CHAPTER - IX

# STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES







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# STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

## 9.1 Introduction

Indian society is a caste based society where the caste determines the status of a person. The SC/ST are the people belong to lower castes of Indian society who are deprived of equality in wealth and basic human needs from the time immemorable in the caste based society of India. The article 14 of Indian Constitution has made provision for positive discrimination to provide equal opportunity to these vulnerable sections of the society. The Constitution of India has made provision for providing all facilities to bring them to the mainstream of the society. The implementation of reservation of policy in politics education and employment has paved the way for SC/ST people to acquire economic and social status. The development of SC/ST can be measured in terms of demographic profile, education status, occupational pattern, their living standard, livelihood, etc.

Of the total population of India SC/ST constitute nearly 21% which is considered to be highest social group in Indian Society. Karnataka state has 19% of SC/ST population. Hassan district is one of the important districts in southern Karnataka has SC and ST population of 19.42% and 1.8% respectively.

## 9.2 A Demographic Profile of SCs and STs

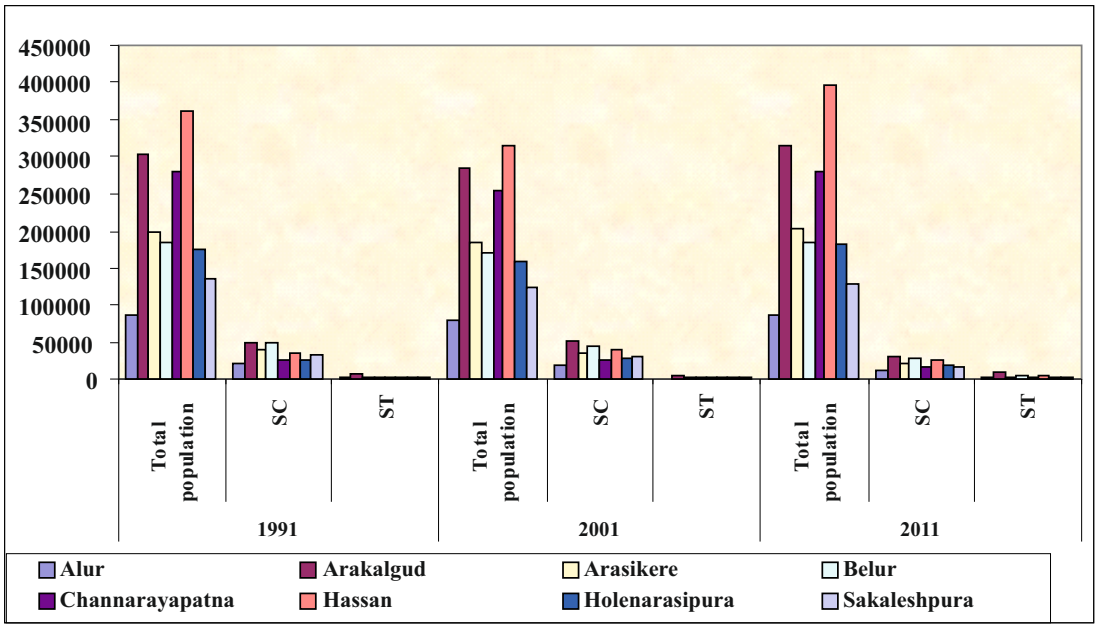
Table shows SC/ST population distribution in the taluks of Hassan district.

**Table 95: SC/ST population in Hassan district talukwise**

| Taluks | 1991 | | | 2001 | | | 2011 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total population | SC | ST | Total population | SC | ST | Total population | SC | ST |
| Alur | 86071 | 20188 | 1674 | 79081 | 19004 | 1076 | 85255 | 12118 | 2028 |
| Arakalagud | 303044 | 48524 | 8052 | 284379 | 50566 | 4378 | 315399 | 31934 | 9454 |
| Arasikere | 199958 | 37752 | 2214 | 182647 | 36032 | 1360 | 204585 | 21859 | 2795 |
| Belur | 183755 | 47969 | 3748 | 170321 | 43907 | 1937 | 184458 | 29143 | 4833 |
| Channarayapatna | 278105 | 24907 | 1717 | 254212 | 25045 | 1731 | 279798 | 15923 | 2735 |
| Hassan | 361147 | 35263 | 2296 | 315676 | 37832 | 2025 | 396166 | 26012 | 4962 |
| Holenarasipura | 175244 | 26406 | 3025 | 158615 | 29066 | 2590 | 182187 | 18178 | 3610 |
| Sakaleshpura | 134345 | 34417 | 1476 | 124753 | 31927 | 1484 | 128633 | 15923 | 2735 |
| Total | 1721669 | 275426 | 24202 | 1569684 | 273379 | 16581 | 1776481 | 171090 | 33152 |

Source: Census of India

**Figure 48: SC/ST population in Hassan district talukwise**




In 1991 the SC population was 17.4% of the total population and ST population was just 1.0% of total population. In 2001 percentage of SC population in Hassan district has come down to 16% and ST population was 0.13%.

However as per 2011 census the SC population in the district is 19.42% and ST population was 1.80% which shows the increase in both SC and ST population. The highest SC population found in Belur taluk in all the decades having population of 25.49%, 26.20% and 30.99% respectively. Because of high percentage of SC/ST population Belur taluk in Hassan district was a reserved constituency of Assembly seat in the district.

## 9.3 Educational Profile – Levels of Enrollment and Dropout Rate of SC/ST Students

**Table 96: Taluk-wise enrolment Ratios – Gross – Primary Schools – Rural and Urban for School-Going Children (6-14 years) by Sex and Social Groups (2011-12)**

| Taluk | GER-SC | | GER-ST | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| Alur | 92.2 | 92.5 | 113.9 | 112.5 |
| Arkalagud | 93.2 | 93.4 | 108.6 | 109.3 |
| Arasikere | 96.3 | 96.4 | 103.1 | 102.9 |
| Belur | 96.8 | 96.7 | 104.1 | 104.0 |
| Channarayapatna | 94.19 | 94.0 | 109.4 | 110.5 |
| Hassan | 94.6 | 94.0 | 104.2 | 104.2 |
| Holenarasipura | 98.8 | 98.8 | 108.9 | 108.6 |
| Sakaleshpura | 94.7 | 94.7 | 113.9 | 117.9 |
| District | 95.3 | 95.2 | 106.2 | 106.2 |

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

The educational profile of SC/STs is generally low compare to other social groups. To enhance the literacy rate among SC/ST children Government has launched several remedial programmes, apart from free education, hostel facilities, etc. Despite such promotive programme the Net Enrolment Rate among SC/ST is lower than the other groups of students. The Gross Enrolment Rate also reveals variation among the students of SC/ST and other social groups of students. The GER among SC/ST students in Hassan district is lower than the other groups of students. The table 96 reveals the rate of NER and GER of SC/STs students.

Among SC/ST the rate of ST GER and NER is higher among students than the SC students in the district which can be observed in the table given.

## Table 97: Ratio of Children Mainstreamed – by Sex and Social Groups (2011-12)

| Taluks | SC/ST | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Alur | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Arakalagud | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Arasikere | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Belur | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| Channarayapatna | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| Hassan | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Holenarasipura | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| Sakaleshpura | 4 | 11 | 15 |
| District | 63 | 52 | 115 |

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

## Table 98: Taluk-wise Retention Rate – (After Dropout and out-of School Children) – by SC/ST children (2011-12)

| Taluks | SC/ST | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Boys | Girls | Total |
| Alur | 0.83 | 0.71 | 0.78 |
| Arasikere | 0.36 | 0.26 | 0.32 |
| Arakalagud | 1.72 | 2.42 | 2.08 |
| Belur | 1.18 | 1.67 | 1.43 |
| Channarayapatna | 0.46 | 0.18 | 0.33 |
| Hassan | 0.05 | 0.07 | 0.06 |
| Holenarasipura | 0.15 | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| Sakaleshpura | 0.80 | 1.30 | 1.06 |
| District | 0.76 | 0.98 | 0.88 |

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan

## 9.4 Occupational Pattern – Income and Employment – Livelihood Opportunities and Development Programmes

Ownership of land is one of the indicator of economic prosperity in India. A person who held more land was regarded as a landlord. Land holding is the source of livelihood of a family. After implementation of land reforms in Karnataka, the size of land holding has been decreased. The average size of land holding in Karnataka is 1.63 hectares.

The land held by the SC/ST is generally very less. Most of the SC/ST are land less people. They are dependent on labouring who work as agricultural labourers. The average size of land holding in Hassan district is 1.15 hectares. Of them the land held by SC/ST is only 0.79 hectares.

Whereas the size of land holding of STs in the district is 0.97 who are better than SCs. The total number of land holder of SC is 59820 holding 47575 hectares of land.

**Table 99: Average Landholding (As per 2010-2011 Agriculture censuses)**

| Taluks | 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 |
| Channaraypatna | 7928 | 5871 | 823 | 504 | 94469 | 77337 | 103220 | 83712 |
| Hassan | 9110 | 6393 | 690 | 612 | 74742 | 54654 | 84542 | 61659 |
| Holenarasipura | 8136 | 6143 | 214 | 195 | 41952 | 35409 | 50302 | 41747 |
| Sakaleshpura | 3593 | 2774 | 28 | 33 | 20554 | 47326 | 24175 | 50133 |
| District | 59820 | 47575 | 5054 | 4907 | 404543 | 408519 | 469417 | 461001 |

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

In case of STs the total number of land holder are 5054 having 4907 hectares of land. The size of land holding among SC/ST in the district is less than one hectare which is lesser than the district average of 1.15 hectares of land. More number of land holder are having less than 1 hectare of land. About 71.56 percent of land holders among SCs have less than 1 hectare of land. About 22.94 per cent of them having 1-2 hectares of land 4.2 percent of SCs in the district are having land from 2.4 percent and 0.65 percent of them are having 4-10 hectares of land and 0.03 percent of SCs are holding more than 10 hectares of land.

With regard to ST the average size of land holding in the district is 0.97 hectares. About 45 percent of STs in the district holding land less than 1 hectare. About 52.42 percent of them are having 1-2 hectares of land and person holding land more than 2 hectares is negligible.

### 9.4.1 Houseless and Siteless SC/ST Households in Hassan District

Of the total 39819 houseless families in Hassan district, 5915 SC households are houseless and about ST 2263 households are houseless. As per table 14.85% of SC households are houseless and about 5.6% of ST households are houseless. The highest percentage of houseless families found in Arasikere taluk with 25% of the total households in the taluk. Belur taluk is a reserved constituency in the Hassan district.

With regard to siteless households about 9148 households are siteless families in the Hassan district. Of the total siteless families 3831 SC families are identified as siteless families. Similarly 1684 ST households are considered as siteless families. Number of siteless households of all communities are highest in Arasikere taluk.

Table 100: Result of SSLC examination of SC/ST students in Hassan district 2010-2011

| Taluks | SC | | ST | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Appeared for the examination | Students passed | Appeared for the examination | Students passed |
| Alur | 371 | 299 | 31 | 30 |
| Arakalgud | 605 | 415 | 37 | 24 |
| Arasikere | 707 | 562 | 148 | 108 |
| Belur | 667 | 557 | 49 | 42 |
| Channarayapatna | 445 | 343 | 28 | 21 |
| Hassan | 803 | 642 | 72 | 59 |
| Holenarasipura | 552 | 481 | 45 | 40 |
| Sakaleshpura | 422 | 333 | 25 | 14 |
| Total | 4572 | 3632 | 435 | 338 |
| Percentage | | 79.4 | | 77.7 |

Source: DDPI Office, Hassan.

With regard to the pass percentage of SC/ST students in the Hassan district, of the total SC students appeared for the examination in 2010-2011 80.35% of them are passed. In case of ST students, of the total students appeared to the examination 78.16% of them are passed in the examination. When the performance of SC/ ST students compared with other groups of students in the district the pass percentage in general was 93.3%, whereas performance of SC/ST students was 80.38% and 78.16% respectively. The low percentage of performance of SC/ST students reflects the need for steps to be taken for improving the performance of SC/ST students in the SSLC examination.

### Literacy rate among SC and ST in Hassan District

Literacy rate plays a significant role in HDI ranking. It is also true that the literacy rate among the socially marginalised people is very low. The low literacy rate of SC and ST obviously bring down the HDI level of this group of people.

As per 2011 census the average literacy rate among SC in Hassan district is 66.51%. Similarly in case of ST population the literacy rate is 69.62% which is better than SC population literacy rate. This literacy rate of SC and ST population is les than the average literacy rate of district which is 75.36%. This low literacy rate of SC and ST population need to be increased.

### 9.4.2 Construction of concrete road to SC/ST streets in Hassan district

The people of SC/ST are living in the separate place which is generally isolated from the habitations. From the time immemorial the section of the society are excluded from all the activities of the village and not permitted to be mingled with other sections of the society. As the result they are living separately in the marginalised space

like either a swampy land or very low land which has no access to pucca road or connectivity with other streets of the village.

The habitations of SCs/STs are most unhygienic with irregular roads and drainages. In order to provide better hygienic environments with pucca road of all seasons the Government of India has formulated a very novel idea of constructing the concrete roads to SC/ST streets in all the states. The villages are identified on the basis of population where the SC/ST population is more than 50% of the total population of the villages providing better amenities to SC/ST. Concrete road would enhance the quality of Human Development of SCs/STs. Hence this scheme has been implemented in all the districts.

Under this scheme Hassan district also has identified villages with more SC population and ST population to provide concrete roads to SC/ST streets. The table 101 shows the number of villages provided with concrete road in state zone and district zone in 2011-12.

**Table 101: Number of villages provided with concrete road in state zone and district zone in 2011-12**

| Taluks | State zone | District zone |
|---|---|---|
| Alur | 10 | 10 |
| Arakalgud | 35 | 14 |
| Arasikere | 19 | 18 |
| Belur | 29 | 13 |
| Channarayapatna | 22 | 14 |
| Hassan | 46 | 24 |
| Holenarasipura | 2 | 10 |
| Sakaleshpura | 11 | 18 |
| Total | 174 | 121 |

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Hassan

Altogether 240 villages of SCs are identified and provided concrete roads. Of the total 2400 inhabited villages in the district about 10% of the villages have been provided. Providing concrete road ensure free from water logging, mosquitoes breeding, flow of wastewater and dust accumulation. Apart from this it provides an easy access to the approach roads which helps the residents of SC/ST streets for easy movement.

Similarly, the ST streets in the villages are also identified and provided with concrete roads. The table 102 shows the number of villages provided with concrete roads.

**Table 102: Construction of concrete roads in the SC/ST streets**

| Taluks | SC streets | | ST streets | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | State zone | District zone | State zone | District zone |
| Alur | 7 | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| Arakalgud | 25 | 12 | 10 | 2 |
| Arasikere | 14 | 17 | 5 | 1 |
| Belur | 21 | 12 | 8 | 1 |
| Channarayapatna | 16 | 13 | 6 | 1 |
| Hassan | 35 | 22 | 11 | 2 |
| Holenarasipura | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Sakaleshpura | 10 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 129 | 111 | 45 | 10 |

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Hassan

Empowerment of marginalised section of the people is one of the strategies to reduce the disparity in HDI among the people of a society. To provide financial support to scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in Karnataka Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation Limited was started in 1975 in Karnataka. When Sri D. Devaraj Urs was the Chief Minister of Karnataka under whose regime Karnataka witnessed drastic social reforms by providing opportunity to neglected sections of society who constituted a major percentage in population. Since then the corporation has been launching several supportive programmes for the economic empowerment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

At present Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation has formulated the following development programme for SCs/STs in Karnataka.

On the line of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation of Karnataka, Hassan district has been implementing the following schemes as shows in table 103.

Though the corporation has extended financial support worth of 501.77 lakhs for various schemes, major share of it spent for individual borewell. However the objective of Human Development is to widen the choices of people. Unfortunately emphasis is not given to enhance the skills of SCs/STs in Hassan district. Though various development programmes aiming at capacity building of people but adequate importance is not given for widening of choices of SCs/STs.

### Sanitation Facilities to the Houses of SC and ST in Hassan District

Providing toilets to individual houses is the priority of rural development schemes. Though having toilets at houses is the responsibility of individual households the marginalised section of society like SCs and STs are unable to have their own. Therefore the State Government through

### Table 103: Various schemes in line with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation of Karnataka

| Schemes | Financial achievement in 2011-12 (in lakhs) |
|---|---|
| Self Employment Scheme | 81.87 |
| ISB Scheme | 40.23 |
| Ownership of Land | 18.38 |
| Safai Karmachari | 2.80 |
| Direct loan for vehicle | 12.48 |
| purchasing and dairying | 14.18 |
| Micro credit | 6.30 |
| Individual borewell | 313.04 |
| Training for skill development | 0.00 |
| Total | 319.34 |

Source: District Social Welfare Office, Hassan

district administration has launched construction of toilets to the households of SCs and STs.

The table below shows the houses of SC/ST having toilets in various taluks of Hassan district.

### Table 104: Toilets constructed to the households of SC/ST in Hassan district

| Taluks | SC | | | ST | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Target | Achieved | Pending | Target | Achieved | Pending |
| Alur | 323 | 60 | 263 | 128 | 22 | 106 |
| Arasikere | 609 | 43 | 566 | 147 | 39 | 108 |
| Arakalagud | 945 | 392 | 553 | 455 | 244 | 211 |
| Belur | 777 | 139 | 638 | 157 | 47 | 110 |
| Channarayapatna | 840 | 254 | 586 | 153 | 53 | 100 |
| Hassan | 820 | 128 | 692 | 149 | 45 | 104 |
| Holenarasipura | 536 | 51 | 485 | 136 | 31 | 105 |
| Sakaleshpura | 520 | 10 | 510 | 145 | 40 | 105 |
| Total | 5370 | 1077 | 4293 | 1470 | 521 | 949 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

As per the table still large percentage of SC/ST houses do not have toilet facilities which need to be addressed.

**Table 105: Houses constructed for SC/ST under various schemes in Hassan district (2011-12)**

| Taluks | SC | | ST | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AHS | IAH | AHS | IAH |
| Alur | 53 | 473 | 5 | 21 |
| Arasikere | 113 | 1467 | 36 | 172 |
| Arakalagud | 133 | 627 | 21 | 49 |
| Belur | 81 | 864 | 37 | 65 |
| Channarayapatna | 75 | 688 | 12 | 46 |
| Hassan | 126 | 649 | 28 | 83 |
| Holenarasipura | 21 | 557 | 7 | 87 |
| Sakaleshpura | 124 | 788 | 11 | 30 |
| Total | 726 | 6113 | 157 | 553 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

As the data reveal most of the houseless and siteless people are SCs and STs in Hassan district, providing house has been one of the priorities of development programmes in Karnataka. To provide houses to the houseless house holders of SCs/STs, the major housing programmes such as Ambedkar housing scheme and Indira Awaz Houses have been implemented in Hassan district.

The above table reveals the houses constructed under the two major housing schemes, about 6839 houses are constructed to Scheduled Caste households and 711 houses are constructed to the Scheduled Tribe households in Hassan district. The above housing schemes would enhance the percentage of pucca houses in the district.

Health status of people based on the awareness of health and health services. The state government has implemented many programmes to provide adequate health services to the people. Making use of these services depends on the people, particularly people belonging to SCs and STs are still not aware of the health services available at free of cost in the Government health

**Table 106: Institutional deliveries conducted for SC/ST women in Hassan district (2013-14)**

| Taluks | SC | ST |
|---|---|---|
| Alur | 259 | 33 |
| Arasikere | 304 | 25 |
| Arakalagud | 441 | 47 |
| Belur | 380 | 45 |
| Channarayapatna | 141 | 38 |
| Hassan | 1701 | 624 |
| Holenarasipura | 696 | 107 |
| Sakaleshpura | 285 | 20 |
| Total | 4207 | 939 |

Source: DHO Office, Hassan

institutions. The institutional deliveries, the pre-natal care, immunization of vaccine to children, adopting family planning are the important health awareness need to be reached to the marginalised section of the society. In the recent time wide publicity and the visit of health workers to houses has created awareness among the SCs and STs also. As the result of continuous effort of health department this section of people are making use of health service to the maximum extent. This can be proved in the programmes of institutional delivery.

The above table shows the number of institutional deliveries conducted to SC and ST women in Hassan district.

