Table 9.13 Number of Stree Shakti Sanga (SSS) and Number of SC Members (2011-12)

Taluk	No. of SSS	Total Women Members	SC Women Members
H D Kote	688	10795	2959 (27.41)
Hunsur	895	15587	2135 (13.70)
K R Nagara	994	18615	3000 (16.12)
Mysuru	967	14814	2950 (19.9)
Nanjangud	1390	18256	4540 (24.87)
Periyapatna	725	17374	1736 (10)
T Narsipura	943	13544	4304 (31.78)
District	6602	108985	21624 (19.84)

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentages.

In the District, among the total members of SHGs, the share of SC women is 19.84 per cent. Among all the taluks, Nanjangud taluk has the largest number of SSS and also the highest number of overall membership. The least number is found in H D Kote taluk. With regard to the participation of SC women in these activities, it can be observed that maximum percentage of SC women members are found in T Narasipura taluk. Their share is as high as 31.78 per cent. The least participation of SC women is in Periyapatna taluk where it is just 10 per cent. From the data it is clear that SC women are participating in SHGs activities though the extent of participation varies between the taluks (Table 9.13). It also implies that, the remaining 80% of SC women are not participating in SHG activities and therefore excluded.

9.5 Housing Conditions

Housing condition is one of the determinants of living standard and the quality of living. Housing is considered as one of the basic needs. Housing should offer a place to sleep and rest where people feel safe and have privacy and personal space; it is the place where they can raise a family. But a look at the situation makes it clear that all do not afford to have adequate and good housing. This is having significant impact on the human development process and the outcomes. The following table explains the housing conditions of SC households in the District.

Table 9.14: Housing Conditions of Scheduled Caste in Mysuru District – 2011

Place of Residence	Total SC Houses	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Rural	82901 (71.68)	34053 (41.08)	43686 (52.70)	5162 (6.23)
Urban	32754 (28.32)	19662 (60.03)	11424 (34.88)	1668 (5.09)
Total	115655	53715 (46.44)	55110 (47.65)	6830 (5.91)
District	688422	386616 (56.16)	274502 (39.78)	27304 (3.97)

Source: Census 2011, Govt. of India.
Note: Figures in the bracket represent the percentages.

From the table it can be observed that there is concentration of SC families in rural areas. Out of total SC houses nearly 72 per cent are in rural areas. Out of this 41 per cent are good and 53 per cent are livable. The situation is slightly different in urban areas. Here the percentage of good houses is 60 per cent and percentage of livable houses is 35 per cent. On an average, in the District 46 per cent of houses where SC are living is good, 47.65 per cent are livable and 6 per cent are dilapidated. If we compare the situation with the average situation of the District, it indicates the relatively poor housing conditions of SC households (Table 9.14).

9.5.1 Access to Sanitation Facility

Availability of sanitation facility is an indication of health status and hygienic conditions of any population. Table 9.15 shows the access of SC families to sanitation facilities in the District.

Table 9.15 Scheduled Caste Households by Availability of Type of Latrine Facility

Area	Total number of households	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	No latrine within premises(Alternative source)	
Rural	82,901	15,818 (19.08)	67,083 (80.92)	1,182 (1.76)	65,901 (98.24)
Urban	32,754	28,318 (86.46)	4,436 (13.54)	1,316 (29.67)	3,120 (70.33)
Total	1,15,655	44,136 (38.16)	71,519 (61.84)	2,498 (3.49)	69,021 (96.51)

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

Table 9.16: Number of SC households having bathing facility in the district – 2011

Taluk	Total SC Houses	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises	
		Yes	No
Rural	82,901	62720 (75.66)	20,181 (24.34)
Urban	32,754	30471 (93.03)	2,283 (6.97)
Total	1,15,655	93191 (80.58)	22,464 (19.42)

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

In the District out of the total SC households, 38.16 per cent is having sanitation facility within the premises. It means that the remaining 61.84 per cent do not have the facility within the premises. Among these households, 3.49 per cent are using public latrine and the major chunk i.e., 96.51 percent are resorting to open defecation. Further, it is disturbing to see that the situation is still worse in rural areas. In rural parts of Mysuru District, only 19.08% of SC households are having latrine facility within the premises and 80.92% of households are not having latrine facility within the premises. Out of these households around 2% are using public latrine whereas 98% are using open field. In case of Mysuru urban 86.46% of SC households are having latrine facility within the premises and 13.54% of households are not having latrine facility within the premises. Further it is found that out of these households 29.67% are using public latrine and 70.33% of them are still using open field.

9.5.2 Bathroom Facility

It is an important facility in the housing structure with implications for health outcomes and quality of living. The table 9.16 shows the number of SC households having bathroom facility in the district.

Table 9.13 shows that in Mysuru District 80.58% of SC households are having bathing facility within premises and 19.42% of houses are not having bathing facility within the premises. In Mysuru rural 75.66% of SC households are having bathing facility within the premises and 24.34% are not having bathing facility within the premises. In case of Mysuru urban more than 93% of SC households are having bathing facility within the premises and around 7% of households are not having this facility within the premises.

9.5.3 Cooking Fuel

Cooking fuel is one of the indicators of the living standard as identified by the UNDP. The higher the percentage of families using modern cooking fuel, the higher would be the index value of human development. From this point of view, an attempt is made to understand the proportion of SC households using modern cooking fuel. The table 9.17 provides the details relating to this.

Table 9.17 SC Households by Type Cooking Fuel Used – 2011

Place of Residence	Total SC Houses	Fire Wood	Crop residue	Kerosene	LPG/PNG	Other Sources	No cooking
Rural	82,901	72,850 (87.88)	3,527 (4.25)	803 (0.97)	5,226 (6.30)	350 (0.42)	145 (0.17)
Urban	32,754	9,124 (27.86)	248 (0.76)	7,260 (22.17)	15,693 (47.91)	326 (1.00)	103 (0.31)
Total	1,15,655	81,974 (70.88)	3,775 (3.26)	8,063 (6.97)	20,919 (18.09)	676 (0.58)	248 (0.21)

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

Table 9.17 shows that in Mysuru District 70.88% of SC households are using firewood for cooking purpose, whereas only 18.09% of households are using LPG, followed by 3.26% using crop residue, 6.97% using kerosene and 0.58% of households using other sources like cow dung cake, coal, lignite, charcoal, electricity, biogas etc. In Mysuru rural just 6.30% of SC households are using LPG for cooking whereas 87.88% of houses are using fire wood followed by 4.25% using crop residue, 0.97% using kerosene and 0.42% of households are using other sources. In case of Mysuru urban 47.81% of SC households are using LPG for cooking whereas 27.86% of houses are using fire wood followed by 0.76% using crop residue, 22.17% using kerosene and 1% of households are using other sources. It can also be noticed that 0.2 per cent of households are not cooking in their houses. This indicates that the living standard measured in terms of the type of cooking fuel is very poor among SC households. Much needs to be done to shift from traditional cooking fuel to modern cooking fuel.

9.6 Political Participation

Political participation is an indicator of community empowerment. Democratic decentralization has enabled community participation in administration and political decision making. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments have provided sufficient opportunities for political participation at grass root level i.e., in PRIs and ULBs. As a result now marginalized classes are also actively participating in the political decision making process. Table 9.18 provides details about the representation of SC members in PRIs in the District.

Table 9.18 SC representation in PRIs in the district 2011-12

Taluk	Zilla Panchayath			Taluk Panchyath			Grama Panchayth		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
H D Kote	1	1	2	3	3	6	93	65	158
Hunsur	-	1	1	2	2	4	58	42	100
K R Nagara	1	-	1	1	2	3	39	39	78
Mysuru	1	-	1	2	3	5	71	52	123
Nanjangud	1	1	2	3	4	7	106	79	185
Periyapatna	-	1	1	2	2	4	51	39	90
T Narasipura	1	1	2	3	4	7	102	69	171
District	5 (22.73)	5 (20.83)	10 (21.74)	16 (19.51)	20 (22.47)	36 (29.75)	520 (20.62)	385 (21.65)	905 (21.05)
Total Members	22	24	46	82	89	121	2522	1778	4300

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

It can be observed that in the District the average representation of SC member in PRIs is 24.18 per cent. Their representation is maximum in Taluk Panchyaths, i.e., 29.75 per cent. In Zilla Panchyaths, out of total members, SC representation is 21.74 per cent and at Gram Panchyath level, their representation is 21.05 per cent. Another healthy trend is that at Gram Panchyath and Taluk Panchyath the representation of SC women is greater than SC men. However, in Zilla Panchyath the representation of SC male members is greater than female members. Because of government's affirmative action, now-a-days women are showing more interest in political participation (table 9.18) .

9.6.1 Participation in Urban Local Bodies

In Mysuru District there are 9 ULBs and as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment there is democratic decentralization. It has created adequate space for the participation of socially marginalised groups. Thus there is scope for participation of socially marginalized groups. In Mysuru District the representation of SC members in all ULBs works out to be 13.92 per cent and taluk-wise details of the same are presented in table 9.19.

