Kalaburagi District
Human Development Report, 2014





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

Kalaburagi District Human Development Report, 2014

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Kalaburagi District Human Development Report, 2014

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



Siddaramaiah
Chief Minister

VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANAGALORE - 560001
CM/PS/234/2014

Date : 27-10-2014

MESSAGE

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

Karnataka is consistenly 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 sustnina blegrown and advancement is not feasible without human development. It is expected that these reports will throuw light on the unique development challenges witnin 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 guilding 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-à-vis representatives of Urban Local Bodies to make conscious attempt to anderstand 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 spur make Karnataka, a more equitable progressive State.

Siddaramaiah

Siddaramaiah
Chief Minister



S.R. Patil

Minister for Planning
& Statistics, IT & BT, Science & Technology
& Bagalkot District Incharge Minister

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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 inderstand the critical concerns of human development in the Districts and Taluks of out State and also to bridge such deprivations by initiating suitable policy and programme interventions.

S.R. Patil
Minister for Planning
& Statistics, IT & BT, Science & Technology
& Bagalkot District Incharge Minister



ಡಾ. ಖಮರುಲ್ ಇಸ್ಲಾಂ B.E. (Mech.)

ಪೌರಾಡಳಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ
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MESSAGE

Dt 20-11-2014

The focus of Government policy and programmes today is on Human Development, Development is expected to provide access to quality education, good health facilities, potable water, sanitation and clean environment to the people, to lead a long and healthy life. It should promote an egalitarian society where all have equal access to opportunities and have their right share in development. This is realized when the growth process is inclusive and sustainable.

Kalaburagi District had a rich cultural heritage but today the district is at the bottom of economic development in the State as brought out by Dr. Nanjundappa committee report in 2002. The district is also at 26th place in human development as per Karnataka Human Development Report 2005. There is an urgent need to promote faster growth in the district along with human Development.

Kalaburagi District Human Development Report 2014 is of great significance, because, it has brought out the status of human development in the district at the taluka level. Talukas like chincholi, Jewargi and Sedam are still at very low level in human development in the district The report presents various development indices and has identified the gray areas where the policy interventions are required. The basic problems identified in the report are low literacy, low skills, low quality of education, malnutrition and anemia among women and children, poverty and low levels of living for a large number of people in the district, lack of infrastructure and inadequate livelihood for the people.

Now the District is granted special status, under article 371 (J) and this has opened up new avenues and opportunities for the people in the fields of education, employment and development. This should be implemented effectively to achieve the desired goals.

I appreciate the initiative taken up by the Government of Karnataka, State Planning Department and also the Zilla Panchayat for bringing out this report. This report will provide a base to plan for sustainable and inclusive growth in future.

20/11/14

Qamarul Islam
Minister for Muncipalaties & Local Bodies
Public Enterprise. Minorities welfare and walkf Department &
District in charge Minister for Kalabuargi



ನಿತೀನ ವೆಂಕಯ್ಯಾ ಗುತ್ತೇದಾರ
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಕಲಬುರಗಿ.

Nitin Venkayya Guttedar
President
Zilla Panchayat, Kalaburagi

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MESSAGE

The Panchayat administration has been introduced in the Country to provide opportunity to the people to participate in the development process. Development for the people of the people and by the people was also the principle behind the concept of ' Ramarajya' which was the dream of Mahatma Gandhiji. Human development can be realized only through planning at the Panchayat level. Therefore, planning today is brought down to Gram Panchayat level and Janyojane is prepared to plan and implement the programmes involving the participation of the people.

Kalaburagi district is one of the most backward districts in Karnataka State. Its bottom position is scientifically brought out by the Nanjundappa Committee report. The district is placed at 26 th place in the State in Human Development Index among the 27 districts. Therefore human development is on top priority for the district. Zilla Panchayat Kalaburagi through its various development programmes and policies, has been putting sustained efforts to bring about social and economic chage in the district, But to formulate effective programmes and policies, it is essential to understand the status of human development at micro level- at the taluka and Gram panchayat level and estimate the gaps and requirements in various sectors of development like education, health, living standards, situation of women, children, weaker sections etc.

The Kalaburagi District Human Development Report 2014, brings out the facts and challenges in human development in the district. The low literacy, female illiteracy, low quality of education, high dropout rates at Secondary and higher education among the SC/ST students and girls, malnutrition anemia, low income and poverty migration and low leves of living, exclusive growth are some serious concerns that need immediate and effective policy interventions.

I believe that the report shall be of great help for our officers to prepare a future plan for comprehensive development of the district. This will help us to put Kalaburagi district on the path of rapid and inclusive growth.

I thank Karnataka State Planning Department, Bangaloru for bringing out this report I congratulate CEO, CPO and the Planning Department of Kalaburagi Zilla panchayat, all the other agencies and also the lead agency of the project- prof chaya degaonkar, Gulbarga University for making efforts in bringing out this report.

Nitin Venkayya Guttedar
President
Zilla Panchayat, Kalaburagi



T.H.M. Kumar
Chief Executive Officer
Zilla Panchayat Kalaburag

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FOREWORD

There has been a paradigm shift in development programmes and policies over the last two decades towards human development. Human development is now accepted as the final goal of development. The concept as well as measurement of development in terms of Human Development index is a contribution of prof. Amartya Sen and Prof. Mahaboob-UL-Haq. UNDP is bringing out the human Development Reports for all the countries in the world since 1990. The Government of India is also putting in continuous efforts to assess the human development situation in the country periodically Karnataka is also a Lead State in this field and has brought out State Human Development Reports in 1999 and 2005.

Karanataka was the pioneer in bringing out District Human Development Reports in 2008, for Kalaburagi, Mysore, Udupi and vijayapur districts. Now the Government of Karnataka has come up with this innovative project of preparing District Human Development Report (DHDR) for all the 30 districts of the State.

Kalaburagi District Human Development Report 2014 is a document that brings out the status of human development in the district. This report is prepared in a participatory mode involving the Government Departments, members of Zilla Panchayat, Taluka Panchayats, Gram Panchayats, the Districit Planning Committee, the NGO,s Lead agency and the members of the civil society.

The report has brought out the different dimensions of human development that are measured through various indices. These are Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) Child development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Taluk Development Indes (CTDI). The district faces some major challenges in human development. These are low literacy and female illiteracy, declining quality of education, high dropouts, malnutrition, anemia, poverty, low standard of living inadequate employment and low status of women and marginalized groups in the society. Talukas like Chincholi, Jewargi and Sedam need forcused interventions. The present DHDR will form a base for the current and the future plans in the district.

I sincerely thank, the State Planning Department for taking this initiative and alsc everyone who has contributed for preparation of this report.

T.H.M. Kumar
Chief Executive Officer
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The Kalaburagi District Human Development Report 2014 is an outcome of joint effort put in by different agencies. Their valuable inputs and assistance needs to be acknowledged.

I would like to thank Karnataka State Planning Department and Zilla Panchayat Kalaburagi for giving me this opportunity to prepare the Report. I also acknowledge the support rendered by UNDP- PCI, under their project HDBI (human Development : Towards Bridging inequalities)

I sincerely acknowledge the valuable guidance and suggestions offered by offiders from planning,programme monitoring and statistics Department shri.Sanjiv Kumar,I.A.S., former Principal Secretary, Smt. Anita Kaul, I.A.S. former Additional Chief Secretary, Ms V. Manjula I.A.S. Principal secretary and Sri Rajiv Ranjan I.F.S , Secreatry, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department.

I Feel proud to acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered by Dr. H. Shashidhar- State Level Consultant and Coordinator for DHDR project and also quality Monitoring Group Member for Kalaburagi district, For providing inputs, data, design, logistic planning and the moral support. I am also greateful to Prof. Madheshwaran- the Reviewer for his critical comments and suggestions.

I am grateful for the support from Chief Executive Officer Shri T.S.M. Kumar IAS, Shri Anirudh Sravan P. I.A.S. , Chief Planning officers Shri Virupakshappa, and Smt. Pravinpriya in preparation of this report.

I also thank the mebers of the Core Committee the DHO, DDPI, DD Women and Child Development and the other officers and their Staff their valuable assistance in giving the data and its validation. Similarly I also thank all the Chief Officers and the staff of Urban Local Bodies for the support.

I sincerely thank all the members of District Planning Committee and the presidents and vice presidents of Zilla, Taluka and Gram Panchayats for their useful comments and suggestions in the District level workshops and the Taluka level workshops. This has enriched the quality of the report.

The work of DHDR needed a lot of technical and intellectual support for the value addition I thank Dr. T.R. Chandrashekhar, Dr. Chandrapijary, Dr. Indira M. , Dr. Achuta R.N. for their valuable inputs to enhance the quality of the report. I also thank all the resource persons of the training programme and the subject experts as well as other lead agencies for their useful interactions. My heartfelt thanks to Dr. T.R. Chandrashekhar, Dr. Basavaraj Kumnoor, Dr. Krishna, Dr. Hemalatha for kannada translation of the report.

Finally I thank the Research Scholars and the Field investigators involved in data collection and Small Area Studeis and the other activites related to the project. I thank everybody who is involved in this project.

Dr. Chaya Degaonkar
Lead Agency Expert.

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Abbreviations

A.N.C.	Ante Natal Care
APL	Above Poverty Line
BMI	Body Mass Index
C.D.D.I.	Composite Dalit Development Index
C.D.I.	Child Development Index
C.M.R.	Child Mortality Rate
C.T.D.I.	Composite Taluka Development Index
DCDI	District Composite Development Index
E.I.	Education Index
F.S.I.	Food Security Index
G.A.D.	Gender and Development
G.D.I	Gender Development Index
G.E.M	Gender Empowerment Measure
G.E.R.	Gross Enrolment Ratio
G.I.I.	Gender Inequality Index
G.P.	Gram Panchayat
H.D.D.	Human Development Division
H.D.I.	Human Development Index
I.M.R.	Infant Mortality Rate
J.S.Y.	Janani Suraksha Yojane
M.G.N.R.E.G.A.	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
M.M.R.	Maternal Mortality Rate
N.E.R.	Net Enrolment Ratio
N.R.H.M.	National Rural Health Mission
P.R.I.	Panchayat Raj Institutions
S.G.S.Y.	Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojane
S.I.I.	School Infrastructure Index
S.S.A.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
U.D.I.	Urban Development Index
U.L.B.	Urban Local Bodies
W.A.D.	Women And Development

PART –A
Executive Summary

Human development is now accepted as the ultimate goal of growth and development. The development policy in both developing as well as developed countries has undergone a paradigm shift from economic development to human development. The basic decisions related to production, consumption, distribution, investment and employment are now centered on the needs and requirements of the people. The development process is now assuming inclusive form to extend opportunities to everyone to participate in the development process.

Human development is multidimensional and there are a wide range of choices to make it feasible. It includes the choices of women and children and social groups. There are many choices that are required to lead a good life. But the most critical choices are related to health and nutrition, to acquire knowledge through education and to have access to economic resources needed for a decent standard of living.

There are additional choices as related to democracy and freedom, participation in decision making process and governance, and many others that enable to lead a dignified life with self respect. But these are not crucial in initial stages.

Kalaburagi district is placed at the bottom in the State in terms of economic and human development. The district has rich cultural heritage. It was ruled by many kingdoms who contributed to the treasure of culture fine arts, literature and architecture. It contributed to the emergence of a social revolution for establishment of a just society. But the district was in a very backward state when it joined the old Mysore State in 1956. Low industrial base, lack of adequate irrigation, dependence on agriculture, lack of adequate infrastructure facilities, poverty, unemployment, lack of access to adequate livelihood facilities are some of the factors contributing to low levels of economic and human development. In this report a status analysis of human development in the district is presented. Along with Human Development Index, other Indices that throw light on different dimensions of human development are also estimated to analyse the issues in depth for effective and focused policy formation. These indices are Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index, Food Security Index, Urban development Index, Composite Taluka Development Index etc.

Human Development Situation

The Human development index is estimated at taluka level and Chincholi taluka with HDI of 0. 252 is at the bottom position in the district. Kalaburagi taluka with HDI of 0.985 is at the top. The index for all the other talukas is below 0.5. This indicates that the achievement in human development is less than 50 percent in all the other talukas.

The Gender Inequality Index indicates the deprivation of women in human development due to gender inequality in a patriarchal society that nurtures and sustains gender discrimination. The GII is lowest in Chincholi Taluka (0.072) and maximum in Aland taluka (0.159). Thus Aland is better palcd in human development but at the bottom in gender development and the reverse is the case with Chincholi

The Child Development Index exhibits the status of the children in the district. The CDI of Chincholi taluka is the lowest due to high CMR, malnutrition and more dropouts. It is 0.386 for Chincholi and 0.681 for Sedam taluka which is at the top. The gap is very wide.

Food security Index indicates the availability and access to food for the households. The position of the district in FSI is moderate as the FSI is below 60 percent for all the talukas except Kalaburagi. There are regional variations. It is 0.678 for Kalaburagi taluka and 0.330 for Chincholi taluka.

The Urban Development index is estimated for the Urban Local Bodies. The UDI is highest for Shahabad CMC (0.594) and lowest for Wadi TMC(0.344). Though the two ULBs are neighbouring each other there is a huge gap in their development. The UDI is low for all the ULBs indicating the inadequacy of urban policy and its implementation.

The composite Taluka Development Index is estimated on the basis of a broad set of indicators that enables to make a comprehensive analysis of human development situation in the district. It is an index based on 68 indicators. Kalaburagi taluka with an index of 0.596 is at the top and Afzalpur with the index value of 0.414 is at the last position. Thus Kalaburagi taluka is relatively more developed in terms of economic as well as human development.

Education and Health

The analysis of education indicates that Kalaburagi is a slow but steady growing literacy district in Karnataka. There is significant growth in literacy during the period 1991 and 2011. The literacy rate has increased from 50.0 percent to 65.6 percent during this period. The female literacy has increased from 37.9 percent to 55.87 percent in the same period but it is below the State average of 68.13 percent. This is the outcome of the various programmes introduced by the government in the backward region.

The district exhibits a paradoxical situation of growing literacy on the one hand and bottom position in Education Development parameters on the other. The literacy is increasing but the quality of education has not improved as the SSLC results are not improving over the years as compared to other districts in the state. The district is ranked at the lowest (30^{th}) position in the state. The performance of the students is very low in English Science and Mathematics. The performance of the district is also dismal in Pre University education.

The other basic issues of concern are High dropouts at upper primary and secondary level. It is 12 percent in elementary education in sedam. It is high especially among the SC/ST girls and Muslim minorities, the other problems are high level of absenteeism among the secondary school students, inadequate availability of learning facilities in rural schools, inefficiency in operational system and lack of adequate monitoring mechanism. The transition index from 8^{th} to 9^{th} is 84.5 perecnt.

There is a close association between population, health and nutrition, the growth structure of population influences the demand pattern for health services. It also contributes to increasing poverty and malnutrition. Kalaburagi district has now entered into the third stage of demographic transition. The growth rate has come down to from 21.4 percent to 17.9 percent during the last decade. The sex ratio of 962 is still below the State average of 968. The sex ratio has increased for the district from 958 to 962 between 2001-2011. The increase is marginal and is slightly higher at the district than at the State level. The sex ratio in 0-6 age group is 935, it is highest in i.e. 982 in Sedam and lowest in Aland i.e 922. The low sex ratio indicates the increasing number of 'missing women'. This also supports the fact that the gender inequality exists in the society and the status of women in family and society continues to be low.

It is observed that the IMR and CMR is maximum in Chincholi taluka. This is on account of factors like malnutrition, anemia among pregnant women, traditional society, neglect of girl child, poverty, lack of awareness about health and hygiene etc.

The anti natal check up and treatment is essential for reducing the MMR and under nutrition in the new born child. The percentage of women with Full ANC is 91. percent in the district. It is 88 percent in chincholi taluka. However, the percent of pregnant woman who registered for ANC and got three ANC checkup is about 79 percent in the district. The percent of women with anemia is also high in the district. It is 53 percent at the district level. It ranges between 60 percent in Afzalpur and 35 percent in Kalaburagi. The double burden of work and lack of adequate nutrition, as well as low spacing are the major causes for the same. Women are the residual eaters and the poverty does not provide them a nutritious food. The high fertility rates, more number of children and inadequate spacing among them also leads to anemia. 70 percent of pregnant women are covered by Anganwadi Centres for provision of nutrition.

Institutional deliveries have increased to 91.4 percent in the district. But it is still 89.8 percent in Chitapur and 91 percent in Sedam. However, these are only reported deliveries. The field studies have reported that home deliveries are still observed in Hamlets, Tandas and remote villages. The district is near to the target of achieving 100 percent institutional deliveries by 2015.

The percent of Immunization has increased in the district significantly. This is on account of the implementation of the NRHM programme. The Anganwadi worker and the ASHA form a group to generate awareness among the women about importance of immunization. The percent of children immunized against DPT 3 and measles is 90 percent in Sedam and 83 percent in Afzalpurr. Thus the progress achieved has helped to reduce the IMR and CMR in recent years.

The percent of children born underweight in the district is 7.40 percent. But it varies between 10.1 percent in Kalaburagi and 5 percent in Chitapur.taluka. The percent of malnourished children is very high in Chitapur taluka. This is also confirmed from a micro level study in the taluka. Poverty, gender discrimination, early marriage, high fertility and low spacing among children, low female literacy and lack of awareness and knowledge about nutrition are some of the major causes of under nutrition among children.

The anganwadi centers started under the Integrated Child Development Scheme cater to the nutrition needs of the children in the age group of 0-6 years and also the pregnant women. There are now 2961 anganwadi centers working in the district. The percent of children covered 83 percent in Sedam and it is lowest i.e. 56 percent in Jewargi taluka. The number of average children per Anganwadi are 74. The number is more in Afzalpur and Jewargi talukas. There are difficulties in expansion of coverage due to scarcity of resources. The field studies conducted by the students of Women's Studies and Social Work Departments indicate the effective working of these centers in rural areas and the Anganwadi worker is the first consultant and advisor for the majority of women in rural areas.

The institutional deliveries are increasing and the percentage of immunization of children is also increasing, therefore it is expected that the IMR and CMR may decline significantly in future. The other areas of concern are malnutrition and anemia among women and children. The percentage of children born underweight is also more. The delivery of health services is affected by lack of adequate staff. Therefore, these areas need attention in future human development programmes and policies.

Income, Employment and Living Conditions

The analysis of income and employment in Bidar district indicates that the district economy is still dominated by primary sector. There is less diversification of income and employment pattern in the district. Though the share of primary sector has declined from 34.5 to 18.6 prcent between 1999-2010. But the share of agriculture in employment is still 58 percent. There is less diversification in agricultural sector and the copping pattern is still dominated by food crops.

The dry land cultivation with traditional technology and low investment indicates insecurity of income and employment in agricultural sector.

Child labour continues to exist in the district. It needs to be eradicated on urgent footing and children's right to education has to be ensured.

It is noted that the work participation rate is increasing and the proportion of main workers has decreased from 89.2 to 77 percent between 2001-2011.. This indicates decline in employment opportunities in the district to the workers as main workers. The decline is more for female workers from 84.5 to 66.6 percent than for male workers from 93.7 to 84.3 percent. This is a cause of concern. The marginaliation trend has strengthened for female workers. Further, the low level of per capita income indicates existence of poverty in the district.

The industrial development in the district is very slow. Cement industry is the only major industry in the district. Among the agro processing industries, Dall Mills are increasing in the district. The industries are concentrated in Sedam, Kalaburagi and Chitapur. There is potential for the development of agro based industries in the district. A Food Park is coming up in the district. A Textile park is also planned for the district. The tertiary sector is growing in the district economy Its share has increased to 51 percent in the District income and the growth needs to be sustained through the provision of adequate training and skills to the workers employed in this sector.

The analysis of various indicators reflecting on the general standard of living of the people indicates that the people in the district are deprived of a decent life. Though housing conditions are improving due to implementation of various housing programmes, still 43.4 percent of rural households live in livable and not good houses. The asset position of household is improving and the percentage of asset less households has declined from 60 percent in 2001 to 21.7 percent in 2011. 79 percent of the households own one or the other asset. Mobile phone is the most common asset among the households. The access to other household amenities is very less.

The rural sanitation is less than 10 percent. Sanitation facilities have to be improved in the district urgently and people should be motivated to use the toilets to lead a healthy life. The programmes and policies need to be focused on these areas to enhance the standard of living of the people.

Women and Marginalised groups

Though female literacy is increasing in the district, patriarchy still controls the social institutions and value systems. Kalaburagi is one of the districts in Karnataka with higher gender

disparity in literacy rate. The female literacy rate is 55.87 percent which is below the state average of 68.13. The gender gap in the district has come down from 24 percent in 2001 to 20 percent in 2011. At the state level the gender gap is 14.72 percent. Among the talukas, female literacy rate is lowest i.e. 45.8 percent in Jewargi taluka.

The high dropout rates indicate the early exit of girls from education field. The deprivation of higher education is a serious concern in 2^{1st} Century in a knowledge economy. The women are the losers in development race.

The work participation is 37 Percent for females which is significantly lower than work participation rates for males i.e. 60 percent. The share of females in non agricultural sector is only 27.3 percent.

The high incidence of malnutrition and anemia among women, the gender differences in work force pattern, the wage differentials, the family structure and social institutions indicate low status of women and teir exploitation in family and society. There is a need to bring strong gender orientation in programmes and policies to control the gender bias and to promote gender empowerment.

The analysis about the living and working conditions of the SC/ST people in the district and the findings from micro level study indicate that, the status of SC/ST households with regard to many human development indicators is lower then the general households and also the State average for these indicators. The proportion of SC/ST students in total enrolment is only 26.5 percent.

It is observed that the SC & ST workers are mainly concentrated in primary sector where production relations are still semi-feudal in character. Therefore, the economic institutions and the economic structures continue to remain exploitative in nature.

The percentage of SC/ST households living in good houses is increasing in the district and it has reached to 50 percent which is very near to the state average of 52 percent. The percentage of people living in dilapidated houses is also higher (5.7 %) at district level than at the state level. Only 7 percent of SC households and 3 percent of ST households use modern fuel for cooking. It is observed that 29 percent of SC households and 34 percent of ST households have access to tap water. About 86.04 percent of SC households do not have toilet facilities. Thus the living conditions of the SC/ST households need urgent attention.

Governance and Urban Development

There are 43 Z.P. members out of which 23 are women members (36.9 percent) and 155 Taluka Panchayat members out them 87 are

women members (39%). The reservations for SC/ST people have helped them to establish their identity in the village society. Their participation in decision making process has helped to formulate pro-poor policies. The percentage of women in all the gram panchayats is above 40 percent but it is still below 50 percent as per the norms.

Life in urban cities and towns in Kalaburagi district is hard and miserable. The unplanned expansion of cities and towns, inadequate investment, delays in implementation of schemes, and release of funds, lack of policy framework, all these factors have contributed to scarcity of basic services and failure of service delivery mechanism in provision of these services to the people. People are deprived of basic needs potable drinking water, sanitation and drainage facilities, clean environment roads and transport facilities etc. Wadi, Chitapur, Sedam lag behind significantly in provisioning of basic services. All these cities and towns are bottom placed in the state. Jewargi is at the bottom i.e 213th position among 213 ULBs in the State. The provisioning of services is below 30% of the desired norm.

The Way Ahead

Education

The district is far below the State in terms of literacy levels. The gap is 10 percentage points. The literacy levels have to be increased to attain the state level and to attain the targets of 12th Plan. To attain 100 percent literacy the gap is 35 percent. To attain this at the end of 12th Plan a growth rate of 7 percent is required. This is very difficult task. The first target is to reach the State Level of 75 percent by the end of 2015. This requires intensive efforts to increase the enrolment and to mainstream the dropouts.

The dropout rate in elementary education is 8 percent and it should be reduced immediately. Along with enrolment, there is a need to focus on the retention rate. The transition ratio is 85 percent at High school level. This trend should be checked and continuous education for children up to minimum X standard should be ensured.

Further their share in enrolment decreases at higher levels. There is a need to give more attention to improve the transition rates for these groups.

There is a need to focus on quality of education. The achievements in SSLC are very low. Remedial coaching, Nali-kali and other learning programmes to be strengthened. New interventions in capacity building of teachers are required. There is a need to introduce strict monitoring mechanism at primary education level. The Biometric system should be introduced as suggested by the people's representatives. Finishing schools should be established to develop communication skills and personality development to meet the requirements of job market.

Health and Nutrition:

The basic areas that need attention in improving the health status of the people in the district are – Reduction in population growth, Maternal and Child Health Care, access to health services, improving the delivery of health services and quality of health care. The percentage of institutional deliveries has increased substantially due to interventions through NRHM schemes and ASHA leading to improvement in maternal and child health. The programmes should be sustained in future with adequate flow of resources. But the system in rural areas is still not operating satisfactorily. The service delivery mechanism should be improved.

The delivery of health services should be increased through provision of adequate health staff and health infrastructure. Many PHCs do not have proper buildings, equipments and O.T. facilities. This makes the conducting of night deliveries very difficult. There is also shortage of doctors and nurses. There is a need for accountability in the system.

The nutrition status of the poor women and children in rural areas should be improved through their full coverage under Anganwadi Centres. These centres should function effectively. The evaluation of these Centres has indicated that they do not have the required facilities and the functioning of these centres is very poor. The socio cultural practices of gender discrimination should be abolished through gender sensitization programmes. The value systems should be changed by generating awareness among the illiterate masses through Self Help groups and Women Panchayat Members.

Livelihood Income and Employment:

A large proportion of population below poverty line consists of the agricultural labourers in the district. A major proportion of land in the district (85%) is under dry land cultivation where the average employment for a laborers various between 150 to 200 days, in a year. In the dry parts of the district, to ensure adequate employment to the people, the wage employment schemes should be implemented effectively. KREGS is a very comprehensive scheme and it should be implemented effectively. The social auditing should be done regularly.

The agriculture extension network is very poor in the district. This needs to be strengthened. Training programs should be arranged for the farmers focusing on adoption of suitable cropping pattern, organic farming, Integrated Pest Management, and proper use of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides. Such training programmes should involve women in maximum number who are in need of information about modern dry land cultivation practices.

Water supply, Sanitation and Housing

The housing conditions are improving in the district due to implementation of various Housing Schemes for the poor. However the conditions are not satisfactory and they are the water supply in rural and urbn areas is very irregular during the summer period. Adequate provision should be made in the schemes for maintenance. The defunct schemes should be replaced. Emphasis should be more on contributory schemes and the wastage of resources on account of faulty schemes should be checked.

Rural Sanitation is very poor in the district. Talukas like Jewargi, sedam, chincholi need special attention. There is a need to generate awareness among the rural people about health and hygiene and utilization of sanitation facilities. NGOs and other voluntary Associations of the people should be involved in Total Sanitation Campaign.

Human Development Strategy for Dalits, Tribals and Minorities:

Kalaburagi district is a Scheduled caste concentrated district. It is also one of the minority concentrated districts in Karnataka state. In rural area, majority of them work as agricultural labourers and a small proportion of them are engaged in trade and petty business. This implies insecurity of income for majority of these households.

The level of education of major percentage of people is low- Primary or secondary level. The enrolment in higher education is also low due to the language problem. The number of Urdu high schools in the district is less and these students have to switch over to Kannada medium for high school education. This is difficult for them. As a result they lose interest in education and dropout of the system.

There is a need to open more high schools and residential schools in Muslim concentrated areas. The gender discrimination is high and girls' access to education is low. There is a need to change the mindsets of the people and sensitize them on gender issues to provide equal opportunities to girls. The general status of women is low. There is a need to promote Self Help Groups and encourage them to take up economic activities to promote their empowerment.

Majority of these households are engaged in trade, crafts and repair services. Their skills are traditional and need to be upgraded. They should be given training in modern technology and designs. This may help them to earn more Income. The major requirements are:

Strategy for Gender Development

Gender is another gray area that has remained neglected for a long time. The district has a traditional and patriarchal social structure based on caste and gender

hierarchy. The status of women in family and society is low and women exploitation takes place through many discriminatory practices. Though the gender inequality index values are low it does not indicate low levels of inequality. Infact many gender discriminatory practices followed in access to education, assets and opportunities are not captured in gender inequality index. Many dimensions of social and psychological exploitation are also not captured in the Gender inequality index. These factors should be borne in mind before formulating the gender development strategy.

Education is a major requirement of gender development strategy. Female literacy is less than 55 percent in all the talukas.

There is an urgent need for increasing girls' access to higher education. This will increase their access to better jobs and will reduce the fertility rate. Social change and awareness through NGOs and Self Help Groups is essential.

The IEC component in various programmes and policies should focus on gender sensitization and gender awareness. The Self Help Group Strategy for women empowerment should be strengthened and the networking of these SHGs formed under various programmes should be promoted to increase their status and strength.

Strategy for other Sectors

Governance

To improve public participation in governance it is necessary to promote capacity building of the people through information, education, communication and awareness about these issues of and train them in planning, and monitoring and implementation of programmes and services. Social auditing of the programmes is essential. Barefoot approach to be adopted.

Service delivery

Promoting use of IT in different sectors to develop information systems. MIS schemes should be introduced in all departments. This may help to reduce discretion and delays.

To promote transperancy and to promote ethicency it is essential to implement e governance. All the information should be made available in the web sites. In rural areas, the panchayats should display the information about various schemes on boards. The Right to Information Act is also implemented in the district. The civic consciousness of the people should be increased.

Accountability should be developed in the system. Performance linked payment system should be introduced. Inefficiencies and Delays should be controlled through proper human resource management.
The goals for future are very clear demanding focus on better

living conditions, education health and empowerment. Poverty and very low levels of income for a majority of the people require adequate economic growth to generate sustainable employment and income security for the poor. Growth of non farm sector and small industries and tertiary sector is essential. The infrastructure facilities should be improved and the industrial and infrastructure projects should be completed on war footing.

The District is now granted special status under Article 371 (J). All the benefits under this should be utilized properly to promote education, employment and economic development.

The district requires a critical minimum effort in terms of investment and infrastructure to give a big push to lift the economy to higher levels of human development and put it on the path of sustainable development. The task is difficult as the dimensions are many and complex. This requires an appropriate policy mix to promote higher investments in economic and human development sectors through PPCN (Public, Private, Corporate and NGO) partnerships. The State and Civil society has to play a major role to provide better life to the people through promoting inclusive growth.

CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Human Development- Concept and Methodology

In recent years there has been a visible shift in development policy from economic growth to human development. Human Development is now accepted as the basic as well as final goal of development. The focus of Human development approach is to orient the development progammes and policies to fulfill the basic needs of the people and enable them to lead a decent life. The traditional approach to development that focused on economic growth or income is now being discarded as it failed to promote human development. The link between human development and economic development is weak as it does not ensure automatic trickle down. Therefore, interventions are essential to re-orient it towards human development through appropriate structural and institutional changes. Human development approach has a broader base than Income approach as it embraces the enlargement of all human choices – economic, social, cultural and political and income is one among these choices. Economic growth may not promote human development if it is jobless, ruthless, voiceless, rootless and futureless (UNDP1996).

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Human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices. It is a dynamic concept as the choices are both infinite and change over time. Further these choices are critical as well as additional. The critical choices are, to live long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living .The additional choices are political, economic and social freedom to opportunities for being creative and productive, guaranteed human rights and personal dignity and self respect. (Haq MU 1995)

The basic components of human development are equity; sustainability, productivity and empowerment. Equity implies equitable access to opportunities. Sustainability implies sharing of development gains over the present and the future, productivity implies development of human capabilities through investment in human beings over the period and productive utilization of acquired capabilities. Empowerment means that people are in a position to exercise choices of their own free will.

Methodology

The present report is based on UNDP 2010 methodology of estimation of Human Development Index (HDI) for assessing the status human development. The HDI is a summary measure of human development in its different dimensions. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions. – A long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. HDR 2010 defines HDI as the

geometric mean of normalized indices measuring achievements in each of these dimensions.

The HDI sets a minimum and a maximum for each indicator, called goalposts, to convert the indicators into indices. In HDR 2010, the maximum values are set to the actual observed values of the indicator from the given series. The HDR 2010 has introduced some changes in the indicators. With regard to the ability to enjoy long and healthy life, life expectancy continued to be the indicator. But the knowledge dimension is now measured in terms of mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling. The income index is estimated for Gross National Product and not GDP.

In the present report based on the availability of data, some indicators are modified and dimensional indices are calculated.

A note about Methodology is given in the appendix.

The report also constructs Composite Dalit Developmet Index. The Data is collected through interview schedules and participant observation. One Grampanchayat from the district is selected for study. In Kalaburagi District Pattan Grampanchayat from Kalaburagi Taluka is identified on the basis of the norms set for selection of the Panchayat and simple random sampling.

To bring out district specific issues and realities four small area studies/ micro studies are carried out in the district. The issues covered in the study are- Learning skills of the students, Incidence of malnutrition among children, trafficking among girl children and Impact of MGNREGA on livelihood.

1.2. Factors Contributing to Human Development

The type of economic growth required for promoting human development and the policy framework that is required to promote human development is visible from the box 1.1.

Box 1.1
Human Development and Economic Growth

Issues	Human Development Approach	Income and Economic Growth Approach
Development for what?	Human well being, dignity, freedom, Equity inclusion Decent standard of living and remunerative employment	Production, industries,, income, oriented Economic Growth that trickles down and promotes social welfare
Development for Whom?	For people in the present and future	For People and things present or future
Who is the agent of development?	People and the civil society institutions	People and the commodities Physical Capital + Human Capital +natural resources
How ?	Good governance and policies such as • Increased production and income- pro poor and employment oriented • Equity of choices- equitable distribution of assets • Good social Policies- promoting health, nutrition and sanitation. • Interventions to serve the needs of Vulnerable sub populations • Political democracy • Civil participation	Production oriented policies – global and not local' • Flexible and cheap labour • Industry vs agriculture • Sowing improved seeds • Urban growth models • Exclusive policies with superficial inclusive touch • Investment in Housing • Spending on basic needs- drinking water and sanitation • Acting as per market signals

Source. KHDR 2005 (Modified)

The following factors are identified as key factors promoting human development.

- **Enhanced Production and Equitable Distribution**

Human development requires economic growth and increased production and income. This is essential to promote increased consumption of goods and services and ensure a decent standard of living. Thus Growth is essential to reduce poverty and ensure more consumption. It requires production and consumption oriented towards promoting hman welfare. Further, it is equally important that it should get translated into enrichment of human lives. Therefore people should be brought to the forefront. High economic growth or rise in incomes do not automatically trickle down and translate into enrichment of human lives. With initial unequal distributional base, it is possible that a large section of population may not have access to the growing incomes or production. Therefore, policies that ensure equitable distribution of productive assets are essential. Policies such as land reforms,

Public distribution system, employment generation, fiscal policies promoting distribution and transfer of income, are essential to ensure equitable distribution of income.

- **Remunerative Employment**

A jobless growth does not ensure human development. The growth is transferred into well being when people are provided with productive and remunerative employment. This would require the adoption of patterns of growth that are heavily labour insevensive and sustainable with adequate balance between equity and efficiency.

- **Inclusive Growth mainstreaming Women and Marginalized Groups**

Inclusive growth is essential to include everyone in development partnership. The growth process till today has excluded the women, marginalized groups and backward regions. It is necessary to bring them into the mainstream process through providing them better access to education, skills, health facilities, economic opportunities, employment and bank credit.

Good governance is essential to promote human development. The components of good governance are decentralization, participative development, civic consciousness, transparency, micro level planning and implementation, social auditing of programmes etc.

- **Good Governance**

Good governance is essential to promote human development. The components of good governance are decentralization, participative development, civic consciousness, transparency, micro level planning and implementation, social auditing of programmes etc**.** An efficient local self government with public participation in planning helps to prepare plans based on local needs and requirements. Social auditing of the programmes promotes efficient implementation of the programmes and policies.

- **Civic Awareness and Action**

Institutions of civil society such as User Associations, Joint Resource Management Committees, Voluntary Organizations, Self Help Groups promote civic awareness and action. These institutions monitor and supervise the development works and ensure better distribution of gains from development. Such institutions form the Social Capital of a community. The higher level of social capital ensures higher level of inclusive growth and human development.

- **Access to productive Assets**

Access to productive assets ensures access to income and employment. This demands a fundamental restructuring of power systems. Redistribution of assets like land requires effective land reforms policies and their implementation. Reforms in banking sector have to be implemented that help to meet the credit requirements of the poor and promote financial inclusion. Changes in value systems that ensure property rights to women and their access to economic activities thathelp women to share the development gains.

- **Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development is an essential component of human development. The human development strategies have to take care of the interests of the present as well as future generations. These should ensure the same level of well being that is enjoyed by the present generation. However, sustainability does not mean sustaining present levels of poverty and human deprivation. It is the sustainability of better human opportunities.

- **Empowerment**

Human development paradigm envisages empowerment of the people. Empowerment means that people are in a position to exercise the choices of their own free will. Empowerment has many dimensions- social, political, economic and psychological. Political empowerment implies their participation in political process and they can influence the decisions that affect their lives. Economic empowerment implies their control over resources and assets. Social empowerment implies transformation of present exploitative and inequitable power structures and institutions and establishment of social structure that provides equal status to men and women, rich and poor in the society.

- **Access to adequate livelihood opportunities**

Poor people do not have adequate access to facilities that ensure decent standard of living. Access to basic facilities such as drinking water, drainage, sanitation, electricity, safe fuel, and housing is essential to lead a decent life. Therefore, programmes and policies that focus on human development have to include the provision of these basic needs to promote human development.

- **Human Capabilities- Formation and Utilisation**

Human Development has basically two dimensions- one is the formation of human capabilities that include-better health, knowledge and skills. The other is the utilization of these capabilities for productive activities, employment, participation in socio-political activities and leisure (Haq. M.U.1995). Human development is thus concerned with full range of capabilities, including social freedoms that can not be exercised without political and civil guarantees. The formation of these capabilities requires programs for the provision of education and health facilities. The access to these facilities provided by the market is not feasible for the poor. This leads to their exclusion. Therefore, their provisioning through State intervention is essential to promote human development and inclusive growth.

1.3. Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

The relevant data is collected from various sources for the analysis of ground realties

The secondary data for the report is collected from available published documents. A

major part of the data related to population and other demographic issues is collected from Census 2011. The data for other indicators is collected from various sources like books, published journals and Govt. reports and documents. The data is also collected from line departments. The data on health is collected from HMIS for education, from EMIS and SSA reports and for Housing, rural development from RDPR etc. the Taluka income estimates are collected from Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The data from Karnataka At A Glance and District At A Glance for various years is used to fill up any data gaps. The other reports used for data collection are- Karnataka Human Development Report, 1999 and 2005, Report of the Committee on Redressal of regional Imbalances in Karnataka 2002 and Karnataka Development Report. The data is collected for the reference period 2011-12. The data is processed and is used for constructing the indices or for analysis in the report.

Validation of the Data

The validation of the data is essential to check its reliability and accuracy. Different methods are applied for validation. If the data is available from different sources, it is collected from these sources and checked for the consistancy. The following methods are used for validation

- A Core Committee was constituted for facilitation and preparation of Human Development Reports. The data given by the line department was checked and discussed in various Core Committee meetings.
- The data was also verified in the meetings with the QMG members.
- For the doubtful data, discussions are held with the concerned officials from the line departments and those in the field involved in data collection.
- Data for some indicators like IMR, MMR, CMR, Percentage of women suffering from anemia, percentage of children suffering from malnutrition etc. was not maintained properly and the degree of inconsissevency was very high, therefore the values for these indicators were estimated at the State level for all the districts and talukas based on a methodology . The data for these indicators was obtained from the State level agency.
- If the data for the indicators was available from different sources, it was checked with these sources and the necessary adjustments were made.
- If the data was available from Census, then the census data was used as its reliability is high.
- Thus the validity of the data is checked to the possible exsevent before using it in the construction of indices and for the analysis.

1.4. Measurement of Indices

To analyse the factors impacting human development and also to review the link between economic development and human development the following Indices are measured at the taluka level.

- Human Development Index- 11 indicators
- Gender Inequality Index -15 indicators
- Child Development Index – 3 indicators
- Food Security Index -18 Indicators
- Composite Taluka Development Index-68 Indicators
- Urban Development Index – 11 indicators
- Dalit Development Index

The details about methodology for estimating the indices is given in Appendix-2

1.5. Preparation of Human Development Report – The Process

The present report is an outcome of consultancies with various agencies and civil society institutions at different levels. The Core Committee and the Sub-Committees were formed involving the members from the line Department and the field level Staff. The concept paper was widely discussed at the district level workshop with participants from government departments, Panchayat representatives, NGOs, SHGs and Academicians. The suggestions given in the workshop were included in the paper and the paper was revised accordingly.

Three taluka level workshops were held at Kalaburagi, Sedam and Chitapur Talukas. For these workshops, the representatives from Taluka Panchayat and Gram Panchayat, members from NGOs and the govt. Departments, members of the civil society were invited. The discussions were held with these people to identify the issues at the taluka level.

The draft report was presented at a district level workshop and the District Planning Committee meeting on 27th July 2014. The suggestions were incorporated in preparation of the final draft. Thus the report is prepared in participatory mode with involvement of the various stakeholders.

1.6. Concluding Remarks

The present Human Development Report of Kalaburagi District is prepared based on scientific and uniform methodology. The various dimensions of human development are analysed with the help of various indices estimated based on a set of indicators. A separate Dalit Development index is prepared on model basis for one Panchayat. The small area studies throw light on some district specific issues. The data

is collected from reliable sources like Census, SSA reports, HMIS etc. the data is validated to increase its validity and reliability. The factors affecting human development such as health and nutrition, Education, quality of living, governance etc. are discussed in detail in different chapters. The status of women and children, marginalized groups- the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe and Minorities is analysed separately to examine the impact of specific programmes and policies on their human development and to identify their requirements for the future.

Thus, the report has brought out all important issues related to human development in Kalaburagi district. It is expected that, this report may provide adequate inputs for Human Development Planning and generate momentum to speed up the human development process in the district.

CHAPTER-2
KALABURAGI DISTRICT – AN OVERVIEW

2.1. Introduction

Kalaburagi District is one among the 30 districts in Karnataka State. It is one of the three districts that were transferred from Hyderabad State to Karnataka state at the time of re-organization of the old Mysore State in 1956. These districts got freedom from Nizam's rule on 17th September 1948, one year later than the other districts and States inthe Country. These districts are Bidar, Kalaburagi and Raichur (including Koppal and Yadgir Districts now). They are popularly known as Hyderabad Karnataka region in the State. This region was highly backward when compared to the other districts in old Mysore State. This is evident from the report of the Fact-Finding Committee in 1954. The Committee observed that when compared with old Mysore State, this area was lagging behind in respect of many economic and social indicators such as health, education, transport, communication, income and employment etc. An additional investment flow, three to four times more than the normal, was required to bring this area on par with other districts in the state. It was therefore suggested that for the quick enforcement of the decisions and speedy implementation of the measures for the upliftment of the people the whole area should be grouped under a separate division. Hence these three districts along with Bellary were integrated together as a separate administrative division in the state.

The history of the region is a saga of suffering, backwardness and long spell of stagnation both in economic and social sectors ever since the region came under the governance of Nizam of Hyderabad.

This chapter presents a brief profile of Kalaburagi District. It analyses the historical background of the district, the social structure, the resource base and the nature of the economy of the District. This serves as a useful base for understanding the existing status of Human Development as well as economic development in the district.

2.2. Background and Brief History

Kalaburagi is locally known as *Kalaburgi* and its Urdu form is *Kalburgha* to which as early as in 1445 A.D. Abdul *Razzak* makes a reference while describing the boundaries of *Vijayanagara* Empire as extending up to the extremities of the country *Kalaburgh.* The term *Kalaburgi* in Kannada connotes a stony land or heap of stones and this bears references to the nature of landscape and the soil of this region. The district is also known as Kalaburagi. In Persian language, '*Gul*' means flower and '*Berg*' means a leaf. This means a flower with a leaf. It is also possible that the name Kalaburagi is associated with the name of the King *Gulchand,* for according to Historians; the fort at

Kalaburagi was originally built by this king and was subsequently strengthened by *Ala-Ud- Din Bahamani*. Till 16th Century, Kalaburagi was popularly known as *'Kalburgi'* and thereafter it has been called as Kalaburagi. (Government of Karnataka, Karnataka State Gazetteer-Kalaburagi District pp1-2).

This area has a rich cultural heritage. The Area was ruled by *Chalukyas* and *Rashtrakutas.* During the period of King *Nrupatunga,* the great literary work called *"Kavi Raj Marg*" was written. The work on Mathematics by *Mahaveeracharya* and the work entitled *"Mitakshara*" by *Vijnaneshwara* also originated on this land. The Area was well ahead in the field of education also. The "University at Nagai" in Chitapur Taluka, is evidence in this direction. During the 12th Century a Social Reforms Movement took place on this land. It was led by *Shri Basaveshwara*, and *Shivasharanas.* This was a move towards social integration and equality. The principles of '*Kayaka'* and *'Dasoha'* directed the production and distribution structure of the economy in such a way as to maximize social welfare. It designed the development of a new just Society. The '*Vachanas*' of *Shivsharanas* have enriched the Kannada literature. Kalaburagi is also the seat of great Sufi Saint *Hazrath Khaja Banda Nawaz.*

This area has a rich cultural heritage. The Area was ruled by Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas. During the period of King Nrupatunga, the great literary work called "Kavi Raj Marg" was written.

However, due to erratic rainfall and continuous occurrence of droughts (in the 19th century especially) the life of the people was never smooth and secure. Further during the Nizam's rule, the district could not develop due to the negligence and inefficient administration of the rulers. The distance from Headquarters was an additional factor contributing to it. Thus it was one of the most backward districts when it joined the old Mysore State.

2.3. Physiographic Divisions of the District

The district is located in the Northern part of the state and lies between North latitude $17^0$10 and $17^0$45 and between east longitude $76^0$10 and $77^0$45' The district is a biggest district in the state covering 8'49% of the area and 4.5 percent of population of the state. It is bounded on the west by Bijapur district of Karnataka and Sholapur district of Maharashtra, on the east by Maheboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. On the north by Bidar of Karnataka and Osmanabad of Maharashtra and on the south by Raichur district of Karnataka. There are seven talukas in the district. These are Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chitapur, Kalaburagi, Jevargi and Sedam.

2.4. Land Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

The district has total area of 16174 Sq. Kms. The region is characterized by black cotton soil, and expanses of flat treeless surface. A range of hills covering a surface of about 60 miles, and some lower belts following the main rivers of Bhima and Krishna

form the geographical structure of the district. The district is devoid of forest except in the hilly portion of Aland and Chincholi. The area under forest is 4.2% of the total area.

The district is a draught prone area. The average rainfall is 777 mm. and the normal rainy days are 46 in a year. The climate is very hot during the summer which effects adversely on the work capacity of the people. The day temperature ranges between 42^{o} centigrade in summer to 26^{o} in winter. The period from December to May is the driest part of the year.

The area has low mineral base. The important mineral found here is limestone in Chitapur, Jevargi and Chincholi talukas. Therefore cement industry is the only prominent large scale industry in the district.

2.5. Demography:

Kalaburagi district was observed in the second stage of demographic transition for a long period between 1951-1991. The decinal growth rate of population has increased from 14.5 percent between 1951-61 to 24 percent between the period 1981 to 1991. The growth rate has come down to 21 percent between 1991-2001 and to 17 percent between 2001-2011. The population of the district as per 2011 census is 25,64,892, of which the male population is 1307061 and the female population is 1257831. The Sex Ratio is 962 per 1000 male persons. This is below the state average of 966 and well above the national average of 933. 72 % of the population lives in rural areas. The population is thinly spread over the geographical area and the density of population is 234 per sq km.

Table-2.1

Population trends during the 20th century

Years	Population	Decadal variation
1901	883062	-
1911	964468	+ 9.22
1921	887875	- 7.94
1931	990505	+ 11.56
1941	1059716	+ 6.99
1951	1213608	+ 14.5
1961	1399457	+ 15.31
1971	1739220	+ 24.2
1981	2080643	+ 19.6
1991	2582169	+ 24.1
2001	3130922	+21.4
2011	2564892 (New Kalaburagi District)	+17.94

Source: Census of India District census Hand book Kalaburagi District 1961-2011

The growth rate of population was above the State average in all the Census years. This is due to high fertility rates in the district. The growth rate of population is declining after 1991 indicating the arrival of the third stage of demographic transition.. The administrative structure, Area and Population of the Seven talukas is indicated in the table 2.2. The district has 1360 inhabited villages and there are 77 uninhabited villages. Kalaburagi Taluka alone shares 21.6 percent of population with only 10.6 percent the Area of the district. The density of population is therefore highest in Kalaburagi taluka. (479) The Sex ratio is favourable in Sedam Taluka (1012) and it is lowest i.e 944 in Afzalpur Taluka. The Sex Ratio is above the National Average of 933 in all the talukas. The literacy rate is well below the state average of 75 percent.

Table 2.2
Basic information about the talukas in the District

Sl. No.	Taluka	Area (Sq. kms)	Gram Panchayats	Villages	Population	% Urban Population	Density	Sex ratio
1	Afzalpur	1305	22	89	220161	12.8	168	949
2	Aland	1735	39	135	342220	12	197	944
3	Chincholi	1552	32	137	254032	8.2	162	991
4	Chitapur	1767	35	122	403135	34.6	229	997
5	Kalaburagi	1734	36	136	830512	71.9	479	961
6	Jevargi	1825	33	145	296976	9.4	163	967
7	Sedam	1036	23	109	217856	21.5	213	1012
	Total	**10955**	**337**	**873**	**2564892**	**32.6**	**234**	**962**

Source: Census of India 2011

The district is basically rural in character as 67.4 percent of total population lives in rural parts of the district. Urban population is concentrated in Kalaburagi and Chitapur talukas.

2.6. Literacy

The district is a low literacy district in Karnataka State and lies at bottom fourth position. Kalaburagi district lies in Hyderabad Karnataka Region and this region is identified as the most backward region in the State. The literacy trends in the district and the division are in the State presented in the following table.

Table: 2.3
Level of Literacy in Kalaburagi Division and the district (HK Region) 1971-2011)

Sl. No.	Districts & Divisions	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Bellary	25.12	30.64	45.57	60.64	67.85
2	Bidar	20.02	26.64	45.11	61.98	71.01
3	Kalaburagi	18.74	24.94	38.54	50.01	65.65
4	Raichur	20.20	27.72	35.96	49.54	60.46
5	Koppal	-	-	-	55.02	67.28
6	Yadgir					52.36
6	**HK Region**	**21.13**	**26.45**	**40.49**	**48.70**	**64.45**
10	**Karnataka**	**31.52**	**38.46**	**56.04**	**67.04**	**75.60**

Source: Computed from Census of India –Karnataka 1971,1981,1991& 2001

Figure: 2.1
Level of Literacy in Kalaburagi Division (HK Region) 1971-2011)

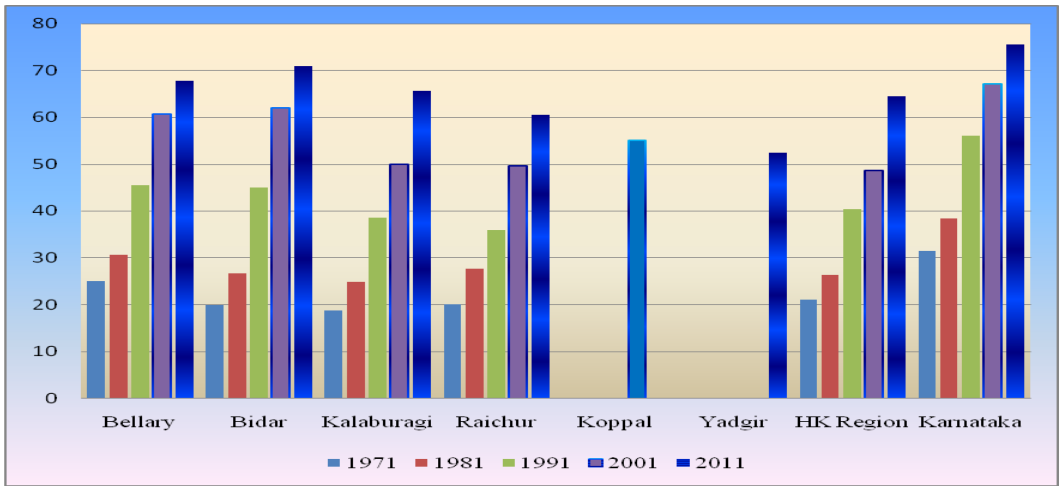


Figure: 2.2
Level of Literacy in HK Region and Karnataka (1971-2011)



Table: 2.4

Literacy and Education in the Talukas in the District

Sl.No.	Taluka	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Afzalpur	71.42	49.81	60.88	52.0	60.16
2	Aland	73.79	52.7	63.54	54.52	64.44
3	Chincholi	71.10	49.01	60.07	51.03	67.61
4	Chitapur	68.39	48.91	58.61	45.60	62.14
5	Kalaburagi	82.53	67.53	75.16	53.84	72.76
6	Jevargi	69.74	45.85	57.95	48.46	59.72
7	Sedam	67.55	47.69	57.53	46.50	65.87
	Total	**74.38**	**55.09**	**65.6**	**50.51**	**69.37**

Source: Census of India 2011

Figure: 2.3

Total Literacy and Education in the Talukas in the District

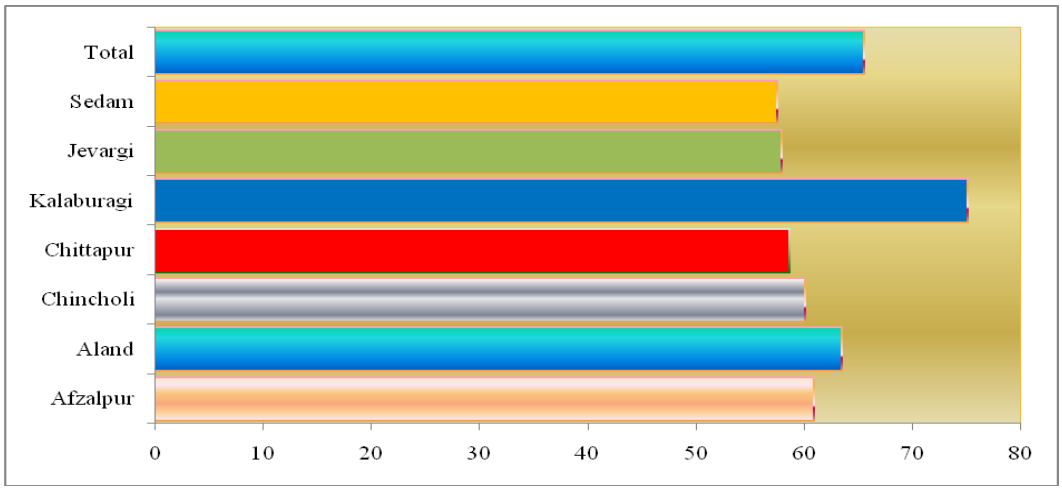
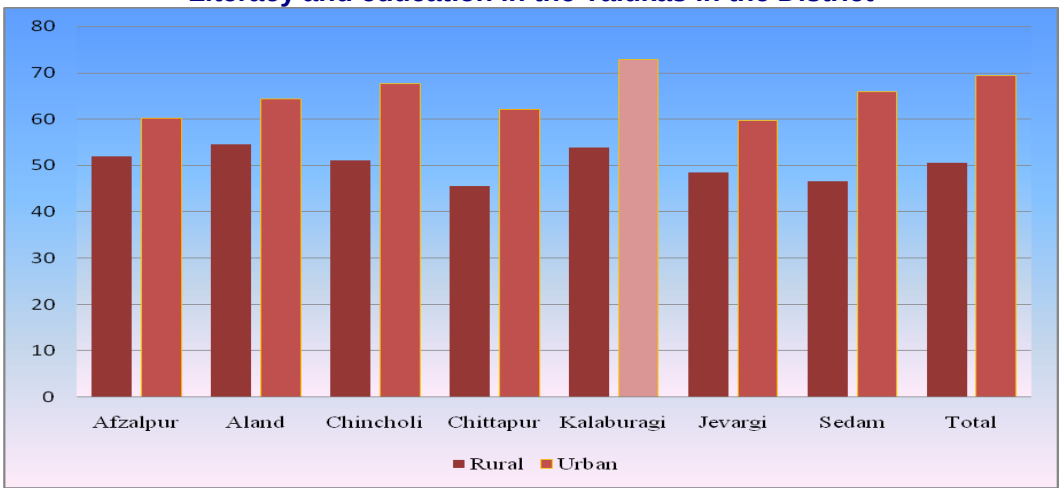


Figure: 2.4

Literacy and education in the Talukas in the District



Kalaburagi Taluka has the highest literacy rate of 75.16 percent. A large population of the taluka is urban in nature therefore, it has highest literacy rate. The literacy rate of the district is 65.6 but all the talukas are below the district average. The literacy rate in Sedam taluka is the lowest. This indicates that the literacy rate of Kalaburagi taluka has pulled up the literacy rate of the district. The female literacy is lowest in jevargi taluka. The male literacy is higher than the female literacy rate and the gender gap is 19.29 percent. The gender gap in jewargi taluka is highest i.e. 23.89 percent. The female literacy rate is below 50 percent in five talukas. This needs an immediate attention.

2.7. Industry

Limestone is the major mineral available in the district and therefore, cement industry is the large scale industry in the district. The district is recognized as Cement producing Zone in industrial Policy of Karnataka 2009-14. There are five cement industries in the district. The district is also known as 'Tur Bowl" of the State and therefore, Dal mills are also growing in the district. The total number of industrial units in the district are 2529 and the number of units per lakh of population are 99. The percentage of industrial workers to total main workers is 1.56. There are are two industrial areas and three industrial estates in the district. There are proposals to start a Food processing Park and Textile Park in the district.

2.8. Irrigation:

The area under irrigation has increased from 11.2% in 1971-72 to 15 .5 percent in 2005-06. The increase in the area under irrigation was possible due to the upper Krishna Project coming up in the district. This project now covers the taluka of Jevargi. The area to be covered under project is 288551 hectares. In the I stage the actual area brought under irrigation is 146974 hectares which is 51% of the essential. Well irrigation contributes to 34.25% of total area under irrigation but this is not a reliable source as a large number of wells dry up during the summer season. Many irrigation projects which have been started are still not completed. These are Soudagar (1973) lower Mullamari (1975) Amarja (1975) Bennithora (1976)

2.9. Infrastructure

The district also lacks adequate infrastructure which is one of the basic cause of long spell of economic stagnation in the district. The total length of surface roads is only 45.43 kms. per 100Sq. kms. The length of village roads is 5566.97 kms. A part of these roads are closed during rainy season. Though all the habitations have access to all weather roads, the Tandas and small villages still are isolated during the rainy season. The No. of motor vehicles is increasing in the district. The number of vehicles per lakh of population is 9673. The total length of railway line is 225 kms. The district headquarters lies on

the main National Railway Network. But the availability of internal network is very low. Only four talukas of Afzalpur, Chitapur, Kalaburagi, Sedam are connected by a railway line. All the habitations are electrified and on the average about 85 percent of households have access to electricity. The total number of Post offices is 421 and the post offices per lakh of population are 16. The total number of bank branches are 194 and the bank advances per lakh of population are Rs. 7266. There are seven government hospitals and 600 private hospitals and clinics in the district.there are 81 Primary Health Centres with 486 beds. The number of primary schools is 2622 with enrolment of 321961 students.

2.10. Regional perspectives and backwardness

In recent years a High Power Committee was constituted by the govt. of Karnataka to look into the problem of regional imbalances in the state. The Committee (popularly known as Nanjundappa Committee) submitted its report in June 2002. The committee, on the basis of thirty five various socio-economic indicators assessed the development status of 175 talukas in the state. Based on the value of Cumulative Composite Development Index the Talukas are grouped into four categories as follows

1. Relatively developed talukas -2 Backward Talukas 3 More Backward Talukas- Most Backward Talukas.

The Committee has identified six out of seven talukas inKalaburagi district as the most backward talukas. The remaining Kalaburagi Taluka is also identified in Backward Category.

Table: 2.5
Kalaburagi Division in the State

Division	Relatively Developed (*1)	Backward (*2)	More Backward (*3)	Most Backward (*4)	Total Talukas
Bangalore Division	18	09	13	11	51
Mysore Division	22	10	10	02	44
Belgaum Division	18	14	12	05	49
Kalaburagi Division	**03**	**02**	**05**	**21**	**31**
Total (State)	**61**	**35**	**40**	**39**	**175**

(Source Report of the HPC on Redressal of Regional Imbalances in Karnataka (2002)

It is very clear that out of the 31 talukas in Kalaburagi Division, 21 talukas lie in the most backward group. This indicates that 68 % of the talukas lie in various backward categories. There are only three talukas which are in relatively developed group and these are Bidar, Bellary and Hospet.

The number of most backward talukas is highest in Hyderabad Karnataka Region here 21 out of 31 talukas are most backward. Thus 54% of the most backward talukas in the state are in HK region on the other hand Mysore division has the maximum number of developed talukas. i.e. 36 percent. Bangalore and Belgaum divisions each share 29.5 percent of the developed talukas. On the other hand Kalaburagi division has only 5% of the developed talukas. Thus out of the 61 developed talukas only 34% are in North Karnataka and remaining 66 % are in south Karnataka. This gives the magnitude of regional imbalances in the state. A clearcut North-South divide is visible.

Table: 2.6
Status of the Talukas in the District

Sl.No.	Taluka	Rank in the Sate N=175	CCDI (Index)	CDI value
1	Afzalpur	170	0.62	0.38
2	Aland	172	0.61	0.39
3	Chincholi	173	0.57	0.43
4	Chitapur	165	0.65	0.35
5	Kalaburagi	93	0.89	0.11
6	Jewargi	174	0.57	0.43
7	Sedam	155	0.72	0.28

Source: HPCRRI 2002

Position of the District in Human Development

Karnataka State has published Human development Report in 1999 (based on 1991 data) for the then 20 districts in the state. The progress in human Development was brought out through another report published in 2005 for 27 districts in the state based on 2001 Data. The position of the district along with the neighboring districts in Hyderabad Karnataka Region is indicated in the following table. The district occupies bottom place i.e. 26th among 27 districts in the state

Table: 2.7
Human Development and Gender Development in Hyderabad Karnataka Region

Districts	HDI 1991	Rank	HDI 2001	Rank	GDI 1991	Rank	GDI 2001	Rank
Bellary	0.512	18	0.617	18	0.499	17	0.606	17
Bidar	0.496	23	0.599	21	0.477	23	0.572	22
Kalaburagi	0.453	25	0.564	26	0.432	25	0.543	26
Koppal	0.446	26	0.582	24	0.428	26	0.561	24
Raichur	0.443	27	0.547	27	0.422	27	0.530	27
State	0.541		0.650	-	0.525		0.637	

Source: Human Development Report 2005 Govt. of Karnataka

The position of the district has come down from 25th to 26th in the State. The rank in GDI also has come down from 25th to 26th in the State. This is because of slow progress in the field of Education and slow growth in Income of the district.

Thus the position of the district has not improved over the years. The gap between the State and the district is reduced by only a margin of 0.002 (From 0.088 to 0.086).

The position of the district in various human development dimensions is indicated in the table 2.7.

Table: 2.8
Various Human Development Indices for Kalaburagi District

Year	Health Index	Rank	Education Index	Rank	Income index	Rank
1991	0.575	23	0.432	25	0.352	24
State	0.618		0.602		0.402	
2001	0.632	20	0.572	25	0.490	25
State	0.680		0.712		0.559	

Source: Human Development Report 2005 Govt. of Karnataka

The position of the district is better in terms of health indicators as reflected in health index. The rank also has improved from 23 to 20 in the State. The education index has improved from 0.432 in 1991 to 0.572 in 2001 but the rank is unchanged. The gap between the district and the State has increased. The income index has improved but the rank has come down from 24 to 25.

Human Development Indices Status of the Talukas within the District:

A District Human Development Report was prepared for Kalaburagi District along with the other three districts viz. Bijapur, Udapi and Mysore in Karnataka state based on 2006 data. The HDI was estimated at Taluka level and the position of the talukas is indicated in the following table.

Table 2.9

Various Human Development Indices for Talukas: 2008

Sl. No.	Taluk	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	Rank	CCDI	Rank
1	Afzalpur	0.615	0.666	0.541	0.607	2	0.62	4
2	Aland	0.673	0.626	0.510	0.603	3	0.61	5
3	Chincholi	0.596	0.585	0.511	0.564	6	0.57	6
4	Chitapur	0.686	0.547	0.548	0.593	4	0.65	3
5	Kalaburagi	0.723	0.627	0.545	0.631	1	0.89	1
6	Jevargi	0.551	0.566	0.530	0.549	7	0.57	7
7	Sedam	0.633	0.560	0.550	0.581	5	0.72	2

Source: DHDR Kalaburagi 2008

Kalaburagi is the taluka with highest HDI of 0.631 and Jewargi is at lowest position with HDI of 0.549. the postion of the talukas is compared with their relative position in economic development. the comparison indicated that in case of talukas like Afzalpur, Sedam and Aland the the position is high in human development as compared to economic development. but in case of Chitapur taluka the position is high in economic development but low in human development. This indicates that the link between economic development and human development is very weak.

Factors Contributing to Backwardness

Lack of Infrastructure

The most important obstacle in industrial development and in development of other sectors is lack of adequate infrastructure facilities. The roads are not properly developed to establish inter and intra regional links. The condition of the existing roads is very bad due to lack of proper maintenance. It is disheartening to note that despite of huge expenditure on roads by H.K.A.D.B. and Zilla Panchayat, proper transport network is not established. Though Kalaburagi is on main railway route, yet due to lack of internal network it has not helped for the development of trade and commerce.

The power supply is also inadequate as evident from low consumption of power in both agricultural and industrial sector. The power supply is very irregular during summer. Though post offices have been

established in large number but there is crucial shortage of modern means of communications like telegraphs and telephones. Further banking facilities are not properly developed in rural areas.

Population Growth

The second important problem is rapid growth of population. The district suffers from a high growth rate of population. The growth rate of population between 1991-2001 is 2.1 percent per annum and 1.7 percent between 2001-2011 which is well above the state average of 1.3. The population growth may partially be explained by the immigration process, but this is mainly due to high birth rates of 28 per thousand and low death rates of 8per thousand. The mean age at marriage is 17.6 years which contributes to high fertility. The number of births of the order 3+ is 51 .1 percent. This indicates high dependency ratio and low per capita income.

Slow growth in Secondary Sector

The region is a resource poor region. Lime stone is only an important mineral found in the region. But the growth of cement industry has not worked as a catalyst or growth agent to stimulate the growth process. The operational costs are high. The mini cement plants could not survive due to high costs. Further the surplus profit in few big plants has not been reinvested here leading to transfer of resources out of the district. The level of entrepreneurship development is also low. The district has to promote MSMEs in food processing, textiles, chemicals and engineering sectors to promote sustainable development.

Low Growth rate of Agriculture

Agriculture is a basic sector of the district economy as 67 percent of population is dependent on it for livelihood. But the income from agriculture is low and uncertain on account of dry land agriculture and drought prone character of the district. The cropping pattern indicates subsissevence nature of agriculture which generates a low surplus. Therefore agriculture in the district has not been able to generate surplus for development of the district economy.

Low Level of Literacy

The other reason is low literacy among females. Poverty also leads to increase in number of children as a source of income. The presence of child labor supports this. The existence of traditional behavioral patterns are not favorable to adopt family planning methods and those who adopt it go in for them only after the birth of 3 to 4 children and only after the birth of a male child. The growing population is the root cause of poverty and unemployment.

Social Factors

The social factors are also responsible for

backwardness. The caste system is deep rooted in the soil. This has been an obstacle in the growth of progressive values. Conflicts among the groups are common at the village level. This has a very adverse impact on the working of the Panchayat system. Many villages in Jevargi and Afzalpur talukas of Kalaburagi district exhibit these attributes. The climatic factors contribute to low efficiency of work. The expenditure on marriages and social ceremonies is an important item in household budget. (Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts in India 2007). There is lack of unity and civic consensus among the people. Thus there is a vicious circle formed between backward people and underdeveloped region. To break this vicious circle, there is an urgent need to promote literacy in the region.

Poor Governance

The development administration in the district is very weak. There is no adequate trained staff with proper perspective in various departments to implement the development schemes. As a result, only a few popular schemes have been implemented in the region. There are many lapses in the implementation of the plans due to lack of adequate supervision. The roads constructed by the Development Board are not maintained properly due to lack of funds. The implementation of poverty alleviation programs is also inefficient as indicated by many micro level studies due to wrong identification of beneficiaries, inadequate supervision, existence of agents and many such anti social practices.

2.11. An Overview

Kalaburagi district is in the transition phase. The low level of development in the district has been a concern for the Government and policy makers. The government efforts to reduce regional imbalances has increased the flow of resources to this region. The state intervention is intensified in recent years with a number of programmes being introduced to promote inclusive growth and human development. These interventions cover the areas of education, health, agriculture, industry and employment. The Upper Krishna Project and the other projcts in the region has brought about changes in agricultural sector. Therefore, the district, which some time ago was at the bottom of economic development, is now experiencing a growth momentum. In recent times, the district and the Hyderabad Karnataka Region has been accorded a Special status by incorporating Article 371 (J) in the constitution. All these efforts are expected to deliver fruits in near future contributing to rapid economic and human development and mainstreaming of the district with the State economy.

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CHAPTER – 3
DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN KALABURAGI DISTRICT

3.1. Introduction:

During 1980s and later there has been a paradigm shift in the concept and measurement of development. For a long period, growth and development were synonymous and were measured in terms of objective indicators like, income, savings, investment and employment etc., The western growth models that aimed at maximizing income and output came into wide criticism when the growth in income failed to trickle down to reduce poverty unemployment and inequalities prevailing in these developing countries. The paradoxical situation of increasing incomes and output on the one hand and widespread poverty unemployment, illiteracy and malnutrition on the other led to growing dissatisfaction against the ongoing development process. The quest for an alternative and more suitable approach ended with the global acceptance of human development as an ultimate goal of development.

The shift from growth to human development was shaped through refinements in the concept and measurement of development in terms of Physical Quality of Life Index (Morris1979) Basic Needs (Paul Streeten 1979) functionings and capabilities (Amartya Sen 1985) and to human development a process of enlargement of choices of the people (Haq. M.U. 1991). Measurement of development, therefore, in terms of human development parameters is desirable and logical to assess the development outcomes and shape the future programmes and policies.

Human development has various dimensions and a large range of choices to make them feasible. It includes the choices of women and children and social groups. There are many choices that are required to lead a good life. But the most critical choices are to lead a healthy life, to gain knowledge through education and to have access to economic resources needed for a decent standard of living. There are additional choices as related to political freedom participation in decision making process, and governance and many others that enable to lead a dignified life with self respect. But these are not crucial in initial stages. Therefore attainment of critical choices is given the top priority and the other choices enter at a later stage.

Measurement of human development, periodically is essential to ascertain to what extent these choices are fulfilled by the on going development process, estimate the gaps and requirement to shape the future course of action. Human development index is a method of measuring the extent of human development with the help of a set of indicators related to

the critical choices. This is in no way a complete or accurate measure but it gives a crude picture of achievement in human development. In this chapter, along with human development, other dimensions of human development are measured through various indices like Gender Inequality index, Child Development Index, food security Index, Urban Development Index, Composite Taluka Development Index etc., all these indices help to examine the achievements in supporting factors that contribute to human development.

3.2. Human Development Index

Human Development Index is a summary measure of achievement in human development in three basic dimensions of human development. As per UNDP report 2010 the new methodology adopted is

Box: 3.1

Human Development Index UNDP - 2010

Dimensions	Long and Healthy Life	Knowledge	A Decent Standard of Living
Indicator	Life expectancy at birth	Mean years of Schooling expected years of schooling	Gross National Income per capita ($PPP)
Goal Posts	Min. 20 years Observed Max. 83.4 years	Min. 0 Observed Max 20.6 Yrs.	Min : 100 $ Max: 107721$
Dimension Index	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index

Source: UNDP Human Development Report 2010 OUP 2010

This UNDP methodology is modified for calculating HDI at district level. The dimensions are the same but the indicators are different. This is essential because DHDR estimates HDII at micro level i.e., taluka. Where as these indicators are less adequate to reflect the realities of life. Therefore, the indicators are changed to take note of micro level factors having direct bearing on human development in the district.

Box: 3.2

There are 11 indicators used in calculation of HDI

Health	a) Child Mortality Rate b) Maternal Mortality Rate	Observed Min and Max values among Talukas
Education	a) Literacy rate b) Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary + Secondary)	Observed Max and Min Values among Talukas
Standard of Living	a) Percentage of HH having access to cooking fuel b) Percentage of HH having access to toilets c) Percentage of HH having access to water d) Percentage of HH having access to electricity e) Percentage of households having access to pucca house f) Percentage of Non agricultural workers g) Per capita income	Max Min Observed Values among Talukas

The index for each indicator is estimated in all the three dimensions and the HDI is obtained by Geometric Mean of these dimensional indices.

3.3. Human Development Index: Kalaburagi District.

Human Development Index for the seven talukas in Kalaburagi District is estimated on the basis of the values of these indicators at taluka level.