**Table 107: Households of SC/ST having drinking water facilities to the houses**

| Taluks | SC households | SC households having water connections | ST households having water connections |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alur | 541 | 146 | 11 |
| Arasikere | 422 | 50 | 0 |
| Arakalagud | 571 | 128 | 8 |
| Belur | 422 | 142 | 4 |
| Channarayapatna | 550 | 24 | 0 |
| Hassan | 441 | 35 | 7 |
| Holenarasipura | 311 | 36 | 6 |
| Sakaleshpura | 503 | 134 | 0 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

Providing portable drinking water is one of the objectives of rural development, particularly the SC and ST households are unable to get the pipe water connections to their houses. However, the Government of Karnataka has provided safe drinking water facilities to all people within their premise. Similarly the SC and ST localities have been provided safe drinking water through borewells within their premise as public taps. Apart from this, individual houses have been provided drinking water connections under various schemes. The above table shows the drinking water facilities to the houses of SC and ST in various taluks of Hassan district.

## 9.5 Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) – A Case Study

### 9.5.1 Madaghatta Village of Belur Taluk

Dalits are considered as marginalised section of society are continued to be excluded section despite several programmes have been formulated and implemented. They are excluded and discriminated socially, economically and culturally.

To understand the status of dalit in Hassan district, Madaghatta village of Belur taluk has been selected. This village was deliberately chosen because Belur taluk is a reserved constituency for SC for Assembly seat and the SC/ST population in the taluk is considerably high.

To know the development of dalits in Madaghatta village a Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) has been used. Indices like institutional inclusion, social inclusion, perception of discrimination, protest against discrimination, conflict resolution, perception of freedom, standard of living, gender dimension and access to basic facilities are taken into consideration for analysis.

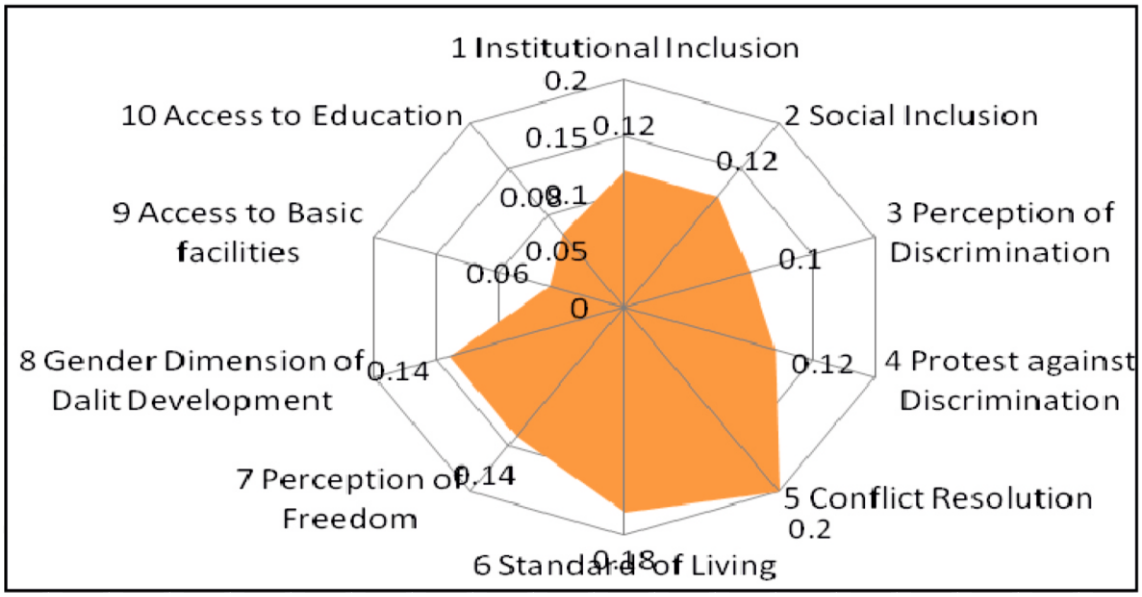
The normal research method was adopted for preparing questionnaire to collect the primary data from the heads of dalits in the village. Of the household 58 houses were selected on random basis for collecting the information on the above said indices. The following table shows the result of the data compiled.

## 9.5.2 Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)

**Table 108: Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)**

| | | Composite Dalit Development Index Value | Hassan Distric Indicators Value |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Institutional Inclusion | 2/10 | 2-02 |
| 2 | Social Inclusion | 1/10 | 1-01 |
| 3 | Perception of Discrimination | 5/10 | 5-05 |
| 4 | Protest against Discrimination | 5/10 | 5-05 |
| 5 | Conflict Resolution | 5/10 | 5-05 |
| 6 | Standard of Living | 4/10 | 4-04 |
| 7 | Perception of Freedom | 7/10 | 7-07 |
| 8 | Gender Dimension of Dalit Development | 9/10 | 9-09 |
| 9 | Access to Basic facilities | 1/6 | 1-1 |
| 10 | Access to Education | 5/6 | 5-5 |
| | Average | 0.44 | |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan.



The table 108 shows the values of each composite index which depicts the development of dalits in Madaghatta village of Belur taluk. As per the index the average value is 0.44 which is an average development of dalits in the Madaghatta village. Among the 10 indices choosen for evaluation of dalit development, the index of gender dimension has scored 9 which is the highest value followed by perception of freedom with 7 values. The least value of 01 is given to social inclusion and access to basic facilities, particularly the social inclusion is totally negative which implies the social discrimination and practice of untouchability in the village. The issues under social inclusion are, entering of dalits to non-dalits houses, addressing dalits respectively, participation of dalits in the village festivals, allowing dalits to temples and entering of dalits to hotels. These are essential characters of practicing discrimination which is very much existed in the village.

Similarly other important issue related to dalit development is access to basic facilities like drinking water, toilets, drainage which are the basic facilities not access to dalits, particularly the drinking water is not commonly shared by dalits and non-dalits in the village. However drainage which is inevitable as dalits are living in separate streets is not a major issue. The other facility like common toilets is not constructed in the village. Only few affordable households of both dalits and non-dalits have constructed the individual toilets.

Another important indicator of dalit development is education where the enrolment of dalit children, their attendance and rate of transition are included. Value of this index is very good with 5 out of 6 which show that dalits are inclined to send their children to the school. Thus the dalit development in the study area is not different from common scenario which existed in other part of state or country.

## 9.6 Conclusion

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population is most vital in assessing the human development, because socio-economic status of them considerably low. Therefore the socio-economic conditions of SCs/STs need to be improved. Despite of many ameliorating programmes launched by the Government, the socio-economic conditions remain low. The composition of SCs/STs population in the district is 20% of the total district population of Hassan, which is a major percentage. Unless this group of people lifted above poverty line the status of HDI of Hassan district continued to be low.

CHAPTER - X

# GOVERNANCE ISSUES - GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER – X

# GOVERNANCE ISSUES – GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

## 10.1 Introduction

Liberal Democracy is one of the basic features of the Indian Constitution. Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayat Raj even before Independence. The Father of the Nation felt that all issues at the village levels must be addressed by the people only under self-governance and the State or the Central Governments only facilitates such self-rule through grants and by conferring autonomy on them. Grassroots units of self-governance are popularly referred to as Panchayat and are deep-rooted in history. Panchayat system had earlier an informal setup to redress the local issues and problems of communities which were mainly social and economic in nature. They were popular institutions at micro levels and the main objective was to keep the local community in harmony.

During the Moghuls' rule, however, not much importance was given to local self-Governments. Though the British Administration did not encourage the Panchayat system, the local level institutions functioned in an informal setup until reforms were introduced in late 1800. The urban local Governments functioned with partly nominated and partly elected representatives. The British admired the village panchayats. Sir Charles Metcalfe, a British Governor in India in the 19th century, even called them as 'little republics', but these co called little republics were not ideal centres with democratic participation of all the people due to the caste-ridden federal system of those days. It was only Lord Rippon who took initiatives for the establishment of popularly elected institutions at local levels to look after specified institutions in their areas. The Royal Commission's report also favoured the decentralization and giving powers to the village panchayats. The States of West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras and Punjab took to initiatives to enact the legislations to establish village panchayats.

After Independence, there were intensive debates on the Draft Constitution; it was again Mahatma Gandhi who prevailed on the leaders to give powers and responsibilities to the local institutions. Accordingly, Article 40 in Directive Principles reads that 'steps will be organized to give the powers and authority as may be necessary to make them functional as units of self-Government'. With the launching of the Five Year Plans and recommendations made by the Expert Committee under the leadership of B.R. Mehta, Dr. Gadgil, et.al., Panchayat Raj Institutions gained-importance in some States like West Bengal and Maharashtra. It was only after the L.M. Singhvi Committee recommending that Panchayat Raj Institutions should be constitutionally recognized, protected and preserved, that the Central Government brought on the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendments forcing all the States to adopt the Act.

### 10.1.1 Panchayat Raj in Karnataka

The then Mysore Government in 1902 passed the Mysore Local Boards Act with a view to revitaling the rural local Government. In 1918, the Mysore Government enacted the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayat Act making provisions for elected representatives at the district and taluk levels. After Independence, District and Taluk Boards were set up by the Mysore

Government. The first independent legislation on Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) was enacted by the R.K. Hegde Government in 1983 and was brought into effect from April 1987 with the first elections to these local bodies in rural areas. This was amended during 1993.

The salient features of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 are:

- To establish a 3-tier Panchayat System of elected bodies.
- Reservation of seats to SC/ST and one-third seats to women at all levels; reservation of seats to persons belonging to backward classes.
- Reservations of offices of Chairpersons in favour of SC/ST, women and backward classes.
- Establishing Finance Commission and District Planning Committee.

### 10.1.2 Conceptualizing Governance: UNDP Approach

Governance is viewed as the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels. It comprises mechanisms, processes and in situations through which citizens and groups articulates their interests, exercise their legal right, meet their obligations and mediate their differences.

### 10.1.3 Structural Patterns of Panchayat Raj Institutions

#### 1. Gram Panchayat

Section 4 of the PRI Act provides for constituting Panchayat for the area comprising of a village or group of villagers having a population of 5,000 and not more than 7,000. The functions of the Gram Panchayat are mentioned in Section 51 provide for 31 functions with three Standing Committees:

- Production Committee,
- Social Justice Committee, and
- Amenities Committee.

#### 2. Taluk Panchayat

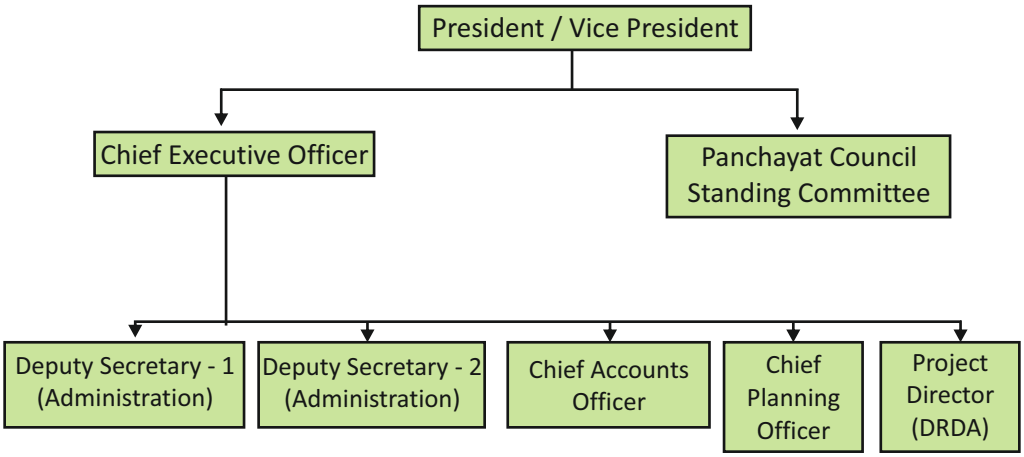
Section 145 of the Act lists four main functions with 28 detailed functions to be performed by the Panchayat. The functions are mainly supervisory and to monitor the progress of the schemes. There are three Standing Committees like the Finance, Auditing and Planning Committee, General Standing Committee and Social Justice Committee.

#### 3. Zilla Panchayat

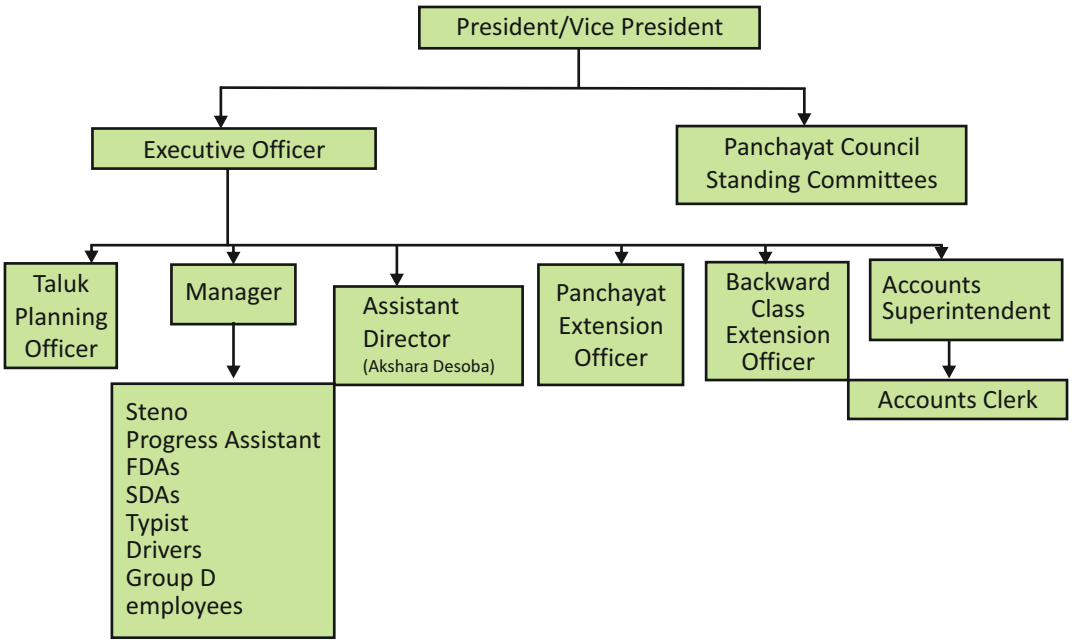
Section 184 of the Act lists four main functions and 29 detailed functions are given in Schedule III. There are 5 Standing Committees: Finance, Audit and Planning Committee, General Standing Committee, Social Justice Committee, Education and Health Committee and Agriculture and Industries Committee.

The organizational structure of the three Institutions is given in the following flow charts.

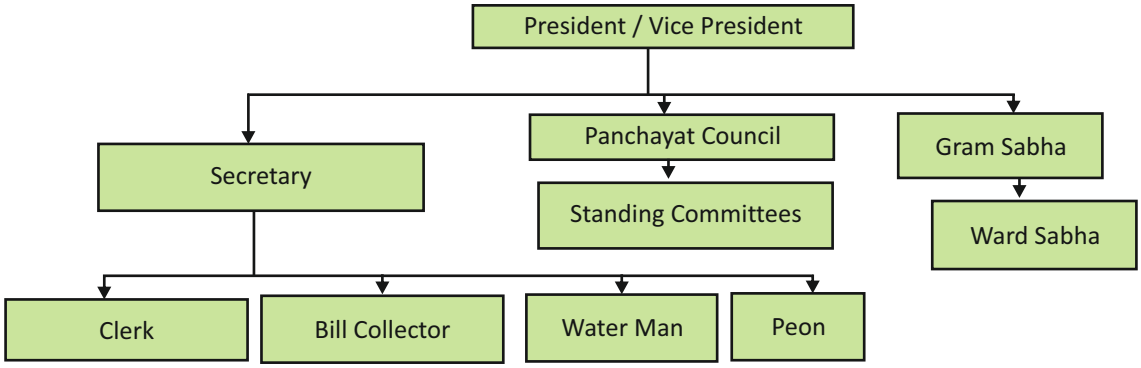
## District Level - Zilla Panchayat




## Intermediate Level - Taluk Panchayat




## Lower Level - Gram Panchayat

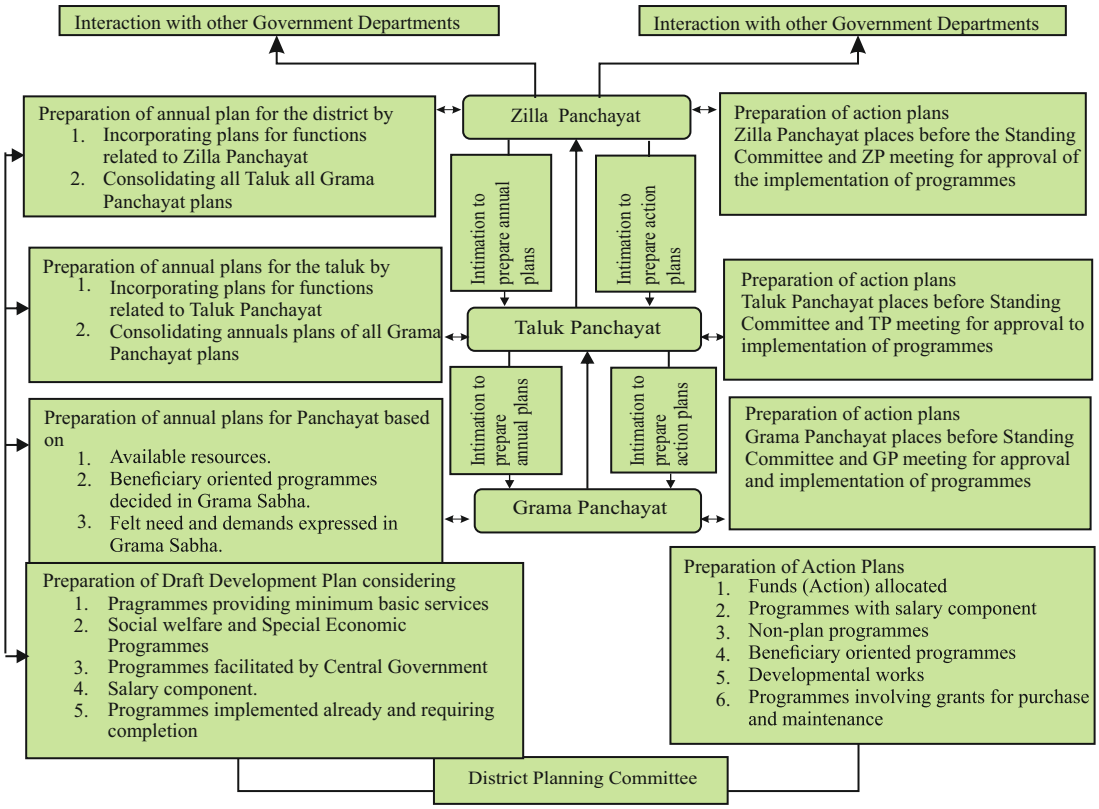


Section 309 of the PRI Act provides scope for the preparation of Development Plans. Every Gram Panchayat would prepare plans called Annual Plans and submit it to the Taluk Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat consolidate the plans at the taluk level and taluk plans are submitted to the Zilla Panchayat which prepares its plans based on the feedback obtained from Gram Panchayat and Taluk Panchayats. This plan has to be submitted to District Planning Committee (DPC).

Section 310 provides for the constitution of a District Planning Committee (DPC) which is a novel feature of the 73rd CAA to consolidate the plans of the PRIs and Urban Local level Institutions. The DPC consists of Members of Parliament, Elected members from Zilla Panchayat, Members from Urban Local Bodies. The Chairperson of the DPC is the Adhyaksha of the Zilla Panchayat, Mayor of City Corporation or President of City Municipal Council is Upadhyaksha of DPC, MLAs, MLCs, DC are permanent invitees, Chief Executive Officer is the Secretary of DPC.

The DPC has to prepare a District Development Plan for matters of common interest of the Zilla, Taluk and Gram Panchayats. The DPC also has to consolidate the plans including spatial plans, sharing physical and natural resources, integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation. The existing planning process of the three panchayats is given in the following flow chart.

**Existing Planning Process of Three-Tier System in Karnataka**



The District Plan has to concentrate on the following:

1. Document and analyze district economy based on the detailed resources inventory and establish levels of development of Sub-Districts/ Taluks.
2. Formulate District Sector schemes.
3. Prepare Integrated Spatial Development Plans to direct investment on infrastructure and district service networks system for social and economic development.
4. Prepare employment budgeting and plans.
5. Prepare urban and rural sectoral development plans.
6. Identify overall finances available for annual and five year plans and disaggregate finances under national, state and district sector schemes and prepare perspective five year and annual integrated development plan for the district.
7. Monitor and evaluate projects implemented at the district level.
8. Building a District Vision.

