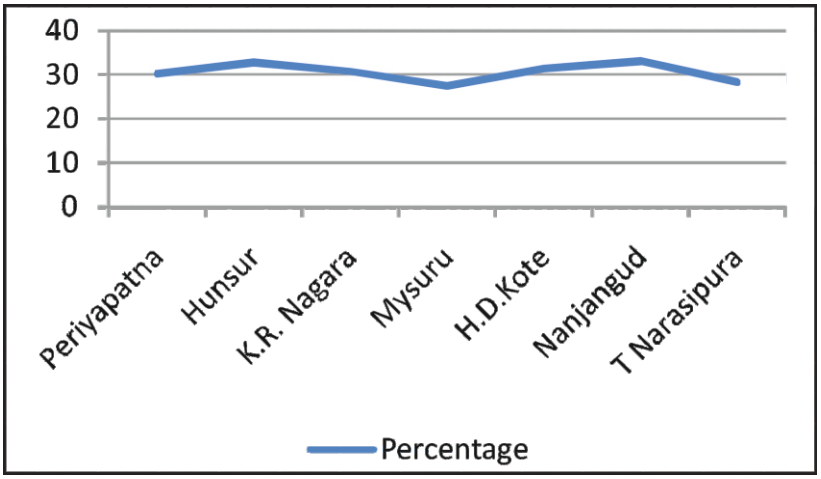
Table 5.18 Percentage of Malnourished Children 2011-12

Taluk	Percentage
Periyapatna	30.23
Hunsur	32.76
K.R. Nagara	30.69
Mysuru	27.46
H.D.Kote	31.43
Nanjangud	33.11
T Narasipura	28.29
Mysuru district	29.17

Source: HMIS, 2012-13

Figure 5.10 Percentage of Malnourished Children – 2011-12



5.15.3 Women Nutrition

The consumption of a varied and nutritious diet is crucial for the health of all people particularly for women in the reproductive age. For a balanced diet adequate quantities of protein, fat, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins are required and these are found in meat, fish, egg, milk, pulses, cereals, vegetables and fruits. NFHS-2 data on the consumption pattern among married women show that a majority consume pulses and milk/curd at least once a week. More than 90 per cent eat vegetables once a week and about 54 per cent eat fruit at least once a week. Women in urban areas consume a greater variety of food items than rural women. The consumption of all food items is relatively low among SC and ST women. It is observed that women with a high standard of living consume relatively more nutritious food.

5.16 Policy Interventions

Karnataka is the first State in the country to have announced a Comprehensive Nutrition Mission. Target groups in this mission are infants, children, adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers. Central government has launched Integrated Child Development Services in order to provide healthy food to pregnant women and children of less than 6 years of age. Nutrition Program is a state government sponsored scheme for providing nutrition food to poor, less than 6 years old children and pregnant women. Mid day meal scheme is also a scheme to converge the growing rate of under-nutrition among children.

5.17 Issues

5.17.1 Estimation of Present and Future Requirements

In general, predictions about future health requirements of individuals and population are uncertain. Estimation of future requirements is also a bit difficult task. There should be equality in access to health care services. Attention to vulnerable sections is very essential. Nutritional services should be given more importance in future.

Ours is a country where health development has been guided by the principles of state responsibility and free medical care for all. But public expenditure is not sufficient to meet the upcoming needs though private investment is significant in health care sector. Further, private service is not affordable by large number of our population.

State should play a strong directional role to achieve good health care service to all of its citizens and private sector should be engaged as an additional instrument or a partner. Public programs in rural and poor urban areas engaging indigenous practitioners and community volunteers can prevent much seasonal and communicable diseases using low cost traditional knowledge.

5.17.2 Gender sensitization of health policy

Gender sensitization refers to the modification of behaviour by raising awareness of gender equality concerns. The concept of gender sensitization is introduced with the objective to improve delivery of public

service by coordinating government ministries, independent departments and other agencies in order to achieve unity of purpose and direction in the process of integrating gender concerns. In Mysuru district also the situation reveals disparities and gaps. Addressing these issues that to in a resource poor setting is a serious challenge.





Tertiary healthcare is increasingly getting a bigger share of resources. This trend is unfortunate since investment in primary healthcare represents better value for money than spending on secondary and tertiary facilities. Primary healthcare constitutes a social priority sector as it targets rural areas and the poor who cannot afford expensive private medical care.

Though a good number of programmes have been introduced to improve the health of pregnant women and children, not many schemes are there to look after the general health of women and adolescent girls who too are facing a lot of health problems. Institutional deliveries have been improved but MMR and IMR are still alarmingly high. Government should give more importance to the health status of rural people as majority of the poor are concentrated in rural areas.

5.17.3 Private Sector and Healthcare

In recent years, private sector is involved in a very big way in the provision of health care services. But there are regional disparities in the availability of private health care facilitates. The healthcare services provided by the private and corporate sector are largely concentrated in urban areas. Despite this constraint, data (NSSO survey) show that there is greater dependency on private healthcare services rather than on government for non-hospitalized treatment (i.e. outpatient care) in both rural and urban areas. It implies that there is a dire need to improve and expand the public health care delivery system.

NFHS 2 data show that utilization of public health facilities and institutions for child delivery is highest (78.2 per cent) for women with low and middle standards of living. Utilization of private healthcare facilities by SC and ST is also very low. There cannot be a better indicator of the primacy of the state's healthcare systems as the most favored provider of healthcare for the poor.

Private sector healthcare represents a mixed scenario, with high-tech speciality hospitals coexisting with seedy clinics run by

quacks. The services available to the poor and marginal groups in private health care system may not necessarily be superior to what public healthcare offers but it has certain advantages for users. Public healthcare is often associated with lack of staff, medicines and equipment. Above all, there is chronic absenteeism among health care providers and rampant rent seeking behaviour. Private healthcare may end up sending the poor into debt, but its merit lies in being available when needed. Improved governance will certainly result in better provision and utilization of public health facilities by those for whom it is designed.

It is a known fact that there are deficiencies in the public health care system in providing health services to the people. The inability of the public health sector has forced the poor and deprived sections of the population to seek health services from the private sector. Evidence indicate that, in urban parts of the district, the private sector is providing a large volume of health services but with little or no regulation. It is assumed that collaboration with the private sector in the form of Public and Private Partnership (PPP) would improve equity, efficiency, accountability, quality and accessibility of the entire health system. Advocates of privatization argue that the public and private sectors can potentially gain from one another in the form of resources, technology, knowledge and skills, management practices and cost efficiency.

5.17.4 Poor Infrastructural Facilities

Health Infrastructure is an important indicator to understand the healthcare delivery provisions and mechanisms in a region. It also signifies the investments and priority accorded to creating the infrastructure in public and private sectors.

There is need for more allocation for maintenance of infrastructure and equipment, drugs and facilities in view of the fact that more than 60 per cent of the population seek health care in public health institutions. Especially in rural areas there is lack of both physical infrastructure and human resources. There exists shortfall of facilities and resources across all cadres in the posts. It is well known that many doctors are not willing to serve in the rural areas due to lack of facilities even if they are paid high salaries. In addition to the shortage of service providers, the system is also plagued by poor involvement and participation of those who are employed.

Streamlining and strengthening the drug storage facilities and introducing computerised inventory management, strengthening of blood bank facilities in view of the prevalence of HIV / AIDS, strengthening of laboratory facilities, better mental health particularly for prevention of suicides, health care for elderly, trauma care, bio-medical waste disposal and computerisation for effective disease surveillance, inventory management and networking can improve the functioning of the system.

5.17.5 Addressing Second Generation Issues

They include concerns relating to cost, quality, reliability, diseases related to life style, occupation, place of residence etc. Though the communicable diseases are under control,

new ones are becoming a challenge to the present world. Many non-communicable diseases are becoming a challenge to the modern health technology. Stress and strain are the causes for many leading health problems and mental illness is on the rise.

Lifestyle diseases are diseases that appear to increase in frequency as economies become more industrialized and people live longer. They include Alzheimer's disease, Arthritis, atherosclerosis, asthma, some kinds of cancer, chronic liver disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Type 2 diabetes, heart disease, metabolic syndrome, chronic renal failure, osteoporosis, stroke, depression and obesity. Certain diseases, such as diabetes and asthma appear at greater rates in young population living in the "western" way and their increased incidence is not related to age.

An occupational disease is a health problem caused by exposure to a workplace health hazard. An occupational disease is typically identified when it is shown that it is more prevalent in a given body of workers than in the general population, or in other worker populations. Reasons for occupational diseases are dust, gases, noise, toxic substance, vibration, radiation, infectious germs or viruses, extremely high or cold temperatures and extremely high or low air pressure. High health risk occupations are in mining, hairdressing, catering, healthcare, printing, metal machining, motor vehicle repair, construction etc.

The present day health problems also include obesity particularly in the urban areas as most of the work they do is not manual. This has also led to infertility in both men and women. Though the economy is vibrant and able to have many new technologies to solve many health problems, nature is challenging human race by posing new threats in many areas including health. Mysuru is a fast growing district and adjacent to Bengaluru and it is showing all the features typical to a growing region when it comes to health aspects also.

5.18 Way Forward

Following are some of the initiatives to be taken for the betterment of health care services in the district.

1. Vulnerable groups should be given more attention and their health related problems should be addressed as quickly as possible.
2. Quality of health care services in public sector must be improved.
3. All posts at PHCs and sub centers should be filled up with qualified personnel and they should be available for service at all times.
4. Diagnostic services should be assured at taluk level and better utilization of the available equipments is necessary.
5. There should be improved surgical and gynecological procedure.
6. All forms of delays should be removed to provide best possible care for patients at the earliest.
7. The health system must establish a system to detect occupational health problems at the earliest.

8. Effective management of mental disorders is necessary and awareness should be created among rural people about mental health.
9. Supplementary food supply to pregnant women must be increased. Early detection of undernutrition is required.
10. All health care personnel should be sensitized to issues related to gender inequalities.

5.19 Small Area Study

Understanding the Factors Associated with Institutional Delivery Service Utilization in D B Kuppe Village in H D Kote Taluk

5.19.1 Introduction

Appropriate delivery care is crucial for both maternal and perinatal health. Skilled attendance at delivery is a central goal of the safe motherhood and child survival programmes. Reducing maternal mortality and morbidity is a priority. In addition to professional attention, it is important that mothers' deliver their babies in an appropriate setting, where life saving equipment and hygienic conditions that can also help to reduce the risk of complications that may cause death or illness to mother and child are present.

The available data reveal that in H D Kote taluk of Mysuru district, there is under utilization of health care services. In this taluk there is concentration of ST population and it is also characterized with underdevelopment, low literacy, poor health status, regional imbalances and multiple deprivations.

5.19.2 The Context

Maternal mortality is an important health outcome indicator. Goverment is committed to reduce MMR and improve the health status of the community. But health outcomes not only depend on just provisioning, but also on utilization. It is observed that, the extent of utilization is less where there is concentration of SC, ST and backward classes. In 2012-13, D B Kuppe village in H D Taluk reported seven home deliveries. In this context this study was conducted to understand the factors associated with institutional delivery service utilization. The Three Delays Model explains three main hindrances to health care service utilization. They are the delay in deciding to seek care, the delay in reaching an adequate health care facility and the delay in receiving adequate care at that facility. The first delay may be due lack of understanding of danger signs, the absence of the decision maker from the household, the low status of the woman, socio-cultural practices, cost, previous unsatisfactory experience with the health care system and perceived low quality of care. Other delays may be due to distance from facility, lack of transportation, difficult terrain and the high cost of travel. Therefore, it is imperative to assess the relative importance of community access and socio-economic status of the household.

In order to understand all these factors this study was conducted in D B Kuppe Village in H D Kote taluk of Mysuru District. During 2012-13, there were seven home deliveries in this village. The main objective of the study is an investigation of the

determinants of place of delivery in rural areas and to understand the care seeking behaviour of pregnant women.

5.19.3 Objectives

1. To identify and understand the socio-demographic factors associated with not utilizing health facilities for delivery.
2. To identify the cultural factors that determine health care seeking behavior.
3. To understand the role of health service factors in ensuring their utilization by the community.
4. To understand the role of economic factors.

5.19.4 Methodology

The study is both descriptive and analytical in nature and has used both primary and secondary data. Secondary data have been collected from GP, PHC and records of Taluk Health Office. To collect cross sectional data, community based cross sectional survey was conducted and FGDs were held with general public and GP members to get broader picture and opionion about the utilization of health care services. Structured questionnaires were administered to 40 respondents who included health care seekers, staff of PHC and members of GP. In this study we have used both quantitative and qualitative indicators and they are as follows.

5.19.5 Quantitative indicators

a. Availability of health care services
b. Access
c. Utility
d. Awareness
e. Distance
f. Availability and cost of transportation
g. Cost of health services
h. Alternative health services

5.19.6 Qualitative indicators

a. Maternal education
b. Perception about health care services
c. Opinion of family members
d. Availability of family members during health emergency
e. Attitude of health staff
f. Quality of care
g. Waiting time
h. Socio- cultural beliefs

Sample Size

No. of Hospital	01
No. of Hospital Staff	04
No. of Respondents (Home deliveries + Institutional deliveries)	10+30
No. of GP Members	10

5.19.7 Profile of D B Kuppe

D.B.Kuppe is a Gramapanchayath in H.D.Kote taluk. It consists of 13 villages and 13 hadis. They are

Villages	Hadis
D.B.Kuppe	D.B.Kuppe hadi
Aanemala	Aanemala hadi
C.B.Kuppe	Muliyavaru hadi
Vadakanamala	Manimule hadi
Thimmanahosahalli	Thimmanahosahalli hadi
Bavali	Bavali hadi
Hosur	Hosur hadi
Golur	Golurhadi
Machchur	Machchur hadi
Hullmuttlu	Machchukere hadi
Bogapura	Bogapura hadi
Balle	Balle hadi
Netkalhundi	Sebinekolli hadi

Total population	=	6563
Total HHs	=	1320
Tribal population	=	1954
Tribal HHs	=	750
Forest area	=	14000 Hectares
No of Toilets	=	250
Length of Drainage	=	1800 Feet
Electricity	=	75% (House holds)
Ration depo	=	02
PHC	=	01
No of Schools	=	13 (1 HPS)
Anganawadis	=	13
BPL cards	=	866
APL cards	=	40
Post office	=	01

The village is located in the fringe of forest and it is in border area (Kerala). Tribes constitute 35% of total population and there are also migrants from Kerala. It is predominantly a rural socio economic system characterized with low income and literacy level. The public health system is in a poor condition in terms of building, manpower, facilities, equipments, medicines and other infrastructural facilities. During 2012-13, 7 home deliveries were reported from Hadis of this GP.

5.19.8 Findings on the basis of household survey

In order to collect the opinion of households, the study team visited 8 hadis in the GP. The opinions of the households regarding the utilization of institutional delivery service are collected and the findings on the basis of survey are as follows

1. Dominance of cultural factors and social practices.
2. Lack of proper guidance at family level.
3. Lack of awareness and information,
4. Indifferent attitude and perceptions about institutional health care services.
5. Lack of physical access and inaccessible geographical location because the reaching by the tribal population during the night hours and emergencies is a serious problem.
6. Absence of timely facilities in D B Kuppe PHC.
7. D.B.Kuppe primary health centre is very poorly equipped and does not have facilities for deliveries. It is located in a very small congested place, has one bed, two nurses, one ambulance but no driver. There is no doctor in this PHC, no facilities and equipments. Over and above this, there is no regular electricity supply.
8. The non- tribal people are using health facilities for deliveries and also other purposes. But they go to Manadawadi (Kerala) which is 15 kms away from D.B.Kuppe for these facilities.
9. Tribes reside in forest areas which are not well connected. Since D.B.Kuppe is located in the border area it is very difficult to access the telecommunication network of Karnataka. The range of the existing tower is very low.
10. A NGO is providing the necessary medical facilities to tribal population. They have a hospital at Sargur which is 50 kms away from D.B.Kuppe. They have an ambulance, staff and they provide emergency medical services to the tribes.
11. The tribes have very rigid attitude regarding institutional health facilities. By and large they depend on traditional healers and resort to self medication. They believe in home deliveries.

12. It is extremely difficult to get their opinion regarding institutional deliveries. Majority of the girls get married at a very young age of 12-14 years and have more than 4 children.
13. There are no cases of infant death and maternal death, but women are suffering from severe anemia and children are malnourished.
14. Male members are indifferent towards the health needs of women.
15. Most of them do not reside at one place, keep on migrating from one place to another place (within the forest).

5.19.9 Observations Based on FGD

In order to get collective opinion and broader picture of the issue, the study team conducted focused group discussion with tribes, GP members and PHC staff. Based on the discussion, the following observations have been made. The under utilization of institutional delivery services are due to

- Lack of community access and geographical access.
- Poor economic conditions and rigid social attitude.
- Illiteracy, ignorance, lack of awareness and motivation.
- Cannot afford the cost and expenditure.
- Non-availability of facilities and professional attendants in health centers.
- Poor quality, unreliable and inadequate services.
- Reluctance to use institutional services.
- Poor ANC coverage and Counseling.

5.19.10 Policy Suggestions

1. Upgrading and improving D.B.Kuppe PHC is absolutely necessary. If facilities for institutional deliveries are available at their place, tribal people are willing to utilize the facility. Services should be available on 24X7 basis.
2. Ambulance should be made functional and people should be encouraged to utilize the facility.
3. Barriers to physical access can be over come through technology (communication network, help lines).
4. More health assistants (from the region and who are familiar with the tribes) and lady health visitors should be appointed and should be trained for the purpose. Promoting ANC checkups and associated counseling for educating mothers seems to have significant impact on the care seeking behavior.
5. It is necessary to conduct camps, awareness programmes, orientation program to bring attitudinal changes and to create awareness.
6. Constraints in the form of cost of transportation, cost of health services,

loss of time etc., should be addressed.

7. Grama panchayat should be encouraged to improve the public health system and hospital administration on a priority basis.
8. It is also necessary to improve their socio economic conditions through contextualized micro initiatives.

5.19.11 Conclusion

The study conducted to understand the micro determinants of institutional delivery service utilization has revealed that mere provisioning of services will not improve health outcome indicators. The community should be encouraged and educated to utilize the services. Further, much has to be done to improve the availability and functionality of public health care system. Adequate staff, facilities and equipments should be made available for the operationalisation of the system. At the same time in order to reach out to meet the requirements of people particularly tribes, government has to think of involving NGOs, CSOs and other civic groups. It is also imperative to concretize new partnerships to ensure the better functioning and better utilization of institutional health care services.

Chapter - 6
INCOME, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT








6.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the economy of Mysuru District. Income, employment, standard of living and poverty are all integral aspects of the economy of any region. The levels of income and standard of living in a region depend upon several factors, the important of them being land and other natural resources, the quantity and quality of work force and employment opportunities. The availability of entrepreneurial talent and financial resources in the region determine the extent to which the natural and human resources are put to use productively.

6.1.1 Economy of Mysuru District – An Overview

With a geographical area of 6854 sq km, a population of about 3 million, and an average rainfall of 785 mm, the district's economy depends mainly on agriculture particularly the rivers *Kaveri* and *Kabini* provide irrigation in parts of the district. Some of the important crops grown here are cotton, grams, groundnut, jowar, maize, ragi, rice, sugarcane, sunflower and tur. Horticulture contributes significantly to the economy and in recent times the palm oil production in H D Kote Taluk is gaining importance.

6.1.2 Industries

Mysuru has traditionally been home to industries such as weaving, sandalwood carving, bronze work and the production of lime and salt. The planned industrial growth of the city and the state was first envisaged at the *Mysuru Economic Conference* in 1911. This led to the establishment of industries such as the Mysuru Sandalwood Oil Factory in 1917 and the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills in 1920. In a survey conducted in 2001 by Business Today, Mysuru was ranked the fifth-best city in India in which to conduct non-agricultural business.

Industries in Mysuru district are mainly concentrated around the cities of Mysuru and Nanjangud. Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) has established two industrial estates at Mysuru and Nanjangud and established six industrial areas in Mysuru district to encourage Industrial Development of the district. These are located at Belagola, Belawadi, Hebbal (Electronic City) and Hootagalli of Mysuru Industrial estate and the industrial areas of Nanjangud and Thandavapura of Nanjangud industrial estate.

Some of the major industries located near Mysuru city are:

- Vikrant Tyres Ltd. - Manufacturer of tyres
- Automotive Axles Ltd. - Manufacturer of axles
- Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML) - Manufacturer of heavy machinery
- Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation (KSIC) - Manufacturer of silk garments
- TVS Ltd. - Manufacturer of motor vehicles and parts (Near Nanjangud, Mysuru Taluk)
- Larsen and Tubro Limited (Manufacturer of medical equipments and Electronic meters)

Silk Filature at T. Narasipur is a raw silk manufacturing unit. The unit manufactures raw silk yarn and transfers it to its own silk weaving

factory located in Mysuru. Approximately 1000 Kilograms of cocoons are purchased daily from Government regulated market.

Nanjangud: Nanjangud is a home to many industries which are mainly located in the Nanjangud Industrial Area which is spread across 532 acres (2.15 km^2). There are 36 major industries, 12 medium industries and 35 small-scale units at Nanjangud. According to the available estimates, Nanjangud is the second highest tax-paying (sales tax of over Rs 400 crore a year) taluk in the State after Bengaluru. Some of the major industries located in Nanjangud are VKC Sandals (India) Private Limited, Nestle India Ltd, Ray Hans Technologies, AT&S India Pvt Ltd., TVS Motor Company etc.

IT Industry: Mysuru is proving to be the next IT hub in Karnataka after the phenomenal success of Bengaluru. The Government of India has recognised Mysuru as number one among the 20 Tier-II cities in India for the promotion of the IT industry. Currently, all the IT related industries are concentrated around Mysuru city. The Software Technology Park (STP) in Mysuru was inaugurated in 1998. As on August 2006, there were 42 companies registered with the STP. The city contributed Rs. 1363 crore to Karnataka's IT exports in the financial year 2009–2010. Infosys has established one of its major technical training centres in Mysuru and Wipro has established its Global Service Management Centre (GSMC) here. Some of the major IT companies located here are,

- Wipro Infotech
- WeP Peripherals Ltd (earlier known as Wipro ePeripherals Ltd).
- Infosys Technologies
- Software Paradigms (India)
- Larsen and Toubro Infotech (L & T)
- Comat Technologies
- Theorem India Pvt. Ltd
- Excelsoft Technologies
- Kaveri Technology Solutions

6.1.3 Tourism

Tourism is a major industry in Mysuru district. The Royal City of Mysuru is among the most visited tourist cities in India. The city attracted about 3.15 million tourists in 2010. Mysuru Palace is the star attraction of the City, known as the city of palaces. The other important places are, Chamundi Hill located 12km from the city; Mysuru Zoo, home to about 1500 animals; wonderful Brindavan Gardens located just a level below the Krishna Raja Sagar Reservoir; Somanathapur situated 35km from Mysuru, with exquisitely carved, star-shaped temple of Hoysala architecture; Jaganmohana Palace, now housing a famous museum with many rare artefacts and original paintings, massive Nanjundeshwara Temple at Najanagud, about 25 kms from Mysuru and Lalith Mahal Palace, now housing a five-star hotel, which is noted for its visual grandeur in white colour, visible even from a great distance!

6.1.4 Evolution of Income as an Indicator of Development

Income is the remuneration earned in cash or kind by an individual or household. Income represents production in the economy and hence it confers on the individual the command or purchasing power over goods

and services. It was **Prof. Arthur Cecil Pigou**, a famous British Economist who first used the concept of income to measure the economic welfare of people. Accordingly the concepts such as GNP, GDP and per capita income came into use. Income continues to be an important conventional indicator of development although development specialists of late find flaws in it as sole indicator of human prosperity.

Differences in the concepts and techniques used in the measurement of income add to the problems in using income as the sole indicator of development. Several refinements were attempted to purge the flaws. Accordingly, from time to time, economists have come up with new concepts such as MEW (Measure of Economic Welfare) coined by **Prof. P.A. Samuelson** and NEW (Net Economic Welfare) coined by **Prof. James Tobin** and **Philip Nordhaus.**

A further attempt is made by UN Organization such as the UNEP (UN Environment Program) to correct the flaws in the conventional measurement of income which does not deduct the depreciation of natural resources that takes place every year while producing the GNP. In this context, the concept of ***green GNP*** has come into vogue. ***Green GNP*** is the conventionally computed GNP *minus* the depletion of the natural capital stock occurring in that year. Since the depletion of the natural capital stock every year jeopardizes the prospects for future growth, the *green GNP* concept marks the emergence of what is called ***green accounting*** in the national income analysis. The Scandinavian countries have already started *green GNP* accounting as part of their regular national income accounting exercise.

The World Bank introduced the concept of purchasing power parity (PPP) to take into account the differences in the prices of goods and services across the countries. Income adjusted for PPP is a better indicator of the development differences among countries. An altogether new approach to measuring the quality of human life was first made by **Morris D. Morris** of the Overseas Development Council (ODC), a private non-profit organization in the USA. Morris introduced the concept of physical quality of life index (PQLI), which became a precursor to the now famous concept of human development index (HDI) developed by the UNDP. The differences between the PQLI and HDI are that the former had used only three indicators namely the life expectancy at birth, adult literacy rate and infant mortality rate, entirely disregarding income as a requirement for improving the quality of human life. But the HDI concept has incorporated income adjusted for purchasing power parity (PPP) as a component.

Thus, irrespective of the way it is computed and the components included, income continues to be reckoned with as an important indicator of human development. Income can be regarded as a 'catch-all' variable in that it provides the purchasing power to an individual or household. Since human development is conventionally defined as nothing but enlarging human choices and capabilities, income is the means to enhance these choices and capabilities. And hence income continues to be a crucial parameter in computing human development indices.

Poverty is measured in two ways. The first one uses income as the sole indicator, and hence is called the income poverty measure (IPM). This is the conventional measure of poverty, according to which a person becomes poor if he/she fails to earn an income required to buy the essential things in life. In India the Planning Commission's concept of ***poverty line*** is based on income as the sole criterion for measuring poverty.

The other measure is the capability poverty measure (CPM) popularized by the UNDP. It takes into account the human capabilities- capability to live longer and with good health, capability to be knowledgeable and the capability to buy goods and services including food, shelter and clothing. But all these capabilities (or lack of them, which is otherwise called deprivation) are directly or indirectly determined by the income of the person in question. Hence, the so-called capability measure of poverty is just the other side of the same coin, the income measure. Income creates possibilities for capacity enhancement.

Income estimates help in measuring the growth in the economy, building the Human Development Indices, in assessing the relative contribution of different sectors of the economy to the income of the State/District/ Taluk and in understanding the nature and extent of inter-sectoral and inter-regional imbalances in the economy.

6.1.5 Estimation of Income

In India the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) is the chief government agency that estimates and publishes the national income data every year. Its national income estimates cover all the conventional concepts of income such as the GNP, NNP, GDP, GNP at market prices, GNP at factor cost, GNP at current prices, GNP at constant prices, per capita income, etc., and also the other related aspects such as consumption, saving, capital formation, sector-wise distribution of income, etc. Late **Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao** did a monumental work in improving the national income accounting methods for India, which enabled the CSO to refine its techniques in estimating national income and its components in the country.

However, all these estimates of the CSO are available only at the National and State levels. The CSO's estimates do not get down to the district and taluka levels. In this regard Karnataka has been a pioneer State in starting district-level estimates of income as early as in 1960-61. Since then, the district estimates used to be made at an interval of ten years till 1990-91, but thereafter estimates are being made every year. The district domestic product (DDP) estimates are, however, derived from the State-level GDP estimates. The State Directorate of Economics and Statistics which collects and publishes these data, has so far not made systematic attempts to estimate the GDP at the grassroots levels. The Report has attempted to estimate the GDP for Mysuru district at the taluk-level using the data gathered from the official records of the Mysuru District Office of the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Continuous time series data on GDP at the taluk-level are not available for longer periods to examine the trends in taluk-level income. However, the annual compound growth rates

were computed by using the data available for five years 2004-05 and 2008-09.

6.2 District and Taluk Income

For estimating the taluk-level GDP (called TDP), identical conventional classifications are adopted by the CSO and the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Accordingly the taluk economy is classified into three sectors namely 1) primary, 2) secondary and 3) tertiary sectors. The primary sector covers agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying. The secondary sector includes both registered and unregistered manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply. The tertiary or service sector comprises transport, communication, trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, real estates, ownership of dwellings and business services, public administration and other services.

A serious lacuna with respect to the tertiary-sector data at the district and taluk levels is lack of separate data on income generated from the service sub-sectors like education and health. The income from these sub-sectors is clubbed perhaps with either 'Business Services' sub-sector or 'Other Services' sub-sector. Separate data on education and health sub-sectors are of vital importance for the purpose of meaningful planning for human development.

6.2.1 Growth of Mysuru District's Economy

The growth of the Indian economy is measured in terms of the GDP at constant prices. Similarly the growth of Karnataka's economy is measured in terms of the State's Domestic Product (SDP) at constant prices. Accordingly, we can measure the growth of the economy of Mysuru district and the taluks thereof, in terms of the district domestic product (DDP) and taluk domestic product (TDP) respectively at constant prices. Comparable taluk-level data were available only for a short period of five recent years, i.e., from 2004-05 to 2008-09.

The compound growth rate of Mysuru district DDP during 2004-05 and 2008-09 was 9.28% per annum which was slightly less than the state average of 9.81%. The district's tertiary sector grew at 11.67%, the primary sector including agriculture and animal husbandry recorded very low growth rate of 1.75% and manufacturing sector grew at 9.89 per cent (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 Sector-wise Growth of DDP in Mysuru District vis-à-vis Growth of SDP in Karnataka (2004-05 to 2008-09)

Particulars	DDP (In lakh Rs.) 2004-05	DDP (In lakh Rs.) 2008-09	ACGR* (%)
Primary Sector	144444	154848	1.75
Secondary Sector	200252	291971	9.89
Tertiary Sector	346699	539084	11.67
Mysuru District Total	691395	985903	9.28
State Total	16632548	24185153	9.81

**ACGR = Annual Compound Growth Rate*
Source: Govt of Karnataka, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru

Table 6.2 Taluk-wise Economic Growth Rates in Mysuru District from 2004-05 to 2008-09.

Taluk	TDP in 2004-05 (In lakh Rs.)	DDP in 2008-09 (In lakh Rs.)	ACGR (%)
H.D. Kote	60037	66910	2.75
Hunsur	73362	87610	4.54
K.R.Nagara	50873	63604	5.74
Mysuru	298259	512483	14.49
Nanjangud	95038	113403	4.52
Periyapatna	44991	52089	3.73
T.Narasipura	68835	89804	6.87
District Total	691395	985903	9.28
State Total	16632548	24185153	9.81

Note: ACGR = Annual Compound Growth Rate
Source: Govt of Karnataka, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru

6.2.2 Trends in Taluk-wise Economic Growth Rates

Taluk-wise analysis of the TDP growth rate revealed that only one taluk namely Mysuru taluk recorded very high rate of growth (14.49%) while the TDP growth rates in all other taluks were much below the district average. H.D. Kote taluk recorded the lowest rate of growth (2.75%) during the period under reference (Table 6.2).

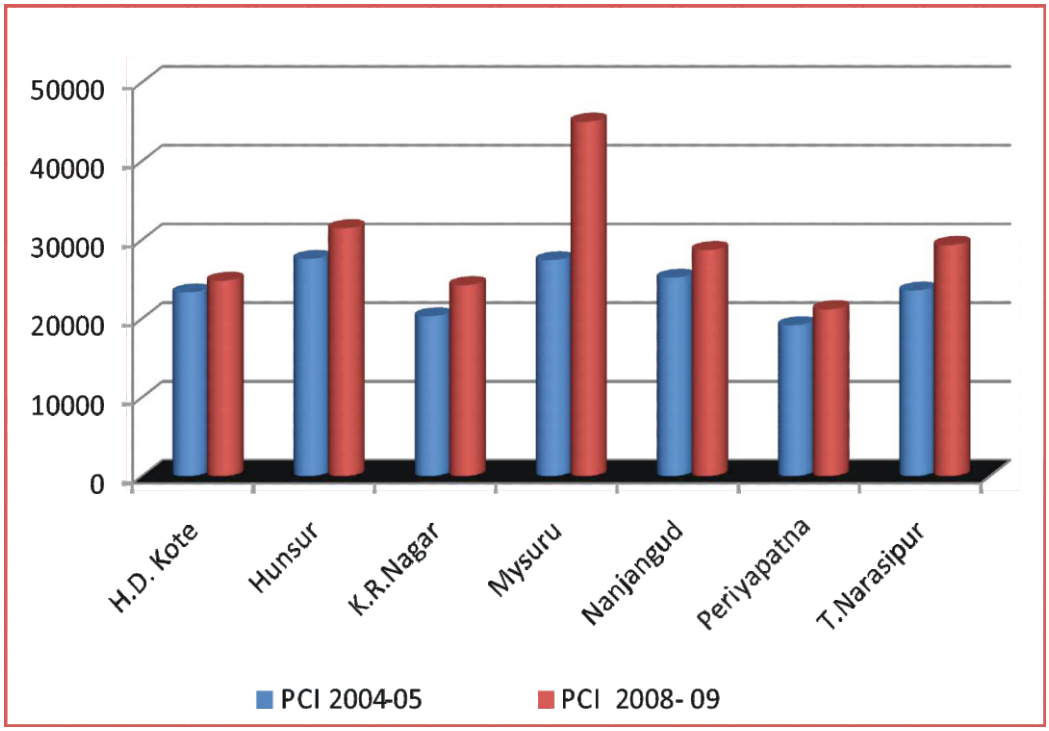
Even with regard to the growth of per capita income (PCI), Mysuru district lagged behind the state. The district's PCI growth rate was 8.03% as against the States PCI growth rate of 8.56%. H.D.Kote taluk experienced the lowest PCI growth rate of 1.57% while Mysuru taluk recorded the highest (13.18%) PCI growth rate (Table 6.3 and Figure 6.1).