Table 9.19 SC Participation in Urban Local Bodies during 2011-12

Taluk	City Corporation			Town Municipal Council			Town Panchayath		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
H D Kote	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Hunsur	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
KR Nagara	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
Mysuru	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nanjangud	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-
Periyapatna	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1
T Narsipura	-	-	-	2	1	3	0	1	1
District	5 (11.63)	2 (9.09) (9.09)	7 (10.77)	10 (16.67)	5 (12.50)	15 (15.00)	4 (14.81)	4 (17.39)	8 (16.00)
Total Member	43	22	65	60	40	100	27	23	50

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

Unlike PRIs, in ULBs the representation of SC members is relatively less. In City Corporation their representation is 10.77 percent, in Town Municipal Councils, 15 per cent and in TPs 16 per cent. In Taluk Panchyaths representation of SC women is more than men. In City Corporation and Town Municipal Councils, the number of SC male members is more than women members (table 9.19). Still more encouragement is needed to increase the share of SC members in ULBs in Mysuru District.

Part II

9.7 Status of Scheduled Tribe (ST) In Mysuru District

The Scheduled Tribes are tribes notified under Article 342 of the Constitution, which makes special provision for 'tribes, tribal communities, parts of, or groups within which the President may so notify'. There is no definition of a tribe in the Constitution but one may distinguish some characteristics that are generally accepted. They are self-identification, language, distinctive social and cultural organization, economic underdevelopment, geographical location and isolation, which has been steadily, and in some cases, traumatically, eroded. Many tribes still live in hilly and/or forested areas, somewhat remote from settlements.

9.8 Demographic Profile

In Mysuru District, the total Scheduled Tribe (ST) population was 3,34,547 in 2011. Between 1971 to 1981, the ST population increased from 11,913 to 63399 registering an annual growth rate of 43.22%. During the next decade population did increase to 1,04,719 but growth rate declined to 6.52 percent. During the next decade the growth rate picked up and reached 15.91 taking the

Table 9.20 Decadal Growth of ST Population in Mysuru District (1971 to 2011)

Year	Total Population	Growth rate AGR
1971	11913	—
1981	63399	43.22
1991	104719	6.52
2001	271351	15.91
2011	334547	2.33

Source: Census Reports 1971, 1991, 2001 and 2011, Govt. of India.

Table 9.21 Distribution of ST Population

Taluk	1991		2001		2011	
	Total Population (in No)	% of ST Population	Total Population (in No)	% of ST Population	Total Population (in No)	% of ST Population
H D Kote	11,321	17.9	51,482	19.0	62,254	18.6
Hunsur	23,457	37.0	39,239	14.5	46,689	14.0
K R Nagara	1,465	2.3	15,600	5.7	17,573	5.3
Mysuru	13,210	20.8	62,762	23.1	93,871	28.1
Nanjangud	2,339	3.7	47,550	17.5	53,271	15.9
Periyapatna	6,483	10.2	17,270	6.4	20,610	6.2
T Narasipura	5,124	8.1	37,448	13.8	40,279	12.0
District	63,399	100.0	2,71,351	100.0	3,34,547	100.0

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

total population to 2,71,351. During the decade between 2001-2011 total population increased to 3,34,547 registering an all time low growth rate of 2.33 per cent (Table 9.20). All these imply that the total ST population is increasing but at a declining rate.

9.8.1 Distribution of ST Population

In the District there is no uniform distribution of ST population. It is necessry to understand the spread and distribution of ST population among the seven taluks of the District across the three censuses. This helps in understanding the regional concentration of ST population within the District.

The above table explains the intra-District distribution of ST population. There is continuous increase in ST population in the district and according to 1991 census the maximum concentration of ST was in Hunsur (37%) followed by Mysuru (20.8 %) and H D Kote (17.9). These three taluks accounted for 75 per cent of the total ST population of the District. However, during the next census there was a change in the distribution and

maximum concentration was reported in Mysuru taluk (23.1 %), it was followed by H D Kote (19 %) and Nanjangud (17.5%). In 2011 census also the same trend continued; Mysuru taluk accounted for 28.1 percent of ST population, H D Kote has 18.6 per cent and Nanjangud has 15.9 per cent. Over a period of time the concentration of ST has increased in Mysuru taluk to the disadvantage of other taluks. K R Nagara taluk has registered the least ST population in all the three censuses (Table 9.22).

In this table an attempt has been made to explain the relative share of ST population to total taluk population. In the District as a whole, ST population has increased from 63399 (1991) to 334547 (2011). As a result the share of the ST population to total population has increased from 2.8 % in 1991 to 11.1 % in 2011. During this period the relative share of ST population to total population in all the taluks has also increased. In H D Kote taluk, ST population constitutes 23.6 of total population. This is followed by Hunsur taluk where ST population share is 16.5 per cent, Nanjangud and T Narasipura have ST population to the tune of 13.8 per cent each. And among all the taluks, in K R Nagara the proportion of ST population is the least (9.22).

9.8.2 Density of ST Population

Population density is total population divided by total geographical area. The Table 9.23 shows the density of ST population in Mysuru District.

Table 9.22 Percentage of ST Population to the Total Taluk Population 2011

Taluk	% of ST Population to Total Population of the taluk		
	1991	2001	2011
H D Kote	5.2	20.9	23.6
Hunsur	10.6	15.5	16.5
K R Nagara	0.7	6.5	6.9
Mysuru	1.5	6.0	7.3
Nanjangud	0.7	13.2	13.8
Periyapatna	3.4	7.7	8.5
T Narasipura	2.0	13.4	13.8
District	2.8	10.3	11.1

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

Table 9.23 Taluk-wise Density of ST Population

Taluk	1991	2001	2011
H D Kote	7	32	38
Hunsur	26	44	52
K R Nagara	2	26	29
Mysuru	16	76	113
Nanjangud	2	48	54
Periyapatna	8	22	26
T Narsipura	9	63	67
District	10	40	49

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

There is an overall increase in the density of ST population from 10 per square km in 1991 to 49 per square km in 2011. The highest density is in Mysuru taluk followed by T Narasipura and Nanjangud. This might be because of inter taluk migration. Piriapatna taluk has consistently recorded lowest density of ST population over the last 20 years followed by KR Nagar taluk. In the District there are wide variations in the density of ST population at taluk level (Table 9.23).

9.8.3 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 population.

In the District the sex ratio of ST population has increased from 984 in 2001 to 1011 in 2011. Between rural and urban areas it is relatively better in urban areas. Between 2001 and 2011, it has shown an increasing trend; there is a significant increase from 986 in 2001 to 1017 by 2011. In rural areas in 2001 it was 982 and by 2011 it increased to 1,004 (Table 9.24). The favorable sex ratio explains the relatively better status of women among ST in the district.

9.8.4 Literacy Rate of ST 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 of age.

Table 9.24 Sex Ratio of ST population

Place of Residence	2001	2011
Rural	982	1,004
Urban	986	1,017
Total	984	1,011

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

Table 9.25 Literacy Rate of ST Population in Mysuru District (2001 to 2011)

	2001	2011		
	Total	Total	Male	Female
Mysuru (ST)	24.96	60.92	67.99	53.92
Karnataka (General)	66.64	75.36	82.47	68.08

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

A glance at the table makes it clear that, there is a quantum increase in the rate of literacy among ST from 24.96 per cent in 2001 to 60.92 per cent in 2011. In 2011, male literacy was 68% and female literacy was 54% and this indicates a gender gap of 14%. However, 2011 data show an increase of 35.96% (from 24.96% to 60.92%) in combined literacy rate among ST population in Mysuru District. However, the total literacy rate, male and female literacy rate of ST, are lower than the state averages in both the censuses.

9.9 Educational Status of ST 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.

Data on ST students' enrolment at various grades of education show slight variations. In Mysuru District in total enrolment for 1st to 8th standard, the proportion of ST children is 12.4 per cent. At high school level their enrolment is to the tune of 11.1 per cent. In pre-university education it is 8.2 per cent and at graduation level it is 7.9 per cent. If we compare ST childrens' enrolment district data with state data it becomes clear that the situation is much better in the district. At all the four grades of education, district average is greater than the state average. (Table 9.27). There is sufficient awareness among the parents and they are sending their children to schools. Even the availability of schools in remote corners has also contributed to this improvement.

Table 9.26 Enrolment of ST Children in Mysuru District during 2012-13

	1st to 8th Std	9th to 10th Std	Pre-University Education	Graduation (Arts, Science & Commerce)
Mysuru				
Total Enrolment	357253	86870	57890	33738
ST Enrollment	44221(12.4)	9607(11.1)	4756(8.2)	2651(7.9)
Karnataka				
Total Enrolment	8322234	1684704	1034500	505748
ST Enrolment	654763(7.9)	119024(7.1)	61239(5.9)	29326(5.8)

Source: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Govt. of Karnataka 2013-14

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate the percentages.

Box 9.1: Poor Educational Facilities Drive Tribal Kids to Labour

Despite education being made a fundamental right by the government in 2010 and the observance of World Day Against Child Labour every year, child labour remains rampant among tribals. The increase in school dropouts among tribal children is due to the lack of basic facilities and teachers in most of the government-run 118 ashram schools for tribal children.

A survey conducted by various non-governmental organisations (NGOs) shows that only eight per cent of tribal students below Class 7 can read and write Kannada, 10 per cent can add or subtract and only one per cent are able to read and write in English.Though the efforts of many non-governmental organisations and the government have brought 3,000 children to schools from 34 haadis of Hunsur and H D Kote taluks, there is lack of amenities and trained teachers. The dropout rate increases after classes 5 and 7 as the children cannot attend schools in neighbouring towns or hoblis. Ashram school children also fail to compete with others for admission in other schools, they said.

As a result, they become child labourers and get into coffee harvesting in the neighbouring Kodagu or in tobacco or cotton fields at Hunsur, Periyapatna and H D Kote taluks.