Figure: 3.1(A)
Human Development Indicators

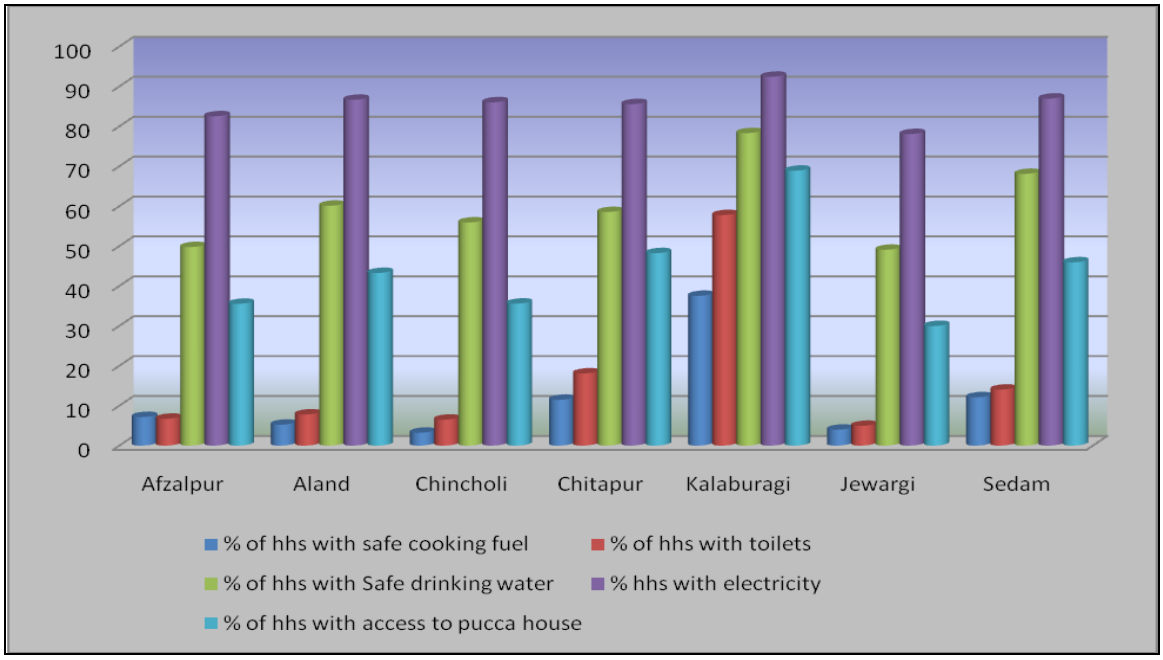


Figure: 3.1 (B)
Human Development Indicators (Share of Non-agricultural workers)

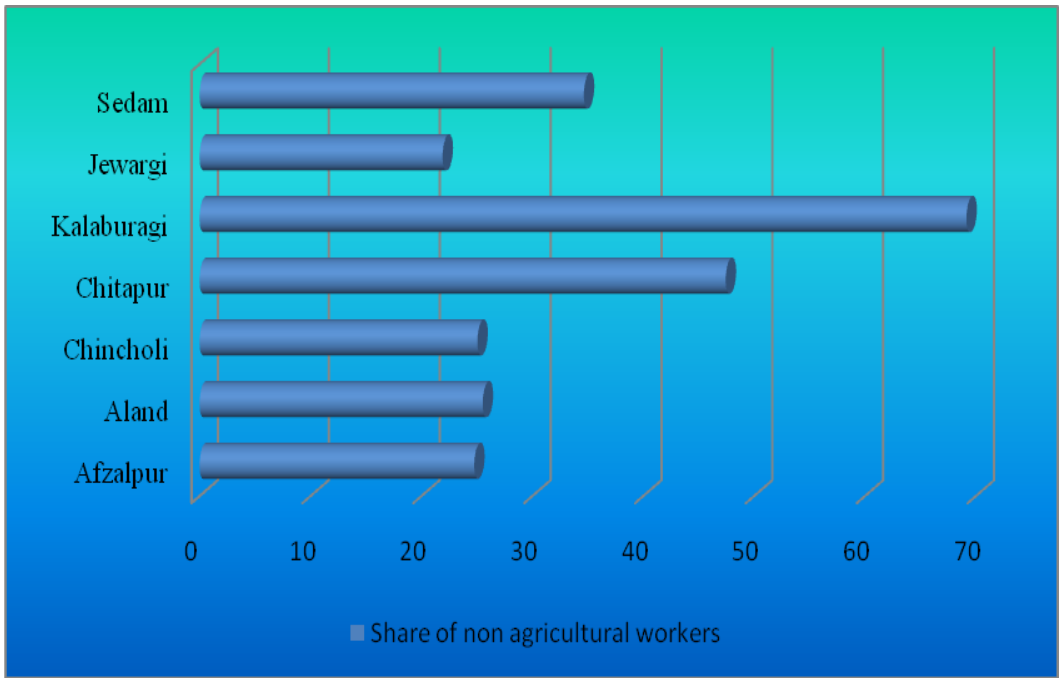


Figure: 3.1(C)
Human Development Indicators (CMR and MMR)

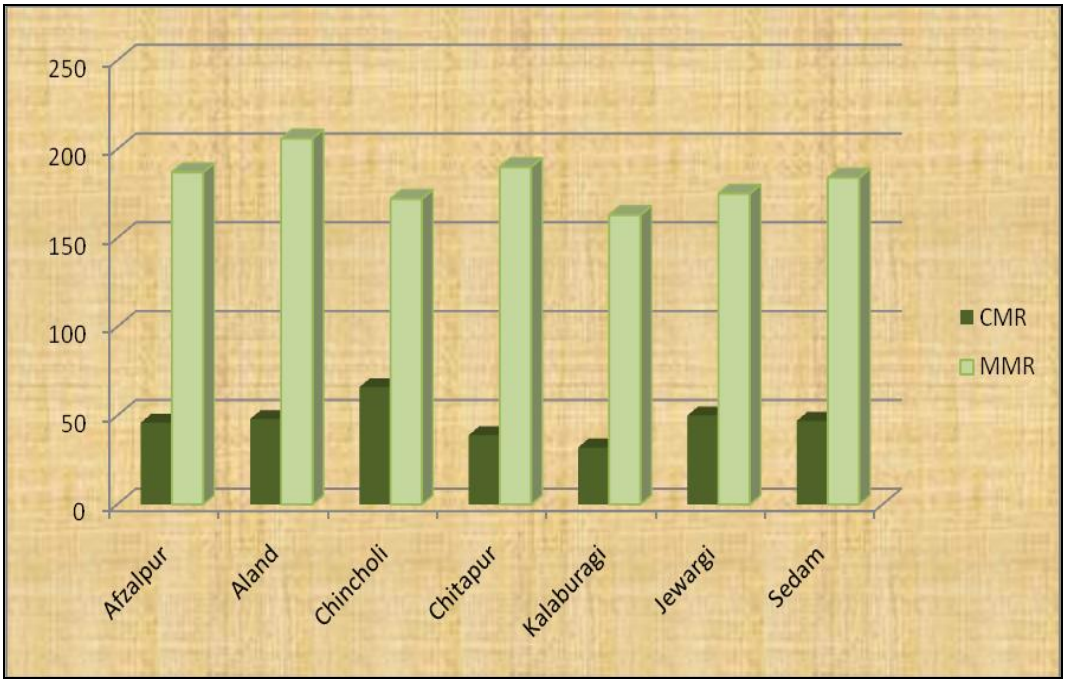


Figure: 3.1 (D)
Human Development Indicators (Total Literacy Rate & GER)

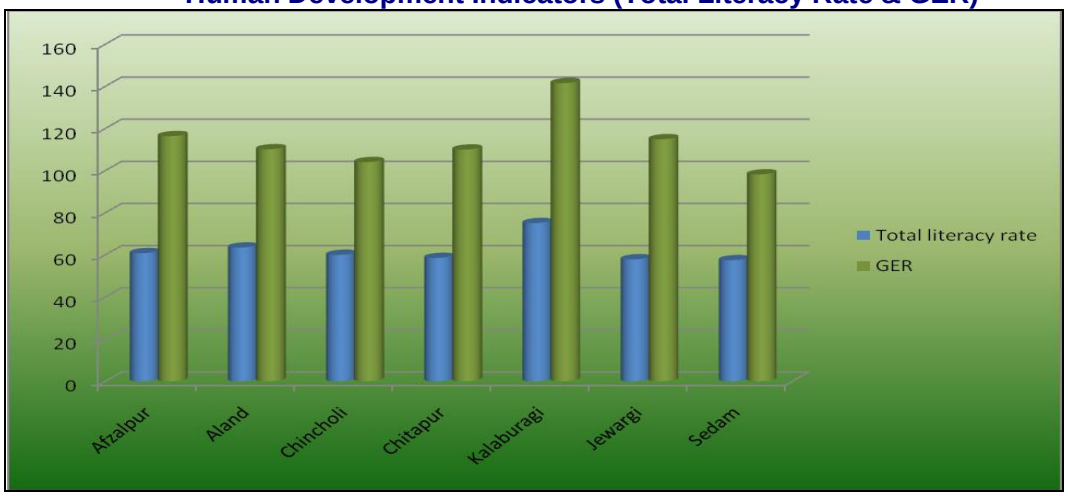
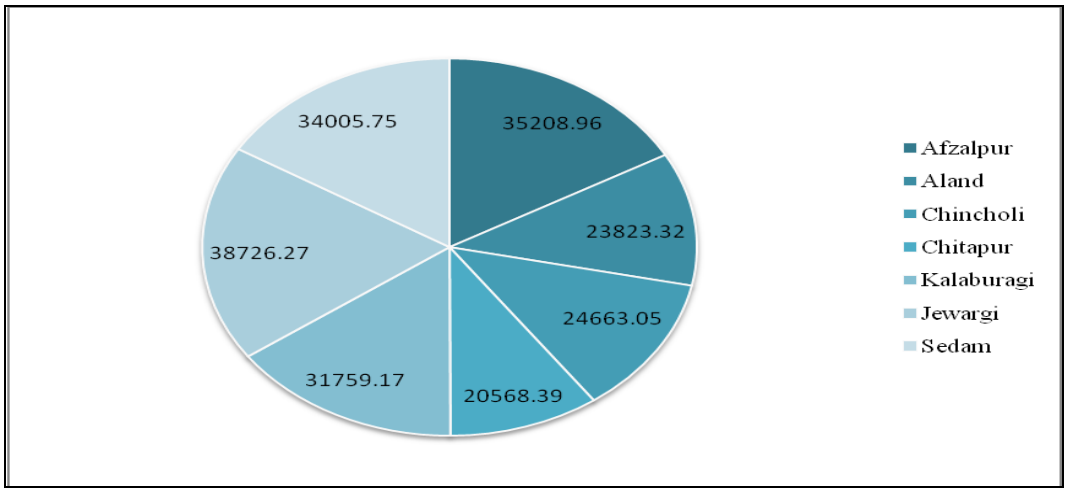


Figure: 3.1 (E)
Human Development Indicators TDP per capita (gross at currentpri)



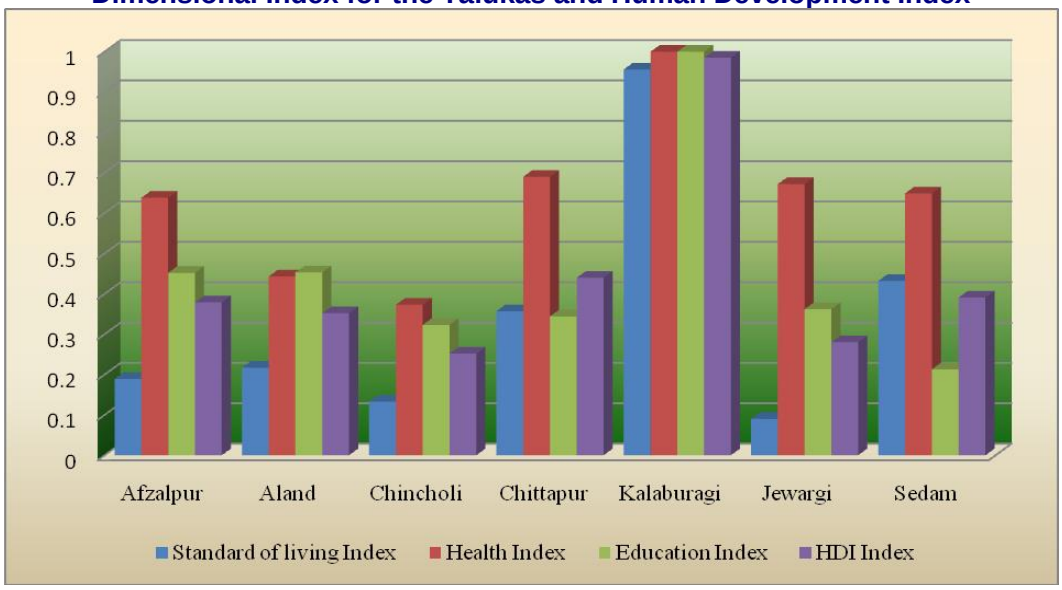
In the above table, it is observed that some the indicators that have significant impact on human development like cooking fuel, toilets, safe drinking water, pucca house and share of non-agricultural workers to total workers, all the talkas in the district are at low level except Kalaburagi taluka. Kalaburagi taluka is better due to the urban part in this taluka. Further for all positive indicators the observed Maximum Values are from Kalaburagi taluka. This indicates higher level of human development in Kalaburagi taluka and a relatively very low position for all the other talukas in the district.

Table: 3.1
Dimensional Index for the Talukas and Human Development Index

Taluka	Standard of living		Health		Education		HDI	Rank
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank		
Afzalpur	0.189	5	0.638	5	0.452	3	0.379	4
Aland	0.217	4	0.443	6	0.453	2	0.352	5
Chincholi	0.133	6	0.373	7	0.323	6	0.252	7
Chitapur	0.357	3	0.690	2	0.344	5	0.440	2
Kalaburagi	0.956	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	0.985	1
Jewargi	0.090	7	0.672	4	0.362	4	0.280	6
Sedam	0.432	2	0.649	3	0.213	7	0.391	3

Source: Computed from Indicators of HDI

Figure: 3.2
Dimensional Index for the Talukas and Human Development Index



It is observed that Chincholi is at the lowest position in Human development in the district. Its human development index is 0.252 indicating only 25 percent achievement in human of development Jewargi is at 6th position (0.280). Kalaburagi is placed at the top with the HDI value very near to one i.e., 0.985. Chitapur is placed at the second position with HDI of 0.440. Its index is just 50 percent in all the indices. The standard of living index is as low as 0.133. But it is lowest in Jevargi i.e.,

0.090. In general there is a huge gap between Kalaburagi taluka with index of 0.956 and all the other talukas in the district.

This indicates very low level of living for a vast majority of the people in the district. In Health index and Education index also, Kalaburagi taluka has the maximum values. Sedam taluka is at the bottom position in the district in education and Chincholi is at the lowest position in health index. The gap between Kalaburagi taluka and the other talukas is relatively less in health index but again, the big gap is observed in education, index. None of the other talukas have education index above 0.5. Thus the achievement is below 50% of the maximum in all the talukas.in sedam tluka the index of 0.213 indicates very low achievement of the taluka in education. The low literacy rate of 67 percent and low GER have contributed to low status in education.

Thus the low value of index for all the talukas and the huge gap indicates that there are significant regional variations in the levels of living and human development in the district. The achievement in Human Development is concentrated in Kalaburagi Taluka only and quite possible in Kalaburagi city. The human development indices of Chincholi and Sedam taluka are below 30 percent. This brings out the failure of existing programmes and policies in promoting inclusive human development in the district.

The Gender Inequality Index is a composite measure which captures the loss of achievement due to gender inequality using three dimensions reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation.

Gender Inequality Index

Gender dimension of human development was for the first time analysed in 1995 report through introduction of Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). But these indices could not measure gender inequality due to methodological limitations. GDI like HDI is a composite index which measures relative development of men and women and then negatively corrected it for gender inequality. The components in the two measures being closely related to each other, the differences between HDI and GDI were small and were not significant for a separate analysis. The income component in the two indices reduced the position of low income countries in Gender development. The GEM indicators were more relevant to developed than to the developing countries. Due to these limitations of GDI and GEM these were replaced with Gender inequality Index (GII) in 2010 Human Development Report.

The Gender Inequality Index is a composite measure which captures the loss of achievement due to gender inequality using three dimensions reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation**.** These indicators do not have any reference to the level of development of a country and therefore, a less developed country can perform well if gender inequality is low. According to UNDP (2010) these

dimensions are complementary and inequality in one dimension tends to effect inequality in other dimension. The inequality in access to education affects the labour market participation. Therefore, GII captures, association across dimensions making the index association sensitive and ensuring that high achievement in one dimension does not compensate for low achievement in another dimension. Reproductive health is included in GII though it has no male counter part because women's health during child bearing reflects on her status in the society. It is also observed that reproductive health accounts for the largest loss in human development for womendue to gender inequality in all the countries. In UNDP report, reproductive health is measured through Maternal Mortality Rate and adolescent fertility rate.

Empowerment is measured by higher education attainment levels and the share of parliamentary seats held by men and women & Labour Market Participation is measured through Labour Force Participation Rate and the wage rates.

The value of GII ranges between 0 and 1, 0 means no inequality (0 %) indicating that women and men fare equally in these indicators 1 represents 100 percent inequality.

Gender Inequality Index in Kalaburagi District

In Kalaburagi district, the society is traditional and patriarchal in nature. The status of women in family and society is very low. The level of literacy among women is also at low level, below 50 percent in all the taluka (except Kalaburagi). Therefore, the estimation of GII helps to understand the loss in human development for women due to unequal social structure and unequal access to opportunities.

The indicators for estimation of GII are modified to capture the local environment and data availability. The dimensions are the same as adopted by UNDP i.e., reproductive health, empowerment and labour market participation but the indicators used to estimate these indices are modified. The indicators used are

1. Reproduction health

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Share of Institutional Deliveries

Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia.

2. Empowerment

Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F and PR_M)

Share of female and male children in the age group of 0-6 years.

Share of female and male literacy.

3. Labour Market

Share of female and male work participation rate

Share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector

Female and male agricultural wage rate.

The values for these indicators for different talukas in the district are presented in the Appendix

It is observed that there are significant gender gaps in some indicators across the talukas. The gender gap in literacy is observed in all the talukas. It is 23.9 percent in Jewargi. It is more or less 20 percent in other talukas only in Kalaburagi taluka the gap is 15percent. The gap is also observed in female male work participation rates. It is maximum i.e., 31.6 percent in Kalaburagi taluka due to the larger urban component in it. Differences are also observed in the shares of female and male workers in non agricultural sector. It is 20 percent in Kalaburagi taluka. Male female wage differentials are more in Aland and Kalaburagi taluka.

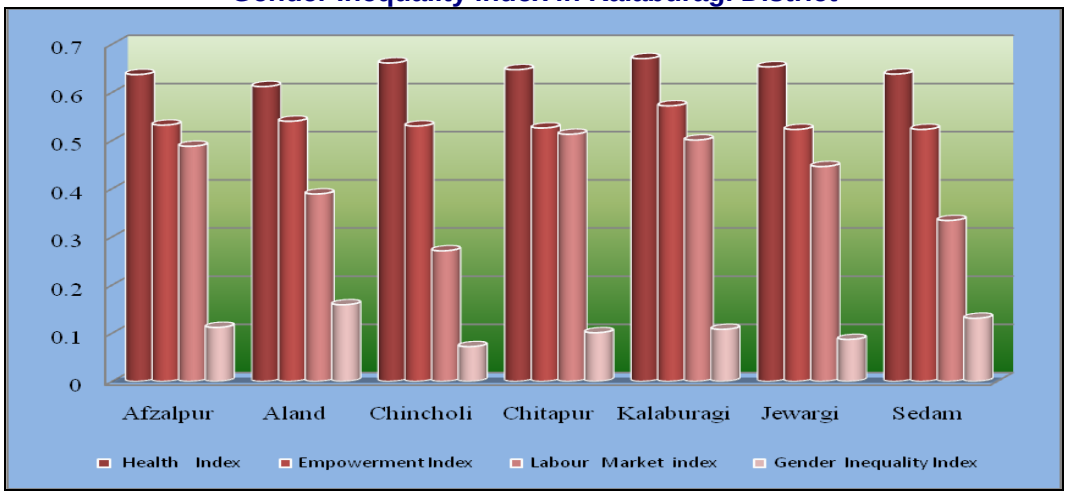
The dimensional indices and the GII is presented in the following table.

Table 3.2
Gender Inequality index in Kalaburagi District

Taluka	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Market index	Gender Inequality Index	Rank
Afzalpur	0.637	0.532	0.488	0.112	5
Aland	0.612	0.540	0.389	0.159	7
Chincholi	0.661	0.530	0.271	0.072	1
Chitapur	0.647	0.526	0.513	0.101	3
Kalaburagi	0.670	0.572	0.501	0.108	4
Jewargi	0.653	0.523	0.446	0.087	2
Sedam	0.638	0.523	0.334	0.131	6

Source: Computed from Indicators of GII

Figure: 3.3
Gender Inequality index in Kalaburagi District



Children constitute the future generation of a country/region. Therefore, well being of the children is as important as the well being of adults and the old aged people. The assessment of status of the children in human development is therefore, essential.



The health index is about 60 percent in all the talukas due to increase in institutional deliveries that have contributed to decline in MMR. But the incidence of anemia continues to be high in the district. On the average, 52 percent of women suffer from anemia. The empowerment index is 53 percent. It does not vary across the talukas. The low value of the index is due to gender gap in literacy. The labour market index is below 50% in all the talukas except Chitapur and Kalaburagi where the gender gap in labour market indicators is high.

The Gender inequality Index is the lowest in Chincholi taluka (0.072) and Maximum (0.159) in Aland taluka indicating that the loss in human development due to gender inequality is 7 percent in Chincholi and 16% in Aland taluka and it is 13 percent in Sedam taluka. In a backward region like Kalaburagi Gender equality index does not capture the realities in social and institutional factors. In the district the male and female achievements are low due to under development and therefore, the low gap reflects on low inequality index. But with expansion of opportunities in the development process men have better access and their position is improved but women in these patriarchal structures and with rigid social institutions fail to gain access to the opportunities and are pushed to the bottom positions. It is therefore, observed that in the initial stages of development gender inequalities increase and at later stage the inequalities start declining the pattern of gender inequality follows the pattern of income inequalities as envisaged in Kuznets hypothesis. This is evident from the fact that the Human Development Index for Kalaburagi taluka is the highest within the district where as the rank in GII is 4th within the district. The HDI of Chincholi is lowest in the district (0.236) and its rank is 7th but in GII it is at the top.

In general, the patriarchal social structure is very strong in the district and the social institutions as well as value systems are anti progressive and unfavourable to women folk. Therefore, women empowerment is an urgent priority in the district.

3.4. Child Development Index

Children constitute the future generation of a country/region. Therefore, well being of the children is as important as the well being of adults and the old aged people. The assessment of status of the children in human development is therefore, essential. The Child Development Index (CDI) is a latest addition to the dimension of human development. It was developed in UK in 2008 under the campaign “Save the children” by Terry McKinley with support from Katerina Kyrili developed this index.

The status of children in human development in assessed with the help of four indicators in this report. These indicators are

- Child Mortality Rate (0-5 years)
- Percentage of Malnourished Children (excluding normal)
- Percentage of Children born underweight
- Percentage of Dropout Children mainstreamed – Primary and Secondary.

These indicators are aggregated by calculating the average score between them for a given period with equal weightage to all the indicators. The three indicators are negative in character and the indices are calculated to reflect the positive aspect of child development through converting them into a positive value.

Child Development Index in Kalaburagi District

The CDI for different talukas in the district is presented in the table . It is observed that Sedam taluka has the highest CDI value of 0.681 and Chincholi taluka is placed at the bottom with the CDI value of 0.386. All the indicators are adversely placed in Chincholi taluka. In Sedam taluka though CMR is high (47) but percentage of malnourished and underweight children is less and the percentage of drop out children main streamed is more. Hence the index value is high Jevargi taluka is also at the bottom level due to high CMR and higher percentage of malnourished children i.e., 49.74 therefore, the index is low.

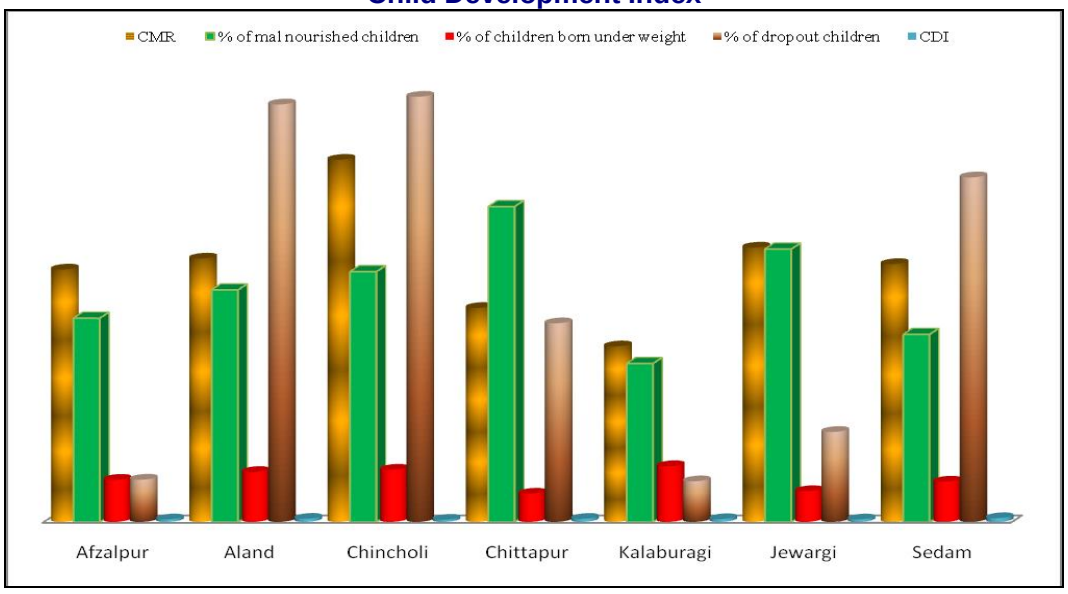
Table: 3.3

Child Development Index

Taluka	CMR	% of mal nourished children	% of children born under weight	% of dropout children	CDI	Rank
Afzalpur	46	37.14	7.67	7.70	0.450	5
Aland	48	42.3	9.10	76.10	0.563	2
Chincholi	66	45.62	9.51	77.50	0.386	7
Chitapur	39	57.5	5.14	36.20	0.551	3
Kalaburagi	`32	28.88	10.16	7.40	0.500	4
Jewargi	50	49.74	5.60	16.40	0.444	6
Sedam	47	34.19	7.34	62.80	0.681	1

Source: DHO, Kalaburagi

Figure: 3.4
Child Development Index



The percentage of malnourished children is more in all the talukas. Therefore, incidence of anemia is also high. The overall observation is that children are not faring well in the district. They are deprived of right to a safe and secure life due to high CMR and high incidence of malnutrition.

3.5 Food Security Index:



Food security implies ensuring aequate food to the people through availability, accessibility and absorption of food at all times. Food security to the people is significant because India still ranks high in global Hunger Index. Availability of nutritious food to all the rich and the poor in the required quantity is an essential component of food security. The availability of food is determined by level of agricultural production and productivity. It is also dependent on the cropping pattern and the area under food crops. The growing trend towards commercialisatio of agriculture is a threat to food security. The income levels of the people and the distribution pattern of food determines the accessibility of food and good health conditions determine the absorption capacity. Therefore, the 18 indicators used here for computing the Food Security Index (FSI) are related to these three major parameters- Availability, Accessibility and absorption. Some of these indicators are positive and some other negative but all the indices are converted into positive indices. The distribution of indicators in different categories is as follows:

Box 3.3
Food Security Index

Availability	Cropping intensity Percentage change in Net Area Sown over the years (2001-11). Per Capita food grain production Per Capita forest cover Irrigation Intencity Percentage of area degraded to Total Geographical Area Percentage of Leguminous crops in the Gross Cropped Area.
Accessibility	Percentage of BPL families in the taluka Per Capita Income Percentage of non agricultural workers to total workers Average size of holdings Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village
Absorption	Child Mortality Rate Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water Percentage of pregnant women with anemia Percentage of malnourished children Female literacy rate.

The food security index is a simple average of all the three parameters – availability, accessibility and absorption and each dimension is an average of all the indicators in that category.

Food Security Index in Kalaburagi District.

Food security index for all the talukas is presented in the following table. (The values for the various indicators are given in Annexure).

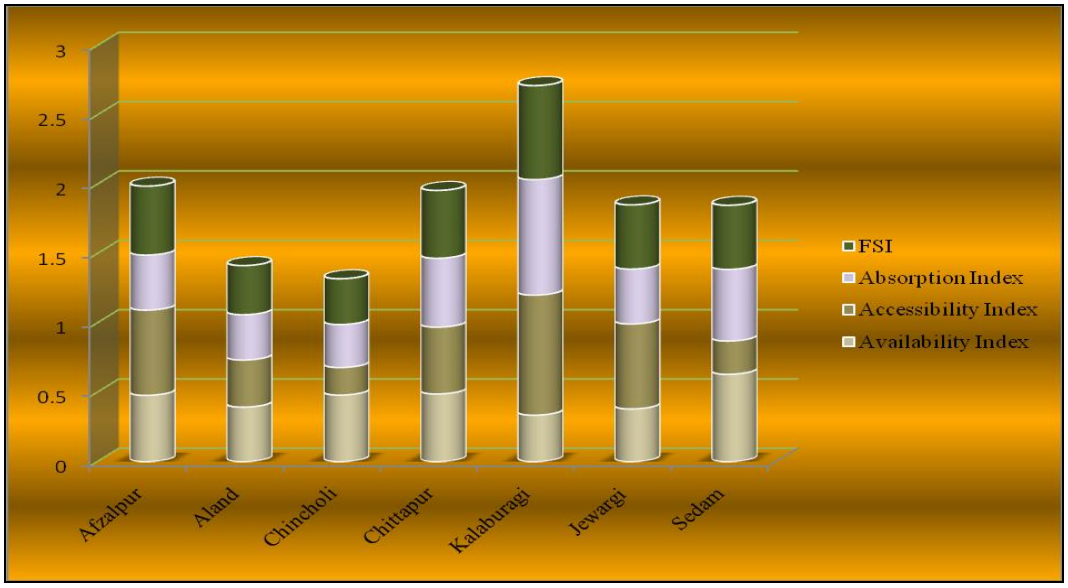
Table: 3.4

Food security Index for the Talukas in Kalaburagi District.

Taluk	**Availability Index**	**Accessibility Index**	**Absorption Index**	**FSI**	**FSI Rank**
Afzalpur	0.478	0.615	0.397	0.497	2
Aland	0.393	0.340	0.327	0.354	6
Chincholi	0.480	0.199	0.310	0.330	7
Chitapur	0.488	0.482	0.497	0.489	3
Kalaburagi	0.335	0.866	0.833	0.678	1
Jewargi	0.380	0.613	0.396	0.463	4
Sedam	0.630	0.240	0.517	0.462	5

Source: Computed from Indicators

Figure: 3.5
Food Security Index for the Talukas in Kalaburagi District



Kalaburagi taluka with Food Security Index of 0.678 is at the top position in the district. It is again Chincholi taluka with FSI of 0.330 is at the bottom position. Aland taluka with FSI of 0.354 is placed at 6th position. The Max. / Min. Ratio is 2.05 which is significantly high. The availability index is low except in Sedam taluka. This is because all the talukas fall in drought prone category. About 80 percent of the area is uner dry land cultivation and monoo cropping system. Theproductivity in agriculture is low. The absorption index is also low (except in Kalaburagi and Sedam taluka) due to high CMR, malnutrition and anemia among women and children across the talukas. The accessibility is very low in Chincholi and Sedam talukas due to low level of development.

3.6. Urban Development Index:

The urban part in the country is now growing rapidly. The percentage of urban population in 2011 is 31.16 percent in India and 38.63 percent in Karnataka. It is 32.6 percent in Kalaburagi district. The fast growing cities are facing many problems like Slums, Poverty, Shortage of housing, lack of adequate provision of basic needs like water supply, sanitation, etc.,Therefore, the urban life in slums and extension area is vulnerable. To capture these dimensions the availability and accessibility of various basic services to urban households is analyzed and urban development index is prepared.

The indicators used for estimating urban development index are 11 that cover different dimensions of urban life. These are

Percentage of ULB population to total ULB population

No. of households without own houses

Percentage of slum population to total ULB population

Percentage of households with tap water connection

Percentage of HH with sewage/ drainage (open & close)

No. of hospital beds per 1000 population in urban area

Percentage of own resources mobilization to total receipts

Per Capita expenditure on development works

Road Length per sq.km of geographical area

Crime rate per 10,000 population

Road accidents per 10,000 population

Urban Development Index in Kalaburagi District

The Urban Development index for nine urban local bodies in Kalaburagi District is presented below.In the district, there is one City Corporation, one City Municipal Corporation, 4 town Municipal Councils, and 3 Town Panchayats in the district.

Table: 3.5

Urban Development Index

Sl. No.	Name of the ULBs	Nature of ULB	Urban Development Index	Rank across all ULBS
1	Afzalpur	T.P.	0.545	3
2	Aland	T.M.C.	0.480	6
3	Chincholi	T.P.	0.526	5
4	Chitapur	T.M.C.	0.541	4
5	Shahabad	C.M.C.	0.594	1
6	Wadi	T.M.C.	0.344	9
7	Kalaburagi	C.C.	0.564	2
8	Jewargi	T.P.	0.382	8
9	Sedam	T.M.C.	0.443	7

Source: Computed from UDI indicators Z.P. Kalaburagi.

The position of different ULBs is indicated in the table above. The urban development index reflects very low level of development in the district indicating inadequacy of services for urban decent living. Shahabad CMC is at top place. The city has proper roads, adequate drinking water and sanitation but more slum population. Wadi TMC is placed at the bottom with the index of 0.344. the percentage of households with baic facilities like drinking water and sanitation isvery low. Kalaburagi CC is placed at the second position. Though Kalaburagi is a City Corporation, it is placed at the second position, Shahabad City Municipal Corporation, has comaparatively performed better in provision of basic living needs of the people. Its UDI is 0.594 and it is placed at the top place in the district. Jewargi Town Panchayat is at 8th place and within the type of ULB, it is placed at the bottom i.e., 3rd place with UDI of 0.382. Among the TMCs Sedam is at the bottom second place with UDI of 0.443 and Wadi TMC is at the bottom level. Thus the living conditions of the people in urban areas in Wadi, Sedam and Jewargi are very low.

The overall observation is that there is shortage of basic living facilities like drinking water, sanitation roads etc., in urban areas. In Kalaburagi City Corporation and all UlBs the potable drinking water is not available regularly during the summer season. The incidence of water borne diseases is high. There is a need to pay an urgent attention to urban issues in the district.

3.7. Composite Taluka Development Index

A Composite taluka development index is n index of 68 indicators that broadly influence the three parameters of human developmentviz- education, health and Standard of living. These 68 indicators are related to demographic factors, livelihood and employment, household assets, health, drinking water and sanitation. The index values for all each of these indicators would range between 0 and 1. 0 indicating the lowest position and 1 indicating the highest position.These indicators cover the three basic aspects of availability, accessibility and absorption in human development parameters. The CTDI is a simple average of the indices related to 68 indicators. The HDI is narrow based and the CTDI is broad based.

Composite taluka development index for all the talukas in the district is estimated with the help of 68 indicators covering the three basic dimensions of standard of living, Health and Education that have direct impact on human development. The values for the 68 indicators are given in the Annexure. Composite Taluka Development Index is a broad based Index. It envelops the indicators related to economic development as well as human development. It not only provides the real picture of human development across the talukas

but also helps to identify the gaps and shortages in various human development sctors for appropriate policy formulation.

The various dimensions of Composite Taluka Development Index (CTDI) and the aggregate CTDI is presented in the table below.

1. Decadal population growth rate
2. Population Density
3. Sex ratio
4. Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk (2011 census)
5. Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6 (Source : census 2011)
6. Child sex ratio
7. Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years) (Source : HMIS 2011)
8. Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source : HMIS 2011)
9. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source : HMIS 2011)
10. Percentage of women headed households (2011 census)
11. Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards
12. Cropping Intensity
13. Irrigation Intensity
14. Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS
15. Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State (Please refer to clarification note provided on average agricultural wages)
16. Work Participation Rate (WPR) (Source : census 2011)
17. Decadal Growth rate of Employment
18. Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers
19. Percentage of main workers to total workers
20. Percentage of workers in Household Industries
21. Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers
22. Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition
23. Percentage of Site less Households
24. Percentage of Households provided with house sites
25. Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)
26. Percentage of households with cycles

27. Percentage of households with two-wheelers
28. Percentage of HHs with no Assets:
    (Telephone,TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs)
29. Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity
30. Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel
31. Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies
32. Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies
33. Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies
34. Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies
35. Percentage of active SHGs
36. Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)
37. Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia (Excluding Normal)
38. Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)
39. Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100)
40. (a) Percentage of Children born under-weight
41. (b) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)
42. Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.)
43. Average Population served by sub-centres
44. Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)
45. Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population
46. Availability of nurses per 1000 population
47. Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children+nursing mothers+adolescent girls+pregnant women)
48. Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance
49. Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method
50. Per capita Health Expenditure
51. Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats
52. Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet
53. Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)
54. Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)
55. Percentage of Literacy
56. Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School
57. Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School
58. Dropout rate in Elementary education

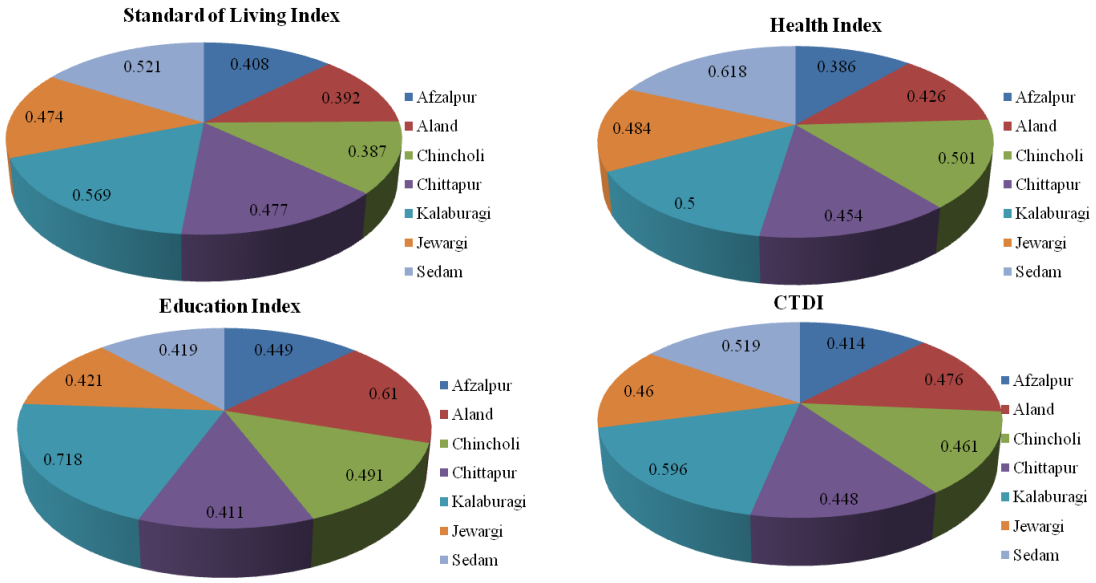
59. Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed:
    (a) Primary (b) Secondary
60. Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education
61. Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)
62. Drop-out rate in secondary education
63. SSLC pass percentage
64. Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education
65. PUC pass percentage
66. School Infrastructure Index
67. Per capita Education Expenditure
68. Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance

Table: 3.6 Composite Taluka Development Index (CTDI)

Taluk	Standard of Living Index	Health Index	Education Index	CTDI	Rank
Afzalpur	0.408	0.386	0.449	0.414	7
Aland	0.392	0.426	0.610	0.476	3
Chincholi	0.387	0.501	0.491	0.461	4
Chitapur	0.477	0.454	0.411	0.448	6
Kalaburagi	0.569	0.500	0.718	0.596	1
Jewargi	0.474	0.484	0.421	0.460	5
Sedam	0.521	0.618	0.419	0.519	2

Source: Computed from Indicators

Figure: 3.6 Composite Taluka Development Index (CTDI)



Kalaburagi taluka is at the top with CTDI value of 0.596 and Afzalpur taluka is at the bottom with CTDI value of 0.414. The performance of Jewargi and Chincholi is at the same level with CTDI of 0.460 &461, Chincholi is placed slightly above Jewargi, Sedam is at the second place with CTDI of 0.519. Kalaburagi and Sedam are the only two talukas with achievement in human development above 50 percent. Thus the status of all the talukas in human development is low as indicated by the comprehensive analysis with 68 indicators.

Across the dimensions it is observed that standard of living index is very low, indicating inadequacy of provision of basic needs. Health index of Afzalpur (0.386) is very low. The education indices of Chitapur (0.411) and Sedam (0.419) are very low. Focus on educational development in these talukas is essential.

A comparative analysis of HDI, GDI and CTDI

Table 3.7

A comparative Analysis of HDI, GII and CTDI

Taluk	HDI	Rank	GII	Rank	CTDI	Rank
Afzalpur	0.379	4	0.112	5	0.414	7
Aland	0.352	5	0.159	7	0.476	3
Chincholi	0.252	7	0.072	1	0.461	4
Chitapur	0.440	2	0.101	3	0.448	6
Kalaburagi	0.985	1	0.108	4	0.596	1
Jewargi	0.280	6	0.087	2	0.460	5
Sedam	0.391	3	0.131	6	0.519	2

Source: computed from various indices

A comparative analysis of the two basic indices- HDI and CTDI throws light on the status of human development and the factors behind it. It is observed that the talukas like chitapur and Afzalpur indicate a high ranking in HDI with low CTDI. But the value of HDI is low indicating that the level of hman development is low. Kalaburagi is at the top in both HDI and CTDI.Jewargi is at the lower end and Sedam is at the upper end. Here a high HDIis explained by high level of CTDI and vice versa.Thus human development requires a more focused approach and specific orientation. The GII is generally low in underdeveloped areas in the district. This is because the levels of development of both

men and omen are low. Gender inequality increases with development indicating the exclusive nature of development process in which men get better opportunities and women are marginalised.

3.8. Conclusion:

Thus the CTDI brings out the low levels of human development for majority of the house holds in different talukas of Kalaburagi district. It also explains the focus of the policies in future. Except Kalaburagi taluka in the district all other talukas are at more or less at the same levels of low human development. Afzalpur taluka needs more attention as it is bottom placed. Sedam has shown better performance in human development indicators as its place is second in the district. The overall achievement of the district in human development is very low. Therefore, there is a need for effective formation and implementation of programmes and policies to promote human development in the district. The achievement in child development is also dismal due to high levels of malnutrition and CMR. Therefore, the policy also needs to cover women and child development also.

CHAPTER - 4
LITERACY AND EDUCATION

4.1. Introduction:

One of the major developments in global economic thought over the past 60 years or so may be rightly coined as knowledge or human capital revolution. Education is the key factor to build up human capital. Many economists like Solow, Schultz, Arrow Romer and Lukas argued that there is a positive relationship between education and economic and human development.Theendogenous growth theories recognize knowledge as an essential input for economic development. Education promotes knowledge building process which ultimately raises collective levels of economic and social well being.

Education is considered as the most critical element in the empowerment of the people. Through increasing their skills and knowledge and providing them access to productive employment in future it bridges the socio economic inequalities in a Country. Right to education is recognized as fundamental human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNO 1948). Education thus, has multidimensional effects that include the individual as well as social benefits. It helps the individuals to make rational choices about their lives through better knowledge and information. It also influences their work patterns, income and earnings and their values of personal and social life. It helps to break the vicious circle between underdeveloped region and backward people. It is thus a critical element in promoting 'Inclusive Growth' which is a basic agenda before the 12th Five Year Plan in the country. India is expected to reap demographic dividend with high proportion of population in young age group but this young population has to be converted into human resources through higher education and skill development.

Right to education is recognized as fundamental human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNO 1948).

Kalaburagi District is located in a region which is economically and socially backward. The traditional social structure and value system is less favorable to progress and change and is one of the major obstacles to growth. Education has an important role to play here not only in promoting human development but also in bringing about desired social change in values, attitudes and institutions of the society. This chapter presents the analysis of progress in Literacy and Education in Kalaburagi District. The trend in literacy over the years in the seven talukas of the district is analysed to present the overall picture of literacy in the district. The basic issues as related to access and infrastructure, enrolment and drop-outs at different levels of education-primary, higher primary and secondary education across the talukas, gender and caste groups are analysed to understand the low position of the district in literacy in the state. The issues related to quality of education are



also brought out. Specific recommendations are made at the end to improve the status of education for attaining higher level of Human Development in the district.

4.2. Literacy Profile

4.2.1. Level of literacy

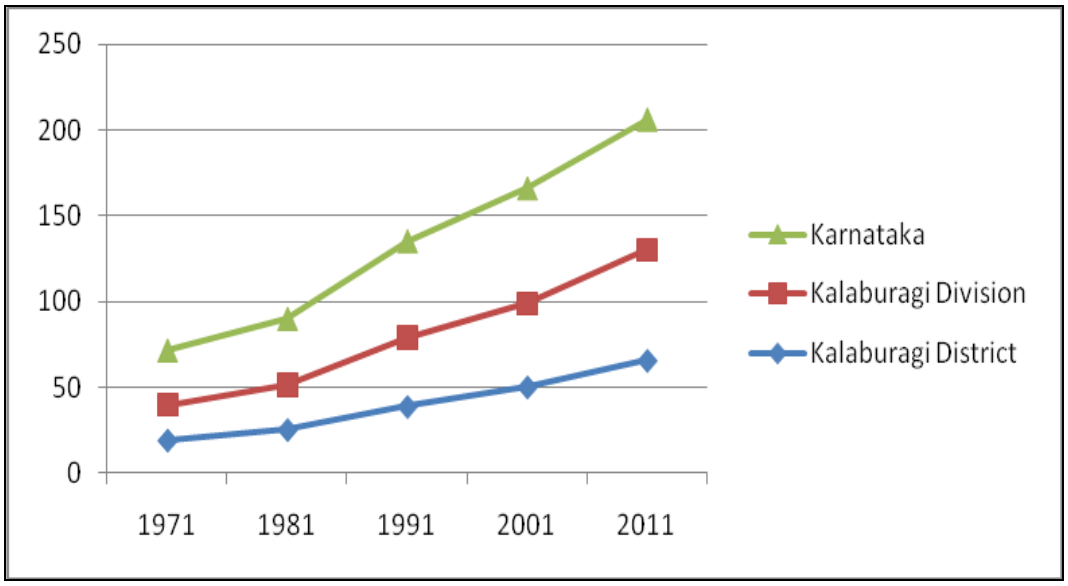
Kalaburagi district has made moderate achievements in the levels of literacy. It is a low literacy district in Karnataka State, eventhough the literacy rate has increased from 17.18% in 1961 to 65.6% in 2011. Till 2001 Kalaburagi and Raichur were the bottom two districts in Karnataka State. Now it is at 26th position in the state, next to Chamarajanagara.The comparative low position of the district in the Division is evident from the following table. Yadgir, Raichur and Kalaburagi are at the lower end.

Table-4.1
Level of Literacy in Kalaburagi Division (HK Region) 1971-2011

Sl. No.	Districts & Divisions	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
1	Kalaburagi District	18.74	24.94	38.54	50.01	65.65
2	Kalaburagi Division	21.13	26.45	40.49	48.70	64.45
0	Karnataka	31.52	38.46	56.04	67.04	75.60

Source: Computed from Census of India –Karnataka 1971, 1981, 1991 2001& 2011

Figure-4.1
Level of Literacy in Kalaburagi Division (HK Region) 1971-2011



It is evident that Kalaburagi Division has very low literacy level. It is below the state average in all the Census years. The gap in literacy between HK region and the state has increased from 13.25 percent to 17 percent in 2001 but has come down to 10 percent in 2011. Though the growth rate of literacy is more than the state average during 1991-2011 still 35 percent of population in the region is deprived of Education. This is a basic deprivation as education creates capabilities and increases access to better living standards. The low literacy level also explains the low quality of human resources of this region. The stagnation of the region in the growth process is thus largely attributed to low level of literacy and education.

The growth rate in literacy is 15% which is highest when compared to the past. 50 years. But the literacy rate of the district is very low when compared to high literacy districts like DK, (88.62) Udapi (86.29) and Bangalore (88.48). If the interventions are not speeded up, with the average growth of 1.5 percent per annum, it will take another 20 years for the district to reach the target of 100 percent literacy.

There is a wide gender gap in literacy while the male literacy has increased form 28.13% in 1961 to 61.8% in 2001 and 76.1 in 2011, the female literacy rate has increased from 6.08% in 1961 to 37.9% in 2001 and to 55.8 in 2011. Female literacy has increased significantly between 2001-2011. This is on account of the focus on girls education under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme. The male female gap is now reduced to 19.23 percent. It was 23.87 percent in 2001. Female literacy is 74.4% of the male literacy in 2011. It is observed that the gap between the district and the state is declining and the decline is very significant between 2001-2011

Table: 4.2
Gender and Geographical Dimensions of Literacy-2001-2011

	Male		**Female**		**Total**		**Rural**		**Urban**	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Kalaburagi	61.77	75.11	37.9	55.87	50.01	65.65	42.28	58.77	70.12	79.82
State	76.10	82.85	56.87	68.13	66.64	75.60	59.33	68.86	80.58	86.24

Source: Census of India Karnataka 2001,2011

The female literacy is very low in rural areas i.e.47.5 percent in 2011 which means half (52.5 percent) of the rural female population is deprived of access to education, knowledge and information. However, due to Government interventions, rural literacy has increased

significantly between 2001-2011 The urban female literacy rate is 60 percent. The gender gap in urban literacy is only 18.7 percent. There is a gap of 10 percentage points between the State and the District Literacy.

The gap is 12.26 percentage points in Female literacy.

4.2.2. Literacy Trends across the Talukas

There are significant regional variations in literacy attainment. The high literacy rate of Kalaburagi taluka (especially urban area) 75.16 percent has pulled up the literacy rate of the district to 65.6 percent in2011. All the remaining talukas are below the district average. The literacy rate is as low as 57.5 percent in Sedam and 58 percent in Jevargi.

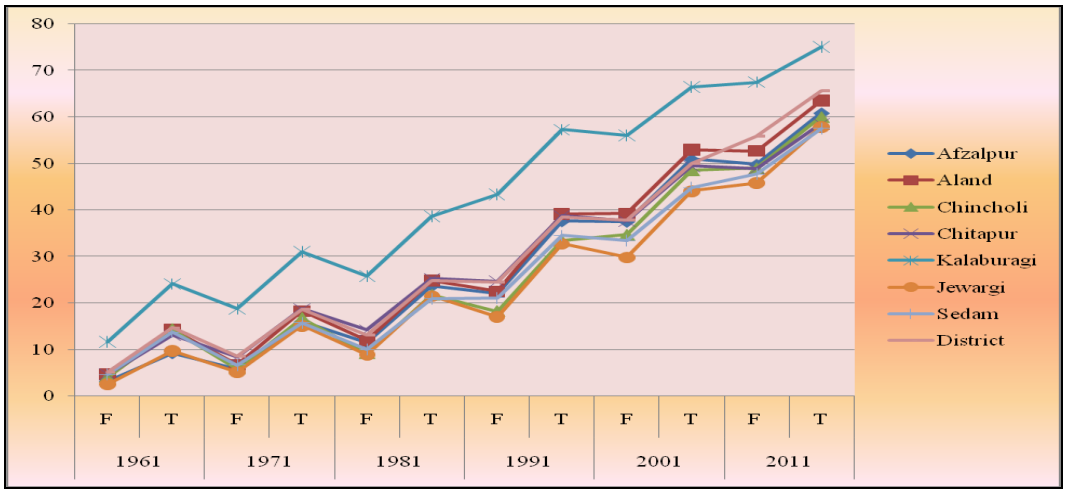
Table: 4.3

Literacy Position in the Talukas of Kalaburagi District 1961-2011

Name of Taluka	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001		2011	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
Afzalpur	3.17	9.2	5.8	16.0	11.5	23.7	22.09	37.6	37.5	50.9	49.81	60.88
Aland	4.6	14.2	6.7	18.2	11.9	24.8	22.45	39.12	39.2	52.9	52.7	63.54
Chincholi	4.1	14.4	5.9	16.8	9.2	21.8	18.28	33.41	34.7	48.6	49.01	60.07
Chitapur	4.7	13.1	8.4	18.8	14.2	25.3	24.70	38.72	37.7	49.5	48.91	58.61
Kalaburagi	11.6	24.1	18.7	31.0	25.8	38.7	43.41	57.33	56.1	66.5	67.53	75.16
Jevargi	2.6	9.8	5.2	15.2	9.0	21.6	17.1	32.8	29.9	44.1	45.85	57.95
Sedam	4.6	13.7	6.6	15.7	10.0	20.9	21.1	34.5	33.4	44.8	47.69	57.53
District	**5.2**	**14.7**	**8.6**	**18.7**	**13.1**	**24.9**	**24.49**	**38.54**	**37.9**	**50.06**	**55.09**	**65.60**

Source: Census of India 1961-20011.

Figure: 4.2 Literacy Position in Kalaburagi District 1961-2011



The literacy trend in the talukas exhibits slow growth in the beginning but the rate is increasing steadily after 1991. This is on account of various literacy promotion programmes that were introduced in the country. The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was introduced in 1994-95 The district was included in the programme in Phase II. The programme is oriented towards universalisation of primary education with a focus on improving access and participation and achievement of children from marginalized groups particularly girls, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan (Total literacy campaign) was also launched in the district in 2001. The District has received assistance under Special development Plan. (HPCRRI Committee). Female literacy indicates increasing trend during the period 1991-2011. This is the outcome of various education programmes and incentives focusing on female education in the district

4.3 Enrolment

There has been significant increase in educational institutions especially the primary schools in the district. The number of primary schools in the district has increased from 1700 in 1980 to 1847 in 2005 and to 2734 in 2011. Out of these schools, 65.9 percent are government schools and 6.1 percent are Aided Schools and 26.6 percent are unaided schools. Thus Government still continues to bear the responsibility of providing basic education to the children but the number of unaided schools in the district is increasing. It was 9.5 percent in 2007 but has increased to 26.6 percent in 2011.

The coverage of children through enrolment in schools is increasing over the time period. The following table gives an idea about enrolment in the district.

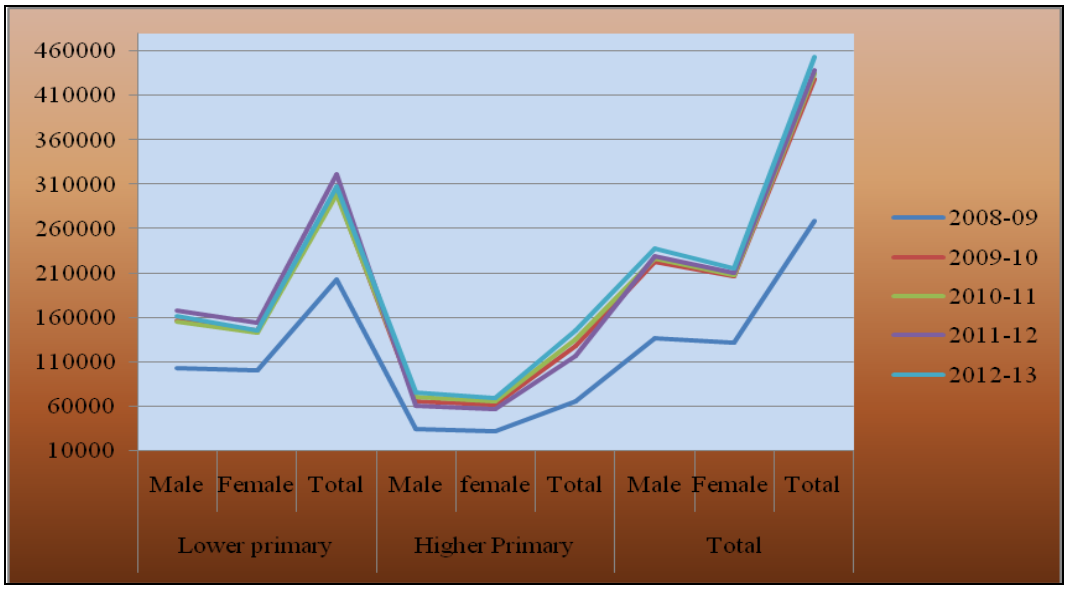
Table: 4.4

Enrolment of Students in Schools 2008-2013

Year	**Lower primary**			**Higher Primary**			**Total**		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2008-09	102981	100051	203032	34001	32096	66097	136982	132147	269129
2009-10	156251	145402	301653	66099	61432	127531	222350	206834	429184
2010-11	156070	142873	298943	70761	65348	136109	226831	208221	435052
2011-12	167986	153975	321961	60991	56370	117361	228977	210345	439322
2012-13	162163	146026	308189	75834	69281	145115	237,997	215307	453,304
Average Growth Rate (%)	57.46	45.95	51.79	123.03	115.85	119.5	73.74	62.93	68.43

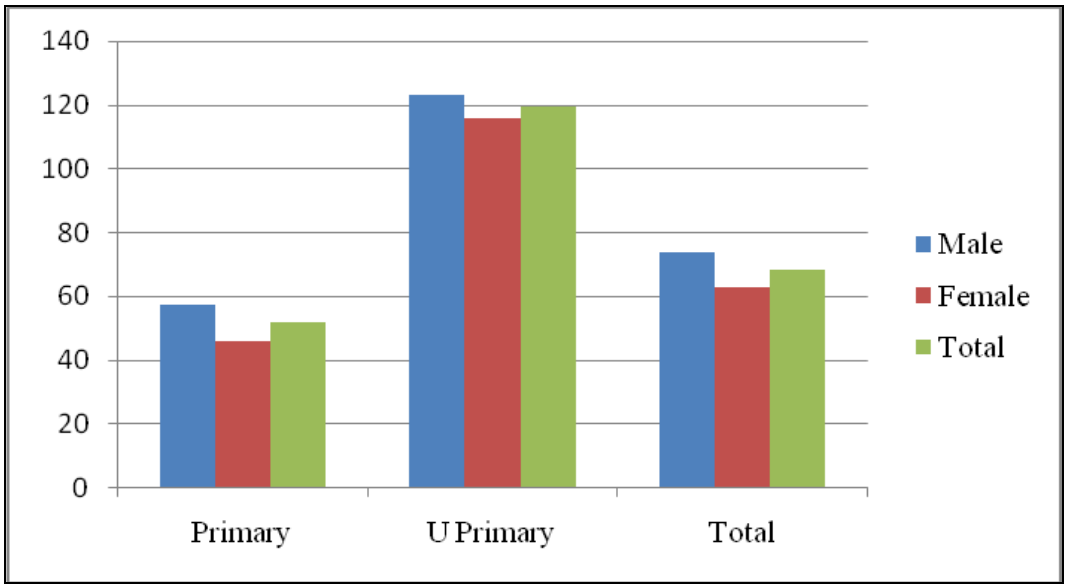
Source: DISE respective years.

Figure: 4.3
Enrolment of Students in Schools 2008-2013



The total enrolment in primary education has increased from 203032 to 308139. But the increase in enrolment in upper primary level has increased at a fast rate. The growth rate in primary enrolment is 51.79 % and the average growth rate in upper primary enrolment is 119.5 percent. The average growth rate in total enrolment is 68.43 percent. The enrolment in upper primary category is increasing for both the boys and girls but the girls are placed below the boys.

Figure: 4.3
Average Growth rate



The class wise and sex wise enrolment of students is presented in table 4.6. A significant trend is observed here. Two points are very clear. The class wise enrolment declines as the level of class increases. For example in the district the enrolment in Class I is 67538 and the enrolment in Class VIII is 42559. In Afzalpur taluka the enrolment in Class I is 6434 and in Class VIII is 3782. Further the decline is more in Class V to VIII than in Class I to IV. The second observation is that the proportion of girl students in total enrolment declines at higher grades i.e. from class V onwards.

Table 4.5

Class wise Enrolment (I-IV)-2012-13

Taluka	Class-I			Class-II			Class-III			Class-IV		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Afzalpur	3426 (53.25)	3008 (46.75)	6434	3006 (55.22)	2438 (44.78)	5444	3097 (55.47)	2486 (44.53)	5583	2735 (53.94)	2335 (46.06)	5070
Aland	4063 (51.89)	3767 (48.11)	7830	4167 (54.33)	3503 (45.67)	7670	3949 (52.08)	3633 (47.92)	7582	3818 (52.73)	3423 (47.27)	7241
Chincholi	3075 (52.54)	2778 (47.46)	5853	2881 (52.47)	2610 (47.53)	5491	2850 (52.33)	2596 (47.67)	5446	2662 (51.79)	2478 (48.21)	5140
Chitapur	4990 (50.77)	4838 (49.23)	9828	5053 (53.60)	4375 (46.40)	9428	4606 (52.20)	4217 (47.80)	8823	4448 (51.82)	4135 (48.18)	8583
Kalaburagi	12746 (52.94)	11330 (47.06)	24076	11934 (52.84)	10653 (47.16)	22587	11102 (52.43)	10074 (47.57)	21176	11080 (52.12)	10180 (47.88)	21260
Jevargi	4428 (51.73)	4132 (48.27)	8560	4250 (54.04)	3614 (45.96)	7864	4258 (53.61)	3684 (46.39)	7942	3887 (52.86)	3467 (47.14)	7354
Sedam	2530 (50.53)	2477 (49.47)	5007	2310 (51.25)	2197 (48.75)	4507	2189 (50.80)	2120 (49.20)	4309	2131 (51.10)	2039 (48.90)	4170
Total	35208 (52.13)	32330 (47.87)	67538	33601 (53.34)	29390 (46.66)	62991	32051 (52.66)	28810 (47.34)	60861	30761 (52.30)	28057 (47.70)	58818

Table 4.5 (contd)

Taluka	Class-V			Class-VI			Class-VII			Class-VIII		
	boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Afzalpur	2637 **(52.96)**	2342 **(47.04)**	4979	2456 **(53.47)**	2137 **(46.53)**	4593	2251 **(53.25)**	1976 **(46.75)**	4227	2043 **(54.02)**	1739 **(45.98)**	3782
Aland	3792 **(53.16)**	3341 **(46.84)**	7133	3716 **(53.73)**	3200 **(46.27)**	6916	3365 **(52.19)**	3083 **(47.81)**	6448	2776 **(49.50)**	2832 **(50.50)**	5608
Chincholi	2665 **(51.65)**	2495 **(48.35)**	5160	2209 **(50.49)**	2166 **(49.51)**	4375	2092 **(50.65)**	2038 **(49.35)**	4130	1892 **(49.50)**	1930 **(50.50)**	3822
Chitapur	4190 **(52.28)**	3825 **(47.72)**	8015	3782 **(51.46)**	3568 **(48.54)**	7350	3595 **(52.80)**	3214 **(47.20)**	6809	3027 **(51.37)**	2865 **(48.63)**	5892
Kalaburagi	11009 **(52.85)**	9821 **(47.15)**	20830	10273 **(52.92)**	9138 **(47.08)**	19411	9851 **(52.07)**	9068 **(47.93)**	18919	7990 **(50.98)**	7683 **(49.02)**	15673
Jevargi	3892 **(53.50)**	3383 **(46.50)**	7275	3318 **(52.21)**	3037 **(47.79)**	6355	2886 **(53.35)**	2524 **(46.65)**	5410	2548 **(55.95)**	2006 **(44.05)**	4554
Sedam	2257 **(50.28)**	2232 **(49.72)**	4489	2200 **(53.78)**	1891 **(46.22)**	4091	1833 **(52.18)**	1680 **(47.82)**	3513	1631 **(52.60)**	1470 **(47.40)**	3101
Total	30442 **(52.59)**	27439 **(47.41)**	57881	27954 **(52.62)**	25173 **(47.38)**	53127	25873 **(52.32)**	23583 **(47.68)**	49456	22007 **(51.71)**	20552 **(48.29)**	42559

Figure: 4.4

Class wise Enrolment (I-IV)

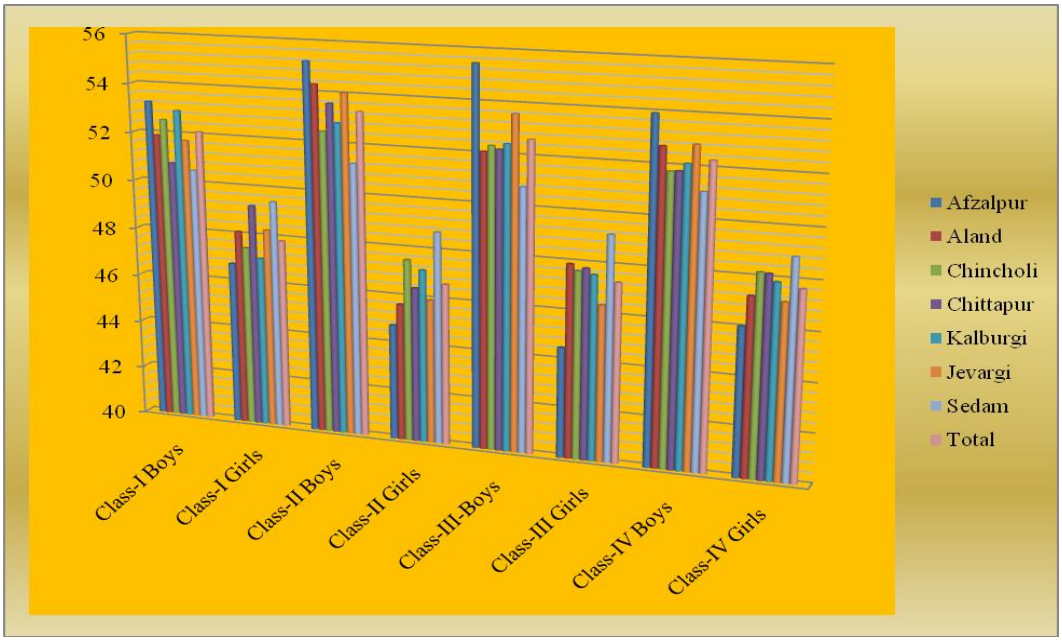


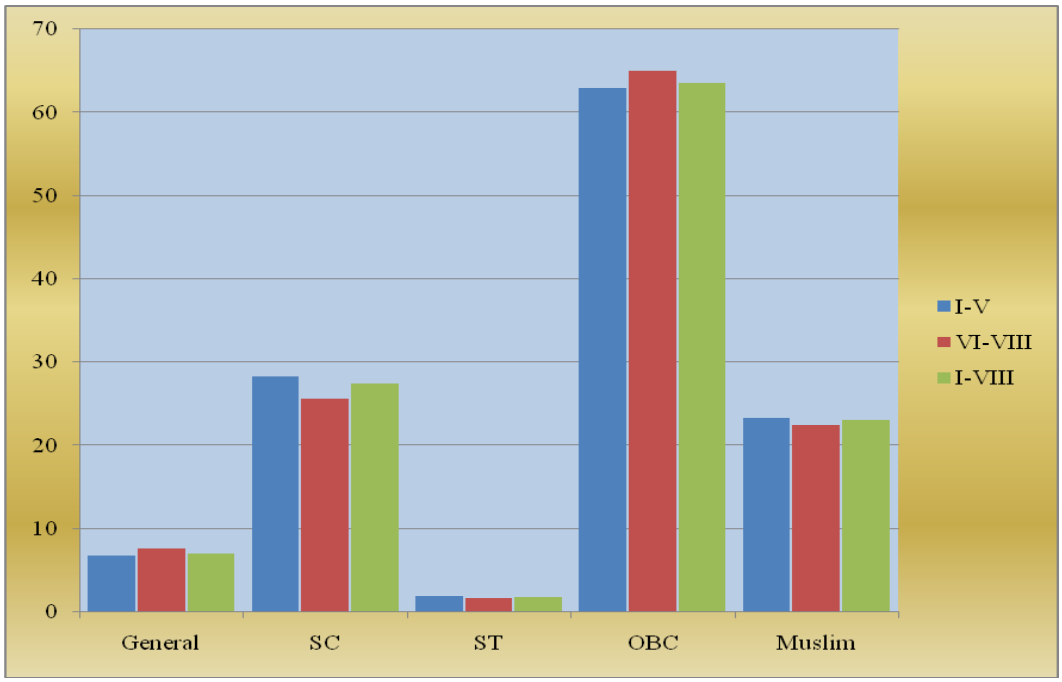
Table 4.6

Category wise enrolments of children 2012-13

Category	I-V	%	VI-VIII	%	I-VIII	%
General	21122	6.85	11074	7.63	32196	7.10
SC	87161	28.29	37150	25.60	124311	27.42
ST	5975	1.93	2464	1.69	8439	1.86
OBC	193837	62.91	94427	65.07	288258	63.60
Muslim	71860	23.32	32578	22.44	104438	23.04

Source: DISE 2012-13

Figure: 4.5
Category wise Percentage of Children Enrolment 2012-13



The Caste wise enrolment helps to understand the inclusiveness of education. The OBC group has a dominant share in enrolment. Its share is 63.6 percent, followed by SC students, who share 27.42 percent of total enrolment. Their share is higher than their proportion in population. It is thus observed that primary education has now assumed inclusive character. Muslims also share 23 percent of total enrolment. Thus they are now entering in education field in large number.

Table: 4.7
Taluka wise Primary school Gross Enrolment Ratio (6-14 Years) 2012-13

Taluks	Elementary (All Rural and Urban)		
	Boys	**Girls**	**Total**
Afzalpur	119.05	113.51	116.43
Aland	110.18	110.22	110.20
Chincholi	102.32	106.07	104.10
Chitapur	109.45	110.73	110.06
Kalaburagi	140.44	142.97	141.62
Jevargi	116.51	113.24	114.62
Sedam	98.12	98.41	98.26
District	**119.35**	**119.76**	**119.54**

Source: DISE 2012-13

Table: 4.8
Taluka wise Net Enrolment Ratio (6-14) 2012-13

Taluks	Elementary (All Rural and Urban)		
	Boys	**Girls**	**Total**
Afzalpur	93.87	87.99	91.09
Aland	90.67	89.44	90.09
Chincholi	84.74	86.78	85.71
Chitapur	88.22	88.22	88.22
Kalaburagi	113.32	115.31	114.32
Jevargi	95.23	90.79	93.01
Sedam	79.23	78.66	78.95
District	**96.69**	**96.15**	**96.42**

Source: DDPI Kalaburagi

The average Gross Enrolment Ratio in the district is 119.54. It is more or less the same for both the boys and girls. It is 141.62 in Kalaburagi taluk. This may be due to migration of households from surrounding rural areas. But the GER is low in Sedam taluka. It is 98.26. The NER is also low in Sedam taluka. It is 79 percent. It is well below the district average of 96.42. this indicates more children are out of coverage of schools. The NER is also low in Chitapur and Chincholi talukas. Thus Sedam Chitapur and Chicholi talukas need special efforts to promote inclusive education. However, the mainstreaming of out of school children over the years has helped the district in achieving stability in enrolment.

But there is a problem of retention of children in schools. This is observed from the data presented in the following table. The class wise enrolment proportions are presented in the following table (4.8) It indicates the distribution pattern of enrolment across the grades.

Table: 4.9

Class wise Enrolment Proportions at Basic Education (%) 2010-11

Taluka	Class wise Enrolment								
	Total Enrolment (I-VIII)	**I**	**II**	**III**	**IV**	**V**	**VI**	**VII**	**VIII**
Afzalpur	40148	16.02	13.55	13.90	12.62	12.40	11.40	10.52	9.42
Aland	56428	13.87	13.59	13.43	12.83	12.64	12.64	11.42	9.93
Chincholi	39417	14.85	13.93	13.81	13.04	13.09	13.09	10.47	9.69
Chitapur	64778	15.17	14.55	13.37	13.24	12.37	12.37	10.51	9.09
Kalaburagi	163932	14.68	13.77	12.90	12.96	12.70	12.70	11.54	9.56
Jevargi	55314	15.47	14.21	14.35	13.30	13.15	13.15	9.78	8.23
Sedam	33187	15.08	13.58	12.80	13.52	13.52	13.52	10.58	9.34
Total	**453204**	**14.90**	**13.90**	**13.42**	**12.98**	**12.77**	**12.77**	**10.91**	**9.39**

Source: District Project Co-coordinator. Annual work plan and budget SSA 2010-11Kalaburagi 2006

The distribution pattern is broad based. The proportion is higher in lower grades and declines as the grade increases. In Afzalpur taluka, the proportion of enrolment in Grade I is 16.02 percent but this declines to 9.42 percent in grade VIII. Further the proportion of total enrolment in Grade I is 14.9 percent but declines to 9.39 percent in Grade VIII. This implies that dropouts are more at higher grades.

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

4.4.1 Attendance in Schools

Attendance of students in schools is very important for acquiring knowledge and learning skills. The attendance has improved significantly after the Mid Day Meal programme has been introduced. Further, the provision of eight basic facilities has created learning atmosphere in schools and the awareness among the parents about education has increased. All these factors have contributed to improvement in attendance in schools.

Table: 4.10

Attendance of Children in Schools 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	Lower Primary Education			Upper Primary Education		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Afzalpur	99.33	93.00	96.51	97.26	91.71	97.56
2	Aland	94.73	94.35	94.55	99.62	95.61	97.64
3	Chincholi	99.59	93.20	94.44	91.59	83.92	88.10
4	Chitapur	90.29	79.20	90.24	93.08	92.81	92.95
5	Kalaburagi	96.35	96.63	96.49	95.90	96.75	96.31
6	Jevargi	92.71	93.10	92.89	91.87	91.90	91.88
7	Sedam	79.91	79.94	79.92	80.01	79.89	79.96
	District	**93.97**	**92.30**	**93.17**	**93.89**	**92.04**	**93.00**

Source: DD PI Kalaburagi

But the attendance is low in Sedam taluka. This is supported by the Micro level study conducted in the two schools of the taluks. Here the average attendance is less than 70 percent. Attendance of girls is low (84%) in Upper primary schools in Chitapur taluka.

4.4.2 Dropouts at Elementary Education

The incidence of dropouts at elementary education has declined significantly due to continuous efforts made under SSA programme. The children census is conducted every year to identify the dropouts and children out of school. Different programmes have been introduced to bring the children to School.

Table: 4.11

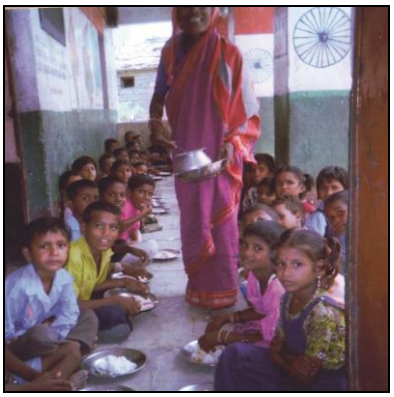
Drop-out Rate- Primary Education

Sl. No.	Taluka	2011-12	2012-13
1	Afzalpur	6.44	6.74
2	Aland	7.11	7.8
3	Chincholi	7.01	9.0
4	Chitapur	6.41	10.19
5	Kalaburagi	4.82	8.07
6	Jevargi	6.54	9.29
7	Sedam	10.25	11.99
	District	**6.65**	**8.43**

Source: DISE 2012-13



The dropout rate at the state level has come down from 10.26 percent in 2008-09 to 4.5 percent in 2011-12. The Dropout rate at primary education has come down significantly in the district also. It was 6.65 percent in 2011-12 and 8.43 percent in 2012-13. The main reasons for Drop outs are –financial constraints due to poverty, illiteracy of the parents, requirement for work in family farm etc. the girls dropout due to household work, sibling care, lack of interest, non availability of institutions of higher education, gender discrimination and socio cultural barriers after puberty etc. Dropouts are more in Sedam (12%) and Chitapur talukas. In these talukas children are working in quarries and in agriculture, therefore, the dropouts are more. Dropouts are less in Afzalpur and Aland talukas. However, the district is still far away from the ideal goal of 100 percent enrolment and zero dropouts.



4.4.3 Out of School Children

The out of school children are either non-enrolled or are dropouts. Children in both the categories are declining as there has been significant decline in out of school children form 136,667 in 2001 to 1577 in 2012. Household work and the responsibility of earning livelihood are two major reasons for dropouts. Among girls, 60% dropout due to household work, as they have to do household work like cleaning, washing etc and look after the younger ones in the home or work in the family farm.

But the number of children out of school is declining significantly. This on account of two factors – the increase in awareness about education among the parents and efforts made under various programmes of central and state governments to mainstream the children. Under SSA child census is conducted every year to identify the number of children out of school. The year wise results for talukas are presented in the table below.

Table: 4.12
Year wise out of school children Age group of 6-14

Sl. No.	Block	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Afzalpur	376	245	167
2	Aland	798	431	293
3	Chincholi	480	528	291
4	Chitapur	4581	938	461
5	Kalaburagi (N)	1004	420	108
6	Kalaburagi (S)	847	886	104
7	Jevargi	895	370	79
8	Sedam	1916	968	74
	District	**7897**	**4786**	**1577**

Source: Children Census for respective years

The number of out of school children has come down from 7897 in 2011-12 to 1577 in 2012-13. It has come down significantly in Chitapur taluka from 4581 o 461 during this period. The number of out of school children is very low in Sedam and Jevargi taluka. This is a good trend in the district and may help in achieving 100 percent enrolments at Primary Education in near future. But in the child census 2013 Kalaburagi district has the second highest children out of school in the State.

4.4.4 Children Mainstreamed

There has been continuous effort put in by Central as well as State Governments to mainstream the out of school children through various programmes

Table: 4.13
Percentage of Out of School Children Mainstreamed

SN	Taluka	Boys			Girls			Total		
		Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%	Target	Achievement	%
1	Afzalpur	144	13	9.02	126	8	6.34	270	21	7.77
2	Aland	162	144	70.37	173	141	81.50	335	255	76.11
3	Chincholi	213	126	59.15	232	223	96.42	445	345	77.52
4	Chitapur	450	109	24.22	353	182	51.55	803	291	36.23
5	Kalaburagi (N)	398	26	6.53	236	21	8.89	634	47	07.41
6	Kalaburagi (S)	422	90	21.33	238	83	34.87	660	173	26.12
7	Jevargi	67	11	16.42	67	11	16.41	134	22	16.41
8	Sedam	97	39	36.08	62	61	98.38	159	100	62.89
	District	**1953**	**524**	**26.83**	**1487**	**730**	**49.09**	**3440**	**1254**	**36.45**

Source: DDPI Kalaburagi

These are Bridge Courses Residential, Bridge Courses, Chinnar Angala and Alternative Innovative Education Intervention; these include Special Enrolment Drive, tent Schools, Mobile Schools Residential Bridge Courses etc. In talukas of Aland and Chincholi more than 75 percent children are mainstreamed and in Sedam 63 percent children are mainstreamed. In Kalaburagi (north) and Afzalpur only 7 percent of children are mainstreamed. The percentage of children mainstreamed is higher for girls than for boys. This is also encouraging.

4.5 Transition Index for Children

The transition index is improving in the district. This also supports the fact that dropouts are declining and more children are being retained in the education process. The percentage of children entering in 6th Grade from 5th grade is as high as 95.75 percent in 2011-12 but has come down to 87.63 percent in 2012-13. It is low in talukas like jevargi, Chicholi Chitapur and Sedam (see table 4.13)

Table: 4.14
Transition Rate- Primary and Upper Primary

Sl. No.	Taluka	Primary from 5th to 6th		Upper Primary 8th to 9th
		2011-12	2012-13	2012-13
1	Afzalpur	92	90	88
2	Aland	96	90	83
3	Chincholi	87	83	88
4	Chitapur	93	83	87
5	Kalaburagi	99	92	81
6	Jevargi	86	81	84
7	Sedam	104	87	80
	District	**95.75**	**87.63**	**84.5**

Source: DAG 2012-13

The transition rate for upper primary – from 8th to 9th is below 90 percent in all the talukas. It is 84.5 for the district. This indicates that about 15 percent children drop out at this level. The rate is very low in Sedam (80%) and Kalaburagi (81%). This is on account of need to work and support the family, lack of interest in learning and for girls lack of access to educational institutions.

4.6 Secondary Education- Enrolment and Dropout Rates

4.6.1 Secondary Education:

There are 485 high schools in the district. The number of high schools is increasing rapidly. There were 87 high schools in the district. Their number has increased to 402 in 2005-06 and to 694 today. 41.78% of them are government schools and 58.21 percent are unaided schools.55 percent of them are in rural area and 45 percent in urban areas. This indicates that there has been better distribution of schools in rural areas in the district. Private schools are more concentrated in urban area.

Table: 4.15
Availability of Secondary Schools- Government, Aided and Unaided

	Govt Secondary			Private Secondary Aided & Unaided		
Talukas	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Total**
Afzalpur	28	2	30	14	6	20
Aland	45	2	47	29	12	41
Chincholi	29	2	31	10	5	15
Chitapur	45	5	50	12	38	50
Kalaburagi (N)	21	12	33	19	124	143
Kalaburagi (S)	17	10	27	19	71	90
Jevargi	35	4	39	15	11	26
Sedam	30	3	33	8	11	19
District	250	40	290	126	278	404

Source: DDPI,Kalaburagi

Private sector has higher participation in Kalaburagi urban area. In Kalaburagi North as many as 124 high schools are there. About 81.25 percent are in private aided and unaided sector. Thus at higher levels of education the share of private sector is increasing. The infrastructure and other facilities are comparatively better in private schools. The public private partnership in urban areas has yielded better result through provision of quality education. But these schools are concentrated in urban areas. In rural areas the State continues to play a major role.

4.6.2 Enrolment in Secondary Education

The enrolment in

secondary education is increasing. This implies that children have better access to Higher education The enrolment of students is indicated in the following table.

Table: 4.16
Enrolment of Students in Secondary Education

Category	IX-X	%	I-X	%	XI-XII	%	I-XII	%
General	8219	12.10	40415	7.75	334	4.24	40479	7.70
SC	15786	23.24	140097	26.88	2178	27.66	142275	26.89
ST	1222	1.79	9661	1.85	347	4.40	10008	1.89
OBC	42690	62.85	330948	63.50	5015	63.69	335963	63.50
Muslim	14258	20.99	118696	22.77	894	11.35	119590	22.60

Source: DISE 2012-13

The enrolment of SC Candidates is increasing. Their share in total enrolment is 23.24 percent. The OBC group shares 62.85 percent of the total enrolment. The share of ST is very low i.e. 1.79 percent. Muslims share is 21percent. This is also increasing in recent years due to financial assistance and other facilities provided by the State.

4.6.3 Attendance in High Schools

Table: 4.17
Attedance in High schools

Sl. No.	Taluka	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Afzalpur	99.48	97.90	98.83
2	Aland	89.51	89.24	89.39
3	Chincholi	94.25	95.52	94.84
4	Chitapur	95.59	96.64	96.09
5	Kalaburagi	97.82	97.43	97.64
6	Jevargi	97.57	98.41	97.91
7	Sedam	80.39	80.35	80.37
	District	**95.46**	**94.97**	**95.23**

Source: DAG 2011-12

Attedance in schools at higher levels of education is essential to learn the subjects properly and to acquire adequate knowledge. But attedance at this level is low and absenteeism is more as children go for work to fields to help their parents. This happens during peak season. The attedance is low in Sedam taluka (80.37%) and Aland taluka (89.4%). The attedance has improved due to awareness among the parents. But it is surprising that this has not produced desirable outcomes. The position of the district in SSLC results in the state is at bottom level.

4.7 Teacher Pupil ratio

The average TPR for the State is 21.49. There are 08 districts with high PTR below the state (LPS & HPS): they are: Koppal, Kalaburagi, Yadagiri, Dharwad, Bellary, Bangalore South,Bijapur and Bagalkot.

