

Haveri District



Human Development Report 2014



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

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Human Development Report 2014

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

District Human Development Report: Haveri

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Department, Government of Karnataka

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SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER



MESSAGE

VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANGALORE - 560 001

CM/PS/234/2014

Date : 27-10-2014

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

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

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

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

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

Siddaramaiah
(SIDDARAMAIAH)



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And

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MESSAGE

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

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

(S R Patil)

H.S. MAHADEVA PRASAD

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16-01-2015

MESSAGE

Nowadays, approach to development has been changed focusing on the people-centred micro- level planning. In order to ensure sustainable human development of the district, the DHDR for Haveri is a key document publicly made available. The report carries several achievements made in the key sectors of the district and gaps that need policy attention.

I believe that this is the only report for the first time in the country that has attempted to compute several indices measuring the status of multi-dimensional human development of the district. Under the system of decentralized local self-governance, the stakeholders of development such as the elected people's representatives, target group members, local NGOs/voluntary organizations and the line departments can take pro-active role in designing the relevant public policy for bridging the gaps in each sector of the district as identified in the report. Therefore, I am sure that the report will certainly provide policy direction for furtherance of human development in the district.

I am also aware that the DHDR of Haveri is the result of committed efforts made by many officials, subject experts and lead agency. I take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. K. B. Anjanappa, Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Basanagouda, Chief Planning Officer, all the district level officers, Dr. R.R. Biradar, Lead Agency, Karnatak University, Dharwad and all those who have sincerely contributed their valuable services to bring out this public document.

H.S. Mahadeva Prasad
(H. S. Mahadeva Prasad)

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MESSAGE

It is a unique exercise that, for the first time, the Government of Karnataka has published the DHDRs for all 30 districts in the state at a time. The DHDR of Haveri is an important torch bearing document for preparation of "micro level planning" for further human development through "people centred-approach". An effort has been made to compute multi-dimensional human development indices such as HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI at the taluk level and indentify their rankings.

Besides, the report presents the key achievements, weaknesses and policy interventions in core sectors such as education and literacy, health and nutrition, income and livelihood opportunities gender dimension of development, status of SCs/STs, people's participation, urbanisation and urban development across different taluks in the district. Therefore, I am sure that the report will certainly provide a sound base for designing "micro level planning" for further human development in the district.

The DHDR of Haveri district has been prepared by active involvement and interaction of many people such as Mr. Umesh H. Kusugal, former Chief Executive Officer and now Mr. K.B.Anjanappa, Chief Planning Officer Mr. Basanagouda, officials from different line department in Haveri, Dr. R. R. Biradar, Lead Agency, K. U. Dharwad, Dr. Ganesh Prasad, QMG member, SIRD, Mysuru and subject experts, local NGOs, media and academicians. Therefore, on behalf of the Zilla Panchayat, Haveri, I take this opportunity to thank all of those who have, directly and indirectly, contributed their services to bring out this distinct report.


(Smt Kasturevva Shambhu Vaddar)

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PREFACE

The purpose of "development" is to improve the quality of human life by enabling the people to access basic needs of life. "Economic growth" as a strategy, followed in the 1970s was found inadequate and inefficient in meeting the needs of life. Later on, "economic development" was accorded top priority by focusing on poverty alleviation programmes, social security schemes, etc., in the 1980s. Nevertheless, it did not bring out satisfactory improvement in the quality of people's life. Therefore, in order to address the typical problems in most of the developing economies, the UNDP has pioneered "human development" as an alternative approach in the 1990s. Human development as an approach to addresses the typical problems of social exclusion, human poverty, underemployment, gender inequality and regional disparity has gained much importance in development paradigm at the national and sub-national level.

Human development as a strategy primarily focuses on enlarging people's choices and enhancing human capabilities and freedoms, enabling them to lead a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge and resources needed for a decent standard of living, and participate in the life of their community and decisions affecting their lives. Nowadays Human development as an index has been widely used to measure wellbeing of the people on the above dimensions and also directions for further development.

The DHDRs aim at estimating inter-taluk disparities and achievements in different dimensions of human development within the district. It provides a sound base for designing and implementing district plans from the human development perspective and also for proper allocation of funds. The Idukki Zilla Panchayat in Kerala was the first to publish the DHDR of Idukki District in 2000. Following this initiation, a good number of districts in India began to prepare a DHDR with the assistance of the Planning Commission and UNDP. Similarly, the Karnataka State also brought about the DHDRs for four districts in the first phase, namely, Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Udupi in 2008. Experience of preparing the DHDRs for the above districts in the state motivated the Government of Karnataka to prepare DHDRs covering wider dimensions and composite indicators of human development.

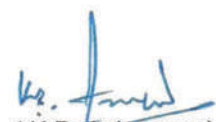
The preparation of DHDR of Haveri district has been started with the training programme at ATI, Mysuru and subsequently the Workshops organized at the taluk and district level,

collection of data from the different departments at Zilla Panchayat, Haveri and validation of the same at the District Core Committees meeting. The report has been prepared through active interaction with the local bodies, NGOs, academia and different officials of the Zilla Panchayat, Haveri. It is a unique academic exercise made by all these stakeholders.

The DHDR of Haveri district has 12 chapters focusing on various dimensions of human development such as education, health, income and livelihood, gender dimension, status and achievements of SC/ST, people's participation and local governance and urban development. Five small area studies focusing on the typical issues of the district have also been carried out to explore the ground realities and supplement the analysis based secondary data.

The unique feature of the report is that it provides inter-taluk disparity not only in HDI and GII but also in CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI, which are considerably useful to design the suitable public policy intervention for further human development in the district. This report has identified the key achievements, gaps that still exist and the relevant policy directions in the core sectors such as education and literacy, health and nutrition, income and livelihood, gender dimension and urban development. I hope that the report will be quite useful in preparing the "people-centred micro level planning" and effective implementation through active participation of the people in enriching the richness of human being. It is also immensely useful for researchers, academia and development practitioners like NGOs/voluntary organisations.

I congratulate all my colleagues, Shri Basanagouda, Chief Planning Officers, Shri G. Govindaswamy, Deputy secretary, Zilla Panchayat, Haveri and others, Dr. R.R. Biradar, Lead Agency, Associate Professor, Department of Economics, Karnatak University, Dharwad and his research team, subject experts, the officials at the district and taluk level, elected representatives, local NGOs and educational institutions for their active participation in the preparation of the report.


(K.B. Anjanappa)



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation of DHDR for Haveri is indeed an intellectual exercise rendered by many people. It has started with providing the technical training programme to the lead agency and the key officials of the department at Zilla Panchayat, Haveri with a view to build up their capacities. Subsequently, the DCC and sub-committees have been constituted and four workshops, one at the ZP level and three at the taluk level, have been organized by involving the stakeholders such as the officials of the concerned department, elected local representatives, academicians, NGOs/institutions and media. In the process, a pool of data on various aspects of human development has been gathered and validated at the DCC meetings held from time to time. The report is the result of unstinted efforts of many people, institutions and experts. It is my immense pleasure to acknowledge those who have, directly and indirectly, contributed to bring out the report.

At the very outset, I wholeheartedly thank Shri Sanjiv Kumar, I.A.S., former Principal Secretary and Mrs. Anita Kaul, I.A.S., former Additional Chief Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department for their active initiation to prepare the DHDRs for all the 30 districts at a time. I express my sincere thanks to Ms. V. Manjula, I.A.S., Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department for her active support in preparing the HDR of Haveri district, without which the report would not have been completed. Similarly, I am thankful to Shri. Rajiv Ranjan, I.F.S., Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, who has actively supported our various activities in preparation of the report. The DHDR is also supported by UNDP-PCI, under their project HDBI (Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities) and hence, I express my sincere thanks to them for their support.

I am also thankful to Dr. Shashidar, H., State Level Consultant and Co-ordinator for DHDR, Human Development Division, the State Planning Department for his limitless involvement in organizing the training programmes, review meetings and providing valuable suggestions in completion of the report on time. Similarly, I thank Mrs. Subodha M. Nayak, Director and her colleagues, Human Development Division, the State Planning Department for her comments and suggestions in completion of the report.

I express my sincere thanks to Mrs. Kasthuravva Shambhu Vaddar, President, Mrs. Shantavva Anandappa Hadimani, Vice-president, members of the Zilla Panchayat and the members of District Planning Committee for their active participation at various meetings and the workshops at the district level and their valuable comments and suggestions to improve the quality of the report.

I profoundly thank Shri Umesh H. Kusugal, former Chief Executive Officer and presently Shri K. B. Anjanappa for their constant and active support and valuable suggestions in preparation of the report. Similarly, in organizing the workshops, meetings and collection of data and validation, Shri Basanagouda, Chief Planning Officer, Shri G. Govindaswamy, Deputy Secretary, Project Director, Chief Accounts Officer, Shri Deepak V. Madival, Project Appraisal and Evaluation Officer, Shri G. B. Haramagatti, Assistant Director, Shri C. S. Sudambi, Assistant Statistical Officer and Shri S. N. Medleri (Rtd) Assistant Statistical Officer have played a key role, due to which we are able to bring the richness in the HDR of Haveri district. Therefore, I am thankful to them for their unlimited involvement and active support throughout the completion of the report.

I place on record my sincere thanks to the District officers from the various departments such as the Deputy Director of Public Instructions, Pre-university, Adult Education, Health and Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, Social Welfare, Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture, Forestry, Social Welfare, Public Works, Urban Development Cell, Electricity Board, Superintendent of Police, NGOs and others for their kind co-operation in providing the information for preparation of the report

In order to ensure the quality of data and continuous monitoring over the process of preparation, various sub-committees have been set up at the district level. I also place on record my deep sense of gratitude to all the chairpersons and members of each sub-committee for providing the necessary inputs at different stages involved in preparation of the report.

I am also thankful to the Executive Officers and their team members, President, Vice-president and the members of Gram Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat, academicians, NGOs/institutions and media for their active participation at the workshops and providing useful information and ground level insights for substantiating the analysis and improving the quality of report.

I express my sincere thanks to Dr. Ganesh Prasad, SIRD, Mysuru, Dr. K. S. James from ISEC, Bengaluru, Dr. T. R. Chandrashekhara (Rtd), Professor, Kannada University, Hampi, Dr. N. G. Chachadi, Professor and Principal, Karnataka Arts Colleges, Dharwad and others for their constructive and valuable suggestions to improve the quality of the report

I am highly thankful to Dr. H. B. Walikar, former Vice-Chancellor and Dr. S. S. Hugar, the acting Vice-Chancellor and the former Registrars namely Dr. S. B. Hinchigeri, Dr. S. A. Patil, Dr. G. B. Nandan, Dr (Smt) C. S. Kanagali and now Dr. M. N. Joshi, Karnatak University, Dharwad for their kind administrative support and provision of academic infrastructures in completion of the report. Similarly, my thanks are due to all my colleagues in the department: Dr. L. D. Vaikunthe, Dr. S. T. Bagalkoti, Dr. P. M. Honakeri, Dr. H. H. Uliveppa, Dr. B. H. Nagoor, Dr. H. H. Bharadi, Dr. S. B. Nari and Dr. Nagaraj Mugdur, Dr. H. H. Gadawale and non-teaching staff Smt K. S. Gamanagatti and Shri Suresh Arani who have extended their kind co-operation during the preparation of the report.

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In preparation of the report, I have been benefitted from many subject experts namely Dr. R. L. Hyderabad, Dr. M. S. Chandakavate, Dr. Vasanta Gumaste, Dr. Lingappa, C, Mr. Hemakeshava N. K. and Dr. Basavaraj Guli who have helped in writing the chapters and the translation in Kannada version in a systematic manner and Dr. Mallikarjun Patil, Professor and Chairman, Department of English for English language correction and hence, I am thankful to all of them for sparing their valuable time and expertise. My thanks are also due to Mr. Pradeep Hegde, NRDMS, Zilla Panchayat Haveri for his nice map-designing and Mr. R. K. Hegde Krupa Computer, Dharwad for his neat typing and computer works. Finally, I thank all those who have directly and indirectly contributed their valuable services to bring out an important document. I am sure that the report will be quite useful for preparing the “micro-level planning” for further human development in Haveri district and hence, it is quite useful for the planners, implementers, NGOs and researchers.



(R. R. Biradar)

Haveri District Human Development Report 2014

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Abbreviations

AHS	:	Ambedkar Housing Scheme
ANC	:	Antenatal Care
BHS	:	Basava Housing Scheme
BIRD-K	:	BAIF Institute for Rural Development-Karnataka
BMI	:	Body Mass Index
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CC	:	City Corporation
CCDI	:	Comprehensive Composite Development Index
CCE	:	Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation
CDDI	:	Composite Dalit Development Index
CDI	:	Child Development Index
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CHC	:	Community Health Centre
CMC	:	City Municipal Corporation
CMR	:	Child Mortality Rate
CPR	:	Couple Protection Rate
CRDS	:	Chaitanya Rural Development Society
CTDI	:	Composite Taluk Development Index
CWSN	:	Children with Special Needs
DCC	:	District Core Committee
DCCBs	:	District Central Co-operative Banks
DCDI	:	District Composite Development Index
DDPI	:	Deputy Director of Public Instruction
DHDR	:	District Human Development Report
DHFW	:	Department of Health and Family Welfare
DHO	:	District Health Officer
DLHS	:	District Level Household Survey
DPEP	:	District Primary Education Programme
FSI	:	Food Security Index
GCA	:	Cross Cropped Area
GDDP	:	Gross District Domestic Product
GDI	:	Gender Development Index
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GER	:	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GII	:	Gender Inequality Index
GNI	:	Gross National Income
GNP	:	Gross National Product
GP	:	Gram Panchayat

GS	:	Gram Sabha
GSDP	:	Gross State Domestic Product
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HDR	:	Human Development Report
HPI	:	Human Poverty Index
HMIS	:	Health Management Information System
HPCRRI	:	High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances
IAY	:	Indira Awas Yojana
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
IHDR	:	India Human Development Report
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
IPHS	:	Indian Public Health Standard
JSY	:	Janani Suraksha Yojana
KHDR	:	Karnataka Human Development Report
KMC	:	Karnataka Municipal Corporation
LOI	:	Livelihood Opportunity Index
MDG	:	Millennium Development Goals
MDMS	:	Mead-Day Meals Scheme
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Rate
NDDP	:	Net District Domestic product
NEP	:	National Education Policy
NER	:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	:	Non-Government Organisations
NGR	:	Natural Growth Rate
NHDR	:	National Human Development Report
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NSDP	:	Net State Domestic Product
OBC	:	Other Backward Category
PCARDB	:	Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PNC	:	Post-natal Care
PRIs	:	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PTR	:	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
RAS	:	Rural Ashreya Scheme
RCH	:	Reproductive and Child Health
RMSA	:	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan
SCR	:	School Completion Ratio
SCs	:	Scheduled Castes
SDMC	:	School Development and Monitoring Committee
SDP	:	Special Development Plan

SGRY	:	Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
SGSY	:	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHGs	:	Self-Help Groups
SII	:	School Infrastructure Index
SJSY	:	Swaran Jayanti Shaharirozgar Yojana
SRS	:	Sample Registration System
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana
SSI	:	Small Scale Industries
STR	:	School Transition Rate
STs	:	Scheduled Tribes
TMC	:	Town Municipal Council
TP	:	Taluk Panchayat
UAY	:	Urban Ashraya Yojana
UCB	:	Urban Co-operative Banks
UDD	:	Urban Development Department
UDI	:	Urban Development Index
UEE	:	Universalisation of Elementary Education
UIP	:	Universal Immunisation Programme
ULB	:	Urban Local Bodies
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
USE	:	Universalization of Secondary Education
VHSC	:	Village Health and Sanitation Committees
WHO	:	World Health Organisation
WPR	:	Work Participation Rate
ZP	:	Zilla Panchayat

Part I

Executive Summary



Executive Summary

Publication of Human Development Report (HDR) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990 changed the landscape of Classical and Neo-Classical approach to development, and the policies and practice of development have also undergone far-reaching changes. In order to improve the living standard of people, the “economic growth” based on trickle-down mechanism had been emphasized till the 1970s and subsequently the “economic development” had been accorded top priority. Amidst high rates of economic growth, inequality, human poverty, social exclusion, vulnerability, gender discrimination, etc., continue to be widespread and persistent, indicating the fact that fruits of economic growth did not percolate down to the people in general and, in particular, to the weaker sections of the society. It is basically due to lack of people’s participation and human capabilities. Hence, human development has become the prime focus of current development paradigm in most developing economies today.

In the early 1990s, Prof. Amartya Sen, Dr. Mahbub ul Haq and Dr. Nussbaum have developed human development as an alternative approach to address many of typical problems. Human development paradigm puts people at the centre of development, where economic growth is considered to be a means to development, not an end in itself. According to UNDP’s HDR

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

Objectives of the Report

The report attempts to construct indices for human development and its related sectors, identifying the rankings of each taluk within the district; examine the current status, achievements and identify the gaps that still exist in different dimensions of human development by gender, place of residence, and social groups; and suggest suitable policy measures for sustainable human development.

About the Report

The report is organized in two parts. Part I presents the executive summary

and Part II a detailed analysis in 12 chapters. Each one of these chapters respectively prelists the introduction, district overview, computation of major indices of DHDR, present status and progress in literacy and education; health and nutrition; income, poverty and employment; gender and development, status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; governance and human development, urban issues in human development and finally the way forward.

Methodology and Database

Methodology to compute HDI and GII is similar to the revised methodology adopted by UNDP. The indicators used to measure each dimension of human development are more comprehensive and representative. Similarly, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI were estimated employing basic formula developed by UNDP. The data relating to the above indicators have been collected from the concerned line departments of Haveri district and have been validated at the DCC meetings. Meticulous care has been taken to ensure the quality of data. However, the data on IMR, CMR and MMR provided by the DHFW, Haveri were found to be underestimated and hence, the values have been modified by the Expert Committee set up by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Human Development Division, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru. Further, in order to validate and support the issues of human development, micro level studies have been conducted on typical issues identified at the DCC, Haveri.

Key Observations

Human Development Status and Inter-taluk Disparity

Haveri district is one of the progressive districts in Karnataka registering 21st rank in HDI among 30 districts. Within the district, Ranebennur taluk tops the list in HDI, while Hirekerur taluk has the lowest performance. In respect of GII, at the state level, the district has the 11th rank which is much better than that of HDI. Shiggaon has performed much better in the reduction of gender inequality as compared to Hanagal taluk. The performance of Haveri district in CDI is quite unsatisfactory as compared its performance both in HDI and GII as it has occupied the 22nd rank in CDI among the 30 districts. Within the district, Shiggaon taluk has performed best in child development while Ranebennur taluk, which is the best performer in HDI, was found to be worst performer in CDI.

As far as the FSI is concerned, the performance of Haveri district at the state level is better as compared its performance in HDI and CDI, because it has got the 14th rank in FSI. Within the district, Ranebennur, which enjoyed a top position in HDI, is also the best performer in FSI, while it was worst in Haveri taluk. Regarding UDI, Ranebennur CMC has enjoyed the first position, while Bankapur TMC has the lowest performance. Finally, as regards DCDI, Haveri district occupies the 15th position in the state. Within the district Hirekerur taluk with its bad performance in HDI has done extremely well in CTDI, while Savanur taluk has recorded the worst performance.

Key Achievements and Gaps by Sectors

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

Literacy and Education

Haveri district has marginally high rate of literacy as compared to the state figure. The district has witnessed impressive progress in literacy rate during 2001 to 2011. It has increased more in rural than in urban areas and among females as compared to males during the same period. The taluks such as Savanur, Shiggaon and Hanagal have made relatively better progress as compared to the other taluks during the last decade.

Haveri district has attained 100 percent of school access rate at elementary education. Gender parity in NERs both at elementary and secondary school education has been attained during 2007-08 to 2011-12. Dropout rates both at elementary and secondary school education have shown significant decline during the same period.

In spite of the above advancements, some gaps have been identified for further human development. Rural-urban gap, gender gap and social disparity in literacy rate continue to be quite perceptible in most of the taluks in the district. It is disheartening to note that no taluk has the schools with 100 per cent (8 basic facilities) school infrastructures both at elementary and secondary school education, as per the SSA/RTE norms. No taluk has

attained 100 percent NER at elementary and secondary school education.

Health and Nutrition

Access to health infrastructures has improved in the district and more so in Ranebennur and Haveri taluks. IMR and CMR have marginally declined only in urban areas during 2007-08 to 2011-12. There is a full coverage of pregnant women under full ANC and nutritional programme in the district. A rapid increase in the percentage of institutional deliveries took place from 59 per cent to 98 per cent and MMR has also declined rapidly only in urban but not in rural areas during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

Despite of the above progress, there are some gaps that have still remained. The child sex ratio has sharply declined from 957 to 946 in the district during 2001 to 2011. CHCs are not promoted as per the requirement of IPHS. Access to healthcare facilities is better in urban than in rural areas. In spite of several initiatives, no significant decline took place in reduction of underweight children. IMR and CMR are not only quite high in rural areas, but they are also increasing over a period of time. Despite of rapid improvement in the percentage of institutional deliveries, MMR continued to rise in rural areas of the district.

Income, Poverty and Livelihood

Net per capita income has increased in Haveri district during 2004-05 to 2008-09 with varying degrees across taluks. The annual growth rate of employment was more than the population growth rate. Livelihood opportunities have been expanded

more in the non-agricultural sector as compared to that of agriculture. It was more in urban areas than in rural areas and more for female workers than for male workers. Nevertheless, net per capita income in Haveri district is still quite low as compared to the state figure. A considerable inter-taluk disparity in net per capita income still exists in the district. No significant diversification of income away from agriculture was noticed in the district, implying the limited diversification into the growth of manufacturing, trade, commerce and services.

Standard of Living

The percentage of households with in good housing conditions has increased from 40 per cent to 54 per cent during 2001 to 2011. The percentage of households with household assets, access to electricity, modern cooking fuel, sanitation and drainage have increased significantly during the same period. The situation is much better in urban than in rural areas. It is evident that there has been an improvement in the living standard of people in the district with varying degrees across taluks. However, the housing condition and status continued to be quite poor in rural than in urban areas. The percentage of households with access to household amenities like electricity, modern cooking fuel, safe drinking water, sanitation and drainage continued to be quite less in rural than in urban areas.

Gender and Development

An improvement in overall sex ratio has been observed implying that gender discrimination against women is declining. Literacy rate for females has

increased more than that of males in Haveri district and more in rural than in urban areas. Gender gap in literacy rate has come down during the same period. Expansion of livelihood opportunities, especially in the non-agricultural sector for women was much better than that of men during 2001 to 2011. It was quite faster in urban than in rural economy. The women belonging to the SCs/STs had better representation at both PRIs and ULBs of Haveri district as compared to those belonging to the non-SCs/STs.

In spite of the above advancement, several gaps have been noticed. Despite improvement in female literacy, it continued to be quite low as compared to males at the district level. Livelihood opportunities outside agriculture for women were continued to be quite low in rural areas as compared to that of urban areas. It is disheartening to note that the percentage of crimes committed against women and the share of female suicides to total suicides have increased in most of the taluks with varying degrees.

Weaker Sections of the Society: SCs/STs

The decadal growth rate of SC/ST population was more than the Others during 2001 to 2011. The SC/ST households have better sex ratio as compared to Others. Although the rate of literacy was quite less in respect of STs followed by SCs as compared to Others, it increased more than that of Others during 2001 to 2011. Livelihood opportunities in the non-agricultural sector increased more among the SCs/STs as compared to Others during the same period.

The percentage of households having good housing conditions and the percentage of households with access to electricity increased more among the SCs/STs as compared to Others during 2001 to 2011. The percentage of households with modern cooking fuel has increased among the SCs/STs; but the increase was bit lower as compared to Others. Regarding the CDDI, institutional inclusion has been ensured but in the case of other dimensions of their life, the situation is not on par with Others in the selected GP.

The following gaps have to be filled up for further advancement of human development among the SCs/STs. The child sex ratio has declined more among the SCs/STs as compared to Others during 2001 to 2011. Social disparity in literacy rate continued to be quite high in the district. The share of SC/ST workers in non-agricultural activities continued to be quite low as compared to that of Other workers in most of the taluks. The SC/ST households continued to have limited access to safe drinking water, good housing condition, sanitation, electricity, modern cooking fuel, household assets as compared to Other households. Based on the small area sample study it has been found that discrimination against dalits in one or the other form continued to take place.

Other Sectors

Urban economy also plays an important role in human development of the district. The share of urban population is much lower than that of

state figure. But the pace of urbanisation is picking up at faster rate since the 1990s. In urban areas, the percentage of households with drinking water available within and nearby premises was estimated at 82 per cent. The percentage of households covered with sanitation within premises was 70 and with drainage facility (open and close) it was 87 per cent.

In spite of several initiatives, Hanagal TMC continued to have larger share of slum population as well as the number of slum areas as compared to other ULBs in the district. Most of the ULBs have inadequate access to required quantum of drinking water as per the urban benchmark. It is unfortunate that in most of the ULBs, a marginal decline took place in the percentage of households with toilets available within premises. Mobilisation of own source revenues was quite slower in most of the ULBs.

The Way Ahead

Future HD Strategy for Improving Education Sector

In order to reduce inter-taluk disparity in literacy rate, Savanur, Shiggaon and Haveri taluks have to pay more attention to improve the literacy rate, especially in rural areas. In order to reduce gender gap further, the female literacy rate which is lower than the male counterparts should be given top priority. School infrastructures (8 basic facilities) should be made available in most of the taluks especially in Ranebennur, Shiggaon and Haveri taluks.

High dropout rates at elementary and secondary school education in urban as against rural areas, among boys as

compared to girls and SC/ST students as against Others have to be addressed seriously. In order to ensure UEE, the NERs are required to be improved in most of the taluks. In most cases, the performance of the SC/ST students continues to be unsatisfactory in SSLC and PUC examinations and hence, a greater attention should be given to their quality of learning in their earlier stages of education. Finally, the budgetary allocation has to be made in accordance with the performance indicators of educational sector across the taluks in the district.

Future HD Strategy for Improving Health Sector

In bid to reduce inequality in having access to healthcare facilities, Byadagi, Savanur and Hirekerur taluks need to be given greater attention for development of healthcare facilities. Reduction in rural-urban disparity in having access to healthcare facilities should also be given top priority by establishing one health unit in each village.

It is quite important to address the problem of malnutrition and underweight through effective implementation of immunisation and nutritional programmes in Byadagi, Savanur and Haveri taluks. The still birth rate is quite higher than the IMR in Haveri district, which needs to be addressed effectively. Further, the IMR, CMR and MMR are not only high in rural areas as compared to that of urban areas but they are also rising over the years which need to be immediately addressed. Byadagi, Hanagal and Haveri taluks need to pay more attention to address the problem

of communicable diseases such as Diarrhea, TB, Measeles and HIV/AIDS.

Finally, in order to reduce the inter-taluk disparity in having access to public healthcare facilities, the budgetary allocation on health sector may be based on the backwardness of taluks in terms of health infrastructures and outcomes.

Future HD Strategy for Improving Livelihood Opportunities

In order to reduce inter-taluk disparity, net per capita income in Hanagal, Savanur and Byadagi taluks has to be improved more than the other taluks. As the area under pulses is declining at a faster pace, the measures are required to be put in place to encourage the cultivation of tur, horse gram, green gram, etc. Poverty is quite high in rural than in urban areas and hence, the on-going poverty alleviation programmes such as MGNREGS, SGSY, etc., have to be effectively implemented. The growth of non-agricultural activities, especially in rural areas may be given top priority as it is strongly and positively associated with human development outcomes.

Future HD Strategy for Improving Standard of Living

Haveri, Shiggaon, Savanur and Byadagi taluks have high percentage of households with temporary housing conditions that needs to be addressed through a scheme of renovating the dilapidated and temporary houses. A great majority of households, especially in rural areas, have depended on traditional cooking fuels which may have adverse impact on human health and environment, which also needs to be addressed seriously.

