.25	100.63	96.94	91.13	91.55	91.34
Channarayapatna	01.23	100.59	100.64	101.93	100.92	101.54	100.30	102.45	101.38	97.56	97.46	97.51
Hassan	105.05	105.56	106.93	106.39	106.019	106.63	106.20	108.29	107.25	102.99	104.64	103.81
Holenarasipura	105.05	101.09	100.64	100.13	100.05	101.16	99.02	100.11	99.47	90.70	95.15	92.93
Sakaleshpuara	98.64	99.05	98.19	99.71	99.01	99.99	94.19	96.25	95.22	95.99	97.87	96.93
District Total	100.85	100.42	100.70	100.96	100.46	101.11	98.55	101.03	99.79	96.14	97.39	96.76

The above table 32 indicates the school completion ratio at the 7th class level. According to the table the percentage of enrolment of students to 8th class after completing 7th class is 101.11, which means that all the children, who pass out of 7th class and opting for higher class. When it comes to individual taluk ratings, Belur taluk has minimal rate of 97.83 per cent of rural children and 98.54% of urban children going to 8th class after 7th class. Arakalgud taluk has the enrolment percentage of rural children as 98.63 followed by Sakaleshpura taluk, which has 99.01 per cent. But, when we take the district as a whole, the percentage is very good. The taluks that need to be concentrated upon towards cent percent are Belur, Arakalgud and Sakaleshpura in terms of enrolment of rural boys as the percentage of enrolment of rural boys in these taluks is 97.63%, 97.91% and 98.64% respectively. As far as the enrolment of urban boys is concerned, once again the taluks of Arakalgud, Belur and Sakaleshpura are falling below the percentage of hundred as they are only 96.45%, 98.15% and 99.05% respectively.

When it comes to the enrolment of rural girls, the taluks of Arakalgud, Sakaleshpura and Belur are fall behind in list with 98.01%, 98.19% and 99.94% respectively. Percentage of enrolment of urban girls is comparatively low in taluks of Arakalgud, Belur, Sakaleshpura and Arasikere taluks. Enrolment rate in these taluks is 98.19%, 99.69%, 99.71% and 99.97% respectively.

Table 33: Learning Attainment-Assessment Rating by Quality Assessment Agencies and ASER (as Reflected by the Assessment Authority in percentage for three years) 2011-12

Taluks	Class II to III	Class VI	Class VII
Alur	88.21	70.03	71.39
Arakalgud	87.57	71.98	70.93
Arasikere	79.77	64.67	68.57
Belur	86.82	68.04	64.68
Channarayapatna	76.79	64.47	64.22
Hassan	78.06	62.68	63.78
Holenarasipura	89.24	76.93	73.08
Sakaleshpura	88.51	65.98	73.11

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

The table 33 highlights the learning attainment of the children as assessed by the ratings of quality assessment agencies like ASER. The learning attainment of the children from class-II to class-III is comparatively good in Holenarasipura taluk, which has 89.24% of its children who have done well. Sakaleshpura and Alur taluks follow with 88.51 and 88.21 per cent respectively. The taluk with least percentage of learning attainment in this category is Channarayapatna taluk, which has the percentage of 76.79.

When it comes to learning attainment of class-VI, only three taluks have a percentage of above seventy. Holenarasipura has the highest rating with 76.93% followed with Arakalgud and Alur taluks with 71.98% and 70.03% respectively. Hassan taluk has the least learning attainment in class-VI with only 62.68%.

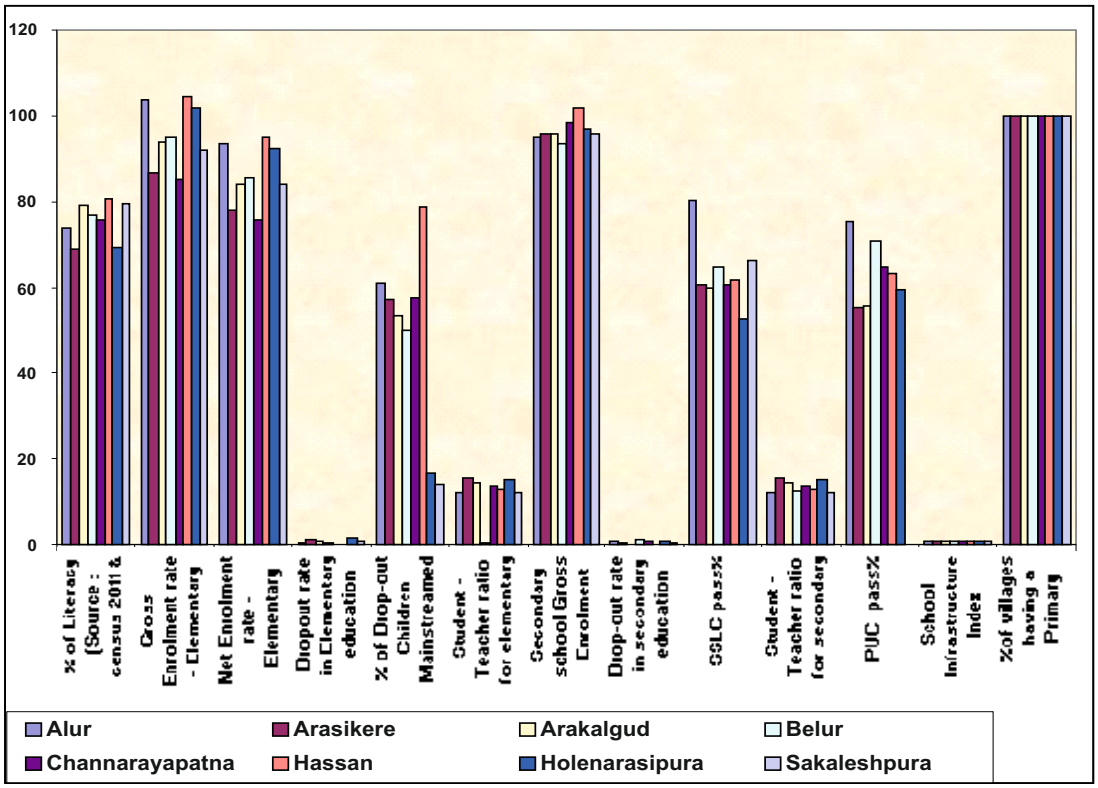
The taluks of Sakaleshpura and Holenarasipura are good in terms of learning attainment of children from class-VII. The percentage of these taluks is 73.11% and 73.08% respectively. Even in this area, the taluk of Hassan is below in the list with 63.78% and the taluks following this are Channarayapatna and Belur with 64.22% and 64.68% respectively.

Table 34: Taluk level data with regard to percentage of literacy (2011 census)

Taluks	% of Literacy (Source : census 2011 & DDPI education)													
	% of Literacy (Source : census 2011 & DDPI education)	Gross Enrolment rate - Elementary School	Net Enrolment rate - Elementary School	Dropout rate in Elementary education	% of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	Student - Teacher ratio for elementary education	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	Drop-out rate in secondary education	SSLC pass %	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	PUC pass %	School Infrastructure Index	Per capita Education Expenditure	%of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance
Alur	73.9	103.5	93.77	0.3	61.05	12.05	94.78	0.66	80.07	12.05	75.3	0.89	2063	100
Arasikere	68.79	86.64	78	1.18	57.1	15.35	95.76	0.44	60.48	15.35	55.33	0.90	1423	100
Arakalgud	78.96	93.97	84.17	1	53.5	14.74	95.95	0.03	59.9	14.74	55.8	0.90	1290	100
Belur	76.9	94.8	85.86	0.22	50.00	0.6	93.85	1.21	64.8	12.6	70.47	0.94	1326	100
Channaraypatna	75.64	85.22	75.55	0.05	57.9	13.71	98.16	0.96	60.74	13.71	64.86	0.93	1475	100
Hassan	80.76	104.7	94.89	0.09	78.6	13.15	102.05	0.02	61.95	13.15	63.03	0.94	1151	100
Holenarasipura	69.52	102.0	92.52	1.47	16.70	15.2	97.14	0.95	52.64	15.2	59.18	0.93	1807	100
Sakleshpura	79.55	92.04	84.19	0.69	14.30	11.94	95.77	0.59	66.52	11.94	70.23.	0.93	2034	100

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

Figure 9: Taluk level data with regard to percentage of literacy (2011 census)



The table 34 shows that the taluk level data with regard to percentage of literacy as per 2011 census, gross and net enrolment rate of elementary school, dropout rate in elementary school, percentage of dropout children mainstreamed, student-teacher ratio for elementary school, gross enrolment rate of secondary school, dropout rate in secondary education, percentage of children passing out in SSLC, student-teacher ratio for secondary education, percentage of students passing out in PUC, school infrastructure, per-capita education expenditure and percentage of villages having primary school within the distance of one km.

As far as the percentage of literacy is concerned, the taluk of Hassan tops the table with 80.76% of education among its population. The next taluks to follow in the list are Sakaleshpura and Arakalgud taluks with 79.55% and 78.96% respectively. The least percentage of literacy is in Arasikere, which has only 68.79% of literate population and even the taluk of Holenarasipura has only 69.52 percent of literates among its population.

When it comes to the gross enrolment rate in the elementary school, Hassan, Alur and Holenarasipura taluks have crossed the level of hundred with 104.7, 103.5 and 102 respectively. The taluk which has minimal rate in this respect is Channarayapatna taluk, which has the gross enrolment rate of 85.22 and the taluk of Arasikere has the rate of 86.64.

The net enrolment rate in the elementary school is comparatively good in the taluk of Hassan, which has the rate of 94.89% followed with Alur taluk with 93.77%. This is a matter of concern in the taluks of Channarayapatna and Arasikere taluks, which have the rate of 75.55% and 78% respectively.

As indicated in the above table, the dropout rate in elementary education is

comparatively high in Holenarasipura taluk and Arasikere taluk with 1.47 and 1.18 respectively. The taluks has to do well in this regard as Channarayapatna, Hassan, and Alur which have a rate of 0.05, 0.09 and 0.3 respectively. Mainstreaming of dropout children is a sign of attaining growth in any society and the percentage of mainstreaming of dropout children is very good in Hassan and Alur taluks with 78.6% and 61.05% respectively. The taluks of Sakaleshpura and Holenarasipura have to do a lot in this area because the mainstreaming rate is only 14.30% and 16.70% respectively.

The percentage of students passing out of 10th Std or SSLC is very good in Alur taluk with 80.07% where as it is a matter of concern in Holenarasipura taluk, which has a percentage of only 52.64%. With regard to the students passing out of 12th standard or PUC, the percentage is comparatively good in Alur, Belur and Sakaleshpura taluks, which have the rate at 75.3%, 70.47% and 70.23% respectively. It is less than sixty per cent in the case of Arakalgud, Arasikere and Arakalgud taluks.

The Status of Higher Education in Hassan District

The number of students pursuing higher education represents the education scenario of the district. Students after completing school education continue higher education by joining PUC, degree courses, professional courses is an indication of inclination for studying higher education.

Table 35: Pass percentage of students, PUC examination in various taluks of Hassan district

Taluks	Pass percentage in PUC
Alur	65.33
Arasikere	55.80
Arakalgud	70.47
Belur	64.86
Channarayapatna	63.03
Hassan	59.18
Holenarasipura	70.23
Sakaleshpura	70.20
District percentage	64.75

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

Apart from this, number of students studying degree courses were 14650 in 2010-11. There is one engineering college and medical college imparting professional education in Hassan district.

4.10 Percapita Expenditure Analysis

Education is one of the salient features of good human resource. If the literacy level is good the human resource is also considered to be good. Most of the developing countries spend less amount on education, the low number of pupil-teacher ratio and inadequate infrastructure are responsible for poor education level. In order to provide education to all there is need for more investment on human capital. Developed countries which have high HDI ranking spend a substantial amount of their GDP towards education. In order to enhance the literacy rate in India various remedial programmes have been formulated and

SSLC 24X7 TIME TABLE

SL NO	TIME	TO	TIME	SUBJECT
1	4:45AM		5:00AM	ಬೆಳಗಿನ ನಿತ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು
2	5:00AM		6:00AM	ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್
3	6:00AM		7:00AM	ಗಣಿತ
4	7:00AM		7:30AM	ಗೃಹಪಾಠ
5	7:30AM		8:30AM	ಶಾಲೆಗೆ ಬರುವುದು
6	8:30AM		9:40AM	ವಿಶೇಷ ತರಗತಿ
7	9:50AM		4:30PM	ಬೋಧನ ತರಗತಿ
8	4:30PM	TO	5:30PM	ಗುಂಪು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ
9	5:30PM		6:30PM	ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು
10	6:30PM		7:00PM	ಮನೆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು
11	7:00PM		8:00PM	ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ
12	8:00PM		9:00PM	ಕನ್ನಡ
13	9:00PM		9:30PM	ಊಟ
14	9:30PM		10:30PM	ಸಮಾಜ
15	10:30PM		11:30PM	ಹಿಂದಿ

Photograph 3 : Best Practice

launched. Particularly Sarva Shiksana Abhiyana has been an instrument to increase literacy rate as well as providing quality education.

The amount spent on education is divided by total population is parcapita expenditure which reveals the investment on human resource. The average percapita expenditure on education in Hassan district is Rs. 1767.75 which includes the salary components of teachers and supporting staff and other expenditures towards providing infrastructural facilities.

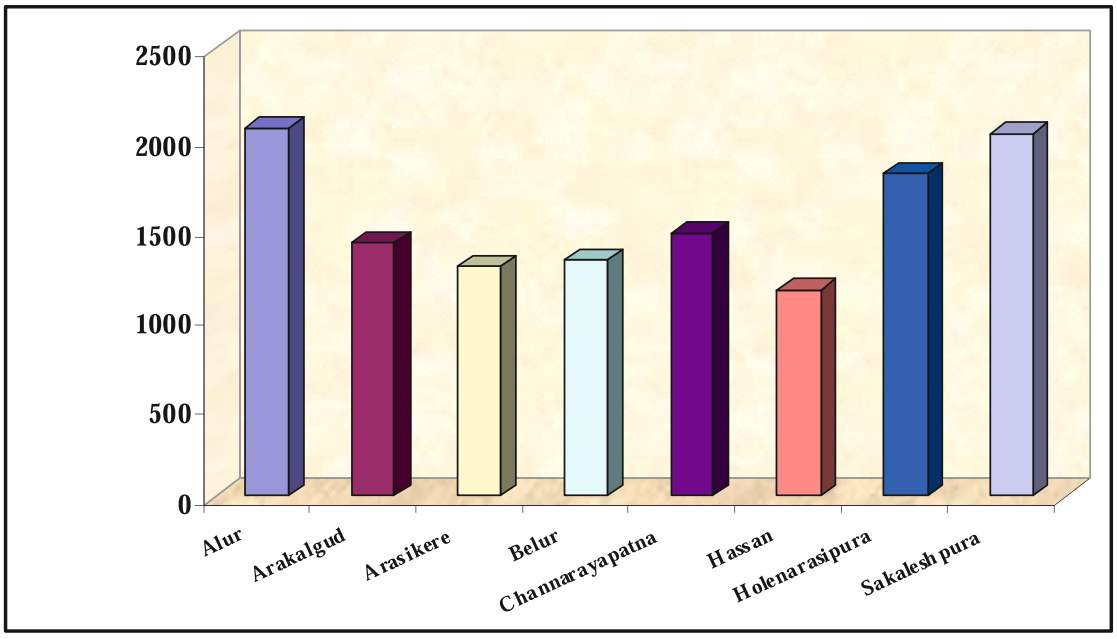
The table 36 reveals the per capita expenditure on education in various taluks in Hassan district.

Table 36: Talukwise percapita expenditure

Taluks	Per capita expenditure
Alur	2063
Arakalgud	1423
Arasikere	1290
Belur	1326
Channarayapatna	1475
Hassan	1151
Holenarasipura	1807
Sakaleshpura	2034
Average	1571.13

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

Figure 10: Talukwise percapita expenditure



The highest per capital expenditure is found in Alur taluk with Rs. 2063 per head followed by Sakaleshpura taluk with Rs. 2034. The lowest per capita expenditure on education is found in Hassan district, as it is a district headquarter and urban place with more private institutions which render education services.

4.11 Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level

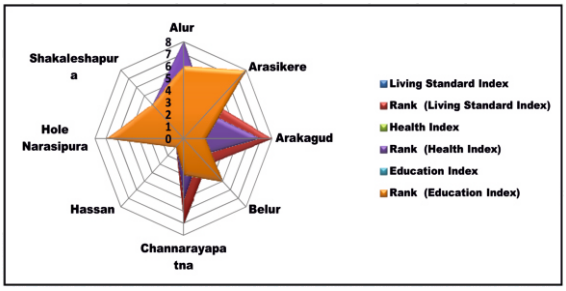
Eliminating illiteracy is one of the objectives of development. To enhance the literacy rate Government has launched many programmes particularly for adults. In Karnataka Adult Education Council has been working for educating illiterate adults in rural areas by appointing volunteers.

With regard to adult education programmes in Hassan district as per 2010 data about 4420 illiterates have become new literates.

Apart from this, to increase the enrolment of children in the school Mid-day Meal scheme has been introduced in all the Government schools. There are about 2701 such Akshara Dasoha Centre in Hassan district. All the children of primary school are getting this benefit which attracts children to attend the school.

Mainstreaming the dropout children is another important scheme implemented in the district to promote literacy level.

4.12 Radar Analysis for Education



The radar graph of HDI of Hassan shows the level of HD in all the eight taluks. Hassan taluk has no. 1 rank in HDI with the value of 0.9520. The least rank is given to Alur which has the HDI value of 0.3473. The remaining taluks need to make effort to achieve maximum level of human development. However in case of education component Hassan taluk has secured maximum value of 1.00 whereas Arasikere taluk has lowest value of 0.4500 which has to strengthen the education facilities in the taluk. Similarly Holenarasipura and Alur taluks also need to improve infrastructure in education.



Photograph 4: Special classes for girl students

4.13 Small Area/Micro Study

4.13.1 School Enrolment and Dropout

Small area study was conducted at Angadahalli village to know the enrolment and dropout of children in the school particularly the children of marginalised section of the society.

Angadahalli is a small village with 2180 population. Out of them, 1200 are female and 980 are male. Children in the age group of 5-14 years are 500. Of total 450 families about 116 households have no houses, about 150 families are without sites. Only 24 houses are having pucca houses in village. A large percentage of population is ST followed by SC. All the households are considered as BPL families.



Photograph 5: Data collection for small area study

To know the attitude of parents towards their children's education tribal population Angadahalli of Belur taluk in Hassan district is selected. The study was conducted exclusively for Scheduled Tribes (Hakkipikki) who are nomads.

Structured schedules were prepared containing 15 questions and administered to the parents of children. About 50 parents were selected out of 450 households. Most of the parents are in the age group of 30 to 50 years. As table reveals age of children who are not going to school varies from 5-15 years. Nearly 70% of children are in the age group of 5-15 years who are supposed to be in the schools education but are not enrolled to the schools. The occupations of the parents of children are

mainly non-agriculture who are engaged in SPA work in urban area and coolie and only 24% of the parents are engaged in agriculture.

The annual income of the parents is not more than Rs. 15,000. Nearly 60% of them getting less than Rs. 15000 per year which is considered to be very low and all the parents are regarded as BPL families.

Though the parents own land, the land holding is less than 0.50 acres. As a result the parents of children are highly marginalized and economically weak which results in lower enrolment of children to the school.

The reasons for not enrolling are mainly due to economic factors. About 40% of the parents stated that due to economic problem they are not sending children to the school.

About 20% of the parents stated that children have to be engaged in other activities supporting families, house work and other activities.

About 16% believes that education is not necessary for girl children which reflect their social thinking. Rest of 24% of the parents feels that due to non-availability of employment, education has no future. A few of them felt that children are not interested.

Nearly 92% of the parents were aware of government assistance like fee concession, free uniform and books, midday meal, etc. Still they are not interested in sending their children to the schools. The parents are also of the opinion that the teachers are good in the school.

Despite severe non-enrolment, dropout, teachers of the school have made effort to mainstream the children to the school.



Photograph 6: Tent house of nomadic

The study reveals that:

1. The caste and creed is one of the reasons for low enrolment and dropout.
2. Most of the families in the Angadahalli village are nomads (Hakkipikki) who by nature move from one place to another.
3. Due to poor economic conditions the parents use their children for earning as well as for assisting the families in taking care of young babies and household work.
4. The attitude towards girl child education which is inherited in such communities is preventing girl child from education.
5. Inspite of Government support in many ways people have not changed.
6. The role of NGOs is totally absent in pursuing the parents and motivating them for sending children to schools.

4.4 Conclusion

Despite several programmes to increase literacy rate, still some of the marginalised sections of the society lagging behind. The enrolment rate is not hundred percent in many interior villages. This kind of low enrolment and dropout due to several reasons particularly among vulnerable sections, which need to be addressed to achieve hundred percent literacy in the district.



Photograph 7: Nomadic house on wheel

CHAPTER - V
HEALTH AND NUTRITION







CHAPTER – V

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

5.1 Introduction

Health is one of the indicators of a developed nation. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely absence of disease or infirmity. Health is ability to lead a socially and economically productive life.

The new philosophy of health is:

1. Health is a fundamental human rights.
2. Health is an essence of productive life.
3. Health is an intersectoral issue.
4. Health is central to the concept of quality of life.
5. Health is an integral part of development.
6. Health involves individual, state and international and responsibility.
7. Health, its maintenance is a major social investment.
8. Health is a world-wide social goal.

Therefore the objective of WHO is the attainment of the highest level of health by all people.

Health is multifactoral, the factors which influence health lie both within the individual and externally in the society in which he or she lives. It is a truism to say that what man is and to what diseases he may fall victim to depend on a combination of two sets of factors – his genetic factors and the environmental factors to which he is exposed. These factors interact and these interactions may be health promoting or deleterious. Thus conceptually, the health of individuals and whole communities may be considered to be the result of many interactions.

5.2 Demography, Population by Place of Residence, Sex, and Social Groups,

5.2.1 Sex Ratio

The right to health was one of the list 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.

However in India the problem of providing health services is due to population growth. India is the second largest populated country in the world. To provide adequate health facilities to 1.2 billion people needs huge investment as the result there is inadequacy in health providing system which involves the ratio of population of doctors, paramedical forces and health institutions.

Some of the socio-economic indicators of different countries of the world reflect the level of health.

Table 37: Socio-economic indicators of different countries

Indicators	Least developed countries	Other developed countries	Developed countries
Life expectancy birth (2007)	55	67	79
IMR (per 1000 live births) (2007)	84	51	5
Under five mortality per 100000 live birth (2007)	130	74	6
Maternal mortality rate per 100000 (2009)	650	180	9
Doctor population ratio per 10000	4	24	28
Nurse population ratio per 10000	10	40	81
Per capita public expenditure on health (USA $)	27	80	4405
Access to safe water	62%	84%	100%
Access to sanitation	33%	53%	100%

Source: Preventive and Social Medicine (Book), Parkar and Parkar.

5.2.2 Population Growth

Population is one of the resources for development of a nation. Human resource is essential to utilize the physical resources of a nation. The optimum size of population is necessary to sustain the available natural resource.

Therefore, either over population or under-population is harmful to the development of a nation. For achieving sustainable development the optimum size of population is necessary.

Maintaining the balance of population with productivity depends on the population policy of the respective governments. India is already a over populated country and needs to formulate effective population policy to control the growing population.

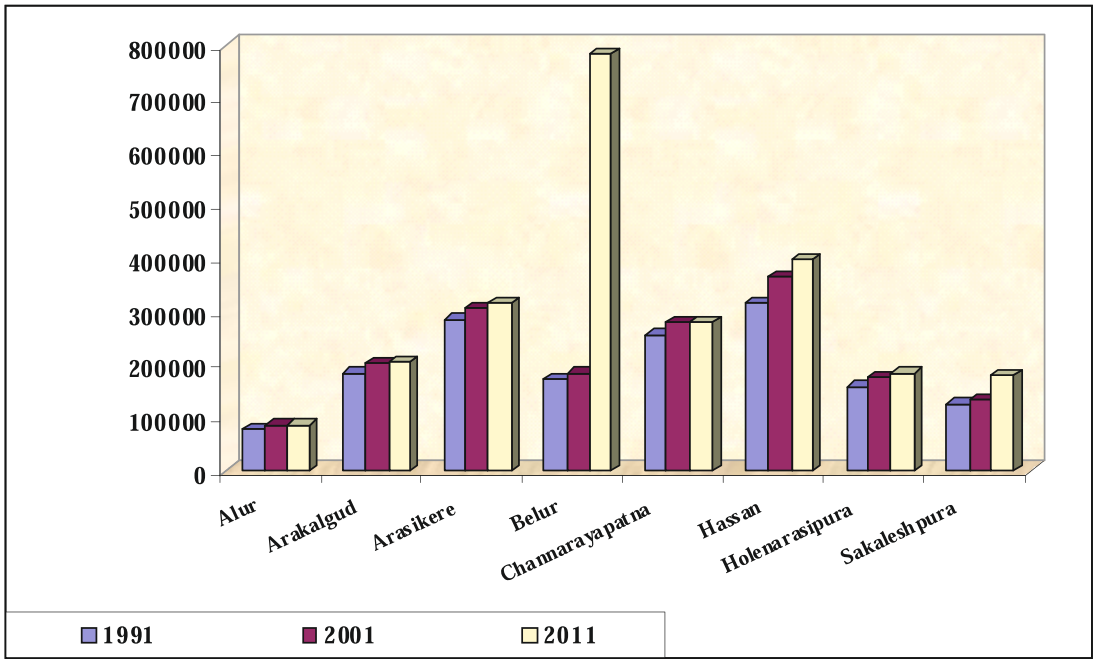
Karnataka is the largest populated state in the country. Hassan constitutes 4% population to total state population. The population growth in last three decades reveals the population growth trend in the district.