9.10 Occupation Structure- Income and Employment of ST in Mysuru District

Historically, the tribal economy was based on subsistence agriculture and/or hunting and gathering. However, since the tribal people treated land as a common resource, they rarely had land titles and thus, lost their lands to outsiders when exploitation of forest resources began to take place on a significant scale. As a result majority of them ended up as small and marginal landholders and landless labourers. It is quite evident from the following table.

Table 9.27 Total Work force of ST Population in 2011

Place of Residence	Total Population	Total Workers			Main workers	Marginal Workers
		Total	Male	Female		
Rural	2,57,081	1,28,878 (80.4)	80,844 (77.7)	48034 (85.3)	98,018 (78.9)	30,860 (85.5)
Urban	77,466	31,449 (19.6)	23,166 (22.3)	8283 (14.7)	26,227 (21.1)	5,222 (14.5)
Total	3,34,547	1,60,327 (47.9)	1,04,010 (64.9)	56,317 (35.1)	1,24,245 (77.5)	3,60,82 (22.5)

Source: Census 2011, Govt. of India

As per 2011 census, in the total ST population the number of workers is 160327(47.9 %), in Mysuru District. Out of this, the proportion of male workers is 65 per cent and female workers is 35 per cent. It can be observed from the table that in the total workers 80.4 per cent are rural workers and the remaining are urban workers. In the total rural workers the proportion of female workers is higher than male workers. All these indicate the concentration of workers in agricultural sector and forest based activities. The workers can also be divided into main workers and marginal workers and the proportion of main workers is 77.5 per cent and the remaining are marginal workers. Again 79 per cent of main workers and 85.5 per cent of marginal workers are concentrated in rural areas. It means that the occupational structure of ST is predominentely rural oriented in the district (Table 9.27).

Gender based disaggregation of ST main and marginal workers reveals that 77.1% of male and 83.1 % of female are engaged as main workers in rural areas (Table 9.28). And 81.0% male and 89.6% of female working population are engaged as marginal workers in rural areas. In urban areas, 22.9% of male and 16.9% of female workers are engaged as main workers and 19.0% of male and 10.4% of female workers are engaged as marginal workers. Data clearly depict that, there are more marginal workers in rural areas when compared to urban parts of the District. In both the categories the proportion of female workers in rural areas is significantly high. This explains the correlation between poverty and high work participation rates. Further, the larger share of marginal workers also explains the prevalence of unemployment among ST workers.

9.10.1 Land Ownership by ST 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 9.28 Gender Wise Distribution of ST Main and Marginal Workers 2011

Place of Residence	Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rural	66,901 (77.1)	3,11,17 (83.1)	98,018 (78.9)	13,943 (81.0)	16,917 (89.6)	30,860 (85.5)
Urban	19,904 (22.9)	6,323 (16.9)	26,227 (21.1)	3,262 (19.0)	1,960 (10.4)	5,222 (14.5)
Total	86,805 (100)	37,440 (100)	1,24,245 (100)	17,205 (100)	18,877 (100)	36,082 (100)

Source: Census, 2011, Govt. of India.

Table 9.29 Land Ownership by ST Population (2009-10)

Taluk	Total Landholders	ST Landholders		
		Male	Female	Total
H D Kote	47231	5361	1157	6518 (13.8)
Hunsur	52526	5428	1319	6747 (12.84)
K R Nagara	55535	2488	554	3042 (5.48)
Mysuru	50981	4065	676	4741 (9.3)
Nanjangud	70323	7002	1289	8291 (11.79)
Periyapatna	46227	2991	639	3627 9(7.85)
T Narasipura	62903	4045	1164	5209 (8.28)
District	385726	31380 (82.2)	6798 (17.8)	38175 (9.90)

Source: Agriculture Census 2010-11 from DES, Govt. of Karnataka
Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentages.

From the table (9.29) the following observations can be made.

- In the total agricultural land holdings in the District the share of ST is 9.9 per cent.
- There are inter-taluk variations in the same and it has varied between 5.48% in K R Nagara Taluk to 13.18% in H D Kote taluk.
- There are significant gender gaps in land ownership among ST in the District. The share of land holdings by male is 82.2 percent and by the female is 17.8 per cent.

Thus, it can be observed that, there are striking differences in the land ownership between ST and other category and even within ST there are regional differences and gender differences.

9.10.2 Bank Accounts

Table 9.30 ST Households with Bank Accounts 2011

Place of Residence	Total number of households	Number of households having bank accounts	Number of households not having bank accounts
Rural	59,455	15,867 (26.69)	43,588 (73.31)
Urban	18,859	7,965 (42.23)	10,894 (57.77)
Total	**78,314**	**23,832 (30.43)**	**54,482 (69.57)**

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

Financial inclusion is an important instrument of inclusive growth. In Mysuru District 30.43 per cent of ST population is having bank account. The percentage of ST population with bank accounts has varied between rural and urban areas. In rural areas the percentage of ST people with bank account is 26.69% and in urban areas it is 42.23 percent. On an average in the District still 70 per cent of ST people are not included in the provision and utilization of banking services (Table 9.30). It explains the extent of financial exclusion of ST households in the District.

9.10.3 ST Participation in Co-operative Societies

Co-operative society is a voluntary association of persons united voluntarily 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 ST are actively participating in the cooperative activities. Table 9.31 and figure 9.4 show the total number of ST population who are members of co-operative societies.

Table 9.31 ST Members in Co-operative Societies 2011-12

Taluk	Total Members	ST Members
H. D Kote	69159	6118 (8.85)
Hunsur	101739	7253 (7.13)
K R Nagara	92039	7550 (8.20)
Mysuru	234751	18140 (7.73)
Nanjangud	108945	9050 (8.31)
Periyapatna	86098	6540 (7.60)
T. Narasipura	117984	8960 (7.59)
District	**810715**	**63611 (7.84)**

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

Figure 9.4 ST Members in Co-operative Societies

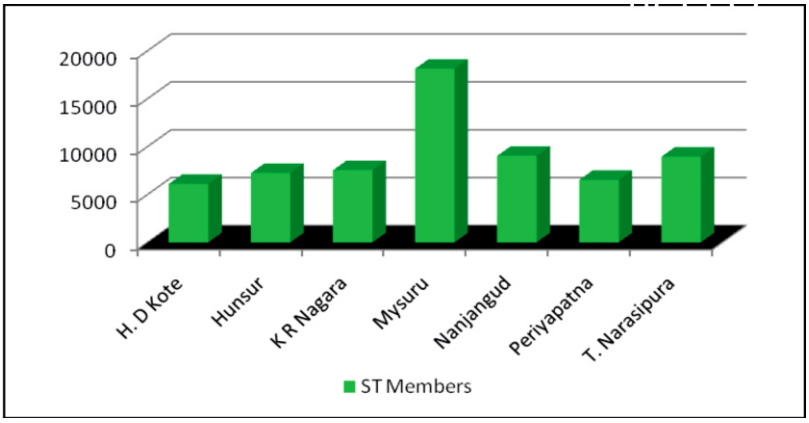


Table 9.31 explains the extent of participation of ST population in co-operative societies. The total membership in the District is 8,10,715 and ST members are 63611 representing 7.84 of total members. Here also we can notice taluk-wise variations which has varied between 8.85% (H D Kote taluk) and 7.13% (Hunsur taluk). To encourage ST population to involve themselves in developmental activities, they should be encouraged to participate in institutions like co-operatives.

9.10.4 Stree Shakti Sangha

In the District, SHGs are being used as an instrument of community empowerment and rural transformation. ST being marginalized category should be encouraged to involve themselves in SHGs activities. The available data show that in the District there are 6602 SHGs with a total membership of 1, 08,985. In this the share of ST members is 9.53 per cent. However, there are taluk-wise variations in the representation of ST women in SHGs. Their participation is maximum in Periyapatna taluk that is 12.24 and minimum in Mysuru taluk (4.28) (Table 9.32).

9.11 Housing, Sanitation and Drinking Water facilities of Scheduled Tribe

In the District, there are 78,314 ST households. Out of this, 43%, 49% and 8% are living in good, livable and dilapidated houses respectively. Further, out of total ST households, 68.28% are living in rural areas and 31.72% are living in urban areas. Data regarding rural housing conditions of ST population show that 38.25 % of houses are in good condition followed by 52.58% of livable houses and 9.16% of dilapidated houses. In Mysuru urban, 58.04% of houses

Table 9.32 No. of Stree Shakti Sanga and No. of ST Members in 2011-12

Taluk	Total Women Members	No. of Stree Shakti Sanga	ST Women Members
H D Kote	10795	688	1298 (12.02)
Hunsur	15587	895	1209 (7.76)
K R Nagara	18615	994	1557 (8.36)
Mysuru	14814	967	634 (4.28)
Nanjangud	18256	1390	1938 (10.62)
Periyapatna	17374	725	2127 (12.24)
T Narasipura	13544	943	1629 (12.03)
District	108985	6602	10392 (9.53)

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentages.

Table 9.33 Housing Conditions of Scheduled Tribe in Mysuru District 2011

Place of Residence	Total ST households	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Rural	59,455	22,744 (38.25)	31,263 (52.58)	5,448 (9.16)
Urban	18,859	10,945 (58.04)	7,083 (37.56)	831 (4.41)
Total	78,314	33,689 (43.02)	38,346 (48.96)	6,279 (8.02)

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

are in good condition, whereas 37.56% are livable and 4.41% are in dilapidated status. All this explains the poor housing conditions of ST in rural areas of the District.

9.11.1 Availability of Sanitation Facility

Availability of sanitation facility is an indicator of health status and hygienic conditions of any population. The table 9.34 explains the access of ST families to sanitation facilities in the District.