Access to safe drinking water is the need of the hour as it avoids many of waterborne diseases. The on-going schemes to provide drinking water, especially in rural areas have to be implemented effectively. Limited access to sanitation and drainage is likely to cause adverse human development outcomes. It is quite essential to ensure comprehensive implementation of TSC/NBA so as to ensure the goal of “Zero Open Defecation” in most of the taluks in Haveri district. There is a need to ensure 100 percent coverage of households with drainage. A greater attention is needed in some of the taluks such as Savanur, Shiggaon, Haveri and Hanagal.

Future HD Strategy for Improving Gender Development

Gender discrimination against girl child continues to be persistent and hence, there is a need for effective policy intervention and mass awareness to improve the child sex ratio. Gender gap in literacy is still quite high especially in rural areas, which needs to be addressed. A greater importance may be given for development of non-agricultural activities for female workers in rural areas, especially in Hirekerur, Haveri, Ranebennur, and Savanur taluks. The percentage of crimes committed against women and the percentage of female suicides should be curtailed through awareness and strict enforcement of law and order in place.

Finally, in order to enhance women's empowerment and thereby poverty alleviation, micro savings and credit

management activities are needed to be encouraged by the NGOs through the Bank-SHG Linkage programme in most of the taluks, especially in rural areas.

Future HD Strategy for Development of The SCs/STs

A greater policy attention is required to improve the child sex ratio among the SCs/STs which is worsening more than the Others. Further improvement in literacy rate among the SCs/STs may be accorded top priority of the public policy, especially in Savanur, Haveri, Ranebennur and Shiggaon taluks. Generation of employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sector for the SCs/STs may be given greater policy attention, especially in Savanur, Hanagal and Hirekerur taluks.

Efforts are needed to ensure 100 percent coverage of the SC/ST households with safe drinking water, drainage and electricity, and more attention is needed in rural areas. Finally, in order to avoid the use of traditional cooking fuel as it has adverse impact on human development outcome, efforts may be made to provide modern cooking fuel such as biogas, solar energy, etc through schemes of cost sharing basis, especially in rural areas in the district.

Future HD Strategy for Improving Other Sectors

As the urbanisation has beneficial impact on human development outcomes, it is quite essential to develop more infrastructure facilities needed for investment and production purpose in some of the taluks such as Hirekerur, Hanagal and Byadagi. It is essential to ensure 100 percent

coverage of households with safe drinking water, sanitation and drainage facility in all the ULBs of the district. In order to maintain cleanliness and sanitary condition in urban areas by timely collection of solid wastages of urban households, the SHG approach may be replicated by other ULBs in the district as adopted by Savanur TMC.

In order to address the problem of urban poverty, efforts are required to be strengthened to ensure effective implementation of urban poverty alleviation programmes especially in the ULBs of Savanur, Bankapur and Hirekerur. In order to improve the internal source of revenue, efforts are required to be intensified to ensure greater mobilization of own source revenues by providing demand driven goods and services in the ULBs.

Concluding Remarks

Haveri is one of the progressive district in Karnataka. It is evident from the report that the progress in most aspects of human development parameters over a period of time is much better in urban areas than in rural areas, among the females than the males, in respect of SCs/STs as compared to that of non-SCs/STs and among the relatively backward taluks than the forward taluks. Inequality in the performance of human development across gender, residence, social groups and taluks

within the district has come down significantly during 2001 to 2011. A bulk of improvement in human development is largely driven by the urban economy (health, livelihood and basic amenities), the women, the SCs/STs and the backward taluks in the district. This implies that there has been an inclusive human development, as those who were earlier remained less active or marginalised have begun to become pro-active and participate in different activities and contribute to faster human development outcomes in the district.

In spite of a rapid progress made in different dimensions of human development by gender, place of residence, social groups and the taluks, the backwardness in human development outcomes continues to be huge in rural than in urban areas, among the females than the males and in the respect of SCs/STs as against Others and in Savanur, Shiggaon and Hanagal taluks in the district. These gaps have to be addressed through the family based, area and gender specific strategies of public intervention. In this regard, Haveri district has a long way to go, which calls for the active participation of people and their elected representatives, NGOs/institutions and co-ordination among different line departments of the government.



Part II

CHAPTER 1

Introduction



Introduction

1.1 Concept of Human Development

Ever since the publication of Human Development Report (DHR) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, the landscape of development theory, practice and policies, and measurement of development at national, state and district levels have undergone far-reaching changes. Prior to the emergence of human development as a key approach to improve the quality of life, the focus of development paradigm was on materialistic progress, taking growth with equity and social justice for granted.

Technocratic model of economic growth based on “trickle-down” mechanism focused on physical aspects of savings, investment and economic growth until the 1970s. A mere increase in national income or output did not guarantee an improvement in the quality of people’s life in general and weaker sections of the society in particular. Amidst high rates of economic growth, human poverty, social exclusion, vulnerability, gender discrimination, crimes, etc., continue to be widespread and persistent among different sections of the society.

Evidence demonstrated that the assumed “trickle-down effect” did not

take place. There is no automatic link between economic growth and human development (UNDP, 1990). According to Dreze and Sen, there is no inevitable connection between economic growth and the quality of life. The effect of economic growth on poverty and inequality is always mediated by public action (Dreze and Sen, 1989: 180-1). Mahbub ul Haq, architecture of human development argues that in many societies Gross National Product (GNP) can increase while human lives shrivel (Haq, 1999: 4).

Hence, the focus of development shifted from economic growth based on “trickle-down mechanism” to economic development based on “basic needs approach” in the 1980s and to human development based on “capability approach” in the early 1990s. Accordingly, per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross National Income (GNI), as an index for economic development is considered to be inadequate in measuring the comforts and well-being of the people. Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, drawing upon scholarly academic inputs from Dr. Amartya Sen’s writings, went beyond national output or income and architected a composite Human Development Index (HDI) as an important basis for measurement of quality of life and policy intervention.

“Human Progress does not take place automatically and higher income is no guarantee for a better life”.

“There has been a paradigm shift in the focus of development planning from economic growth to economic development, human development and women’s empowerment”

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

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

The essential choices are to have a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable and have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the community life. If these essential choices are not available,

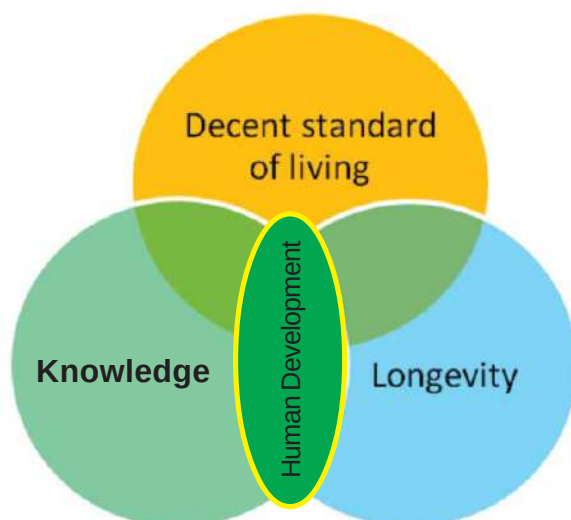
many other opportunities in life remain inaccessible (UNDP, 1990). Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building “human capabilities”-the range of activities that a person can do.

It focuses on two sides of development: one is on the formation of human capabilities, such as improved health or knowledge and the other is on the use of their acquired capabilities for work or leisure (UNDP, 1990). From human development perspective, it is the removal of the obstacles that a person can face in his life such as poverty, illiteracy, ill-health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms (Gol, 2010). Therefore, people are the real wealth of a nation, and human development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests (UNDP, 1990: 9). Human development is captured through an average achievements in three basic domains namely longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living (Chart 1.1).

1.2. Factors Contributing to Human Development

Human Development is a multivariate phenomenon. It encompasses several aspects of life. Human development is more than HDI. As mentioned earlier, the HDI includes only three essential choices, namely decent standard of

CHART 1.1
Key Components of Human Development Index



BOX 1.1

Central issues of human development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Human development, as an approach, is concerned with what I take to be the basic development idea: namely, advancing the richness of human life, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of it.”

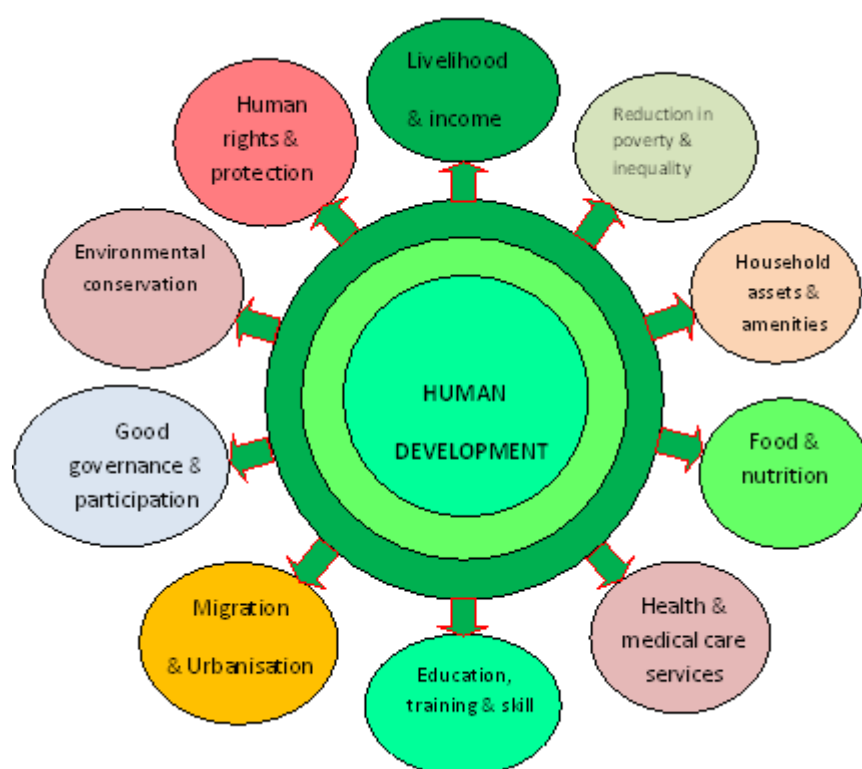
- Prof. Amartya Sen, Nobel Laureate in Economics, 1998

living, long and healthy life and to be able to gain knowledge. There are several factors which contribute to human development in different ways. Most of the factors that drive human development are inter-related and reinforcing with one another.

The most important factors that contribute to human development are the livelihood and income earning options; reduction in poverty and inequality; access to household assets and amenities; access to food and

nutrition; access to health and medical care services; education, training and skills; migration and urbanisation, good governance and participation; environmental conservation; and human rights and protection (Chart 1.2).

CHART 1.2
Factors contributing to human development



1.2.1. Access to Livelihood Opportunities and Income

Economic growth is fundamental to human development. As Solow (1956) showed in the Neo-classical Growth Model that human development is both the result of economic growth and is also an input to it. As observed by UNDP (1990) improvement in people's

capabilities depends largely on their income and access to basic goods and services. Growth and equal distribution of income is one of the critical elements in improving human development as it ensures access to resources for a decent standard of living. The most important basic goods and services are food, healthcare services, education, safe drinking water and sanitation.

1.2.2. Reduction in Poverty and Inequality

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

1.2.3. Access to Household Assets and Amenities

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

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

1.2.4. Access to Food and Nutrition

Importance of food and nutrition in human development needs no explanation. Food and nutrition is foundation for human development. Prevalence of malnutrition causes an intolerable burden on national health system and violation of human rights (right to food). Investment in nutrition, therefore, confers multiple benefits. It reduces healthcare costs, improves productivity and economic growth, and

promotes education and intellectual capacity, leading to human development. Good nutritional status can only be realized and sustained when households have better access to food.

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

1.2.5. Equitable Access to Health and Medical Care Services

Good health of the people is the wealth of a nation. Wealth is not just an economic capital, but includes three other forms of capital namely social, natural and human. *Human capital* consists of healthy, well-educated, skilled, innovative and creative people who are engaged in their communities and participate in governance. Equitable and adequate access to health and medical care services becomes crucial importance in human development. According to WHO, health is defined as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In recent years,



Taluka Hospital Byadagi

Equitable and adequate access to health and medical care services becomes crucial importance in human development. According to WHO, health is defined as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity

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



Tailoring Training Centre, Hangal

ability to lead a 'socially and economically productive life' is also considered to be a part of health. It is influenced by a number of factors like access to nutritious food, housing, basic household amenities, protection against environmental hazards and communicable diseases.

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

1.2.6. Education, Training and Skills

Literacy is considered to be the heart of human development and essential for eradicating poverty, reducing child mortality, controlling population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and strengthening democracy. A good quality basic education equips pupils with literacy skills for life and further learning; literate parents are more likely to send their children to school and have better access to livelihood opportunities of their choice.

Hence, education is not only a heart but also a passport to human development, as it opens the doors and expands opportunities and freedoms. It contributes to fostering peace, democracy and economic growth as well as improving health and reducing poverty.

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

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

1.2.7. Migration and Urbanisation

Migration is not a new phenomenon; historically, people migrated in search of better employment and income

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

Urbanisation is also another key driver of human development, provided it is accommodated and managed properly. Urbanisation offers significant opportunities to improve human development. As countries become more urban, the level of human development tends to rise. This phenomenon is clearly visible in the Southeast Asian countries. But rapid and unplanned development of cities poses great challenges for attaining human development goals.

1.2.8. Good Governance and Participation

Existence of good governance in a society is also a precondition for improved human development. Therefore, the greatest challenge for all societies is to establish a system of good governance that promotes, supports and sustains human development, especially for the poorest and most marginalised sections of the society. Good governance refers to the exercise of political and administrative authority at all levels to manage a country's affairs. According to the Commission for Human Rights, good governance includes five key attributes, namely transparency, responsibility, accountability, participation and responsiveness. Incorporating these key attributes as measures of development, establishes an "indivisible link" between governance and human development outcomes. Good governance means providing essential public services such as education, healthcare services, water, sanitation and basic infrastructures like roads, water, electricity, telecommunication, etc.

At the same time people's participation is equally important at different levels of development. The link between economic growth and human development is missing partly due to lack of good governance and partly due to people's participation at all

migration is an important route to come out of poverty

The link between economic growth and human development is missing partly due to lack of good governance and partly due to people's participation at all levels of development paradigm



Govt. HPS Kadashettihalli,
Hangal Taluka

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

levels of development paradigm. The government's responsibility is to ensure accountability, openness and transparency for their actions so that resources can have maximum impact in benefiting the people (UNDP, 2000). As stated by Kofi Annan, “Good governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development. Good governance supports, promotes and sustains human development, especially for the most marginalized sections of the society (UNDP, 1994).

1.2.9 Environmental Conservation

Environmental conservation, economic growth and human development are interlinked and interdependent. Environmental problems such as desertification and drought, deforestation, soil-erosion, wetland degradation, and insect infestation; household environmental deprivations such as indoor air-pollution, inadequate sanitation and safe drinking water; and environmental-related diseases like acute respiratory infections and diarrhea resulting from dirty water and sanitation will have adverse impact on maintenance and acquisition of good health and education, leading to poor human development. Environmental challenges increase inequality, while inequalities in human development such as income, health, and education can further strain the environment (UNDP, 2011).

1.2.10. Human Rights Protection

Human rights such as the right to live, liberty and security; the right not to be

discriminated; the right to vote, freedom of speech and freedom of press; right to an adequate standard of living; the right to education; the right to work and to equal pay for equal work; and the right of minorities to enjoy their own culture, religion and language, etc., are also considered to be the human rights. The protection and advancement of these rights of disadvantaged and minority groups are of crucial importance from human development perspective.

According to the HDR 2000 (UNDP, 2000), the human right is considered as an important determinant of human development. Human development is essential for realising human rights, and human rights are essential for full human development. Development is unsustainable where the rule of law and equity do not exist; where ethnic, religious or sexual discrimination are rampant; where there are restrictions on free speech, free association and the media; or where a large number of people live in abject and degrading poverty. A sustainable human development aims to eliminate poverty, promote human dignity and rights, and provide equitable opportunities for all through good governance, thereby promoting the realisation of all human rights-economic, social, cultural, civil and political.

It can also be noted that most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as set by the United Nations in 2000 are closely associated with the human development (Box 1.2 and Chart 1.3)

1.3. Methodology and Indicators Used

1.3.1. UNDP's Human Development Report

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

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

1.3.2. National Human Development Report

Following the UNDP's methodology, the Planning Commission, Government of India has published the National Human Development Report (NHDR) for the first time in 2001 and the India Human Development Report (IHDR) in 2011 at the state level in India.

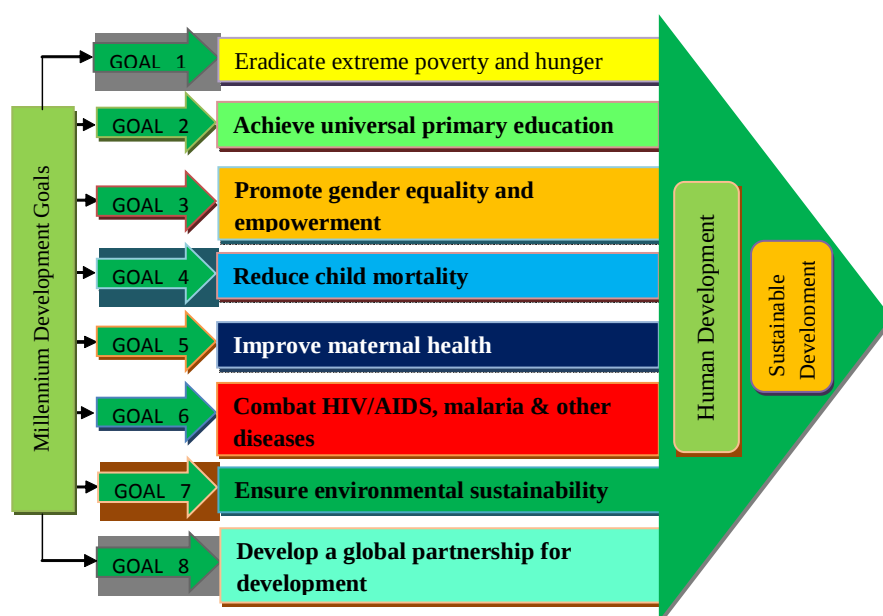
BOX 1.2

Human Development and Millennium Development Goals

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

At the Summit, they firmly pledged to free their fellow human beings from the "abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty," to "freeing the entire human race from want" and to "making the right to development a reality for everyone." Based on these solemn promises, they agreed to fight together against poverty, hunger, gender inequality, environmental degradation, and killer diseases such as malaria and HIV, while improving access to education, healthcare and clean water, all by 2015. These wide-ranging development commitments are encompassed in the eight MDGs. Most of the MDGs are the ambit of human development. It provides solid basis for designing and implementing the public policies for human development at the sub-regional level too. These goals are required to be attained by 2015 from the base year of 1990. A list of MDGs and their linkage with human development is illustrated in Chart 1.3.

CHART 1.3
Millennium Development Goals



Although the methodology to calculate the HDI and other indices at national level is similar to UNDP, the indicators identified to estimate the indices at the sub-regional levels are different depending upon the availability of data. A list of comparison between the indicators used in the NHDR and IHDR is presented in Box 1.3.

1.3.3. State Human Development Report

In India, the preparation of HDRs has begun with the publication of the Madhya Pradesh HDR in 1995. It is the first sub-national HDR in the world and the second report was published in 1998 and the third in 2002. Karnataka was the second state to publish the Karnataka Human Development Report (KHDR) first in 1999 and the second in 2005. Immediately after, other State Governments such as Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Punjab, Orissa, Gujarat, etc., have initiated the

preparation of their State HDRs. These reports attempt to assess intra-State disparity in progress of human development and provide policy interventions for further development.

Both the NHDR and the UNDP methodologies had limited applicability owing to data constraints at the state or sub-regional level (GoK, 2005). The methodology adopted for computation of HDI at the district and the state levels in Karnataka is more or less similar to the one adopted by UNDP. But the indicators used are somewhat different depending on the availability of data.

1.3.4. District Human Development Report

The District Human Development Report (DHDR) aims at estimating inter-taluk disparity in different dimensions of human development and indentifying the developmental gaps to be addressed at the district level and also across different taluks in the district. Preparation of DHDR provides

BOX 1.3

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

Source: Planning Commission (2002) and UNDP (2010).

a sound base for designing and implementing district plans from the human development point of view and also for proper allocation of funds.

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

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

Experience of preparing the DHDRs for the above 4 districts in Karnataka revealed that the indicators used and the time period during which the data collected for different indicators were not similar across these four districts. In order to make the DHDRs more policy oriented, basis for identifying the

priority areas and allocation of funds, the Government of Karnataka has decided to prepare DHDRs for all 30 districts in the State for the reference period 2011-12.

The unique features of these DHDRs are the wider coverage of human development and its related issues, uniform computational methodology, indicators and time period adopted, issue based small area studies and radar analysis. The rationale for preparation of DHDR is provided in Box 1.4.

1.4. Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

A heap of information on different aspects of human development has been gathered from various sources. The preparation of DHDR is largely based on secondary data collected from various sources of Government publications and departments. The bulk of the data relating to demography, livelihood and employment, household amenities and assets were collected from the Primary Census Abstract 2001 and 2011 published by the Registrar General, Census of India. The information on BPL households was collected from the Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Haveri and validated from the data available at the website of *Nirmal Bharath Abhiyana* (www.tsc.gov.in). The data on percentage of households without site and households provided with site were gathered from the Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation, Ltd. Bengaluru.

BOX 1.4

Rationale for District Human Development Report in Karnataka

Experience gained from the publications of two HDRs of Karnataka and 4 DHDRs motivated the State Planning Department to initiate the preparation of DHDRs for all the 30 districts at a time. Introduction of micro level planning and PRI system and the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments mandate the preparation of district level plans. The premier objectives of the DHDR are to:

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

The data relating to health aspects such as Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), percentage of pregnant women with anaemia, percentage of children born underweight and institutional deliveries, health infrastructures, public expenditure on health, etc., were collected from the Department of Health and Family Welfare (DHFV), Haveri and also from the Health Management Information System

(HMIS). In the process of data validation, it was found that the data on IMR, CMR and MMR provided by the DHFW, Haveri were reported to be significantly underestimated, even lower than some of the developed countries, and also enormous inconsistency across the taluks.

In order to avoid the data inconsistency and erroneous interpretation, the data on IMR, CMR and MMR were gathered from the HMIS and re-adjusted for underestimation across the taluks by the expert committee set up by the Human Development Division, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru came up with a revised data set on IMR, CMR and MMR across 30 districts and 176 taluks. A methodological note by the expert group is illustrated in Box 1.5. These data were also presented in the analysis.

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

holding dialogue meetings with the concerned officials.

Further, in order to supplement our analysis based on secondary data, a household level primary survey has been conducted for collection of primary data as part of the small area studies on specific issues of human

development in the district. Four small area studies on typical issues as identified at the DCC of DHDR Haveri have been conducted in Savanur, Hirekerur, Hanagal and Haveri taluks. From each case study, a smaller size of sample households was randomly interviewed by a team of research investigators and a focused group

Box 1.5

Methodological note on IMR, CMR and MMR adopted by the Expert Committee

Under the HMIS, it is possible for considerable underestimation of the service statistics on IMR or CMR, particularly at younger ages, and it is also true in respect of MMR. There are three sources of service statistics on mortality that are made available with the Department of Health, Karnataka (DHO). First, the data provided by the respective health institutions and entered into the Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal. However, as this is a facility based reporting, the mortality indicators are higher in those districts and sub-districts with more facilities and does not represent the performance of a particular area. Moreover, the facilities not reporting the births as well as the deaths taking place at home will not become part of the HMIS in most cases. Second, the mortality information is also kept for respective geographical area based on the ANM reporting. This is found to be grossly underestimated. For instance, as per this information, IMR for Karnataka is only 12 for the year 2012 as against the Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates of 35. Thirdly, the Civil Registration System (CRS) also provide data on mortality. The IMR estimated from CRS for the year 2011 is 6.0. Therefore, the information from this source also showed gross underestimate, particularly the IMR, CMR and MMR. Thus it is felt essential to rework the estimates by adjusting for underestimation to find out the real value of IMR, CMR and MMR in different regions of Karnataka.

Estimates on mortality indicators by SRS are widely accepted but they are available only at the State level. Reliable estimates of IMR at the district level are available only from 2001 Census. As the DHDR requires district and sub-district level estimates of these indicators, a method is developed to provide reasonable quality estimates of IMR, CMR and MMR at the district and sub-district level.

Methodology

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

Ratio method is adopted here for estimating district and sub-district IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka. The SRS estimates of IMR, CMR and MMR have been used for Karnataka and distributed the corresponding deaths across district and sub-districts. First, the IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka are obtained from SRS for the period 2011 which has been 35, 40 and 144 respectively. Second, we have distributed the same number of deaths across districts using ratio method. The ratio is obtained considering the neonatal and CMR estimated by Ram *et al* (2013) across districts of Karnataka. For distributing IMR and CMR, data from Ram *et al* (2013) on CMR is used while for MMR the neonatal mortality rate from the same source is used. Thus, the IMR, CMR and MMR have been computed across districts of Karnataka considering that the state level is same as the SRS figures for 2011. Third, the corresponding district IMR, CMR and MMR are distributed across sub-districts using ratio method. The ratio is obtained from the data gathered from the DHO on these three indicators across sub-districts. Thus, the IMR, CMR and MMR obtained from DHO have been adjusted upward to match with the district IMR, CMR and MMR computed for the district based on the similar methodology.

interview was conducted to elicit the information. The analysis of small area studies were presented at the end of relevant chapter.

In order to understand socio-economic development or deprivation of dalits, the Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) has been estimated by collecting primary data from Andalagi Gram Panchayat (GP) of Shiggaon taluk. For construction of CDDI focusing on 10 important aspects of dalits' life, 50 sample households belonged to the untouchables were randomly interviewed. The primary data relating to their participation in institutions of rural development, social inclusion, perception about discrimination, protest against discrimination, conflict resolution, standard of living, perception of freedom, gender dimensions of dalit development and access to basic facilities and education were gathered

by a diversified team of field investigators.

1.5. Measurement of Indices

A wide range of factors determining human development outcomes have been identified in the present DHDR of Haveri. Keeping the uniformity in dimensions, variables, source of data, time period and methodology across all the 30 districts in the state, HDI, Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) have been computed at the taluk level (with min and max value fixed within the district).

For computation of HDI or any other index, for each indicator value, the index value was calculated using the following basic formula of UNDP for both positive and negative indicators.

The index value in the case of a positive indicator was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{(\text{Actual Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}$$

The index value in the case of a negative indicator was calculated by using the formula:

$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Actual Value})}{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}$$

After calculating the index value for each indicator, the geometric mean of these values (Education index, health index and living standard index) was computed and aggregated with geometric mean to get HDI. A detailed

note on the methodology to compute HDI and other indices is provided in the technical note (Annexure 1). A list of variables and their values used for computation of the above indices is provided in Annexure 4. The CDDI was

also computed based on secondary and primary data using the methodology as presented in the Technical Note (Annexure 1).

1.6. Concluding Remarks

Economic growth, as defined by GDP per capita, is found to be inadequate to measure quality of life and human well-being. Human Development approach is more than economic growth (national income). Human development is the process of enlarging the people's choices. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human capabilities—the range of things that a person can do or be in life. The most basic capabilities for human development are to lead a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community and decision affecting their lives. Without these, many choices are simply not available, and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible. Therefore, the HDI encompassing all these dimensions of development is considered to be an improved tool to measure quality of life and richness of human being.

Estimation of HDI gives the current achievements in the areas of standard of, health and education across taluks. This helps in fine-tuning the existing

programmes or introducing the new innovative schemes for development of a particular domain (health, education or livelihood opportunities), which is lagging in a particular taluk. In order to identify the problems of children and promote their integrated development, the CDI give us the current position and further scope for development in a particular area like health or education. Similarly, in order to address the various issues of gender inequality, child development, food security, urban development and overall taluk development, the indices such as GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI have been computed, respectively, across the taluks in the district. For the policy makers and development practitioners, these indices will provide handy tools to give policy direction for further human development.