Table 38: Population growth

Taluks	1991	D/G	2001	D/G	2011	D/G
Alur	79081	13.86	86131	8.91	85255	-
Arakalgud	182647	17.96	199243	9.09	204585	2.31
Arasikere	284379	11.42	303000	6.55	315339	4.06
Belur	170321	15.15	183080	7.49	84458	0.38
Channarayapatna	254212	16.56	278112	9.49	279984	0.61
Hassan	315676	18.58	363028	15.00	396166	9.70
Holenarasipura	158615	20.83	175065	10.37	182187	3.96
Sakaleshpura	124753	9.42	133657	7.14	128633	-4.25
Total	1571675	15.67	1723317	9.66	1776607	3.18

Source: Census of India

Figure 11: Population growth



The above table indicates that the population growth in Hassan from 1991 to 2011. In 1991 the total population of the district was 1569684 has increased to 1721319 in 2001 and in 2011 the population is 1776421. As per the decadal growth of population is concerned in 1991 it was 15.67% with highest decadal growth in Holenarasipura having 20.83% decadal growth higher than the Hassan taluk inspite of it being an urban place. However in 2001 the decadal growth in Holenarasipura taluks was 10.37% and Hassan with 15% decadal growth due to fast urbanisation. Similarly the population decadal growth in 2011 census is 3.18%

5.2.3 Sex ratio in the district

Sex ratio is an indicator for equality of women. In many developed countries sex ratio always equals where percentage of men and women are equal. If female ratio is les than male it reflects sex bias where society suppresses female folk and not encouraging birth of female children. In Hassan district it is evident from table that from 1991 to 2011 total sex ratio reveals female population is more than male population. However in 2011 census also female population continues to be higher except Holenarasipur taluk. As many people express the opinion that since Hassan district is nearer to Mumbai and Mangalore more male workers are migrate in search of employment.



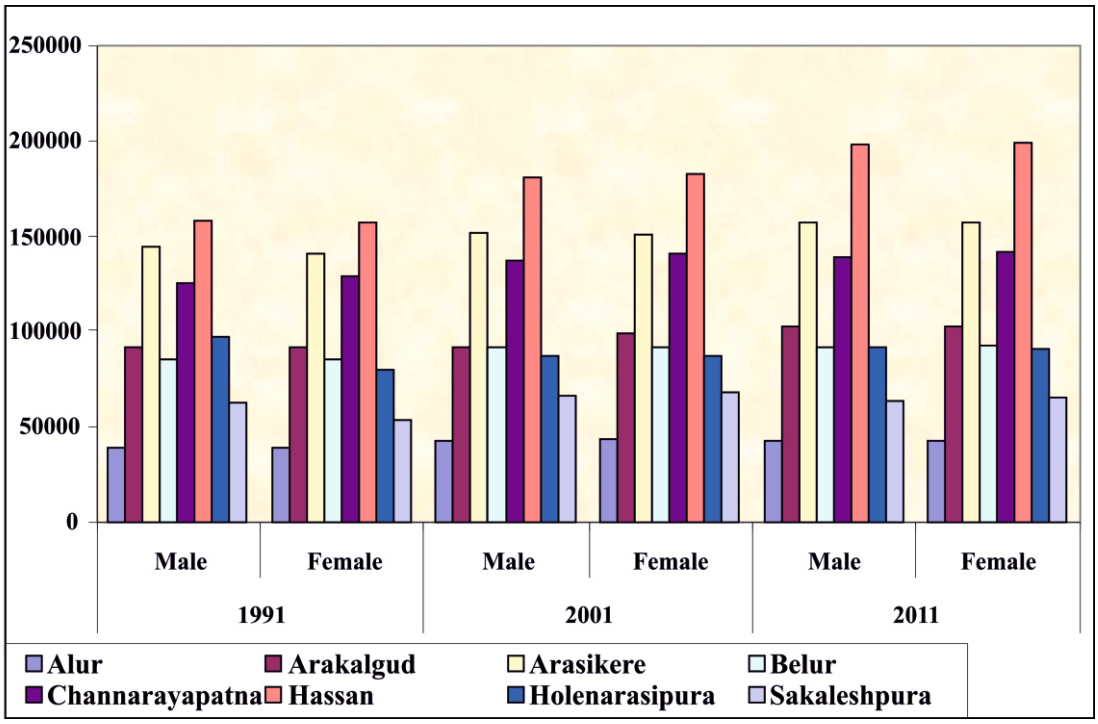
Photograph 8: Prohibition of sex determination campaign

Table 39: Gender distribution in Hassan district

Taluks	1991		2001		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alur	39384	39697	42981	43150	42253	43002
Arakalgud	91338	91309	91541	99102	102297	102288
Arasikere	143578	140800	152153	150847	157728	157611
Belur	85259	85062	91431	91649	91306	93152
Channarayapatna	125235	128977	137718	140394	138276	141522
Hassan	158514	157162	181111	181917	197116	199050
Holenarasipura	97297	79318	87576	87492	91565	90622
Sakleshpura	62538	53157	66112	67545	63126	65507
Total	803143	775482	850623	862096	883667	892754

Source: Census of India

Figure 12: Gender distribution in Hassan district



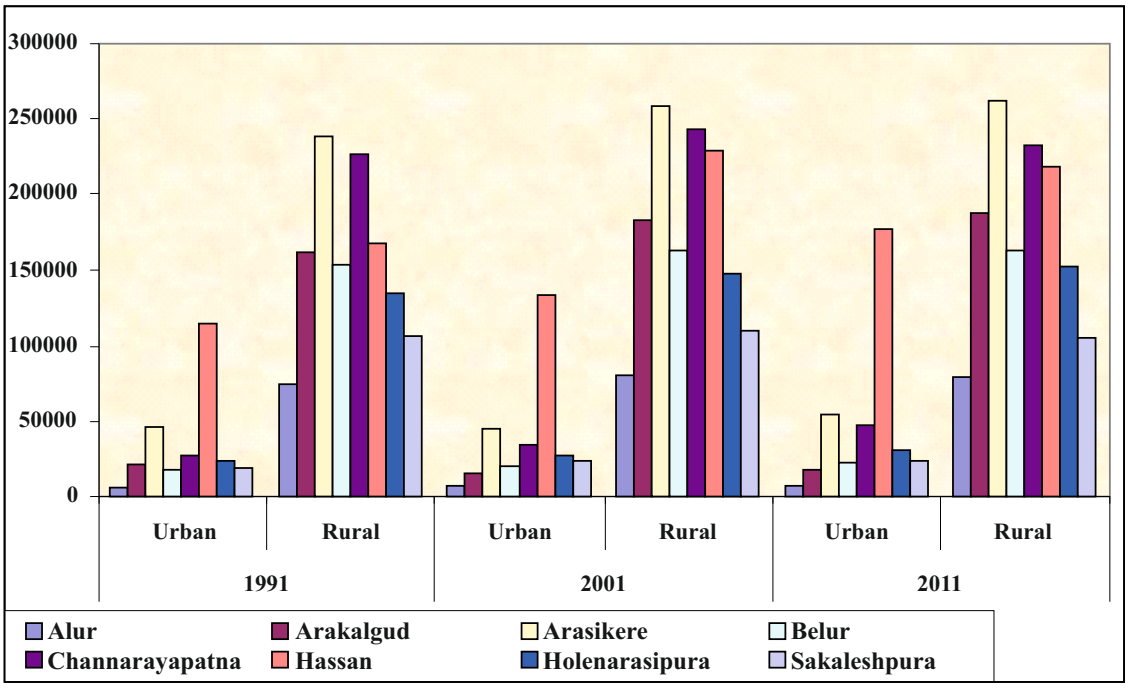
Urban Population Growth

Table 40: Urban and Rural Distribution in Hassan district

Taluks	1991		2001		2011	
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Alur	4961	74115	6133	79998	6541	78714
Arakalgud	21209	161438	15184	184059	16810	187775
Arasikere	46000	238379	45160	257840	53216	262123
Belur	16827	153494	20225	162855	22484	161974
Channarayapatna	27556	226656	34502	243610	46902	232896
Hassan	113730	167164	133317	229711	177484	218682
Holenarasipura	23567	135048	27018	148050	29974	152213
Sakaleshpura	18872	105881	23201	110456	23352	105281
Total	272722	262175	304740	416579	376763	399658

Source: Census of India

Figure 13: Urban and rural distribution in Hassan district



5.2.4 Urban Population Growth

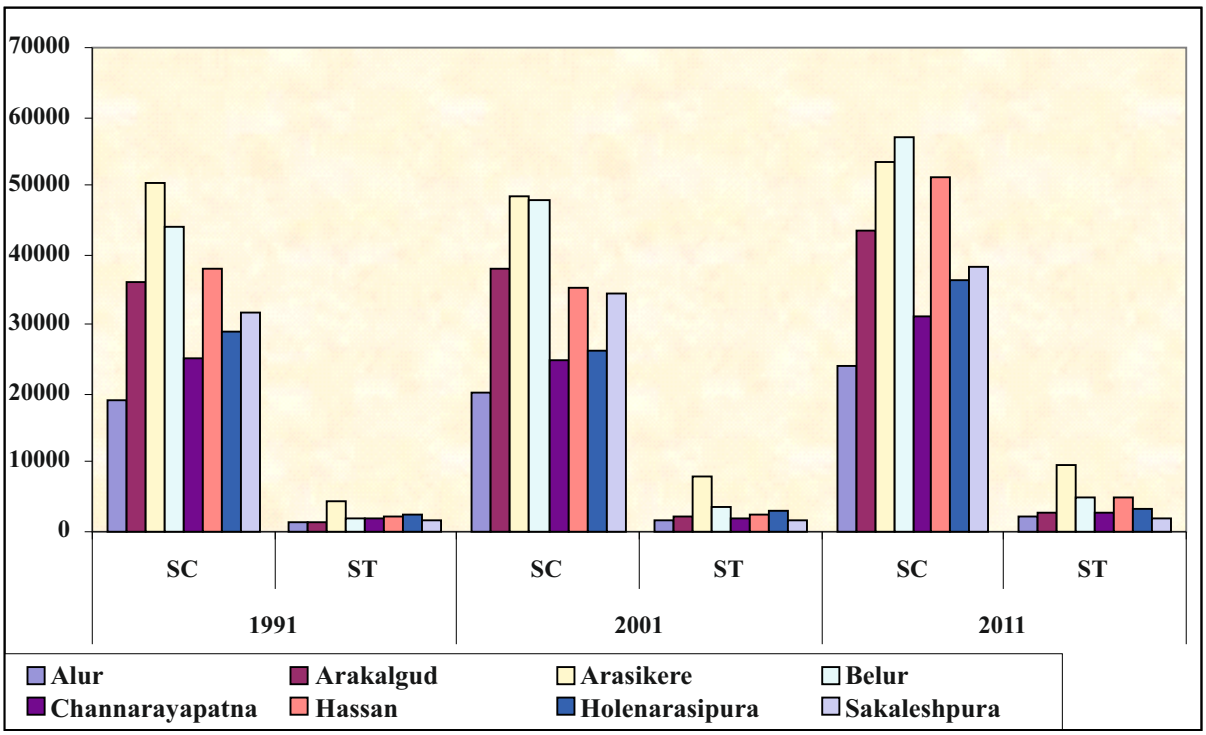
Urban growth has been a common phenomenon in the 21st century particularly in developing countries. The urban population in India and Karnataka is 38.57% respectively. As per 1991 census Hassan district urban population was 21% and in 2001 it was 21.5% and in 2011 population. The percentage of urban population is 26.95% which indicates faster growth in the last decade.

Table 41: SC/ST population in Hassan district

Taluks	1991		2001		2011	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Alur	19004	1076	20188	1674	23710	2028
Arakalgud	36032	1360	37752	2214	43498	2795
Arasikere	50566	4378	48524	8052	53638	9454
Belur	43907	1937	47969	3748	57175	4833
Channarayapatna	25045	1731	24907	1717	31323	2735
Hassan	37832	2025	35263	2296	51243	4962
Holenarasipura	29066	2590	26406	3026	36267	3329
Sakaleshpura	31927	1484	34417	1476	38277	1912
Total	273379	16581	275426	24203	335131	32048
Percentage	17.4%	1%	16%	0.13%	19.42%	1.8%

Source: Census of India

Figure 14: SC/ST population in Hassan district



5.3 IMR and MMR

Infant Mortality Rate is one of the important indices of House Development. The death of new born babies before one year is quite high in developing countries. This high rate IMR is mainly due to economic and social factors. The economic conditions of pregnant women of low income group are not able to avail required quantity of nutritious food and to access adequate medical facilities. As a result the pregnant women suffered from severe anaemia which leads to deliver underweight babies. Even at the time of delivery the new born babies will not get required medicinal service, which may be due to non-institutional deliveries particularly among the poor. Similarly some times due to social practices like blind belief pregnant women may not accept institutional deliveries. Apart from this the children born under such condition may not get timely immunization against deadly diseases which are the causes for high IMR in a many developing countries. India is not exempted from the high IMR.

Therefore reducing IMR has been one of the million development goals which aims to bring down the IMR particularly in developing countries where the rate of infant mortality is 70-100 per 1000 live births.

As the table reveals the average IMR in Hassan district is 20 per 1000 live births, which is comparatively low whereas in many districts of Karnataka the IMR is about 50-67 which is quite high.

As the table reveals the highest number of IMR is found in Arakalgud taluk and the lowest number of IMR in Hassan taluk with 30 and 10 respectively. Hassan taluk with city of Hassan has got good medical services with better economical and social conditions and pregnant women has the lowest IMR compared to other taluks in the district.

Similarly the CMR is also due to economic and social factors apart from institutional inadequacies. The death of children below 5 years of age is quite high in developing countries.

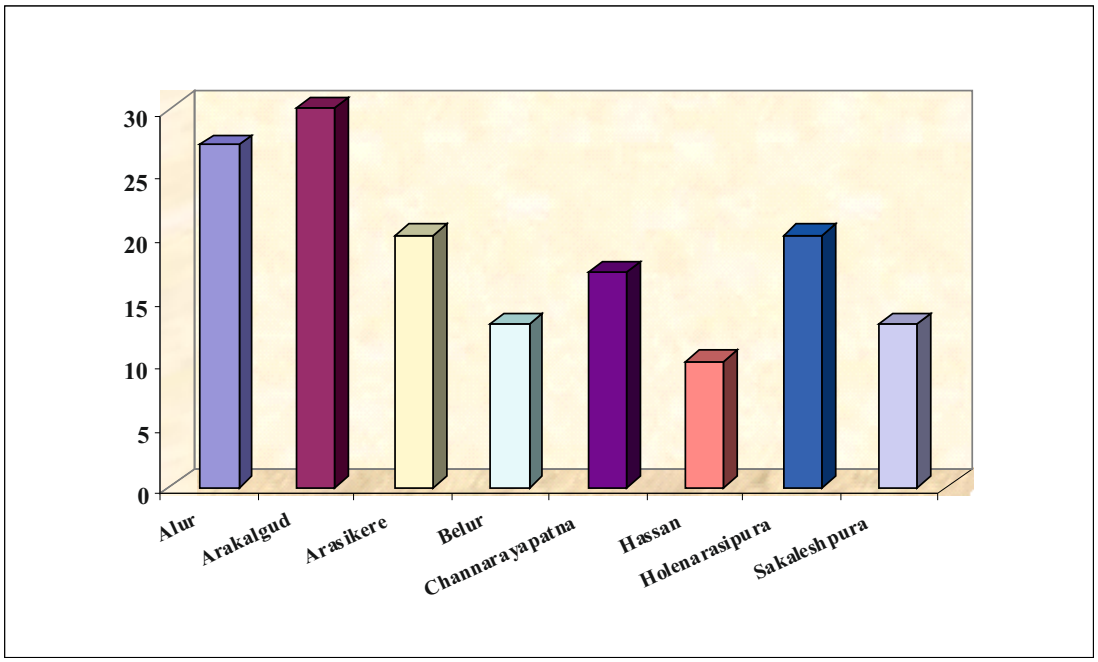
Table shows the rate of CMR in Hassan district. The average CMR per 1000 children in Hassan district is 23 which is compared to other district is better, whereas

Table 42: IMR in Hassan district

Taluks	IMR
Alur	27
Arakalgud	30
Arasikere	20
Belur	13
Channarayapatna	17
Hassan	10
Holenarasipura	20
Sakaleshpura	13
District	27

Source: SRS 2011

Figure 15: IMR in Hassan district



in many districts the CMR is between 50 and 66. Therefore Hassan district administration has taken steps to prevent deaths of children.

As per the table above, Hassan taluk has the lowest number of 10 CMR per 1000 children, which is good in the entire state of Karnataka. The highest CMR is found in Arakalgud taluk. However Hassan district has achieved the objective of preventing IMR and CMR.

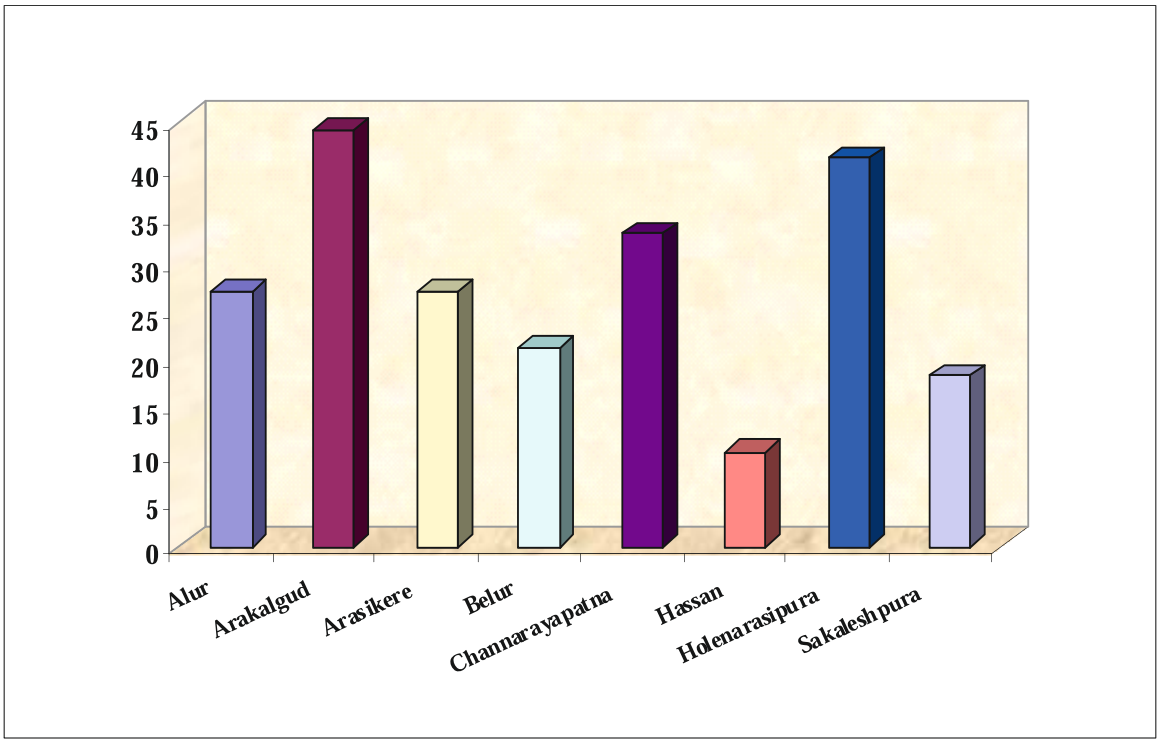
The other issue related to health status is the death of Maternal Mothers (MMR).

Table 43: CMR in Hassan district

Taluks	CMR
Alur	27
Arakalgud	44
Arasikere	27
Belur	21
Channarayapatna	33
Hassan	10
Holenarasipura	41
Sakaleshpura	18
Total	221

Source: SRS 2011

Figure 16: CMR in Hassan district



The death of maternal mothers implies the quality of prenatal and postnatal services and institutional deliveries conducted.

The table shows the number of mothers who died during 2010-11 in the taluks of Hassan district.

The figure indicates that the rate of maternal mothers death is a little higher in some taluks of Hassan district particularly Alur, Sakaleshpura and Channarayapatna taluks, which have 502, 331 and 265 respectively. This is a serious issue to be addressed by the DHO in Hassan district. Again the problem of MMR is due to socio-economic factors as well as institutional problems.

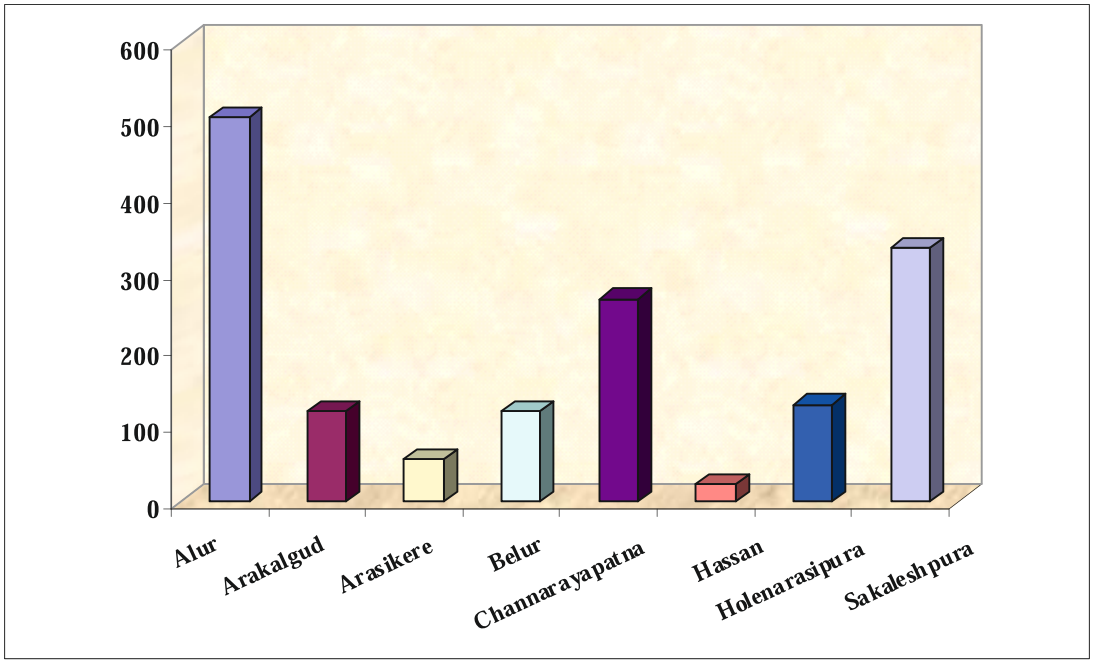
The problem of anaemia is one of the reasons for death of maternal mother and

Table 44: Mortality rate of mothers died during 2010-11

Taluks	Mortality rate
Alur	502
Arakalgud	118
Arasikere	55
Belur	118
Channarayapatna	265
Hassan	23
Holenarasipura	127
Sakaleshpura	331
Total	1539

Source: SRS 2011

Figure 17: Mortality rate of mothers died during 2010-11



underweight born babies. As per HMIS 2011, the percentage of pregnant women having anaemia is shown in the following table.

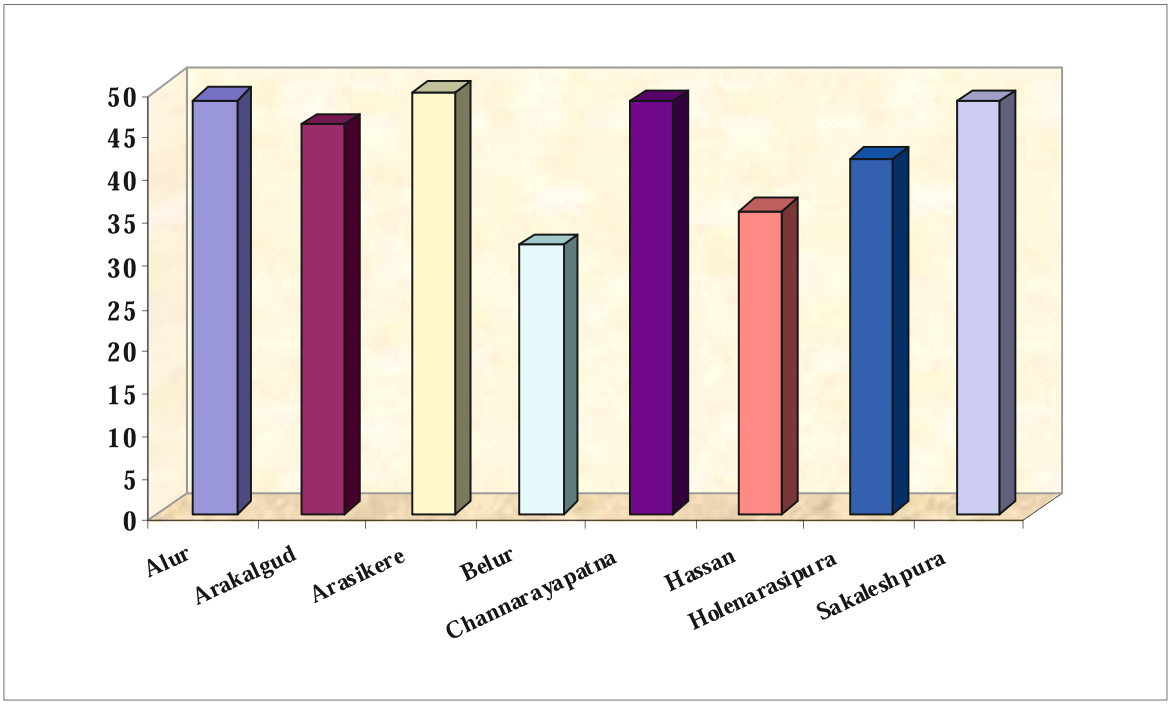
Arakalgud taluk has highest percentage of anaemic pregnant women. The lowest percentage found in Belur taluk.