Table 6.3 Growth of per capita income in Mysuru district vis-a-vis Karnataka State at 2004-05 prices

Taluk	PCI in Rs.(2004-05)	PCI in Rs.(2004-05)	ACGR (%)
H.D. Kote	23319	24823	1.57
Hunsur	27598	31479	3.34
K.R.Nagar	20316	24260	4.54
Mysuru	27435	45024	13.18
Nanjangud	25202	28723	3.32
Periyapatna	19165	21192	2.55
T.Narasipura	23567	29366	5.65
District Total	25007	34059	8.03
State Total	30062	41751	8.56

Note: ACGR = Annual Compound Growth Rate
Source: Govt of Karnataka, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru

Figure 6.1 Growth of per capita income in Mysuru district vis-a-vis Karnataka State at



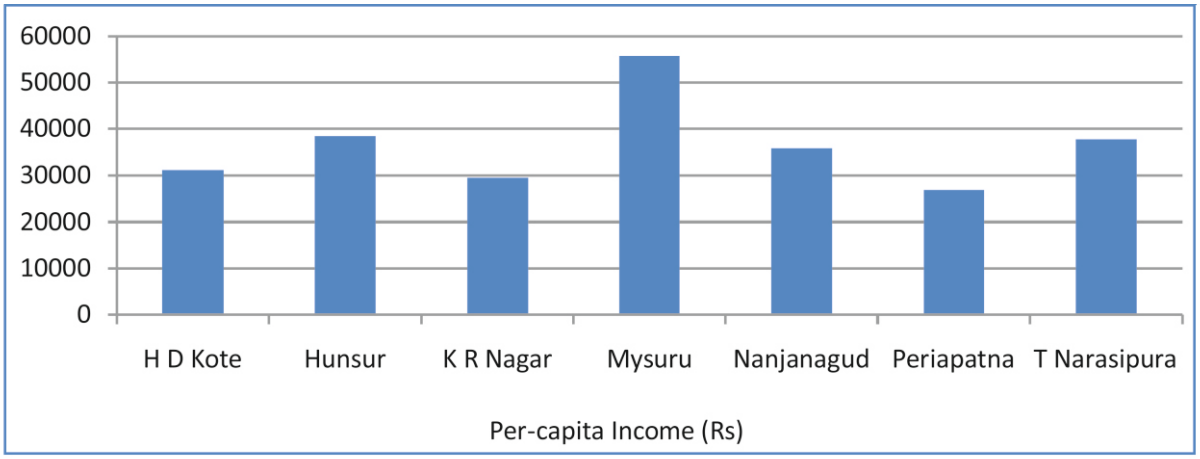
The PCI of Mysuru District at current prices in 2009-10 was Rs 42,382, as against the State average of Rs 55,000. Taluk-wise, Mysuru taluk had the highest PCI of Rs 55,802 while Periyapatna had the lowest PCI of Rs 26,891. The high PCI in Mysuru taluk is understandably due to high urban incomes in the Mysuru city of the taluk (Table 6.4 and Figure 6.2).

Table 6.4 Per-capita Income in Mysuru District for the year 2009-10 at current prices

Taluk	Per-capita Income (Rs)
H D Kote	31199
Hunsur	38445
K R Nagara	29499
Mysuru	55802
Nanjanagud	35827
Periyapatna	26891
T Narasipura	37830
District average	42382
State Average	55000

Source: Govt of Karnataka, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru

Figure 6.2 Per-capita Income in Mysuru District for the year 2009-10 at current prices



6.2.3 Trends in Sectoral Distribution of Income

As a region's economy grows over time, there would be changes in the sectoral composition of income in such a way that while the percentage of income generated by the primary sector including the agricultural sub-sector declines, the percentage of income generated by the secondary and tertiary sectors rises. Interestingly Mysuru District presents a contrast to this general trend (Tables 6.5, 6.6, 6.7, 6.8), although the district in general and many taluks in particular continue to have much lower level of per capita income than the State and national averages. The secondary and tertiary sector accounted for 30.64% and 54.23% respectively of the DDP.

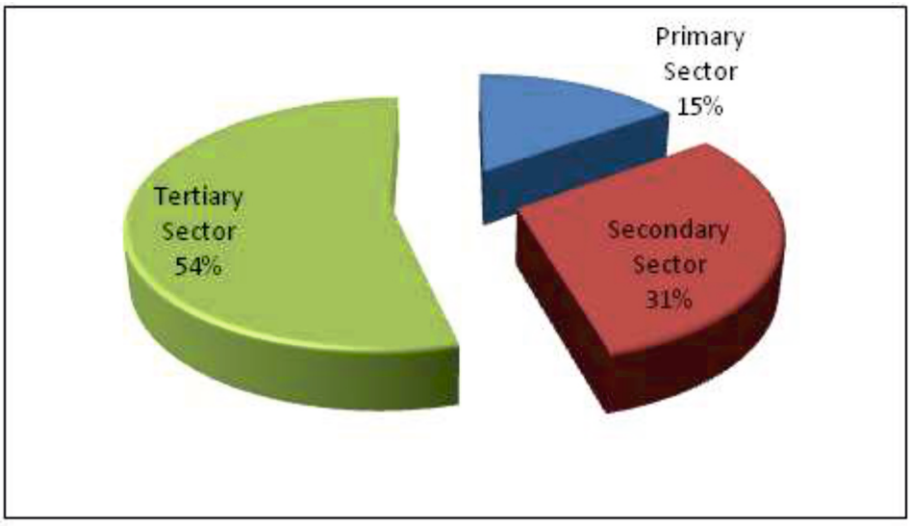
Taluk-wise analysis of sectoral composition of DDP reveals that in Mysuru taluk the tertiary sector accounted for as high as 65.79 % of the taluk's TDP, while the taluk's primary sector accounted for barely 3.25%. The high share of the service sector in Mysuru taluk is obviously due to rapid development of the software and tourism sub-sectors of the tertiary sector in Mysuru city. It may be mentioned here that as tier-II software city in the State, Mysuru city has made major strides in the past decade and a half. The primary sector including agriculture continues to have higher share in the TDP in the taluks of Periyapatna (42.45%), H. D. Kote (38.52%), Hunsur (29.05%), and K. R. Nagar (28.24%). The secondary sector accounts for a very high percentage (44.19%) of the TDP in T. Narasipur taluk (thanks to silk industry), followed by 35.07% in Nanjangud taluk and 30.96% in Mysuru taluk (Table 6.5 and figure 6.3).

Table 6.5 Taluk-wise Sectoral Distribution of TDP in Mysuru District in 2009-10 at Current Prices– Aggregates for all sectors (in Lakh Rs. & %)

Taluk	Primary Sector	Secondary Sector	Tertiary Sector	Total TDP
H.D. Kote	32398 (38.52)	20094 (23.89)	31605 (37.58)	84097 (100)
Hunsur	31088 (29.05)	28376 6.52)	47535 (44.43)	106999(100)
K.R.Nagara	21840 (28.24)	20440 (26.43)	35060 (45.33)	77340(100)
Mysuru	20624 (3.25)	196659 (30.96)	417883 (65.79)	635166(100)
Nanjangud	29771 (21.05)	49608 (35.07)	62073 (43.88)	141452(100)
Periyapatna	28059 (42.45)	9636 (14.58)	28402 (42.97)	66097(100)
T.Narasipur	21794 (18.84)	51117 (44.19)	42775 (36.98)	115686(100)
Total	185573 (15.13)	375930 (30.64)	665333 (54.23)	1226836(100)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the row-wise totals
Source: Govt of Karnataka, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru

Figure 6.3 Sectoral Distribution of TDP in Mysuru District in 2009-10 at Current Prices– Aggregates for all sectors



The sub-sector wise looks at the composition of DDP and TDP reveal certain interesting situations. Within the primary sector agriculture represents the bulk (83.2%) of the DDP emerging from the district's primary sector. Agriculture sub-sector including animal husbandry in Hunsur taluk has the highest share (87.27%) of the Primary Sector TDP. An interesting feature of the Sub-sectoral distribution relating to forestry and logging is that, this sub-sector's share in the primary sector is highest (27.22%) in Mysuru taluk.

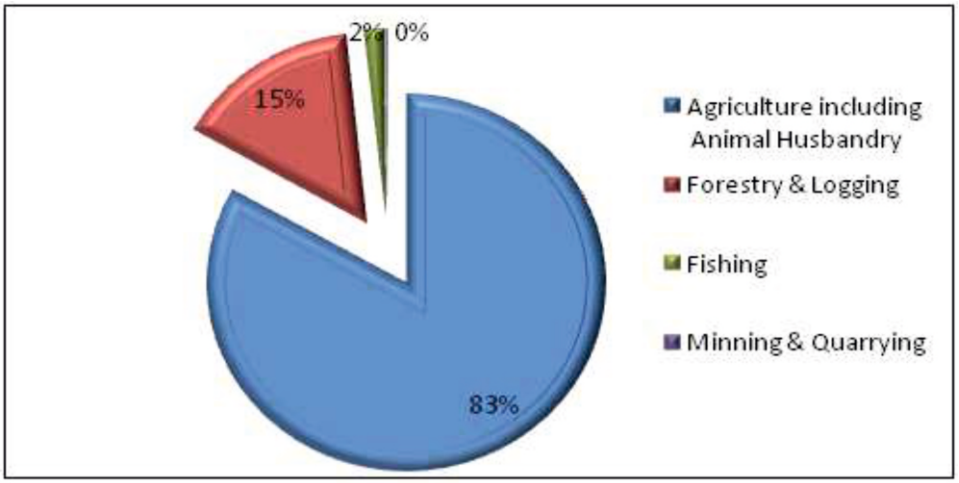
This is perhaps due to the concentration of the saw-mills abound in the suburbs of Mysuru city in view of the rapidly expanding construction activity in the urban sprawling and hence the raising demand for wood. The fishing, mining and quarrying sub-sectors have negligible share each in the Primary-Sector TDP of all the taluks in this district (Table 6.5 and Figure 6.3).

Table 6.6 Taluk-wise Sectoral Distribution of TDP in 2009-10 at Current Prices in Mysuru District – Primary Sector (in Lakh Rs. & %)

Taluk	Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	Forestry & Logging	Fishing	Mining &Quarrying	Total
H.D. Kote	25701 (79.33)	6278 (19.38)	418 (1.29)	1(0)	32398 (100)
Hunsur	27131 (87.27)	3256 (10.47)	701 (2.25)	0 (0)	31088 (100)
K.R.Nagara	18947 (86.75)	2338 (10.71)	549 (2.51)	6 (0.03)	21840 (100)
Mysuru	14595 (70.77)	5609 (27.20)	326 (1.58)	94 (0.46)	20624 (100)
Nanjangud	25660 (86.19)	3818 (12.82)	191 (0.64)	103 (0.35)	29771 (100)
Periyapatna	23700 (84.46)	4022 (14.33)	323 (1.15)	14 (0.05)	28059 (100)
T.Narasipura	18665 (85.64)	2742 (12.58)	386 (1.77)	1 (0)	21794 (100)
Total	154399 (83.20)	28063 (15.12)	2894 (1.56)	218 (0.12)	185573 (100)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the row-wise totals
Source: Govt of Karnataka, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru

Figure 6.4 Sectoral Distribution of TDP in 2009-10 at Current Prices in Mysuru District – Primary Sector



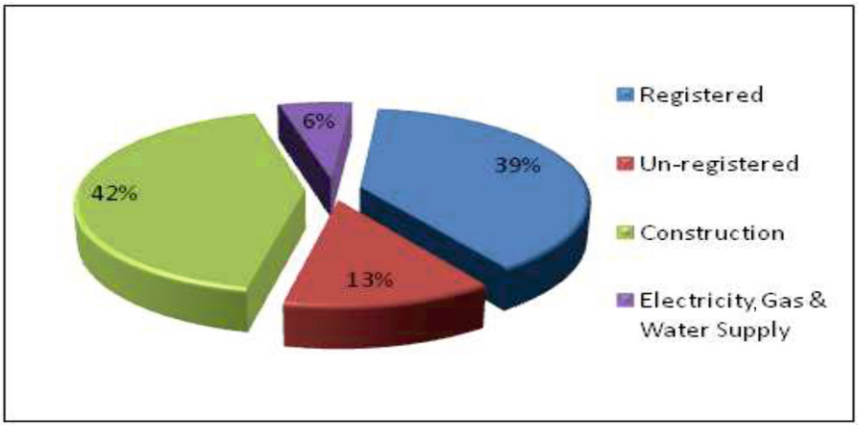
Manufacturing and construction sub-sectors account for the bulk of the secondary sector in the district with 51.74% and 42.37% shares respectively. Taluk-wise analysis of the secondary sector's TDP reveals that the Manufacturing Sector in Nanjangud and Mysuru taluks has major shares with 82.92% and 66.12% respectively of the Secondary-Sector TDP (Table 6.2.7). On the Contrary, the construction sub-sector is dominant within in the Secondary Sector of T. Narasipura, H.D.Kote, Hunsur and K.R. Nagar taluks, with 92.25%, 80.30%, 68.87% and 68.13% shares respectively in the secondary-sector TDP (Table 6.7 and Figure 6.5).

Table 6.7 Taluk-wise Sectoral Distribution of TDP in Mysuru District in 2009-10 at Current Prices – Secondary Sector (in Lakh Rs. & %)

Taluk	Manufacturing		Construction	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	Total
	Registered	Un-registered			
H.D. Kote	535 (2.66)	2012 (10.01)	16136 (80.30)	1411 (7.02)	20094 (100)
Hunsur	4335 (15.28)	2868 (10.11)	19543 (68.87)	1630 (5.74)	28376 (100)
K.R.Nagara	3094 (15.14)	2830 (13.85)	13925 (68.13)	591 (2.89)	20440 (100)
Mysuru	99191 (50.44)	31619 (16.08)	53667 (27.29)	12182 (6.19)	196659 (100)
Nanjangud	36717 (74.01)	4420 (8.91)	5917 (11.93)	2554 (5.15)	49608 (100)
Periyapatna	1900 19.72)	2593 (26.91)	2928 (30.39)	2215 (22.99)	9636 (100)
T.Narasipura	0 (0)	2369 (4.63)	47153 (92.25)	1594 (3.12)	51117 (100)
District Total	145772 (38.78)	48711 (12.96)	159269 (42.37)	22177 (5.90)	375930 (100)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the row-wise totals
Source: Govt of Karnataka, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru

Figure 6.5 Sectoral Distribution of TDP in Mysuru District in 2009-10 at Current Prices – Secondary Sector



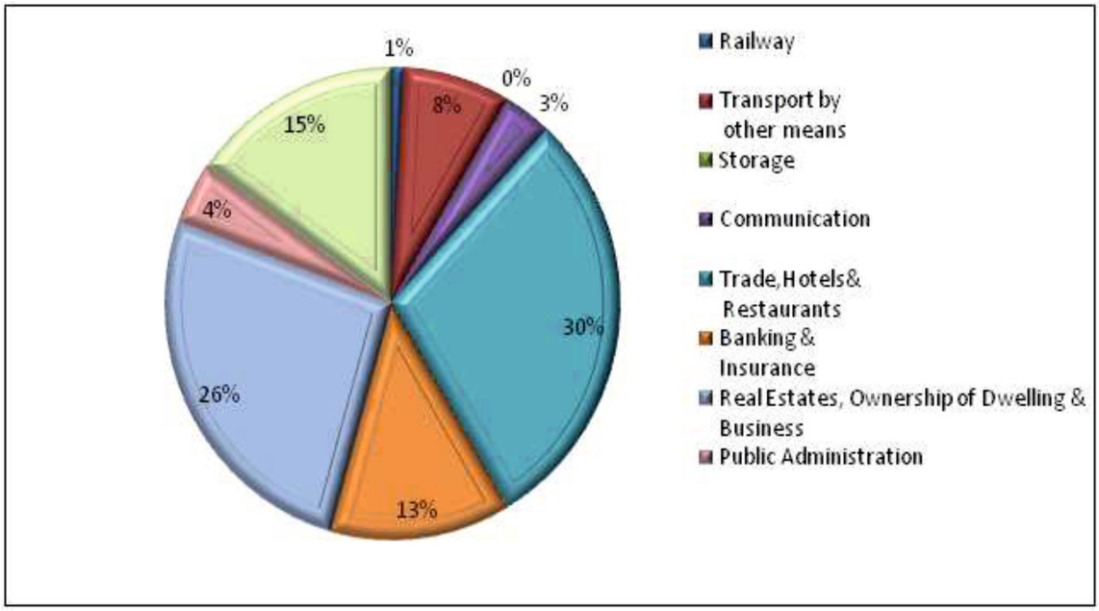
Within the Tertiary Sector, Trade and Hotels as well as Real Estate and Business Services sub-sectors have major shares (29.57% and 26.21% respectively, wide table 6.8). Taluk-wise analysis of the Sub-sectoral composition of the Tertiary Sector's TDP reveals that Trade and Hotels sub-sector has a dominant share in Mysuru and T. Narasipura taluks with 38.58% and 20.57% respectively. Real Estate and Business Services sub-sector has major share of the Service sector TDP in the all the taluks of Mysuru district except Mysuru taluk (Table 6.8 and Figure 6.6).

Table 6.8 Taluk-wise Sectoral Distribution of GTDP in 2009-10 at Current Prices in Mysuru District – Tertiary Sector (in Lakh Rs & %)

Taluk	Rail ways	Trans port by other means	Sto rage	Commu nication	trade Hotel and Restau rants	Banking and Insu rance	Real estates, ownership & business services	Public Admini stration	Other services	Tertiary Sector Total
H.D. Kote	0 (0)	1397 (4.42)	0 (0)	977 (3.09)	3110 (9.84)	2241 (7.09)	12603 (39.88)	1527 (4.83)	9750 (30.85)	31605
Hunsur	0 (0)	2573 (5.41)	12 (0.03)	1502 (3.16)	3634 (7.64)	6619 (13.92)	21123 (44.44)	1558 (3.28)	10514 (22.12)	47535
K.R.Nagara	1651 (4.71)	1614 (4.6)	36 (0.10)	1364 (3.89)	2933 (8.37)	3783 (10.79)	13614 (38.83)	1192 (3.4)	8873 (25.31)	35060
Mysuru	2829 (0.68)	39904 (9.55)	191 (0.05)	14163 (3.39)	161210 (38.58)	63102 (15.10)	76689 (18.35)	19901 (4.76)	39894 (9.55)	417883
Nanjangud	1179 (1.90)	1929 (3.11)	23 (0.04)	1987 (3.20)	13847 (22.31)	4192 (6.75)	22943 (36.96)	1815 (6.39)	14158 (22.81)	62073
Periyapatna	0 (0)	1390 (4.89)	6 (0.02)	807 (2.84)	3186 (11.22)	3282 (11.56)	11639 (40.98)	838 (2.95)	7254 (25.54)	28402
T.Narasipura	0 (0)	1725 (4.03)	21 (0.05)	1907 (4.46)	8797 (20.57)	2764 (6.46)	15743 (36.8)	1921 (4.49)	9897 (23.14)	42775
District Total	5659 (0.85)	50532 (7.59)	289 (0.04)	22707 (3.41)	196717 (29.57)	85983 (12.92)	174354 (26.21)	28752 (4.32)	100340 (15.08)	665333

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the row-wise totals
Source: Govt of Karnataka, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bengaluru

Figure 6.6: Sectoral Distribution of GTDP in 2009-10 at Current Prices in Mysuru District – Tertiary Sector



6.3 Agriculture: Cropping Pattern, Irrigation and Livestock

Agriculture and allied activities continue to be the backbone of economies of many taluks in Mysuru district. This Section presents the scope and significance of this sector.

6.3.1 Land Use Pattern

The district's net sown area (NSA) accounts for 49.36 % of the total geographical area of about 6.76 lakh hectares. Forest area occupies 9.29%, while land not available for cultivation forms 17.78%. Cultivable waste and fallow land together account for almost a quarter (23. 57%) of the geographical area. Taluk-wise analysis of the land use pattern reveals wide inter-taluk differences. T. Narasipur taluk's NSA accounts for the highest percentage of the taluk's geographical area, while Mysuru taluk has the lowest share. This is obvious in view of the fact that land used for non-agricultural purposes in the sprawling urban area of Mysuru city forms over a quarter of the geographical area of Mysuru taluk. Periyapatna and H.D. Kote taluks have high percentages of their geographical area under forest cover (17.82 % and 17.01% respectively, vide Table 6.9).

Table 6.9 Land Use Pattern in Mysuru District in 2011-12 (in Hectares)

Taluk	Geographical Area	Forest	Land not available for cultivation	Other Uncultivated land	Fallow land	Net area sown
H.D. Kote	194138	33031 (17.01)	37370 (19.25)	45251 (23.31)	13959 (7.19)	64527 (33.24)
Hunsur	98194	7786 (7.93)	19761 (20.12)	3350 (3.41)	9189 (9.36)	58108 (59.18)
K.R.Nagara	61976	166 (0.27)	12446 (20.08)	2719 (4.39)	10272 (16.57)	36373 (58.69)
Mysuru	81740	3216 (3.93)	20610 (25.21)	4335 (5.30)	23160 (28.33)	30419 (37.21)
Nanjangud	98541	3688 (3.74)	15257 (15.48)	5484 (5.57)	11190 (11.36)	62922 (63.85)
Periyapatna	83121	14810 (17.82)	8525 (10.26)	10152 (12.21)	5913 (7.11)	43721 (52.60)
T.Narasipura	58672	154 (0.26)	6258 (10.67)	2795 (4.76)	11660 (19.87)	37805 (64.43)
District Total	676382	62851 (9.29)	120227 (17.78)	74086 (10.95)	85343 (12.62)	333875 (49.36)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the row-wise totals
Source: District At a Glance: Mysuru (2012-13)

Table: 6.10: Percentage of degraded area to TGA in Mysuru District

Taluk	Percentage of area degraded (cultivable waste) to Total Geographical Area
Periyapatna	1.33
Hunsur	1.17
K.R. Nagara	0.56
Mysuru	2.69
H.D. Kote	7.13
Nanjangud	2.11
T Narasipura	1.15
District Average	2.31

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

The degraded area (cultivable waste) forms relatively a small percentage (3.1%) of the total geographical area of the district. However, the degraded area is quite a large part (7.13%) in H.D. Kote taluk while it is negligible in K.R. Nagar taluk (0.56%, vide Table 6.10).

6.3.2 Cropping Intensity

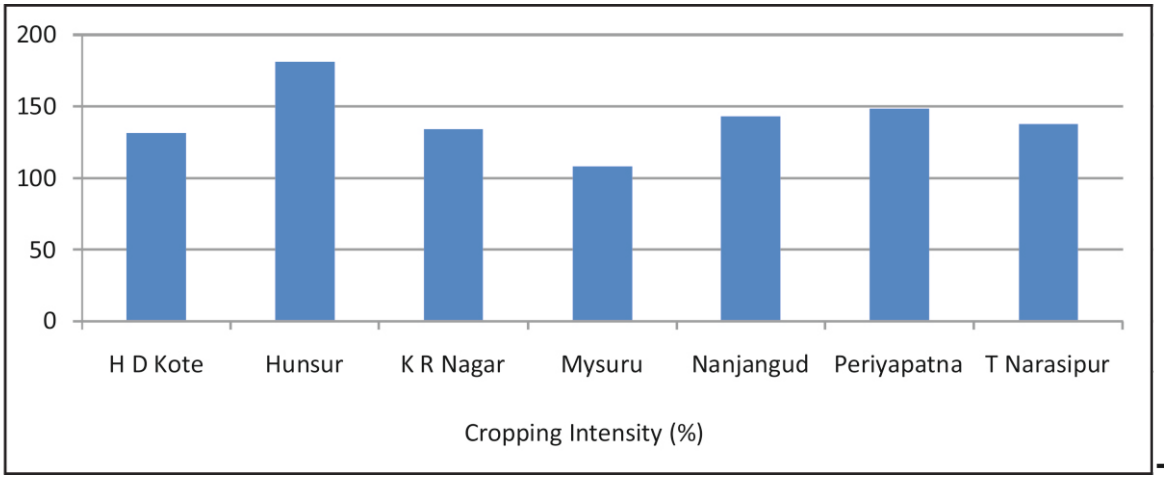
Cropping Intensity is the percentage of the gross cropped area (GCA) to the net sown area (NSA). Gross cropped area is computed by reckoning the area in which more than one crop is grown in a year. Table 6.11and figure 6.7 show the cropping intensity in Mysuru District in the crop year 2012-13. The cropping intensity for the district as a whole is 143.53%, which is much higher than the state average of 118%. This is in view of the fact that, in addition to having over two-thirds of the cultivated area under irrigation, many taluks in the district raise short duration commercial crops like tobacco and vegetables including farm beans (*avare*), Hunsur taluk, known for growing commercial crops in general and tobacco in particular, has the highest cropping intensity (181.35%) while Mysuru taluk has the least (108.18%).

Table 6.11: Cropping Intensity in Mysuru District – 2011-12

Taluk	Net Area Sown (in Ha)	Gross Area Sown (in Ha)	Cropping Intensity (%)
H D Kote	64527	84946	131.64
Hunsur	58108	105377	181.35
K R Nagara	36373	48868	134.35
Mysuru	30419	32907	108.18
Nanjangud	62922	90025	143.07
Periyapatna	43721	65018	148.71
T Narasipura	37805	52074	137.74
Total	333875	479215	143.53

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

Figure 6.7 Cropping Intensity in Mysuru District – 2012-13



6.3.3 Cropping Pattern

Cropping pattern refers to the percentages of different crops grown in a particular area during a particular cropping session. Food crops formed roughly three-fifths of the total cropped area of the district in 2012-13. Taluk-wise, T. Narasipur has the highest percentage of cropped area under food grain crops (87.94%), while Periyapatna has the lowest percentage (45.29%, vide Table 6.12). Within food crops, cereals occupy a greater percentage area than pulses in the district. Cereals account for bulk of the K.R. Nagar and T. Narasipur taluks, while Mysuru and Nanjangud taluks have greater percentage of the food grains area under pulses than under cereals. Fruits and vegetables and also oil seeds account for a negligible percentage of the cropped area in the district. Only Mysuru taluk has about 16% of the cropped area under fruits and vegetables, understandably due to proximity to the urban market. Commercial crops occupy about a third of the total cropped area in the district, with Periyapatna, H D Kote and Hunsur taluks each having a pretty high percentage of cropped area under commercial crops. Mulberry is a very insignificant crop in the district with hardly 0.35% of the cropped area. Periyapatna taluk has more than half the cropped area under commercial crops (52.16%) while T. Narasipur taluk has the least percentage (4.55%).

Table 6.12 Cropping Pattern in Mysuru District in 2011-12

Taluk	Cereals	Pulses	Total Food Grains	Fruits & Vegetables	Oil Seeds	Commercial crops	Mulberry	Total
H.D. Kote	17240 (21.19)	22848 (28.08)	40088 (49.27)	3285 (4.04)	1956 (2.40)	35870 (44.08)	167 (0.21)	81366 (100)
Hunsur	36192 (36.54)	21105 (21.31)	57297 (57.85)	4243 (4.28)	2849 (2.88)	34582 (34.92)	66 (0.07)	99037 (100)
K.R.Nagara	23126 (47.74)	8845 (18.26)	31971 (66.00)	728 (1.50)	2115 (4.37)	13503 (27.88)	121 (0.25)	48438 (100)
Mysuru	8600 (28.49)	10817 (35.83)	19417 (64.31)	4808 (15.93)	1114 (3.69)	4673 (15.48)	179 (0.59)	30191 (100)
Nanjangud	25968 (28.86)	30018 (33.37)	55986 (62.23)	3173 (3.53)	5165 (5.74)	25084 (27.88)	559 (0.62)	89967 (100)
Periyapatna	23920 (41.82)	1986 (3.47)	25906 (45.29)	1367 (2.39)	10 (0.02)	29833 (52.16)	81 (0.14)	57197 (100)
T.Narasipura	34797 (69.69)	9110 (18.25)	43907 (87.94)	1974 (3.95)	1364 (2.73)	2273 (4.55)	411 (0.82)	49929 (100)
District Total	169843 (37.24)	104729 (22.96)	274572 (60.20)	19578 (4.29)	14576 (3.20)	145818 (31.97)	1585 (0.35)	456129 (100)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the row-wise totals
Source: District At a Glance: Mysuru (2012-13)

Table 6.13 Percentage of Area under leguminous crops (pulses) to the GCA in Mysuru District in 2011-12

Taluk	Percentage of area under leguminous crops to the Gross Cropped Area
Periyapatna	16.74
Hunsur	23.58
K. R. Nagara	18.36
Mysuru	26.53
H. D. Kote	12.91
Nanjangud	29.42
T Narasipura	15.04
District Average	20.37

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

Table 6.13 presents the percentage of area under leguminous crops to the GCA in the district during 2011-12. Nanjangud has the highest area under the leguminous crops (29.42%).

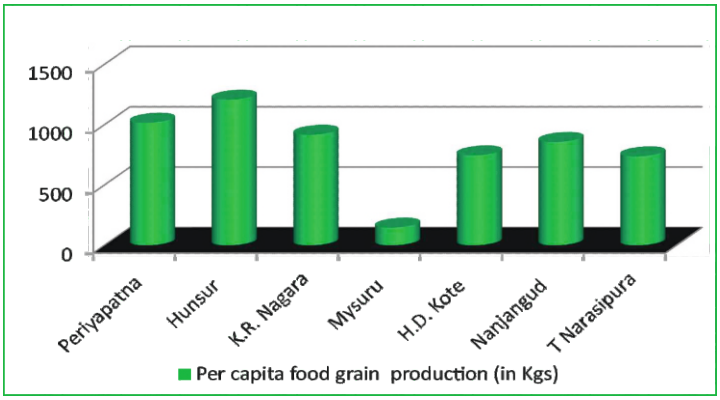
Table 6.14 and figure 6.8 present the per capita food grains production in Mysuru District in 2011-12. The district's average per capita food grain production was 803.2 kgs, with Hunsur taluk topping the list with 1206.33 kgs and Mysuru taluk in the last place with 146.51 kgs.

Table 6.14 Per Capita Food grain Production in Mysuru District (2011-12)

Taluk	Per capita food grain production(in Kgs)
Periyapatna	1015.76
Hunsur	1206.33
K.R. Nagara	915.96
Mysuru	146.51
H.D. Kote	744.72
Nanjangud	856.28
T Narasipura	736.87
District Average	803.20

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

Figure 6.8 Per capita food grain production in Mysuru District (2011-12)



6.3.4 Irrigation

Thanks to the rivers Kaveri and Kabini, over two-thirds of the district's cultivated area is irrigated by canals. Tube wells and wells together irrigate about a quarter of the cultivated area, while tanks irrigate hardly 6.41% of the cultivated area. Taluk-wise, in Nanjangud, T. Narasipur and K.R. Nagar taluks the canal irrigated area forms bulk of the total irrigated area. An interesting feature of the sources of irrigation in Hunsur taluk which is agriculturally most progressive taluk in the district is that bulk of the irrigated area (about 45%) is from wells and tubewells which represent purely private investment by farmers. Even in Mysuru taluk, wells and tubewels together account for almost half of the irrigated area. (Table 6.15)

Table 6.15 Irrigation in Mysuru District in 2011-12: Net area irrigated by different sources (in hectares)

Taluk	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Tubewells	Lift Irrigation	Total
H.D. Kote	4240 (38.23)	291 (2.62)	10 (0.09)	6550 (59.06)	0	11091 (100)
Hunsur	8520 (36.26)	4456 (18.96)	5824 (24.78)	4700 (20.00)	0	23500 (100)
K.R.Nagara	18990 (84.10)	1404 (6.22)	1011 (4.48)	1140 (5.05)	0	22580 (100)
Mysuru	5365 (51.02)	110 (1.05)	623 (5.92)	4418 (42.01)	35 (0.33)	10516 (100)
Nanjangud	19980 (93.88)	380 (1.79)	405 (1.90)	517 (2.43)	0	21282 (100)
Periyapatna	6370 (39.89)	1570 (9.83)	2050 (12.84)	5800 (36.32)	180 (1.13)	15970 (100)
T.Narasipura	29890 (91.60)	610 (1.87)	560 (1.72)	1570 (4.81)	0	32630 (100)
District Total	93355 (67.86)	8821 (6.41)	10483 (7.62)	24695 (17.95)	215 (0.16)	137569 (100)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the row-wise totals
Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

6.3.5 Irrigation Intensity

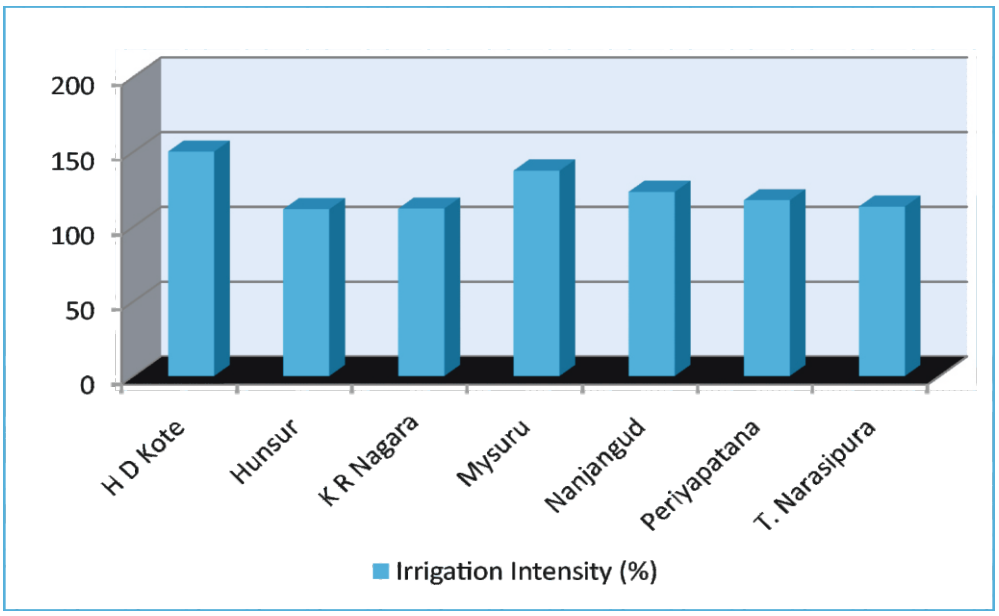
Irrigation Intensity refers to the percentage of gross irrigated area (GIA) to the net irrigated area (NIA). Gross irrigated area is computed by counting both the land on which one crop in a year is grown and also the land on which more than one crops are grown. Irrigation intensity in Mysuru district for the year 2012-13 was 119.59%, with H D Kote and Mysuru taluks having higher irrigation intensity (150.05% and 137.25% respectively) and Hunsur and K R Nagar taluks having rather low irrigation intensity (111.35% and 111.98% respectively, vide Table 6.16 and figure 6.9).