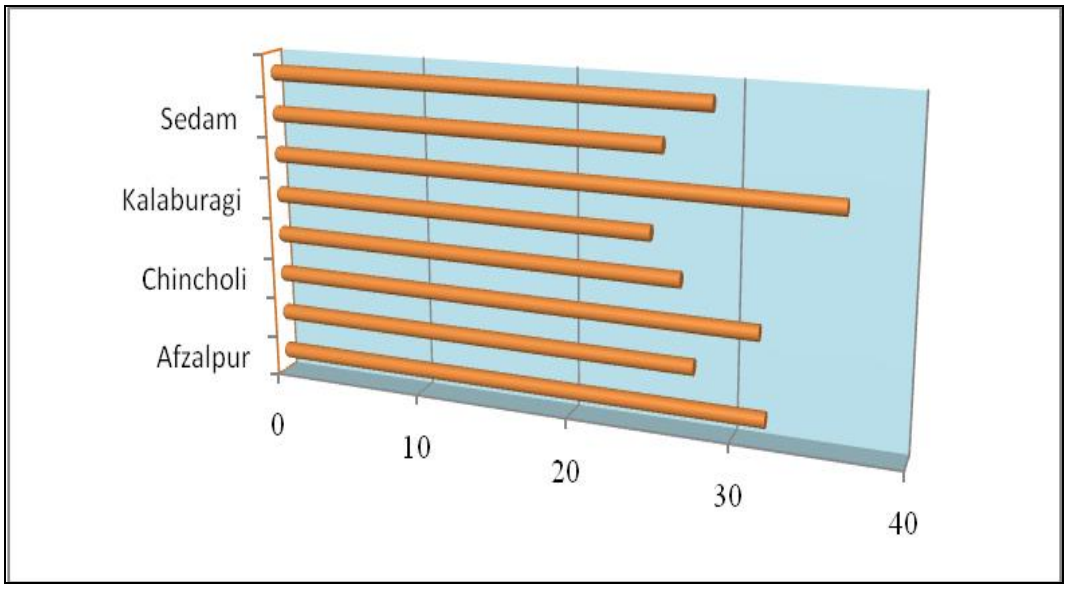
Table: 4.18
Taluka wise Pupil-Teacher-Ratio (PTR) 2012-13

Taluks	Enrolment primary and Upper Primary	Teachers Primary and Upper Primary	Pupil Teacher Ratio Working
Afzalpur	30689	1070	31.93
Aland	39144	1594	27.62
Chincholi	31393	1421	31.46
Chitapur	39920	1667	26.76
Kalaburagi	46166	1984	24.93
Jevargi	41301	1405	36.20
Sedam	23457	1174	25.61
District	**252020**	**10321**	**28.53**

Source: DDPI Kalaburagi.

Figure: 4.6

Taluka wise Pupil-Teacher RatioWorking (PTR) 2012-13



Teacher pupil ratio in primary education is 28.53. It is above 30 in Jewargi, Aland and Afzalpur talukas. It is highest in Jewargi taluka i.e. 36.20.it is lowest i.e. 24.9 in Kalaburagi taluka .

4.8 Infrastructure and Access

The availability of infrastructure facilities is essential to create learning atmosphere in schools. The availability of infrastructure facilities has increased in the district due to support provided under SSA and other various programmes.

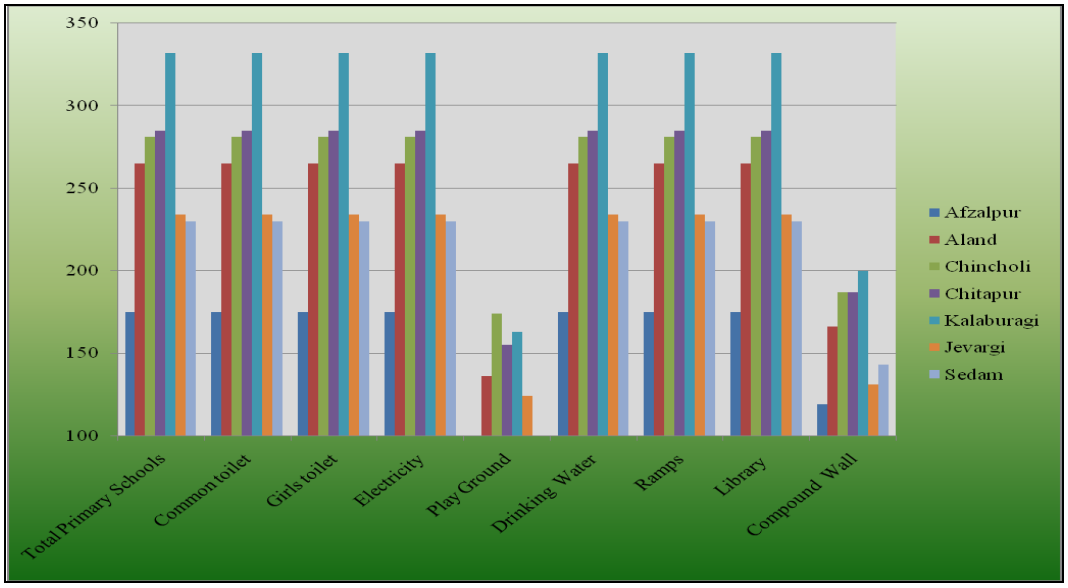
Table 4.19
Infrastructure Facilities in Schools

S. N	Block	Total Primary Schools	Common Toilet	Girls Toilet	Electricity	Play Ground	Drinking Water	Ramps	Library	Compound Wall	Total facilities (4+5+6+7+8+9+10+11)	Index (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14
1	Afzalpur	175	175	175	175	96	175	175	175	119	1265	90.35
2	Aland	265	265	265	265	136	265	265	265	166	1892	89.24
3	Chincholi	281	281	281	281	174	281	281	281	187	2047	91.05
4	Chitapur	285	285	285	285	155	285	285	285	187	2052	90.0
5	Kalaburagi	332	332	332	332	163	332	332	332	200	2355	88.66
6	Jevargi	234	234	234	234	124	234	234	234	131	1659	88.62
7	Sedam	230	230	230	230	68	230	230	230	143	1591	86.46
	District	**1802**	**1802**	**1802**	**1802**	**916**	**1802**	**1802**	**1802**	**1133**	**12861**	**89.21**

Source : DISE 2012-13

Five basic facilities are identified as important by the State Government these are called Panchasoulabhya; these are- Drinking Water, Sanitation, School building, playground and compound wall. These are taken up in the district under various schemes such as SSA, NABARD, BRGF and Special Development plan.

Figure 4.7
Infrastructure Facilities in Schools



In primary schools all the schools have toilet for girls, but the percentage of functioning toilets is very less. In a micro level study it is observed that the toilets are not available for use due to shortage of water and lack of maintenance. Thus construction of toilets has not solved the problems of girls. All the schools have drinking water and other facilities. There is no availability of few facilities in some schools. These are playground and compound wall.

Science Lab in High School



4.9 Index of Eight Basic facilities

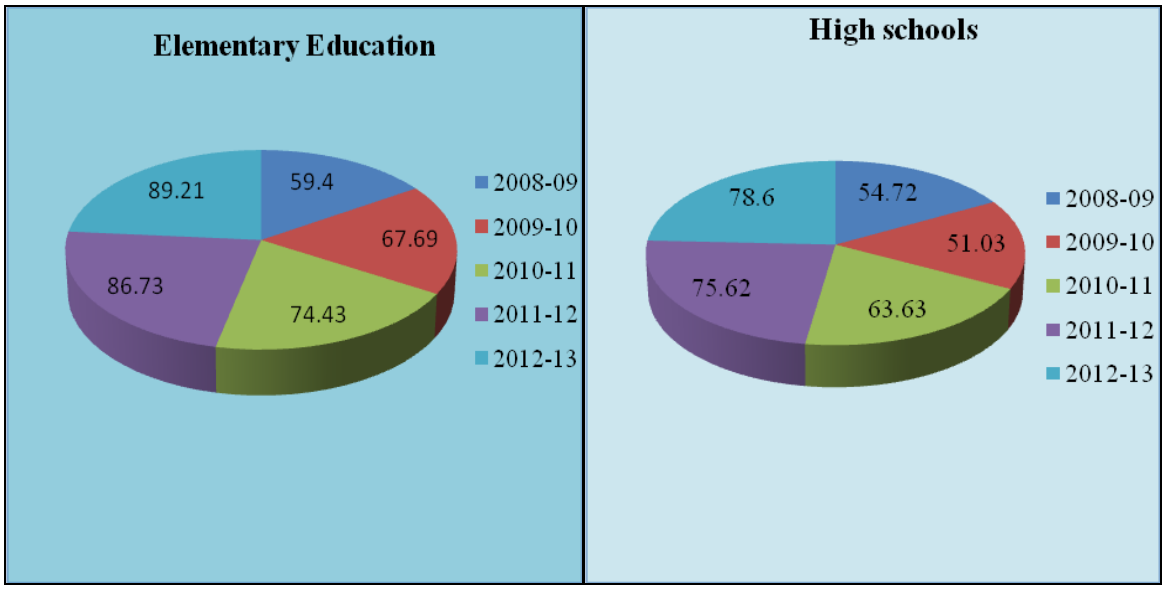
The index of basic faculties has improved from 59.4 percent in 2008-09 in elementary education to 86.73 in 2011-12. This is indicated in the following table.

Table: 4.20
Index of Basic Facilities

Year	Elementary Education	High schools
2008-09	59.40	54.72
2009-10	67.69	51.03
2010-11	74.43	63.63
2011-12	86.73	75.62
2012-13	89.21	78.6

Source: SSA Annual Reports

Figure: 4.8
Index of Basic Facilities



The availability of infrastructure facilities has also improved in high schools. The index has increased from 54.72 in 2008-09 to 78.6 in 2012-13.thus the infrastructure facilities in schools have improved but still many schools do not have a computer or furniture for the children in the class rooms.

Government High School Oodagi (Tq. Sedam)



4.10 School Completion Ratio Performance in SSLC Examination

School completion ratio depends on promotion, resevention and dropout rate. No desevention policy is practiced in the State. Only if a child has less than 75 percent attedance and 60 percent margin on health grounds the child is detained in the same standard and is advised to repeat the grade. These cases are very. marginal in the district. The promotion rate is about 95 percent and with a dropout rate of 5.9 percent. The school completion ratio at upper primary school level is 94.1 percent.

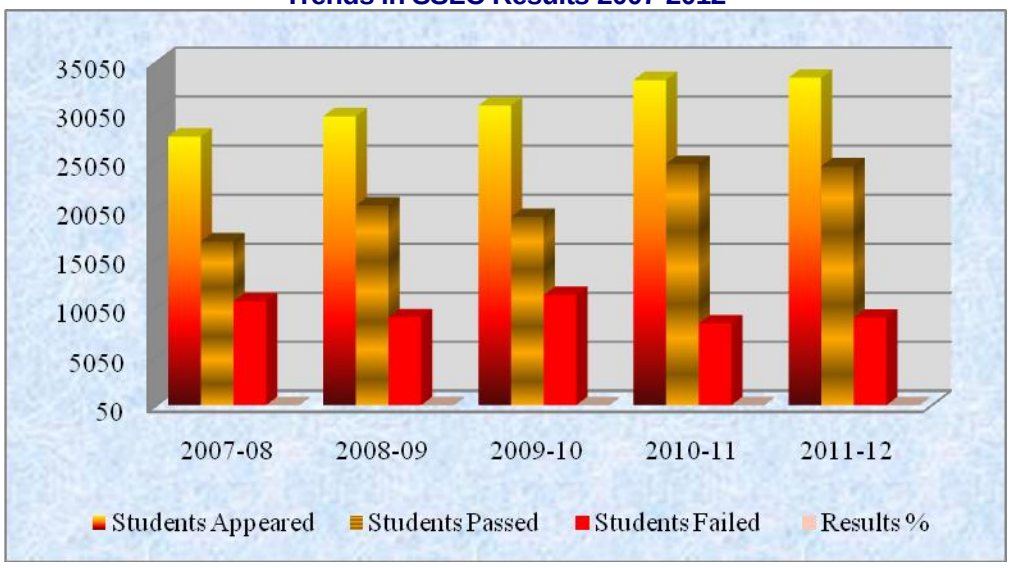
The performance of the students in the main examination at secondary level i.e. Secondary School Leaving Examination is vey low. This is indicated in the following table

Table: 4.21
Trends in SSLC Results 2007-2012

Year	Students Appeared	Students Passed	Students Failed	Results %	Rank in State
2007-08	27486	16791	10695	61.09	28
2008-09	29551	20484	9067	69.32	28
2009-10	30638	19300	11338	62.99	25
2010-11	33242	24699	8442	74.53	32
2011-12	33489	24452	9037	73.02	30

Source: DDPI Kalaburagi

Figure: 4.9
Trends in SSLC Results 2007-2012



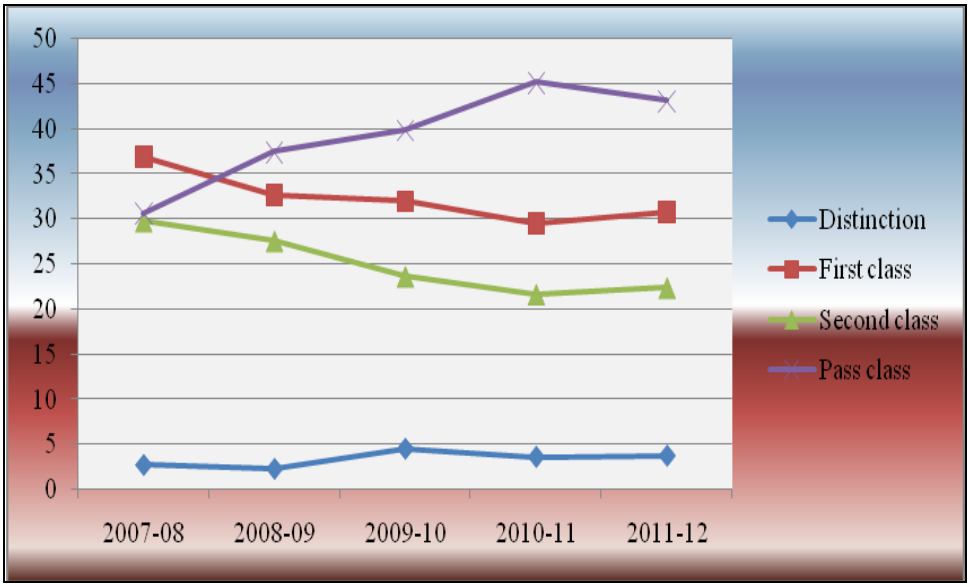
The percentage of pass students has increased from 61 percent to 73 percent between 2007-12. But the rank of the district in the state is at the bottom level. It has come down from 28 to 32 and 30 among 34 education districts in the state. The quality of education is also not improved. This is also evident from the performance and achievements of the students.

Table: 4.22 Performance in SSLC Examination 2009-13

Year	Distinction	First class	Second class	Pass class	Total
2007-08	535 **(2.76)**	7169 **(36.89)**	5787 **(29.78)**	5939 **(30.57)**	19430
2008-09	433 **(2.34)**	6039 **(32.64)**	5104 **(27.58)**	6925 **(37.43)**	18501
2009-10	1109 **(4.52)**	7823 **(31.95)**	5781 **(23.61)**	9769 **(39.90)**	24482
2010-11	979 **(3.65)**	7903 **(29.50)**	5793 **(21.62)**	12108 **(45.20)**	26783
2011-12	966 **(3.77)**	7874 **(30.73)**	5727 **(22.35)**	11049 **(43.13)**	25616

Source: DDPI Kalaburagi

Table: 4.10
Performance in SSLC Examination 2009-13



The percentage of students passing with distinction is only 3.77 percent. Those obtaining first class is 31 percent. Thus only 35 percent of the students are able to achieve higher grades. The remaining 65 percent are average students. This indicates the low quality of education.

Table: 4.23
Taluka wise Performance in SSLC Results-2012 & 2013

Sl. No.	Taluka	2012 Appeared	Passed	%	2013 Appeared	Passed	%
1	Afzalpur	2888	2384	82.55	2701	2332	86.34
2	Aland	4493	3791	84.38	4432	3681	83.05
3	Chincholi	2615	1846	70.59	2596	1994	76.81
4	Chitapur	4325	2879	66.57	4304	2474	57.48
5	Kalaburagi (N)	6696	5077	75.82	6995	4686	66.99
6	Kalaburagi (S)	5985	4449	74.34	6098	4641	76.11
7	Jevargi	2897	2483	85.71	3110	2572	82.70
8	Sedam	4961	1367	69.71	2108	1544	73.24
	District	**31860**	**24279**	**76.21**	**32345**	**23925**	**73.97**

Source: DDPI Kalaburagi

The analysis of Talukawise performance of students for last two years is presented in table above. There are variations across the talukas. Chitapur taluka is at the bottom with only 58 percent students clearing the examination. The other low performing talukas are Kalaburagi (North& South), Sedam, and Chincholi. It is shocking that Kalaburagi taluka is mainly urban in character but has very low performance.

The educational Development Index is estimated on the basis of Access, Infrastructure, Teacher and outcome. The Education Development Index in Primary education is 0.568 and the rank is 27 among the 30 districts in the State. In Upper primary education the position is better as the index is 0.755 and the rank is 8 in the State. The overall index is 0.610 and the rank is 23 in the State. Thus the position of the district is at the bottom in the State.

4.11 Post Secondary Education Higher Education

Post secondary education includes Pre University and college education as well as professional education. The enrolment in post secondary education is very low. The target in 11th Plan was to increase it to 65 Percent.

4.11.1 Pre university Education

The district has 181 pre university colleges. Out of them 99 colleges are concentrated in Kalaburagi taluka and 82 are spread in other talukas.

Table: 4.24 College Enrolments (PUC I-II)

Taluks	No of Colleges	Government		Private				Total
		Boys	Girls	Aided		Unaided		
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Afzalpur	13	679	638	55	30	340	277	2019
Aland	16	501	1069	-	-	801	954	3325
Chincholi	08	220	502	-	-	220	312	1254
Chitapur	24	352	626	317	658	417	590	2960
Kalaburagi	99	1405	2351	1748	1872	6315	5236	18927
Jevargi	13	313	605	-	-	674	395	1987
Sedam	08	280	448	266	348	83	211	1636
District	**181**	**3750**	**6239**	**2386**	**2908**	**8850**	**7975**	32108

Source: DDPI Kalaburagi

Some of these colleges are attached to high schools and some others are independent colleges. The unaided colleges have maximum share in enrolment. The enrolment of girls is 17,122d it is 53.32 percent of total enrolment. Thus more girls are now participating in higher education. This is welcoming trend. It is surprising that they are enroled in private unaided colleges also. This indicates that girls are treated on par with the boys and are able to get resources to to study in private colleges and thus have access to quality education. Girls are observed more in number in Government colleges also. Infact their share is significantly high. Their share in total enrolment is 62.45 percent.

4.11.2 College Education

Table: 4.25

Number of Colleges and Enrolment -2011-12

Taluks	No of Colleges	Government Degree Colleges			No of Colleges	Private Degree Colleges(Aided/Unaided)		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Afzalpur	2	341	198	539	-	-	-	-
Aland	2	306	221	527	1	573	365	938
Chincholi	2	176	140	316	1	180	148	328
Chitapur	2	219	285	504	1	126	81	207
Kalaburagi	5	2193	1334	3527	12	3385	3496	4881
Jevargi	1	431	307	738	-	-	-	-
Sedam	1	287	159	746	1	359	215	574
District	**15**	**3953**	**2944**	**6897**	**16**	**4623**	**4305**	**8928**

Source:DDPI,Kalaburagi

The total number of Degree colleges is 31in the district and out of them 17 are located in Kalaburagi Taluka, mainly in Kalaburagi city. Many of the colleges in the talukas are mainly Arts Colleges. The enrolment in colleges is 15825 and out of them 7249 (45.80) are girls. The participation of girls is increasing over the time period. The quality of education has not improved much. This is evident from low performance of the students in competitive examinations. There is a need to open the Coaching Centres and finishing schools to train the students in this direction.

4.11.3 Professional Education

There are six Engineering colleges and two medical colleges. All these are located in Kalaburagi City. There are 75 Nursing colleges. There are two Ayurvedic colleges and two Homoeopathy colleges and all of them are established in Kalaburagi City. There are three private Dental Colleges. There are four Govt. Polytechnic colleges and 12 private polytechnic college in the district. The enrolment of girls in professional education is very low. It is 30 percent in technical education and 40 percent in medical education. It is

necessary to increase their participation in technical education which has wider application in global job market. The quality of Education in professional colleges is satisfactory. Recently, some good companies are coming to the Engineering colleges; hence placement opportunities for the students have increased.

Table: 4.26
Professional Educational Institutions in the District and Student Enrollment

Colleges	No	Boys	Girls	Total
Private Medical colleges (Allopathy)	2	150	100 (40.0)	250
Private Medical colleges (Indian System of Medicine)	4	117	94 (44.54)	211
Private Dental colleges	3	50	70 (58.33)	120
Government Polytechnic colleges	4	594	285 (32.42)	879
Private Polytechnic colleges	12	1667	721 (30.19)	2388
Private Engineering colleges (Aided/Unaided)	6	1134 (70.0)	486 (30.0)	1620

Source: DAG 2011-12

University Education

Now the district is served by Kalaburagi University. The history of the University goes back to 1970 when due to the efforts made by local educationalists and philanthropists a post graduate centre of Karnatak University was established at Kalaburagi. This centre was elevated to the status of an independent University in 1980 with the sole motto of promoting development in this backward region through spread of literacy and higher education. The university has now 38 post graduate departments offering about 35 courses.Various courses and two Post Graduate centres at Bidar, and Raichur. About 3000 students seek admission to various Courses every year. The research activity in the University has been focused on the problems of this backward region. The University is thus building up human resources to promote development of this region.

A Central University was also started in the year 2009 on the recommendations of Nanjundappa Committee Report during the XI Plan Period to address to the concerns of 'equity and access' and to increase the access to quality higher education by people in less educationally developed districts which have a Graduate Enrolment Ratio of less than the national average of 11%. It is

offering education programmes in Arts, Social Sciences and Science and Technology.

4.12 Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level

The programmes for promotion of education in the state may be classified into three categories.

- Programmes for Universalisaion of education
- Programmes to improve infrastructure and other basic facilities
- Programmes to improve quality of education
-

Programmes for Universalisation of Primary Education- SSA

The major achievements in the field of primary education are made possible by the implementation of the Flagship programme of Sarva Shiksha Ahiyan. It attempts to implement all the programmes of universalisation of elementary education.

A Mid –day meal programme was started in 2002-03 in all Govt. and aided schools. Under the programme, 3 kilograms of rice per month for each child was given in all Government and Aided schools until 2002.03. Then Akshara Dasoha

Programme was started during the year 2002-03 in seven districts of North eastern parts of Karnataka which were identified as educationally and economically most backward areas. Under this programme children who were studying in 1-5th standards in Government primary schools were served hot cooked meals in the afternoon.

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Main Objectives of the Programmes :

- To improve the Enrollment/Attedance of the poor students.
- To reduce drop-outs of the students during the academic year.
- To improve the health status of the children through increasing nutrients.
- To increase learning ability level.
- To promote National Integration and equality feeling among students.

During 2003-04 this programme of Midday Meals was tended the remaining 20 districts.

This programme was further exsevended to Government Aided primary schools from 01-09-2004.

It was exsevended to high schools form 2008-09.

In primary schools every child gets 490 calories of nutrition and 13.8 gms of protein per day by Midday Meals.728.35 calories and 20.7 gms. proteins are available for each student of High School Details of nutritional values of meals, cost of cooking ingredients used, the number of beneficiaries of each day, cleanliness, safety, economical usage, additional nutrional tablets-are displayed on the kitchen wall writings in schools for public information. During 2011-12 the expenditure on mid day meals was Rs. 2464.20 lakhs and the beneficiaries were 326572 children.

Special Enrolment Drive

Special enrolment drive is conducted every year by local leaders, PRI members SDMC members and school staff to persuade the parents of children not enrolled to enroll their children in schools.

To increase the access of children to education and to reduce the dropouts at secondary education level especially among the girl children, the State government introduced free bicycles to girl students studying in high schools to facilitate them to go to a nearby place to attend a high school.

State Gouvernement Initiatives Free Uniforms, Text Books and School Bags

All children studying in Class I to X from Govt. and Aided schools are provided with free text books and free uniforms and school bags. This has helped to reduce the financial load on the parents and has motivated them to send the children to schools.

Free Bicycles to the Children

To increase the access of children to education and to reduce the dropouts at secondary education level especially among the girl children, the State government introduced free bicycles to girl students studying in high schools to facilitate them to go to a nearby place to attend a high school**.** The Scheme was extended to cover the boys also. However, the scheme is now revisited due to financial constraints.

Programmes to improve Infrastructure and other basic facilities

The focus of the programme is to improve the infrastructure facilities and create learning atmosphere in the schools. Provision of eight basic facilities like- common toilets, girls' toilets, drinking water, electricity, ramps, playground, compound wall and library is being provided under SSA programme. Five basic facilities are identified as important by the State Government these are called Panchasoulabhya; these are- Drinking Water, Sanitation, School building, playground and compound wall. These are taken up in the district under various schemes such as SSA, NABARD, BRGF and Special Development plan. This has helped to increase the infrastructure facilities in schools.

Programmes to Improve Quality of Education

Department of State Education Research and Training,

This is popularly known as DSERT aims at providing academic leadership in school education as well as improving the quality of education at Primary, Secondary and Teacher Education levels in the State. It is one of the wings of the Department of Public Instruction. The following are the main units of DSERT.

I) Objectives & Activities of DSERT

1) Maintaining and improving quality of education in primary and secondary schools in the state,

2) Management of teacher education in the state (both pre service and in service education) both at the elementary education and secondary education levels,

3) Management of Government Colleges of teacher education, District Institutes of Education and Training and other Government teacher training institutions.

4) Promoting Science Education in the state.

5) Procurement and supply of Teaching Learning Materials (TLMs) and resource books to schools

6) Designing and implementing in service teacher training courses in consevent, pedagogy, innovative methods like theatre in education, use of low cost and no cost teaching learning materials in schools, etc.,

7) Procurement and supply of colour TVs, Audio and Video cassettes, Computers, CD ROMs, laboratory and library materials, maps, charts and models to schools,

8) Conduct of training programs through teleconferencing and video conferencing,

The DSERT has helped to improve the quality of teaching through continuous training programmes for teachers in schools.

Nali-Kali, EDUSAT and other programmes.

In addition to this the the Nali-Kali programme which is an activity based approach is in place for classes 1to 3 in all the Govt. schools. Nali- Kali is a joyful learning programme. In this programme, all the teaching learning processes take place through songs, games, storytelling, and use of educational toys. The class room is decorated with alphabets, numbers and pictures. The Nali-Kali mode adopts multi-grade technique in multi-level classrooms. The program has been implemented in the state with right earnest. An evaluation study shows that Nali Kali has made a positive impact on the learning levels of the students especially students belonging to the socially backward and minority communities. These socially backward communities now seem to be on par with socially advanced communities. (CMDR Dharwad, 2010)

EDUSAT IN KARNATAKA

In Karnataka this project was introduced to utilize the Technology to improve the quality of Education at the Elementary and Secondary Schools. In all, about 840 Primary Schools had the facilities to receive the quality Video Programmes through the Direct Reception Systems (DRS), and a Television Set

The objectives of the programme are,

- To develop quality broadcast video materials in Language and Core Subjects (Mathematics, Science, Social Studies and Languages)

- To develop the required compesevencies in Language and Core subjects in children

- To provide academic support (by way of video Programmes) to Teachers working in Multi-level and Multi grade Context

EDUSAT has helped in providing quality instruction through video programmes to students studying in the interior villages. The students have benefited from the video programmes delivered through the Satellite. The benefit gained is in terms of gain in knowledge and understanding of the consevent, improvement in attedance and holding attention and interest in viewing programmes is satisfactory. The teachers are also benefitted by gain in knowledge.

These various major programmes for improving all the dimensions of education-enrolment, infrastructure and learning abilities that have been implemented in the district have made some impact on education. The enrolment and availability of infrastructure has improved significantly but the gain in terms of quality education still remains a gray area.

4.13 Per Capita Expenditure on Education

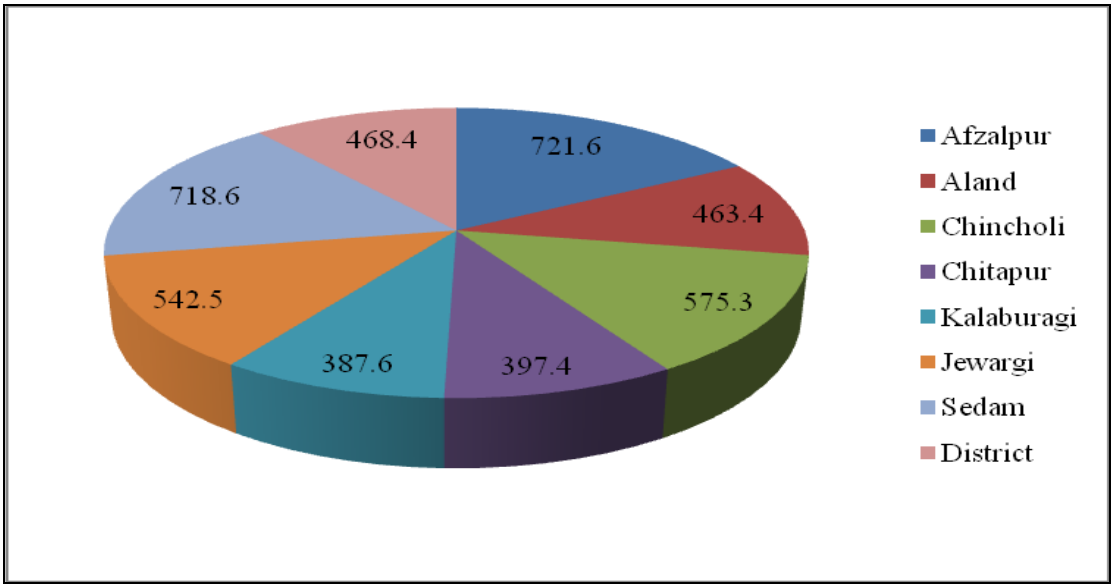
The analysis of per capita expenditure on education indicates the resources and physical capital allocated to increase the Human capital. This also indicates the priority assigned to education.
The per capita expenditure on education is estimated talukawise covering all the programmes under SSA, Mid Day Meals programme, Zilla Panchayat, NABARD, Special Development Plan etc. The per capita expenditure on education in the district varies from Rs. 387.6 in Kalaburagi taluka to Rs. 721.6 in Afzalpur taluka. It is Rs. 718.3 in Sedam taluka and Rs. 397 in Chitapur Taluka. Thus the average expenditure spent on education is very low in the district. Thus the district is at a very low level and has to devote more resources for promoting good education in the district.

Table 4.26
(a) Per Capita Expenditure on Education

Afzalpur	Aland	Chincholi	Chitapur	Kalaburagi	Jewargi	Sedam	District
721.6	463.4	575.3	397.4	387.6	542.5	718.6	468.4

Source: computed fromdata by DDPI

Figure 4.11-
Per capita expenditure on education

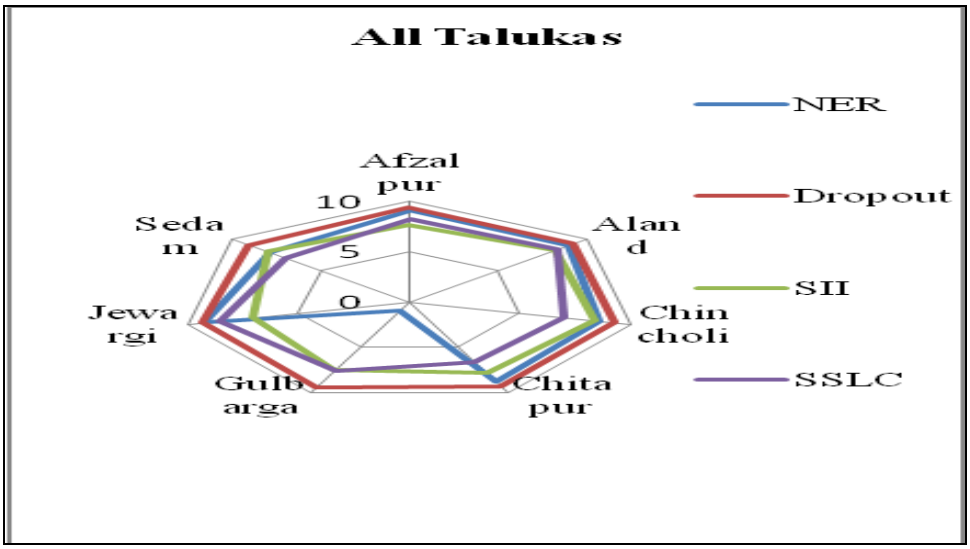


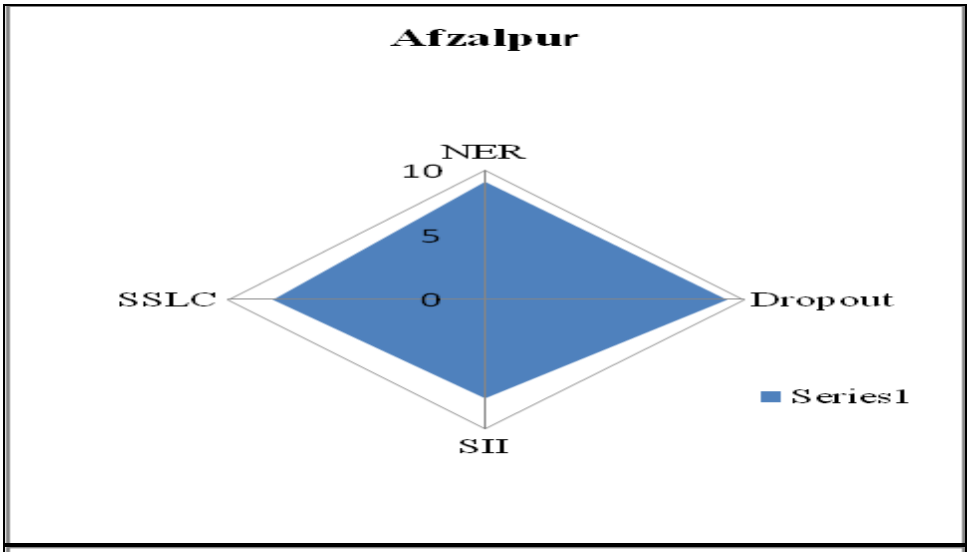
4.14 Radar Analysis for Education

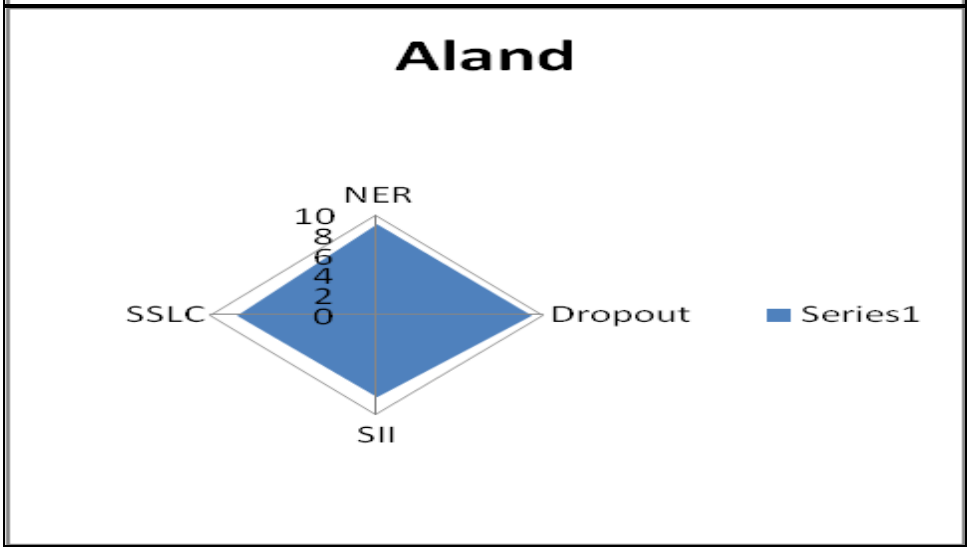
The radar analysis gives us the achievements and gaps in different dimensions of education. It is a statistical mapping of the data in a comparative framework with regard to different indicators. This helps us to formulate a more focused policy and programmes. It also gives the comparative performance of all the talukas. The radar analysis is based on the following indicators.

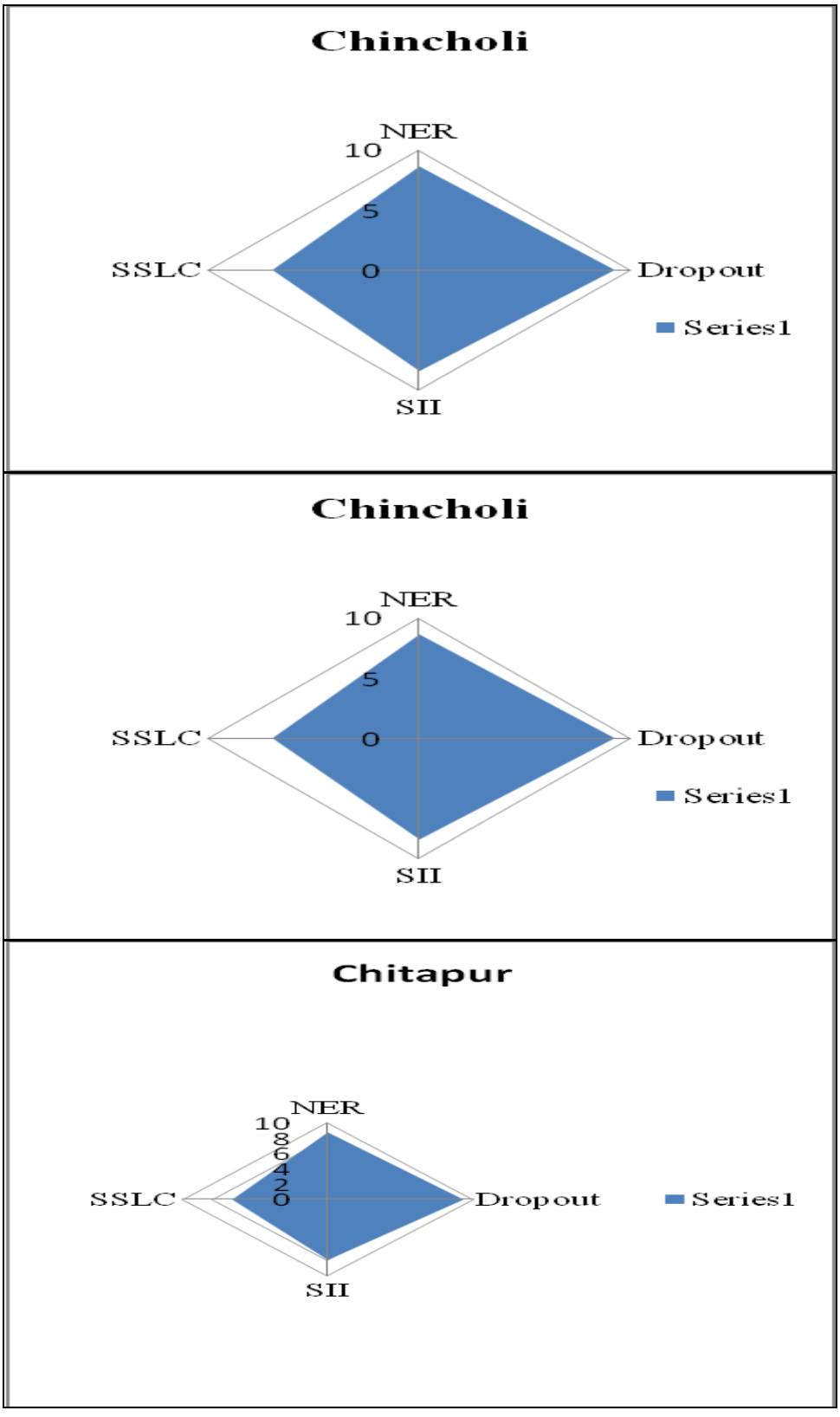
1. Net Enrolment ratio
2. Dropout rate
3. School infrastructure index
4. Performance in SSLC examination

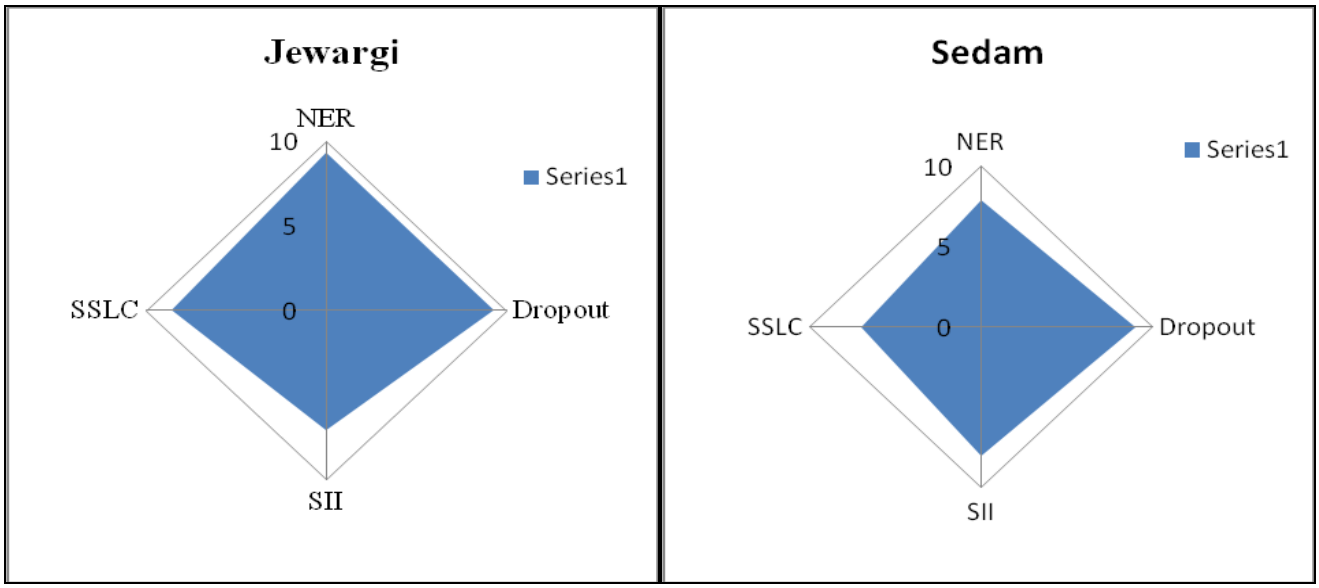
Kalaburagi taluka has made significant achievements in all the indicators. Afzalpur taluka is falling short in school infrastructure and SSLC results. Chitapur and Chicholi talukas have to perform better in SSLC results.Sedam taluak needs attention towards improving infrastructure, performance in SSLC and net enrolment Ratio.


All Talukas
NER
Dropout
SII
SSLC
Afzal pur
Alan d
Chin choli
Chita pur
Gulb arga
Jewa rgi
Seda m
10
5
0


Afzalpur
NER
Dropout
SII
SSLC
10
5
0
Series1


Aland
NER
Dropout
SII
SSLC
10
8
6
4
2
0
Series1


Chincholi
NER
10
5
0
SSLC
Dropout
SII
Series1
Chincholi
NER
10
5
0
SSLC
Dropout
SII
Series1
Chitapur
NER
10
8
6
4
2
0
SSLC
Dropout
SII
Series1



4.15 A Study on Quality of Education- A Field Level Assessment

4.15.1 Introduction

The education policy adopted by the Central and State Govt. in recent years focuses on quality of education. The low literacy rates in the initial stage and the slow progress achieved in enrolment at primary and secondary level directed the policy to focus on availability and access. The drive i.e., on enrolment and infrastructure was to increase the enrolment and put every child in a better school. In this process the quality was overlooked. Now the shift in policy is from input to learning outcome oriented i.e., from 'schooling' to 'learning.' This policy shift is on account of the results of various surveys that were conducted in recent years throughout the country.

The quality issue in education is difficult to quantify as teaching learning processes are more subjective in nature. The aggregate quantitative measure of quality of education in Karnataka is the performance of the students in SSLC and PUC Public examinations. Kalaburagi district has consissevently a low performance in SSLC results. The performance is dismal when one looks at the PUC results. Quality education is now a national concern especially with regard to education in rural areas. A study was conducted by NCAER and University of Maryland entitled "India- Human Development Survey (IHDS)" in rural as well as urban areas in the country to examine the various facets of education. With regard to quality, the performance was assessed on the basis of three basic skills, reading writing and arithmetic among the children in the age group of 8to 11. At all India level the results show that 54% of the students could read. 67% could write and 48% could subtract. The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by PRATHAM is regularly brought out every year

based on the performance of students in basic skills. The report for 2013 indicates the declining trend in quality significantly in rural areas. The percentage of children in class V who can read class II text was 45% in 2010 44.3% in 2011, 48.5% in 2012 and 42.2% in 2013 (ASER 2013).

In this context, the present study is taken up in two schools in Kalaburagi District.

4.15.2 Methodology

Kalaburagi District is low placed in quality of education as evident from SSLC and PUC results. A micro level study is conducted among 8th std. students to assess the learning skills acquired by them in three subjects i.e., English, Kannada and Mathematics. Sedam taluka was randomly selected for the survey. From this taluka two Govt. Schools with lowest performance in SSLC were identified for the study. These schools are Govt. Pre University college Sedam and Govt. High School Oodagi, One is located in urban area and the other is in rural area. These schools have low performance in SSLC results and are bottom place among the schools in the District.

In these schools, 15 students from 8th std. were randomly selected for study. Students from 8th std. were selected because they have completed primary education and the foundation for secondary education is being laid down in this standard. Therefore, the learning base of the students at this level has to be identified to formulate strategies for teaching and preparing them for facing higher level examination.

4.15.3 Assessment of Learning Skills

The performance of students in English and Kannada is assessed below.

Table: 4.27
Performance of students - Reading (English)

	Level of performance	English			
		Alphabets	Words	Para	Story
Govt. PUC college Sedam	Nil	0	2	5	6
	Average	0	10	8	7
	Good	15	3	2	2
Total		15	15	15	15
Govt. High School Oodagi	Nil	0	0	4	5
	Average	0	12	7	6
	Good	15	3	4	4
total		15	15	15	15
Grand total		30	30	30	30

Source: Primary data.

Table: 4.28
Performance of students – Writing (English)

	Sedam			Oodagi N=15		
	Nil	**Average**	**Good**	**Nil**	**Average**	**Good**
Alphabets	0	2 (3.33)	13 (86.66)	0	8 (53.33)	7 (46.66)
Words	2 (13.33)	10 (66.66)	03 (20)	2 (13.33)	6 (40)	7 (46.66)
Para	6 (40)	7 (46.66)	2 (13.33)	4 (26.66)	8 (53.33)	3 (20)
Story	7 (46.66)	6 (40)	02 (13.33)	6 (40)	5 (33.33)	4 (26.66)

Source: Primary data

Table: 4.29
Aggregate Performance

	Nil	Average	Good	Total
Alphabets	0	10 (33.3)	20 (66.6)	30
Words	4 (13.33)	16 (53.33)	10 (33.33)	30
Para	10 (33.33)	15 (50.0)	5 (16.66)	30
Story	13 (43.33)	11 (30.66)	6 (20.00)	30

Source: Primary data

It is observed that the students in VIII standard are able to identify the alphabets & 66.6% could do it in a better way. But at this level they should be able to read paragraph and story with fluency and proper accent and should be able to write it. Only 20% could do it satisfactorily. This indicates the poor performance of the students at grade VIII level. That is why English is one of the subject of major failure at SSLC level. The other 50 percent are average students. English is a difficult language for the students. But English skills are now essential to complete in the globalised economy. This is one of the major reasons for their low performance in entrance test for technical education and low entry into professional education. Thus it works as an obstacle for them in joining the high paid jobs in IT sector.

Kannada is a regional language for majority of the people. 90% of the students in rural area learn in Kannada medium schools. A good knowledge of Kannada may also help the students in some courses related to Arts and Humanities. But it is observed that the students' performance in Kannada is also is not satisfactory.

Table: 4.30
Reading Skills in Kannada

	Nil	Average	Good	Total
Alphabets	0	4 (13.55)	26 (86.66)	30
Words	0	6	24	30
Para	0	12 (40.0)	18 (60.0)	30
Story	0	14 (46.6)	16 (53.3)	30

Source: Primary data

All of them can identify read and write the alphabets and words. But only 60% of them could read and write a paragraph and only 53% could read and write a story. The expected result is that the performance of the students in all parameters should be 100%. But this is not so. Thus though they are in 8th standard their knowledge of the basic language Kannada is still not perfect. The teachers both at primary and upper primary level have not made intensive efforts to improve the learning skills of the students. It is a disgusting fact that children are not able to get proficiency in their mother tongue also.

Performance in Mathematics

In general, it is observed that in Kalaburagi district students are not Mathematics friendly. There is always a psychological fear in their mind about mathematics. Majority of the teachers are also not expert in teaching of Mathematics. Thus due to the weak knowledge base in English and Mathematics, students largely opt for courses in Arts and humanities after completion of SSLC. A very small percentage of students from rural areas go for science education. They are therefore, not able to enter into advanced fields to get better and remunerative jobs. It is therefore, essential to improve their performance in mathematics.

In this study the students were given three sets of problems. These are identification of numbers, subtraction and division. In each unit seven problems were given and the performance was assessed. The results are presented below.

Table: 4.31
Performance of the Students in Mathematics

School	Numbers			Subtraction N = 30			Division N = 30		
	Nil	<5	5+	Nil	<5	5+	Nil	<5	5+
Sedam	0	0	15 (100.00)	1 (06.66)	13 (86.66)	1 (6.66)	1 (6.66)	7 (46.66)	7 (46.66)
Oodagi N = 15	0	4 (26.66)	11 (73.33)	0	15 (10.00)	0	5 (33.33)	8 (53.33)	2 (13.33)
Total	**0**	**4 (13.33)**	**26 (86.66)**	**1 (3.66)**	**28 (93.33)**	**1 (3.66)**	**6 (20.00)**	**15 (50.00)**	**9 ( )**

Source: Primary Data

The analysis of performance of students indicates that even after entering into 8th grade the students are not able to solve the division problems. 33% of students in Oodagi school and 6.6% of students in govt. School in Sedam could not solve a single problem in division. About 50% of the total students could solve less than 5 problems. Only 13% of students in Oodagi school and 46.6% students in Sedam school could solve 5 and more problems correctly. It is to be noted seriously that none of the students solved all the problems correctly. They should have no difficulty in solving subtraction problems. But, here it is observed that 93% of the students could solve only 5 or less than five problems in subtraction correctly. This indicates their very poor knowledge in mathematics. As a result they are not able to join course in science and technology and therefore choose course in Arts and Humanities.

4.15.4 Factors Affecting Level of Learning.

An analysis of the factors that contribute to slow learning levels is done here. The social background of the students is very important that impacts the learning atmosphere at home.

Social Background of the Students

The social background of the students is indicated in the following table.

Table: 4.32
Social Background of the Students

	Indicators		**No.**	**Percentage**
1)	Ownership of house		27	90.00
	a)	Kachha	19	70.37
	b)	Pucca	08	29.62
2)	Ownership of land		16	53.3
	Less than 2 acres		09	56.25
		3 to 5 acres	05	31.25
		5 +	02	12.5
3)	Availability of toilets		04	13.33
4)	Availability of drinking water		19	63.33
5)	Availability of drainage facilities		05	16.66
6)	Use of safe cooking fuel		03	20.00
7)	Ownership of assets			
	a)	Two wheelers & four wheelers	NIL	
	b)	Mobile	26	86.66
	c)	Bicycle	11	36.66
	d)	TV	09	30.00

Source: Primary data

The social background of the students indicates that these students come from poor families. The parents work as agricultural labourers 90% of them have a house but 70% of these houses are Kachcha houses. 53% of them possess land but they are not cultivators as the size of land is less than 2 acres. They give the land on lease to others and work as labourers therefore, majority of them by occupation are agricultural labourers. Only 13% of these households have toilets and 16% of them have drainage facilities. Thus the hygienic conditions are very poor. Open defection is very common among these families. 63 percent of the households have drinking water facilities near the premises and only 20 percent of the families have access to safe fuel.

Among the assets it is observed that mobile phone is the most common asset possessed by the households, 86.6% of them have a mobile phone and 30% of them have a television in the house 36% of them own a bicycle. Thus the asset base of the households is very low.

It is thus observed that the learning atmosphere in home is absent. The parents go for work throughout the day and have very little time in the evening to spend with their children. The illiteracy of the parents is another factor that makes them negligent towards the children. They have very less knowledge about the activities of the children. Therefore, the students do not get any learning support at home. Lack of learning atmosphere at home is also identified as one of the significant factors contributing to low performance of the students in the study by IHDS.

Caste Background of the Students

The students in Govt. Schools mainly belong to SC, ST and OBC group. This is evident from the caste background of the students.

Table: 4.33
Caste Background of the Students

Name	SC	ST	OBC	GM	Total
Govt. PUC College Sedam	03 (20.00)	1 (6.66)	10 (66.66)	1 (6.66)	15 (100.00)
Govt. High School Oodagi	03 (20.00)	01 (6.66)	7 (46.66)	4 (26.66)	5 (100.00)
Total	6 (20.00)	2 (6.66)	17 (56.66)	5 (16.67)	30 (30.00)

Source: Primary data

56% of these students belong to OBC group and 26 percent belong to SC & ST group. The percentage of OBC is more in the sample due to their larger proportion in population. The percentage of SC / ST is as per their proportion in population on the one hand and their low enrolment in higher education on the other. Many of them drop at high school level and join the labour force, only 17% of the students belong to GM category.

Education of the Parents

Education of the parent is an important factor contributing to the learning level of a student. If the parents have minimum level of literacy, a learning atmosphere is created at home parents enquire about the activities in the school, homework etc., and also motivates the child to read and write. This induces the child to read and write and develop interest in education. Therefore, the literacy level of the parents was enquired here.

Table: 4.34
Education of the Parents

	Sedam		Oodagi		Total	
	Father N = 15	**Mother N 15**	**Father N = 15**	**Mother N 15**	**Father N = 30**	**Mother N 30**
Illiteracy	09 (60.00)	11 (73.33)	08 (53.33)	13 (86.66)	17 (56.66)	24 (80.00)
Primary	03 (20.00)	04 (26.66)	03 (20.00)	02 (13.33)	06 (20.00)	06 (20.00)
Secondary	02 (13.33)	-	01 (6.66)	-	03 (10.00)	-
Graduation and above	01 (6.66)	-	03 (20.00)	-	04 (13.33)	

Source: Primary data

Majority of the parents are illiterate, 80% of the mothers and 56.6 percent of the fathers are illiterate. Thus about 70% of the parents are illiterate. None of the mothers have secondary education and only 6 of them have primary education (20%) on the other hand 13% of the fathers have education upto graduation level and 10% of them have education upto secondary level. 56% of them are illiterate. Thus, level of literacy is low among the fathers also but, it is the level of education of the mother is very important because she is in close contact with the children and can in fluence their learning abilities. But 80% of them are illiterate and that explains partially the low performance of the children.

Goals before the Students:

The goals set by the students for their life have a significant influence on motivation to learn and achieve better results. Gandhiji said low ambition is crime. Therefore, setting higher goals for achievement is essential and

teachers can influence the thinking of the children at early stage. To test this, a question was asked to these students about their goal in life. The answers are indicated in the following table.

Table: 4.35
Goals before the students

Sl. No.	Goals	Sedam School	Oodagi School	Total
1	Teacher	04 (26.66)	03	07 (23.33)
2	Clerk in Office	02 (13.33)	02 (13.33)	04 (13.33)
3	Bus driver	01 (06.66)	-	01 (3.33)
4	Farmer	00	00	00
5	Labourer	02 (13.33)	02 (13.33)	04 (13.33)
6	Police	03 (20.00)	04 (26.66)	07 (23.33)
7	Govt. Officer / Manager	01 (6.66)	01 (6.66)	02 (6.66)
8	Scientist	00	00	00
9	Engineer / Doctor	01 (6.66)	-	01 (3.33)
10	No Idea	01 (6.66)	03 (20.00)	04 (13.33)
		15 (100.00)	15 (100.00)	30 (100.00)

Source: Primary data

A few common goals were listed and placed before the students. Teacher and police are the common goals expressed by 46.6 percent of the students. Teacher is common choice as they see the personality everyday which command lot of respect in the village. Police, the students said can control the people and commands power in the society.

With such a low knowledge base, they cannot be a good teacher and police is a not creative personality. Some creative and high placed positions like Govt. Officer, Manager, Scientist, Engineer / Doctor etc., are not in list of the students. These goals need hard efforts and strong knowledge base, which the students donot possess, thus with low ambitious they have low motivation to make to achieve excellence in education. Girls mainly have the goal to become a teacher. Thus, they are yet to come out of their stereotyped roles and attitudes.

The students need exposure to high role models like Dr. Babasahed Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi, Jyotiba Phule,

and Abdul Kalam Scientists like CV Raman, Jagadish Chandra Bose who have struggled hard in their life to achieve their goals. The teacher should also educate the children to think high.

Difficulties in Learning

The students develop interest in subjects that they understand properly. Lack of interest in learning makes them to dropout. Many students dropout in IX or X grade as they are not able to understand the subjects properly and ultimately fail to score better. The students were asked a question about the subjects they find difficult to study.

The observations are recorded below.

Table: 4.36
Difficult Subjects

	Sedam		Oodagi		Total	
Name of the subject	**No.**	**Percentage**	**No.**	**Percentage**	**No.**	**Percentage**
Science	12	80	10	66.66	22	73.33
Mathematics	08	53.33	09	60	17	56.66
English	13	86.66	14	93.33	27	90.00
Kannada	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social Studies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hindi	08	53.33	05	33.33	13	43.33

Source: Field study

English and science are the two subjects that are difficult for the students 73% students expressed sciences as difficult subject and 90% students expressed English as the difficult subject 56.6 percent students find mathematics as difficult subject. Thus the important subjects like Science, English and Mathematics are difficult for students. 43.3 percent students also find Hindi as difficult subject.

It is essential to provide them coaching in these subjects. The quality of teaching needs to be improved and remedial teaching should be implemented effectively. Continuous assessment process should be introduced and the students should be monitored regularly for their progress.

School Infrastructure

The availability and functioning of basic infrastructure facilities also have influence on learning environment in the school. The two schools have inadequate infrastructure base. The toilets are not in functional condition, the students sit on the floor and teaching aids are not available. The laboratory is also not well equipped. The teachers are not qualified to teach subjects like science and mathematics. The interaction with the teachers revealed that the students have less interest in learning and are not regular to school. After meals the students do not come back to classes. No strict policies can be adopted as there is a fear that they may drop out. it thus

requires intensive and continuous efforts to bring about a change in the situation.

4.15.5 Conclusion

This micro level study attempts to bring out the ground level realities and find answer to a basic question why the performance of the students is very low and why the students from this backward region are not able to get entry into professional education. It brings out the facts that the knowledge base of the students is very low when compared to the grade in which they are studying. They are not able to perform the tasks in mathematics that are expected to be done by the students in Grade IV & V. In English, they are not able to do the tasks that need to be performed by the students in V std. The base is weak at primary and higher primary level and this affects the learning abilities at higher levels of education. Thus the students in this backward district are caught in vicious circle of poverty of knowledge. This knowledge deprivation has led to their exclusion in development process.

Strong efforts are required to break this vicious circle of poverty of knowledge. Corporates like Azim Premji foundation and Ratan Tata Trust that are working in Yadgir District have to extend their activities in this district also. The dept. of education and NGOs have to play an important role in this regard. In absence of essential resources for industrial growth and insecurity in agriculture, education is the only alternative for providing better life to the people.

4.16 An Overview and Persisting Educational Gaps in the District.

The district is in transition phase and is experiencing rapid development in the field of education. But the level of literacy has increased to only 65.6 percent and it is well below the State average of 75.6 percent. But there has been significant increase in literacy level between 2001 and 2011. The total literacy has improved from 50 percent to 65.6 percent and the increase in female literacy is from 37 percent to 55 percent.

The low literacy level of the district indicates low level of human development and lack of human resources in the district. Despite of the efforts made by the government the growth trend in literacy is very slow. Low female literacy and low rural literacy indicate wide gender and rural urban gap. This needs an urgent attention. Lack of adequate infrastructure is also a cause for low enrolment. Many schools do not have adequate classrooms. There is a need to open more high schools for girls with hostel facilities to reduce the gender gap. Such high schools for girls with Hostels should be established at Taluka level.

The quality of education has to be improved as the SSLC results are not improving over the years as compared to other districts in the state. The district is ranked among the lowest districts in the

state in this context. The performance of the students is very low in English Science and Mathematics. The schools should be provided with library and Laboratory facilities to improve the learning environment in schools. There is a need for adequate training to the teachers to impart quality education. They should be provided with modern teaching aids to make the difficult subject student friendly.

Many teachers in rural areas travel from the nearby sub urban areas and therefore are not able to work efficiently. There is a need to provide accommodation to the teachers, especially to the lady teachers in rural areas. The School Development and Management Committees (SDMCs) should monitor effectively the functioning of schools in their villages.

Special attention should be given to address the needs of the children living in Camps and Tandas in Aland, Chincholi and Jevargi Talukas of the district. A large section of population living in these locations is migrant population. The number of children in such locations is less than twenty and hence primary schools can not be opened in these areas. Under Education Guarantee Scheme tent schools are opened in some areas. But their coverage is less. The district thus needs an integrated drive to promote education and literacy.

The enrolment in higher education is significantly low. It should be increased with adequate financial assistance. Government has now taken the lead in establishing degree colleges at Taluka Level. This has helped to increase the enrolment in Higher Education.

Comprehensive efforts are now being made under Sarva shiksha Abhiyan to improve the Access, Infrastructure and Quality of Education. These efforts have helped to increase the enrolment rate. The issues that need urgent attention now are the retention and improvement in quality of education.

CHAPTER-5
HEALTH AND NUTRITION

5.1. Introduction

A well-nourished, healthy workforce is a pre-condition for sustainable development. Health contributes to build human capital and increases the per capita GDP by increasing productivity of existing resources coupled with resource accumulation and technical change. (Fogel 1994) The improved health status due to public interventions in the form of health care services may therefore, be considered as labour enhancing technical change. On the other hand, economic development results in improved nutrition, better sanitation, innovations in medical technologies; all these increase the health status of the people. Therefore, a close link is established between health, nutrition and economic development.

The link between nutrition and human development has been brought out clearly in the International Conference on Nutrition (ICN) held in Rome in 1992. The Conference in its World Declaration and Plan of Action for Nutrition, stated that nutritional well-being of all people is a pre-condition for the development of societies and is a key objective of progress in human development.

Nutrition plays a critical role in human resource development since deficiencies in essential nutrients lead to malnutrition, which affects an individual's mental and physical state, resulting in poor health and poor work performance and low income. In addition, a hungry, malnourished child may have mild to serious learning disabilities, resulting in poor school performance; a sick, poorly nourished child is thus deprived of knowledge and skills to compete for better jobs in labour market.

Life expectancy largely depends on the health status of the people. It is influenced by a host of factors like status of public health and hygiene, drinking water and sanitation, maternal and child health, status of nutrition, access to health care system and its functioning, the incidence of morbidity and disease, the regional endemic diseases if any etc.

The interventions by the state in the form of provision of public health care system are not only essential but also inevitable. The equitable distribution of the health care infrastructure and its efficiency in delivery of services has significant impact on the health status of the poor and marginalized groups. The health needs of the people are also met by the private health sector which is growing rapidly in urban and

semi urban areas to cater to those who have ability to pay.

This chapter brings out the Health and nutrition status of the people in Kalaburagi district. It analyses the existing health infrastructure and its accessibility to the people. The health status indicators related to maternal and child health and nutrition, the endemic diseases in the district are also analysed here. The issues that need attention and policy interventions are brought out at the end.

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

There is a close association between population, health and nutrition, the growth structure of population influences the demand pattern for health services. The population growth also contributes to increasing poverty and malnutrition and thus affects the health status of the people especially women and children,

Table 5.1

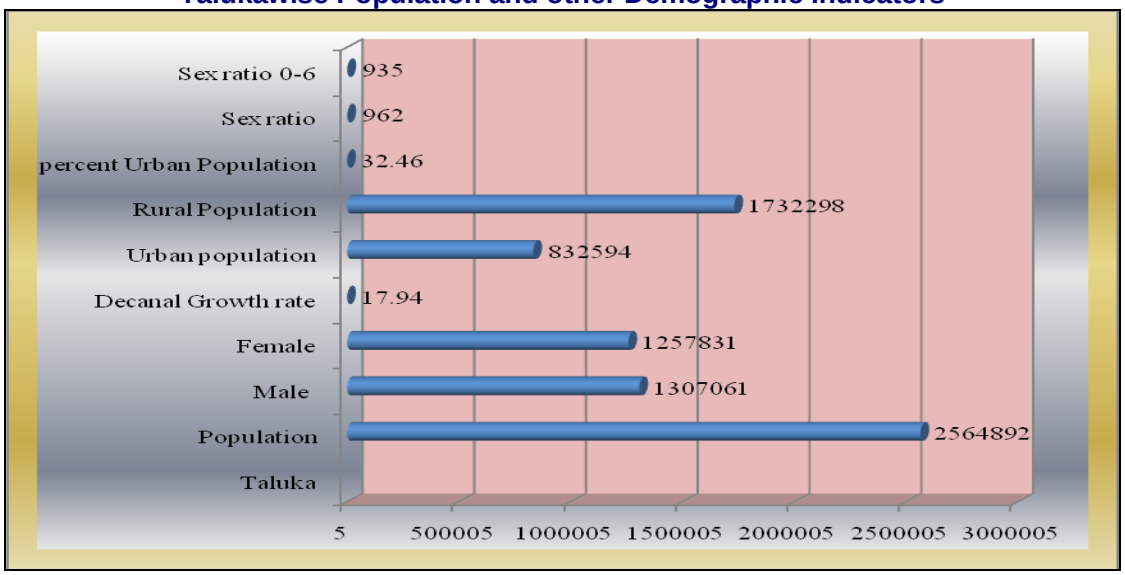
Talukawise Population and other Demographic Indicators

Sl. N	Taluka	Population	Male	Female	Decanal Growth rate	Urban population	Rural Population	percent Urban Population	Sex ratio	Sex ratio 0-6
1	**Afzalpur**	220161	113430	106731	22.26	27081	193080	12.8	941	936
2	**Aland**	342220	176580	165640	15.17	42366	299854	12	938	922
3	**Chincholi**	254032	128194	125838	13.58	20910	233122	8.2	982	947
4	**Chitapur**	403135	202441	200694	9.90	129483	273652	34.6	991	943
5	**Kalaburagi**	830512	426398	404114	22.91	541617	288895	71.9	948	926
6	**Jevargi**	296976	151422	145554	26.23	25684	271292	9.4	961	923
7	**Sedam**	217856	108596	109260	11.08	45453	17403	21.5	1060	982
	Total	**2564892**	**1307061**	**1257831**	**17.94**	**832594**	**1732298**	**32.46**	**962**	**935**

Source: Census of India 2011

The growth rate of population during 2001-2011 is 17.94 which is well above the State average of 15.67. The growth rate is lowest in Chitapur taluka i.e.9.90 percent and maximum in Jevargi taluka. The district shares 4.2percent population of the State. The number of households has increased from 376,766 to 465,245 and the growth rate is 23.38. The sex ratio in 0-6 age group is 935, it is maximum in Sedam i.e. 982 and lowest in Aland i.e.922 and it is 926 in Kalaburagi. The district average is 935.

Figure: 5.1
Talukawise Population and other Demographic Indicators



Urbanization trend indicates economic development and diversification of economic activities through expansion of secondary and tertiary sectors. The percent of urban population to total population is increasing but the process is very slow. This is on account of the fact that Cement industry is the only major industry in the district. The industry is concentrated in Chitapur and Sedam Talukas. The percent of urban population is 32.6 in the district but below the state average of 38.57. It is maximum in Kalaburagi taluka 71.9 percent.the other two talukas with sizable urban population are Chitapur (34.6percent) and Sedam (21.5 percent). The urban population is lowest in Chincholi taluka. It is only 8 percent of the total population. The slow urbanization trend indicates lack of diversification and modernization and existence of a backward and traditional economy.

Sex ratio

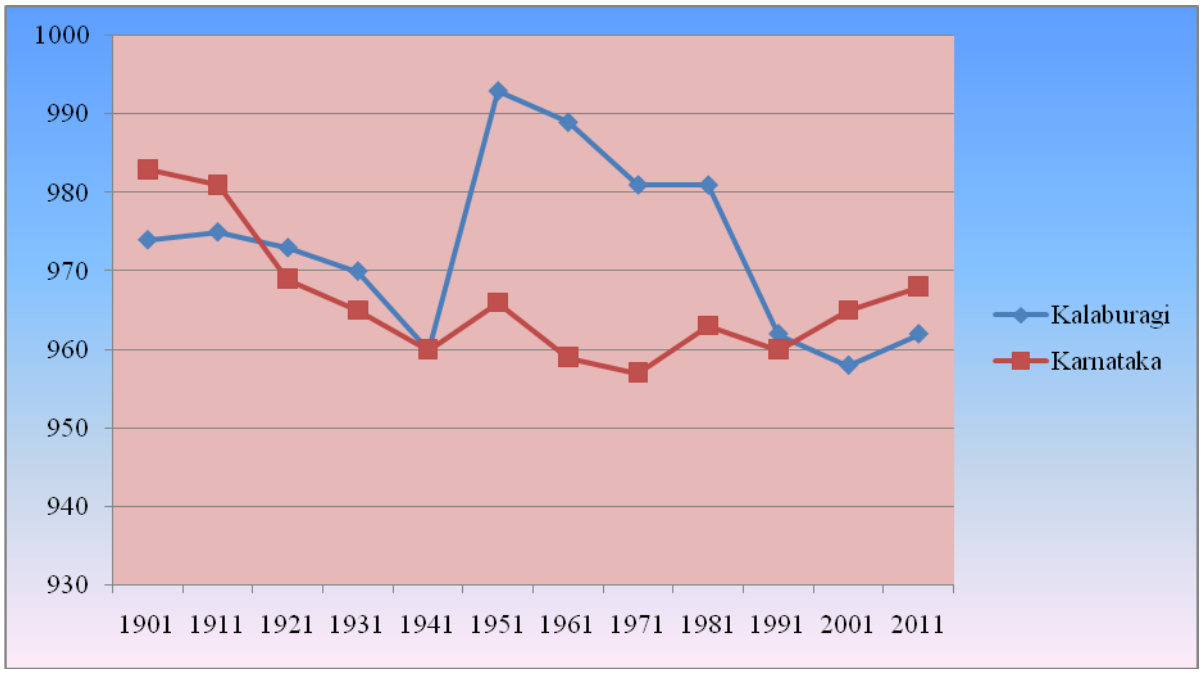
The trend in sex ratio from 1901 to 2011 is indicated in the following table.

Table 5.2
Sex Ratio 1901-2011

District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Kalaburagi	974	975	973	970	960	993	989	981	981	962	958	962
Karnataka	983	981	969	965	960	966	959	957	963	960	965	968

Source: Census of India 1901-2011

Figure: 5.2
Sex Ratio 1901-2011



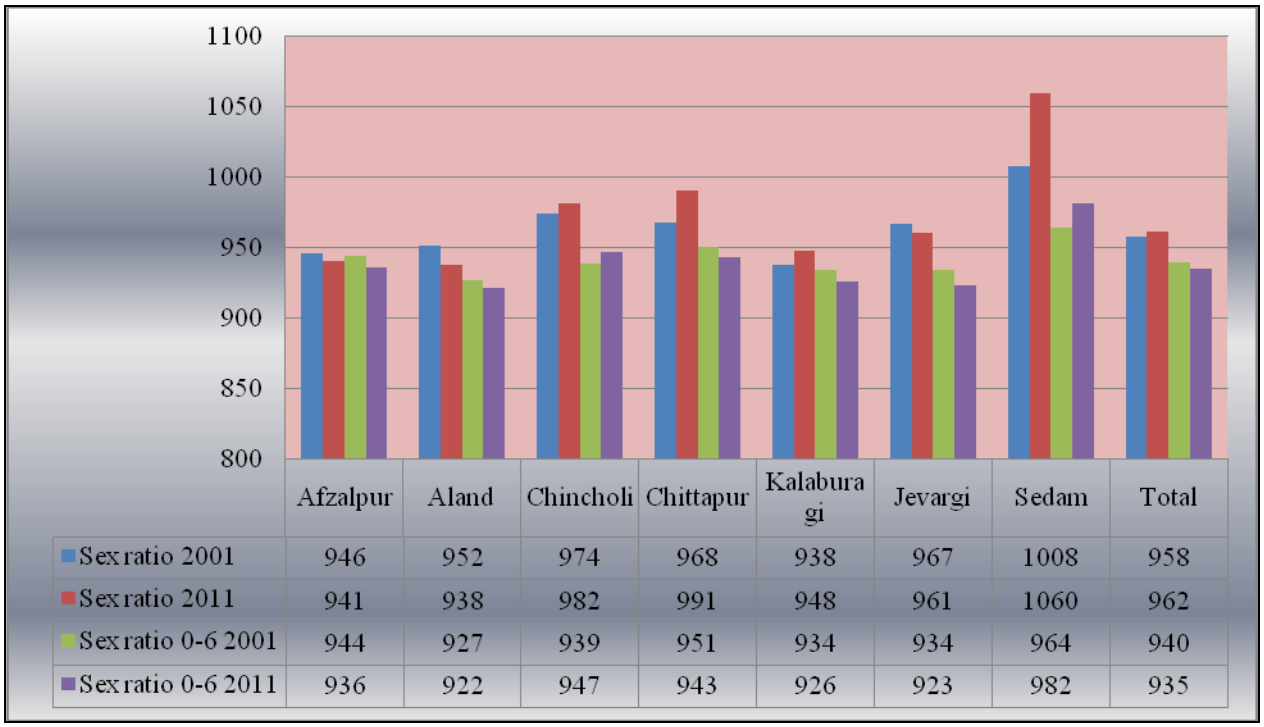
The sex ratio is declining over the years. But the trend is reversed after 2001. This is on account of the measures undertaken by the Govt. to empower the women and to save the girl child. The sex ratio of 962 is still below the State average of 968. The sex ratio has increased for the district from 958 to 962 between 2001-2011 and for the State it has increased from 965 to 968. The low sex ratio indicates the increasing number of 'missing women'. This also supports the fact that the gender inequality exists in the society and the status of women in family and society continues to be lower despite of the empowerment programmes undertaken by the Govt.

Table 5.3
Sex Ratio in the Talukas in the District

Sl.No.	Talukas	Sex ratio 2001	Sex ratio 2011	Sex ratio 0-6 2001	Sex ratio 0-6 2011
1	Afzalpur	946	941	944	936
2	Aland	952	938	927	922
3	Chincholi	974	982	939	947
4	Chitapur	968	991	951	943
5	Kalaburagi	938	948	934	926
6	Jevargi	967	961	934	923
7	Sedam	1008	1060	964	982
	Total	**958**	**962**	**940**	**935**

Source: Census of India 2001-2011.

Figure: 5.3
Sex Ratio in the Talukas in the District



	Afzalpur	Aland	Chincholi	Chittapur	Kalaburagi	Jevargi	Sedam	Total
Sex ratio 2001	946	952	974	968	938	967	1008	958
Sex ratio 2011	941	938	982	991	948	961	1060	962
Sex ratio 0-6 2001	944	927	939	951	934	934	964	940
Sex ratio 0-6 2011	936	922	947	943	926	923	982	935

The Declining Sex Ratio In 0-6 Age Group is The Major Concern today due to significant Decline observed during 1981-2001. During This Period, The Sex Ratio In This Group has declined From 975 To 949 in the State. Among The South Indian States, the decline is substantial In Tamil Nadu And Karnataka. This Needs Attentionas it Is Taking Place In 'Gender Friendly' States. (Agnihotri 2001& Bose A 2001) The Situation Across The Regions May Vary As A Micro Level Study In Rural Karnataka Indicates The Sex Ratio Of 65 To 100 In this Age Group (Martha Nussabaum 2002). The Explanation For This Phenomenon Of Declining Sex Ratio Emerges From Various Counters. It may be on account Of 'High Female Mortality' Or 'Female Infanticide' 'Expanded Infanticide' Or 'Entitlements Failure' (Agnihotri S.B.2000) Or 'High Tech Sexism' (Sen A.K. 2000).

The sex ratio in Kalaburagi district in this group has declined from 940 to 935. This has continued despite of the introduction of the schemes like Bhagyalaxmi in the State and the District. The Government of India has passed the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Detection Act (1994) to prevent female feticide, but the situation has not improved, there is a need to implement the Act more effectively and generate awareness among the people about it.

5.3. Infant Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the deaths of infants of age less than one year per thousand live births. The millennium development goal is to reduce the child mortality (Under Five) by two third by 2015. The under five mortality rate is influenced by the IMR. At the national level, infant mortality rate has declined from 129 in 1971 to 57 per 1000 live births in year 2006 and to 47 per 1000 live births in the year 2010. Of this, the decline in rural areas was more (from 62 per 1000 live births to 51per 1000 live births). In urban areas, the decline in IMR was from 39 per 1000 live births to 31 per 1000 live births during the same period.

The under five mortality rate in Karnataka has come down from 125 in 1990 to 59 in 2010. Further, in Karnataka, the MMR has come down from 245 in 1997-98 to 178 in 2007-08 and to 144 in 2011-12. The MDG goal is likely to be achieved by 2015. This has been made possible due to the introduction of several Programmes and incentives to promote the institutional delivery and to reduce the risk of death in pre and post delivery.

Table: 5.4

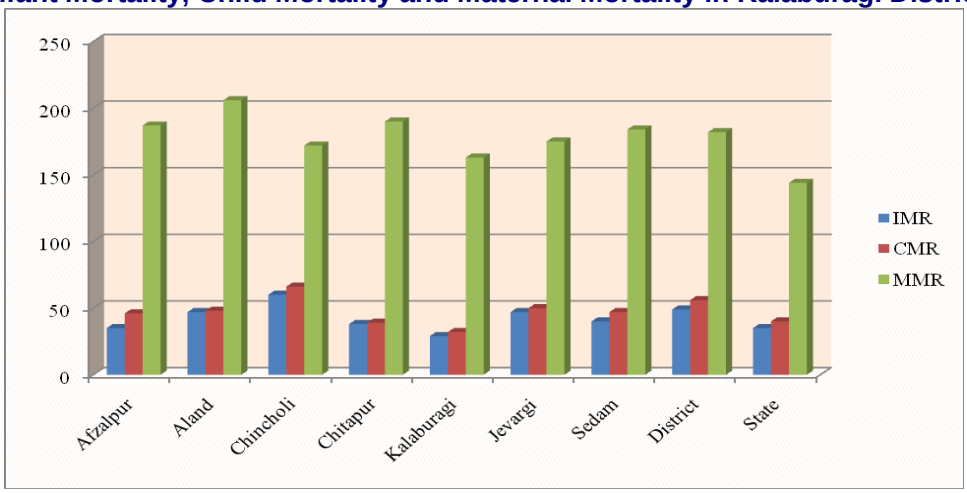
Infant Mortality, Child Mortality and Maternal Mortality in Kalaburagi District

Kalaburagi	**IMR**	**CMR**	**MMR**
Afzalpur	35	46	187
Aland	47	48	206
Chincholi	60	66	172
Chitapur	38	39	190
Kalaburagi	29	32	163
Jevargi	47	50	175
Sedam	40	47	184
District	**49**	**56**	**182**
State	**35**	**40**	**144**

Source:estimated from SRS & Ram et.el.2013

Figure: 5.4

Infant Mortality, Child Mortality and Maternal Mortality in Kalaburagi District



The values of CMR and IMR as well as MMR are difficult to obtain at the sub district level. The values therefore, are derived with the help of a scientific methodology. The reports from health department indicate low values of CMR and IMR as these are reported values. The reported IMR also does not include still births. The still births are observed to be equal to reported infant deaths. Therefore, the general observation is that the reported values of IMR and CMR in the district are lower than than the actual values. This is also supported by high incidence of anemia and malnutrition among the women and children.