Though these functions are expected to be performed by the Zilla Panchayat through DPC, the Zilla Panchayat is not preparing plans incorporating the above points fully.

It is also essential that the District Vision is owned by all. This will require a high degree of participation in the preparation of the vision. The Ward and Gram Sabhas will have to be involved fully in the preparation of the District Vision. One of the processes that is suggested in the exercise for planning, namely, undertaking participative citizen surveys is itself a good way for starting the process through giving every citizen surveyed an opportunity to voice his or her needs and vision.

The Planning Commission is also of the view that the Local Self-Governments should also undertake a stock-taking exercise to assess the human conditions and also the availability of natural, social and financial resources, and infrastructure. This requires a good data base at all three levels to be consolidated at the Zilla level. The Planning Commission is insisting on all the States to prepare Human Development Report at the State and the district-levels and to use these reports as "Development Radars". Development Radars are a pictorial depiction of the performance of a unit of planning in respect of various sectors such as health, education, poverty alleviation, drinking water and housing. Development Radars could also be used as a report card that can measure progress on the development parameters that comprise it.

Good governance is one of the essential characteristics of development. Most of the developed countries where Human Development Ranking is high have practiced good governance. Whereas developing countries where the HDI ranking is very low have poor governance.

Good governance has eight major characteristics. They are participatory, transparency, accountability, rule of law, consensus, responsive equitable and inclusive and effective and efficient. These essential characteristics features are not found in developing countries.

To strengthen the governance in India efforts have been made particularly after the implementation of 73rd and 74th amendment of Indian Constitution. Though

India has a federal system of Government, the local self Government has been functioning in states. Similarly Karnataka State implemented decentralized government during the regime of Janatadal ruling in Karnataka. The credit goes to late Sri Abdul Nazir Sab who initiated the implementation of local governance structure as a Minister of Rural Development Panchayati Raj in 1982-83.

## 10.2 Local Governance Structure

Local governance is a three tier structure where Zilla Panchayat at the district level, taluk panchayat at intermediary level and Grama Panchayat at the local level. The hierarchies of this decentralized governance has the composition of president, vice president, elected members and an executive officer who is an official of Government like Chief Executive Officer at Zilla Panchayat, Executive Officer at Taluk Panchayat and Panchayat Development Officer at Grama Panchayat level. The members of various hierarchies are elected by the people in proportion to population having adequate representatives for SC/ST and women as per article of the act.

## 10.3 Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process

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

### 10.3.1 Taluk Panchayat

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

### 10.3.2 Grama Panchayat

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

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

## Table 109: Representation in Local Governance and Women Empowerment (2011-12)

| Taluks | 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: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

## Table 110: Representation of SCs, STs and others in the Grama Panchayats of Hassan District

| Taluks | SC | ST | Others | Male | Female |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alur | 52 | 16 | 140 | 93 | 111 |
| Arakalagud | 132 | 44 | 491 | 362 | 306 |
| Arasikere | 99 | 31 | 344 | 262 | 212 |
| Belur | 124 | 33 | 262 | 223 | 200 |
| Channarayapatna | 67 | 38 | 517 | 330 | 286 |
| Hassan | 104 | 23 | 482 | 341 | 285 |
| Holenarasipura | 70 | 24 | 286 | 208 | 172 |
| Sakaleshpura | 85 | 21 | 185 | 150 | 141 |
| District | 733 | 230 | 2707 | 1969 | 1713 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

ST, OBC and women representation.

## 10.4 Urban Local Bodies – Structure and Process

Urban places or towns are the nodal points in region which can render services and supply goods to its surrounding population. The growth of towns in India is a symbol of prosperity where adequate basic amenities are provided, because the villages are deprived of such facilities for obvious reasons in India. Thanks to Government for having launched many rural development programmes in India which provide basic amenities to rural mass. In this direction growth of towns and urban places and urban local bodies are necessary for achieving better human development at local level.

The historical 74th Amendment to the Constitution is a landmark face lift to urban administration in the country. As a consequence to the 74th Amendment to the Constitution the democracy has been decentralized, people have been granted active participation in grassroots administration.

A new dimension was added to urban administration. As a result the focus is transformed from local self government to local government.

Urban local bodies are necessary to mobilize local resources for taking up development works in respective towns or urban areas. Apart from mobilization of own resources they also get adequate assistance from the state to meet necessary expenditure towards providing basic amenities like drinking water, sewerage, health services, roads, sanitation, housing, etc. As the result of it urban residents are fortunate to enjoy the better public amenities than the rural mass. Numbers of ULBs are increasing year by year irrespective of their administrative hierarchies.

### 10.4.1 Urban Local Bodies in Hassan District

There are eight taluks in Hassan district, two taluks like Alur and Arakalgud have the Town Panchayat (TP), one City Municipality (CMC), i.e. Hassan city and remaining five taluks like Belur, Arasikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarasipura and Sakaleshpura are designated as Taluk Municipal Corporation (TMC) based on the size of population.

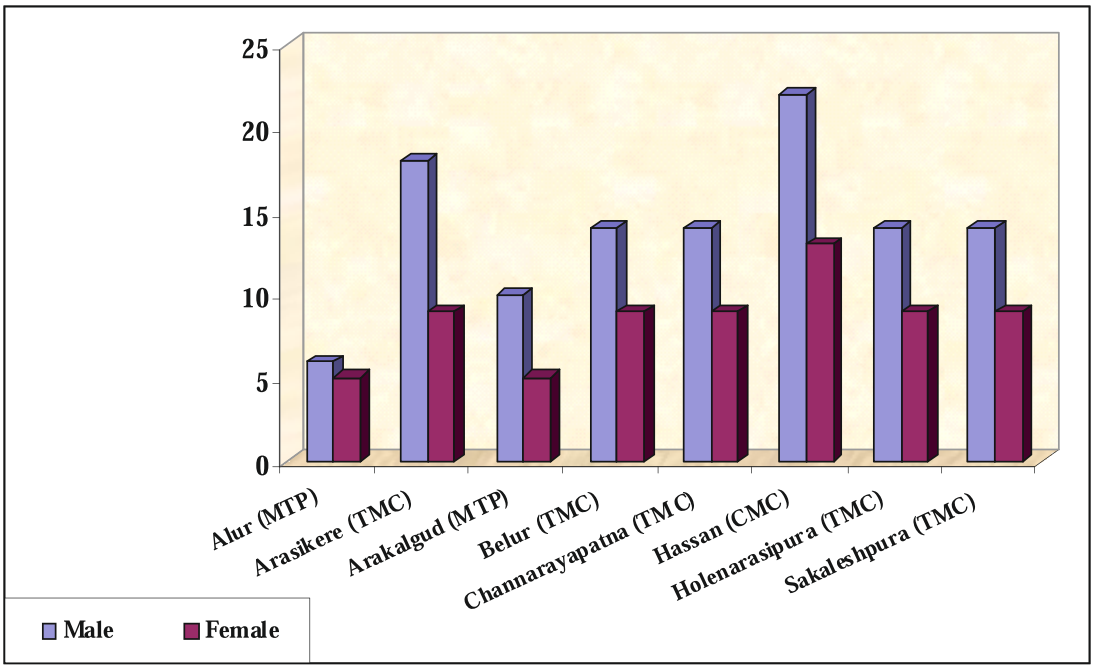
Table shows number of members elected to urban local bodies based on size of population, population composition like

**Table 111: Share of Female and Male Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs PRM**

| Taluks | Male | Percentage | Female | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alur (MTP) | 6 | 53.88 | 5 | 46.12 |
| Arasikere (TMC) | 18 | 54.26 | 9 | 45.74 |
| Arakalgud (MTP) | 10 | 56.03 | 5 | 43.00 |
| Belur (TMC) | 14 | 53.29 | 9 | 46.71 |
| Channarayapatna (TMC) | 14 | 54.81 | 9 | 45.19 |
| Hassan (CMC) | 22 | 54.66 | 13 | 45.34 |
| Holenarasipura (TMC) | 14 | 54.48 | 9 | 45.52 |
| Sakaleshpura (TMC) | 14 | 52.28 | 9 | 47.72 |
| District | 112 | 54.21 | 68 | 45.67 |

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

Figure 49: Share of Female and Male Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs PRM




SC/ST, women and OBCs.

As per 74th Act of Local Self Government various urban local bodies consist of president, vice president and chief officer. The president and vice president are elected from the members of the respective ULB, the chief officer is the executive head of these bodies and is a government officer. The powers and functions are vested with the ULB as envisaged in Karnataka ULBs Act.

The powers and functions of ULB are: mobilizing their resources through tax collection and appropriating the Government grants received for specific purpose. The other important functions of ULB is to implement various development programmes such as providing drinking water, drainage system, street lights, maintenance of burial grounds, cleanliness of the towns/city, maintenance of roads, bridges, culverts, etc.

## 10.5 Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms – e-Initiatives, Capacity Building and Good Governance Practices

India is a nation of villages. The rural mass in the nation comprises the core of Indian society and also represents the real India. According to the Census Data 2001, there are 638,387 villages in India that represent more than 72 per cent of the total population. So development of these rural mass is one of the key areas of consideration in the government policy formulation.

Rural development, which is concerned with economic growth and social justice, improvement in the living standard of the rural people by providing adequate

and quality social services and minimum basic needs becomes essential. The present strategy of rural development mainly focuses on poverty alleviation, better livelihood opportunities, provision of basic amenities and infrastructure facilities through innovative programmes of wage and self-employment, etc.

The government of India has started many programmes aimed at improving the standard of living in villages or rural areas. To build rural infrastructure, the government launched a time-bound business plan for action called Bharat Nirman in 2005. Under Bharat Nirman, action is proposed in the areas of Water Supply, Housing, Telecommunication and Information Technology, Roads, Electrification and Irrigation.

In view of the sheer size and diversity of our country, delivery of governance to the remote corners in a meaningful and locally relevant manner is a huge challenge. The administrative setup has evolved by incorporating our age old institutions with the modern democratic organs to meet this challenge.To make this challenge easy Panchayati Raj came into existence. Panchayats have historically been an integral part of rural life in India, and the Constitution (73rdAmendment) Act, 1992 has institutionalised the Panchayati Raj at the Village, Intermediate and the District levels, as the third tier of governance. In May 2004, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj was formed as the Nodal agency looking after the empowerment of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country.

The use of information communication technology has made this challenge more convenient.

### 10.5.1 Definition of E-Governance

*E-governance is the application of information and communication technologies to transform the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of informational and transactional exchanges with in government, between government and government agencies of National, State, Municipal and Local levels, citizen and businesses, and to empower citizens through access and use of information.*

The rise of e-government has been one of the most striking developments of the web in the present day context. As the Internet supported digital communities evolve, and assuming that they do indeed grow to incorporate individuals around the country (and globe), they present the national governments with a number of challenges and opportunities.

Governments in democratic states are primarily a representative mechanism whereby the selected few debate and enact the legislation for and on behalf of the nation state's citizens. There are several aspects to this that might prove of importance in the context of e-governance.

Firstly, those elected representatives need access to information and communication resources. It is necessary for them to inform and listen to their constituents; it is necessary for them to communicate with one another; and at the most basic, it is necessary for them to discover and represent the wishes of those who have elected them as their representatives. While we elect individuals,

we appreciate and understand that they must then balance three sometimes opposing forces: their own conscience; the philosophy of their party; and the interest of their constituency itself.

At the simplest level, the implementation of e-governance can then support this information and communication requirement. E-mail between politicians and and departments can be easily established. Since many state governments are providing Lap-tops to their MPs and MLAs, they can publish their home pages on Internet, to act as constituency interaction centre. This then touches on the next aspect, that of communicating with the constituents. In addition to the standard channels and mechanisms, the politicians can receive the e-mail messages from those wishing to express their views. There are similarly endless ways to utilize Information and communication technologies (only limited by the imagination of the implementing agency) to provide efficient and transparent solutions to citizens.

### 10.5.2 E-Initiatives

E-Initiatives are about service delivery to the citizens using the information and communication Technologies. The e-Initiatives go through three distinct levels of implementation. These stages in the e-Initiatives are:

Provision of static information: This stage is where a local body/government department has a portal of its own. Citizens can access information, seek procedural details about city services. However, they can't interact with any of the processes within the Local Body (LB)/department.

Capability for Transactional Services: This stage is where users can carry out transactions online.

Creating Online Communities: At this stage, LB websites provide interoperability with various organizations. Majority of current -initiatives fall under the first stage.

The general use problems in the e-Initiatives system are: No clarity in the setup of Civic authority, poor information availability on initiatives, lack of clarity on procedures, time consuming processes, lack of accountability of officials of the system, too many agencies and overlap of work.

### 10.5.3 E-Initiatives in Karnataka

The state of Karnataka has been an acclaimed leader in the IT Industry and its state capital revered as "Silicon Valley of India". Karnataka ranks well on e-Readiness scale and the state continues to flash as "leader" on the e-Readiness index. The state leads on the basis of the Environment, Readiness and Usage of IT.

Under the umbrella of Karnataka Government's IT policy, efforts are being made to implement the government projects electronically and take benefits of Information Technology to the masses. Being an IT Hub, the state has excelled in rolling out various e-Governance applications. Numerous government to citizens (G2C), government to government (G2G) and government to business (G2B) projects are implemented in Karnataka. Some of them are **Bhoomi** (Computerization of Land Records), **Kaveri** (Computerization of Sub-Registrar Offices), **Nemmadi, Bangalore-One, Khajane** (Computerization of Treasuries), **e-Procurement, Human Resource Management System** (HRMS), **State Data Centre, Sarige** (Computerization of **Regional Transport Offices** (RTO), **Commercial Tax, Rural Digital Services** (RDS), PDS computerization, etc.

Centre for e-Governance, Government of Karnataka being the implementing agency for e-governance initiatives in the state,

implemented State Wide Area Network (KSWAN), addressing the information communication needs of the Government and its departments. Karnataka has been a pioneer in rendering e-services through Citizen Centres in both Urban and Rural Areas. Bangalore One and Karnataka One projects service citizens in Urban Areas and Towns, while the widely acclaimed Nemmadi (Peace of Mind) project services rural citizens through Tele Centres. Through Nemmadi centres, close to fifty integrated services are delivered, spanning not only various certificates, but also social benefits like Age Old Pension, Physically Handicapped Pension and also utility, Insurance Premium payments. The state is planning to rollout 4913 new Telecentres, and ensure one CSC for every Gram Panchayat in a PPP mode.

### 10.5.4 Capacity Building

The need for capacity building to strengthen Civil Society and the understanding of 'communities' towards development and common principles of effective local governance should be the key focus for good governance.

Capacity building at all levels of an organization is widely perceived as the most important approach to achieve quality of services and customer's satisfaction.

In a federal democracy, decentralization of power is viewed as necessary to empower people in rural and urban areas to improve their lot. The empowerment of the local levels of administration would foster confidence and enable more individuals even outside the bureaucracy to come forward to handle community needs and enhance public good effectively without hesitancy or the need of approval by higher level authorities.

The concept of capacity building in public administration heavily relies upon professionalism of the civil service. There is increasing awareness about the low level of professional quality of public servants employed in districts and in rural areas. Resistance to the capacity building programme comes from the staff as well as from the supervisor.

People normally do not like change. There is also a myth that capacity building means bigger work-loads. Resistance also comes from supervisors and managers who often perceive that staff capacity building would lead to reduction of their own powers.

The most crucial element in capacity building is leadership. Good leadership aimed at improvement of organizational culture is integral to capacity building.

Capacity building does not mean that the staff is free to define what they will do - when, where and how. This is obviously wrong. Capacity building demands staff to behave responsibly and produce desired and agreed upon results. It means a collegiate effort in which an individual or an organization could be made accountable and responsible for any action that they take.

Access to information, participation, innovation and accountability are needed to build an environment for capacity building. In traditional organizations, information is the preserve of higher level bureaucracy. This system needs to be broken to allow people to get whatever information they need to perform their task. The staff should be encouraged to actively participate in the task of the group.

### 10.5.5 Good Governance Practices

Good governance, means securing justice, empowerment, employment and efficient delivery of services.

Citizens all the world over look up to the nation-state and its organs for high

quality performance. When good governance is guaranteed, citizens go about their personal business and pursuits with enhanced expectations. On the other side of the spectrum, bad or indifferent governance not only restricts opportunities of success but it can even degenerate into sectarian conflicts and civil wars. In such an atmosphere personal accomplishments as well as social achievements get severely restricted.

Good governance helps create an environment in which sustained economic growth becomes achievable. Conditions of good governance allow citizens to maximize their returns on investment.

Good governance does not occur by chance. It must be demanded by citizens and nourished explicitly and consciously by the nation state. It is, therefore, necessary that the citizens are allowed to participate freely, openly and fully in the political process. The citizens must have the right to compete for office, form political party and enjoy fundamental rights and civil liberty. Good governance is accordingly associated with accountable political leadership, enlightened policy-making and a civil service imbued with a professional ethos. The presence of a strong civil society including a free press and independent judiciary are pre-conditions for good governance.

What is 'good' governance in the Indian context? The central challenge before good governance relates to social development. In his famous 'tryst with destiny' speech on 14 August 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru articulated this challenge as 'the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunities'. Good governance must aim at expansion in social opportunities and removal of poverty. In short, good governance, means securing justice, empowerment, employment and efficient delivery of services.

To improve service delivery mechanism at the gross root level e-initiatives have been adopted in the decentralized governance process. The objectives of delegation of power to the local authorities are to ensure transparency in administration particularly with reference to providing services to the citizens. It is also the objectives of good governance taking the services to the doorsteps of people and pro-people programmes. To ensure the transparency, accountability and hazel free administration e-initiatives is necessary which ultimately the e-governance has become a practice.

In this direction Hassan district administration has introduced e-initiatives for capacity building programmes and ensuring good governance. To help the common people through e-governance the following services are provided at Nemadi Kendra's (Atlji service Centre).

About eight Nemadi Kendras are functioning at taluk head quarter to provide services.

Panchtantra is another e-initiative initiated in the Hassan district local administration. As a result of this e-initiative, common people are access to the administration and activities of Mandal Panchayath. The following information are available in the panchatantra website.

### 10.5.6 Panchatantra Summary Reports

| Report on GP Performance Ranking | **Report on GP Staff** | **Report Demand v/s Collection** | **Data Entry Statistics** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Statements | BRS Reports | BRS Month-wise Reports | Other Reports |
| Report on Panchayat Proceedings/Meetings | New Ration Card Requests | Training Statistics | Report on IE & BS prepared by CA/ CAFIRM Uploaded Details |
| Report on D.C.B. | RR Details of Panchayat Properties | Report on 13 FC Grants Released to Panchayats | Report on D.C.B. - Details |
| ZP Portal Statistics | TP Portal Statistics | Report on Events/ Circulars Uploaded by GP | NBA Reports |
| GSK statistics | SHG Statistics | e-Swathu Statistics | GSK-Panchatantra Works Statistics |
| PEAIS Questionnaire Statistics | Gandhi Grama Puraskara Questionaire Statistics | GSC Reports | Date wise e-Atten-dance Reports |
| Report on Street light entries | Report on Water tap connection entries | Report on ZP/TP/GP Officers & Members Statistics | |

Source: RDPR, GoK

Due to the scheme of panchatantra people can understand the performance of each grama panchayats. Thus the objective of human development like providing opportunities to each everyone is achieved.

## 10.6 Role of NGOs and Voluntary Groups

NGOs play an important role in promoting appropriate awareness and sensitizing the local level institutions about poor families, particularly women, and imbibe them with the principle of co-operation, voluntarism, mutual trust, and concern for the poor, with a vision and strategy to promote the rights of their children and empowerment of women in the backward areas, particularly among the socially marginalized groups.

There are 12 NGOs engaged in rendering service to the society.

List of NGOs in Hassan District are: (1) Hasanamba Institute for Higher Education, (2) People's Education Society, (3) Sruti Foundation, (4) Priyadarshini Organisation, (5) Srividyaranya Vidya Samaste, (6) Prachodana, (7) Deepadri Foundation, (8) Harsita Alur Yojana, (9) Ashwini Priyadarshini Rural Development Social Education and Health Organisation in Karnataka, (10) Vidya Balabhavan, (11) Samrudi Trust and (12) Dharmashri Yuvathi Mandali.