Table 9.34 Scheduled Tribe Households by Availability of Type of Sanitation Facility 2011

Place of Residence	Total Households	No. of Households having latrine facility within the premises	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	No latrine within premises(Alternative source)	
				Public Latrine	Open
Rural	59,455(68.28%)	10,480(17.63)	48,975(82.37)	738(1.51)	48,237(98.49)
Urban	18,859(31.72%)	15,655(83.01)	3,204(16.99)	491(15.32)	2,713(84.68)
Total	78,314	26,135(33.37)	52,179(66.63)	1,229(2.36)	50,950(97.64)

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

2011 household census data show that in Mysuru rural just 17.63% of ST households are having latrine facility within the premises and 82.37% of ST households are not having this facility. Out of these households 1.51% are using public latrine, whereas 98.49% of households are using open field. In case of Mysuru urban 83.01% of ST households are having latrine facility within premises whereas 16.99% of households are not having latrine facility within premises. Further, out of this 15.32% households are using public latrine and 84.68% of them are still using open field. In total, 33.37% of ST households are having latrine facility within premises whereas 66.63% of houses are not having latrine facility within the premises. Out of 52,179 households, 2.36% are using public latrine and 97.64% of them are still using open field according to 2011 data.

9.11.2 Bathroom Facility

It is an important housing amenity with significant impact on standard of living and health outcomes.

Data show that in Mysuru District 76.44% of ST households are having bathing facility within the premises and 23.56% of houses are deprived of this. If data are disaggregated on the basis of place of residence, it can be observed that in rural areas 70.67% of ST households are having bathing facility within the premises and 29.33% of SC households are not having this facility within the premises. In case of Mysuru urban 94.63 % of ST households are having bathing facility within premises where as only 5.37 % of households are not having bathing facility within premises (Table 9.35). It implies that the situation is relatively better in urban parts of the District.

Table 9.35 Number of ST households having bathing facility 2011

Place of Residence	Total Households	Number of households having bathing facility within the premises	
		Yes	No
Rural	59,455	42018(70.67)	17,437(29.33)
Urban	18,859	17846(94.63)	1,013(5.37)
Total	**78,314**	**59864(76.44)**	**18,450(23.56)**

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

9.11.3 Cooking Fuel

In this report, to measure and compare the standard of living of ST population, this indicator has been used. Even a superficial look makes it clear that more than 80% of ST households depend on traditional type of cooking fuel.

Data show that (Table 9.36) in Mysuru District 71.67% of ST households are using firewood for cooking purpose, whereas only 18.17% of households are using LPG, followed by 2.95% using crop residue, 6.52% using kerosene and 0.51% are using other sources like cow dung cake, coal, lignite, charcoal, electricity, biogas etc. In Mysuru rural just 7.20% of ST households are using LPG for cooking, whereas 87.61% of houses are using firewood followed by 3.70% using crop residue, 0.98% using Kerosene and 0.38% of households are using other sources. The situation is comparatively better in urban parts of the district. Here 52.74% of ST households are using LPG for cooking whereas 21.43% of households are using firewood followed by 0.60% using crop residue, 23.96% using Kerosene and 0.95% of households are using other sources. Further in the District, around 0.2% of the ST households are not cooking in their houses and such families can be seen in both rural and urban areas.

9.12 ST and Political Participation

Political participation is an indicator of community empowerment and inclusive governance. Table 9.38 shows the participation of ST members in PRIs in Urban Local Bodies in Mysuru District. The 73rd constitutional amendment has created an enabling environment for democratic decentralization in the country. Now there is sufficient scope for the active participation of all the stakeholders including marginalized categories. There is representation of ST members in all the three tier PRIs and the taluka-wise details are presented in table 9.37.

Table 9.36 Type of Cooking Fuel Used by ST Households 2011

Place of Residence	Total Households	Firewood	Crop residue	Kerosene	LPG/PNG	Other Sources	No cooking
Rural	59,455	52,086(87.61)	2,198(3.70)	585(0.98)	4,279(7.20)	223(0.38)	84(0.14)
Urban	18,859	4,042(21.43)	114(0.60)	4,518(23.96)	9,947(52.74)	179(0.95)	59(0.31)
Total	78,314	56,128(71.67)	2,312(2.95)	5,103(6.52)	14,226(18.17)	402(0.51)	143(0.18)

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

Table 9.37 ST Members in PRIs in Mysuru District 2011-12

Taluk	Zila Panchayath			Taluk Panchayath			Grama Panchayath		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
H D Kote	-	1	1	2	3	5	72	51	123
Hunsur	1	-	1	2	2	4	47	43	90
K R Nagara	-	-		0	1	1	14	32	46
Mysuru	-	1	1	2	2	4	49	52	101
Nanjangud	1	-	1	2	3	5	62	58	120
Periyapatna	1	-	1	1	1	2	16	29	45
T Narsipura	-	1	1	1	2	3	46	49	95
District	3 (13.64)	3 (12.50)	6 (13.04)	10 (12.20)	14 (15.73)	24 (19.83)	306 (12.13)	314 (17.66)	620 (14.42)
Total Members	22	24	46	82	89	121	2522	1778	4300

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

Note: Figures in the brackets indicate the percentages.

The table reveals that in Zilla Panchayath, ST representation is 13.04 percent, in Taluk Panchyats it is 19.83 percent and in Grama Panchayath 14.42 per cent. It can be observed that in GPs and TPs women representation is more than male representation and in ZP male representation is more than female representation. Because of Government's affirmative actions, ST people are encouraged to participate in political decision making. But mere representation is not sufficient enough to empower ST community. Sufficient awareness, access to information and rights approach may help them in this regard.

9.12.1 ST Representation in Urban Local Bodies

The 74th Constitutional Amendment has brought drastic changes in democratic decentralization and the governance of ULBs. Now, all are having sufficient scope to participate in the political decision making processes. Like any other group STpopulation is also involved in the decision making process in ULBs.

Table 9.38 ST members in Urban Local Bodies 2011-12

Taluk	Zila Panchayath			Taluk Panchayath			Grama Panchayath		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
H D Kote	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Hunsur	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
K R Nagara	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
Mysuru	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nanjangud	-	-	-	0	1	1	-	-	-
Periyapatna	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
T Narasipura	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3
District	1 (2.32)	1 (4.54)	2 (3.07)	3 (5)	4 (10)	7 (7)	4 (14.81)	4 (17.39)	8 (16)
Total Members	43	22	65	60	40	100	27	23	50

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

Table 9.38 explains the extent of participation by ST population in the ULBs of the District. In MCC their representation is 3.07 per cent, in TMCs it is 7 percent and in TPs it is 16 per cent. At the very outset it is clear that their participation is more in PRIs than ULBs. Another healthy development is that, in MCC, TMCs and TPs, ST women representation is more than male representation (table 9.39).

9.13 Policies and Programmes for the Development of SC and ST

The Constitution provides a three-pronged strategy to improve the situation of SC and ST.

- *Protective arrangements:* Such measures are required to enforce equality, to provide punitive measures for transgressions, to eliminate established practices that perpetuate inequities, etc. A number of laws were enacted to implement the provisions in the Constitution. Examples of such laws include The Untouchability Practices Act, 1955, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, The Employment of Manual Scavengers and Construction of Dry Latrines (Prohibition) Act, 1993, etc.

- *Affirmative action:* It provides positive (preferential) treatment in allotment of jobs and access to higher education as a means to accelerate the integration of SC and ST with mainstream society. Affirmative action is popularly known as reservation.

- *Development:* It provides resources and benefits to bridge the socioeconomic gap between the SC and ST and other communities. Major part is played by the Hidayatullah National Law University.

9.13.1 National Commissions for SC and ST

To effectively implement the various safeguards built into the Constitution and other legislation, the Constitution under Articles 338 and 338A provides for two statutory commissions i.e., the National Commission for Scheduled Caste, and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. The chairpersons of both commissions sit as *ex officio* on the National Human Rights Commission.

9.13.2 Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

The Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) of 1979 mandated a planning process for the social, economic and educational development of Scheduled Caste and improvement in their working and living conditions. It was an umbrella strategy, ensuring the flow of targeted financial and physical benefits from the general sector of development to the Scheduled Caste. It entailed a targeted flow of funds and associated benefits from the annual plan of states and Union Territories (UTs) in at least proportion to the national SC population.

The Government is implementing a host of programmes through Social Welfare Department for their development and they include;

a) Educational development programme.

b) Economic development programme.

c) Social development programme.

d) Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe sub plan programmes.

9.13.3 The Karnataka State Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation

The Government has set up a separate corporation for the development of SC and ST. It is implementing various programmes for their development. It provides financial assistance for asset creation, income generation and employment creating activities. They include;

I. Self-Employment Programme:

1. Self Employment Scheme
2. Improvement of Small Business (ISB) Scheme
3. Direct Loan Scheme
4. Training Programme
5. Micro Credit Scheme
6. Micro Credit Finance Scheme
7. Mahila Kisan Yojana
8. Mahila Samrudhi Yojana

II. Land Purchase Scheme

III. Ganga Kalyana Scheme

1. Community irrigation
2. Individual Irrigation Borewell
3. Lift Irrigation

IV. Safai Karmachari Rehabilitation Programme.

9.13.4 Tribal Sub-Plan

The concept of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and its counterpart the Special Component Plan (SCP) emerged in the National Fifth Five-Year Plan. The Tribal Sub-

Plan was first introduced in 1976-77 when it was implemented in five Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) in the Districts of Mysuru, Chikkamagaluru, Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada (including Udupi). In 1992, it was extended to all Districts in the state. The objectives of the TSP are poverty alleviation, protection of tribal culture, education, healthcare and providing basic minimum infrastructure. Poverty alleviation includes programmes in agriculture, animal husbandry, sericulture, horticulture, village and small industries as well as all employment-generating schemes such as Swarna Jayanthi Swarozgar Yojana (SJSY).