Table 6.16 Irrigation Intensity in Mysuru District (2011-12)

Taluk	Net Irrigated Area (in Ha)	Gross Irrigated Area (in Ha)	Irrigation Intensity (%)
H D Kote	11091	16642	150.05
Hunsur	23500	26210	111.53
K R Nagara	22580	25286	111.98
Mysuru	10516	14444	137.35
Nanjangud	21282	26206	123.14
Periyapatana	15970	18766	117.51
T. Narasipura	32630	36971	113.30
Total	137569	164525	119.59

Source: Mysuru District At a Glance: 2012

Figure 6.9 Irrigation Intensity in Mysuru District (2012-13)



6.3.6 Livestock Economy

Table 6.17 shows particulars of the livestock of Mysuru district as per 2007 Live Sock Census. The district has about 6.17 lakh cattle, about 66 thousand buffaloes, about 2.57 lakh sheep and about 1.97 lakh goats. The district reared 3.21 million poultry birds in the year 2007. H.D.Kote taluk has the highest percentage of cattle in the district (22.05%), while T.Narasipur taluk has the least percentage (8.47%). K.R. Nagar taluk had the highest percentage of buffaloes (37.94%) in the district. Nanjangud taluk topped the list in respect of the percentage of sheep in the district (24.3%). In view of the heavy urban demand for poultry meat and eggs, understandably Mysuru taluk had two-thirds of the poultry birds in the district.

Table 6.17 Number of Livestock in Mysuru District (As per 2007 Live Stock Census)

Taluk	Cattle	Baffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Poultry
H.D. Kote	135967 (22.05)	2367 (3.57)	16243 (6.32)	38692 (19.64)	0	657085 (20.44)
Hunsur	94764 (15.36)	3636 (5.49)	31673 (12.33)	30932 (15.70)	73 (2.50)	84911 (2.64)
K.R.Nagara	83181 (13.49)	25131 (37.94)	53688 (20.89)	27584 (14.00)	815 (27.91)	137907 (4.29)
Mysuru	68632 (11.13)	5053 (7.63)	46853 (18.23)	20144 (10.23)	214 (7.33)	2124684 (66.10)
Nanjangud	94830 (15.38)	6746 (10.18)	62438 (24.30)	28440 (14.44)	382 (13.08)	88715 (2.76)
Periyapatna	87170 (14.13)	12596 (19.02)	11103 (4.32)	23683 (12.02)	331 (11.34)	58278 (1.81)
T.Narasipura	52212 (8.47)	10706 (16.16)	34974 (3.61)	27518 (13.97)	1105 (37.84)	62704 (1.95)
District Total	616756 (100)	66235 (100)	256972 (100)	196993 (100)	2920 (100)	3214284 (100)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the Column-wise totals
Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

Box 6.1: Integrated Agriculture: Success Story



Sri.P. Ramesh of Rangasamundra in T.Narasipura taluk has set a role model in integrated agriculture which is worth emulating. Here is the success story of an agripreneur. In his 3 acre land he is practicing agro forestry, organic farming, horticulture, dairying, sheep rearing, poultry, ajola cultivation and what not. In this land he is cultivating paddy, sugarcane, banana, coconut and a variety of horticultural crops. Under agro forestry he has cultivated a variety rare plants and trees including medicinal and decorative plants. This has not only ensured environmental sustainability but has also fetched him good income under organic farming. For cultivation, in his land he is using more than 80% organic manure(prepared from crop residue). In addition to this he has achieved enviable success in sheep rearing (rare Bandur variety) poultry, dairying, organic manure, ajola cultivation, kitchen garden, horticulture etc. All these has fetched him good income and changed the nature of agriculture .According to Sri Ramesh land as a resource can yield multiple benefits, cultivation is one among them. If agricultural activities are integrated effectively, land use can be optimized on a sustainable basis. This can change the very approach to agriculture and change the nature of rural livelihood system.

Sri Ramesh is also sharing his experience with larger groups through mass media. In addition to this he is also conducting classes on integrated agriculture using his own experience. Many young farmers of T.Narasipura Taluk are trying to emulate his role model. He has won honours and appreciation for his success in integrated agriculture.

In recognition of all his achievements, University of Agricultural Sciences, Bengaluru has honoured him with **Progressive Farmer and Best Farmer Award in 2013-14.**

6.4 Poverty

A Household below poverty line is one which is unable to satisfy even the basic needs of life including food, shelter, clothing, transport, health, education and transport. However the Government of India and the State Governments had for long stuck to the minimum daily food calorie requirement to compute the poverty line. In recent years, however monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) is being used by the Planning Commission to calculate the poverty line. Even this method came in for wide criticism in view of the reworking of the poverty head count ratio by Suresh Tendulkar Committee. Since the Tendulkar Committee's re-calculation of the Poverty line was also questioned, the Planning Commission has recently (May 2013) appointed a committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. C. Rangarajan to come up with more realistic conceptualization and methodology of the poverty line. The Committee is yet to submit its report.

Notwithstanding the anomalies in the currently used concepts and methodology for

poverty estimation, data on current estimates on poverty are available only at the state and national levels. There are no regular and comparable poverty estimates at the taluk and district levels. As far as Karnataka State is concerned, taluk-level percentages of the population below poverty line were computed by the State Directorate of Economics and Statistics for the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) (vide Table 6.18). Otherwise, the only source of data for identifying the BPL households is the number of BPL cards issued at the grassroots level. The number of ration cards issued under two categories of BPL households namely Anthyodaya Anna yojana (AAY) and BPL households which are together treated as BPL households by the State Government are presented in Table 6.19.

There are no taluk-level, or even district-level, estimates on poverty for recent years. Nevertheless, Table 6.18 which pertains to the taluk-wise poverty head count ratio in the district as per the Ninth Five Year Plan estimate gives some approximate measure of the poverty situation in the district. As per this estimate, the percentage of population below the poverty line in Mysuru district was about 28%, Mysuru and Nanjangud taluks having the highest incidence of poverty (34% each) and Periyapatna having the lowest incidence (11%). However, these figures are over one-and-a-half decades old and the present poverty situation needs to be examined with the help of recent data.

In view of the wide-spread criticisms regarding the income-based classification of beneficiaries, the State Government decided in August 2012 not to issue BPL ration cards based on the family income and introduced a set of guidelines instead, to identify BPL families. In view of the massive increase in the number of applicants for BPL cards, recently, the State Government, which launched the Anna Bhagya scheme to provide rice at Re. 1 per kg to BPL families, has now decided to put a stringent cap on eligibility. A recent circular directs Food and Civil Supplies officers to ensure that no more than 70 per cent households in rural areas and 50 per cent in urban areas are brought under the food security umbrella.

Table 6.18: Taluk-wise Poverty Head Count Ratio in Mysuru District (Ninth Plan Estimates 1997-2002)

Taluk	% of BPL Families
H D Kote	30
Hunsur	32
K R Nagara	28
Mysuru	34
Nanjangud	34
Periyapatna	11
T. Narasipura	28
District Average	28

Source: BPL Census for IX plan period, Govt. of Karnataka

Box 6.2 :Types of ration cards issued by the State Food and Civil Supplies Department

Annapurna: Annapurna cards are issued to those who are not taking Old Age /widow/ Physically Handicapped pension and they have no income from any source. And beneficiaries should be above 65 years of age.

Anthyodaya Anna Yojana: AAY cards are issued to the poorest of the poor families in rural areas and urban areas.

Akshaya:- Akshaya cards are issued to BPL Families, whose income is less than Rs.12,000/- per annum in rural areas and Rs.17,000/- per annum in urban areas.

APL: APL cards are issued to families living above the poverty line, whose income is more than Rs.12,000/- per annum in rural areas and Rs.17,000/- per annum in urban areas.

This revision drive is being termed as an exercise to weed out "ineligible" beneficiaries. As per the guidelines issued by the Department, the first phase of revision of fresh applications should end by October 31, 2013. The verification has to be done as per the Government Order issued in August, 2013, which lists 14 criteria to identify those ineligible under the scheme. However, attempts to fix a cap on the number of cards has in the past been controversial, with many arguing that it often results in errors of exclusion.

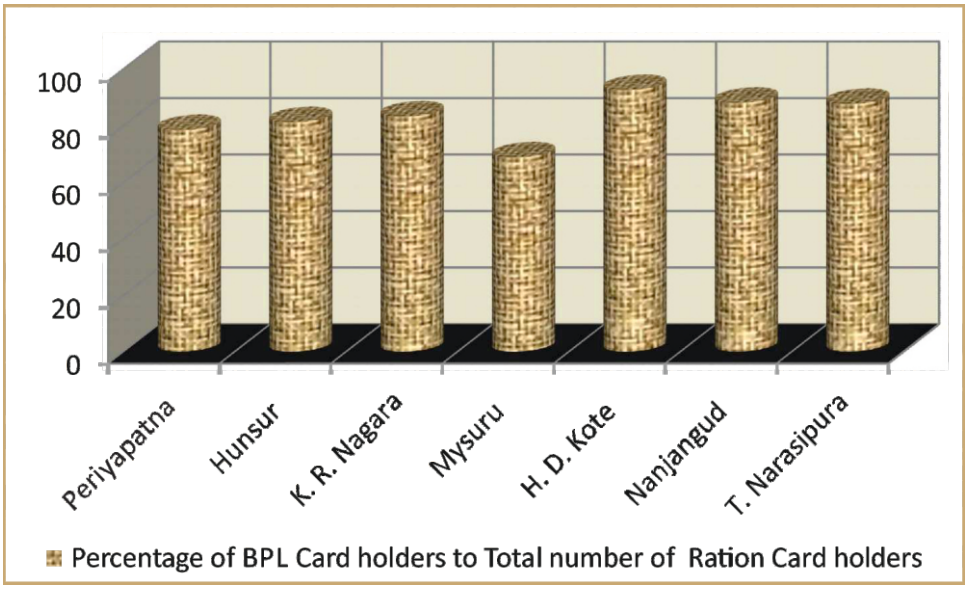
At present, over 75 per cent of families in the State have BPL cards, with some districts above the average. For instance, in Hassan district, 80 per cent of families have ration cards. As per the number of BPL cards issued, about 95 per cent of rural families and 64 per cent of urban families in this district fall below the poverty line! Out of the total number of ration cards issued to the households in Mysuru district by 2011-12, the BPL cards accounted for over four-fifths (82.80%, vide Table 6.19 and figure 6.10). The BPL cards accounted for the highest percentage (92.53%) of the total cards issued in H D Kote taluk, while in Mysuru taluk the BPL cards formed the lowest percentage (68.72%).

Table 6.19 Percentage of BPL cards issued to total number of ration cards in Mysuru District in 2011-12

Taluk	Percentage of BPL Card holdersto Total number of Ration Card holders
Periyapatna	78.34
Hunsur	81.15
K. R. Nagara	83.19
Mysuru	68.72
H. D. Kote	92.53
Nanjangud	88.03
T. Narasipura	87.64
District Average	82.80

Source: DD, Food and Civil Supplies

Figure 6.10 Percentage of BPL cards issued to total number of ration cards in Mysuru District in 2011-12



6.4.1 Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) of Mysuru District: A Case Study

A research study of 423 households in Mysuru district has attempted to estimate MPI based on Alkire-Foster method adopted by the UNDP in its 2010 Human Development Report. The MPI considers three dimensions of poverty (education, health and living standard). Among these three dimensions altogether ten indicators (namely; years of schooling, child enrolment, nutrition, child mortality, electricity, sanitation, clean drinking water, housing, cooking fuel and assets) were used to identify a household as multi-dimensionally poor. Accordingly a household is considered as multi-dimensionally poor, if it is deprived in at least 30 percent of the weighted indicators.*

The study found that, 18.2 percent of households in Mysuru district were multi-dimensionally poor with an average deprivation in 41.43 percent of indicators as shown in the table below.

As per the MPI estimated for the sample households, the standard-of-living indicators accounted for greater deprivation followed by health and education. Among the standard-of-living indicators, the households found to be most deprived in respect of sanitation, followed by cooking fuel, housing, assets and electricity. Caste-wise analysis indicated that ST were the most deprived, followed by SC and OBC. Muslim households were found to be more deprived than Hindu households.

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	*Incidence of Poverty (H)*	*Average Intensity of deprivations*
0.075	18.20%	41.43%

A Profile of an MPI household in Mysuru Taluk of Mysuru District



Rajamma, a 37-year old SC woman, lives in Arasinakere Village of Mysuru Taluk. She is the head of the family taking care of her two children. She has no regular job, so she goes to work only when somebody calls and her annual income is below Rs 10,000. Her daughter Jyothi dropped out of school when she was in the 8th standard due to financial constraint. She lives in a tiny thatched hut with dung floor, and it has no toilet. The family has to rush to the nearby bushes or farm fields to attend to the nature's call. For want of money and own space, she couldn't build a toilet room nor is there a community toilet in the village. Rajamma has to make a 15-minute trip to collect drinking water from a distant public tap. She cooks food with firewood collected from fields. Her household could muster at the most one small television for entertainment.

Rajamma's household is poor according to BPL criteria of the Indian Government which are also used by Government of Karnataka. Her household has been issued Antyodaya card which is given to poorest of the poor within the BPL category. As per the MPI criteria, Rajamma's household is multi-dimensionally poor, the details of which are indicated in the table below.

Years of Schooling	Child Enrolment	Nutrition	Child Mortality	Electricity	Sanitation	Clean Drinking water	Housing	Cooking Fuel	Assets
0%	100% (16.6%)	0%	0%	0%	100% (5.6%)	0%	100% (5.6%)	100% (5.6%)	100% (5.6%)

Note: (1) 0% indicates no-deprivation, 100% indicates deprivation; (2) Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of the weightage given to each indicator to the total.

Rajamma's household is deprived in respect of 5 out of the 10 indicators namely, child enrolment, sanitation, housing, cooking fuel and assets, while non-deprived in respect of other indicators namely, years of schooling, nutrition, child mortality, electricity and clean drinking water.

Ref: Sathyanarayana, "Poverty in Karnataka: A Study Using Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Methodology", Unpublished Ph. D. Thesis submitted to University of Mysore, Mysuru, 2013.

6.4.2 MGNREGA Scheme

Table 6.20 shows the percentage of households registered under MGNREGA who were provided 100 days of employment. The table makes it clear that hardly 4.21% of the households registered under the scheme were provided 100 days of employment. Taluk-wise the maximum percentage (7.25%) of MGNREGS-registered households obtained employment in Periyapatna taluk, followed by K R Nagar taluk (6.99%). On the contrary, the percentage of MGNREGS-registered households obtaining employment was lowest (1.33% and 1.75%) in Nanjangud and T.Narasipur taluks. As far as Nanjangud taluk is concerned, the industrial employment opportunities explain the low demand for MGNREGA jobs. The secondary data on MGNREGA fail to throw light on the grassroot reality regarding poverty and unemployment as well as the constraints regarding implementation of MGNREGA. For this purpose area specific case studies are necessary.

Table 6.20 Percentage of MGNREGS-registered households who were provided 100 days employment - 2011-12

Taluk	Percentage of registered households who wereprovided 100 days of employment
Periyapatna	7.25
Hunsur	4.06
K.R.Nagara	6.99
Mysuru	4.26
H.D.Kote	3.85
Nanjangud	1.33
T Narasipura	1.75
Dist. Average	4.21

Source: District at a Glance-2012-13

Box 6.3: MGNREGA in KR Nagar Taluk

A study conducted in four villages of K.R. Nagar taluk in Mysuru district has revealed that after the implementation of MGNREGA, average person-days of employment received by the participant households increased by 34.52 per cent. Average number of labour force per household and average annual wage income earned has also increased by 15 per cent and 27.35 per cent, respectively. Average person-days of employment generated by MGNREGA was 57 per household. Farmer participants derived only about 6 per cent of their household income from MGNREGA work, whereas the proportion was 28.12 per cent for the landless labourers. Hence, the landless labourers were benefitted more compared to farmer participants. The majority of the works executed under MGNREGA were related to natural resource management. Around 31.67 per cent of participant women were empowered compared to only 5 per cent of nonparticipant women. There was reduction in the supply of labour to agriculture to the extent of 40.67 person days per year on an average consequent upon the implementation of MGNREGA in the study area. In order to overcome the growing shortage of farm labour in villages, the MGNREGA programme needs to be reoriented, so that it becomes complementary to the agricultural sector. This could be done by executing MGNREGA works only during the off-season or by diverting MGNREGS labour to work on the village farms subject to payment by farmers for such work.

(Ref: S.M. Vanitha and P. S. Srikantha Murthy, "An Economic Analysis of MGNREGA Programme in Mysuru District of Karnataka", Agricultural Economics Research Review Vol. 24, Conference Number, 2011).

6.5 Trends in workforce growth

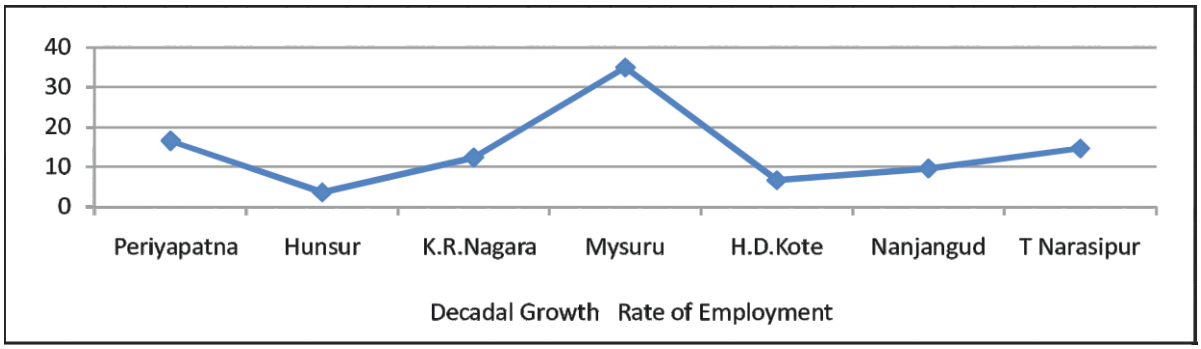
Over the last census decade, the workforce of Mysuru District has increased at the rate of 14.65%. The rate of increase was highest (34.93%) in Mysuru taluk and least (3.62%) in Hunsur taluk (Table 6.21 and Figure 6.11).

Table 6.21 Decadal Growth Rate of Workforce in Mysuru District – 2011

Taluk	Decadal Growth Rate of Employment
Periyapatna	16.52
Hunsur	3.62
K.R.Nagara	12.36
Mysuru	34.93
H.D.Kote	6.66
Nanjangud	9.63
T Narasipura	14.65

Source: Census of India, 2011

Table 6.11 Decadal Growth Rate of Workforce in Mysuru District - 2011



6.6 Main and Marginal Workers

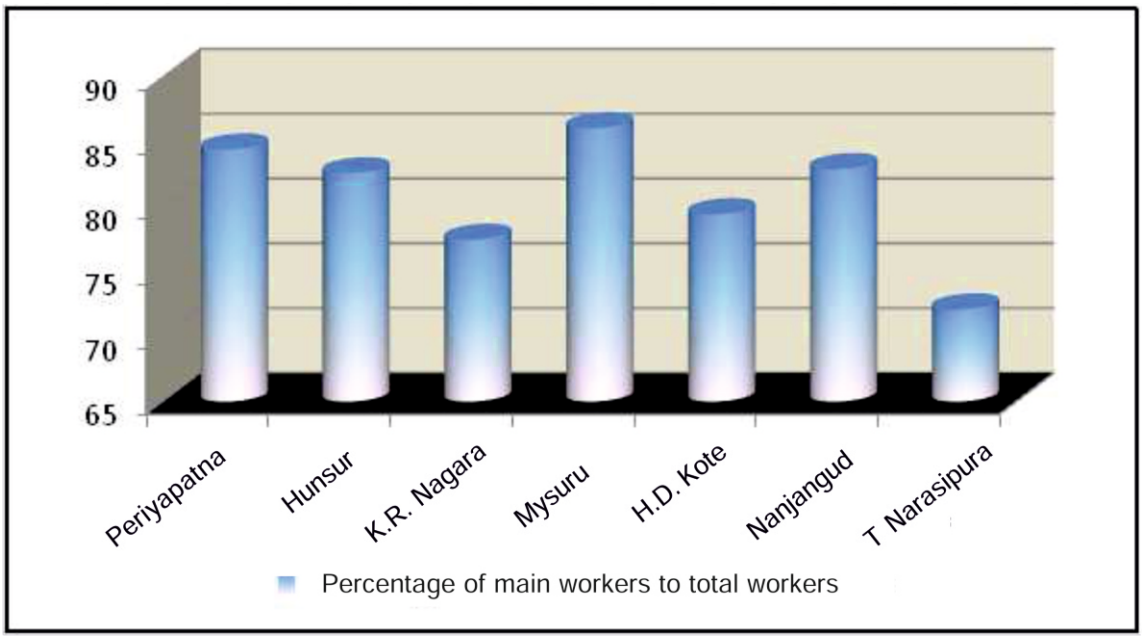
Table 6.22 and Figure 6.12 present the percentage of main workers to the total workforce in Mysuru district as per 2011 Census. The Census classifies the workforce (aged 7 years and above) into main, marginal and non-workers. Main workers (those who work for 183 days or more in a year) form 80.73 percent of the total work force in the district. At the taluk level, main workers represent the highest percentage (86.09%) of the workforce in Mysuru taluk, while their percentage is least (72.11%) in T.Narasipur taluk.

Table 6.22 Percentage of main workers to the total workforce in Mysuru District (2011 census)

Taluk	Percentage of main workers to total workers
Periyapatna	84.45
Hunsur	82.61
K. R. Nagara	77.48
Mysuru	86.09
H. D. Kote	79.45
Nanjangud	82.93
T Narasipura	72.11
District average	80.73

Source: Census of India 2011

Figure 6.12 Percentage of main workers to the total workforce in Mysuru District (2011-12)



6.7 Work Participation Rate

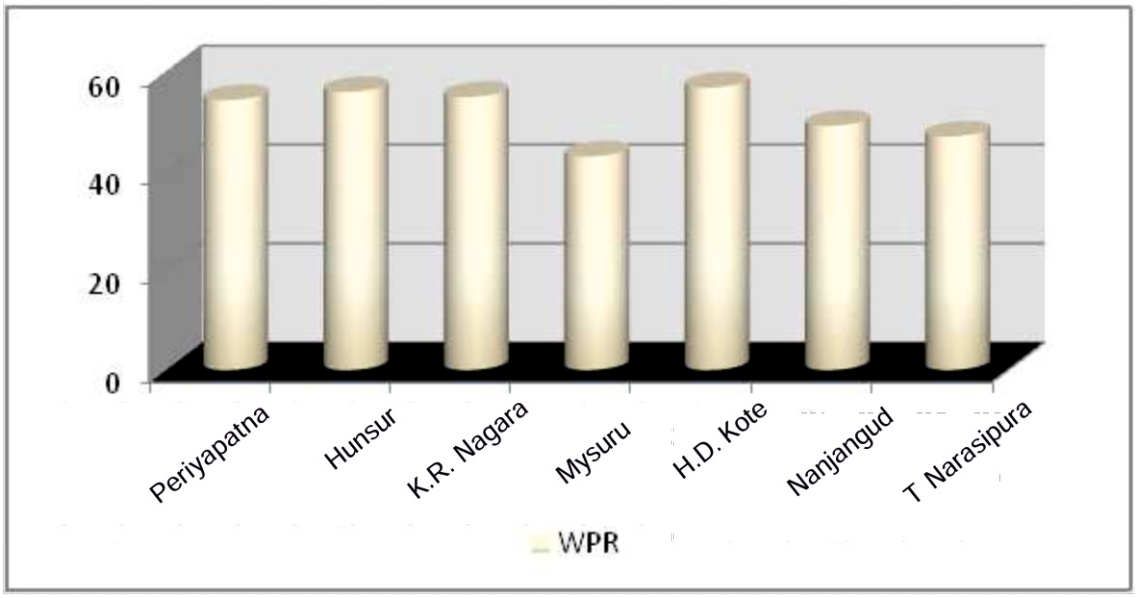
The Work Participation Rate (WPR) in Mysuru District as per 2011 census is quite high (51.86%, vide Table 6.23 and figure 6.13) as compared to the national and state averages (36 % and 45.6 %, respectively). Main workers account for 80.73 % of the total, which means that the marginal workers constitute 19.27 %. H D Kote taluk had the highest percentage of WPR (57.13%), while Mysuru taluk had the lowest WPR (43.2%).

Table 6.23 Work Participation Rate (WPR) in Mysuru District (As per 2011 census)

Taluk	WPR
Periyapatna	54.59
Hunsur	56.24
K. R. Nagara	55.23
Mysuru	43.20
H. D. Kote	57.13
Nanjangud	49.38
T Narasipura	47.24
Dist. Average	51.86

Source: Census of India, 2011

Figure 6.13 Work Participation Rate (WPR) in Mysuru District (As per 2011 census)



6.8 Occupation Pattern

Occupation pattern refers to the percentages of workers engaged in different types of occupation. The Occupation Pattern of the workforce in Mysuru District as per 2011 census shows that non-agricultural workers (Workers in household industries and other workers) form about half (49.76%) of the total workforce. Cultivators represent about a quarter (26.58%) of the workforce, while agricultural labourers account for another quarter (23.66%) of the workforce of the district (Table 6.24). Taluk-wise analysis shows that in Mysuru taluk, non-agricultural workers form bulk of the workforce (87.13%). This is understandably so because of the dominance of the urban non-agricultural activities. Cultivators account for the highest percentage (54.65%) of the workforce in Periyapatna taluk, followed by Hunsur and K. R.Nagar Taluks (45.06% and 43.93%, vide Table 6.24). In H. D. Kote Taluk agricultural labourers form the highest percentage of the workforce (43.68%) followed by T. Narasipur taluk (42.02%).

Table 6.24 Occupation Pattern in Mysuru District (as per 2011 Census)

Taluk	Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Non-Agricultural Workers (Workers in HH industries + other Workers)	Total
H.D. Kote	49328 (36.88)	58425 (43.68)	26014 (19.45)	133767 (100)
Hunsur	63798 (45.06)	41459 (29.29)	36313 (25.65)	141570 (100)
K.R.Nagara	55456 (43.93)	38113 (30.19)	32656 (25.87)	126225 (100)
Mysuru	38168 (7.65)	26024 (5.22)	434469 (87.13)	498661 (100)
Nanjangud	45184 (26.38)	64667 (37.76)	61428 (35.86)	171279 (100)
Periyapatna	64992 (54.65)	30267 (25.45)	23658 (19.89)	118917 (100)
T.Narasipura	32411 (26.17)	52047 (42.02)	39391 (31.81)	123849 (100)
District Total	349337 (26.58)	311002 (23.66)	653929 (49.76)	1314268 (100)

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the row-wise totals
Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

6.9 Child Labour in Mysuru district

Child labour in India has been a disgraceful social malady, caused by widespread poverty and illiteracy. In spite of stringent laws enacted by the Government and efforts made by numerous NGOs to eradicate it, child labour still persists. The problem of child labour is more severe in poor districts and among poor families.

Based on the information received from the Deputy Commissioner's (DC) office in Mysuru under the Right to Information (RTI) Act that between 2004 and 2014, a total of 48 cases of child labour were filed by the Department of Labour in Mysuru district and the erring employers were fined. The Child Labour Corpus Fund (CLCF) was established for rescued child labourers in the name of DC in every district. It has accumulated the fine amount levied on each erring employer, in addition to Rs. 5,000 paid by the State Government towards each child's case. Such funds accrued in the corpus fund are supposed to be invested in any high- interest-yielding bank account in order to benefit the children. Despite the celebration of 'International Child Labour Day' on June 12 every year, an interesting fact is sought under the RTI Act, that not a single rupee has been used from the CLCF in the Mysuru district towards children rescued from workplaces in the last eight years.

(Ref: http:/www.thehindu.com/ todays-paper/ tp-national/tp-karnataka/ child-labour-corpus-fund-lying-unused-in-Mysuru-district article6099764.ece).

6.10 Summary and Way Forward

Income continues to be an important conventional indicator of development although development specialists of late find flaws in it as a reflection of human development. Since human development is conventionally defined as nothing but enlarging human choices and capabilities, income is the means to enhance these choices and capabilities. Thus income continues to be a crucial parameter in computing human development indices.

Economic growth of a nation or a region therein is usually measured in terms of the GDP at constant prices. Accordingly, the growth of Karnataka's economy is measured in terms of the State's Gross Domestic Product (SDP, for short). while the growth of the economies of districts and the taluks thereof is measured in terms of the Gross District Domestic Product (DDP, for short) and Gross Taluk Domestic Product (TDP, for short), respectively at constant prices.

Although the rate of economic growth of Mysuru district has been lower than that of the State in recent years, the district has of late come to depend more and more on tertiary sector in terms of both income and employment, thanks to the rapid development of the software and tourism subsectors in the tertiary sector. However, in the long run the district would do well to concentrate on the development of the secondary sector in general and manufacturing sector in particular, as this sub-sector not only generates more industrial employment opportunities but also exploit the available infrastructure including railways and Bengaluru-Mysuru infrastructure corridor to promote more rapid economic development thereby eradicating poverty.

6.11 Small Area Study

Impact of Real Estate on Human Development (Yelawala GP in Mysuru Taluk)

6.11.1 Introduction

Real estate is "property consisting of land and the buildings on it, along with its natural resources such as crops, minerals, or water; immovable property of this nature; an interest vested in this; also an item of real property; and more generally buildings or housing in general. Also: the business of real estate; the profession of buying, selling, or renting land, buildings or housing."

6.11.2 The Context

Mysuru has traditionally had the advantage of having broad roads, excellent connectivity, a pleasant weather and large plots. These factors coupled with industrial base and low price have attracted several IT and Biotech companies to Mysuru, resulting in a slow but steady increase in the real estate sector. Mysuru's real estate boom has triggered a spate of construction activity. The property prices in Mysuru have appreciated many-fold and agricultural property along the outer ring road has increased ten times within a five year period.

The oversaturation in and around Bengaluru is also responsible for the upsurge in real estate activities in the district. Mysuru taluk in the district has also witnessed huge amount of real estate activities. Macro scenario explains that, this is having favourable impact on the regional economy and strengthens the effects of investment and expenditure multipliers. But the same is not true at household level and individual level. Many studies have observed that real estate activities eventually result in impoverishment of local community and increase the vulnerabilities of local economy. It is from this understanding the study was undertaken to examine and measure the impact of real estate business activities on human development in the study region.

6.11.3 Scope of the Study

The study was conducted in Yelwal GP of Mysuru taluk which is 15 kms away from Mysuru city. This GP has witnessed phenomenal increase in real estate activities since 2006. The findings of the study are confined to this GP and not applicable to other regions of the district. The study has covered all the stakeholders who are involved in the process.

6.11.4 Objectives of the Study

The study has set the following objectives

- ✓ To develop a framework for a qualitative case study to understand the impact of real estate activities on Human Development in Yelwala GP,
- ✓ To examine the macro impact of the real estate activities in Yelwal GP and
- ✓ To examine the impact of the real estate activities at household level and also individual level in Yelwal GP.

6.11.5 Methodology

For this study we have used participatory approach. The study has used both primary and secondary data. The quantitative data have been collected from GP, land developers and land losers. The qualitative data have been generated through questionnaire and FGD with GP members and land loser's families. To collect information a detailed questionnaire for land losers and land developers was prepared and administered. The methodology of the study and methods and instruments of data collection were finalished after a few rounds of discussion with ZP officials, MUDA officials and Yelwal GP officials. After finalishing the road map of the study the doctoral students of the Department of Studies in Economics and Co-operation, University of Mysore, Mysuru were educated and trained for the study. Finally, with the co-operation of Mysuru ZP and Yelwal GP the study was conducted in Yelwal GP.

Impact analysis has been done from both Quantitative (macro) and Qualitative (perceptions) dimensions. The study covered the stakeholders like affected, involved in the process and civic and community organizations. The study has used the following indicators.