The main objectives of the NGOs are:

- Building a healthy community through promotion and sustenance of good health, prevention of diseases, counseling and rehabilitation.
- Providing and facilitating quality education focusing on values, literacy and learning through joyful, experimental modes for the children of

the 6-15 years of age group with special attention on educating girl-children.

- Mobilizing resources from community, financial and Panchayat Raj Institutions for community and village development by strengthening the capabilities of the people and establishing linkages among local level institutions.
- Creating off-farm employment opportunities for male and female to enhance the income ¬of the poor families.
- Establishing strong relationships between people and other institutions for the overall development of backward areas in general and communities in particular.
- Formation of SHGs for rural women, providing required fund and oversee their functions and also monitor the progress of the SHGs in a backward area.



## 10.7 Representation of Women and Marginalized Sections of Society in Governance

One of the objectives of decentralized Government is to provide adequate representation to women and marginalized sections like SCs/STs and other backward class of society in the local government of all the three tiers like Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Grama Panchayat as well as ULBs. As per Karnataka State Panchayat Act. Hassan district has two Taluk Panchayats, five TMC and one CMC. The composition of these various bodies are shown in table.

**Table 112: Composition of Taluk Panchayats, TMCs and CMC**

| | Male | Female | SC | ST | OBC | Others | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TP | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 11 |
| TP | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 15 |
| TMC | 18 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 27 |
| TMC | 14 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 23 |
| TMC | 14 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 23 |
| CMC | 22 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 20 | 35 |
| TMC | 14 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 23 |
| TMC | 14 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 23 |
| Total | 112 | 68 | 24 | 10 | 62 | 84 | 180 |
| Percentage | 62.2% | 37.7% | 13.3% | 5.5% | 34.4% | 46.6% | |

Source: District at glance 2011, Hassan District

Of the total 180 seats in all the 8 ULBs (TP 2, TMC and CMC 1), 68 seats are reserved for women with 37.7%. With this 37.7% of reservation of seats to women comprising SC, ST and OBC there is shortage of 2% reservation to women quota in Hassan district. The other categories like SC, ST and OBC have the representation of 13.3%, 5.5% and 34.4% respectively in all the eight ULBs of Hassan district.

The percentage of representation to various marginalised sections of the society in the ULBs of Hassan district implies the participation of people from all strata of the society in decision making processes. As a result of this adequate representation these sections of society are empowered politically. This kind of political empowerment and power sharing pave the way for achieving equality in the society which is one of the essences of human development.

## 10.8 Conclusion

Good governance is one of the essence of better human development. Under governance issue, possibility of ensuring transparency and accountability in administration is achieved. In district administration e-governance has been adopted to ensure the transparency in governance. The three tiers of local self governments are functioning with district administration. The NGOs are also extending support to the district administration for extending support in health, education and other capacity building programmes in the district.

CHAPTER - XI

# URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT









CHAPTER – XI

# URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Urbanization has been a common phenomenon in most of the developing countries. India also experiencing urban growth.

The 2011 Census has indicated the growing urban population due to continued outer migration and inter urban migrations. There are about more than 4500 cities and towns with some form of elected municipal body followed by the 74th constitutional amendment planning for infrastructure. Providing infrastructure is becoming complex due to uncoordinated and ad-hoc strategies of the individual stake holders. Several efforts have been made by both central and state governments about its policy commitment towards urban development i.e. "slum free cities", "inclusive cities", "cities without poverty", etc. Still urban poor are not able to cope with their life in urban centers. Government has taken many improvement programme both for urban poor and rural poor separately and trying to provide satisfactory life for all citizens equally within the capacity of its resources it has and resources it can mobilize. In this context urban service delivery and its issues are becoming very much important. Because institutions and organizations working for pro-poor urban society are also struggling and there are evidences of statistics showing satisfactory ratio of beneficiaries, even then the problems are not resolved to a satisfactory level. The vacuum in policy making and achievement of target with practical solution under the political and official leadership have 'decided' that the imbalances in the achievement must be taken up through a proper urban governance to make urban poor to live a fairly good life.

The political and official bodies felt that if an urban poor made access to the basic services by providing a proper service delivery to reach all individuals and needy groups of urban society, then it may be possible to provide quality urban life. Hence quality urban service delivery is becoming most essential in the present context. In this scenario it has given a call that only statistical ratio of provision of infrastructure with respect to the population ratio of urban poor within ULBs is not only an important factor, but the quality urban service delivery matters; which means how effectively all services reach the individuals. So there should be a continuous evaluation and monitoring of the service delivery which is essential even after execution of the urban poor beneficiary schemes. The compilation of these urban service delivery issues and its analysis throw some light on the development index.

The service delivery issues of the whole Hassan district are discussed as per the data provided by the respective authorities. To strengthen the analysis some general enquiries and other observational studies were also done. The following discussion gives a comprehensive analysis of the service delivery issues of Hassan district.

## 11.1 Service Delivery Issues

Urban services delivery is being increasingly recognised as a evaluating measure for finding development index to confirm whether the facilities provided have

reached the needy group and whether the same have been utilized for their socio-economic development and the service provided had any impact on improving the urban poor in the ULB jurisdiction.

The government has launched service delivery initiative for covering the ULB area by providing water supply, waste water management through proper sewerage system, solid waste management and fetidity of storm drainage to maintain proper urban sanitation under the ULB governance.

The urban local bodies generally delineate the boundary of their jurisdiction and then the municipal services will be provided for the households within the ULB boundary, the ULB boundaries are marked with respect to the compact development upto which they can offer ULB services. In many urban centres the urban spread scattered beyond the boundaries where the municipal services cannot be extended or provided by the ULBs but households of those areas will come under the urban population. In such cases the ratio of population covered by the ULBs with respect to total urban population will vary and the highest percentage of coverage does not become an indicator of good urban service delivery.

This type of variation is identified in the taluks of Hassan district and summarised as follows. More percentage of ULB population in the taluk shows the greater coverage of population under service delivery. In Hassan district as Hassan is the district headquarter it has more percentage of ULB population, whereas other taluk headquarters have a percentage of ULB population about less than 50% of the ULB percentage population of Hassan. Among these taluks Sakaleshpur has the highest percentage of ULB population i.e. 18.15% and it is followed by Arakalgud (16.88%), C.R. Patna (16.76%), H.N. Pura (16.45%) with a very marginal variation of ULB population percentage among each other. As the undulated terrain condition did not allow the urban spread for sparse or scattered development, the coverage of ULB becomes easy and cover more in Sakaleshpur and Arakalgud.

**Table 113: Urban Population to Total Population**

| Taluks | Urban Population to Total Population | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Alur | 6541 | 7.67 |
| Arasikere | 53181 | 16.88 |
| Arakalgud | 16807 | 8.22 |
| Belur | 22488 | 12.19 |
| Channarayapatna | 40440 | 16.76 |
| Hassan | 147000 | 44.8 |
| Holenarasipura | 30080 | 16.45 |
| Sakaleshpura | 23350 | 18.15 |
| District | 339887 | 17.64 |

Source: Urban Cell, Hassan

The other taluk has less percentage of ULB population because Arasikere has fairly flat terrain and has wider and scattered urban spread. Whereas the Alur town is very small compared to any other taluks of the district both in terms of population and geographic area which in turn made ULB to cover less percentage of population. Hence the good service delivery will not depend on percentage of population covered by ULB. It depends on the quality and strength of service of ULB with its richly endowed resource mobilization strength. Because resource mobilization directly has an impact on financial strength of ULBs which in turn affects the financial strength after the service delivery and maintaining the same. The major service delivery component in the urban context under ULBs are housing, water supply, sewerage or drainage, medical facilities and other social security services.

The above table 114 shows the public amenities available in the urban places of Hassan district. Households without own houses is 12.86 percent in the district. The maximum percentage of houseless household found in Alur town followed by Hassan city, whereas Sakaleshpura town has zero percent of houseless household, which is a good indication of human development.

The average slum population in the urban places of the Hassan district is 34.16% which considered as higher. The maximum percentage of slum dweller found in Alur town with 57.45% followed by Arakalgud town with 55% and Holenarasipura with 51%. The district administration has to take necessary steps to prevent slum by improving the necessary amenities.

**Table 114: Public amenities available in urban places of Hassan district**

| Taluks | Household without own house | % of slum population | % of household having drainage facilities | No. of beds per 1000 population in urban area | % of resource mobilization | Length of road in urban area | Crime rate per 10000 population | Road accidents per 10000 population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alur | 21.2 | 57.48 | 75.59 | 15 | 10.35 | 18.66 | 25 | 3 |
| Arasikere | 0.64 | 19.48 | 84.35 | 4 | 27.57 | 11.47 | 56 | 3 |
| Arakalgud | 0.53 | 55.00 | 82.85 | 6 | 24.96 | 18.12 | 71 | 4 |
| Belur | 0.65 | 32.85 | 86.30 | 5 | 41.22 | 8.03 | 54 | 3 |
| Channarayapatna | 0.11 | 26.80 | 82.23 | 6 | 38.23 | 14.39 | 76 | 9 |
| Hassan | 9.16 | 14.00 | 89.47 | 11 | 85.01 | 7.79 | 117 | 10 |
| Holenarasipura | 0.24 | 51.00 | 95.52 | 9 | 35.89 | 10.8 | 26 | 7 |
| Sakaleshpura | 0 | 17.00 | 83.65 | 7 | 31.75 | 2.29 | 31 | 1 |
| District average | 12.86 | 34.16 | 84.49 | 7.87 | 36.87 | 11.44 | 57 | 8 |

Source: Urban Cell, Hassan

Providing better drainage facilities shows the disposal of drainage water and disposal of night soil. The towns in Hassan district has an average 84.5% of drainage facilities connected to all households. Alur town has only 75.59% of drainage facilities and the remaining towns have more than 85% of UGD facilities.

The beds facilities for inpatients in the hospital are an indication of adequate health facilities available in an urban area. In the towns of Hassan district the average availability of beds per 1000 population is around 8. The availability of beds is highest in Alur with 15 beds per 1000 population and lowest ratio found in Arakalgud with 4:1000.

With regard to mobilization of own resources in the urban areas of Hassan district, the average percentage of own resource mobilization is 36.87%, Hassan city being Municipal Corporation mobilizing highest percentage of its own resources of 85% apart from Government grant-in-aid.

The crime rates and accident rates in the eight urban places of Hassan district is very negligible which shows the good harmony and congestion free movement of vehicles.

The overall urban facilities in the urban planning of Hassan district is better except Alur and Arakalgud towns needs special care to address the problem of housing, slum development, etc.

The service delivery details of each of these aspects in different taluks of Hassan district are as follows.

## 11.2 Water Supply and Sanitation

Service delivery of water supply is a basic component. As it is a most essential component the coverage is maximum in all ULB areas. The service level analysis for the best delivery generally considers aspects like

- Coverage of water supply connection.
- Percapita supply of water and quality of water.
- Pattern of distribution in different sessions.
- Extent of metering of water connections.

**Table 115: Per capita expenditure on development works**

| Taluks | Per capita expenditure on development works |
|---|---|
| Alur | 2048.6 |
| Arasikere | 360.99 |
| Arakalgud | 908.84 |
| Belur | 597.74 |
| Channarayapatna | 450.17 |
| Hassan | 280.71 |
| Holenarasipura | 679.62 |
| Sakaleshpura | 843.72 |
| District | 771.29 |

Source: Urban Cell, Hassan

- Extent of non-revenue water.
- Cost recovery in water supply services and service charges.
- Efficiency in redressal of customer complaints.

Water supplying service delivery has been analysed with percentage of households connected with tap water. The data shows more than 90% of the households in ULBs of the whole districts have tap water connection.

Water supplying connection in Hassan district shows a very good coverage among the ULB population. The same and equal status is maintained by providing fairly good water supply connection to all taluks. One of the primary reason might be availability of good and assured water resource in the area and also the district receives fairly good rain fall.

From the data it is seen that fairly good percentage of houses are connected with water taps, but the service delivery is not satisfactory level in major parts of taluk headquarters. The situation remains same in both during summer as well as rainy seasons. Taluks like Sakaleshpur and Alur have inadequate water supply and potable quality of water is not available during rainy season as the surface sources are flooded with heavy storm discharges. As these taluks do not have any facilities to withhold flood water and whole storm flood water rushes to down

**Table 116: Water supply to households**

| Taluks | Water supply | Percentage |
|---|---|---|
| Alur | 843 | 99.31 |
| Arasikere | 5932 | 99.24 |
| Arakalgud | 2235 | 99.73 |
| Belur | 3339 | 98.91 |
| Channarayapatna | 4160 | 99.03 |
| Hassan | 17840 | 99.65 |
| Holenarasipura | 4634 | 99.56 |
| Sakaleshpura | 2933 | 93.59 |
| District | 41916 | 98.63 |

Source: Urban Cell, Hassan

streams of tributaries and drainage therefore during summer season these rivers and water courses carry dry discharges and water is not available. Hence service delivery of water supplying is not adequate. The ground water is also not available at lower depths.

Arasikere and Belur have semi dry flat regions. The water supplying service is still too inadequate. As there is a reservoir for Hemavathi river at downstream part of Arakalgud near the place called Gorur, the taluks Hassan, Holenarasipura and Channarayapatna get the benefit of supply of water through canals as well as from the river Hemavathi which passes through these taluks at close proximity.

The district has two reservoirs. Flood retention dams are constructed across Hemavathi and Yagachi rivers. Since these reservoirs supply water for irrigation requirements their contribution to the drinking purpose has a very minimum role.

As the district region has got good surface water resource, some scientific measures have to be taken to hold water during both dry and rainy seasons. If water is made available at sources the ULB households will get assured water. Since all the ULB areas in the taluks have better water tap connections to individual houses good service delivery can be achieved.

A study related to sanitation has been carried with general observation and discussions. As the ULBs of all the taluks except Hassan has primary treatment status of water. The major contaminants through chemical fertilizers in the huge agricultural and plantation region of the taluk and other mineral contaminants carried through storm run-off are difficult to remove from the existing treatment status. Hence these water treatment units are required to be upgraded. As the ground water potential has directly fed the surface run-off of storm water, the contaminants carried in the underground sources were also not treated properly and also serious investigations are required before utilizing water from the underground source.

The hygienity of water sources and location of water supply appurtenances show a general scenario, that is, there exists a chance of storm flood or water stagnation along with surface liquid water deposits which will affect severely the sanitation part of the city. There are attempts from the ULBs during the noticeable moments. But it is a serious issue required to be tackled by the ULBs in the district. Along with the supply of treated water to the individual households in the ULB jurisdiction, a proper care to provide better sanitation environment to keep away the contamination is required.

An objective analysis of sanitation needs a maintenance of data regarding water borne diseases in the ULB areas, water quality sample test at the places of source, treatment and end user spots, water supply leakage spots and entry of contaminants, etc. The following discussions on solid waste and liquid waste management will also contribute in a big way the sanitation aspects in the ULB areas of the district.

## 11.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

A study related to sanitation in the ULB regions of different taluks in Hassan district has been carried out. Generally effective service delivery system regarding sanitation specific to solid waste and liquid waste managements will focus on coverage of toilets, collection efficiency of waste water network, adequate wastewater treatment capacity and facilities. Extent of reuse and recycling of wastewater, cost recovery and sewerage related charges, collection, conveyance, segregation, treatment and disposal of solid waste, efficiency of redressal of complaints from households in the ULB area, etc. have been looked into.

Here an analysis is carried on the limited data provided and to strengthen it a general observations studies and discussions were carried out.

Statistics regarding sewerage/drainage percentage of HHS provided with sewerage and drainage (both close and open facilities) shows the quality of status above the average. ULB in Holenarasipura taluk has 95.52% coverage which is the highest among the taluk. ULBs of other taluks Arasikere, Arakalgud, Belur, Channarayapatna, Sakaleshpur and Hassan are in equal status, has coverage between 80% and 90%. The Alur has 71.59% of coverage which is the least one among the ULBs of Hassan district, but 71.59% is an appreciable coverage.

Since there is no segregation of data to project how many houses have sewerage facilities and type of sewerage facilities the values of coverage have lost its precision. The drainage for storm water and other liquid wastes are generally provided along the road way owns maximum percentage cannot be integrated with sewerage. Hence a general observational survey has been carried out, in which it was noted that maximum households were provided with toilet facilities with a soak pit system to digest the toilet waste. Houses were not connected to underground drainage (UGD) system, because no taluk headquarters has UGD network system. In some area sewers are carrying sewage from group of houses but sewage is disposed at the natural water courses are water bodies or low laying areas in the form of lagooning or oxidation ponds but none of the ULBs has proper sewage treat plants. As surface drainages are provided to carry storm run-off along road way sides, most of the houses are connected to open drainage system. Some of the main open drains are connected to many conservancy lanes waste water other than the toilet system. As many of these open

drainages are not maintained in a systematic way some drainages get chocked due to garbage collection or deposition during storm and from the road side tree dry leaves. The stagnated water in the drains give way to mosquito breading and long time stagnation also leads to nuisance in the vicinity due to bad odour. Most intermittently these deposits were taken out to the road side ways and carried by trucks. Though each household is connected to open drainage, the urban sanitation services are not carried out effectively. Since there are more malaria cases in Hassan district region a better improvement in the sanitation is required in the ULBs of Hassan. Many open drains were not lined properly to protect the edges of drains; the bed of the drains is also not paved properly with designed gradients to carry out low and high discharge during summer and rainy seasons. Hence many roads and low lying areas are subjected to flash urban floods and cause inadequate urban mobility. The drainage water which carrying grit and garbage during storm flood deposit over road surface and make the road surface too inadequate for pedestrians and vehicular movements. Though these consequences are regularly recurring in different seasons of the year it spoils the sanitation in the ULB jurisdiction.

Solid waste management in ULB areas of different taluks in Hassan district is showing a similar status in urban service delivery system. No ULBs has proper or integrated approach to solid waste management. In almost all ULBs collection, conveyance, segregation, treatment and disposal of solid waste are carried out by municipal authority. There are work force shortages in all municipal authorities and a lack of dedicated and experienced staff to carry out the works regarding solid waste. These authorities depend on either contract based staff or tendering the whole solid waste management to the private sector. In general these ULBs are carry out the solid waste management through public-private partnership model.

As most of these ULBs did not have designed dedicated space for solid waste management till last decade the whole processes of solid waste management was carried out as an informal activity. Very recently the solid waste management is taken up by all ULBs on the main stream or core functions of ULBs. As per the government instruction, all ULBs should purchase a land or identify a land at the outskirt of the city or town for solid waste treatment and disposal. The solid waste treatments are carried out by incineration, composting and recycling of material by segregating the solid waste either at the treatment site or at the source of generation solid waste. In most of the ULBs in Hassan district there is earmarked site for treatment and disposal. But a scientific method of handling the processes of segregation, incineration, composting and recycling of solid waste are not done. However ULBs have taken an initiative in this regard.

The collection of solid waste is done by visiting houses for door to door collection, by the crew members who carried the solid waste either by push cart or small auto rickshaw. In some areas solid waste bins are provided to collect solid waste from nearby areas. The solid waste once collected from sources is carried by using open trucks. This is the general scenario in all ULBs. From the study it is also observed that there is no serious consideration of bio-medical waste management in ULB jurisdiction. The bio-medical wastes are segregated at the source by the respective authorities and by pooling the waste from hospitals, nursing homes and clinics, and collected and dumped at the

garbage disposal sites. Some incinerable wastes are burnt along with other municipal waste.

The biodegradable solid waste, which is generated from slaughter houses, meat stalls and market areas are collected by the crew members reserved for those areas. From recent years, about 80% to 90% of the garbage generated is collected and carried to the garbage disposal site. But none of these solid waste management activities are carried out in a scientific form. Hence 100% sanitation expectancy from the existing mode of waste management, solid waste management are not possible. But a serious move is just initiated to carry out an integrated solid waste management by all ULBs of Hassan district.

Service delivery issues of solid waste management generally should look into factors like household level coverage of solid waste management services, efficiency of collection of municipal solid waste, extent of segregation of solid waste, waste and cost recovery, scientific method of treatment and disposal, etc. These itself will not make the service delivery effective. The whole solid waste management should be carried through on integrated approach.