Table 45: Percentage of pregnant women having anaemia

Taluks	Percentage of pregnant women having anaemia
Alur	48.5
Arakalgud	45.5
Arasikere	49.4
Belur	31.4
Channarayapatna	48.4
Hassan	35.6
Holenarasipura	41.5
Sakaleshpura	48.4
Average	43.59

Source: SRS 2011

Figure 18: Percentage of pregnant women having anaemia



5.4 Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare

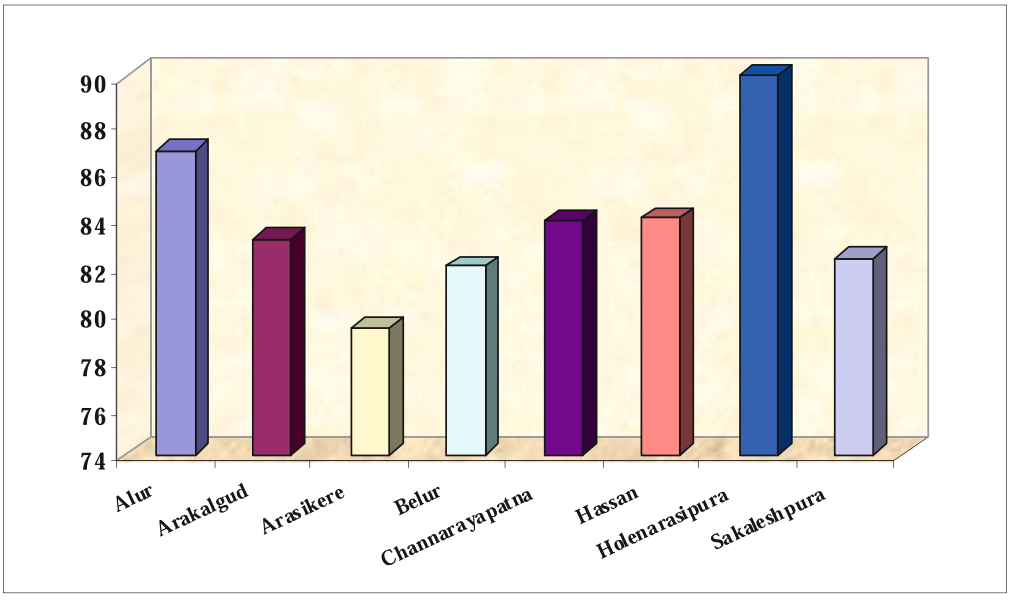
Couple protection is a strategy for preventing birth among the married couple by using contraceptives. It is defined as the percent of eligible couple effectively protected against child birth by one or the other approved methods of family planning, viz. sterilization, IUD, condom or oral pills. During 2009-10 about 46.5% of eligible couples in the age group of 15-44 years were effectively protected against conception by one or the other family planning methods in India. Karnataka State is one among the states which achieved better performance in couple protection rate. In order to control the population, couple protection rate has to be increased by motivating the couples.

Table 46: The couple protection rate in Hassan district

Taluks	Percentage of couple protection
Alur	86.85
Arasikere	83.14
Arakalagud	79.35
Belur	81.95
Channarayapatna	83.89
Hassan	83.99
Holenarasipura	90.00
Sakaleshpura	82.33
Average	83.94

Source: District Health Office, Hassan

Figure 19: The couple protection rate in Hassan district



The CPR is a dominating factor in the reduction of net reproduction rate. Particularly in India it has to be encouraged.

In all the taluks of Hassan district the rate of couple protection is more than 80% which is considerably high. Holenarasipura taluk has achieved the highest percentage of performance in CPR. Whereas Arakalgud taluk has 79% which is lowest in Hassan district. The other taluks have achieved above 80% in CPR which implies that the people are responding well to the family planning.

Couple protection is one of the methods of controlling reproduction. As WHO defines family planning is a way of thinking and living that is adopted voluntarily, upon the basis of knowledge, attitudes and responsible decisions taken by individuals and couples, in order to promote the health and welfare of the family group and thus contribute effectively to the social development of a country.

Therefore family planning is not merely controlling reproductive process but it is a two-way relationship of family planning and health. The concept of family welfare is comprehensive and it is related to quality of life of people.

5.5 Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facility

To provide better health service in the district State Government has established hierarchies of health institutions as per the guidelines of Central Government. As per 2011 data there are eight community hospitals which are located in taluk headquarters of the Hassan district. Those community hospitals are provided with inpatient beds, diagnostic unit and minor operation theater.

The next hierarchy is the Primary Health Centre (PHC) which provides preventive and curative services to the people. There are 135 PHCs in the district located at Hobli level and GP level depending on the size of population. The table shows the number of PHCs in each taluks of the district with bed strength in each PHCs. An average each PHC serves about 11803 persons in the district. The maximum size of population served by PHCs is found in Belur taluk with 18445 people and Sakaleshpur taluk PHCs serve smaller size of population with 8579 persons.

Apart from CH and PHCs there are PHCs sub-centers. The total number of PHCs are 423 serving the people in the district located at each taluk as lower order health service centres.



Photograph 9: Primary Health Centre



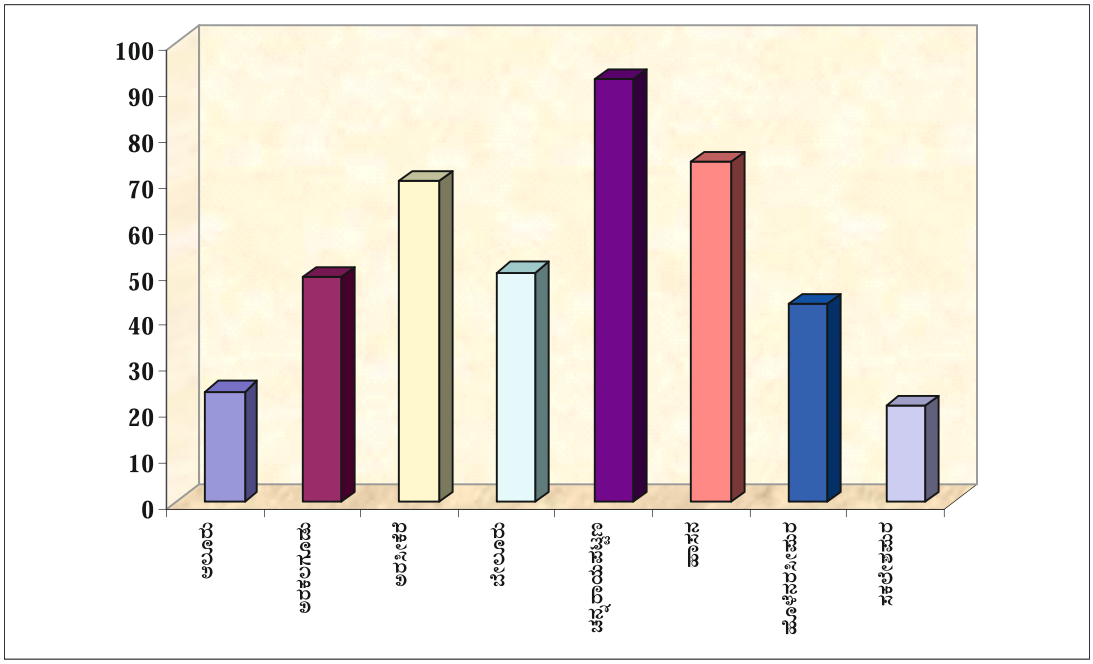
Photograph 10: Health awareness programme – I

Table 47: The number of PHCs in each taluks of Hassan district

Taluks	PHCs	Population served
Alur	24	3586
Arakalgud	49	4080
Arasikere	70	4329
Belur	50	3675
Channarayapatna	92	3022
Hassan	74	4880
Holenarasipura	43	4075
Sakaleshpur	21	6397
Total	423	4070

Source: District at a glance, 2011, Hassan

Figure 20: The number of PHCs in each taluks of Hassan district



These PHCs in all the eight taluks of the district are serving about 4070 population on average. The maximum size of population served by each PHC is found in Sakaleshpur taluk with 1:6397 ratio against the national health policy which suggest that particularly hilly region and forest area should be provided with more PHCs than the average settlements. This shows the greater need for additional PHCs in Sakaleshpur taluk.

As per the data available there are 668 doctors (Government + Private) rendering services in the district the talukwise breakup is given in the table.

Table 48: Number of doctors and population per doctor in Hassan district

Taluks	Number of doctors	Population per doctor
Alur	19	4481
Arakalgud	65	3147
Arasikere	108	2919
Belur	34	5425
Channarayapatna	124	2256
Hassan	225	1760
Holenarasipura	56	3253
Sakaleshpur	37	3476
Total	668	2659

Source: District at a glance, 2011, Hassan

The above table reveals that there are 668 doctors in all the eight taluks of Hassan district (both Government and Private). The average doctors population ratio is 1:2659 in the district. The maximum ratio is found in Sakaleshpur taluk and more doctor per population is found in Hassan taluk including Hassan urban where about 225 doctors serving with the ratio of 1:1760. It is quite obvious that Hassan as a district headquarters with district hospital and many private nursing homes and hospitals have more number of doctors.

With regard to bed strength of the hospital in Hassan district, about 3222 beds are available from all the health institutions. The table shows the number of beds available in all the taluks in Hassan district.

Table 49: Number of beds available in all the taluks in Hassan district

Taluks	Population	Beds
Alur	85255	100
Arakalgud	204585	108
Arasikere	315339	212
Belur	184458	110
Channarayapatna	279798	277
Hassan	396166	1993
Holenarasipura	182187	256
Sakaleshpur	1776421	166
Total	3424209	3222

Source: District at a glance, 2011, Hassan

5.5.1 Immunisation Programme

Universal immunisation has been very important to prevent IMR. Deadly diseases like polio, tetanus, tuberculosis and malnutritiuon are the main causes for high infant mortality. Realising the importance of universal immunisation the district administration has taken step for coverage of all children in the age group of 1-5 to administer the vaccine as per the 2010-11 data shown in table.

Table 50: Immunisation programme in Hassan district

Taluks	DPT	Polio	BCG	Measles	TT
Alur	1330	1330	1135	1156	1283
Arakalgud	3170	3170	3156	3043	3353
Arasikere	5041	5041	4476	4267	4986
Belur	2854	2854	2742	2738	2766
Channarayapatna	4333	4333	4264	4336	4587
Hassan	5091	5020	6097	5544	5253
Holenarasipura	3052	3052	3182	3013	3113
Sakaleshpur	1912	1912	1850	1894	2067
Total	26783	26712	26902	25991	27408

Source: District Health Office, Hassan



Photograph 11: Health awareness programme – II

Table 51: Paramedical force in Hassan district

Taluks	Sanctioned post	Nurses working	Vacant
Alur	24	8	16
Arakalgud	26	18	8
Arasikere	37	22	15
Belur	25	23	2
Channarayapatna	52	36	16
Hassan	32	22	10
Holenarasipura	76	55	21
Sakaleshpur	23	14	9
Total	295	198	97

Source: District Health Office, Hassan

The above table shows that the number of nurses sanctioned and actual number of nurses working in the taluks of Hassan district. Though 295 posts of nurses are sanctioned, only 198 of them are working. Remaining 97 posts are vacant and need to be filled up for providing better health services in the various health institutions of Hassan district. Sanctioned strength of nurses will have ratio of 1:6021. For every six thousand twenty one population there is one nurse available in the district. But at present as per the existing strength for every 8971 population, service of one nurse is available in district. However Holenarasipura taluk has 1:3312 ratio which is having good nursing service in the taluk.

The health status of any nation or state revealed by the eradication of communicable diseases reflects the effective curative services. At present the society faces severe problems of HIV and AIDS which are deadly diseases taking heavy toll of lives in many developing countries. Particularly the East African countries have a big threat from AIDS and HIV where more percent of population suffering from these deadly diseases.

As per 2011 data Hassan district has 880 AIDS patients, of them 515 are males and 365 are females, out of the total infected patients 412 persons are identified as cured. About 97 patients died due to occurrence of AIDS. The highest number of AIDS patients is found in Hassan, because Hassan is a district headquarter and one of the growth urban area which has more percentage of floating population. The next highest number of AIDS patients are found in Channarayapatna taluk.

The table shows that the epidemic diseases are found in various taluks of Hassan district.



Photograph 12: World AIDS day

Table 52: Communicable diseases found in various taluks of Hassan district

Taluks	AIDS	Leprosy	Tuberculosis
Alur	14	-	59
Arakalgud	27	3	191
Arasikere	96	1	310
Belur	38	2	175
Channarayapatna	107	4	234
Hassan	518	11	440
Holenarasipura	45	-	188
Sakaleshpur	35	3	154
Total	880	24	1751

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

The highest numbers of epidemic patients are tuberculosis patients in the district. There are about 1751 patients infected with tuberculosis. It is obvious that a part of Hassan district situated in Malnad has generally people susceptible to TB. This is mainly due to more low lands and damp area which are more conducive for mosquito breeding. The DHO office data reveals that about 68 patients died due to occurrence of TB in the district.

However the other epidemic disease found in the district is leprosy which is very negligible. There are only 24 leprosy patients found in the district and no deaths due to leprosy are reported in the district.

In Hassan district there are eight first referral units which identify the diseases and treat the patients for common and chronic diseases. Patients will be referred to the super speciality hospital which is located in the district or other places. With regard to meeting the emergency services in all 24 hours in a day there are 17 ambulances available for emergency services to the patients.

Table 53: Number of ambulances and patients benefited from the emergency services

Taluks	Number of vehicles	Number of patients benefited
Alur	1	1472
Arakalgud	2	3209
Arasikere	4	3354
Belur	1	2039
Channarayapatna	2	2638
Hassan	4	5256
Holenarasipura	2	2904
Sakaleshpur	1	850
Total	17	21722

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

The table shows that the number of ambulance and patients benefited from the emergency services.

There are other postnatal services provided to both maternal mothers and infants. The Janani Suraksha Yojana and medical kit to mothers are being implemented to protected the mothers from MMR.

Table 54: Number of maternal mothers in Hassan district

Taluks	Janani Suraksha	Medical kit
Alur	858	518
Arakalgud	1852	968
Arasikere	2732	1282
Belur	1368	971
Channarayapatna	2316	1156
Hassan	2882	1844
Holenarasipura	2285	960
Sakaleshpur	958	804
Total	15251	8503

Source: District Health Office, Hassan

5.6 ANC Coverage and Anaemia among Pregnant Women

Anaemia is common among the pregnant women in rural areas. The high rate of anaemia is due to poor diet system among pregnant women. The existing socio-economic conditions are mainly responsible for poor food habit. The pregnant women unable to take nutritious food like milk, egg, vegetables, fruits, etc. causes anaemia.

In order to compensate poor food habit among pregnant women government has launched a massive ANC programme through which vitamin tablets are supplied to the pregnant women as a remedial measure to prevent severe anaemia.

The average percentage of pregnant women with anaemia in the district is 43.43%. The highest percentage of pregnant women with anaemia is found in Arakalgud taluk and the lowest percentage found in Belur taluk.

Table 55: Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia in Hassan district

Taluks	Percentage of pregnant women with anaemia
Alur	48.5
Arasikere	45.5
Arakalagud	49.4
Belur	31.4
Channarayapatna	48.4
Hassan	35.6
Holenarasipura	41.5
Sakaleshpura	48.4

Source: SRS, 2011



Photograph 13: Blood donation campaign

5.7 Institutional Delivery

Institutional delivery is one of the major steps taken to prevent IMR and MMR in rural area. Most of the pregnant women prefer institutional delivery rather than home delivery in recent times. The wide publicity through media like radio and television about the advantages of institutional delivery and the health workers of the department are mainly responsible for increasing the institutional delivery. Apart from this the number of traditional deliveries in the rural area declining day-by-day is also one of the reasons for decline of home delivery. The available medical infrastructures have become easy of access to the pregnant women. As a result, the percentage of institutional delivery is increased. Hassan district has the highest percentage of institutional delivery in the state.

Table 56: Percentage of institutional deliveries in various taluks of Hassan district

Taluks	Percentage
Alur	98.97
Arasikere	98.90
Arakalagud	99.35
Belur	98.87
Channarayapatna	99.65
Hassan	99.91
Holenarasipura	99.32
Sakaleshpura	99.43

Source: District Health Office, Hassan

The table shows the percentage of institutional deliveries in various taluks of Hassan district.

In all the eight taluks the percentage of institutional deliveries are above 98% and in few taluks like Arakalgud, Channarayapatna, Hassan, Holenarasipura and Sakaleshpura it is more than 99%. This high percentage of institutional delivery reflects the lower level of IMR and MMR in the district. The high percentage of institutional delivery, low level of IMR and MMR are good indications of better health services in the district.

5.8 Immunization of Children

Infant mortality in many developing countries is due to many preventable diseases like diphtheria, tetanus, smallpox, and many children become handicapped due to occurrence of polio. To prevent death of children from these diseases health department has been launching universal immunization programme in rural area particularly for administering the vaccine to the children. As a result of this universal immunization the death rate of infants and children has been reduced.

The district administration of Hassan district through health department has been effectively implementing the universal immunization programme.

5.9 Underweight Children and BMI Ratio

The birth weight of an infant is the single most important determinant of its chances of survival, healthy growth and

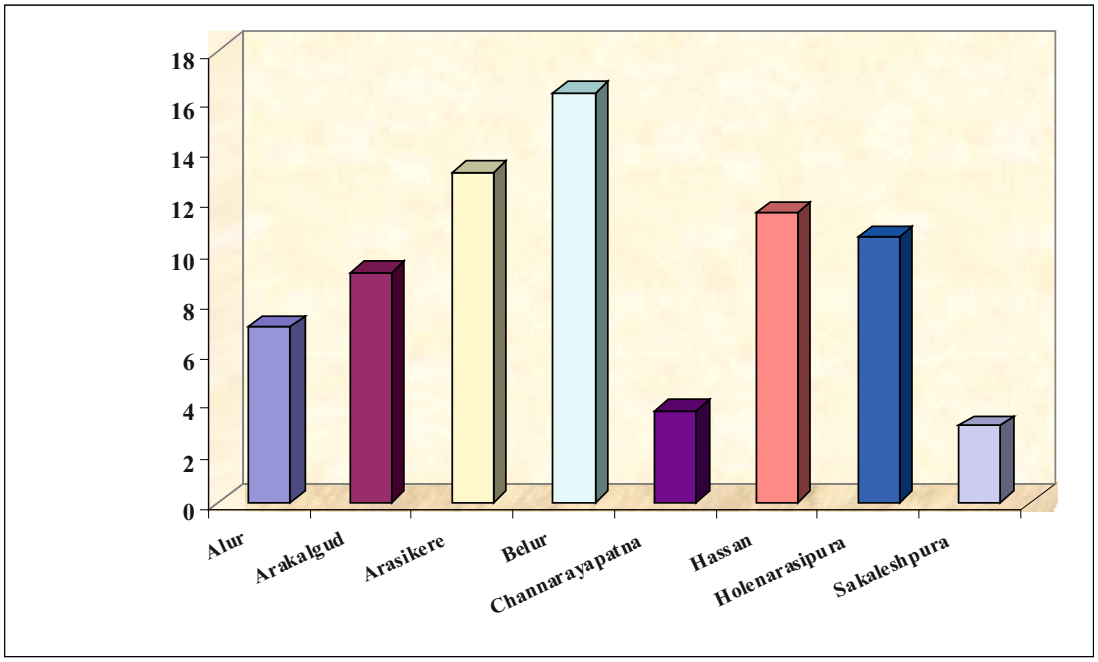
development. A target birth weight of atleast 2.5 kgs for new born baby is normal weight. Birth of underweight children is a common feature in developing countries. The rate of underweight children birth is one of the causes for high infant mortality rate. Socio-economic conditions are the main reason for the birth of underweight children. When pregnant women are not taking adequate nutritious food it leads to anaemia which causes the growth of underweight babies in the mother's womb. Apart from this the pregnant women in rural area do not go to regular medical checkup. As a result babies born at the time of delivery are underweight which causes either death or physical infirmity.

Table 57: Percentage of underweight children in Hassan district

Taluks	Percentage of underweight children
Alur	6.98
Arasikere	9.14
Arakalagud	13.13
Belur	16.30
Channarayapatna	3.68
Hassan	11.50
Holenarasipura	10.55
Sakaleshpura	3.04

Source: District Health Office, Hassan

Figure 21: Percentage of underweight children in Hassan district



To prevent the birth of underweight babies government has formulated many programmes such as creating awareness among pregnant women, distribution of vitamin tablets, regular medical checkup through pre-natal services and distributing nutritious food to children in the age group of 0-3 years through Anganavadis. Despite several such programmes the percentage of malnourished children and underweight children in India is considered to be high.

Among the eight taluks in the district Arakalgud taluk has highest percentage with 13.13 of underweight children. The lowest percentage of underweight children is found in Channarayapatna and Sakaleshpura taluks which is a positive indication.

5.10 Per capita Expenditure Analysis on Health Sector

In order to provide better health service to people there is need for adequate resource to meet expenditure. The scarcity of fund affects all parts of the health delivery system in developing countries. In developed countries, average government expenditure for health is about 18% of GNP, whereas in developing countries it is less than 1-2% of the GNP. To achieve health for all WHO has set as a goal the expenditure of 5% of each country's GNP on the health care. At present India is spending about 3% of GNP on health and family welfare. Therefore there is greater need for allocating more funds for the health sector. In Hassan district during 2010-11 the

Table 58: Schemes implemented to improve the health of mother and children in Hassan taluk (2014)

Schemes	Number of beneficiaries
Janani Suraksh Yojanae	15910
Prasuti Araike	22830
Thayi Bhagya Plus	1948
Madlu	14837

Source: District Health Office, Hassan

Table 59: Average expenditure on health in the taluks of Hassan district

Taluks	Per capital expenditure on health in Rs.
Alur	214
Arasikere	206
Arakalagud	175
Belur	197
Channarayapatna	141
Hassan	178
Holenarasipura	223
Sakaleshpura	218
District average	194

Source: District Health Office, Hassan.

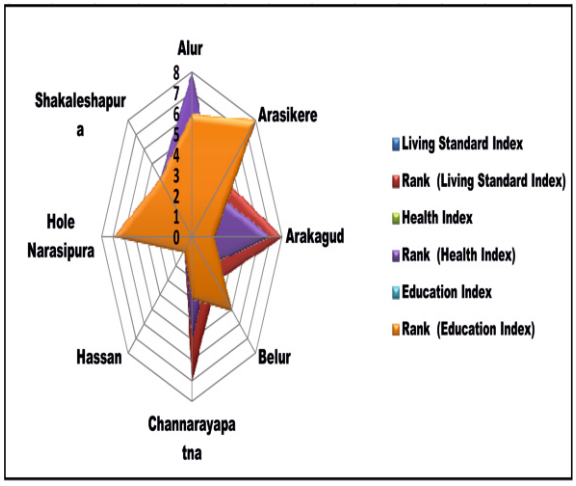
amount spent on health sector was Rs. 1083 lakhs.

The various health schemes have been implemented in all the taluks of Hassan district by District Health Office, Hassan District. The implementation of these schemes strengthened the safe motherhood and reduced the maternal and neonatal mortality and promoted the institutional delivery in the district.

The table 59 shows the average expenditure on health in the taluks of Hassan district.

Holenarasipura taluk has better per capita expenditure on health with Rs. 223 per person. The lowest average expenditure per person is found in Channarayapatna taluk. The district average expenditure is Rs. 194.

5.11 Radar Analysis for Health



Health is another important component in assessing human development. As far as health service is concerned the district has made good performance by securing the maximum value of 1.0. As the radar graph shows, Belur taluk has gained 0.7651 better than other taluks in the district. Alur taluk as a low ranking taluks in HDI has secured least value of 0.2299 in health service which has to make more effort in rendering service.

5.12 Small Area/Micro Study

5.12.1 Malnutrition

Small area study in malnourishment was conducted to know the causes for malnourishment of people who are socially and economically backward. The objective of the study was to understand the awareness of people towards health.

Kolgunda village of Arasikere taluk of Hassan was selected for studying the malnourishment of poor people. Malnourishment is one of the causes for ill-health of people. If the required quantity of intake in terms of calories is not taken it leads to malnourishment.

The Planning Commission specified 1400 calories of intake in case of urban area and 1200 calories in case of rural. If the quantity of calories of intake is not taken by people it amounts to poverty. Poverty is the cause for malnourishment of people.