- Changes in community demographics
- Changes in employment and income levels

Sample Size

No. of GP Members	12
No. of Land Developers	02
No. of Respondents	40
Commercial establishments	10

- Demand for public services
- Perceptions about education, health and empowerment
- Changes in social structure and interactions
- Consequences of no development option

Lastly the study has also made an attempt to compare the standard of living (Tangible) with quality of life (Intangible) dimensions.

6.11.6 Profile of the Study Region: Yelwala GP

Yelawala GP consists of 7 villages namely Yelwal, Lingadevarakoppalu, Chikkegowdana koppalu, Badregowdana koppalu, Halekamana koppalu, Karkanahalli koppalu and Erappanakoppalu. The total population of the GP is 9741 and number of households is 2080.Out of this, SC population is 562 and number of SC households is 150 (2011 census). Total geographical area is 2207.21 sq. meter and cultivable area is 974.27 ha. and forest cover is 519.20 acres. In the GP, out of 2080 households, 729 are cultivator households. Housing conditions are relatively better, GP has 75 per cent of pucca houses, electrification is cent percent, sanitation is 95 percent and 60 per cent of households have access to drinking water. Number of BPL card holders is 2605. The GP has three ration depos, 8 government schools, two high schools and seven private schools. Enrolment and attendance in schools is cent percent. There is one government and one private PU College. There is one primary health centre with two doctors and 16 ANMs. The GP has 180 commercial establishments which have increased rapidly in recent years. 80 per cent of the households have two wheelers and 5 per cent of households have 4 wheelers.

6.11.7 Profile of the Respondents

The households were selected from 4 villages of the GP . Their profile is as follows.

- Most of them were owners of small and marginal land holdings.
- Agriculture was the main source of livelihood and food security.
- They lack other forms of assets and skills.
- Most of them are illiterates with very poor information about real estate sector.
- 75% of the respondents are in the age group of 36 to 60 years.
- 95 % of land losers are male members belonging to all social groups.
- The average income of 90% of respondent households is within Rs 25,000 per annum.

- 70 % of the respondents have a small family with less than 6 members.
- 90% of the households have sold between 2 and 4 acre of land to private land developers since 2006.
- 25 % of the respondents are aged and unable to take up other occupation now.

6.11.8 Findings Based on Land Losers Survey

- 80% of the households have sold their lands to private land developers.
- The process started in 2006.
- In Yelawala GP more than 1500 acres of land has been acquired by private land developers.
- Majority of them have sold between 2 and 4 acres.
- More than 40% of land sellers have received a price of Rs. 15 lakhs per acre.
- 18% have received Rs. 10 lakhs per acre, 12% have received Rs. 18 lakhs per acre, 5% received Rs. 25 lakhs per acre and 20% have received 21lakhs per acre.
- 52% have received cash through bank account, 25% have received through both cash and bank account and 23% have received direct cash.
- 75% of the land sellers have received cash by installments and the remaining 25% have received in single payment.
- More than 23% of the land sellers have spent their amount for unproductive purposes.

  45% of respondents have constructed the house and repaid their loans, 25% have spent the money for all purposes and only 7% of them have invested for productive purposes.
- More than 47% of the land losers haven't purchased any assets and the remaining have purchased land, vehicles and some jewellery items.
- 65% of the land losers depend on the PHC and 35% on private health care.
- 55% of land losers say that there is no change in their social status. 33% feel slight improvement in social status and 12% say that there is no change. And the remaining 55 % opined that their social status has deteriorated.
- 83 % respondent households say that there is no change in cultural activities, 7% feel decline in cultural activities and only 10% feel improvement in cultural activities.
- 70% of the land sellers feel insecure and impoverished and 8% say there is no change and only 22 % have felt secured.

6.11.9 Observations: FGD with GP members

In the course of the study, the study team had FGD with GP members. It was found from the FGD that

- Real estate sector has improved the overall image of the village in terms of land development, provision of public services and other amenities.
- However, there are secular adverse effects on households who were solely dependent on land and agriculture.
- Most of the households have failed to ensure the rational utilization of the money that they have received.
- In most of the cases GP is not having sufficient information and also power to monitor and regulate the activities of private land developers.
- Further, private land developers have not contributed to the development of decentralized infrastructural facilities rather depending on GP for the development and provision of the same.
- Real Estate activities have impoverished the local community and they are experiencing marginalization. There is prevalence of asset poverty, income poverty and human poverty.
- There are illegal transactions, brokers have exploited the situation. They obtained GPA from land owners for a meager price and sold at very high prices.

6.11.10 Conclusion

The study has proved beyond doubt that the real estate activities have disarticulated the regional economy and impoverished the local community. The small and marginal land owners due to various reasons including commercial profit have sold their land at varying prices to brokers of private land builders. The money that they have received has not been utilized in productive way and as a result it has led to unsustainable development. The households are not in a position to educate their children on par with other children, nor improve their capabilities to secure productive livelihood opportunity. They have squandered the entire money and most of the households are now working as wage laborers on others farm. The intensity of poverty has increased and whole community of land losers is experiencing multiple deprivations. The irony is that the GP, NGOs and CSOs are not in a position to reverse the trend and to halt the rapid process of impoverishment.

Chapter - 7
STANDARD OF LIVING











7.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the role and importance of standard of living in human development. Against this context it examines and measures the status of standard of living in the district. The analysis has been carried out by using household census data and data from different line departments.

Along with nutrition and health care, the availability of pucca housing, clean and safe drinking water and sanitation facilities is fundamental for reducing morbidity and improving the health of the population. Housing, water, sanitation and housing assets are interlinked with capability improvement. Availability of good housing with minimum amenities has a direct bearing on the health and educational attainments of the population and thus impinges on their capabilities too.

Recognizing the importance of housing as bundle of amenities is important to any study of human development. The set of housing amenities that needs to be considered includes structure of the dwelling, condition of the structure, separate kitchen, source and availability of safe drinking water, bathroom and lavatory facility, drainage facility, garbage disposal facility and electricity. Cooking fuel also needs to be considered as part of housing amenities in the light of concerns about indoor air pollution and its health implications.

7.1.1 Inter-linkages with Health and Well-being

Health risks arise from poor sanitation, lack of clean water, overcrowded and poorly ventilated living and working environments and from air and indoor pollution. A household with inadequate housing amenities is more likely to be prone to ill health and morbidity. It is an empirically proven fact that child and infant mortality rates are higher where housing amenities are inadequate. Data on the wealth index that captures housing amenities and ownership of assets also reveals that early childhood mortality rates are highest in households belonging to lowest wealth quintle.

Studies on child mortality reveal that infant and child mortality rate are higher in the slums of cities than in their non-slum urban counterparts. Even disease burden and health risks are associated with living conditions mainly sanitary and access to drinking water. Progress in achieving the health related targets of the MDGs needs to be assessed against the background of poverty and lack of housing amenities.

7.1.2 Standard of Living vs. Quality of Life

Standard of living is closely related to quality of life and it is determined by a variety of factors operating at individual level, household level and macro level. It is generally measured by standards such as real income per person (i.e. inflation adjusted) and poverty rate. Other measures such as access and quality of health care, income growth, inequality, disposable income and educational standards are also used. It is the ease by which people living in a time or place are able to satisfy their needs.

The concept of 'standard' may be contrasted with the quality of life, which takes into account

not only the material standard of living, but also other more intangible aspects that make up human life, such as leisure, safety, equity, happiness, cultural resources, social life, physical health, environmental quality issues, etc. Even between two nations or societies that have similar material standards of living, quality of life could be different. Standard of living is often used to compare geographic areas, such as the standard of living in the United States versus India, or the standard of living in Mysuru city versus Bengaluru city. Standard of living can also be used to compare between distinct points in time.

By and large quality of life is more subjective and intangible. The United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948, provides an excellent list of factors that can be considered in evaluating quality of life. It includes many things that citizens of the developed countries take for granted, but that are not available in many countries around the world. Although this Declaration is more than 60 years old, in many ways it still represents an ideal to be achieved, rather than a baseline state of affairs. Factors that may be used to determine the standard of living and quality of life include the following:

Determinants of Standard of Living	Determinants of Quality of Life
Income	Freedom from slavery and torture
Quality and availability of employment	Equal protection of the law
Class disparity	Freedom from discrimination
Poverty rate	Freedom of movement
Quality and affordability of housing	Freedom of residence within one's home country
Hours of work required to purchase necessities	Presumption of innocence unless proved guilty
Gross domestic product (GDP)	Right to marry and to have a family
Inflation rate	
Number of paid vacation days per year	Right to be treated equally without regard to gender, race, language, religion, political beliefs, nationality, socioeconomic status and more
Affordable access to quality health care	Right to privacy
Quality and availability of education	Freedom of thought
Life expectancy	Freedom of religion
Incidence of disease	Free choice of employment
Cost of goods and services	Right to fair pay
Infrastructure	Equal pay for equal work
National economic growth	Right to vote
Economic and political stability	Right to rest and leisure
Political and religious freedom	Right to education
Environmental quality	Right to human dignity
Climate	
Safety	

The main difference between standard of living and quality of life is that the former is more objective, while the latter is more subjective. Standard of living factors such as gross domestic product, poverty rate and environmental quality, can all be measured and defined with numbers, while quality of life factors like equal protection by the law, freedom from discrimination and freedom of religion, are more difficult to measure and are particularly qualitative. Both the indicators have their own limitations; however they can help us to get a general picture of what life is like in a particular location at a particular time.

7.1.3 Standard of Living in Mysuru District

The standard of living is measured using a set of indicators representing its different aspects. These aspects are measurable and the necessary data for the computation are also available. Standard of living in the District Human Development Report is measured using the following indicators;

- Quality of housing
- Housing assets and
- Housing amenities

7.2 Housing Status

The provision of adequate and proper housing is an important indicator of standard of living. Status of housing can be examined in terms of adequacy of housing facility, housing assets and amenities. Houses are units of shelter which are both a basic need and an integral part of human development. House is not only necessary for protection but also to raise families. Hence, every family needs its own private space that is house. But all households cannot afford to have their own houses. Recognizing the importance of housing, government has formulated housing policy and also created enabling institutional framework.

The National Housing and Habitat Policies have provided a framework for the implementation of a shelter programme in the country. The National Agenda on Housing and many schemes of different states envisage the creation of housing facilities for the houseless population. Providing better living conditions for people is now a global concern. Hence, the programmes and schemes for attaining the planned goals towards positive development are required to be understood through the implications of the National and State programmes for development under respective scenarios. In the implementation of different housing programmes and schemes the role of state government and local government is crucial.

Housing is crucial to regional development and socio-cultural growth of human society. It is universally recognized that housing is the second most essential human need after food and considered as a major economic asset. Internationally, housing is recognized as an important determinant of human development. According to Census 2011, in the district there are 6,88,422 houses. Out of this 4,01,655 are in rural areas (58.34 per cent) and the remaining 2,86,767 (41.61 per cent) are in urban areas. The condition of houses in accordance with the place of residence is explained below.

Table 7.1 Place of Residence and Housing Conditions in Mysuru District 2011

Housing Condition	Rural	%	Urban	%	Total	%
Good	187869	46.77	198747	69.31	386616	56.16
Liveable	192658	47.97	81844	28.54	274502	39.87
Dilapidated	21128	5.26	6176	2.15	27304	3.97
Total	401655	58.34	286767	41.66	688422	100

Source: Census of India, 2011

Figure 7.1 Housing Conditions in Rural Area (%) 2011

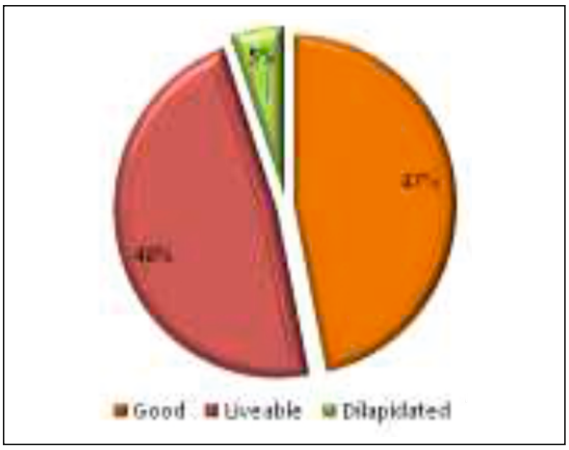
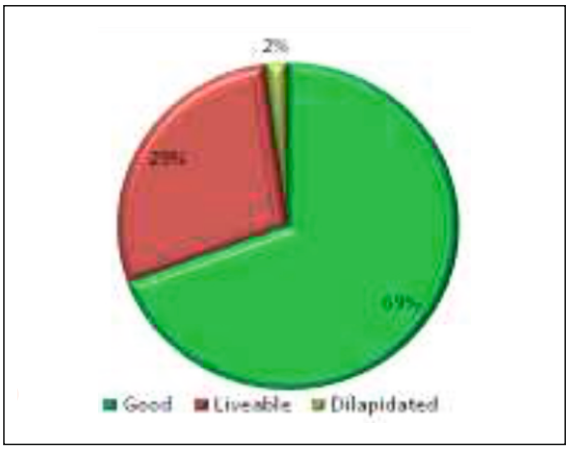


Figure 7.2 Housing Conditions in Urban Area (%) 2011



From the above table, it can be observed that in the District out of total houses 3,86,616 (56.16 %) are good houses, 2,74,502 (39.87%) are livable and the remaining 27,304 are dilapidated. If we look at the regional spread of the type of houses it can be noticed that in rural areas 46.77 % of houses are good, 47.97 % of houses are livable and 5.26% of houses are dilapidated. However, in urban parts of the district the situation is relatively better. The percentage of good houses, livable houses and dilapidated houses is 69.31 %, 28.54% and 2.15% respectively. From this it can be noticed that housing conditions are relatively better in urban parts of the district (Table 7.1, Figure 7.1 and 7.2).

7.3 Site-less households in the District

Owning a house is a life time dream for many families. But most of the families cannot afford to own a house due to various reasons like lack of finance, increasing cost, non-availability of sites and so on. The Government has initiated various schemes in order to distribute house sites for the homeless families. There are a few general schemes and others are specific schemes. Among all the taluks, H D Kote taluk households have received the major share of house sites. As a result the number of siteless households is relatively less in Kote taluk. Further, in T Narasipura taluk, only 2.89 % of households are provided with housesites and therefore

Table 7.2: Taluk-Wise % of House Site Distribution and Siteless Households (2011)

Taluk	% of Households provided with house sites	% of Siteless Households
Periyapatna	8.49	5.03
Hunsur	9.59	8.63
K R Nagara	10.24	6.43
Mysuru	7.85	3.51
H D Kote	20.41	5.15
Nanjangud	2.31	7.63
T Narasipura	2.89	16.44
District Average	8.83	7.55

Sources: Census of India, 2011

the proportion of siteless households is significantly high. In Mysuru district on an average 7.55 per cent households do not have house sites. The percentage of siteless households is maximum in T Narasipura taluk (16.44 %) and minimum is in Mysuru taluk (3.51%). This makes out a case for appropriate policy interventions to increase the availability of house sites to the families at affordable prices (table 7.4 and figure 7.3).

Table 7.3 explains the taluk-wise percentage of houses constructed for houseless poor families in the taluks of the district. Among all the taluks, H D Kote has the highest percentage for the simple reason that the proportion of BPL families is quite high. On the contrary T Narasipura taluk has the least percentage of 3.65 % and this could be one of the reasons for the highest number of site-less people in this taluk (table 7.2).

Figure 7.3 Taluk-wise percentage of house site distribution and site less households 2011

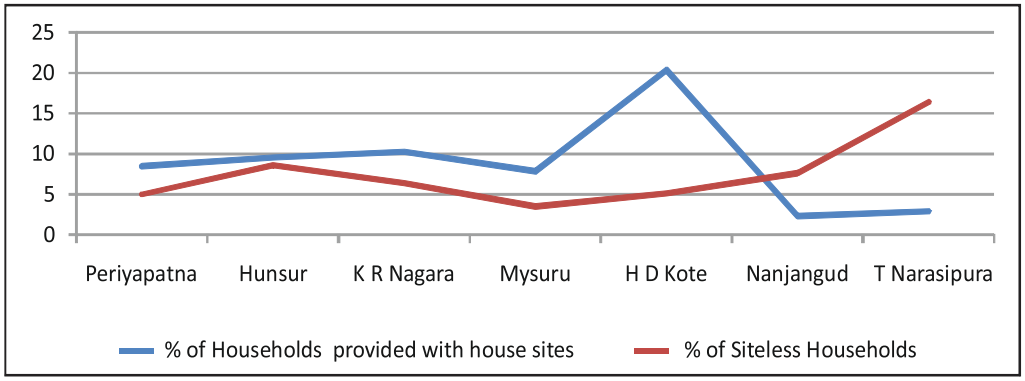


Table 7.3 Percentage of Houses Constructed for Houseless Poor Families

Taluk	% of houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)
Periyapatna	7.16
Hunsur	4.28
K R Nagara	6.93
Mysuru	5.22
H D Kote	9.76
Nanjangud	7.76
T Narasipura	3.65
District Average	**6.39**

Source: Rural Development and Panchyath Raj Dept. GoK. & Census 2011

7.4 Households with Pucca and Dilapidated Houses

In addition to rural-urban differences in housing conditions, there are also inter-taluk differences. The following data reveal the same.

The above table (7.4) explains the status of housing in Mysuru district. It is very clear that among all the taluks, Mysuru taluk has the highest proportion of pucca houses and K R Nagar taluk has the lowest proportion of pucca houses. The district average is 53.18 per cent and only Mysuru taluk is above the district average. Excluding Mysuru taluk, the district average is not even 50%.This explains the poor housing conditions in other taluks mainly in rural areas. There are huge differences between Mysuru taluk and other taluks. If data are further disaggregated on the basis of social groups, it can be observed that among all the categories, housing conditions of SC and ST households are further deplorable.

Table 7.4: Intra-District Housing Conditions 2011

Taluk	Total No of HHs	% of HHs having Pucca Houses*
Periyapatna	52778	53.14
Hunsur	65022	49.57
K R Nagara	60146	46.40
Mysuru	291729	75.44
H D Kote	61029	51.38
Nanjangud	89552	46.95
T Narasipura	68166	49.40
District Average	**688422**	**53.18**

**Pucca Houses as per Census 2011 Definition*

Table 7.5 Region-wise Housing Conditions of SC & ST Households 2011

Place of Residence	SC				ST			
	Good	Livable	Dilapidated	Total	Good	Livable	Dilapidated	Total
Rural	34,053 (41.08)	43,686 (52.70)	5,162 (6.23)	82901 (71.70)	22,744 (38.25)	31,263 (52.58)	5,448 (9.16)	59455 (75.92)
Urban	19,662 (60.03)	11,424 (34.88)	1,668 (5.09)	32754 (28.30)	10,945 (58.04)	7,083 (37.56)	831 (4.41)	18859 (24.08)
Total	53,715 (46.44)	55,110 (47.65)	6,830 (5.91)	115655	33,689 (43.02)	38,346 (48.96)	6,279 (8.02)	78314

Source: Census 2011
Note: Figures in the brackets are percentages

A few observations can be made on the basis of the above table (7.5).

- In the total dwellings of the district, the proportion of SC houses is 16.8% and ST houses is11.38 %.
- Out of 1,15,655 SC houses, 71.70 % are in rural areas. In this 41.08 % are good houses, 52.7 % are livable and 6.23 % are dilapidated.
- In the total of 1,15,655 SC houses 28.3 % are in urban areas. Out of this 60 % are good houses, 35 % are livable and 5 % are dilapidated.
- Out of 78314 ST houses, 76% are in rural areas. In this 38.25% are good houses, 52.58% are livable and more than 9 per cent are dilapidated.
- In the total of 78,314 ST houses, 24 % are in urban areas. Out of this 58 % are good, 37.56 % are livable and 4 % are dilapidated.
- It can also be noticed that more than 70% of SC and ST are in rural areas and therefore, there is rural concentration. Further, the proportion of dilapidated houses is also high among SC (6%) and ST (8%) when compared to the district average (4%).

7.5 Housing Assets

Household assets and amenities not only represent the status of the household but also considered as an instrument for a better life. Acquisition of housing assets and amenities is primarily determined by household income i.e., by its economic context and the development of local infrastructure such as roads, electricity and water. For example, a television is not of much use if the village has no electricity. Motorcycles, scooters, or cars are not very useful without a network of roads and easy access to fuel stations. Gas cylinders are difficult to replace if the household is many kilometres away from the nearest supplier. And because these possessions are also a sign of the family's economic success, owning a television, scooter, or gas stove becomes more important when one's neighbour has one. Thus, a rich

household in a rich state will have many more amenities than an equally rich household in a poor state.

The housing assets include ownership of vehicle, television, radio, computer, bicycle, telephone and so on. Housing amenities are access to electricity, modern cooking fuel, drinking water, bathroom and sanitation facility and so on. Further, there are inter-linkages between housing assets with health and well-being. Electric lights enable more reading and education; new fuels and improved stoves provide a cleaner environment and better health; clean water and sanitation reduce the prevalence of diseases; motor vehicles and mass media strengthen the household's connection to the country as a whole; access to piped water and use of kerosene or liquified petroleum gas (LPG) for cooking reduces the time women spend in water and fuel collection, thereby reducing domestic drudgery and increasing the time devoted to productive activities.

Health risks arise from poor sanitation, lack of clean water, overcrowed and poorly ventilated living and working environments and indoor pollution. A household with inadequate assets and amenities is more likely to be prone to ill health and morbidity. It is an empirically proven fact that child and infant mortality rates are higher in poor housing conditions.

7.5.1 Housing Assets in Mysuru District

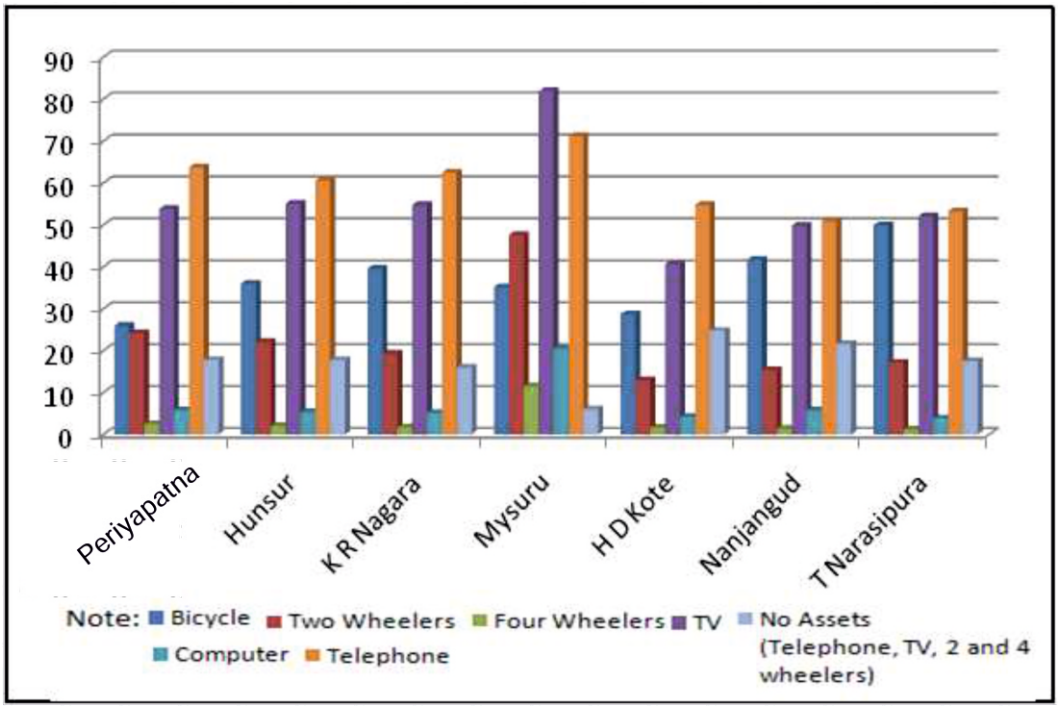
Wealth Index is a measure of housing amenities and ownership of housing assets by a household. There is direct link between wealth index and health outcomes. On the basis of 2011 Census data the status of households in different taluks in terms of housing assets is explained in the following table.

Table 7.6 Taluk-wise Percentage of Households with Housing Assets -2011 (In Percentage)

Taluk	Bicycle	Two Wheelers	Four Wheelers	TV	Computer	Telephone	No Assets (Telephone, TV, 2 and 4 wheelers)
Periyapatna	25.99	24.17	2.47	53.83	5.80	63.76	17.80
Hunsur	35.98	22.14	2.02	55.12	5.37	60.65	17.76
K R Nagara	39.60	19.33	1.71	54.76	5.20	62.52	15.96
Mysuru	35.19	47.60	11.53	81.92	20.57	71.21	6.04
H D Kote	28.72	13.00	1.67	40.70	4.25	54.78	24.78
Nanjangud	41.74	15.40	1.43	49.86	5.78	50.97	21.61
T Narasipura	49.96	17.18	1.24	52.06	3.85	53.22	17.54
District Average	36.74	22.68	5.87	64.08	11.63	59.59	17.8

Source: Census of India - 2011

Figure 7.4 Taluk-wise Percentage of Households with Housing Assets -2011



Among all the taluks Mysuru taluk has the highest percentage of housing assets in terms of two wheelers, four wheelers, TV, computer and telephone. Naturally, the percentage of households with none of these assets is the least in Mysuru taluk (6.04%). H D Kote taluk has the highest proportion of houses with no assets. It is as high as 25 %. This indicates the prevalence of asset poverty and income poverty in the taluk. More or less the same situation is prevailing in Nanjangud, Periyapatna, Hunsur and T Narasipura taluk. In the district only Mysuru and K R Nagara taluks are in a relatively better situation (table 7.6 and figure 7.4).

7.6 Government Policies and Programmes on Housing

The imbalance between the demand for and supply of housing is steadily increasing with the massive growth of population. The gradual increase in household income and the standard of living are also responsible for the growing demand for housing facilities. Both the State and Central Governments have introduced many schemes for both houseless and site-less households, especially the BPL households. An assessment of the magnitude and nature of housing shortage in the state determines the nature of policy prescriptions and policy interventions. Good and timely policy prescriptions help in establishing well functioning and sustainable housing market. The Housing Policy of Karnataka is expected to serve the larger overarching *goal of "Affordable Housing for All".* In this regard various housing schemes are introduced by Government of Karnataka in collaboration with Central Government which are also operating in the district.

7.6.1 National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy

The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007 (NUHHP-2007) has been formulated keeping in view the changing socio-economic parameters of the urban areas and growing requirement of shelter and related infrastructure. The Policy seeks to promote various types of public-private partnerships for realizing the goal of "Affordable Housing "for All" with special emphasis on the urban poor. Given the magnitude of the housing shortage and budgetary constraints of both the Central and State Governments, the NUHHP-2007 focuses on multiple stake-holders namely, the private sector, the cooperative sector, the industrial sector for labour housing and the services/ institutional sector for employee housing.

7.6.2 Development of Secondary Mortgage Market

The housing sector has been historically capital deficient which has resulted in housing shortage. The Government of India has accorded considerable importance to the development of secondary residential mortgage market in the country in order to enhance the flow of funds into the housing sector, increase the number of housing stock and thereby facilitate affordable home loans to the population. The National Housing and Habitat Policy of Government of India has envisaged a lead role for National Housing Bank to promote and develop the process. The Government of India amended the National Housing Bank Act, 1987 and incorporated enabling provisions for undertaking the Residential Mortgage Backed by Securitization (RMBS) activities. RMBS enabled flow of funds from the capital market into the housing sector has enabled greater access and affordability to the borrowers of housing loans.

7.6.3 NHB's Policy for Financing Slum Upgradation

The Bank, with its focus on the unserved and underserved segments of the society, is targeting providing financial support for slum redevelopment / rehabilitation / upgradation projects. According to Bank's Project Finance Policy, project finance assistance can be extended for such projects to public housing agencies like Housing Boards, Development Authorities, Municipal Bodies, State Slum Clearance Boards/ Authorities, Public Private Partnership entities, community based organisations such as MFIs/ NGOs constituted as Societies/ Trusts/ Section 25 Companies etc. and to private sector agencies.

Till now, the Bank has financed only one such project, but efforts are underway to identify other viable projects which could be supported.

7.6.4 Indira Awaas Yojana

IAY is a central scheme being implemented since 1996. It is a cash subsidy based programme, under which assistance is provided to rural BPL families for constructing

dwelling units on their own using their own design and technology. Selection of IAY beneficiaries is carried out by Gram Sabhas. 60% of the funds provided under IAY are meant for SC and ST beneficiaries and the subsidy is sanctioned either in the name of the female member of the household or jointly in the names of both the spouses. Funding under IAY is provided by the Centre and the State in the ratio of 75:25. Allocation is done on the criteria of housing shortage and poverty ratio. Districts are expected to follow the same criteria for reallocating funds to blocks. Funds are routed through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs). In practice it is seen that they transfer them to blocks or panchayats. States are authorized to make disbursements to the beneficiary on a staggered basis depending on the progress of work, in two or more instalments. The taluk-wise details of houses constructed under IAY in Mysuru district are presented in the below table (7.7).

7.6.5 Basava Vasathi Yojana

This scheme was introduced by the State Government in 1991-92 for providing houses to the rural homeless poor. The annual income of the beneficiary is limited to Rs. 11800. The beneficiaries are selected by Gram Panchayats through gram sabhas as per the Panchayat Raj Amendment Act. Financial assistance of Rs. 40000 per house is being provided under the scheme. 50% of the target is reserved for SC/ ST. For them the entire unit assistance is provided as subsidy while for general category, 50% is subsidy and 50% is loan which is recoverable in 180 monthly instalments. Under this scheme, the Corporation has constructed nearly 3000 houses during 2010-11. The taluka-wise details of houses constructed under the scheme in Mysuru district are presented in the Table (7.8).

Table 7.7 Houses Constructed Under Indira Awas Scheme - 2011-12

Taluks	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
H D Kote	303	129	43	181	656
Hunsur	74	36	30	46	186
K R Nagara	93	40	18	81	232
Mysuru	136	80	13	94	323
Nanjangud	357	177	44	192	770
Periyapatna	174	71	52	92	389
T Narasipura	236	56	30	93	415
Total	1373	589	230	779	2971

Source: District at A Glance Mysuru- 2012-13

Table 7.8: Number of Houses Constructed Under Basava Vasathi Yojana – 2011-12

Taluks	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total
H D Kote	616	318	19	548	1501
Hunsur	711	416	93	1646	2866
K R Nagara	404	202	36	2249	2891
Mysuru	537	462	0	1435	2434
Nanjangud	1529	1132	45	3617	6323
Periyapatna	312	115	69	547	1043
T Narasipura	1084	984	153	2067	4288
Total	5193	3629	415	12109	21346

Source: Mysuru District at A Glance - 2012-13

7.6.6 Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO)

HUDCO has established itself as a premier techno-financing company. It was set up in 1970 by the Government of India to accelerate the pace of housing and urban development in the country. Apart from the financing operations, HUDCO offers consultancy services, promotes research and studies and helps to propagate the use of local building materials, cost-effective and innovative construction technologies. HUDCO is a unique institution with its motto of "Profitability with Social Justice". A Public Sector Company, under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), HUDCO has been a key partner with the Government in building assets for the nation. In its operations, HUDCO lays a considerable emphasis on the housing needs of the 'deprived' i.e Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low-Income Groups (LIG). In times of crisis like earthquakes, cyclone, floods, tsunami etc, HUDCO has extensively contributed to the rehabilitation of the calamity affected households, through its technical and financial help for housing reconstruction.

In rural areas three types of schemes are financed by HUDCO and they are

(i) EWS rural housing schemes for landless persons,

(ii) EWS rural housing schemes for land owning persons and

(iii) The village abadi scheme including house repair.

7.6.7 MUDA: In Mysuru district the urban growth and expansion is managed by the Mysuru Urban Development Authority (MUDA). Its activities include developing new layouts and roads, town planning, land acquisition and so on.

7.7 Drinking Water

Housing does not necessarily mean just a shelter but a place where a household lives, often a place of work, a place of social interaction, a place around which the entire realm of family well-being is created. It implies that housing does not end up by providing a number of houses. It should be complete with

the adequate provisions of treated water supply, sanitation, power and roads. Also the effective functioning of a city or any settlement depends on the infrastructure potential it has. Similarly, the welfare and comfortable living conditions of the people depend on both the socio-economic and physical infrastructure of the city. Hence, the share of the infrastructure with respect to size of population represents a good measure of prosperous living conditions of the inhabitants.

Also the deficiency of the infrastructural facilities in the settlements express the developmental disparity among the settlements. Among the basic services that affect human development are the infrastructural facilities like the water supply, sanitation and power in different settlements. Access to water and sanitation have far reaching implications for health outcomes and human development. They have linkages with MDGs also. There is focus on the source of drinking water, adequacy and reliability from the point of view of health outcomes and drudgery of women particularly in rural areas.

Availability of drinking water is one of the determinants of quality of living and human development. Access to drinking water has implications not only for health status and human development parameters but also for opportunities depending upon the opportunity cost of time. This has special implications for women and children. The responsibility for fetching water, sometimes over long distances, for household needs is invariably assigned to women or girls, who drop-out of school to attend to these chores. Hence, the ready availability of safe drinking water lays the foundation for improvement in literacy and health indicators in communities.

To analyze the percentage of people with access to these facilities in both the urban and rural areas, the proximity and quality have also been studied. Supply of drinking water is a responsibility of the Government. Given the demand for drinking water, at locations close to the residential quarters, the Government, especially the local government, finds it difficult to reach every section / segment equally. Household census data on access to water and its availability reveal that in the district tap water is the major source of drinking water for nearly 82% of the households. Further, 6.62% depend on hand pump and 10% depend on tube wells and others depend on other sources. Here also we can notice an urban bias in the proportion of households having access to tap water. The following table 7.11 shows the distribution of households by sources of drinking water.