The report would be the important yardstick to identify the absolute and relative backwardness in the areas such as education, health, livelihood expansion, standard of living, child development, gender equality, food security, infrastructure development, urban development, etc. It is a quite useful document which helps in designing and implementing the well-conceived plans at the district level. The report can also be a base for allocation of funds under different programmes implemented depending upon the backwardness of taluks.



CHAPTER 2

Haveri District : An Overview



Bankapura Fort,
Temple, peacock Sanctuary

Haveri region Tourism attractions



Someshwara temple at Laxmeshwara



Galaganatha



Siddheshwara Temple haveri



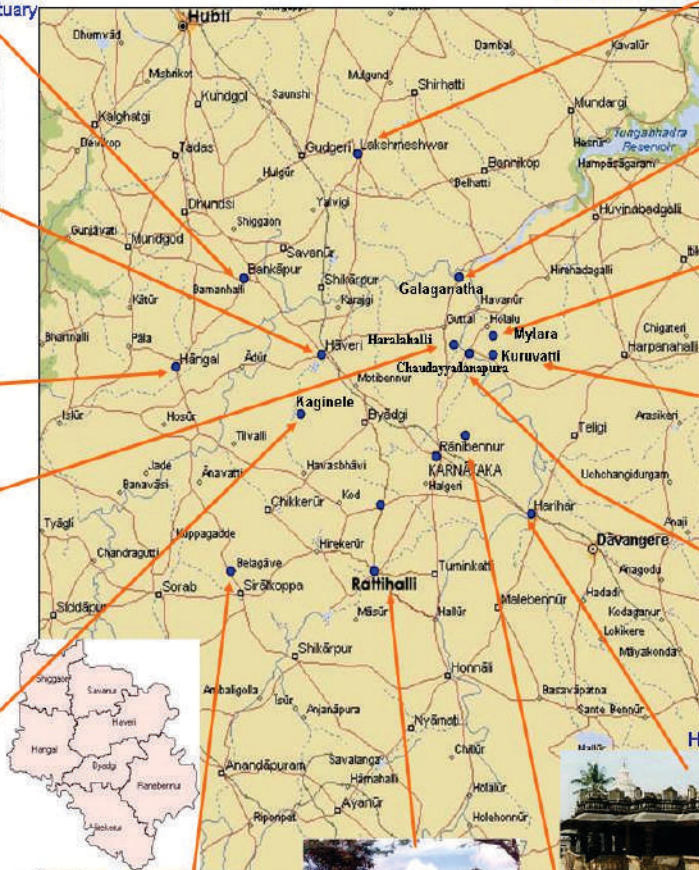
Tarakeshwara Temples at Hangal



Haralahalli



Kaginele, Byadagi Taluk



Mylara Lingeshwara Temple at Mylara



Malikarjuna Temple Kuruvatti



Temple of Mukteshwara at
Chaudayyadanapura



Harihara temple, Harihara



Rambennur Blackbuck Sanctuary



Kadambeshwara temple Rattihalli



Kedareshwara temple at Balligavi

Haveri District : An Overview

2.1. Introduction

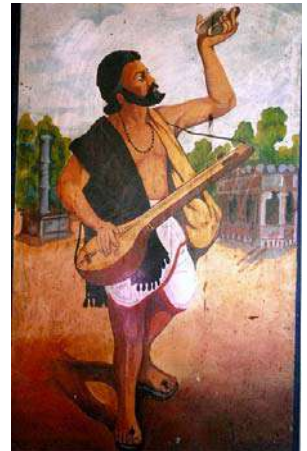
Haveri district is one of the newly formed districts in Karnataka. It was carved out of the undivided Dharwad district on 24th August 1997. Erstwhile Dharwad district was divided into three districts: Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag. Haveri district now is bounded by Dharwad district in the North, Uttara Kannada district in the West and Davanagere district in the South. Ballari district is towards East of Haveri district. The district is located in northern semi-rain fed and semi-malnadu zone.

Haveri district is the 18th most populous district out of total 30 districts in Karnataka and it is the 312th most populous district in India. It is the 20th largest district in Karnataka and the 238th largest in India in terms of total area. Haveri district consists of 7 taluks namely Byadagi, Hanagal, Haveri, Hirekerur, Ranebennur, Savanur and Shiggaon, each one is endowed with unique historical significance and has rich potential for development of tourism. For administrative convenience two revenue sub-divisions have been formed in this district. While Haveri, Byadagi, Hirekerur and Ranebennur taluks are the part of Haveri sub-division, the remaining three taluks namely

Savanur, Shiggaon and Hanagal are the part of Savanur sub-division.

The district has 698 inhabited, of which 7 uninhabited villages, 19 hoblies, 208 Gram Panchayats and 8 Urban Local Bodies. Haveri is the administrative and political headquarter of the district, whereas Ranebennur in the south is a business hub. Haveri being the headquarter of the district is 335 kms away from Bengaluru by road and 394 kms by rail. It is also popularly known as the “gateway” to the northern districts of Karnataka. It is famous for its cardamom garlands.

It has enormous potential for development of agriculture, agro-based industries and tourism destination with a good number of Temples, Lakes, Wildlife sanctuaries and places of historic significance. Haveri is also famous for marketing



Kanaka Dasa (1509-1609), original name Thimmappa Nayaka, was born to the couple of Biregowda and Bachamma at Baada village, Haveri district. He belonged to Kuruba community. Kanaka Nayaka being of the warrior community; his defeat in the field of battle directed him to the path of devotion and become Kanakadasaru. He joined Haridasa movement and became a follower of Vyasaraaja who named him as Kanakadasa. His poems and kirtane inculcate moral values of life. He was very aggressive and straight forward in criticizing evils of society such as superiority claims using caste system. His poem “Kula Kula Kula vendu hodedhada diri” asks humans not to segregate themselves from one another. He brought about revolutionary changes in the society through his writings. The deity he worshiped was Adhikeshava of Kaginele, Haveri district. He is one of the greatest musician, composer, poet, social reformer, philosopher and saints that India has ever seen.





Sarvajña (16th Century) was born in a village Abalur of Hirekerur taluk in Haveri district. He was Kannada poet, pragmatist and philosopher. He is famous for his pithy three-lined poems which are called *tripadis*, "with three padas, three-liners", a form of Vachanas. He always upheld the wisdom of pastoral life in rural areas and tried to persuade villagers to give up superstition, meaningless customs and traditions. His poems deal with religion, morals, customs, astrology, weather-fores and even riddles. His Vachanas or sayings are often quoted by scholars and common folks alike.



Shishunala Sharif (1819-1889) who was a saint, poet, philosopher and social reformer was born on 7th March 1819 in Shishuvinahala village of Shiggaon taluk. He was the only son and a late born to his parents and was conceived with the blessings of God. His compositions of *tatvapada* are in Kannada language. He was recognised as the first ever Muslim poet in Kannada literature. He worked as a school teacher before involving in spiritual search. He was a great disciple of Guru Govinda Bhatta, (Brahmin priest), who did not hesitate to make him a Brahmin. Shishunala Sharif's preachings can be compared with those of Kabir Das's. Though he was a Muslim by birth, he believed in Hinduism for bringing in communal harmony. His important poems are: Soruthihudu Maniya Maligi; Anubhava Gitegalu, Gudiya Nodiranna Dehada; Mohada Hendati Satta Balika, etc., which brought about revolutionary changes in the thinking of a common man.

Byadagi red chillies, which are well-known all over India and the South East Asia. The Dharma, Kumadawati, Varada and Tungabhadra are the four important rivers flowing in the district, and hence irrigation facility is available for some parts of the district.

Further, Haveri district has very rich culture and tradition. Haveri district is proud to be the birthplace of Santa Shishunala Sharif (Shishuvinahala), the great saint Kanakadasaru (Baada), Sarvajnya, Hanagal Kumara Shivayogigalu, Wagish Panditaru, Writer Galaganatharu, Ganayogi Panchakshari Gavayigalu, S. R. Ekkundi (Ranebennur), Mahadev Banakar, journalist Patil Puttappa (known as Papu), Champa Patil, Gnyana Peetha Awardee Dr. V. K. Gokak and many more eminent personalities. The district is also known for its famous freedom fighters such as Mailara Mahadevappa (Motebennur), Gudleppa Hallikere (Hosaritti) Kariyappa Sangoor and many others.

2.2. Background and Brief Regional History

The core area of Western Chalukya monuments includes the places like Badami, Sudi, Annigeri, Itagi, Gadag, Lakkundi, Lakshme-shwar, Dambal, Haveri, Bankapura, Rattihalli, Kuruvatti, Bagali, Balligavi, Chaudayyadanapura, Galaganatha and Hanagal. It was possible because Soapstone is found in abundance in these areas, and hence Haveri also comes under the core area of Western Chalukya architectural activity.

The History of Haveri district dates back to the pre-historic period. There are evidences available on existence of pre-historic civilizations on the Tungabhadra and Varada river basins. Stone carvings depicting the Stone Age civilizations are found in many parts of the district. About 1300 inscriptions of different rulers like the Chalukyas, the Rastrakutas are found in the district. Though none of the major kingdoms of Karnataka had their headquarters in Haveri district, many Mandaliks ruled over this region.

Bankapur Challaketaru, Guttavula Guttaru, Kadamba of Hanagal and Nurumbad are some of the well-known Samanta Rulers. It is accepted that Devendramunigalu the teacher of Kannada Adikavi Pampa and Ajitasenacharya the teacher of Ranna Chavundaraya lived in Bankapur. This was also the second capital of Hoysala Vishnuvardhana. Guttaru ruled during the later part of the 12th century and up to the end of the 13th century from Guttavol (Guttal) village as Mandaliks of Chalukya, independently for some time and as Mandaliks of Sevuns of Devagiri. Stone inscriptions found in Choudapur, a village near Guttal, reveal that Mallideva was the Mandalika of the 6th Vikramaditya of Chalukyas. Jatacholina, under the leadership of Mallideva built Mukteshwar temple at Choudapur. Kadambas of Nurumbad during the period of Kalyana Chalukyas ruled over about 100 villages with Rattihalli as their capital. Kadambeshwar temple at Rattihalli is a beautiful Chalukya style

temple. All these Samantas who ruled from different parts of the district have left their permanent evidences in the history of the district.

It is said that Haveri had around 1000 mathas (sacred religious places) in ancient days. One of the famous among others is *Hukkeri Math*. It is the house for many beautiful temples like Tarakeshwar at Hanagal, Kadambe-shwar at Rattihalli, Mukte-shwar at Choudapur, Siddhesh-war at Haveri, Eeshwar at Galaganath, Jain Basadi at Yalavatti, etc., reflecting the rich culture and historical significance of the district.

2.3. Physiographic Divisions of the District

The State has four physiographic regions namely 1) Northern Karnataka Plateau 2) Central Karnataka Plateau 3) Southern Karnataka Plateau and 4) Karnataka Coastal region. Haveri district comes under the Central Karnataka Plateau along with others such as Ballari, Chikkamagaluru, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Raichur, Koppal and Shivamogga. The region represents the transitional surface between the Northern Karnataka Plateau of Deccan Trap and Southern Karnataka Plateau with relatively higher surface. By and large, this region represents the area of Tungabhadra basin.

As per the agro-climatic zones, Karnataka state has been divided into ten agro-climatic zones based on the topography, soil characteristics,

rainfall, cropping pattern etc. Haveri district falls into two agro-climatic zones viz., northern semi rain fed (transitional zone) and semi-malnadu zone. Some parts of the districts come under malnad region and others come in the plain region. While Ranebennur, Haveri and Savanur taluk are predominantly in the plain region (transition region), major parts of Hanagal, Hirekerur, Byadagi and Shiggaon taluks come under the malnad region. The normal annual rainfall of the district is 777 mm. Geographically, the district lies between North latitude 14°28' to 14°39' and East longitude 75°07' to 75°38'. It has an average elevation of 572 metres (1876 feet) from the sea level.

2.4. Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

Haveri district has a total geographical area of 485156 hectares accounting for 2.47 per cent of the geographical area of Karnataka state. Agriculture continues to be the main major occupation. Out of the total geographical area of the district, a total of 363207 hectare was brought under cultivation accounting for 75 per cent. The district has 47454 hectares of forest area accounting for 9.78 per cent which is lower than the state average. Further, the percentage of area under land not available for cultivation, cultivable waste, permanent pasture, trees and groves, total fallow land was estimated to be quite low in Haveri district as compared to that of the state average; but the area under net sown is significantly higher in Haveri



Vinayaka Krishna Gokak (1909-1992) hails from Savanur and studied his primary and high school education in Savanur and BA in Karnatak College Dharwad. After completion of MA in 1931, he was Professor of English at Fergusson College, Pune. He was also Professor of English at Oxford University. He also worked as the Principal of Willingdon College in Sangli and at Karnatak College in Dharwad. He also became the Vice Chancellor of Bengaluru University, Bengaluru in the late 1960s, and the first Vice-Chancellor of Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Learning at Puttaparthi, Anantapur district during 1981-1985.

V K Gokak was a prolific writer in both Kannada and English. He was deeply influenced by the Kannada poet D. R. Bendre.

He was the fifth among eight recipients of the Jnanpith Award in 1990 for Kannada language for his epic Bharatha Sindhu Rashmi, for which he also received honorary doctorates from Karnatak University and the Pacific University, USA. In 1961, Gokak was awarded with the Padmashree from the Government of India for *Dyava Prithvi*. His novel *Samarasave Jeevana* is considered one of the representative works of Navodaya literature in Kannada. The district is proud to have such a great personality.

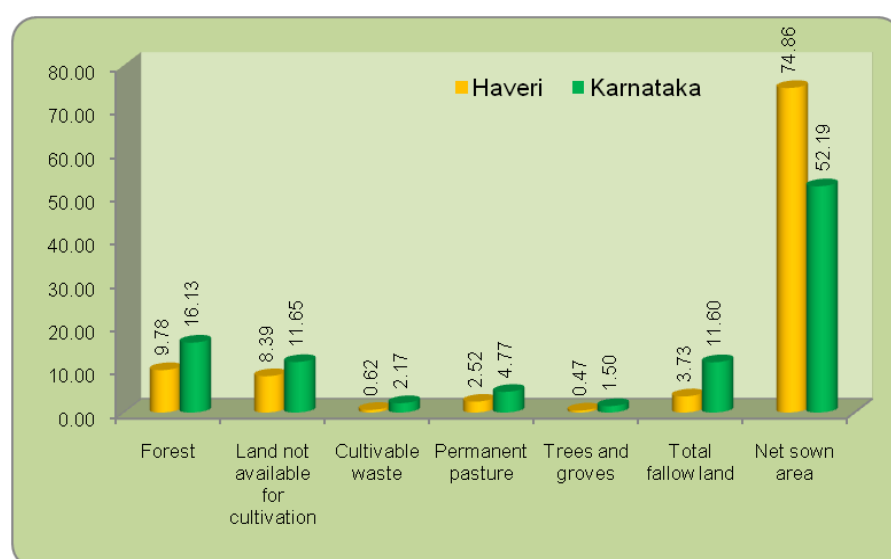


Mukteshwara temple,
Chaudayyadanapura Haveri District

district than in the state (Figure 2.1). The land utilisation for production purpose in Haveri is much better than that of state average. Jowar, cotton, rice, chillies, gram, groundnut, sunflower, sugarcane, and oilseeds are the major crops of the district.

FIGURE 2.1

Details of land resources and utilisation in Haveri district



Source: 1) District at A Glance 2011-12, Haveri and 2) Karnataka at A Glance, Karnataka 2011-12.

The district enjoys a sub tropical climate with temperature ranging from 16° centigrade in November to 42° centigrade during April-May. It receives rainfall from the south west (June to September) and the north east (October and November) monsoons. The average rainfall received is 777 mm and the number of normal rainy days is 61. The rainfall varies in the district from over 1108 mm in the west (Hanagal) to less than 636 mm in the east (Savanur).



Siddheswara Temple in Haveri

In the major part of the district, red sandy soil is occurring, followed by the medium black soil and deep black soil. The red sandy loamy soil and lateritic soil are seen in very small parts on southern border of the district. There are four rivers flowing across the district namely Varada, Kumudhvari, Dharma and Tungabhadra. The district does not have any mineral resources except large reserves of China clay, Sand and Building Stones.

2.5. Demography

2.5.1. Composition of Population

Haveri district had a total population of 15,97,668, accounting for 2.62 per cent of the total population of Karnataka state in 2011 (Table 2.1). A large proportion of 77.75 per cent of the district's population lives in rural areas as compared to the state average of 61.33 per cent. This implies that Haveri district is less urbanised (22.25 per cent) as compared to that of state level (38.67 per cent). Across gender, out of the total population, males accounted for 51.27 per cent, marginally higher than the state average (50.68 per cent) and females accounted for 48.73 per cent, slightly lower than the state average (49.32 per cent) in 2011.

The Scheduled Caste (SC) population in Haveri district constitutes 13.77 per cent as against 17.15 per cent in Karnataka, The Scheduled Tribe (ST) population accounts for 8.85 per cent as compared to 6.95 per cent of the state. The share of SC population was

lower and that of ST population was higher in Haveri district as compared to that of Karnataka in 2011 (Figure 2.2).

Across religious groups, the share of Hindu accounted for 81 per cent in Haveri district as against 84 per cent in Karnataka in 2001. The share of Muslim population was higher in Haveri district with 18 per cent as compared to that of state average with 12 per cent. The Christian and Jain were found even not more than one per cent (Figure 2.3).

2.5.2. Growth and Density of Population

The decadal growth rate of population in the district was estimated at 11.02 per cent as against the state average of 15.86 per cent during 2001-2011. The data on trends in decadal growth rate of population (Figure 2.4) indicate that, in most cases, it was lower in Haveri district than the state average during 1961-71 to 2001-11. It has begun to decline significantly since 1971-81 and the decline was faster in Haveri district as against the state average. The density of population in Haveri district per square km is 330, which is slightly more than the state average of 319 persons.

2.5.3. Sex Ratio

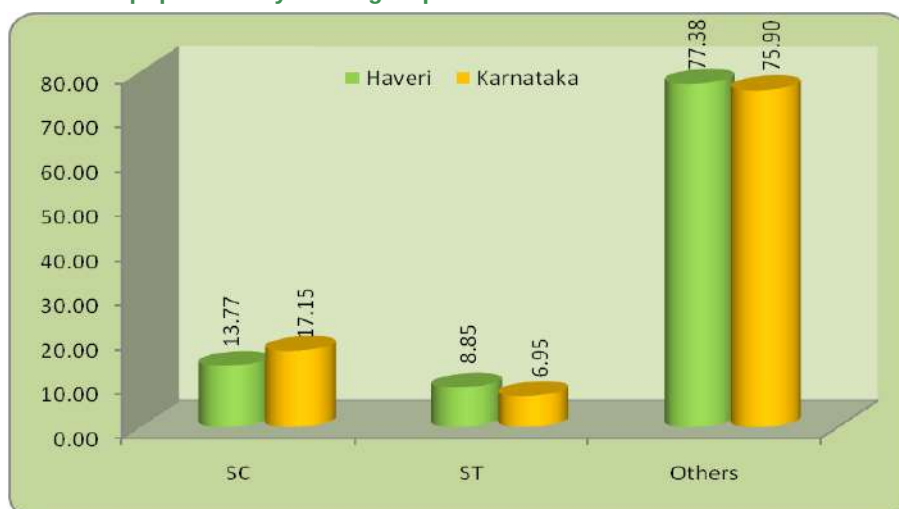
Sex ratio is the demographic concept that measures the proportion of males to females in a given population. It is an important indicator as it is

TABLE 2.1
Demographic details of Haveri district and Karnataka: 2011

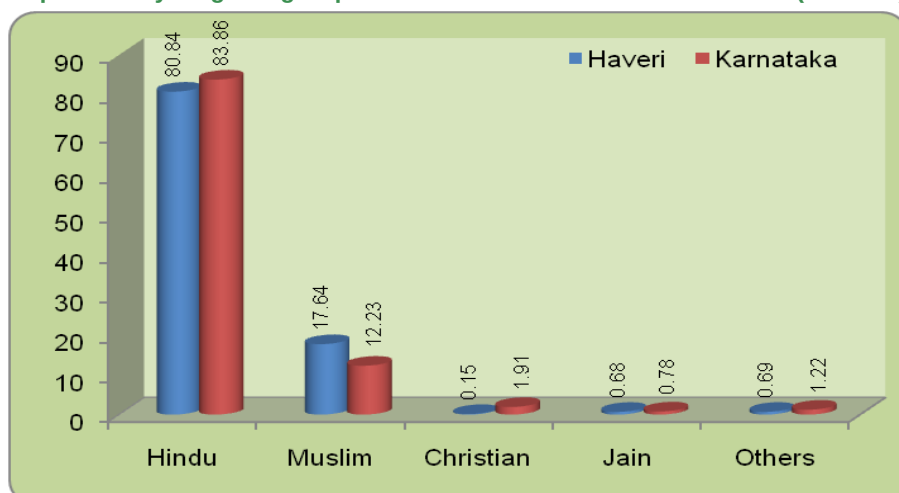
Particulars	Haveri	Karnataka
Total Number of households (Excluding institutional)	325456	13179911
Rural	254181	7864196
Urban	71275	5315715
Total Population	1597668	61095297
Males	819128	30966657
Females	778540	30128640
Rural	1242167	37469335
Urban	355501	23625962
SC	219976	10474992
ST	141380	4248987
Others	1236312	46371318
Sex ratio	951	973
Sex ratio (0-6 Years)	946	948
Decadal growth rate of population (%)	11.02	15.60
Rural	8.95	7.40
Urban	18.89	31.54
Population density	330	319
Percentage of urbanisation	22.25	38.67
Crude Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	29.87	18.8
Crude Death Rate (per 1000 population)	11.16	7.10
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births)	35	38
Maternal Mortality Rate (per lakh live births)	163	178
Life expectancy at birth	67.75	65.30

Source: District at A Glance, Haveri; Census of India and SRS Bulletin.

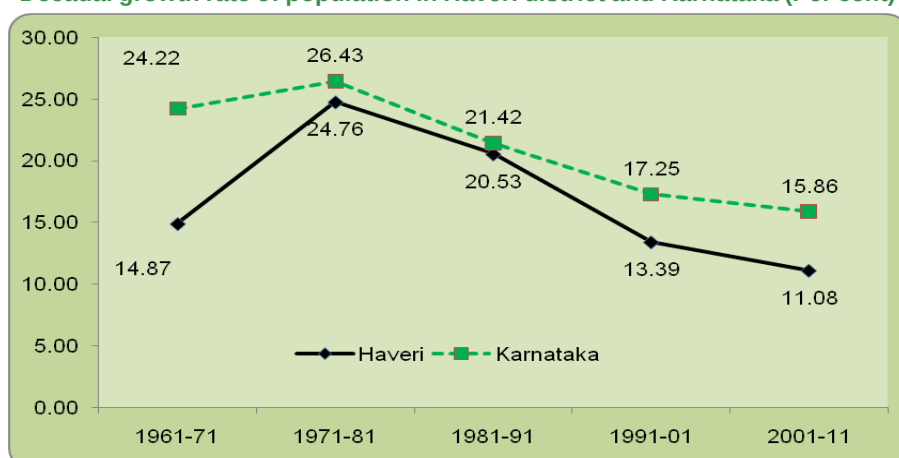
influenced by several factors that are biological as well as social and economic in nature. It is usually measured as the number of females per 1000 males. It is often highly skewed toward females. According to

FIGURE 2.2 :
Share of population by social groups in Haveri district and Karnataka: 2011


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

FIGURE 2.3 :
Population by religious groups in Haveri district and Karnataka: 2001(Per cent)


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

FIGURE 2.4 :
Decadal growth rate of population in Haveri district and Karnataka (Per cent)


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

the Census of India 2011, the sex ratio was 951 in Haveri district, while it was as high as 973 at the state level in 2011. The sex ratio in Haveri district was much higher during the pre-independence period; and thereafter showed a declining trend till 1991 (Figure 2.5). It declined from 938 females per 1000 males in 1951 to 936 females in 1991. It has increased from 936 in 1991 to 951 in 2011. The improvement in sex ratio in Haveri district is much better than the state average in the recent decades (1991 to 2011).

The child sex ratio was reported to be much lower than the sex ratio for general population. The data provided in Figure 2.6 show that the child sex ratio was reported to be marginally lower in Haveri with 946 as against 948 in Karnataka in 2011. It varies across rural and urban areas. It is quite lower in urban areas than in rural areas in Haveri district.

The child sex ratio both in rural and urban areas in the district declined sharply during 2001 to 2011, whereas at the state level it marginally improved during the same period. It is evident that the overall sex ratio in Haveri district is showing a trend of improvement, whereas the child sex ratio is showing a declining trend. The child sex ratio declined from 954 to 946, whereas the overall sex ratio showed an improvement from 936 to 951 during 1991 to 2011. Similar situation has been observed across different parts of the state as well as at the national

level. The decline in the child sex ratio has become a matter of grave concern in the district as well.

The data presented in Figure 2.7 indicate that the share of child population declined from 18.01 per cent in 1991 to 12.23 per cent in 2011 in Haveri, whereas in the state, it declined from 16.63 per cent to 11.72 per cent during the same period with varying degrees in rural and urban areas.

The data on decadal growth rate of population (Figure 2.8) indicate that the growth rate in the child population (0-6 years) declined in Haveri district and so also in Karnataka; the decline is much higher in the former than in the latter. Across rural and urban areas, the data clearly indicate that urban areas showed an increase while rural areas showed a decline during 1991-2001 and 2001-2011 in Haveri district and Karnataka state as well.

2.5.4. Crude Birth and Death Rates

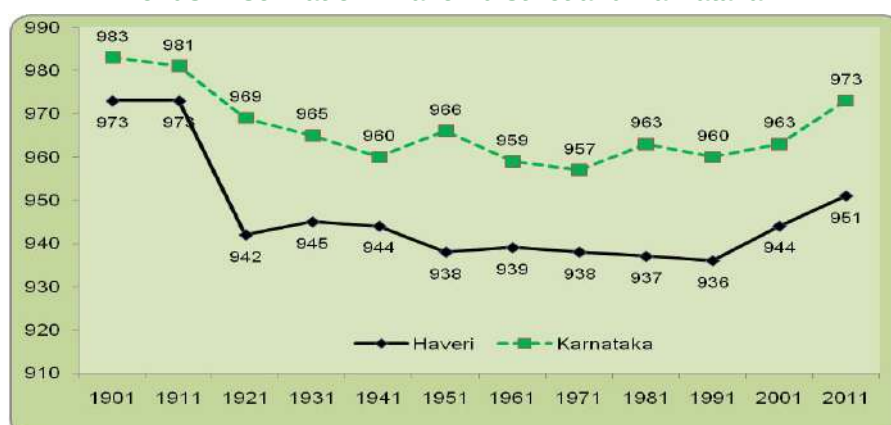
Crude Birth Rate (CBR) per 1000 population was 30 in Haveri district as against the state average of 19 in 2011 (Table 2.1). Similarly, the Crude Death Rate (CDR) was found to be 11 per 1000 population, whereas in the case of state average it was 7 per 1000 population in 2011. Haveri district has much higher CBR as well as CDR than that of Karnataka state average.