The estimated values are presented in the table above. It is observed that the IMR is maximum in Chincholi taluka. This is on account of factors like lack of adequate health facilities in remote tanda/ Hamlets, low institutional delivery, traditional society, neglect of girl child, malnutrition among the mothers ,lack of awareness about health and hygiene etc. the CMR is also the highest here. IMR as well as CMR is high in Aland, Sedam and Jevargi talukas also. These talukas are backward talukas and the society is traditional here. Therefore, the decline in IMR and CMR is very slow over the years. For the effective control of maternal and infant mortality, it is important to understand the causes of such mortality. The major causes of infant deaths are due to prematurity or low birth weight. Pneumonia, bronchitis and birth asphyxia which also account for a major proportion of deaths.

The unsafe motherhood is denial of right to life for a woman. It not only affects the lives and health of women, but also their families and communities. This is especially tragic as it is mostly avoidable

The unsafe motherhood is denial of right to life for a woman. It not only affects the lives and health of women, but also their families and communities. This is especially tragic as it is mostly avoidable.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)is the number of women who die from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. It is estimated per 100,000 live births. The millennium development goal is to reduce the MMR by three quarter between 1990 and 2015. Anaemia is a major health problem, especially among women in Kalaburagi district. Anaemia can result in maternal mortality, weakness, diminished physical and mental capacity, increased morbidity from infectious diseases, prenatal mortality, premature delivery, low birth weight, and (in children) impaired cognitive performance etc. therefore, control of anemia among women is very essential to control maternal mortality ratio. The following programmes have been undertaken to reduce the IMR and MMR

- Promotion of institutional deliveries through Janani Suraksha Yojana.and Capacity building of health care providers in basic and comprehensive obstetric care and infant and new born care.
- Operationalization of sub-centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and District Hospitals for providing

24x7 basic and comprehensive obstetric, newborn and infant care.

- Emphasis on Facility Based newborn care by setting up Special New Born Care Units (SNCUs), New- Born Stabilization Units (NBSUs) and New Born Care Corners (NBCCs) at different levels of health facilities. Web enabled Name Based Tracking of all pregnant women and children to ensure ansevenatal, intra-natal and postnatal care and immunization services.
- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation to pregnant & lactating women, adolescent girls and children for prevention and treatment of anemia in these groups.

- Promotion of limiting and spacing methods under Family planning.

Engagement of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) to generate demand and facilitate accessing of health care services by the community.

- Village Health and Nutrition Days (VHNDs) in rural areas as an outreach activity, for provision of maternal and child health services.
- Home based new born care (HBNC) through ASHA to improve new born care practices at the community level and early detection of sickness and referral of sick new born babies.
- Early detection and appropriate management of Diarrheal and Acute Respiratory diseases.
- Infant and Young Child Feeding.
- Immunization against seven vaccine preventable diseases. and supply of Vitamin A prophylaxis.
- Establishing Referral systems including emergency referral transport, for which the states have been given flexibility to use different models.
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK) has been launched on 1st June 2011 which entitles all pregnant women delivering in public health institutions to absolutely free and no expense delivery including Caesarean section.
- Free entitlements have also been put in place for all sick newborns accessing public health institutions for treatment till 30 days after the child birth. The Schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojane, Madilu etc and the working of ASHA have helped to promote the institutional delivery. But the status of the district is below the State average in all the three indicators.

There is a need to promote female literacy and women need to be provided adequate knowledge about health care during pregnancy and child birth. The Anganwadi centres and the Self Help Groups have to work more effectively in this regard. Now the Health Department under NRHM has adopted Behavioural Change Communication (BCC) approach to attain the desired outcomes in infant mortality, Child Mortality, maternal mortality, malnutrition and anemia. It is a process that

motivates people to adopt and sustain the healthy behavior and lifestyles. Sustaining healthy behaviour usually requires continuing investment in BCC as part of overall health programme. BCC helps in understanding the dynamics of health issues in terms of its various dimensions. But the implementation of these programmes is very slow in the district as adequate trained and field staff is not available. Therefore, the outcomes are not satisfactory.

5.4Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare

Table: 5.5
Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare

Taluka	Mean age at Marriage	Couple Protection Rate
Afzalpur	19	62
Aland	18	68
Chincholi	17	69
Chitapur	19	62
Kalaburagi	20	60
Jewargi	19	63
Sedam	17	68
District	**18.5**	**63.5**

Source: DHO Kalaburagi

Kalaburagi district is still in the second stage of demographic transition and the growth rate of population is above the state average. Population growth is a major obstacle to development. Therefore, control of population is a basic requirement of human development. The mean age at marriage is 18.5 and therefore, the Total Fertility rate is very high. The high fertility rate affects the reproductive health of women and the health of children also. It is one of the major causes of anemia and malnutrition among women and children. There is a need to generate awareness among the men and the women about the small family norm and adequate spacing among the children and about the availability of birth control measures.

The couple protection rate is usually expressed as percent of women in the age group of 15-49 years, protected from pregnancy and child birth in the year under consideration for a specific area. The major factors affecting the couple protection rate are-availability of various types of birth control measures that are cost effective and user friendly, the supply and distribution pattern of these contraceptives, counseling and follow up centres, literacy and awareness among the users. It is largely influenced by social, psychological and behavioural patterns of men and women in

the region. The traditional societies and the rigid customs and traditions as well as illiteracy do not facilitate the use of contraceptive methods.

In a patriarchal society like Kalaburagi, family planning has always been a female domain. Women lead a main role in contraception whereas men's job is supportive in nature. Gender issues, lack of awareness, misconceptions about male methods compounded by programmatic factors with excessive weightage to female methods have led to reduced utilization of male contraceptives. The International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994 emphasized the need for gender equality in reproductive and sexual health. Men should be sensitized about reproductive health issues and women's reproductive rights. Many studies in India have shown the inadequate involvement of men in family planning programmes. The participation of men in family planning requires social and behavioral change. This is to be brought through adequate gender sensitization and awareness. The role of men assumes even more significance with the emergence of HIV/AIDS. Female Sterilization continues to be the main method of family planning in the district, and the responsibility of the spacing between the births of two children also falls on women.

All these factors explain the low couple protection rate in the district. It is 63.5 percent. The rate is below 50 percent in rural areas. It is only 60 percent in Kalaburagi taluka though a large part of the taluka is urban in character.

5.5. Infrastructure and Health Care Personnel Facility

Health care covers not merely medical care but also all aspects pro preventive care also. Heath care at its essential core is widely recognized to be a public good. Its demand and supply cannot therefore, be left to be regulated solely by the invisible hand of the market. Nor can it be established on considerations of utility maximizing conduct alone. Thus, State intervention in the provision of these facilities is essential as their provision through market may lead to exclusion of the poor and marginalized groups including Women.

An efficient and equity based health care system should satisfy four criteria. First universal access and access to an adequate level for facilities, second access without excessive financial burden, third, efficient provision of quality services ensuring compesevence empathy and accountability, pursuit of quality care and cost effective use of the results of relevant research and the fourth special attention to vulnerable groups such as children, women, disabled marginalized and the aged.

The health status of the people depends significantly on availability of health facilities, access to these facilities and functioning of these facilities. The state provision of the health care

services is made through a set of health institutions that includes- Primary Health Centers. Primary Health Units, sub centers, the community health centers and the government hospitals and hospitals belonging to Indian System of Medicine, Dispensaries etc. In urban and semi urban areas the private clinics and nursing homes are also available to meet the health needs of the people. The Karnataka government is on a mission to increase accessibility, affordability and availability of quality healthcare in the state. As part of this, the government has undertaken rapid expansion of health facilities in the State.

The availability of health infrastructure facilities in Kalaburagi District is indicated in the following table.

Table 5.6 Health Infrastructure in the District

Taluka	Hospitals	PHCs	CHC	Private Hospitals	Sub-Centers	Family Welfare Centers
Afzalpur	01	08	02	11	42	00
Aland	01	14	03	04	60	00
Chincholi	01	10	02	08	45	00
Chitapur	01	14	04	05	54	00
Kalaburagi	01	15	00	70	52	02
Jewargi	01	11	02	10	44	00
Sedam	01	09	02	06	33	00
Total	**07**	**81**	**15**	**114**	**330**	**02**

Source: DHO Kalaburagi

Table-5.7 Indicators of Availability and access to health facilities

Taluka	Population per PHC	Villages per PHC	Population Bed Ratio	No of Doctors 10000 population	Population Ambulance Ratio	Percent of Sub-Centers without 1 ASNM, 1MPW & Helper
Afzalpur	27520	11.1	995:1	01.08	41400:1	02
Aland	24485	9.6	1261:1	01.69	86400:1	00
Chincholi	25403	15.2	1344:1	01.46	43914:1	00
Chitapur	28795	8.1	1432:	01.72	63425:1	00
Kalaburagi	20593	11.3	1653:1	01.68	68850:1	00
Jewargi	26997	13.2	1364:1	01.74	71310:1	00
Sedam	24206	13.6	1564:1	01.60	48200:1	00
District	**24978**	**9.92**	**1322:1**	**01.64**	**72410:1**	**02**

Source: DHO Kalaburagi

There is a general hospital with 100 beds at each taluka place. Only the hospital at Kalaburagi has 850 beds. There are 88 primary health centres and 15 Community Health Centres and 330 sub centres in the district. There are 114 private hospitals in the district and out of them, 61 percent are concentrated in Kalaburagi taluka, mainly in Kalaburagi City.

The adequacy of these facilities is measured with respect to the population norm. The population per PHC is above 25,000 in all the talukas. Thus the availability of PHCs is inadequate. This is also evident from the fact that the villages served by a PHC are 10 in the district. In Chincholi taluka one PHC serves about 15 villages. The inadequate rural transport facilities further reduce the access of the people to the health facilities. The number of Community Health Centres is 15 only. (There should be one CHC for four Centres as per the norm.) There are 88 PHCs, but there are only 15 CHCs (Required number is 20) and four of them are in Chitapur taluka. This indicates acute shortage of Referral institutions in the district.

Table 5.8
Bed-Patient Ratio and Occupancy Ratio and Patient Visit Ratio in PHC/Sub-Centre 2010-11

Taluka	Bed-Population ratio (Beds per Lakh of population)	Bed Occupancy Ratio	Average Patient Visit ratio to PHC (for 1PHC per Year)
Afzalpur	84	22	5166
Aland	69	21	4755
Chincholi	81	23	5728
Chitapur	71	20	6797
Kalaburagi	74	22	6076
Jewargi	76	23	5264
Sedam	78	24	5234

Source: DHO Kalaburagi

The bed population ratio is very low in the district. It is 79 per lakh of population. It is lowest in Aland 69 & Chitapur (71) talukas. But the bed occupancy rate is also low due to inadequate availability of other facilities. It is less than 25 in all the talukas. The average patients visiting the PHCS are above 5000 per year in all the talukas. Thus the primary health centres are utilised adequately in all the talukas. It is recorded that there is a significant improvement in the provision of health care services after the implementation of NRHM Programme. All the PHCs are equipped with Staff and equipments. Still there is shortage of health personnel and it is still at critical level. Out of the total 266 sanctioned posts, 149 are working now and 117 are vacant. It means 44 percent of the posts are vacant.

5.6. ANC Coverage and Anemia among Pregnant Women

The Anti natal Care services are being implemented effectively under NRHM Programme in the district. Anti natal Care Services include the following package;

- ANC registration
- ANC checkup by health functionaries
- Administration of Tetanus Toxiod doses
- Provision of iron folic Acid and
- Post natal care services involving completion of three checkups.

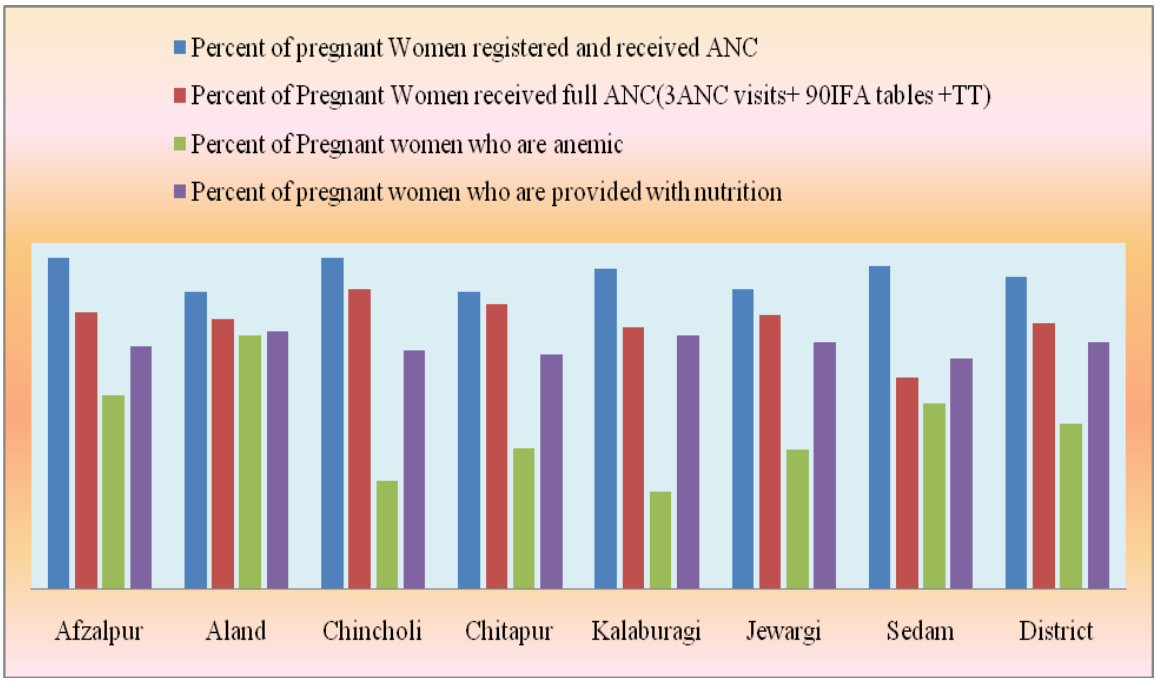
Under NRHM the State has taken up measures to increase the access of pregnant women to health services. Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) were introduced at the village level for motivating the pregnant women to utilize the ansevenatal care services provided by the government health facilities. ASHAs play the role of a connecting bridge between community and first level government health sector. These groups of health care providers, along with Anganwadi workers (AWW), build the base line of rural health services in the district. They, under the Mission, seek to provide universal access to equitable, affordable and quality maternal health care, as well asto bring about an improvement in the health status of the pregnant women belonging to underprivileged sections. As a result of this, the ANC registration has improved significantly in the district.

Table 5.9
Percent of Pregnant Women Registered and Received ANC by Anganawadis

Taluka	Percent of pregnant Women registered and received ANC	Percent of Pregnant Women received full ANC(3ANC visits+ 90IFA tables +TT)	Percent of Pregnant women who are anemic	Percent of pregnant women who are provided with nutrition
Afzalpur	96	82	60.25	73
Aland	87	80	75.71	77
Chincholi	96	88	37.93	72
Chitapur	87	84	46.51	71
Kalaburagi	93	78	35.21	76
Jewargi	88	81	46.32	74
Sedam	94	65	58.13	70
District	91	79	53.0	74

Source: DHO,Kalaburagi

Figure: 5.5
Percent of Pregnant Women Registered and Received ANC by Anganawadis



The Anti natal check up and treatment is essential for reducing the MMR and under nutrition in the new born child. The percent of couples with Full ANC is between 80 to 82 percent in all the talukas. It is low in Sedam taluka as well as Kalaburagi taluka. However, the percent of pregnant woman who registered for ANC and got at least one ANC checkup is about 90 percent in the district. The percent of women with anemia is also high in the district. It ranges between 76 percecent in Aland to 35 percent in Kalaburagi. It is also high in Afzalpur and Sedam talukas. The double burden of work and lack of adequate nutrition are the major causes for the same. Women are the residual eaters and the poverty does not provide them a nutritious food. The high fertility rates, more number of children and inadequate spacing among them also leads to anemia, 70 percent of pregnant women are covered by Anganwadi Centres for provision of nutrition. Despite of the implementation of NRHM programme and women's health specific programmes the women's health status continues to remain at low level. This is evident from the above table.

5.7. Institutional Delivery

The promotion of institutional delivery is essential to ensure safe motherhood and reduce the Maternal and Child mortality rates. The Nanjundappa

Committee in its report in 2002 reported that institutional deliveries constitute only 48percent of the total deliveries. But the situation has changed now with the introduction of ASHA under NRHM Programme. The percent of

Table 5.10
Institutional Deliveries

Taluka	percent of Institutional Deliveries	percent of by ANM/LHV	percent by Trained Dais
Afzalpur	95.90	0.81	03
Aland	94.19	2.4	5.6
Chincholi	92.95	02	04
Chitapur	89.80	02	02
Kalaburagi	99.41	01	01
Jewargi	93.41	02	4.59
Sedam	91.48	0.56	6.78

Source : DHO Kalaburagi

Institutional deliveries has increased to 99.4 percent in Kalaburagi taluka. But it is still 90 percent in Chitapur Taluka. It is 95 percent at the district level. However, the field studies have reported that home deliveries are still observed in Tandas, Hamlets and remote villages. The district is near to the target of achieving 100 percent institutional deliveries by 2015.

5.8. Immunization of Children

Immunization prevents under-five deaths from vaccine preventable diseases in India. Immunization is a cost-effective and relatively inexpensive public health intervention for improving child survival. Under the national immunization program infants are immunized against 7 vaccine preventable disease namely diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, hepatitis B, tuberculosis and measles. There is a need to improve the coverage with a focus on quality of the health service.

Table 5.11
Immunization status of children below 1 year

Taluka	Percent of children immunized	Percent of children immunized against DPT 3& Measles
Afzalpur	85	83
Aland	87	84
Chincholi	86	90
Chitapur	86	85
Kalaburagi	89	85
Jewargi	88	87
Sedam	88	90

Source: DHO Kalaburagi

Thus Immunization Programme is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life conditions, which are preventable. It is one of the largest immunization programme in the world and a major public health intervention in the country. Immunization Programme in India was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) has provided guidance and support for expanding coverage by standardizing immunization schedules, promoting safe injection technologies, improving the stocking and availability of vaccines and protecting vaccines preservancy through cold chain management. Its reaching programme for every district aims at having 100 percent of children in each district to receive three doses of diphtheria, pertussis – tetanus (DPT) vaccine.

In Kalaburagi district the Anganwadi Workers and the health workers are involved in the immunization programme along with other health Dept. staff. Outreach Immunization is undertaken to make the Universal Immunization Programme more effective. One day in every week in each village i.e., Thursday is an immunization day. The coverage of children under full immunization is about 90 percent. The district is near to the target of 100 percent immunization.The percent of Immunization has increased in the district significantly. This is on account of the implementation of the NRHM programme. The Anganwadi worker and the ASHA form a group to generate awareness among the women about importance of immunization. The percent of children immunized against DPT 3 and measles is 83 percent in Afzalpur and 90 percent in Sedam. Thus the progress achieved has helped to reduce the IMR and CMR

5.9. Malnutrition, Underweight children and BMI ratio

Nutrition is a significant input that determines the health standards of the people specially women and children. Nutrition depends on consumption and composition of food. In the district for a large majority of the poor the food diet is Jawar Roti and Dal (Red Gram). The consumption of fruits, milk and vegetables is very low. Even this food diet also is not adequately available to women and girl children. Due to strong religious beliefs and gender bias in the district women take food at the end and consume the left over. As a result the level of nutrition is very low in women. The percent of mothers with adequate folic acid and iron is only 46.29 percent in the district.

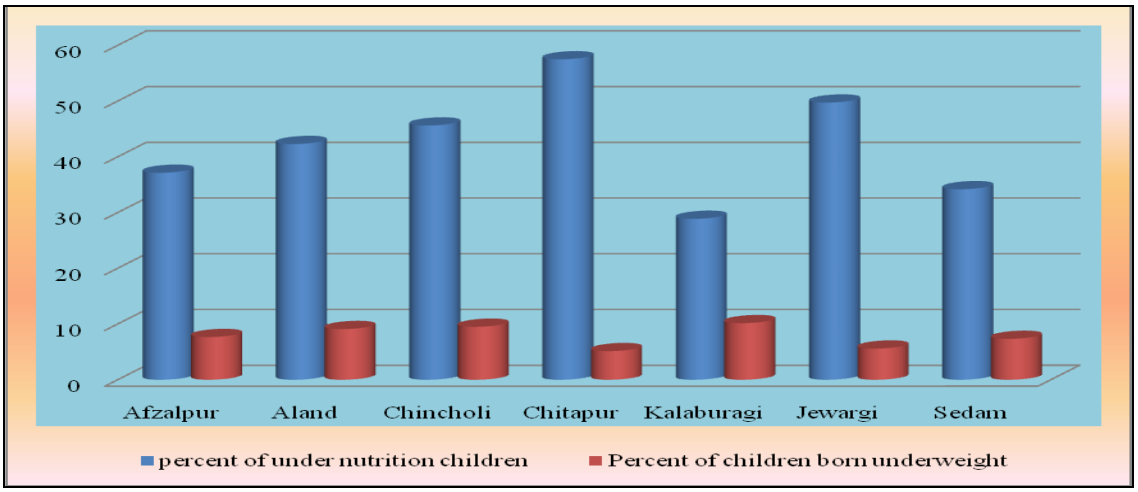
Malnutrition and anemia are common among women and children. The percent of children with malnutrition is very high in the district.

Table 5.12
Percent of under Nutrition and Underweight Children

Taluks	percent of under nutrition children	Percent of children bornunderweight
Afzalpur	37.14	7.67
Aland	42.3	9.10
Chincholi	45.62	9.51
Chitapur	57.5	5.14
Kalaburagi	28.88	10.16
Jewargi	49.74	5.60
Sedam	34.19	7.34

Source : DHO Kalaburagi

Figure: 5.6
Percent of under Nutrition and Born Underweight Children



The percent of children born underweight in the district is 16.9 percent. But it varies between 7.34 percent in Sedam to 10.16 percent in Kalaburagi taluka. The percent of malnourished children is very high in Chitapur taluka. This is also confirmed from a micro level study in Chitapur taluka. Poverty, gender discrimination, early marriage, high fertility and low spacing among children, low female literacy and lack of awareness and knowledge about nutrition are some of the major causes of under nutrition among children.

5.7 Children taking food at Anganwadi



The anganwadi centers started under the Integrated Child Development Scheme cater to the nutrition needs of the children in the age group of 0-6 years and also the pregnant women. There are now 2961 anganwadi centers working in the district. Their distribution and coverage of children is indicated in the Table 5.13. The percent of children covered in the age group of 0-6 is maximum in Sedam and it is lowest i.e. 48.67 percent in Kalaburagi Taluka. The number of average children per Anganwadi is 74. The number is more in Afzalpur and Jevargi talukas. There are difficulties in expansion of coverage due to scarcity of resources. The field studies conducted by the students of Women's Studies and Social Work Departments indicate the effective working of these centers in rural areas and the Anganwadi worker is the first consultant and advisor for the majority of women in rural areas.

Table-5.13
Anganwadi Centres and Coverage of Children- 2012-13

Name of the Talukas	Anganwadi centres	Children covered 0-3 years	3-6 years	Total	Percent of children covered	Average children per Centre
Afzalpur	250	11112	10452	21564	67.15	86
Aland	415	16634	15890	32524	72.2	78
Chincholi	325	13315	12337	25652	74	79
Chitapur	499	19812	17123	36935	65.6	74
Kalaburagi	849	29897	23353	53250	48.67	63
Jevargi	314	12736	12786	25522	55.75	81
Sedam	309	13102	11038	24140	83.0	78
District	**2961**	**116608**	**102929**	219537	**62.33**	**74**

Source: DD Women and Child Development Dept. 2013-14

The Anganwadi Centres are being strengthened with building and other infrastructure facilities under the Backward Region Grant Fund programme (Earlier the scheme was called Rashtreeya Sam Vikas Yojane RSVY) and other programmes.

5.10. Communicable Diseases

Communicable diseases are also known as infectious diseases. They spread from one person to another, that is, a healthy person may catch it from a patient. Communicable diseases spread through air, water, food and contact. Influenza, polio, typhoid, measles, mumps, chickenpox, tuberculosis, AIDS are some major communicable diseases.

Table: 5.14
Communicable Diseases

Taluka	Percent of HIV patients	Percent of patients with communicable diseases	Percent of patients with non communicable of diseases
Afzalpur	0.04	19	11
Aland	0.02	18	13
Chincholi	0.06	17	12
Chitapur	0.06	18	12
Kalaburagi	0.09	14	14
Jewargi	0.03	16	13
Sedam	0.03	18	12

Source: DHO Kalaburagi

The number of HIV patients identified in Kalaburagi Taluka is 815 and it is 229 in Jevargi and 166 in Chitapur. The total number of HIV patients identified is 1479 in the district. The incidence of HIV is less than one percent in all the talukas. The percent of patients with communicable diseases is 19 percent in Afzalpur taluka but it is 14 percent in Kalaburagi taluka. Those with non communicable diseases are also in equal percentage. Thus about 25 to 30 percent people are subject to different kinds of diseases.

5.11. Performance of various Health Schemes

The government both central as well as the State has introduced various schemes for improvement of health Status of the people. The performance of some of the major schemes is analysed here.

National Rural Health Mission: (NRHM) This programme was introduced in April 2005. It focuses on women and child health in rural areas. It is directed at provision of accessible, affordable, accountable, effective and reliable primary health care facilities for the poor people in and especially women in rural areas. Reducing maternal and child mortality is a crucial agenda before NRHM. Different innovative schemes have been undertaken under the programme to achieve these goals. Introduction of ASHA – A female voluntary health activist at the village level every 1000 women. Under the programme PHCs are converted into 24/7, the Rogi Kalyan Samithies are established, the Village Health and Sanitation committees are formed.

- National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) is to control the spread of HIV/AIDS.

- The Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP) is implemented using DOTS to control tuberculosis National vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP) is being implemented for prevention and control of vector borne diseases like malaria, filariasis,Kala azar dengue and chikungunya. National Programme for Control Blindness (NPCB) and National Leprosy Eradication Programme to eradicate leprosy from the district.

-

State Government Programmes

- **Thayibhagya:** In order to reduce IMR and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in the backward districts of Bidar, Kalaburagi, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Chamarajanagar, empanelled private hospitals are given an incentive of Rs. 3 Lakhs for every 100 deliveries conducted including surgeries with treatment being free to the patients. 131980 beneficiaries have availed the facility in the district.

- **Arogya Kavacha 108:** This programme provides free first aid and referral transport in case of medical, police, and fire emergencies. The average number of calls per day fall between 75-100. Of the calls atsevended, 42 percent are pregnancy-related. 24 ambulances have been deployed under this programme in the district.
- **Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya:** This is a unique programme being implemented for the first time in the Country. In this programme, about one crore school children in government as well as private schools are medically examined and, children suffering from ill health are given treatment including surgeries free-of-cost in empanelled hospitals.
- **Madilu:** It is one of the schemes started by the State Government to provide post natal care for the mother and the child. The objective of the scheme is to encourage poor pregnant women to deliver in health centres and hospitals in order to considerably reduce maternal and infant mortality in the state. Under this programme, a kit is provided to women from below poverty line families delivering in Government hospitals. The benefit is limited to two live deliveries.

Prasooti Araike: This scheme was introduced in six 'C' Category districts of Kalaburagi, Bidar, Raichur, Koppal, Bijapur and Bagalkot for the benefit of pregnant women belonging to below poverty line SC and ST families. This has now been exsevended to all below-poverty line pregnant women of all the districts. The women of below-poverty line will get Rs. 1000 (for first two deliveries) during her antinatal care to get nutritious food.

- All these programmes have contributed significantly to increase the institutional delivery, reduction in IMR, CMR and MMR.

Health Insurance: the coverage of people under various health insurance schemes of the government is increasing in the district.

Table: 5.15
Health Insurance Converge of Families

Taluka	Coverage (Percent)
Afzalpur	64.3
Aland	65.2
Chincholi	61.8
Chitapur	60.3
Kalaburagi	58.6
Jewargi	62.4
Sedam	63.7
Disrict	61.5

Source: DHO Kalaburagi

5, 12. Per capita Analysis of Health Expenditure

The total expenditure on various health schemes is presented in the following table.

Table 5.16
Expenditure on various Health Schemes

Year	Total Funds	Expenditure	Percent of Utilisation
2007-08	89881188.30	62862063.38	69.93
2008-09	246094713.92	151047358.00	61.37
2009-10	267275170.00	179072948.00	66.99
2010-11	213433414.00	162916895.00	76.33
2011-12	439263271.00	339786669.00	77.35
2012-13	256067732.00	194158638.00	75.82
Total	1298582075	926927676.38	75.25

Source: DHO Kalaburagi

The total funds received during last six years are 129.82 crores and the expenditure is 92.69 crores. The utilization is 75 percent. There is a need to increase the utilization of funds and complete the works within the scheduled time period. This expenditure as compared to the population of the district falls short of the needs of the people. The per capita expenditure on health ranges from Rs. 208 in Jevargi taluka and Rs. 170 in Chitapur taluka to Rs. 138 in Kalaburagi taluka.

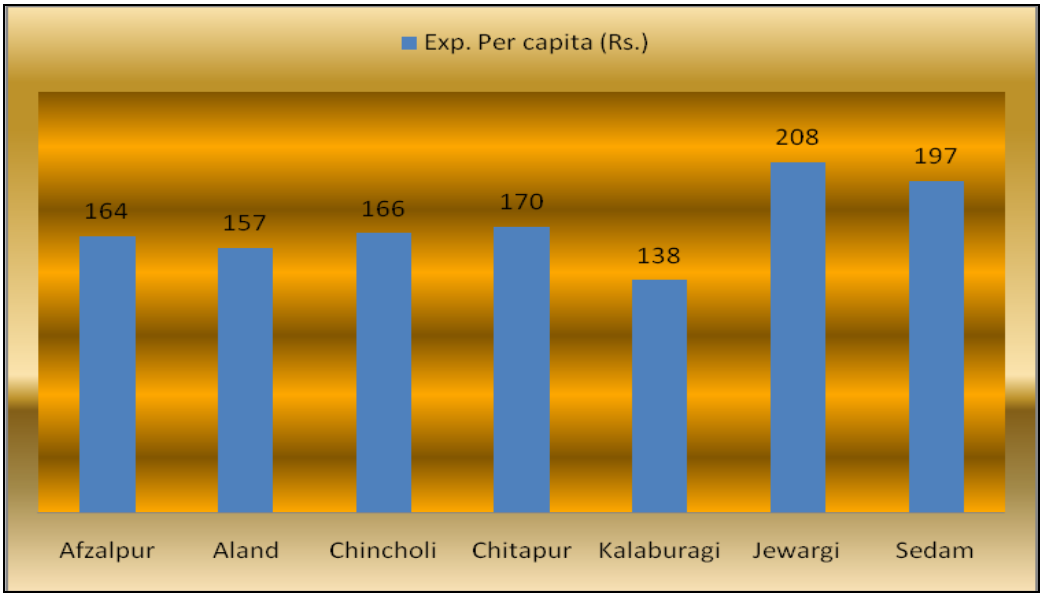
Table: 5.17
Per Capita Expenditure on Health

Sl. No.	Taluka	Exp. Per capita (Rs.)
1	Afzalpur	164
2	Aland	157
3	Chincholi	166
4	Chitapur	170
5	Kalaburagi	138
6	Jewargi	208
7	Sedam	197

Source: DHO,Kalaburagi

Table: 5.8

Per Capita Expenditure on Health

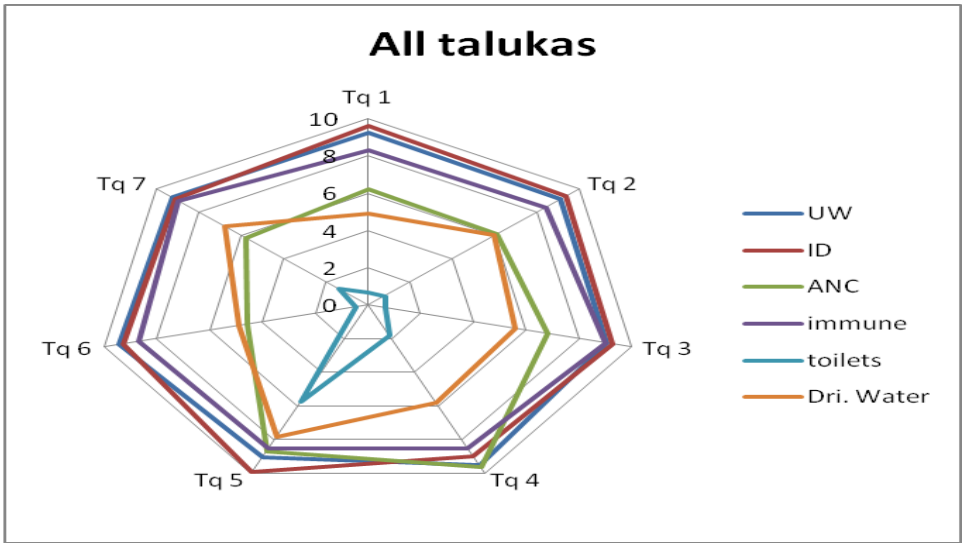


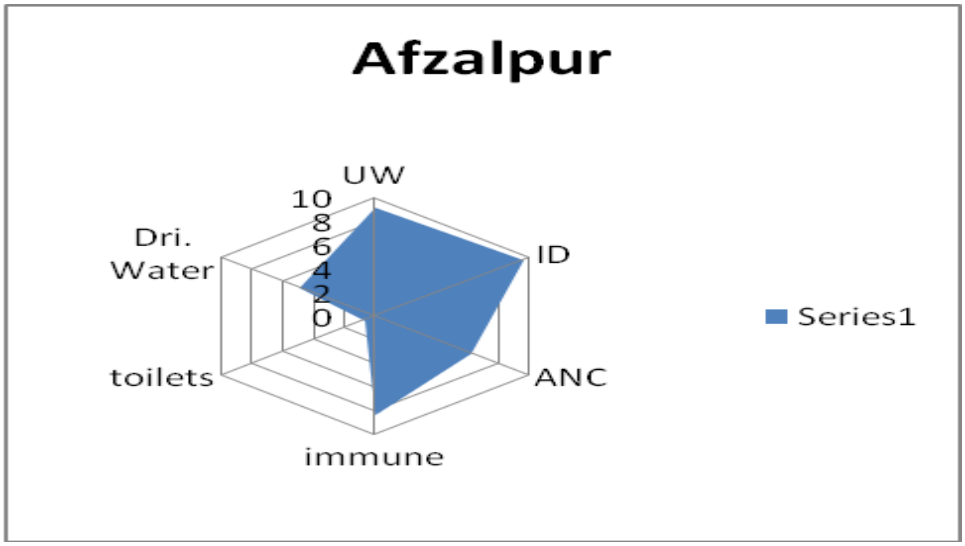
The per capita expenditure on health is very low in the district. It should be above Rs. 750 to provide basic minimum health coverage to the people.

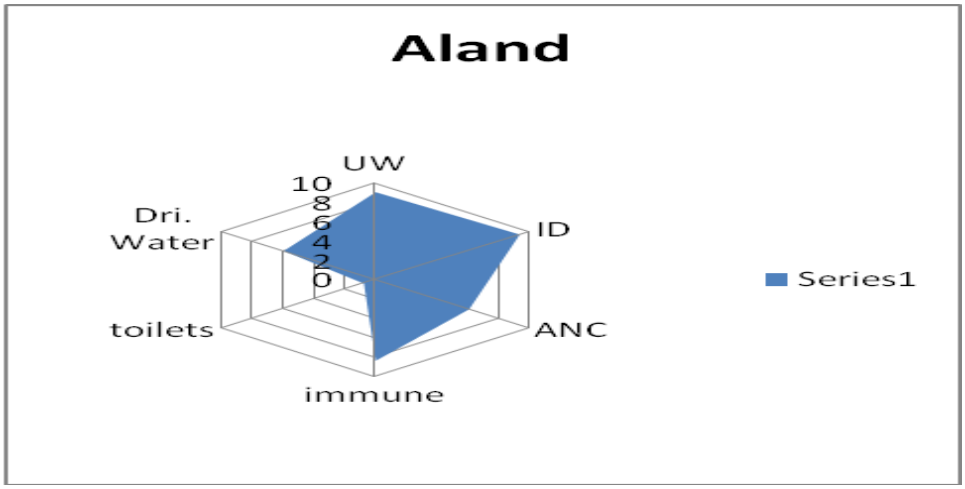
5.13Radar Analysis

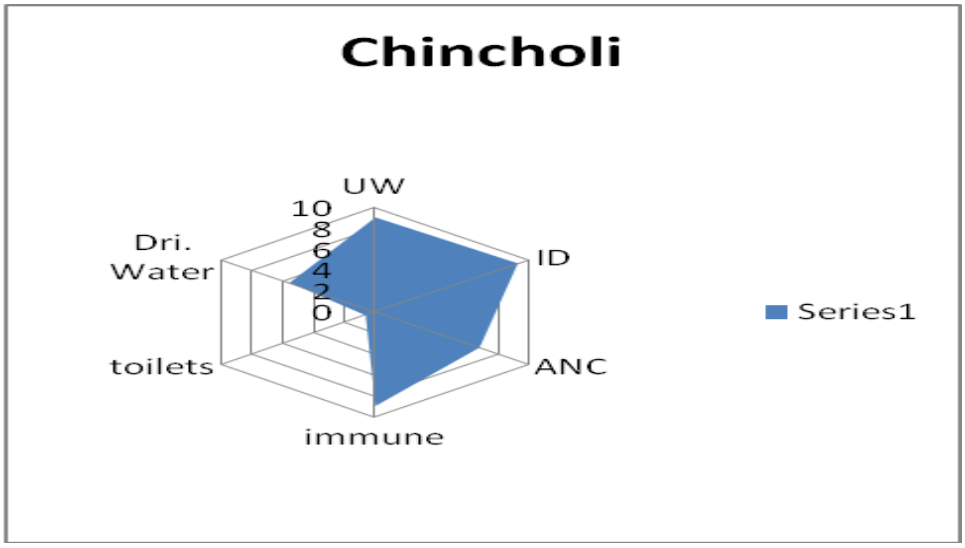
The Radar analysis is done to identify the achievements in different dimensions of health and identify the gray areas. The indicators used here are:

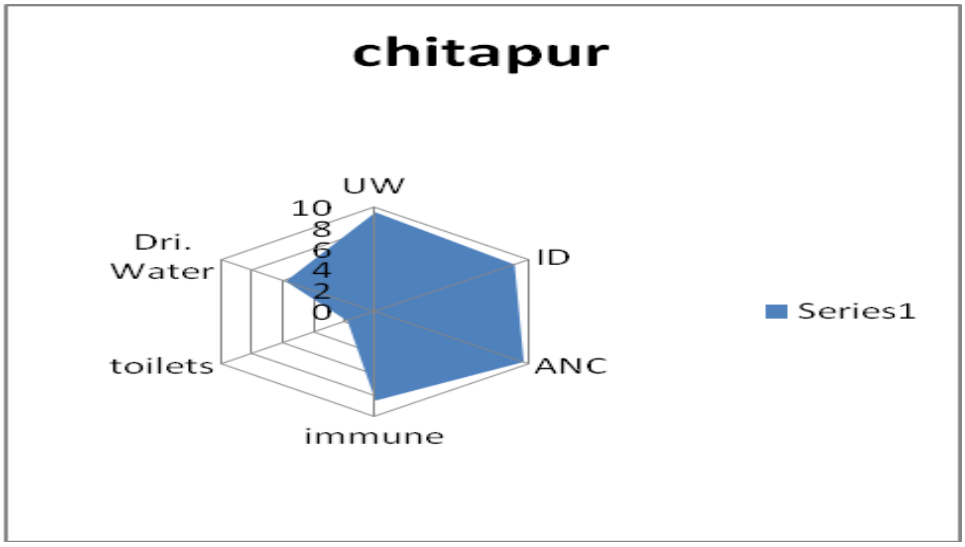
- Percentage of children born underweight
- Percentage of institutional deliveries
- Percentage of women with full ANC
- Percentage of children fully immunized
- Percentage of households with toilets
- Percentage of households with safe drinking water Chincholi and Jewargi indicate low performance in respect of many indicators related to standard of living.

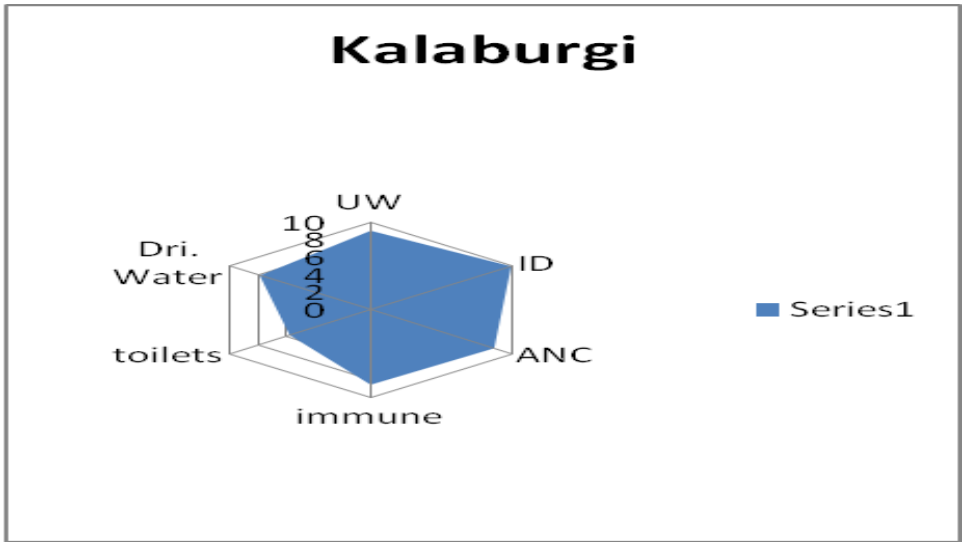

All talukas
Tq 1
Tq 2
Tq 3
Tq 4
Tq 5
Tq 6
Tq 7
10
8
6
4
2
0
UW
ID
ANC
immune
toilets
Dri. Water

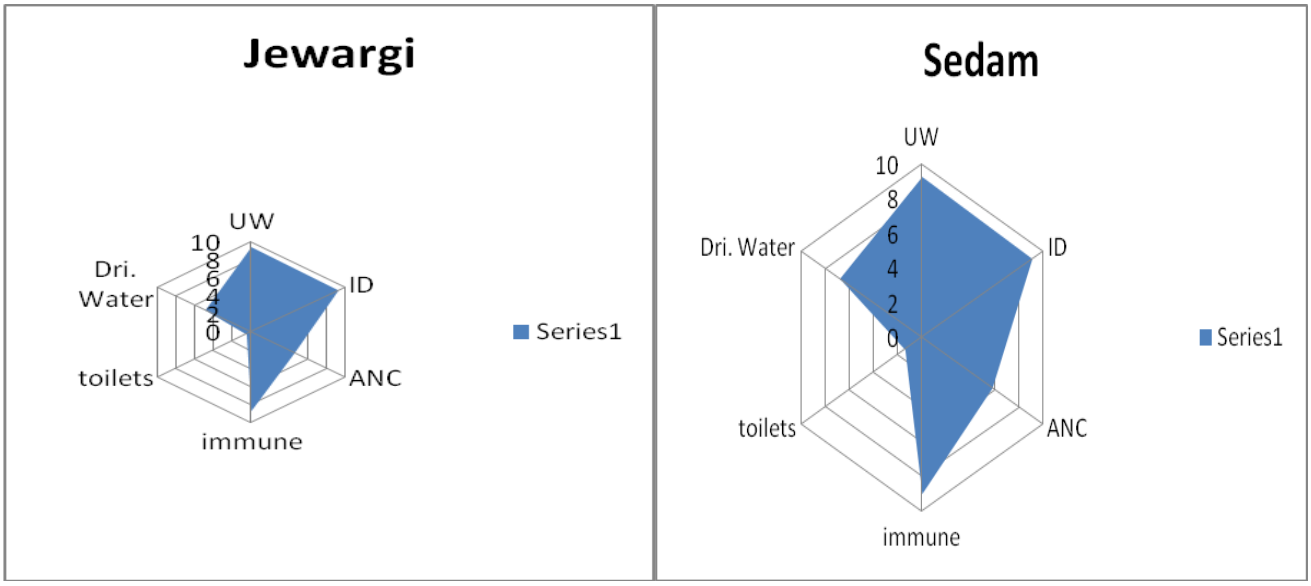

Afzalpur
UW
ID
ANC
immune
toilets
Dri. Water
10
8
6
4
2
0
Series1


Aland
UW
ID
ANC
immune
toilets
Dri. Water
10
8
6
4
2
0
Series1


Chincholi
UW
ID
ANC
immune
toilets
Dri. Water
10
8
6
4
2
0
Series1


chitapur
UW
ID
ANC
immune
toilets
Dri. Water
10
8
6
4
2
0
Series1


Kalaburgi
UW
ID
ANC
immune
toilets
Dri. Water
10
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0
Series1

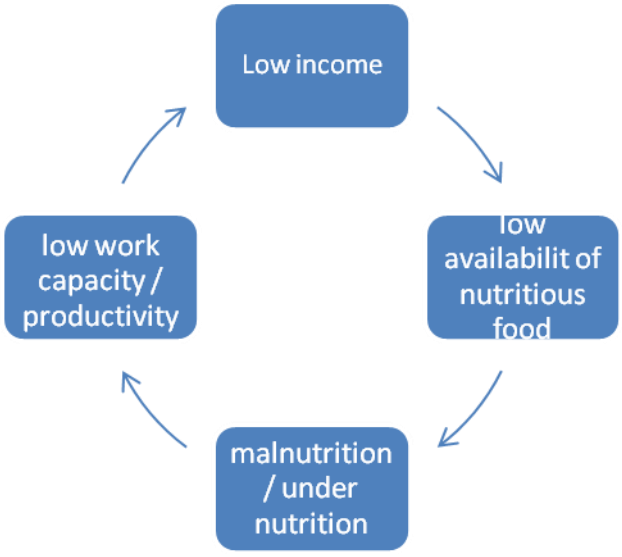


The gap observed in these talukas indicates that there is a need for a better health policy to produce effective impact on IMR, Malnutrition etc.

5.14. Incidence of Malnutrition among the Children- Micro Level Situational Analysis

Healthy population is an asset to the country. The quality of human resources is determined by the health and educational status of the population. Therefore, health and nutrition are the basic components of human development programmes and policies. Malnutrition is a complex phenomenon and an outcome of a mix of social and economic factors. There is a vicious circle of malnutrition where it is both a cause and effect of poverty

Figure 5.8: Vicious circle of malnutrition



Malnutrition among children below five years has a significant effect on growth of the body and mind and morbidity during childhood. It also effects the nutritional status in adolescent and adult life. Malnutrition including micronutrient deficiencies, aften lead to permanent damage, including impairment of physical growth and mental development. Iron, folic acid and iodine deficiencies may lead to brain damage, M.S. Swaminathan observes that after more than sixty years as an independent nation, we still have large number of women and children who are suffering from malnutrition, and its cost to India in terms of health well being and economic development is tremendous.

Kalaburagi district has high incidence of malnutrition. To understand the problem of malnutrition, its magnitude and the dimensions a micro level study was taken up in Chitapur taluka in Dandoti Panchayat. Chitapur taluka has highest incidence of malnutrition as 57.5 percent of the children are identified as malnourished, hence it was selected for study.

About Dandoti Panchayat

Dandoti Panchayat is one among the 35 Panchayats in Chitapur taluka. In this panchayat there are two villages Dandoti and Margol. There are 8 Anganwadi Centres in Dandoti village. This is a big village with population of 7069 and there are two Anganwadi centres in Margol.

Table 5.18
Basic Infrastructure Facilities

S.No	Own building	Power supply	Drinking water	Cooking room	Store room	toilets	Study materials	Playing materials
1	07 **(87.50)**	00	08 **(100)**	06 **(75.00)**	06 **(75.00)**	00	07 **(87.50)**	08 **(100)**

Source: Primary data

Dandoti village is identified for study. In this village, there are eight Anganwadi Centres four Anganwadi centres were chosen randomly. An interview schedule was addressed to Anganwadi workers and the parents (mothers) of the randomly identified under nutrition children.

Results and Discussion

1) Basic Infrastructure in Centres

To provide efficient services the centres should have adequate basic infrastructure facilities.

The Anganwadi centre located in scheduled caste colony is functioning in one room only. It is used as kitchen, store and learning room. Therefore, learning activity is very low in the

Centre Food is provided to the children at the cost of their loss of learning capabilities. The same is the situation in another anganwadi where children from OBC and Muslim community are enrolled. 87.5 percent of the centres have own building. But none of them have power supply. All the anganwadi centres have drinking water facility and 62.5percent of units have toilet facilities. But the toilets are not in functional condition, due to lack of adequate water supply. There are only two centres where except electricity all other facilities are available. All theses centres possess study materials and playing materials but when compared to the enrolment of children they are highly inadequate.

Enrolment of Children.

There are 576 children in 8 anganwadi centres 79 pregnant women and 162 adolescent girls are also enrolled in the anganwadi. The agewise distribution of children and the women & girls is given in the following table

Table-5.19
The Age wise Enrolment of the Children in Dandothi Gram Panchayat

Particulars	**Male**	**Percent**	**Female**	**Percent**
Below three years	140	47.61	154	52.38
3 to 6 years Childrens	149	52.83	133	47.16
Pragnency women	-	-	79	-
Adalocent Girls	-	-	142	-
Total	**289**	**100**	**508**	**100**

Source: Primary data

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51 percent of the children are in the age group below 3 years and 49 percent are above 3 years. There are 79 pregnant women & 142 adolescent girls also registered with the centre. Thus the number of children are more but the attedance is comparatively very low. It is observed that children from forward caste & high income group are not coming to the centre regularly.

Malnourishment among children

The households in these villages are living in extreme poverty. Therefore malnourishment has only one dimension of under nutrition. The children in anganwadi centres are classified into three groups. Severe malnutrition, average and normal. The distribution of children is indicated in the following table.

Table 5.20
Distribution of Children in Different Categories - Under Nutrition and Normal

Age group	Severe	Average	Normal	Total
Below 3 years	12 **(4.08)**	109 **(37.07)**	173 **(58.84)**	**294**
3-5 years	08 **(2.8)**	115 **(40.78)**	159 **(56.38)**	**282**
Total	20 **(3.47)**	224 **(38.89)**	332 **(57.63)**	**576**

Source: Primary data

About 39 percent of the children are in average group. This is very vulnerable group. The discussion with the anganwadi worker indicated that these children are on borderline and majority of them are moving in between malnutrition and average status. This is a drought prone area and little shock in income to the family makes these children to fall from average to malnutrition category. Thus they are rotating between the two categories. This causes significant variations in estimation of the percent of malnourished children.

Table- 5.21
Time taken for identification of Malnourished child in Aganwadi Centers

Sl.No	Time taken for identification (No. of centres)				Total
1	**Less than a Month**	**1 to 3 months**	**3 to 6 months**	**More than 6 months**	
2	06 **(75.00)**	-	01 **(12.50)**	01 **(12.50)**	08 **(100)**
Total	06 **(75.00)**	-	01 **(12.50)**	01 **(12.50)**	08 **(100)**

Source: Primary data.

Causes of Malnutrition:

An attempt was made to identity the cause of malnutrition in the study area. These are presented below.

1) Poverty of the household.

The basic cause of malnutrition is the poverty of the household. The area is drought prone and resource poor region – Agriculture is a basic occupation for 70percent of the population. The traditional cultivation practices. Mono crop systems and low investment in agriculture leads to low productivity and low income. Further there is insecurity of income from agriculture due to inadequate rainfall. On the average one among the three years is a normal year. Therefore the incidence of poverty is high. In this panchayat 76.8percent of the families hold BPL card. The families in case studies have not been able to give medical treatment and nutrition the child due to poverty and pressure of work. The average monthly income of the household is

between Rs.2000 to Rs.2500 and with average household size of 6 members the per capita income is between Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. Thus the families cannot afford to give a nutritious and healthy food to the children. A grandmother of a weak child was asked why the child is not given any medical treatment or milk and fruits at home. The reply was that, it is difficult to manage two meals per day. A part of the income goes in the form of interest and the remaining is inadequate to purchase to meals, milk and fruits are beyond their reach. Thus poverty clubbed with indebtedness leads to low nutrition food and inadequate health care.

2) Lack of adequate employment

Poverty and indebtedness is due to lack of adequate employment. There is excess labour phenomena in dry land agriculture. The average employment is between 120 to 150 days in a year under mono crop, single season, system of cultivation. Inadequate employment leads to lack of income and deprivation of good standard of living. Thus the families in Dandoti village depend on the Jawar and red gram produced in the field for their food.

3) More number of children and no spacing

The average household size is 6 members and the number of children per household are between 3-4

Table 5.22
Number of children in the households

No. of children	No. of NH (N=50)	Percent
0 – 1	8	16percent
1 – 2	13	26percent
3 – 4	29	58percent

Source: Primary data

About 58 percent of the families have three to four children. Therefore, adequate care is not given to bring up the children. It is observed that the spacing between the children is one to one and half years. This is one of the basic cause of under nutrition among the children.

4) Low status of mothers health

In case of malnourished children it is observed that the mothers are also suffering from anemia and low weight. Early marriage and childbirth is commonly observed here. About 52percent of the mothers have given birth to their first child between the age of 17 to 18 years. The spacing period between two children is also very less. This has also affected mother's health. They bear heavy burden of work at home and outside. The average work hours are between 14 to 16 hours a

day. 84percent of the women complained about tiredness, weakness in the evenings Headache and backache are also common among the women.

5) Gender discrimination

The Society is traditional and patriarchal in nature. The son preference is very strong the women and girls children are attributed low status in family and society. A girl child is considered as a burden on the family. In all the cases of under nutrition among girl children, gender discrimination is observed to be a very strong factor. Two cases are presented below.

Bhagya belong to Okaliga (OBC) community. She is the second girl child to her parents. When the family came to know about the girl's birth, everyone in the family cried. The girl child is neglected by the parents and the members of the family. The family belongs to BPL group and the girl is not properly fed in the family.

Varsha from OBC family is another girl suffering from malnutrition. There is hardly a gap of four months between the first delivery and the second pregnancy. Both are girls & other one is also not healthy. The mother goes to work as agricultural labourer and the children are looked after by the grand mother. When she was asked about why the girl was not given treatment. She immediately replied that they are not rich people to spend money on a girl child and the God is there to take care of her. Thus gender discrimination seems to be a strong factor for malnutrition among the girls. Thus female children are more at risk of suffering the consequences of malnutrition.

6)Lack of Awareness about nutrition

Women / Mothers do not have awareness about hygienes, health and nutrition. Cleanliness is not maintained at home or in Anganwadi centres also, they do not have knowledge about balanced diet and its components and the nutritional value of different kinds of food and the health related issues of the child. The cooking styles also lead to loss of nutritional value of food.

Conclusion

Thus the study has brought out the incidence and dimensions of malnutrition in Kalaburagi district. The ICDS programme is inadequate to cover all the issues related to malnutrition. Malnutrition is not only due to poverty but also due to lack of adequate knowledge therefore, the IEC component in all the health programmes should be strengthened. The malnutrition among the female children is mainly due to gender discriminatory practices. There is a need to promote gender sensitization in rural societies and increase the status of women in family and society.

5.15. An Overview: Performance and adequacies of Health Care System

The health status of the people is improving at a faster rate in recent years. There is a rapid change in reproductive and child health. This is on account of introduction of NRHM in rural areas and various schemes of the State government to promote better reproductive and child health. This is evident from the increase in institutional deliveries to 95 percent and decline in CMR, IMR and MMR. The contribution of ASHA and Anganwadi centres as well as schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojane, Madilu, Arogya Kavach etc. is very significant

However, the agenda is still half finished. The population growth is rapid in the region. This is a major cause for low levels of economic as well as human Development. There is a need to control it through appropriate strategy focusing on Gender Sensitization and female literacy and awareness about small family norm. The couple protection coverage should be increased. The use of spacing methods should be popularized through proper information, education and awareness.

The availability accessibility of public health infrastructure, though has increased significantly, is still inadequate as indicated by a large number of indicators such as population per sub centre, population per PHC, Bed population ratio etc., The availability is also inadequate as compared to the geographical area and population size. There is also shortage of drugs and medicines as well as Specialists in the Centre.

Improvement in quality of service delivery is very essential. Many PHCs are offering 24/7 services. The quality should be checked with a system of incentives and accountability. At the village level the village Health Committees and the Rogi Kalyan Samithies are now established to monitor the provision of Heath services. These Committes should function effectively to ensure better services.

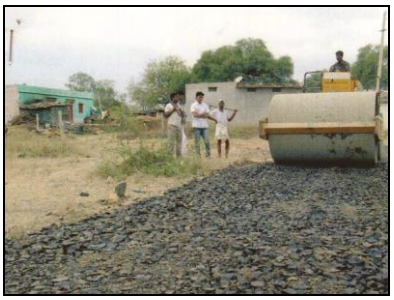
Better administration of the health system through NGO and Private partnerships and proper monitoring by Local Health Committees will thus help to improve the accessibility and functioning of Health Services. Further to improve the accessibility in areas with varying population structures such as tandas, camps and hamlets, mobile health facilities need to be introduced. The immunization programme should be implemented effectively to achieve 100 percent coverage of children.

Health Management Information System (HMIS) should function effectively to generate the data base for effective formulation of health policies. The data base with regard to some key indicators such as IMR,CMR, MMR , malnutrition and anemia should be maintained properly and its reliability should be checked through field studies.

The gender bias in rural areas needs to be corrected urgently through proper awareness and sensitization programmes. Appointments of lady medical officers and female health workers in large number in rural areas are very essential in this regard.

Overall, the provision and performance of health services is improving in the district and the health Status of the people is enhanced. But the district has to put additional efforts to achieve the millennium development goals. Malnutrition, anemia, gender discrimination and denial of reproductive rights of women still are grey areas that need attention in future.

CHAPTER - 6
INCOME, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT



Introduction

The structure and pattern of growth and income distribution determines the inclusiveness of development. A market led growth strategy leads to excusive processes contributing to high levels of income but low levels of human development and welfare. State intervention then becomes essential to make necessary corrections and ensure the food and employment security to the poor and marginalized groups. In the context of globalization, when the State is withering away, it is essential to promote programmes and policies that orient the growth process towards human development. Income generation through adequate and remunerative employment is essential to make a direct attack on poverty and to ensure a decent standard of living. Therefore, income is considered as a component of human development to exsevent that it contributes to decent standard of living.

This chapter analyses the structure of the district economy and the nature and patterns of livelihood that it offers to the people. It includes the analysis of district income, work participation rates and the occupational structure of the district. It also brings out the nature and exsevent of state intervention in labour market to generate adequate livelihood for the people. This may help to understand the living standards of the people in the district.

6.2 District and Taluk Income

The economy of Kalaburagi district is still dominated by primary sector as this sector contributes 30 percent of income but its share in employment is still 60 percent (2011). This indicates high extent of dependency on agriculture.

Kalaburagi district was placed at the bottom of economic development in the state during the period 1960-61 to 1979-80. Its rank was 19th and the development index was 65.7 percent. The growth in district income over the last four and half decades is presented in the following table.

Table: 6.1
Growth in district Income (at current prices)

Year	GDDP (in lakhs)	Average annual growth in GDDP (%)	GDDP per capita (Rs.)	Average annual growth in GDDP per capita (%)
1960-61	3093		223	
1970-71	10702	24.6	622	17.9
1980-81	28427	16.5	1381	28.2
1990-91	103770	26.5	3922	18.4
2000-01	421592	27.84	13346	24.02
2009-10	689615		28623	

Source:

1) Planning Dept. Taluka wise Plan statistics 1980-81

2) Govt. of Karnataka HDR 1999

3) Govt. of Karnataka HDR 2005

4) DES Bangalore 2010-11

The district income has increased from the Rs. 3093 lakhs to Rs.689615 lakhs during the period 1980-81 to 2009-10. In the same period the per capita income increased from Rs.223 to Rs.28623. A comparative analysis of the position of the district in 2001 with the State and other districts indicates that the per capita income of Kalaburagi was Rs. 13346 in 2001-02. It was comparatively well below the stage average of Rs.19821 and slightly above that of Raichur and Bidar. The rank in PCI was 25th in the state. The ranking is the same in case of PCI at constant prices. The per capita income has increased to Rs. 28623 in 2009-10. The incidence of poverty has declined from 45.5% in 1993-94 to 26.8 percent in 2010-11

The Gross and Net Domestic product is estimated at taluka level for two periods i.e., 1999-00 and 2008-09 at current and constant prices. The level of Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product and the Per capita Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product at Current prices is given in the following table.

Table: 6.2

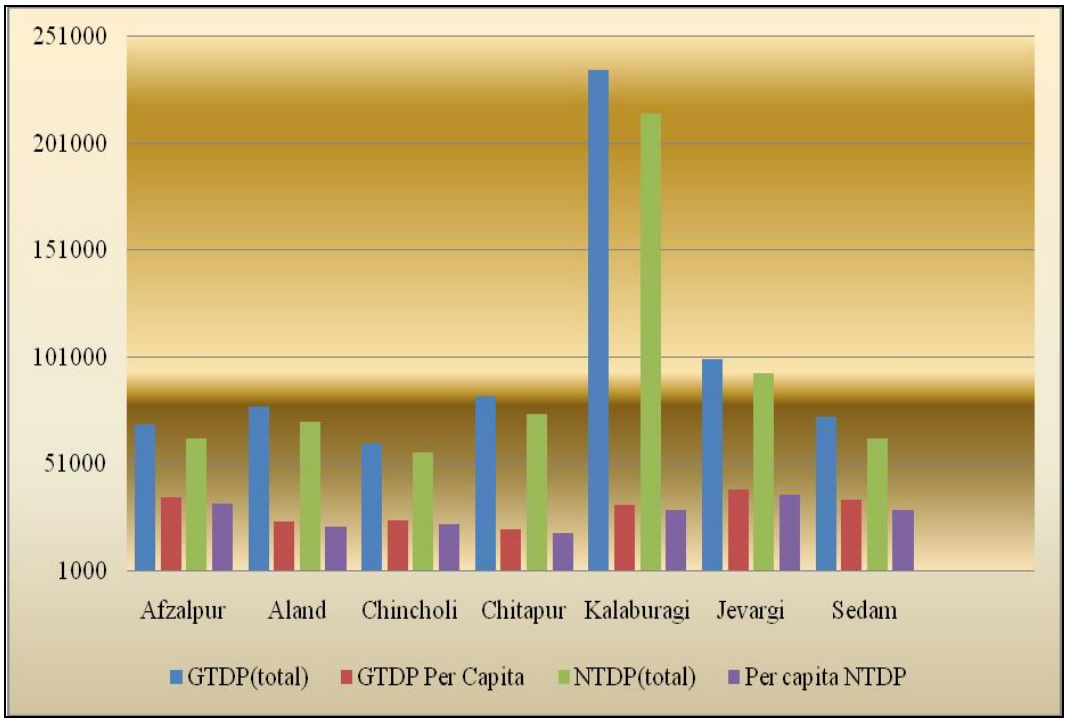
Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product of Kalaburagi District at Current prices 2008-09 (Rs. Lakhs)

Taluka	GTDP(total)	GTDP Per Capita	NTDP(total)	Per capita NTDP
Afzalpur	69489	35208	63084	31963
Aland	77587	23823	70680	21703
Chincholi	60456	24663	56294	22965
Chitapur	82692	20568	74059	18421
Kalaburagi	235202	31759	214748	28997
Jevargi	99856	38726	93385	36217
Sedam	73111	34006	62897	29255
Dist Total	**698393**	**29300**	**635147**	**26646**

Source: Computed by DES 2011

Table: 6.1

Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product of Kalaburagi District at Current prices 2008-09 (Rs. Lakhs)





There is unequal distribution of income across the Talukas. Chitapur taluka has the lowest NTDP of Rs. 18421. It is low in Aland also. The GTDP and NTDP per capita is highest in Jewargi Taluka. This is due to irrigation facilities in this taluka. It is alsohigh in Afzalpur taluka. The GDDP at constant prices has increased from Rs 145642 lakhs in 1990-91 to Rs. 272157 lakhs in 2001-02 (at 1993-94 prices) and to Rs. 533411 in 2008-09 at 2005-05 prices. The per capita GTDP at constant prices has increased to Rs. 533411 to Rs. during the first period and the same has increased to Rs. 16596 (at 1999-00 prices) in 2005-06.

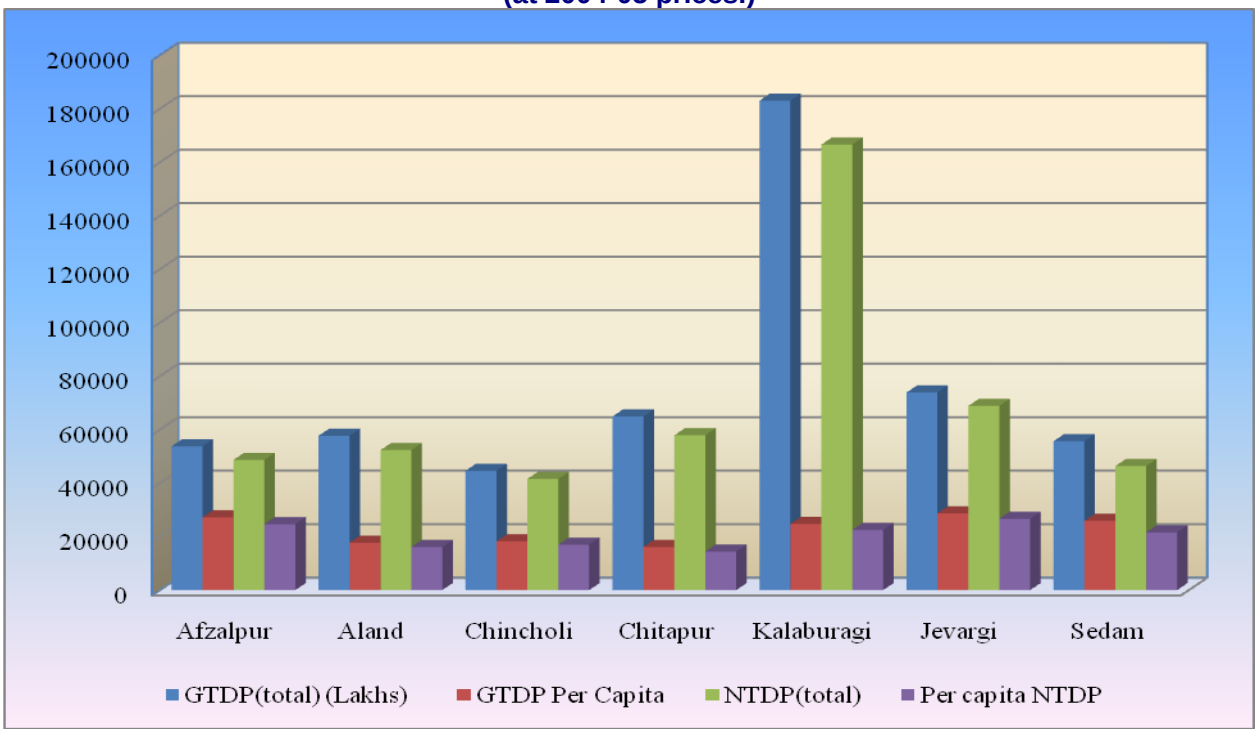
Gross and net Domestic product of the talukas and the GTDP per capita at constant prices at the Taluka level are indicated in the following table.

Table: 6.3
Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product of Kalaburagi District at Constant prices 2008-09 (at 2004-05 prices.)

Taluka	GTDP(total) (Lakhs)	GTDP Per Capita	Rank in GTDP PC	NTDP(total)	Per capita NTDP
Afzalpur	53743	27230	2	48666	24658
Aland	57691	17714	6	52307	16061
Chincholi	44595	18193	5	41551	16951
Chitapur	64908	16145	7	57887	14399
Kalaburagi	182991	24709	4	166574	22492
Jevargi	73853	28642	1	68854	26703
Sedam	55630	25875	3	46358	21562
Dist Total	**533411**	**22378**		**482197**	**20230**

Source: Computed by DES 2011

Table: 6.2
Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product of Kalaburagi District at Constant prices 2008-09 (at 2004-05 prices.)



The GTDP per capita at constant prices is highest for Jewargi Taluka followed by Afzalpur and Sedam. This is due to low level of population and growth of irrigation etc.

Sectoral Composition of Income

Sectoral shifts in patterns of income indicate the level of economic development in a region. Development is

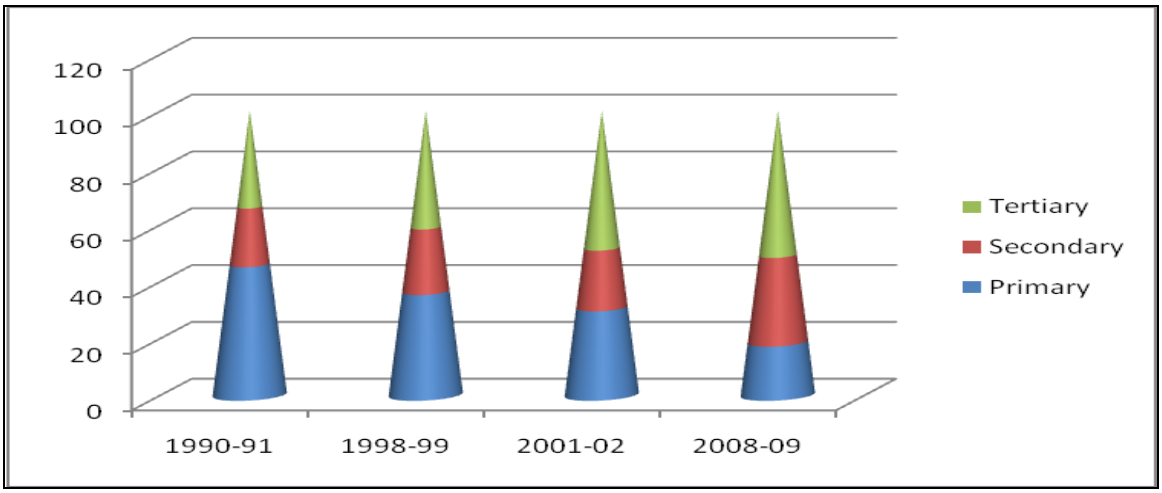
associated with declining share of primary sector in income and growing contribution of secondary and tertiary sector. These shift patterns are observed in the district though the development process is quite slow. A large proportion of income was derived from primary sector in the district in 1990-91. During the last twenty years (1990-91-2008-09) the share of primary sector has come down from 46 percent to 30.8 percent in 2001-02 and to 18.65 percent in 2008-09. The share of primary sector in the state income was 24.8 percent in 2001-02. it had declined from 34.5 percent to 24.8 percent. The decline in the share of primary sector is more for the district when compared with that of the state average. The share of primary sector in the district is lower than that of Raichur (41.1%), Bagalkot (40%) Bijapur (35.1%) and Bellary (31.9%) districts of North Karnataka. There is a shift observed in favor of Tertiary sector in post 1990-91 period. The share of Tertiary sector has increased from 33.8 percent to 48.3 percent during the same period. It further increased to 50.82 in 2008-09. The change in the contribution of secondary sector is also increasing from 20.2 percent to 30.54 percent.

Table: 6.4
Sectoral Composition of District Income -1990-91-2008-09

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1990-91	46.0	20.2	33.8
1998-99	36.4	22.6	40.9
2001-02	30.8	20.9	48.3
2008-09	18.65	30.54	50.82

Source: 1) Planning Dept. Taluka wise Plan statistics 1980-81, 2) Govt. of Karnataka HDR 1999 3) Govt. of Karnataka HDR 2005 4) DES 2011.

Figure 6.3
Sectoral Composition of District Income – 1990-91 -2008-09



At taluka level it is observed that primary sector continues to dominate in few talukas and in other talukas the shift is towards the tertiary sector.

Table: 6.5
Taluka Gross Domestic Product by industry of origin-2008-09
(At Current Prices)

	1999-00			2005-06			2008-09		
Taluka	**Primary**	**Second ary**	**Tertiary**	**Primary**	**Second ary**	**Tertiary**	**Primary**	**Second ary**	**Tertiary**
Afzalpur	51.44 (49.68)	0.34	38.22	37.58 (36.34)	36.34	16.98	30.60 (28.52)	31.86	37.54
Aland	43.73 (41.44)	14.35	41.92	36.38 (34.73)	18.36	45.26	24.23 (20.68)	27.54	48.23
Chincholi	44.27 (41.52)	14.68	41.05	33.58 (31.33)	18.64	47.77	34.11 (28.97)	14.69	51.20
Chitapur	21.17 (19.48)	27.79	51.04	30.81 (21.11)	18.85	50.34	15.69 (12.35)	28.66	55.65
Kalaburagi	22.57 (16.34)	23.31	54.1	12.73 (11.71)	26.90	60.37	09.08 (07.44)	34.80	56.12
Jevargi	50.07 (48.0)	1.13	38.80	47.07 (46.11)	12.41	40.52	35.91 (34.01)	14.08	50.01
Sedam	40.68 (38.03)	14.32	40.88	24.44 (23.33)	26.29	49.27	26.42 (14.36)	29.12	44.46
Dist Total	34.50 (31.37)	19.92	45.58	29.57 (27.03)	21.30	49.13	18.65 (15.12)	30.53	50.82

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate percent share of Agriculture
Source: DES 2011.

It is observed that Primary sector is an important sector in talukas of Jevargi Chincholi and Aland. Here its share is above 30 percent in total income. This is on account of lack of diversification of the economy and in Jevargi it is due to expansion of irrigation facilities. In Chitapur taluka its share has decreased from 21.17 percent to 15.69 percent. On the other hand the share of primary sector (and of Agriculture) has declined significantly in Sedam taluka. (From 40 percent to 26.42 percent) and in Kalaburagi taluka from 22.57 percent to 9 percent.Thus the sectoral shifts in income indicate a declining trend in contribution of primary sector in all the talukas. The contribution of secondary sector to Taluka income is highest in Kalaburagi Taluka i.e. 34.80 percent. This is followed by Sedam taluka. In Chitapur taluka the share of secondary sector has increased from 18.8 percent to 28.66 percent due to the opening up of some big industries. The share of tertiary sector has increased from 45.58 percent to 50.82 percent during the period 1991 to 2011. This increase is more than the

increase in share of this sector at the state level. The share of this sector in Kalaburagi taluka is (56.12%).

6.3 Agriculture: Cropping Pattern, Irrigation, and Livestock

The district economy is mainly an agricultural economy with 58.46 percent of population dependent on agriculture. The district falls in drought prone area during the 20th century famines are recorded in the years 1991, 1909, 1922, 1923, 1934, 1945 and a severe famine occurred in 1971-72. On the average among any three years one year is always a low rainfall year. 98.8% of the total geographical area covering all the seven (then seven) talukas (in 1972) was identified as drought prone by irrigation Commission (1972). The Gazetteer of India lists out the famine and droughts that prevailed in the district since 17th Century. Some of the worst famines occurred during the years 1630, 1650, 1659, 1681, 1685, 1713, 1743, 1747, 1749, 1787, 1792, 1793, 1804, 1819, 1833, 1854, 1873, 1877, 1878, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1909, 1922, 1923, 1934, 1945, 1971, 1972, 1980. The famine during 1793 was known as SKULL FAMINE due to the appalling number of human beings who perished during the drought.

The production and productivity of the crops is low on account of traditional cultivation practices and dry land farming.

Agriculture development has been stagnant throughout the 9th and 10th plan period. The growth rate was less than 3%. This explains the slow pace of development in the district economy. It is therefore essential to strengthen the growth process in this sector. Industrial development in the district has less essential on account of lack of resources. Limestone is the only important mineral resource found in the district. The proportion of small holdings is increasing in the district between 1991-2011. The number of these holdings has increased from 62205 to 147493 recording an increase of 137.10 percent. The small and marginal holdings below 2 acres together occupy 58% of the total holdings. The low average size of holdings indicates low levels of productivity and slow adoption to new technology in agriculture.

The cropping pattern is dominated by food crops Red gram is the major crop grown in the district along with Jawar. The two important oilseeds grown are Groundnut and sunflower. The district is called as 'Tur Bowl' of the state. Which alone occupies 60% of the Kharif rain fed area. Presence of basalt rock in talukas like Chittpur, Sedam, Kalaburagi and Chincholi is best suited for Tur Cultivation. Tur grown is of export quality. Tur is grown on 3.70 Lakh Hectares with an average yield of 500 Kgs. in dry area and 2000 kgs. in irrigated area. But the production of the crop is highly uncertain due to variations in rainfall and endemic pest attack.

The production and productivity of the crops is low on account of traditional cultivation practices and dry land farming. The mono cropping system also

has increased the risk of cultivation. The slow growth of non-farm activities has contributed to low and insecure incomes of the small and marginal farmers. The processing activity is not developed and therefore value addition is also very less. In this context the task is many fold if the growth rate of 4.5 percent is to be attained during 12th five year plan.

The SWOT analysis of agriculture indicates that the district has better prospects of agricultural development provided a strong and sustained effort is made.

The strength includes:

- Fertile deep black soil and red laterate soil with high productivity essential.
- Increase in irrigation essential with completion of UKP and many other medium irrigation projects.
- Scope for increasing area under commercial crops – cotton, sugarcane etc.
- Inter cropping is possible through cropping of miner millets.
- Institutional set up to promote knowledge and research in agriculture. Presence of Agricultural College, Research station Krishi Vidyan Kendra. Tur Board and Rait Sakmpark Kendras.
- Two cropping seasons – Kharif and Rabi
- Agriculture is the basic sector of the economy and all investment is directed for development of it.

Weakness:

- It is a drought prone area droughts frequently occur in Afzalpur, Jevargi, and Kalaburagi Taluka.
- Redgram, which is a major cash crop is very ofseven put to endemic pest attack.
- Low level of production and productivity due to low level of technology.
- 85% of the net sown area under dry land cultivation.
- Lack of adequate supply of inputs like credit, seeds, fertilizers etc.
- Lack of adequate development of non-farm activities.
- Low level of processing activity and less value addition.
- Lack of adequate storage and marketing facilities.
- Weak agricultural extension network.

Opportunities:

- Essential for development of horticulture and floriculture

- Development of processing industry may help for value addition and better income for the farmers.
- Essential for increasing crop insevensity and crop diversity.
- Adoption of modern technology through lab to land programme and development of good exsevension network.
- Development of non-farm activity dairy animal husbandry etc.
- Soil and water conservation through watershed programme.