In an integrated approach the effort will start from a household, the individual houses and other places where solid waste is generated and these should be segregated the solid waste into bio-degradable. Incinerable means burnable, recyclable and reusable. These waste must be kept in designated coloured carry bags. The crew members from the municipal authority will carry these coloured bags and then carried through trucks to the solid waste treatment plant. There it is easy for them to segregate the solid waste for further treatment i.e. composting, incineration and recycle the materials like glass, metal, wood, plastic, stone, tiles, etc. wastes.

Along with these activities the municipal authorities should divide the ward into sizeable units and designate a set of crew members. The ULB should designate a proper place for pooling the collected solid waste from individual houses. The pooling place must have a solid bunk or metal container where a truck can lift and transport to the designated point. The pooling place of solid waste and transport axis of solid waste should be properly designed and designated by the town planning authority. A proper pooling place at different wards and treatment place of solid waste must have clear buffer space to separate it from the human habitable place and should earmark the places at leavened side of wind. Care must be taken to keep away the solid waste deposit or disposal places away from the natural water carrier, natural water body to avoid the mixing of solid waste with storm wastes. There solid waste deposit or disposal place should have a non-permeable floor bed which is paved to avoid contamination of underground water table from the solid waste decomposition and other chemical contents. The biomedical waste should be handled separately from general solid waste.

In the overall process the revenue authority has to provide land to the ULBs, town planning authority to plan and design a designated place for solid waste, forest, geologic and minor irrigation department to handle other issues likewise, many stake holders of the town should be integrated along with ULBs to carry out proper solid waste management for an effective service delivery.

## 11.4 Concluding Remarks

Any urban service delivery system totally depends on proper data

management, data analysis to understand the service delivery dynamics and to forecast the consequences of the service delivery for preparing for the future. An effective service delivery system will take care of health of the people and health of the natural environment. The ULB as it has self supporting and self-reporting system to ensure effective performance of the municipal management system requires to be strengthened, viz., municipal administration and finance, duties and function of individual sections, operational and decision making plans, inclusiveness to bring together elected and non-elected bodies along with NGOs and private players, regular monitoring and corrective actions and performance, allocation of work responsibilities to appropriate technical staffs, adoption of advancement in science and technologies to assist service delivery component unresolvable issues, adaptation of green concept in service delivery management, regular updations in execution of work and development of urban service delivery system, strengthening the public-private partnership through commitment, regular training and updation programmes to general publics, ULB crew member and heading authorities of different stake holders, integration of different authorities as per 74th Constitutional Amendment Act prescriptions, farming design guideline and manual for comprehensive delivery system, instituting a dedicated data management and research and development cell by integrating with pollution control board and town planning and development authority, etc. to support the quality municipal services to support the economic development of ULBs and creating efficient healthy and environmentally urban comities.

Dynamics of urbanization in all types of urban settlements, unmanageable urban activities, gap between supply and demand for urban municipal services, lack of coordination among different stake holders, changing dynamics of environment both local and global, etc. are the challenging issues connected to the urban service delivery. In the service delivery system, it should look beyond many aspects. The ULB responsibility is not only creation of infrastructure and services; it should look into how effective the services are in reaching the common public and how adequately both rich and poor urban societies are utilizing it.

The ULBs are getting much assistance through JNNURM, ULDSSMT (Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns), etc. are providing good support to ULBs. As the ULBs are not utilizing the schemes and management through a technically qualified staff most of these programmes and even though the structure of programmes is good, failed because of wrong execution through unqualified staff.

Since the urban service management is a multi disciplinary, that,it has social-economic dimensions, science and technological dimensions, legal and public policy formulations and all other aspects of urban settlements are concerned, a mono-modal system will not work, an interdisciplinary mode under an integrated approach must be introduced with the overall activity patterns of urban service delivery system.

An effective service delivery will influence appropriate development. The scale of infrastructure and service delivery quality both matter for ascertaining a human development index that indirectly reflects the quality of urban life under the ULB jurisdiction.

# CHAPTER - XII
# WAY FORWARD



CHAPTER – XII

# WAY FORWARD

## 12.1 Introduction

Preparing human development report of individual districts in Karnataka is a milestone in achieving overall development of state. It also implies variation in development of Karnataka. The indices such as HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, CTDI and UDI which are used for assessing human development of various district infers the specific issues responsible for low ranking of HDI in the inter districts as well as intra districts. Apart from this within the district how variation exists between the taluks also identified.

In the preparation of HDI report of Hassan district it is noticed that the Hassan taluk which is a district headquarters has been identified as a number one in HDI. In case of CDI, GII as well as FCI secured higher values than any other districts which clearly indicate the bias and disparity in implementing various schemes. It appears because of administrative proxity has been strong supporting factor for achieving better human development in Hassan taluk than other taluks in the district.

Apart from this the urban place of Hassan town substantially contributes for the development of Hassan taluk. Thus the study of HDI at taluk level is useful and became road map for rectifying the regional disparity within the taluk.

Hassan district has an unique character than any other districts which lies in Malnad region. The HDI of Hassan district is almost nearer to HDI of other neighbouring districts like Kodagu, Udupi, Chikkamagalore and Shimoga. As the report reveals the HDI of Hassan which was in 11 in 2001 position has been elevated to 9th position in 2011-12 which is a path of progress in human development.

## 12.2 Discussion and Analysis

### 12.2.1 Educational Component

Educational component is one of the major and important component in calculating the human development. The educational component is measured by mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. Mean years of schooling are estimated based on educational attainment data from censuses and surveys. Expected years of schooling estimates are based on enrolment of age at all levels of education and population of official school age for each level of education. Expected years of schooling are capped at 18 years. Thus the education index is the geometric mean of two indices. Looking at the literacy level of Hassan district it is better than many districts in state and little higher than state average literacy. The present literacy rate of Hassan district is 76.07 (2011).

The same literacy rate was 56.85 in 1991 and 68.63 percent in 2001. In ten years period the literacy rate has been almost 12 percent increased. From 2001 to 2011 the increased percentage of literacy in Hassan district is only 8 percent in ten years. However the average women literacy rate in the district is lower than the male literacy of 68.08 and 82.47 percent respectively. The discrimination needs to be reduced by encouraging girl children to enroll to the

school. Among the taluks of Hassan district Arakalgud taluk has lower rate of literacy with 68.79 which is far behind than other taluks. However Sakaleshpura taluk has 79.55 percent of literacy which is equal to Hassan taluk. The literacy rate is closely associated with socio-economic conditions of people.

With regard to enrolment ratio of the district though Hassan district has achieved 100 percent among the children of SC and minorities it is about 95 percent respectively. The data of SC and minorities children reveals the need for motivating children of this social group to achieve hundred percent enrolment among them also.

The drop out rate is very high among SC/ST children the drop out rate at secondary school in some taluks like Channarayapatna and Arakalgud need to be checked. Even in mainstreaming scheme most of the children mainstreamed in the district are from SC, ST and other backward class which clearly indicates that these socially backward groups children need more support and encouragement.

With regard to performance of students result who passed in SSLC and PUC it is only an average performance by the students. The average SSLC result is around 62% and in case PUC it is around 63% only. This lower percentage need to be improved by adopting some remedial measures to improve the result of SSLC and PUC which are important to strengthen the human resources in the district.

### 12.2.2 Health Component

Health is another important component of Hassan development particularly issues related to IMR, MMR, malnourishment of children are the major concerned contributes towards the health standard of the district. Health index value of Hassan district is 0.819 which is comparatively good. Though the rate of maternal mortality appeared to be little higher in some taluks compare to other district of state, health index is better than other district. The MMR in Alur is 502 per one lakh, maternal mothers followed by Sakaleshpur with 331 appeared to be high, need to be reduced by giving adequate attention in these two taluks including Channarayapatna taluk.

With regard to percentage of women having anaemia the percentage of pregnant women having anaemia in the district is 43.43 which has to be reduced. The infrastructure in the district is inadequate particularly the ratio of doctors, nurses and institutions are need to be increased. However the contribution of health component to human development in Hassan district is appreciable. Because of better value in health index Hassan district has been placed as number 9 among 30 districts in the state.

### 12.2.3 Livelihood and Quality of Living Indicators

The physical quality of life index of people determined by better livelihood, health services and other facilities accesses to people. Among the three major indices of HDI, living standard index plays a major role because it contains percapita income, pucca house, public amenities like water, electricity, drainage, sanitation and use of modern fuel for cooking purpose.

In Hassan district the value of living standard is relatively low with 0.355, whereas the other two indices values like health and

education are better than value of standard of living. If the value of standard of living was equal to the values of other two indices the ranking of the HDI of Hassan should have been equal to Kodagu and Chikkamagaluru. For example the Arakalgud taluk has highest percapita income in the district. The ranking of this taluk in HDI among the taluks in Hassan district is 4 which reveal that the people of the taluk are not having better infrastructure like pucca housing, electricity, etc. As the whole Hassan district having low percentage of modern cooking fuel, pucca house, low rate of non-agricultural workers are the causes for low standard of living. The main reason for using less percentage of modern cooking fuel like LPG, electricity and gobar gas is due to easy accesses to traditional fuel like firewood, cow dung and other agricultural waste. Apart from the inadequate facilities like pucca house, water and sanitation nearly 50% of the district lies in the dry tract where rainfall is scanty and irrigation is limited.

### 12.2.4 Combined Human Development Analysis of the District

To calculate combined HD the minimum and maximum values of taluks are taken. Hassan has secured 9th rank in human development among 30 districts in Karnataka state. Though there has been improvement in the ranking elevated from 9th in 2010-11 from 12th position in 2006 in some of the indices there are significant changes. Among six major indices like HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, CTDI, UDI some of the taluks are in the lowest rank in the district. Example, Alur taluk of Hassan district has the 8th rank, which is considered to be very low, Hassan Kasaba taluk which has rank one among the taluks in the district has better HDI in the district.

**Table 117: HDI ranking among eight taluks**

| Taluks | Rank among taluks |
|---|---|
| Alur | 8 |
| Arasikere | 4 |
| Arakalgud | 6 |
| Belur | 3 |
| Channarayapatna | 5 |
| Hassan | 1 |
| Holenarasipura | 7 |
| Sakaleshpura | 2 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

Alur taluk needs all kinds of support to enhance HDI. Similarly Holenarasipura taluk also need to be encouraged.

With regard to Gender Inequality Index (GII) Hassan district is in better position with 5th rank among the districts of Karnataka state. The GII is calculated taking three important indices like health, empowerment and labour index carroborating these three values of the district, the GII is calculated by state agency. The values of these three indices in Hassan district are health 0.6879, empowerment 0.5743 and labour index 0.4927. This good GII ranking shows the lesser gender disparity in the district where women are given equal opportunity.

The GII values of the taluks in the Hassan district are given as follows.

**Table 118: Ranking of Gender of Inequality Index of the Taluks**

| Taluks | Ranking of GII among taluks |
|---|---|
| Alur | 7 |
| Arasikere | 1 |
| Arakalgud | 5 |
| Belur | 3 |
| Channarayapatna | 8 |
| Hassan | 2 |
| Holenarasipura | 4 |
| Sakaleshpura | 6 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

In the district Channarayapatna taluk has highest gender disparity in the district. Similarly Alur and Sakaleshpura taluks have the low GII ranking of 7 and 6 respectively. This kind of disparity of gender has to be reduced particularly in Alur, Sakaleshpura and Channarayapatna taluks.

Another important index in Human Development Calculation is the Child Development Index (CDI). The indices taken for assessing CDI are health index, nutrition index and education index. Corroborating all the values of these three indices the CDI ranking is assigned to taluks in the district. The health index value is 0.844 in Hassan district has immensely contributed for the good ranking of CDI. The other two indices are nutrition and education which have the value of 0.794 and 0.487 respectively. With regard to CDI values of taluks in Hassan district, Hassan taluk has the CDI ranking of number one.

The Taluks of Hassan district which have the ranking in CDI among the taluks are shown in the tables.

**Table 119: Ranking of Taluks in CDI among eight Taluks**

| Taluks | Ranking of taluks among taluks of district |
|---|---|
| Alur | 3 |
| Arasikere | 4 |
| Arakalgud | 5 |
| Belur | 6 |
| Channarayapatna | 2 |
| Hassan | 1 |
| Holenarasipura | 8 |
| Sakaleshpura | 7 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

Among eight taluks of the district Holenarasipura has the least ranking among 8 taluks which needs to be arrested. The necessary steps to be taken to improve the nutrition level of children.

The food security is an important issue in human development, because hunger is one of the indicators of poverty. Therefore food security index has been taken as one of the indices in calculating HDI. The state agency has calculated the HDI ranking of the state taking the values of availability, accessibility and absorption level of food in the respective districts. Though Hassan district is situated in a good geographical region which has ideal conditions for good agriculture development the lowest values in FSI is a matter to be considered. The values of three indicators of FSI are availability index 0.335, accessibility index value is 0.091, absorption value is 0.740 with composite index value of 0.389.

However among the taluks of Hassan district, Hassan taluk has the position no. 1. The following data reveals the relative position of the taluks among taluks of the district.

**Table 120: Ranking of Food Security among the eight Taluks**

| Taluks | Ranking of taluks among 8 taluks |
|---|---|
| Alur | 5 |
| Arasikere | 4 |
| Arakalgud | 6 |
| Belur | 7 |
| Channarayapatna | 3 |
| Hassan | 1 |
| Holenarasipura | 8 |
| Sakaleshpura | 2 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

As per the data, the ranking of FSI of Hassan district Holenarasipura taluk appeared to be very low. Therefore there is a greater need for ensuring better accessibility of food in the district. Holenarasipura with good irrigation has to strengthen food security.

Another important index in assessing human development is Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI). This index consists the values of demography, livelihood, housing and possession of assets, work participation index, health, sanitation, water supply and education level of the district. This combined values and variables give the insight of the human development of district.

As per the estimation, the CTDI ranking of Hassan district is considered to be low having 0.669 and 0.434 as maximum and minimum. The aggregate value of CTDI of Hassan district is 0.413. This lower ranking of the district in CTDI implies the need for strengthening the basic facilities and services in the district. Although Hassan taluk has first rank in HDI among the taluks, the other taluks CTDI reveals the deficiency in other facilities like livelihood, housing and assets, etc.

With regard to the ranking of the taluks of Hassan district among 8 taluks of district, the data given below shows the relative position of the respective taluks.

**Table 121: Ranking of CTDI among eight Taluks**

| Taluks | Ranking of CTDI among taluks |
|---|---|
| Alur | 4 |
| Arasikere | 8 |
| Arakalgud | 7 |
| Belur | 5 |
| Channarayapatna | 2 |
| Hassan | 1 |
| Holenarasipura | 6 |
| Sakaleshpura | 3 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

The least ranking taluks in the district need to be given more emphasis for improving livelihood conditions of people, housing, sanitation, etc. which contribute for overall development of the taluk.

### 12.2.5 Urban Development Index

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

In the Urban Development Indicator assign Hassan has got 1st rank with 0.733 values followed by Sakaleshpura and Alur 2nd and 3rd ranks with 0.607 and 0.560 values. The least rank is assigned to Belur taluk of 8th rank with 0.425 values in the district.

**Table 122: Ranking of urban development in Hassan district**

| Taluks | Ranking among taluks |
|---|---|
| Alur | 3 |
| Arasikere | 5 |
| Arakalgud | 6 |
| Belur | 8 |
| Channarayapatna | 7 |
| Hassan | 1 |
| Holenarasipura | 4 |
| Sakaleshpura | 2 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

**Table 123: Ranking of HDI in the district**

| Taluks | Ranking |
|---|---|
| Alur | 8 |
| Arasikere | 4 |
| Arakalgud | 6 |
| Belur | 3 |
| Channarayapatna | 5 |
| Hassan | 1 |
| Holenarasipura | 7 |
| Sakaleshpura | 2 |

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Hassan

Hassan taluk is no. 1 in HDI because the indicators like living standard, health and education have higher value than the other taluks. It is quite obvious that Hassan taluk with Hassan urban place has been district headquarter which accesses to all services like health, education and livelihood sources. Hassan taluk has more advantage than the other taluks.

Alur taluk which has the least ranking in HDI of Hassan has locational disadvantage. It is situated in the ghat section having only 40265 sq km of the area which is a smallest taluk in the district. Most of the land is not available for cultivation. Sakaleshpura and Belur are also found in the Malnad region with good locational advantage have secured the ranking of 2 and 3 respectively. Sakaleshpura situated on the highway of Mangalore-Bangalore road and practice of plantation crops has added additional advantage to the taluks from the economic point of view. Similarly Belur though it was a reserved constituency with high percentage of SCs/STs population has secured third place in the district. The added advantage of this taluk is the temples of Belur and Halebeedu which has a great Hoysala architecture. As the result this taluk has been one of the important tourist places of Karnataka. Apart from this Belur is located on the way of Chikkamagaluru, Kemangundi and Sringeri where more number of tourists travels. This has been one of the point of interaction and nodal point which has more commercial activity.

The other taluks like Arakalgud, Holenarasipura and Channarayapatna are lie in the maiden region where the rainfall scanty due to rain shadow. Though these taluks are provided with irrigation facilities from Gorur dam in the recent past need some more time to become more economically prosperous. Therefore the HDI ranking of Arakalgud, Holenarasipura and Channarayapatna is lower than the other taluks.

### 12.2.6 The Way Ahead

#### 12.2.6.1 Future HD Strategy for the Education Sector

The ongoing schemes to be strengthen particularly mainstreaming the children and preventing dropout among the marginalised sections of society.

The parents of children of marginalised communities like SCs/STs and minorities have to be persuaded for compulsorily sending their children to school.

Since this kind of task is more voluntary the NGOs and voluntary organisation need to be involved.

With regard to education of their children the attitude of parents of marginalised groups reflects in the small area study conducted at Angadihalli of Belur taluk who are exclusively nomadic.

Steps to be taken to enhance the result in SSLC examination in general and in particular with SC/ST children.

The pass percentage in SSLC examination in general of Hassan district was 93.3%, whereas the result of SC/ST students of Hassan district was 80.38% and 78.16% respectively. The gap is almost 10% between other category students and SC/ST students. This gap has to be reduced by providing remedial coaching to SC/ST students at school level.

With regard to learning attainment assessment the taluks performance at lower level in Hassan district are Arasikere, Channarayapatna, Hassan and Sakaleshpura need to be given more attention to enhance learning attainment.

The average literacy rate in Hassan district little higher than the state average. The average literacy rate of Hassan district is 76.5%. To enhance the contribution of education to Human Development of the district the same pace has to be continued.

The ratio gap between male and female literacy which is 15.04 at present has to be reduced by encouraging girl child education in the district.

Similarly the urban-rural ratio gap in literacy which is 15.57 has to be reduced by emphasising literacy campaign in rural area, particularly encouraging continuing education of adults in rural area which is the main cause for lower literacy rate in India.

The net enrolment rate is lower in some taluks of the district like Arasikere and Channarayapatna where NER is 78% and 75.55% need to be increased. The Block Education Officer of the taluk must ensure 100% NER.

Similarly with regard to drop out rate in elementary education of Hassan district taluks like Sakaleshpura, Belur and Arasikere where the drop out rate is 0.16, 0.14, 0.15 has to be stopped by bringing such children to the mainstream.

In Hassan district the retention rate among SC/ST children is little higher than general students, which implies socio-economic factors are responsible and such problems have to be addressed.

These issues are found in the district are being addressed by the Department of Education still some specific programmes and strategies like:

- Special attention for the education of SC/ST students.
- Involvement of NGOs and other voluntary organisation to persuade the parents of marginalised sectors to send their children to school.
- Maintaining the relevant data pertaining literacy rate of SCs/STs and marginalised sections of society has to be introduced at Grama Panchayat level.

### 12.2.6.2 Future HD Strategy for Health Sector

Health is one of the major indices in assessing Human Development, more emphasis has to be given for providing better and adequate health services. To achieve better health standard much attention need to be given for preventive and social medicine to avoid the occurrence of curative diseases.

The major issue in the health component is pre-natal and postnatal services which includes health of mother and children. The crucial issues in health sector of developing countries are IMR, CMR and MMR.

The Infant Mortality Rate in Hassan district is 27 per 1000 live birth of children in the age group of one year. This has to be brought down less than 20. The necessary steps such as pre and postnatal services need to be strengthened.