Under the TSP, departments earmark three per cent of their plan budget for expenditure on tribal development. However, as in the case of the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, some departmental schemes were not particularly relevant or effective and ended up being symbolic gestures to the development of ST. The TSP funds were first pooled in 1991. In 'pooling', funds earmarked under TSP are partially or completely withdrawn from the department. The resultant corpus is then utilised to finance three strategic areas i.e., housing, education (construction of hostels) and financing irrigation wells and pump sets under the Ganga Kalyan scheme.

9.13.5 Budgetary Allocation for the Welfare of SC

It can be observed that for the financial year 2012-13 a total of Rs. 22688.75 lakhs has been allocated for the Mysuru District and a total of Rs. 2041.6 lakhs has been earmarked for the various SC welfare programmes. Out of the allocated amount a sum of Rs.21322.11 lakhs has been released to ZP including Rs.1692.01 lakhs for various SC components. Data show that ZP has utilized Rs.954.59 lakhs out of the target of Rs.1692.01 lakhs with respect SC development component. Further the overall achievement scenario shows that 86.1% of fund has been utilized out of the total amount released for the Mysuru District for various schemes and 56.42% has been utilized out of the total amount released for the various SC development programmes. The data clearly show that there is underutilization of the allocated funds (Table 9.39).

Table 9.39 Allocation and Utilization of Funds 2011-12 (Rs. In lakhs)

	Allocation	Allocation by ZP	Cumulative Financial Progress		
			Target	Achievement	% of Achievement of cumulative Target
Total	22688.75	21322.11	23026.45	19826.92	86.1
SC	2041.6(8.9)	1692.01(7.9)	1692.01	954.59	56.42

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance 2012-13

9.13.6 Budgetary Allocation for ST Welfare.

Table 9.40 Allocation and Utilization of Funds for ST Welfare 2011-12 (Rs. In lakhs)

	Allocation	Allocation by ZP	Cumulative Financial Progress		
			Target	Achievement	% of Achievement of cumulative Target
ST	794.1(3.5)	794.1(3.7)	794.1	671.10	84.51
Total	22688.75	21322.11	23026.45	19826.92	86.1

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

It can be observed that for the financial year 2012-13 a total of Rs. 22688.75 lakhs has been allocated for the Mysuru District and a total of Rs. 794.1 lakhs has been earmarked for the various ST welfare programmes. Out of the allocated amount a sum of Rs.21322.11 lakhs has been released to ZP including Rs.794.1 lakhs for various ST development components. Data show that ZP has utilized Rs.671.10 lakhs out of the target of Rs.794.1 lakhs with respect to ST development component. Further the overall achievement shows that 86.1% of fund has been utilized out of the total amount released for the Mysuru District for various schemes and 84.51% has been utilized out of the total amount released for the various ST development programmes. The data clearly show that there is underutilization of the fund allocated for ST welfare (table 9.40).

In the process of development of SC and ST population, we face a few sticky issues. Some of them are as follows.

9.14 Issues

- Understanding the nature of exclusion and underdevelopment of SC and ST.
- Addressing structural and ideological issues.
- Understanding the process that can improve their educational attainments and health status.
- Using education as a path to social mobility and instrument of equity and social justice in the face of uneven progress in literacy and education.
- Gender equity is a major concern.
- Predominance of asset poverty and human poverty.
- Globalization induced marginalization i.e., increasing economic exclusion.
- Forest rights in the context of ST development.

9.15 Way Forward

In order to understand the situation in which SC/ST are living and to highlight their specific problems the following aspects can be considered.

- Benchmark survey for SC and ST households in the state is the need of

the hour to get more disaggregated data on this community.

- Bridging education gaps and improving the educational attainments and literacy advancement.
- Affirmative action in private sector.
- NGOs and civil society should work to eradicate social exclusion of SC/ST at various levels by changing the mindset of the upper caste people.
- Educational incentives like free uniforms, footwear may be supplied to SC children especially girls to offset economic cost of education and cash incentive may be provided to SC, ST children to offset other hidden cost of education.
- There is need to strengthen the Mid-day meals scheme because of its multiple benefits.
- Developing data base relating to health care and health status of SC and ST.
- There is need to improve sustainable livelihood opportunities in rural areas as they are concentrated in rural areas.
- Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) are the primary vehicles for implementing development programmes for the SC and ST and to ensure social justice and empowerment.
- To prevent further marginalization and impoverishment of SC and ST in the context of privatization and globalization.

9.16 Small Area Study

Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI): A Case Study of Naganahalli Grama Panchayat in H D Kote Taluk

9.16.1 Introduction

'Dalits' or Scheduled Castes, in India, constitute a sizeable percentage of the total population (16.25% of the total population). However, they remain at the lowest rung of the socio-economic ladder, and the socio-historical fact is that they have suffered, through centuries, from social exclusion – 'the denial of equal access to opportunities imposed by certain groups in the society upon others' (Buvenic, 2005). Despite constant, deliberate and conscious efforts to discourage and remove negative discriminatory practices such as exclusion, it is said that the condition of the Dalits still remains, more or less, the same, thus implying their under development.

9.16.2 The Context

In Karnataka dalits constitute 16.20% of the total population and are concentrated in the rural areas (74.90%). The total number of Scheduled Caste in Karnataka, as notified by the SC-ST Order (Amendment) Act, 1976, is 101, which is the 'highest' number compared to any other States / UTs of the country. The HDI for SC of Karnataka in 2001 was 0.575, as compared to the General Population HDI of 0.65 – clearly showing the poor Dalit development. It is further argued that the HDI is not comprehensive enough to capture the Dalit development on account of the following factors:

- ✓ There are some problems which are specific to Dalits and these problems have produced disabilities among Dalits and these disabilities, in turn, have hindered their capabilities to absorb development opportunities.
- ✓ HDI is region specific and deals with structural issues.
- ✓ Capabilities of agency to absorb opportunities are not considered in HDI.
- ✓ Social Indicators of HDI do not capture the historical social issues.
- ✓ Dalit development problems are different from mainstream development problems. Eg: lowest position of Dalits, untouchability, social exclusion, discrimination and so on. These problems have not only hindered their capability development, but also restricted the socio, economic, political, institutional, and cultural space for their participation. All these have resulted in multiple deprivation.

Because of these and other reasons, it is felt that we need a separate index – a Composite Dalit Development Index, to capture all the Dalit specific factors and understand where exactly the Dalits stand in the process of development. Keeping in mind the need for special attention to Dalits, an effort is being made for the first time in this DHDR to conduct a pilot study on Dalits, selecting one Grama Panchayat in each District and using primary and secondary data to calculate and present a CDDI.

9.16.3 Scope of the Study

This is a case study pertaining to Kollegowdanahalli of Naganahalli Grama Panchayath of H D Kote taluk of Mysuru District. For the study, 75 SC untouchable HHs were interviewed in this Gram Panchayat. The purpose of this study is to understand the difference between the perception and reality regarding Dalit development in a limited manner without any generalization. Therefore, outcome of this study may not be applicable for any other similar, smaller or bigger geographical units.

9.16.4 Objectives of the Study

1. To make a comparison between the development status of dalits and non-dalits.
2. To understand the nature (dimensions) and intensity of caste based discrimination and deprivation.
3. To assess the impact of government interventions on dalit human development outcomes and
4. To understand the region specific problems and difficulties being faced by dalits in the study region.

9.16.5 Methodology

In order to understand and measure the development status of SC in the study region, the study has adopted empirical and analytical approach. This study is purely participatory in nature. It has used both primary and secondary data. Secondary data have been collected from GP office, ZP office and District Social Welfare Department.

Primary data have been collected through structured questionnaire, observation method and FGD with dalit households and GP members. The questionnaire has been developed on the basis of the concept paper and study methodology developed by Prof Chandra Pujari and HDD, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka.

In this Report, to measure the extent and dimensions of dalit development, a composite dalit development index has been constructed. It has 10 dimensions representing different aspects of deprivation. Each dimension is supported by four to five indicators constructed on the basis of the respondents' perception. The study involved several stages like discussions with experts group, ZP officials and officials of Social Welfare Department. The doctoral students of the Department of Studies in Economics and Co-operation, University of Mysore, Mysuru were trained for the purpose of the study. There were preliminary visits to the study region followed by meetings with GP members. Finally, comprehensive filed study was conducted for the construction and computation of CDDI.

9.16.6 The Profile of the GP

This is a multi-caste GP situated at a distance of 50 km from the District headquarter. The villages in this GP are, Naganahalli, Heggadepura, Machanayakana-halli, Dasanapura, Krishnapura, Motta, Kattemanuganahalli, Althalahundi and Kollegowdanahalli. The total population of the GP is 1250 and number of households is 282. SC households are 116 in number. The main occupation of the GP is agriculture and 200 households have land assets. 95 per cent of houses have access to electricity, 85 per cent of houses have access to drinking water and 267 households have sanitation facility. There is one school, one ration depo, 8 petty shops and one saw mill. The village has recorded cent percent institutional deliveries and cent percent enrolment and attendance in school. In the village the number of BPL families is 187 and APL families is 95. The people are having awareness about political participation and democratic decentralization.