Kolgunda is a small village of Arasikere taluk. The total population of the village is 3400 as per 2011 census. Of them 1900 are male and 1500 are female. The SC population in the village is 850 with 25 percent of the total population. Similarly the ST population of the village is 750 with 22 percent. The SC and ST together constitute 47 percent of the total population of the village, which is obviously a vulnerable section of the society.

There are 780 households of which 85 families belong to SCs, 45 families are STs and remaining 650 households belong to other communities.

To study the malnutrition level of people the information on many aspects like gender, religion, caste, occupation, consumption of cereals, food habits, rearing of milching cows, diet system, the quantity of food consumption, annual income of the household, weekly earnings, amount spent on food per week, having ration cards, purchase of food grain from fair price shops,

quantity of rice available through Anna Bhagya, special attentions to pregnant women, periodic checking of health, persons of anemic in a family and role of Anganwadi in child care were collected. The collected data was compiled with cross table to show the percentage in each item to draw the conclusion.

Of the selected respondents, about 48 percent are from Hindus, 16 percent from Muslim and remaining are from Christian, Jain and others.

About 52 percent of respondents from OBCs of Hindus, Christians and Muslims, remaining 48 percent of respondents are from SC/ST communities only.

Of the total selected 50 respondents, only 4 of them are agriculturists who have a small piece of land. About 30 of them are labourers which constitute 60 percent and 28 percent of them are engaged in small trades which clearly indicate the low income of these respondents.

Among the selected respondents for collecting data 20 percent of them are vegetarians and remaining 80 percent of the respondents are non-vegetarians. However they are not consuming meat, egg regularly. Only on certain occasion like festivals and other rituals they eat meat, chicken, etc. Otherwise their daily food is limited to cereals and little pulses.

Among the respondents nearly 70 percent of them have milching cow/ buffalo which are reared for dairy purpose. Though they get milk, still not using the milk sell it to the dairy to earn money. The earning of money is the main reason for selling the milk that makes them deficient of required balanced diet.

With regard to food habit of the total 50 respondents, 60 percent of them eat twice in a day that is in the morning and evening. Only remaining 40 percent of them eat thrice in a day.

With regard to quantity of food consumed about 90 percent of respondents stated that they ate sufficient quantity of food. Only 10 percent of them reported that they are unable to eat sufficient quantity of food. It is to be noted that inspite of many food security programmes still people starve which reveals that either they are not able to buy food grains from PDS outlets or through Anna Bhagya.

The main staple food of the people in the village is cereals like rice, ragi and maize. About 60 percent of the respondents use ragi as their staple food which is also the main crop produced in Hassan district.

About 50 percent of the respondents earn Rs. 20000 per annual and about 30 percent of them earn Rs. 5000 to Rs. 18000 per annum which is normal income of a poor family.

As the table reveals that about 58 percent of the respondents spends Rs. 200-500 for food in a week, about 22 percent spend less than Rs. 100-200 per week on food and about 20 percent buy worth of Rs. 500 food grains per week whether their own produce or purchased.

It is also true that all the respondents are ration card holders who are ensured of food grains at subsidized price. All the respondents stated that they are buying food grains from fair price shop under PDS. It is also the opinion of the respondents that food grain supplied under PDS is sufficient.

It is revealed by the respondents that about 56 percent give special attention to pregnant women in providing nutritious food. About 44 percent of them say that like any member in the family the pregnant women is treated.

With regard to periodic check up for HB of blood only 40 percent of them stated that they visit hospital and rest of 60 percent are not bothered.

Though all the respondents stated that nobody is suffering from anaemia by the observation it is inferred that nearly 40-45 percent appeared to be anaemic.

With regard to nutritious food and medicines to children about 60 percent of the respondents stated that Anganwadi workers are taking care of children.

Health is one of the important component of human development which comprises the IMR, MMR, CMR, malnutrition institutional deliveries, epidemics, etc. To address these problems adequate medical personnel with para medical force are necessary. Despite several constraints there has been good value for health index in Hassan district.

Malnourishment has been one of the major issues related to health of people. Malnourishment is due to economic and social factors. The study reveals that, of the selected respondents 48 percent of them from SCs/STs communities who suffer from poverty.

Of the total respondents only (8%) respondents are agriculturists, 60 percent of them are labourers either of agriculture sector or some other informal sector. Remaining 32 percent of the respondents are engaged in petty trade activity which is just sufficient to earn their livelihood.

In this study it is found that nearly 80 percent of the respondents are non-vegetarian, however they do not regularly eat meat, egg, chicken, etc. Only on certain occasion they eat meat and chicken.

Though they rear the milching cows they sell the milk to the dairy to meet their other expenditure. Of the total respondents 60 percent of them eat only twice in a day. Their main staple foods are cereals like ragi, rice and other balanced diet items are consumed.

With regard to spending on food purchase a majority of the people spent only Rs. 200 per week for the entire family which is considered to be very low. All the respondents have the BPL cards to buy the food grains in FPS and state that the food supplied under PDS is sufficient. Most of the people do not go to health centre for checking their HB level except for treatment of illness.

Thus the above findings show that their economic conditions, food habits not knowing the importance of balanced diet are the contributing factors for malnourishment. Apart from this the social background is also mainly responsible.

5.13 Conclusion

Health component is one of the important and major components in assessing Human Development. Though Hassan district has better value in health component still many of the issues like MMR, Anemia of pregnant women, under weight birth of children need to be addressed. Best practice of providing health service in 24x7 hours has to be introduced in some of the PHC which are located in the interior places. Malnourishment is the main cause for many health-related problems has to be considered on top priority in rural area, particularly in the villages where marginalised section of the people are living, which has been discussed in the small area study.

BEST PRACTICE

Success story of primary health centre of Palaya, Alur taluk.

This PHU was established in 1960 and all the progresses of medical services of this centre were sent to office of the taluk health officer along with PHC of Hosakote. During 2009-10 this primary health unit has been upgraded as a PHC. During this year all NRHM programmes have been effectively implemented in this PHC. As the result this PHC has been recognised as PHC of providing services in all the 24 hours of the day (24x7).

During 2011-12, 114 institutional deliveries, in 2012-13, 202 institutional deliveries and in 2013-14, 465 institutional deliveries conducted in this PHC. Every month on an average 40 such deliveries conducted. It is a best practice centre and pregnant women and patients of neighbouring places visit this PHC.

Under RCH programme all pre-natal schemes like SSY, JSSK, Thayibhagya have been implemented during the specified period.

Health services like children medical checkup, immunization, TB, blindness, AIDS are successfully conducted by the staff of this PHC. All the NRHM grants has been fully utilized and the required medical equipment have been procured. This PHC is well equipped primary health centre rendering better services has been a model to all PHCs.

(Source: District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Hassan)

CHAPTER - VI

INCOME, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT









CHAPTER – VI

INCOME, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT

6.1 Introduction

The income of a nation or region plays a significant role in its development. Though human development is an end, the income is a means to achieve that end. If adequate income is not found it leads to poverty and unemployment. Poverty and unemployment are causes for low human development. Most of the poor countries of the world have low percapita income which is also one of the causes for their low human development ranking. While assessing human development of a district income, existing poverty and employment potentiality are taken into consideration.

The district estimation of GDP were, however, based on derivatives from the state GDP estimates. No attempt has, so far been made to estimate the GDP at taluk levels. The methodology adopted at the state level was followed for estimating GDP at the Taluk levels and for the district for the year 2011-12.

For estimating GDP, the economy of the district/taluks was broadly divided into 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.

b) Secondary Sector: includes manufacturing both registered and unregistered, construction, electricity, gas and water supply.

c) Tertiary or Service Sector: includes transport, Storage, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estate, ownership of dwelling, business and legal services, public administration and other services.

Three approaches: production, income and expenditure are usually adopted to estimate sectoral GDP depending on the nature of economic activity and availability of data. In case of commodity production, primary and secondary sectors, production approach was used as secondary sources of data on production and cost which were available from the concerned line departments. For the service sector, both income and expenditure approaches were used depending on the data availability.

6.1.1 Poverty

Poverty refers to a situation where a section of people in a country are unable to get minimum requirements like, food, clothing, housing, water, education and Health facilities.

6.1.2 Poverty and its dimension

Eradication of poverty is the first and foremost important goal specified in the UN Million development goals for developing countries. The goal is to reduce poverty by half between the base year 1990 and reference year 2015. Poverty refers to deprivation of income that is essential for minimum basket of goods and services that are required for human existence. Poverty has also multiple dimensions. Besides, income deprivation, it includes social deprivation like short falls in health and education, inadequacy of shelter, vulnerability and exposures to risks, social marginalization and exclusion due to rigidities in social stratification. In a broader sense, it refers to deprivation of capabilities that provide a person's freedoms, choices and opportunities to lead the kind of life he or she values. Thus, poverty refers to not only low income and consumption but also

to low achievement in education, health, nutrition and other areas of human development. These different types of depravation are complimentary in nature. They are ultimately centered on income and ownership of assets.

6.2 District and Taluk Income

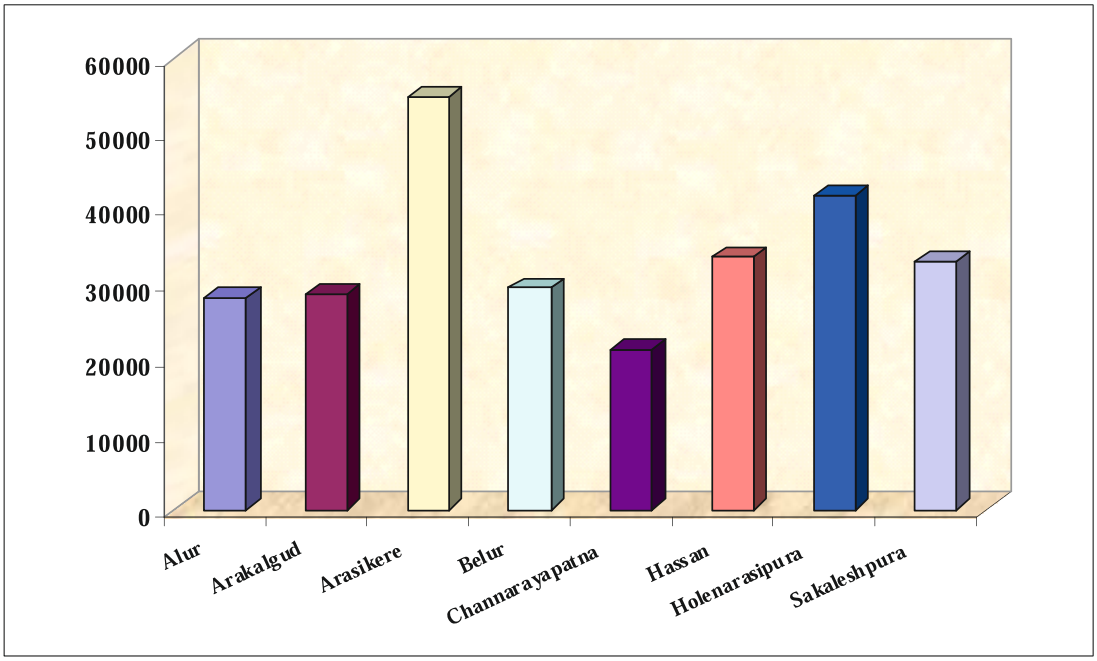
The above table presents the per capita income in the district. The highest per capita income is found in Arakalgud taluk of Rs. 54,652.8 followed by Holenarasipura and Hassan taluks with Rs. 41,538 and Rs. 33,394 respectively. lowest per capita income found in Alur taluk of Rs. 28,038. Arakalgud taluk is developed in agriculture sector. The taluk has favorable conditions for growing crops like

Table 60: Per capita income in the district

Taluks	Per Capita Income (in Rs.)
Alur	28038
Arasikere	28650
Arakalgud	54652
Belur	29325
Channarayapatna	21224
Hassan	33394
Holenarasipura	41538
Sakaleshpura	32986
District	33726

Source: Agriculture Department, Hassan

Figure 22: Per capita income in the district



paddy, sugarcane, coconut, potato, vegetables and tobacco under irrigated conditions. It is also suitable for growing ragi, millets, pulses, groundnut, potato and maize under rain-fed conditions. Holenarasipura and Hassan taluks also have good infrastructure facilities. The practice of growing commercial crop like tobacco in Arakalgud and Holenarasipura has been responsible for high per capita income.

The area under cropping in Hassan district depicts the importance of agriculture in the district income. The table shows the area under cropping in the taluks of Hassan



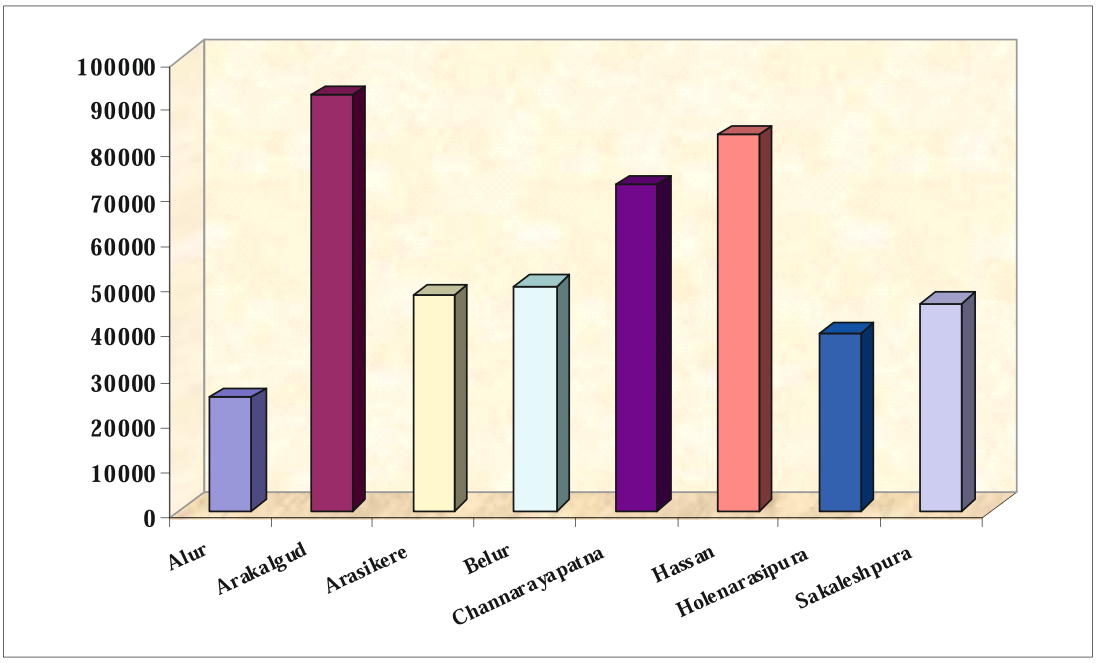
Photograph 14: Potato market in Hassan district

Table 61: Cropping area intensity in hectares

Name of the Taluk	Cropping area in Hectares	Percentage
Alur	24829	118.24
Arasikere	91572	133.23
Arakalgud	47772	138.34
Belur	49670	127.09
Channarayapatna	71875	123.79
Hassan	82899	132.26
Holenarasipura	39293	140.53
Sakaleshpura	45760	105.14
District	56708	127.32

Source: Agriculture Department, Hassan

Figure 23: Cropping area intensity in hectares



district.

The largest area under cropping is found in Arasikere taluk with 91572 hectares. Although Arasikere is a dry tract still has a larger area under cultivation. The next taluk in the district Hassan has got 82899 hectares of land under cropping with irrigation. In some taluks like Arakalgud, Holenarasipura,

Hassan and Channarayapatna double cropping is practiced due to irrigation provided by Hemavati dam.

6.3 Agriculture: Cropping Pattern, Irrigation and Livestock

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy, likewise Hassan district is also one of the leading districts for agriculture activities. Irrigation is also one of the important components to promote and enhance the agriculture production in the district.

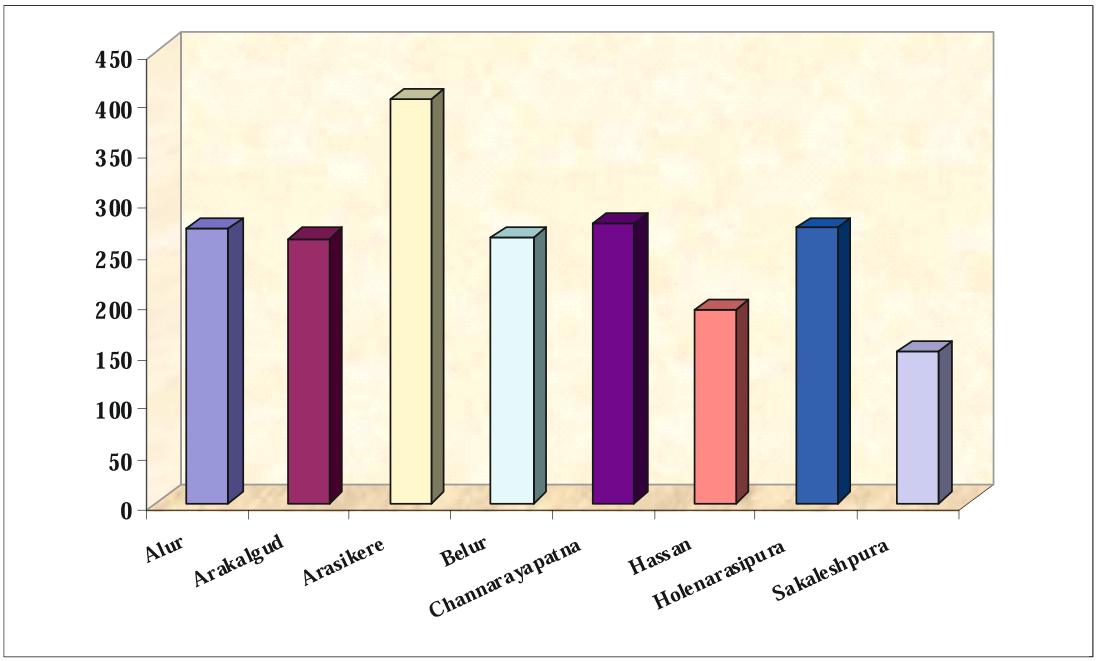
Based on the larger cropping area the per capita food production in the district is 262 kg. Arakalgud taluk in the district has the highest per capita food production with 401 kgs per person, followed by Holenarasipura with 274 kg per person. This high percapita production of food grains is possible due to good irrigation facilities which help double cropping system. As a result these taluks have the highest percapita income in the district.

Table 62: Per Capita Food Grain Production

Name of the Taluk	Per Capita Food Grain Production in kgs
Alur	273
Arasikere	263
Arakalgud	401
Belur	264
Channarayapatna	277
Hassan	192
Holenarasipura	274
Sakaleshpura	151
District	262

Source: Agriculture Department, Hassan

Figure 24: Per Capita Food Grain Production



The table 62 shows the talukwise percapita food grain production in Hassan district.

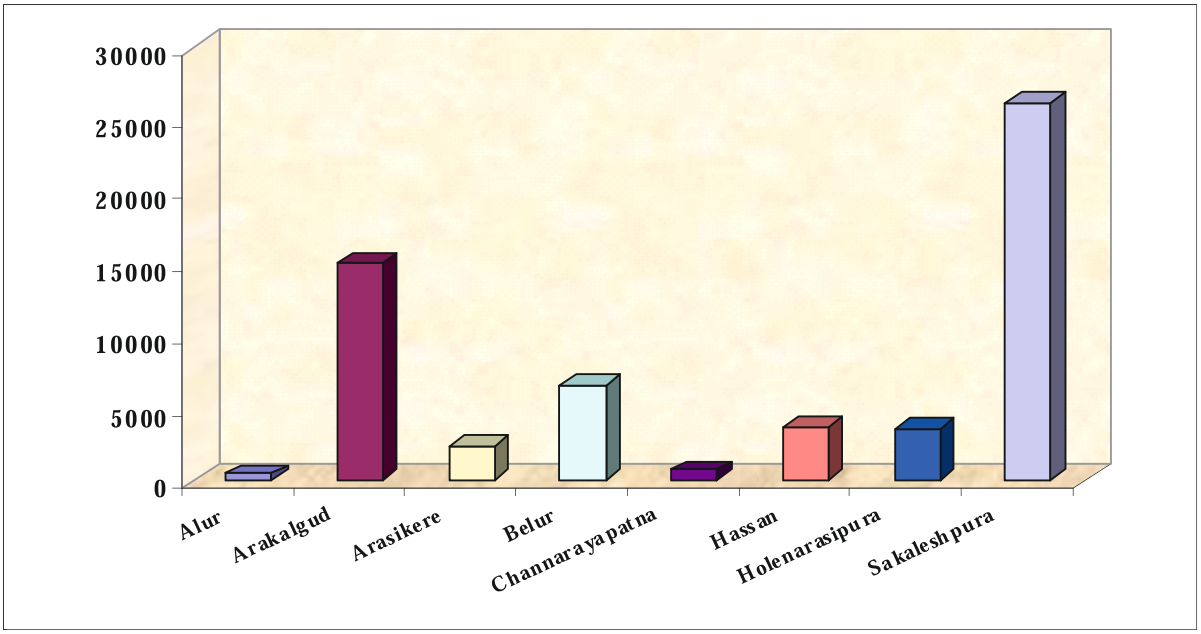
The forest coverage in Hassan district considered to be very low is only 8.87% of the total geographical area. Except for a few taluks like Sakaleshpura and Belur taluks have less forest cover as shown in table 63.

Table 63: Forest Coverage in hectares

Name of the Taluk	Per Capita Forest Coverage in sq. km	Percentage
Alur	489	1.20
Arasikere	15049	3.80
Arakalgud	2458	12.19
Belur	6634	8.64
Channarayapatna	697	0.67
Hassan	3677	4.00
Holenarasipura	3604	6.05
Sakaleshpura	26169	25.42
District	58777	7.75

Source: Agriculture Department, Hassan

Figure 25: Forest Coverage in hectares



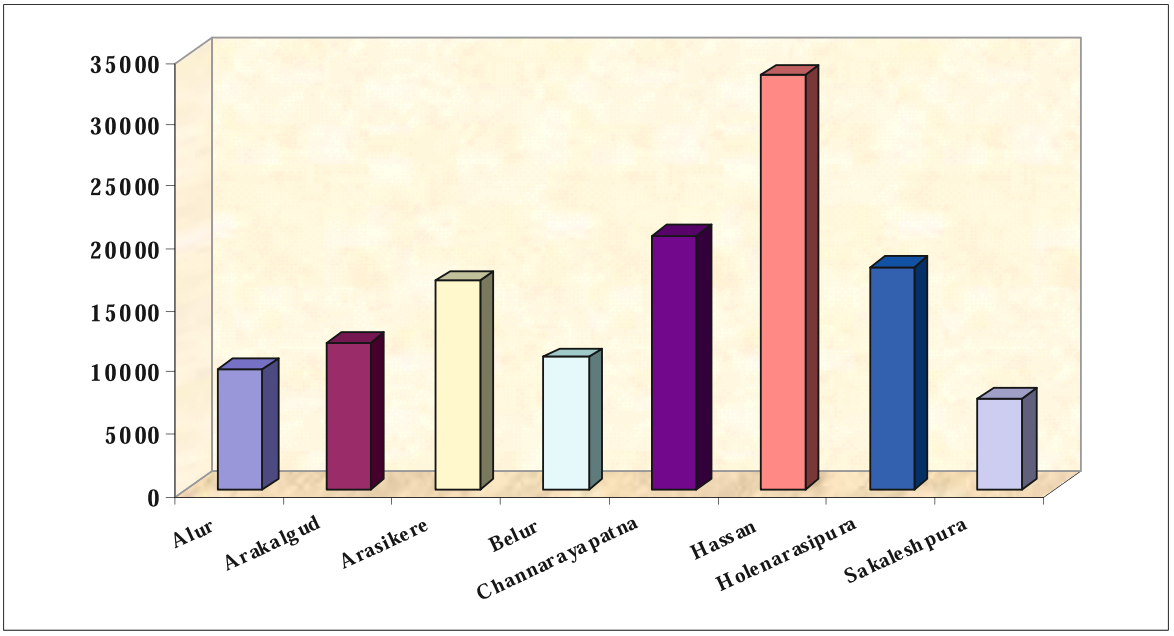
Hassan being a semi-malnad region needs to have more forest coverage.

Table 64: Irrigation intensity (in hectares) in Hassan district

Taluks	Irrigation in hectares	Percentage
Alur	9638	117.51
Arasikere	11874	115.8
Arakalgud	16863	104.49
Belur	10622	108.67
Channarayapatna	20453	109.49
Hassan	33429	160.56
Holenarasipura	17919	108.41
Sakaleshpura	7260	123.26
District	128058	118.47

Source: Agriculture Department, Hassan

Figure 26: Irrigation intensity (in hectares) in Hassan district



The table reveals the irrigation intensity in the district. In the above table we can observe that Hassan taluk has access to the highest irrigation facilities with 160.56, it also shows that Hassan taluk has got highest percentage of farmers engaged in agriculture activities followed by Sakaleshpura and Alur taluk with 124.26 and 117.51 percent respectively. Lastly, Arakalgud taluk has occupied the lowest percentage with 104.49, because of this the farmers of this taluk depend upon other sources of irrigation like bore well and open well.

The total geographical area of the district is 6814 sq km and its population is 17.71 lakhs. Out of 8 taluks of this district,

four taluks namely, Sakaleshpura, Alur, Belur and Hassan taluks come under the Western Ghats region. This part of the district is locally known as Malnad Area land of hills and forests. This is a land of coffee and cardamom plantations and evergreen forests.