Similarly the MMR is also important issue. The common problem in developing countries is the high rate of death of maternal mother who dies at the time of delivery or postnatal period. The average death rate of maternal mother in Hassan district is 192 for one lakh maternal mother. In many developing countries the average MMR is around 650. Whereas in developed countries only 9-10 per one lakh maternal mothers.

Since Hassan district has already achieved 99% target in institution delivery the MMR must be reduced to less than 50. To reduce the rate of maternal mother death the prenatal and postnatal services to be strengthened. As per the objective of preventive and social medicine in order to reduce the high rate of IMR, CMR, MMR and malnourishment the paramedical forces have to be provided proportionately.

With regard to paramedical forces particularly the nursing staff in Hassan comparatively less. Though posts are sanctioned in many taluks the position of nurses remained unfilled. Out of the total sanctioned post of 295 in the district only 198 nurses are working and remaining 97 position kept vacant. More number of nurses post vacant in Arasikere, Channarayapatna and Holenarasipura taluks which need to be filled up for better health services in the district. Another important issue to be addressed to prevent MMR in the district is the percentage of pregnant women with anaemia in Hassan. The average percentage of pregnant women with anaemia in the district is 43.43%. Probably this could be the reason for high MMR in the district. The highest number of MMR found in Alur taluk which needs special attention to arrest the high rate of death of maternal mothers.

The underweight children born are another important issue to be solved in the district. The average underweight children born in the district is 9.2 which has to be reduced. The high rate UWB could be the reason for high CMR and IMR. To prevent this UWB more nutritious food to be provided to the pregnant women of vulnerable section of the society. The state administration may take up steps to distribute nutritious food like milk, vegetables, fruits and eggs to the targeted group of pregnant women in the district.

Another important social stigma attached to society is the practice of blind belief which is common among Gola community in many villages in the district. When a woman delivered a baby or an adolescent girl attain maturity are kept away for a specific period and making them aloof from the family is a bad evil practice, could lead to more of CMR and IMR. This kind of bad practices need to be stopped by enforcement of law.

### 12.2.6.3 Future HD Strategy for Livelihood Sector

Standard of living comprise multifacets of human being. Livelihood is one of the major components of HDI. The percapita income of people determine the quality of standard of living. Most of the developing countries have low per capita income, which is not sufficient to meet the basic needs. Although the percapta income in India is around Rs. 40,000 it is considered to be very low. Still nearly 30% of the population unable to earn 1.25 US dollar per day. In order to increase the percapita income the employment generating sectors like primary, secondary and tertiary sectors to be strengthened.

The average percapita income of Hassan district is Rs. 33726 which is not equal to national percapita income of Rs. 40,000. Therefore there is need for taking steps to increase infrastructural facilities to generate more economic activities. Hassan district is basically agricultural based region, however the income derived from primary sector is only 27%. Hassan district is known for commercial crop like potato grown by majority of the farmers. The average annual production is 68340 million tons (2011). Coconut is another important plantation crop grown in Arasikere and Channarayapatna taluks predominantly. Similarly Sakaleshpura and part of Alur taluks producing coffee which is also an important commercial crop. Despite of important commercial crops produced in Hassan district not substantially contributing to the GDP of the district which need to be given importance for enhancing their contribution.

With regard to secondary sector, the contribution from manufacturing and industries is 21% to the GDP of the district. The secondary sector comprises the various activities like formal and informal sectors, construction of power generation and distribution are not contributing much to total GDP. As a result the employment potentiality in this sector is not significant which need to be given more emphasis for strengthening the secondary sector which is an asset creating sector.

The tertiary sector has been contributing 52% to the total GDP of the district which is a lion share in the district income. The major activities involved in the tertiary sector are railway, transport, storage, communication, trade, housing and hoteling, banking and insurance, real estates and public administration which fetch good income to the district economy. These activities have to be encouraged further to maximize the income from tertiary sector.

The issues involved in livelihood sector are occupational structure, basic amenities like pucca houses, sanitation, electricity, drinking water, etc. Nearly 32% of the work force engaged in main and marginal works particularly in service sector. There is need for promoting the secondary sector to generate more employment in the district.

Hassan district lies between Malnad and maidan region has an ideal location for industrial growth. The existing transport network like railway and roadways are well connected to other important urban places has a high potentiality for industrial development.

There is need for better strategy for attracting more industries to the existing Special Economic Zone which is created for boosting up of the district economy. Apart from this steps to be taken for providing modern cooking fuel like LPG and gobar gas to maintain the sustainable environment.

### 12.2.6.4 Future HD Strategy for Dalits, Tribals and Minorities

The dalits, tribals and minorities who are considered as vulnerable section of the society needs a special attention to enhance their human development index. These marginalised section together constitute nearly 25-30% of population whose HDI ranking is obviously lower than the other section of the society. Even the other section of society enjoys high HDI ranking the low level of HDI among marginalised section reduces the HDI ranking by taking the average value of HDI of a district. As it is observed in the analysis of report, the enrolment rate of SCs, STs and minorities children is lower than the other children in the state. Though there are schemes to ameliorate their socio-economic conditions such schemes to be effectively implemented. Apart from the government programmes the involvement of NGOs is necessary to build the confidence and capacity in them.

When it is analysed the pregnant women with anaemia, maximum number of pregnant women belongs to SCs, STs and other minorities needs special care.

The role of existing SCs, STs and minorities corporations have to evolve new strategies to enable them to widen their choices. Apart from the schemes of providing, promoting schemes have to be encouraged to make them more self sustain.

### 12.2.6.5 Future HD Strategy for the Gender Development

Gender disparity is one of the important indices in human development. To reduce the gender disparity necessary steps have taken in developing countries. In India as per the constitutional provision there is equality between men and women without discriminating by sex. Though there are laws to protect the women, still the male dominated society of India has been practicing the gender discrimination as hidden agenda. The sex ratio itself is a true reflection of gender disparity.

The ideal strategy for gender development is empowering the women. The Gender Empowering Measure (GEM) and the Gender Development Index (GDI) methods have been used to reduce the gender disparity at global level. Hassan district has been proved for having better sex ratio than any other district. However the disappointing point is the level of literacy gap between men and women.

In 2011 the male literacy rate in Hassan district was 82.47% and the female literacy rate was 68.08% with a gap of 14%. This wide gap of literacy between male and female has to be reduced.

This is possible only when all the girl children are made to enroll to the school by extending all support. This kind of support is more essential to girl child of marginalised section of the society. The existing SHGs have to be strengthened by making more active SHGs than being inactive SHGs in the district. Through these SHGs all possible empowering programme to be initiated. It is also possible for making mandatory that every women should became member of SHGs in order to avail all facilities extended to women to empower them.

It is also necessary to make policy that invariably wife should be co-owner of all property of husband.

### 12.2.6.6 Future HD Strategy for Other Sectors

Human development is not only determined by health, livelihood and education, there are some other components also responsible for achieving better human development. Such sectors are necessary for strengthening the health, livelihood and education sectors.

Hassan district is one of potential districts for tourism development. The existing old art and sculpture with Belur and Halebeedu temples which are attracting millions of people can be further made use as tourist spot by providing necessary facilities like good restaurants, hotels for comfortable stay. Hassan being district headquarter can be developed as tourist hub by having better services for tourist. The Gorur dam, the Shrine of Sravanabelagola and the sceneric beauty of Western Ghat could be used as important tourist spots.

Hassan district also known for generating wind energy by erecting wind mills. All ready few such wind mills are erected still the potentiality of blowing wind in the region could be made use to solve the problem of shortage of power.

Many agrobased industries may be established to use the locally available agricultural raw materials like potatoes, coconut, coffee, etc. This kind of agro-based industries would create more employment and contribute for better livelihood. Another important issue to be addressed in the district is urban development. There are eight urban places including CMC of Hassan which do not have better road and clean environment. Hassan city being an important CMC in the state need special attention. Better roads with good footpaths are necessary in Hassan city. The urban development authority has to give priority to provide basic amenities in the city.

Hassan district is highly potential district with physical and human resource for achieving better human development. It has ranked no. 9 may become one of the districts within five in the near future provided the appropriate steps are taken to strengthen the overall development of the district.

## 12.3 Conclusion

However the existing disparities among the taluks have to be reduced to achieve the balanced development of the district. Particularly the taluks like Arasikere, Holenarasipura and Alur which have the lower rank in HDI need all encouragement to enhance human development. Prof. D. Nanjundappa Committee report also has identified Arasikere as one of the backward taluks in the district which needs special package for development.

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# ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE – I

# CORE COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT, ZILLA PANCHAYAT, HASSAN

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Hassan | President |
| 2. | Joint Director, Department of Public Instruction, Hassan | Member |
| 3. | Social Welfare Officer, Social Welfare Department, Hassan | Member |
| 4. | Deputy Director, Women and Child Development Department, Hassan | Member |
| 5. | District Health Office and Family Welfare Department, Health and Welfare Department, Hassan | Member |
| 6. | Joint Director Agriculture, Agricultural Department, Hassan | Member |
| 7. | Joint Director, District Industrial and Commercial Department, Hassan | Member |
| 8. | District Statistics Officer, Hassan | Member |
| 9. | Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supply Department, Hassan | Member |
| 10. | Planning Director, District Urban Development Cell, DC Office, Hassan | Member |
| 11. | District Labour Officer, Labour Department, Hassan | Member |
| 12. | Lead Agency IDS, University of Mysore, Mysore | Member |
| 13. | Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Hassan | Member Secretary |

## ANNEXURE – II

| Sl. No. | Old Indicators (135) | Revised Indicators (126) | Alur | Arasikere | Arakalgud | Belur | Channaraapatna | Hassan | Hole Narasipura | Shakalehapura | District Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicators for Human Development Index (HDI)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Percentage of HHS having access to cooking fuel | Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel (Source : census 2011) | 13.16 | 17.50 | 16.33 | 16.47 | 16.15 | 42.68 | 17.04 | 20.77 | 20.05 |
| 2 | Percentage of HHS having access to Toilet | Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet (Source : census 2011) | 68.00 | 42.00 | 64.00 | 75.00 | 56.00 | 77.00 | 91.00 | 58.26 | 66.40 |
| 3 | Percentage of HHS having access to Water | Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source : census 2011) | 86.13 | 83.63 | 82.83 | 81.40 | 83.97 | 87.46 | 85.23 | 62.45 | 81.60 |
| 4 | Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity | Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity (Source : census 2011) | 94.87 | 92.61 | 93.82 | 90.92 | 92.07 | 95.89 | 94.00 | 90.88 | 93.12 |
| 5 | Percentage of HHs having access to Pucca house | Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition) (Source : census 2011) | 38.53 | 40.67 | 37.72 | 46.10 | 44.10 | 59.18 | 38.18 | 47.65 | 44.00 |
| 6 | Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main+marginal) | Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal) (Source : census 2011) | 27.79 | 28.15 | 20.57 | 28.36 | 24.72 | 50.10 | 25.70 | 60.66 | 33.20 |
| 7 | Per-capita income | Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices) (Source : DES) | 28038.35 | 28650.80 | 54652.84 | 29325.31 | 21224.71 | 33394.24 | 41538.07 | 32986.26 | 33726.00 |
| 8 | Child mortality rate | Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source : HMIS 2011) | 27.00 | 27.00 | 44.00 | 21.00 | 33.00 | 10.00 | 41.00 | 18.00 | 27.60 |
| 9 | Maternal Mortality Rate | Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source : HMIS 2011) | 502.00 | 55.00 | 118.00 | 118.00 | 265.00 | 23.00 | 127.00 | 331.00 | 192.00 |
| 10 | Literacy Rate | Literacy Rate (Source : census 2011 & DDPI education) | 73.90 | 68.79 | 78.96 | 76.90 | 75.640 | 80.76 | 67.52 | 79.55 | 76.00 |
| 11 | Gross enrolment rate (Primary+secondary) schools | Gross Enrolment Rate (GER): (Source : census 2011 & DDPI education) (a) GER at Primary (b) GER at Upper Primary (c) GER at Secondry/High-School | 103.53 | 86.64 | 93.97 | 94.80 | 85.22 | 104.72 | 101.96 | 92.04 | 95.50 |

| Sl. No. | Old Indicators (135) | Revised Indicators (126) | Alur | Arasikere | Arakalgud | Belur | Channaraapatna | Hassan | Hole Narasipura | Shakalehapura | District Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicators of Gender Inequality Index** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Maternal Mortality Rate | Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source : HMIS 2011) | 502.00 | 55.00 | 118.00 | 118.00 | 265.00 | 23.00 | 127.00 | 331.00 | 192.00 |
| 13 | Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) | Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source : HMIS 2011) | 98.97 | 98.90 | 99.35 | 98.87 | 99.65 | 99.91 | 99.32 | 99.43 | 99.00 |
| 14 | Share of pregnant women with Anemia (ANE) | Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal) (Source : HMIS 2011) | 48.50 | 45.50 | 49.40 | 31.40 | 48.40 | 35.60 | 41.50 | 48.40 | 43.48 |
| 15 | Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs $PR_F$ | Share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs ($PR_F$) (Source : DAG/RDPR) | 46.12 | 45.74 | 43.00 | 46.71 | 45.19 | 45.34 | 45.52 | 47.72 | 45.69 |
| 16 | Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs $PR_M$ | Share of male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs ($PR_M$) (Source : DAG/RDPR) | 53.88 | 54.26 | 56.03 | 53.29 | 54.81 | 54.66 | 54.48 | 52.28 | 54.00 |
| 17 | Share of female and male children in the age group 0-6$CHILD_F$, | Share of female children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$) (Source : Census & HMIS 2011) | 50.31 | 48.55 | 50.06 | 49.36 | 48.99 | 49.25 | 49.31 | 50.01 | 49.48 |
| 18 | Share of female and male children in the age group 0-6,$CHILD_M$ | Share of male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_M$) (Source :Census & HMIS 2011) | 49.69 | 51.45 | 49.94 | 50.64 | 51.01 | 50.75 | 50.69 | 49.99 | 62.00 |
| 19 | Share of female and male literacy $LIT_F$, | Share of female literacy ($LIT_F$) (Source : census 2011 & DDPI education) | 66.56 | 72.04 | 59.70 | 69.96 | 67.02 | 74.75 | 57.76 | 73.24 | 67.63 |
| 20 | Share of female and male literacy $LIT_M$ | Share of male literacy ($LIT_M$) (Source : census 2011 & DDPI education) | 81.38 | 85.92 | 77.89 | 83.60 | 84.52 | 86.85 | 77.20 | 86.30 | 83.00 |
| 21 | Share of female and male work participation $WPR_F$ | Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR): WPR = [(Main+Marginal) / Total]*100 (Source : census 2011) | 72.45 | 71.52 | 70.49 | 70.96 | 70.73 | 67.76 | 68.73 | 70.78 | 44.00 |
| 22 | Share of female and male work participation $WPR_M$ | Share of Female Work Participaton Rate (WPR): WPR = [(Main Workers + Marginal Workers) / Total Workers]*100 (Source : census 2011) | 52.67 | 44.78 | 43.09 | 44.10 | 43.22 | 33.11 | 46.33 | 44.93 | 70.43 |
| 23 | Share of female and male workers in the Non agricultural sector $NAG_F$ | Share of female workers in the non agricultural sector ($NAG_F$) to Total Female workers (Source : census 2011) | 24.13 | 21.36 | 15.64 | 24.50 | 17.24 | 38.81 | 21.32 | 58.39 | 28.00 |
| 24 | Share of female and male workers in the Non agricultural sector $NAG_M$ | Share of male workers in the non agricultural sector ($NAG_M$) to Total Male workers (Source : census 2011) | 30.50 | 32.43 | 23.58 | 30.87 | 29.43 | 55.70 | 28.63 | 62.15 | 37.00 |
| 25 | female and male agricultural wages rate $WAGE_F$, | Female Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_F$) (Source : Dept of Agricultural) | 150.00 | 150.00 | 200.00 | 225.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 225.00 | 195.00 |
| 26 | female and male agricultural wages rate $WAGE_M$) | Male Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_M$) (Source : Dept of Agricultural) | 200.00 | 200.00 | 250.00 | 250.00 | 250.00 | 300.00 | 250.00 | 300.00 | 250.00 |

| Sl. No. | Old Indicators (135) | Revised Indicators (126) | Alur | Arasikere | Arakalgud | Belur | Channaraapatna | Hassan | Hole Narasipura | Shakalehapura | District Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indicators for Child Development Index (CDI)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 27 | Child mortality rate | Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source : HMIS 2011) | 27.00 | 27.00 | 44.00 | 21.00 | 33.00 | 10.00 | 41.00 | 18.00 | 27.62 |
| 28 | Percentage of malnutrition children | (a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source : Women and Child devt dept) | 26.02 | 27.11 | 27.64 | 31.65 | 20.82 | 24.55 | 31.26 | 29.86 | 27.36 |
| 29 | Percentage of Primary and secondary school children out of schools | (b) Percentage of Children born under-weight (Source : HMIS 2011) | 6.98 | 9.14 | 13.13 | 16.30 | 3.68 | 11.50 | 10.55 | 3.04 | 9.29 |
| | | Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary (source : SSA) | 61.05 | 57.10 | 53.50 | 50.00 | 57.90 | 78.60 | 16.70 | 14.30 | 48.64 |
| **Indicators for Food Security Index (FSI)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Cropping Intensity | Cropping Intensity | 118.24 | 133.23 | 138.34 | 127.09 | 123.79 | 132.26 | 140.53 | 105.14 | |
| 31 | Percentage change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001-2011) | Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011) | -29.30 | -24.49 | -28.10 | -26.61 | -1.53 | -8.07 | -26.19 | -6.43 | -18.18 |
| 32 | Per-capita food grain production | Per capita food grain production (in Kgs) | 273.00 | 263.00 | 401.00 | 264.00 | 277.00 | 192.00 | 274.00 | 151.00 | 262.00 |
| 33 | Per Capita forest cover | Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area | 1.20 | 3.80 | 12.19 | 8.64 | 0.67 | 4.00 | 6.05 | 25.42 | 7.83 |
| 34 | Irrigation Intensity | Irrigation Intensity | 117.51 | 115.80 | 104.49 | 108.67 | 109.49 | 160.56 | 108.41 | 123.26 | 118.47 |
| 35 | Percentage of area degraded to TGA | Percentage of area degarded (cultuvable waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA) | 9.87 | 5.52 | 0.18 | 3.50 | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.46 | 1.71 | 2.86 |
| 36 | Percentage of leguminous crops in the GCA | Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA) | 0.40 | 5.66 | 25.92 | 4.45 | 12.05 | 4.29 | 15.55 | 0.02 | 8.54 |
| 37 | Percentage of BPL families in the Taluk | Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders | 84.93 | 85.87 | 84.88 | 95.01 | 93.86 | 76.97 | 97.23 | 68.27 | 85.86 |
| 38 | Per-capita income | Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices) (Source : DES) | 28038.35 | 28650.80 | 54652.84 | 29325.31 | 21224.71 | 33394.24 | 41538.07 | 32986.26 | 33726.00 |

| Sl. No. | Old Indicators (135) | Revised Indicators (126) | Alur | Arasikere | Arakalgud | Belur | Channaraapatna | Hassan | Hole Narasipura | Shakalehapura | District Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main+marginal) | Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal) (Source : census 2011) | 27.79 | 28.15 | 20.57 | 28.36 | 24.72 | 50.10 | 25.70 | 60.66 | 32.26 |
| 40 | Average size of holdings | Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings / Total No. of holdings) | 1.15 | 0.94 | 1.11 | 1.19 | 0.81 | 0.73 | 1.17 | 2.10 | 1.15 |
| 41 | Percentage of Agricultural labourers to total workers | Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers (Source : census 2011) | 15.40 | 18.43 | 19.10 | 15.96 | 10.75 | 8.98 | 23.37 | 8.55 | 15.50 |
| 42 | Percentage of Population Non-crop agricultural enterprises | This Indicator has been DELETD | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Percentage of Villages having PDS outlets with in the Village | Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village | 33.20 | 69.10 | 13.90 | 23.80 | 24.20 | 48.00 | 53.80 | 27.00 | 36.62 |
| 44 | Child mortality rate | Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source : HMIS 2011) | 27.00 | 27.00 | 44.00 | 21.00 | 33.00 | 10.00 | 41.00 | 18.00 | 27.62 |
| 45 | Percentage of HHS having access to Water | Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source : census 2011) | 86.13 | 83.63 | 82.83 | 81.40 | 83.97 | 87.46 | 85.23 | 62.45 | 81.63 |
| 46 | Share of pregnant women with Anemia (ANE) | Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal) (Source : HMIS 2011-12 data (included Modera and severe Anemia) Posted by HDD) | 48.50 | 45.50 | 49.40 | 31.40 | 48.40 | 35.60 | 41.50 | 48.40 | 43.48 |
| 47 | Percentage of malnutrition children | (a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source : Women and Child devt dept) | 26.02 | 27.11 | 27.64 | 31.65 | 20.82 | 24.55 | 31.26 | 29.86 | 27.36 |
| | | (b) Percentage of Children born under-weight (Source : HMIS 2011) | 6.98 | 9.14 | 13.13 | 16.30 | 3.68 | 11.50 | 10.55 | 3.04 | 9.29 |
| 48 | Female Literacy Rate | Female Literacy Rate | 66.56 | 72.04 | 59.70 | 69.96 | 67.02 | 74.75 | 57.76 | 73.24 | 67.62 |