Threats:

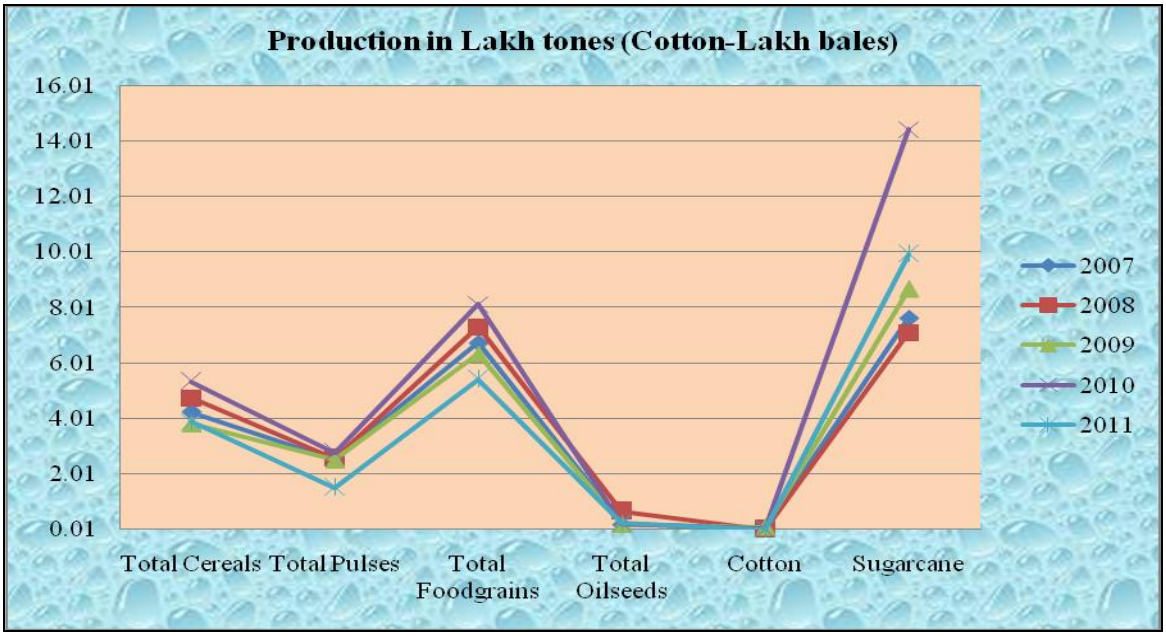
- Average size of holding is declining and growing proportion of marginal non-economic holdings due to sub-division and fragmentation.
- Growing pressure of population on land.
- Migration, poverty and insecure livelihoods.
- Endemic pest attacks on Tur Crop.
- Frequent occurrence of droughts and crop failures.
- Low capital intensity in agriculture.
- The agrarian economy is dominated by food crops. The production trend for last five years is indicated in the following table. The production is low in 2011 due to drought like conditions.

Table: 6.6
Agricultural Production during XI plan.

Sl.No	CROPS	Production in Lakh tones (Cotton-Lakh bales)					
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	**Total Cereals**	4.235	4.742	3.816	5.340	3.903	4.407
2.	**Total Pulses**	2.516	2.576	2.520	2.781	1.512	2.381
	Total Foodgrains	6.751	7.318	6.336	8.121	5.415	6.788
3	**Total Oilseeds**	0.188	0.664	0.197	0.220	0.223	0.298
4.	**Commercial Crops**						
	i) Cotton	0.041	0.0134	0.097	0.035	0.0133	0.0398
	ii)Sugarcane	7.63	7.105	8.680	14.44	9.941	

Source: Dept. of Agriculture

Figure: 6.4
Agricultural Production during XI plan.



The productivity in various crops is indicated in the following table. The productivity in cereals like maize and rice is very low when compared to the state. On the other hand it is above the state level in pulses. The productivity in cereals at district level is 1156 .5 kg as compared to 1805.9 kg. at the State level.

Table: 6.7
Productivity in Agriculture

	Crops	**Kalaburagi**	**State**
Cereals	Rice	1329	2529
	Jowar	1175.9	1043.56
	Maize	821.23	2321.39
	Bajra & Other	506.82	423.78
	Wheat	1350.5	1035.80
	Average	**1156.5**	**1805.90**
Pulses	Tur	358.9	314.68
	Bengalgram	800	560.11
	G.Gram/Bl.Grm	48.38	115.66-
	Average	**454.46**	**396.77**
	Total food grains	**666.35**	**1326**
Oilseeds	Ground Nut	614.36	545.75
	Sunflower	579.8	616.04
	Safflower	1598.3	943.72
	Average	**636.8**	**557.30**

Source: Department of Agriculture 2011-12

Agricultural growth is stagnant over the last decade. The growth rate was 2.1% during 9th plan and stood at 2.7% in 10th plan period. It reached to 3.5 percent during 11th Plan. The productivity levels in major agricultural crops are very low when compared to the state average. The productivity in foodgrains is 666.35 k.g.at district level nd it is 1326 k.g. at State level. The productivity in food grains is thus significantly below the state average. The productivity in oilseeds and pulses is above the state level.

Karnataka has second largest area under rain fed farming, next to Rajasthan in India. A large part of this area is in Hyderabad Karnataka Region. Productivity in agriculture in rain fed areas is low due to low size of holdings, irregular and inadequate irrigation, mono cropping systems, inadequate soil, water management, inappropriate choice of crops, traditional technologies and lack of farm management skills on the part of the farmers. The Government has introduced Bhoochetana project with the help of ICRISAT in 2009 to bring about a change in dry land agriculture. The objective is to increase productivity by 20 percent on dry lands. The farmers are given training in crop management skills, choice of crops, pest management etc. this project is likely to benefit more to small and marginal farmers who cultivate the dry lands.

Size of holdings:

Table: 6.8

Distribution of Agricultural Holdings across the Talukas

Sl. No.	Taluks	Marginal	Small	Semi medium	Sub Medium	Large	Total
1.	Afzalpur	12.97	40.40	31.75	12.36	1.9	99.38
2.	Aland	19.39	39.14	28.20	11.59	1.6	99.92
3.	Chincholi	24.43	36.57	25.95	11.20	1.8	99.95
4.	Chitapur	21.13	36.80	28.24	11.91	1.8	99.88
5.	Kalaburagi	19.91	35.35	28.36	13.47	2.4	99.49
6.	Jevargi	17.17	38.64	30.55	12.12	1.5	99.98
7.	Sedam	23.72	32.08	22.64	10.00	1.5	89.94
	Dist Total	**20.71**	**37.29**	**28.20**	**11.96**	**1.8**	**99.96**

Source: Kalaburagi District at A Glance- 2010-11.

Small and marginal holdings (area less then 2 ha) cover 58 percent of the total cultivate lands for subsissevence and the livelihood is managed through seeking alternative sources of income. There house holds have to search for various alternative sources of income and employment during bad times of shortage of rain fall, crop failure, pest attack etc. Many of the farmers normally grow jawar and Red gram. A pest attack on Red gram may lead to crop failure and may force the farmers to borrow money from various sources and enter into a debt trap. Even in normal times these holdings can not provide the family with adequate food. Hence they have to work as agricultural laboures and maintain a miltch animal or some members have to go out of the village in search of jobs in nearby urban or sub urban areas. The heavy debts have led the affected families to pledging of the land to money lenders or leasing it out others and migrate to metropolitan areas like Bombay or Bangalore to seek livelihood. Thus their life is never safe and secure. In Afzalpur and Chitapur talukas droughts occur regularly at the interval of 2-3 years. During such situations the households collapse completely and are not able to gain strength for the next one to two years. Consequently, the education of the children is affected and the health and nutrition requirements of the family are not met with adequately. Inadequate employment ofseven leads to migration and indebtedness. Migration out of village to neighboring villages during peak season in agriculture is very common. In the border areas of Aland taluka migration to the neighboring places of Maharashta is observed substantially. This is also evident from the fluctuating population trend of Aland taluka. A large number of people from Chitapur, and Javargi are moving towards state capital Bangalore and are mainly working as casual labourers in construction sector.

The average employment generated is 180 days on dry land and 270 days on irrigated land. The average wage rate is Rs. 150-200 for male labourers and Rs. 75-100 for female labourers. The wage rate is high during peak season. The wages have also increased due to 'NAREGA effect'. The farmers are complaining about the increased wage cost. The profit margin in agriculture is declining in recent years pushing the cultivators out of agriculture. A large proportion of dry land and subsissevence cropping pattern indicates the low levels of income and livelihood for a large proportion of population dependent on agriculture.

Irrigation

The two major rivers flowing in the district are Bhima and Krishna. The major irrigation project in this area is Upper Krishna project and it provides irrigation facilities to Jevargi taluka.

Table: 6.9
Net irrigated Area (in Hectares)

Taluks	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Tube Wells	Lift Irrigation	Others	Total	% of net irrigated area to net area sown
Afzalpur	-	15	11956	9109	2090	296	24929	19.58
Aland	-	291	9110	8000	294	260	19804	11.67
Chincholi	305	191	3510	1845	90	141	6403	5.79
Chitapur	-	-	1000	865	100	159	2312	1.43
Kalaburagi	-	18	2996	2430	195	208	6160	4.48
Jewargi	26310	-	4115	3000	195	163	36666	22.06
Sedam	-	174	1400	1400	10	110	3195	3.72
Total	**26615**	**689**	**34087**	**26649**	**2974**	**1337**	**99469**	**10.32**

Source: Kalaburagi District at A Glance- 2010-11.

A large part of the total area cultivated is under dry land agriculture. Only 10.32 percent of the net area sown is irrigated. The district falls under drought prone area. The irrigation commission 1972 classified all the talukas in the district as drought prone. The area under irrigation is maximum in Jevargi taluka due to the essential created under Upper Krishna Project. The proportion of land irrigated is lowest in Chitapur taluka. It is less than 2% of the net area sown. Well irrigation is a major source of irrigation in all the talukas. 61 percent of the total land irrigated is by wells. But it is a perennial source of irrigation. The wells dry up during summer. Tank irrigation is observed marginally in Aland, Chincholi and Sedam talukas. Thus lack of adequate irrigation facilities has contributed to slow growth of agriculture.

Due to drought situation conservation and restoration of soil and water surface and ground water has become indispensable for survival and sustainacice sevenance of mankind. With this basic objective the watershed development programme is undertaken on large scale in the district in recent years.

The progamme is implemented under various schemes such as National Watershed Development Programme, Drought prone Area Programe. Integrated Waste Land Development Programme Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojane, Rashtreeya Sam Vikas Yojane **(RSVY now Backward Region Grant Fund)** etc. Till now about 38.16% percent of the total area is treated under various watershed development Programes.

Different types of water harvesting structures such as check/vented dumps underground Bandara/ Nala Bund / Nala training/ Boulder checks Rubble checks hala revetment and farm ponds are taken up. NGOs self Help Groups and Gram Panchayats are actively involved in this progamme. The Watershed Development Programme has helped to promote soil and Water conservation and increase agricultural productivity. This may help to reduce the incidence of poverty and unemployment in the district.

KT WEIR at Nandur-B

Kalaburagi Taluka



Livestock

Livestock economy provides supplementary activity to agriculture. Livestock is a multi purpose enterprise. It supplements income from crop production. It generates a continuous stream of income and employment reducing the seasonality in livelihood patterns of the poor. It is more equally distributed than land and therefore, development of live stock activity leads to reduction in income inequalities. Thus it has great potantial for income and employment generation. Therefore, it is emphasized more in poverty alleviation programmes.

The demand for livestock products is increasing. Livestock also provides draught power and dung manure for crop production. It is thus a live savings bank and insurance against natural disasters like floods and famines. The white revolution in the country and the innovative institutional structures have helped to develop the live stock industry at a faster rate.

In the district, the live stock economy is growing over time. This is due to focus on livestock in the poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, SGSY etc. Women's contribution to livestock economy is significant. Dairy is a major economic activity undertaken in schemes like IRDP, DWACRA, SGSY etc.

Table: 6.10
Live Stock in the District.

Taluks	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Total livestock	Total Poultry
Afzalpur	40912	1334	13269	44286	3437	122315	46902
Aland	74334	25143	5354	59516	3770	177126	49796
Chincholi	87427	16057	16595	69426	2877	198546	70481
Chitapur	93868	13290	16570	62445	2505	199094	100008
Kalaburagi	84084	23312	11076	69309	2669	203104	83700
Jewargi	74683	14568	17194	60364	8686	184227	79539
Sedam	61447	13026	21915	46066	1312	147783	53007
Total	**516753**	**118740**	**101973**	**411412**	**25253**	**1232195**	**483433**

Source: Live stock Census 2007

Cattle constitute 42 percent of the total livestock. Buffaloes constitute 9.6 percent of the livestock. Sheep and goats rearing is also a common activity in the district.

Dairy activity is growing in the district, but due to hot climate in the district, it is growing slowly. Kalaburagi Dairy was established in 1984. There are 34 milk co operative societies and their membership is 6523. These societies cover all the villages in the district.

6.4 BPL Households, MGNREGA

The high incidence of poverty in the district is evident from the facts that 39 percent of the main workers are agricultural labourers and 22.33 percent of workers are marginal workers. The proportion of SC/ST population is 28.72 percent and 58 percent of workers are engaged in agricultural sector. Agriculture is the main sector of the district economy with 90 percent of land under dry land cultivation. The number of BPL households is indicated in the following table. The proportion of BPL card holders to total card holders is 79.88 percent. The percentage of poor households living in extreme poverty with Anthyodaya card holders is 15.42 to total card holders.it is 21.30 in Jevargi taluka.

Table: 6.11
BPL Card holders in the district 2011-12

	Total No. of HH with BPL card holders	% of BPL card holders to total card holders	% of Anthyodaya card holders to total HH
Afzalpur	**34731**	77.9	**19.41**
Aland	**62157**	84.4	**18.93**
Chincholi	**46325**	81.8	**18.52**
Chitapur	**48803**	66.45	**13.45**
Kalaburagi	**137195**	74.7	**10.52**
Jevargi	**52584**	76.3	**21.30**
Sedam	**38484**	85	**16.69**
Dist Total	**420278**	**79.88**	**15.42**

Source: Dept. of food and civil supplies Kalaburagi

The percentage of BPL card holders is maximum i.e. 85 percent in Sedam taluka. The proportion of BPL card holders is more in Aland and Chincholi taluka. The total number of BPL card holders is more than the total HH in the taluka/district. This indicates that the distribution of BPL cards is not fair and it is possible that one household may be having more than one card in the name of a bogus household. Some field studies indicate that some of the poor household have not received the BPL cards. However, under the 'Annabhagya' scheme, the poor households have been ensured with food security.

MGNREGA

MGNREGA is the most powerful intervention of the Government to transform rural livelihoods in India. It ensures the development right of the people i.e., right to work. It is a precedent to Right to food. Freedom from hunger can be achieved only through generation of adequate and remunerative employment for unskilled masses in the country. The Act has been passed at a critical time when globalization and liberalization is moving with rapid pace in the country pushing the vulnerable rural masses into poverty and unemployment. Today, India ranks 66th out of 88 developing countries on the Global Hunger

Index (IFPRI 2009:7) which is an evidence of Exclusive growth in the country. The objective of the Act is to enhance the livelihood security in rural India by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment for every rural household. It thus ensures a floor level of income and employment for them.

It has therefore, the essential to transform the economy and geography of poverty. It supports people's right to fight endemic hunger and poverty with dignity by utilizing their physical labour as foundation for infrastructure and economic growth. Thus NREGA fosters conditions for inclusive growth ranging from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy. NREGA now covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have 100% urban population.



The progress of NREGS in Kalaburagi district during the last three years is indicated in the following table.

It is observed that the number of job card holders is increasing every year. But the households who have demanded employment is less than 40 percent in all the years. The percentage of households provided employment is above 90 percent in 2011-12and 2012-13 but has come down to 67.5 percent in 2013-14. The employment generated is increasing and the average employment generated per household is 63 days in 2013-14.

An evaluation study of Kalaburagi district indicates that the scheme has significant positive impact on rural livelihoods. It has reduced migration in rural areas and the consequently the families have a secured life. The expenditure on food items has increased and the food pattern is diversified.

Check dam at Afzalpur



Table: 6.12
Progress of MGNREGA

Details	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**
Job Card Issued	230978	261678	313297
% of HH Demanded Employment	81045	76399	104665
% of HH Demanded to registered	35.08	29.19	33.40
HH Provided Employment	80743	71209	70684
% of HH Provided employment to Demanded HH	99.62	93.20	67.57
Employment Generated (Lakhs Mandays)	40.16	39.71	44.56
Average Employment per HH (No of Days)	49.74	55.77	63.04
No of HH (Employed 100 Days)	1159	7149	6386

Source: DAG 2011-12& RDPR

It is more nutritious now with vegetables and eggs in it. The watershed works in the fields of small and marginal farmers have helped to increase production and income. The benefits are largely in favour of SC/ST and marginalized groups who are small and marginal farmers. The impact on women in the villages is significant. The economic independence has led to the improvement in their status in the family and their empowerment.

There are also gaps in the implementation of the scheme. The payment of wages is very irregular. The woks are carried out with the machines and payments are made to the registered households on commission. The social audit of the works is not undertaken properly.

Despite of all these loopholes, the rogramme has a positive impact on the rural economy in the district.

6.5 Landless Households

It is difficult to estimate the number of land less households in the district. There are 395,497 agricultural holdings in different size categories. The total households are 471,601 and an average of one per household indicates that 83 percent of the households own land. But this can not be accepted as one household may have two or more holdings. Further, 38.20 percent of workers are woking as agricultural labourers. The proportion of cultivators is only 20.26 percent. The percentage of other workers is 38.96 percent. All these facts indicate that the percentage of landless households is between 50 to 55 percent.

6.6 Employment and Unemployment

The employment situation in the district is largely determined by the growth rate of workforce and the generation of employment opportunities. In Kalaburagi district the population growth rate is high and therefore, the growth rate of labour force is also high The average growth rate of workforce is 2.6 per annum over the 40 years. It has

slightly come down to 2.1 percent during the last decade. But due to the slow growth in agriculture and the stagnation in secondary sector the pressure of employment generation is on service sector. The service sector is growing rapidly to absorb the growing labour force. This sector is growing in urban and semi urban areas and there is forces migration of workers to urban areas. The workers are also migrating to big cities like Hyderabad and Bangalore to work as labour in construction industry.

The percentage of workers in service sector has increased to 40 percent. A large part of this sector is unorganized and the conditions of employment are not decent here. The employment is largely casual and irregular in nature. The growing employment in construction and in hotels and repairs in urban and semi urban informal sector is highly insecure and without any social security coverage.

Educated unemployment

The magnitude of educated unemployment is also increasing but the trend is not clear from the number of unemployed on the live register of the employment exchange. The total number of job aspirants on the live register were 79279 in 2007-08 but the number has come down to 23579 in 2011-12.

Table: 6.13
No. of Applicants on the live register of employment exchange

Sl. No	Sectors	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Below Matriculation	6865	5417	4317	3264	4389
	S.S.L.C Passed	33181	12361	6353	8497	8000
3	PUC Pass	5668	3502	3303	2773	2746
4	B.A Graduates	2061	1334	1206	945	932
5	B.Sc Graduates	696	191	180	153	153
6	B.Com Graduates	787	253	262	233	29
7	Sevenographers	167	76	76	67	9
8	Diploma Holders	1288	1490	1459	1272	1298
9	C.P.Ed/TCH/Nursery Training Holder	5080	2040	2040	1434	1416
10	ITI Certificate Holder	2940	2591	2448	1846	1871
11	Typists	2241	682	682	484	484
12	Drivers	3034	1240	695	842	848
13	B.Ed/B.S Degree Holder	3598	1562	1473	1096	1106
14	Others	11664	4476	8727	2138	36
	Total	**79279**	**37215**	**33221**	**25044**	**23579**

Source: DAG 2007-08 - 2011-12

The number of candidates below matriculation and matriculation is high. The number of ITI certificate holders is also more. The technical unemployment among ITI certificate holders and Diploma holders is increasing. There is a need to increase their employability through additional skill formation in finishing schools. There is a significant decline in the registration of other candidates. The overall registration in employment exchange has declined due to decline in employment through employment exchanges. Now they have become information centres and with the spread of internet its importance as information centre is also decliing.

The field level observations indicate that those with higher qualifications are accepting the lower cadre jobs. There is an increase in part time jobs. The Diploma and ITI degree holders in Chitapur taluka complained about the non availability of jobs after the completion of the Course for last three years. The overall manpower planning in the district is not done seriously. The education policy is also not suitable to the job market requirements. The youths do not have practical skills to compete in the job market. There is a need to open the finishing schools to impart the necessary practical skills to them and make them ready for jobs. Further, there are excesses in few sectors and critical shortages in some other sectors. This mismatch has led to imbalances in job market and the situation of unemployment and under employment in the district.

The Pattern of employment of salaried workers in enterprises as per Economic Census is presented in the following table.

Table: 6.14
Pattern of Employment of salaried workers in the District

Workers	State	Kalaburagi
No of total Workers	6345586	1350072
No Workers in Agri-Enterprises	19327 (5.62)	12004 (11.28)
No of Workers in Non-Agri Enterprises	3241819 (94.38)	94409 (88.72)
Total no of salaried workers	3261146 (100.00)	106413 (100.00)

Source: Economic Census (2005)

The percentage of workers engaged in agricultural enterprises is more at the district level than at the State level. There is scope for expansion of agricultural enterprises especially in food processing sector. A food park is to be established in Jevargi taluka in Kalaburagi district. This may promote the growth of agricultural enterprises. The jobs in a major proportion of

these enterprises in MSME sector low paid, are not regular and do not carry any social security benefits.

Employment schemes

Self Employment Programmes

Swarna Jayanti Grammena Swarozgar Yojane (SGSY)

Government of India has introduced a comprehensive and integrated self employment programme called (SGSY) in 1999 by merging the various programmes like IRDP,TRYSEM, DWACRA, SITRA, Ganga Kalyan Yojane, Million Wells Programme etc. This is a holistic programme covering all aspects of self employment. These include, organization of self help groups, training in business skills, credit linkage, infrastructure and marketing facilities the programme plans for multiple credit linkages to strengthen the capital base of micro enterprises.

The programme mainly adopts Group Approach for assistance. Self Help Groups are formed and promoted to take up economic activities. Training is given in different activities before setting up micro enterprises. In few cases individual assistance is also given. The progress during last two years is indicated in the table given above. The performance under SGSY is better when compared to the earlier self employment programmes.

There are now 264 groups formed under SGSY and out of them 221 are women groups. Many of them have taken up different activities in traditional sector and among them dairy activity is prominent one.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojane (SJSRY)

This programme is introduced to tackle the problem of urban unemployment. With a view to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment, a new urban poverty alleviation programme, namely, Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched on 01.12.1997 after subsuming the earlier three Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes, namely Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP)

During 2012-13 326 self employment small enterprises are set up and training is given to the entrepreneurs. These include the women self help groups. Wage employment of 11411 days is generated under the programme.

Stree Shakti programme

This is a programme for empowerment of women through SHGs. These group are initially savings group and later they are linked with banks for seeking loan to start micro enterprises. These groups are initiated by Women and child Development

Department in rural areas. These groups have now become instruments of change in rural areas.

There are now 6349 groups working under the programme. The total women members are 109833 out of them 5287 groups have availe loans from the banks. The total amount of loan is 615.83 lakhs. A significant finding of all the micro level studies is that these groups have promoted the empowerment of women.

6.7 Main and Marginal Workers

The structure of the local economy determines the nature of work patterns and participation of the people as main or marginal workers. It is possible that living conditions might have deteriorated for the people as large proportion of workers are now participating in production process as marginal workers. The proportion of main workers to the total workers has come down from 89.2 percent to 77.67 percent during the period 2001-2011.

Table: 6.15
Proportion of main workers by sex (rural + urban)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Total		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Afzalpur	87.8	74.89	93.00	88.96	82.30	63.08
2	Aland	84.4	75.44	90.90	83.84	77.60	62.98
3	Chincholi	86.1	78.46	93.20	85.04	78.80	69.63
4	Chitapur	92.5	75.89	94.60	81.85	90.30	65.93
5	Kalaburagi	94.0	78.9	95.20	84.33	92.70	66.64
6	Jevargi	87.2	81.18	93.40	87.99	80.80	71.77
7	Sedam	87.3	77.31	93.50	85.66	81.00	65.22
	Total	**89.20**	**77.67**	**93.7**0	**84.30**	**84.50**	**66.69**
	State						

Source: Census of India -2001, 2011

The decline in proportion of main workers is observed at both the State as well as district level. While the proportion of main male workers has decreased from 93.7 percent to 84.3 percent, the proportion of female workers has come down significantly from 84.5 percent to 66.69 percent. The decline is significant in Kalaburagi taluka from 92.7 to 66.64 percent. It is significant in all the talukas. This shows increasing participation of women as marginal workers. In case of male workers also there is significant decline in the proportion of main workers in the talukas like Chicholi, Chitapur, Jevargi, etc. the trend is observed in all the Talukas. Though a declining trend is also observed at the state level but its magnitude is less when compared to the district. In case of female workers the decline in participation rate as main workers is a serious cause of concern

The significant increase in number of marginal workers from 2.8% of total workers to 22.33% between 1991-2011 indicates the strengthening of marginalization trend in the district. The trend is very rapid in the case of women workers.

Table: 6.16
Marginal Workers

	Talukas	Total			Male			Female		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Afzalpur	2.83	12.20	25.11	0.25	7.00	11.04	5.54	17.70	36.92
2	Aland	2.45	15.60	24.56	0.34	9.10	16.16	4.65	22.40	37.02
3	Chincholi	3.27	13.90	21.53	0.47	6.80	14.96	6.14	21.20	30.37
4	Chitapur	0.06	7.50	24.11	0.01	5.40	18.15	0.12	9.70	34.07
5	Kalaburagi	1.07	6.00	21.1	0.07	4.80	15.67	2.14	7.30	33.36
6	Jewargi	2.77	12.80	18.81	0.17	6.60	12.01	5.42	19.20	28.23
7	Sedam	0.22	12.70	22.68	0.04	6.50	14.34	0.40	19.00	34.78
	Total	**2.80**	**10.80**	**22.33**	**0.30**	**6.30**	**15.70**	**5.40**	**15.50**	**33.31**

Sources: Census of India 1991,2001,2011

The proportion of women marginal workers has increased from 15.5 percent to 33.3 percent. . There is feminization of marginalization. This has significant impact on their empowerment.

6. 8 Work participation rate

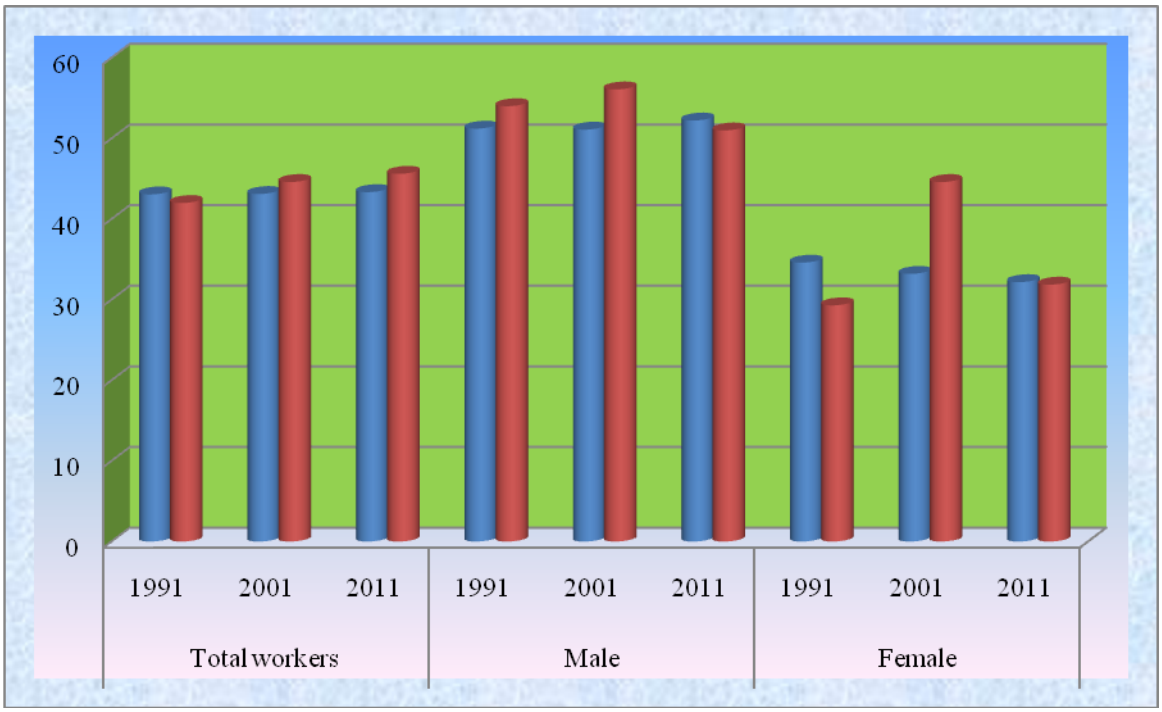
The overall work participation rate has increased very marginally from 43.07 to 43.12 during 1991-2001. It has further increased to 43.35 in 2011. The work participation rate is stagnant since last two decades. The work participation rate for male laborers has increased from 51.1 percent to 52.23 percent. But for the female workers it has declined from 33.21 percent to 32.18 percent.

Table: 6.17
Work participation Rates for Male and Female Workers

Sl. No.	Talukas	Total workers			Male			Female		
		1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001	2011
1	Afzalpur	43.83	42.68	43.27	51.61	51.50	52.19	35.60	33.40	33.87
2	Aland	45.98	51.36	46.46	47.00	56.10	46.41	38.45	46.40	38.51
3	Chincholi	48.60	50.08	47.62	53.26	53.80	54.35	43.83	46.20	40.82
4	Chitapur	40.20	38.5	41.75	39.61	48.80	52.19	27.23	27.90	31.28
5	Kalaburagi	32.49	32.95	37.05	40.70	45.50	50.39	16.16	19.50	23.18
6	Jevargi	48.30	46.28	45.66	52.92	51.30	52.17	43.60	41.10	38.93
7	Sedam	47.57	46.58	45.61	48.61	53.20	54.32	37.55	40.00	37.01
	Total	**43.07**	**43.12**	**43.35**	**51.22**	**51.10**	**52.23**	**34.60**	**33.21**	**32.18**
	State	**42.00**	**44.60**	**45.62**	**54.01**	**56.09**	**51.0**	**29.30**	**44.60**	**31.87**

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

Figure: 6.5
Work participation Rates for Male and Female Workers



The stagnant work participation rates indicates that the growth in employment is just enough to maintain the existing status. More work opportunities are not generating for the people. The work participation rate has increased for the State between 1991-2011 from 42 to 45.62 percent but it has increased by 0.23 percent only for the district. Across the gender categories, the work participation rate for female has declined at the State level (from 44.6 to 31.87 percent) but it has declined marginally in the district(by 1percent). It is slightly above the State average. The insignificant and negative changes in work participation rates show that there is no change in income and living conditions of the people over the last decade.



6.9 Occupation Pattern of the Workforce

Change in occupation pattern is a significant indicator of development. The shift of population out of agriculture and its distribution in secondary and tertiary sector is an outcome of structural transformation in development process. In the district, the impact of sectoral changes in income is not observed on occupational structure as 58 percent of population is still dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The total number of main workers has increased from 6,62,166 in 1960-61 to 1350072 in 2001 recording 104 percent increase in it over the forty years. But there is decline in absolute number of main workers to 8,44237 in 2011.There has been concentration

of workers in agricultural Sector and no significant shift in employment pattern was observed till 2001 as 67 percent of population was still dependent on agriculture. However, between 2001-2011 there is a decline in proportion of population engaged in agriculture by 7 percentage points. Thus some changes are observed during the last decade.

Table: 6.18 Occupational pattern of the workforce (Main workers)

Census Year	Cultivators	Agricultural laborers	Household industry	Other workers	Total
1961	45.55	26.44	9.21	18.80	100.00
1971	34.13	36.55	4.40	24.92	100.00
1981	36.78	43.95	2.66	16.61	100.00
1991	35.19	50.15	2.06	12.60	100.00
2001	27.10	40.00	2.50	30.40	100.00
2011	20.26	38.20	2.58	38.96	100.00

Source: Census of India 1961-2001.

The proportion of population engaged in agriculture has declined from 85% to 58% and has increased in tertiary sector of the economy. The percentage of workers in other workers category has increased from 12.6 to 39 during the last twenty years. The percentage of agricultural laborers continues to be high. It has increased from 26.44 to 50.15 percent in 1991 but has come down to 40% in 2001 and to 38.20 in 2011.

Figure: 6.6
Occupational pattern of the workforce (Main workers)

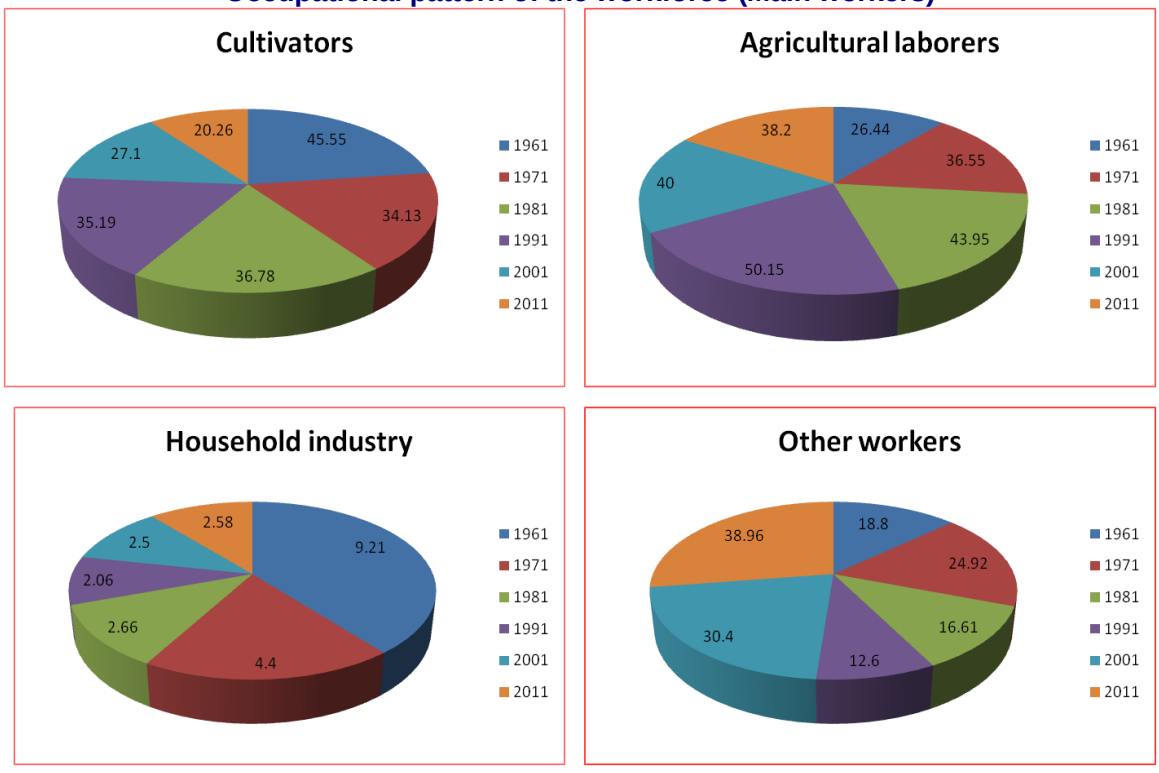


Table: 6.19
Occupational Pattern –Taluka level 2011

		Cultivators	Agri. labourers	HH industry	Other workers	Total
1	Afzalpur	25.82	49.40	2.03	22.75	100.00
2	Aland	23.48	50.98	2.18	23.36	100.00
3	Chincholi	22.33	52.61	1.62	23.44	100.00
4	Chitapur	19.21	33.35	2.74	44.70	100.00
5	Kalaburagi	11.41	19.43	2.93	66.23	100.00
6	Jevargi	29.88	48.20	1.53	20.39	100.00
7	Sedam	23.26	42.08	2.78	31.88	100.00
8	District	20.26	38.20	2.58	38.96	100.00

Source: Census of India 2011.

When the occupational pattern is observed across the talukas, it is observed that all the talukas except Kalaburagi and Chitapur continue to be dominated by agricultural sector and the share of agricultural workers is about 75 percent in all the talukas. The proportion of other workers is maximum in Kalaburagi taluka (66.23%). There is stagnation in secondary sector and the shift is from primary to tertiary sector as against the historical trend from primary to secondary and to tertiary sector.

6.10. Child Labour

Child labour is another facet of human vulnerability in Kalaburagi district. The existence of poverty and lack of adequate employment opportunities for the adult workers is pushing the children to work to fill up the income gap for the family. In the irrigated packets the demand for labour in agriculture is increasing which is largely met by employment of child labour.

Child labour in rural areas is mainly observed in various agricultural activities specially in sowing, harvesting, Cattle grazing, etc. In many agricultural activities, children work as helpers. In urban areas child labour is observed in garages, repair centres, hotels and restaurants domestic work, transport, construction and other informal sector activities. In Sedam and Chitapur talukas, it is also observed in quarry works.

A large proportion of child labour is not reported at all. The identification of child labour is a very difficult task. Studies made in Kalaburagi district identify poverty as the main cause of child labour. The death or unemployment of the father or the main earner in the family is the main cause for forcing the child to go for work. Sometimes lack of interest in learning and education also makes the children to go for work. Whatever may be the reason, child labour deprives the child the opportunities to lead a good life as a member of knowledgeable society.

The National Child Labour Eradication Project has established 35 centres to provide education to the children in the

district. Each centre works for about 50 children each. Some N.G.Os like World Vision, Vishwa Sewa Mission also are working for eradication of child labour. But it seems to be a difficult task. Many studies carried out by the university students indicate a large proportion of child labour existing in rural areas of the district. Therefore unless poverty is combated no permanent solution to child labour is possible.



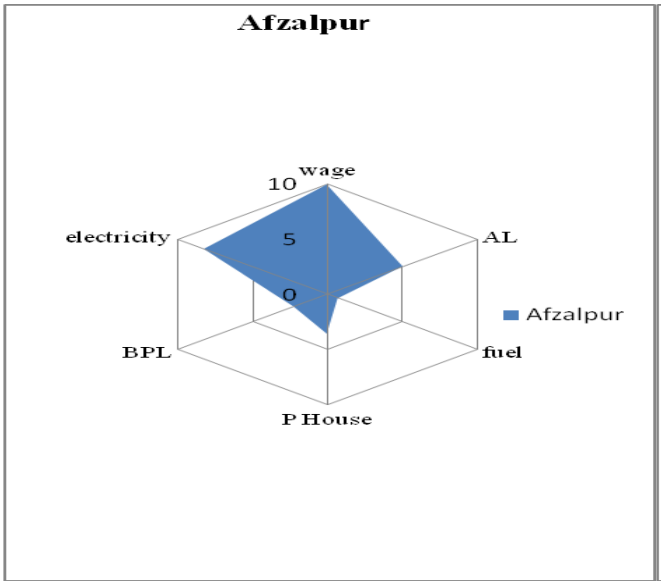
Attempts are also being made to generate community level awareness. Counseling is being organised with the parents. A dialogue is established with village community involving panchayat representatives progressive farmers and SDMCs to discuss the adverse effects of child labour. The families with child labour are also linked with various poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes (NREGA) to enhance their Family income which will enable the working children to attend the school.

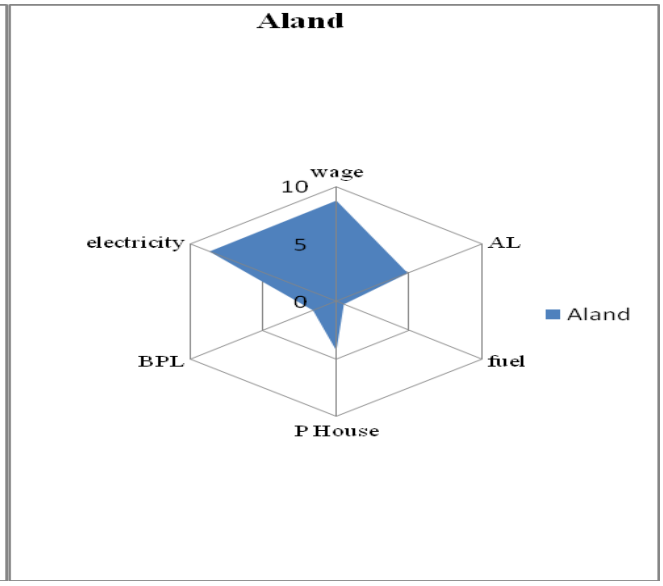
6.11 Radar Analysis for Standard of living:

Radar Analysisfor Standard of living is done with the help of the following indicators.

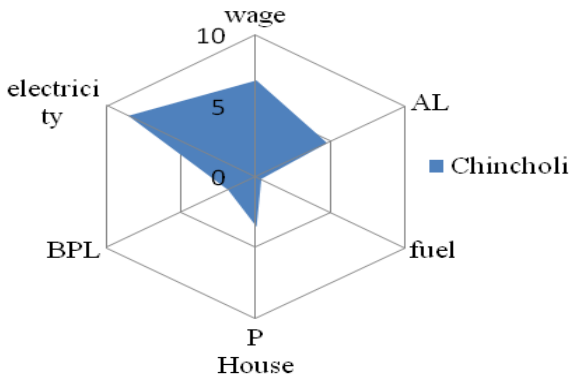
- Ratio of average wage to State norms.
- Percentage of agricultural laboureres to total workers.
- Percentage of Households dependent on traditional fuel
- Percentage of households with Pucca houses
- Percentage of BPL households
- Percentage of households with access to electricity

The analysis here indicates that the standard of living is very low in all the talukas except Kalaburagi Taluka. The policy focus should be on access to toilets, drinking water, safe fuel and diversification of the work pattern for the workers.

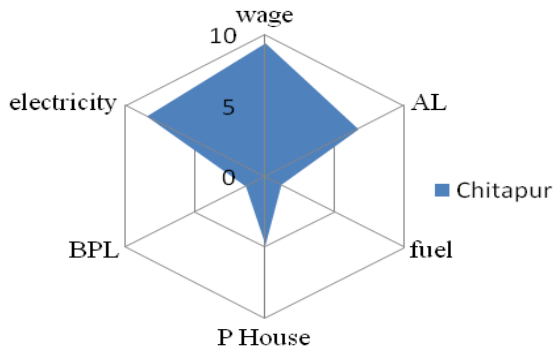




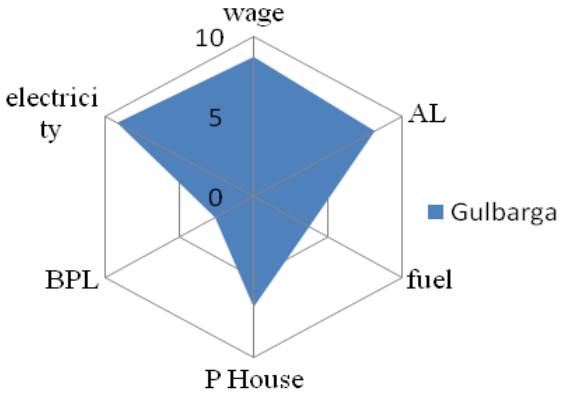
Chincholi



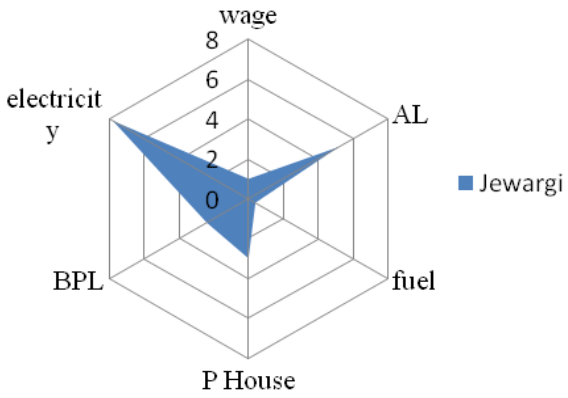
Chitapur

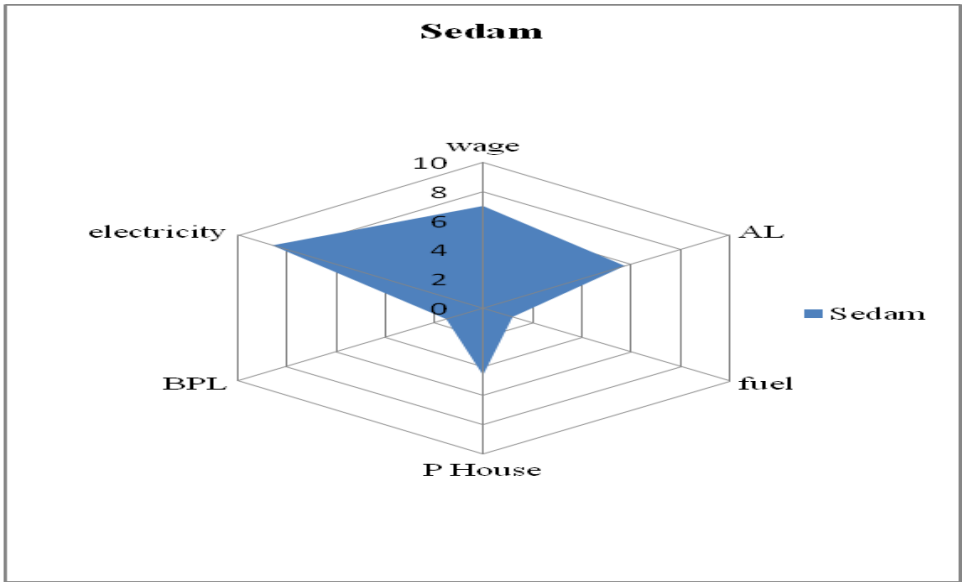


Kalaburgi



Jewargi





6.12 Impact of MGNREGS on Rural livelihood – Evidence from the field

MGNREGA is the most powerful intervention of the Government to transform rural livelihoods in India. It ensures the development right of the people i.e., right to work. It is a precedent to Right to food. Freedom from hunger can be achieved only through generation of adequate and remunerative employment for unskilled masses in the country. The Act has been passed at a critical time when globalization and liberalization is moving with rapid pace in the country pushing the vulnerable rural masses into poverty and unemployment. Today, India ranks 66th out of 88 developing countries on the Global Hunger Index (IFPRI 2009:7) which is an evidence of Exclusive growth in the country. The objective of the Act is to enhance the livelihood security in rural India by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment for every rural household. It thus ensures a floor level of income and employment for them.



It is therefore, the essential to transform the economy and geography of poverty. It supports people's right to fight endemic hunger and poverty with dignity by utilizing their physical labour as foundation for infrastructure and economic growth. Thus NREGA fosters conditions for inclusive growth ranging from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy. NREGA now covers the entire country with the exception of districts that have 100% urban population.

The present paper is an impact analysis of the programme based on the empirical data from Kalaburagi district in Karnataka state in India. In the district, 58.6 percent of the people depend on dry land agriculture. People suffer from both in security of income and

employment. Therefore, a programme of this nature was a dire need of the people. In recent times, the implementation of the programme has been taken up very effectively. It is essential to analyse the impact of the programme on the livelihood of the people through examining distributional dimensions of NREGA in terms of income and consumption of the poor households in rural areas.

Methodology

The study is based on the primary data collected from the field on sample basis. There are 7 talukas in the district and the number of Gram Panchayats in 220. From the two talukas, two Gram Panchayats are randomly selected for study.

The beneficiaries of the programme are classified into two categories.



- The labourers who have worked in different schemes
- The farmers who are benefited by the watershed, and Horticulture works undertaken in the programme.

Giving due consideration to their respective proportion in total beneficiaries a final sample of 60 beneficiaries (60Workers and 20 Farmer beneficiaries) is drawn randomly for final study. The two Panchayats chosen are Mannur from Afzalpur and Ganwar from Jewargi taluka. In addition, the stakeholders involved in implementation of the programme are also included in the study from each Gram Panchayat, the Gram Panchayat Secretary, the nodal officer and a peoples representative are addressed with an interview schedule to seek information about the implementation of the programme.

Progress of MGNREGS

NREGS is implemented in three phases in the first phase, it was implemented in 200 most backward districts in the country. In second phase the number of districts was increased to 300.

Table: 6.20
Indicators of Progress of MGNREGS in Kalaburagi District 2006-2009

Sl. No.	Indicators	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Job cards isued	200688	218579	283073	294274
2	% of HH demanded employment	39.53	18.70	30.96	48.15
3	Employment generated (person days in Lakhs)	36.41	23.42	39.03	35.00
4	Average person days per family	38.1	57.28	46.87	56.3
5	% days of marginalized groups				
	SC	41.0	36.22	35.27	
	ST	9.96	8.9	12.14	
	women	49.27	54.82	46.70	44.7
6	Average wage per person days (Rs.)	67	74	61.78	95.22
7	Average cost of employment creation per person day (Rs.)	110.00	125.00	110.00	138.42

Source: computed from mgnrega.nic.in

To carryout effective implementation of the programme in the district in recent times, the implementation structure is changed. The DPC has designated three tier nodal officers at taluka, hobli and Gram Panchayat level to monitor the progress of works. Workshops were conducted for these nodal officers along with the implementing officers. The role and responsibility of the officers at various levels was clarified. The visits of nodal officers to the villages regularly to monitor the progress and to speed up the administrative processes have helped for effective implementation of the programme.

The other important strategy adopted was convergence of MGNREGS with other schemes in the district. This widened the scope of the programme to spread to other department works like major irrigation (KBJNL) minor irrigation, horticulture agriculture and territorial forestry PWD etc. The labour component in the various schemes of these departments was provided by MGNREGS.

Results and Discussion

The socio-economic characteristics of the sample households are presented in the table to examine the distributional impact. It is observed that the overall percentage of women in the sample is 33.48 percent. As

per the NREGA norms 1/3 of the works should be given to women among the families who have demanded the work.

The overall percentage of women days to in total person days at the district level is 44.6.. This indicates that women have been able to get access to employment under NREGA though their share is not equal, but it is significantly high

Table: 6.21
Social Characteristics of the Sample

Sl.No.	Characteristics	Total	Percentage
	Gender		
1	Male	40	66.6
2	Female	20	33.3
	Caste		
3	Forward Caste	05	8.33
4	Backward Caste	29	48.33
5	SC/ST	23	38.33
6	Others	03	05.01
	Assets		
7	Ownership of land Yes No	 21 39	 35.00 65.00
8	Average Size of land	2.01 acres	

Source: Primary data

Among the sample beneficiaries backward caste and scheduled caste/ Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries constitute the major proportion. Their percentage is 48.33 and 38.33 percent respectively. Thus 86.6 percent of beneficiaries belong to this group. Backward caste's share is maximum in Jevargi and SC/ST in Mannur. The economic base of the household is also very low. They mainly belong to the category of landless labourers and Marginal farmers as only 35 percent of them own the land and the average size of land is 2.01 acres.

The NREGA has thus significant distributional impact. It has reached to the marginalized social groups and by providing them security of income and employment, it has speeded up the mainstreaming process in the district economy. The self targeting of the programme is working satisfactorily. The programme has accommodated caste and gender adequately indicating that the growth is pro-poor and inclusive in character.

Impact of the Programme on Economic conditions of the people

The main objective of the programme is to increase employment and income of the households. This may help to increase their standard of living.

This other objective is to check out migration for employment. The impact is analysed in terms of increase in employment, generation of wage income and additional consumption generated out of increased income. Further the impact on migration is analyased in terms of reduction in the days of migration.

Impact on employment and income

The additional employment and income generated to the sample members is given in the following table.

Table: 6.22
Generation of Income and Employment

Sl.No.	Particulars	Total (N=60)	Percentage
1	Employment No. of days		
	0-20 20-40 40-60 60-80 80-100	02 11 22 21 04	03.33 18.34 36.67 35.00 06.66
	Average person days per family	52.48	
2	Wage Income		
	0-2000 2000-4000 4000-6000 6000-8000 8000-10,000	03 10 19 24 04	05.00 16.66 31.67 40.00 06.67
	Average income per household (Rs.)	6120.00	

Source: Primary data

57 percent of the respondents fall in first three categories covering the days 1 to 60 and 6.6 percent of the respondents reported high employment in the category of 80 to 100 days. Only one member has completed 100 days employment. This has generated more person days of employment for the households. The average employment generated per household is 52.48 days. In general, the respondents replied that the employment is generated as per their demand.

Wage Income

KMGNREGS has been implemented to enhance and support the low incomes of the labourers in the district. The additional income generated falls in the upper middle groups. Therefore, the average increase in income per household is Rs.6120. 00. The households in the last group i.e. 8000 to 10000 get the maximum income. The increase in income of Rs. 6120 has substantial significance for the poor households.

When asked about the wage rate under NREG, the men replied that it is less than the wage in agriculture which ranges between 150 to 200 during busy season. But the wage rate is higher when compared to their earnings in slack season. They also reported that there is some increase in their wage rate during other season also.

All the women members expressed that wage rage is higher under MGNREGS because they do not get this wage rate even during the busy season in agriculture. The wage rate they get during busy season ranges between Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 and during the lean season it ranges between Rs. 40-50 per day. On the other hand they get Rs. 100 under NREGS. Though the wage rate is piece rate, they still they said it is higher than the agricultural wage rate. They are also happy because their wage rate is equal to the male wage rate, which they have never experienced in their life. Women feel empowered and the increased income high wage rate and their incomes has helped to seek better food and health for themselves and the family. Their status in the family has improved and they are able to spend money on personal things. Thus the empowerment effect of MGMGNREGS is very significant.

Impact on Expenditure pattern of the households

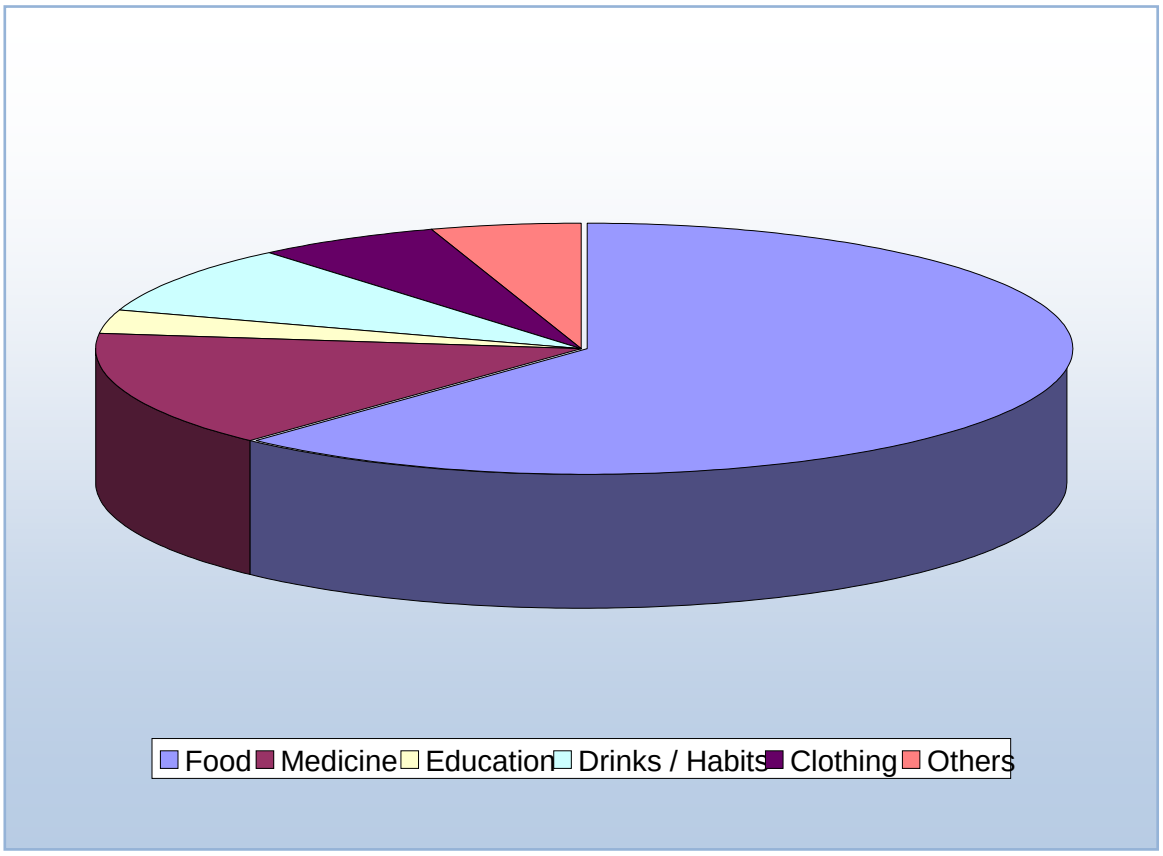
It is interesting to analyse how this additional income is spent by the earners. The items included food, Health, Education, habits, marriages and social ceremonies etc. Majority of the sample households belong to the poor group their priority is food items. When asked on what items they are spending a major part of money, their answers were milk, vegetables, and better quality grains. All these have increased the nutritional content of food. The expenditure pattern of the average household is indicated in the following table.

Table: 6.23
Expenditure pattern of Average household

Items of expenditure	**Average spending out of additional income (%)**
Food	62.0
Medicine	15.0
Education	3.0
Drinks / Habits	9.0
Clothing	6.0
Others	5.0

Source : Primary data

Figure : 6.7





This fact is very significant as the poor people in the district who has no choice other than to eat “roti” and “dal” are now finding many new items added to their meals making it tasty and healthy. The other item of expenditure is medicine. People, especially women, are now able to care for their own health and the health of family members. They have now income to meet the medical expenses to get their diseases cured. The households reported increase in expenditure of 9% on drinks and habits. This is anti welfare in character and needs to be eradicated. The expenditure on clothing has increased by 6 percent and on other items by 5 percent. Thus the increase in income has enabled them to improve their standard of living.

Impact on Migration

One of the major objectives of MGNREGS is to reduce the plight of workers from one place to another in search of employment. The incidence of distress migration is high in Kalaburagi district. 83 .2 percent of the households reported migration during lean season in

agriculture. 16 percent of them reported migration above 60 days in a year. In recent years out migration has increased form the talukas of Jewargi, Sedam, and Aland towards the silicon city Bangalore. These workers are mainly engaged in construction activity. Information was sought from the sample beneficiaries about their migration days before the Programme and the days at present and the impact was analysed.

Table: 6.24
Reduction in Migration days

No. of days	Before	After
	Percentage (N=60)	Percentage (N=60)
0-30	41.71	2.69
30-60	25.59	3.68
60 and above	15.92	4.53
Total	83.22	11.31

Source :primary Data

89 percent of the families reported that now there is no need to go out of the villages in search of employment. The percentage of migrating families has come down from 83 percent to just 11.3 percent. The migrants in the first group were reduced to 2.7 percent from 41.7 percent before. Migrants in second and third group also reported declining need for out migration. Migration was also due to indebtedness of the families. Now the process is halted and people are relieved of the pains and disturbances caused by migration 68.8 percent of the respondents in Aland reported decline in migration by 60 to 90 days. 48 percent of households in Sedam reported check on migration by 60 to 90 days. The out migration is also checked in Jewargi. This check in out migration has reduced the flow of workers for construction work in silicon city and in plantations of Karnataka.



Women and the old people in the households are happy because the out migration of male members caused lot of difficulties and additional responsibilities for women to look after the house and take the whole load on their shoulders. This has also reduce the dropouts of the children from school as now parents do not have the necessity to move from one place to another place. This is a significant impact of MGNREGS in a backward region. The scheme has helped the people to secure a better livelihood and lead a happy and stable life in their own village.

Demand for more work days

Almost all the households demanded additional days of work under MGNREGS. The households require at least minimum increase of 60 to 90 days of employment. They expressed that this may help them to seek security of employment for a longer period.

The demand was also to increase the wage rate, which may provide them additional income. It is quite natural that in a backward region, where people have long suffered from poverty and in security of employment, may have increasing expectations about a secure life.

The workers are satisfied with arrangements at work place. Some women workers expressed the need for cre'che facilities at work place. Some of the workers expressed that middlemen still work in a different mode in this scheme also but their incidence is low.

Impact on Farm Economy:

The various works undertaken in the programme are mainly related to watershed and irrigation. The works under watershed are check dams, roubel checks, boulder checks, farm ponds, Nala bund etc. Under irrigation the works include micro irrigation drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation field chanals, desiliting of tanks, canals open wells, deepening of open wells. These works have brought more happiness to the small and marginal farmers. In addition the farmers are provided with nurseries to grow horticulture crops. Fruits like Papaya, banana, sapota having more local demand are promoted under the scheme. This has significant impact on the livelihood of small and marginal farmers.

It is analysed here that who have the major share in these gains. It is noteworthy that the gains are shared by small and medium farmers belonging to backward caste scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. Works like desilting of open wells, deepening of open wells, farm ponds, formation of boundary walls to check the water flow, digging of field chanals are taken up in the farms of these farmers.

Flow of benefits from the Programme:

All the farmers' beneficiaries reported that the watershed works have increased the water level. This has increased the production and productivity in surrounding lands. The fodder for animals also has increased. Further, the increase in water table has reduced the scarcity of drinking water during summer days.

Some of the farmers reported a change in cropping pattern. They have now started growing commercial crops like cotton sugarcane and oilseeds. The others reported increase in production and productivity of Jawar and Tur, which are the major crops of this region. The beneficiaries replied that these works will also help to check soil erosion these progammes have thus helped to increase the income of the farmers. The views of the farmers about increase in water level and agricultural production are supported by others in the village.

Some of the farmers have now planted Banana, Sapota and other fruits. These farmers reported that the impact on production and income could be seen only after some time gap.The average change in income levels of the farmers is in the income group of 4000 to 5000

and above. The works like de silting of canals and tanks have increase the yield.

The afforestation programme undertaken is largely appreciated by the people. The plantation of trees has improved village environment. The greenery in the village has increased. People are benefited by clean air, this also has reduced the incidence of heat in these villages. The plantation of trees in schools has changed the learning environment in school. It has made schools more attractive. Another work undertaken in schools is preparation of playground. This is a special attraction for the school students. The children are happy about the playground and the whole picture of the school has changed. This may attract more children to schools
.

The other impact observed by field investigators is that community integrity is increasing and a feeling of working and living together is increasing among the households in the villages. The workers work together, sit and eat together in large number in many big works like desilting of tanks, canals development of nurseries, land leveling etc. This has increased interaction among them. This may reduce conflicts in the villages in near future.



Some observations

The overall impact of the scheme on the economic life of the rural people is highly positive. The scheme has brought in a sea change in their life. There are few instances here and there about some loop holes in the implementation of the programme in some boarder talukas of etc. In some places children complete the work of their adult members.

At some places workers complained that they have not yet received the wages. These complaints were mainly in both the Gram Panchayats.

Many a times the payments are made based on the Junior Engineer's report. The works are not verified properly. There is also cost escalation in case of check dams and other watershed works. Now the norms are issued for check dams. This may help to control the things properly.

Perceptions of Peoples representatives about MGNREGS

About 60 percent of the implementing officer did not express any major problem in implementation of the works. But remaining officers expressed some difficulties in implementation of works. These are non-availability of labour, wage payment to workers, non availability of funds on time, non completion of works by the workers etc. Lack of proper knowledge of the programme to the panchayat members. Some of them felt that there should not be interference by political elements in implementation process. They expressed that the appointment of nodal officers has facilitated and speeded up the

work process. Some of them expressed that village road works should be undertaken in needy villages which may help to build up the infrastructure. NREGA has made significant impact on rural livelihood in the district. The programme should be implemented with same zeal and spirit in future also. The works undertaken in the scheme have brought significant change in rural economy. There is more demand for such works which should be fulfilled in future. There is demand for more work which is justified in view of the drought prone nature of the district economy. Workers should be given a minimum 150 days of employment in a year. The user Associations should be formed to maintain the assets created under MGNREGS. Strong campaigns should be launched to popularize the horticulture crops with adequate provision for infrastructure. The convergence approach is working well in the district. Its coverage should be increased. The IEC component should be used effectively to train the people and improve their knowledge base. The low performing panchayats should be assessed and appropriate strategies should be formulated to improve their performance.



6.13 Concluding Remarks:

The district is still characterized by a very low level of development over the last fifty years. The per capita income of the district is Rs. 29,300 which is well below the State average. The employment in agriculture continues to be as high as 58%, and it is above 75 percent in all the talukas except Kalaburagi and Chitapur. Its contribution to income is declining. It has come down to 18.65 percent. All the talukas except Jevargi Taluka still face uncertainly in agricultural production due to droughts and famines.. The growth rate of agriculture was less than 3 percent during the last two decades.

A large number of women workers participate in labour market as marginal workers and face insecurity of income and employment. There is feminization of marginalization process. Lack of adequate work along with low level of wages and their employment in unskilled jobs in agriculture also supports the trend of feminization of poverty.

The existence of child labour is another area of concern. Though the number of children out of school is declining still about 24261 children are reported out of school. Various field level studies indicate that enrolment of children in higher education i.e., in standards VIII to X is not increasing significantly. This indicates substantial presence of child labour. This labour is mainly employed in unorganized sector and in urban informal sector. As a result, it is not identified and reported.

The employment in organized sector is not increasing significantly. Further it is adversely affected through recent closure of many industries in Cement production in the

district.The employment is growing in service sector due to expansion of Transport, Banking, Communication, construction and other services. But a large part of this sector is growing in informal sector therefore; growing employment is not remunerative as well as sustainable.

Increasing productivity in agricultural sector is essential to address the issues of poverty and inadequate employment. To reduce the risk and uncertainly the area under irrigation should be increased. Dry land development technology and watershed approach should be adopted to strengthen agriculture and improve its sustainability. The risk is high in agriculture due to mono cropping practices followed by the farmers. Farmers should be given adequate training for selection and rotation of crops. They should also get training in integrated paste management and organic farming.

The non-farm sector focusing on poultry, animal husbandry and sericulture needs to be supported to ensure adequate employment and income to the people. Growth of horticulture and sericulture also has adequate essential in the district. This should be tapped through proper development of infrastructure facilities. The agricultural exsevension services should work effectively in meeting the training, information and other requirements of the farmers in these areas. Training at farm level should be conducted for the farmers for their convenience.

To reduce the risk and uncertainly the area under irrigation should be increased. Dry land development technology and watershed approach should be adopted to strengthen agriculture and improve its sustainability.

The service sector in the region is growing rapidly. There is a need to strengthen this.

MGNREGS is in operation in the district. This along other employment programmes should be effectively implemented to provide adequate employment to the people in rural areas to check out-migration.

Women employment is largely in agricultural sector where the wage rate and availability of employment is very low. Women should be provided with adequate training and skills to participate in employment in more remunerative sectors. Self employment among women is increasing slowly

Poverty is the root cause of child labour. Hence improvement in economic condition of the household is a direct attack on child labour. Awareness about education and creating interest in education among the children is essential. NGOs in Kalaburagi are doing good efforts in this direction. Their role needs to be strengthened.

Development of the district economy is vital to promote human development in the district. Increasing agricultural production and productivity is very essential in this direction. The inequalities in distribution of income should be removed through proper policy interventions. Provision of adequate and remunerative employment to the people is thus essential to ensure a decent livelihood to the people.

CHAPTER-7
STANDARD OF LIVING

7.1 Introduction

Access to decent standard of living is an important component of human development. This has been one of the basic objectives of planning in India. The second plan called for a 'milieu' for the small man and the fourth plan talked about improvement in living conditions of common man. The basic needs approach measured development in terms of satisfaction of basic needs related to health, nutrition, education, drinking water, sanitation and housing. Many of these basic needs have the character of public goods therefore, they are less likely to be supplied by market in adequate quality. Therefore, State intervention in the provision of these basic needs has become essential. The State provisioning of these goods has improved the accessibility and availability of these goods for the large poor masses that reflects on the standard of living of the people in the country.



In the estimation of human development index for the district the following indicators are used to capture the standard of living of the people.

- Households having access to good houses
- Condition of houses of the people
- Asset status of the households
- Access to drinking water, electricity and sanitation
- Fuel used for cooking.

This chapter analyses the standard of living of the people with the help of these indicators in Kalaburagi district.

7.2 Housing status

With increase in population on the one hand and the growth of nuclear families on the other the demand for housing is increasing in the district. The rural urban migration for education, employment and urban comforts has further increased the demand for housing in urban areas. This is evident from the fast growing construction activity in the urban parts of the district. Despite of the govt. schemes the demand supply imbalances has continued, creating shortages of housing in the district. In urban area, this has pushed the people into slums and in rural areas the number of temporary housing structures are increasing.

In the district in urban area 5.2 percent of the households are houseless. This is higher in Kalaburagi taluka i.e., 14%. In rural areas, different housing schemes have reduced the incidence of houselessness. There are about 27606 households without houses in the district. The excess of number of households over the total houses is 13449 and if we add to it

temporary non-serviceable houses and unclassifiable houses (6379 & 7778 respectively) the total is estimated as 27606. These households need urgent provision of livable houses in near future.

7.3 Siteless households

The percentage of siteless households was estimate at 7.2 percent in 2009-10. It is higher in Afzalpur taluka (9.1 %) followed by Aland (8.8) Chitapur (8.7%) and Jewargi (8.2%). The poor households that do not have house sites are not able to get benefit under housing schemes, because, they do not have homestead land to construct a house. Under the State scheme of Ashraya, the siteless poor households are provided with a house sites.

Figure: 7.1

Housing Status- State and the District



Table – 7.1
House sites allotted during 2010 – 11 & 2011-12 2011 - 12

Talukas	SC	ST	Total	Others	Total
Afzalpur	198	44	242 (22.00)	858	9100
Aland	351	78	429 (39.0)	1521	1950
Chincholi	288	64	352 (22.0)	1248	1600
Chitapur	315	70	385 (22.0)	1365	1750
Kalaburagi	324	72	396 (22.0)	1404	1800
Jewargi	297	66	363 (28.20)	1287	1650
Sedam	207	46	253 (22.0)	897	1150
District	**1980 (18.0)**	**440 (4.0)**	**2420 (22.0)**	**8580 (78.0)**	**11000 (100.00)**

Source: DAG – 2011-12

The total house sites distributed under Ashraya scheme are 11000. The share of SC/ST households is 22% in the total sites. Their share is below 33 percent as per the norms. The remaining 78 percent of the sites are distributed among the other backward castes BPL families. The proportions of house sites given to SC/ST people do not fulfill the norm and also are below their share in population of 25.4 percent. The distribution of house sites may help these households to seek assistance for housing under IAY, Ambedkar Housing Yojane etc.

7.4 Households with Pucca Houses.

The nature of houses in the census is broadly classified as good livable and dilapidated. Good houses are like pucca houses and provide better living facilities to the households and livable houses provide basic minimum structure to live. These are not comfortable houses. The dilapidated houses are those having structures that are prone to destruction. Therefore they are not suitable for living. The housing conditions of the people in the district is indicated in table 7.2.

Table: 7.2
Housing Status- State and the District

	Good		Livable		Dilapidated	
Kalaburagi	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Total	47.76	58.41	48.46	38.59	3.78	3.00
Rural	43.90	52.83	52.26	43.41	3.84	3.74
Urban	58.85	69.71	37.51	28.80	3.63	1.47
Karnataka						
Total	43.89	60.07	51.15	35.99	4.96	3.94
Rural	36.15	51.73	58.03	42.96	5.82	5.29
Urban	58.45	72.4	38.22	25.67	3.34	1.93

Source: Census of India -2001& 2011

The nature and structure of a house indicates quality of a house. There is an increase in the percentage of good houses at the State as well as the district level. At the State level, the percentage of good houses has increased from 43.89% to 60.07% between 2001 to 2011. There is an improvement in the construction material used from roof, wall and floor. The housing gap is also reduced.

At the district level, the percentage of good houses has increased from 47.76 to 58.41. But the district is below the State average. There is significant improvement in quality of housing in rural areas at the State as well as the district level. Now 52.83 percent of the houses in rural areas are good houses. This is a good trend and it is an outcome of various housing prorammes. Such as Indira Aawas Yojana, Ambedkar housing, Basava housing scheme etc.

Table: 7.3
Taluka wise Households with Pucca (Good) houses – 2011.

	Talukas	Percentage of HH
1	Afzalpur	35.53
2	Aland	43.26
3	Chincholi	35.58
4	Chitapur	48.22
5	Kalaburagi	68.88
6	Jewargi	29.97
7	Sedam	45.92
	District	58.41

Source: Census of India 2011

Figure: 7.2
Taluka wise Households with Pucca (Good) houses – 2011

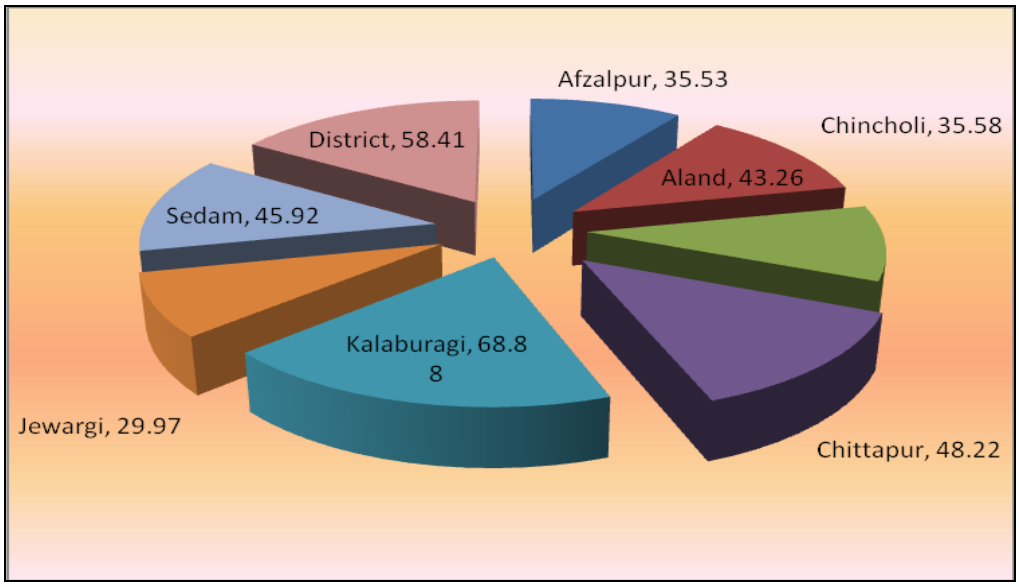


Table 7.3 indicates that about 79 percent of the households live in permanent houses in the district. This is above the State average of 68 percent. The percentage of households living in temporary houses is only 3 percent which is below the State average of 9.5 percent.

But the rural urban gap is significant with 70% of houses are good house in urban area. At the State level also, the proportion of good houses has increased to 51.73 percent but the rural urban gap is increased as the percentage of good houses is 72.4 in urban area. The percentage of livable houses is more in rural area. Further the gap between State and the district is now wiped out in case of the rural area.

7.5 Household without proper houses.

The structure of houses and the types of houses in which people are living the conditions of flooring and kitchen indicate the living conditions of the people. Many of the houses constructed under schemes like Ashraya, are semi permanent houses. One of the major goal to be achieved in housing is the provision of good houses to all the people.

A permanent house is a house with wall and roof made of permanent materials. Wall can be of G.I. stone packed with mortar. Store not packed with mortar, metal, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks. Stone or concrete.

A semi permanent house is a house in which either wall or roof is made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material.

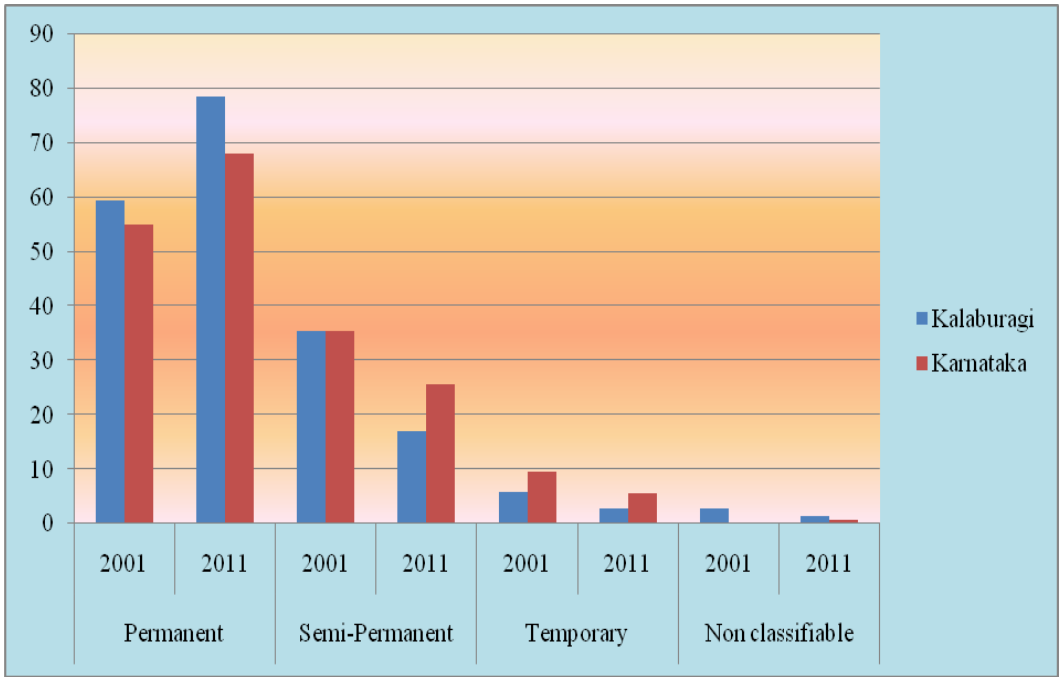
A temporary house is one in which both wall and roof are made of temporary material. The distribution of houses in these categories at the State and the district level is given in the

Table: 7.4
Types of houses 2001-2011

	Permanent		Semi-Permanent		Temporary		Non classifiable	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Kalaburagi	59.49	78.69	35.34	17.00	5.73	2.87	2.82	1.44
Karnataka	54.94	68.09	35.52	25.71	9.52	5.55	0.02	0.65

Source: Census of India 2001,2011

Figure: 7.3
Types of houses 2001-2011



It is observed that the number of permanent houses in the district is increasing significantly. It has increased from 59.49 in 2001 to 78.69 in 2011. This is above the State average of 68.09 the proportion of semi permanent houses has come down significantly during this period. It is reduced to half from 35.34% to 17%. At the State level the percentage is 25.7. thus it is observed that the quality of housing is improving significantly in the district and the district is above the State average in all the indicators. It also indicates that the proportion of households

living in non livable houses is declining.

- **Material of floor**

The major materials used for flooring in the district are mud and stone. Mosaic flooring is mainly in the urban areas. Mud flooring which is unhygienic still continues to exist in the district even to this day. 33.6% percent of the houses in Afzalpur taluka and 35.3 percent of the houses in Aland taluka

Table:7.5
Material of the floor

Talukas	Mud	Stone	Mosaic floor
Afzalpur	33.6	59.07	4.2
Aland	35.3	56.6	4.6
Chincholi	18.27	77.74	1.45
Chitapur	3.96	90.13	1.65
Kalaburagi	7.8	74.5	12.5
Jewargi	17.2	74.3	4.5
Sedam	11.8	80.04	4.03
District	15.46	74.18	6.31

Source: Source: Census of India 2011

are still under mud flooring. Lime stone is a raw material found in the district, therefore stone flooring is very common in the district. 90% of the houses in Chitapur taluka, 80 percent in Sedam taluka are with stone flooring. In all the other talukas except Afzalpur and Aland above 70 percent houses have stone flooring. Mosaic / Tiles flooring is more observed in urban areas. Only 6.3 percent of the houses have mosaic floor. Mud flooring in rural areas needs to be replaced with stone or mosaic flooring for better health environment.