2.5.5. Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates

IMR, which is the reflection of socio-economic status, was estimated to be

FIGURE 2.5

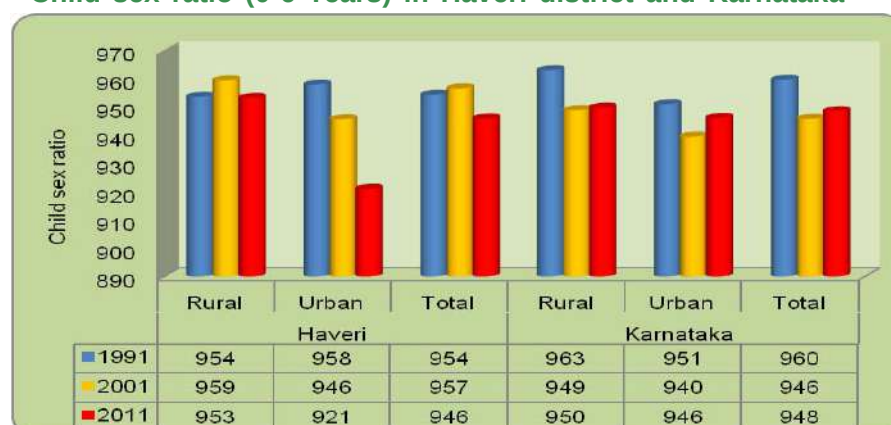
Trends in sex ratio in Haveri district and Karnataka



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

FIGURE 2.6

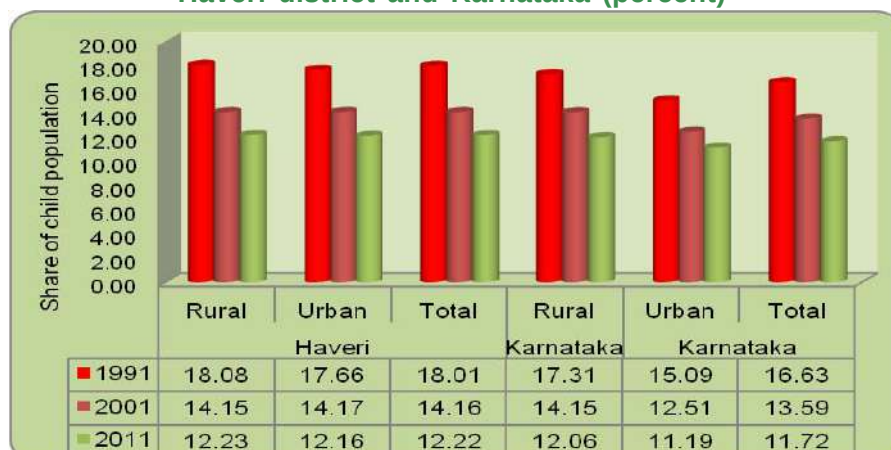
Child sex ratio (0-6 Years) in Haveri district and Karnataka



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

FIGURE 2.7

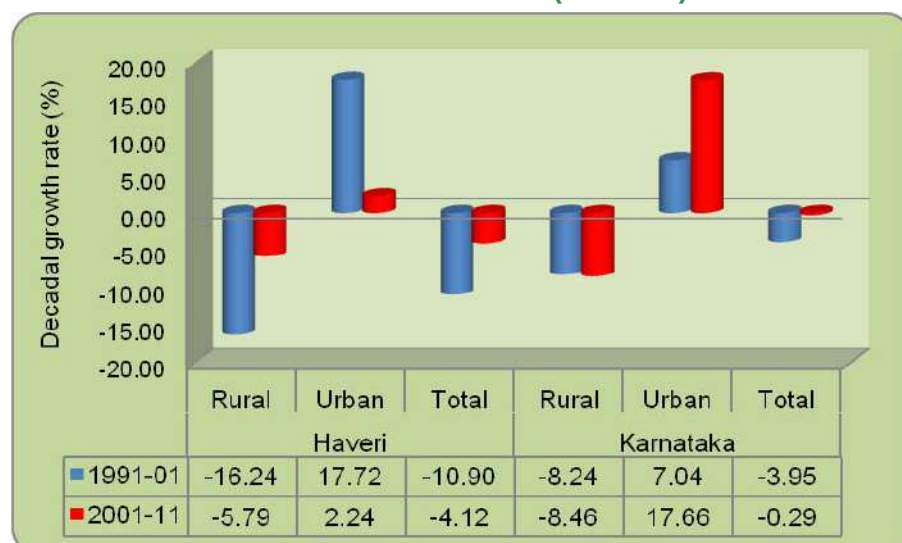
Share of child population (0-6 Years) in total population in Haveri district and Karnataka (percent)



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

FIGURE 2.8

Decadal growth rate of child population (0-6 Years) in Haveri district and Karnataka (Per cent)



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



Gandhi Grameen Gurukula Residential School established by Shri Gudleppa Hallikeri (Freedom Fighter)

high in Haveri district with 35 per 1000 live births as compared to the state average of 38 in 2011. Similarly, MMR was reported to be at 163 per lakh live births in Haveri, which was much below the state average of 178 per lakh live births in 2011 (Table 2.1). It is evident that the child and maternal health outcome was much better in the Haveri district as compared to that of the state average.

2.5.6. Life Expectancy at Birth

Life expectancy at birth was estimated at 67.75 years marginally higher than that of the state average with 65.3 years in 2011 (Table 2.1). The data indicate that Haveri district has better health outcomes in terms of lower IMR and MMR and high life expectancy at birth as compared to that of the state average.

2.6. Education and Literacy Rates

Haveri district has good educational profile and achievements in the state, as several educational institutions, promoted by the private organisations have shown greater commitment to the society. The total number of primary schools, both at lower and higher levels increased from 1200 in 2000-01 to 1460 in 2011-12. Similarly, the total number of high schools, Pre-university and Degree colleges has gone up during the same period.

Institutions rendering higher education services have also increased significantly in Haveri district. At present there are 2 engineering colleges, 1 Ayurvedic medical college in the district. Some of the colleges such as Government Engineering College in Haveri; Shri Taralabalu Jagadguru Institute of Technology in Ranebennur; B. R. Tambakad Arts, Commerce and Science College in Hirekerur, Shri Kumareshwar Education College, Hanagal; P.V.S Institute of Paramedical Sciences, Ranebennur, etc., have been playing an important role in rendering quality education and training to the youths of the region.

Literacy rate in Haveri district was 77.40 per cent as against 75.36 per cent in Karnataka according to Census 2011 (Figure 2.9). While the male literacy rate was estimated at 84 per cent, the female literacy rate was 70.46 per cent. It was quite lower in rural areas than in urban areas for both males and females. Educational status of Haveri district is relatively better than the state average.



Shri Taralabalu Jagadguru Institute of Technology, Ranebennur

2.7. District Economy

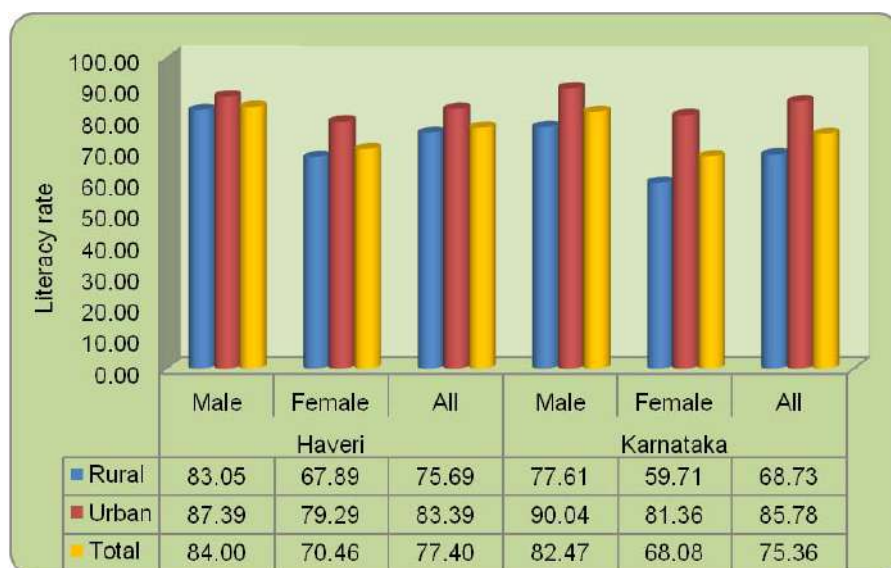
2.7.1. Agriculture

Agriculture plays a vital role in economic development of Haveri district. It is one of the key sources of employment and income for a large number of people, especially in rural areas. Haveri district has a congenial agro-climatic condition suitable for cultivation of high valued horticultural/ mulberry crops and production of quality seeds. The district is rich in spice cultivation. The major spice industry in the district is the chilly powder mills and it has world famous chilly market at Byadagi and is a major export hub for Byadagi chilly.

Out of the total geographical area, the district has about 363207 hectares of land under cultivation, accounting for 75 per cent. The WPR was 45.70 per cent for persons in 2011; across gender, it was 60 per cent in respect of males and 31 per cent in respect of females. Similar status was observed at the state level as well. Agriculture provides employment to 70.44 per cent of total workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) and the same is much higher in rural areas with 81 per cent of total workers (Figure 2.10).

The share of income from primary sector was estimated at 34 per cent in Haveri as against 18 per cent in Karnataka during 2008-09 (GDDP current prices). The income contribution from service sector was quite significant in the district accounting for 46 per cent as against 53 per cent in Karnataka. It is evident that income diversification away from

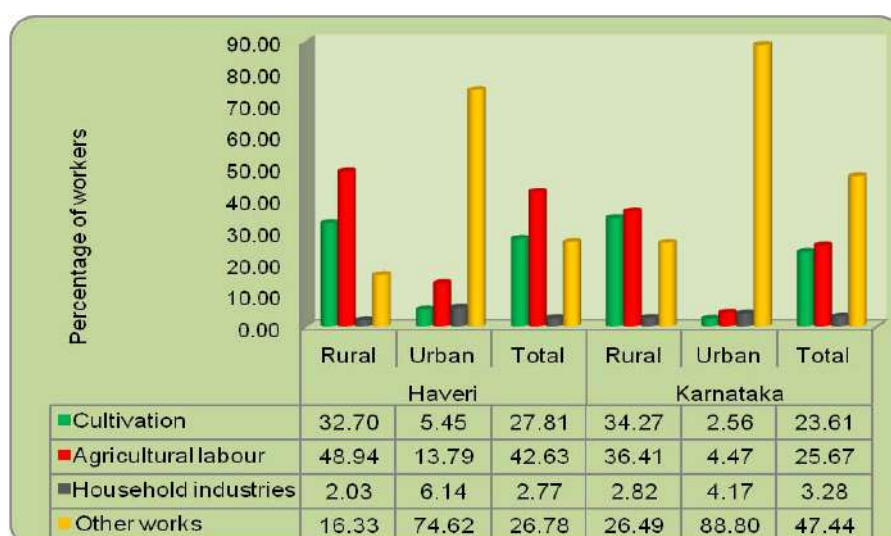
FIGURE 2.9
Literacy rates by gender and place of residence in Haveri district and Karnataka: 2011



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

agriculture was quite explicit both in Haveri district and Karnataka as compared to the occupational diversification. Maize (33.8 per cent), paddy (12 per cent), jowar (7.4 per cent) and groundnut (5 per cent) are the major crops in Haveri district (Figure 2.11).

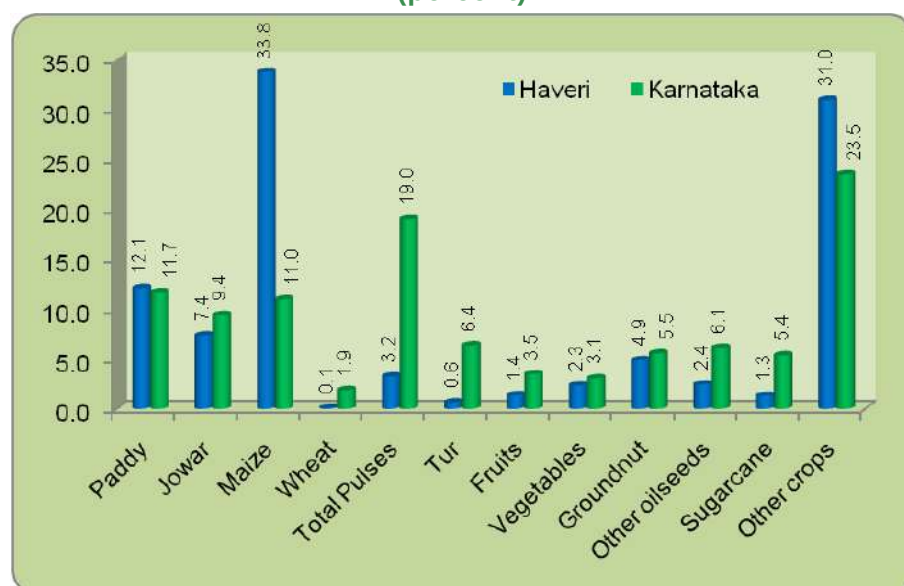
FIGURE 2.10
Distribution of workers by major occupations in Haveri district and Karnataka: 2011 (Per cent)



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

FIGURE 2.11

Share of major crops in Haveri district and Karnataka: 2011-12 (percent)



Source: District at A Glance and Karnataka at A Glance, 2011-12.

2.7.2. Irrigation

Agriculture being the core sector of the district economy, irrigation plays an important role in Haveri district. The average annual rainfall received by the district was 777 mm. with a major portion of it being received from the south west monsoon whereas the state average rainfall was 1198 mm. In Haveri district, the percentage of net area under irrigation was as low as 23.05 per cent as against 34.61 per cent of the state average during 2011-12 (Figure 2.12). This shows that the bulk of crop cultivation largely depends on monsoon which is erratic and scanty. The tube well irrigation accounts for major share of area under net irrigation with 55.76 per cent, which was quite higher compared with the state average of 37.14 per cent. There is a more exploitation of ground water in the district as compared to that of the state average.

The greatest worry is that the cropping intensity, which reflects the potentiality of agricultural output, has been on the sharp decline in spite of a gradual improvement in the proportion of area under net irrigation in the district (Figure 2.12). However, there is no significant change in the absolute value of net cropped area during the same period. This may be due to a significant decline in the gross cropped area. A gradual shift of cropping pattern in favour of perennial crops seemed to have contributed to a decline in the gross cropped area. This may be due to change in the rainfall pattern owing to the climate change.

2.7.3. Industry

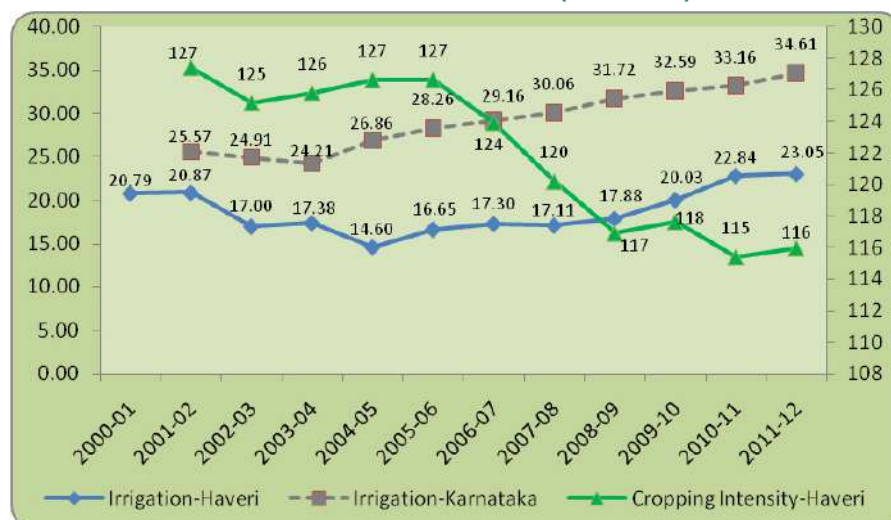
Haveri district has an enormous potential for development of large number of industries such as food processing, textiles, furniture, automobiles, engineering, electrical and electronics, leather, chemicals, metals, paper printing, rubber and plastics, minerals, machine, tools, transport, etc. Haveri district has a total number of 9851 industrial units in 2012; of which 9841 are small scale industries (SSIs), 2 are medium scale and 8 are large scale industries with a total investment of Rs.1410.82 crore and employment of 44588 persons in 2012. This indicates that the SSIs provided significant share of employment accounting for 90 per cent of total employment in the industrial sector in the district (Perspective Plan, 2013-18, District Industrial Centre, Haveri).

Haveri district has 6 industrial estates and 32 industrial sheds. Some of the investment projects are in the pipeline. An agri-investment region is proposed in the district which consists of agriculture SEZ, Agri-engineering, Agri-research units, primary processing centers, etc. An agro-food sector project with an investment of Rs 100 crore has also been recently approved in the district. Government of Karnataka has also proposed a 120 acre “Spice Park” in Byadagi to further enhance the scope of spice cultivation. With good road connectivity and infrastructural development, the district is going to emerge as one of the hubs for industrial development in the state.

2.8. Tourism Industry

Haveri district is not only bestowed with rich culture, tradition, dynasty, poets, musicians, social reformers, educationalists, political leaders, but it has also a great potential for development of tourism industry. Some of the important places for tourists in the district include Sidheshwara Temple in Haveri, Navilu Dham in Bankapur; Mukteshwara temple at Chaudayyadanapura; Galageshwara Temple at Galaganatha; Kadambeshwar temple at Rattihalli; Someshwar at Haralahalli; Jain Basadi at Yalavatti; and Temples at Kaginele (Kanakadasa). Temples at Kaginele include Kaginele Mahasamsthana Kanaka Guruspeetha, Adikeshava Temple, Virabhadra Temple, Someshwara Temple,

FIGURE 2.12
Trends in net area under irrigation and cropping intensity in Haveri district: 2011-12 (Per cent)



Source: Various Reports of District at A Glance, Haveri and Karnataka at A Glance, Bengaluru.

Sangameshwara Temple, Kalahasteshwara Temple and Narasimha Temple.

2.9. Infrastructures

Haveri district is well connected through good networks of road and rail transport, nearest port being in Karwar and airport in Hubballi. It has 103 km length of National Highways, 587 km of State Highways and a total of 1844 km of district roads; and NH 4 passes through the district Haveri. Availability of State Highways and district roads per lakh population was estimated at 37 kms and 115 kms, respectively in Haveri, as against 34 kms and 82 kms of the state average. Access to road transport networks is relatively better in Haveri district compared with the state average.

The district has also good network of telecommunications; it has 259 post

Haveri district is not only bestowed with rich culture, tradition, dynasty, poets, musicians, social reformers, educationalists, political leaders, but it has also a great potential for development of tourism industry

access to modern communication facilities like mobiles, internet and telephone was relatively limited in Haveri district as compared to that of the state average

offices (16 post offices per lakh population equal to the state average); 14038 telephones, 23852 of mobile connections and 3472 internet connections during 2011-12. Haveri district has 879 telephone connections per lakh population, which is much lower than the state average with 3195 telephone connections. The district has 1493 mobile connections per lakh population, while the state average was estimated at 10726. Further, internet connection per lakh population was estimated to be lower in Haveri district with 217 as compared to that of the state average with 965. It is evident that access to modern communication facilities like mobiles, internet and telephone was relatively limited in Haveri district as compared to that of the state average.

As far as the health infrastructures are concerned, the Haveri district has 216 hospitals both government and private hospitals during 2011-12; of which private sector accounts for more than two-thirds of hospitals. Availability of hospitals per lakh population was estimated to be quite lower in Haveri district with 14 as compared to the state average of 40. The district has 67 PHCs and 5 CHCs providing healthcare services in rural areas.

Regarding the banking networks, the district has 51 nationalised bank branches and 55 rural bank branches. Availability of nationalised bank branches per lakh population was 3 in Haveri district as against 5 bank branches at the state level. The district has 11 District Central Co-operative

Banks (DCCBs) and 7 Primary Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Banks (PCARDBs); availability of DCCBs and PCARDBs per 10 lakh population was 7 and 4 in Haveri district as compared to the state average of 0.3 and 3, respectively. There are 10 Urban Co-operative Banks (UCBs) working in the district.

Similarly, the district has 314 credit and 509 non-credit co-operative societies. Availability of credit and non-credit co-operative societies per lakh population was 20 and 32 in Haveri district as compared to the state average of 13 and 41, respectively. In comparison with state average, it is evident that the district has limited access to telecommunication facilities, hospitals and banking networks which play an important role in economic development and thereby contributing to human development of the district.

2.10. Regional Perspective and Backwardness

In order to assess the status and regional variation in human development across different districts in Karnataka, the Government of Karnataka published the first KHDR in 1999 and the second in 2005. The KDHRs for 1999 and 2005 present considerable regional variation in HDI among the 27 districts of Karnataka State. Haveri district was ranked the 22nd in HDI among the 27 districts in 1991 and improved to the 20th rank in 2001. While Dakshina Kannada district was ranked the 1st in HDI in 1991 and



Madaga Masur Lake, Hirekeruru Taluka

slipped down to the 2nd rank in 2001, Bengaluru urban improved its position from the 4th rank to the 1st rank during the same period.

The HDI value of Haveri district was marginally lower as compared to that of the state average (Figure 2.13); but it has slightly improved by 21.57 per cent as against 20.15 per cent in 2001 over 1991. Although the overall HDI value of Haveri district was not satisfactory as compared to that of Karnataka state average, the income and educational dimensions of human development witnessed greater increase during 1991 to 2001.

As per the KHDRs, the districts in the coastal and malnad region such as Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Kodagu, Shivamogga, etc., showed much better performance of human development in 2001 over 1991 (Table 2.2). A considerable regional disparity in human development existed across the districts in Karnataka. The district HDI value varied from as low as 0.547 in Raichur to as high as 0.753 in Bengaluru urban in 2001 (Table 2.2). The range of disparity varied from 0.443 in Raichur to 0.661 in Dakshina Kannada in 1991. The regional disparity between the lowest and highest HDI value has come down from about 12 per cent to 10 per cent between 1991-2001.

Across major regions it has been observed that the districts of Hyderabad Karnataka region such as

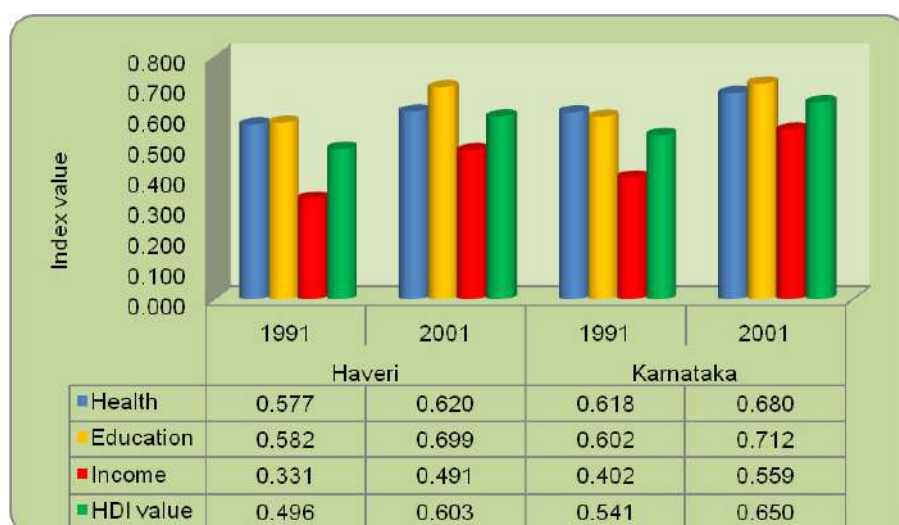
Raichur, Kalaburagi, Koppal, Bidar and Ballari witnessed very poor performance during the same period. Nevertheless, two out of five districts namely Koppal and Bidar witnessed better progress during 1991 to 2001.

Similarly, most of the districts in Bombay Karnataka had HDI value quite lower to that of state average. However, 3 districts out of six districts namely Gadag, Haveri and Belagavi showed better improvement in human development in 2001 over 1991. Haveri district was one among them witnessing relatively better performance in the state. In 1991, Haveri district was ranked the 22nd out of 27 districts with a HDI value of 0.496, and its ranking has improved to the 20th with a HDI value of 0.603 in 2001.

Although its ranking has improved from the 22nd to the 20th in 2001 over 1991, its absolute value of HDI was not

Haveri district was ranked the 22nd out of 27 districts with a HDI value of 0.496, and its ranking has improved to the 20th with a HDI value of 0.603 in 2001

FIGURE 2.13
Human Development Index in Haveri district and Karnataka



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

TABLE 2.2
Inter-regional comparison of HDI in Karnataka

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

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

satisfactory as compared to the state average and other districts. The district's position in HDI and its different dimensions, especially health, was very low as compared to that of the state average and best performing districts like Bengaluru urban and Dakshina

Kannada and hence, the district still has to go a long way.

The status and regional dimensions of Haveri district can also be observed through the Gender Development Index (GDI) as estimated by the KHDR 2005. The value of GDI was also reported to be quite lower in Haveri district (0.596 in 2001) as compared to the state average (0.637 in 2001) (Figure 2.14).

There was an improvement in reduction of gender inequality in human development by 24.17 per cent in Haveri district as against 21.33 per cent in Karnataka during 1991 to 2001. The bulk of decline in GDI resulted from the decline in income inequality followed by education and health.

As in the case of HDI, a significant regional variation in GDI existed across different districts in the state. The GDI value varied from as low as 0.422 in Raichur to as high as 0.645 in Dakshina Kannada district in 1991 (Table 2.3). The same value varied from 0.530 in Raichur to 0.731 in Bengaluru urban district in 2001. There was a reduction in regional variation in gender disparity of human development. The difference between the lowest and the highest GDI values in the district has declined from about 53 per cent to 38 per cent during 1991 to 2001. This shows that there has been a decline in regional variation in GDI in the state.

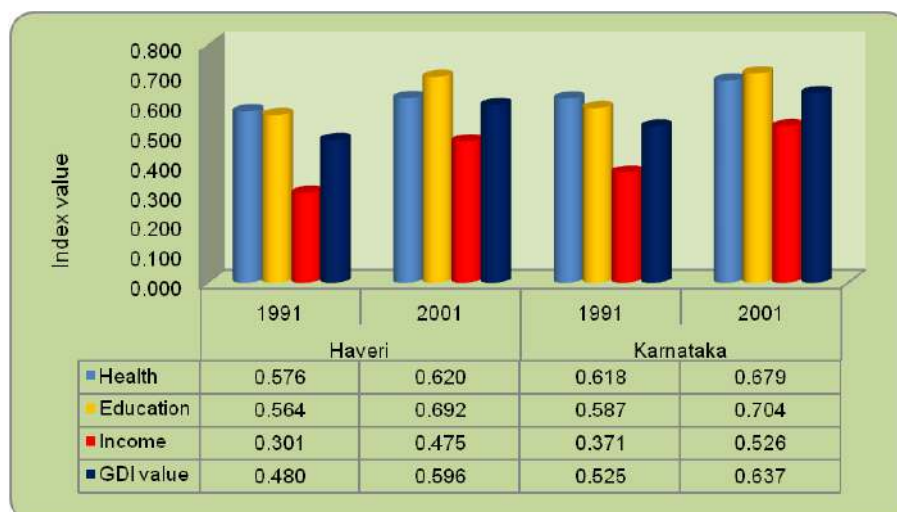
Across different regions of the state, most of the districts in the Coastal and

Malnad region had higher values of GDI implying that the disparity in attainment of human development between women and men was quite lower as compared to that of other regions. During 1991 to 2001, out of 7 districts, the ranking of only Hassan district has improved. Most of the districts in Hyderabad followed by Bombay Karnataka region had quite lower GDI values as compared to that of the state average.

Although there is an improvement in reduction of regional disparity in gender dimension of human development, Haveri district's position in GDI was not quite satisfactory as compared to other districts such as Bengaluru urban and Dakshina Kannada. The performance of Haveri district in GDI was better than that of in HDI. It is worthwhile to mention that the regional planning is gaining importance mainly because of two reasons; firstly, there is uneven resource endowment and secondly, there exists wide disparity in the economic growth and standard of living.

Though Haveri is a small district with 7 taluks it has considerable regional imbalances. The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI), headed by Late Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa has classified taluks into four categories based on Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI). The committee has identified 39 taluks of Karnataka state as most backward, 40

FIGURE 2.14
Gender Development Index in Haveri district and Karnataka



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

as more backward, 35 as backward and 61 as relatively developed taluks. Inter-taluk variation in CCDI of Haveri district is illustrated in Table 2.4. The district was regarded as one of the backward districts in the state. While Haveri, Byadagi and Hanagal taluks were classified as backward (BAK), Savanur, Hirekerur and Shiggaon taluks were classified as more backward (MRB) taluks. Ranebennur was the only taluk which was considered to be relatively developed (DEV) in the district in 2000, as per the HPCRRI.