According to 2001 census estimates, 31.7% of all households in Karnataka had access to drinking water within their premises; more than 68.3% of the households had access to water outside their premises. As per 2011 Census, 46.50% of the households in Karnataka have access to drinking water within their premises, nearly 53.5% of the households are having access to drinking water outside their premises. In the District, the situation is much better. In the following table (7.9) the details of percentage of households with drinking water facility are presented.

Table 7.9: Households by Sources of Drinking Water (In Percentage)

Taluk	Total No of Households	Tap		Hand pump		Tube wall		well	
	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Periyapatna	52,778	60.43	65.85	24.39	16.17	11.21	15.97	3.03	1.28
Hunsur	65,022	62.86	81.00	25.63	7.76	9.27	9.46	1.34	0.76
K R Nagara	60,146	68.22	79.60	19.95	9.77	7.25	9.77	3.59	1.16
Mysuru	2,91,729	86.79	92.63	8.17	1.62	3.58	4.60	0.5	0.22
H D Kote	61,029	59.29	70.81	21.89	11.08	8.46	12.66	2.46	1.47
Nanjangud	89,552	56.75	72.58	29.3	9.73	6.14	11.96	7.25	3.77
T Narasipura	68,166	61.64	78.72	22.34	9.83	4.45	6.74	1.59	3.50
District	688422	71.31	82.42	17.91	6.62	5.96	8.26	3.26	1.33

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

The district's main sources of drinking water are tap, hand pump, tube-well and well. Among these tap water is the prominent source (table 7.11). In the district the percentage of households with tap water connection has increased from 71.13% (2001) to 82.42% (2011). In the district on an average, piped water supply is to the extent of 82.42 %. However, there are taluk-wise variations; in Mysuru the percentage of households connected to piped water supply is 92.63% and the lowest is in Periyapatna taluk that is 65.85%. Hand pump and well are traditional sources of water supply and their share has declined over a period of time. The share of hand pump has declined from 17.91% (2001) to 6.62 %(2011) and the share of well has also declined from 3.26 % (2001) to 1.33 % (2011) in the district. Tube-well is another source of drinking water and its share has increased from 5.96% (2001) to 8.26 % (2011). It can be observed that the percentage of households using old and traditional sources of drinking water has drastically decreased due to the increase in modern drinking water facilities provided by the local and state governments.

7.7.1 Drinking Water Conditions in SC/ST Households

The economic and living conditions of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households have experienced changes during the phase of accelerated economic growth in the last decade. There has been considerable progress in terms of housing conditions and housing infrastructure like water and sanitation in the well-being of SC and ST during the last decade, but the gap between SC and ST and between these groups together and the rest of the population has widened.

Table 7.10: SC/ST Households by Sources of Drinking Water 2011 (In Percentage)

Taluk	Total No of Households		Tap		Hand pump		Tube wall		well	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Within the premises	49,091	33,863	93.24	91.72	1.78	1.18	4.66	6.52	0.32	0.59
Near the premises	49,696	31,502	70.80	69.68	15.41	13.92	11.30	10.51	1.27	3.43
Away	16,868	12,949	43.14	31.31	27.03	32.05	22.76	21.28	1.70	5.86
District Average (SC&ST)	1,15,655	78,314	76.29	72.86	11.32	11.41	10.15	10.56	0.93	2.61
State Average	2140304	936995	64.94	62.05	8.60	7.70	17.60	18.29	5.34	7.50

Sources: Census 2011

Box 7.1: JUSCO in Mysuru

Jamshedpur Utilities and Services Company Limited (JUSCO) was established in 2003. It is India's only comprehensive urban infrastructure service provider. It provides under one roof integrated utility services including water, power, sewerage, drainage, and solid waste management—the first and perhaps one of the few private utilities in India. It bagged a Six-Year performance based water management contract for Mysuru city in 2008. It entered into the tripartite contract agreement with Mysuru City Corporation and Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board. The project envisaged equitable distribution of Cauvery water to the consumer through a network of about 1200 kms from 28 small and reservoirs. It assured the gradually increase in the duration of supply to 24 hours with service level guarantees commensurate with national and international benchmark as stipulated in the contract agreement. However, in recent days it has run into rough weather due to several controversies.

In the district 76.29% of SC households and 72.86% of ST households are having access to tap water. It is higher than the state average of 64.94% (SC) and 62.05% (ST). The percentage of households dependent on hand pump for drinking water is 11.32% among SC and 11.41% among ST. The district average is higher than the state average for both the categories. Further, slightly more than 10% of SC and ST households in the district are dependent on tube-well in the district and a smaller percentage is dependent on well for drinking water (Table 7.10).

7.8 Electricity

Electricity consumption is both a measure and determinant of human development and progress. Access to electricity is a basic household amenity. Electrification has strong linkages with poverty reduction, labour productivity, efficiency and also educational attainments. Households with access to electricity are more productive and efficient. Many studies have proved that learning outcome of students is also determined by availability of electricity. Therefore it is obligatory on the part of the Government to

provide this crucial infrastructure regularly at affordable prices.

7.8.1 Electrification in Mysuru District

Using data from the household census of 2011, in the district it is found that there is a substantial increase in the proportion of households from 78.45% to 91.04% with access to electricity during 2001 and 2011 (Table 7.11 and Figure 7.5). The highest increase is in Periyapatna taluk which had the lowest percentage in 2001 census.

Table 7.11: Taluk-wise Percentage of Households Having Access to Electricity

Taluk	2001	2011
Periyapatna	64.4	90.8
Hunsur	70.8	93.4
Krishnarajanagar	83.2	94.1
Mysuru	89.1	97.4
Heggadadevanakote	67.7	82.8
Nanjangud	70.8	88.7
T Narasipura	73.5	90.1
District Average	78.5	91

Source: Census 2001 and 2011

Figure 7.5 Taluk-wise % of Households Having Access to Electricity

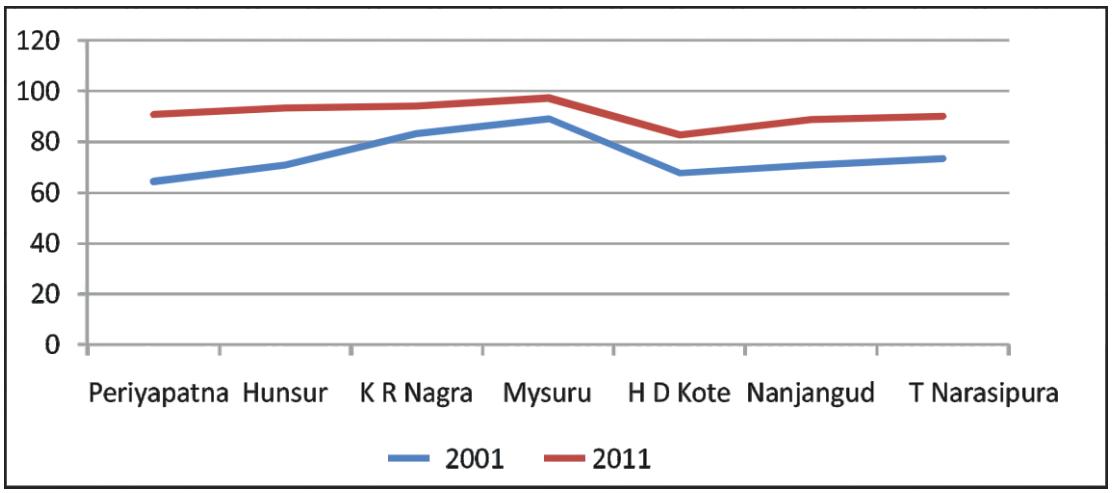


Table 7.11 and figure 7.5 explain the taluk-wise percentage of households having access to electricity in the district. It is evident that there is an increasing trend in electrification in all the taluks of the district. Mysuru taluk is having maximum electrification to the tune of 97.43% and the taluk with least electrification is H D Kote with 82.8%. The district average is 91.04 % and four taluks are having electrified households more than the district average. However, it can be noticed that there are rural-urban differences in the percentage of households having access to electricity. Quite often the households may not benefit much out of it due to non-availability of electricity, load shedding and unreliable and interrupted supplies. In this context local governance can think of some viable alternatives to grid supply of electricity.

Table 7.12 explains the rural-urban spread of SC and ST households by sources of lighting.

- In rural areas out of total SC households 86 % are using electricity for lighting, 13 % are using Kerosene and 1% are using solar and other sources.
- In urban areas out of total SC households 93.97 % are using electricity, 5.36 % are using kerosene and the remaining 0.67% are using other sources.
- Among ST households, in rural areas 84% are using electricity, 15% are using kerosene and 1% are using other sources.
- In urban areas out of total ST households 95.24% are using electricity, 4.37% are using kerosene and the remaining 0.4%are using other sources.
- Thus there are rural-urban differences in the percentage of households using electricity for lighting.
- It can also be observed that out of total electrified SC households 70 % are rural users and 30 % are urban users.
- The proportion of rural users is still higher among ST households.

7.9 Cooking Fuel

Increasing interest has aroused about the cooking fuel because over the past twenty years fuel wood harvesting has caused extensive deforestation and cooking with biomass fuels on open fires has caused significant health problems. An estimated 1.6

Table 7.12 SC and ST Households by Main Sources of Lighting 2011 (Number & %)

Place of Residence	Total No of HHs		Electricity		Kerosene (%)		Solar Energy (%)		Other sources (%)	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Rural	82901	59455	69.93	73.55	85.72	91.54	68.75	98.190	80.5	86.8
Urban	32754	18859	30.07	26.45	14.36	8.46	31.25	1.810	19.5	13.2
Total	115655	78314	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Census of India 2011

million people worldwide die prematurely due to exposure to indoor air pollution. New fuels and improved stoves provide a cleaner environment and better health. Of course, households use energy for a wide variety of activities besides cooking.

According to 2011 Census in the State, only 33.52% of the households are having access to modern cooking fuel. Data show that it is still less for SC and ST households. 15% of the SC and 14.26% of the ST households are having access to modern cooking fuel in Karnataka. More or less the same situation is prevailing in Mysuru District. The following table explains the taluk-wise percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel.

Household data of 2011 census show a significant improvement in the usage of modern cooking fuel during the decade 2001-2011. In the district the percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel has increased from 7.71% in 2001 to 27.39% by 2011. The highest increase has occurred in Mysuru taluk. In Mysuru taluk 67.07% of households have access to modern cooking fuel. Excluding Mysuru taluk, in other taluks the percentage of households with access to modern cooking fuel is just 21%. Thus there is a strong urban bias in the access to modern cooking fuels. Further there are also significant differences between the taluks of the district and the lowest is in H D Kote (17 %). It indicates the dependence on traditional cooking fuels and consequential health and environment related problems. The local governments have to initiative the appropriate measures in order to increase the access to modern cooking fuels (Table 7.13).

Table 7.13: Taluk-Wise % of Households Having Access to Modern Cooking Fuel

Taluk	2001	2011
Periyapatna	3.30	19.58
Hunsur	3.87	21.97
Krishnarajanagar	3.60	22.96
Mysuru	14.40	67.07
Heggadadevanakote	1.73	17.48
Nanjangud	3.30	23.01
T Narasipura	1.57	19.68
District Average	7.71	27.39

Sources: Census 2001 and 2011

Table 7.14 Usage of Modern Cooking Fuel among SC and ST Households 2011

Place of Residence	Total HHs		Fire-wood		LPG/ PNG		Crop Residue		Kerosene		Other sources (%)		No cooking fuel	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Rural	82,901	59,455	72,850 (87.88)	52,086 (87.61)	5,226 (6.30)	4,279 (7.20)	3,527 (4.25)	2,198 (3.70)	803 (0.97)	585 (0.98)	350 (0.42)	223 (0.38)	145 (0.17)	84 (0.14)
Urban	32,754	18,859	9,124 (27.86)	4,042 (21.43)	15,693 (47.91)	9,947 (52.74)	248 (0.76)	114 (0.60)	7,260 (22.17)	4,518 (23.96)	326 (1.00)	179 (0.95)	103 (0.31)	59 (0.31)
Total	115,655	78,314	81,974 (70.88)	56,128 (71.67)	20,919 (18.09)	14,226 (18.17)	3,775 (3.26)	2,312 (2.95)	8,063 (6.97)	5,103 (6.52)	676 (0.58)	402 (0.51)	248 (0.21)	143 (0.18)

Source: Census of India 2011
Figures in the brackets are percentage

From the above table the following observations can be made (Table 7.14).

- More than 70 % of SC and ST households are using firewood for cooking. In rural areas it is as high as 88% among both the categories.
- Only 18% of households in both the categories are using LPG for cooking. However, the % is slightly high for urban households.
- 7% of the households in both the categories are using Kerosene for cooking.
- 3% of the households are using crop residue as cooking fuel.
- From this it is evident that even to this day SC and ST families in the district are predominately dependent on traditional cooking fuels. The situation is still disturbing in rural areas.

7.10 Sanitation

Sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of solid and liquid waste. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health at household level and across the communities. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal.

7.10.1 Sanitation Policy and Schemes

Water supply and sanitation is a State responsibility under the Indian Constitution. States may give the responsibility to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in rural areas and ULBs in urban areas. At present, states generally plan, design and execute water supply schemes (and often operate them) through their State Departments (of Public Health Engineering or Rural Development Engineering) or State Water Boards. The responsibility for water supply and sanitation at the central and state level is shared by various Ministries.

- **National Urban Sanitation Policy**: In November 2008 the Government of India launched a National Urban Sanitation Policy with the goal of creating what it calls "totally sanitized cities" that are open-defecation free, safely collect and treat all their wastewater, eliminate manual scavenging and collect and dispose solid waste safely.

- **Nirmal Grama Yojana:** Government of Karnataka has launched this programme in 1995 to assist rural population in the state, to own individual household latrines. This scheme programmed to construct latrines every year at the rate of 100 latrines/ GP. The beneficiaries coming under below and above poverty lines are selected for this scheme.

- **Swachcha Grama:** This programme was launched in 2001 with an integrated focus aimed at providing five facilities: (i) paving internal roads and streets in the village; (ii) construction of efficient sullage and storm water drainage; (iii) providing community compost yards and removal of manure pits from the dwelling areas of the village; (iv) providing smokeless chulahs for all households; and (v) construction of household, community and school latrines in all villages.

In the district more than 55% of the households are having lavatory facility within the premises. The situation is better in urban areas where 94% of households are having this facility within the premises. The details are presented in table 7.15.

Table 7.15 Distribution of Households by Availability of Type of Lavatory Facility 2011
(In percentages)

Place of Residence	Total number of households	Number of households having lavatory facility within the premises	Number of households not having lavatory facility within the premises	No lavatory within premises	
				Alternative source	
				Public lavatory	Open Defecation
Rural	4,01,655	27.01	72.99	1.38	71.61
Urban	2,86,767	94.16	5.84	1.27	4.57
Total	6,88,422	54.98	45.02	1.33	43.69

Sources: Census 2011

Table 7.16 SC and ST Households by Availability of Type of Lavatory Facility 2011

Place of Residence	Total number of households		Number of households having lavatory facility within the premises		Number of households not having lavatory facility within the premises		No lavatory within premises (Alternative source)			
							Public lavatory		Open Defecation	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Rural	82,901	59,455	15,818 (19.08)	10,480 (17.63)	67,083 (80.92)	48,975 (82.37)	1,182 (1.76)	738 (1.51)	65,901 (98.24)	48,237 (98.49)
Urban	32,754	18,859	28,318 (86.46)	15,655 (83.01)	4,436 (13.54)	3,204 (16.99)	1,316 (29.67)	491 (15.32)	3,120 (70.33)	2,713 (84.68)
Total	115,655	78,314	44,136 (38.16)	26,135 (33.37)	71,519 (61.84)	52,179 (66.63)	2,498 (3.49)	1,229 (2.36)	69,021 (96.51)	50,950 (97.64)

Source: Census 2011, Govt. of India
Note: Figures in the brackets are percentages.

Table 7.16 reveals the situation with respect to SC and ST households in the district. 38% of SC and 33% of ST have lavatory facility within the premises as against the district average of 55%. It means that 62% of SC and 67% of ST are not having this facility within the premises as against the district average of 45%. Out of this a major chunk that is 97% in both the groups resort to open defecation against the district average of 44%. All these indicate poor sanitary conditions of SC and ST households particularly in rural areas of the district.

7.10.2 Bathroom Facility

The access to bathroom facility is one of the basic necessities and an indicator of living standard. Bathroom facilities represent better amenities and more convenience. In the district 89 % of households are having bathing facilities within the premises. The details are given below (table 7.17).

Table 7.17: Number of households with Bathroom Facility in Mysuru District (In Percentages) 2011

Place of Residence	Total Households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises	
		Yes	No
Rural	3,31,745	82.59	17.41
Urban	2,80,244	97.73	2.27
Total	6,11,989	88.90	11.10

Sources: Census 2011

Table 7.18: Number of SC and ST households having bathing facility 2011

Place of Residence	Total Households		Number of households having bathing facility within the premises			
			Yes		No	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Rural	82,901	59,455	62720 (75.66)	42018 (70.67)	20,181 (24.34)	17,437 (29.33)
Urban	32,754	18,859	30471 (93.03)	17846 (94.63)	2,283 (6.97)	1,013 (5.37)
Total	**1,15,655**	**78,314**	**93191 (80.58)**	**59864 (76.44)**	**22,464 (19.42)**	**18,450 (23.56)**

Source: Census 2011, Govt. of India
Note: Figures in the brackets are percentages

On the basis of the place of residence it can be observed that in the district 82.59% of rural households and 97.73 % of urban households have bathroom facility. The percentage of households without bathroom facility is significantly high in rural areas. However, when compared to other backward districts the situation is much better in Mysuru district. Still there are differences between urban and rural areas (table 7.15). If we disaggregate the data across socio-economic groups in the district we can notice disparities between SC and ST and other households. Both in rural and urban areas, SC and ST households have less access to bathroom facility (table 7.18).

7.10.3 Sewage and Drainage

Sewage is a water-carried waste, in solution or suspension that is intended to be removed from a community. Drainage is the natural or artificial removal of surface and sub-surface water from an area. In order to ensure cleanliness of the community and the surrounding environments proper and adequate sewage and drainage facilities are necessary. Generally in order to assess the quality of housing stock we look at sewage and drainage facilities.

According to 2011 Census, in the district 73.14% of households have access to sewage and drainage facilities. However, there are differences between rural and urban areas. In urban parts of the district, 95.35% have access to sewage and drainage facilities. But in rural areas only 57.28% of households are having access to these facilities. It is disturbing to observe that majority of population is in rural areas and in this nearly 43% do not have sewage and drainage facilities. This explains the sorry state of affairs relating to rural sanitation (table 7.19).

Table 7.19 Number of Households having Drainage Facilities 2011 (In Percentage)

Place of Residence	Total Households	No of Households having Drainage Facility (%)	
		Yes	No
Rural	4,01,655	57.28	42.72
Urban	2,86,767	95.35	4.65
Total	6,88,422	73.14	26.86

Source: Census 2011, Govt. of India

Further, as observed in the previous paragraphs, here also there are disparities and gaps among SC and ST and other categories. The condition of drainage facilities among the SC and ST households in rural and urban areas are given in table 7.20.

From the data it is clear that there are no much differences in the percentage of SC and ST households and other households with respect to access to sewage and drainage. Rather the number of SC households with this facility is slightly more than that of other households. Further, there are no differences between the percentage of SC and ST households with access to sewage and drainage facilities. The better situation among SC and ST can be attributed to government interventions to improve rural sanitation system.

Table 7.20 Percentage of SC & ST Households having Drainage Facilities 2011

Place of Residence	Total Households		No of Households having Drainage Facility			
			Yes		No	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Rural	82,901	59,455	57.78	55.64	42.22	44.36
Urban	32,754	18,859	92.50	92.20	7.50	7.80
Total	1,15,655	78,314	67.61	64.44	32.39	35.56

Source: Census 2011, Govt. of India

7.11 Status of Women Headed Households in Mysuru District

The emergence of Female Headed Households (FHHs) is a recent phenomenon and for the first time in 2011 census they are enumerated. In Karnataka in the total households the share of Female Headed Houses is 14.91%. Similarly in Mysuru district in the total households 15.89% are Female Headed Houses. A comparative look at the situation of Female Headed Houses reveals that the overall housing conditions are poor and far from satisfactory. In this section, an attempt is made to examine the housing conditions and the status of Female Headed Houses in the district. For this the Report has used the same analytical framework which is used in the previous section.

7.11.1 Types of Housing

To analyze the housing conditions, houses are classified into three categories namely good, livable and dilapidated. Accordingly the distribution of Female Headed Houses across the taluks is given below (Table 7.21).





Sanitation Vahini at Schools and Villages and Sanitation Park Hampapura H.D.Kote Tq.

Table 7.21 No of Female Headed Houses by Type of Houses (In Percentage) 2011

Name of the Taluks	No of Households	Good (%)	Livable (%)	Dilapidated (%)
Periyapatna	7,559	53.87	44.41	1.40
Hunsur	9,735	49.81	47.89	2.07
K R Nagara	9,401	44.13	54.62	1.07
Mysuru	42,816	75.15	23.07	1.47
H D Kote	10,441	50.76	44.74	4.36
Nanjangud	16,120	45.58	46.59	7.45
T Narasipura	13,372	51.65	42.96	5.21
Mysuru	**1,09,444**	**59.21**	**37.43**	**3.10**

Source: Census 2011

In the district out of 1,09,444 Female Headed Houses, 59.21 % are good houses, 37.43% are livable houses and 3.10% are dilapidated houses. It means that more than 40% Female Headed Households do not have good houses. Further, there are also taluk-wise variations in their proportion. In Mysuru taluk more 75% are in good houses whereas in K R Nagara only 44% are living in good houses. Naturally in taluks where the proportion of good houses is less, the proportion of livable and dilapidated houses is correspondingly high (Table 7.21).

Table 7.22: No of SC & ST Female Headed Houses by Type of Housing Structure (In Percentages) 2011

Place of Residence	Total HHs		Good		Livable		Delapidated	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Rural	69.67	76.00	48.86	43.49	46.60	48.90	4.26	7.30
Urban	30.33	24.00	65.53	67.31	29.30	29.79	4.38	2.66
Total	20,377	14,801	53.91	49.23	41.35	44.30	4.29	6.18

Source: Census 2011

The following observations can be made relating to table 7.20.

- In the district there are 20377 SC Female Headed Houses; out of this 70% are in rural areas and 30% are in urban areas.

- Among SC Female Headed Houses, in rural areas 48.86 % households and 65.53% in urban areas are living in good houses (SC).

- Further in rural areas, 46.6% of FEMALE HEADED HOUSES and in urban areas 29.3% Female Headed Houses are living in liveable houses.

- Out of ST Female Headed Houses, 43.49 in rural areas 67% and in urban areas are residing in good houses. The percentage of ST Female Headed Houses residing in liveable houses in rural and urban areas is 48.9% and 29.79% respectively.

- Though there is very minimum difference between the percentage of SC and STs FHH by the type of houses, however there are considerable differences between SC and ST and other category Female Headed Houses.

Housing asset index is an important indicator of economic status and standard of living of the community. A comparative analysis reveals that majority of Female Headed Houses do not have sufficient housing assets. It is evident from the following table (7.23).

The available data indicate that, the overall percentage of Female Headed Houses with housing assets is less when compared to other category of the households. However, it can be observed that relatively urban Female Headed Houses are having more of all housing assets than rural Female Headed Houses. This explains the poor living conditions and income and asset poverty conditions of rural Female Headed Houses (table 7.24).

Table 7.23 Percentage of Female Headed Houses by Availability of Housing

Place of Residence	Total No of Female Headed Households	Name of the Asset					Percentage of Households without Assets
		TV	Telephone	Cycles	Motor Cycle/ Bike	Four Wheeler	
Rural	67134	39.11	46.24	24.99	10.95	0.97	32.88
Urban	42310	75.84	73.34	25.45	31.55	6.22	10.98
Total	109444	53.31	56.71	25.17	18.92	3.00	24.41

Source: Census 2011

Table 7.24: Percentage of SC & ST Female Headed Houses by Availability of Housing Assets 2011

Place of Residence	Total No of Female Headed Households		Name of the Asset										No Assets	
			TV		Telephone		Cycles		Motor Cycle/Bike		Four Wheeler			
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Rural	14197	11237	33.77	32.23	41.07	35.52	24.91	21.33	6.02	5.80	0.33	0.69	35.83	42.02
Urban	6180	3564	67.36	64.87	61.54	57.58	26.41	22.14	22.07	16.61	3.11	1.60	16.55	19.84
Total	20377	14801	43.96	40.09	47.28	40.83	25.37	21.53	10.89	8.40	1.17	0.91	29.98	36.68

Source: Census 2011

On the basis of the above information, the following observations can be made.

- There are significant differences between rural and urban Female Headed Houses in both the categories in terms of asset ownership.
- In both the categories (SC and ST) urban Female Headed Houses are in a better position in terms of all housing assets.
- There is very marginal difference between the proportion of SC and ST Female Headed Houses with respect to asset ownership.
- It indicates feminization of poverty among SC/ST women in rural parts of the district.

7.11.2 Female Headed Houses and Housing Amenities

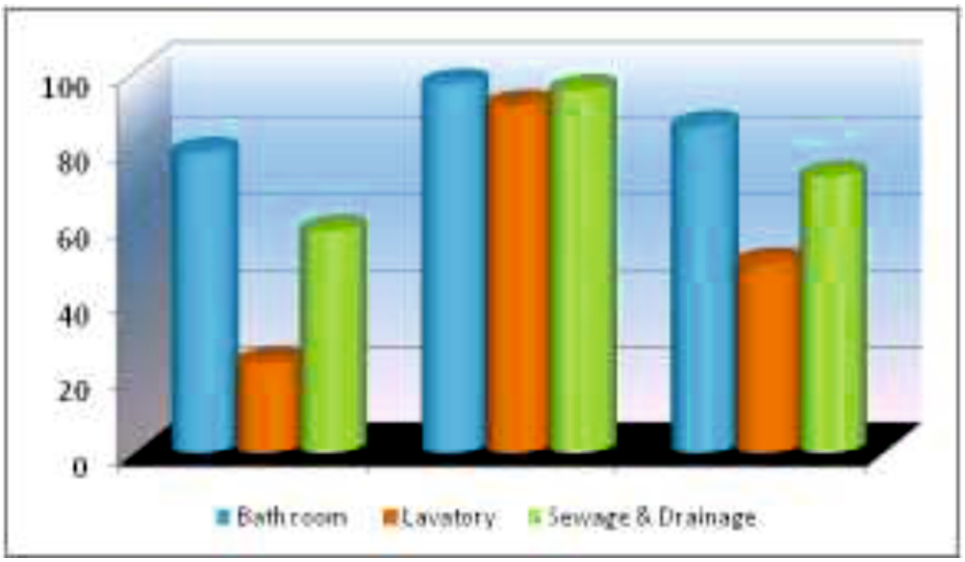
For analyzing the housing conditions of Female Headed Houses, their access to is considered housing amenities like bathroom, lavatory, sewage and drainage facility is considered. The details of households with access to these facilities in rural and urban areas are given in below table (7.25) and figure (7.6).

Table 7.25 Female Headed Houses and Housing Amenities (In Percentage) 2011

Amenities	Rural Households	Urban Households	Total Households
Bath room	78.64	96.52	85.55
Lavatory	23.41	90.99	49.53
Sewage and Drainage	58.38	95.24	72.63
Total number HHs	61.34	38.66	100

Source: Census 2011

Figure 7.6 Female Headed Houses and Housing Amenities



In the district there are 1,09,444 Female Headed Houses, out of this 67,134 (61.34%) households are in rural areas and 42310 (38.66%) are in urban areas. Among the rural households, 78.64% are having bath room facility, just 23.41% are having lavatory facility within the premises and 58.38% are having sewage and drainage facility. However, the situation is relatively better in urban areas. Here 96.52 %, 90.99% and 95.24% of Female Headed Houses have access to bathroom, lavatory and sewage and drainage facility respectively. Thus we can notice significant differences in terms of housing amenities between rural and urban Female Headed Houses. If we consider the averages it is clear that in the district roughly 15%, 50% and 27% of Female Headed Houses do not have access to bath room, lavatory and sewage and drainage facilities respectively (table 7.25 and figure 7.6).

Table 7.26: Percentage of SC/ST Female Headed Houses by Housing Amenities 2011

Amenities	Rural Households		Urban Households		Total Households	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Bath room	73.3	66.5	91.93	91.98	78.95	72.66
Lavatory	17.21	14.4	84.35	77.53	37.57	29.57
Sewage and Drainage	57.65	57.2	93.77	91.81	68.61	65.54
Total number of Households	70	76	30	24	20377 (100)	14801 (100)

Sources: Census 2011

In the district there are 20377 SC Female Headed Houses, out of this 70 % are in rural areas and the remaining 30% are in urban areas. Out of 14197 rural SC Female Headed Houses , 73.3% are having bathing facility, 17.21% have access to lavatory facility within the premise and 57.65% have access to sewage and drainage facility. In urban areas out of 6180 households, 91.93%, 84.34% and 93.77% have access to bathing, lavatory and sewage and drainage facility respectively. It means that on an average among SC rural Female Headed Houses 21%, 62% and 31% do not have bathing, lavatory and sewage and drainage facility within the premises respectively (table 7.26). This clearly indicates the extent of their deprivation in terms of housing amenities.

Out of 14801 ST Female Headed Houses, 11237 (76%) are in rural areas and 3564 (24%) are in urban areas. Out of rural ST Female Headed Houses, 66.53%, 14.36% and 57.21% have access to bathing, lavatory and sewage and drainage facility respectively. In urban areas 91.98%, 77.53% and 91.81% have access to bathing, lavatory and sewage and drainage facility respectively. On an average out of ST Female Headed Houses in the district 27%, 70% and 34% do not have access to bathing, lavatory and sewage and drainage facility respectively (table 7.26).

It can be observed that there are no significant variations in the percentage of Female Headed Houses in rural and urban areas with access to these facilities. However, within each group there are considerable differences between rural and urban Female Headed Houses in terms of access to amenities.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Mysuru

Due to explosive urbanisation, cities are experiencing huge pressure on urban infrastructure. Due to different types of problems it has become important for the Government to plan urbanization projects. In this regard Government of India implemented Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) under Ministry of Urban Development in 2005. As a programme, it is meant to improve the quality of life and infrastructure in the cities. JnNURM aims at creating 'economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities' by a strategy of upgrading the social and economic

Box 7.3: Mysuru City Corporation Gets Award for Better Civic Amenities (2011)

Mysuru City Corporation has been adjudged the second best city municipal corporation among 63 cities covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and was given the 'Nagara Ratna' award instituted by the All India Institute of Local Self Government. Mysuru was chosen for the award taking into consideration the status of drinking water supply and the quality of drinking water, sanitation, overall cleanliness, solid waste management, sewage treatment and such other services. It is for the first time that prominent Indian cities were rated on their sanitation standards and public health awareness.

infrastructure in cities, provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and wide-ranging urban sector reforms to strengthen municipal governance in accordance with the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

Institutions currently involved in the implementation of the JnNURM in the city are: Mysuru City Corporation (MCC), Karnataka Water Supply and Drainage Board (KWSDB), Mysuru Urban Development Authority (MUDA), Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation (KSRTC), Department of Tourism and JnNURM cell. The details of the sector and projects identified under JnNURM in Mysuru are presented below.

7.12 Way Forward

It is a painful observation that nearly 50% of the households in the district do not have good houses. The situation is still worse in rural areas and among SC and ST households. Within the district there are striking differences between developed taluk like Mysuru and the other taluks with respect to all the indicators. In the district, the situation is relatively better with regard to access to drinking water and electricity. But quite often supply of water and electricity is uncertain and irregular. Further, the status of the district with respect to access to modern cooking fuel and sanitation leaves much to be desired. On the basis of the situational analysis a few measures can be suggested as the way forward.

- Increasing the supply of houses in both rural and urban areas and to improve the quality of housing stock. Sensitizing the local

Table 7.27: Sector and Projects Identified Under JNNURM in Mysuru 2011

Sector	Projects
Heritage	Heritage and urban renewal at heritage core
Water Supply	Remodeling of Water Supply Distribution Network for Mysuru city. Water Supply project for Mysuru
Sewerage	Remodeling of Storm Water Drainage System
Solid Waste Management	Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Strategy
Roads and transport	Upgradation of Outer Ring Toad at Mysuru. Development of Transport Infrastructure facilities at Mysuru., Intelligent Transport system and Innovative Environment project for Mysuru.
Housing	Rehabilitation of 20 selected slums under BSUP in Mysuru, Karnataka. BSUP Scheme covering 46 slums in Mysuru City (Phase II). BSUP Scheme construction of 1040 DUs at Ekalavya Nagar slum, Mysuru.BSUP Scheme for Mysuru City Ph-IV by Mysuru Municipal Corporation for the construction of 1806 Dus, Karnataka.

Source: Appraisal of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), Final Report – Volume II, March 2011

organizations and government about the health outcomes of housing amenities and assets.

- To identify and address the legal barriers affecting the performance of housing sector. It has to be addressed at policy level.
- Community involvement in the management and distribution of drinking water particularly in rural areas.
- Popularizing off-grid energy sources for lighting and cooking.
- The local and regional NGOs may be involved with the support of the public and Governments to improve the availability and spread of housing amenities.
- The rural local bodies should identify remote rural areas for the development of affordable housing in the area's master plans and should develop them within a planned schedule.
- The GPs can mobilize local resourses and involve the community in the development process.
- The existing multiple housing schemes can be converged on affirmative basis for optimization of benefits.