- **Separate Kitchen**

A separate kitchen to the house is very essential because 90 percent of the houses use traditional fuel like firewood, cow dung and crop residual for cooking. The smoke created during cooking is inhailed by the woman who is cooking and by other members also if a separate kitchen is not available. Further, cooking outside the house is also highly unhygienic and unhealthy. The status of the households with regard to kitchen availability is presented below.

Table: 7.6
Availability of kitchen facilities

	Total	Rural	Urban
No Separate Kitchen			
Kalaburagi	23.51	27.23	15.97
State	7.71	10.01	4.30
Cooking Outside			
Kalaburagi	12.0	14.37	7.19
State	4.30	6.3	1.3

Source : Census of India – 2011

It is observed that 24 percent of the house in the district do not have a separate kitchen the percentage is 27.2 in rural areas. This is very high as compared to the State average of 7.7 percent. In urban area also the average is 15.9 percent which is well above the State average of 4.3 percent.

Further 12 percent of the households in the district & 14.3 percent in rural areas cook the food outside the house. The State average is only 4.3 percent. Thus the district is well above the State average. The non availability of separate kitchen and cooking outside the house indicates lack of essential facilities in the house. The food thus cooked is unhygienic and leads to many diseases.

Thus the existence of temporary house and cooking outside, house structures, mud flooring and no separate kitchen indicate the low quality of houses and the families staying in these houses lead a substandard and unhealthy life.

7.6 Asset status of households

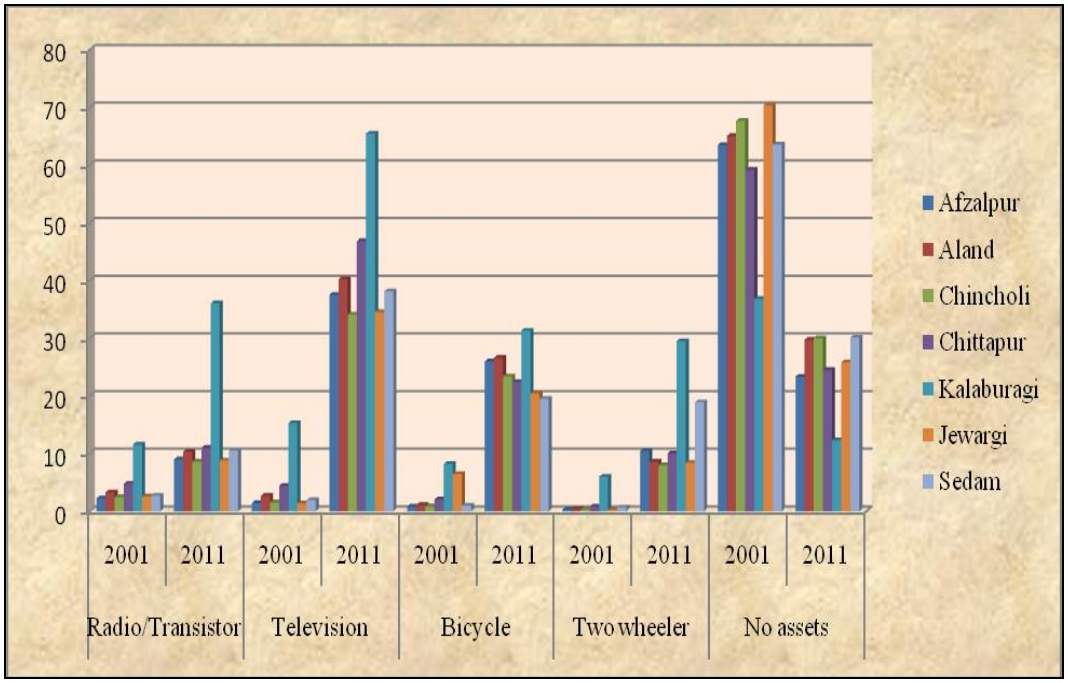
The ownership of assets, especially the consumer durables also reflects on the standard of living and quality of life of the people. Some assets like mobile, bicycle radio, television, increase the access of the households to information, some other assets like scooter, car, jeep etc., provide convenience of transport to the household. Therefore the analysis ownership of assets provides information about decent life of the households. The ownership status of the households with regard to different kinds of household assets is analyzed below.

Table: 7.7
Asset position of Households - 2001 – 2011 (in percentage)

Taluka	Assets									
	Radio/Transistor		Television		Bicycle		Two wheeler		No assets	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Afzalpur	2.22	9.01	1.42	37.54	0.82	26.00	0.29	10.47	63.5	23.32
Aland	3.27	10.33	2.69	40.26	1.11	26.62	0.39	8.60	65.08	29.75
Chincholi	2.45	8.60	1.53	34.12	0.86	23.39	0.32	8.00	67.7	30.00
Chitapur	4.77	11.01	4.40	46.84	2.06	22.43	0.84	10.03	59.20	24.51
Kalaburagi	11.58	36.06	15.29	65.50	8.20	31.33	5.98	29.49	36.84	12.32
Jewargi	2.56	8.81	1.37	34.56	6.47	20.43	0.27	8.41	70.40	25.82
Sedam	2.72	10.53	1.93	38.13	0.98	19.51	0.66	18.90	63.60	30.12
District	29.57	12.90	28.64	47.70	14.50	25.46	5.75	15.86	60.47	21.70

Source: Census of India 2001 - 2011.

Figure: 7.4
Asset position of Households - 2001 – 2011 (in percentage)



The asset status of the households has changed significantly between 2001 and 2011. The asset ownership pattern in 2011 indicates that the standard of living of the people has increased substantially during the last seven years. This is on account of increase in incomes of the people and a change in living styles. Television is now one of the most important assets, with the households. The ownership of it does not vary across the rural and urban areas. This asset is a source of entertainment as well as information also and is now widely used to bring about changes in value systems and traditional behavior patterns in rural areas. In 2001 television was with less than 5 percent households in rural areas. But in 2011 it is above 35 percent in all the talukas 65.5 percent of households in Kalaburagi taluka own television. There is also increase in the ownership of bicycles and two wheelers. The proportion of households with no assets has declined significantly during this period. In Jewargi taluka the percentage of households with no assets was 70 percent in 2001 and it has come down to 25.8 percent in 2011. At district level, the decline in percentage of households with no assets is from 60.47 to 21.7 percent. Thus the standard of living of the people has improved as evident from the asset ownership pattern of the households.

7.7 Schemes for provision of housing facilities

The central as well as the State government have

introduced many schemes to provide 'shelter for all'. A brief overview of the progress achieved under these schemes is presented below.

a. Indira Awas Yojana:

This is a central scheme with expenditure shared in the ratio of 75.25 between the central and the State governments. It is a scheme introduced in 1989 – 1990 and it became and independent scheme in 1996. It is a scheme for rural BPL households who are identified as beneficiaries in Gram Sabha. As per the guidelines 60% target is for SC/ST people, 15 percent for minorities and remaining 15% is for general category with 5% reservation for Physical Handicapped category. Till 2004-05 it was implemented by RDPR department but now it is transferred for Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Ltd., In view of the rising costs, the Government of India enhanced the unit cost from 35,000 to 45,000 in 2010-11. In addition to the State share, the State Government is providing additional subsidy component of Rs. 5,000 to each beneficiary to maintain uniformity in unit cost in central and State schemes. The annual target is fixed by the corporation. This is distributed equally among all Gram Panchayats. The total unit cost is Rs. 63,500, this includes central & State share and State subsidy of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 10,000 loan under D.R.I. scheme and Rs. 3500 is the contribution from the beneficiary.

The progress achieved under Indira Awas Yojane is indicated in the table 7.8

The progress of the scheme under RGRHCL from 2005-06 till 2011-12 indicates that there are variations in achievements over the time period out of the total target of 20501 houses, 14.491 houses are completed. The average achievement is 70.68 percent. The achievement was above 80% during 2007-08 to 2010-11 but it is 50.8% in 2011-12. The talukas like Aland &Kalaburagi are very slow in the implementation. The progress is satisfactory in Afzalpur and Chincholi talkas. Thus IAY is a major scheme that has helped to provide shelter to the people.

Rural Ashraya Scheme:

This is a State government scheme for the house less rural poor. The beneficiaries are identified in Gram Sabha.The Unit cost of the house was Rs. 20,000 in 2000-01 which has been increased to 63.500 during 2010-11. From 2005-06 till 2011-12 68377 houses are completed. The achievement is better in all the other talukas except Aland and Kalaburagi. In Aland taluka the achievement is 50% or below it in all the years.

Ambedkar Rural Housing Scheme:

This is a State government sponsored scheme for the rural SC/ST population. The beneficiaries are identified by

Gram Panchayat through Gram Sabhas. The financial assistance given under the programme has been increased from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 in 2008-09. From 2006-07 up till 2011-12 about 13,697 houses are completed. The progress achieved in completion of hoses is very slow in the district. The achievement is below 65% in all the years. The implementation process has to be speeded up to help the poor SC/ST households to get access to the houses in the district.

Basava Housing Scheme:

To make the State a hutless State Basava Housing Scheme is implemented in the State as well as the district. During 2010-11 it is implemented as Basava Indira Housing scheme. A survey of huts and cottages is conducted to indentify the requirement. It is estimated that there are 151976 hut dwellers in Kalaburagi district. The target is to cover them under this scheme. Out of the 19895 houses sanctioned during 2010-11. 7542 houses are completed. The achievement is 37.9 percent. The unit costs of houses is 63500. From 2011-12, it is again separated from Indira Awaas Yojane – All the beneficiaries should be women beneficiaries only under the scheme.

Urban Ashraya Scheme:

This is a State government sponsored housing scheme introduced during 2007-08 for the houseless urban poor. The annual income limit for the beneficiaries of this scheme is 11,800. The beneficiaries are selected by Asharya committees comprising both official and non official members appointed by the government. This scheme is replaced by Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme and the unit cost per house is Rs. 1,30,000.

There are many complaints about the housing schemes. These were raised during the dialogue with the people in various workshops on Human Development Report. The beneficiaries are not identified properly through the gram sabhas and the quality of housing is low due to the use of sub standard material. The targets are not attained and the implementation is very slow. Under Ambedkar Housing Scheme, in some cases the location is far away from the village and there are no basic facilities like water and electricity. The houses therefore, have not been occupied. Thus the purpose is not served.

Conclusion:

The housing status of the people has improved significantly as evident from the increase in good living houses and decline in percentage of house less people. There is significant improvement in their asset status. The housing schemes of the central and the State government are being introduced in the district. These schemes have the major goal of meeting the housing needs of the people within a short period of time. But there are delays in implementation of these schemes. The targets are not achieved. However, these schemes have helped the people to get access to shelter and have provided a social identity to them.

Table 7.8
Progress of IAY in Kalaburagi District

Taluka	2005-06			2006-07			2007-08			2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			Total		
	T	C	%	T	C	%	T	C	%	T	C	%	T	C	%	T	C	%	T	C	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Afzalpur	21	21	100	172	172	100	3.06	300	98.03	416	392	94.23	5.26	432	82.12	176	66	37.5	1617	1383	85.52
Aland	4	0	0	25	0	0	378	165	43.65	310	140	45.16	383	210	54.83	1244	597	48.0	2344	1112	47.44
Chincholi	31	28	90.32	329	328	99.69	492	429	87.19	788	756	95.93	989	888	89.78	997	687	68.90	3626	3116	85.93
Chitapur	25	18	72.0	261	222	85.05	433	424	97.92	752	702	93.35	882	743	84.24	1204	546	45.34	3557	2655	74.64
Kalaburagi	25	5	20.0	267	141	52.80	437	348	79.63	891	556	62.40	937	685	73.10	1190	740	62.18	3747	2475	66.05
Jewargi	19	13	68.42	206	154	74.75	341	338	9912	633	573	90.52	362	355	98.06	1078	441	40.90	2639	1874	71.01
Sedam	340	283	83.3	263	230	87.45	483	361	74.7	421	312	74.10	730	400	54.79	734	290	39.50	2971	1876	71.08
District	465	368	79.13	1523	1247	81.87	2870	2375	82.75	4211	3431	81.47	4789	3713	77.53	6623	3367	50.83	20501	14491	70.68

Note: T=target C= Completed Source: ZP Kalaburagi

7.8 Drinking Water

Access to safe drinking water has a close link with the health status of the people. Safe drinking water is essential for child survival water and sanitation are key pre requisites for reducing child and maternal mortality and combating diseases. The MDG seven aims to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

Drinking water and sanitation are considered as joint public goods because of their relationships with health status. If the drinking water is unsafe, then the life giving water may turn into a killer also. Many diseases like diarrhea, poliomyelitis, hepatitis, amoebiasis, round worm, thread worm, typhoid are mainly water borne disease. Therefore, to ensure "Health for All" it, is essential to ensure "Safe Drinking Water for All". The position of Kalaburagi district in provision of safe drinking water is not satisfactory as evident from the following analysis.

Location of drinking water:

In Kalaburagi district, access to drinking water has been assessed in terms of its availability, distance, functioning and quality. Accordingly the availability of water within premises near premises and away from premises is analyzed below.

Table - 7.9
Location of source of water 2001 - 2011

	No. of H.H. (2001)	Percentage	No. of HH (2011)	Percentage
Within premises	110742	29.25	146124	31.42
Near premises	65991	17.43	174993	37.61
Away from premises	201798	53.32	144128	30.97

Source: Census of India 2001-2011

The access to water has improved significantly during the last decade as 69 percent of the households now have a source of water within premises or near premises. It was 46 percent in 2001. Only 31 percent of the households today have to carry the water from a distance. This was 53 percent during 2001.

The major sources of water are listed out in table these are tap water hand pump and tube well.The coverage of tap water in the district has increased between 2001-2011 56.81 percent of the households have tap water as a major source of drinking water. It is 68 percent in Kalaburagitaluka due to higher percentage of households staying in urban area. But in Jewargi taluka only 36 percent of the households have access to tapwater it is 42.2 percent in Afzalpur taluka.

The importance of handpump as a source of drinking water is declining in the district. It has come down from 23.38 percent to 15 percent. But the coverage of tube wells has increased from 6 percent to 14.7 percent. The proportion of tube well is increasing in Afzalpur, Aland and Kalaburagi talukas. Thus, the drudgery of women in carrying the water from long distance is reduced significantly and people access to safe drinking water is increasing.

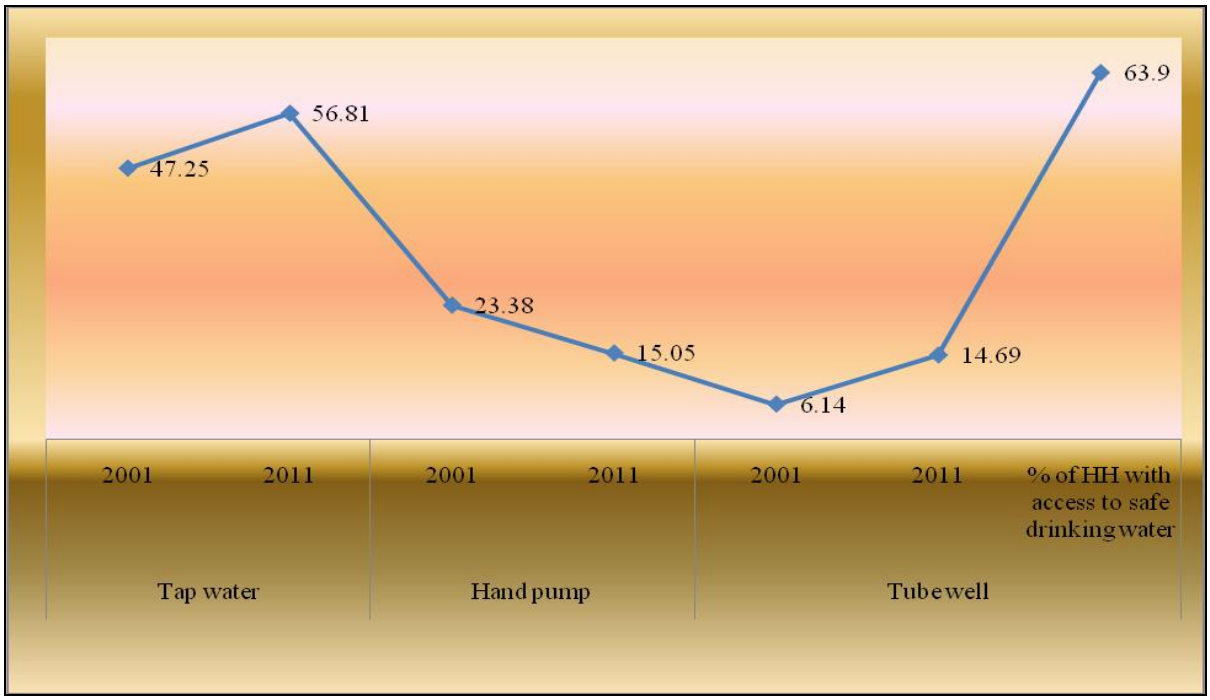
The percentage of households with access to drinking water as per the definition of 2011 census is also indicated in the table. Safe drinking water includes sources like tap water treated bore well and tube well. 64% of the households have access to safe drinking water. The percentage is maximum in Kalaburagi taluka (78.3%) and lowest in Jewargi taluka (49.071).

Table - 7.10
Sources of water

Taluka	Tap water		Hand pump		Tube well		% of HH with access to safe drinking water
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	
Afzalpur	44.02	42.21	41.78	25.77	3.31	18.82	49.74
Aland	46.61	54.78	27.06	12.24	6.22	17.28	60.10
Chincholi	36.85	53.17	34.36	15.28	6.41	15.27	55.97
Chitapur	47.38	59.10	18.35	9.30	4.78	10.60	58.52
Kalaburagi	58.35	68.15	20.39	8.82	10.45	15.76	78.30
Jewargi	32.00	35.91	38.74	33.32	4.87	11.00	49.07
Sedam	44.10	58.85	33.64	18.58	3.82	14.17	68.08
District	47.25	56.81	23.38	15.05	6.14	14.69	63.90

Source: Census of India 2001 – 2011

Figure: 7.5
Sources of water



Afzalpur taluka (49.74%) .Thus the district has performed well in implementing the various water supply schemes and the households are provided with an access to potable drinking water.

7.9 Electricity

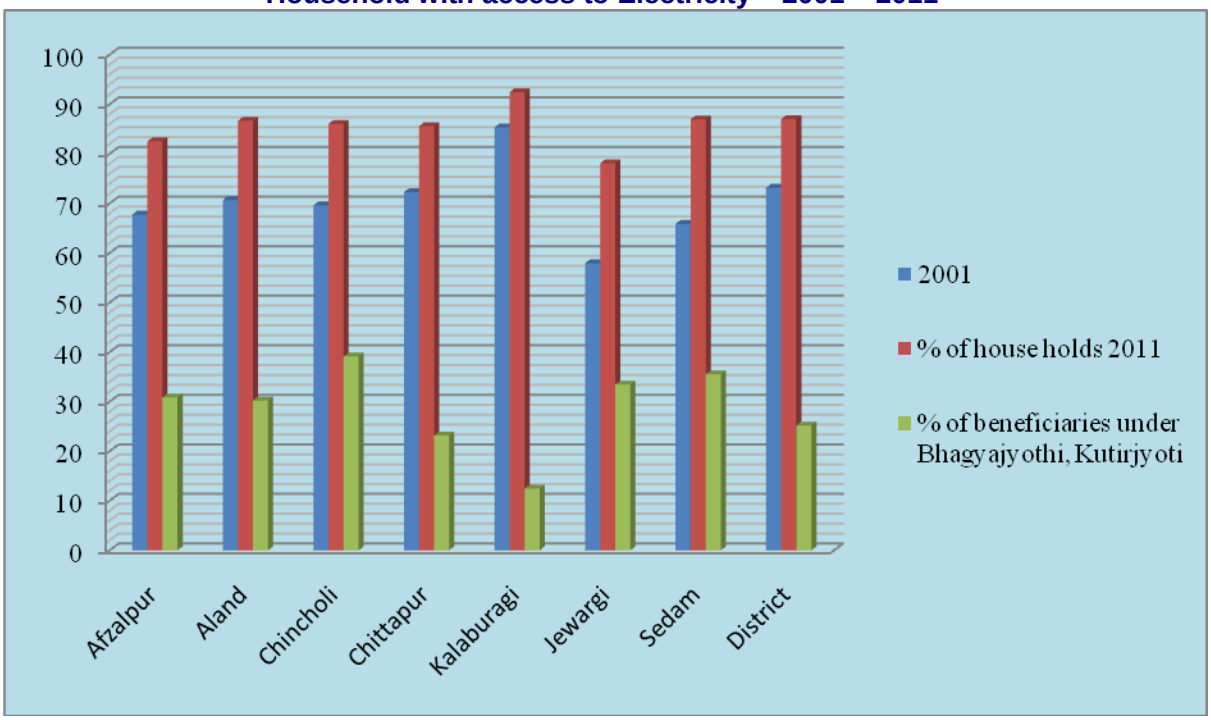
The percentage of households having access to electricity is high in the district as well as the State. In rural areas also the households are provided with electricity. People's access to electricity has increased over the last decade.

Table: 7.11
Household with access to Electricity – 2001 – 2011

Taluka	2001	% of house holds 2011	% of beneficiaries under Bhagyajyothi, Kutirjyoti
Afzalpur	67.75	82.52	30.87
Aland	70.65	86.65	30.22
Chincholi	69.60	86.03	39.10
Chitapur	72.26	85.56	23.15
Kalaburagi	85.33	92.42	12.45
Jewargi	57.92	78.06	33.44
Sedam	65.86	86.95	35.50
District	73.16	87.00	25.19

Source: Census of India 2001 – 2011

Figure: 7.5
Household with access to Electricity – 2001 – 2011



The coverage of electricity has increased from 73 percent in 2001 to 87 percent in 2011. It is 92.42 percent in Kalaburagi taluka. It is above 80 percent in all the other talukas except Jewargi taluka (78 percent). The urban rural gap is observed in the provision of electricity. The percent of households with access to electricity is 94.43 in urban area but it is 83.3 percent in rural area. Thus the gap is 11 percent.

In rural areas, the poor households with BPL cards are covered under schemes like Bhagyajyoti and Kuterjyothi. In all the talukas 30 percent and more households are covered under this scheme except in Kalaburagi taluka where only 12.4 percent of households are covered under the scheme due to more proportion of urban households.

7.10 Traditional and modern fuel.

The adverse impact of use of traditional fuel such as firewood, cow dung, crop residue, is now well established. These fuels cause health problems related to respiratory and cardio vascular diseases. The use of these fuels leads to indoor air pollution. This problem is further compounded by lack of adequate ventilation in the houses of poor households. Further, the burden of adverse impact is disproportionately borne by women because they are involved in food preparation and also are involved in solid fuel collection that takes lot of their time which otherwise would have been used for income generating activities or for leisure.

In the poor households, the use of modern fuel like cooking gas, electricity, bio gas is not feasible due to high cost associated with it. The firewood and cow dung which is free good therefore, becomes the only available alternative for cooking food. Thus the poor households have less opportunities to shift from traditional to modern fuel. This is evident from the fact that there is no significant change in the fuel use pattern in the district over the last decade, as indicated in the following table 7.12.

Table: 7.12
Households with access to modern cooking fuel.

Taluka	2001	2011
Afzalpur	4.70	7.16
Aland	4.30	5.24
Chincholi	2.40	3.22
Chitapur	9.30	11.48
Kalaburagi	27.3	37.53
Jewargi	2.30	4.00
Sedam	9.00	12.11
District	11.3	17.66

Source: Census of India 2011

It is observed that 82.4 percent of the households in the district still use traditional sources for cooking fuel. In rural areas this percentage is above 90. Firewood, cow dung and crop residue are the major sources of cooking fuel. Many of the households donot have a separate kitchen. Food is cooked inside the house or outside. Cooking inside or outside with traditional fuel affects the health of women, children and other members also.

Women have for work longer hours to cook food and to collect firewood for cooking. Thus it is necessary to increase the coverage of households under modern cooking fuel so that women are relieved of the hard work and time involved in cooking.

7.11 Sanitation

Sanitation is one among the most dismal and depressing topics in Karnataka especially in North Karnataka. In developing countries 50 percent of population is without adequate sanitation and suffer from ill health caused by unhygienic environment, leading to considerable loss of workdays and disabilities. Therefore, sanitation has become a part of millennium development goals to reduce to half the number of households without adequate sanitation facilities by 2015. The fifth five year plan attached

priority to sanitation as improvement in the provision of drinking water and sanitation has a direct correlation with levels of living. Thus it became a part of the poverty alleviation programme.

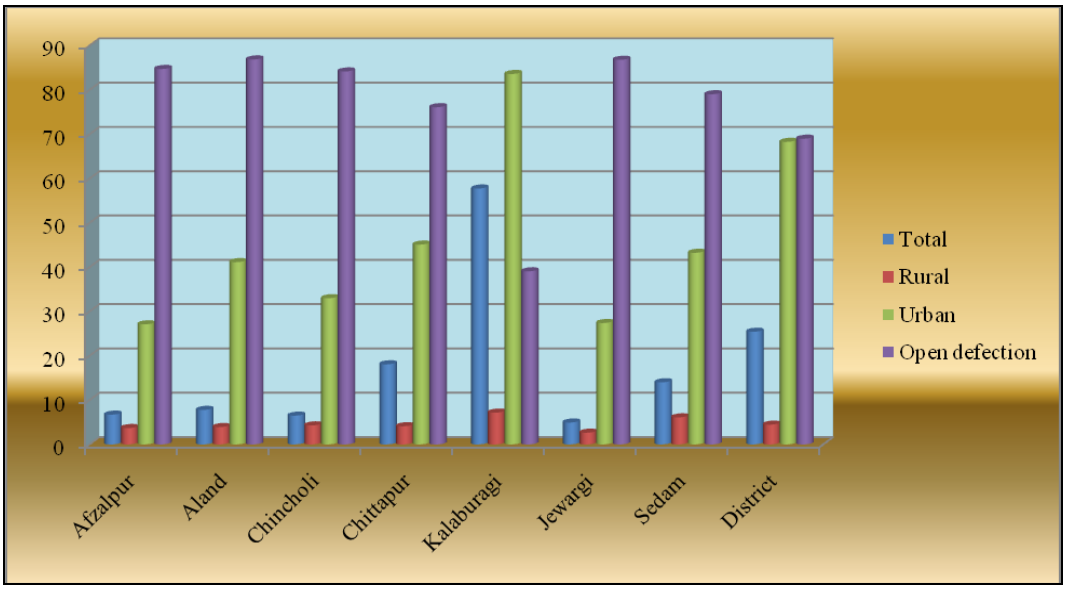
The access of households to sanitation is very low in Kalaburagi district. Further there is wide rural urban gap.

Table: 7.13
Access of households to sanitation - 2011

Talukas	Total	Rural	Urban	Open defection
Afzalpur	6.72	3.70	27.11	84.74
Aland	7.79	3.92	41.15	86.89
Chincholi	6.49	4.29	33.0	84.18
Chitapur	18.08	4.10	45.10	76.11
Kalaburagi	57.76	7.17	83.6	39.07
Jewargi	4.94	2.65	27.40	86.81
Sedam	14.02	6.10	43.25	79.04
District	25.43	4.46	68.3	69.00

Source : Census of India 2011

Figure: 7.6
Access of households to sanitation - 2011.



It is evident that the percentage of rural households with access to sanitation is less than 5% in all the talukas (except Kalaburagi, Chitapur & Sedam). The district average is 25.43. A wide rural urban gap exists across all the talukas. The gap is maximum in Kalaburagi taluka, where, in the urban area, 83.5 percent of the households have access to sanitation but this percentage is only 7.17 in rural area. Only in Kalaburagi taluka 57.76 percent of households have access to sanitation. It is less than 10 percent in all the talkas except Chitapur and Sedam. It is lowest in Jewargi taluka. Thus it is disgracing that even after 6 and half decades of independence, a basic need of the people remains unfulfilled

The total sanitation campaign was launched in 1999 replacing Central Rural Sanitation Programme (1986) with provision of toilets and related services. This approach is demand driven as the beneficiaries have to share a marginal capital cost and became a part of its implementation. The IEC (Information Education and Communication) component was strengthened to generate awareness about health and hygiene and motivate the people to use of toilets. The coverage of the programme was very slow.

In a field study by DES it is observed that there was misutilization of the toilets and they were put to other uses such as storages of firewood and other materials. The misutilization was 56% in Kalaburagi district. The major hurdles in extension of sanitation facilities are:

- Lack of space due to closely built clusters of houses
- Cultural and behavioral factors obstructing the existence of toilets within the house or next to house.
- Lack of adequate water facilities
- Unsuitability of sites
- Low status of women
- Lack of motivation

There is a need to shape the programme that helps to remove these constraints. The mindsets of the people need to be changed. Social mobilization and mass education is essential to bring about a change in social and behavioral patterns of the rural households.

The mindsets of the people need to be changed. Social mobilization and mass education is essential to bring about a change in social and behavioral patterns of the rural households.

7.12 concluding Remarks

The analysis of various indicators reflecting on the general standard of living of the people indicates that the people I the district are deprived of a decent life. Though housing conditions are improving due to implementation of various housing programmes, still 43. Percent of rural households live in livable houses. The asset position of householdsis improving and 79.3 percent of the households own one or the other asset. Mobile phone is the most common asset among the households. The access to other household amenities is very less. The provision of safe drinking water is not adequate. During summer season the water supply



is very irregular and the bore wells dry up adding to the hardship for women to fetch the water for home. The access to electricity is available due to State schemes for the poor like- Bhagyajyothi, Kutirjyothi etc. Sanitation is another gray area where the district has very dimal performance. The rural sanitation is less than 10 percent. In Jewargi, Chincholi Aland and Afzalpur it is less than 4 percent. Sanitation facilities have to be improved in the district urgently and people should be motivated to use the toilets to lead a healthy life. The programmes and policies need to be focused on these areas to enhance the standard of living of the people.

CHAPTER - 8
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Gender as a Concept

The concept of gender came into prominence during the early 1970s. Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviour, activities and attributes that a particular society considers appropriate for men and women. It is used to describe the traits and behaviors, values and attitudes that are regarded by the culture and society as appropriate to men and women. It is differentiated from the term "sex" which is used to refer to biological categories of male and female. The distinct roles and behavior attributed to men and women may give rise to gender inequalities, i.e. differences between men and women in access to power and resources.

The concept of Gender and Development (GAD) came into existence during 1980s as an alternative to Women in Development and Women and Development. This framework is also referred to as the "empowerment approach" or "gender-aware planning." This approach emerged from the grass-roots organizational experiences and writings of Third World feminists and has been most clearly articulated by a group called Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN). DAWN called for an approach to women's development that recognizes the importance of global and gender inequities.



GAD recognizes the differential impacts of development policies and practices on women and men and sees women as agents, not simply as recipients, of development. This perspective thus calls into question both gender relations and the development process. Within the GAD perspective, a distinction is drawn between women's interests (a biological category that assumes homogeneity) and gender interests (a socially constructed set of relations and material practices).

Women Development: Indian Context

Women development has been one of the priorities of the planners ever since planning was introduced. However there is a paradigm shift from "welfare Approach" to 'Empowerment Approach'.

The first plan adopted 'Welfare Approach' and the objective was to provide adequate services to promote the welfare of women so that they can contribute to the welfare of the family and community. Central Social Welfare Board was set up in 1953 to promote voluntary organizations at various levels to take up women welfare programmes. The welfare of women was clubbed with other welfare schemes like welfare of old and disabled etc. Working girls hostel and short stay homes were started during IV

plan. At the end of the IV plan, report of the committee on status of women was released and it recognized women as critical inputs for development, not as targets of welfare programmes.

The sixth plan (1980-85) witnessed a shift from 'welfare' to 'development' recognizing women as participants of development and not merely as objects of welfare. The plan adopted a multidisciplinary approach with a special thrust on health, education and employment. Accordingly several programmes were introduced to create employment opportunities for women in agriculture, animal husbandry, small scale industries etc.

The seventh plan approach was to inculcate confidence among women and bring about an awareness of their own essential for development. Voluntary organizations and educational institutions were fully involved in launching organized campaign to combat the evils of dowry and harassment of women.

Eighth plan adopted the strategy to ensure that benefits of development from different sectors do not bypass women. Special programmes were launched to complement the general programmes. Another important mile stone was the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments for encouraging women to participate in governance.

A Draft National Policy for the Empowerment of women was formulated during the 1990s. Seventh plan approach paper gave maximum importance to the implementation of National Policy for Empowerment of Women. The main strategy is 'mainstreaming the gender perspectives' in all sectoral policies and programmes. The National Policy for Empowerment of Women (2001) emphasizes on promotion of economic empowerment, social empowerment and ensuring gender justice through several policy measures and gender sensitization (The National Policy for Empowerment of Women, 2001).

In the 11th Plan, gender was looked at as a cross cutting theme and each sector was assessed through a gender lens. The chapter on women and children was renamed 'Women's Agency and Child Rights' to mark the shift from empowerment of women to recognizing them as agents of economic growth and change.

The National Mission for the Empowerment of Women (NMEW) was launched on 8 March, 2010, by the Ministry of Women and Child Development with two-fold objectives, to carry out the coordinated assessment of current government interventions

and, to align future programmes so as to translate the convergence of women centric government schemes into reality. This implies involvement of other institutions such as National and State Commissions for Women, Civil Society Organizations and Panchayati Raj Institutions.Given the nature of the issues impacting women, overall aim of the Mission is to strengthen the processes that promote all round development of women.

The approach to the 12th Plan has highlighted the need for ending gender based inequities, discrimination and violence faced by girls and women by ensuring achievement of optimal learning outcomes in primary education, interventions for reducing undernutrition and anaemia, and providing maternity support. The vision of the 12th Plan is for Faster, Sustainable, and more Inclusive growth which would necessarily entail ending the exclusion and discrimination faced by women and children

This chapter brings out the status of women and children hierarchical and patriarchal society of Kalaburagi district. The issues related to gender inequality, demography, Health, education, work participation and work opportunities, participation in political process are presented here.

8.2 Gender Differentials in the District

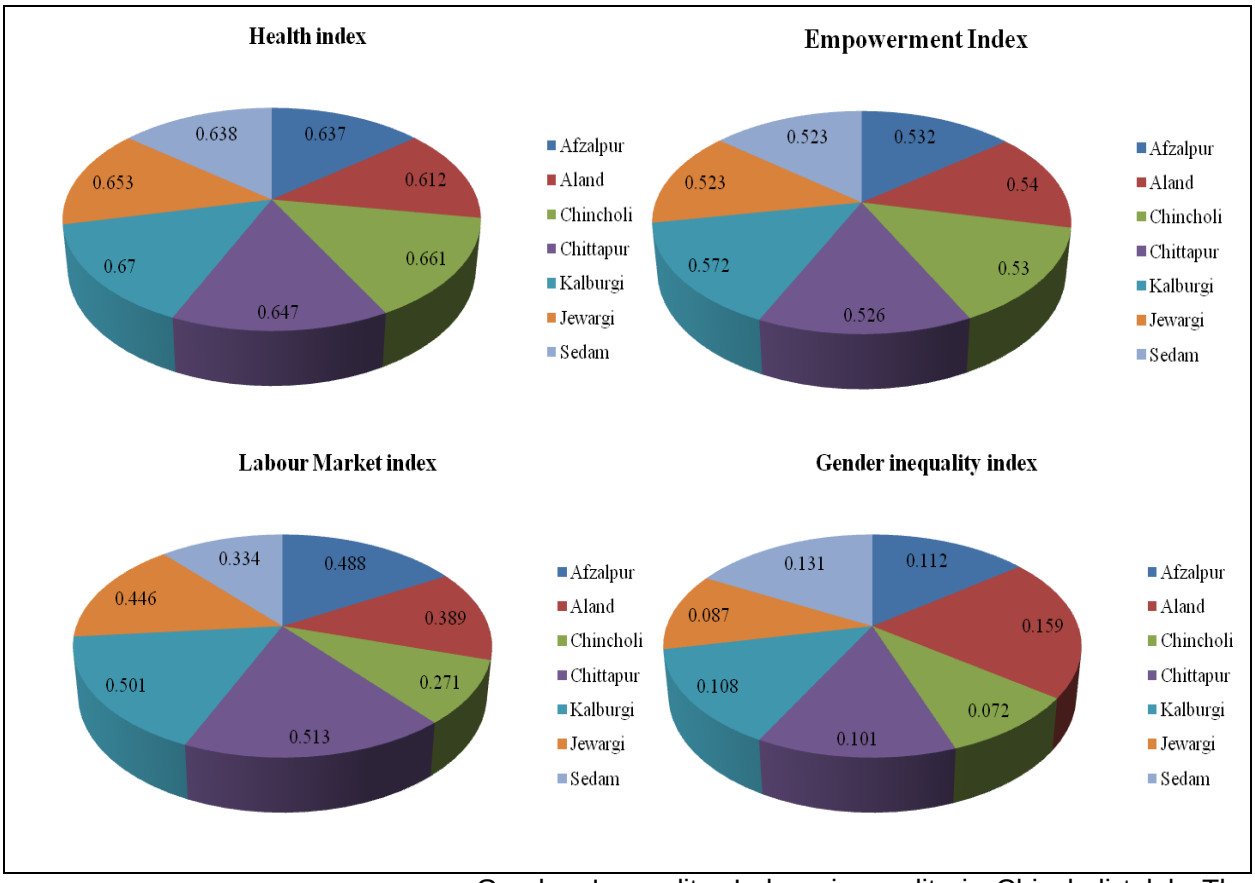
Gender differentials in the district are reflected in Gender inequality. Therefore, Gender inequality index helps to assess the gender gap and its impact on the levels of achievement in human development across the gender. The gender development index is estimated for the district and it is presented below.

Table: 8.1
Gender Inequality Index

Talukas	Health index	Empowerment Index	Labour Market index	Gender inequality index	Rank
Afzalpur	0.637	0.532	0.488	0.112	5
Aland	0.612	0.540	0.389	0.159	7
Chincholi	0.661	0.530	0.271	0.072	1
Chitapur	0.647	0.526	0.513	0.101	3
Kalaburagi	0.670	0.572	0.501	0.108	4
Jewargi	0.653	0.523	0.446	0.087	2
Sedam	0.638	0.523	0.334	0.131	6

Source: Coputed from various indicators

Figure: 8.1
Gender Inequality Index



Gender Inequality Index shows the inequalities between men and women in three different domains viz. health, empowerment and participation in labour force. GII ranges between zero and one. GII of zero shows that there is no gender gap and one represents maximum gender gap. Generally it is higher than zero and lower than one.

The position of the district in the State is very low. This indicates higher gender inequality existing in the district.Estimates of GII within Kalaburagi indicate that there is least gender inequality in Chincholi taluk. The GII of Chincholi taluk was 0.072 and the taluk is ranking one. Chincholi taluk is performing well in access to health and empowerment also, but in work participation index the taluk is in least position. This can be attributed to greater inequality in work participation between males and females observed earlier. Javergi is another taluk with low gender inequality. It is ranking two in the district. In Javergi the position of females is better in access to health as well as empowerment. On the other hand the taluka with maximum gender inequality in the district, i.e Aland is also performing well in health

and empowerment, but not so in labour force participation. There is less variation among taluks in terms of health and empowerment, but more variation in terms of labour participation.

Association between Development, Human Development and Gender Inequality

The hypothesis that the overall development reduces gender inequality is analyzed by observing the association among the different development indicators viz. HDI, GII and CTDI. It gives an idea about the impact of overall development and human development of the taluka on reducing gender inequality and the results are presented in the table.

Table: 8.2
Ranking of Talukas based on HDI, GII and CTDI

Taluk	HDI Value	Rank	GII Value	GII Rank	CTDI Value	CTDI Rank
Afzalpur	0.3794	4	0.1124	5	0.533	5
Aland	0.3521	5	0.1592	7	0.563	3
Chincholi	0.2525	7	0.0716	1	0.516	7
Chitapur	0.4397	2	0.1014	3	0.526	6
Kalaburagi	0.9852	1	0.1077	4	0.684	1
Jewargi	0.2798	6	0.0870	2	0.537	4
Sedam	0.3913	3	0.1308	6	0.607	2

Source: Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), HDI

The data reveals very surprising results. Kalaburagi taluka which is ranking number one in overall development and human development, is ranking fourth in gender inequality. On the other hand, Chincholi taluka which is performing very low in both composite taluk development and human development indicated by seventh rank in both indices is ranking one in gender equality. Same is the case with Chitapur which is ranking sixth in taluka development is ranking two in human development and three in GII. The data clearly shows that the education and economic status of the population indicated by HDI and the overall development status of the taluka (CTDI) has no influence on reducing the gender inequality. The development process is not inclusive as the power structure shaped by patriarchy is skewed in favour of the men in the society. It therefore, appears that gender inequality is culturally routed.

Gender Differences- Demographic indicators

Gender differences in the overall population of Kalaburagi district across different age and social groups is presented in Table 8.3 Women constitute around fifty percent population in Kalaburagi district. According to 2011 census, women constitute 49.28 percent and no significant difference could be observed between rural and urban areas in the district. Gender parity is more among ST category. Among ST population the share of women is 49.96 in urban areas and 49.61 in rural areas. But in the case of children in the age group of 0-6, the percentage of girls is 48.52 in the district and there is no significant difference between urban and rural areas. Among SC population also women constitute 49.12 percent in Kalaburagi district.

Table: 8.3
Percentage of women in total population in Kalaburagi district

	Total Population					Age Group (0-6)				
	Male	**%**	**Female**	**%**	**Total**	**Male**	**%**	**Female**	**%**	**Total**
Rural	877144	50.68	853631	49.32	1730775	131174	51.45	123798	48.55	254972
Urban	424611	50.82	410940	49.18	835551	56902	51.54	53498	48.46	110400
Total	1301755	50.72	1264571	49.28	2566326	188076	51.48	177296	48.52	365372
	SC Population					**ST Population**				
	Male	%	**Female**	**%**	**Total**	**Male**	**%**	**Female**	**%**	**Total**
Rural	249515	50.95	240182	49.05	489697	25232	50.39	24842	49.61	50074
Urban	80576	50.65	78509	49.35	159085	7598	50.04	7587	49.96	15185
Total	330091	50.88	318691	49.12	648782	32830	50.31	32429	49.69	65259

Source: Census of India 2011

Trends in Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is one of the basic indicators to understand the status of women in any community. Sex ratio tells the number of females per 1000 males in any population. The adverse sex ratio i.e less number of women compared to men in the overall population was characterized as 'Missing Women' by Amartya Sen. According to Sen the mortality advantage women have is wiped out by the selective abortions and neglect of girl child. Trends in sex ratio over a period of twelve decades are presented in table 2. Sex ratio in Karnataka as well as Kalaburagi district was always between 980 and 960 females per thousand males. There is a decline in sex ratio in Kalaburagi district after 1991 though there is an increase in 2011. Sex ratio in Kalaburagi district was comparatively favourable till 1911 and after that it declined steadily and reached 960 by 1941. But, after 1941 there was an increase and reached the highest level of

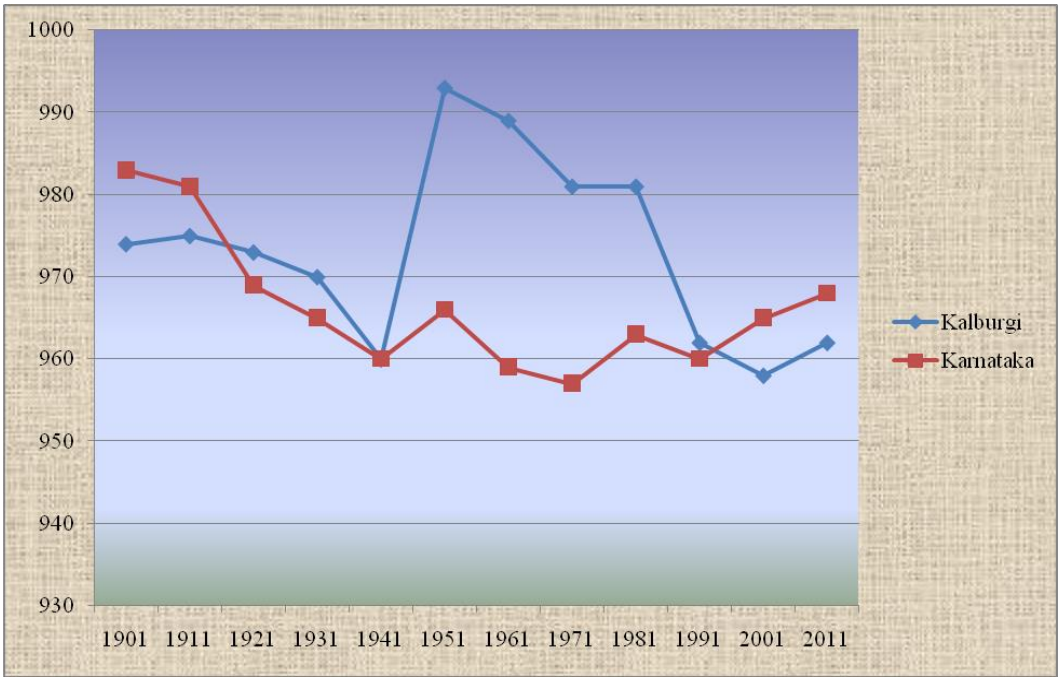
993 by 1951; though it started declining continuously from 1971 and reached the lowest level of 958 in 2001. As per 2011 census, sex ratio in Kalaburagi is 962 females per thousand males. This average is lower than the state average of 968 during 2011. Performance of Kalaburagi district in terms of sex ratio was better compared to the state average in several years. For example, between 1921 and 1991, the sex ratio in Kalaburagi district was higher than the state average. It is only from 2001 that the district average started falling below the state average. Between 1941 and 1951 while the state average improved from 960 to 966, the district average showed a tremendous improvement from 960 to 993. In subsequent years also, sex ratio was more favourable in Kalaburagi compared to the state average until 1991. From 2001 district average is lower than state average.

Table: 8.4
Sex Ratio 1901-2011

District	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Kalaburagi	974	975	973	970	960	993	989	981	981	962	958	962
Karnataka	983	981	969	965	960	966	959	957	963	960	965	968

Source : Census of India various years.

Figure: 8.2
Sex Ratio 1901-2011



Sex Ratio in Different Talukas of Kalaburagi district

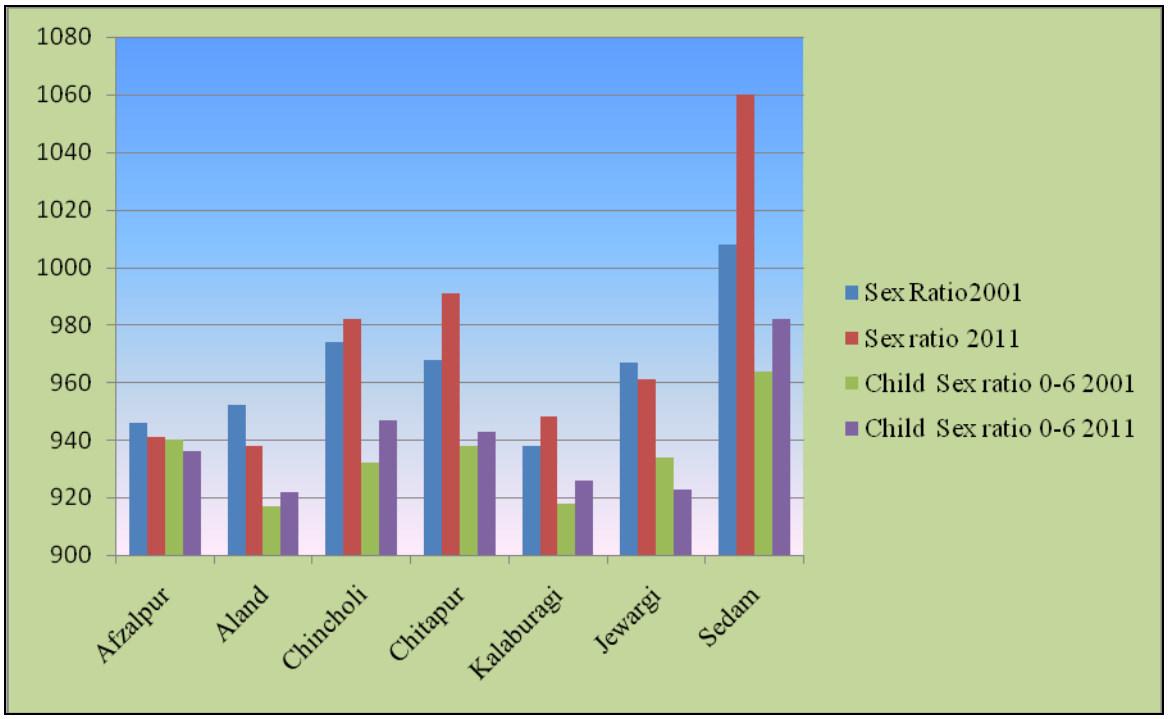
Taluka wise sex ratio shows that there is a large variation across the talukas in Kalaburagi district (Table.3). As per the 2011 census, the sex ratio in the district ranges from the lowest in Aland taluk (938) to the highest in Sedam taluk (1060). Sedam taluk has been maintaining a favourable sex ratio even from 2001. It is hearsevening to observe that there is an improvement in sex ratio between 2001 and 2011 in four out of seven talukas in the district. The talukas which showed significant improvement are Chitapur and Sedam. In Chitapur sex ratio improved from 968 in 2001 to 991 in 2011. Similarly it improved from 1008 to 1060 in Sedam during the same period. In four out of seven talukas of Kalaburagi district the sex ratio is higher than the state average. But there is a considerable decline in sex ratio in Aland from 952 to 938. The decline in Javergi was from 967 to 961. The overall analysis of the sex ratio in the district shows that sex ratio is lowest in Aland. It is as low as 938 females per 1000 males and the taluk has shown a declining trend over 2001 census. There is an urgent need to find out the reasons for this to address the imbalance.

Table: 8.5
Sex Ratio in different talukas in the District

Sl.No.	Talukas	Sex ratio		Child Sex ratio 0-6	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Afzalpur	946	941	940	936
2	Aland	952	938	917	922
3	Chincholi	974	982	932	947
4	Chitapur	968	991	938	943
5	Kalaburagi	938	948	918	926
6	Jewargi	967	961	934	923
7	Sedam	1008	1060	964	982
8	District	958	962	938	935

Source: Census of India 2001-2011

Figure: 8.3
Sex Ratio in different talukas in the District



Kalaburagi district shows poor performance in child sex ratio. According to 2011 census, the child sex ratio in Kalaburagi district declined from 938 in 2001 census to 935 in 2011 census. The explanation for this phenomenon of declining sex ratio emerges from various counters. It may be on account of 'High female mortality' or 'Female Infanticide' 'expanded infanticide' or 'Entitlements failure' (Agnihotri S.B.2000) or 'High Tech Sexism' (Sen A.K. 2000). In the district, Aland taluk which has the least favourable adult sex ratio also has the least favourable child sex ratio of 922 in 2011. Javergi is another taluk with most unfavourable child sex ratio of 923. Aland, Kalaburagi and Javergi are the least performing talukas in terms of child sex ratio. But the silver lining is that in Aland and Kalaburagi there is an increase in the child sex ratio. The ratio increased from 917 to 922 in Aland and from 918 to 926 in Kalaburagi between 2001 and 2011.Only in two talukas namely Afzalpur and Javergi there is a decline in child sex ratio. Though the decline is marginal in Afzalpur, it is considerable in Javergi (from 934 to 923). Sedam taluk which has the most favourable adult sex ratio also showed better performance in child sex ratio with 982 and it improved considerably from 964 in 2001. On the other hand, Aland which has unfavourable adult sex ratio performed poorly in child sex ratio also.

8.3 Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment

Kalaburagi is one of the districts in Karnataka with lower literacy rate and higher gender disparity in literacy rate. According to 2011 census the state average literacy rate was 75.60, literacy rate in Kalaburagi was 65.6. the female literacy rate is 55.87 which is well below the state average of 68.13. Literacy in rural area is 58.77 and in urban areas it is 79.82. Though literacy rate of females has increased from 37.9 per cent in 2001 to 55.87 per cent in 2011 a large gender gap in literacy rates both in rural and urban areas could be observed. While 75 per cent of men are literate, only 55.87 percent women are literate indicating a gap of about 20 per cent in 2011. The gender gap in literacy rate reduced from around 24 per cent in 2001 to 20 per cent in 2011.

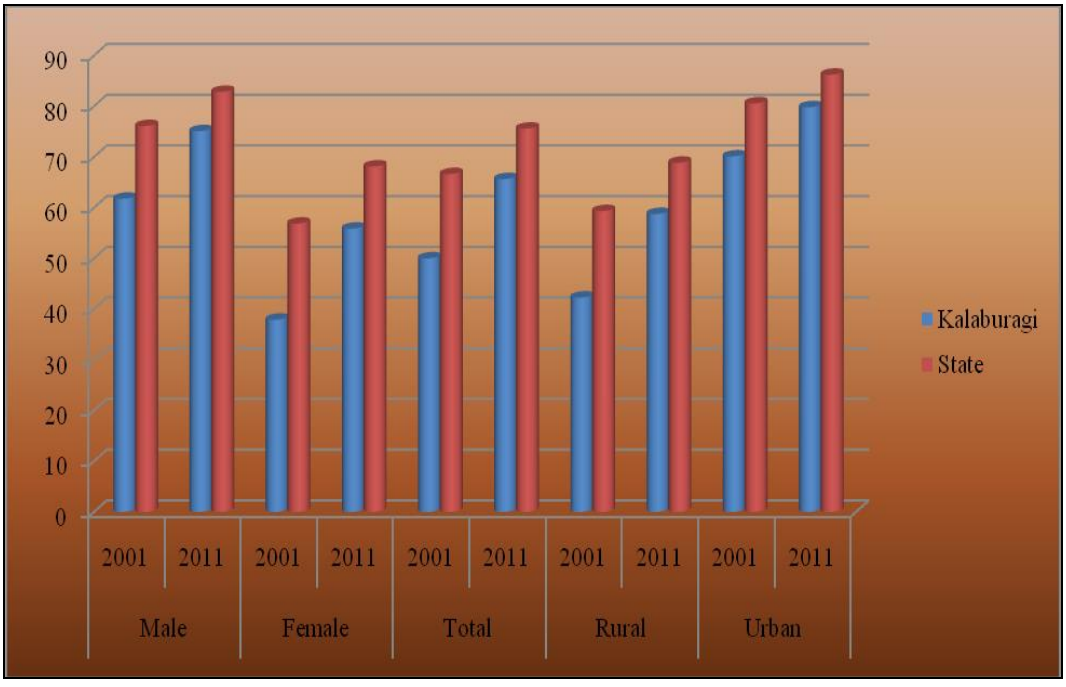
Table 8.6.

Gender and Geographical Dimensions of Literacy-2001-2011

	Male		Female		Total		Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Kalaburagi	61.77	75.11	37.9	55.87	50.01	65.65	42.28	58.77	70.12	79.82
State	76.10	82.85	56.87	68.13	66.64	75.60	59.33	68.86	80.58	86.24

Source: Census of India 2001-2011

Figure: 8.4
Gender and Geographical Dimensions of Literacy-2001-2011



Trends in Female Literacy Rates

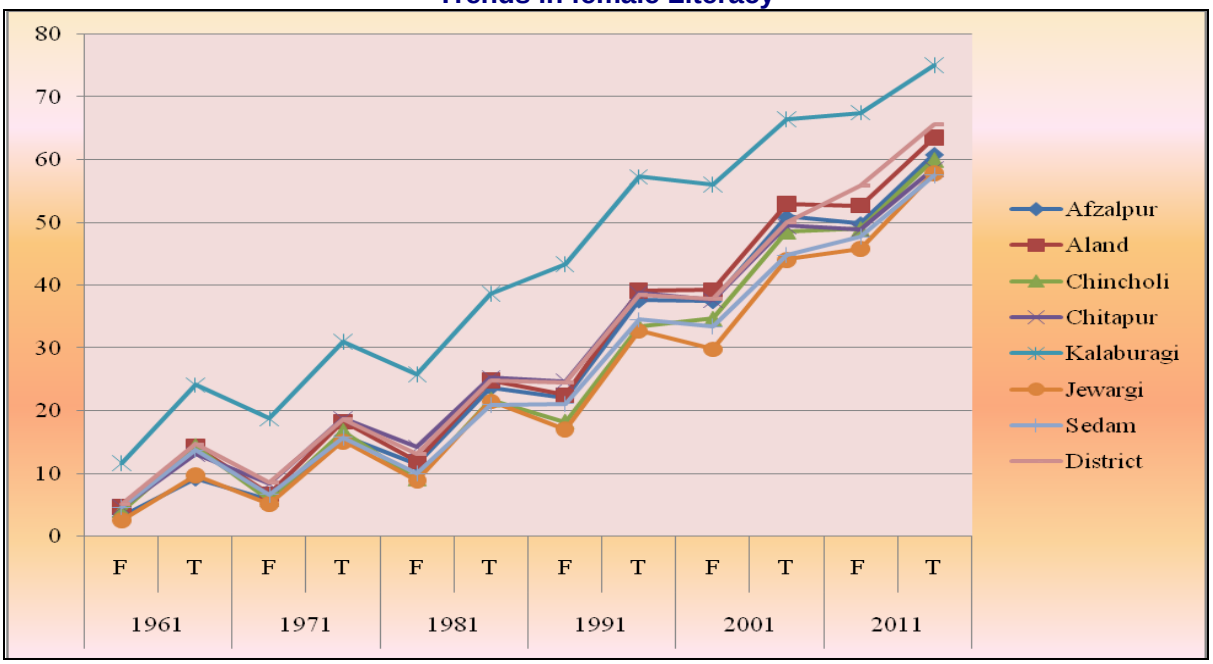
Trends in female literacy rates in the district have shown a considerable improvement from a mere 5.2 per cent in 1961 to 37.9 per cent in 2001 and 55.09 percent in 2011 (see Table.8.7). the increase is 17 percent which is the highest across the years. This is a visible outcome of a comprehensive programme like SSA.

Table: 8.7
Trends in female Literacy

Name of Taluka	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001		2011	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
Afzalpur	3.17	9.2	5.8	16.0	11.5	23.7	22.09	37.6	37.5	50.9	49.81	60.88
Aland	4.6	14.2	6.7	18.2	11.9	24.8	22.45	39.12	39.2	52.9	52.7	63.54
Chincholi	4.1	14.4	5.9	16.8	9.2	21.8	18.28	33.41	34.7	48.6	49.01	60.07
Chitapur	4.7	13.1	8.4	18.8	14.2	25.3	24.70	38.72	37.7	49.5	48.91	58.61
Kalaburagi	11.6	24.1	18.7	31.0	25.8	38.7	43.41	57.33	56.1	66.5	67.53	75.16
Jewargi	2.6	9.8	5.2	15.2	9.0	21.6	17.1	32.8	29.9	44.1	45.85	57.95
Sedam	4.6	13.7	6.6	15.7	10.0	20.9	21.1	34.5	33.4	44.8	47.69	57.53
District	**5.2**	**14.7**	**8.6**	**18.7**	**13.1**	**24.9**	**24.49**	**38.54**	**37.9**	**50.06**	**55.87**	**65.60**

Source: Census of India 1961-2011

Figure: 8.5
Trends in female Literacy



Taluka wise literacy rates indicate larger variation across the talukas. Among the talukas female literacy rate is lowest in Jewargi taluka with 45.85 per cent of female literacy rate. However, literacy rate in Jewargi improved from 29.9 per cent in 2001 indicating a good progress in female literacy. Kalaburagi taluka shows the highest female literacy rate of 67.53 per cent. Female literacy rate in Kalaburagi taluka has been relatively high among the talukas even since 1960s. According to 2011 census, average female literacy in six out of seven talukas of Kalaburagi district is lower than the state average. In a majority of the talukas, the gap between total literacy rate and female literacy rate is around 10 per cent. But the gap is 8 per cent in Kalaburagi taluka which is showing the highest literacy rate and 12 per cent Jewargi taluka which is having the lowest female literacy rate.

Gender Gap in School Enrolment

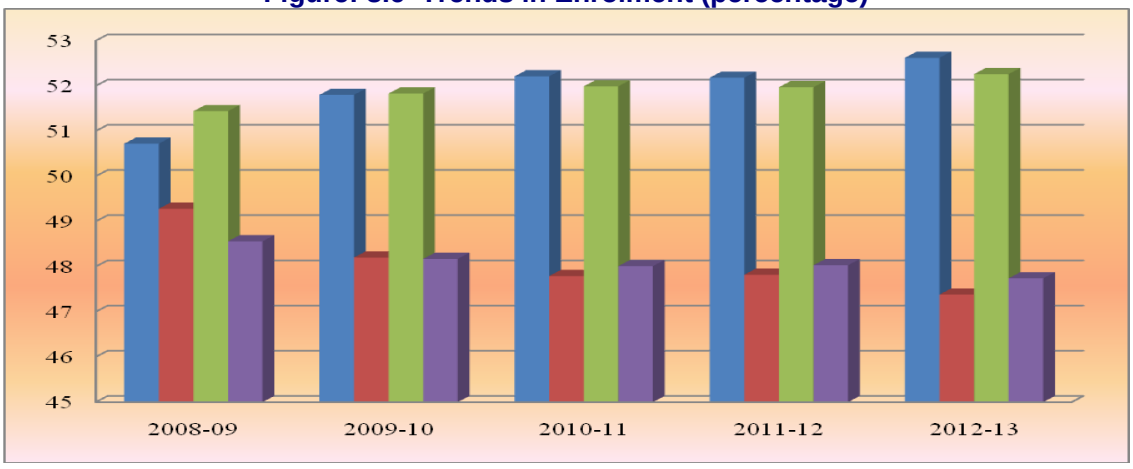
Trends in gender gap in school enrolment in Kalaburagi district is presented in table 7. The trends show that the share of females at lower primary level has decreased after 2009-10. The share declined from 49% to about 48% in 2009-10 and in subsequent years it has reduced further to 47.38% in 2012-13. Same trend could be observed at high school level also.

Table 8.8. Trends in Enrolment

Year	Lower Primary				High School			
	Male	%	Female	%	Male	%	female	%
2008-09	102981	50.72	100051	49.28	34001	51.44	32096	48.56
2009-10	156251	51.80	145402	48.20	66099	51.83	61432	48.17
2010-11	156070	52.21	142873	47.79	70761	51.99	65348	48.01
2011-12	167986	52.18	153975	47.82	60991	51.97	56370	48.03
2012-13	162163	52.62	146026	47.38	75834	52.26	69281	47.74

Source: UDISE 2012-13

Figure: 8.6 Trends in Enrolment (percentage)



Gender Gap in School Enrolment

Taluka wise gender gap in school enrolment shows that only in Jewargi and Sedam taluks the percentage of girls' enrolment in class VIII is low compared to class I. In all other talukas the percentage of girls in higher class is more.

Table: 8.9
Talukawise and Gender wise School Enrolment-2012-13

Taluka	Class-I			Class-VIII		
	Boys	**Girls**	**Total**	Boys	Girls	Total
Afzalpur	3426 **(53.25)**	3008 **(46.75)**	6434	2043 **(54.02)**	1739 **(45.98)**	3782
Aland	4063 **(51.89)**	3767 **(48.11)**	7830	2776 **(49.50)**	2832 **(50.50)**	5608
Chincholi	3075 **(52.54)**	2778 **(47.46)**	5853	1892 **(49.50)**	1930 **(50.50)**	3822
Chitapur	4990 **(50.77)**	4838 **(49.23)**	9828	3027 **(51.37)**	2865 **(48.63)**	5892
Kalaburagi	12746 **(52.94)**	11330 **(47.06)**	24076	7990 **(50.98)**	7683 **(49.02)**	15673
Jewargi	4428 **(51.73)**	4132 **(48.27)**	8560	2548 **(55.95)**	2006 **(44.05)**	4554
Sedam	2530 **(50.53)**	2477 **(49.47)**	5007	1631 **(52.60)**	1470 **(47.40)**	3101
Total	35208 **(52.13)**	32330 **(47.87)**	67538	22007 **(51.71)**	20552 **(48.29)**	42559

Source:DDPIKalaburagi



Gender gap is more in Afzalpur both in class I enrolment and class VIII enrolment. When 53% boys were enrolled into class I, 47% of girls only were enrolled. The gender gap is about six percent in Afzalpur and Kalaburagi talukas and about 5% in Aland and Chincholi talukas . In the district the gender gap in enrolment at first standard level is about five percent. Less gender gap could be observed in Chitapur, Jewargi and Sedam talukas. At the high school level (VIII standard) the gender gap is 4% in the district. Largest gap is observed in Jewargi taluka. In this taluk the enrolment of boys are 56% and girls are 44%. Least gender gap in enrolment is observed in Aland, Chincholi and Kalaburagi. Gender gap is also significant in Afzalpur taluka.

8.4 Work Participation Trends

Women and Work

Women and work is an important indicator for understanding the economic participation of women. Though work is physical and mental strain for both men and women, there are differences in how work is understood in the context of men and women. Most of the time women's work is not considered as work, because it is in the private domain and there is no

remuneration for work in the private domain. On the other hand, work in public domain is attributed value in the form of wages, even if the number of hours of work in public domain is lesser than the number of hours of work in private domain. This is known as "invisibility of women's work". However, there is greater participation of women in work outside the household during the past one decade giving greater visibility to women's work. But this also has placed double burden of work on women. Work participation rate of women is showing an increasing trend not only in India, but in several countries all over the world except in some Asian countries. This is on account of shift in many production related work processes from high paid male domain to low paid female domain. This trend of increasing participation of women in labour force is known as "feminization of labour".

Female Work Participation Rate (FWPR) measured as the percentage of working women in the total women in the working age group varies between 28% and 47% in Karnataka. There is a greater work participation of women in rural areas compared to urban areas. The least work participation of women is observed in Bangalore urban district with only 27.68% of women in workforce. On the other hand, 46.94% women in Yadgiri district are participating in labour. WPR of men in the districts varies between 70% in Mandya and 53% in Chitradurga district. Kalaburagi district is in the middle place with 61.05% of WPR of men.

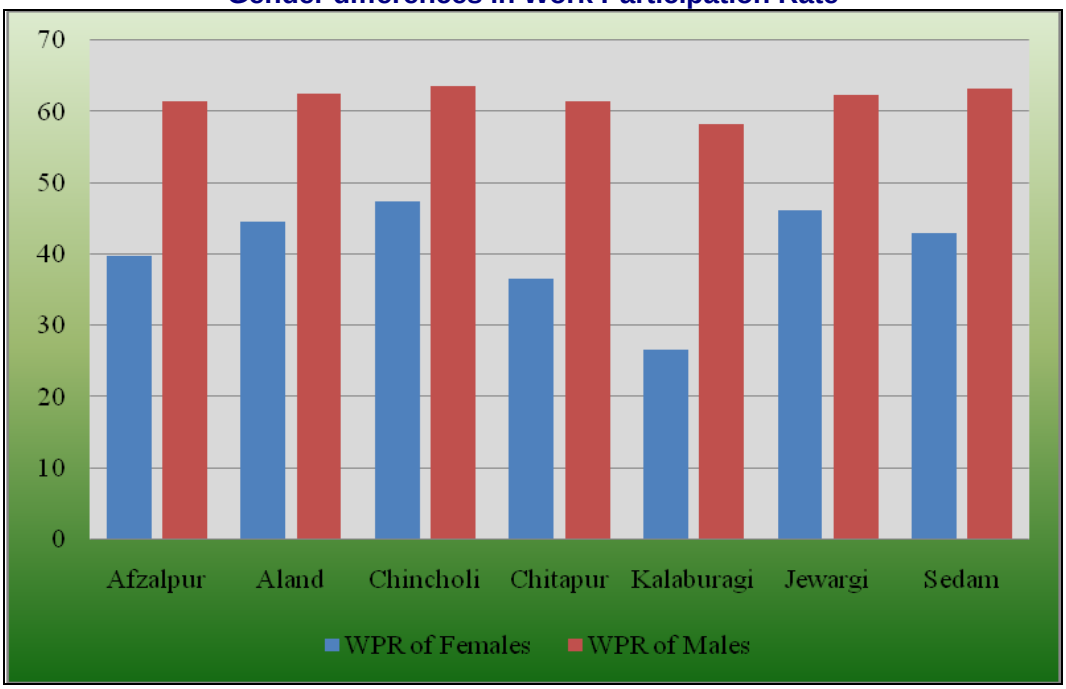
In the case of Kalaburagi, WPR of women is 37.43%. But in five out of seven talukas, the WPR of women is higher than the district average. Within Kalaburagi WPR of women varies between 27% and 47%. While Chincholi taluk reported maximum WPR of women (47.45%), Kalaburagi taluka reported minimum WPR of 26.71%. The other talukas with higher WPR of women are Aland, Jewargi and Sedam. WPR in Afzalpur is 39.81%. Least WPR of women in Kalaburagi also supports the argument that WPR of women is low in urban areas. No significant variation is observed across the talukas in male WPR unlike female WPR. Male work participation rate is around 62% in all the talukas except in Kalaburagi. Chincholi and Sedam districts have reported highest male WPR (63.58% and 63.28%) and least male WPR is observed in Kalaburagi (58.30%).

Table: 8.10
Gender differences in Work Participation Rate

Taluk	WPRof Females	WPRof Males
Afzalpur	39.81	61.50
Aland	44.65	62.60
Chincholi	47.45	63.58
Chitapur	36.54	61.52
Kalaburagi	26.71	58.30
Jewargi	46.25	62.40
Sedam	42.92	63.28
District Average	37.43	61.05

Source : census of India 2011

Figure: 8.7
Gender differences in Work Participation Rate



Share of female workers in Non-Agricultural sector

Labour market is highly segmented based on gender. There are more number of females in unorganized sector with low and paid unsecured work where as there are more male workers in organized and secured jobs with higher wages. The share of female workers in non-agricultural sector is very low compared to agriculture sector. Among the different districts in Karnataka, more females in Dakshina Kannada are employed in non-agricultural sector. The share of females in non-agricultural sector

ranges between 95.65% and 17.85% in Karnataka. Dakshina Kannada is a district with maximum share of females engaged in non-agricultural sector (95.65%) and in Chitradurga district the share of females in non-agricultural sector is as low as 17.85%. Their low share in non agricultural sector leads to their deprivation of gains from development.

The share of females in non-agricultural sector is low in Kalaburagi district (27.31%). However, there are variations among different talukas in the district. As in the state of Karnataka, a large variation could be observed. The share of females in non-agricultural sector in Kalaburagi district varies between 16% and 56%. Kalaburagi taluk reported highest share of female workers in non-agricultural sector (55.81%) and the least share is observed in Jewargi taluk (15.79%). Lower share is observed in Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi and Jewargi talukas the share of women in Aland, Chincholi and Jewargi talukas. The share of women in non-agricultural sector is 25% in Sedam taluk and 38.75% in Chitapur talukas in Kalaburagi district.

The share of male workers in non-agricultural sector in Karnataka ranges between 95.83% in Bangalore urban district to 32.67% in Mandya district. Kalaburagi district also has 72.69% of male workers in non-agricultural sector. The share of men in non-agricultural sector also varies across different talukas in the district. The lowest share of men in non-agricultural sector is observed in Jewargi taluk (26.33%). The other two talukas with lower share of men in non-agricultural sector are Aland (30.96%), Chincholi (29.93%) and Afzalpur (29.35%). Kalaburagi taluk has the highest share of men working in non-agricultural sector (75.06%). Chitapur and Sedam talukas also have more than 50% of men in non-agricultural sector.

Table: 8.11
Gender differences among workers in non-agricultural sector

	Share of female workers in the Non agricultural sector NAG_F	**Share of male workers in the Non agricultural sector NAG_M**
Afzalpur	17.35	29.35
Aland	17.50	30.96
Chincholi	18.51	29.93
Chitapur	38.75	52.63
Kalaburagi	55.81	75.06
Jewargi	15.79	26.33
Sedam	25.03	41.30

Source : Census of India 2011

8.5 Marginalization of Women's Work

Though more and more women are participating in work force majority of them are marginal workers. According to Census definition main workers are those who had worked for six months or more during the reference period of one year and marginal workers are those who worked for three months or more, but less than six months. The percentage of females who worked as main workers and marginal workers shows how long women were in work. A comparison of 2001 and 2011 Census shows that there is a decline in the percentage of women who worked as main workers. The share of females as main workers declined from 84.50 per cent in 2001 to 66.69 per cent by 2011 in Kalaburagi district. While it was 18 percent for women, it was 9 percent for men. Same trend is observed in all the talukas of the district. The reduction is sharper in Chitapura and Kalaburagi talukas.

Table: 8.12

Gender differences in main workers

Sl. No.	Talukas	Total		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Afzalpur	87.8	74.89	93.00	88.96	82.30	63.08
2	Aland	84.4	75.44	90.90	83.84	77.60	62.98
3	Chincholi	86.1	78.46	93.20	85.04	78.80	69.63
4	Chitapur	92.5	75.89	94.60	81.85	90.30	65.93
5	Kalaburagi	94.0	78.9	95.20	84.33	92.70	66.64
6	Jevargi	87.2	81.18	93.40	87.99	80.80	71.77
7	Sedam	87.3	77.31	93.50	85.66	81.00	65.22
	Total	**89.20**	**77.67**	**93.7**0	**84.30**	**84.50**	**66.69**

Source: Census of India 2001-2011

In Chitapur taluk the percentage decreased from 90.30% in 2001 to 65.93% in 2011. Similarly in the case of Kalaburagi the decline is from 92.70% to 66.64% during the same period.

Among the talukas, Jewargi taluk has the largest share of females as main workers with 71.77% during 2011. But here 88 percent of men continue to work as main workers. In all the remaining talukas the share is between 63 to 69%. Correspondingly the share of marginal workers has increased in the district. The share of marginal workers among female workers increased from 15.50% in 2001 to 33.41% in 2011. Aland taluk has the highest percentage of marginal female workers (37.02%). Javargi taluk has the lowest percentage of women as marginal workers (28.23%).

Table: 8.13
Women – Main and Marginal Workers

	Main workers		Marginal workers	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Afzalpur	82.30	63.08	17.70	36.92
Aland	77.60	62.98	22.40	37.02
Chincholi	78.80	69.63	21.20	30.37
Chitapur	90.30	65.93	9.70	34.07
Kalaburagi	92.70	66.64	7.30	33.36
Jewargi	80.80	71.77	19.20	28.23
Sedam	81.00	65.22	19.00	34.78
District Average	84.50	66.69	15.50	33.41

Source: Source: Census of India 2001-2011

The increase in the share of marginal workers is high in Kalaburagi taluk. The share increased from 7.30% in 2001 to 33.36% in 2011. Similarly in Chitapur taluk also the share increased from 9.70% in 2001 to 34% in 2011. The trends in increasing share of marginal workers among females clearly shows the marginalization of female workers in the labour market.

Wage Disparities between male and female Agricultural labour

Wage discrimination between male and female labour is a known phenomena all over the world. Even in the organized sector wage differences are observed between the female and male wages.

Differences in wage rate are observed in different districts of Karnataka. Maximum wage rate of Rs 295 for female agricultural labourers was observed in Dakshina Kannada district and the lowest wage rate of Rs 55 was observed in Davangere district. The range in the wage rate of female workers is very large. But in the case of male wage rate, the range is only between Rs 345 and 225. While female wage rate is Rs 100 in Kalaburagi, male wage rate is Rs 225. The higher range in female wage rate in the state clearly shows that in some districts. The female wage rate is very low.

Wage differences across different talukas of Kalaburagi district are not uniform. While the difference between male wage rate and female wage rate is Rs.100 in three of the talukas (Afzalpur, Aland, Kalaburagi) it is only Rs. 20 in Chincholi. The wage difference is low in Chincholi , Jewargi (Rs. 50) and Sedam (Rs. 60).

Table: 8.14
Agricultural Wage difference between female and male

	Female agricultural wage rate $WAGE_F$,	Male agricultural wage rate $WAGE_M$	Wage Difference
Afzalpur	150	250	100
Aland	100	200	100
Chincholi	100	120	20
Chitapur	120	200	80
Kalaburagi	100	200	100
Jewargi	150	200	50
Sedam	90	150	60

Source :DES 2011-12

8.6 Trends in Political Participation

Karnataka is one of the states with a positive trend in political participation of women in local governance. Karnataka has the destination of attaining more than 33% of women participation in local bodies when 33% reservation was provided by the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act. Later it was exsevended to 50% facilitating more participation of women in local governance.

Vibrant civil society is one of the important reasons for greater participation of women. Several NGOs are involved in interventions aimed at attaining gender equity and empowerment of women and these interventions have created awareness and generated motivation for women to contest in elections. But higher participation is not observed in all the districts. There are widespread disparities. Recent data shows that the share of women in PRIs and ULBs ranges between 49% and 39% in the state while highest participation is observed in Chikkamagalur district with 49.27% of women in PRIs and ULBs, least percentage of women are observed in Gadag district (39.18%). This pattern also closely resembles the pattern of presence of NGO interventions. For a very long time, NGO interventions were concentrated in southern parts of Karnataka and only in recent times the funding agencies have restricted funding to NGOs located in southern parts and are encouraging NGOs to take up projects in Northern parts of Karnataka. In the coming years this should have a positive impact on participation of women. Kalaburagi stands in the middle order in terms of women's political participation in local bodies. According to recent data, 43.7% of the elected representatives in the rural and urban local bodies are women and 56.3% are men.

Taluk wise participation of women in local bodies in Kalaburagi does not show much variation. It ranges between 42% to 44%. Least participation is observed in Sedam with 41.70%

of women in local bodies and maximum participation is observed in Aland, Chitapur and Jewargi talukas. These talukas have reported around 44.5% of female participation in local bodies. Correspondingly the share of men in the elected representatives in the local bodies is high in Aland, Chitapur and Jewargi. The same trend is observed when we look at women in PRIs. The share of women elected representatives in PRIs in Kalaburagi varies taluk reported least percentage of women i.e. 41.4% in the district. In Aland, Chitapur and Jewargi talukas 44.6% of women in PRIs are women.