However, the district does not fare well in many parameters, more so in those that reflect human development and infrastructures. It is evident that Haveri district continues to be one of the relatively backward districts in the state and lots of developmental efforts need to be initiated for its faster growth with equity and social justice. The present

Haveri district continues to be one of the relatively backward districts in the state and lots of developmental efforts need to be initiated for its faster growth with equity and social justice

TABLE 2.3
Inter-regional comparison of GDI in Karnataka

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

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

DHDR of Haveri attempts to identify various gaps in several aspects of human development and provides direction for future development.

2.11. Concluding Remarks

Haveri district had a total population of 15.98 lakhs accounting

for 2.62 per cent of the state population in 2011. A bulk of the population lives in rural areas with 77.75 per cent as against 61.33 per cent of the state. The population of SCs constitutes 13.77 per cent as against 17.15 per cent in the state, whereas the ST population accounts for 8.85 per cent as compared to 6.95 per cent of the state. Haveri district has the decadal growth rate of population much lower (11 per cent) than the state average (15.60 per cent) during 2001-2011. The sex ratio was 951 females per 1000 males in Haveri district, while it was as high as 973 at the state level in 2011. In the case of child sex ratio, it was reported to be lower with 946 girls per 1000 boys. The share of child population persistently declined. The decadal growth rate of child population in Haveri district has been the negative in the rural areas and positive in the urban areas during the last two decades.

Haveri district has high CBR with 30 per 1000 population as against the state average of 19 in 2011. Similarly, the CDR was 11 per 1000 population, whereas in the case of state it was 7 per 1000 population. IMR was estimated to be low in Haveri district with 35 per 1000 live births as compared to the state average of 38 in 2011. In the case of MMR, it was 163 per lakh live births in Haveri, which was much below the state average of 178 per lakh live births in 2011. Life expectancy at birth was 67.75 years marginally higher than that of the state average with 65.3 years.

Literacy rate in Haveri district was 77.40 per cent as against 75.36 per cent in Karnataka in 2011. While the male literacy rate in the district was estimated at 84 per cent, the female literacy rate was 70.46 per cent. In rural areas it was estimated to be quite low as compared to that of urban areas.

Agriculture continues to be the mainstay for the district economy. It provides employment for about 70.44 per cent of total workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) at the district level and 81 per cent in rural areas. The share of income originated from the primary sector accounts for 34 per cent, which is much higher than the state average with 18 per cent.

Maize, paddy, jowar and groundnut are the important crops in the district. The percentage of net area under irrigation was as low as 23.05 per cent as against 34.61 per cent of the state average during 2011-12. This shows that the bulk of crop cultivation largely depends on rainfall which is erratic and scanty. Haveri district has an enormous potential for development of large number of industries. The district has a great potential for development of industries. It is well connected with the transport facilities.

Regarding the socio-economic infrastructures, Haveri district has good networks of road transport, rail and airport connectivity, telecommunications, private and government hospitals and banking networks which play an important role in economic and

TABLE 2.4
Inter-taluk variation in CCDI in Haveri district: 2000

Taluk	CCDI	Rank in the State	Status of development
Ranebennur	1.15	37	DEV
Haveri	0.99	62	BAK
Byadagi	0.97	69	BAK
Hanagal	0.92	85	BAK
Hirekerur	0.88	97	MRB
Savanur	0.87	104	MRB
Shiggaon	0.84	117	MRB

Source: HPCFRRI (GoK, 2002).

human development of the district. Nevertheless, it is still inadequate as compared to that of the state level.

Regarding the regional backwardness, according to the KDHRs, it is evident that Haveri district was ranked the 22nd in HDI among the 27 districts in 1991 and improved to the 20th rank in 2001. The HDI value of Haveri district was marginally lower as compared to that of the state average; but it has slightly improved by 21.57 per cent as against 20.15 per cent in 2001 over 1991. Interestingly, there has been a gradual reduction in regional disparity in HDI in the state. Similar improvement in GDI had also been observed during the same period.

According to the report submitted by the HPCRRI, Haveri district was one of the backward districts in Karnataka. While Haveri, Byadagi and Hanagal taluks were classified as backward, Savanur, Hirekerur and Shiggaon taluks were classified as more

backward taluks. Ranebennur was the only taluk which was considered to be relatively developed in the district in 2000. It is evident that a considerable inter-taluk disparity in CCDI has existed in the district. Therefore the report

attempts to identify the achievements, gaps by different key sectors and taluks and offer policy suggestions to ensure sustainable human development in the district.

■ ■

CHAPTER 3

Human Development in Haveri District : Computation of Indices



Human Development in Haveri District: Computation of Indices

3.1. Introduction

Human development paradigm, based on Sen's "capability approach" has been recognized as an alternative 'development model' in view of limited trickle-down powers of market forces to spread benefits and end poverty. It is a holistic development model. It comprises every development issue, including economic growth, political and cultural freedom, social investment, empowerment, provision of basic needs and social safety nets and all other aspects which shape people's lives. As a matter of fact, no aspect of development falls outside its scope.

In Haveri district, in order to improve the quality of people's life through human development approach, several programmes relating to education, health, livelihood expansion, social security schemes, housing, basic amenities like safe drinking water, sanitation, drainage, provision of infrastructure, etc., have been implemented through the concerned line departments at different levels. These programmes are expected to have far-reaching impact on human development with varying degrees across taluks. Therefore, in a bid to understand the status, inter-taluk disparity and gaps in human development and its related aspects, an effort has been made in this chapter to estimate and present the results of major indices such as HDI, GII, CDI, FSI

UDI and CTDI across taluks in the district.

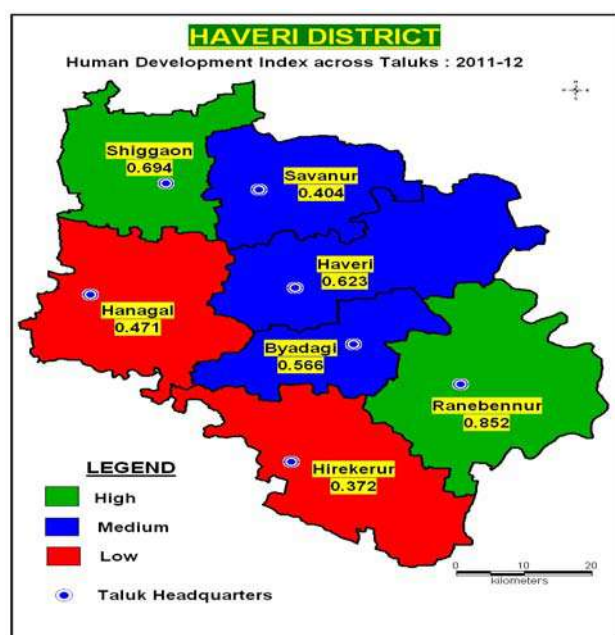
3.2. Human Development Index (HDI)

Similar to UNDP, three broad dimensions such as knowledge, longevity and decent standard of living are considered to compute HDI at the district and taluk level. Educational attainment is captured through literacy rate and Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) at primary and secondary education. The CMR and MMR are taken as a proxy to measure health attainment. Similarly, the decent standard of living is measured through seven indicators viz., the percentage of households having access to modern cooking fuel, toilets, safe drinking water, electricity, *pucca* house, percentage of non-agricultural workers and per capita income (For a list of indicators and values, refer Annexure 4).

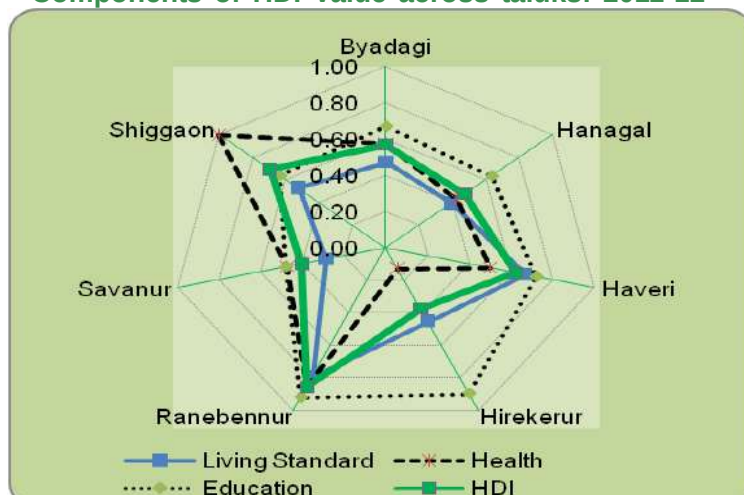
The data (Table 3.1) show that while Ranebennur taluk ranks top in HDI with highest value of 0.852, Hirekerur taluk has ranked the 7th with the lowest value of 0.372 among seven taluks. This implies that progress in human development in its three basic dimensions such as education followed by decent standard of living and health was much better in Ranebennur taluk than in Hirekerur taluk (Figure 3.1). Health index is found to be a quite depressing factor of human development in Hirekerur taluk.

"The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives."

- Mahbub ul Haq


TABLE 3.1
Taluk-wise Human Development Index: 2011-12

Taluk	Living Standard Index		Health Index		Education Index		Human Development Index	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Byadagi	0.470	4	0.575	3	0.671	4	0.566	4
Hanagal	0.390	6	0.424	6	0.633	6	0.471	5
Haveri	0.669	2	0.501	4	0.720	3	0.623	3
Hirekerur	0.453	5	0.127	7	0.894	2	0.372	7
Ranebennur	0.791	1	0.852	2	0.918	1	0.852	1
Savanur	0.289	7	0.476	5	0.481	7	0.404	6
Shiggaon	0.526	3	1.000	1	0.636	5	0.694	2

FIGURE 3.1
Components of HDI Value across taluks: 2011-12


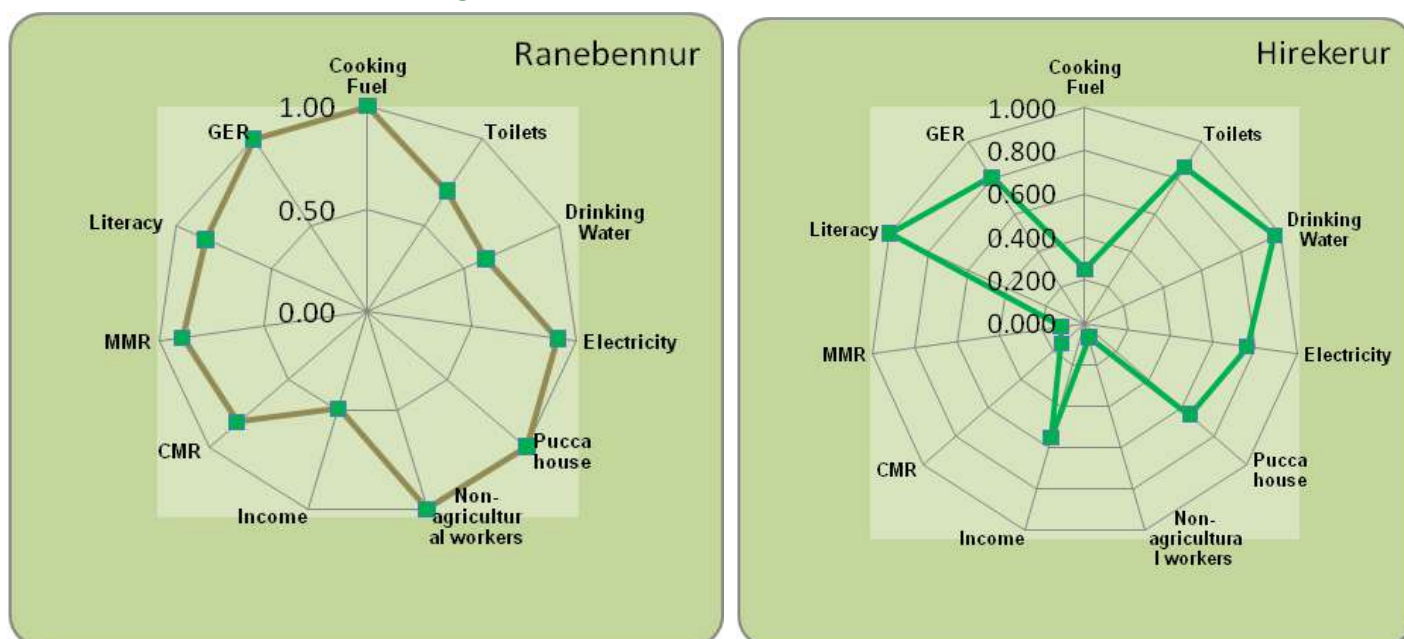
Across dimensions, Ranebennur taluk tops the first in education and living standard and the second in health among the seven taluks. There fore an improved in education, followed by living standard, therefore, was the key driver in human development of Ranebennur taluk (Figure 3.2). Similarly, Hirekerur taluk showed the worst performance in health followed by living standard, but tops the second in education. The poor performance in health aspects, reflected in the high CMR and MMR, followed by the poor living standard, reflected in limited

access to modern cooking fuel and limited occupational diversification (non-agricultural activities) are the important factors contributing to the low HDI value in Hirekerur taluk (Figure 3.2).

Shiggaon taluk has witnessed the highest achievements in health index among the seven taluks, but very poor in education followed by living standard. The status of human development was also not satisfactory in other taluks, especially in Savanur,

FIGURE 3.2

Factors contributing to HDI in Ranebennur and Hirekerur taluks: 2011-12



Hanagal and Byadagi. Haveri taluk being the district headquarter tops the second in living standard, implying better access to household assets and housing condition. As far as its progress in education and health aspects is concerned, it is quite poor compared to that of Ranebennur taluk. It is evident that a considerable regional variation in human development achievements has existed across taluks. It is quite perceptible in respect of living standard followed by health and education.

3.3. Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Disadvantages faced by women and girls are the major source of gender inequality. All women and girls are discriminated against men and boys in health, education and labour market. It is nothing but the denial of their rights and freedom in health, education and livelihood. Existence of inequality in these dimensions certainly obstructs human development. Equality between

men and women exists when both are able to share equally in the distribution of power and influence, have equal opportunities for financial resources through business opportunities and enjoy equal access to education and the opportunity to develop personal ambitions, interests and talents. Addressing the issue of gender inequality in the above said domains, therefore, the need of the hour is to enhance human development.

Gender equality in health, education and labour market directly contributes to increased access to employment and income earnings, and also a greater participation in decision making process, leading to human development. In turn, increased human development may contribute to reduction in gender inequality (Chart 3.1).

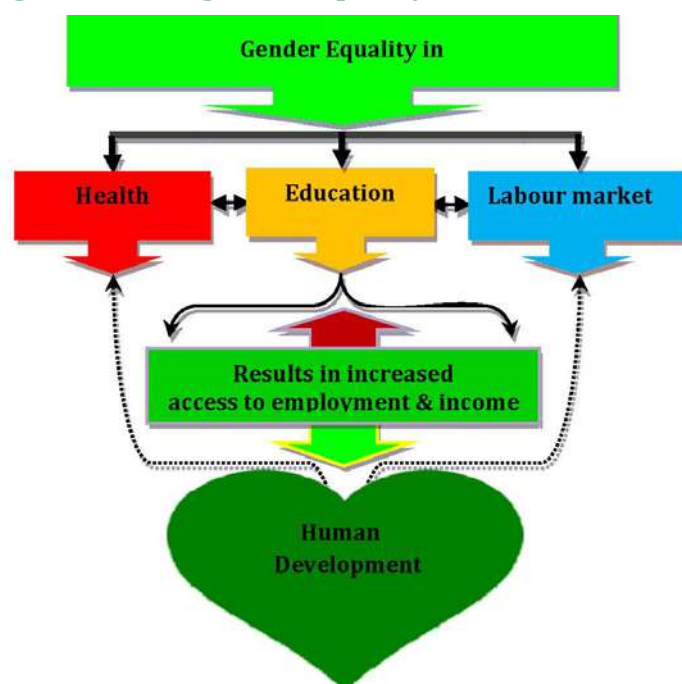
The statement that, according to UNDP 2005, if the development is not engendered, it gets endangered is quite relevant in most developing

If development is not engendered, it gets endangered (UNDP)



Polytechnic College
Haumsabhavi, Hirekeruru Taluka.

CHART 3.1
Linkages between gender equality and human development



economies. Therefore, policies focusing on women's empowerment and bringing them in mainstream development on par with the men have become most prominent in developing economies.

At the taluk level, the line departments, civil society and NGOs have become pro-active in building women's empowerment and bring them on mainstream development. Hence, computation of GII across taluks in Haveri district gives us the inter-taluk disparity in GII and space for further development, by eliminating persistent gender barriers in accessing quality social services, entering the labour market, and building resilience to shocks and volatility.

The data provided in Table 3.2 indicate that Shiggaon taluk has the least gender inequality (0.063), while Hanagal taluk has the highest gender inequality (0.122) among all taluks in the district. This may imply that gender discrimination against women and girls in health, education, and job market is quite lower in Shiggaon taluk as compared to that of Hanagal taluk.

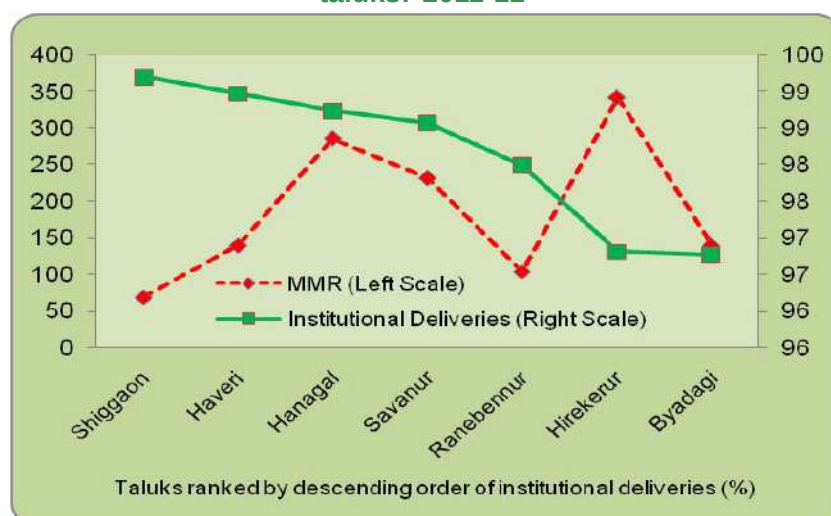
TABLE 3.2
Gender Inequality Index by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Market Index	Gender Inequality Index	
				Value	Rank
Byadagi	0.649	0.578	0.439	0.111	5
Hanagal	0.629	0.579	0.454	0.122	7
Haveri	0.657	0.575	0.481	0.100	4
Hirekerur	0.632	0.588	0.404	0.121	6
Ranebennur	0.685	0.581	0.585	0.075	2
Savanur	0.661	0.561	0.418	0.085	3
Shiggaon	0.705	0.574	0.459	0.063	1

Gender inequality is high in labour market followed by education and health sector. One of the important reasons for the lowest gender inequality in Shiggaon taluk is because of low MMR which is mainly due to high institutional deliveries and less gender discrimination. There is a negative association between the percentage of institutional deliveries and MMR (Figure 3.3). High gender inequality in Hanagal taluk is mainly due to high MMR and inequality in labour market as compared to that of Shiggaon taluk.

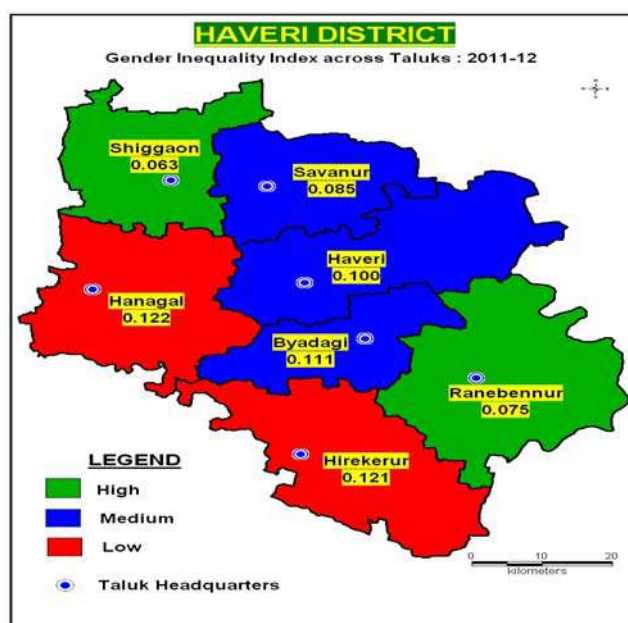
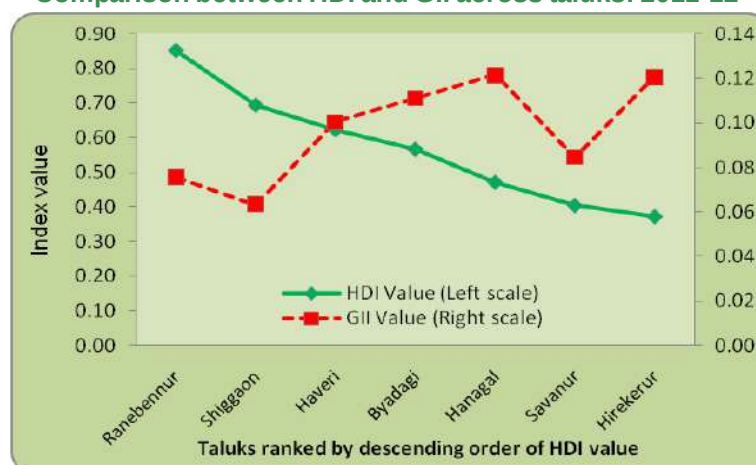
It is also insightful to establish the *relationship between* the GII and HDI across taluks in Haveri district. The results depicted in Figure 3.4 indicate that there is a negative association between the GII and HDI in Haveri district. This indicates that the taluks with low GII have high HDI. For instance, Ranebennur, Shiggaon, Haveri and Byadagi taluks with low GII have high HDI. In contrast, Hanagal, Savanur and Hirekerur taluks with high GII have low HDI. This follows that the reduction in gender inequality most probably in health, education and labour market contributes to increased access to employment and income earnings, thereby leading to improve human development. It is also quite possible that increased human development may contribute to greater gender equality (Chart 3.1). Gender equality and human development are interdependent and mutually reinforcing with each other, especially in an economy where the gender inequality is quite glaring.

FIGURE 3.3
Association between institutional deliveries and MMR across taluks: 2011-12



Source: Department of District Health Office, Haveri.

FIGURE 3.4
Comparison between HDI and GII across taluks: 2011-12





Jowar crop in Shiggaon Taluka
Narayanapura Village

Ranebennur taluk, which is the best performer in HDI, has showed the worst performance in CDI

3.4. Child Development Index (CDI)

Children are the potential assets of a nation. Integrated development of the children is quite important during their childhood, the period in which the major portion of their cognitive, emotional, social skills and physical development, as individuals, takes place. Computation of CDI helps policy makers to promote and develop public policies targeting towards development of children. The indicators of CDI are related to health, nutrition and education (For list of indicators and values, refer Annexure 4).

The data presented in Table 3.3 show that Shiggaon taluk has got the 1st rank in CDI with the value of 0.645, whereas Ranebennur taluk, which is the best performer in HDI, has showed the worst performance with CDI value of 0.351 among all taluks in the district. The performance of Shiggaon taluk in CDI is mainly due to low CMR, better progress in education and nutrition as compared to that of Ranebennur taluk.

Low CMR and good nutritional status of the children in Shiggaon taluk may

be due to better coverage of Anganwadi centre (average population served by an Anganwadi centre) as compared to that of Ranebennur taluk (Figure 3.5). One of the important reasons for low CDI in Ranebennur taluk is that the percentage of drop-out children mainstreamed at primary and secondary education is quite low as compared to other taluks in the district. This is mainly due to migration of their parents along with children in search of their subsistence and hence, it has become impossible on the part of the officials to mainstream these children.

The data provided in Figure 3.5 show that there is a negative association between the CDI and the average population served by an Anganwadi centre in the district. Shiggaon, Hanagal and Savanur taluks with low average size of population served by an Anganwadi centre has high CDI value as compared to Ranebennur and Hirekerur taluks which have high average size of population served by an Anganwadi centre but low CDI. This shows that Anganwadi centres have greater role to play in identifying the children suffering from underweight and malnutrition and providing nutritional food and thereby contributing to better outcomes of child development. The density of Anganwadi centres has to be improved further for elimination of child malnutrition. In those taluks where the child development is not strong enough now, they are likely to suffer much from low HDI in the near future. Therefore, Ranebennur, Haveri and Byadagi taluks are required to focus much on child development.

TABLE 3.3
Taluk-wise Child Development Index: 2011-12

Taluk	Health Index	Nutrition Index	Education Index	Child Development Index	
				Value	Rank
Byadagi	0.333	0.172	0.934	0.403	5
Hanagal	0.545	0.795	0.177	0.578	2
Haveri	0.212	0.457	0.442	0.392	6
Hirekerur	0.000	0.578	1.000	0.539	3
Ranebennur	0.788	0.308	0.000	0.351	7
Savanur	0.394	0.500	0.383	0.444	4
Shiggaon	1.000	0.367	0.844	0.645	1

A close and positive association between the HDI and CDI is expected. Unfortunately, the association is found to be negative. The data illustrated in Figure 3.6 indicate that, in most cases, except Shiggaon, there is a negative association between the human development and the child development.