Dalits are living in a separate colony in the villages of the GP. Most of them are living in dilapidated houses with poor housing conditions. Though basic facilities are provided they are too inadequate and not managed properly. In the GP there is SC and ST representation and GP is trying its best to provide basic amenities to the dalit community.

9.16.7 Composite Dalit Development Index

It is a composite index with ten dimensions which can be grouped as follows. Each dimension is measured on the basis of a few selected indicators.

Dimensions and Indicators

1. INCLUSION – Institutional and Social Inclusion
2. DISCRIMINATION – Perception, Protest and Resolution
3. FREEDOM – Social, Political, Economic and Cultural

4. STANDARD OF LIVING – Land, Non-agricultural source of income, TV, Fridge, Two wheelers.

5. GENDER DIMENSION – Pre and post-delivery rest, reproductive health support.

6. ACCESS TO BASIC FACILITIES – Education, Drinking Water, Housing, Toilets and Sanitation.

Method of Constructing CDDI

Formula = (Actual Value) / (Maximum Value)

Where,

Actual Value is Actual Attainment of Development.

Maximum Value is Expected Attainment of Development.

Note: Expected attainment could be based on:

1. Development attained by the general population,

2. Development benchmarks decided by the State Government and

3. Development benchmarks decided by the Central Government.

The index is based on 10 dimensions and they are explained in the following paragraphs.

I. Perception of Institutional and Social Inclusion

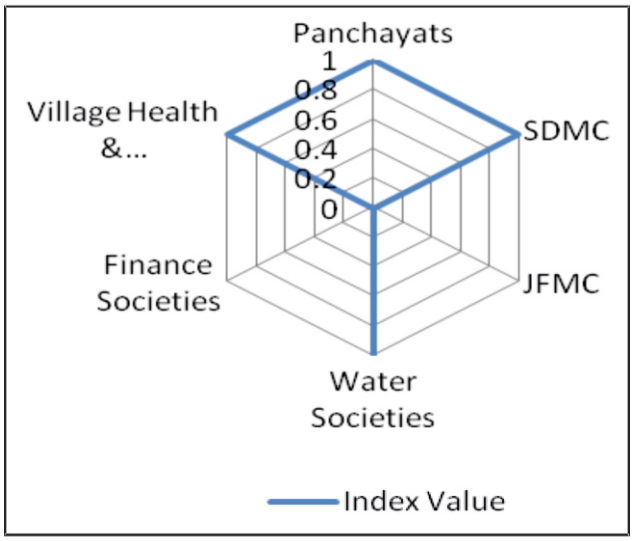
Government has specified the number of seats to be reserved for the dalits in Panchayats, School Management Committees, Joint Forest Management Committees, Water Societies, Finance Societies and Village Health and Sanitation Committees. If those seats are filled, score 1 or weightage is given. If more than mandated seats are occupied by the dalits score 2 is given and if less than the mandated seats are occupied, 0 score to be given. In this GP, JFMC and finance societies do not exist. On the basis of household survey and respondents opinion the following scores have been assigned for the sub-indicators (Table 9.40 and figure 9.5).

Table 9.41 Perception of Institutional Inclusion

Formal Institutions - Indicators/Score	Index Value
Panchayats	1
SDMC	1
JFMC	Not existing
Water Societies	1
Finance Societies	Not existing
Village Health & Sanitation Committee	1
Total (4 out of 8)	0.5

MN= More than norm, EN=Equal to norm,
LN=Less than norm

Figure 9.5 Perception of Institutional Inclusion



In this GP, SC representation in the above said institutions is equal to norm. Hence the index value for institutional inclusion is 0.5.

Perception of Social Inclusion

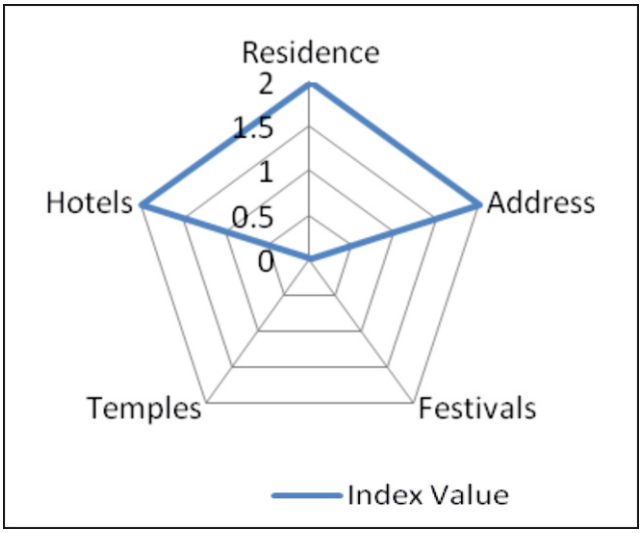
This dimension is supported by five indicators which explain the extent of dalit's social inclusion. They are residence, address, festivals, temples and hotels. According to the study methodology, if more than 70% of the respondents say that they have open entry into the residence of non-dalits, temples, hotels, space to participate in village festivals and addressed respectfully, score 2 is given, if 50-69 % say yes, score one is given and if less than 49 % say yes, then 0 score is given. On the basis of dalit households responses, the following scores have been given to the indicators of social inclusion (Table 9.42 and figure 9.6).

Table 9.42 Perception of Social Inclusion

Dimensions	OS	%	SS	%	NS	Index value
Residence	65	86.67	10	13.33	0	2
Address	70	93.33	5	6.67	0	2
Festivals	5	6.67	70	93.33	0	0
Temples	0	0	75	100	0	0
Hotels	75	100	0	0	0	2
Total (6 out of 10)						**0.6**

OS=Open Space=Above70% say there is no restriction
SS=Small Space=50-69% say there is no restriction
NS= No Space=Less than 49% say there is no restriction

Figure 9.6 Perception of Social Inclusion



The respondents opined that they have easy access to non-dalits residence and they are also addressed respectfully. Further, they can enter hotels without any restrictions. However, they opined that they themselves do not participate in festivals and do not enter the temple in the village (table 9.42 and figure 9.6).

II. Discrimination (Perception, Protest and Resolution)

There are sufficient evidences explaining that the dalits are facing a variety of discrimination on the basis of caste. This dimension has been developed to understand the nature of discrimination. Perception of discrimination of CDDI is having five dimensions and respondents opined that with respect to drinking water, education and health there is no discrimination. However, there is social discrimination and economic discrimination mainly in terms of social mobility, type of occupation and occupational mobility (table 9.43 and figure 9.7).

In this GP more than 70% of dalits said that they have access to all the sources of drinking water (wells, taps) in the village to which the non-dalits have access.It means no discrimination and therefore carries 2 score.

More than 70% of dalit respondents said that their children are treated on par with non-dalit children in matters such as - seating arrangement in the classroom, plates given for the midday meal, participation in curricular and extra curricular activities such as sports and cultural activities – drama, singing, dancing, elocution and 70% respondents opined that whenever they visit schools they have been treated on par with the non dalits in matters such as - paying attention to them, listening their words, giving seats, addressing them and complying with their request or suggestions. Thus two score is given for this indicator.

Health

Further, more than 70% of dalit respondents said that health workers (health

visitors, ASHA workers) do not discriminate between dalits and non-dalits in matters such as – number of visits, paying attention, delivery of drugs, request for extra visits, emergency services and passing on cash benefits and more than 70% of dalits said that they have been treated on par with non-dalits when they visit doctors in matters such as waiting period, paying attention, diagnosis, drugs prescription and conducting test. Hence it has carried 2 score.

Social Discrimination

During survey less that 49% dalit respondents said that they are treated on par with the non-dalits in hotels, temples, social and religious functions in matters such as – entry, invitation, seating arrangements, (same or separate) plates or glasses used, meals served and disposal of used plates or glasses. Hence it has carried 0 weightage.

Economic Discrimination

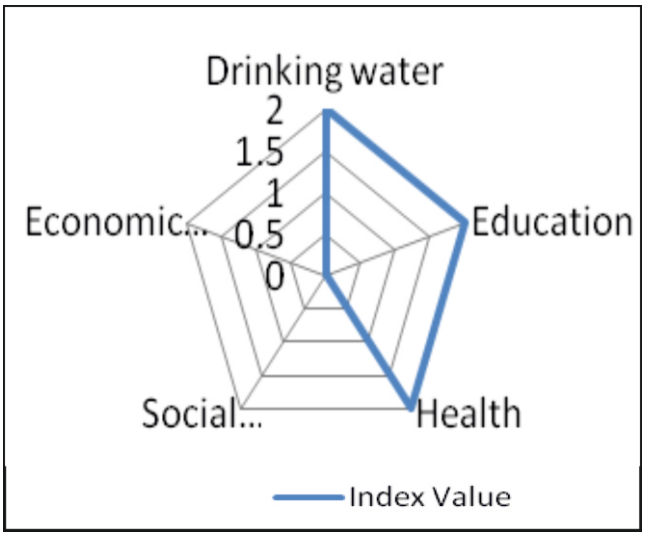
Further less than 49% of dalit respondents said that they are treated on par with the non - daltis in matters such as (inside and outside) temple works, all the works of festivals, midday meal cooking, getting customers to dalit hotels, getting house on rent and giving house on rent. Hence 0 score is given for this indicator.