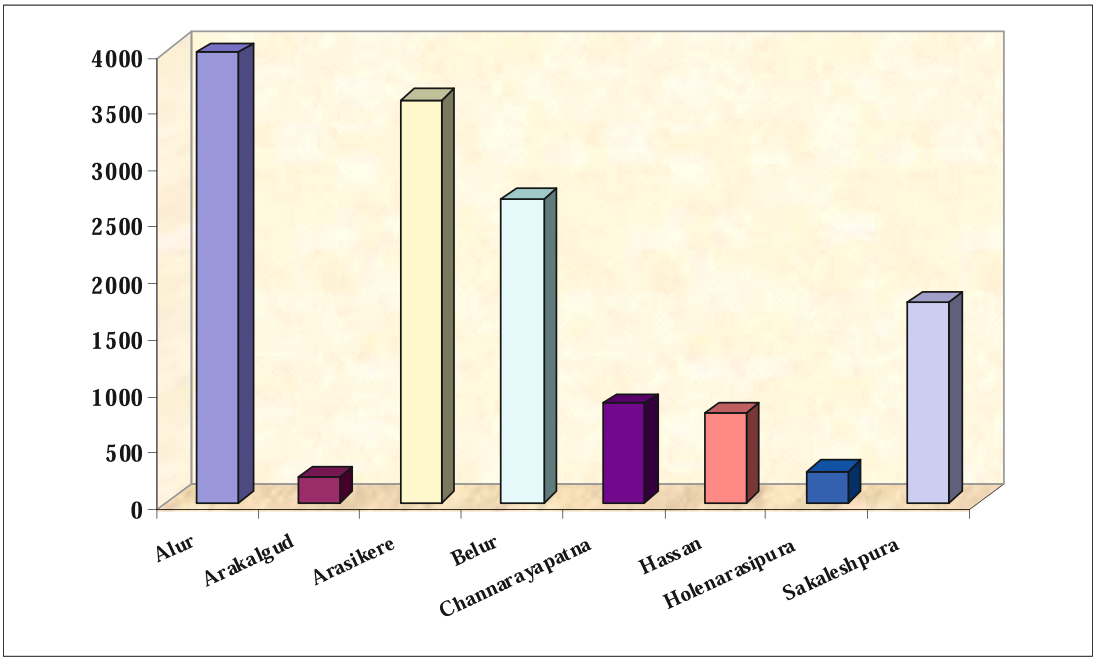
Photograph 15: Coffee cultivation in Sakaleshpura taluk of Hassan district

Table 65: Area Degraded to Total Geographical Area (hectares)

Taluks	Area Degraded to Total Geographical Area	Percentage
Alur	3975	9.87
Arasikere	220	5.52
Arakalgud	3560	0.18
Belur	2689	3.5
Channarayapatna	870	0.84
Hassan	794	0.86
Holenarasipura	273	0.46
Sakaleshpura	1761	1.71
District	14142	2.86

Source: Agriculture Department, Hassan

Figure 27: Area Degraded to Total Geographical Area (hectares)



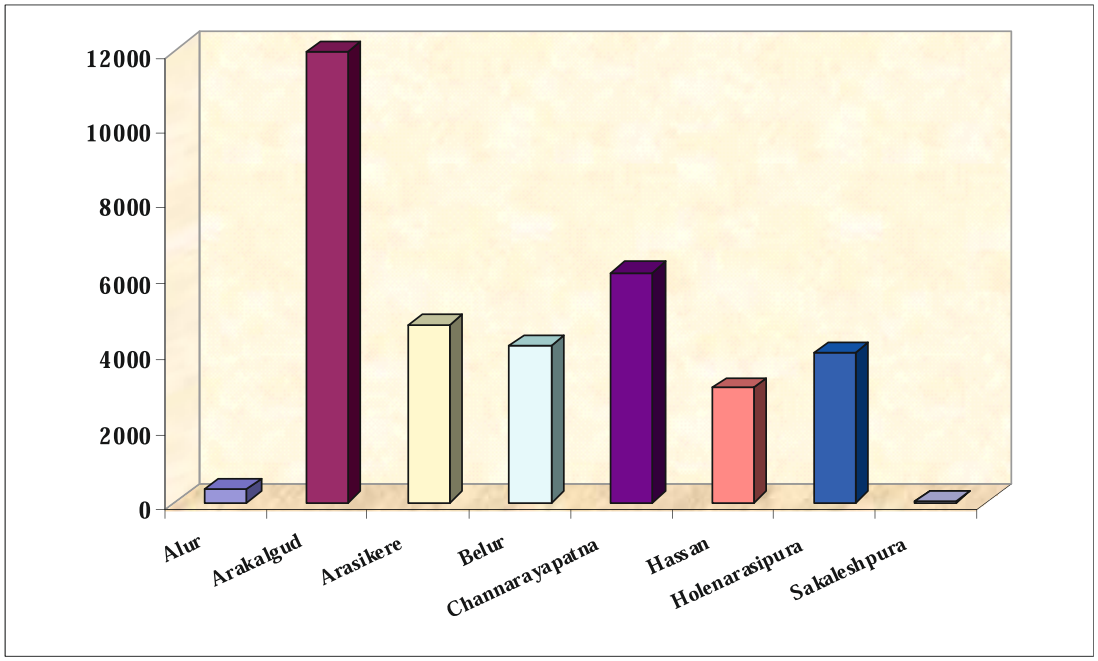
The availability of land for cultivation is an important factor for the development of a district. Degraded land reflects the backwardness in agriculture. In Hassan district except Alur and Arasikere taluks, other taluks have less degraded land compared to the total cultivable land. The table above shows the area as degraded land in the taluks of Hassan district.

Table 66: Leguminous area under pulses crops in the gross cropped area (GCA)

Taluks	Leguminous area under pulses crops in the gross cropped area (GCA) (hectares)	Percentage
Alur	325	0.4
Arasikere	11939	25.92
Arakalgud	4695	5.66
Belur	4158	4.45
Channarayapatna	6100	12.05
Hassan	3040	4.29
Holenarasipura	3970	15.55
Sakaleshpura	41	0.02
District	34268	8.54

Source: Agriculture Department, Hassan

Figure 28: Leguminous area under pulses crops in the gross cropped area (GCA)



The above table reveals that the leguminous area under pulses is concentrated highest percent found in Arasikere taluk with 25.92 followed by Holenarasipura of 15.55 percent least percentage is find in Alur taluk with 0.4 per cent.

6.3.1 Livestock in Hassan District

Livestock is one of the allied activities of agriculture economy. Rearing cow, buffaloes, goats, and sheep is a subsidiary occupation of Indian peasants. Rearing such animals is a part of their activity. In India agriculture activity has been mainly carried out by bullocks. Ploughing of land, transporting agricultural commodities are mainly based on bullocks in India. Only in the recent years, machinery has been slowly replacing bullocks. Apart from agricultural activity cows and buffaloes are reared for milching purpose. Dairy development has been one of the major activities of income generation in rural India. Similarly the rearing of sheep and goats is an important allied activity to generate income without much investment in rural India. The skins and hides of livestock substantially contribute to the leather industry in India. Thus rearing livestock has been one of the major occupations of farmers.

Hassan district is basically part of Malnad region where a large tract of land is covered by forest, shrubs and small hill, which are used as grazing land for livestock in the district. Most of the degraded land is devoted for grazing purpose. Of the total geographical area 13.8% of the area is covered by forest and pasture devoted for grazing purpose in the district. As per 2010 census nearly 633535 cattle, 191484 buffaloes and 201205 sheep are found in the district. The maximum number of cattle and buffaloes are reared in Arasikere taluk followed by Arakalgud taluk. The Holikar breed of cattle is famous in Hassan district which is known for its good physical appearance with long horns.

The recent Government policy towards milk production has been a boon to cattle and buffaloes rearing in the district. During 2010-11 about 31458 tonnes of milk

procured in Hassan district, the highest production of milk found in Alur taluk followed by Arakalgud taluk.

The table reveals the livestock of Hassan district.

6.4 BPL Households, MGNREGA

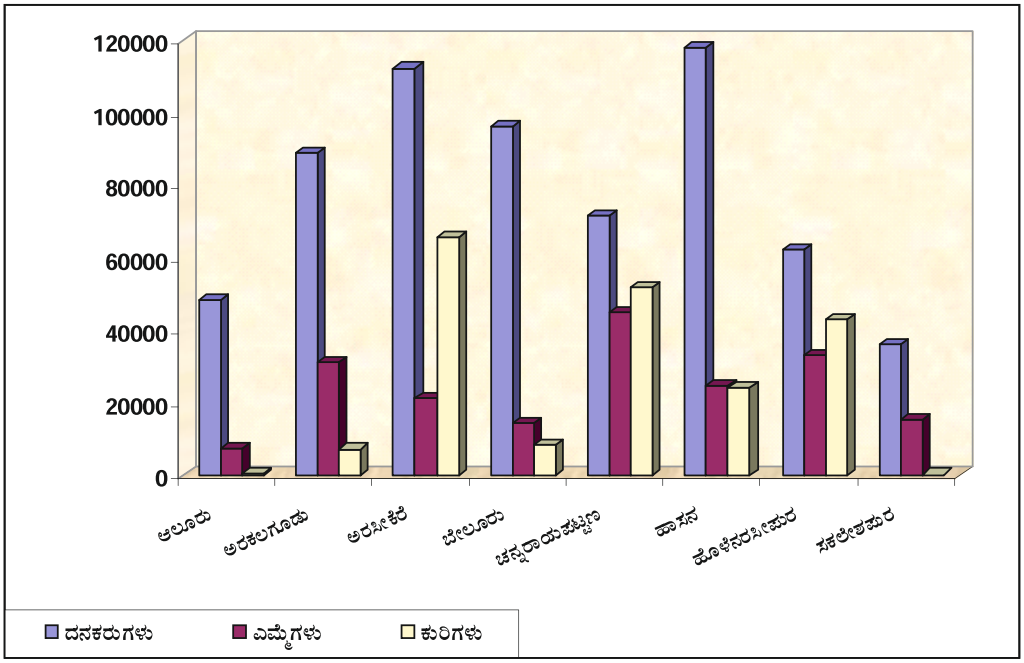
Nearly 371512 families comes under the below-poverty-line (BPL) of these 90,000 families have been identified in Hassan district under the National Rural

Table 67: Livestock of Hassan district

Taluks	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Milk production in 000 tonnes
Alur	48197	7267	465	6856
Arasikere	89034	31123	7212	5965
Arakalgud	112294	21219	65871	2075
Belur	96410	14286	8339	2760
Channarayapatna	71492	44891	51993	3602
Hassan	117797	24628	24238	3000
Holenarasipura	62079	32932	42815	2050
Sakaleshpura	36232	15138	272	5150
Total	633535	191484	201205	31458

Source: District at glance, Hassan District

Figure 29: Livestock of Hassan district



Thus Hassan district as an agricultural region has good livestock resource which substantially contributed to the district economy.



Photograph 16: Livestock practice in Hassan district

Employment Guarantee Scheme (NREGS) and the members are provided job cards for 100 days.

6.4.1 BPL Households

Of the total 431453 households, 371512 households are identified as the Below Poverty Line (BPL) in Hassan district. The table shows the BPL families in various taluks of the district. According to the data nearly 86% of the families are considered as BPL families in the district.

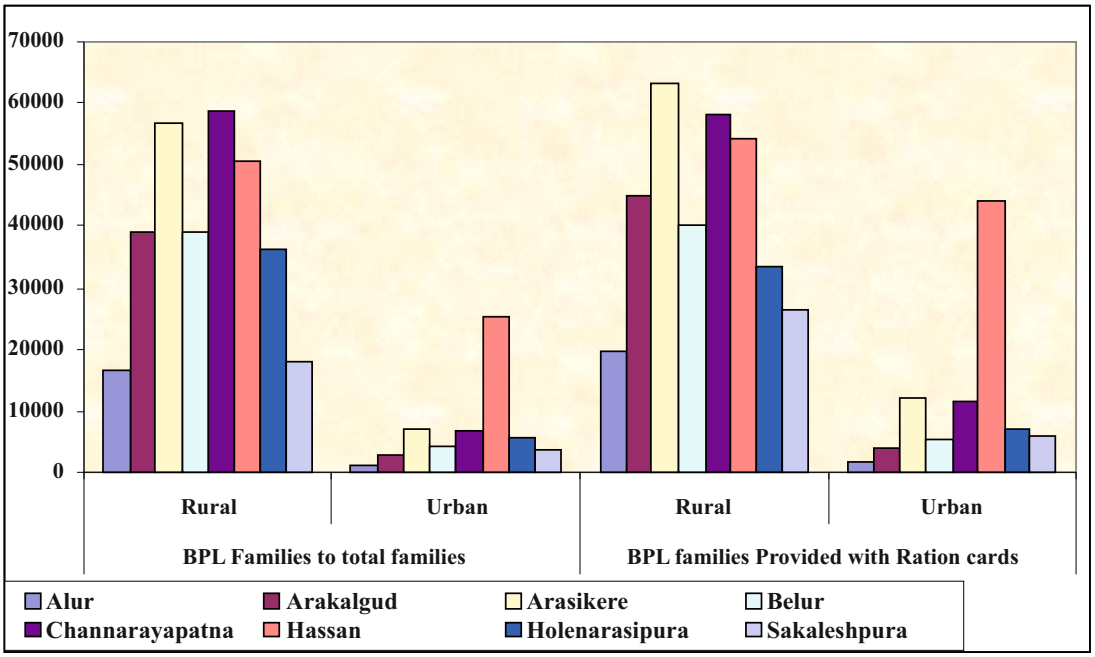
All the BPL families have been issued ration cards who are eligible for getting food grains at subsidized price through fair price shops. The Department of Food Civil Supplies is responsible for supplying food grains to the

Table 68: BPL Household Statistics – HHs below Poverty Line and BPL Families Provided with Ration Cards (2011-12)

Taluks	BPL Families to total families		BPL families Provided with Ration cards		BPL Families as % to the District Total	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Alur	16498	1213	19483	1606	91.98	80.94
Arakalgud	39029	2817	44677	4052	91.74	73.07
Arasikere	56672	7293	63265	12093	95.73	63.88
Belur	38948	4390	40230	5435	102.5	83.36
Channarayapatna	58750	6809	58305	11540	106.28	60.24
Hassan	50436	25233	54076	44214	97.67	62.55
Holenarasipura	35971	5509	33252	7083	116.77	80.17
Sakaleshpura	18072	3872	26346	5796	74.79	70.68
District	314376	57136	339634	91819	98.36	66.32

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supplies, Hassan

Figure 30: BPL Household Statistics – HHs below Poverty Line and BPL Families Provided with Ration Cards (2011-12)



BPL families. Considering the annual income of the families the households are identified as BPL families. The number of ration cards issued is more than the BPL families. It is because some of joint families having 2-3 couple are also issued ration cards.

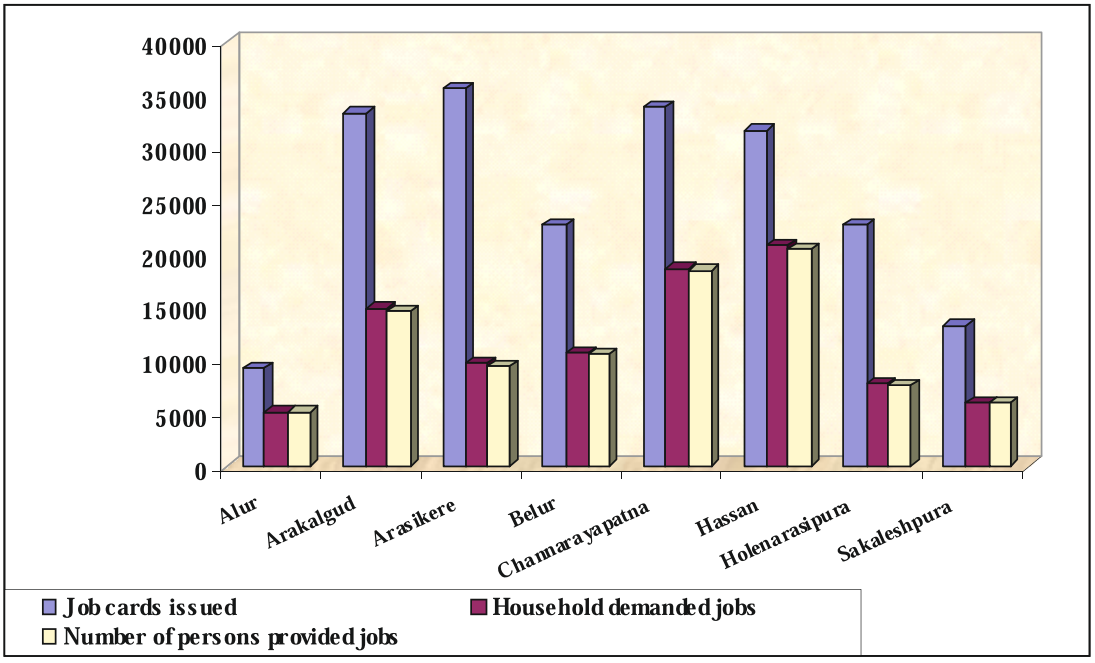
The objective of MGNREGS is to provide 100 days guaranteed employment to the BPL families in a year. The above table shows the job cards issued and 100 days of employment provided to job seekers in various taluks of Hassan district. As the table reveals the

Table 69: MGNREGS in Hassan district 2010

Taluks	Job cards issued	Household demanded jobs	Number of persons provided jobs
Alur	9273	5120	5063
Arasikere	33325	14899	14634
Arakalgud	35576	9754	9429
Belur	22789	10656	10493
Channarayapatna	33814	18683	18382
Hassan	31690	20888	20538
Holenarasipura	22832	7816	7621
Sakaleshpura	13264	6042	5914
Total	202563	93858	92074

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

Figure 31: MGNREGS in Hassan district 2010



employment provided to BPL family members against the demands is almost full in the Hassan district. To provide employment under this scheme various works like providing drinking water, social forestry and other development programmes are being implemented.

The table presents the number of villages having PDS outlets in the district. Arasikere taluk is having 69.10 per cent of PDS outlets are there, because Arasikere is one of backward taluk in the Hassan district similarly, Holenarasipura and Hassan taluks

Table 70: Number of Villages having PDS Outlets within the villages

Taluks	Villages having PDS Outlets within the villages	Percentages
Alur	44	33.20
Arasikere	163	69.10
Arakalgud	76	13.90
Belur	74	23.80
Channarayapatna	81	24.20
Hassan	119	48
Holenarasipura	99	53.80
Sakaleshpura	53	27
District	709	36.62

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supplies, Hassan.

Figure 32: Number of Villages having PDS Outlets within the villages

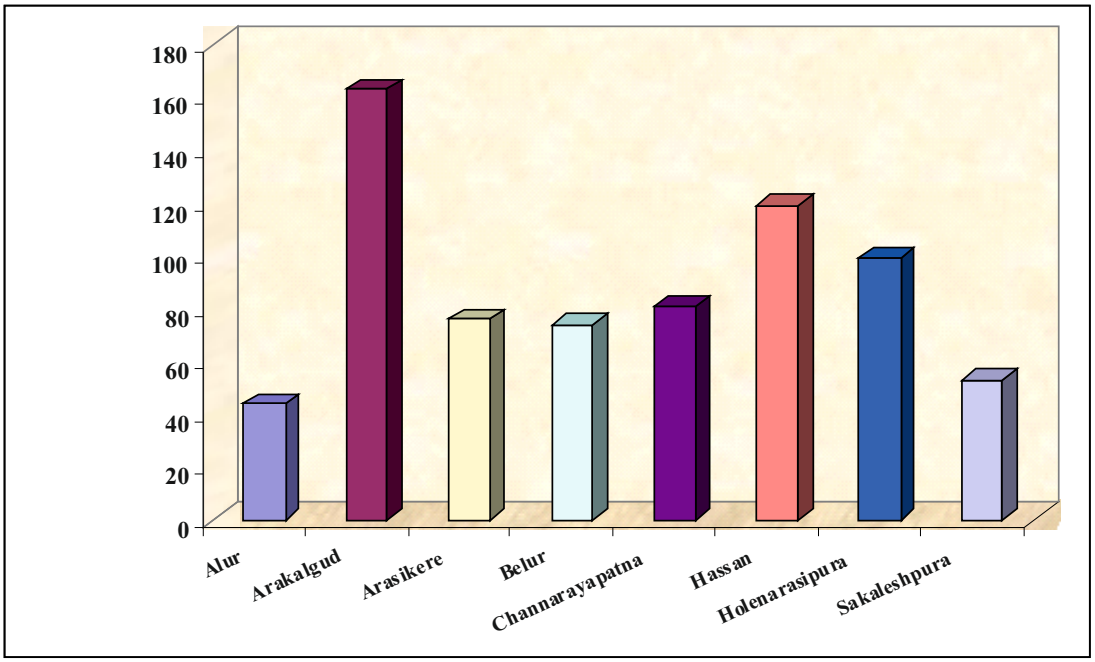


Table 71: Ratio of Average Agricultural Wage to minimum wage prescribed by the state

Taluks	Agricultural Wage	Ratio
Alur	145	1.00
Arasikere	145	1.00
Arakalgud	145	1.29
Belur	145	1.36
Channarayapatna	145	1.58
Hassan	145	1.43
Holenarasipura	145	1.29
Sakaleshpura	145	1.50
District	145	1.30

Source: Labour Department, Hassan

are in the ratio of 53.80 and 33.20 respectively. Arakalgud taluk having only 13.90 per cent PDS outlets.

The table shows that the average agricultural wage to minimum wage fixed by the state government in all the taluk is access to equal payment of Rs. 145 each.

Table 72: Agriculture Wages (2011-12)

Taluks	Average wage rate fixed by the Government	Wage rates under MGNREGS
Alur	145	174
Arakalgud	145	174
Arasikere	145	174
Belur	145	174
Channarayapatna	145	174
Hassan	145	174
Holenarasipura	145	174
Sakaleshpura	145	174
District	145	174

Source: Labour Department, Hassan

The table presents the agriculture wage fixed by the government at Rs. 145 in each taluks. Under MGNREG Scheme the wage is fixed at Rs. 174 in each taluk in the district.

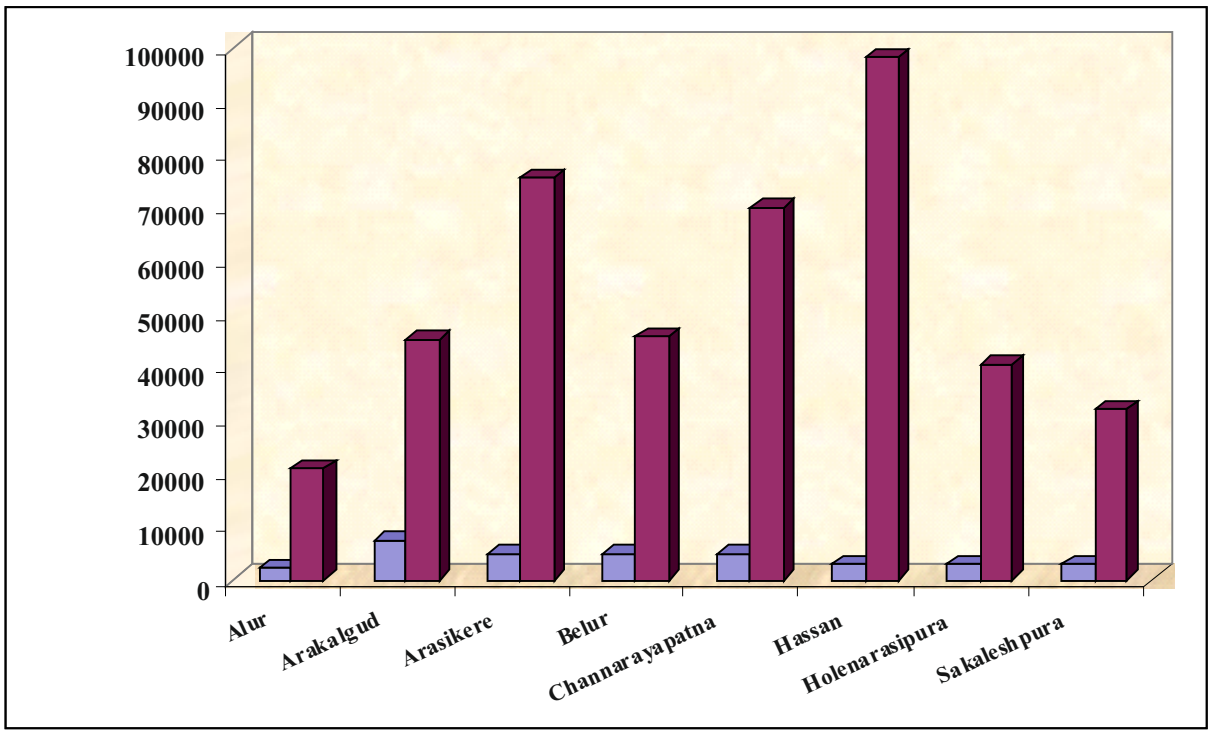
6.5 Landless Households

Table 73: Talukwise Landless Households data

Taluks	Landless households	Total households	Total
Alur	2161	21089	10.2
Arakalgud	7251	45129	14.8
Arasikere	4912	75358	6.5
Belur	5157	45669	11.2
Channarayapatna	4999	69899	7.1
Hassan	2937	98290	2.9
Holenarasipura	2935	40339	7.2
Sakaleshpura	2826	32142	8.1
District	33178	31453	8.5

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

Figure 33: Talukwise Landless Households data



The table presents the landless households found in the Arakalgud taluk of 7251 followed by Belur and Channarayapatna taluks with 5157 and 4999 respectively. The least landless households are found in Alur taluk of 2161. The presence of landlessholds is an indication of poverty and unemployment. The members of landlessholds are invariably agricultural labourers in rural area or migrated to urban places in search of employment. The landless householders are generally included in the block of unemployment. As the table shows of the total households about 8.5% of the households are considered as landless households. Maximum number of landlessholds found in Arakalgud taluk with 14.8% followed by Belur taluk and Alur with 11.2% and 10.2% respectively, which implies where more percentage of SC/ST are there more percentage of landless households are found.