In the taluks where the HDI is high, the CDI is found to be low. For instance, the taluks with high HDI such as Ranebennur, Haveri, Byadagi, and to some extent, Shiggaon, have very low CDI as compared to Hirekerur, Hanagal and Savanur which have very high CDI with low HDI. It is evident that the performance of taluks in child development is not as good as in human development. This implies that the efforts towards improving human development have sidelined the development of child

3.5. Food Security Index (FSI)

In spite of self-sufficiency in food production, we have not been able to eliminate chronic hunger, malnutrition and poverty in India. In the Indian context, the concept of food security has been undergone refinement starting from 'physical availability' in the early green revolution period, to 'economic access' in the post-green revolution period and 'social access' in the 1980s. According to the World Food Summit 1996, food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (World Food Summit, 1996). It is basically related to

FIGURE 3.5
Association between CDI and Anganwadi centre across taluks: 2011-12

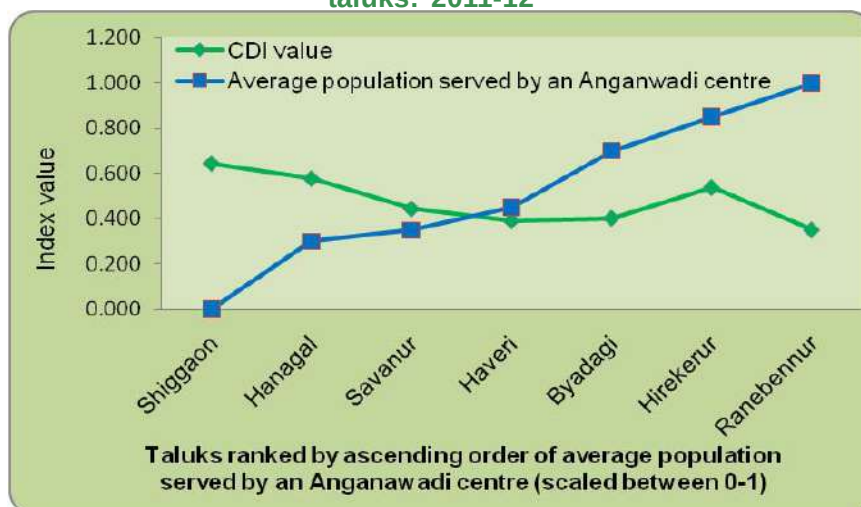
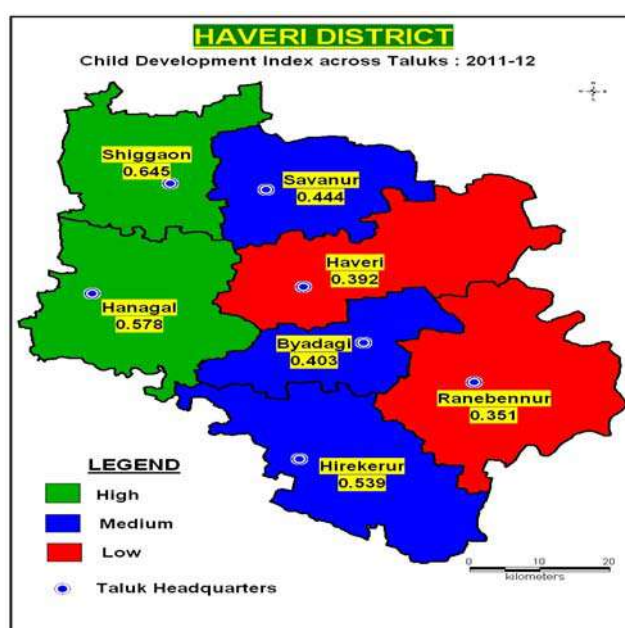
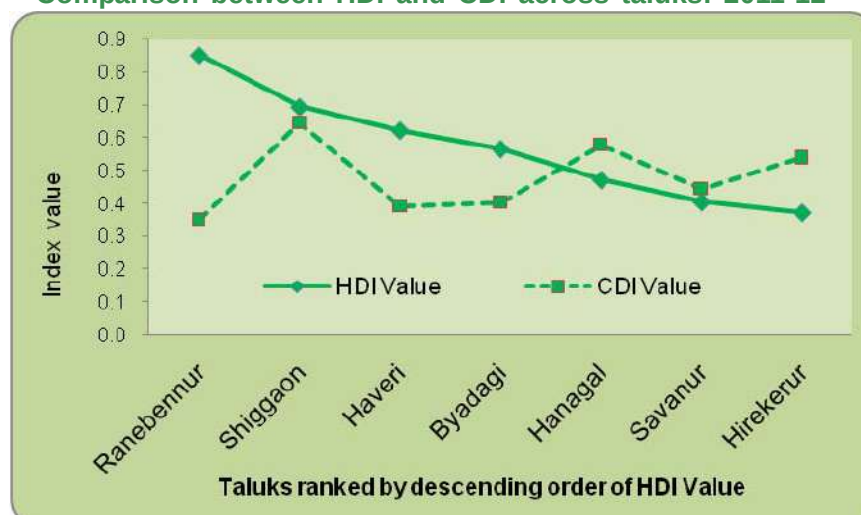


FIGURE 3.6
Comparison between HDI and CDI across taluks: 2011-12



Ensuring food security is an overall objective of development programmes in most developing economies like India. Several problems such as hunger, malnutrition, undernutrition and poverty are due to food insecurity. Hence, ensuring food security is quite important because it is closely associated with poverty (Chart 3.2).

CHART 3.2
Association between food insecurity and poverty

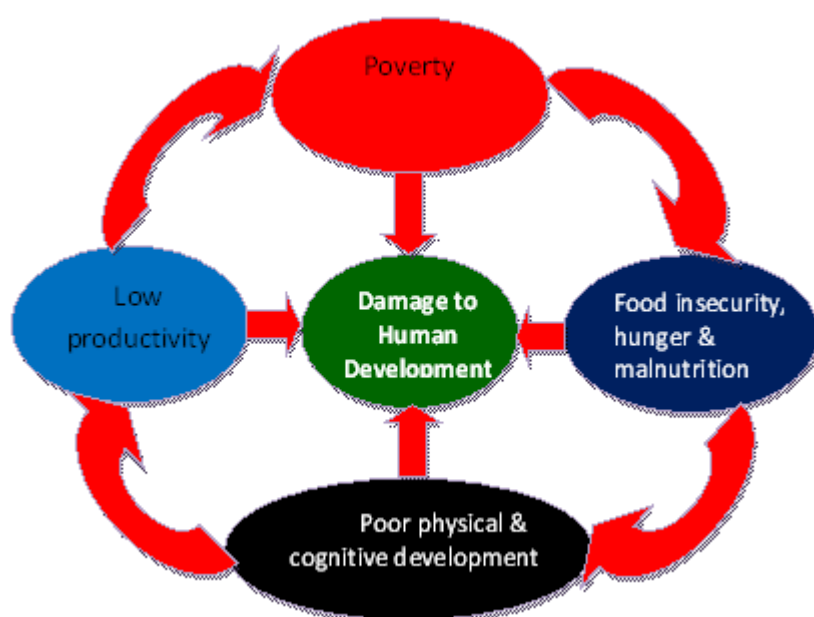
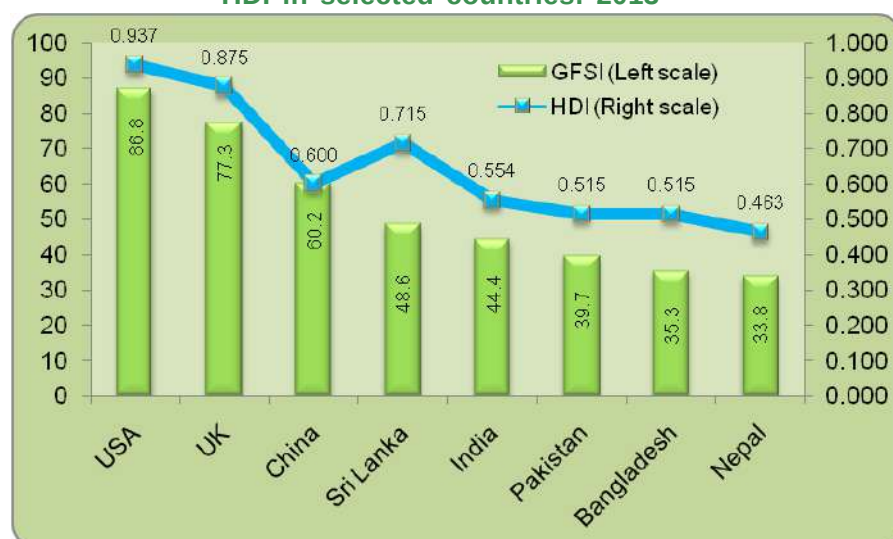


FIGURE 3.7
Association between Global Food Security Index and HDI in selected countries: 2013



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

The data illustrated in Figure 3.7 indicate that, at the global level, there has been positive association between the food security and human development. The countries with high status of food security such as the USA, UK and China have better attainment of human development as compared to those countries with low status of food security such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Nepal. This implies that food security plays an important role in achieving better human development outcomes.

In order to compute FSI at the district and taluk level, 19 indicators capturing the major dimensions such as availability, accessibility and absorption of food have been considered (For list of indicators and values, refer Annexure 4).

The data depicted in Table 3.4 indicate that Ranebennur taluk, which also enjoyed top position in HDI, is the best performer in FSI with the value of 0.546, whereas Haveri taluk is the worst performer with the FSI value of 0.382 among all taluks in the district. This follows that in Ranebennur taluk availability of food, followed by absorption and access to food is much better than that of in Haveri taluk.

The factors like an increase in the net sown area, low proportion of area under degraded land, greater percentage of workers in non-agriculture, better coverage of villages with the Public Distribution System (PDS) outlets and low CMR are found to be major drivers of FSI in Ranebennur taluk

TABLE 3.4
Food Security Index by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	Availability Index		Accessibility Index		Absorption Index		Food Security Index	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Byadagi	0.506	2	0.422	4	0.370	7	0.433	4
Hanagal	0.492	4	0.051	7	0.695	1	0.413	5
Haveri	0.296	7	0.468	2	0.382	6	0.382	7
Hirekerur	0.555	1	0.192	6	0.633	2	0.460	3
Ranebennur	0.480	5	0.675	1	0.482	3	0.546	1
Savanur	0.441	6	0.383	5	0.399	5	0.408	6
Shiggaon	0.497	3	0.467	3	0.418	4	0.461	2

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

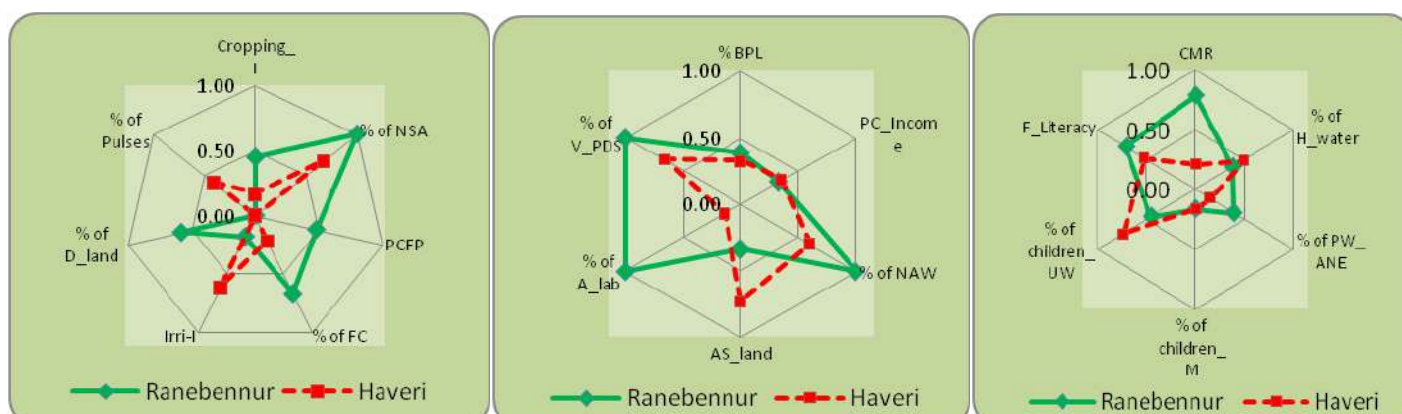
- FAO

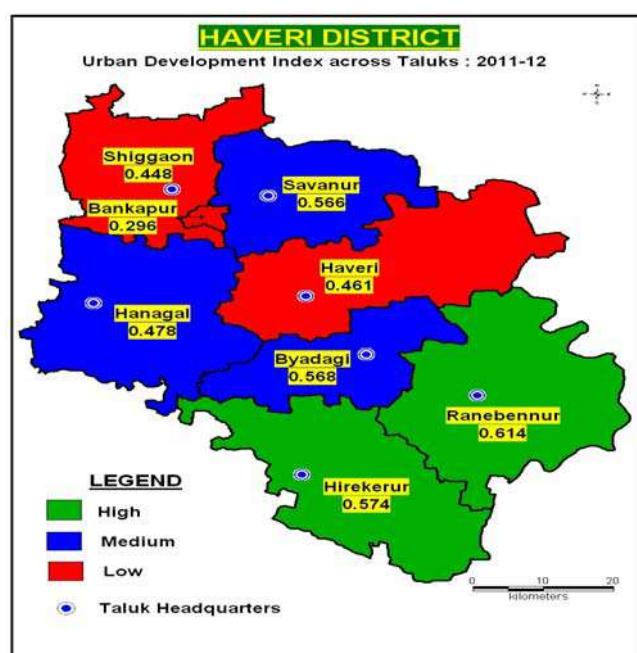
(Figure 3.8). In respect of Haveri taluk, low foodgrain production, greater percentage of area under degraded land, low cropping intensity, high percentage of children born underweight and high CMR are found to be important factors affecting food security. Growing urbanisation, urban settlement and industrial development may be affecting the factors that undermine food security in Haveri taluk as it is the district headquarter.

Figure 3.9 illustrates the positive association between the food security

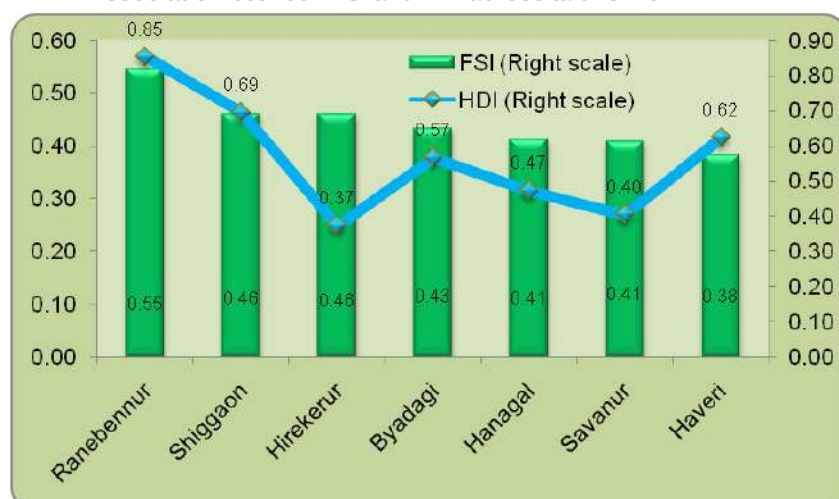
and human development that existed in Haveri district. The taluks such as Ranebennur, Shiggaon and Haveri have relatively better position in food security as well as in human development as compared to other three taluks namely Savanur, Hanagal and Byadagi which have poor performance in food security and consequently in human development. In order to improve human development, therefore, Haveri, Savanur and Hanagal taluks need to focus on food security.

FIGURE 3.8
Factors contributing to food security in Ranebennur and Haveri taluks: 2011-12

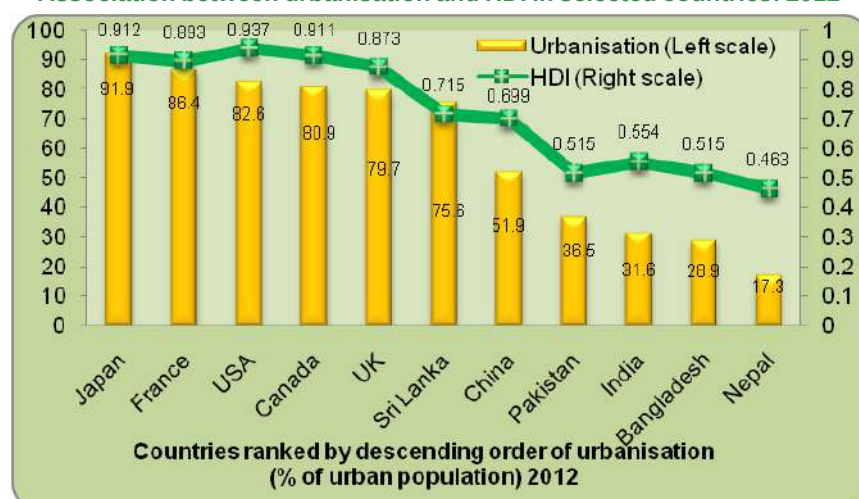



FIGURE 3.9

Association between FSI and HDI across taluks: 2011-12


FIGURE 3.10

Association between urbanisation and HDI in selected countries: 2012



Source: UNDP HDR 2013.

3.6. Urban Development Index (UDI)

Urbanisation is a global phenomenon, which is growing at a much faster rate than ever before. According to the Census 2011, about 377 million people accounting for 31 per cent of the country's population live in urban areas and it is 32 per cent in Karnataka. India is less urbanised as compared to other countries like China (45 per cent), Indonesia (54 per cent), Mexico (78 per cent) or Brazil (87 per cent)

Urbanisation will be central to India's strategy of achieving faster and more inclusive growth because of agglomeration and diversification of economic activities in urban areas. Urbanisation increases avenues for entrepreneurship and employment in urban economy as well as in rural economy through improved rural-urban linkages.

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

Figure 3.10 illustrates positive association between the degrees of urbanisation and HDI for selected countries. The countries with high urbanisation such as Japan, France, USA, Canada, UK and China have been accompanied with high value of HDI as compared to those countries with low degree of urbanisation such as Nepal, Bangladesh, India and Pakistan.

In order to understand the progress of ULBs and design the public policies to ensure sustainable development, the UDI has been computed by considering a set of 11 indicators for 8 ULBs in Haveri district (For list of indicators and values, refer Annexure 4).

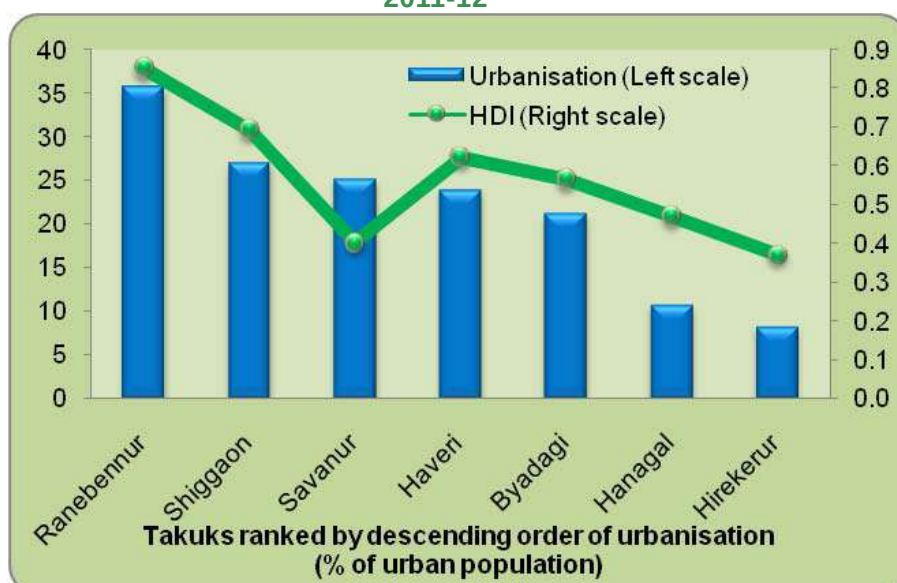
As seen from the data depicted in Table 3.5, the UDI value is as high as 0.637 in Ranebennur CMC enjoying the first position and it is as low as 0.319 in Bankapur TMC with the last position. This indicates that urban development indicators such as better access to housing, drinking water, drainage facility, health infrastructures, more own resource mobilisation, public expenditure on development works, more urban roads and control of crimes and accidents are much better in Ranebennur CMC as compared to that of Bankapur TMC. On the other hand, high crime rates, greater percentage of households without own house, limited access to drinking water and drainage facilities, insufficient construction of urban roads and low per capita expenditure on public works are the most important factors that contributed to low UDI in Bankapur. There is a lot of scope for urban development in Bankapur TMC.

A close association between the degree of urbanisation (percentage of urban population in total population) and human development is quite perceptible in Haveri district (Figure 3.11). The taluks such as Hirekerur, Hanagal, Byadagi and Haveri with relatively low degree of urbanisation have showed poor human development as compared to those taluks with high degree of urbanisation

TABLE 3.5
Urban Development Index by ULBs: 2011-12

ULB	Urban Development Index	
	Value	Rank
Byadagi (TMC)	0.581	3
Hanagal (TMC)	0.521	4
Haveri (CMC)	0.464	6
Hirekerur (TP)	0.486	5
Ranebennur (CMC)	0.637	1
Savanur (TMC)	0.588	2
Shiggaon (TMC)	0.448	7
Bankapur (TMC)	0.319	8

FIGURE 3.11
Association between urbanisation and HDI across taluks: 2011-12



like Ranebennur and Shiggaon. This implies that if the urbanisation is properly and efficiently managed, status of human development will be much better. Therefore, it is quite imperative to ensure sustainable urban development, focusing on provision of demand driven infrastructure facilities and civic amenities

3.7. Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

To understand the position and inter-taluk disparity of human development in a broader context, CTDI has been computed by considering a set of 68 indicators capturing living standard, health and education at the taluk level in Haveri district. It is estimated in the broader framework of HDI (for list of indicators and values, refer Annexure 4).

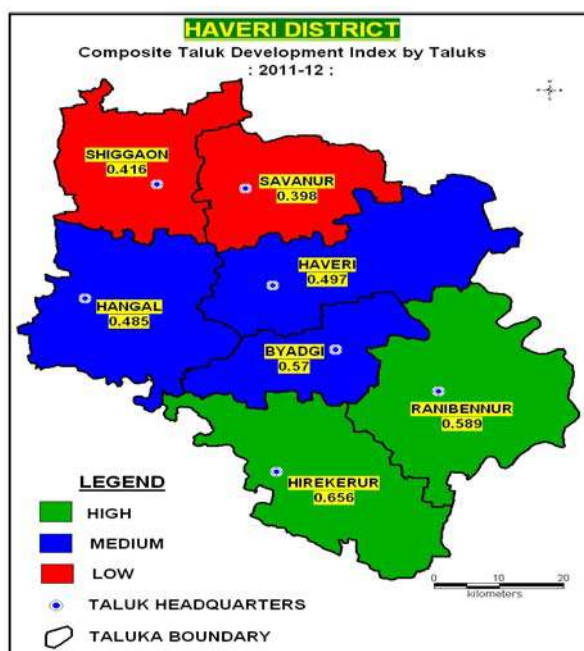


Table 3.6 provides the value and ranking of CTDI across taluks within the district. It is rather interesting to note that Hirekerur taluk, whose performance is the worst in HDI (given the comparability problem between HDI and CTDI), has performed so well in CTDI with the highest value of 0.642, whereas Savanur taluk has performed very badly with the value of 0.395. The difference between the highest and the lowest value is 63 per cent, indicating huge regional disparity in CTDI.

The factors contributing to development of education followed by health and living standard are the important drivers of CTDI in Hirekerur taluk. In respect of Savanur taluk, it has showed the least performance in living standard and health followed by education. There are several reasons for unsatisfactory achievements of Savanur taluk in different components of CTDI.

Ranebennur taluk which topped the first position in HDI has occupied the 2nd position in CTDI mainly due to poor performance in health and education sectors as compared to Hirekerur taluk. Low per capita expenditure on

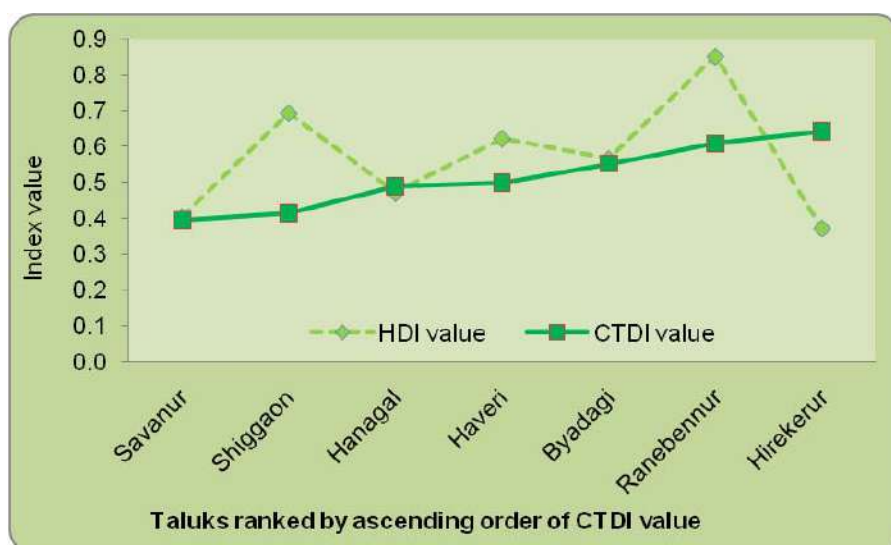
TABLE 3.6
Composite Taluk Development Index by taluks: 2011-12

Taluk	Standard of Living Index		Health Index		Education Index		Composite Taluk Development Index	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Byadagi	0.521	3	0.504	6	0.631	3	0.552	3
Hanagal	0.454	4	0.642	2	0.375	5	0.490	5
Haveri	0.427	6	0.509	5	0.558	4	0.498	4
Hirekerur	0.526	2	0.703	1	0.698	1	0.642	1
Ranebennur	0.549	1	0.614	3	0.662	2	0.608	2
Savanur	0.404	7	0.468	7	0.314	6	0.395	7
Shiggaon	0.436	5	0.520	4	0.290	7	0.416	6

health, high child malnutrition and high percentage of pregnant women with anaemia have also pushed down the value of health index. Similarly, the factors such as low percentage of dropout children mainstreamed and high pupil-teacher ratio are the key factors that depressed the value of education index of Ranebennur taluk.

The comparison between HDI and CTDI, although it cannot be strictly comparable due to different computation methods adopted, gives us an understanding that Ranebennur, Shiggaon and Haveri taluks have showed better progress in HDI but not in CTDI. The performance of Byadagi, Hanagal and Savanur is found to have achieved similar status both in HDI and CTDI (Figure 3.12). Hirekerur taluk which has the worst performance in HDI has showed the best performance in CTDI. The worst performance in HDI, as stated earlier, is mainly due to high CMR and MMR in Hirekerur taluk as compared to any other taluks in the district.

FIGURE 3.12
Comparison between HDI and CTDI by taluks: 2011-12



The data provided in Table 3.7 indicate that there has been an inter-taluk disparity in different indices such as HDI, GII, CDI, FSI and CTDI. The inter-taluk variation is relatively high in respect of HDI followed by CDI, CTDI and GII. It can also be noted that there is an inconsistent performance across different indices by some of the taluks such as Shiggaon, Ranebennur, Hirekerur and Hanagal. In the case of



HPS School Hattimattur, Savanur Taluka

TABLE 3.7
Distribution of taluks by major indices of Human Development: 2011-12

Taluk	HDI		GII		CDI		FSI		CTDI	
	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
Byadagi	0.566	4	0.111	5	0.403	5	0.433	4	0.570	3
Hanagal	0.471	5	0.122	7	0.578	2	0.413	5	0.485	5
Haveri	0.623	3	0.100	4	0.392	6	0.382	7	0.497	4
Hirekerur	0.372	7	0.121	6	0.539	3	0.460	3	0.656	1
Ranebennur	0.852	1	0.075	2	0.351	7	0.546	1	0.589	2
Savanur	0.404	6	0.085	3	0.444	4	0.408	6	0.398	7
Shiggaon	0.694	2	0.063	1	0.645	1	0.461	2	0.416	6



A Family doing bamboo works in Byadagi Town

Hirekerur taluk has performed the best in CTDI but the worst in HDI mainly due to poor progress in health sector (high CMR and MMR)

Byadagi, Haveri and Savanur, not much inconsistency is noticed.

Ranebennur taluk has showed better performance in HDI, GII, FSI and CTDI but not in CDI, mainly due to the least progress in the percentage of dropout students mainstreamed and reduction of underweight children. Shiggaon taluk has done well in HDI, GII, FSI but not in CTDI mainly due to poor performance on educational front. It is because of high dropout rates both at elementary and secondary education, the least GER and per capita public expenditure on education. It is important to highlight that Hirekerur taluk has performed the best in CTDI but the worst in HDI mainly due to poor progress in health sector (high CMR and MMR)

It has been observed that Ranebennur, Shiggaon, Hirekerur and Haveri taluks are better positioned in most of the indices, whereas Savanur, Byadagi and Hanagal taluks have occupied relatively poor positions (Figure 3.13).

3.8. Concluding Remarks

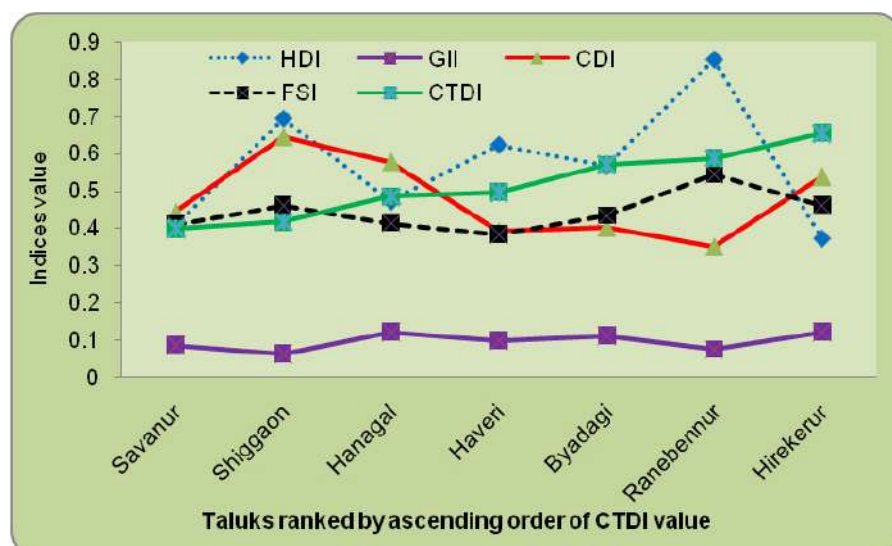
The important findings based on the above observations are summarised below. A considerable inter-taluk disparity has been existed in human development within the district. Ranebennur taluk has the best performance in HDI, while Hirekerur taluk has showed the worst performance among all taluks in the district. This follows that progress in human development in three basic dimensions such as education, decent standard of living and health is much better in Ranebennur taluk than in Hirekerur taluk. Hirekerur taluk is not faring well especially in health sector which is reflected in terms of high MMR and CMR and hence, it has got low HDI value. Similarly, the performance of Savanur, Hanagal and Byadagi taluks is not satisfactory. Most of these taluks need to focus on improvement of education, health and living standard.