| Sl. No. | Old Indicators (135) | Revised Indicators (126) | Alur | Arasikere | Arakalgud | Belur | Channaraapatna | Hassan | Hole Narasipura | Shakalehapura | District Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Decadal population growth rate | Decadal population growth rate | -0.95 | 4.06 | 2.31 | 0.38 | 0.61 | 9.70 | 3.96 | -4.25 | 1.97 |
| 61 | Population Density | Population Density | 342.00 | 248.00 | 304.00 | 219.00 | 268.00 | 421.00 | 304.00 | 125.00 | 278.87 |
| 62 | Sex ratio | Sex ratio (Source : census 2011) | 1018.00 | 999.00 | 1000.00 | 1020.00 | 1023.00 | 1010.00 | 990.00 | 1038.00 | 1012.25 |
| 63 | Percentage of Slum Population | Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk (2011 census) | 57.48 | 19.48 | 55.00 | 32.85 | 26.80 | 14.00 | 51.00 | 17.00 | 34.20 |
| 64 | Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6 | Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6 (Source : census 2011) | 12.01 | 11.38 | 12.16 | 10.89 | 11.21 | 11.83 | 12.55 | 11.76 | 11.72 |
| 65 | Child sex ratio | Child sex ratio | 1002.00 | 944.00 | 975.00 | 960.00 | 971.00 | 973.00 | 1000.00 | 973.00 | 975.00 |
| 66 | Infant mortality rate(IMR) | Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years) (Source : HMIS 2011) | 18.00 | 28.00 | 32.00 | 14.00 | 18.00 | 11.00 | 21.00 | 14.00 | 19.00 |
| 67 | Child mortality rate | Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source : HMIS 2011) | 27.00 | 27.00 | 44.00 | 21.00 | 33.00 | 10.00 | 41.00 | 18.00 | 28.00 |
| 68 | Maternal Mortality Rate | Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source : HMIS 2011) | 502.00 | 55.00 | 118.00 | 118.00 | 265.00 | 23.00 | 127.00 | 331.00 | 192.00 |
| 69 | Percentage of Women headed households | Percentage of women headed households (2011 census) | 2.00 | 3.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 7.00 | 8.00 | 4.20 | 5.00 |
| 70 | Percentage of BPL Households (HHs) | This Indicator has been DELETD | | | | | | | | | |
| 71 | Percentage of BPL HHs provided with BPL ration cards | Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards | 84.93 | 85.87 | 84.88 | 95.01 | 93.86 | 76.97 | 97.23 | 68.27 | 85.41 |
| 72 | Cropping Intensity | Cropping Intensity | 118.24 | 133.23 | 138.34 | 127.09 | 123.79 | 132.26 | 140.53 | 105.14 | 127.32 |
| 73 | Irrigation Intensity | Irrigation Intensity | 117.51 | 104.49 | 115.80 | 108.67 | 109.49 | 160.56 | 108.41 | 123.26 | 120.00 |

| Sl. No. | Old Indicators (135) | Revised Indicators (126) | Alur | Arasikere | Arakalgud | Belur | Channaraapatna | Hassan | Hole Narasipura | Shakalehapura | District Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74 | Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS | Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS | 0.72 | 2.23 | 3.34 | 8.35 | 1.64 | 3.98 | 0.96 | 0.32 | 2.69 |
| 75 | Ratio of average agricultural wage to minimum wages prescribed by the state | Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State (Please refer to clarification note provided on average agricultural wages) | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.29 | 1.36 | 1.58 | 1.43 | 1.29 | 1.50 | 1.30 |
| 76 | Percentage of Land less HHs | This Indicator has been DELETD | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Work participation rate | Work Participation Rate (WPR) (Source : census 2011) | 56.97 | 52.64 | 51.34 | 52.41 | 51.75 | 45.65 | 51.94 | 52.10 | 51.85 |
| 78 | Decadal growth rate of employment | Decadal Growth rate of Employment | 13.06 | 1.30 | 4.92 | 4.29 | -0.19 | -5.62 | 4.00 | 1.16 | 2.93 |
| 79 | Percentage of Cultivators to total workers | Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers (Source: census 2011) | 49.95 | 56.04 | 50.00 | 44.96 | 58.01 | 41.77 | 58.78 | 18.26 | 47.22 |
| 80 | Percentage of Main workers to total workers | Percentage of main workers to total workers (Source : census 2011) | 89.38 | 79.22 | 79.88 | 90.22 | 76.78 | 86.81 | 77.88 | 94.99 | 84.00 |
| 81 | Percentage of workers in household industries | Percentage of workers in Household Industries (Source : census 2011) | 1.38 | 1.79 | 2.39 | 1.46 | 1.32 | 1.42 | 1.57 | 1.07 | 1.55 |
| 82 | Percentage of Agricultural labourers to total workers | Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers (Source : census 2011) | 15.40 | 18.43 | 19.10 | 15.96 | 10.75 | 8.98 | 23.27 | 8.55 | 15.05 |
| 83 | Percentage of Industrial workers | This Indicator has been DELETED | | | | | | | | | |
| 84 | Percentage of HHs having access to Pucca house | Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition) (Source : census 2011) | 38.53 | 40.67 | 37.72 | 46.10 | 44.10 | 59.18 | 38.18 | 47.65 | 44.00 |

| Sl. No. | Old Indicators (135) | Revised Indicators (126) | Alur | Arasikere | Arakalgud | Belur | Channaraapatna | Hassan | Hole Narasipura | Shakalehapura | District Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 85 | Percentage of Site less households | Percentage of Site less Households | 5.58 | 3.83 | 2.08 | 4.23 | 3.55 | 2.64 | 4.14 | 3.66 | 3.71 |
| 86 | Percentage of Households provided with house sites | Percentage of Households provided with house sites | 3.20 | 4.50 | 4.60 | 3.40 | 3.36 | 2.46 | 11.34 | 2.80 | 4.45 |
| 87 | Percentage of houses constructed for houseless poor families | Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data) | 5.50 | 3.58 | 5.36 | 4.41 | 2.07 | 1.94 | 3.19 | 5.29 | 4.00 |
| 88 | Percentage of households with cycles | Percentage of households with cycles (Source : census 2011) | 22.12 | 29.26 | 42.31 | 26.53 | 38.32 | 31.98 | 32.70 | 14.60 | 26.58 |
| 89 | Percentage of households with Two-wheelers | Percentage of households with two-wheelers (Source : census 2011) | 17.51 | 18.90 | 20.17 | 18.72 | 23.42 | 33.60 | 18.98 | 14.14 | 21.00 |
| 90 | Percentage of households with other assets such as Telephone,TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs | Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone,TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs) (Source : census 2011) | 16.77 | 15.80 | 14.23 | 13.53 | 8.70 | 14.38 | 12.64 | 8.16 | 13.00 |
| 91 | Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity | Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity (Source : census 2011) | 94.87 | 92.61 | 93.82 | 90.92 | 92.07 | 95.89 | 94.00 | 90.88 | 93.00 |
| 92 | Percentage of HHS having access to cooking fuel | Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel (Source : census 2011) | 13.16 | 17.50 | 16.33 | 16.47 | 16.15 | 42.68 | 17.04 | 20.77 | 20.01 |
| 93 | Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies | Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies | 45.86 | 48.78 | 46.66 | 46.66 | 47.27 | 44.48 | 50.00 | 47.37 | 47.13 |
| 94 | Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies | Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies | 32.48 | 23.92 | 27.73 | 41.81 | 35.41 | 20.15 | 24.08 | 39.80 | 30.67 |
| 95 | Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies | Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies | 45.45 | 33.33 | 33.33 | 39.13 | 39.13 | 37.14 | 39.13 | 39.13 | 38.22 |
| 96 | Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies | Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies | 36.36 | 26.66 | 18.55 | 17.39 | 17.39 | 8.57 | 26.08 | 17.39 | 21.00 |
| 97 | Percentage of active SHGs | Percentage of active SHGs | 5.94 | 11.88 | 21.86 | 11.28 | 17.33 | 12.71 | 11.04 | 7.91 | 12.49 |

| Sl. No. | Old Indicators (135) | Revised Indicators (126) | Alur | Arasikere | Arakalgud | Belur | Channaraapatna | Hassan | Hole Narasipura | Shakalehapura | District Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 98 | Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC | Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 68.79 | 93.40 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 82.08 | 93.00 |
| 99 | Share of pregnant women with Anemia (ANE) | Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal) (Source : HMIS 2011-12 data (included Modera and severe Anemia) Posted by HDD) | 48.50 | 45.50 | 49.40 | 31.40 | 48.40 | 35.60 | 41.50 | 48.40 | 43.58 |
| 100 | Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) | Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source : HMIS 2011) | 98.97 | 99.35 | 99.35 | 98.87 | 99.65 | 99.91 | 99.32 | 99.43 | 99.00 |
| 101 | Percentage of children fully Immunized | Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100) | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| 102 | Percentage of Children born under-weight | (b) Percentage of Children born under-weight (Source : HMIS 2011) | 6.98 | 9.14 | 13.13 | 16.30 | 3.68 | 11.50 | 10.55 | 3.04 | 9.18 |
| 103 | Percentage of malnutrition children | (a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source : Women and Child Development Department) | 26.02 | 27.11 | 27.64 | 31.65 | 20.82 | 24.55 | 31.26 | 29.86 | 27.63 |
| 104 | Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases | Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.) | 3.46 | 4.77 | 1.30 | 5.09 | 0.23 | 1.11 | 2.07 | 0.99 | 2.37 |
| 105 | Average population served by sub-centers | Average Population served by sub-centres | 3586.00 | 3772.00 | 4095.00 | 3533.00 | 2927.00 | 4514.00 | 3436.00 | 2920.00 | 3597.00 |
| 106 | Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs) | Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs) | 14345.00 | 12497.00 | 12626.00 | 15312.00 | 9589.00 | 13890.00 | 7965.00 | 8956.00 | 11897.00 |
| 107 | Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population | Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population | 0.20 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.30 | 0.20 | 0.30 |
| 108 | Availability of nurse per 1000 population | Availability of nurses per 1000 population | 0.17 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.20 | 0.18 | 0.17 | 0.19 |

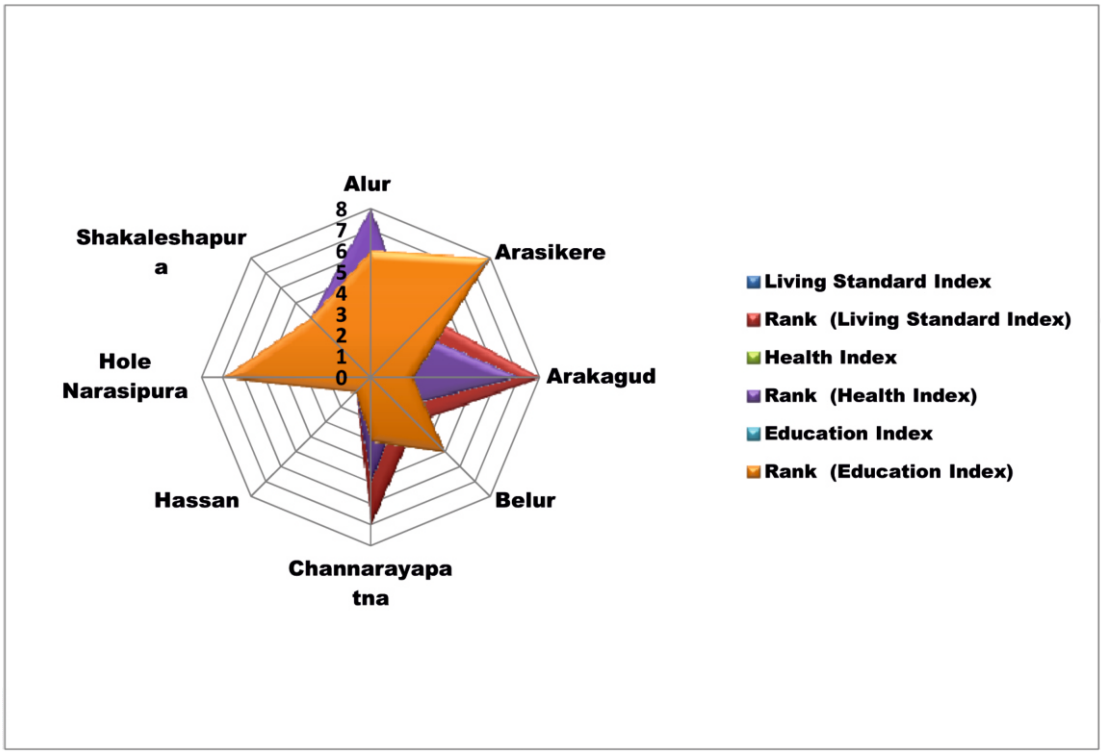
| Sl. No. | Old Indicators (135) | Revised Indicators (126) | Alur | Arasikere | Arakalgud | Belur | Channaraapatna | Hassan | Hole Narasipura | Shakalehapura | District Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | Average population served by Anganwadi centres | Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children+nursing mothers+adolescent girls+pregnant women) | 62.00 | 21.00 | 99.00 | 96.00 | 91.00 | 97.00 | 106.00 | 89.00 | 82.62 |
| 110 | Percentage of Pregnant women and Children covered by Anganwadis | This Indicator has been DELETD | | | | | | | | | |
| 111 | Non Coverage of Anganwadis | This Indicator has been DELETD | | | | | | | | | |
| 112 | Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance | Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km distance | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 113 | Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method | Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method | 86.85 | 83.14 | 79.35 | 81.95 | 83.89 | 83.99 | 90.00 | 82.33 | 84.00 |
| 114 | Average health expenditure | Per capita Health Expenditure | 214 | 206 | 175 | 197 | 141 | 178 | 223 | 218 | 194 |
| 115 | Percentage of gram panchayats selected for nirmal gram purskar awards | Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats | 0 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | |
| 116 | Percentage of HHS having access to Toilet | Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet (Source : census 2011) | 68 | 42 | 64 | 75 | 56 | 77 | 91 | 58 | 66 |
| 117 | Percentage of villages with drainage facility | Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close) (Source : census 2011) | 43 | 52 | 41 | 42 | 66 | 53 | 38 | 38 | 47 |
| 118 | Percentage of HHS having access to Water | Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source : census 2011) | 86 | 84 | 83 | 81 | 84 | 87 | 85 | 62 | 71 |
| 119 | Literacy Rate | Percentage of Literacy (Source : census 2011 & DDPI education) | 74 | 69 | 79 | 77 | 76 | 81 | 70 | 80 | 76 |
| 120 | Percentage of villages and habitations served by school as per RTE norms | This Indicator has been DELETD | | | | | | | | | |

| Sl. No. | Old Indicators (135) | Revised Indicators (126) | Alur | Arasikere | Arakalgud | Belur | Channaraapatna | Hassan | Hole Narasipura | Shakalehapura | District Average |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 121 | Gross enrolment rate- elementary school | Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School | 103.53 | 86.64 | 93.97 | 94.80 | 85.22 | 104.72 | 101.96 | 92.04 | 95.50 |
| 122 | Net enrolment rate | Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School | 93.77 | 78.00 | 84.17 | 85.86 | 75.55 | 94.89 | 92.52 | 84.19 | 86.00 |
| 123 | Dropout rate in Elementary education | Dropout rate in Elementary education | 0.30 | 1.18 | 1.00 | 0.22 | 0.05 | 0.09 | 1.47 | 0.69 | 0.75 |
| 124 | Percentage of Primary and secondary school children out of schools | Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary (source : SSA) | 61.05 | 57.10 | 53.50 | 50.00 | 57.90 | 78.60 | 16.70 | 14.30 | 48.64 |
| 125 | Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education | Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education | 12.05 | 15.35 | 14.74 | 0.60 | 13.71 | 13.15 | 15.20 | 11.94 | 13.33 |
| 126 | Transition rate from primary to upper primary, and from upper primary to secondary stage | This Indicator has been DELETD | | | | | | | | | |
| 127 | Secondary school gross enrolment rate (15-16 years) | Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years) | 94.78 | 95.76 | 95.95 | 93.85 | 98.16 | 102.05 | 97.14 | 95.77 | 96.68 |
| 128 | Drop-out rate in secondary education | Drop-out rate in secondary education | 0.66 | 0.44 | 0.03 | 1.21 | 0.96 | 0.02 | 0.95 | 0.59 | 0.60 |
| 129 | SSLC pass percentage | SSLC pass percentage | 80.07 | 60.48 | 59.90 | 64.80 | 60.74 | 61.95 | 52.64 | 66.52 | 63.38 |
| 130 | Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education | Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education | 12.05 | 15.35 | 14.74 | 12.60 | 13.71 | 13.15 | 15.20 | 11.94 | 13.59 |
| 131 | PUC pass percentage | PUC pass percentage | 75.30 | 65.33 | 55.80 | 70.47 | 64.86 | 63.03 | 59.18 | 70.23 | 65.52 |
| 132 | School completion ratio | This Indicator has been DELETED | | | | | | | | | |
| 133 | School infrastructure index | School Infrastructure Index | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.93 | 0.92 |
| 134 | Average education expenditure | Per capita Education Expenditure | 2063.00 | 1423.00 | 1290.00 | 1326.00 | 1475.00 | 1151.00 | 1807.00 | 2034.00 | 1767.75 |
| 135 | Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance | Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km distance | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

ANNEXURE – III

# HDI RANKING OF HASSAN DISTRICT

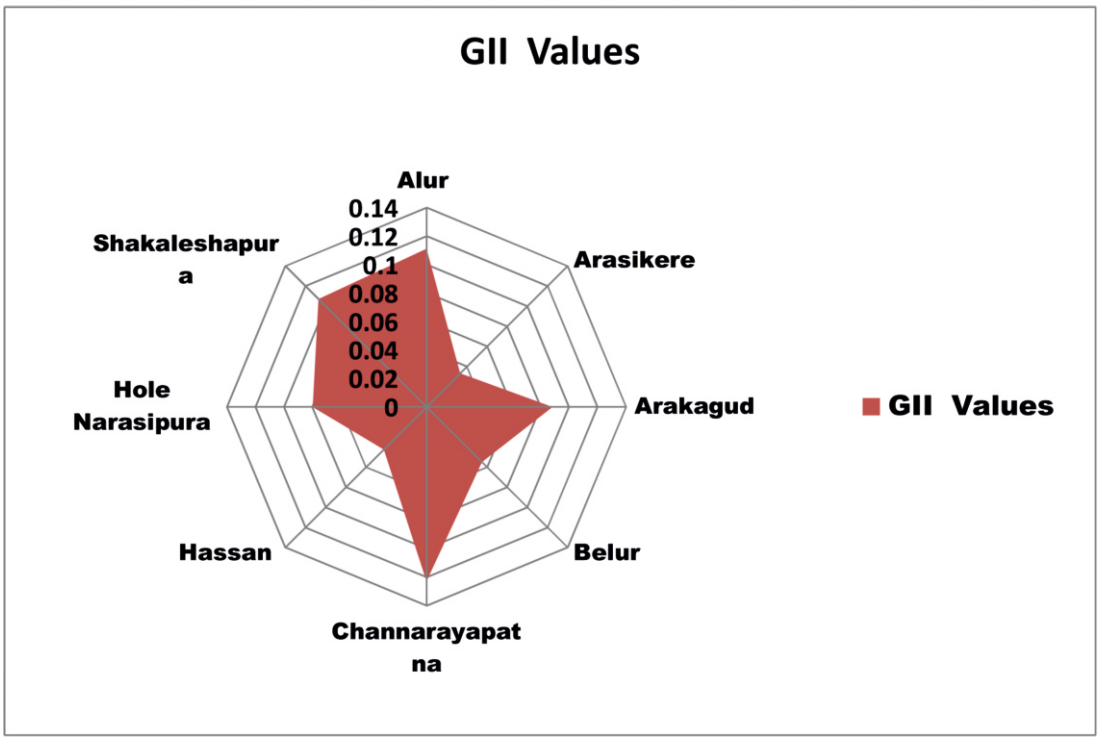
| Taluks | Living Standard Index | Rank(Living Standard Index) | Health Index | Rank(Health Index) | Education Index | Rank(Education Index) | HDI | Rank (HDI) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alur | 0.3125 | 5 | 0.2299 | 8 | 0.5828 | 6 | 0.3473 | 8 |
| Arasikere | 0.3439 | 4 | 0.7236 | 3 |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