7.13 Small Area Study

Impact of Solar Energy on Human Development (D.B.Kuppe Village in H.D.Kote taluk)

7.13.1 Introduction

Energy plays an important role in the process of human development. Deficiency of energy, lack of access to energy and energy poverty can hamper the growth process. There are various forms of energy which can be used by the community. The IEA has developed Energy Development Index in order to understand the role of energy in human development and to measure the progress in a region's transition to the use of modern forms of energy. Solar energy is emerging as a prominent form of clean energy. In recent years the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is making all possible efforts in order to popularise solar energy and to use it to replace traditional energy sources. Because,

- Fossil fuels, like gas and oil are not renewable energy. Once they are exhausted they can't be replenished. Thus they have to be preserved.
- Fossil fuels create massive environmental pollution in the environment and result in unsustainable development.
- These fuels are expensive to retrieve from the earth and they are expensive to use. On the other hand eco-friendly energy sources like wind and solar energies are relatively inexpensive and also easy to produce.

Thus, in recent years there is more emphasis on solar energy. It is high on the policy agenda of the government. In order to harness the energy from the sun and turn it into electricity, it is necessary to have solar cells to collect and transform solar energy into useable electricity. These cells are typically in the form of panels that face the direction of the sun to capture the most rays possible.

7.13.2 The Context

In rural areas of the district the major problem is deficiency of electricity and mainly because of this these areas are lagging behind. Due to non-availability of electricity the rural community is depending on traditional forms of energy. It has not only affected the human development outcomes but also hampered the growth prospects of the region. In order to overcome the problem and help the community to make a transition to the use of modern forms of energy, the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is advocating solar energy. In accordance with this, governments have taken the initiatives of providing solar lights to villages.

Mysuru ZP selected DB Kuppe village in H D Kote taluk and installed solar street lights in 2010-2011. After this, the village was declared as solarised village. Now, after four years of implementation of the project it is interesting and also necessary to track the progress of the project in terms of human development outcomes. Hence, the study was concretised and conducted in D B Kuppe village.

7.13.3 Scope of the Study

It is confined to D B Kuppe village of H D Kote taluk and the nature of the study is descriptive and analytical. It focuses on the impact of solar lights installed by the GP on human development outcomes. In the village there are 224 solar lights and in addition to this there are also electric street lights. For the purpose of the study, the study team collected information from 40 households, 10 commercial establishments and GP members.

7.13.4 Objectives of the Study

- Assessing the functionality of the solar PV system installed in the village.
- To understand and examine the impact of the programme in terms of human development outcomes.
- To examine the problems and constraints in the efficient functioning of the system.

7.13.5 Methodology

The study has been conducted using participatory approach and it has used both primary and secondary data. To gather qualitative data and also the perception of the community, household survey has been conducted. For this a structured questionnaire was prepared after detailed discussion with the District Core Committee and other officials of the ZP. To collect quantitative data and also to know about the functioning of the system, opinion polling was done including all the stakeholders. Further FGD was held with GP members and general

public. For the conduct of the study the doctoral students of the Department of Studies in Economics and Co-operation, University of Mysore, Mysuru were selected and trained. They conducted one preliminary visit to the D B Kuppe GP and had preliminary discussion. After finalising the methodology and the set of indicators, field study was conducted.

The study has used both quantitative and qualitative indicators and they are as follows.

7.13.6 Quantitative indicators

a. Availability of light (Duration)
b. Access
c. Utility
d. Awareness
e. Type of benefits
f. Functionality of the system
g. Cost of the unit
h. Repair and maintenance cost

7.13.7 Qualitative indicators

a. Awareness about the benefits (Income generation possibilities)
b. Perception of the community and its involvement
c. Social gathering
d. Safety
e. Convenience in household work
f. Children's education performance
g. Reliability
h. Environmental benefits

Sample Size

No. of Respondents	40
No. of GP Members	12
No. of Shops & Petty Traders	10
No. of Villages	04

7.13.8 Profile of the Study Area

D.B.Kuppe is a Gramapanchayath in H.D.Kote taluk. It consists of 13 villages and 13 hadis. They are

Village	Hadis
D.B.Kuppe Head quarters	D.B.Kuppe hadi
Aanemala	Aanemala hadi
C.B.Kuppe	Muliyavaru hadi
Vadakanamala	Manimule hadi
Thimmanahosahalli	Thimmanahosahalli hadi
Bavali	Bavali hadi
Hosur	Hosur hadi
Golur	Golurhadi
Machchur	Machchur hadi
Hullmuttlu	Machchukere hadi
Bogapura	Bogapura hadi
Balle	Balle hadi
Netkalhundi	Sebinekolli hadi

7.13.9 Profile of D.B.Kuppe

Total population	=	6563
Total HHs	=	1320
Tribal population	=	1954
Tribal HHs	=	750
Forest area	=	14000 Hectares
No of Toilets	=	250
Length of Drainage	=	1800 Feet
Electricity	=	75% (House holds)
Ration depo	=	02
PHC	=	01
No of Schools	=	13 (1 HPS)
Anganawadis	=	13
BPL cards	=	866
APL cards	=	40
Post office	=	01

7.13.10 Observations on the basis of Household Survey

1. The village community has not felt the impact of solar lights.
2. The maintenance and repair of these lights has been outsourced to an agency located in Hyderabad.
3. Now most of the lights are working only for a few hours (3-4 hours/per day) and the brightness has also come down.
4. The maintenance of the lights in not satisfactory and there is no community engagement in the maintenance of the lights.
5. Most of the lights have become defunct and there are also cases of theft of batteries and panels.
6. Most of respondents opined that the facility is not of much use. It has not contributed to their children's educational outcome and has not improved livelihood opportunity for the community. It has not led to introduction of additional income generation activities. Because lights are not functioning.
7. There are no substantial benefits in terms of improvements in the quality of living, extension of working hours, convenience in household activities, social gathering, managing the livestock and human safety.
8. There is unequal installation of lights within the GP.
9. Respondents felt that with the community involvement and responsibility, the facility can be made functional. Once they work efficiently, they can expect the benefits.

10. Households felt that drinking water and sanitation could have been prioritised over solar street lights.

7.13.11 Observations: FGD with GP members

On the basis of FGD with GP members the study team could make the following observations.

- GP members did not consider solar street lights as a priority.
- Rather the GP wants improvements in drinking water facility, sanitation, health services and housing conditions.
- GP is not involved in the maintenance of solar street lights and not in a position to regulate the misutilisation of the same.
- Many solar street lights have become defunct because of poor maintenance.
- It has become a drain on the poor financial resources of the Panchayath. Repair and maintenance requires huge resources.
- Had it functioned properly, if would have improved the conditions in a village like D B Kuppe which is located in the hilly terrain.

7.13.12 Recommendations

1. Local priorities should be given more importance while deciding about the shelf of projects for a given village.
2. There should be proper participatory arrangements for the maintenance and management of solar lights. GP can explore the possibilities of using MGNREGA for the same.
3. Ensuring sustainability aspects should be built into the project proposal to ensure the continuity of the facilities with optimum benefits.
4. There must be integrated and balanced installation of solar lights across the villages in the GP.

7.13.13 Conclusion

The installation of solar lights in D B Kuppe village was considered as a ray of hope. The village is in the fringe of forestland with very less accessibility. In the GP, tribes constitute 35 % of the total population and they live in hadis which are scattered in the forest area. Considering all these aspects, the ZP installed 224 solar street lights expecting some concrete benefits and development outcome. This move attracted much attention and publicity. However, because of flaws in the implementation and management of the scheme the community is not in a position to realise any benefits. However, it may be wrong to say that solar lights perse do not contribute to human development. It all depends on the modality of management, community involvement in the whole process and taking appropriate measures for its sustained utilization.

Chapter - 8
GENDER AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT





8.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at human development from a gender and children development perspective. Over a period of time it has been noticed that human development is uneven across the groups. Thus an attempt has been made to examine the differences and disparities in human development. Women represent 50 per cent of total population and children constitute a major chunk of total population and the sustainable human development initiatives should focus on their development. This chapter is organised into two parts; In part I there is focus on gender issues in human development and in part II child development issues are discussed.

Part I

8.1.1 Gender Issues in Human Development

Gender issues relate to the roles and behavior of men and women in the day-to-day social, cultural, economic and political contexts. Gender is socio-culturally construed and is society's transformation of biological female and male into socialised women and men. Gender issues are therefore not just "women's concerns" but they are everyday societal issues, which affect both men and women in their endeavour to achieve sustainable development. Gender relations in society are moulded by a combination of factors that include customs, cultural practices, awareness, education, economic conditions, traditional and modern laws and emerging patterns of social organization. In all systems, the role and status of women is subordinated to that of men virtually in all spheres of life. The situation is complicated by the simultaneous prevalence of statutory and customary laws.

8.1.2 Gender: Conceptual Clarification

Gender is the social construction of sexual difference. 'Sex' identifies the biological differences between women and men. 'Gender' is the culturally specific set of characteristics that identify the social behaviour of women and men and the relationship between them. Gender, therefore, refers not simply to women or men, but to the relationship between them, and the way it is socially constructed. Like the concepts of class, race and ethnicity, gender is an analytical tool for understanding social processes.

Marxist feminists argue that a relationship exists between gender discrimination and capitalism. Capitalism depends upon hierarchical division of labour; gender providing means for such a hierarchy. Social perceptions make women believe that it is their duty to perform unremunerated household labour and men to work outside for paid work. Since the household labour is unpaid, it is considered as inferior. This carries over to work place and when women want to work outside, they are paid lower wages.

Box 8.1: Gender Analysis in Human Development

Gender analysis is a process that assesses the differential impact of proposed and existing policies, programmes and legislation on women and men. It makes it possible for policy to be undertaken with an appreciation of gender differences, of the nature of relationships between women and men and of their different social realities, life expectations and economic circumstances. It is a tool for understanding social processes and for responding with informed and equitable options.

It compares how and why women and men are affected by policy issues. Gender analysis challenges the assumption that everyone is affected by policies, programmes and legislation in the same way regardless of gender, a notion often referred to as 'gender-neutral policy'.

8.1.3 Gender and Human Development

There is a strong relationship between gender and human development. It is well known that a high HDI-ranking is not always matched by a high GDI-ranking. However, low performance on gender indicators almost always goes hand-in-hand with poor human development indicators. Unequal gender-relations, exacerbated by disparities of income and caste, can contribute significantly to lowering of the overall HDI, because women constitute about half of the population. Systemic gender biases mean that where human development is low, the burdens fall disproportionately on women. When the governmental and other programmes for improving schooling, nutrition, health or a range of other services such as safe drinking water, sanitation and housing, do not reach people effectively, this lack of reach affects women and girls most adversely. Latent gender biases within families, communities and service providers themselves mean that women, who are in need of public services, most often are excluded from their purview.

8.2 Human Development: Gender Dimensions and Differentials

Any patriarchal society to move towards greater gender equality, as part of a process of human development, requires change at many levels – in values and norms, in structures and institutions and in behaviour and practices. This can happen if women are empowered in economic, political and socio-cultural terms. They need more access to resources, greater political voice and social transformations that lead to their exercising greater agency and autonomy in the decisions that affect their own lives and society in general. However, focusing on women alone cannot make such changes happen. Such transformations take time and require open public debate and discussion and also efforts through the educational system and through communications and the media.

The role of the state lies in promoting gender, women's empowerment, equality and societal transformation. In order to play this role effectively, the state must focus on

- changes in social norms and practices,
- crucial legal and political changes
- creating strong institutions at multiple levels and
- resource allocation and investments.

How the state brings about changes in gender relations and with what strategic vision during a period of significant socio-economic change brought on by economic liberalisation, will provide the touchstone for whether any real movement towards gender equality will occur in the coming decade or not.

8.2.1 Women Development in Mysuru District

In Mysuru district, the cultural practices and attitudes through which the people are socialized have determined gender-relations – as a result, the role and status of women are determined by the traditions and attitudes of people and the communities dictated by them. Since there is a wide gap between men and women in terms of their socio-economic status, the question of women's empowerment is raised time and again with a view to reducing the gender gap and improve demographic, social, political and institutional setup from gender development perspective.

In the following section an attempt has been made to look at the status of gender development and gender differentials in human development in the district using the following indicators.

- Women's Demographic Characteristics
- Literacy and Education
- Health and Nutrition
- Employment and Work Participation Rate
- Gender and Poverty
- Participation in Decision-making Process

8.3 Women's Demographic Characteristics

The status of women in a system is reflected through demographic features, such as percentage of female population to total population, percentage of girl child population to total population and so on. With respect to this, there are mixed demographic characteristics at national and state level. Mysuru district is not an exception to these trends. The detailed demographic characteristics of women are presented below.

Table 8.1 Percentage of Female Population to Total Population

Taluk	Percentage of female population Urban (2001)	Percentage of female population Rural (2001)	Percentage in population Total (2001)	Percentage of female population Urban (2011)	Percentage of female population Rural (2011)	Percentage in population Total Female in 2011
H.D.Kote	48.61	49.32	48.97	50.19	49.6	49.90
Hunsur	48.98	49.75	49.37	50	49.37	49.69
K R Nagara	49.06	49.69	49.38	50.01	49.9	49.96
Mysuru	49.11	48.99	49.05	49.81	49.06	49.44
Nanjanagud	49.43	48.95	49.19	50.58	49.74	50.16
Periyapatna	49.06	48.25	48.66	50.35	48.55	49.45
T Narasipura	49.38	48.86	49.12	50.21	49.85	50.03
District	48.94	49.1	49.02	50.16	49.45	49.81

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13 and Census of India 2011

From the table (Table 8.1) it can be observed that during the decade 2001-2011 there is an overall increase in the proportion of female population in both rural and urban areas. In 2001, women represented 49 per cent of total population and according to the latest census their share has increased to 49.81. Except Mysuru in all the taluks their share is either close to 50 % or more than 50 %. Comparatively, the proportion of women is high in urban areas compared to rural areas in 2011 Census. This explains the influence of better education, awareness and improved status of women in urban areas.

There is another indicator to explain gender inequality, that is sex ratio. The following table explains the sex ratio across the taluks in the district.

Table 8.2 Sex Ratio in Mysuru District

Taluk	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
H D Kote	939	956	963	972	987
Hunsur	963	958	959	962	979
K R Nagara	956	963	971	985	997
Mysuru	915	938	943	961	986
Nanjanagud	932	953	958	974	994
Periyapatna	960	954	958	936	948
T Narasipura	941	944	949	963	997
District	936	952	953	964	985

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13 & Census of India 2011

The available data indicate that there is an overall increasing trend in the sex ratio in the district. Across the five Censuses it has increased from 936 to 985 which is a healthy development (Table 8.2). However, there are variations between the taluks. Periyapatna has the lowest sex ratio of 948 and K R Nagara and T Narasipura have the highest ratio of 997. Mysuru taluk's ratio is equal to the district average and it has to catch up with other taluks to improve the sex ratio.

However, the same is not the case with regard to the proportion of girl child population and juvenile sex ratio. When we look at the proportion of girl children in the age group of 0-6 years, it is amply clear that they constitute less than 50 per cent of total child population. This explains the apathy towards girl child, infanticide, selective abortion and the poor state of girl children.

The available data across the three censuses reveal that in the district, there is a marginal decline in the proportion of girl children in the age group of 0-6 years (Table 8.3). Even across the taluks, the same trend can be observed with an exception of H D Kote and T Narasipura. This can be further confirmed with the help of juvenile sex ratio. This explains the number of girl children to every thousand boy population.

Table 8.3 Percentage of Girl Child Population (0-6 years) to Total Population

Taluk	1991	2001	2011
H D Kote	49.05	49.59	49.86
Hunsur	49.20	49.10	48.91
K R Nagara	49.45	48.6	48.60
Mysuru	49.55	48.77	48.87
Nanjanagud	48.82	49.63	49.26
Periyapatna	49.31	49.09	48.36
T Narasipura	49.04	48.72	49.42
District	49.21	49.02	49.01

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13 & Census of India 2011

Table 8.4 Comparative Sex Ratio in Mysuru District-2011

Taluk	Adult Sex ratio	Child Sex Ratio
Periyapatna	948	937
Hunsur	980	957
Krishnarajanagar	997	945
Mysuru	986	956
Heggadadevanakote	987	994
Nanjanagud	994	971
T Narasipura	997	977
District Total	985	961

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance & Census data

In table 8.4 adult sex ratio and juvenile sex ratio are presented. It is evident from the table that the juvenile sex ratio is worse when compared to adult sex ratio. The district adult sex ratio is 985 whereas the juvenile sex ratio is 961. Highest Child sex ratio of 994 is found in H.D.Kote taluk followed by T.Narasipur (977) and Nanjanagud (971). Least child sex ratio is recorded in Periapatna with 937 followed by 945 in K.R.Nagar and 956 in Mysuru taluk. If corrective measures are not initiated it can create serious social disturbances and cultural disarticulations.

8.3.1 Women and Education

Women's education is one of the key development objectives of modern welfare states. Since the "UN Declaration of the Decade of Women" in 1975, attention and action on women's concerns have steadily increased and education is considered as a high impact pathway to gender development. To empower and bring them to the mainstream, there is need to provide education for women.

Many empirical studies have proved that the low level of literacy not only has a negative impact on women's lives but also on their families' lives and on their country's economic development. Numerous studies show that illiterate women have high levels of fertility and mortality, poor nutritional status, low earning potential and little autonomy within the household. A woman's lack of education also has a negative impact on the health and well being of her children.

Hence, the Indian government has expressed a strong commitment towards education including female education.

It is stated in the Constitution with an article promising "free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14". The National Policy on Education, which was updated in 1992 and the 1992 Program of Action both reaffirmed the Government's commitment to improving literacy levels, by providing special attention to girl children from scheduled caste and scheduled tribe. But despite all these, there is no significant improvement in the situation. Even in Karnataka gender based disparities are observed across different socio economic indicators. All the facts and figures, thus throw light on the long path that women have to trod towards inclusion, equity and empowerment in almost all walks of life.

The following table (8.5) explains the progress in female literacy rate in the district between 1981 and 2011. During this period female literacy has increased substantially even though there are intra-district variations.

Table 8.5 Female Literacy Rate in Mysuru District (1981-2011) (In percentage)

Taluk	1981	1991	2001	2011
H D Kote	12.0	26.41	44.29	56.86
Hunsur	17.4	31.93	48.32	59.32
K R Nagara	21.6	36.37	49.26	60.33
Mysuru	43.6	60.07	70.36	78.70
Nanjanagud	15.7	27.52	42.16	55.83
Periyapatna	19.0	31.50	48.63	62.09
T Narasipura	17.0	30.37	47.54	57.17
District	23.0	40.60	55.81	67.06

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13 & Census of India 2011

There is an overall increasing trend across the censuses and across the taluks. Mysuru taluk has the highest rate of female literacy in all the four censuses. However, there are significant variations in the literacy rate at the disaggregated level within the district. According to 2011 Census it has varied between 55.83 per cent (Nanjanagud) and 78.70 per cent (Mysuru). The district average is 67.06 and only Mysuru taluk has the literacy rate above the district average. This trend can be observed across all the four Censuses, only Mysuru taluk is having a literacy rate above the district average. It implies the wide gaps between Mysuru taluk and the remaining taluks. Excluding Mysuru taluk, the average female literacy rate is 58.6%. It also indicated that even now in the district 1/3rd of total female population is illiterate. It explains the slow progress in literacy rate which is mainly responsible for gender inequalities and the poor status of women in the district.

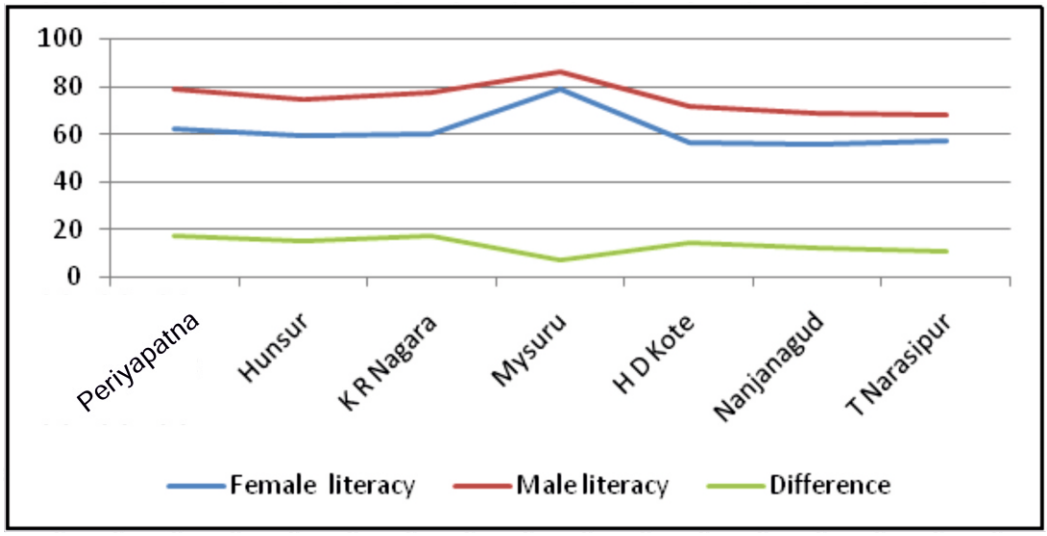
Further, there are wide gaps between male and female literacy rates in the district. Always and everywhere female literacy is lesser than the male literacy rate accounting for gender inequalities.

Table 8.6 Gender Gaps in Literacy Rate – 2011 (in %)

Taluk	Female literacy	Male literacy	Difference
Periyapatna	62.09	79.03	16.94
Hunsur	59.32	74.61	15.29
K R Nagara	60.33	77.55	17.22
Mysuru	78.7	86.25	7.55
H D Kote	56.86	71.25	14.39
Nanjanagud	55.83	68.33	12.5
T Narasipur	57.17	67.93	10.76
District Average	67.06	78.46	11.40

Source: Census Data, 2011

Figure 8.1: Gender Gap in Literacy Rate – 2011



2011 census data show that in the District there is a significant gap between male and female literacy. The average male literacy is 78.46% and female literacy is 67.06% with a gender gap of 11.40% (table 8.6 and figure 8.1). The gap is found to be highest in K.R.Nagar (17.22) followed by Periyapatna, Hunsur and H.D.Kote taluks. However, Mysuru, T.Narasipur and Nanjanagud taluks have relatively lesser gaps in literacy rate. Actually gaps are closing in Mysuru taluk.

8.3.2 Rural – Urban Differences in Female Literacy Rate

In addition to gender differences, it is disturbing to notice the striking variations in female literacy rate between rural and urban areas. Census data for the period 1981 to 2011 prove that there are widening gaps accounting for disparities in human development among women in rural and urban areas. It is evident from the following Table (8.7).

Table 8.7 Taluk-wise Female Literacy Rates in Mysuru District (Rural & Urban)
(In percentage)

Taluk	1981		1991		2001		2011	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
H D Kote	10.37	31.28	23.91	53.73	42.17	67.82	55.30	71.30
Hunsur	13.37	39.45	26.62	59.97	43.17	71.36	55.60	76.30
K R Nagara	18.59	48.33	32.25	67	45.06	75.45	56.70	82.40
Mysuru	9.13	55.27	21.41	72.68	40.24	80.08	57.20	84.20
Nanjanagud	11.61	43.46	22.53	60.12	37.24	70.17	52.50	77.50
Periyapatna	17.77	36.43	30.1	51.96	46.48	67.74	61.10	75.30
T Narasipura	14.78	34.86	27.63	59.4	44.27	61.85	53.80	72.90
District	12.92	49.98	25.53	66.91	42.31	78.12	55.18	82.67

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13 & Census of India 2011

The average literacy rate for Mysuru district as per 2011census is 72.79. The female literacy rate is 67.06 and male literacy rate is 75.46. The further disaggregation reveals rural urban variations in the female literacy rate. In 1981 rural female literacy rate in the district was just 12.92 per cent and it has increased to 55.18 by 2011. Similarly, urban female literacy rate has increased from 49.98 to 82.67 per cent by 2011. In all the censuses, there are significant differences between rural and urban female literacy rates. 2011 Census data indicate a gap of 27.49 per cent. Within the district the gap is maximum in Mysuru taluk (27 per cent). The least gap is found in Periyapatna that is 14.2 (Table 8.7). All these indicate that in rural areas progress of literacy is very poor and slightly more than 55% per cent of women are literates and the remaining are illiterates. This indicates the potential loss in the process of human development and the imperatives to be initiated to improve the situation.

8.3.3 Women and Health

Article 12 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) calls upon the governments to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in the field of health care in order to ensure equal access to health care services, including those related to family planning and to "ensure appropriate reproductive health care services". In 1999, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women issued General Recommendation 24, further elaborating on Article 12 of the Convention.

They noted that special attention should be given to the health needs and rights of women belonging to vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, such as migrant women, refugee and internally displaced women, the girl-child and older women, women in prostitution, indigenous women and women with physical or mental disabilities. The Committee raised various issues, using a broad definition of health, including the importance of nutritional well-being by means of a food supply that is safe, nutritious and adapted to local conditions.

This report has used a few standardized indicators to explain the status of women's health in the district. They are,

- Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
- Percentage of Institutional Deliveries
- Percentage of Pregnant Women with Anemia

8.3.4 Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is the number of women who die during pregnancy and child birth, per 1,00,000 live births. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000 address women's health in two of the eight goals. MDG - 5 focuses on improving maternal health by reducing the MMR by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015.

As per the data released by WHO on May 10th, 2014, India tops the global list of countries for maternal death with an estimated

Table 8.8 Women Health Indicators 2011

Taluk	Share of pregnant women with Anemia	Share of Institutional deliveries	MMR
	(In Percentage)		
Periyapatna	34.63	98.29	114
Hunsur	28.55	99.32	155
K R Nagara	35.98	99.53	234
Mysuru	37.05	98.04	85
H D Kote	61.45	99.53	103
Nanjanagud	52.36	99.7	375
T Narasipura	21.93	100	297
District Average	38.85	99.20	195

Source: HMIS, 2011.

50,000 death of pregnant women every year. One third of global maternal deaths are accounted by India (17 percent) and Nigeria (14 percent). Kerala (66), Tamil Nadu (90), Maharashtra (87) have MMR below 100. Karnataka's MMR is 144, highest among south Indian states though a slight fall was observed during 2010-12. In Mysuru district also, more or less the same situation is prevailing.

The data presented in the above table reveal that the percentage of anemic pregnant women is highest in H.D. Kote i.e, 61.45 percent (Table 8.8). A simple statistical test reveals a mild negative correlation of -0.179 between female literacy rate and share of pregnant women with anemia in the district. This clearly indicates that as female literacy rates get better, share of pregnant women with anemia decreases. The lowest percentage is found in T. Narasipura with 21.93. The district average is 38.85 per cent which is significantly high by any standard.

Another indicator of women's health status is MMR and it is highest in Nanjanagud with 375 followed by T. Narasipur with 297. Lowest MMR of 85 is recorded in Mysuru taluk (Table 8.8). The higher MMR is startling as the share of institutional deliveries is above 98% in all the taluks of the district. This calls for increasing awareness among pregnant women about nutrition, importance of timely care and vaccination. In all the taluks immediate measures are needed to reduce MMR. Nanjanagud taluk requires the necessary health interventions to reduce the MMR and the percentage of pregnant women with anemia.

In the district, institutional deliveries and MMR do not share significant relationship. Therefore, the Government should focus on improving health status of pregnant women during all stages like 1st trimester, 2nd trimester and 3rd trimester. Better health status of

Box 8.2: India's National Health Policy 2002 *focuses on the health of the poor and dedicates a section to the health of women and related socio-economic and cultural issues. The document acknowledges the importance of women's health as a major determinant of the health of entire communities. The policy endorses the need to expand the primary health care infrastructure to increase women's access to care. The policy also recognizes a need to review staffing in the public health service, so that it may become more responsive to specific needs of women.*

Box 8.3: Linking women's health to control over resources and decision-making

To address women's lack of decision-making power in the household and in the community, this can limit their access to health care and negatively affect maternal health outcomes.

Parallel initiatives like increasing women's access to and control of resources (credit and savings groups and emergency loan funds through women's cooperatives, agricultural production or market activities) can be taken and they have yielded good results in Periyapatna taluk.

pregnant women like better Hb levels would help in reducing MMR. Another important aspect is providing timely care and necessary facilities like ambulance services in case of difficulties that arise during clinical birth. Most of the maternal deaths occur because of delays in reaching tertiary level care that is district hospitals during difficulties at the time of delivery. Women should be made aware of the problems that can arise at the time of delivery, so that they approach delivery institutions well before nth minute arrives.

8.4 Work Participation Rate (WPR)

As per the Second Annual Employment and Unemployment Survey (2011-12) conducted by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, Female Labour Force Participation Rate is estimated to be 25.4 per cent as compared to 77.4 per cent in male category. Even at State level female work participation rate is low compared to male WPR. A number of factors are influencing female WPR. Available studies reveal that there is an inverse relationship between household income and female WPR. Because of poverty and economic compulsions, to supplement the meager family income majority of women enter the labour market. As the household income increases, women withdraw from labour market and prefer to confine to household responsibilities. The same trends can be noticed in Mysuru district also.

8.4.1 Female Work Participation in the District

According to 2011 census data, in the district on an average 34 per cent of total women are engaged in work as against the male WPR of 69% in the district. The remaining 66 per cent are non-workers. It is evident from the following table.

Table 8.9 Work Participation Rates by Gender – 2011 (In Percentage)

Taluk	Female Work Participation	Male Work Participation	Gap
Periyapatna	41.92	66.64	24.52
Hunsur	41.46	70.76	29.30
K R Nagara	40.36	70.14	29.78
Mysuru	21.25	64.92	43.67
H D Kote	42.87	71.18	28.31
Nanjanagud	27.19	71.5	44.31
T Narasipura	23.79	70.66	46.85
District Average	34.12	69.4	35.28

Source: District at a Glance 2012-13

Table 8.9 presents data based on 2011 census relating to the work participation rates among male and female workers in the district. It is obvious that there are differences in male and female work participation rates which are one of the sources of gender inequalities. The district average female WPR is 34.12. Four taluks have a FWPR of above the district average. It is surprising to note that Mysuru taluk has the least female WPR. It seems that with the raising family income and improvements in the standard of living women are not encouraged to participate in economic activities. It is paradoxical that among all the taluks Mysuru taluk has the highest rate of female literacy yet the lowest WPR. It indicates the potential and efficiency loss due to low participation of women in economic activities. It also explains the dependency of women and their subordinate status. The declining FWPR should be addressed through localized initiatives to reduce gender inequality in the district.

8.5 Occupational Pattern of Women Workers- Marginalization of women's work

The following tables (8.10 and 8.11) explain the occupational pattern of female workers in the district. As per census there is seven fold classification. The percentage of women workers to total workers in each category is presented below.

Table 8.10 Occupational Composition of Female Workers in Mysuru District 2011 (In Percentage)

Taluk	Main Workers	Marginal workers	Agricultural Cultivators	Agricultural Labors	Workers in Household industries	Other Workers	Non Workers
H D Kote	31.46	59.60	28.13	49.76	36.88	25.59	62.44
Hunsur	31.21	61.81	31.29	54.38	35.02	24.67	62.45
K R Nagara	28.61	63.97	28.14	54.09	44.41	29.06	63.24
Mysuru	21.96	40.06	19.08	45.20	41.03	23.18	65.69
Nanjanagud	22.93	49.59	14.30	31.91	42.39	31.10	67.78
Periyapatna	32.25	65.36	32.10	53.33	36.28	31.10	59.48
T Narasipura	20.08	38.32	9.01	35.45	39.06	23.80	68.14
District	25.42	50.56	24.89	46.50	40.17	23.90	65.04

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance-2012-13

From the above table (8.10) the following trends can be articulated.

- ✓ In all the categories except marginal workers, the share of women workers is not even 50%. They are concentrated in agricultural activities in rural areas.
- ✓ In the total main workers the share of women workers in the district is 25.42 and the remaining are male workers. There are taluka-wise variations in the percentage of main women workers and it has varied between 20.08% (T Narasipura) and 32.25% (Periyapatna).
- ✓ In the total marginal workers, the share of women workers is quite high, the district average is 50.56. We can notice predictable correlation between poverty, underdevelopment and female work participation rate. In the district it has varied between 38.32% (T.Narasipura) and 65.36% (Periyapatna).
- ✓ Among agricultural cultivators the share of women is slightly less than 25 per cent. It is as low as 9 per cent in T Narasipura taluk and as high as 32.1 in Periyapatna taluk.
- ✓ Women constitute a significant portion of agricultural labourers. In the district their share is 46.5 per cent. It means that majority of women are working as agricultural labourers. In this category their share has varied between 31.91% (Nanjanagud) and 54.38% (Hunsur).
- ✓ Among total workers in household industries the share of female workers in the district is 40.17 %. There are no significant variations among the taluks with respect to their share in this category of workers. It has varied between 35.02% (Hunsur) and 44.41%(K R Nagara).
- ✓ In the category of other workers, the share of female workers in the district is 23.90 per cent. Here also there are no striking variations. The lowest percentage of 23.18 is in Mysuru and the highest of 31.1 is in both Nanjanagud and Periyapatna taluks.
- ✓ Non-workers proportion indicates the dependency syndrome in the district. About 65 per cent of women are not working and they are dependent on others. T Narasipura taluk has the maximum number of non-working females (68.14 per cent) and the lowest is in H D Kote taluk (62.44 per cent).