6.6 Employment and Unemployment

It is an economic activity by which a person earns his livelihood. Workers who are working in different employments have a different status. Employment opportunities are for the people to improve their earning power. Since employment is the means to secure livelihood a crucial link between growth and the human development is the level of employment. The expansion of productive employment is also crucial for sustained poverty reduction, as labour is the main asset for majority of the poor. Unless growth in employment is oriented, it will not contribute to human well being. The need to ensure adequate growth in employment opportunities is providing productive employment for continuas growing labour force. Therefore it is widely regarded as one of the most important problem of the human development.

Unemployment is a situation where able people who are capable of working both physically and mentally at the existing wage rate do not get job opportunities. National sample survey is the only sources of unemployment data, it does not provide district-wise data. In the absence of these data, it is very difficult to determine the extent of unemployment prevailing in rural and urban areas in the district. Unemployment occurs when people who are able and often eager to work finds no suitable, gainful jobs are available. Hence, it is estimated that there is a difference between the labour force in the productive age group above 14 years and below 60 years and the workforce engaged in employment. The unemployment rate is the percentage of persons have no work or unemployed in the total labour force.

In 1991, nearly 43289 rural people were employed in urban areas. In 2001, this number increased to 108257, more than doubled. They are mainly male workers. The analysis of employment data in rural areas reveals that there was a decline in the extent of unemployment. The decline in unemployment took place both in male and female labour forces. In case of women, due to increase in non-farm employment especially in household micro enterprises there was a decline in unemployment in rural areas.

6.7 Main and Marginal Workers

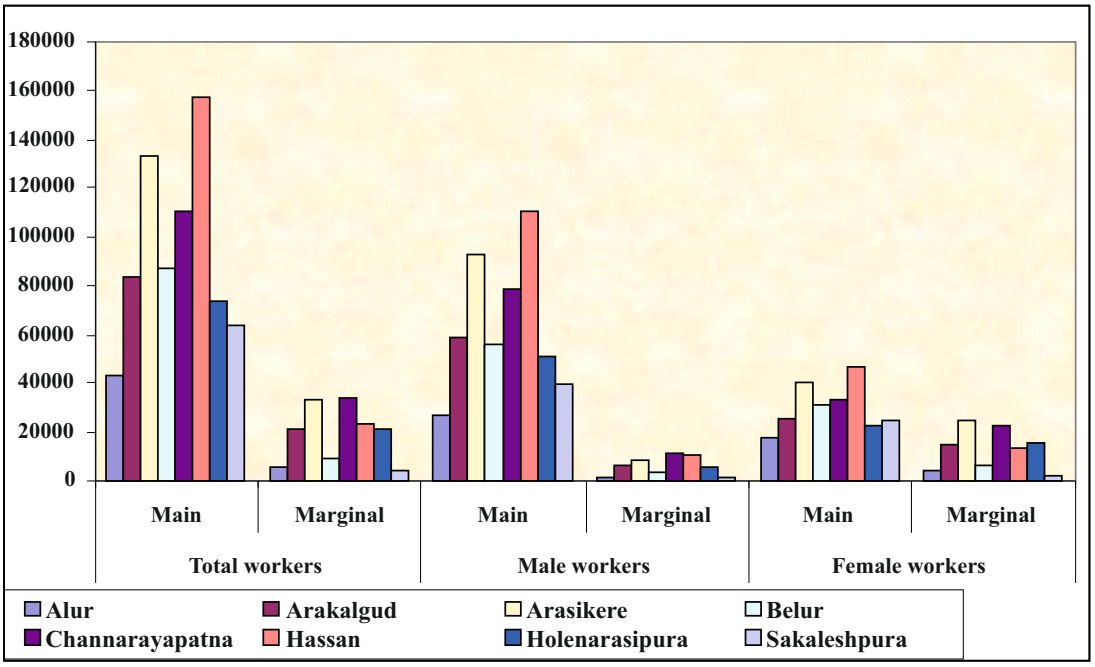
Table 74: Main and Marginal Workers – Female (2011)

Taluks	Total Workers		Male Workers		Female workers	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Alur	43399	5156	26339	1562	17060	3594
Arakalgud	83566	21460	58781	6408	24785	15052
Arasikere	132615	33390	92884	9001	39731	24389
Belur	87238	9442	55654	2948	31584	6494
Channarayapatna	111183	33616	78256	10616	32927	23000
Hassan	157021	23848	110727	10215	46294	13633
Holenarasipura	73696	20926	51133	5582	22563	15344
Sakaleshpura	63669	3555	38957	1389	24712	1966
District	752387	151193	512731	47721	239656	103472
State	23397181	4475416	16349837	1920279	7047344	2555137

Source: Census of India

The table shows the gender composition of the employment pattern and it may be seen that the share of male main workers is 512731 while the share of marginal workers is 47721. Talukwise main and marginal workers in the district explain that compared to the total main workers (23397181) marginal workers is high (4475416). Hassan taluk has 157021 main workers and 23848 are marginal workers. The growth of main workers took place mainly in rural areas.

Figure 34: Main and Marginal Workers – Female (2011)



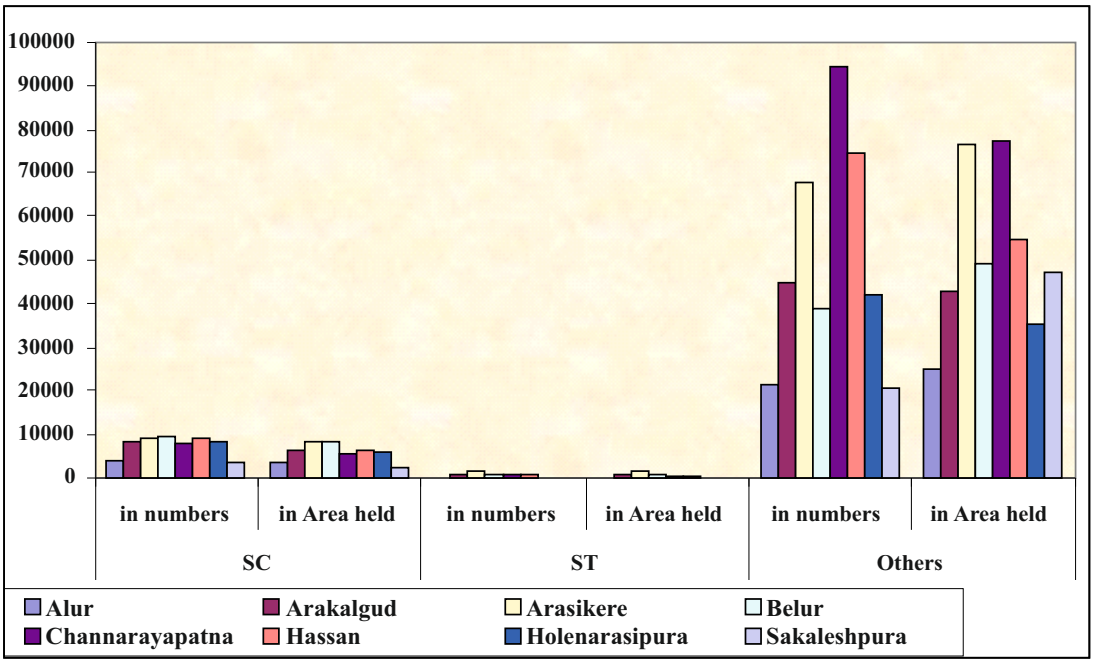
The table presents the land holding pattern in different social groups in the district and taluks. The pattern of landholding distribution is more or less similar in all taluks. The analysis of data in the table shows that 59820 belong to SC farmers with 47575 hectare of land and 5054 belong to ST farmers with 4907 hectares of

Table 75: Average Landholding (As per 2010-2011 Agriculture censuses)

Taluk	SC		ST		Others		Total	
	in numbers	in Area held	in numbers	in Area held	in numbers	in Area held	in numbers	in Area held
Alur	4042	3308	211	197	21341	25095	25594	28600
Arakalgud	8143	6487	689	709	44671	43165	53503	50361
Arasikere	9412	8226	1604	1710	67898	76481	78914	86417
Belur	9456	8373	795	947	38916	49052	49167	58372
Channarayapatna	7928	5871	823	504	94469	77337	103220	83712
Hassan	9110	6393	690	612	74742	54654	84542	61659
Holenarsipura	8136	6143	214	195	41952	35409	50302	41747
Sakleshpura	3593	2774	28	33	20554	47326	24175	50133
District	59820	47575	5054	4907	404543	408519	469417	461001

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

Figure 35: Average Landholding (As per 2010-2011 Agriculture censuses)



land. Lastly, farmers of the other communities are 404543 with 408519 hectares of land owned. This table also shows when compared to SC farmers, ST farmers is more dominant in numbers and also in assets owned (land).

6.8 Work Participation Rate – By Sex, Incidence and Social Groupwise

The concept of workforce is different from the concept of labour force. Labour force includes all people who are in the age group of 16 to 60 years. They include both people who are working and people who are seeking or available for work. Work force on the other hand includes only people who actually participate in work. Work is defined as participation in an economically productive activity; it includes family labour in farm enterprises. In the other words, work force includes those who are already employed and not unemployed. The census data covers two categories of workers: main workers are those who are engaged in economic activity for the major part of the year (for six months or 183 days or more in the year) and Marginal Workers, who have worked for less than 183 days in the year. Marginal workers are mostly unemployed seasonal workers or part time workers. Non worker are on the other hand persons seeking work or available for work.

Table 76: Total work force and work participation pattern – Main and Marginal – Sex wise and by Residence (2011)

Taluks	Total working population				Main workers				Marginal workers			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alur	25989	19940	1912	741	24449	16358	1890	702	1549	3582	22	12
Arakalgud	60247	38144	4942	1693	54590	23772	3831	1013	5299	14372	1111	680
Arasikere	86211	60044	15674	4076	78752	36687	14132	3044	7459	23357	1542	1032
Belur	52190	36412	6412	1666	49557	30126	6097	1458	2633	6286	315	208
Channarayapatna	75099	52511	13733	3416	65943	30202	12313	2725	9156	22309	1460	691
Hassan	70079	45250	50863	14677	63507	33909	47220	12385	6572	11341	3643	2292
Holenarasipura	48377	35138	8338	2769	43992	20842	7141	1721	4385	14296	1197	1048
Sakaleshpura	33519	24384	6827	2294	32467	22689	6490	2025	1052	1697	337	269
District	451711	311823	108741	31305	413617	214582	99114	25073	38094	97240	9627	6232
State	11311426	7190804	6958690	2411667	10003021	5057884	6346816	1989460	1308405	2132920	611874	422217

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District.

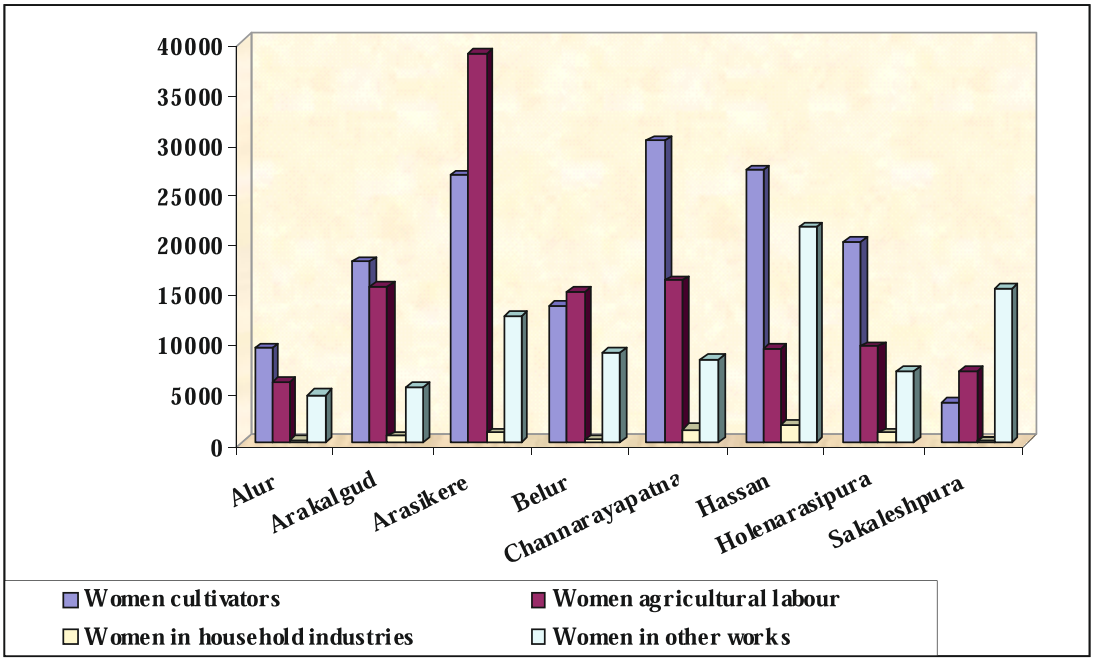
Workers means main workers, who are engaged on full time basis and marginal workers, who are part time workers. The above table represents the comparative data of the district.

Table 77: Female Work Participation during 2011

Taluks	Proportion of female workers to total workers	Women cultivators	Women agricultural labour	Women in household industries	Women in other works
Alur	43	9510	6160	175	4809
Arakalgud	38	18030	15577	675	5560
Arasikere	39	26679	38846	1027	12668
Belur	39	13648	15100	305	9025
Channarayapatna	39	30090	16194	1356	8287
Hassan	33	27323	9347	1729	21528
Holenarasipura	40	20118	9708	1036	7045
Sakaleshpura	40	4015	7085	128	15450
District	38	149413	1029917	6426	84372
State	34	1826941	3872684	474244	3428612

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

Figure 36: Female Work Participation during 2011



6.9 Occupation Pattern

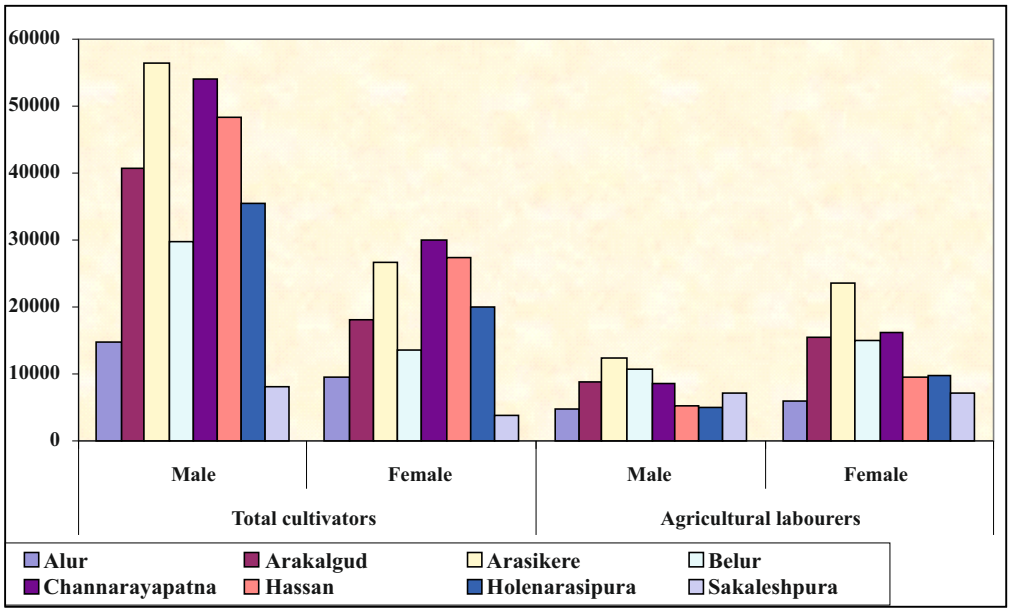
The table reveals that Hassan district has the highest percentage of women cultivators 1826941, women also participate more in agriculture labour 1029917. But, women in households industries are less comparatively; women in other work participation that is 6426 and 84372 is more. Highest numbers of women were found Channarayapatna among women cultivators with 30090; women agriculture labour in Arasikere is very high; 38846, women in household industries in Hassan taluk are 1729; engaged in industrial activities in Hassan taluks and in other work activities. This shows that women are engaged not only in household but also engaged in agriculture and industrial sectors.

Table 78: Occupation Pattern Rate – Sex wise and Social Group wise 2011-12

Taluks	Total cultivators		Agricultural labourers	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alur	14746	9510	4645	6160
Arakalgud	40828	18030	8988	15577
Arasikere	56337	26679	12441	23746
Belur	29827	13648	10681	15100
Channarayapatna	53917	30090	8804	16194
Hassan	48237	27323	5339	9347
Holenarasipura	35503	20118	4974	9708
Sakaleshpura	8224	4015	7046	7085
District	287621	149413	62993	102917
State	4753708	1826941	3283279	3872684

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

Figure 37: Occupation Pattern Rate–Sex wise and Social Group wise 2011-12

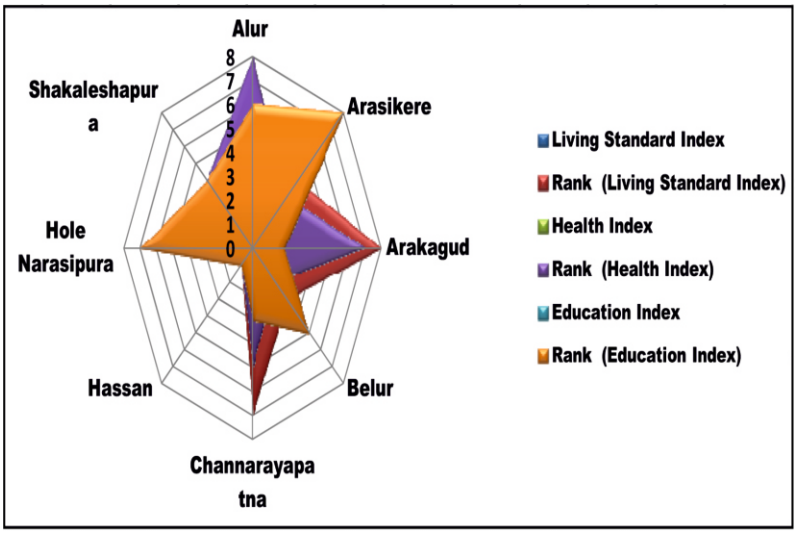


The table presents the occupational structure in the district.

6.10 Child Labour

In Hassan district there is no child labour found as per women and child department opinion. The strict policy has been implanted.

6.11 Radar Analysis for Living Standard



Livelihood is another important index to determine the level of human development. The livelihood component comprises percapita income, public amenities like sanitation housing, drinking water electricity, etc. As per the radar graph, Hassan taluk which has no. 1 rank in HDI has 0.8628 value which is better compare to other taluks. The lowest value in standard of living in Hassan district found in Arakalgud taluk. Though Arakalgud taluk has highest percapita income in Hassan district has lowest value of 0.2488. The other taluks like, Alur, Arasikere, Channarayapatna and Holenarasipura need to address the problem of low standard of living.

The objective is to develop efficient farming systems for increasing farm income and employment and income sustainability in the area of study. The findings of study were regardless of the farm size, the existing farming systems are less efficient as compared to the farming systems developed through normative farm plans exhibited potential for higher income and employment. The transition of existing farming systems from subsistence to commercialization needs to be emphasised in order to increase and stabilize income from horticulture and other livestock enterprises (like dairy, sheep and poultry) as they help in reducing risk of getting lower income on the one hand and generate additional income and employment to farmers on the other. Availability of family labour on full time basis for farming and the amount of own funds supplemented along with borrowings play a crucial role on the investment pattern in farming and nature of farming systems adopted on the farms. The normative farm plan which would facilitate the increase in net farm income, efficient resource use and minimized risk with minimum working capital based on the borrowing capacity of the farmers would be adopted by all categories of farmers. The main implications of study were, since most of the dry land farmers had small land holdings with low net returns, the integration of subsidiary enterprises along with appropriate technologies facilitates to realize sustained stable net returns from the entire farm. The designed models should be demonstrated in the farmers' fields to convince the farmers about the advantages of the alternative farming systems. At the same time, appropriate extension strategies should be adopted to popularize the developed models. The results of parametric programming models recommended relatively large number of crops to be cultivated when compared to the deterministic model. This is due to risk minimization attitude incorporated in the model which is in accordance with general notion that crop diversification helped in minimization of risk. Land utilization increased along the net returns risk frontier. Higher returns were associated with higher risk.

6.12 Small Area/Micro Study

6.12.1 Special Economic Zone of Hassan

The Special Economic Zone of Hassan was selected to know its impact on generation of employment in the region.

After introducing New Economic Policy in India a Special Economic Zones Policy was announced in April 2000. The SEZ Act was formerly passed in 2005.

The objectives of SEZ are:

- Generate greater economic activity.
- Generating employment.
- Promotion of investment from domestic and foreign sources.
- Development of infrastructural facilities.

To promote the above objectives in India SEZ Act has made provision for extending facilities like

- Exemption from the customs/excise duties for development of SEZ, for authorised operations.
- Income Tax exemption on income derived from the business of the SEZ.
- Exemption of tax.
- Exemption from sales tax and service tax.
- Exemption from central sales tax.
- Providing necessary facilities to the investor.

As a result there are about 143 SEZs operating. Of which 20 SEZs are operating in Karnataka.

SEZ in Hassan is one of such units established. It was formally inaugurated in 1995 when H.D. Devegowda was the Chief Minister of Karnataka, under the provision of Expert Processing Zone. After 2005 Act of India, it was functioning as SEZ. About 1399 acres of land allotted for SEZ through KIADB. It is located on the southern side of Hassan on the main road of Mysore-Hassan. The Bangalore-Mangalore Highway also passes through the nearby SEZ. This SEZ located in an ideal geographical area where large area of hinterland is found with good agricultural practice. From the transportation point of view, Hassan is enjoying good railway as well as road network connecting the northern part of Karnataka by rail and port cities like Mangalore and Cochin and capital city of Karnataka. It has been enjoying good locational advantages as an important centre of economic activity.

However the progress made by this SEZ of Hassan is not appreciable. After 20 years of its establishment still 530 acres of land lie vacant out of allotted 1399 acres of land.

Table 79: Land allotted for activities and land utilized (in acres)

	Land allotted for activities in acres	Land utilized	Vacant
Food processing	265	138	127
Pharmaceutical units	270	117	153
Textile industries	614	251	363

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

Most of the land owners still continue to cultivate the SEZ land which was taken by them. As many unauthorised cultivators states, though we don't have the ownership of the land as it is lying vacant, we make the best use of it. When the land acquired from the farmers 20 years ago the value per acre was Rs. 1 lakh which posses the value of 30-40 lakhs per acre now.

As Joint Director of District Industries Centre, Hassan pointed out at present six industries are functioning, of these six industries about 2537 people are provided employment as supporting staff whose monthly earning is between Rs. 4500 and Rs. 6500. The earning of the employees getting after loosing their precious land getting about Rs. 50000 and Rs. 60000 per annum is very less compare to agricultural income they would have earned.

Thus the purpose of establishing SEZ is not fulfilled. Neither does it earn income to states exchequer nor provides employment for livelihood of local people unless the created opportunity is not optimally used, it leads to under utilization of resource and created infrastructure. Hence there is greater need for taking steps to speed up the activity in SEZ Hassan and make use of the opportunity to strengthen the economic activity in the district.

6.13 Conclusion

Hassan district is one of the potential districts in Karnataka having all natural endows for achieving better development. About 8.5% of the households are considered as landless householders in the district. Since these households do not have land for their livelihood they have to be provided with alternative perineal source of earnings either employing them in the secondary sector or providing available land for their livelihood.

CHAPTER - VII
STANDARD OF LIVING









CHAPTER – VII

STANDARD OF LIVING

7.1 Introduction

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.

7.2 Housing Status

Houses occupied by people have been classified as pucca houses, good houses and depleted houses based on the nature of houses, material used for construction and the availability of facilities like water connection, toilets, etc.

The table shows the talukwise percentage of pucca houses in the district. The average of pucca houses in the Hassan district is 44%. Among the eight taluks Hassan taluk with Hassan urban has 59.18% of pucca houses which is the highest in the district. It is obvious because Hassan urban area itself has households. Compared to rural habitations in the taluk. Alur taluk has least percentage of pucca houses in the districts with 38.53%.

The pucca houses are constructed by using burnt bricks, steel, wood and cement. All pucca houses are provided with tap water, electricity and toilets.

7.3 Siteless Households

Housing is one of the indicators of standardizing of people. However in India many household do not have their own small piece of land in their villages and these are considered as siteless families. The State Government has made efforts to launch programmes to provide houses to such people, particularly the vulnerable section of the society such as SC/ST and other

marginalised facilities. Providing sites through local government by acquiring land has been a popular programme under housing scheme in Karnataka.