9.43 Perception Of Discrimination

Indicators	GD	%	AG	%	BA	Index value
Drinking water	60	80	15	20	0	2
Education	70	93.33	5	6.67	0	2
Health	60	80	15	20	0	2
Social discrimination	0	0	40	100	35	0
Economic discrimination	0	0	41	100	34	0
Total (6 out of 10)						0.6

GD=More than 70% say there is no discrimination, AG=Half of them (50-69%) say there is no discrimination, BA=Less than 49% say there is no discrimination

Figure 9.7 Perception of Discrimination



Protest against discrimination

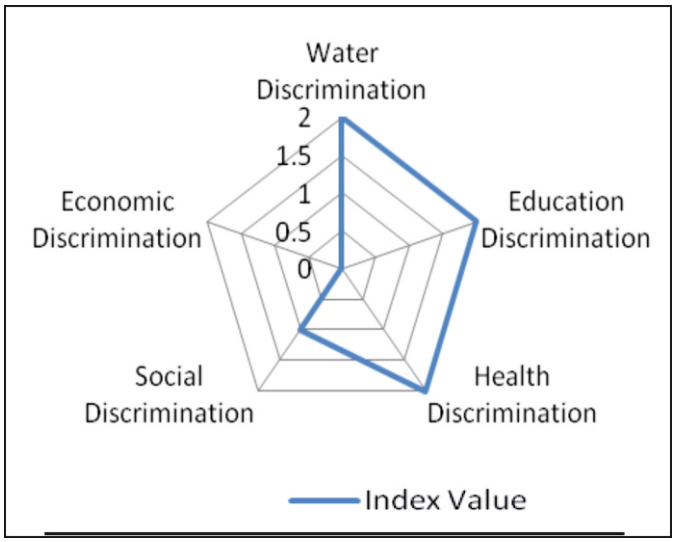
This dimension captures the perception of dalit households regarding their protest against discrimination. It is having five sub-dimensions. The respondents were asked whether there is any discrimination in the access to basic public services and if there is any discrimination, are they capable of protesting against discrimination? The respondents opined that there is no discrimination and if at all there is discrimination that would be questioned. However, they felt that social and economic discriminations are very subtle and complex in nature. Therefore it is difficult to protest against it overtly (table 9.44 and figure 9.8). On the basis of the percentage of responses, the following scores have been given for the indicators.

Table: 9.44 Protest Against Discrimination

Indicators	GD	%	AG	%	BA	Inex Value
Water Discrimination	70	93.33	5	6.67		2
Education Discrimination	65	86.67	10	13.33		2
Health Discrimination	60	80	15	20		2
Social Discrimination	53	70.67	22	29.33		1
Economic Discrimination	40	53.33	35	46.67		0
Total						**0.7**

GD=More than 70% say discriminations were protested, AG=Half of them (50-69%) say discriminations were protested, BA=Less than 49% say discriminations were protested

Figure: 9.8 Protest Against Discrimination



Conflict Resolution

Respondent's opinion was sought about the outcome of conflict resolution. Majority of them opined that there is no satisfactory resolution with regard to socio-economic discrimination. However, relating to other discriminations the outcome is just satisfactory (table 9.45 and figure 9.9).

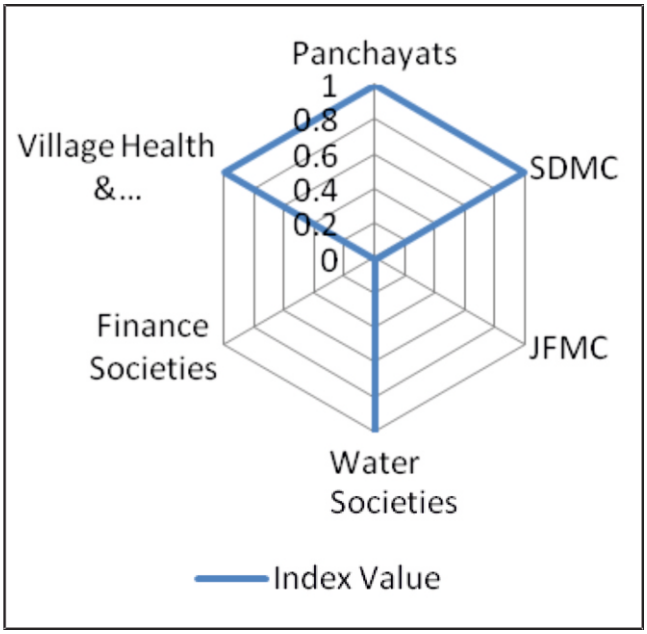
On this dimension also respondents opinion was sought. Less than 69% of dalit respondents opined that the outcome of conflict resolution relating to water, health and education problems are satisfactory. Further, less than 49% of the respondents said that the outcome of conflict resolution relating to social and economic discriminations is satisfactory.

Table: 9.45 Conflict Resolution

Indicators	GD		AG		BA	Index Value
Water Problems	60	80	15	20		1
Health Problems	65	86.67	10	13.33		1
Education Problems	68	90.67	7	9.33		1
Social discriminations	41	54.67	34	45.33		0
Economic discriminations	0	0	45	100	30	0
Total						**0.3**

GD=More than 70% say conflicts were satisfactorily resolved, AG=Half of them (50-69%) say conflicts were satisfactorily resolved, BA=Less than 49% say conflicts were satisfactorily resolved.

Figure 9.9 Conflict Resolution



II. Freedom (Social, Economic, Political and Cultural)

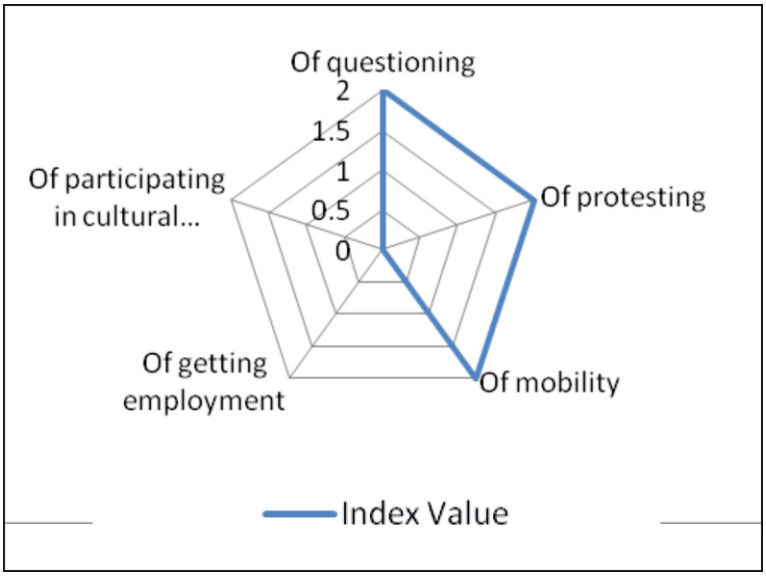
This dimension is having five indicators. The respondents were asked whether they feel that they have freedom of questioning, protesting, mobility, getting employment and participating in cultural activities. Majority of the respondents opined that there is no much occupational mobility and their participation in cultural activities is also limited. It means that there are capability constraints though there are no barriers (Table 9.46 and Figure 9.10). According to the percentage of responses, the following scores have been given.

Table: 9.46 Perception of Freedom

Indicators	OS	%	SS	%	NS	Index Value
Of questioning	65	86.67	10	13.33		2
Of protesting	67	89.33	8	10.67		2
Of mobility	70	93.33	5	6.67		2
Of getting employment	20	26.67	55	73.33		0
Of participating in cultural activities	24	32	51	68		0
Total						**0.6**

OS=Above 70% say there is no restriction, SS=50-69% say there is no restriction, NS= Less than 49% say there is no restriction.

Figure 9.10 Perception of Freedom



II. Standard Of Living

It is an important dimension of Dalit development. It includes land holdings by dalits, non-agricultural establishments, percentage of pucca houses, electrification and owning a two wheeler. This clearly reveals their standard of living in comparison to others (table 9.47 and figure 9.11).

Land holdings

Here Dalit households owning cultivable agricultural land is compared with the general population owning cultivable land. If dalit respondents have more than proportionate cultivable land than the non dalits households, 2 score is given. If number of dalit respondents owning cultivable land is equal to non dalit families owning cultivable land, 1 score is given and if less number of dalit respondents own cultivable land, 0 score is given.

Ownership of Non-agricultural Establishments

For this all the commercial, industrial and service sector establishments (shops, hotels, flour mills, repair shops and so on) in the Panchayat areas are considered and the share of dalit ownership is calculated. If the dalits own more commercial and industrial establishments than the norms, it carries 2 score. If dalits own shops and establishments equal to norms, it carries 1 score and if dalits own less number of shops and establishments than the norms, 0 score is given.

Pucca Houses

Here the total number of pucca houses in the village are considered and the share of dalits is considered based on their number of households. If the dalits own more pucca houses than the norms, it carries 2 score. If dalits own pucca houses equal to norms, it carries 1 score, and if dalits own less number of pucca houses less than the norms, it carries 0 score.

Electrification

The total number of electrically lighted houses in the panchayat area are considered and in this the share of dalits based on the ratio of dalit households is calculated. If the dalits own more electrified houses than the norms, 2 score is given. If dalits own electrified houses equal to norms, 1 score is given and if dalits own less number of electrified houses than the norms, 0 score is given.

Owning Two Wheelers (Bike / Scooter)

For this the total number of two wheelers in the panchayat area is considered and out of this the relative share of two wheelers owned by dalits and non-dalits proportionate to their population is calculated. If dalits own two wheelers greater than their proportion, 2 score is given, if it is equal to the proportion 1 score is given and in case of less than proportionate ownership 1 score is given.