In respect of GII, the progress in reduction of gender inequality in Shiggaon taluk was much better as compared to that of Hanagal taluk. A negative association existed between the GII and HDI in Haveri district. This implies that taluks with low GII have high HDI. A reduction in gender discrimination in health, education and labour market contributes to increased access to employment and income earnings, leading to an improvement in human development.

Regarding the CDI, Shiggaon taluk has performed the best in CDI, while Ranebennur taluk, which is the best

FIGURE 3.13

Comparison of major indices across taluks: 2011-12



performer in HDI, was found to be the worst performer in CDI. This implies that child development in health, education and nutrition is much better in Shiggaon taluk than in Ranebennur taluk. One of the important reasons for the low CDI in Ranebennur taluk is the lowest percentage of dropout children mainstreamed. This is because of parents' migration along with school-going children in search of subsistence and hence, it has become impossible to mainstream such students. A negative association is existed between the child development and human development in most of the taluks, especially in Ranebennur, Haveri and Byadagi taluks. This implies that the efforts towards improving human development have sidelined child development.

As far as the FSI is concerned, the data indicate that Ranebennur taluk, which also enjoyed a top position in HDI, was the best performer in FSI, while it was the worst in Haveri taluk. Availability of food, followed by absorption and access to food is reported to be much better in Ranebennur taluk than in Haveri taluk. The factors that determine access to food, absorption and availability are the important contributors to food security in Ranebennur taluk. In Haveri taluk, on the other hand, the factors that deter food production and its absorption capacity have contributed to the low FSI. Haveri being the district headquarter rapid inflow of population and consequent decline in land for cultivation are the key factors for the

low FSI. Hence, food security is under threat in Haveri taluk. Similarly, Savanur, Hanagal and Byadagi taluk have similar situation of food insecurity mainly due to the factors that have adverse impact on foodgain production and its accessibility.

Regarding UDI, Ranebennur CMC has enjoyed the first position, while Bankapur TMC has the lowest performance. A positive association has been found between the degree of urbanisation and human development in Haveri district.

Finally, the performance of taluks in CTDI within the district indicates that Hirekerur taluk with the worst performance in HDI has performed quite satisfactorily in CTDI, while Savanur has recorded the worst performance among all taluks in the district. The factors contributing to an improvement in education and health sectors are the key drivers of CTDI in Hirekerur. In respect of Savanur, the factors that restrict progress in education followed by health and living standard have contributed to the low CTDI. Limited progress in health and living standard in Savanur taluk, education in Shiggaon and Hanagal taluks were the important reasons for poor performance in CTDI. It is evident from the foregoing discussion that Ranebennur, Hirekerur, Haveri and Byadagi taluks have performed relatively better in most of the human development parameters as compared to other taluks. It can also be noted the taluks which have fared well in HDI

A positive association has been found between the degree of urbanisation and human development in Haveri district

Ranebennur, Hirekerur, Haveri and Byadagi taluks have performed relatively better in most of the human development parameters as compared to other taluks

and CTDI have not fared well in CDI, which needs serious policy intervention. Savanur, Shiggaon and Hanagal taluks, thus, have to go a long way in many domains of human development. It is evident from the above analysis that there is a huge inter-taluk disparity in

the achievements of human development dimensions, which need to be seriously addressed through suitable public policy intervention for furtherance of high human development in the district. This calls for a detailed analysis of human development by key sectors.



CHAPTER 4

Literacy and Education



Literacy and Education

4.1. Introduction

Education is a fundamental human right. It is pre-requisite for the exercise of all other human rights and the development of individuals. According to the Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and Professional education shall be generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit”. “The UN Declaration of the Rights of the Child also seeks to ensure “Right to Free and Compulsory Education at least in the elementary stages and education to promote general culture, abilities, judgment and sense of responsibility to become a useful member of society”.

In India, the 86th Constitutional Amendment has made free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years a Fundamental Right. Therefore, in order to ensure Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a major flagship programme, has been introduced in 2000-01, focusing on access, equity and quality of education at elementary school. The Right of Children to Free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act

launched in 2009 has added new strength to SSA.

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

Education is also one of the important aspects stressed in the MDGs, especially universal elementary education for children in the age group 6-14 years. Literacy is essential not only for eradication of poverty but also for reducing child mortality, curbing population growth, achieving gender equality and ensuring sustainable development, peace and democracy. As education certainly converts vicious circle of poverty into virtuous cycle of prosperity and wellbeing, it is viewed

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world”
- Nelson Mandela



Govt. High School, Haveri Town

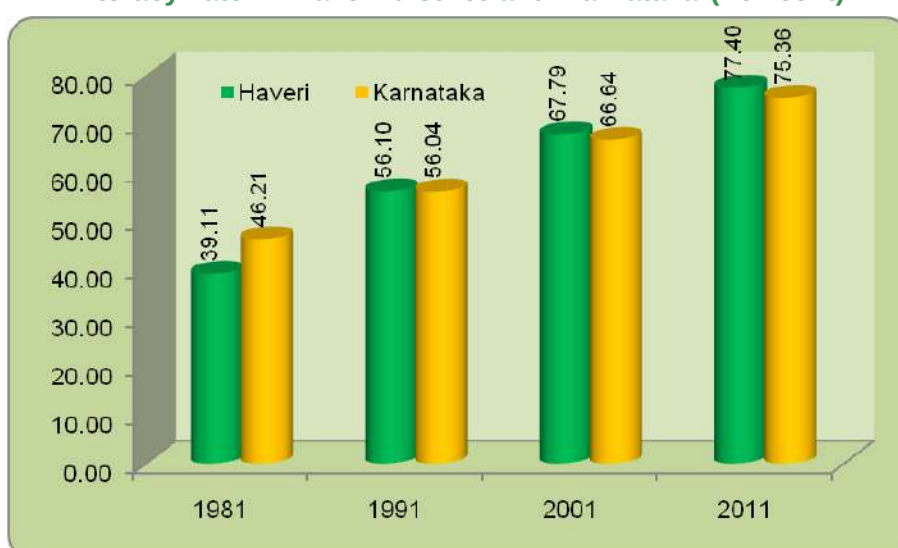
as an integral part of national development. Association between education and human development is illustrated in Chart 4.1.

CHART 4.1
Association between education and human development:
A virtuous cycle



FIGURE 4.1

Literacy rate in Haveri district and Karnataka (Per cent)



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

At the national and sub-national levels, the policy makers and development practitioners are facing the challenges to ensure UEE, provide the right to education to all children, achieve full literacy for all and upscale higher and technical education. More importantly, in view of the limited availability of funds, it is difficult for preparing the inclusive plans to bridge regional, social, gender and economic disparities in access to education and equality of opportunity as well as a productive and meaningful life for all. In this background, this section throws some light on educational achievements and disparity across gender, residence and taluks in Haveri district.

4.2. Literacy Profile of the District

Literacy rate is taken as one of the key output-indicators to measure educational development in Haveri district. In order to reduce inequality in literacy and ensure further development in the district through, an effort is made to analyse the progress of literacy rates by gender, place of residence and taluks. As observed from the data provided in Figure 4.1, literacy rate is relatively higher in Haveri district than in Karnataka. Interestingly, it has been on the gradual rise during 1981 to 2011. The increase is quite faster in the district than in the state during the last two decades and as compared to the earlier decades as well.

4.2.1. Inter-taluk Disparity

Hirekerur taluk has the highest literacy rate with 81.40 per cent, while the lowest was found in Savanur taluk with 71.16 per cent in 2011 (Table 4.1).

TABLE 4.1
Taluk-wise literacy rate by place of residence (Per cent)

Taluk	2001			2011			Rural-urban gap		Gain in literacy		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	2001	2011	Rural	Urban	All
Byadagi	69.58	77.15	71.11	76.53	81.24	77.53	-7.57	-4.70	6.95	4.09	6.42
Hanagal	66.79	73.99	67.57	77.04	83.44	77.73	-7.2	-6.40	10.25	9.45	10.16
Haveri	61.15	79.77	65.33	72.59	89.21	76.60	-18.62	-16.61	11.44	9.44	11.27
Hirekerur	72.84	81.20	73.46	80.71	89.07	81.40	-8.36	-8.36	7.87	7.87	7.94
Ranebennur	65.14	79.74	69.75	74.71	85.79	78.67	-14.6	-11.08	9.57	6.05	8.92
Savanur	60.18	57.89	59.63	71.63	69.74	71.16	2.29	1.89	11.45	11.85	11.53
Shiggaon	64.01	68.76	65.28	74.73	79.71	76.07	-4.75	-4.98	10.72	10.95	10.79
District	65.91	74.98	67.79	75.69	83.39	77.40	-9.07	-7.70	9.78	8.41	9.61
State	59.33	80.58	66.64	68.73	85.78	75.36	-21.25	-17.05	9.40	5.20	8.76

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

Similar positions were recorded by Hirekerur and Savanur taluks in 2001. The difference between the highest and lowest literacy rate was 14 per cent in 2001, which declined to 10 per cent in 2011. This indicates that there has been a gradual decline in the inter-taluk disparity in literacy rate.

4.2.2. Rural-Urban Gap

Across rural and urban areas, there exists a huge gap in literacy rate. At the district level, the total literacy rate in rural areas was 75.69 per cent, while in urban areas it was 83.39 per cent in 2011 (Table 4.1). This shows that literacy rate was lower in rural than in urban areas. Literacy rate was quite low in rural than in urban areas in most of the taluks except Savanur in 2011. It is interesting to note that the rural-urban gaps have declined in all the taluks. Nevertheless, the rural-urban gaps in literacy rate continued to be glaring in Haveri, Ranebennur and Hirekerur taluks.

4.2.3. Gender Gap

Literacy rate by gender in Haveri district shows that (Table 4.2) male literacy (84 per cent) was much higher than female literacy (70.46 per cent) in 2011 and more so in 2001. The gap between male and female literacy rate in the district was over 20.24 per cent in 2001 which declined to 13.55 per cent in 2011. Across taluks, it is reported that all the taluks have high male literacy rate as compared to that of female with varying degrees. The gender gap in literacy rate ranges from as low as 12.04 per cent point in Hanagal taluk to 15.04 per cent point in Byadagi taluk in 2011. It is interesting to note that the gender gap was quite large in 2001 in most of the taluks, which significantly declined in 2011 (Figure 4.2). Savanur, Shiggaon and Haveri taluks showed greater decline in gender gap, as the female literacy rate increased more than the male literacy in 2011 over 2001.

Gender gap in literacy rate was quite high in 2001 in most of the taluks, which significantly declined in 2011



Anganawadi centre At Jogihalli

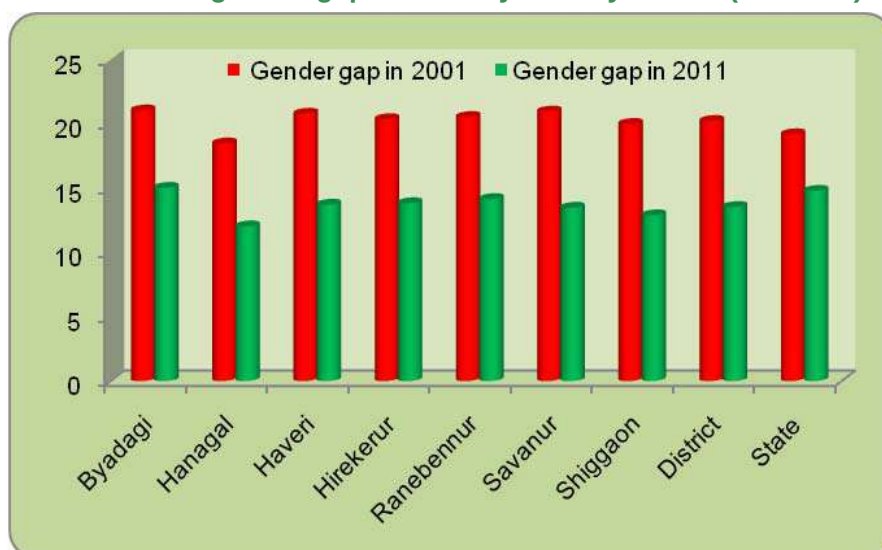
TABLE 4.2
Taluk-wise literacy rate by gender (Per cent)

Taluk	2001		2011		Gender gap		Gain in literacy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011	Male	Female
Byadagi	81.34	60.28	84.88	69.84	21.06	15.04	3.54	9.56
Hanagal	76.59	58.10	83.61	71.57	18.49	12.04	7.02	13.47
Haveri	75.37	54.57	83.30	69.57	20.80	13.72	7.93	15.00
Hirekerur	83.39	63.01	88.15	74.32	20.38	13.84	4.76	11.31
Ranebennur	79.72	59.17	85.58	71.41	20.55	14.16	5.86	12.24
Savanur	69.74	48.77	77.69	64.21	20.97	13.49	7.95	15.44
Shiggaon	74.95	54.94	82.34	69.44	20.01	12.90	7.39	14.50
District	77.61	57.37	84.00	70.46	20.24	13.55	6.39	13.09
State	76.10	56.90	82.47	68.10	19.20	14.80	6.80	11.20

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

completes at least eight years of schooling. In order to ensure enrolment of all the children in the age group of 6-14 years and bridge gender and social gaps in enrolment, SSA has been introduced in 2000-01. Under the SSA, several provisions for building basic school infrastructures have been made so as to achieve its objectives of 1) all children in school by 2005; 2) all children complete five years of primary schooling by 2007; 3) all children complete eight years of elementary schooling by 2010; 4) focus on elementary education of satisfactory quality with emphasis on education for life; 5) bridge all gender and social category gaps at the primary and upper primary stage by 2007; and 6) universal retention by 2010. In order to achieve the above parameters, the Government of India has enacted the RTE Act on August 2009. An effort has been made to analyse the changes in enrolment ratio, school completion rates, school transition rates, dropout

FIGURE 4.2
Reduction in gender gap in literacy rate by taluks (Per cent)



Source: Table 4.2

4.3. Elementary Education

The National Education Policy (NEP) was launched in 1986 aiming at the decentralised planning and management of elementary education. The Action Plan 1992 emphasized on micro-planning to ensure that each child regularly attends schools and

rates and school infrastructures in Haveri district.

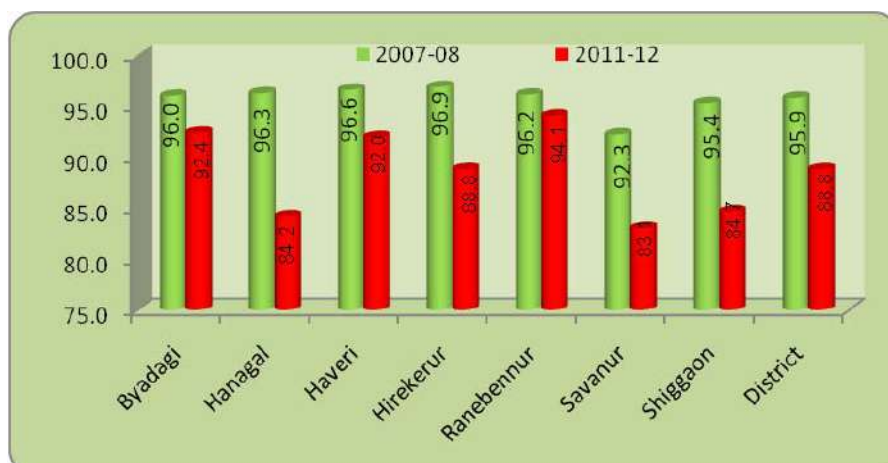
4.3.1. Enrolment Ratio

4.3.1.1. Inter-taluk Disparity

Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at elementary level of education is defined as the percentage of children in the official age group of 6-14 years enrolled at elementary education. It is very important indicators used to measure the access rate to education. The purpose of NER is to examine the extent of participation or coverage of children under a particular level of education. In NER, over-aged and under-aged children are excluded from the enrolment, and ratio to the respective age-specific population is obtained. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) on the other hand is used to measure the extent of over-aged and under-aged children enrolled. Hence, GER can be over 100 per cent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late entrants, and grade repetition.

Ranebennur taluk has the highest NER as against Savanur taluk during 2011-12 (Figure 4.3). A greater decline took place in NER in all the taluks during 2007-08 to 2011-12, which is the matter of grave concern. The decline was quite sharp in Hanagal, Shiggaon and Savanur taluks. The greatest worry is that in spite of several enrolment drive programmes like mid-day meals schemes, provision of milk, uniform dress, note books, etc., the NER has declined at elementary education instead of increasing (Figure 4.4).

FIGURE 4.3
Inter-taluk disparity in NER at elementary education (Per cent)



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

FIGURE 4.4
NER at elementary education in different taluks



The NER and GER have been estimated based on the projected child population for the years 2007-08 and 2011-12. The decline in NER may be due to over projection of child population in the age group of 6-14 years during 2007-08 to 2011-12. But the census data do not support the





projection of child population (Refer Figures 2.7 and 2.8 in Chapter 2). A consistent decline took place in the child population in the age group of 0-6 years in 1991, 2001 and 2011, and consequently, the child population in the age group of 6-14 years is expected to come down. Paradoxically, it showed a rapid increase, due to which the NER has declined during 2007-08 to 2011-12. This may lead to erroneous conclusion.

4.3.1.2. Rural-urban Disparity

Given this data inconsistent, the data NER and GER by place of residence across different taluks are presented in Table 4.3. There is not much difference between NER or GER between rural and urban areas. It can be noted that the GER is much higher than the NER. This shows that a large

number of students who were dropped earlier started to rejoin the schools mostly because of increased incentives like mid-day meals, provision of milk, text books, uniform dress, etc. and also increased interest and awareness among their parents.

An inter-taluk disparity in both NER and GER has been existed in Haveri district. In rural areas, Ranebennur taluk has the highest NER with 94.09 per cent, as against 84.22 per cent in Hanagal during 2011-12. In the case of urban areas, it was the highest in Ranebennur but the lowest in Savanur during the same period.

Similar variations have been existed in respect of GER across different taluks. A sharp decline took place in both NER and GER during 2007-08 and 2011-12 with varying degrees across taluks. The decline in GER is expected to come down as the coverage of over-aged or

TABLE 4.3
Taluk-wise NER and GER at elementary education by place of residence (Per cent)

Taluk	NER				GER			
	2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Byadagi	96.03	96.06	92.44	92.35	105.1	105.12	96.89	96.81
Hanagal	96.29	96.21	84.22	84.22	105.63	105.59	95.66	94.54
Haveri	96.67	96.58	91.97	92.08	105.67	105.54	99.89	98.85
Hirekerur	96.90	96.92	88.83	88.91	103.72	103.7	101.57	107.02
Ranebennur	96.15	96.15	94.09	94.09	111.84	111.81	104.79	105.68
Savanur	92.26	92.26	83.05	83.04	101.56	101.58	96.43	94.85
Shiggaon	95.35	95.35	84.69	84.65	99.63	99.63	97.72	96.49
District	95.91	95.66	88.58	89.51	105.22	105.77	99.27	99.77

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

under-aged children will be declining as the drive-back mission picks up, but not the NER. The targets of MDGs relating to education sector are provided in Box 4.1.

4.3.1.3. Gender Gap

Across gender (Table 4.4), at the district level, both NER and GER were higher for girls as compared to boys during 2007-08 and 2011-12. This is not similar across different taluks. In respect of boys, NER was recorded highest in Ranebennur taluk with 94.13 per cent as against the lowest of 83.26 per cent in Shiggaon taluk in 2011-12.

In respect of girls, it was the highest in Byadagi taluk with 95.81 per cent as against 82.79 per cent in Savanur during the same period. There is not much gender disparity either in NER or GER during both the years. Most of the taluks have greater GER than NER for both boys and girls in 2011-12, especially in Ranebennur, Savanur and

Box 4.1

Targets of MDGs and Education Sector

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

The goals relating to education are:

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

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

Haveri. It has been observed that both NER and GER for boys and girls have been on the decline mostly either due to over-projection of child population or migration or transfer of the school children to other places.

4.3.1.4. Social Disparity

The data provided in Table 4.5 indicate that at the district level, there has been a social disparity in both in NER and GER against the SCs as compared to the non-SCs. Across taluks it was high



TABLE 4.4
Taluk-wise NER and GER at elementary education by gender (Per cent)

Taluk	NER				GER			
	2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Byadagi	96.63	95.41	89.38	95.81	105.60	104.58	93.64	100.48
Hanagal	94.70	97.93	83.36	85.12	105.19	106.09	94.91	96.12
Haveri	95.65	97.69	93.53	90.39	103.93	107.42	100.74	98.36
Hirekerur	96.88	96.93	87.78	89.97	103.76	103.67	99.72	104.62
Ranebennur	95.86	96.46	94.13	94.04	110.52	113.22	107.18	103.00
Savanur	92.29	92.22	83.30	82.79	100.91	102.27	95.82	96.07
Shiggaon	94.67	96.06	83.26	86.21	100.17	99.06	96.40	98.27
District	95.32	96.40	88.38	89.30	104.79	105.96	99.16	99.67

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Haveri

TABLE 4.5

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

Taluk	NER				GER			
	SC	ST	Others	All	SC	ST	Others	All
Byadagi	78.57	91.41	95.30	92.41	97.15	107.10	94.93	96.87
Hanagal	84.79	87.01	83.83	84.22	98.25	99.72	94.55	95.51
Haveri	82.09	92.06	94.03	92.00	96.34	106.23	99.43	99.58
Hirekerur	86.94	89.83	89.07	88.83	100.50	105.60	101.88	102.08
Ranebennur	90.45	81.76	96.31	94.09	101.73	99.30	106.55	105.13
Savanur	79.99	99.03	81.99	83.05	94.65	116.31	94.05	95.94
Shiggaon	74.90	91.70	85.81	84.68	94.31	105.51	97.17	97.29
District	83.61	89.48	89.78	88.82	98.01	104.80	99.04	99.40

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

in Byadagi, Shiggaon and Haveri. Further, the GERs were estimated to be much higher than the NER for all the social groups; more so in respect of STs as against Others. It is quite perceptible in Shiggaon, Byadagi and Hanagal taluks. This indicates that the coverage of those students who are either under-aged or over-aged is larger in respect of STs as compared to that of Others. It is evident that social disparity in NER continues to be persistent against SCs.

4.3.2. Attendance of Students

Indicators such as NER and GER as presented above will not give any idea as to whether the children are attending schools or not. Alternative to the GER and NER is the attendance rate, which is considered to be a better indicator of the coverage. As seen from Table 4.6, the percentage of attendance was 95.40 per cent of the enrolled students; across gender, it was

95.29 per cent for boys and 95.51 per cent for girls in 2011-12. It is marginally higher for girls than for boys. A marginal rise in the percentage of students attending the schools at elementary education also took place during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

The percentage of attendance is not uniform across different taluks in Haveri district. Hirekerur has reached 100 percent attendance for both boys and girls, while Ranebennur taluk has recorded the lowest percentage of attendance with 91.72 per cent in respect of boys and Shiggaon has showed the lowest percentage of attendance in respect of girls with 92.59 per cent in 2011-12.

One of the important reasons why the percentage of attendance is high in Hirekerur, followed by Savanur Hanagal and others is partly due to availability of school infrastructures (Figure 4.5). Access to school



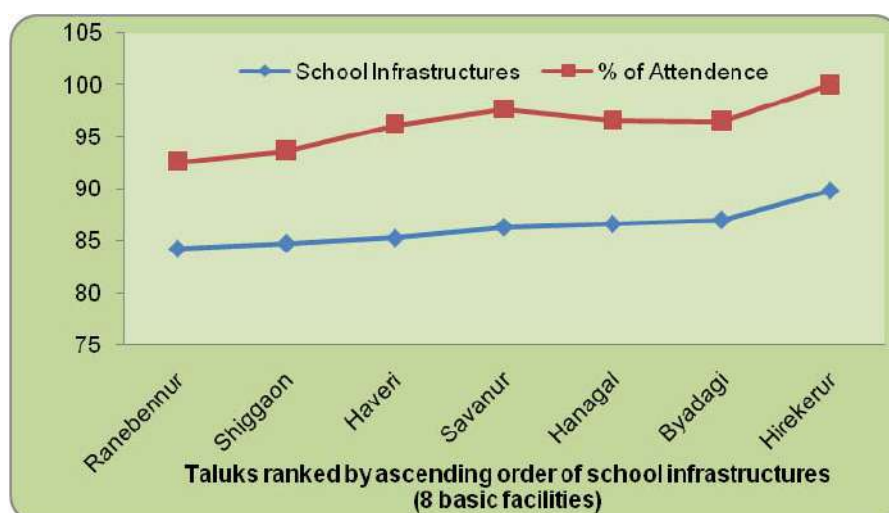
infrastructure facilities has greater impact on student's learning and capability building.

4.3.3. School Completion Ratio

School Completion Ratio (SCR) is the total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education (8th class), regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age (14 years) to the last grade of primary education.

The ratio can exceed 100 per cent due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat the grades. Primary SCR is increasingly used as one of the key indicators to gauge performance of education system. It measures both coverage of education system and educational attainment of students. It is a more accurate indicator of human capital formation and the quality and efficiency of the school system than NER and GER.

FIGURE 4.5
Association between school Infrastructures and percentage of attendance by taluks: 2011-12 (Per cent)



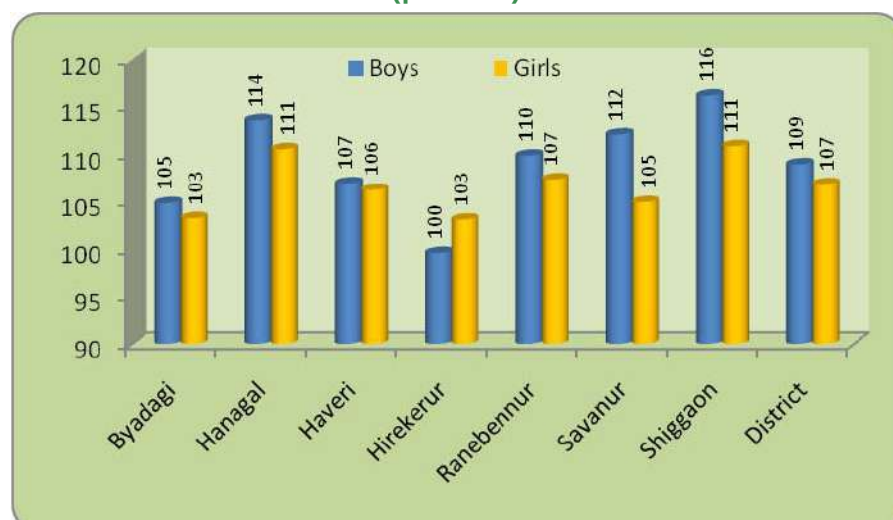
As observed from the data illustrated in Figure 4.6, the SCR at elementary education was more than 100 per cent; it was more for boys than for girls in 2011-12. In most of the taluks, It was quite high especially in Shiggaon, Hanagal and Savanur taluks during the same period.