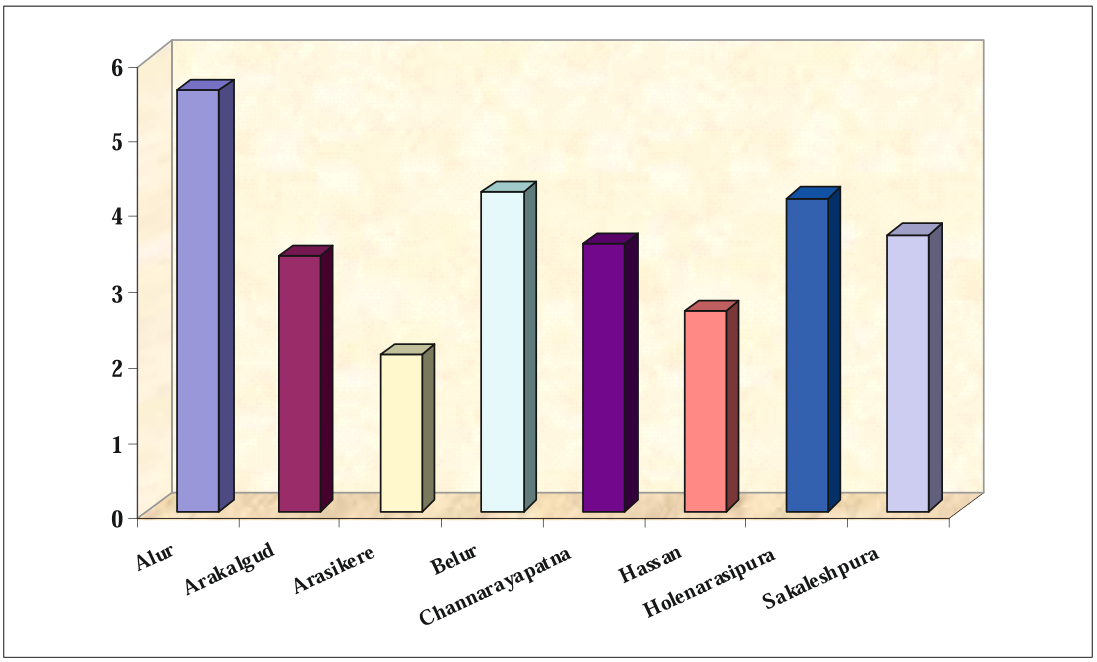
The table shows the percentage of household identified as siteless in the various taluks of Hassan district.

Table 80: Siteless households

Taluks	Percentage of siteless households
Alur	5.58
Arasikere	3.38
Arakalgud	2.08
Belur	4.23
Channarayapatna	3.55
Hassan	2.64
Holenarasipura	4.14
Sakaleshpura	3.66
District	3.71

Source: District at glance, 2011

Figure 38: Siteless households



The average siteless households is found to be 3.71% in the Hassan district. More percentage of siteless household is found in Alur and Belur taluks having 4.24 of the total household in the taluk. The least percentage of siteless households is found in the Arakalgud taluk with 2.08 siteless households. The large number of siteless household are among the SC/STs and other OBCs in the district.

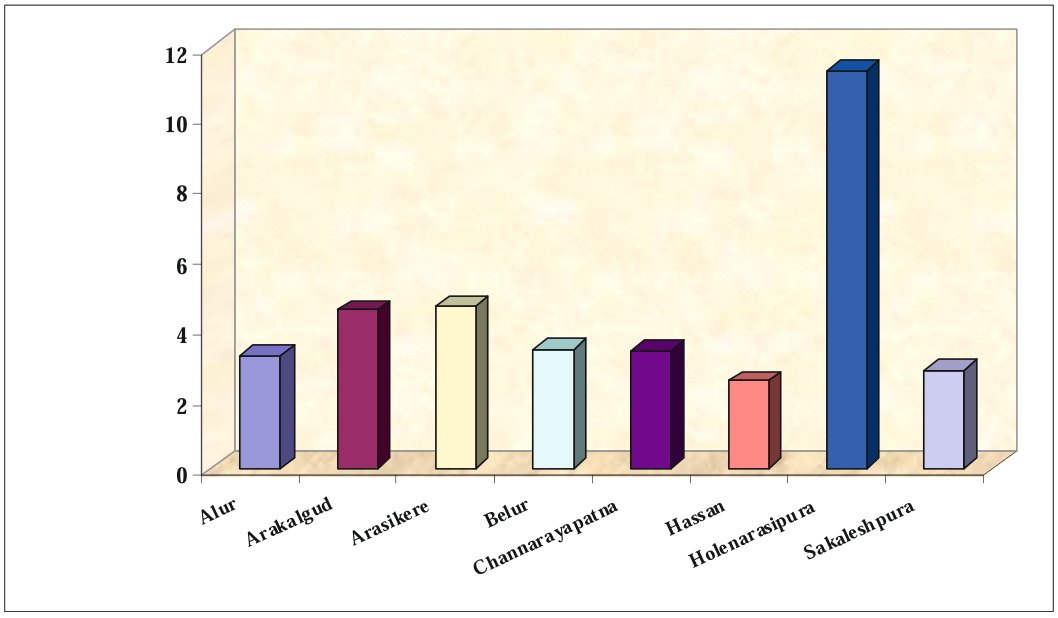
To provide sites to the siteless household, the government has launched a programme of distributing houses to houseless people through the Zilla Panchayat. The table shows the percentage of houses distributed to the needy households in various taluks of Hassan district.

Table 81: Percentage of houses distributed to the needy household

Taluks	Percentage of houses distributed
Alur	3.2
Arasikere	4.5
Arakalgud	4.6
Belur	3.4
Channarayapatna	3.36
Hassan	2.46
Holenarasipura	11.34
Sakaleshpura	2.8
District	4.0

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

Figure 39: Percentage of houses distributed to the needy household



The highest percentage of 11.34 sites are distributed to the siteless householders in Holenarasipura taluk. The least percentage of house sites are distributed in Sakaleshpura taluk.

7.4 Households with Pucca Houses

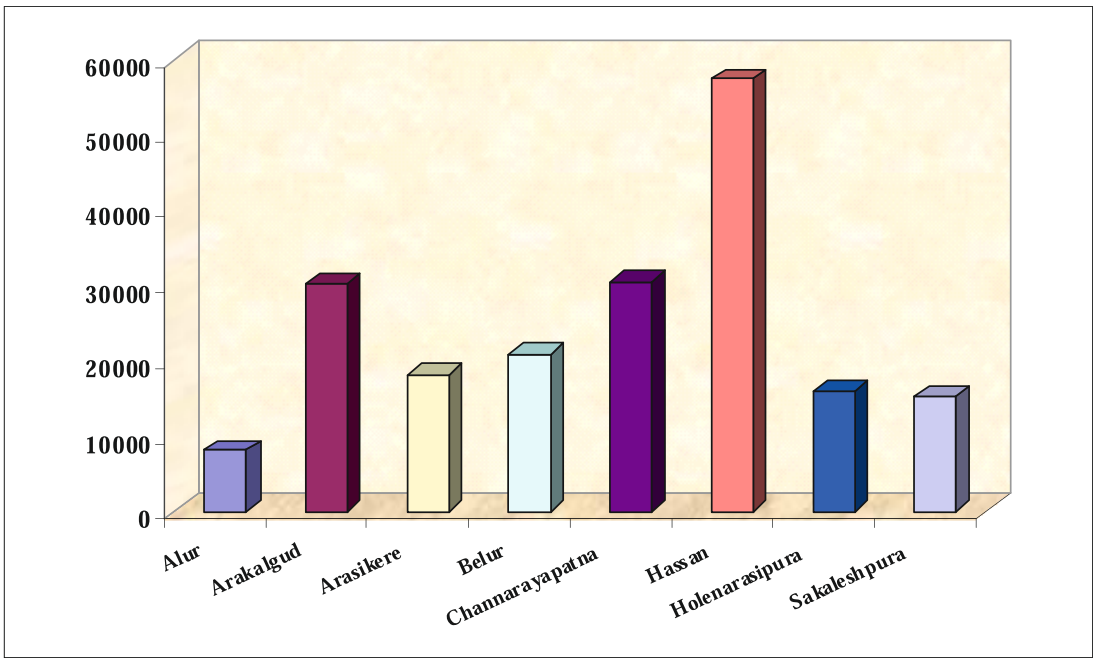
Pucca house consists of basic needs like water connection, electricity, drainage for disposal of waste material toilets, kitchen, bedrooms, etc. Buildings constructed with specified materials like burnt bricks using steel, wood, cement, etc. are considered to be pucca houses.

Table 82: Households having Access to Pucca House

Taluks	Access to Pucca Houses	Pucca Houses Percentage	Kuchcha Houses Percentage
Alur	8037	38.53	61.47
Arasikere	30190	40.67	59.33
Arakalgud	18117	37.72	62.28
Belur	20910	46.10	53.90
Channarayapatna	30539	44.10	55.90
Hassan	57293	59.18	40.82
Holenarasipura	15877	38.18	61.82
Sakaleshpura	15226	47.65	52.35
District	196189	44.00	56.00

Source: Census of India

Figure 40: Households having Access to Pucca House



As the table reveals the average percentage of pucca houses in Hassan district is 44%, the rest of 56% of household considered to be kachcha house which are built with local materials without specified building materials. Most of the householders

are living in huts or thatched houses, particularly the marginalized people are living in such depleted houses.

7.5 Drinking Water

Potable water is another indication of standard of living of people. In developing countries a large percentage of people use non-potable water for drinking water which is available in open tanks, open wells, rivers swamps, etc. As a result of drinking non-potable water people are susceptible for various water borne diseases like cholera, gastritis, typhoid, jaundice, etc. Therefore it is necessary to provide potable water for drinking purpose. To meet the needs of people particularly in rural area Government has launched many schemes to supply potable drinking water.

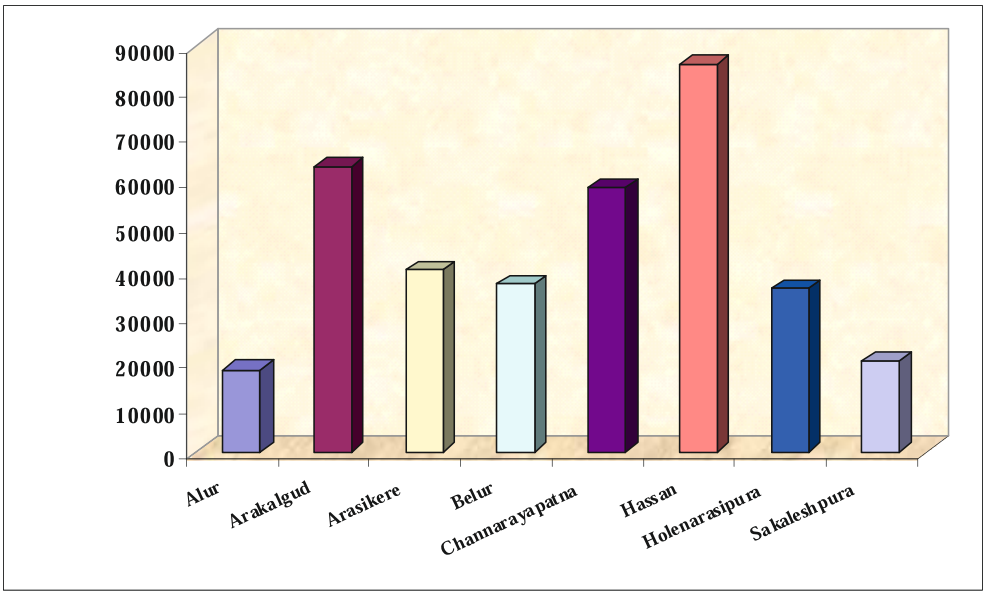
The table shows the percentage of households having access to drinking water in the Hassan district.

Table 83: Households having Access to Water

Taluks	Access to water (households)	Percentage
Alur	18310	86.13
Arasikere	63010	86.63
Arakalgud	40334	82.83
Belur	37125	81.40
Channarayapatna	58582	83.97
Hassan	85812	87.46
Holenarasipura	35995	85.23
Sakaleshpura	19985	62.45
District	359153	81.60

Source: Census of India

Figure 41: Households having Access to Water



The average percentage of houseless with access to water in the various taluks of Hassan district is 81.64. The remaining 18% of households in Hassan district have no accesses to water. The highest percentage of households having water is found in Hassan taluk which include the urban households of Hassan city with 87.46%. The least percentage of households with access to water found in Shaklespur taluk lies in the Western Ghat where most of the households are scattered. As a result the householders are depending on their open wells or open tanks for water.

7.6 Electricity

Providing electricity to the villages is an indication of providing basic facilities to the people. It is essential to provide drinking water in the villages. As the villages in the taluk depend on borewell as well as water tanks constructed in the village for supplying tap water to the individual household. Hence all the villages have been provided with electricity. The individual households are also connected with electricity for lighting particularly in rural area.

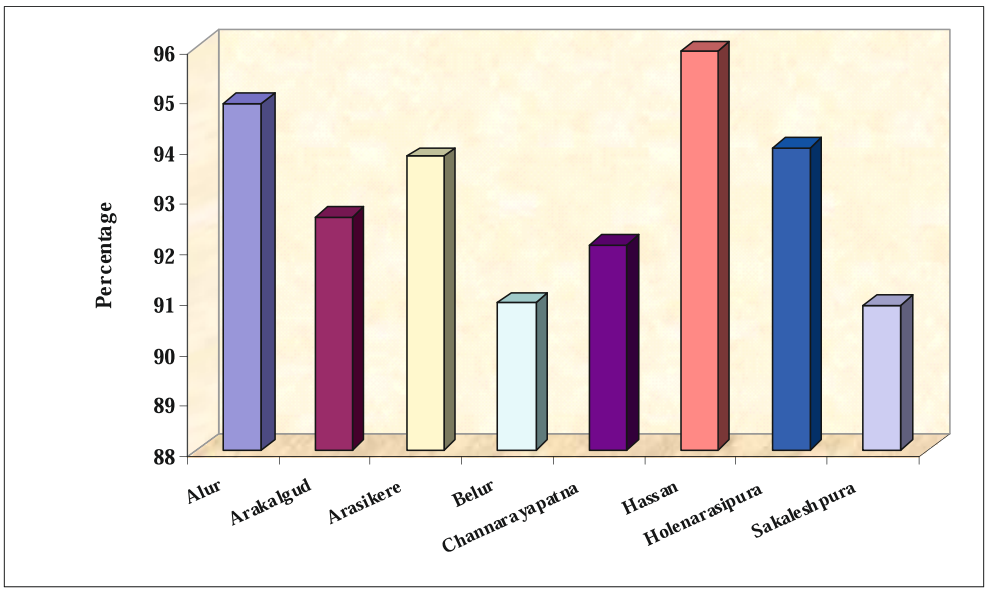
The table shows the talukwise power supply to the individual households in the Hassan district.

Table 84: Households having Access to Electricity

Taluk	Percentage
Alur	94.87
Arasikere	92.61
Arakalgud	93.82
Belur	90.92
Channarayapatna	92.07
Hassan	95.89
Holenarasipura	94.00
Sakaleshpura	90.88
District	93.12

Source: Census of India

Figure 42: Households having Access to Electricity



All the taluks in the district have more than 90% of electricity connection to individual households. The highest percentage of electricity to house connection in Hassan taluk are more because Hassan taluk comprises the city of Hassan where power is essential to householders. The lowest percentage of power supply connected to individual houses in Belur taluk is 90% only. Having more than 90% of electricity is mainly due to several programmes like Bhagyajyoti implemented for the benefit of SC/STs in the taluks of Hassan district.

7.7 Traditional Fuel and Modern Fuel

Access to modern cooking fuel is one of the indices of standard of living. Though people use traditional fuel like firewood, agricultural waste, cow dung, etc., for cooking as well as for heating water slowly shifting to use modern cooking fuel like LPG, gobargas, kerosene and electricity. The inevitability of going to modern cooking fuel is mainly due to non-availability of traditional fuel particularly in urban places. However households in rural areas still rely upon firewood, agricultural waste and cow dung. Modern fuels are not easily available and are expensive and not affordable by the rural people. These are the causes for depending on traditional fuel in rural area. Hassan district is a semi malanad region where people are still access to forest products agricultural waste, etc.

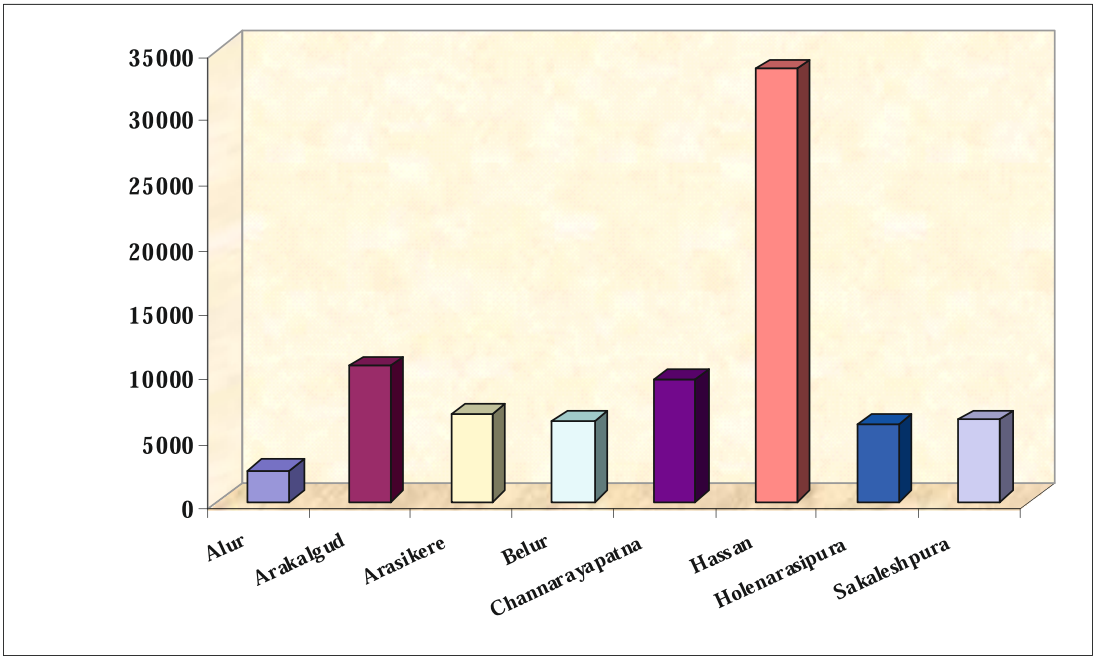
As the result, 85% of the households in Hassan district use traditional fuel for cooking purpose. The table 85 shows the percentage of household with access to modern cooking fuel in various taluks of Hassan district.

Table 85: Households Having Access to Cooking Fuel

Taluks	Access to cooking fuel (households)	Percentage
Alur	2385	13.16
Arasikere	10438	17.50
Arakalgud	6798	16.33
Belur	6255	16.47
Channarayapatna	9460	16.15
Hassan	33443	42.68
Holenarasipura	5931	17.04
Sakaleshpura	6331	20.77
District	81041	20.05

Source: District at glance, 2011

Figure 43: Households Having Access to Cooking Fuel



As per the table the maximum percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel is found in Hassan taluk with 42.68%. It is quite obvious that Hassan being a big city with surrounding villages appeared to be good compared to other taluks. It is actually less.

Sakaleshpur is another taluk having 20.77% of household with access to modern cooking fuel inspite of having larger forest cover where firewood is access to people. The use of more percentage of modern cooking fuel reflects the better standard of living of people. The least percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel is found in Arakalgud taluk having only 13.16%.

Though people are willing to use modern cooking fuel non-availability of LPG connections and limited supply of power has been a constraint. Similarly establishing gobargas plant is a little expensive in the initial stage. People are reluctant to go for gobargas except people eligible for subsidy through government schemes.

7.8 Sanitation

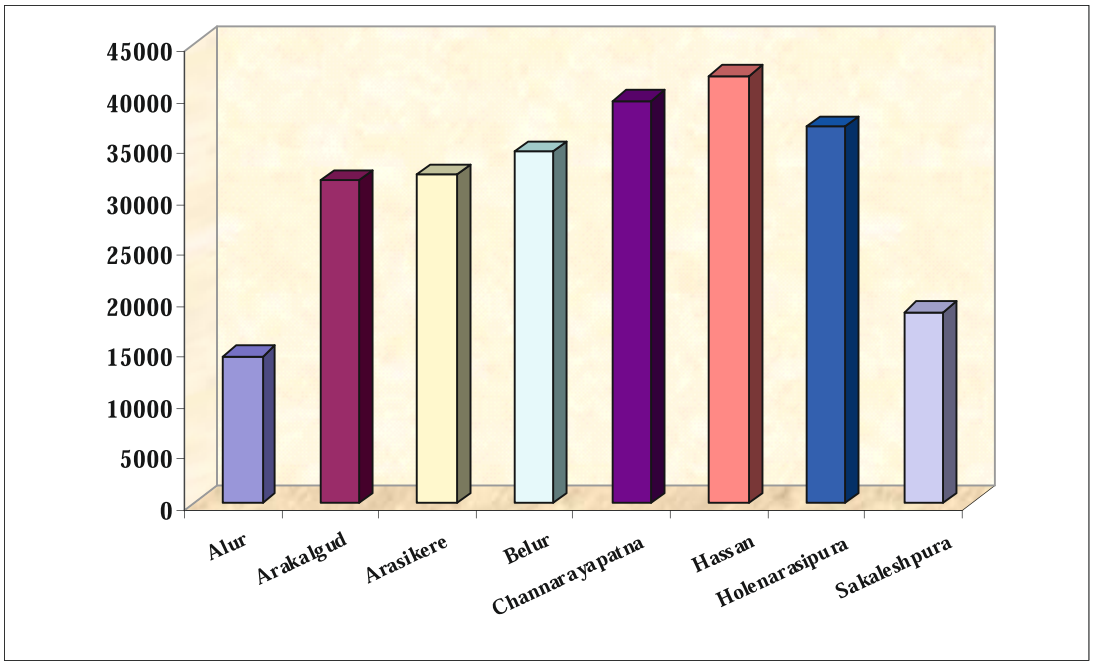
Sanitation is another important characteristic feature of better living conditions. Good sanitation comprises drainage, toilets and good street and roads. Better sanitation ensures hygienic environment which prevents many contaminating diseases like cholera, malaria, dengue, typhoid, etc. To enhance the quality of sanitation in rural areas the government has launched several programmes like Total Sanitation Campaign, Nirmala Grama Yojane, etc.

Table 86: Households Having Access to Toilet

Taluks	Access to Toilet (households)	Percentage
Alur	14421	68.00
Arasikere	31638	42.00
Arakalgud	32231	64.00
Belur	34431	75.00
Channarayapatna	39452	56.00
Hassan	41897	77.00
Holenarasipura	36852	91.00
Sakaleshpura	18735	58.26
District	249657	66.41

Source: District at glance, 2011-2012

Figure 44: Households Having Access to Toilet



As the table reveals the average percentage of households with access to toilets in Hassan district is around 40%. The maximum percentage of houses access to toilets found in Sakaleshpur taluk and the minimum percentage of houses having toilets is found in Holenarasipura taluk.

Hassan taluk inspite of having more urban households in the city of Hassan has only 77% of houses with access to toilets which is considered to be very low. Therefore there is need for providing more toilets in Hassan district.

Table 87: Percentage of householding having assets such as TV, telephone, two wheelers and four wheelers

Taluks	Percentage
Alur	16.77
Arasikere	15.80
Arakalgud	14.23
Belur	13.53
Channarayapatna	8.70
Hassan	14.38
Holenarasipura	12.64
Sakaleshpura	12.60

Source: District at glance, 2011

The households having assets like TV, telephone, two wheelers and four wheelers shows the economic conditions of the people. The above table shows the percentage of households having the other assets in various taluks of Hassan district. Alur taluk has highest percentage with 16.77% whereas Channarayapatna taluk has only 8.7%. Owning the households assets reveals the standard of living of people.

7.9 Conclusion

Standard of living which includes the pattern of houses, toilets, electricity, water supply, use of fuel for cooking purpose, and other households things reflects the economic condition of people. Hassan district has a moderate standard of living better toilets, water connection power supply, etc. However the percentage of pucca houses is relatively low. An important issue related to houseless and siteless households in the district need to be addressed to improve the standard of living in the district.

CHAPTER - VIII

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER – VIII

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Introduction – Gender as a Concept

Human Development Report provided a range of 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. Women are treated as mere demographic units in those theories. Amartya Sen in one of his famous essays 'gender and cooperative conflicts' rightly remarks that there is a noticeable reluctance to consider the position of women as a separate problem of importance of its own in the standard literature on economic development. Further he also states that gender based analysis is often seen as being unnecessarily divisive. The people-centered human development paradigm has rejected this gender neutral stance of traditional development theories. In a human perspective, women are regarded as social units. It is necessary to understand the meaning and importance of gender-based analysis.

The term sex is generally used to denote the distinction between women and men. In a cultural sense, it has a limited scope. However, the term gender relations have a broader meaning and implications. Gender relations refer to the way in which women and men interact and the process in which the socio-cultural relationship between the two evolves. Its meaning is not confined to the distinction between men and women. It has implications and bearing on the relationship between men and women and also its social dimensions. It draws our attention to the social context in which the relation has evolved. This can be used as an important parameter for socio-economic analysis. In this respect, it acts as a complementary, rather than a competitive, variable similar to that of variables like class, caste, race etc., in the analysis of development.