The share of elected women representatives in local bodies of Kalaburagi clearly shows the positive impact of the policy of reservation for women as a tool for engendering governance. between 41% to 44% and Sedam

Table: 8.15

Share of Women in Local Bodies in Kalaburagi District

	Share of female among the elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs	**Share of male among elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs**	**Share of female among theelected members in rural local bodies**	**Share of male among elected representatives in rural local bodies**
Afzalpur	43.00	57.00	43	57
Aland	44.50	55.50	44.7	55.3
Chincholi	43.40	56.60	43.5	56.5
Chitapur	44.60	55.40	44.7	55.3
Kalaburagi	43.20	56.80	43.7	56.3
Jewargi	44.50	55.50	44.6	55.4
Sedam	41.70	58.30	41.4	58.6

Source : DAG /RDPR-2011

8.7. Community Attitudes and Social Prejudices, affecting Women and GirlChildren

Health and Nutrition Practices and attitude towards family planning-Glimpses from field studies

A survey of some villages in backward areas of Kalaburagi district in Karnataka was done to know about the knowledge and attitude of women towards the family planning methods and the services rendered by the village level workers in this regard. Some of the studies by the students of Department of Women's studies were focused on the health and nutritional status of the women in rural areas. The findings of these studies are presented below.

The studies regarding nutrition pointed out low nutritional status of women in majority of the poor and lower middle class households in rural areas. The studies indicated that

poverty or low income was in general a cause of low levels of nutrition. But the phenomenon of unequal distribution of available resources across the gender groups was also equally significant. In these families women and girl children take food at the end. Women normally eat the 'left-over' where the question of nutrition content does not arise at all. This practice is a product of Patriarchy. Women in the family have to give first preference to the satisfaction of hunger of the male members. The proverb in this regard says "if every one's stomach in the home is filled then the stomach of the woman who serves the food is automatically filled". Hence her food and energy requirements are never taken into consideration. Thus among the available resources, the men and the male children have their first claim on the food and resources. To a question on ' if you have a fruit or a glass of milk in your hand, whom you will offer it –son or daughter; the instant answer was 'son' of course. This tells us about the gender bias against the girl child. Some studies also indicated that the girl baby is given breast-feeding for a shorter duration than the male baby.

Women in general have less awareness about nutrition. The food practices in rural areas mainly include Jawar and Dal. The use of vegetables, raw green vegetables, fruits and milk that provide proteins and calcium are not in the normal food.

The knowledge about family planning methods and practices is also strongly influenced by the cultural norms. The most common practice is to adopt sterilization. Here also female sterilization is the popular form. Male sterilization is not considered suitable because it affects the health of the male member and reduces his strength of work. On the other hand the impact on female health is never taken into account. Many a times, despite of bad health status, women seem to have undergone sterilization. This disproportionate emphasis on female sterilization, in conjunction with a lack of concern health outcomes for women, is a manifestation of gender inequality built in by patriarchal values, customs and traditions.

The decision to undergo the sterilization is normally taken by the elder women in the family and the husband. It is seldom taken by the woman concerned. It is also observed that in majority of the cases the decision is taken only after the birth of 4-5 children and at least one of them must be a male baby. Therefore it has no impact on reducing the family size, which would have perhaps increased the per capita availability of resources. Women have less knowledge about health care during pregnancy. The practice of going to a Health Centre or a private clinic for confirmation of pregnancy also is not observed. In the initial stage the advice is sought form the informal referral system, mainly the elder women at home or in the neighbour-hood. The woman visits the health centre only for immunization during the late months of her pregnancy.The Devadasi system is still existing

in Chitapur Taluka. The trafficking among women takes place in the name of 'Gurjar Marriage'. The youths from North, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh come and marry the girls and take them to their places. Not more is known about the woman once she lives this place. All these reflect on the low Status of women in the society.

8.8 Crime against women

In general, the status of women is low in family and society. Patriiarchal values are stronger in traditional and backward societies like Kalaburagi district. There are historical factors also as this area was under Nizam's rule for a long time. Domestic violence on women is increasing. Wife abusing, wife beating, are common in rural areas. But many cases are not reported due to the fear of being put out of home. The low health status of women is an indication of it. Family courts have been established to solve the cases of divorce and domestic violence. But their impact is not very significant. Some evil social practices continue to exist in the district in talukas like Chincholi, Sedam etc. The global campaign for elimination of violence against women in recent years indicates the enormity as well as serious ness of trocities seriousness of the atrocities committed against women the world over. This is a matter of serious concern and its containment is a necessity if women are to be guaranteed all the fundamental rights and it can be achieved by raising the level of social awareness along with vigorous enforcement within the context of the criminal justice system. To uphold the constitutional mandate the central and state Governments have enacted various legislative measures intended to ensure equal rights to prohibit social discrimination and various forms of violence to provide support services especially to working women.

Following crimes are identified under the Indian penal code (IPC), as crime against women.

1) Rape (Sec.376 IPC)
2) Kidnapping and abduction for different purposes.
3) Homicide for dowry. Dowry deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
4) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-(A) IPC)
5) Eve teasing (509 IPC)
6) Molestation (354 IPC)

Import of girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

Crimes against women

Year	Nature of crimes					
	Rape	Kidnap and abduction	Dowry Deaths	Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to modesty of women	Cruelty by husbands or his relatives
2008	25	31	07	75	00	169
2009	32	41	08	68	00	170
2010	34	56	06	56	00	152
2011	36	73	02	111	00	153
2012	29	39	10	132	00	151

Source: NCRB Delhi and SCRB Bangalore -2012

It is observed that the cruelty by husband and his relatives is a major crime against women tn the district. But, it is generally observed that the cases of domestic violence are under reported. However, the official reports indicate that violence against women in the district is declining. Programmes like 'Santwana", establishment of Mahila Police Stations, National and State Women's Commissions and the legal protective measures have contributed to it.

8.9 Role of Women's Groups and SHGs

Stree Shakthi scheme was launched in Karnataka during 2000-01 for the economic empowerment of rural women. Later on it was extended to urban areas also. The important objectives of this scheme are empowering women by providing access to financial resources. It also aims at convergence among the schemes by providing opportunities to members of the groups to avail the benefits of other departmental schemes and lending institutions to enhance women's access to resources and credit. In the budget speech of 1012-13, government has announced the scheme of mobile market van for the sale of products produced by these groups as a pilot programme. Two districts from each division i.e Davanagere, Tumkur, Mysore, DK, Belgaum, Dharwad, Kalaburagi and Bidar were indentified to implement this programme. At present there are 1.40 lakh groups functioning in the state with 21 lakh women as members. The urban Stree Shakthi groups were started by Women Development Corporation in 2004-05.

Table: 8.16

SHGs under Stree Shakti Programme

Talukas	No of Stree Shakti Sangha	No of Women (others)	No of women (SC)	No of women (ST)	No of groups availed Loan from Banks	% of groups availing Bank Loans	Density of Groups
Afzalpur	695	9063	2380	0	620	89.21	17.71
Aland	1045	12216	6053	131	909	86.99	14.42
Chincholi	837	8594	4456	215	735	87.81	20.72
Chitapur	1145	11435	7070	1030	695	60.70	14.40
Kalaburagi	955	11912	4420	0	600	62.83	5.96
Jewargi	865	10506	4080	514	854	98.73	40.74
Sedam	807	12876	1938	442	854	105.82	13.34
Total	6349	76602	30397	2332	5267	82.96	13.40

Source: DAG 2011-12

As per the publications of Government of Karnataka, there are 1,75,501 self groups as on 8.06.2014. Kalaburagi district is one of the districts with large number of SHGs. The number of SHGs in the state varies from 303 in Dharwad district 23293 in Tumkur district.

Data on Stree Shakthi groups in Kalaburagi district shows that there are 6349 groups in the district. But the groups are not distributed uniformly in the district. More number of groups are observed in Aland and Chitapur talukas in Kalaburagi district. Least number of groups (695) are observed in Afzalpur taluk and maximum number of groups are observed (1145) in Chitapur taluk. Out of the total groups in the district, 83% have availed bank loan. There are taluk wise differences in bank linkages. For example in Chitapur talukonly 60.70% of the groups have availed bank loan where as in Sedam taluk more than 100 percent availed bank loan which shows that they have availed bank loans more than once. Only in Javergi taluk 98.73% have availed loan. The percentage of groups with bank linkages is more than 80% in rest of the talukas. Kalaburagi is another taluka where 63% of the sanghas are bank linked.

The average membership of the groups is seventeen. In four out of seven talukas, the average membership is 17. Sedam taluka has an average membership of 19 and Chincholi taluka has 16. In order to standardize the density of Stree Shakthi groups in the taluk, number of groups per 1000 females of above 15 years of age in the taluka was calculated. The data shows that the density is high in Javergi taluka with nearly 41 Sanghas per 1000 females. On the other hand Kalaburagitaluk has 6 groups per 1000 females in the taluk. The district average is 13 Sanghas per 1000 females. There are 21 sanghas in Chincholi, 18 in Afzalpur, 14 in Chitapur and 13 in Sedam taluk per 1000 female population in each taluk.

The Evaluation Studies have indicated that the impact of Self Help Groups on Women empowerment is significant. These have brought a sea change in their life. They have a social status now and these groups are now used for implementation of various development programmes.

Small Area Study 8.10
Status of Women in Tandas- A Study in Chincholi Taluka

Introduction:

Chincholi taluka is one of the most backward talukas in Kalaburagi with high incidence of poverty and low level of human development. There are 33 panchayats in the taluka and Konchavaram is one among them. It is located on the Karnataka – Andhra Pradesh border in thick reserved forest area. The panchayat is occupied by 27 tandas who lead a miserable life away from the civil society. The Lambada community living in these tandas in the past made their livelihood from cultivating the small pieces of land illegally and working as field laborers or gathering the forest

produce and selling it in the nearby markets. They live in object poverty in small huts that do not have any basic living facilities majority of the people are illiterate and follow traditional norms, customs and value systems

About Konchavaram Gram Panchayat

Konchavaram Gram Panchayat is located in thick forest area of Chincholi taluka. It is a border panchayat on Andhra Border, therefore, Telugu is the main language of the people. The people are mainly Lambada people living in Tandas. Such 27 tandas are there. Some of them are small tandas with 50-60 households and some of are big tandas with 150-200 households. These people donot have any source of livelihood. The basic problems in this panchayat area are.

1) Poverty
2) Illiteracy
3) lack of infrastructure facilities
4) Lack of housing, drinking water and sanitation
5) Child marriage & early marriage
6) Gender discrimination
7) Migration
8) Female suicide
9) Lack of awareness about family planning methods
10) Inadequate education facilities
11) Blind beliefs, customs and traditions

Thus the Lambada people are living in abject poverty and traditional social set up in which women have no identity and existence.

In this context the present study is taken up in Konchavaram panchayat of Chincholi taluka to find out the realities and to know the reasons bhind it and the government efforts to prevent it.

Objectives of the study

1. To examine the overall socio-economic conditions in Konchavaram Gram Panchayat.
2. To study the socio-economic conditions and livelihood pattern of the Banjara Community.
3. To study the status of women in the family and society
4. To study the measures taken by the government to promote the welfare of the Community.

Methodology

The study has used both primary and secondary data sources for collection of information. The overall socio economic conditions of the people, the basic statistics about the people and the tandas is collected from the repots of the Gram Panchayats and the Anganwadi Centres. Information is also collected from the newspapers. Due to difficulties in administering a structured interview schedule, informal dialogue with the families and other members in the tandas is conducted to collect the first hand information.

Results and discussion

The seven tandas or hamlets where the child trafficking is reported are taken up for the analysis of the issues.

- **Population and sex composition**

It is observed that these are small hamlets with households ranging from 100 to 300. These hamlets are away from the common localities and are located in the deep forests. There are no proper access roads to go to these tandas. The households and the population in the hamlets is indicated below.

Table: 8.17
Demographic Characteristics

Sl. No.	Name of the Tanda/hamlet	Total households	Population			
			Male	Female	Total	Sex Ratio
1	Chapla Naik Tanda	180	250	280	530	1120
2	Jawaharnagar Tanda	180	279	285	564	1021
3	Bhikkunaik Tanda	106	259	286	545	1104
4	Jilvarsha Tanda	95	209	212	421	1014
5	Oonchichintu Tanda	102	220	236	416	1072
6	Oonliguddi Tanda	115	301	318	619	1056
7	Chinnanur Tanda	212	245	234	478	955
	Total	**870**	**1763**	**1851**	**3614**	**1049**

Source: Gram Panchayat Konchavaram (2001)

The average size of the family is 4.15. The total population is 1851 and the male population 1763 is lesser than the female population 1851. The proportion of female population is 51.2 and male population is 48.8. the sex ratio is 1049 which is in favor of women. The sex ratio is highest in Jawarharnagar tanda 1104 and Oontichintu tanda. 1072 the more number of women exceeding men has created problems in maintaining the institutions of family and marriage.

2) Economic conditions

Agriculture labour is the main occupation of the people. They do not possess and other household assets during cultivation season they work as labourers and during lean season. The male members migrate to Poona, Bombay Hyderabad and Bangalore. The female members are also working as labourers and during the off season they go to forest to collect the forest produce and sale it in the nearby villages and earn meager money. Now the government has declared a major proportion of the area as forest area and has prohibited the entry into the forest. As a consequence these households and te women have lost a source of income and area pushed into further poverty. They live in huts and donot have basic living facilities like a kitchen and a toilet and drinking water.

3) Social structure

These tandas are away from the villages and therefore

are not exposed to modern life in the civil society. They follow their own customs, traditions and social practices. Education is not spread here. The schools in these tandas are not functioning effectively. Women are illiterate and girls also have less incentive to go to school.

After the male migration for work the responsibilities of the family lies on the women. Lack of adequate work and family responsibilities has led to feminization of poverty. The status of women are different and the language is also different. Children find it very difficult to study in Kannada schools. Therefore they have less interest in education. Thus their cultural patters norms and living practices are totally different and therefore. They are not able to integrate with the village society. Women health is the most neglected issue. They speak 'Gorboli' which is a mixture of Hindi, Rajasthani and Gujrati. These people have migrated from Rajasthan

Living Conditions Poverty and unemployment

The households are living in poverty and do not have remunerative employment. They work as agricultural labourers for a petty small wage. With large size families they do not have two meals per day. In the past, they depended on selling forest produce such as moura flowers (used for preparing an intoxicating drink) gum and leaves used for rolling beedies for living. When the forest was declared as a reserve forest, and a wild life sanctuary, the forest authorities did not allow them to collect the produce. This further pushed them into poverty.

- **Gender Discrimination:**

The Banjara community has a patriarchal social structure and the status of women is very low. Women are illiterate and girls, if they go to school do not study beyond class V or VI. The female children are considered as burden on the family. As per their traditional belief only male children can be sent to work. The status of a woman having son is very high in the society. Further the girls have to be paid a huge sum as dowry at the time of marriage. The women, continue to give birth to children till they get at least one male child. Women complained that they receive beatings from their husbands for not giving birth to a male child. Thus sun preference is very strong.

- **Migration**

Migration of male members also puts the burden of poverty on women. Due to lack of employment, the male members migrate and the load is on women who are forced to find different alternative sources of generating income and also reducing the burden on the family.

- **Larger size of the household.**

The average size of the household is large and the burden of female children is more. The number of female children increases till the woman gets a male child. The families do not have adequate income to

feed the children. Thus ignorance, poverty and traditions lead to gender discriminatory practices.

Government Measures

The government and the Banajana community have taken up many schemes for the welfare of the people in recent years.

The Banajara community welfare trust has given one cow and a financial assistance of Rs. 10,000 for the families that have sold the babies due to poverty. The state government has taken up schemes to provide some basic facilities to these households and tandas. The houses are allotted under Indira Awas Yojane. The borewells are sanctioned under Ganga Kalyan Scheme. Three residential schools were sanctioned and out of them one is working but in a very bad condition. An Ashram school sanctioned in Vanti Chinta tanda is in an woeful state. The children present in the school are very less than the reported number of children. The maintenance is not good and the surroundings are dirty and unhygienic.

The decision (2012) taken by the government to declare a major proportion of the forest as a wild life sanctuary, is further going to produce significant displacement effects on the households. Many of these households are involved in illegal cultivation of land. There is a need to provide an integrated welfare scheme to these households.The women and child development department has organized a number of training programmes for the officers and awareness campus and processing to generate awareness among the people to reduce gender discrimination and evil practices.

There is a need to generate adequate employment for these families. The displaced families need to be rehabilitated with proper living facilities like housing, sanitation, drinking water facilities etc., there is a need to educate the children through extending good education facilities and other incentives like books, bags, uniforms and quality food etc. Women should be formed into self Help Groups and should be given training and financial assistance to take up economic activities. They should be made aware of their rights and get ready to fight against evil discriminatory practices. This may help to improve the situation and may save the girl child, ensuring her right to safe and secure life.

8.11 Concluding Remarks

The gender issues analysed here indicate a very low status of women in the backward and traditional society. The existence of gender gap in many indicators like literacy, enrolment, health, nutrition, anemia and the other reproductive health indicators as well as access to income and assets indicate the low status of women development and high gender inequality in the district. Further, with overall development these, inequalities are not decreasing, because, these are mixed with

other discriminatory practices in the household and the society. The intra household distribution of resources is in favour of the men folk and the evil practices like Devadasi system and Women and girl child trafficking also contribute to the sufferings of women folk. Thus, gender perspectives in development programmes and policies and their effective implementation are essential to promote gender equality and empowerment.

CHAPTER – 9
STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBE

9.1. Introduction:

Social inequality is a global phenomenon. But nowhere in the world, the inequality is so elaborately constructed and institutionalized as in India. Indian society is heterogeneous and hierarchical in structure. In the social ladder, scheduled castes are at the bottom and were treated as untouchables for a long period. Their exploitation by the upper caste groups was made feasible by the hierarchical power structure and the caste based segregation of occupation. Though scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe people are ensured equal status by various constitutional provisions and are given various concessions and reservations in education and jobs, their exploitation continue even today. They are subject to various kinds of atrocities, inhuman treatment and exploitation. There is a need to assess to what exsevent the various programmes and policies have led to their upliftment and inclusion in the social structure and to examine the level of human development attained by them. This chapter provides a status report of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Kalaburagi district.

9.2 Demographic profile of SCs and STs :-

Kalaburagi is one of the SC/ST concentrated districts in Karnataka State. The total SC/ST population in the district as per 2001 census was 435439. It has increased to 714041 in 2011. This includes SC population of 648782 and 65259 ST population. This is next to Bangalore District (11,98,385) in Karnataka State. The percentage of SC population to total population is 25.28 in the district. This is well above the state average of 17.15 percent

Within the district, the percentage of SC population is maximum in Chincholi taluka (34.64%) followed by Chitapur taluka (30.86%). In chincholi taluka, their share has increased from 34.6 to 39.9 percent. The changes in percentage share in population spatially and over the time period 2001-2011 are indicated in table 9.1. The share of SC population has increased from 23.77 to 25.28. At the state level the increase in share is very marginal i.e., from 16.20% to 17.15%. The share of Scand ST population together has increased from 25. 28 to 27.84 percent.

The shares of these people in total population in rural and urban areas are indicated in table 9.2. Their share in rural population has increased more i.e., from 26.15 to 28.29 percent than in urban population. Thus rural urban migration among the SC & ST community is very low in the district. The percentage change in share of ST population in insignificant.

The decinal growth rate of population for SC population is 25.48 percent (2001-2011) which is significantly higher then the

growth rate of general population of 17.79 percent. This is one of the factors contributing to higher growth rate of population in the district. The growth rate of ST population 38.45 is also higher then general population. The high growth rate of SC population, their concentration in rural areas and inadequate employment opportunities in rural areas indicate high incidence of poverty among SC/ST population in the district.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is an indicator of women empowerment. The sex ratio in both SC & ST group has increased during the last decade.

Table : 9.1
Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe population – 2001 – 2011.

2001					2011			
Talukas	**SC**	**ST**	**Total**	**Total population**	**SC**	**ST**	**Total**	**%**
Afzalpur	32103	3720	35823	19.89	44188	2146	46334	21.04
Aland	67652	6194	73846	24.85	85516	6843	92359	26.98
Chincholi	74337	5153	79490	34.64	91820	9601	101421	39.92
Chitapur	107406	5789	613195	30.86	128231	7413	135644	33.64
Kalaburagi	138047	9986	148033	21.91	172610	17526	190136	22.89
Jevargi	46806	11221	58027	24.66	64669	16747	81416	27.41
Sedam	50686	5839	565251	28.42	61748	4983	66731	30.40
District	517037 (23.77)	47135	5641.72	25.94	648782 (25.28)	65259	714041	27.84

Source: Source: Census of India 2001-2011

Figure: 9.1
Percentage share of scheduled caste population total population 2001-2011

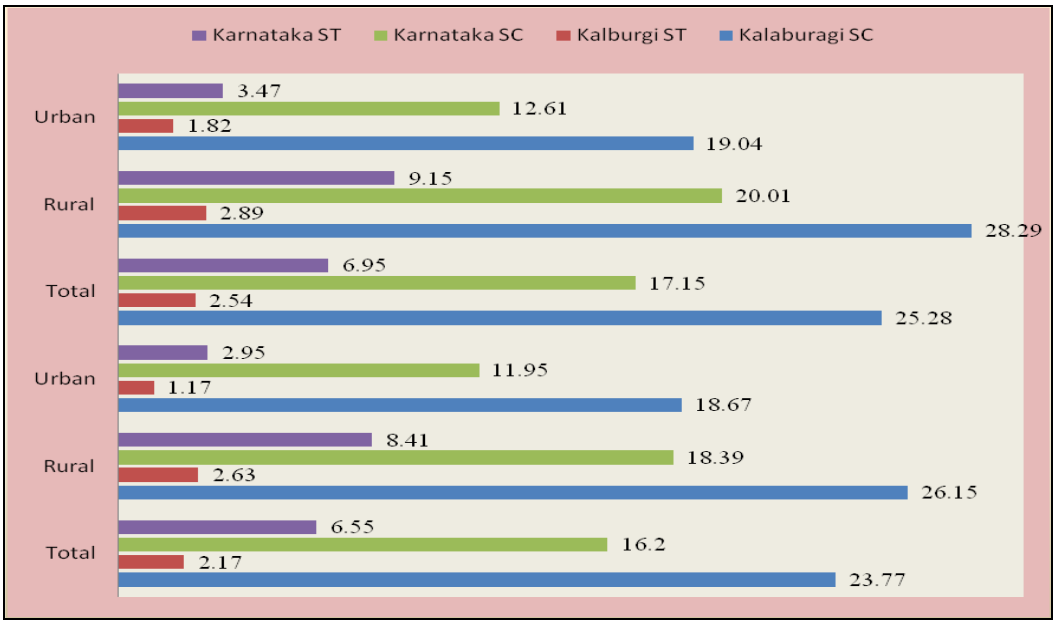


Table : 9.2
Percentage share of scheduled caste population total population 2001-2011.

		Total	R	U	T	R	U
Kalaburagi	SC	23.77	26.15	18.67	25.28	28.29	19.04
	ST	2.17	2.63	1.17	2.54	2.89	1.82
Karnataka	SC	16.20	18.39	11.95	17.15	20.01	12.61
	ST	6.55	8.41	2.95	6.95	9.15	3.47

Source: Source: Census of India 2001-2011

Table: 9.3
Sex Ratio: SC/ST Population

Name of the taluka	Sex Ratio			
	SC		ST	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Afzalpur	937	935 (941)	900	985
Aland	949	933 (938)	924	986
Chincholi	949	969 (982)	951	984
Chitapur	964	991	951	990
Kalaburagi	930	958	930	968
Jewargi	966	956 (961)	983	987
Sedam	970	1002 (1006)	1045	1065
District	**951**	**965**	**956**	**988**

Source: Census of India 2001 &2011 Figures in the bracket indicate sex ratio for general population

For SC group the sex ratio has increased from 951 to 965 and for ST group it has increased from 956 to 988. Through the sex ratio for SC is above the district average for general population (962) but in many talukas like Afzalpur, Aland,Chincholi, Jewargi and Sedam it is below the sex ratio for general population. For ST population the sex ratio is well above the sex ratio for general population. In Sedam taluka, the sex ratio is favourable in both the groups. The sex ratio is also high in Chitapur taluka.

Location base of population:

The SC and ST population is highly concentrated in rural areas. The percentage of SC population to rural population is 28.3 in 2011. It was 26.15 in 2001. 90% of the SC and ST population lives in rural areas. This indicates that these marginalized groups are deprived of urban facilities and urban standard of living. It is observed that discriminatory practices across the caste groups are more observed in rural areas. Therefore, these people are subject to higher levels of discrimination and exploitation.

9.3 Education profile and levels of enrollment

21st century is a knowledge economy. Therefore, human capital plays a significant role in access to opportunities and development. Education is therefore, considered as a basic means of empowerment of the disadvantaged groups. Further, these groups have no asset base. The percentage of land ownership is very low in these groups and those who own the land are small formers. They donot have land are small and marginal farmers. Therefore, they lack control over production process. Hence the way to their empowerment is only through education. The young generation essentially needs education to get entry into job market and get access to better jobs. In recent years, there has been increase in enrollment of SC and St Students in primary as well as higher education. Their literacy rates are also increasing as seen below.

Table 9.4 (a) Literacy rate General and scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe

Dists /state/ country	General		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe	
	Total literacy rate	Female literacy rate	Total literacy rate	Female literacy rate	Total literacy rate	Female literacy rate
Bidar	70.50	61.55	63.40	53.89	61.53	51.93
Raichur	59.55	48.73	53.44	41.91	44.41	33.32
Koppal	68.08	57.54	59.75	48.95	60.95	49.68
Bellary	67.42	58.08	58.60	47.88	55.86	45.50
Kalaburagi	64.85	55.09	54.98	44.13	56.43	46.01
Yadgir	51.82	41.37	43.30	32.05	43.55	32.64
Glb dvn	65.44	54.52	56.08	45.31	53.29	42.65
Karnataka	75.4	68.1	65.32	56.57	62.08	52.97
India	73.0	64.6	66.07	56.46	58.96	49.35

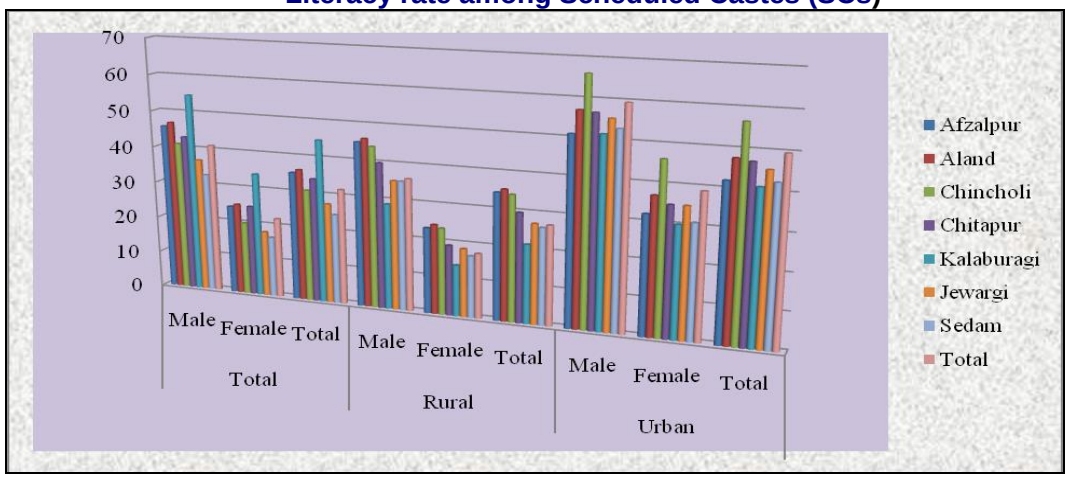
Source: Census of india 2011

Table: 9.4 Literacy rate among Scheduled Castes (SCs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	2001								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Afzalpur	45.70	24.40	35.40	45.07	23.43	34.59	51.04	32.21	42.14
2	Aland	46.80	25.10	36.30	46.12	24.43	35.53	57.14	37.06	47.78
3	Chincholi	41.00	20.00	30.80	44.12	23.65	34.31	66.23	46.31	56.74
4	Chitapur	43.00	24.84	34.08	39.90	19.20	29.75	56.7	35	47.19
5	Kalaburagi	54.70	34.10	44.80	28.90	13.98	21.47	51.47	30.15	41.14
6	Jewargi	36.80	18.00	27.50	35.38	18.66	27.15	55.48	35.08	45.50
7	Sedam	32.80	16.60	24.70	35.40	16.88	26.27	53.04	30.95	42.54
	Total	**41.13**	**22.05**	**31.78**	**36.20**	**17.72**	**27.10**	**59.63**	**39.08**	**49.76**

Source: census of India 2001

Figure: 9.2
Literacy rate among Scheduled Castes (SCs)



The literacy rate for scheduled caste population is indicates in the table 9.3. The total literacy rate was 39.8 percent for SC population which was well below the district average of 51.0 percent in 2001. **The district was among the bottom 5 districts in the state**. The female and male literacy rates are also very low. Within the group there is wide gender gap the female literacy was 22% below the male literacy. The rural urban gap is 22.66 percent. Across the talukas Sedam has the lowest literacy rate. (less then 25 percent). The female literacy rate was beow 25 percent in all the talukas except Kalaburagi. It is expected that due to serious efforts to promote literacy among the SC/ST the group, the literacy percentage might have significantly improved in 2011 census.

Literacy rate among scheduled tribe population

The literacy position of scheduled tribe is still below that of SC community. The overall literacy rate was 26.2 percent.

Table: 9.5
Literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes (STs)

S.No	Talukas	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Afzalpur	48.40	28.60	39.00	39	39.6
2	Aland	46.80	25.20	36.40	36.2	42.1
3	Chincholi	50.20	27.30	39.00	38.6	47
4	Chitapur	38.40	19.90	29.40	24.6	47.1
5	Kalaburagi	55.20	35.90	45.90	33	60.7
6	Jewargi	37.00	15.70	26.50	25.6	38.4
7	Sedam	34.50	17.00	25.60	24	32.2
	Total	**35.40**	**16.80**	**26.20**	**16.7**	**30.5**

Source: census of India 2001

The gender gap is significant. The female literacy rate is 16.8 percent and it is 18.6 percent below the male literacy rate. The rural literacy rate was 16.7 percent. The total literacy rate for general population was 51 percent and for SC it was 31.78 percent. The gap was 19.22 percent. Thus the literacy rates are very low among the SC and ST community. The female literacy rate among the SC Community is less than 25 percent in all the talukas except Kalaburagi.

Level of Enrolment

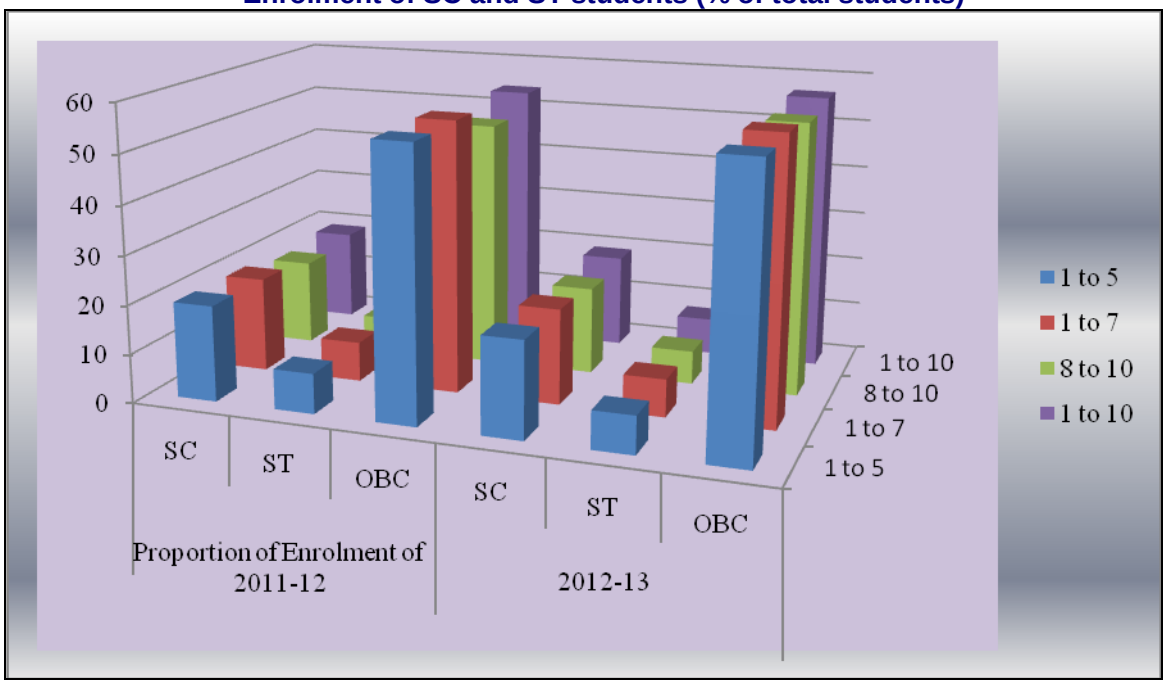
The enrolment of students from this category is increasing over the period of time. The enrolment for last two years is indicated in the following table.

Table 9.6
Enrolment of SC and ST students (% of total students)

Class	Proportion of Enrolment of 2011-12			2012-13		
	SC	ST	OBC	SC	ST	OBC
1 to 5	19.6	8.2	55.01	19.7	7.7	56.7
1 to 7	19.4	8.1	55.34	19.5	7.7	57.1
8 to 10	17.5	7.0	50.43	17.9	6.8	55.2
1 to 10	18.9	7.8	54.07	19.1	7.4	56.6

Source: U-DISE : 2011-12 to 2012-13

Figure: 9.3
Enrolment of SC and ST students (% of total students)



The percentage of SC enrolment in total enrolment is 18.9 percent & 19.1 percent respectively in 2012-13. The proportion of ST students is 7.8%. and 7.4 percent. The percentage share of SC population is 25.28 percent. Therefore, their share in enrolment is lesser then the population share. The share of OBC is increasing but that of ST students has remained constant.
It is clear that the SC/ST enrolment continues to be low and it needs to be increased. Further their share in enrolment decreases at higher levels. Their share in enrolment in class 8-10 is 17.9 percent and 6.8 percent. Thus, it is clear that many students drop out after 7th standard. The dropout is more among the girls as their proportion in total SC enrolment is 47.50 for class 8-10. Thus, the participation of this disadvantaged group in higher education continues to remain low despite of many promotional measures undertaken by the government. Poverty is one of the major causes for the dropouts and non enrolment in higher education. Therefore, the students should be provided with adequate financial assistance for continuation of their education.

The transition rate for the year 2012-13 from 5th to 6th was 88.27 for all. It was 84 percent for SC and 54.8 percent for ST students. The same was 91.4 percent for OBC group. The transition rate is 96.8 percent for all and 96.6 percent for SC students at state level. The transition rates for both the groups are below state average. This rate is very low for ST students indicating lack of awareness among the parents to educate their children. The drop out rate at upper primary level for SC students is 11.15 percent and it is 44.6 percent for ST students. It is 6.31 percent for SC at the state level. These facts indicates that the dropouts are more in the district and the incidence of deprivation of education is very high among the ST group.

9.4 Health, Nutrition and Institutional delivery:

The health status of SC/ST people, especially women and children is low as compared to the health status of general population. There is no adequate data to establish the facts but the findings from NFHS 3 and the reports from micro level studies produce ample evidence of low health status of SC and ST women and children. The findings from NFHS3 survey (Karnataka) indicate that the position of SC and ST households with regard to many indicators of health status is low. The under nutrition and incidence of anemia is higher among SC & ST population, (NFHs 3PP – 19.20). Their access to ansevenatal care is also low. Institutional delivery is also low among the SC & ST households. The micro level study also supports the fact. However, in last two years due to government schemes and the ASHA worker, the rate of institutional delivery has increased to 75% and above. In talukas like Chincholi, Sedam & Chitapur home deliveries are common in Tandas among ST households. In many households births of first and second order take place at the hospital due to the benefits from schemes like Madilu, Janani Suraksha etc., But

the birth of third and fourth order take place at home as they are not entitled to receive any benefits. The study on malnutrition brought out the fact that 60 percent of the malnourished children belong to SC/ST group.

9.5 Occupational Pattern – Income and Employment.

A large percentage of SC households are still concentrated in agriculture in rural areas. 80% of them are engaged in agricultural sector. A large percentage of them are agricultural labourers. Only 18.19 percent of SC households and 1.08 percent of ST households own land. 12.52% of them own small and marginal holdings that are not economic holdings for cultivation. Only 6 percent of them are in the medium and large group.Therefore, many of these households work as agricultural, labourers by leasing out their lands, studies at micro level also support the fact.

The work participation rate (WPR) among SC and ST households is higher than the general population. The WPR for ST households is 48 percent (2001), the rural WPR is 50 percent and the urban WPR is 34 percent. The male female gap is 10.7 percent. High WPR is observed in Aland and Chincholi

The WPR of SC households is (2001) 45.5 percent. It is 50 percent for male and 41 percent for female population. The rural urban gap is 20 percent. The male female gap is 9 percent. The male female gap is significant (22 percent)in urban area. The WPR is above 50 percent in Aland, Chincholi and Sedam talukas.The high WPR in irregular and less remunerative work in agriculture indicates their survival near subsissevence level in poverty. The standard of living is very low due to low incomes. During the lean season in agriculture, they migrate to nearby places or to Bangalore or Maharashtra for jobs. This migration is controlled now significantly due to MGNREGA. Thus it is observed that the SC & ST workers are mainly concentrated in primary sector where production relations are still semi-feudal in character. Therefore, the economic institutions and the economic structures continue to remain exploitative in nature.

9.6 Housing Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Housing is both a personal and social need. Personal because it provides shelter to household and social because it provides them a social identity and social status. Government intervention is considered essential to provide this social need. The housing prorammes though implemented inefficiently, still catch the appreciation of the people due to this personal and social utility.

Housing status of SC/ST households

The housing status of the SC & ST households is assessed with the help of the condition of houses availability of kitchen, drinking water and sanitation facilities and the household assets owned by the households.

Table: 9.7
Housing conditions among SC and ST households

Level	Good		Livable		Dilapilated	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
State	1061994 (50.53)	460717 (50.24)	915315 (43.55)	398669 (43.47)	124334 (5.9)	57628 (0.28)
District	59958 (52.93)	4953 (54.3)	49096 (43.34)	3783 (41.48)	4206 (3.71)	384 (4.2)

Source: Census of India 2011.

The proportion of SC/St households living in good hoses is increasing due to the benefits received under various programmes like Indira Awaas Yojana, Ambedkar Housing, Ashraya etc., 50% of SC & ST households now live in good houses. The percentage is higher at the district level. (53 & 54 respectively). About 44% of the households at state and district level live in livable houses. The percentage of people living in dilapidated houses is lower (3.71 & 4.2) at district level than at the state level.

Kitchen & fuel

Preparation of food is a basic responsibility of women. Therefore, the conditions of kitchen and the fuel used are directly connected with her health. Further she has to work for longer hours outside the home to make a living. The double burden of work leads to her low health status and under nutrition. The situation existing in SC/ST households is indicated in the following table.

Table: 9.8
Availability of separate kitchen – 2011

Indicator	**State**		**District**	
	SC	**ST**	**SC**	**ST**
Availability of Separate kitchen	1896438 (79.26)	744646 (79.47)	60689 (53.0)	5470 (59.04)
Cooking food outside	169768 (7.93)	71283 (7.6)	21874 (19.05)	1583 (17.08)
Modern fuel	320802 (14.98)	130413 (13.91)	7946 (6.93)	1207 (3.09)

Source : Census of India 2011

The percentage of households with separate kitchen is 79% at the state level. But the district is for below the state average. The percentage is 53 and 59 respectively.

The ST households are better placed than the SC households. Further even today 19% of SC households and 17% of ST households cook food outside the home which is highly unhygienic. The food gets contaminated and this leads to many diseases. This is only 8 percent at the state level.

The households in the district mainly use traditional sources of fuel for cooking. Only 7% of SC households and 3 percent of ST households use modern fuel for cooking. This is well below the state average. Thus the use of traditional fuel indicates low health status of women and children.

The SC & ST households are better placed with regard to access to access to electricity 85 percent of the households at state level and 83 percent of the households at district level have access to electricity. This is due to the 'Bhagyajyothi' scheme introduced by the government that provides cheap access to electricity.

Asset ownership

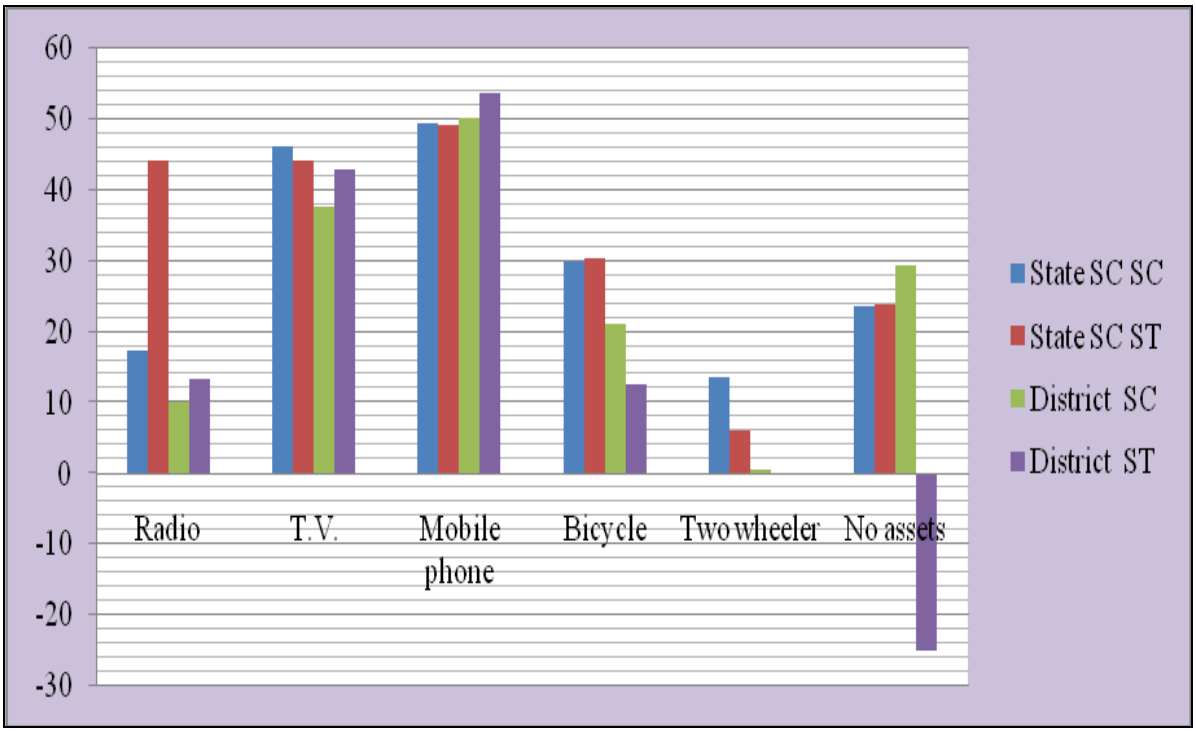
The asset ownership pattern of the households throws light on their standard of living. The asset position of the households is indicated in the following table.

Table: 9.9
Asset ownership pattern among the households

Items	State SC		District	
	SC	ST	SC	ST
	(HH = 2140304)	(936995)	(114499)	(9264)
Radio	370298 (17.30)	149795 (44.18)	11498 (10.04)	1237 (13.35)
T.V.	989288 (46.22)	413977 (44.18)	42580 (37.81)	3969 (42.84)
Mobile phone	1056326 (49.35)	461324 (49.23)	57498 (50.2)	4981 (53.76)
Bicycle	642475 (30.0)	284555 (30.36)	24340 (21.25)	2176 (12.68)
Two wheeler	290072	130120	10004	1175
No assets	507626 (23.71)	224267 (23.93)	33812 (29.53)	2315 (24.98)

Source: Census of India 2011

Figure: 9.4
Asset ownership pattern among the households



The asset ownership among SC/St households is increasing mobile phone is the most common asset owned by more than 50 percent of the households. This has improved the communication network of these people. This has helped them to improve their contacts and also get access to modern technology. The other important asset owned by these households is television. 38% of SC households and 43 percent of ST households own it. This is still below the state average of 46.2 percent. The possession of radio as an asset has come down to 10 percent. Few households (21.25 & 53.76) of SC & ST community own a bicycle still a sizable portion of households do not own any assets. Their proportion is 23% at the state level. At district level 30 percent of SC households and 25 percent of ST households do not own any asset. These are the poorest households with a very low standard of living.

Drinking water and Sanitation

Potable drinking water in adequate quantity on regular basis is a basic requirement of human life. The mission drinking water for all implies access to potable water with a minimum of 50 LPCD per day within the household premises. Tap water from a treated source, bore well and tube well are considered as sources of safe drinking water. The access of households to the source of safe drinking water is indicated in the following table.

Table: 9.10
Access to Drinking Water

Level		Tap water	Hand pump	Tube wells
State Total	SC	754328 (35.24)	185637 (8.6)	377061 (17.61)
	ST	302547 (32.28)	72160 (7.70)	171445 (18.29)
Rural	SC	343002 (22.71)	170632 (11.29)	313503 (20.75)
	ST	153057 (21.52)	67473 (9.48)	148035 (20.81)
District Total	SC	33509 (29.26)	22162 (19.30)	18794 (16.4)
	ST	3235 (34.92)	1668 (18.0)	1050 (11.3)
Rural	SC	16882 (19.8)	19807 (23.24)	14873 (17.45)
	ST	1159 (20.10)	1476 (25.59)	604 (10.42)

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate percentage to total (HH) **Source:** Census of India 2011

It is observed that only 29 percent of SC households and 35 percent of ST households have access to tap water from a treated source. The percentage for SC is lower than the state average of 35.24%. In rural area the gap between the state and the district is very marginal. Only 20 percent of the SC & ST households have access tap water. Hand pump continues to be a major source for ST households (25.59) in rural areas. It is a source of drinking water for 19.3 percent of SC households at the state level the average is only 11.29 and 9.48 percentage respectively. Thus only 65 percent of SC households and 64 percent of ST households have access to safe drinking water. These sources of drinking water are not regular. Borewells and tube wells dryy up during summer season. The tap water supply is very irregular.

Sanitation

In general, rural sanitation in Kalaburagi district is very poor, open defection is a common practice observed in rural areas. This is highly unhygienic. Therefore, the total sanitation programme (1999) was launched to fill up the gap in rural sanitation. But the progress achieved is not significant.

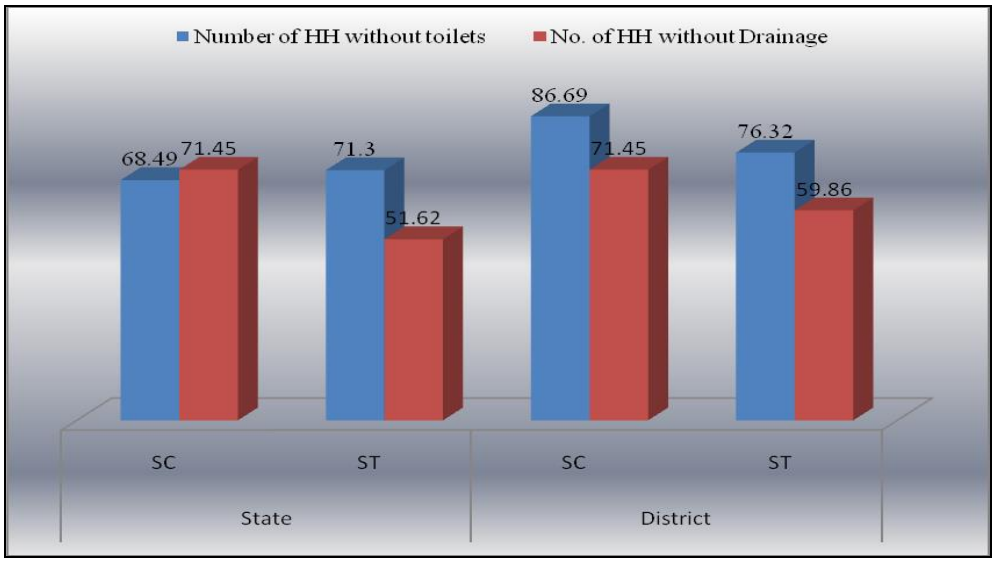
Table: 9.11
Sanitation facilities in SC/ST households

Sl. No.	Indicator	State		District	
		SC	ST	SC	ST
1	Number of HH without toilets	1466651 (68.49)	548105 (71.30)	99270 (86.69)	7071 (76.32)
2	No. of HH without Drainage	1000734 (71.45)	483713 (51.62)	81812 (71.45)	5546 (59.86)

Source: Census of India 2011.

In the district about 86.69 percentage of SC households do not have toilet facilities. This is well above the state average of 68.49 percent 76.32 percent of ST households also do not have toilets. (State average 71.3 percent). This indicates that the coverage of sanitation programmes is very low in SC & ST colonies. This is confirmed in many micro level studies.

Figure: 9.5
Sanitation facilities in SC/ST households



There are some major constraints in the provision of toilet facilities to the households. He houses do not have space for construction of toilets. Further, there is shortage of water in rural areas. The water supply in rural areas is very irregular further, during summer season there is no water availability. This is a major hurdle the other main constraint is the psychological attitude of the people, people do not want toilet facilities in the house or next to house in many cases the toilets constructed under the programme have remained unutilized or are misutilised for some other purpose. Thus open defecation practices that are very unhygienic continue to exist in SC ST households.

The availability of drainage facilities is also very low in the district. 71.4 percent of SC households and 51.6 percent of ST households do not have drainage facilities. Open drainage is very common in these colonies. The water is flowing in front of the houses. The flies and mosquitoes breed on this water leading to unhygienic environment and spread of diseases. In general the environment around the house in these colonies is highly unhygienic. Therefore, the incidence of diseases is high among the children.

To improve sanitation facilities in these colonies, it is essential to change the mindsets of the people. There is a need to educate the people about the importance of health and

hygiene. If space is a constraint for individual access then community toilets may be established with proper arrangement for maintenance. The incidence of malnutrition and anemia is high among the SC and ST children and the overall environment is not healthy in these colonies, therefore, maintenance of cleanliness, and awareness about personal health and hygiene is very important. The health education and sanitation programmes need to be launched with a strong IEC component.

Programmes for the welfare of the SC and ST People

The government has introduced different programmes for the welfare and mainstreaming of these people. Tese cover all basic requirements of empowerment and human development. A brief description of some of the major programmes in the district is given below.

Education:

Education is the basic strategy for empowerment of these people. Therefore, these programmes are introduced to increase the access to primary, secondary and higher education

- Scholarships for Pre Metric and Post Metric students. These scholarships are given to help the poor children to acquire knowledge and skills. It includes an amount of Rs. 75 for the students in 1-7th standard and Rs. 100 per annum for the students studying in 8-10 standard.In the district, during 2011-12, 46748 primary school students and 15599 high school students belonging toSC category and 3345 students from ST category are paid the scholarship.

- prize money to meritorious students. A cash prize money of Rs.. 5000 for the students who score 60 percent and above marks and Rs. 10,000 for the students who score 75 percent and above in SSLC examination is given to promote their enrolment in higher education. A Prize money of Rs10000 is given to five top students with marks above 60 percent from each district.

- Pre Metric and Post metric Hostels: the students are provided with accommodation facilities for primary and secondary education as well as higher education. There are 126 pre metric and Post metric hostels for SC students accommodating 10362 students. There are 4 hostels for ST students.

Other schemes

- Under Ambedkar Housing Scheme, Indira Awaas scheme, Ashraya Scheme the houseless poor households are provided with loa and subsidy to construct the houses.During 2011-12, 1076 beneficiaries in the istrict re helped to construct the houses.

- Under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) funds are

earmarked in each department under different plans for SC/ST population based on their proportion in population. Provisions are also madei n the district for Rs. 188 crores under Special Componen Plan for these people.

- Dr. B R Ambedkar Corporation helps to promote self employment among the SC/ST population

- Under Ganga Kalyan Scheme minor irrigation, borewell and lift irrigation facilities are provided to the small and marginal farmers.

9.7 Dalit Development Index –A Micro Level Analysis

Social inclusion is the base for all forms of inclusion in the Indian society. The programmes and policies of central and state government focus directly on integration of Dalits in nest process. The efforts are on for the last 60 years and more. It is now time to review the and see to what exsevent the mainstreaming process is successful and the Dalits are able to lead a sound, peaceful and respectable life. While in urban areas with modernization trends with education and changes in value systems. The Dalits are able to find a place for themselves. But in rural areas, the traditional social structure and value systems still promote social exclusion and isolation for the Dalits their social empowerment in rural areas is as important as their economic empowerment to promote their integration in the system. The hierarchical social structures in rural areas based on caste and religion are very rigid and deep rooted, hence are not easily amendable. Yet it is expected that trend setting is taking place and the changes that are occurring due to spread of education and government policy interventions are favourable. A small study taken up here tries to assess the changes in socio-economic status of Dalit community and their integration is rural society.

Though social inequality exists in all nations, but no where it is so elaborately constructed as in the Indian institution of caste. India's constitution forbids negative public discrimination on the basis of caste. But caste ranking and caste based interaction continues to exist as it is deep rooted in Indian soil, more in the country side than in the urban society. In the village society, the traditional practices associated with purity and pollution, put the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe at the lowest status. In the village societies they were not permitted to draw water from common wells separate usevensils were used to serve them in homes and tea and food stalls. Their entry in temples was prohibited and their children are made to sit at the back of the class room. These dimensions of social exclusion, along with occupational rigidities have blocked the progress of the scheduled caste and scheduled tribes and has kept them at the margin.

The problems of development of Dalits are different from the mainstream

development problems and therefore cannot be generalized. The human development and empowerment of these people have different dimensions involving exclusion, discrimination and restricted social mobility that adds up to their disabilities and deprivations. These deprivations are captured here in different indices to assess the exsevent and magnitude of their existence despite of the protective discriminatory policies adopted by the welfare state.

The study is carried out in a Gram Panchayat randomly selected to assess the status of development of the Dalit community. The Pattan Panchayat in Kalaburagi taluka is taken up for study. The finding of the study are limited to pattan panchayat only and cannot be applied to other geographical entities

About Pattan Panchayat:

Pattan panchayat is one among 35 Gram Panchayats in Kalaburagi taluka in Kalaburagi district. The district has high percentage of SC/ST population.

Results and Dicussion:

Social Inclusion:

The parameters to assess the exsevent of social inclusion included in the analysis are both institutional and social in character. The involvement of Dalits in Panchayats, school management committees. Finance societies and village health and sanitation committees. Promotes their interaction with other people in villages and provides them a social status. This helps to fill up the gap created by the lack of land ownership and the status effect associated with it. The other set of parameters address the issue at the individual level. These include, entry in residence, honour received participation in festivals, temples and entry into hotels etc. The results are presented in the following table.

Table: 9.12
Institutional membership

Indicators	Percentage	Index value
% of members in Panchayat	20	1
% of members in SDMC	22	1
% of members in JFMC	23.3	1
% of members in water society	27.2	1
% of members in Co-operative society	11.1	0
% of members village health and sanitation committee	22	1
Aggregate average Index		0.41

Source: Pattan Panchayat

The average index of participation is 0.41. This is less than 0.5 this indicates that the participation of Dalits in formal institutions is just equal to the required minimum as per the reservation policy. Their participation in financial societies is very less. This means their financial inclusion has not taken place. Their integration in formal institutions has thus been possible due to government intervention.

It is observed that dalits do not have a free entry into other's residence with regard to their entry into temples, many of them expressed that there are no social restrictions but the restrictions are self imposed. They themselves are afraid of taking such decisions. However, the young boys do make entry into the temples, They are still addressed in singular way. Discrimination is not observed in participation in festivals. But they maintain the distance. Thus, the social discrimination is a hidden agenda. They are not preferred for cooking food for mid-day meals. While they are not allowed to work inside the temple but they clean the inter part of the temple. This is because everybody is served tea in plastic cups and the mixed population in the villages.

Table: 9.13
Social Inclusion Indicators

SN	Indicators	Index value
1	Residence	0
2	Address	0
	Festival	2
3	Temples	0
4	Hotels	2
	Total	$\frac{4}{10} = 0.40$

Source: Primary data

The magnitude of discrimination prevailing in the village is assessed from various other angles such as access to water education, health etc. Dalits in the village have a separate source of water for their houses. Normally they are not allowed to take water from the sources available to other households.

Discrimination is less observed in schools. All children are treated on par with each other. However, children from forward caste are given preference in school functions. Health visitors do not discriminate across the caste groups. They give equal consultancy and services to all the people.

But economic discrimination is still very strong. The caste based discrimination is observed in the allocation of work. The Dalits are employed in low paid jobs. They are not employed for work inside the temples. It is still difficult for them to get a house on rent. They generally work as agricultural labourers in the fields of village landlords and therefore, are under the control of landlords.

It is thus observed that the government interventions in the field of drinking water, education, health etc. But in social and economic sectors continues to exist. It is due to deep rooted institutions in the society. These cannot be easily changed. The way is only through education and change in attitudes of the people.

In all the three villages of Pattan Panchayat, Dalits have

protested in the past against supply of water to their colonies and they have been successful in getting a separate source of water leading to solution to their water problem. They have also raised voice against discrimination in health and education, consequently many discriminatory practices in the village have been discontinued and the society is oriented towards more equal setup. However, they have not been able to raise their voice against social and economic discrimination due to the feudalistic power structure. But social change is taking place in the village. The incidence of discrimination is declining. The change is relatively faster due to the mixed social set up in the village with higher percentage of OBCs.

The change is taking place as evident from the perceptions of freedom of the people feel that they can question the discrimination in many fields but basically in social and economic field, they feel that questioning is difficult, still they feel that they can protest against all kinds of discrimination specially the youths feel so. They have freedom of mobility and they can move in all parts of the village. However, they don't have access to all kinds of employment due to lack of ownership of land and resources.

Economic Conditions:

The living conditions of the people in the village are evident from, the access of these households to basic facilities. Such as water, toilets and drainage etc. In general in Kalaburagi district, the access of households to toilets and drainage facilities is very low. There are total 80 toilets in the Panchayat and out of them 21 toilets are in SC colony i.e., 26.25% of the toilets are there in SC households. This is exactly equal to their share in total households in the Panchayat. But the fact is that about 74% of the SC households do not have access to the toilets and they ownership of non-agricultural establishment is a means of establishing a link and dialogue between the people because of sustainability of these enterprises depends on the number of customers. Hence, this leads to social inclusion. There are totally 80 non-agricultural establishments in the village out of which 10 are owned by the SC households. Their share is thus very less. This requires capital and the SC households donot have dareness to enter into this sector. There share in land holdings is also very less out of 12053 holdings in the village only 13.64 percent i.e., (1645) are owned by SC households.

Table: 9.14
Economic Status

SN	Indicators	Index value
1	Land holding	0
2	Non-Agri-Establishments	0
3	Pacca houses	2
4	Electrification	2
5	Owing two wheeler/ bike	0
	Total	$\frac{4}{10} = 0.40$

Source : Primary data

The analysis of standard of living of Dalit people indicates that their asset position is very low. The index for land holding is zero. The index of two wheeler is also zero. The index for pucca houses is high. This is perhaps due to government provision of houses under various programmes. Access to electricity is also available on account of the 'Bhagyajyothi' programme of the Government.

Table: 9.15
Basic facilities

SN	Indicators	Score
1	Drinking water	2
2	Toilets	1
3	Drainage	0
	Total	$\frac{3}{6} = 0.50$

Source : Primary data

The households have access to drinking water and partially to toilets. But use of toilets is very low due to lack of adequate water facilities. However, there are no drainage facilities in the colonies. The dirty water flows on the roads. The flies and mosquitoes are more causing many diseases to the people. Many of the houses have no separate kitchen and the open space is used for cooking food. The awareness about hygiene is also very low among the people. Malnutrition is high among the women and children in the households.

Gender dimensions of Dalit Development

Many women expressed about pressure of work at home and outside. They are not able to take care of their health during pregnancy. They are not available at home during the visits by health workers. They also expressed that, they do not have time to go to Anganawadi and meet the worker to seek the advice or medical assistance. Therefore, their nutritional status is very low. They complained about headache, backache, weakness and tiredness in the evening. The girls start working at an early age at home and have less access to higher education. Thus, women in scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families in these villages have less access to development opportunities. Though the men folk is able to gain from the development process in the village, the women are still left behind. Thus the gender dimension of human development still has a low profile and gender development continues to be a gray area.

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Table: 9.16
Gender dimensions of Dalit Development

SN	Indicators	Score
1	Rest prior to delivery	0
2	Rest after delivery	0
3	Institutional delivery	2
4	Health assistant visits	1
5	Reproductive health support	1
	Total	$\frac{4}{10} = 0.40$

Source : Primary data

The Dalit woman is subject to double exploitation in family and society. Dalit feminists argue that a Dalit Woman belongs to other category her problems are different than the problems of a common woman. Along with the exploitation suffered by a common woman, she is exposed to exploitation impose by the caste. The basic issue taken up here is related to her reproductive health. The scroe on reproductive health in 0.4. It is noted that institutional delivery is now a common practice among the households and more than 90% women reported about institutional delivery. The incidence of home deliveries is declining and the MMR is also declining. Women do have access to health assistants and are able to get reproductive health support 60% of women reported about it. But due to poverty, these women are not able to get rest 85% of women reported that they are not able to get any rest before delivery and only 45% of women reported rest of about 2-3 months after delivery. This is also in case of first or second delivery are forced to follow unhealthy practices. This affects their health. The total length of drainage in the village is 2150 feet and in SC colony it is 370 feet. Thus only 17.20% of the drainage length is observed in this colony. Thus these people do not have adequate access to toilets and drainage system. But they have access to drinking water. Adequate provisioning of drinking water has been possible because in the past they have protested against water discrimination and therefore are able to get water facility for the colony.

Access to Education:

Education is the basic means of empowerment. It has multidimensional effect. It promotes, scientific thinking, positive attitude and personality development. It brings about social change. Accumulation of knowledge increases their access to better jobs and enhanced incomes. Education, thus is expected to bring a sea change in their lives. Therefore, their access to education is very important. In recent years, their enrolment at primary stage of education is increasing, but there is less continuity in education. At higher levels of education, the dropouts are more, therefore, their rate of transition is low and the score here is one. The attedance is also not full as many

of than work in the fields during peak season in agriculture. However, it is important to note that the parents from this group are coming ahead to send the children to school and enahcne their capabilities. But due to lack of learning atmosphere at home, the children are not able to excel in education due to lack of learning atmosphere at home. Government interventions in the form of reservations, scholarships and concessions have played a significant role in increasing their access to education.

Composite Dalit Development Index:

The composite Dalit Development Index is indicated in the following table. It is observed that perception of discrimination is high that has provoked them to protest against discrimination in all the fields. Hence perception of freedom is also high.

Table: 9.17
Composite Dalit Development Index

S.No	Indicators	Index value
1	Institutional inclusion	0.40
2	Social inclusion	0.40
3	Perception of description	0.50
4	Protest against discrimination	0.40
5	Conflict resolution	0.40
6	Standard of living	0.40
7	Perception of freedom	0.60
8	Gender discrimination of development	0.40
9	Access to basic facilities	0.50
10	Access to education	0.50
	Total	4.50
	CDDI	0.45
	DDI	0.55

Source: Primary data

Access to basic facilities and education has increased due to policy, interventions by the state. The state Agency has thus played a significant role in mainstreaming them by providing education and better livelihood.

The process of inclusion of Dalits in the society is comparatively faster than observed in other rural villages. This is an account of some basic factors.

1) The spread of education and literacy in the Panchayat that has contributed to a slow but steady change in social value system. However, it may take time to change, the social structure as the value system is deep rooted.

2)The awareness among Dalits has increased as evident from their protest against discrimination in education, water health etc.

3) They have now become conscious of their rights and fight for getting them.

However, it is observed that there has been increased

segregation due to government programmes and policies. A separate primary school, a separate Anganwadi centre.a separate provision of drinking water, location all these indicate that a separate identity is established for SC and ST but this does not reflect integration of the Dalits in the village society. Their social and economic discrimination can be resolved only through the change in feudalistic power structure and the value systems.

Conclusion:

A study on Dalit development and their inclusion in social structure in Pattan Panchayat in Kalaburagi District indicates that the inclusion process is a half finished agenda. The policy interventions have created a space for the SC-ST households on the village plain but and has opened up new avenues and opportunities for them. The empowerment is taking place. But social exclusion is still visible and economic discrimination still continues due to poverty and lack of access to assets. The policy interventions focusing on education and inclusion in formal social and economic institutions will go a long way in achieving the desired social equality in the rural society.

9.8 Concluding remarks

The analysis about the living and working conditions of the SC/ST people in the district and the findings from micro level study indicate that, the status of SC/St households with regard to many human development indicators is lower then the general households and also the state average for these indicators. It is ungraceful that the development programees in the district have not been able to ensure the minimum conditions of living for these people that are enjoyed by their counterparts in other parts of the state and also the other people in the same region. Thus the backwardness of the district is cumulatively affecting the living conditions of the people. Therefore, there is a need to adopt a two fold strategy. Development of the district and a focused approach to the development of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in the district to promote inclusive growth and to enhance the status of these marginalized groups in human development.

CHAPTER-10
GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

10.1. Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayati Raj, a decentralized form of Government where each village is responsible for its own affairs, as the foundation of India's political system. His term for such a vision was "Gram Swaraj" or Village Self-governance. Local Self governing communities have been an important feature of India's Policy since historical times. These grass roots units of local self government in the history were popularly referred to as 'panchayats' and they had tremendous influence over the political as well as 'Socio economic life of rural people in India. These institutions received set back during Moghal period and British rule but were revived after independence. Panchayati Raj is included in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. It is the States that have been charged with the responsibility for devolution of powers to the Panchayats. The main motto of Local Self Government was to promote a participatory approach to development i.e. – development for the people, of the people, by the people. After independence, the Community Development Programme was started in 1952 with this objective. But as it was not attached with the people, therefore it could not prove to be a success story.

Local Self governing communities have been an important feature of India's Policy since historical times.

The 'Panchayat Raj' institutions received special attention after the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Study team (1957) but these were again put to background within a decade without much progress. However, some of the States like West Bengal Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh tried their own models of Panchayat Raj. The success of these experiments especially the epoch making Karnataka model of Ramkrishna Hegade regenerated the country wide interest in Panchayat Raj and political decentralization during 90s. During this period the consensus however was in favour of giving constitutional status to Panchayat bodies. This led to a landmark passing 73rd Amendment to the constitution which came into force with effect from 24th April 1993. This Amendment was widely hailed as a revolution as it would bring democracy and power to the door steps of millions of powerless rural Indians. Karnataka was the first State in the country to pass a comprehensive Panchayat Raj Act 1993, confirming the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. Under the new Act elections are being held four times in the State.

10.2. Local Governance Structure

The term "Local Government" or "Local-self government' means the government by freely elected local bodies which are endowed with power, discretion and responsibility to be exercised and discharged by them, without control over their decisions by any other higher authority. Their actions are, however, subjected

to the supremacy of the national government. A local self-government implies local inhabitants representing local body possessing autonomy within its limited spheres, raising revenue through local taxation and spending its income on local services constitute the local-self-government. In fact, Local Government is today much more important in the daily life of a citizen than the State or central government. As such, in India, Local Government is the third stratum of the Government, the first two being the Central and State Governments.

The Local bodies in India are broadly classified into two categories. The local bodies constituted for local planning, development and administration in the rural areas are referred as Rural Local Bodies (Panchayats) and the local bodies, which are constituted for local planning, development and administration in the urban areas, are referred as Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities).

10.3.Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process

The panchayat system in Kalaburagi district has three tiers. At the apex there is Kalaburagi Zilla Panchayat. At the middle level there are 7 taluka panchayats representing each taluka in the district. At grass roots level there are 227 Gram panchayts covering 1210 villages in the district. Thus, this is a geographically big system in size covering 7 Talukas and 227 Grama panchayts.

The three tier panchayat system in the district has functioned effectively since inception. To ensure effective functioning and participation of peoples representative in framing and implementing various government programmes and policies and their monitoring the standing Committees are formed. There are five standing committees with Zilla Panchayat.

These five Standing Committees are

- Planning, Finance and Audit Committee
- Executive (Working) committee
- Education and health Committee
- Agriculture and industry Committee
- Social Justice Committee

All these Committees work with Zilla Pancahayat in planning and implementation of Development Programmmes and policies. The Action plans and the schemes of various departments are prepared in consultation with these Committees.

The seven panchayats under jurisdiction of Kalaburagi Zilla panchayat are as follows- Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chitapur, Kalaburagi, Jevargi, Sedam,

There are 43 Z.P. members out of which 23 are women members (36.9 percent) and 155 Taluka Panchayat members out them 87 are women members (39%).

The main objective of the local self government is to promote decentralization of powers and functions and evolve planning process at the Gram Panchayat level. However this requires adequate capacity building of the people in the village and the members of the Gram Panchayat. It is essential that they should have adequate knowledge about the various components of the plan and their implications. They should be able to identify the priorities of the village and linkage between them to design suitable programmes and policies.

In this context the panchayat system in Kalaburagi district is mainly handicapped by illiteracy of the people and the members. The rural literacy rate is as low as 42.3 percent. The rural social structure is highly backward and is dominated by caste hierarchy. The real power lies in the hands of the dominant upper caste in the society. The power relations are also supported by land ownership pattern. In this context it is less possible to expect that the Gram Panchayats will work efficiently at least in the initial stage. In the post 1993 phase the earlier studies on evaluation of Panchayat system in the district have brought out this fact (Degaonkar C.K.1996) In the initial phase, the Gram Panchayat rarely functioned as per the requirements. The Gram Panchayat meetings were rare and highly irregular. The Gram Sabhas were never conducted properly and the identification of beneficiaries for various poverty alleviation programmes was not done through Gramsabhas. The women were proxies for male relatives or the dominant people in the village societies. The knowledge base of the members was also highly inadequate to take up the issues related to planning at the village level.

However the situation is changing slowly over the years. The next batches of elected representatives had some knowledge and awareness about the Panchayat System. The situation in some talukas like Aland, Kalaburagi, Afzalpur, Sedam, Chitapur improved. But it was observed that effective planning and implementation of the programmes was not possible at the Gram Panchayat level. The evaluation of the development programmes like Drinking Water Supply, IRDP housing indicated that the implementation of the programmes was very poor and the beneficiaries of the programmes were not identified in the Gram Sabhas. The dominant caste still had its control over the Gram Panchayat as system was mainly controlled by few rich upper caste people in the village. But some panchayats have attained good progress in implementation of the beneficiary oriented schemes where the members from the Upper caste/ class were benevolent.

Gram panchayat Office Dandoti- Chitapur



The situation has further improved after 2005 with members from Young and middle age group with high level of literacy entering into the system. Now many programmes are planned and implemented at Gram Panchayat level and the public participation in Governance is increasing.

10.4. Urban Local Bodies: Structure, issues and processes

The Government of Karnataka has reconstituted the Urban Local Bodies according to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. The towns have now been classified based on the population and other criteria as Town Panchayat (Population 10,000 - 20,000), Town Municipal Councils (Population 20,000 - 50,000) City Municipal Councils (Population 50,000 -3,00,000) and City Corporations (Population 3.0 lakhs and above).

On this basis, at present in Kalaburagi district there is one City Corporation, 1 City Municipal Council, 4 Town Municipal Councils and 3 Town Panchayats in the district. Also for specified areas like industrial areas where municipal services are required to be provided, the government has created 1 Notified Area Committees (NAC) at Shahabad.

Table: 10.1
Urban Local Bodies- a Brief View

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Nature of ULB	No. of Wards	Area (Sq.KMs)	Population	No. of property assets	Water supply (LPCD)
1.	Afzalpur	Town Panchayat	20	20	27088	6301	70
2.	Aland	TMC	23	10.5	42371	11242	70
3.	Chincholi	TP	18	12.5	20897	5557	53
4.	Chitapur	TMC	23	17.45	30672	9524	80
5.	Wadi	TMC	23	12.15	37988	5340	76
6.	Shahabad	CMC	31	7.80	47582	13317	80
7.	Kalaburagi	CC	55	64	543245	138376	100
8.	Jewargi	TP	20	5.25	25661	10459	110
9.	Sedam	TMC	23	5.5	39341	7641	100
	Total		236	155.15	814,845.00	207757	82

Source:ZPKalaburagi

Financial Resources of ULBs

The ULBs do not have a large independent tax domain. The finances of ULBs comprise of receipts from own sources, grants and assistance from Government of India (GOI)/Karnataka State Government and loans procured from financial institutions or nationalised banks as the State Government may approve. The property tax on land and buildings is the mainstay of ULB's own revenue. While power to collect certain taxes is vested with the ULBs, powers pertaining to the rates and revision thereof, procedure of collection, method of assessment, exemptions, concessions, *etc*. are vested with the State Government. The ULBs like Kalaburagi, Aland,Jevargi and Sedam have more number of properties and therefore, they have better resources.

The own non-tax revenue of ULBs comprise of fee for sanction of plans/mutations, water charges, *etc*. Grants and assistance released by the State Government/GOI as well as loans raised from financial institutions are utilised for developmental activities and execution of various schemes.

Processes

Government through Directorate of Municipal Administration supervises the functioning of the municipalities. Government directly supervises the functioning of the Corporations. The Directorate has the responsibility to supervise the function of the municipalities, work out suitable human resource policies, exercise disciplinary control over the staff of municipalities, monitor the tax collection of ULBs, lay down policies for transparency in expenditures, hear appeals against the decisions of municipalities, release the Government transfers to the ULBs, as well as implement schemes like SJSRY (for urban poverty alleviation), IDSMT, Nirmala Nagar. The Directorate

also collects statistics from ULBs and helps in the preparation of municipal statistics. The Directorate also inspects municipalities, interacts with both elected representatives and the employees to find out both genuine and specific problems of urban administration and urban municipal services and work out the solutions for those problems.

10.5. Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms:

In Backward area, there are crucial shortages of infrastructure, but the problem is further aggrevated due to poor service delivery. The existing services are not efficiently provided due to many loopholes and delay mechanisms. In many instances, the denial of quick services leads to serious consequences. For example in case of health emergencies if quick services are not received, or proper services are not delivered it may cause a death. Therefore, provision of efficient services is as essential as creation of these services. In the district, the service delivery mechanism is very poor. This has led to quest for various methods to improve the delivery system. The basic objective is to bring accountability and transparency in the system. The initiatives introduced in this direction are presented below.

- **E-initiatives**

Recent Developments in ICT have helped governments transform their operations and service delivery systems. There is a great expectation in most developed and developing countries regarding the role of ICT in transforming a government from a sluggish and non-responsive leviathan to a citizen friendly institution. These technologies can serve a variety of different ends: better delivery of government services to citizens; improved interactions with business and industry; citizen empowerment through access to information; or more efficient government management.

The role and essential of e-Governance in local government institutions cannot be over emphasized. Since the current wave of public administration in both developed and developing countries across the world emphasizes the dire need for reform, every tier of government in such countries demands transparent administration and hassle free services to stakeholders. The traditional way of administration has become a bane in the process of development due to its bureaucratic hierarchies and associated problems. Now the citizens expect services of the government at their doorsteps. It is all the more important in situations in which the policies of liberalization and globalization sweep the world. Local, regional and national governments throughout the world are attempting to broaden service delivery and citizen involvement by providing effective e-Services.

In the State and the district, e governance is introduced in Government departments to ensure transparency and access to information. The various schemes are monitored through MPIC on line information. HMIS,

EMIS have been introduced in health and education departments to provide the data about the progress of the schemes and the functioning of the Dept. HRMS, e procurement, MIS Planning, Plan Plus and e sevendering are introduced. The move is towards establishing a paperless office. The official websites of the departments provide access to information. Computerization of work processes is going on at a faster rate and biometrics is in force in many institutions and offices. Thus e governance has been successfully introduced to provide the customers access to information and this has brought about a sea change in the functioning of the Departments at the State level. Such a change is taking place in the district also but the progress is slow. Many Departments have official websites but are not updated regularly. At the district level, there are many constraints in taking up the process at fast rate due to inadequate and untrained staff.

Right to Information Act

Right to Information Act is introduced from 2005. This has helped the people to get access to information and find out the injustices and anomalies and discriminatory practices followed in the Department. Many of the services rendered by the Departments are brought under 'Sakal' scheme and it is mandatory to deliver these services within the scheduled time. This also has significantly improved the service delivery system in the district. But the progress is slow. There is a need to speed up the implementation process.

- **Capacity building**

With rapid changes in administration techniques and processes, there is a need to promote capacity building of the Staff and the officers as well as the public representatives. In Kalaburagi district, the Govt. Departments and institutions do not have adequate staff to promote e governance. Human Resource Development (HRD) is a critical requirement. HRD processes help the employees to sharpen their skills and compesevencies required to perform various functions. Training is a very essential component of HRD. In the district, the short term training programmes are organized and the Staff is deputed for various programmes, but due to inadequate knowledge and lack of interest the staff is not able to acquire the necessary skills and the situation has not improved much. At the State level, the Administrative Training Institute (ATI Mysore) and Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute for Rural Development (ANSIRD) are offering training programmes for the functionaries of various Departments and Public Representatives. The District Training Institute also arranges training programmes for the lower cadre staff. But these programmes have not provided adequate inputs to the employees. Lack of accountability and incentives for efficiency, the work culture in many departments continues to be low. In the district, the Panchayat members are given training under various programmes. Exposure visits are taken up under BRGF to show them model Panchayats.

- **Good Governance**

Investments in human development can yield maximum returns only when efficient delivery of the services promoting human development is ensured. Creation of infrastructure for education, health, drinking water and sanitation is important but equally important is the functioning of these services and the quality of services delivered in a people friendly administrative framework. Better delivery, systems high accessibility and simplicity of procedures, high returns on expenditure, accountability and transparency all these build up a system of good governance that enables the people to lead a sound and sevension free life through better enjoyment of services.

The requirements of good governance are - decentralization of powers and functions with adequate autonomy and participatory approaches to prepare policies and programme that impacts life of the people at grass roots level. Active people's participation at various levels of policy formulation and implementation, a good institutional set up involving voluntary agencies and NGOs and institutions of civil society are essential requirements to ensure equity and social justice in the system of production, distribution and delivery mechanism.

Decentralization:

Many of these requirements of good governance are now being introduced in the district. There is decentralization of powers and functions and many development programmes are planned and implemented at the Gram panchayat level.

In recent years empowerment of Gram Panchayats has taken place substantially with transfer of powers and schemes for implementation at this level.

In recent years empowerment of Gram Panchayats has taken place substantially with transfer of powers and schemes for implementation at this level. Before 2004 these Panchayats had an Annual Budget of Rs. 5 lakhs to carry out some developmental and Maintenance works. In addition the Gram panchayats received some financial assistance from the Finance Commissions and from the Government for the Drinking Water schemes. As per 73rd amendment to the constitution 29 subjects are transferred to Panchayat System. The panchayat institutions are directed to prepare the plans and implement them. Schemes like Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Gurantee Act, SGSRY, Sanitation, drinking Water etc. are planned and implemented at the Gram Panchayat Level.

Thus the schemes related to Employment, Agricultural development, Housing, Drinking Water and Sanitation are planned and implemented at the Gram Panchayat level. The model plans are being prepared for providing guidance to the Gram Panchayats. Kalaburagi is now identified under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and the assistance under the scheme focuses on the preparation of the plans at the GP level. The ANSIRD has helped the GPs to formulate the 'Janyojanes' i.e. People's Plan.