Due to all these reasons, the income earning capability of women is relatively low. This explains the gender inequality in income earnings.

Table 8.11 Distribution of Female Main and Marginal Workers – 2011 (In percentage)

Taluk	Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
H D Kote	32.49	19.10	31.46	60.65	41.57	59.60
Hunsur	33.25	18.65	31.21	63.93	44.61	61.81
K R Nagara	29.73	20.49	28.61	65.27	37.89	63.97
Mysuru	11.58	22.38	21.96	47.13	36.60	40.06
Nanjanagud	23.45	19.38	22.93	50.00	38.97	49.59
Periyapatna	32.90	20.30	32.25	67.77	37.99	65.36
T Narasipura	19.88	20.95	20.08	38.42	37.55	38.32
District	27.61	21.90	26.93	55.06	37.27	50.56

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

Table 8.11 reveals the trends regarding the share of female main and marginal workers in rural and urban areas. Relatively, large number of women are working as marginal workers. Among main workers, their share is 27%. In rural areas, out of total main workers their share is 28% and in urban areas it is 22%. Among marginal workers, their share is 51%. Further, out of total marginal workers in rural areas, their share is 53% and in urban areas their share is 37%. Further, there are inter taluk differences in their share. Among all the taluks, the highest percentage of (main and marginal) women workers is in Periyapatna taluk (32.25%) and the lowest is in T.Narasipura taluk (20.08%). In all the taluks except Mysuru and T. Narasipura their percentage is more in rural areas. Since majority of women are engaged in agricultural sector, their participation is more in rural areas. However, with respect to urban main workers, their percentage is highest in Mysuru taluk followed by T.Narsipura taluk.

Among marginal workers also there are rural-urban differences. In rural areas, their share in 55.06% and in urban areas it is 37.27%. Among rural marginal workers, highest concentration is in Periyapatna (67.77%) and the lowest is in T. Narasipura taluk (38.42). With respect to urban marginal workers, highest concentration is in Hunsur (44.61%) and the lowest is in Mysuru taluk (36.60%).

This has very serious implications for the income earning capacity of women workers. In both the categories, major portion of them are in rural areas which fetches them very low wages. This is mainly responsible for their poor economic status and poor and miserable conditions (Table 8.11).

8.5.1 Gender and Agricultural Wages

Women in villages and towns are great contributors to development but there is disparity in the way they are treated or dealt with regard to rewarding their contributions.

The most debated issue is gender disparities in wage paid to males and females. 'Equal Work – Equal Wage' is not operative anywhere in the country and Mysuru district is not an exception to this. One of the manifestations is payment of agricultural wages.

In the table (8.12) there is comparison between agricultural wages paid to male and female workers during 2005-06 and 2011-12. There is a secular inequality in the payment of wages for male and female workers. In 2005-06 in all the taluks male wages were greater than female wages. The maximum difference was in K R Nagara (Rs. 29) and the least was in Hunsur taluk (Rs.14). In 2011-12 also the same trend has continued and across the taluks women are receiving less wages. There is a difference of Rs. 75 in Periyapatna taluk which is the maximum. It indicates the low bargaining capacity and helpless situation of women in agricultural sector. Over a period of time, gender discrimination in wages is institutionalized and despite rules and regulations, there is no change in the scenario.

8.6 Women and Political Participation

The representation of women at higher levels of decision making is one of the important indicators of women empowerment. The representation of women in decision making process for the society or community is well reflected in the indicator of political participation Karnataka is one of the pioneering states in providing 25 percent women representation at levels of local government (The Panchayat Raj Act of 1983) well before 73rd and 74th amendments (33% reservation for women) to Indian constitution. Now there is 50% reservation for women in ULBs and one third of the vice president's posts are reserved for women in Karnataka at Panchayat level.

Table 8.12: Agricultural Wages in Mysuru District (In Rs.)

Taluk	2005-06			2011-12		
	Male	Female	Difference	Male	Female	Difference
H D Kote	48	30	18	170	120	50
Hunsur	52	38	14	170	125	45
K R Nagara	74	45	29	145	90	55
Mysuru	58	35	23	165	115	50
Nanjanagud	70	50	20	165	110	55
Periyapatna	66	47	19	185	110	75
T Narasipura	48	32	16	140	100	40
District	59	40	19	163	110	53

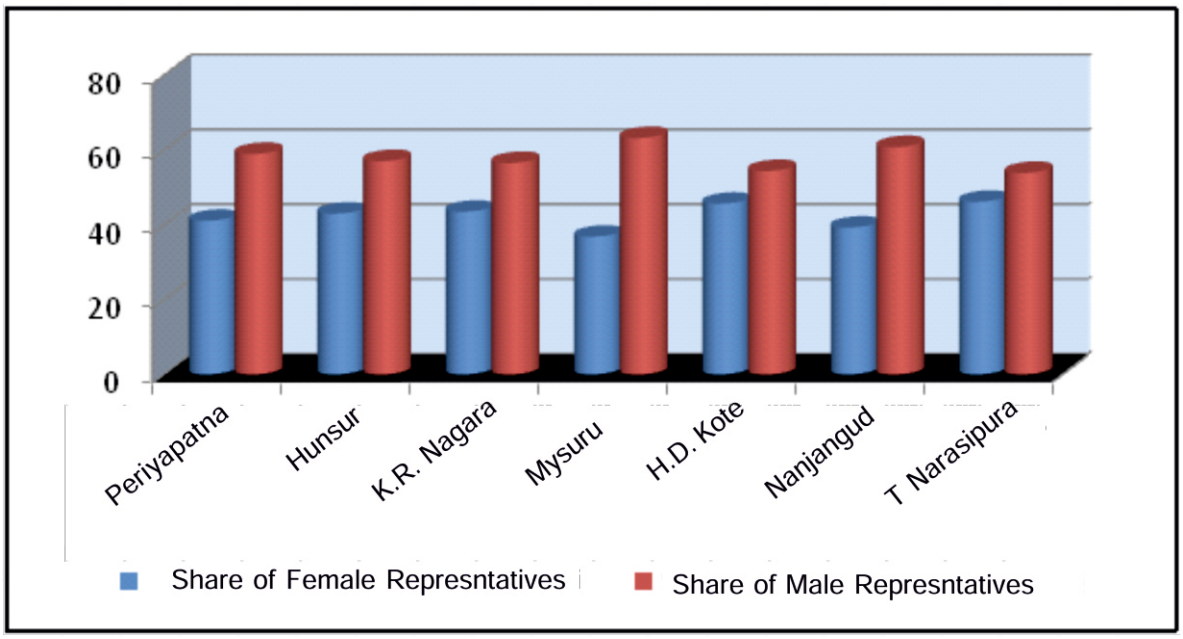
Source: Mysuru HDR 2008 and DSO Office Mysuru 2012-13

Table 8.13 Percentage of Women Representatives in PRIs and ULBs 2011-12

Taluk	Share of female representatives	Share of male representatives
Periyapatna	41.06	58.94
Hunsur	42.97	57.03
K R Nagara	43.49	56.51
Mysuru	36.81	63.19
H D Kote	45.63	54.37
Nanjanagud	39.24	60.76
T Narasipura	46.14	53.86
District Average	42.19	57.81

Source: District at A Glance 2012-13

Figure 8.2 Share of Women Representatives in PRIs and ULBs



Highest representation of women in PRIs and ULBs is in T.Narasipur with 46.14 percent followed by H.D.Kote with 46%, K.R.Nagar (43%), Hunsur (43%) and Periyapatna (41%). Least representation of women is in Mysuru taluk with just 37% of women in PRIs and ULBs. The Karl Pearson Correlation Coefficient for female population and women representatives in PRIs and ULBs was found to be negative and significant at 5% level. This indicates that the greater the population of women, the lesser is their representation which should have been otherwise. Mysuru and Nanjanagud taluks with relatively higher women population in the district have least women representation (Table 8.13 and Figure 8.2).

8.6.1 Women Empowerment

'Empowerment' has emerged as a key concept in policy discussions on gender over the last two decades. The concept, in recent times, has become so elastic that it has lost the dimensions, which originally gave it strength and shape. Empowerment, conceptually, has certain key components which are as follows.

I. Recognition of the structural roots of gender bias,

II. The issue of power and powerlessness and other forms of gender inequality,

III. A change in power relations with a change in control over external resources such as land and income and a change in the person's sense of self-worth and confidence and

IV. Group processes and solidarity as a way to overcome hopelessness and helplessness induced by gender inequality.

Gender empowerment is a multidimensional process. An important dimension is economic empowerment. This requires the active participation of women in economic activities and control over the purchasing power. Key indicator of women's participation in economic activities is work participation rate. It provides necessary insights into the core issues of women's economic dependence and their ability to control incomes and expenditures, degree of personal autonomy and share in decision-making.

8.7 Feminization of Poverty

Feminization of poverty describes a phenomenon in which women represent disproportionate percentages of the world's poor. UNIFEM describes it as the burden of poverty borne by women, especially in developing countries. This concept is not only a consequence of lack of income, but is also the result of the deprivation of capabilities and gender biases present in both societies and governments. This includes the poverty of choices and opportunities, such as the ability to lead a long, healthy, and creative life and enjoy basic rights like freedom, respect and dignity. Women's increasing share in poverty is also related to the rising incidence of lone mother households. In 1978, Diana Pearce coined the term, "the feminization of poverty" after doing much research and seeing how many women struggled with poverty within the United States, as well as globally.

The feminization of poverty can also be defined as "an increase in the share of women or female-headed households among the poor". It explains the change in poverty levels that is biased against women or female-headed households. The feminization of poverty combines two morally unacceptable phenomena i.e., poverty and gender inequalities. It thus deserves special attention from policymakers in determining the allocation of resources to pro-gender equity or anti-poverty measures.

An examination of the "feminization of poverty" around the world is approached in terms of the three contributing factors that

have been underscored in the women-in-development and gender and development (WID/GAD) literatures. They are the growth of female headed households, intra-household inequalities and bias against women and girls. The liberal economic policies, including structural adjustment and the post socialist market transitions have further aggravated the situation. The reasons for greater incidence of poverty among women include population growth, migration of men, increasing break-ups, low productivity, low wages and incomes, poor resource and asset base, poor access to facilities and opportunities, low education, poor skills and abilities.

8.7.1 Women in Non-Agricultural Sector

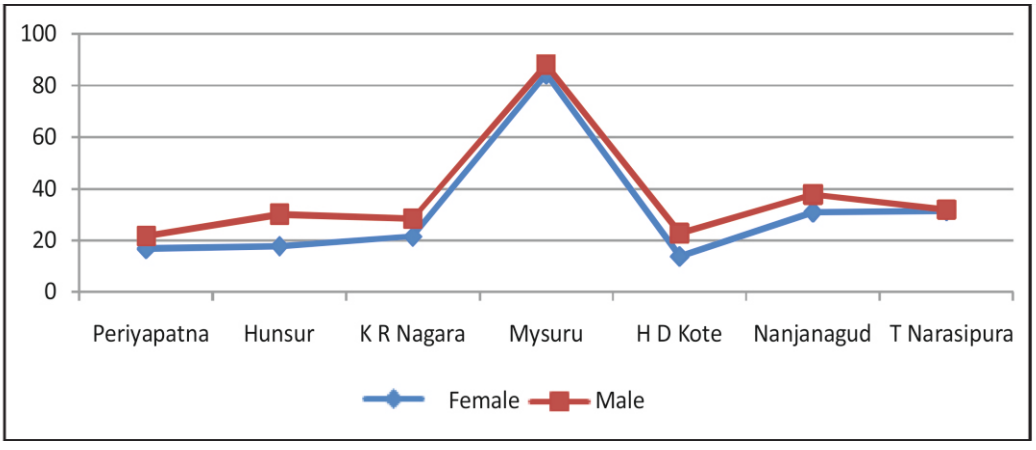
It is a known fact that secondary sector and tertiary sector contribute in a big way to the development process. It is from this point of view, in the development process always we look at the percentage of population engaged in non-agricultural activities. The higher the share, the larger would be the income and greater would be the possibilities for capability development. If more women are employed in non-agricultural sector, it means more earnings, more efficiency and productivity. Hence in this Report to understand their economic status and income earning capacity this indicator is also used.

Table 8.14 Female Workers' Share in Non Agricultural Sector (2011) (In percentage)

Taluk	Female	Male
Periyapatna	16.80	21.74
Hunsur	17.81	30.16
K R Nagara	21.54	28.37
Mysuru	84.40	88.01
H D Kote	13.80	22.80
Nanjanagud	30.97	37.72
T Narasipura	31.43	31.93
District Average	30.96	37.25

Source: Census data 2011

Figure 8.3 Share of Male and Female Workers in Non Agricultural Sector 2011



In the district out of the total female workers nearly 31 per cent are in non-agricultural sector as against 37.25% of their male counterparts. Maximum number of such female workers are present in Mysuru taluk (84.4%) and their percentage is the least in H D Kote taluk (13.8%) (Table 8.14 and figure 8.3). It means that there is predictable link between urbanization, expansion of non-farm economic activities and job opportunities for women. In more urbanized taluks, the share of such workers is more.

8.7.2 Female Headed Households (FHHs) in the District

Emergence of FHHs is a global phenomenon. Usually it is involuntary and several processes have lead to the emergence of FHHs. A substantial segment of FHHs have very low income, poor resources, poor entitlements, poor access to credit, poor health, malnutrition and generally face structural and institutional discrimination. Therefore, majority of FHHs are poor and this situation reiterates the feminization of poverty.

According to the household Census data of 2011, the average percentage of women headed households in Mysuru district is 15.61 (109444). Though the largest number of FHHs is in Mysuru taluk, the highest percentage of them is found in T Narasipura taluk.

8.8 Gender Based Violence in the District

The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) defines 'violence against women' as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or mental harm and sufferings to women, whether occurring in public or in private life. This definition encapsulates a wide range of offences ranging from dowry deaths, spousal abuse, rape, trafficking in women, sexual harassment, sex-detection during pregnancy and 'domestic violence' within the domain of violence against women. What used to be traditionally hidden as a family or personal affair such as wife-

Table 8.15 Women Headed Households in Mysuru District 2011

Taluk	Total Number of Households	Number of Women Headed Households	Percentage of Women Headed Households
Periyapatna	54075	7559	13.98
Hunsur	65584	9735	14.84
Krishnarajanagar	60590	9401	15.52
Mysuru	299853	42816	14.28
H.D.kote	61469	10441	16.99
Nanjanagud	90864	16120	17.74
T Narasipura	68533	13372	19.51
Mysuru District	700968	109444	15.61

Source: Census Data 2011

battering or dowry-related harassment is now made an offence on par with the violence perpetrated against women in the public domain. Violence against women has its roots in men's economic and social domination and their control of female sexuality and reproduction. It is also an instrument in the domination and control of the poor by the upper castes. Human development cannot occur in an environment that is vitiated by violence. Women, who are caught up in an environment of violence, or even the threat of violence, find that it constrains their mobility, their autonomy and sense of self.

Despite the existence of a number of special legislations for providing protection to women, the incidence of crime against women has increased. Women continue to be victims of various types of crimes. Although women may be victims of any of the crimes such as 'murder', 'robbery', 'cheating', only the crimes which are directed specifically **against women** are characterized as 'Crimes against Women'. These are broadly classified under two categories, as shown below:

1. Crimes under the Indian Penal Code (IPC)

1) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
2) Kidnapping and Abduction for different purposes (Sec. 363 - 373 IPC)
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) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC)
6) Sexual Harassment* (Sec. 509 IPC)
7) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

(* referred to in the past as 'Eve-Teasing')

2. Crimes under Special and Local Laws (SLL)

Although all laws are not gender-specific, the provisions of law affecting women significantly have been reviewed periodically and amendments are made to keep pace with the emerging requirements. The gender-specific laws for which crime statistics are recorded throughout the country are:

1) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
2) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
3) The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 1979
4) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
5) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act

In recent years, there is an alarming increase in the rate of crimes against women. In the following table an attempt is made to present the number and nature of crimes committed against women at national and state level.

Table 8.16 Crimes on Women in India and Karnataka 2012

Nature of Crime	Karnataka	India
Rape	621	24923
Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Girls	1070	38262
Dowry Deaths	218	8233
Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty	2978	45351
Insult to the modesty of Women	100	9173
Cruelty by Husband or his relatives	3684	106527
Importation of Girls from Foreign Country	32	59
Immoral Traffic (P) Act	335	2563
Dowry Prohibition Act	1328	9038
Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act	0	141
Commission of Sati Prevention Act	0	0

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India, 2012

The data on crimes against women for the year 2012 reveal the following (Table 8.17);

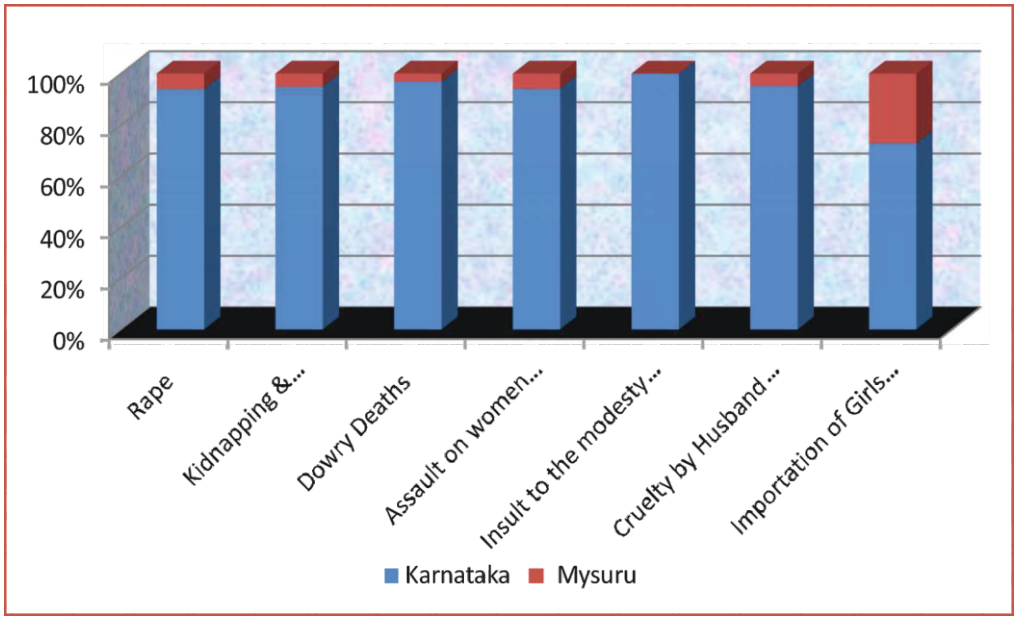
- Karnataka accounts for 75% (32 out of 59) of total crimes relating to importation of girls from foreign country, the highest among all categories of crimes against women.
- It is followed by crimes relating to Dowry Prohibition Act, Immoral trafficking and assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty with 14.60%, 13.03% and 6.56% respectively.
- 2.64% of dowry deaths in India are in the state of Karnataka,
- 2.79%, 2.49% and 1.09% cases of kidnapping, rape cases and insult to the modesty of women are reported in Karnataka.
- Karnataka accounts for 3.45% of total cases relating to cruelty by husband and his relatives.
- 42% percent of the total crimes on women in Karnataka are in the category of cruelty by husband and his relatives.

8.8.1 Crimes Against Women in Mysuru District

A comparative analysis of crimes committed on women in Mysuru district with the State data during 2012 reveals the following (figure 8.4);

- In the total rape crimes in Karnataka, the share of Mysuru is 6.44%.
- Out of the total crimes in the category of importation of girls 37.55% are reported from Mysuru district.
- Relating to crimes like kidnapping and abduction, Mysuru district accounts for 5.32 percent of crimes committed in the state.
- In dowry deaths Mysuru makes it to 3.21 percent of the state total.

Figure - 8.4 :Comparisions of Crimes on Women in Karnataka and Mysure 2012



- 6.21 percent of crimes relating to assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty in the State are committed in Mysuru district.

- No crimes to insult modesty of women are committed in the district.

- In case of cruelty by husband or his relatives, 5.15% of total crimes have been committed in Mysuru district.

In the following section an attempt has been made to analyze the nature and intensity of crimes against women in urban and rural parts of Mysuru district. Table 8.17 explains the number and nature of crimes against women in urban Mysuru between 2001 and 2012.

The highest number of crimes committed on women fall in the category of cruelty by husband or his relatives, followed by insult to modesty of women. The number of crimes in these two categories has drastically increased since 2004. But the respite is the falling number of crimes in cruelty by husband or his relatives since 2010 which is commendable (Table 8.18).

Table 8.17 Crimes Against Women – Mysuru Urban (2001-2012)

Year	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry deaths	Assault on women with an intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to modesty of women	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	Importation of girls
2001	2	7	9	8	1	48	Not reported
2002	7	5	10	17	0	58	Not reported
2003	8	7	5	14	0	44	Not reported
2004	4	5	4	6	0	49	Not reported
2005	8	14	6	17	0	82	Not reported
2006	15	5	10	14	0	94	Not reported
2007	13	13	4	25	0	123	Not reported
2008	23	22	4	28	0	151	Not reported
2009	14	19	6	22	0	188	Not reported
2010	7	18	4	22	0	59	Not reported
2011	11	17	5	23	0	32	09
2012	12	10	6	22	0	32	12
2012*	40	57	7	185	0	190	12

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India, 2012
**2012 data for whole of Mysuru district*

Table 8.18 Crimes Against Women - Mysuru Rural (2001-2012)

Year	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry deaths	Assault on women with an intent to outrage her modesty	Insult to modesty of women	Cruelty by husband or his relatives	Importation of girls
2001	12	4	6	79	2	51	Not reported
2002	5	7	5	63	0	73	Not reported
2003	4	3	7	59	0	45	Not reported
2004	11	4	14	79	0	53	Not reported
2005	14	7	13	66	0	57	Not reported
2006	10	2	13	43	0	66	Not reported
2007	20	4	11	77	0	108	Not reported
2008	13	7	15	68	0	97	Not reported
2009	21	9	18	89	0	114	Not reported
2010	43	25	13	93	0	161	Not reported
2011	19	39	7	174	0	158	Not reported
2012	28	47	1	163	0	158	Not reported

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Government of India, 2012

In rural parts of Mysuru also majority of crimes are recorded under cruelty by husband or his relatives and insult to modesty of women. And the disturbing aspect is the drastic increase in the number of crimes since 2007 (Table 8.18). It means that crime on women has no regional differences and become a universal heinous act.

8.8.2 Addressing violence against women

Studies by the National Law School of India (Centre for Women and Law, National Law School of India University, 1999) and Hengasara Hakkina Sangha (HHS), a NGO in Karnataka, (Rao et al., 1999) point to the weaknesses of the formal justice system in redressing violence against women. NGOs like Vimochana have held public hearings to bring to light the severity of the problem of 'dowry deaths'. The low conviction rate of perpetrators of crimes against women reveals the need to improve various aspects of the criminal justice system.

Women, who are victims of various atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence, etc. are subjected to physical and mental torture besides having to face social and financial problems. DWCD's Santhwana (2001-02) scheme provides legal assistance, financial relief, temporary shelter and protection to such victims and helps them to become self-reliant by providing training. The Santhwana centres are run through NGOs, with preference to centers that are running short-stay homes. Family Counselling Centres are actively working in the field of women's welfare. Santhwana is being implemented in all the district headquarters and 18 selected taluks. There are 48 Santhwana centres in the state. The assistance provided to these women ranges from immediate relief to rehabilitation. Services include toll-free women's help line, short-stay homes, counselling services, legal assistance; as well as space in working women's hostels, financial assistance and training for income generation. A review of the 19 Santhwana centres run through Mahila Samakhya Karnataka points out that the scheme has failed to make real choices available to women in need. Opting out of violent situations translates into various needs – referral services, legal help, medical help, livelihood/vocational help, temporary stay, and child care to name a few. The Santhwana centres are so under-funded as to be only partially effective.

However, poor funding is not the only concern. While government initiatives including Santhwana, all women police stations (AWPS), and family counselling cells have attempted to address gender-based crimes. But, the efforts are severely constrained by several factors in addition to the fact that funds are short and real choices are seldom made available to women. A research study undertaken to examine the responses to domestic violence in Gujarat and Karnataka (SNDT Women's University 1999) has covered case studies of AWPS. The findings reveal poor quality services and low rates of utilisation. Reasons include the long distances that women have to travel to reach the stations and an emphasis on family

reconciliation regardless of the severity of the case. Sometimes even female officers perceive domestic violence as a 'private' matter and ignore prescribed investigative procedures. The research by HHS found that counsellors in family counselling cells typically do not get the required capacity building to offer meaningful support and solutions to victims; instead, many continue to emphasise the primacy of the family over the survival needs of the woman. The fundamental problem is that of lack of real options to marriage, hence, the emphasis is often on 'saving the family', even though that may not be in the interest of the woman victim since the family is the source of the problem.

There is a need for interventions that can offer more meaningful options to women who seek help. Vocational training options need to be increased, especially since most of the traditional ones – embroidery, tailoring, doll making, etc. – do not provide the economic independence required to meet women's livelihood needs. For women victims of violence, shelters and short-stay homes that can provide child care assistance, training, comprehensive counseling and assistance for housing and employment are vital.

8.9 Government Programmes for Gender Development

Karnataka Government is following pro-active policies for women development. It is based on the principles of equity, positive discrimination and empowerment. The Government has also created a good number of institutions for gender development. Since independce we have enacted plenty of laws for their development.

- Karnataka State has institutionalized Mahila Abhivruddhi Cell in 2003. Its objective is to monitor the scheme for inter-sectoral allocation of funds for women namely Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane to ensure gender equality and to integrate women in the mainstream development. It is a landmark policy decision of the Karnataka Government as it was for the first time a conscious and positive attempt was made by Government to address gender issues. .
- Bhagyalakshmi scheme is introduced to promote the birth of girl children in below poverty line families and to raise the status of the girl child in the family in particular and society in general.
- To ensure protection from economic and sexual exploitation and their access to education and to make them lead their lives with safety and dignity, Girl Child Tracking System (Banangaladatta Bale) is in operation.
- Hostel for girls have been started in the backward areas with an objective to enable girls from rural areas to pursue higher education and reduce school drop out of girls from BPL families.
- Creches for children of working mothers **are also being provided**

- The Scheme for Combating Trafficking of Women and Children was launched during 2006-07. Committees have been constituted at state level, district level, taluk level and grama panchayat level to create awareness.
- Prohibition of child marriage as child marriage is a gross violation of human rights that puts young girls at risk.
- Stree Shakthi Programme was launched during 2000-01 and it is being implemented throughout the state to empower women and make them self reliant through SHGs.
- National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP). Under National Family Benefit Scheme, Central Assistance is given in the form of lump sum family benefit for households below the poverty line on the death of the primary breadwinner in the bereaved family.

8.9.1 Financial Inclusion and Women Empowerment

Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Not for Profit Organisations and other Voluntary Organisations (VOs) have been working hard highlighting the plight of women and also in bringing them to the mainstream. Starting of Self Help Groups (SHGs) is one of the most important interventions in promoting women empowerment. In Periapatna and Mysuru taluk, a few studies have been done to identify the impact of SHGs on women empowerment.

The micro financing through SHGs to its members has directly resulted in the upliftment of women from BPL families. Besides, NGOs are playing a prime role in solving the problem of asymmetric information of the rural women by creating awareness and providing information. The active participation of women members in SHGs has created financial awareness, apart from augmenting the process of financial inclusion. There are other tangible effects like legal awareness, awareness about human rights and RTI, voicing the concerns on issues relating to deprivation, information about government schemes, departments empowerment initiatives, community participation, creation of social capital and so on.

8.10 Issues in Gender Development

However, there are a few sticky issues in gender development. They are,

- Invisibility of data, locating and identifying the data,
- Gender insensitive policies
- Cumulative and multiple deprivations
- Women and ageing
- Targeting the needy women
- Implications of the emerging FHHs
- Institutionalising the concerns, Gender sensitive budgeting policies and initiatives (social audit)
- Implementation and monitoring
- Involving the communities and creating awareness etc.

8.11 Way Forward

To consolidate the gains that are realized till now and to move forward a few initiatives can be thought of. They include

- ✓ Locating and developing gender disaggregated data across the sectors.
- ✓ Understanding the role and status of women in a changing scenario is absolutely necessary.
- ✓ .Women are not a homogenous group. Understanding the heterogeneity is crucial.
- ✓ Understanding the processes that improve their status should be internalised in the programmes.
- ✓ Priority to female education and skill development because gender gaps in education are both a cause and effect of underdevelopment.
- ✓ Focus on empowerment policies and targeting FHHs in poverty alleviation, income generation and employment creation programme.
- ✓ Providing legal education and awareness about their rights and improving their risk bearing capacity
- ✓ Involving communities and creating awareness.

Part II

8.12 Child Development in the District

Children are the most important human asset of a country as they provide the human potential required for a country's development. It is therefore, essential that today's children should be healthy both physically and mentally so that tomorrow they turn into energetic and dynamic young men/ women with positive mind and will be able to contribute to the national development. Article 39 (F) of the Constitution of India states that the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity, and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. The Government stands by its commitment to ensure that all children are safeguarded and protected from abuse and neglect.

Childhood lays the foundation for future personality development. The relations that the child has not only with the family members but also with others influence his/ her personality development. The care of the child primarily lies with the parents. Parents are expected to provide not only parental care but also opportunities for the child to grow and develop in the most cherished manner.

8.12.1 Constitutional Provisions for Children in India

Several provisions in the Constitution of India impose on the State the primary responsibility of ensuring that all the needs of children are met and that their basic human rights are fully protected. Article 14, 15 (3), 21 (A), 23, 24, 39 (f), 45, 51 (A) and 243 (G) of the Constitution provide a comprehensive framework for children and their holistic development.

8.12.2 Union Laws Guaranteeing Rights and Entitlements to Children

Important laws Guaranteeing Rights and Entitlement to Children are,

1. The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890
2. The Reformatory Schools Act, 1897
3. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
4. The Apprentices Act, 1961
5. The Children (Pledging of Laour) Act, 1933
6. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
7. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
8. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956
9. The Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Act, 1956
10. The Young Persons harmful Publications Act, 1956
11. The Prohibition of Offender's Act, 1958
12. Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960
13. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
14. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, repealed the Juvenile Justice Act 1986. The 2000 Act has also been amended in 2006 and 2010.
15. The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992 and its Amendment in 2003
16. The Pre – conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation, Prevention and Misuse) Act, 1994 and its Amendment of 2002.
17. The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995
18. The Factories Act 1948
19. The Commission For Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005

8.12.3 National Policies for Children

The following are the important policies implemented to address the issues of child survival, child development and child protection.

- National Policy for Children (1974)
- National Policy on Education (1986)
- National Policy on Child Labour (1987)
- National Nutrition Policy (1993)
- National Population Policy (2000)
- National Health Policy (2002)
- National Charter for Children (2003)
- National Plan of Action for Children (2005)

8.13 Indicators of Child Development

Child development is a holistic process encompassing the integrated and balanced development of all the facilities. The indicators of child development explain child health, nutrition and education. The other aspects which are considered in the context of child development are child labour, crime against

children, juvenile delinquents, children under institutional care and children with disability.

8.13.1 Status of Children in Mysuru District

In census enumeration, data regarding children under 0-6 years age were also collected for all districts including Mysuru. There are a total of 3,05,561 children in this category against 3,23,555 according to 2001 census. Out of this, boys and girls are 1,55,807 and 1,49,754 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 is 961 compared to 962 of census 2001. In 2011, children under 0-6 years constituted 10.18 percent of total population in the District as compared to 12.25 percent in 2001. There is a net change of (-) 2.07% during this period. It is evident from the following table.

- Last column indicates the total child population across the taluks and their percentage share in the total child population of the district. It can be observed that 41.71 per cent children of the district are in Mysuru taluk alone.
- In the district, out of the total children, 60% are in rural areas and 40% in urban areas.
- In the taluks of the district the proportion of children in rural areas has varied between 92.67% in Periyapatna taluk and 23.69% in Mysuru taluk. This could be a pointer to improve the status of children in the rural parts of the district.
- In all the taluks the proportion of male children is greater than that of female children. The least number of girl children is found in Periyapatna taluk.

Table 8.19 Percentage of Child Population in Mysuru District (0 – 6 years) – 2011

Taluk	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
H D Kote	50.13	49.87	90.54	50.30	49.70	9.46	50.14	49.86	29554 (9.67)
Hunsur	51.13	48.87	81.82	50.88	49.12	18.18	51.09	48.91	31243 (10.22)
K R Nagara	51.37	48.63	85.32	51.55	48.45	14.68	51.40	48.60	24128 (7.90)
Mysuru	51.00	49.00	23.69	51.17	48.83	76.31	51.13	48.87	127441 (41.71)
Nanjanagudu	50.85	49.15	86.94	50.06	49.94	13.06	50.74	49.26	38080 (12.46)
Periyapatna	51.68	48.32	92.67	51.11	48.89	7.33	51.64	48.36	25259 (8.27)
T Narasipura	50.67	49.33	81.76	50.21	49.79	18.24	50.58	49.42	29856 (9.77)
District Total	50.95	49.05	60.23	51.06	48.94	39.77	50.99	49.01	305561 (100.00)

Source: DAG – Mysuru-2012-13
Note : Figures in the brackets are percentage to total population

8.13.2 IMR and CMR

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and the Child Mortality Rate (CMR) have declined in Mysuru district since the launch of the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) in 2005. The initiatives launched for the protection of mother and children in the district in 2006, have brought a sharp decline in the IMR from 24.9 percent in 2006-07 to 15.6 percent. But these

advantages should be best utilized for the development of children in the district.