TABLE 4.6
Percentage of attendance at elementary education by taluks

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Byadagi	96.20	95.20	95.70	97.00	96.00	96.51
Hanagal	97.00	96.50	96.75	97.28	95.90	96.60
Haveri	94.70	94.60	94.65	95.92	96.44	96.17
Hirekerur	98.00	98.40	98.20	100	100	100
Ranebennur	90.10	92.30	91.20	91.71	93.54	92.58
Savanur	96.30	96.50	96.40	97.62	97.71	97.66
Shiggaon	93.45	91.89	92.67	94.70	92.59	93.68
District	95.11	95.06	95.08	95.29	95.51	95.40

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

FIGURE 4.6
Primary school completion ratio in different taluks: 2011-12
(percent)



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

4.3.4. Dropout Rate



Govt. HPS Ibrahimipura, Shiggaon Taluka

Dropouts from elementary education have become a major impediment in achieving the goal of UEE. In order to assess impact of UEE and other policy incentives, it is necessary to estimate dropout rates and transition rate from primary to upper primary education.

As observed from the data present in Table 4.9, the dropout rate (based on

absolute method) was recorded the lowest in Byadagi taluk with 0.13 per cent, while it was the highest in Shiggaon taluk with 0.44 per cent in 2011-12. Although not much difference was found between rural and urban areas, it was marginally lower in rural than in urban schools. Marginal decline took place in dropout rates in most of the taluks especially in rural schools during 2007-08 to 2011-12.

Dropout rate by gender (Table 4.7) indicates no significant disparity between boys and girls in the district. It was marginally higher for boys than for girls. Shiggaon taluk has the highest dropout rate with 0.44 per cent, while it was the lowest in Byadagi taluk with 0.13 per cent during 2011-12. In respect of girls, it was the highest in Haveri with 0.43 per cent and the lowest was recorded in Byadagi taluk with 0.15 per cent during the same period. A marginal decline in dropout rates occurred both for boys and girls during

TABLE 4.7
Dropout rate at elementary education by place of residence and gender (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			2007-08		2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Byadagi	0.13	0.31	0.18	0.08	0.27	0.13	0.22	0.14	0.11	0.15
Hanagal	0.70	0.39	0.66	0.32	0.22	0.31	0.79	0.52	0.37	0.25
Haveri	0.85	0.50	0.75	0.44	0.18	0.37	0.81	0.69	0.31	0.43
Hirekerur	0.13	0.27	0.14	0.16	0.29	0.17	0.17	0.11	0.18	0.16
Ranebennur	0.72	0.40	0.60	0.14	0.47	0.27	0.69	0.50	0.34	0.19
Savanur	0.62	0.73	0.65	0.37	0.20	0.31	0.61	0.70	0.36	0.27
Shiggaon	0.67	0.26	0.53	0.41	0.49	0.44	0.63	0.42	0.51	0.36
District	0.57	0.42	0.53	0.28	0.34	0.29	0.60	0.46	0.32	0.26

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

2007-08 to 2011-12 with varying degrees across taluks; the decline was marginally high for boys than for girls in most of the taluks.

Across social groups (Table 4.8), the dropout rate at elementary education was marginally high for children belonged to the the SCs (0.59 per cent) as compared to those belonged to STs (0.19 per cent) and Others (0.24 per cent). The dropout rate for the SC children was the highest in Haveri taluk with closer to 1 per cent, while it was the lowest in Byadagi taluk with 0.07 per cent during 2011-12 (Figure 4.7).

In respect of the STs, it was the highest (0.48 per cent) in Hanagal and the lowest (0.03 per cent) in Ranebennur. As far as Others are concerned, Shiggaon showed the highest dropout rate with 0.39 per cent as against the lowest in Hirekerur with 0.12 per cent. It is evident that no taluk is able to eliminate the problem of dropout rate altogether in spite of several government programmes initiated. However, it is interesting to note that a marginal decline in dropout rates took place in most of the taluks during 2007-08 to 2011-12 with varying degrees across social groups.

4.3.5. School Transition Rate

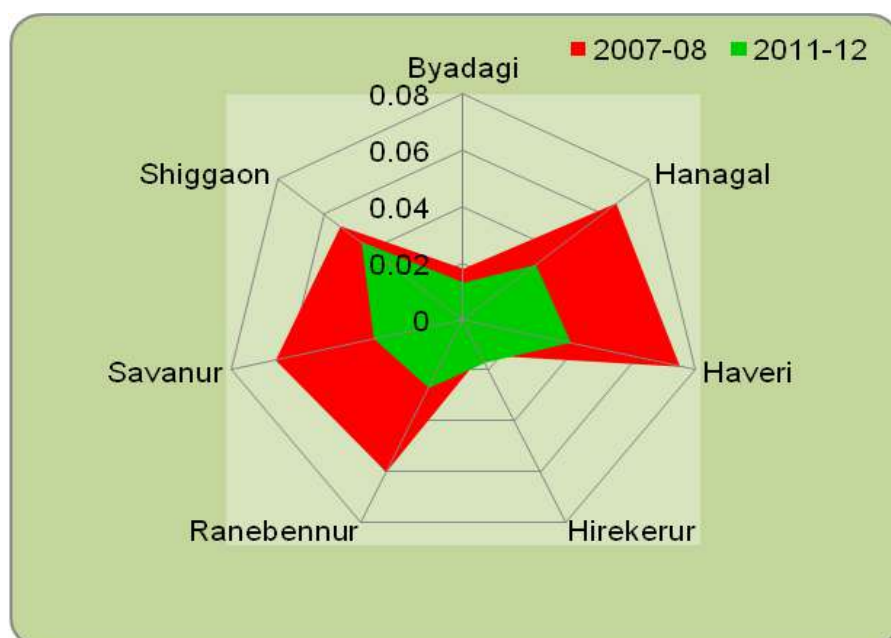
School Transition Rate (STR) is also another indicator of coverage and access to a particular level of education. Here, it is defined as the percentage of pupils (excluding repeaters) enrolled at the 6th class to the total number of children enrolled at the 5th class. It primarily shows what percentage of children transited into the next grade of learning. Generally,

TABLE 4.8
Taluk-wise dropout rate at elementary education by social groups (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12		
	SC	ST	Others	SC	ST	Others
Byadagi	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.07	0.07	0.16
Hanagal	1.49	1.18	0.45	0.62	0.48	0.23
Haveri	1.23	0.83	0.65	0.93	0.20	0.28
Hirekerur	0.28	0.29	0.10	0.43	0.20	0.12
Ranebennur	1.16	0.53	0.49	0.47	0.03	0.25
Savanur	1.50	1.47	0.39	0.65	0.26	0.25
Shiggaon	1.00	0.38	0.46	0.83	0.16	0.39
District	1.05	0.67	0.42	0.59	0.19	0.24

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

FIGURE 4.7
Dropout rate at elementary education in different taluks (10 point scale)



high transition rate indicates a high level of access or transition from one level of education to the next one. The low transition rate can signal problems in the bridging between two cycles or levels of education.



The low transition rate, especially in respect of girls is a matter of grave concern in Hanagal taluk

The transition rate at the district level was 91.33 per cent; across gender it was 94.71 per cent for boys and 88.04 per cent for girls during 2011-12 (Table 4.9). This follows that the loss of transition is marginally higher in respect of girls as compared to that of boys. The low transition rate, especially in respect of girls is a matter of grave concern in Hanagal taluk.

An inter-taluk disparity as well as gender gap in the transition rates has also been observed in the district. In the case of boys, Byadagi reached 100 percent transition rate and Ranebennur recorded the lowest with 89.14 per cent during 2011-12. In respect of girls, Byadagi has the highest transition rate with 90.49 per cent, while Hanagal has the lowest with 86.43 per cent during the same period.

4.3.6. School Infrastructures

4.3.6.1. Number of Schools and Access Rate

Universal access to schooling facilities and coverage of children is one of the

important components of UEE. There has been a rapid growth of schools at elementary education in Haveri district. It increased from 1328 schools in 2007-08 to 1460 in 2011-12 with varying degrees across taluks. The growth was reported to be quite significant in respect of private schools (aided and unaided). All the villages in the district have 100 percent school access rate within 1 km distance (Table 4.10).

4.3.6.2. Basic School Facilities under SSA

As per the SSA, every school at elementary education should have at least 8 basic infrastructures such as common toilet for boys, separate toilet for girls, electricity, playground, ramps, library, compound wall and drinking water. Schools which have all these facilities are more likely to fare well in terms of enrollment, retention, promotion and mainstreaming of out-of-school children.

TABLE 4.9
School transition rate from lower to upper primary education by taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Changes between the period		
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All
Byadagi	96.89	92.67	94.83	100.52	90.49	95.38	3.63	-2.18	0.55
Hanagal	95.65	97.41	96.50	91.36	86.43	88.89	-4.29	-10.98	-7.61
Haveri	96.72	95.94	96.34	96.09	88.39	92.21	-0.63	-7.55	-4.13
Hirekerur	91.86	94.74	93.28	97.48	90.21	93.71	5.62	-4.53	0.43
Ranebennur	93.54	95.41	94.46	89.14	88.16	88.66	-4.4	-7.25	-5.8
Savanur	92.21	93.82	93.00	99.42	86.54	92.76	7.21	-7.28	-0.24
Shiggaon	90.54	92.06	91.29	96.59	86.64	91.39	6.05	-5.42	0.1
District	93.96	94.92	94.43	94.71	88.04	91.33	0.75	-6.88	-3.1

Source: Office of the Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Haveri

As we observed from the data illustrated in Figure 4.6, it is evident that all the schools at elementary education in Haveri district have common toilets, girl's toilet, electricity and drinking water but other facilities such as ramp, playground, compound and library were not made available in all the schools.

School Infrastructure Index (SII) has been computed by considering all these facilities by taluks in the district (Figure 4.8). At the district level, about 86 per cent of schools have all these basic facilities and the rest lacked the facilities especially playground, compound and ramp. This implies that no taluk is having all the 8 basic facilities in Haveri district as per the SSA norms. However, the SII was much better in Hirekerur taluk with 89.85 per cent. In the case of other taluks, it was nearer to 86 per cent. This implies that about 14 per cent of schools need facilities such as ramp, playground or compound wall (Figure 4.9).

4.3.6.3. Pupil-Teacher Ratio

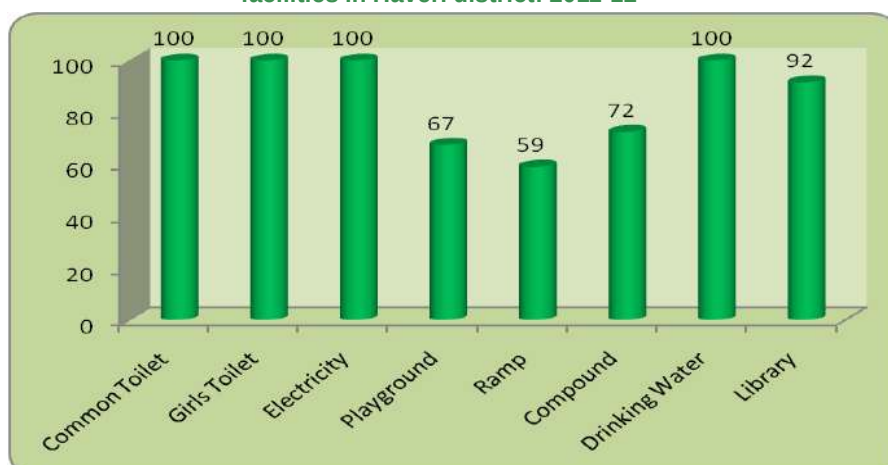
Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) is one of the important indicators measuring adequacy and accessibility of teachers to students at elementary education. A high PTR suggests that each teacher has to be responsible for a large number of pupils. The higher is the PTR and the lower is the relative access of pupils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

TABLE 4.10
School access rate at elementary education by taluks

Taluk	No. of habitations	No. of habitats having primary schools within 1 km distance		School access rate (%)	
		2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
Byadagi	95	93	95	97.89	100
Hanagal	192	188	192	97.92	100
Haveri	127	125	127	98.43	100
Hirekerur	158	154	158	97.47	100
Ranebennur	171	169	171	98.83	100
Savanur	95	91	95	95.79	100
Shiggaon	150	148	150	98.67	100
District	988	968	988	97.98	100

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

FIGURE 4.8
Percentage of schools at elementary education with types of basic facilities in Haveri district: 2011-12



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

FIGURE 4.9
School Infrastructures (8 basic facilities) Primary Education by taluks: 2011-12 (Per cent)



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

FIGURE 4.10
School Infrastructure Index at Primary Education in Different taluks:
2011-12

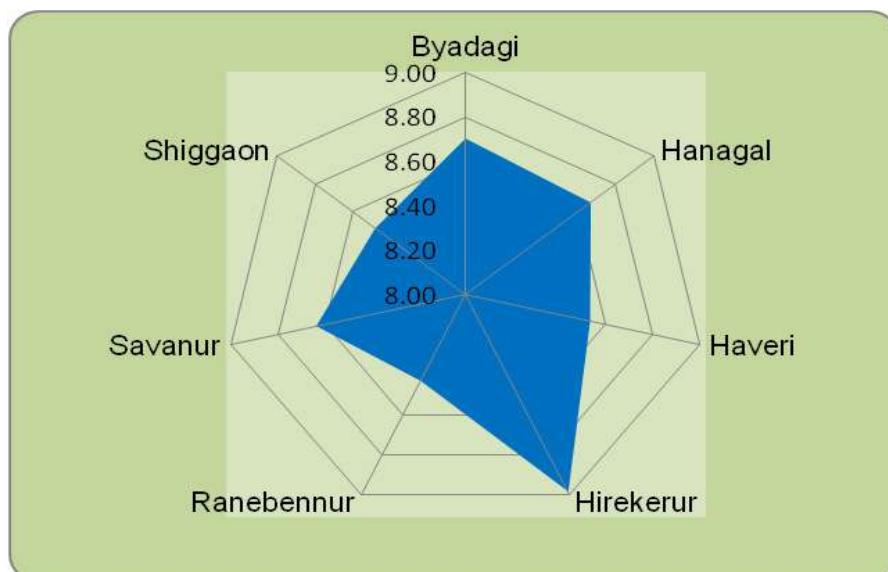


TABLE 4.11
Taluk-wise pupil-teacher ratio (Sanctioned) at elementary education

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Byadagi	27	39	29	25	31	26
Hanagal	30	50	32	26	36	27
Haveri	27	45	30	27	29	27
Hirekerur	27	25	27	23	25	23
Ranebennur	24	54	30	26	34	28
Savanur	30	54	35	27	39	30
Shiggaon	28	52	33	27	32	28
District	27	47	31	26	32	27

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

For the year 2011-12, the PTR was estimated at 27 in Haveri district as against 22 in Karnataka (DISE 2011-12) (Table 4.11). Across rural and urban areas, it was quite lower in rural schools with 26 as against 32 in urban schools. This indicates a relative inadequacy of teachers in urban

schools. Although the inadequacy in teachers declined during 2007-08 to 2011-12, especially in urban areas, it continued to be high in urban areas as against rural areas in the district. Across taluks, Hirekerur has the lowest PTR of 23 as against 30 in Savanur taluk.

4.4. Secondary Education

Secondary stage of education acts as a terminal stage for a majority of children. A large number of children need to complete their secondary education either to continue their higher education or to be prepared for employment. It is a stage where children become aware of their duties and responsibilities as future citizens of the country. When they complete their secondary education, they have to make educational and vocational choices. Hence, the secondary education should enable them to take right decisions. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been introduced in 2010 to achieve an enrolment rate of 75 per cent within 5 years of its implementation, to provide universal access by 2017 and achieve universal retention at secondary education by 2020. In view of this, it is important to examine the development of secondary education in terms of enrollment, dropout rate, STR and access to school infrastructures at secondary school education in Haveri district.

4.4.1. Enrolment Ratio

4.4.1.1. Inter-taluk Disparity

Given the data inconsistent as stated earlier, at the district level, NER was estimated at 81.38 per cent in 2007-08 which increased to 82.39 per cent in 2011-12. In the case of GER it also increased more than NER during the same period (Table 4.12). Ranebennur taluk has the highest NER with 89.71 per cent and the lowest was in Savanur taluk with 75.81 per cent in 2011-12. Most of the taluks have witnessed a marginal rise in both NER and GER; more so in respect of GER during 2007-08 to 2011-12. In spite of an improvement in NER, no taluk has reached 100 percent enrolment. Hence, the goal of Universalization of Secondary Education (USE) has remained a distant dream in Haveri district.

4.4.1.2. Rural-Urban Gap

Rural-urban gaps in NER and GER are presented in Table 4.13. The NER was estimated to be quite higher in rural schools with 84.95 per cent as compared to urban schools with 76.93 per cent during 2011-12. Regarding GER, it was higher than that of NER at the district level as well across the taluks. In rural areas, Ranebennur taluk has the highest NER with 92.38 per cent, while Shiggaon taluk has the lowest with 75.74 per cent during 2011-12. In the case of urban areas, Ranebennur has the highest NER with 85.17 per cent, while Hanagal taluk has the lowest NER with 56.92 per cent during the same period. Most of the taluks have witnessed a sharp rise in

TABLE 4.12

Taluk-wise NER and GER at secondary education (Per cent)

Taluk	NER		GER		Changes between the period	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	NER	GER
Byadagi	74.67	78.64	80.54	87.94	3.97	7.40
Hanagal	78.55	79.25	84.13	85.89	0.70	1.76
Haveri	84.52	84.35	87.71	88.71	-0.16	1.00
Hirekerur	82.76	83.09	85.77	88.49	0.33	2.72
Ranebennur	89.20	89.71	91.12	93.71	0.51	2.59
Savanur	68.70	75.81	76.56	88.58	7.11	12.02
Shiggaon	77.59	76.90	81.46	85.21	-0.69	3.75
District	81.38	82.39	85.32	88.81	1.01	3.49

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

TABLE 4.13

NER and GER at secondary school education by place of residence (Per cent)

Taluk	NER				GER			
	2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Byadagi	79.59	62.13	81.75	70.00	85.70	67.38	87.20	90.00
Hanagal	83.42	63.91	85.35	56.92	87.06	75.33	89.54	72.54
Haveri	85.31	83.36	84.87	83.54	88.16	87.05	87.27	90.94
Hirekerur	88.07	66.74	85.62	73.74	90.29	72.13	90.07	82.65
Ranebennur	91.40	85.13	92.38	85.17	92.72	88.16	94.28	92.74
Savanur	73.95	60.33	78.89	70.86	81.44	68.80	89.34	87.37
Shiggaon	81.95	70.82	75.74	78.50	84.68	76.47	83.87	87.08
District	85.07	73.89	84.95	76.93	88.29	79.30	89.44	87.48

Source: Office of Deputy Director, Department of Public Instruction, Haveri, 2011-12.

NER in urban schools but a marginal decline in rural schools during 2007-08 to 2011-2. This may be due to transfer of students from rural to urban schools.



4.4.2. Dropout Rate

With a view to ensure universal coverage and access to secondary education, dropout rates are the major impediments. Hence, in order to address the problem of dropout rate through several incentives and schemes, it is quite useful to examine the dropout rate across different taluks both in rural and urban areas of Haveri district.

As observed from the data presented in Table 4.14, the dropout rates were quite significant at secondary education as compared to those at elementary education. At the district level, dropout rate at secondary education was 11.33 per cent in 2007-08 which declined to 7.67 per cent during 2011-12 with varying degrees across rural and urban areas. The decline was much higher in urban areas than in rural areas. Nevertheless, the dropout rate is marginally higher in urban than in rural schools. While

the highest dropout rate was registered in Hanagal taluk with 12.82 per cent, the lowest was found in Ranebennur taluk with 2.05 per cent during 2011-12. An impressive decline in dropout rates has been reported in most of the taluks, especially in Savanur and Byadagi taluks during 2007-08 to 2011-12; the decline was quite faster in urban schools than in rural schools.

4.4.3. School Transition Rate (STR)

The STR at secondary school education by gender (Table 4.15) indicates that the boys have higher transition rates with 92.80 per cent than that of girls with 89.61 per cent. This shows that boys have greater access and continuation into secondary education, and less loss of transition. The transition rates for both boys and girls were found the highest in Hirekerur and the lowest in Savanur in 2011-12. In most of the taluks, the transition rates have increased for boys except in Ranebennur and Savanur and

TABLE 4.14
Dropout rate at secondary school education by taluks (Per cent)

Taluk	2007-08			2011-12			Changes between the period		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Byadagi	10.62	30.41	15.28	8.06	6.31	7.59	-2.56	-24.10	-7.69
Hanagal	8.84	21.12	11.58	8.44	32.61	12.82	-0.40	11.49	1.24
Haveri	8.80	10.39	9.45	9.68	5.48	8.00	0.88	-4.91	-1.45
Hirekerur	8.04	21.95	10.95	6.02	15.67	7.94	-2.02	-6.28	-3.01
Ranebennur	5.41	8.63	6.50	1.77	2.55	2.05	-3.64	-6.08	-4.45
Savanur	16.63	30.43	21.42	8.06	4.90	6.86	-8.57	-25.53	-14.56
Shiggaon	11.95	20.37	15.05	13.28	9.70	11.75	1.33	-10.67	-3.30
District	8.92	16.77	11.33	7.13	8.84	7.67	-1.79	-7.93	-3.66

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

TABLE 4.15

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

Taluks	2007-08			2011-12			Gender gap	
	Boys	Girls	All	Boys	Girls	All	2007	2011
Byadagi	93.44	85.08	89.44	95.42	84.27	89.84	8.36	11.15
Hanagal	87.24	91.20	89.22	88.35	90.28	89.33	-3.96	-1.93
Haveri	95.77	90.67	93.32	97.61	88.86	93.16	5.1	8.75
Hirekerur	97.76	96.59	97.20	102.08	101.22	101.64	1.17	0.86
Ranebennur	88.49	89.48	88.97	88.38	88.49	88.43	-0.99	-0.11
Savanur	86.12	85.01	85.58	85.85	80.87	83.17	1.11	4.98
Shiggaon	92.77	89.19	91.06	93.10	89.75	91.40	3.58	3.35
District	91.69	90.10	90.92	92.80	89.61	91.19	1.59	3.19

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

declined for girls except in Hirekerur and Shiggaon during 2007-08 to 2011-12. The gender gap in transition rates at secondary education continues to be high and also it has increased in most of the taluks during the same period. The decline in transition rate especially in respect of girls, is a matter of grave concern as it results in poor educational outcomes and development.

4.4.4. School Infrastructures

4.4.4.1. Number of Schools and Access Rate

Educational outcomes as described above largely depends on the availability of school buildings and access to school infrastructures. At the secondary education, the total number of secondary schools increased from 334 in 2007-08 to 387 in 2011-12 in Haveri district, of which private schools (both aided and un-aided) accounted for 64.37 per cent in 2007-08 which declined to 60 per cent 2011-12

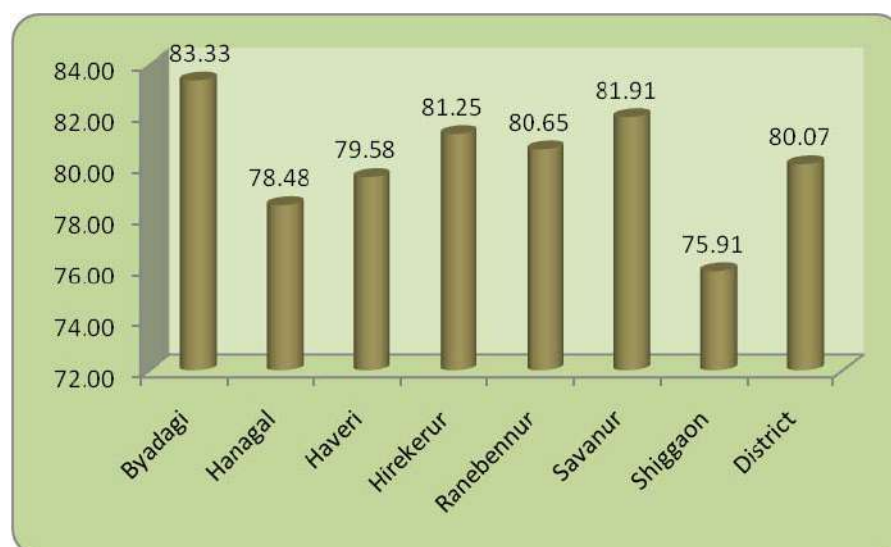
(Annual Report, DDPI, Haveri). The percentage of private management schools at secondary education is also much higher as compared to that of government. Ranebennur taluk has highest share of private schools with 75 per cent against the lowest share of 50 per cent in Hanagal during 2011-12. School access rate, as defined by the percentage of habitations having access to secondary schools, is also one of the key factors which affect the enrolment, retention and dropout rate at secondary schools. Most of the taluks are very closer to attain 100 percent access rate to secondary education during 2011-12.

4.4.4.2. Basic School Facilities under SSA

As per the SSA, all the secondary schools are supposed to have 8 basic school infrastructures so as to ensure universal coverage and access to secondary school education. As seen from the Figure 4.11, at the district

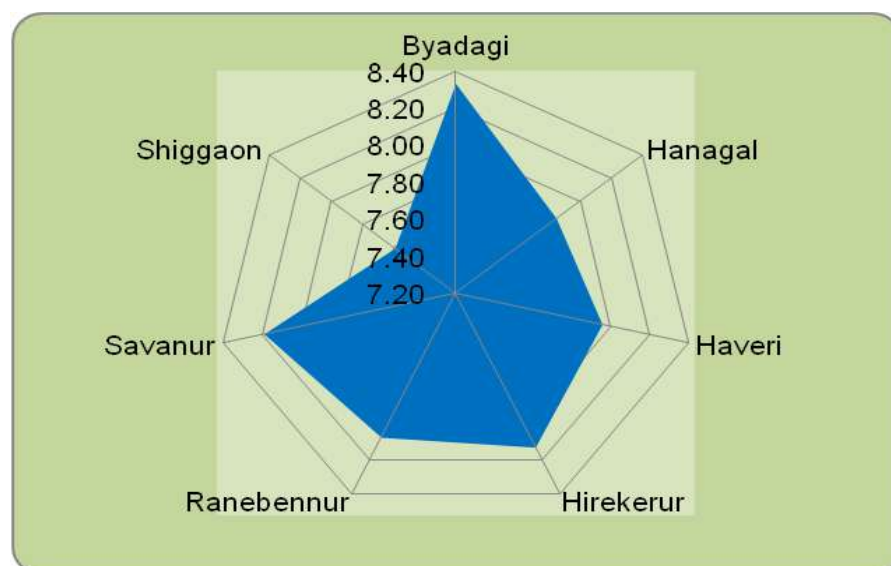
Most of the taluks are very closer to 100 percent access rate at secondary school education

FIGURE 4.11
School infrastructures (8 basic facilities) at secondary education by taluks: 2011-12 (Per cent)



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

FIGURE 4.12
School infrastructure Index at secondary education in different taluks:2011-12



level, about 80 per cent of secondary schools have 8 basic infrastructure facilities and the rest 20 per cent schools do not have all these facilities. Byadagi taluk has the highest index value of 83.33 per cent, while Shiggaon taluk has the lowest of 75.91 per cent during 2011-12. This follows that the

secondary schools in Byadagi taluk have much better school infrastructures as compared to most of those schools in Shiggaon taluk.

4.4.5. Results of SSLC Examination

The percentage of students who passed in SSLC examination in Haveri district was 81.45 per cent during 2011-12 (Table 4.16). It is not similar across different taluks. Byadagi taluk has performed the best with 89.56 per cent, while Savanur taluk has performed the worst with 69.15 per cent during 2011-12. There has been a gradual increase in the percentage of students who passed in SSLC examination in most of the taluks during 2008-09 to 2011-12, except in 2009-10.

Across social groups, at the district level, the percentage of students who passed in SSLC examination was quite high in respect of Other students with 80.65 per cent as against 75.06 per cent of SC students and 78.83 per cent of ST students in 2011-12 (Table 4.17). This shows that social disparity is quite significant as against the students belonging to the SCs/STs as compared to the students belonged to Other community. Similar situation has been observed in most of the taluks in the district.

It is also interesting to note that there has been an increase in the pass percentage of students in SSLC during 2008-09 to 2011-12; the greater increase took place in respect of the students belonged to Others and the STs as compared to that of the SCs. The increase is not uniform across social groups and taluks during the same period.