- **Empowerment of panchayats**

In the present context, the need to strengthen Panchayats has been insevensified with the rise in

expenditure on programmes of social welfare and inclusion. At Grass roots level, the role of Panchayat institutios is enhanced to ensure that the benefits of these schemes reach the taget people. Therefore, there is need to provide Panchayats with adequate technical and administrative support, strengthen their infrastructure and e-enablement, promote devolution, improve their functioning i.e. regular democratic meetings of the Panchayat, proper functioning of the standing committees, Gramsabhas, proper maintenance of accounts etc. It is against this background that the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rajiv Gandhi PanchayatSashaktikaranAbhiyan (RGPSA) has been launched to strengthen Panchayati Raj. This scheme was approved on 07.03.2013.

Box 10.1
Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane

Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane is an innovative scheme introduced by Govt. of Karnataka during the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the State. It has an integrated vision of development and strengthening of the village community. The important dimension of the scheme is that it is based on a healthy partnership between Govt., NGO, private sector and the rural community. The basic objectives of the scheme are

1) Up gradation of physical environment in the selected village to improve the quality of life of the village community.
2) Development and utilization of income generating capacity in land based activities. Provision of adequate infrastructure facilities viz., Education, Health services. Child Welfare etc., to promote Human Development.
3) Generation of Employment opportunities in non-farm sector especially for rural educated unemployed youths.
4) Promoting community awareness and development through Self Help Groups and Cultural Associations.

During 2012-13 116 villages in seven talukas of Kalaburagi district were identified for the implementation of his scheme

Source: Zilla Panchayat Kalaburagi.

This new scheme is being introduced to strengthen the Gram Panchayat Structure with necessary facilities and promote their empowerment. By strengthening Panchayati Raj, RGPSA will strengthen grassroots governance in the country, enhance accountability and increase the space for people's participation

Samudaya Bhavana photo



However, the observations at the village level indicate that, the infrastructure is provided but the efficient functioning or delivery of services is not looked into. This still remains grey area though school buildings are made available but quality education is not ensured. SDMCs are formed to ensure efficient functioning of schools and provide quality of education but these committees attempt to regulate other things rather than checking the quality of education or mid day meal programme. Though a PHC centre is constructed, the availability of Doctor, lab facilities and Health staff is not guaranteed. The capacity building of the people through ensuring their participation in gram sabhas, or generating awareness, initiating action-oriented thinking, provision of knowledge and information are still not on the priority lists of the Panchayats. But the social auditing of the Programmes like MGNREGA has promoted their effective implementation.

- **Financial Management**:

The level of financial management is very low in the district as evident from utilization of funds released for various programmes and policies. Delay in preparation of Action Plans and various administrative procedures, the release is very late and slow and due to inefficient and poor implementing machinery, the utilization of funds is very slow. In many schemes such as housing, water supply, construction of buildings etc. funds remain underutilized.

10.6. Role of NGOs and other Voluntary Agencies

NGOs are playing a critical role in all conceivable aspects of development. People

and policy makers are attributing innumerable roles to NGOs in promoting socio-economic development. They are playing various roles in Kalaburagi district such as

a) Planning and implementation of development programmes.
b) Mobilization of local resources and initiatives.
c) Working as catalyst enabler and innovator in development process.
d) Promoting development of self-reliant and sustainable society.
d) Act as facilitator between government and the people
e) Supporter and partner of the government in activating delivery system and implementing rural development programmes.
f) Conveyors of technology to common people and poor farmers in rural areas.
g) Capacity building of the poor.

Promoting human development through increasing access of poor and marginalized groups to education, training and health facilities.

Table 10.2
Distribution of NGOs in Kalaburagi District

Taluka	**No. of NGOs**
Afzalpur	05
Aland	03
Chincholi	04
Chitapur	03
Kalaburagi	70
Jevargi	04
Sedam	04
Total	**93**

Source: DC Office 2010-11

There is concentration of NGOs in Kalaburagi taluka, mainly in Kalaburagi city. 75 percent of NGOs are working here. The other talukas have very less number of NGOs. The prominent NGOs are MYRADA, World Vision, Vishwa Seva Mission, Dhan Foundation etc. NGOs are involved in implementation of many development progammes. Karuna Trust- an NGO is entrusted with the management of a Primary Health Centre. Vishwa Seva mission is involved in implementation of many development programmes like Sanitation, Drinking Water, Education, Health awareness, Gender development, women empowerment etc. MYRADA is involved in Watershed development, training programmes of education department, Self Help Groups etc.

Despite of these, it is observed that there critical shortage of good NGOs in the District. There are many issues that can be effectively solved with the help of NGOs. Some of them are, trafficking among women and children, Malnutrition among women and children, low female literacy, low social status of women, Child labour, Dropouts among children etc.

10.7. Representation of Women and other marginalized Sections of Society in Governance

An inclusive growth strategy necessarily implies the inclusion of excluded groups in decision making process. Their empowerment is feasible only through their entry into the political decision making process. This is less possible under existing normal circumstances and therefore, reservation policy is followed to bring them in the political process. Seats are reserved for Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Other Backward castes and Women. The positions of President and vice president are also reserved for these castes on rotation basis.

Studies at field level indicate significant impact produced by it the reservation policy. For women this has helped for their entry in the public world. In the initial stage their participation was very low, but now they are raising their voice and have been able to bring a change in the traditional society. Thus the contribution of this policy towards women empowerment is significant.

The reservations for SC/ST people have helped them to establish their identity in the village society. Their participation in decision making process has helped to formulate pro-poor policies. The percentage of women in all the gram panchayats is above 40 percent. It is as high as 48 percent in Chincholi taluka but it is still below 50 percent as per the norms.

Table: 10.3 Members in Gram Panchayats -2011

Name of the Taluka	No. of seats	women	%	SC/ST	%	OBC	%	General	%
Afzalpur	412	176	42.07	94	22.81	138	33.49	180	43.68
Aland	673	296	43.98	204	30.31	225	33.43	244	36.31
Chincholi	511	219	48.01	206	40.31	164	32.09	141	27.59
Chitapur	636	281	42.0	210	33.01	209	32.86	217	34.12
Kalaburagi	646	279	43.0	235	36.37	210	32.50	201	31.11
Jevargi	559	246	41.3	155	27.72	187	33.45	217	38.81
Sedam	427	174	42.1	142	33.25	144	33.72	141	33.02
Total	**3864**	**1671**	**43.24**	**1060**	**27.43**	**1277**	**33.04**	**1341**	**34.70**

Source: Zilla Panchayat Kalaburagi

Table: 10.4 Members in Taluka and Zilla Panchayat-2011

Name of the Taluka	Taluka Panchayat					Zilla Panchayat				
	Total Seats	women	Percentage	SC/ST	%	Total Seats	women	Percentage	SC/ST	Percent
Afzalpur	17	10	58.82	4	23.52	5	1	20.0	1	20.0
Aland	27	15	55.55	8	29.62	6	5	83.33	2	33.33
Chincholi	21	12	57.14	8	38.09	6	3	50.0	2	33.33
Chitapur	25	14	56.00	8	32.0	7	4	57.14	3	42.86
Kalaburagi	26	14	53.84	9	34.61	7	4	57.14	2	28.57
Jevargi	22	12	54.54	5	22.72	6	4	66.66	1	16.66
Sedam	17	10	58.82	6	35.29	5	2	40.0	1	20.0
Total	**155**	**87**	**56.12**	**48**	**30.96**	**65**	**23**	**35,38**	**12**	**18.46**

Source: Zilla Panchayat Kalaburagi.

In Taluka Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat also the seats occupied by women are above 50 percent. However, there is a need to promote capacity building of the members to enable them to participate effectively in Panchayat activities.

10.8. Conclusion

Issues of governance and service delivery are closely associated with human development, promoting human development at micro level requires identifying the requirements of the people and the priorities and implementing the programmes and policies that help to attain “Greatest- Good” for the largest number. Good governance thus ensures better planning and efficient service delivery. It thus enables people to make right choices to lead a more decent life.Governance thus plays an important role in promoting human development. Karnataka State has successfully implemented Local Self government Model through Panchayat raj institutions with a three tier structure – Zilla Pnchayat, Taluka Panchayat and Gram Panchayat. The Urban Local Bodies look after the urban development process. The district also has efficiently established the three tier hierarchy in the district.

In initial years, these institutions worked in feudalistic power structure and the outcome was not satisfactory as indicated by the facts like, low level of participation of people, less number of meetings, no Gramsabhas, lack of transparency in the system, delay mechanisms, focus on construction works, low quality of works and misutilization of funds. But the situation is changing slowly. Now the awareness among the members is increasing. The members are educated and participate in the meetings.

However, civic awareness has not increased to the expected level. There is lack of transparency in the system. In Programmes like MGNREGA there is misutilisation of funds. Some other development programmes in housing, sanitation and water supply are also not implemented effectively. The rural schools do not provide quality education. The health services are inadequate and discriminatory in character. The quality of works in roads, buildings and watersheds is still unsatisfactory. It is essential to promote capacity building of the Stakeholders and generate civic consciousness to promote good governance and human development.

CHAPTER – 11
URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Introduction:

There is a close link between urbanization, moderation and development. Urbanization promotes modern values and modern society that is pro development. It thus breaks the vicious circle between backward people and underdevelopment. In backward stagnant societies, the process of generation of employment opportunities to the people living in countryside is becoming slow. But in recent years the expansion of service sector and the rapid growth of construction activities in the cities have provoked migration of the rural people towards urban areas. Karnataka is one of the industrialized and urbanized states in India. Today urban population constitutes 38.57 percent of the total population. The urban population is growing faster than the rural population. Between 2001-2011 the growth rate of rural population is 7.63 and the growth rate of urban population is 31.27. It is the highest i.e. 51.39 in Bangalore and lowest 7.59 in Kodagu. Three factors may be identified for the growth of urbanization in the state-natural growth, migration and reclassification of cities. There are total 347 towns consisting of 8 Municipal Corporations, 44 City Municipal councils, 1 Cantonment Board, 94 Town Municipal Councils, 68 Town Panchayats, 5 Notified Area Committees and 127 census towns.

Kalaburagi district is also witnessing the process of urbanization. The percentage of urban population to total population is 32.46 it was 27.2 percent in 2001. The rate of growth of urban population is 20.74 percent. The district has 1 Municipal Corporation, 1 City Municipal Council 4 Town Municipal Councils, 3 Town Panchayats 1 Notified Area and 2 Census Towns.

11.2 Service Delivery and other Issues.

11.2.1 Growing Demand

The demand for urban services is growing at a faster rate due to rapid growth of urban population in the district. The basic services that are needed to a lead a decent and stressless life in an urban area are water supply sanitation, electricity, roads, transport, solid waste management storm water drainage, clean environment health & education facilities etc., All these come under the obligatory functions of the urban local bodies. In addition, the ULBs are expected to provide for public parks and gardens, libraries public housing, Relief to disabled and destitute persons, registration of marriages, organization of fairs and exhibitions etc. The provision of these services depends on the availability of resources with the ULBs.

11.2.2 Financial Constraints

For efficient provision of these basic services, adequate financial resources are essential. The financial resources of ULBs consist of Tax revenue, Non-tax

revenue, Revenue from enterprises, and Grant in Aid. In the district, property tax is the only major source of revenue to the ULBs. Therefore, they largely depend on grants in Aid from the Central and the State Governments. The paucity of resources thus results in inadequate and low quality of provision of services in the district.

11.2.3 Urban transport.

The demand for urban transport is growing with the growing population in towns and cities. The use of personal vehicle is also increasing leading to more pollution and strain on resources. The number of road accidents are increasing. The road accidents in Jewargi per 10,000 populations are 21.25, the highest in the district. The road length per sq.km is well below the maximum in the state. It is 12.8 in Kalaburagi and Afzalpur and as low as 2 kms in Chinchli and 2.7 in Chitapur. The condition of roads in towns and cities is very bad. During rainy season, movement on these networks is very less and water logging takes place in many low lane areas in Kalaburagi city and other towns. Despite of the investment made in roads, the situation is not improving due to low quality of work. The works take a very long period for completion. The road widening work in the city is undergoing for last two years. This has created problems for traffic movement in city.

In recent times, the public transport in Kalaburagi city and other towns has improved significantly. This has facilitated the movement of the poor people at low cost. It is observed that the road development programme is undertaken on priority basis in all ULBs. But the progress is very slow. There is a need for monitoring committee to supervise the works and complete them within the scheduled time period assuring better quality.

11.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

Drinking Water and Sanitation are very important requirements of urban life. Due to growing population, demand for these facilities in increasing. But the supply is highly inadequate due to unplanned growth of urban areas in the district. The district has not attained the benchmark level set by Ministry of Urban Development in any of the indicators regarding Water Supply and Sanitation. The attainment levels in some basic indicators indicated in the following table.

From the table, it is observed that the coverage of Water Supply is maximum i.e., 92.11 percent in Aland. In other ULBs it is less than 80 percent (except Afzalpur and Chincholi). The coverage is very low in Shahabad i.e., 54.7% though Shahabad TMC is brought under NKUSIP project. In Kalaburagi City also the coverage is 77.14 percent and the gap is 32.86 percent. Thus the norm of 100 percent is not achieved in any of the ULBs.

There is huge gap with regard to water quantity supplied

between the norm and the availability. The norm is 135 LPCD. But the supply is very less in all ULBs except Jevargi and Sedam. In Chincholi TP though the coverage is 83 percent the water supply is 53 LPCD. The gap is 82 LPCD. This implies that though the households have a tap connection but the water supply is highly inadequate to cover the basic needs of the household. The delivery mechanism is poor and highly inefficient. Similar is the case with Afzalpur and Aland ULBs. The supply is only 52 percent of the norm.

In Kalaburagi CMC also despite of implementation of many water supply schemes, the gap of 35 LPCD still remains there. Therefore, though the coverage of water supply is more but the availability of water is highly inadequate. This indicates the failure of delivery mechanism to provide adequate drinking water.

Sanitation:

The coverage of rural sanitation in Kalaburagi district is very low but the situation in urban sanitation is also not satisfactory. The norm is 100 percent coverage of sanitation but in the district, no ULB has been able to achieve this norm. In Kalaburagi City Corporation 80.63 percent households have access to toilets and drainage facilities. The gap is lowest i.e., 19.37 percent. It is maximum in Wadi TMC where 42 percent of the house holds do not have access to toilets. In Chincholi, Jevargi and Sedam also 1/3 of the households do not have access to toilets. In slum areas and in the outer part of the cites the poor who live in small sheds and single room houses do not have access to toilets. In these cases, open defection is a common practice leading to unhygienic surroundings.

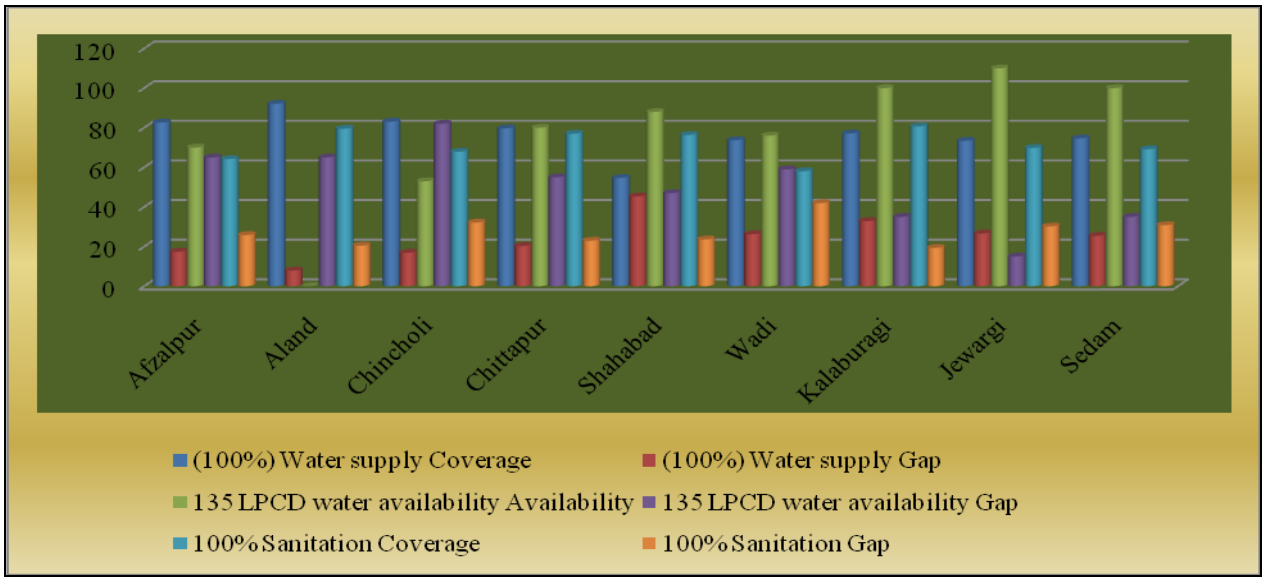
In Kalaburagi city the contaminated water supply is a big problem. During summer season, there is irregular supply of water and water is supplied once in three to four days. The water is also contaminated due to the sewage water getting mixed with drinking water. The water supply system is not properly planned. The water tanks are rarely cleaned. The water supplied is yellow in colour. With the outbreak of rainy season, many water borne.

Table: 11.1
Service Delivery gaps in Water supply and Sanitation

Taluka	(100%) Water supply		135 LPCD water availability		100% Sanitation	
	Coverage	Gap	Availability	Gap	Coverage	Gap
Afzalpur	82.61	17.39	70	65	64.16	25.84
Aland	92.11	7.89	0	65	79.50	20.50
Chincholi	83.10	16.90	53	82	67.88	32.12
Chitapur	79.7	20.30	80	55	77.00	23.00
Shahabad	54.7	45.30	88	47	76.36	23.64
Wadi	73.7	26.30	76	59	58.04	41.96
Kalaburagi	77.14	32.86	100	35	80.63	19.37
Jewargi	73.40	26.60	110	15	69.83	30.17
Sedam	74.60	25.40	100	35	69.17	30.83

Source: ZP Kalaburagi& Dept. Website

Figure: 11.1
Service Delivery gaps in Water supply and Sanitation



diseases spread in the city. Jaundice is a common disease. The others are Cholera, Typhoid etc., In some interior parts of the city. The leakages and breakage are often experienced and there is wastage of water. Many micro level studies have brought out these facts indicating that even though there is increasing fund flow to the city, the situation continues to be same as it was a decade earlier. Thus it is evident that the life of the people in the cities in the district is not secure and free. They do not have access to potable safe drinking water and a clean environment

11.4 Solid and Liquid Waste management

The system of waste water management is not established in the ULBs in Kalaburagi District. There are many problems with Solid waste

management. The door to door services are available only in few wards. The solid waste is not collected on regular basis. This gives rise to unhygienic atmosphere and leads to many diseases.

Ranking of ULBs in Karnataka- position of District ULBs in the State

Based on the bench marks for various urban services that are closely related to human development the ULBs in the state are ranked, by the Urban Development Dept in Karnataka the position of ULBs in the district is indicated in the following table. The estimates are made for the year 2008-09.

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Table: 11.2
Position of District ULBs in the State

Name of the ULB	Water supply Mgmt	Waste Water Mgmt	Solid Waste Mgmt	Roads roadside drainage street lights	Disease control	Dept. of Parks & Gardens	Municipal Finance	Total Marks	Rank
Marks	100	50	150	90	25	25	100	540	-
Kalaburagi	57	12	66	25	0	8	59	227	64
Wadi	32	0	60	46	0	0	46	207	116
Chincholi	48	0	59	49	0	0	42	198	130
Afzalpur	21	0	30	65	0	4	65	185	155
Chitapur	21	0	30	65	0	4	65	185	155
Aland	30	6	55	28	0	0	48	167	185
Sedam	28	0	48	46	0	4	36	162	191
Shahabad (CMC)	29	0	74	26	0	0	20	149	204
Jewargi (lowest)	25	0	19	35	0	0	17	96	213

Source: UDD Karnataka 2009

It is quite glaring that all the ULBs in the Kalaburagi district are placed at bottom levels in the State. The rank of Kalaburagi City Corporation is also 64 with a score of 227 (42%). The gap between the norm and the provision of services is 58 percent. The state maximum is 63.88 percent and the gap here is also 22 percent. Though Kalaburagi is one among the 8 city corporations in the state, it is not able to meet even 50 percent of the requirement of services. The rank of Jewargi TP is 213 which is the last in the state with a score of 96 (17%) and the gap is 83 percent. This indicates the magnitude of development to be achieved and the poor quality of services provided in the cities and towns in the district. The ULBs like Shahabad, Sedam and Aland are also at the bottom levels in the state. Shahabad is a CMC and yet is able to meet only 28% of the service requirements. Thus the overall position of ULBs in

comparison with the other ULBs in the state is very low. Therefore, neither the rural people nor the people in cities and towns in the district are able to get access to the basic services of day to day life. This explains the low standard of living and low levels of human development in the district.

Now there has been improvement in the position of Shahabad and it ranks at the top in the district in Urban Development Index with the value of 0.594. Kalaburagi ranks second with the value of 0.564 and Wadi is at the bottom with the value of 0.344. But the indicators are different. These focus more on economic infrastructure. However, it is observed that no ULB has an index above 0 .600. This indicates that all the ULBs areat low level of human development and are not able to meet the basic requirements of the people.

Government Interventions in promoting Human Development

11.4.1 Urban Poverty Alleviation

The incidence of poverty in the urban areas is growing in recent years. The growth of employment in the urban informal sector has not been accompanied by adequate provision of housing at low cost. The non availability of houses and the high rents charges for the existing houses have forced these urban poor people working in construction repairs, vending etc., to live in slums. These conditions prevail in Kalaburagi city. Where demand for housing is growing at a fast rate. The data on urban poverty is not reliable and it is based on the thresholds that do not properly reflect the cost of living in urban areas. In Kalaburagi district the estimates of urban poverty are not available. However, the increasing proportion of labourers in urban informal sector and the number of households without access to sanitation, the households living in slums (35.1% in Aland) indicate that urban poverty levels are increasing.

- **Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)**

SJSRY is an Urban Poverty alleviation scheme that was launched in 1997 and a revised scheme is implemented from 2009. The objective is to reduce urban poverty by providing gainful employment, skill training, financial support and by developing Urban Community Development Network (UCDN) among the poor. The share of the Centre and State is 75:25 in Karnataka the components of the scheme are:

Urban self employment programme : This consists of two components

i) Loan & subsidies for Self employment ventures.

ii) Assistance and technology / marketing / infrastructure support to poor self employed beneficiaries.

2 Urban women self employment programme (WSP). This programme provides loan and

SJSRY is an Urban Poverty alleviation scheme that was launched in 1997 and a revised scheme is implemented from 2009. The objective is to reduce urban poverty by providing gainful employment, skill training, financial support

subsidies for urban poor women for gainful self employment (ii) Revolving fund to self help groups / thrift and credit societies formed by urban poor.

3 Skill training for employment promotion among the urban poor (STEP-up) it is a programme to develop skills, to increase the employability of the urban youths.

4 Urban Wage Employment Programme: This programme provides wage employment for illiterate and semi skilled migrants by creation of community assets.

5 Urban Community Development Network (UCDN). All the components of the scheme are envisaged to be implemented through community organization and structures like Neighborhood groups (NHGs) Neighborhood Committees (NHCs) and Community Development Societies (CDS) that are set up in target areas

The progress of SJSRY is indicated in the following table.

Table: 11.3
Progress of SJSRY in Kalaburagi District 2011-12

Name of the taluka	Self Employment (small enterprises training)	Wage Employment (Mandays)	Self Help Groups	
			Total	Women groups
Afzalpur	16	1087	30	25
Aland	28	1235	50	42
Chincholi	20	1176	40	28
Chitapur	108	6046	44	32
Kalaburagi	129	-	36	32
Jewargi	16	822	42	40
Sedam	09	1045	32	22
Total	**326**	**11411**	**274**	**221**

Source: Kalaburagi DAG 2011-12

Under the scheme, 326 small enterprises are created and the entrepreneurs are given training. Wage employment to the tune of 11411 mandays is created. 274 Self Help groups are formed and out of them 221 are women groups. The progress under the scheme is slow in the district.

- **Mukhyamantri Nagarothana Yojane (MNY)**

The scheme was introduced in the year 2008-09 to assess the infrastructure gaps and focus on all round development of smaller cities/towns. The seven city corporations received a special package of Rs. 100 crores each in the state. Kalaburagi City Corporation is one among them. Under this scheme Rs. 710 lakhs were released to Kalaburagi city and the utilization is Rs. 610 lakhs (85.9 percent). Many of the works undertaken in the scheme are not completed and therefore, no significant outcomes are observed.

Box: 11.1
Mukhyamantri Nagarothana Yojane (MNY)

The Project 24/7 water supply for selected wards in Kalaburagi city is a World Bank assisted Programme under Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project (KUWASIP). It aims for reforms in Water sector involving efficient provision of water services based on PPP model. Three cities on pilot basis were selected. Belgaum Kalaburagi and Hubli-Dharwad. The project was completed in 2011. The impact has been very significant. The water supply increased from 46 LPCD before project to 101 LPCD after the project. The population covered in the city is 30617. The response is favourable and there is demand to exsevend the facility to all the wards in the city. The metering of the tops is completed. The poor women's time in water collection is significantly reduced and the same time is now re-allotted for other work or leisure. The incidence of water borne diseases is also reduced significantly in the project area. In next two years the project is expected to cover the entire city.

Public Grievance Redressal System:

A public grievance Redrenal system is now introduced to enable the citizens to easily register and track their complaints. Earlier there was no registration system and the complaints were received by different authorities in the form of hard copies or through telephone calls. The new system makes provision for multiple access channels internet, phone, e-mail and paper form for registration of complaints

Legal Provision - Sakal

The Karnataka Govt. has passed an act called Karnataka Guarantee of Services to citizens Act 2011, (Sakal). The services have to be provided within the scheduled time as mentioned in the schedule.

The services included in this act are:

1.Issue of Birth, Death and Still Birth Certificates.
2.Issue of Trade License
3.Issue of Khata Extract
4.Building Plan Approval
5.Water Supply and UGP connection

The system has helped the citizens to get the necessary information and the service delivery at an early date. It was saved their time and reduced their trips to the office to obtain the services.

Box: 11.2
North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Programme (NKUSIP)

This was considered on the recommendations of HPCRRI to provide infrastructure in backward areas. This programme is being implemented under the Asian Development Bank Assistance. The goal of the programme is to improve the level, quality and sustainability of basic urban services in the selected ULBs. Contributing to improve the quality of life among the urban poor. The Shahabad TMC is covered under the project. The infrastructure covered is environmental sanitation infrastructure, Water Supply, Urban Storm Water Drainage, Urban roads improvement Urban Poverty Alleviation, Non Municipal Infrastructure, and Institutional Development. The implementation of the project has helped to improve the infrastructure in the TMC. The expected benefits from the project regular are regular water supply, enhanced water quality, better roads and improved service delivery.

11.5 Concluding Remarks

Life in urban cities and towns in Kalaburagi district is hard and miserable. The unplanned expansion of cities and towns, inadequate investment, delays in implementation of schemes, and release of funds, lack of policy framework, all these factors have contributed to scarcity of basic services and failure of service delivery mechanism in provision of these services to the people. People are deprived of basic needs potable drinking water, sanitation and drainage facilities, clean environment roads and transport facilities etc., The growth of educational and health institutions in private sector has been beneficial to the middle and the rich class in the cities. The poor and the slum dwellers largely depend on public provisioning of these services that are of low quality and less accessible. In Shahabad CMC, the availability of basic services like, roads, solid waste management, drinking water and sanitation is highly inadequate. Shahabad, Jewargi, Chincholi, Afzalpur, Sedam all these cities and towns are bottom placed in the state and the provisioning of services is below 30% of the desired norm.

There is an urgent need to give attention to the development of urban cities and towns in the district. Though many schemes are now in implementation process, but the progress is very slow. The human development in urban areas is at critical level.Enhancing the availability of services and their efficient provisioning is highly essential to lift it up to a desired level.

CHAPTER-12
THE WAY AHEAD

12.1. Introduction

Human development is now globally accepted as the final goal of development. Increasing human capabilities and promoting equal access to development opportunities for all sections of the people, cutting the barriers of caste, class and gender is the expected outcome of inclusive development. Development is now measured in terms of human development indicators that include the basic dimensions of human well being-Health, education and Standard of living. A Human Development Index captures all these dimensions and provides a crude estimate of achievements in human development.

Kalaburagi district is in the process of transition and development. During last decade there has been a massive flow of resources to the district under various programmes to promote development and bring it on par with other Southern districts in the State. This transitory phase seems to be longer as the outcomes are not clearly visible. Though the district has made significant achievements in some sectors, but the overall position of the district in human development is not improved much. The cause of concern is that where the resources have gone and why no significant outcomes are forthcoming.

This chapter intends to suggest a framework and a course of action for improving the low status of human development in Kalaburagi district. It attempts to provide a road map and inputs for Human Development planning at the district level. The framework suggested here is based on in depth analysis of the various issues analysed in the previous chapters.

This report is a Status Report. It is based on assessment of broad parameters of Human development. It therefore, focuses on a set of factors that determine the general status and level of human development. The human development index is calculatedt Taluka level. The analysis is presented here The position of the taluka is determined within the district.

The report also analyses the situation in the district with regard to Gender inequality, child development, food security, urban development and the overall development of the talukas. This produces a comprehensive understanding of the transitory phase in human development in the district and the position of different stakeholders – the gainers and the losers in the process. This helps for effective programmes and policies keeping the needs of the losers in mind. Planning for human development at micro level requires a decentralized

planning set up involving local self governments with appropriate devolution of powers and functions. This institutional set up has been established in Karnataka to promote effective planning and implementation of the programmes at grass roots level. The reorientation of planning at this level with focus on human development is expected to be more effective as adequate scope is given for public participation in both planning and implementation of the programmes and schemes.

The inadequacy or lack of such institutions indicates low level of structural social capital which in turn leads to perpetuation of low levels of human development. Building up a strong base of social capital and ensuring a system of good governance and effective service delivery system are the basic requirements of human development. Kalaburagi district has very low level of human development on account of lack of these factors in the system.

12.2. Human development Issues in the district

Kalaburagi district was placed at the bottom of human development in Karnataka State. Its rank was 26th among the 27 districts in the state in 2005. Now with the resource flow in recent years and the implementation of various development programmes, the status of various human development indicators has improved and the position of the district in the State may be shifted to higher level.

The Human development index is estimated for the seven talukas in the district with a set of 11 indicators, for the base year 2011-12. The index for the talukas varies from 0.985 for Kalaburagi taluka to 0. 252 for Chincholi taluka. The HDI has a skewed distribution. The gap between the maximum and the minimum is 0.733. The MMR is 3.90. The development is thus concentrated in Kalaburagi taluka. All the other talukas are on the same level and need urgent attention to improve the life of the people.

- **Education**

The district is progressing slowly in the field of education. The overall literacy rate for the district has increased from 54.34 percent to 65.66 percent. The progress in literacy is rapid and the growth of literacy is 11.31 percent. This is above the growth rate of 8.97 percent for the State. But it is lower as compared to achievements in the neighbouring districts of Koppal (13.18%) Yadgir (12.46 %) and Raichur (11.65%). The gender gap in literacy is reduced at the State level from 19. 23 percent to 14.72 percent and in the district it is reduced from 24.12 to 19.24. the gender gap is lesser than the neighbouring districts of Yadgir (22. 02) and Raichur (21.79). the growth rate in female literacy is 13.8 percent. This is the outcome of the comprehensive Sarva shikshan Abhiyan programme.

The district is still far away from the goal of 100 percent literacy. With the existing growth rate it will take another three decades for the district to achieve 100 percent literacy. Further, some basic problems and issues of concern continue to remain in the district. The proportion of enrolment in higher education is less. The decline starts from VIII Standard. The enrolment proportion is only 10 percent here. The dropout rate in primary education is 6.6 percent but in secondary education it is 25.26 percent. The enrolment rate in higher education –graduate and post graduate education is less than 10 percent.

The quality of education is stagnant at lower level. The micro level studies have brought out the fact that students in 8th standard are not able to read and write and perform simple mathematics of subtraction and division. The SSLC results are improving and the pass percentage in 2011-12 was 73 percent but the district was ranked 30th among the 35 districts in the State. The results at PUC level are very low i.e below 40 percent. The attainment in education is low as index is below 50 percent for all the talukas (exceptKalaburagi). Thus education continues to be a gray area in human development.

- **Health**

The analysis of health and nutrition status of the district brings out the facts that the CMR is 56 per thousand in the district. The incidence of Malnutrition and anemia is also high. The percentage of pregnant women with anemia is 51.43 percent. There is an improvement in institutional delivery and hence, the MMR has come down. Though the CMR and IMR are declining, yet the results are not satisfactory. The basic areas that need attention in improving the health status of the people in the district are – Reduction in population growth, Maternal and Child Health Care, access to health services, improving the delivery of health services and quality of health care.

The Health Index for all the talukas is above 0.6 but it is lower in Aland and Chincholi taluka. This is very low when compared with the index of Bangalore Urban i.e.0.919. Thus the health status is improving after the interventions through NRHM but the investment seems to be inadequate.

- **Livelihood and Quality o Living**

The living standard index is very low for all the talukas. This indicates the non availability of basic needs like housing, water sanitation and safe cooking fuel. The standard of living index is 0.256. this is a very low index but it is better than the neighbouring districts of Yadgir, Koppal and Raichur.

Within the district the index of Chincholi taluka is 0.133, in Aland it is 0.217 and in Afzalppur it is 0.189. It is as low as 0.090 in Jewargi. These talukas need urgent attention for provision of basic facilities like drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel, housing etc.

- **Gender Social Groups an Human Development**

The status of women in this backward and traditional

The living standard index is very low for all the talukas. This indicates the non availability of basic needs like housing, water sanitation and safe cooking fuel.

society with patriarchal values is very low. The female literacy is only 55 percent. The comparison of overall human development and the aggregate development of different talukas in the district with Gender inequality index clearly shows that the education and economic status of the population indicated by HDI and the overall development status of the taluka (CTDI) has no influence on reducing the gender inequality. It appears that gender inequality is culturally routed.

The small area study has brought out that the trafficking among women and children continues in backward talukas of Chitapur, Chincholi and Sedam. The high incidence of anemia and malnutrition among women and children, low work participation rates, wage differentials, indicate existence of Gender Discrimination.

The family system is based on patriarchy where the resources of the family are unevenly distributed across the male and female members in the family. Women's access to education, food and nutrition as well as sources of income is affected by their low position in the family. Girl children are very often deprived of access to education and opportunities for their personal development. They are trained in the patriarchal value structure to serve the needs of the family members, mainly the male members. Women are largely the victims of domestic violence in lower and lower middle income groups and low caste groups.

Social Groups:

The human development status of marginalized groups i.e. SC/STs and the poor in the district has to be increased through a comprehensive set of programmes. Their low levels of development are accountable to low access to education, income earning opportunities and lack of control over resources. Majority of these people are working as agricultural labourers. Though some of them are engaged in cultivation, their status is of small and marginal farmers.

Though housing and drinking water supply schemes have helped to improve their livelihood conditions yet the provision of sanitation is very low. Only 53 percent of them live in good houses and 19 percent of them cook food outside the house. Majority of them still depend on hand pumps for drinking water.

The small area study on dalit development has brought out that their status in village society is not improved significantly. The social and economic exclusion still exists in the rural societies. It is ungraceful that the development programees in the district have not been able to ensure the minimum conditions of living for these people that are enjoyed by their counterparts in other parts of the state. Thus the backwardness of the district is cumulatively affecting the living conditions of the people.

- **Urban Dimension of Human Development**

Life in cities and towns in Kalaburagi district is also not happy and sound.

The Urban development index is low for all the talukas. In urban areas, slums are growing and in Aland, 35 percent of urban population lives in slums. Lack of adequate access to drinking water and sanitation, lack of proper roads, contaminated drinking water, lack of good housing conditions, road accidents and crimes all these have made life in cities insecure and unhappy. There are no significant variations across the talukas. The Urban Development Index of Shahabad (TMC is 0.594 and the development index wadi TMC is 0.344 and the gap is 0.250. All the ULBs in the district rank very low in the State.

- **Governance and Service Delivery:**

Issues of governance and service delivery are closely associated with human development. Promoting human development at micro level requires to identify their requirements and priorities and implement the programmes and policies that help to attain "Greatest- Good" for the largest number. Good governance thus ensures better planning and efficient service delivery. It thus enables people to make right choices to lead a more decent life.

The district has a well established local self governance system but public participation in the governing process is very less, the high levels of literacy and caste based power structures in rural societies has kept the poor and the marginalized groups the majority-away from the power structure.

Issues of governance and service delivery are closely associated with human development.

Therefore, planning and implementation of programmes is very slow and the status of service delivery is very inefficient in basic human development affecting areas like primary education, primary health, housing, drinking water and sanitation. The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes is very slow and un-satisfactory. Inefficiency and negligence has contributed to poor functioning of the system and its inability to deliver the goods to the needy sections of population.

Regional Disparities in Human Development

The district is at low level of human Development in the state. But the conditions are not the same everywhere within the district. There are gaps across the talukas in the district. In addition there is rural urban gap which is also increasing over the years. Kalaburagi taluka is experiencing faster growth in human development and has a HDI value of 0. 985 whereas, Chincholi taluka has HDI value of 0.252. The gap in human development achievement is 0. 733. All the other talukas also have HDI achievement values below 40 percent. Jewargi and Aland also have very low values of human development 0.279 and 0.352 respectively. Further the life of the people staying in Tandas and Camps in the district is very critical

The regional variations in Standard of living are very significant. The index for Kalaburagi taluka is 0.956 and it is 0.90 for Jewargi and the gap

is 0.867. Such a huge gap tells about the irony of living conditions of the people in the same district. The achievement in other talukas also is less than 20 percent of Kalaburagi Taluka. The gap and regional variations in education index are also significant. The education index of Kalaburagi Taluka is 1.00 and that of Sedam taluka is 0. 213 and the gap is 0.787. the gap is significant across all the talukas. This implies that access to education is very high in Kalaburagi taluka and moderate in Afzalpur and Aland talukas and very low in Chincholi Chitapur, Jewargi and Sedam talukas.

The regional variations are comparatively less in heath dimension. The Health Index is 1.00 for Kalaburagi taluka and 0.373 for Chincholi taluka and the gap is 0.627 i.e. 62.7 percent. The achievement in health is above 60 percent for all the talukas. This is due to lower gaps in health indicators across the talukas.

Thus the problem of human development is very complex in Kalaburagi district. It is low human development and significant regional variations in human development. The talukas like Chicholi, Jewargi, Aland and Sedam need special attention to fill up the regional gaps.

The Composite Taluka Development Index, which is a comprehensive measure of human development, indicates fewer variations across the regions. The maximum value is 0.596 for Kalaburagi taluka and the minimum value is 0.414 for Afzalpur taluka and the gap is 0.182. the status of food security also does not vary across the regions.

- **The Way Ahead –Policy Issues**

Kalaburagi District is at low level f human development. though it is placed at 20th position among the thirty districts in Karnataka State, the Human Development index of the district is 0.407. the rank of the talukas varies from 12 for Kalaburagi district to 173 for Chincholi district in the State. Within the district also the talukas are at different levels of human development. this is on account of the variations in achievements in different dimensions of human development. Therefore, sector/ dimensions specific strategies are required to enhance the value of human development and to reduce the regional gaps in achievements.

- **Education**

The district is far below the State in terms of literacy levels. The gap is 10 percentage points. The literacy levels have to be increased to attain the state level and to attain the targets of 12th Plan. To attain 100 percent literacy the gap is 35 percent. To attain this at the end of 12th Plan a growth rate of 7 percent is required. This is very difficult task. The first target is to reach the State Level of 75 percent by the end of 2015. This requires insevensive efforts to increase the enrolment and to mainstream the dropouts.

The district has to attain some important goals in the field of education.for achievement. These goals are i) All the children to complete 8 years of schooling ii) Of those who complete 8 years 100 percent should go on to

secondary education iii) Increase achievement levels defined in terms of performance in examinations iv) reduce income, gender and caste gaps in enrolment. Though the performance of the district after the implementation of DPEP and SSA programme has improved substantially yet the district is far away from these goals.

The drop out rate in secondary education is 25 percent and it should be reduced immediately. Along with enrolment, there is a need to focus on the retention rate. Many children at high school level. This trend should be checked and continuous education for children up to minimum X standard should be ensured. Though the enrolment of SC and ST students is increasing, yet the literacy rate in this group is very low and the drop out rate is high. It is clear that the SC/ST enrolment continues to be low and it needs to be increased. Further their share in enrolment decreases at higher levels. Their share in enrolment in class 8-10 is 17.9 percent. The transition rates from 5^{th} to 6^{th} Std. for all children is 89.36, it is 84 for SC and 54.79 for ST students. There is a need to give more attention to improve the transition rates for these groups.

Health and Nutrition:

The basic areas that need attention in improving the health status of the people in the district are – Reduction in population growth, Maternal and Child Health Care, access to health services, improving the delivery of health services and quality of health care.

For controlling population growth an integrated strategy is required that focuses upon, knowledge and information, about family planning methods-various spacing methods awareness and development of attitudes in favour of small family, educating the village people and the women to do away with son preference especially in talukas of Jevargi, Sedam, Afzalpur, and Chincholi.

The percentage of institutional deliveries has increased substantially due to interventions through NRHM schemes and ASHA leading to improvement in maternal and child health. The programmes should be sustained in future with adequate flow of resources.

The delivery of health services should be increased through provision of adequate health staff and health infrastructure. Many PHCs do not have proper buildings, equipments and O.T. facilities. This makes the conducting of night deliveries very difficult. There is also shortage of doctors and nurses. The quarters for medical officers and other staff are not available or if available they are in very bad position. Improvement in these facilities will create additional incentives for the staff to stay in rural areas. The number of PHCs in 24/7 group should be increased. There is a need for accountability in the system. A system of incentives for good work and penalties for inefficiency should be introduced. The health staff should ensure their availability in Health centers in rural areas every day and at all times.

The nutrition status of the poor women and children in rural areas should be improved through their full coverage under Anganwadi Centres. These centres should function effectively. The socio cultural practices of gender discrimination should be abolished through gender sensitization programmes. The value systems should be changed by generating awareness among the illiterate masses through Self Help groups and Women Panchayat Members.

- **Livelihood Income and Employment:**

A large proportion of population below poverty line consists of these agricultural labourers in the district. A major proportion of land in the district (90%) is under dry land cultivation where the average employment for a laborers various between 150 to 200 days, in a year and the average wage rate for a male labourer is Rs.150 to 200 per day and for female labour it is Rs. 75-100 per day.In the dry parts of the district, to ensure adequate employment to the people, the wage employment schemes should be implemented effectively. KREGS is a very comprehensive scheme and it should be implemented effectively. All the existing wage employment programmes are now merged in KREGS to attain proper coordination and effective implementation which may help to provide minimum livelihood to the people and check out migration.

The agriculture extension network is in the district very poor in the district. This needs to be strengthened. Training programms should be arranged for the farmers focusing on adoption of suitable cropping pattern, organic farming, Integrated Pest Management, and proper use of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides. Such training programmes should involve women in maximum number who are in need of information about modern dry land cultivation practices.

- **Water supply, Sanitation and Housing**

The housing conditions are improving in the district due to implementation of various Housing Schemes for the poor. The liberal loan facilities provided by banks and other institutions have helped the lower middle class group to have access to housing. However the conditions are not satisfactory and they are pathetic in Afzalpur, Jevargi and Sedam talukas.. These talukas should be given more attention in future course of action. The quality of houses is very low and this should be monitored strictly so that the houses constructed are suitable for living. The Housing Corporation should look into it seriously. The houses need to be provided with minimum facilities like water and electricity and an approach road. Emphasis should be more on contributory schemes that will take care of the quality. The housing locations, the identification of beneficiaries and the monitoring should take place at gram panchayat level with the assistance of local people and their associations. The transparency in the system should increase.

The access to drinking water needs to be improved especially in talukas of Afzalpur, Chitapur and Jevargi, where about 40 percent and more of the

households have to carry water from a distance of 500 meters and more. Many rural water supply schemes need repairs. These should be carried out on urgent footing. Adequate provision should be made in the schemes for maintenance. The defunct schemes should be replaced. The gram panchayats should take lead in planning and management of water supply schemes. Emphasis should be more on contributory schemes and the wastage of resources on account of faulty schemes should be checked.

Rural Sanitation is very poor in the district. Talukas like Afzalpur, aland, Chincholi, Chitapur, Jevargi and Yadgir need special attention. There is a need to generate awareness among the rural people about health and hygiene and utilization of sanitation facilities. NGOs and other voluntary Associations of the people should be involved in Total Sanitation Campaign. The most important fact is that many water supply schemes are provided to the villages but a large percentage of them have become defunct due to several factors like wrong identification of source, location, poor maintenance of them. Lack of provision for maintenance has been a major handicap in these schemes.

Human Development Strategy for Dalits, Tribals and Minorities

Kalaburagi district is a Scheduled caste concentrated district. Human Development.

Kalaburagi district is one of the minority concentrated districts in Karnataka state. It is also one of the most backward districts in the State and occupies a lowest position in economic as well as human development. The district is a draught prone area which further adds to the vulnerability of the poor and the minorities living in the district. Majority of the Minority population belongs to Muslim Community. It is mainly engaged in trade business and service sectors in urban area. In rural area, majority of them work as agricultural labourers and a small proportion of them are engaged in trade and petty business. This implies insecurity of income for majority of these households.

The level of education of major proportion of people is low- Primary or secondary level. The enrolment in higher education is also low due to the language problem. The number of Urdu high schools in the district is less and these students have to switch over to Kannada medium for high school education. This is difficult for them. As a result they loose interest in education and dropout of the system.

There is a need to open more high schools and residential schools in Muslim concentrated areas. The gender discrimination is high and girls' access to education is low. There is a need to change the mindsets of the people and sensitize them on gender issues to provide equal opportunities to girls. The general status of women is low. There is a need to promote Self Help Groups and encourage them to take up economic activities to promote their empowerment.

Majority of these households are engaged in trade, crafts and repair services. Their

skills are traditional and need to be upgraded. They should be given training in modern technology and designs. This may help them to earn more Income. The major requirements are:

- Training in food processing, Ice creams and soft drinks, processing of mutton, chicken and other animal products with provision of cold storage.
- Training in Tailoring, Embroidery, Beauty parlors and ready made garments for young Girls and Boys.
- Computer Training Programme for educated (SSLC) passed students for six months.
- Training in mobile repairs, domestic and electrical appliances and automobile repairs.
- Training in Driving Vehicles.
- Training to Farmers in Horticulture, Floriculture etc. with market linkages
- Finishing schools for improving language and communication skills.
- Provision of housing water supply and drainage facilities.
- Provision of housing, water supply and sanitation facilities for the poor households.

Thus minorities in the district need attention of the administrators and policy makers to enhance their capabilities and their Human Development Status.

- **Strategy for Gender Development**

Gender is another gray area that has remained neglected for a long time. The district has a traditional and patriarchal social structure based on caste and gender hierarchy. The status of women in family and society is low and women exploitation takes place through many discriminatory practices. Though the gender inequality index values are low it does not indicate low levels of inequality. Infract many gender discriminatory practices followed in access to education, assets and opportunities are not captured in gender inequality index. Many dimensions of social and psychological exploitation are also not captured in the Gender inequality index. These factors should be borne in mind before formulating the gender development strategy.

- Education is a major requirement of gender development strategy. Female literacy is less than 50 percent in the talukas of Jewargi, Sedam, Chicholi, Chitapur and Afzalpur. These talukas should be given special focus in the policy.

- There is an urgent need for increasing girls' access to higher education. This will increase their access to better jobs and will reduce the fertility rate.

- There is a need for starting finishing schools for girls to improve their communication skills and personality development.

Socialization process should undergo a change by incorporating same value

systems for girls and boys and Gender discriminatory practices should be eliminated. The son preferences should also be eliminated so that the Total Fertlity Rate (TFR) will come down.

- The IEC component in various programmes and policies should focus on gender sensitization and gender awareness.

- The Self Help Group Strategy for women empowerment should be strengthened and the networking of these SHGs formed under various programmes should be promoted to increase their status and strength.

- The SHGs should focus on economic activities and the government should provide marketing support for these groups in the initial stages. These SHGs should be linked with NGOs for technical support and advice.

The health and nutrition status of women is low. 51.4 percent of pregnant women suffer from anemia. The degree of malnutrition among women is also high. Therefore, the reproductive health of women needs urgent attention through increasing their access to Anganwadi Centres and Primary Health Centres for improving the health status. There is a need to educate them about the nutrition and hygiene. The food practices and eating habits also need to be changed through awareness and education.

- The adolescent girls should be given education and awareness about nutrition and hygienic practices during menstruation period.

- Programmes like 108 mobile transport, ASHA workers, Madilu Kit, Janani Suraksha Yojane and Bhaylaxmi schemes should be strengthened and implemented more effectively.

- The coverage of 24/7 PHCs should be increased to provide better health services to women.

There is a need for an integrated strategy covering these components for gender development and equality. Gender equality is an unfinished agenda in the district and needs to be addressed urgently.

- **Governance and Service delivery**

The district has a well established local self governance system but public participation in the governing process is very less, the high levels of literacy and caste based power structures in rural societies has kept the poor and the marginalized groups the majority-away from the decision making process. But the situation is now changing and Panchayats are getting empowered to plan and implement various Goernment Progrmmes. But the degree of public participation is still low.

The planning and implementation of programmes is very slow and the status of service delivery is very inefficient in basic human development affecting areas like primary education, primary health, drinking water and sanitation. The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes is very slow and un-satisfactory. Inefficiency and negligence has contributed to poor functioning of the system and its inability to deliver the goods to the needy sections of population.

- To improve public participation in governance it is necessary to promote capacity building of the people through information, education, communication and awareness about these issues of and train them in planning, and monitoring and implementation of programmes and services. Social auditing of the programmes is essential.

- Promoting use of IT indifferent sectors to develop information systems. MIS schemes should be introduced in all departments. This may help to reduce discretion and delays.

To promote transparency and to control speed money it is essential to implement e governance. All the information should be made available in the web sites. In rural areas, the panchayats should display the information about various schemes on boards. The Right to Information Act is also implemented in the district. The civic consciousness of the people should be increased.

Accountability should be developed in the system. Performance linked payment system should be introduced. Inefficiencies and Delays should be controlled through proper human resource management.

12.3 Concluding Remarks:

. This region had a rich culture and heritage. It gave birth to social reforms movement during 12th century based on principle of secularism. But this culture washed away in course of time and the district was pushed into traditionality and backwardness. The magnitude of deprivation across the poor groups and the low caste groups is substantial. The Human Development Approach to programmes and policies assumes enormous significance in this context.

The goals for future are very clear demanding focus on health, education and empowerment. Poverty and very low levels of income for a majority of the people require adequate economic growth to generate sustainable employment and income security for the poor.

Gender dimension of Human development are very significant in view of wide spread gender discrimination in this traditional society. Gender Sensitization and Gender empowerment are significant policy requirements in this direction.

The Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe as well as other marginalized groups need special attention. Awareness, Information and Education along with skill development and better employment are essential for their empowerment.

The Local Self government needs to be strengthened with adequate financial and human resources to plan and implement various human development programmes. . The NGOs and Self Help Groups as well as Voluntary Associations of the people have to play a significant role to bring a change in the traditional social structure and to support Government effort. The district is caught in low level human development trap and it requires a big push to lift it out and put it on the path of sustainable development. The task is difficult as the dimensions are many and complex. This demands an appropriate policy mix to promote growth and sustainable human development.

ANNEXURES

ANNEXURE-I VALUES OF THE INDICATORS

	Taluk	Afzalpur	Aland	Chincholi	Chitapur	Kalaburagi	Jewargi	Sedam	District
1	% of hhs with safe cooking fuel	7.16	5.24	3.22	11.48	37.53	4.0	12.11	17.06
2	% of hhs with toilets	6.72	7.79	6.49	18.08	57.76	4.94	14.02	25.43
3	% of hhs with Safe drinking water	49.74	60.1	55.91	58.52	78.3	49.07	68.08	63.91
4	% hhs with electricity	82.52	86.65	86.03	85.56	92.42	78.06	86.95	87
5	% of hhs with access to pucca house	35.53	43.26	35.58	48.22	68.88	29.97	45.92	46.32
6	Share of non agricultural workers	24.77	25.54	25.06	47.45	69.16	21.92	34.66	41.54
7	TDP(gross at current prices)	35208	23823.3	24663.1	20568.4	31759.2	38726.3	34005.8	29300
8	CMR	46	48	66	39	32	50	47	56
9	MMR	187	206	172	190	163	175	184	41.27
10	Total literacy rate	60.88	63.54	60.07	58.61	75.16	57.95	57.53	65.6
11	GER	116.43	110.2	104.1	110.06	141.62	114.96	98.26	119.00
Indicators for Gender Inequlity Index									
12	MMR	187	206	172	190	163	175	184	182
13	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source : HMIS 2011)	95.90	94.19	92.95	89.80	99.41	93.41	91.48	98.48
14	Anemia among pregnant women	60.25	75.71	37.93	46.51	35.21	46.32	58.13	51.43
15	Female_ER	43.00	44.50	43.40	44.60	43.20	44.50	41.70	43.70
16	Male_ER	57.00	55.50	56.60	55.40	56.80	55.50	58.30	56.30
17	share of female in 0-6 population	48.33	48.42	48.83	48.61	48.28	48.30	49.69	48.50
18	share of male children in 0-6 population	51.67	51.58	51.17	51.39	51.72	51.70	50.41	51.48
19	female literacy rate	49.81	52.7	49.01	48.91	67.53	45.85	47.69	55.09
20	male literacy rate	71.42	73.79	71.10	68.39	82.53	69.74	67.55	74.38
21	female work participation rate	39.81	44.65	47.45	36.54	26.71	46.25	42.92	37.44
22	male work participation rate	61.50	62.60	63.58	61.52	58.30	62.40	63.28	61.06
23	female nonag workers in total female workers	17.35	17.50	18.51	38.75	55.81	15.79	25.03	30.30
24	male nonag workers in total male workers	29.35	30.96	29.93	52.63	75.06	26.33	41.30	48.27

25	female_wg	150	100	100	120	100	150	90	100
26	male_wg	250	200	120	200	200	200	150	225
Indicators for Child Development Index									
27	CMR	46	48	66	39	32	50	47	56
28	% of malnourished children	37.14	42.3	45.62	57.5	28.88	49.74	34.19	41.27
29	% of children born under weight	7.67	9.10	9.51	5.14	10.16	5.60	7.34	16.90
30	% of dropout children mainstreamed	7.70	76.10	77.50	36.20	7.40	16.40	62.80	36.40
Indicators for Food Security Index									
31	Cropping Intensity	116.62	105.14	109.15	105.5	101.92	105.67	123.29	108.56
32	Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	8.32	0.99	0.55	37.29	-2.5	-7.69	10.52	5.09
33	Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	369.5	271.9	282.9	206	94.5	305.5	443.8	220.5
34	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	0.03	0.83	7.71	1.52	0.49	0.1	0.99	1.37
35	Irrigation Intensity	106.23	110.29	105.27	108.85	106.29	108.53	103.26	107.7
36	Percentage of area 268degraded (cultivable waste) to Total eographical Area (TGA)	0.35	0.56	1.75	2.58	0.04	0.16	0.35	0.86
37	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)	53.3	47.7	65.8	72.5	67.2	52.2	74	60.97
38	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	77.89	84.45	81.8	86.4	74.68	76.31	85.07	79.89
39	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	35208	23823.3	24663.1	20568.4	31759.2	38726.3	34005.8	29300
40	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	24.77	25.54	25.06	47.45	69.16	21.92	34.66	41.54
41	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings / Total No. of holdings)	2.75	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.6

42	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	49.40	50.98	52.61	33.35	19.43	48.20	42.08	38.20
43	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	100	98.5	69.34	100	88.9	92.4	67.8	89.1
44	Child Mortality Rate – CMR* (0-5 years)	46	48	66	39	32	50	47	56
45	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	49.74	60.1	55.91	58.52	78.3	49.07	68.08	63.91
46	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia – ANE – (Excluding Normal)	60.25	75.71	37.93	46.51	35.21	46.32	58.13	51.43
47	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	37.14	42.3	45.62	57.5	28.88	49.74	34.19	41.27
47	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	7.67	9.10	9.51	5.14	10.16	5.60	7.34	16.90
48	Female Literacy Rate	49.81	52.7	49.01	48.91	67.53	45.85	47.69	55.09

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Indicators for Composite taluka Development index

60	Decadal population growth rate	22.3	15.1	13.7	10.2	22.8	18.6	11.4	18
61	Population Density	168	197	162	229	479	163	213	234
62	Sex ratio (Source : census 2011)	949	944	991	997	961	967	1012	971
63	Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk (2011 census)	23.71	68.8	17.8	16.9	5.89	31.76	10.31	12.75
64	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6 (Source : census 2011)	29.28	26.74	28.35	29.5	26.22	31.69	28.07	28.06
65	Child sex ratio	935	938	954	946	933	934	983	943
66	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years) (Source : HMIS 2011)	42	57	72	47	35	60	48	49

67	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source : HMIS 2011)	46	48	66	39	32	50	47	56
68	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source : HMIS 2011)	187	206	172	190	163	175	184	182
69	Percentage of women headed households (2011 census)	9.88	11.35	13.55	7	10.9	11.56	15.03	12.13
70	Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	77.9	84.4	81.8	15.03	74.7	76.3	85	79.8
71	Cropping Intensity	116.6	105.1	109.1	104.7	101.9	105.6	123.3	108.5
72	Irrigation Intensity	106.23	110.29	105.27	108.85	106.29	108.53	103.26	107.7
73	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	47.7	37.1	34.03	31.4	28.7	36.2	17.6	33.51
74	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State	1.16	0.88	0.68	0.94	0.87	1.02	0.7	0.95
75	Work Participation Rate (WPR) (Source : census 2011)	50.92	53.88	55.53	48.99	42.78	54.43	53.01	49.39
76	Decadal Growth rate of Employment	24.8	4.1	8.1	19.5	38	24.5	9.1	20
77	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers (Source : census 2011)	25.82	23.48	22.33	19.21	11.41	29.88	23.26	20.26
78	Percentage of main workers to total workers (Source : census 2011)	74.89	75.44	78.46	75.89	78.9	81.18	77.31	77.66
79	Percentage of workers in Household Industries (Source : census 2011)	2.03	2.18	1.62	2.74	2.93	1.53	2.78	2.58
80	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers (Source : census 2011)	49.40	50.98	52.61	33.35	19.43	48.20	42.08	38.20

81	Percentage of HHs having PuccaHouses (Pucca House: Good House(Source : census 2011)	35.53	43.26	35.58	48.22	68.88	29.97	45.92	46.32
82	Percentage of Site less Households	9.1	8.8	4.05	8.7	4.2	8.2	6.6	6.6
83	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	30.1	35.8	29.4	27.3	27.4	35.6	34.2	29.2
84	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)	36.03	33.5	17.1	57.33	51.5	71.7	50.3	44.3
85	Percentage of households with cycles (Source : census 2011)	26.00	26.60	20.40	22.40	31.30	20.40	19.50	25.40
86	Percentage of households with two-wheelers (Source : census 2011)	10.40	8.70	8.00	10.00	29.50	8.40	10.90	15.80
87	Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone,TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs) (Source : census 2011)	23.33	24.76	30.09	24.52	12.31	25.83	30.13	21.74
88	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity (Source : census 2011)	82.52	86.65	86.03	85.56	92.42	78.06	86.95	87
89	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel (Source : census 2011)	7.16	5.24	3.22	11.48	37.53	4	12.11	17.06
90	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	43	44.7	43.5	44.7	43.7	44.6	41.4	43.8
91	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	22.81	30.26	40.14	33	36.2	27.4	33.2	32.15
92	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	40	39	39	42	39.6	40	47.8	40.6
93	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	40	47.8	33.3	34.78	50.9	40.1	39.13	39.4
94	Percentage of active SHGs	89.2	86.9	87.8	60.7	62.8	98.7	100	40.6
95	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC	61.88	61.3	68.83	96.74	87.06	82.82	57.04	79.40

96	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	60.25	75.71	37.93	46.51	35.21	46.32	58.13	51.43
97	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) Source : HMIS 2011)	95.90	94.19	92.95	89.80	99.41	93.41	91.48	98.48
98	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100)	83	84	90	85	85	87	90	85
99	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	37.14	42.3	45.62	57.5	28.88	49.74	34.19	16.90
99	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	7.67	9.10	9.51	5.14	10.16	5.60	7.34	41.27
100	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases	2.8	1.12	3.3	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.2	2.0
101	Average Population served by sub-centres	5798	6003	6054	7217	15958	6747	6244	7920
102	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	27604	24443	25428	28870	55322	26991	24285	31683
103	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.15	0.11	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.16	0.2	0.36
104	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.06	0.035
105	Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children +nursing mothers +adolescent girls +pregnant women)	1244	1402	945	1148	2932	1420	1082	1555
106	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	91.2	91.3	99.3	79.6	98.3	99.3	94.1	96.1
107	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	62	68	69	62	60	63	68	64.5
108	Per capita Health Expenditure	164	157	166	170	138	208	197	163
109	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.04	8.69	0.9
110	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	6.72	7.79	6.49	18.08	57.76	4.94	14.02	25.43

111	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close) (Source : census 2011)	27.42	35.15	32.2	39.07	62.13	23.65	38.63	42.54
112	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	49.74	60.1	55.91	58.52	78.3	49.07	68.08	63.91
113	Percentage of Literacy (Source : census 2011 & DDPI education)	60.88	63.54	60.07	58.61	75.16	57.95	57.53	65.6
114	Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School	116.43	110.2	104.1	110.06	141.62	114.96	98.26	77.6
115	Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School	91.09	90.1	85.71	88.22	100	93	78.95	96.42
116	Dropout rate in Elementaryeducation	6.44	7.11	7	6.4	5.6	6.5	10.25	6.65
117	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	7.70	76.10	77.50	36.20	7.40	16.40	62.80	36.40
118	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	28.7	24.5	22	24	23.2	29.4	20	24.4
119	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	78.2	67.6	63.8	65.4	166.7	61.5	60	77.6
120	Drop-out rate in secondary education	18.1	16.2	21.5	19.6	18.5	24.6	28.3	25.6
121	SSLC pass percentage	82.5	84.4	70.6	66.5	75.8	85.7	69.7	76.2
122	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	20.2	14.2	19.8	18.8	12.8	15	18.5	14.6
123	PUC pass percentage	27.2	45	44	54.1	60.7	45.7	73.5	55.5
124	School Infrastructure Index	76.00	82.00	84.00	79.00	76.00	71.00	80.00	0.783
125	Per capita Education Expenditure	721.6	463.4	575.3	397.4	387.6	542.5	718.6	468.4
126	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

ANNEXURE-2 URBAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

	Indicators	Indicators for urban Development Index								
		Afz TP	**Aland TMC**	**Chin TP**	**TMC chita**	**CMC Shahaba**	**TMC Wadi**	**MCG Gul**	**TP Jevargi**	**TMC Sedam**
49	Percentage of ULB Population to total population	12.8	12	8.2	7.5	11.7	9.39	71.9	9.4	18
50	No. Households without Own Houses	1.5	5	7	8.2	5.6	10.1	14	3	3.2
51	percentage of slum population to total ULB population	12.1	35.5	9.2	3.4	8.2	7.3	3.1	16.04	5.2
52	% of HH with tap water connection	82.61	92.11	83.1	79.7	54.7	73.7	77.14	73.4	74.6
53	percentage of HH withsewerage/Drainage (close & open)	64.16	79.5	67.88	77	76.36	58.04	80.63	69.83	69.17
54	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	3.69	2.36	4.7	1.6	2.3	1.5	3.6	1.9	2
55	Perrcentage of own resourcemobilisation to total receipts	24.2	18.8	13.4	49	20	12	30.1	21.5	16.1
56	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	757.2	836.2	878.4	672.2	1379.7	566.2	819.3	637.7	664.3
57	Length of roads per Sq. Km.	12.8	9.8	2	2.71	9.55	4.2	12.8	4.2	5.3
58	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	19.8	18.9	15.3	18.9	15.8	17.4	35.2	15.3	19.1
59	Road accidents per 10000 population	19.5	18.8	12.2	10.5	9.8	10.2	19.6	21.25	16.8

ANNEXURE- 3
CONSTRUCTION OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) METHODOLOGY

The latest UNDP Report – 2010 on HDI continues to adopt the same basic three indicators of education, health and standard of living/ income for the calculation of HID. Simulataneously, an effort was also made to arrive at gender inequality Index. To compute HID, 10 Indicators were used covering the area of living standard, education and health.

For the purpose of deriving HDI at the Taluk lelve, use of taluk level indicators will be appropriate. HDI presents information on the human development in three dimensions while GII provides information gender differentials in achievements.

Indicators for HDI.

The indicators that may be used for deriving HDI at the taluk level are as follows.

Indicators for measuring HDI

Dimenstions	Indicators	Methods of obtaining indicators
Living standards	Percentage of HHs having access to cooking fuel	No. of house holds unsing modern fuels like LPG, Electricity, Gas etc/ Total number of house holds *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	No. o.f households having toilet / Total no. HHs. *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to water	No. of household provided with safe drining water/ total no. HHS. *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to ElectrIcity	No. of household having electricity / Total no. HHs. *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to pucca house	Total No. of HHs. with pucca houses/Total no. of HHs. *100.
	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main+marginal)	No. of. Non agricultural workders/ total workers. *100
	Per-capital income	Total income of the Taluka/ Total Population.

Health	Child Mortality rate	Number of infant deaths (under the age of 5 years) in a year / Total number of live births/ 1,000
	Maternal mortality Rate	Number of Maternal deaths in a year/ total number of live births * 100,000
Education	Literacy Rate	2011 Census
	Gross Enrolment Rate (Primary + Secondaru schools)	Gross Enrollment at primary & secondary schools / no. of children in the age group of 6 to 14.

There are two indicators for measuring health, three for education and seven for standard of living. All these indicators reflect human development.

Mehtod of Estimating HDI

For the estimation of the HDI, the following steps may be followed:

1. All computations would be done at two stages. The first computation would help in understanding the relative positions of different taluks within the district. The second set of computation would relate to the position of a taluk with reference to the remaining 176 taluks.

As a first step, a minimum and maximum value has to be set for each of the above 11 indicators to transform them into indices lying between zero and one. For this purpose, the observed minimum and maximum figures for each of the indicators will be taken. Since the Geometric Mean has to be calculated, the minimum value would be taken as 10 per cent less than the observed minimum value in the Taluk.

2. To convert the indicators into an index, the formula will be.

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

However, for per capita income, first convert the actual per capita income, the minimum per capita income and maximum per capita income in to natural log values before converting in to the index

3. For Computing sectoral indices (health, education and standard of living) geometric mean is to be used and the method of calculation is as below. Thus there will be three indices one for

standard of living, another for health and the last for education.

Sectoral Index = if I_1. I_2 . . . . I_n are the n indices for a particular sector, then the Geometric mean for the sector = $(I_1 x I_2 x \ldots I_n)^{(1/n)}$

4. To compute HDI, aggregate the three sectoral indices using geometric mean with the following formula.

HDI = $(SI_1 \times SI_n x SI_e)^{(1/3)}$; where SI_1 is the sectoral index for living standard, SI_n is the sectoral index for health and SI_e is the sectoral index for education.

An illustration of the calculation of HDI is presented in Table 5.2.

Illustration for calculating HDI for Total Population

Indicators	Actual value	Maximum observed value	Minimum observed value	Converting in to index	Sectoral Index
Standard of living					
Cooking fuel	48.0%	92.9%	9.4%	0.462	(0.462 x 0.530 x 0.981x 0.822 x 0.413 x 0.349 x 0.457) $^{(1/7)}$= 0.538
Toilet	55.0%	94.8%	10.1%	0.530	
Water	97.5%	98.9%	26.8%	0.981	
Electricity	93.1%	98.0%	70.2%	0.822	
Pucca House	56.2%	78.1%	40.7%	0.413	
Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main+ marginal)	49.8%	95.4%	25.3%	0.349	
Per capita income	58171	152975	25845	(in 58171- in25845) + (In152795- In25845)= 0.457	
Health					
Child Mortality Rate	33.00	67.0	25.0	0.810	(0.810x0.403)$^{(1/2)}$ = 0.572
Maternal Mortality Rate	235.00	373.0	30.0	0.403	
Education					
Literacy Rate	72.8%	88.6%	46.6%	0.624	(0.624 x
Standard of living					
Fross enrolment rate at (primary + Secondary) schools	105.7%	105.7	74.3	1.000	1000) $^{(1/2)}$ = 0.790
Human Development Index (HDI) = (Geometric mean of sectoral indices)				(0.538 x 0.572 x 0.790) $^{(1/3)}$ = 0.624	

Note : The observed minimum and maximum figures for the taluk should be taken into account

Construction of Gender Inequality Index (GII)

GIT measures the loss in potential of human development due to inequality between female and male achievements. As it reflects an inequality situation, a value of zero reqpresents no inequality and a value of one repsents highest level of inequality in the society. The UNDP report of 2010 has brought out the GII index for all the contries. For measuring GII, three dimensions are considered by the report. The are :

1) Reproductive Health

2) Empowerment

3) Labour Market

The indicators considered for each of these dimensions in the preparation of District Human Development Reports in Karnataka are given in Table 4.1

Indicators considered for measuring GII in at Taluk Level

Dimenstion	Indicators
Reproductive Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
	Share of institutional deliveries (ID)
	Share of pregnant women with severe Anemia (ANE)
Empowerment	Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F and PR_M)
	Share of female and male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHILD_F$ $CHLD_M$)
	Share of female and maleliteracy (LIT_F, LIT_M)
Labour Market	Share of female and male Work Participation Rate (WPR_F, WPR_M)
	Share of female and male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F, NAG_M)
	Female and Male Agricultural wage rate ($WAGE_F$, $WAGE_M$)

Method :

1. Aggregating across dimensions within each gender group using geometric mean, for females

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR}\right)\times ID\times ANE\right]^{1/3} * \left[PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F\right]^{1/3} * \left[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F\right]^{1/3}}$$

For Males

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * \left[PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M\right]^{1/3} * \left[WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M\right]^{1/3}}$$

2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean:

$$HARM(G_F, G_M) = \left[\frac{(G_F)^{-1} + (G_M)^{-1}}{2}\right]^{-1}$$

3. Calculate the geometric mean of the Arithmetic means of the each indicator

$$G_{\overline{F,M}} = \sqrt[3]{\overline{health}.\overline{empowerment}.\overline{LFPR}}$$

Where

$$\overline{health} = \left[\frac{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR} \times ID \times ANE\right]^{1/3} + 1\right]}{2}\right]$$

$$\overline{empowerment} = \frac{[PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F]^{1/3} + [PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M]^{1/3}}{2}$$

$$\overline{LFPR} = \frac{[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F]^{1/3} + [WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M]^{1/3}}{2}$$

4. Calculating the GII by comparing the qually distributed gender index to the regerence standard. The GII value ranges from Zero (no gender inequality across dimensions_ to one (total inequality across dimensions)

$$GII = 1 - \frac{HARM(G_F, G_M)}{G_{\overline{F,M}}}$$

Example of GII Calculation

Dimension	Indicators	Indicator values	
		Female	Male
Reproductive Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	235	-
	Share of institutional deliveries (ID)	0.997	-
	Share of pregnant women with severe women with severe Anemia (ANE) (convered into positive as 1-anemia)	0.924	-
Empowerment	Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULbs (PR_F and PR_M)	0.411	0.589
	Share of female and male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$, $CHLD_M$)	0.490	0.510
	Share of female and male literacy (LIT_F, LIT_M)	0.671	0.784
Labour Market	Share of female and male Work participation Rate (WPR_F, WPR_M)	0.263	0.610
	Share of female and male workders in the non agriculaureal sector (NAG_F, NAG_M)	0.410	0.535
	female and male Agricultural wage rate ($WAGD_F$, $WAFE_M$) (Convered in to indicator)	(105-81) / (130-81) = 0.489	(140-101) / (160-101) = 0.662

ANNEXURE-4

Process of Preparation of DHDR Kalaburagi District

DHDR Kalaburagi is not only, a document but it is a mandate for future programmes and policies that contributes to welfare of the masses. Therefore, it is a joint effort of different stake holders representing the interests of different sections of the society. The preparation of the report has undergone through the following processes.

i At the district level core committee was formed for proportion of the report. The members are ZP president, members, CEO, Lead Agency and members from the Government depts. members form NGOs. The CPO was the convener of the committee. The Committee met frequently to review the data and monitor the progress.

ii Formation of subcommittees: sub committees were formed at the dept level for collection of the data the committees included the persons involved in data collection and analysis in the Department.

iii Organization of a district level workshop- A district level work shop was organized on 24th June 2013 and the concept paper was presented and discussed in the workshop. The suggestions offered by the participants regarding the structure and contents of the report were noted and the concept paper was revised accordingly.

iv Three Taluka level workshops were organized at Sedam (24th September 2013), Kalaburagi, (3rd October 2013) and Chitapur (6th November 2013) to collect inputs from talukas. The president of Taluka Panchayat some Gram Panchayaths, peoples representatives, members of NGOs and the govt departments and members of civil society participated in these workshops. Some taluka specific issues like malnutrition, low performance of the students, livelihood and poverty were identified for analysis in the report.

v The Draft DHDR was presented in a district level workshop and the DPC meeting on 27th July 2014. The suggestions were incorporated in the preparation of the final report.

ANNEXURE-5

Note on Availability, Limitations &Quality of Data

Collection and analysis of data is very important for construction of Human Development Index and for the preparation of Human Development Report. The Utility of the report depends on how realistic is the report and this in turn is determined by the quality of data. The availability of data at district level for talukas is very low and inadequate. The District at a Glance prepared by District Statistical Office and published by Zilla Panchayat is the only major source of data. Below taluka level at GP and Village level the data is mainly available from census and is only published once in ten years. Therefore, the regular updated data to measure the trends over the time period is not available for many indicators.

Now data for major sectors like education and health is available under EMIS, HMIS etc. But this is not available for other social and economic sectors. The per capita income at taluka level is not estimated. The DES estimated it for the year 2008-09 for the purpose of preparation of HDRs. The data on institutional deliveries, malnutrition anemia and other diseases that is available with the Health Dept. is used in the report for analysis. The data on crimes and accidents is collected from police Dept. Thus deferent sources are used to get the required data for the preparation of the DHDR. In a backward & low literacy district like Kalaburagi the data availability is very low.

The non availability of the data also is a major limitation for analysis. The data on landless households is not available. Similarly the data on BPL households is also not available. The data on Birth and death rates, per capita income, employment in organized sector is not available at taluka level.

The quality of data at taluka level is very poor. In a backward districts, like Kalaburagi There are many doubts about the available data. The data about the following issues is observed to be less reliable.

- Infaont Mortality Rate
- Child Mortality Rate
- Percentage of institutional deliveries.
- Coverage of children under various other immunization programmes (except Polio)
- Birth and Death rates.
- Dropout rates at primary and secondary level.
- Attendance in School.
- School completion ratio.
- Percentage of Children born under weight
- Percentage of Site less households.

The data for some of the indicators is available from different sources and varies across the sources. Hence, the data from primary source is largely used & other sources are used for validation.

The quality of data published in District at a Glance needs to be improved as it is the only Major source for data at taluka level. The data maintained by the departments is also less reliable. They have to make effects to improve its quality and adequacy.

ANNEXURE-6
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ANNEXURE-7

DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT- CONSULTANCY AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

The presentation of facts and issues in the form of a report is a huge task requiring high level of analytical and writing skills and capacities to present the report in a simple form that helps the common persons to understand the issues, to provide realistic and good quality report discussions and consolations were held with many people and experts in the field. Thus the report is an outcome of a team work.

The quality monitoring group was consulted at the state level and Dr. Shashidhar was a QMG member for Kalaburagi District DHDR. The meetings and consultations with him helped to present the report in a shape of the report. Further data for many indicators was provided by the Human Development Decision Planning Dept Bangalore. Dr. Madheshwaran Review and feedback helped to fillup the gaps in the report. Prof. T R Chandrashekar, Dr. G S Ganeshprasad, Prof Narayan Shastri, Prof R N Achyutha, Prof James, Dr. B P Vani offered their suggestions for data analysis and estimation of Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index, Urban Development Index food security index etc.

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Experts like Prof M Indira from Mysore University drafted the chapter on Gender and Development Prof. T R Chandrashekar, Dr. Joshi Krishna and Prof. Hemalatha contributed significantly for Kannada translation of the report.

ANNEXURE-8

WORKSHOPS AND MEETINGS FOR PREPARATION OF DHDR KALABURAGI

The Zilla Panchayat Kalaburagi organized a workshop on 24th June 2013 at Zilla Panchayat Kalaburagi at 11 AM. All the ZP Members, officers from the Departments, members from NGOs Public Representatives were invited for the workshop. The chief planning Officer welcomed the gathering. The workshop was inaugurated by Smt. Parvati Vice President, Zilla Panchayat Kalaburagi. This was followed by the presentation of the Concept paper DHDR Kalaburagi by Prof. Chaya Degaonkar.

There was a good discussion on the various issues. The participants acknowledged that they now have a clear idea about the concept of human Development and the related policy Issues. The following issues were raised to be discussed in the report.

- Smt. Pallavi Akurati CEO ZP Kalaburagi raised the issues related to health and education- the awareness about health and hygiene and malnutrition. She also showed concern about the nature of absenteeism in schools which can neither be identified as dropouts nor as child labour. They are partial child labourers and the nature and its causes need to be analysed.

- There was a discussion about the status of Jevargi taluka –consistently low in Human development as well as economic development and the basic issues in Chincholi taluka

- Issues related to livelihood – focus on problems in agriculture, low returns, high costs. Labour shortages due to MGNREGA, unemployment among youths, lack of tradable skills, status of girls education.

- Implementation of various development programmes in the district- lapses and inefficiency – guidelines.

- Problems of development of Dalits and minorities- Programmes and policies.
  Prof. Chaya Degaonkar ensured to analyse these issues in the report.

Three Taluka level workshops were organized at Sedam (24th September 2013), Kalaburagi, (3rd October 2013) and Chitapur (6th November 2013) to collect inputs from talukas. The president of Taluka Panchayat some Gram Panchayaths, peoples representatives, members of NGOs and the govt departments and members of civil society participated in these workshops. Some taluka specific issues like malnutrition, low performance of the students, livelihood and poverty were identified for analysis in the report.

The details about various District Core Committee meetings are presented in the following table.

Date	No. of participants	Decisions
24/01/2013	08	Sub-committees for different sectors formed discussion about indicators.
28/03/2013	23	Departments asked to submit details about formation of sub-committees workshop dates were discussed Issues for Small Area Studies were identified.
13/06/2013	20	Deputation of members to attend training at ATI Mysore, review of progress and District level workshop.
24/08/2013	13	Data from different depts..wascrosschecked.
27/09/2013	16	Review of progress.
08/10/2013	20	Meeting with QMG and discussion on DDI.
15/04/2014	18	Review of Draft Report.