ANNEXURE – IV

# GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

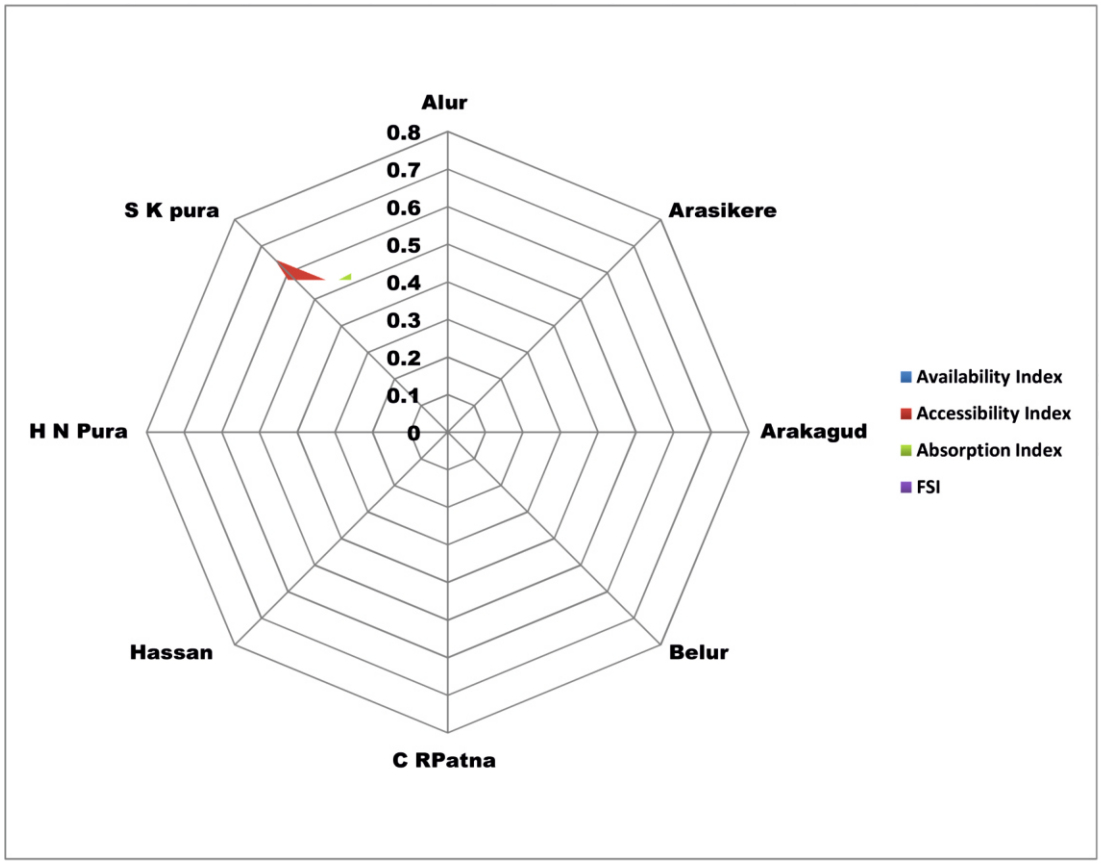
| Taluks | GII Values |
|---|---|
| Alur | 0.1113 |
| Arasikere | 0.0332 |
| Arakalgud | 0.0883 |
| Belur | 0.0549 |
| Channarayapatna | 0.1226 |
| Hassan | 0.0425 |
| Holenarasipura | 0.0800 |
| Sakaleshpura | 0.1072 |



ANNEXURE – V

# FOOD SECURITY INDEX

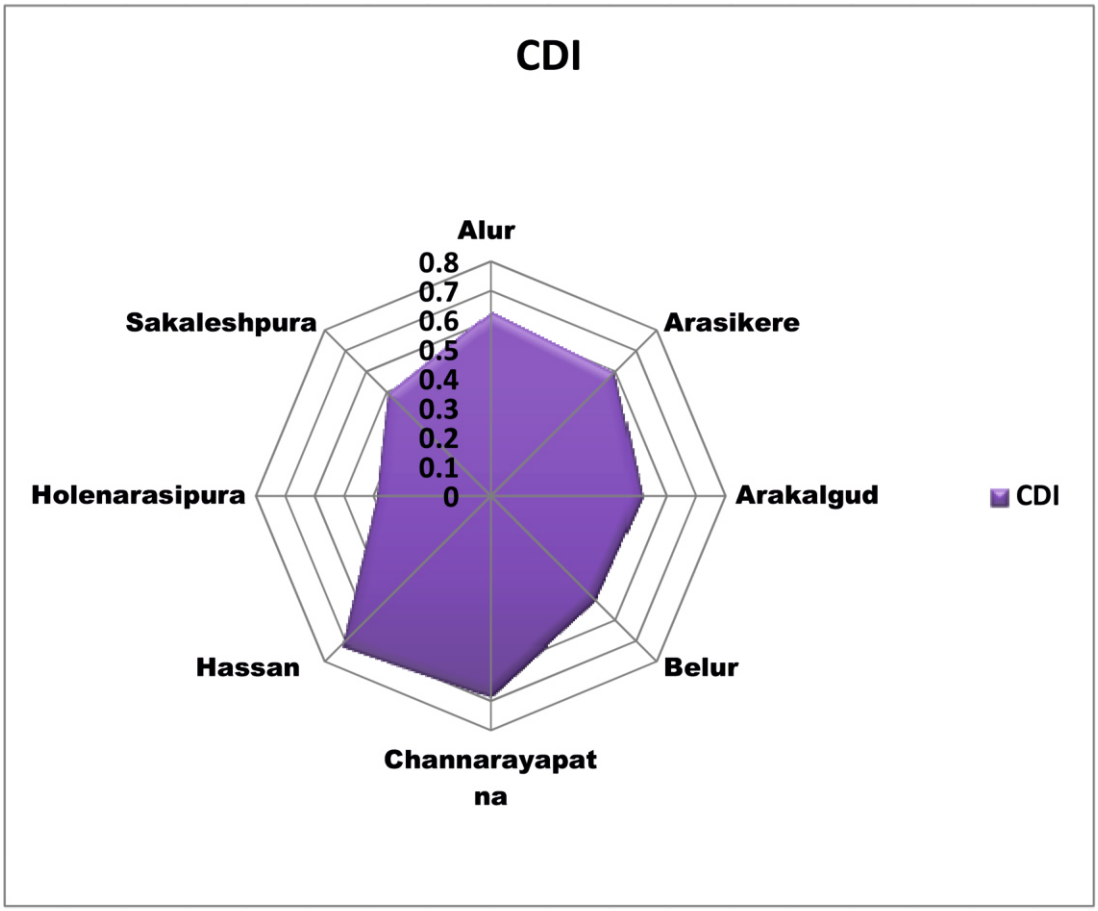
| Taluks | Availability Index | Accessibility Index | Absorption Index | FSI Rank | FSI Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alur | 0.265 | 0.275 | 0.562 | 0.367 | 5 |
| Arasikere | 0.359 | 0.281 | 0.567 | 0.402 | 4 |
| Arakalgud | 0.553 | 0.191 | 0.289 | 0.344 | 6 |
| Belur | 0.339 | 0.2 | 0.454 | 0.331 | 7 |
| Channarayapatna | 0.379 | 0.203 | 0.64 | 0.407 | 3 |
| Hassan | 0.483 | 0.441 | 0.738 | 0.554 | 1 |
| Holenarasipura | 0.451 | 0.162 | 0.307 | 0.306 | 8 |
| Sakaleshpura | 0.374 | 0.652 | 0.517 | 0.515 | 2 |



ANNEXURE – VI

# CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

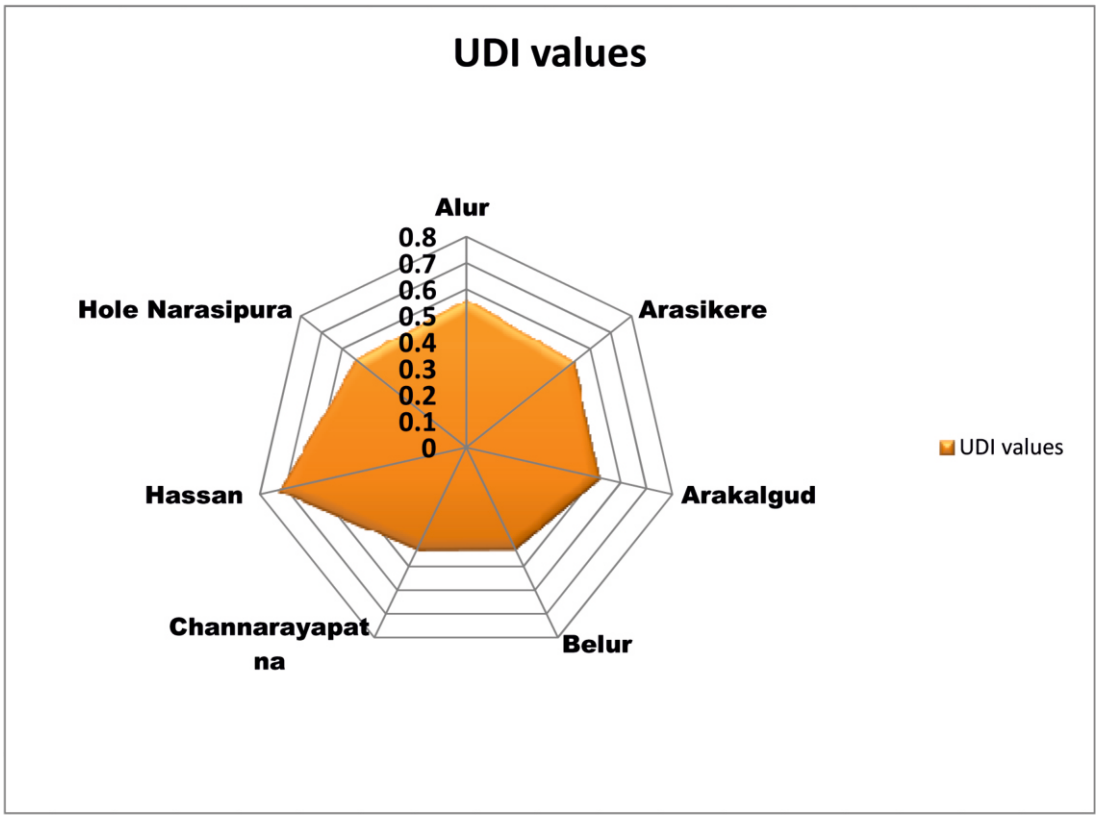
| | |
|---|---|
| Alur | 0.6336 |
| Arasikere | 0.5987 |
| Arakalgud | 0.5176 |
| Belur | 0.5059 |
| Channarayapatna | 0.6834 |
| Hassan | 0.7209 |
| Holenarasipura | 0.3918 |
| Sakaleshpura | 0.4990 |



ANNEXURE – VII

# URBAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

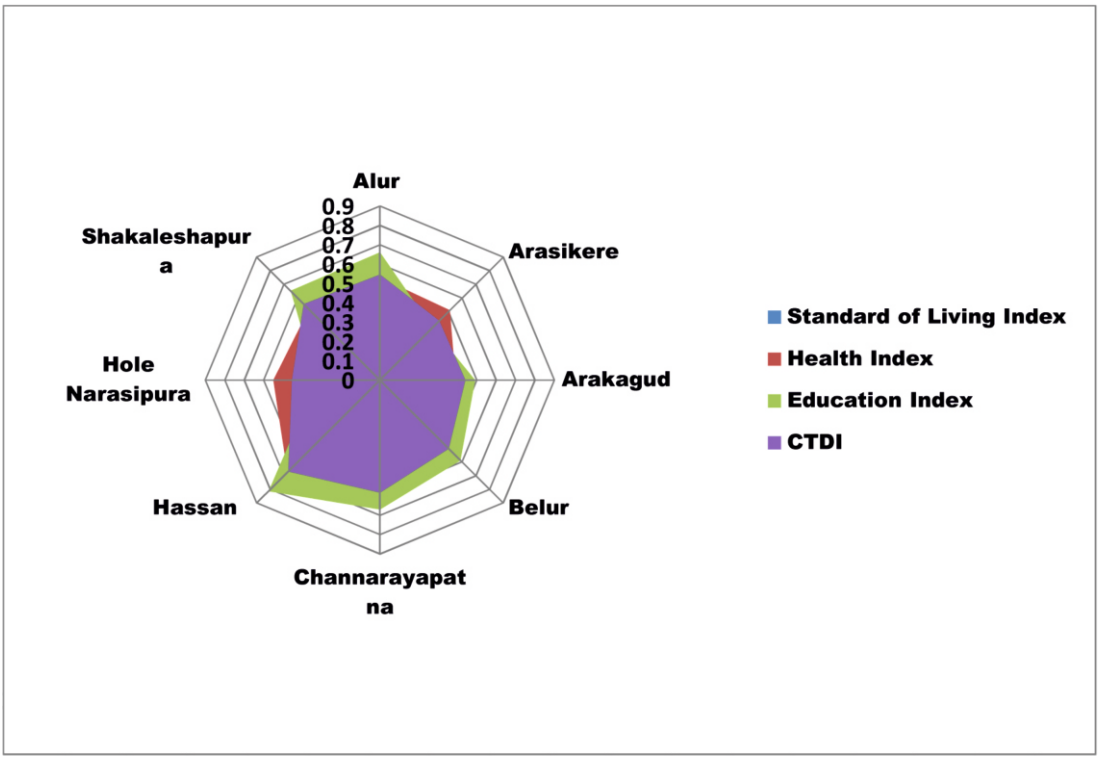
| Taluks | UDI values | UDI Rank |
|---|---|---|
| Alur | 0.560 | 3 |
| Arasikere | 0.520 | 5 |
| Arakalgud | 0.518 | 6 |
| Belur | 0.425 | 8 |
| Channarayapatna | 0.428 | 7 |
| Hassan | 0.733 | 1 |
| Holenarasipura | 0.537 | 4 |
| Sakaleshpura | 0.607 | 2 |



ANNEXURE – VIII

# COMPOSITE TALUK DEVELOPMENT INDEX (CTDI)

| Taluks | Standard of Living Index | Health Index | Education Index | CTDI | Rank |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alur | 0.443 | 0.53 | 0.661 | 0.545 | 4 |
| Arasikere | 0.409 | 0.511 | 0.383 | 0.434 | 8 |
| Arakalgud | 0.438 | 0.391 | 0.492 | 0.44 | 7 |
| Belur | 0.486 | 0.432 | 0.589 | 0.502 | 5 |
| Channarayapatna | 0.461 | 0.615 | 0.669 | 0.582 | 2 |
| Hassan | 0.52 | 0.675 | 0.813 | 0.669 | 1 |
| Holenarasipura | 0.488 | 0.55 | 0.326 | 0.455 | 6 |
| Sakaleshpura | 0.499 | 0.517 | 0.652 | 0.556 | 3 |



## NOTE ON AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The data pertaining to 126 indicators suggested for preparation of human development of the district are appropriate and relevant. However there is need for establishing a cell where all kinds of data available at the district headquarter. The data has to be collected from all the line departments every year. Such data is need to be updated every year. At present we have to relay upon various departments to collect the required data. In the era of information and technology the collection and maintenance of data has become very handy. The practice of e-governance may be used effectively to disseminate the data. Every taluk headquarters need to have a data cell to collect the data from all the departments. The collected data at the taluk level need to be segregated at Grama Panchayatwise so that we can have the data at micro level also.

# NOTE ON PROCESSES AND PREPARATION OF DHDR

The preparation of DHDR was initiated in 2013 January. I was identified as lead agency by the Zilla Panchayat, Hassan District, Hassan. The training programme was conducted by the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore from 1-1-2013 to 5-1-2013 at University of Agricultural Science, University Campus, Dharwar.

During this five days an intensive training was conducted by arranging series of lectures on various dimensions of Human Development, resource persons from different disciplines were invited to discuss and deliberate the issues related to Human Development.

During this five days programme, the participants were able to understand the concept of Human Development, its importance in achieving better living standard.

The training programme was held in Administrative Training Institute, Mysore in the month of June 2013. During this training programme the necessary data pertaining to various indicators, the sources of data, method of collection of data and data analysing were the main purpose of this training programme.

These two training programmes have been very useful in understanding the concept of human development and preparation of human development report. Before collecting the data on 126 indicators many workshops and meetings held at taluk level and district level. The publics, NGOs, students and media persons participated in the discussion.

In order to get the reliable data from various department in the district a core committee was constituted headed by the Chief Executive Officer of Zilla Panchayat. All the heads of department of a district and lead agency were the members and the chief planning officer of Zilla Panchayat was the member secretary.

The members of the core committee were very cooperative and resourceful in getting the required data on 126 indicators. After collecting the relevant data from the respective department the data was validate in the core committee meeting.

The valuable guidance and suggestions given by Quality Maintenance Group member was worth note. The role played by state coordinator and consultant of DHDR Dr. Sasidhar has been exemplary and paved the way for the success of this great endeavour.

The state level meeting presided over by the Principal Secretary of Planning Department, Government of Karnataka inspired us to complete the task of preparing DHDR of Hassan district.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Reliable data is very important for drawing the conclusion, particularly data related to socio-economic aspects have to be more reliable to extend various subsidies and benefits to the individuals. Example, data related to SCs and STs literacy level is not available. Some time bifurcation of data on the basis of caste may be necessary for policies formulation. It appears that the data maintained in all the departments for the purpose of annual report. But data must be used as ready reckner for all purposes particularly at Grama Panchayat level.

The data available from the urban places pertained to various issues are not reliable to some extent.

# MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS CONDUCTED TO PREPARE DHDR OF HASSAN DISTRICT

1. Training was conducted from 1-1-2013 to 4-1-2013 for members of core committee and lead agency at Agriculture University, Dharwar.
2. District core committee meeting was held on 11-1-2013 under the Chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer.
3. On 5-2-2012 district committee meeting was held under the chairmanship of CEO.
4. On 6-4-2013 district core committee meeting was held under the chairmanship of CEO.
5. On 17-5-2013 district level workshop was conducted at Hassan.
6. On 21-6-2013 taluk level workshop was conducted at Arasikere taluk panchayat office.
7. On 5-6-2013 taluk level workshop was conducted at Arakalgud taluk panchayat office.
8. On 28-6-2013 taluk level workshop was held at Belur taluk panchayat office.
9. 23-7-2013 to 25-7-2013 training programme was conducted at ATI, Mysore for CPOs, District Statistical Office and lead agency.
10. On 15-10-2013 core committee meeting was held with QMG member at Hassan.
11. On 29-10-2013 meeting was held at planning department, Bangalore.
12. On 3-2-2014 district core committee meeting was held under the chairmanship of CEO.
13. On 17-3-2014 district core committee meeting was held under the chairmanship of CEO.
14. On 18-7-2014 district core committee meeting was held and approval was given to the draft of DHDR of Hassan district.
15. On 18-8-2014 the draft report of DHDR of Hassan was approved in the Hassan Zilla Panchayat District planning committee meeting.

## CONSULTATIONS AND LOCAL SUBJECT EXPERTS

1. Prof. D.A. Shankar, Former Professor, Department of English, University of Mysore, Mysore.

2. Prof. M.V. Srinivas, Former Professor, University of Mysore.

3. Mrs. Syad Noor Fathima, District Project Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Mysore District.

4. Dr. H.N. Nagendra, Associate Professor and Deputy Director, School of Design, University of Mysore, Mysore.

5. Dr. M. Meera, Assistant Professor in Development Studies, Institute of Development Studies, University of Mysore, Mysore.


KSRTC