8.13.3 Malnutrition

Malnutrition in its worst form is seen among children. Many children are living as malnourished, neglected without hope and love because of poverty, ignorance and death of parents. Nutrition is essential for human development and the focal point of health and well-being. It is accepted that lack of proper nutrition leads to irreversible effects, endangering survival and development. The reasons for malnutrition are myriad and include poverty, lack of nutritious food, inadequate food, improper infant and child feeding practices. Malnutrition is a complex phenomenon and it is both the cause and effect of poverty and ill-health, and follows a cyclical, inter-generational pattern. This condition of malnutrition, therefore, reduces work capacity and productivity among adults and enhances mortality and morbidity amongst children. In the district 27% of children are malnourished and their highest concentration is in Hunsur taluk (32.76%).

8.14 Child Labour

Child labour is defined as any form of economic activity for at least 1 hour per week and or domestic chores for at least 7 hours per week and /or school labour for at least 5 hours per week (ILO, 2000).

According to estimates, in developing countries alone there are 250 million children in the age group of 5-17 years who are toiling in economic activity – i.e., one out of every six children in the world today. In absolute terms, it is Asia (excluding Japan) that has the most child workers i.e., approximately 61% of the world's total (ILO, 1996). Child labour is a major social problem found in most of the developing countries throughout the world. In Karnataka and in the district there is prevalence of child labour.

Table 8.20 presents the gender wise distribution of child labour in the district. A total number of 30 boys and eight girl child labourers were found between 2010 and 2013. The reasons are poverty, poor economic conditions, ill health of parents, lack of family and social support, drunkard either of the parent/ both the parents, over-population in the family etc are some of the important causes for pulling children to become a child labour.

Table 8.20: Total number of Child Labour in the District

Taluk	April 2010 to March 2011			April 2011 to March 2012			April 2012 to March 2013		
Gender wise Distribution	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Child Labour	7	1	8	15	3	18	8	4	12

Source: Child Welfare Committee, Mysuru

According to the available data, in the district, there are 38 child labourers. It is a known fact that in most of the cases child labor is not recorded. Therefore, this is gross underestimation of the gravity of the situation. This is tip of the iceberg. There are a large number of child labourers working in informal sector; with expansion in this sector, their number is also increasing. For this, information and data are not available.

8.15 Crime and Violence Against Children

Ill-treatment of children is an age old phenomenon. Over the generations, children from all societies, in the process of normal upbringing, have been neglected, ill-treated, abused intentionally or otherwise by their parents. Physical abuse of children involves inflicting bodily injuries or forcing them to engage in physically harmful activities, torture, cruel abuse, excessive punishment and restraint that create substantial risk of physical harm to the child. Child abuse also poses substantial risk to the child's mental health and development, even causing death.

Recent Indian studies on physical abuse of children reveal that the problem of child abuse is more prevalent in metropolitan cities and urban sectors than in rural areas of the country. However, incidence and nature of such physical abuse are largely unrecognized and underreported in general.

The table 8.21 depicts the crimes against children upto the age of 18 years in the district since April 2010 to March 2013. It is found that female children are more victimized than male children. It is clear from the table that except one boy, all children are girls and most of them are between the age of 15 to 18 years. The crimes include child abuse, exploitation, kidnap and child marriage. This shows the lack of safe and secured environment for the children particularly girl children. The City Crime Branch Department has also put hands together to fight against the exploitation of children as well as to identify the number of children being oppressed in the district.

8.15.1 Child Delinquents

Another disturbing aspect is a quantum increase in the number of child delinquents. The influencing factors for becoming a delinquent may be directly or indirectly the attitude of the parents, living conditions,

Table 8.21 Crimes Against Children (Age-wise classification)

Age in years	2010 - 2011			2011 - 2012			2012 - 2013		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
0-5	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
6-14	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	1	1
15-18	-	9	9	-	11	11	-	15	15

Source: Commissioner of Police, Mysuru Rural, Mysuru Urban, Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), Mysuru.

environment where the child lives in, influence of peer group, lack of proper care, single parenthood etc. It is proved from the research studies that for few of the male delinquents their father is the role model for becoming a delinquent. Hence creating a positive environment for the children is the need of the hour.

The juvenile delinquent rate is on the increase due to lack of proper care and nourishment, poor parent and child relationship, shortage of quality time spent with the children. It is also true that lack of moral education and inculcating values would also indirectly affect the children's growth and development. The following table 8.28 shows the details of juvenile delinquency in the district.

Available data show that the highest number of juvenile delinquency were committed in 2011-12. The number of crimes committed by children has increased from 59 in 2010-2011 to 97 by 2011-12. The same has decreased to 71 by 2012-13. All the crimes have been committed by boys.

8.15.2 Initiatives to Address the Problem

The Government of India enacted the Juvenile Justice Act in 1986. In 1989 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of a Child. India ratified the UNCRC in 1992. The Convention outlines the right of the child to reintegrate into society without judicial proceedings where avoidable. Hence the Government, to fulfill the standards of the convention felt a need to re-write the law. Hence in 2000 the old law was replaced by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act.

The Juvenile Justice Act 2000, applies to juveniles found to have committed an offence (conflict with law) and the children found to be living in the specified circumstances of neglect (in need of care and protection). The Act also implies that in the case of Juvenile in conflict with law the juveniles are provided with children's home and shelter homes shared with children in need of care and protection. The State may directly set up these homes or contract a voluntary organization to do so. Shelter homes are for children whose family cannot be located or whose case has been completed. Children who come from a different area or

Table 8.22: Juvenile Delinquency in the District

2010 - 2011		2011 - 2012		2012 - 2013	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
6yrs to 18yrs		6yrs to 18yrs		6yrs to 18yrs	
59	NR	97	NR	71	NR

Note: NR = Not Reported

Source: Source: Commissioner of Police, Mysuru Rural, Mysuru Urban, Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), Mysuru.

Table 8.23: Juvenile Home for Boys, Mysuru

	2010 - 2011		2011 - 2012		2012 - 2013	
Information on Children	6-14 yrs	14-18yrs	6-14 yrs	14-18yrs	6-14 yrs	14-18yrs
Number of Children	30	15	29	13	25	5
Going to school outside	25	13	20	18	22	3
Children who are staying in the institution	5	2	3	1	2	3

Source: Juvenile Home for boys, Mysuru

Table 8.24: Juvenile Home for Girls, Mysuru

	2010 - 2011			2011 - 2012			2012 - 2013		
	6–14yrs	14-18yrs	Total	6–14yrs	14-18yrs	Total	6– 14yrs	14 -18yrs	Total
Number of Children	37	47	84	27	49	76	24	53	77
Going to school outside	33	38	71	25	37	62	19	49	68
Children who are staying in the institution	4	9	13	2	12	14	5	4	9
Total	168	152	154						

Source: Juvenile home for girls, Mysuru

State are meant to be transferred to an institution and Child Welfare Committee (CWC) that is closest to his/her residence. The main aim of this system is to restore the child to his family or family environment after determining the safety of the environment.

The table 8.23 presents the details about the number of boys in the district juvenile home. Parental deprivation, negligence, single parenthood, death of parents, orphans, destitute are some of the reasons for the institutionalization of boys in the district. Out of the total, 38 percent of children were institutionalized during 2010 -11 and this rate declined during the next consecutive year 2011-12 by 35 percent. Even during 2012-13 .there was a decline by 27%.

The table 8.24 presents details about the number of girls in the institutional care / Juvenile home in the District. Out of the total, 35 percent female children were institutionalized during 2010-11 and this rate declined during 2011-12 to 32 percent and slightly increased to 33% percent during 2012-13. The decrease in the percentage of institutionalization of children may be due to encouragement of foster care and initiatives in the legal adoption of these children by the adoptive parents/ non-biological parents.

8.16 Children With Special Needs

Disability is described as lack of normal functioning of physical, mental or psychological processes. It is also defined as learning difficulties or difficulties in adjusting

Table 8.25: Children with Disabilities in the District - 2011-12

Age (in yrs)	Physically Challenged		Blindness		Low vision		Hearing Impaired		Mentally Challenged		Differently Abled		Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
0-5	84	54	30	22	16	10	38	25	59	38	28	25	255	174	429
6-14	210	195	78	98	237	213	415	249	245	241	205	133	1390	1129	2519
Total	**543**		**228**		**476**		**727**		**583**		**391**		**1645**	**1303**	**2948**

Source: Department of Welfare of Disabled and Senior Citizen, Mysuru District, Mysuru

socially, which interfaces with a person's normal growth and development. The definition of the term disability as per the provisions of the Persons with Disability Act 1995 means, Blindness, Low vision, Leprosy cured, Hearing impairment, Locomotor disability, Mental retardation and Mental illness.

Around 10 per cent of the world's population is suffering from one or the other disabilities and they are the world's largest minority. The World Bank estimates that 20 percent of the world's poorest people are disabled, and tend to be regarded in their own communities as the most disadvantaged.

Table 8.25 describes the number of disabled children in the district. There are 2948 children with different types of disabilities. The age wise distribution shows that children between 6 yrs and 14 yrs are found to be more when compared to 0 to 5yrs. As far as the type of disability is concerned, the majority of the children are disabled with hearing impairment, followed by mentally and physically challenged. Further, among these children, the number of boys is more than the number of girls.

Government of Karnataka has taken serious view of this and has taken keen interest from the beginning to help the specially challenged persons and launched several welfare schemes for the welfare and benefit of the children with disabilities. Understanding the need of this vulnerable section of the Society, the State Government has created separate department for the welfare of the disabled in the year 1988 and added the welfare of the Senior Citizens in the year 2003. Non-Governmental Organizations are also playing an important role in the welfare and capability development among these children.

8.16.1 Persons with the Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995

Appropriate education, training and opportunities shall be given to the persons with disabilities as they can also contribute to the economic development of the country. In this context the Government of India has passed a comprehensive legislation called Persons with the Disability (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995, which came into force from 7.2.1996. The State Government has

constituted the State Co-ordination Committee as per the Section 13 of the Act and appointed State Commissioner for persons with disabilities as per Section 60 of the Act. And constituted the State Executive Committee as per the Sec. 19 of the Act. Action has been taken to implement the Act and to bring the persons with disabilities to the mainstream of the Society.

8.16.2 Areas of Concern

Despite all these developments and initiatives, there are a few areas of concern regarding child development in the district.

- ✓ Relatively high IMR, CMR and the proportion of malnourished children
- ✓ Adverse Child Sex Ratio
- ✓ Increasing crime and violence against children and Juvenile delinquency
- ✓ Prevalence of child labour
- ✓ Increasing number of children under institutional care
- ✓ Neglect of girl children and difficulties in mainstreaming children with special needs.
- ✓ Growing gap between rural and urban children
- ✓ Addressing second generation issues in child development like life style related problems, migrant children and slum children.

8.17 Way Forward

From the above discussion, we would like to focus on the following aspects as a way forward for gender equity and sustainable human development.

- ➢ Identifying areas where positive outcomes can be expected that is education, health and well-being of children.
- ➢ Creating community awareness and encouraging community participation in education, nutrition and well being of girl children.
- ➢ Institutional networking for health and education related measures
- ➢ Developing data source that can provide valid and reliable information about the status of children
- ➢ Strengthening Family support system
- ➢ Creating participation opportunities, encouragement to recreational activities (Sports, Physical exercises, Meditation, Yoga)
- ➢ More focus should be on retention, school completion, transition to higher levels and learning outcomes.
- ➢ Identifying the risk factors the children face (migrant, from disadvantaged groups, girl children, children with special needs and so on) and resilience and capacity building measures
- ➢ Measures to reduce crime and violence against children
- ➢ Measures to reduce the child labour and rehabilitation of orphan and destitute children.

Chapter - 9
STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE





9.1 Introduction

The development of human beings in society would hinge upon simultaneous improvement in the living conditions of all sections of the population in an equi-proportional manner. Human development, as a concept, will have little value or significance until the human development levels of disadvantaged people, particularly of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are raised to the levels of those of the dominant classes. The Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) are considered as socially marginalized groups. The two communities are looked at from an angle of deprivation, oppression and suppression.

In Karnataka, since the SC and ST population forms fairly big proportion to the total, the overall human development in the country or in a region would obviously depend upon the rate and nature of development of these downtrodden sections. Both the Central and the State Governments have implemented policies directed at the socio-economic empowerment of the SC and ST. This chapter assesses the development status of these two categories in Mysuru District with a focus on their demographic features, education and health status. It also intends to examine the impact of government policies in improving the human development status of the SC and ST in the District.

The SC and ST are two groups of historically disadvantaged people recognised in the Constitution of India. During the period of British rule in the Indian subcontinent, they were known as the Depressed Classes. The SC and ST comprise about 16.6 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively, of India's population (2011 census).

The chapter is organized into two sections. The first section presents the status of the SC covering their demographic profile, literacy and education, health and nutrition, occupational structure and the problems generally faced by them. The second section deals with the status of ST, encompassing their demographic profile, literacy and education, health and nutrition, occupational structure and tribal development programmes.

Part I

9.1.1 Status of Scheduled Caste (SC) In Mysuru District

The history of categorising some castes as SC commenced with the Government of India Act, 1935. This step, on the part of the then British Government, was meant to treat the most oppressed and exploited castes with a degree of special political dispensation. Most of these castes were known as 'untouchable' in the context of the Hindu social structure. Thus, the 'Scheduled Caste' category initially comprised castes that were isolated and disadvantaged by their 'untouchability', i.e. their low status in the traditional Hindu caste hierarchy, which exposed them to an oppressive life, characterised by a blatant deprivation of opportunities.

However, not all SC are former untouchables. Some of the castes and sub-

castes, classified as **'Scheduled Caste'** during the 1970s and 1980s, were untouchables who did, however, have a history of deprivation. SC are known by different names in different parts of the state and comprise many sub-castes and communities. The majority of these castes are small in number. Though the SC are the largest single group in Karnataka, they are also the weakest in terms of political, economic, social and cultural resources.

9.2 Demographic Profile

In Mysuru District, the total SC population is 5,36,643 in 2011. Between 1971 to 1981, it increased at an annual growth rate of 2.57%. However, during the next decade there was a decline in the growth rate to 0.87 per cent though there was an increase in the absolute number. The next decade that is 1991-2001 witnessed a phenomenal increase and SC population increased at an annual rate of 4.65 per cent. In the next decade that is between 2001-2011, population increased at a rate of just 1.48 per cent (Table 9.1 and figure 9.1). Thus, there are variations in the growth rate of SC population in the District. In accordance with the general trend, SC population is also increasing at a decreasing rate. The growth trends can also be examined using the taluk wise details and also the proportion of SC population to total population.

Table 9.1 Decadal Growth of SC Population in the District

Year	Total Population	AGR
1971	233626	——
1981	293610	2.57
1991	319176	0.87
2001	467640	4.65
2011	536643	1.48

AGR: Annual Growth Rate
Source: Census Documents, Govt. of India

Figure 9.1 Decadal Growth of SC Population

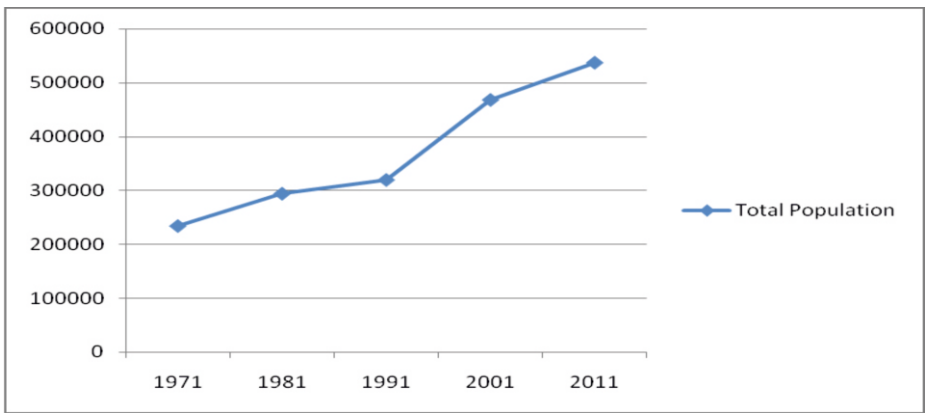


Table 9.2 Distribution of SC Population in the District

Taluk	1991		2001		2011	
	Total Population	Percentage	Total Population	Percentage	Total Population	Percentage
H D Kote	55,818	17.5	66,372	14.2	73,263	13.7
Hunsur	34,331	10.8	46,140	9.9	53,399	10.0
K R Nagara	24,601	7.7	34,881	7.5	37,903	7.1
Mysuru	51,293	16.1	1,32,607	28.4	1,66,333	31.0
Nanjangud	62,891	19.7	80,938	17.3	87,095	16.2
Periyapatna	30,484	9.6	36,333	7.8	41,825	7.8
T Narsipura	59,758	18.7	70,369	15.1	76,825	14.3
District	3,19,176	100.0	4,67,640	100.0	5,36,643	100.0

Source: Census Documents, Govt. of India

To understand their demographic features it is also necessary to understand the spread and distribution of SC population among the seven taluks of the District across the three censuses. This helps in understanding the regional concentration of SC population within the District.

From the table 9.2 it can be observed in the District the total SC population has consistently increased. In all the taluks there is a considerable size of SC population . According to 1991 census, in the total SC population of the District, 19.7 per cent was in Nanjangud taluk. It was followed by T Narasipura (18.7%), H D Kote (17.5%) and Mysuru (16.1%). These four taluks alone accounted for 72 per cent of SC population of the District. More or less the same trends continued in 2001 census. During this period there was substantial increase in the proportion of SC population in Mysuru taluk. It alone accounted for 28.4 per cent of total SC population. This can be attributed to inter-taluk migration and concentration of employment opportunities in Mysuru taluk. In 2011 census the same tendency has continued and now Mysuru taluk alone accounts for 31 per cent of total SC population of the District. The share of Mysuru taluk has increased consistently to the disadvantage of Nanjangud, T Narasipura and H D Kote taluks. Across the censuses the proportion of SC population in these taluks has decreased.

Table 9.3 Percentage of SC Population to the Total Taluk Population in the District

Taluk	% of SC Population to total Population of the taluk		
	1991	2001	2011
H D Kote	25.8	27.0	27.8
Hunsur	18.3	18.2	18.9
K R Nagara	12.9	14.6	15.0
Mysuru	13.9	12.8	13.0
Nanjangud	22.3	22.5	22.6
Periyapatna	16.1	16.2	17.2
T Narsipura	24.9	25.2	26.3
District	19.0	17.7	17.9

Source: Census documents, Govt. of India

Table 9.3 shows that SC population in Mysuru District has increased from 4.6 lakhs in 2001 to 5.3 lakhs in 2011. The share of the SC population to the total population, which was 17.7 per cent in 2001, slightly increased to 17.9 per cent in 2011. Regarding the share of SC population in the total taluk population, H.D.Kote taluk has the maximum share. In the total population its share has slightly increased across the censues. The second highest percentage of SC population to total taluk population has been registered in T.Narasipura taluk. Here the share of SC population has increased gradually from 24.9 (2001) per cent to 26.3% (2011). According to the last two censuses the proportion of SC population to total population is the least in Mysuru taluk in the District.

9.2.1 Density of SC population

Population density is total population divided by total geographical area. The table 9.4 shows the density of SC population in Mysuru District.

Table 9.4 Taluk-wise Density of SC Population

Taluk	1991	2001	2011
H D Kote	34	41	45
Hunsur	38	51	59
K R Nagara	41	59	64
Mysuru	62	160	201
Nanjangud	63	82	88
Periyapatna	39	46	53
T Narsipura	100	118	128
District	54	80	91

Source: Census Reports 1991, 2001 and 2011, Govt. of India.

As per 1991 census, the highest density of SC population i.e., 100 persons per square km was recorded in T.Narasipura taluk and the lowest was at H.D.Kote. Over a period of time there is an increasing trend in the density of SC population in all the taluks. In all the three censuses maximum density is found in Mysuru taluk, followed by T Narasipura taluk. According to 2011 census the district average is 91 persons per square km and two taluks namely, T Narasipura and Mysuru have the density above the district average. The same trend can be observed in the previous censuses also. This makes it clear that there is an increasing concentration of SC population in Mysuru, T Narasipura and Nanjangud taluks. In all the three censuses the least density is observed in H D Kote taluk (Table 9.4).

9.2.2 Sex Ratio

Sex ratio is defined as the number of females per 1000 males in the population. It provides information relating to the proportion of male and female in the total SC population.

The district average sex ratio for rural SC population in 2001 was 965 and it increased to 995 in 2011. In this census, sex ratio in rural areas was greater than that of urban areas. However, by 2011 the situation changed and now sex ratio in urban areas is greater than that of rural areas.

9.2.3 Literacy Rate of SC in the District

Literacy rate is one of the important indicators of development and it is measured once in ten years at the time of Census. Literacy rate is defined as the percentage of literates to the total population of above 7 years age.

Table 9.5 Sex Ratio of SC population

Area	2001	2011
Rural	974	989
Urban	956	1001
District Average	965	995

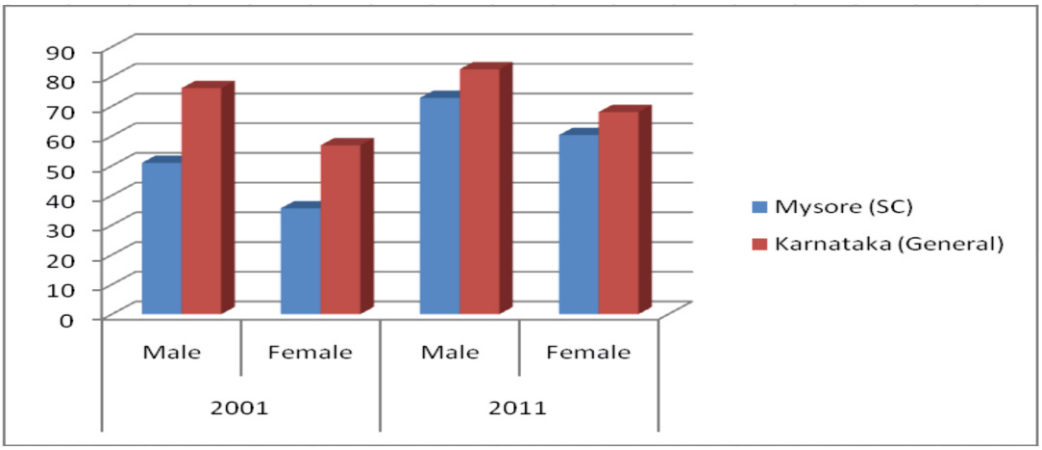
Source: Census Reports 2001 and 2011, Govt. of India.

Table 9.6 Literacy Rate of SC Population in Mysuru District (2001 to 2011) (In percentage)

Taluk	2001			2011		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Mysuru (SC)	43.42	50.94	35.67	66.59	72.84	60.32
Karnataka (General)	66.64	76.10	56.87	75.36	82.47	68.08

Source: Census Reports 2001 and 2011, Govt. of India.

Figure 9.2 Literacy Rate of SC Population in Mysuru District (2001 to 2011)



There is a gradual improvement in the literacy rate of SC population in the District. In 2001, the literacy rate among SC in the District was 43.42 per cent and it has increased to 66.59 per cent by 2011. Literacy rate among SC male population has increased from 51 per cent to 72.84 per cent. Similarly, female literacy rate has increased from 36 per cent to 60.32 per cent. However, there are wide gaps between the literacy rate of SC and general literacy rate of the State (Table 9.6 and figure 9.2). There are also gender gaps in the rate of literacy of SC in the District. In 2001, the gender gap was 15.27% and it decreased to 12.52% by 2011.

9.3 Educational Status of SC in the District

Education plays an important role in shaping an individual's career. Undoubtedly education is both socially and personally an indispensible part of human life. It is a basic requirement for capability development and functional empowerment.

	1st to 8th Std	9th to 10th	Pre-University Education	Graduation (Arts, Science and Commerce)
Mysuru				
Total Enrolment	357253	86870	57890	33738
SC Enrolment	66328(18.6)	16941(19.5)	11173(19.0)	6487(19.2)
Karnataka				
Total Enrolment	8322234	1684704	1034500	505748
SC Enrolment	1566965(18.8)	290328(17.2)	167940(16.0)	86076(17.0)

Source: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Govt. of Karnataka 2013-14
Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentages.

Available data on SC students' enrolment at different levels of education do not show any big variation. Data reveal that 18.6% of SC students are enrolled in primary and higher primary level of education and 19.5% are enrolled at high school level. Further, 19.0% are enrolled at PU level and 19.2% are at graduation level. It can be observed that the percentage of student enrolment at different levels in the District is slightly above the state average (Table 9.7).

9.4 Occupation Structure- Income and Employment of SC in Mysuru District

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers. Those workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as Main Workers. Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as Marginal Workers.

In the district, there are no much differences between the occupation structure of SC and that of others.

From the table (9.8) the following trends can be articulated.

- The combined work participation rate among SC is 45.76 per cent and it has varied between male and female workers. Like always male WPR (66.20%)is greater than female WPR (33.80%).
- There are also significant differences in combined WPR between rural and urban areas. The WPR in rural areas

Table 9.8 Total Work Force of SC Population in Mysuru District 2011

Place of Residence	Total Population SC	Total Workers			Main workers	Marginal Workers
		Total	Male	Female		
Rural	380388 (70.88)	186051 (75.8)	118629 (73.0)	67422 (81.2)	141495 (73.6)	44556 (83.4)
Urban	156255 (21.12)	59515 (24.6)	43939 (27.0)	15576 (18.8)	50674 (26.4)	8841 (16.6))
Total	536643	245566 (45.76)	162568 (66.20)	82998 (33.80)	192169 (78.3)	53397 (21.7)

Source: Census 2011, Govt. of India
Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentages.

Table 9.9 Gender wise Distribution of SC Main and Marginal Workers 2011

Place of Residence	Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	97183 (71.7)	44312 (78.2)	141495 (73.6)	21446 (79.3)	23110 (87.6)	44556 (83.4)
Urban	38356 (28.3)	12318 (21.8)	50674 (26.4)	5583 (20.7)	3258 (12.4)	8841 (16.6))
Total	135539 (100)	56630 (100)	192169 (100)	27029 (100)	26368 (100)	53397 (100)

Source: Census 2011, Govt. of India.
Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentages.

is 75.8% per cent and in urban areas it is just 24.6 percent. In conformity with the general trend in rural areas FWPR is greater then MWPR.

- In the total workers, the main workers constitute 78.3 per cent and marginal workers 21.7 per cent.

- Again 74 per cent of main workers are in rural areas and 83.4 per cent of marginal workers are in rural areas. It means that a major portion of all SC workers are concentrated in rural areas. It also explains their dependency on agriculture for livelihood.

Gender wise analysis of SC main and marginal workers reveals that 71.7% of male and 78.2% of female are engaged as main workers in rural areas. Further 79.3% male and 87.6% of female SC workforce are engaged as marginal workers in rural areas (Table 9.9). In urban parts of the District the situation is slightly different. Available data show that 28.3% of male and 21.8% of female workforce are engaged as main workers, whereas 20.7% of male and 12.4% of female are engaged as marginal workers in urban areas. Data clearly reveal that, there are more main and also marginal workers in rural areas when compared to urban parts of the District. It can also be observed that there is feminization of rural and agricultural labour.

9.4.1 Land Ownership by SC Population in the District

Land ownership is an important indicator which measures and explains the status of the household. It also determines the household income, food availability and economic security.

Table 9.10 Land Ownership by SC Population in the District - 2010

Taluk	Total Land Holders	SC Land Holders		
		Total	Male	Female
H D Kote	47231	8924 (18.9)	7294	1630
Hunsur	52526	8656 (16.48)	6752	1904
K R Nagara	55535	5555 (10.00)	4640	915
Mysuru	50981	6516 (12.78)	5401	1115
Nanjangud	70323	13844 (19.69)	11308	2536
Periyapatna	46227	6491(14.04)	5177	1314
T Narsipura	62903	14749 (23.45)	11649	3100
District	385726	64635 (16.76)	52221 (80.79)	12514(19.21)

Source: Agriculture Census 2010-11 from DES, Govt. of Karnataka

In the District on an average, 17 per cent of SC population is owning agricultural land. However, there are both regional and gender differences across the taluks. T.Narasipura Taluk is in the first place with the highest number of SC agricultural land holders in both male and female category. The least number of SC land owners are in K.R. Nagara taluk. The District average is 16.76 and three taluks have the number of holdings greater than the District average. In all the taluks there is female ownership of agricultural holdings and their share in total holdings is 19.21 per cent. The above data reveal both gender gaps and regional imbalances in land ownership by SC households.

9.4.2 Bank Accounts

Financial inclusion is a part of inclusive growth. From this perspective also the extent of financial inclusion of SC households can be examined and compared. One of the indicators of financial inclusion is having bank account. Using this data, in the following table an attempt is made to explain the extent of financial inclusion of SC families in the District.

Table 9.11: Number of SC Households Having Bank Accounts in the District – 2011

Place of Residence	Total number of households	Total number of households having bank accounts	Total number of households not having bank accounts
Rural	82,901	28,012 (33.79)	54,889 (66.21)
Urban	32,754	15,680 (47.87)	17,074 (52.13)
Total	1,15,655	43,692 (37.77)	71,963 (62.22)

Source: Census 2011, Govt. of India
Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentages.

In rural areas of Mysuru District only 33.79% of SC households are having bank accounts and the remaining 66.21 % are not having any kind of bank accounts. In urban areas, 47.87% of SC households are having bank accounts where as 52.13% are not having any kind of bank accounts. In the District on an average, 37.77% of SC households are having bank accounts where as 62.23% do not have any bank accounts and are excluded from banking services (Table 9.11). Now-a-days having a bank account is absolutely necessary for direct cash transfer and other benefits. But in the District, even now more than 60% are not having bank accounts. This can be attributed to poor spread and availability of banking facilities. Immediate measures are needed to spread the banking facilities in order to cover more number of SC households.

9.4.3 SC Participation in Co-operatives

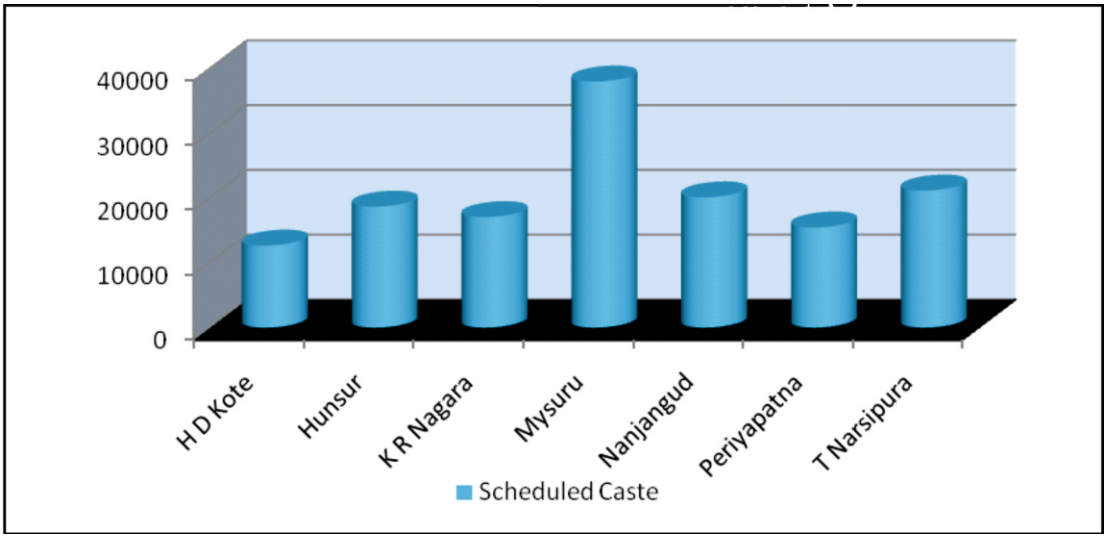
Co-operative society is a voluntary association of persons united to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly-owned and democratically-controlled organization. In Mysuru District also cooperative activities are popular at grass root level and SC are actively participating in the cooperative activities. Table 9.12 and figure 9.3 show the total number of SC members in co-operative societies.

Table 9.12 Number of SC Members in Co-operative Societies in the District 2011-12

Taluk	Total Members	Scheduled Caste
H D Kote	69159	12650 (18.29)
Hunsur	101739	18670 (18.35)
K R Nagara	92039	17050 (18.52)
Mysuru	234751	37985 (16.18)
Nanjangud	108945	20100 (18.45)
Periyapatna	86098	15450 (17.94)
T Narsipura	117984	21150 (17.64)
District	8,10,715	1,43,055 (17.95)

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13
Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentages.

Figure 9.3 Number of SC Members in Co-operative Societies



In the total membership of co-operative societies in the District, SC members represent 18 per cent. In all the taluks the percentage of their representation is more or less equal. Among all the taluks, in K R Nagara it is the highest i.e., 18.52 and the least is in Mysuru taluk that is 16.18 per cent. This implies that SC people are aware of co-operatives and the benefits of the same. By strengthening and expanding the cooperative base it is possible to encourage still further participation of SC people at grass root level (table 9.17 and figure 9.3).

9.4.4 Self Helps Groups

Microcredit is a part of microfinance, which provides a wider range of financial services, especially savings accounts, to the poor. Microcredit is the extension of very small loans to poor borrowers who typically lack collateral, stable employment and a verifiable credit history. It is designed not only to support entrepreneurship and alleviate poverty, but also in many cases to empower women and uplift entire communities by extension. In many communities, women lack the highly stable employment histories that traditional lenders tend to require.

In Mysuru District also SHGs have become very popular and many downtrodden people particularly women are participating in SHGs. The details regarding the participation of SC households in SHGs activities are presented below.