This can be used to analyse the policies and programmes, acts and legislations that govern men and women. It is possible to find out how and why elements of gender discrimination and biases against women enter into policies and programmes. It helps to contest and question the blind belief that policies and programmes, laws and legislations have common bearing on women and men.



Photograph 17: Gender as concept

8.1.1 Empowerment

'Empowerment' has emerged as a key concept in policy discussions on gender over the last decade and a half. The concept, in recent times, has become so elastic that it has lost the dimensions, which originally gave it strength and shape. Empowerment, conceptually, has certain key components: (i) it radically shifted from the old top–down 'welfare' approach of treating women as a disadvantaged group in need of handouts, towards a recognition of the structural roots of gender bias; (ii) it addressed the issue of power and powerlessness that goes with gender and other forms of inequality; (iii) most significant is the recognition that a change in power relations requires not only a change in control over external resources such as land and income but also a change in the person's sense of self-worth and confidence; (iv) it emphasised the importance of group processes and solidarity as a way of breaking the cycle of hopelessness and helplessness that unequal gender relations perpetuate.

8.2 Gender Differences in the District

For any patriarchal society to move towards greater gender equality, as part of a process of human development, requires change at many levels – in values and norms, in structures and institutions, and in behavior and practices. This can happen if women are empowered in economic, political and socio-cultural terms. They need more access to resources, greater political voice and social transformations that lead to their exercising greater agency and autonomy in the decisions that affect their own lives and society in general. However, focusing on women alone cannot make such changes happen. Such transformations in

consciousness take time and require open public debate and discussion, and efforts through the educational system, and through communications and the media. Men must change their entrenched patriarchal discourse in favor of one that is inclusive and gender-friendly. The role of the state lies in preventing harm and protecting girls and women on the one hand, and promoting women's empowerment, gender equality and male transformation on the other. In order to play this role effectively, the state must do at least four things: support changes in social norms and practices; promote key legal/political changes; create strong institutions at multiple levels from the village to the highest levels; and provide resources and make investments. How the state brings about changes in gender relations, and with what strategic vision during a period of significant socio-economic change brought on by economic liberalization, will provide the touchstone for whether any real movement towards gender equality will occur in the coming decade.

8.3 Patterns of Literacy and Enrollment

8.3.1 Gender Gap in Literacy

Women experience discrimination in every sector of the economy, society and polity. Their size is less than what is should have been in population. We find discrimination in literacy rates also. The proportion of literate women is less than that of literate men. As against this, in the case of illiterates, the number of women exceeds those of men.

Table 88: Female Literacy in the Distinct

Taluks	1991				2001				Gap	
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		2001	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Rural	Urban
Alur	64.03	40.17	79.54	63.35	74.6	54.2	84.6	72.9	24.6	14.61
Arasikere	57.73	30.16	72.18	53.87	70.3	47.4	81.8	64.6	29.81	20.35
Arakalgud	69.55	43.96	83.72	70.25	79.2	59.5	88.8	78.7	25.19	13.53
Belur	66.77	44.44	83.83	73.34	74.0	55.5	90.2	81.1	18.29	14.13
Channarayapatna	67.56	39.11	79.88	66.17	77.1	54.1	86.5	75.4	24.53	15.85
Hassan	68.49	42.02	88.61	77.40	79.7	58.9	91.5	83.4	28.09	8.89
Holenarasipura	57.28	26.83	78.24	63.75	71.5	45.1	88.3	75.3	32.49	21.61
Sakaleshpura	67.37	48.17	83.95	70.64	77.2	60.4	89.3	77.9	22.06	12.61
District	65.51	39.55	84.02	71.08	75.9	54.7	89.3	79.4	25.54	13.60

Source: Census of India

The above table shows the literacy rate of male and female in rural as well as in urban areas. In the year 1991 the female literacy was very low compared to male literacy especially in rural areas that is 39.55 percentage. When we come to the point for urban areas the female literacy is not very low compared to male literacy which has 71.08 percentage. In the year 2001 the female literacy rate was 48.01 and in urban areas it was 79.4. This year the literacy rate has been more some extent compared to the previous decade.

8.3.2 Sex Ratio

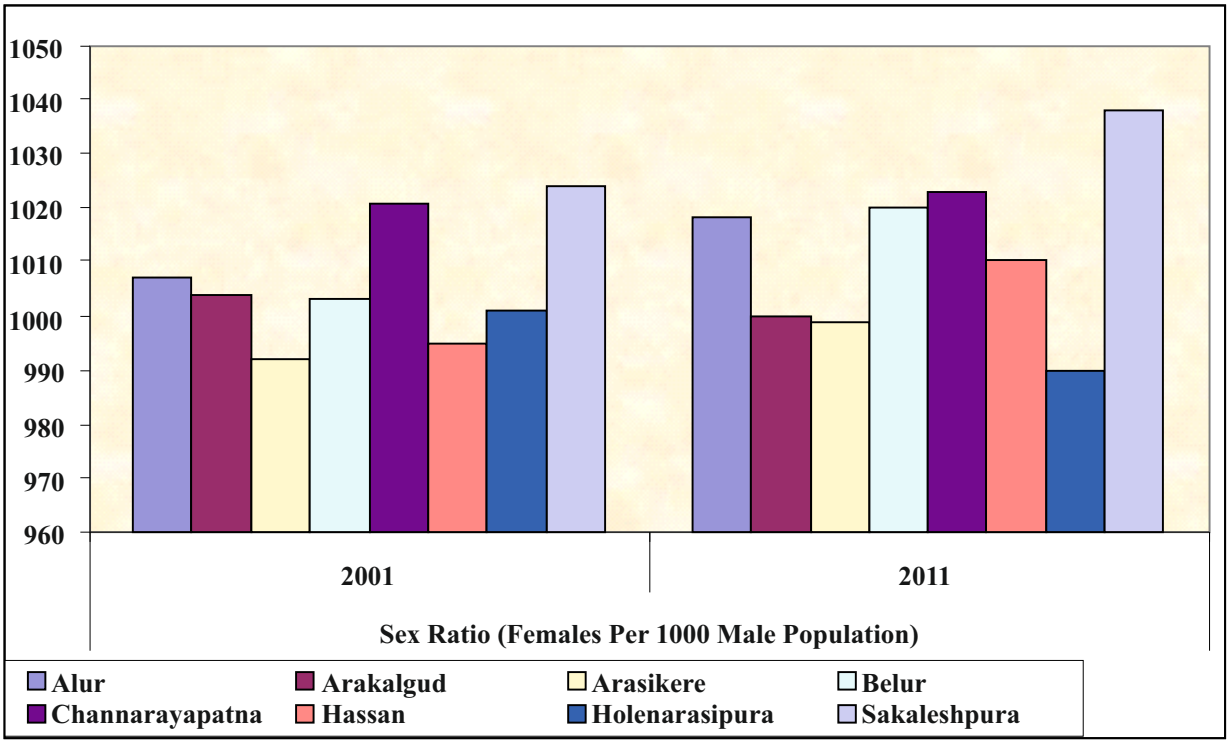
The sex ratio in Karnataka started in 1901 as the lowest among the southern states, and the gap has increased by 2011.

Table 89: Sex ratio

Taluk	Percentage of Female population 2011 Census		Percentage of population to Total (0-6) Age Group		Sex Ratio Females Per 1000 Male Population	
	Rural	Urban	2001	2011	2001	2011
Alur	50.51	49.56	12.11	8.84	1007	1018
Arakalgud	50.03	49.63	12.02	9.61	1004	1000
Arasikere	50.11	49.35	11.38	9.42	992	999
Belur	50.50	50.51	12.16	9.33	1003	1020
Channarayapatna	50.67	50.13	10.89	8.46	1021	1023
Hassan	50.28	50.20	11.21	9.26	995	1010
Holenarasipura	49.63	50.29	11.84	9.79	1001	990
Sakaleshpura	51.02	50.51	12.55	9.53	1024	1038
District	50.30	50.08	11.60	9.32	1004	1010
State	49.48	49.05	13.59	11.72	965	973

Source: Census of India

Figure 45: Sex ratio



The above table shows the percentage of female population in rural and urban areas in Hassan district. In the year 2011 the overall Hassan district consists of 50.30 percent in rural areas and 50.08 in urban areas. At the state level it was 49.48 percent and 49.05 percent in rural as well as in urban areas. With this the table shows the percentage of population in the age of 0-6 years in the year 2001 it was 11.60 percent in the district and in the state it was 13.59 percent. In 2011 it decreased to 9.32 per cent and 11.72 per cent at state. The sex ratio females per 1000 male population in the district was 1004 in 2001 and it has increased to 1010 in the year 2011. At the state level it was 965 in 2001 and 973 in 2011.

8.4 Work Participation Trends

Work participation provides key insights into the core issues of women's economic dependence and their inability to control incomes and expenditures, exercise some degree of personal autonomy and share in decision-making.

Table 90: Main and Marginal workers Female (2011 census)

Taluks	Total		Male		Female	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Alur	5.77	3.41	5.14	3.28	7.11	3.48
Arakalagud	11.11	14.19	11.46	13.42	10.34	14.54
Arasikere	17.62	22.08	18.11	18.87	16.58	23.58
Belur	11.60	6.24	10.86	6.18	13.18	6.28
Channarayapatna	14.78	22.24	15.26	22.24	13.73	22.23
Hassan	20.86	15.78	21.60	21.40	19.32	13.16
Holenarasipura	9.80	13.84	9.97	11.70	9.42	14.83
Sakaleshpura	8.46	2.22	7.60	2.91	10.32	1.90
District	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

The following table shows the work participation in Hassan district in 2011. Most of the male workers concentrated on main and marginal works. In Hassan taluk about 21.60 per cent of the male population participated in main and 21.40 in marginal works, whereas female workers also concentrated on main and marginal works. Most of the female workers concentrated on main works even Hassan taluk has the highest i.e. 19.32 in the year 2011. But marginal female workers are more in Arasikere and Channarayapatna taluks, that is 23.58 per cent and 22.23 per cent.

Table 91: Female Work Participation (2011 census)

Taluk	Proportion of Female Workers to total Workers	Women Cultivators	Women agricultural labour	Women in household industries	Women in other workers
Alur	43	6.36	9510	2.72	5.70
Arakalgud	38	12.07	18030	10.42	6.60
Arasikere	39	17.86	26679	15.99	15.02
Belur	39	9.13	13648	4.74	10.70
Channarayapatna	39	20.14	30090	21.10	9.82
Hassan	33	18.29	27323	26.90	25.51
Holenarasipura	40	13.46	20118	16.13	8.34
Sakaleshpura	40	2.69	4015	2.00	18.31
District	38	12.47	149413	2.72	12.50

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

Women participation in all kinds of work shows their abilities and share in the production. As the above table shows the average district female workers participated in total works is 38 percent. The highest participation of women found in Alur taluk with 43 percent followed by Holenarasipura and Sakaleshpura taluks.

Apart from agriculture labour women participate in works like household industries and other works. However largest share of women participation found in agriculture works.

8.5 Marginalization of Women Works

Despite a high percentage of women participation in all kinds of works their work contribution to the productivity is not duly recognised which is very common in all developing countries. Though women play a dual role as a household worker taking care of house, children and family as well as participating in the wage earning and agriculture work their contribution is neglected which needs to be considered for assessing human resources.

It is a unique nature of Hassan district where female ratio outnumbers male ratio. The above table reveals the active participation of women in all works in Hassan district. Hassan district an agriculture region, has the highest contribution from women.

As the table reveals, the total number of elected members in zilla panchayat and taluk panchayat in Hassan district is 190. There are 95 women representatives elected to zilla panchayat and taluk panchayat in Hassan district. Of them 29 members belong to scheduled caste and 9 members are scheduled tribe women.

Similarly the number of women members elected to grama panchayats are 1731.

Table 92: Representation in Local Governance and Women Empowerment (2011-12)

Taluk	ZP/ TP			
	Total female	SC	ST	Others
Alur	9	4	1	4
Arakalagud	15	3	1	11
Arasikere	19	7	2	10
Belur	11	4	1	6
Channarayapatna	13	3	1	9
Hassan	12	2	1	9
Holenarasipura	9	3	1	5
Sakaleshpura	7	3	1	3
District	95	29	9	57

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

In the urban local bodies of the total two town panchayats, 5 town municipal corporation and 1 city municipal corporation, 68 women representatives are elected with 37.7%.

Thus women are given adequate representative in the local government as per the stipulation of government act.

8.6 Trends in Political Participation

Political participation of the women is necessary for empowering them. Realising the importance of political empowerment of women Government of Karnataka has implemented 30% reservation of seats for women in the local self government. The decentralized governance like zilla panchayats, taluk panchayats and grama panchayats as well as ULBs have earmarked 30% of seats for women to ensure that women are adequately represented in the process of political discussion. Hassan district is one which has outnumber of female population than male population.

The table shows the women elected members to various bodies in local self government and urban local bodies.

8.7 Role of Women Groups and SHGs

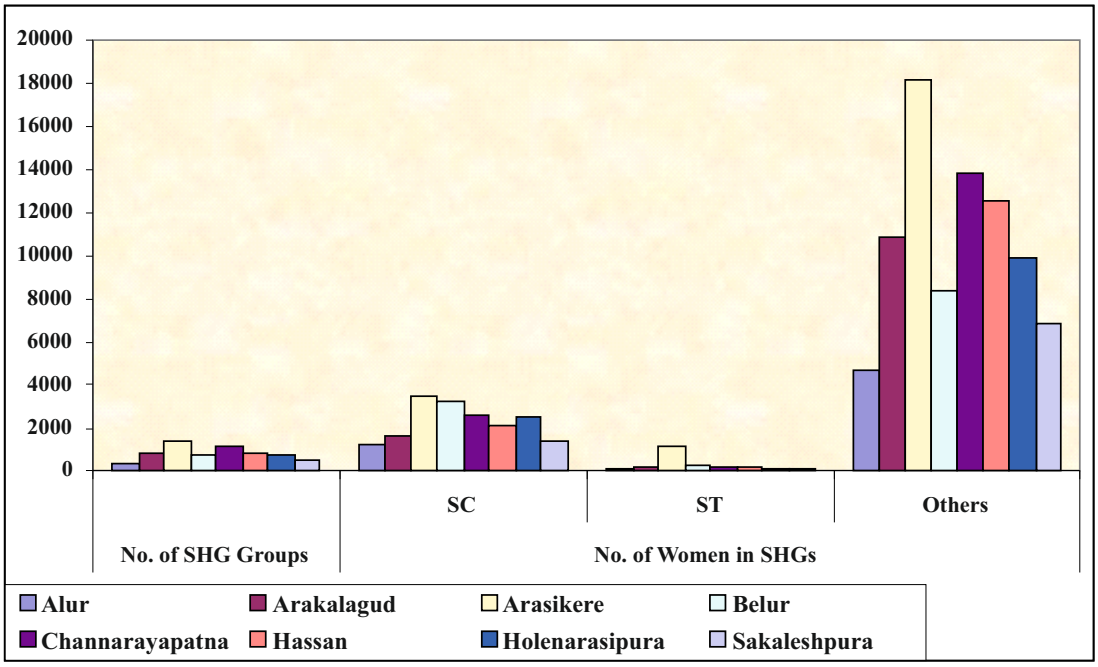
Self Help Groups have been playing a vital role in empowering women. they are confined not only to mobilizing fund and extending loan to the members of groups but actively involve themselves in the capacity of building activities. The organisations of women are necessary for empowering them. The table shows the number of SHGs in Hassan district.

Table 93: SHGs and Women (2011-12)

Taluks	No. of SHG Groups	No. of Women in SHGs		
		SC	ST	Others
Alur	385	1237	126	4704
Arakalagud	769	1590	141	10853
Arasikere	1415	3453	1167	18135
Belur	730	3186	240	8351
Channarayapatna	1122	2598	154	13762
Hassan	823	2106	143	12502
Holenarasipura	715	2463	124	9880
Sakaleshpura	512	1419	113	6820
District	6471	18052	2208	85007

Source: Office of the Joint Director, Women and Child Development, Hassan

Figure 46: SHGs and Women (2011-12)



There are 6471 Self Help Groups in the district with 85007 members. Among them 18052 belong to Scheduled Caste and 2208 members belong to Scheduled Tribes. Arasikere has the highest number of SHGs having 1415 and less number of SHGs are found in Sakaleshpura taluk.

8.8 Crime against Women

Crime against women is sign of exploitation of women. The violence on women, the dowry death, rapes, women trafficking are the common crime occurs on women. Inspite of strict laws formulated to protect the women from such exploitation still crimes against women continued to happen. The high rate of crime against women indicates low human development of a society.

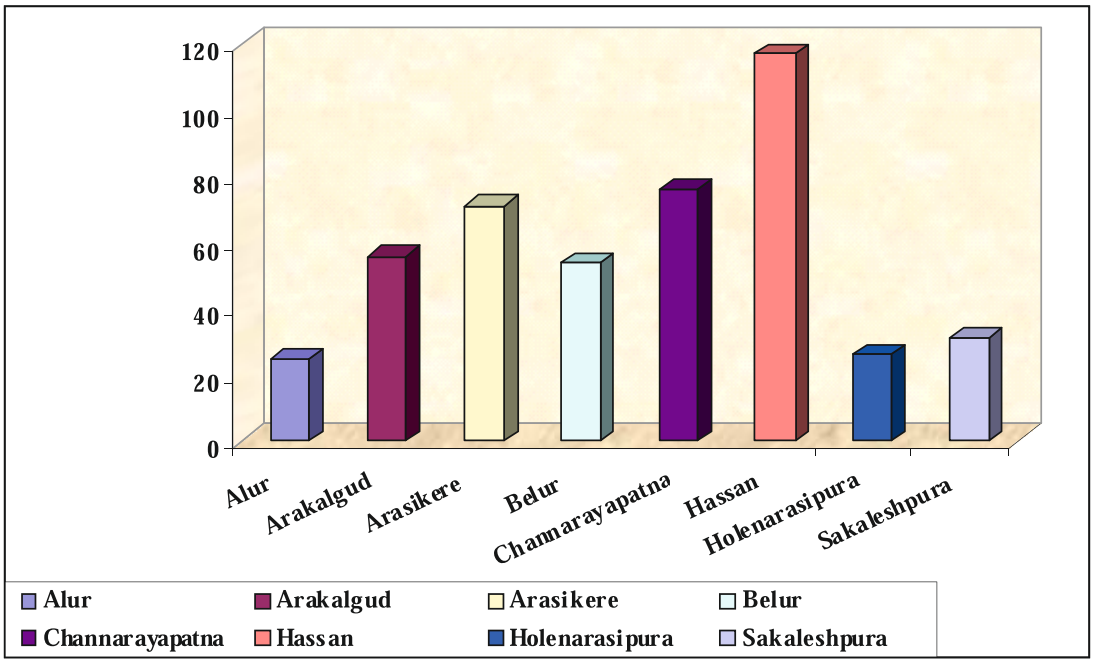
The table shows the crime against women in Hassan district (2013).

Table 94: Crime against women in Hassan district (2013)

Taluks	Number of crimes
Alur	25
Arakalagud	56
Arasikere	71
Belur	54
Channarayapatna	76
Hassan	117
Holenarasipura	26
Sakaleshpura	31
District	456

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Pollution, Hassan

Figure 47: Crime against women in Hassan district (2013)



Community Attitude and Social Prejudices

Indian society is a male dominated society where women are suppressed, deprived and denied of equal opportunity since the beginning. The activities of women confined to home. However in the recent period the gender inequality becoming lesser and lesser due to the impact of raising literacy level, the constitutional guarantee and the will of women. Inspite of it gender disparity continue to exist. The status of women reflected in the ratio of literacy rate with men, work participation, their representation in the institutional organisation, etc.

The scenario of Hassan district appears to be better.

- The female ratio is slightly higher than male having 892754 female population against 883667 male population in the district which is better than a national and state average. In the 3-tier system of governance also the women representation is found as per stipulation. At present the Zilla Panchayat of Hassan district is headed by women as president.
- As per the work participation ratio of Hassan district the women plays a significant role in both agriculture and non-agricultural sector in the district.
- There are about 85007 members in 6471 SHGs in Hassan district who are actively involved in empowering the women.
- With regard to crime against women, it is very less compare to other district. As per information available from office of the district police the crimes occurred against women in 2013 is only 456 which is very good sign of women safety in the district.

However still many existing prejudice and practices reflects community

attitude towards women folk in the district.

- The literacy rate among women is 68.08% against 82.47% of men.
- Another evil practice continued to be existed among the Golla community in Hassan district. It is a bad social stigma which leads to violation of human rights of women. According to the practice the women at the time of delivery are kept out of house and locality is a very inhuman act. Similarly when the teenage girls attain the age of puberty are expected to be kept out of houses which is an exploitation and tourchers this community girls. This kind of social practices needs to be eliminated. However district administration has taken appropriate steps in this regard. People of this community are persuaded to stop this kind of practices.

8.9 Small Area/Micro Study

8.9.1 Early Marriage and Fertility Rate

Early marriage and high fertility rate are common among the marginalised section of the society. Despite many preventive measures taken by the Government of Karnataka, the practice of early marriage being continued which is one of the causes for high fertility rate.

DM Kurke village of Arasikere taluk was selected for studying the practice of early marriage and fertility among women. Total number of households in the village are 167, of which 42 OBC families, 28 SC families, 10 families belong to minority households and rest of 79 families belong to upper caste.

To get the information about practice of early marriage, 50 women were selected. Structured schedule containing information was administered to them. Of the 50 respondents, two are widows and the remaining 48 respondents are couples.

The information collected from the respondents on the following aspects.

1. Age of the respondent
2. Number of children in family
3. Age at the time of marriage
4. Practice of child marriage
5. Religion
6. Cause for early marriage
7. Literacy level
8. Attitude toward early marriage
9. Occupation
10. Annual income of the family
11. Having BPL card
12. Enrolment of children to school
13. Whether the female children have threat of exploitation
14. Celebrating early marriage is a custom
15. Does the early marriage helps to get better bridegroom
16. Does the early marriage lessen the burden
17. Owning the television
18. Adopting family planning

At the time of primary survey the respondents given the information on the above items which practice of early marriage and fertility.

Of the selected respondents 25 are in the age group of 20-30 years, 19 of them are in the age of 30-40 years and only 6 of them are above 50 years. Between 20-40 years is the right age having fertility rate.

Among these respondents, 31 are males and 19 females. To understand the attitude of males towards early marriage male respondents were selected.

The age of marriage respondents; about 6 of them were married in the age of below 20 years, 29 of them married at the age of 20-25 years and only 14 respondents married at the age of 25 and above. Though early marriage age is just 12% it proves the existence of early marriage of girls.

Of the total respondents, only 18% stated that they practice early marriage. However 82% opinioned that they are not practicing child marriage or early marriage. Even a small 18% is evidence that early marriage is being practiced.

With regard to religion to which the practice of early marriage is related, it was found out that nearly 76% of the respondents are from the Hindu religion.

People believe that early marriage is safe and in secures the families. Nearly 98% feel that early marriage leads to safe and secure family.

It is a surprise to know that nearly 86% of the respondents are literates still they encourage and practice child and early marriage. It is mainly due to their family background and religion.

Though they are educated as the survey shows still people encourage early marriage. About 86% of the respondents prefer early marriage.

With regard to the occupation of the respondents, of the 50 respondents 48% of them are engaged in coolie who depends on wage earnings for their livelihood and remaining 34% of them are engaged in small trade like vending. Probably their insecured income makes them to go for early marriage of their children.

The income of the respondents varies from Rs. 1000-20000 per annum. About 46% of the respondents are in the income bracket of Rs. 1000-10000 and another 46% of them have income of Rs. 11000-20000. May be the low income is a major cause for early marriage.

Nearly 80% of the respondents stated that they are not sending their girl child to the school. This may be due to the reason of practice of early marriage.

It is also the opinion of the parents that early marriage of daughter prevents any kind of sexual exploitation of girls, which reveals still a kind dominance of particular group as a threat.

The respondents stated that celebrating early marriage is a custom of their caste or family tradition, here obviously prevention of early marriage act has not been effectively implemented in this village.

It is also the belief of the parents that early marriage helps to get better bridegrooms. Postponing the marriage age leads to get mismatching of couples.

It is also a perception of the parents that early marriage of their children easy their burden.

Most of parents are not exposed to electronic media like Television where they could watch programmes related to harms of early marriage and prohibition.

Nearly 92% of the parents have not adopted family planning, though a lot is widely propagated. The study reveals that inspite of several steps taken by the Department of Women Child Development,

the practice of early marriage is not prevented.

The practice of early marriage is predominant among the families of socio-economically backward people. Apart from their literacy level, their social conditions, economic status and societal dominance make such parents to practice early marriage. As a result of early marriage the fertility rate varies among such couples.

8.10 Conclusion

Hassan district has a better sex ratio in the state. However the literacy gap between men and women continued to exist. In order to enhance the literacy rate of women education of girl child has to be encouraged, with regard to empowerment of women there is a better representation of women in the local urban bodies and Zilla Panchayat system. At present women is heading the Zilla Panchayat of Hassan. However the small area study related to early marriage and fertility rate among women reveals the practice of early marriage particularly in the communities of socially marginalised section of society.