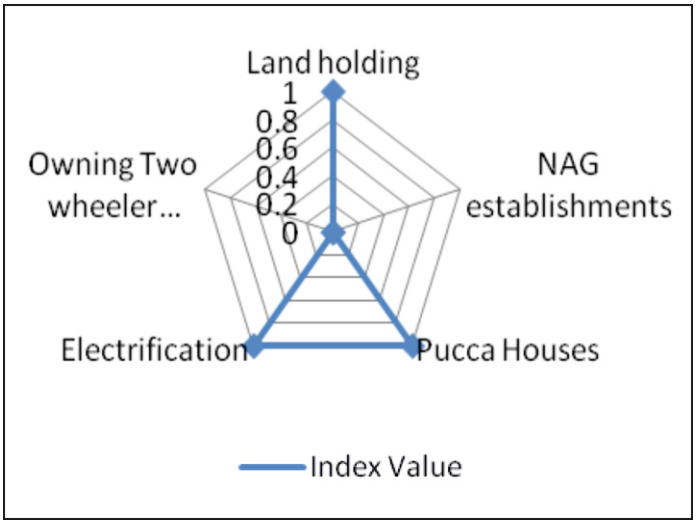
On the basis of the above estimation the following scores have been assigned for these indicators based on household survey.

Table 9.47 Standard Of Living

Indicators	MGP	%	EGP	%	LGP	Index Value
Land holdings	52	69.33	23	30.67		1
NAG establishments	0	0	2	100	73	0
Pucca Houses	0	0	35	100	40	1
Electrification	70	93.33	5	6.67		1
Owning Two wheeler (Bike/Scooter)	0	0	65	100	10	0
Total						**0.3**

NAG establishments=non agricultural establishments, MGP=More than general population, EGP=Equal to general population, LGP = Less than general population.

Figure 9.11 Standard Of Living



Gender Dimension of Dalit Development

This dimension is having five indicators. All dimensions relate to reproductive health aspect. Majority of dalit women opined that they take sufficient rest prior to delivery and after delivery and also utilizing institutional health care services for delivery. But they opined that they are not getting health attendants services regularly (table 9.48 and figure 9.12).

Rest prior to and after delivery

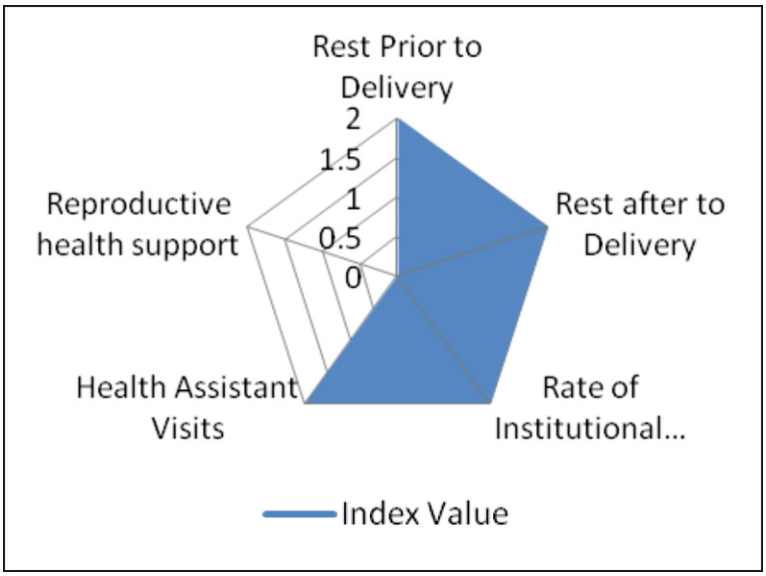
Dimensional scores depend on the number of positive responses. In this GP more than 70% of the dalit female respondents said that they take 3 months rest prior to and after delivery. Further, more than 70% of dalit women are utilizing institutional facilities for delivery. Further, more than 70% opined that health assistants are visiting their houses and they are getting the benefits of reproductive health support services. On the basis of their responses, the following scores have been given for the indicators.

Table: 9.48 Gender Dimension of Dalit Development

Indicators	MN	%	EN	%	LN	Index Value
Rest Prior to Delivery	70	86.42	5	13.58		2
Rest after Delivery	71	87.65	4	12.35		2
Rate of Institutional Delivery	55	67.9	20	32.1		2
Health Assistants Visits	0	0	40	100	35	2
Reproductive health support services			20	100	55	0
Total						**0.8**

MN=More than norms, EN=Equal to norms, LN=Less than norms

Figure: 9.12 Gender Dimension of Dalit Development



V. Access to Basic Facilities- Water, Toilet and Drainage

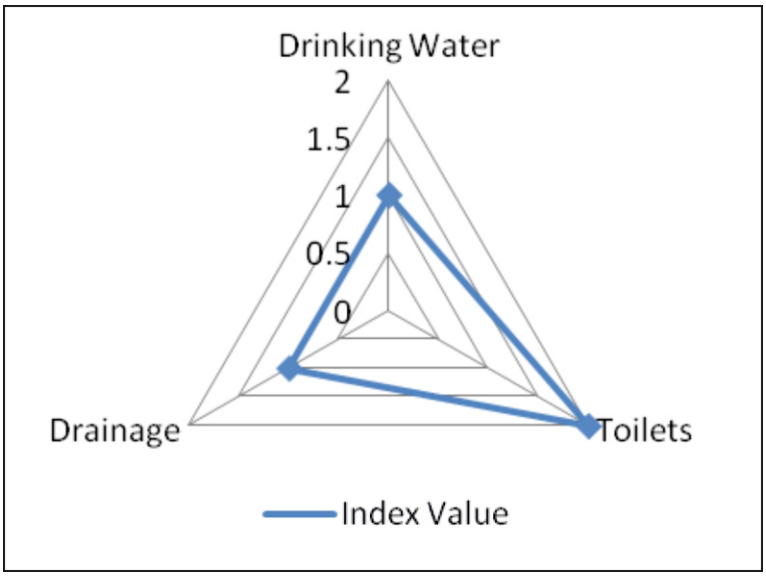
In order to understand and measure the standard of living of dalit households this dimension has been constructed. It is based on their access to drinking water, toilet and drainage. For estimating the dimensional value the study has considered the total number of SC households in the GP having access to these facilities as a proportion of the total SC population of the GP and this percentage is compared with that of non-dalit population of the GP. If dalit households have more than proportionate access to these facilities 2 score is given, if their percentage is equal to non-dalit percentage 1 score is given and if it is less than the non-dalit percentage 0 score is given (table 9.49 & figure 9.13).

Table: 9.49 Access to Basic Facilities : Water, Toilet and Drainage

	MN	%	EN	%	LN	Index Value
Drinking Water		0.00	60	100.00	15	1
Toilets		0.00	71	100.00	4	2
Drainage		0.00	70	100.00	5	1
Total						**0.67**

MN=More than norms, EN=Equal to norms, LN=Less than Norms

Figure: 9.13: Access to Basic Facilities : Water, Toilet and Drainage



Access to Education

It is an important aspect of equity and development. Bridging education gap is absolutely necessary for their mainstreaming and sustainable development. Education is an important determinant of human development therefore this study intended to understand and measure dalit households access to educational facilities. It is supported by three indicators, namely rate of enrolment, attendance and transition. To understand and measure the disparity the number of dalit children enrolled, attending and progressing to the next grade as a percentage of their total population in the GP is considered and the same is compared with the corresponding rates for non-dalit children. If the percentage of dalit children is more than the non-dalit children with respect to each of these indicators 2 score is given, if it is equal to non-dalit children 1 score is given and 0 is given in case of less than proportionate representation (table 9.50 and figure 9.14).

Table 9.50 Access to Basic Facilities: Education

Indicators	MN	%	EN	%	LN	Index Value
Enrolment	75	100	0	0		2
Attending	75	100	0	0		2
Rate of Transition	75	100	0	0	0	2
Total						**1**

Enrollment=Lower and higher primary enrolment, Attendance=enrolment-not attending, Rate of transition from lower to higher primary=current year/previous year X 100

Figure 9.14 Access to Basic Facilities: Education

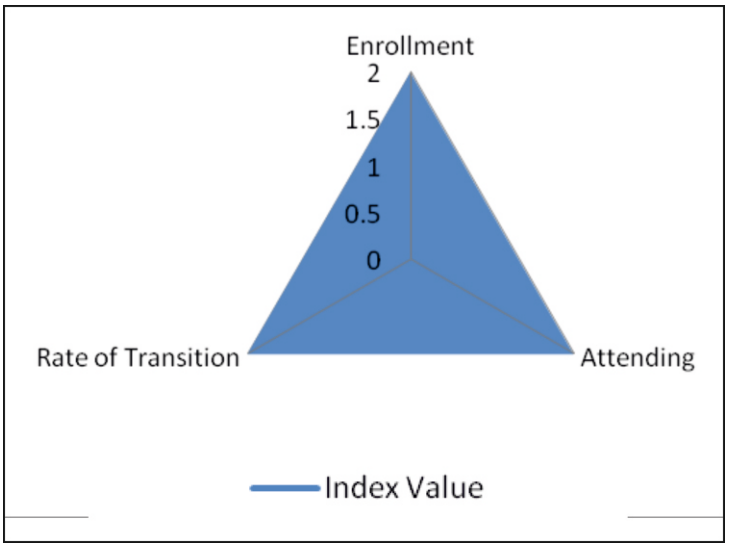


Table 9.51 Composite Dalit Development Index Value

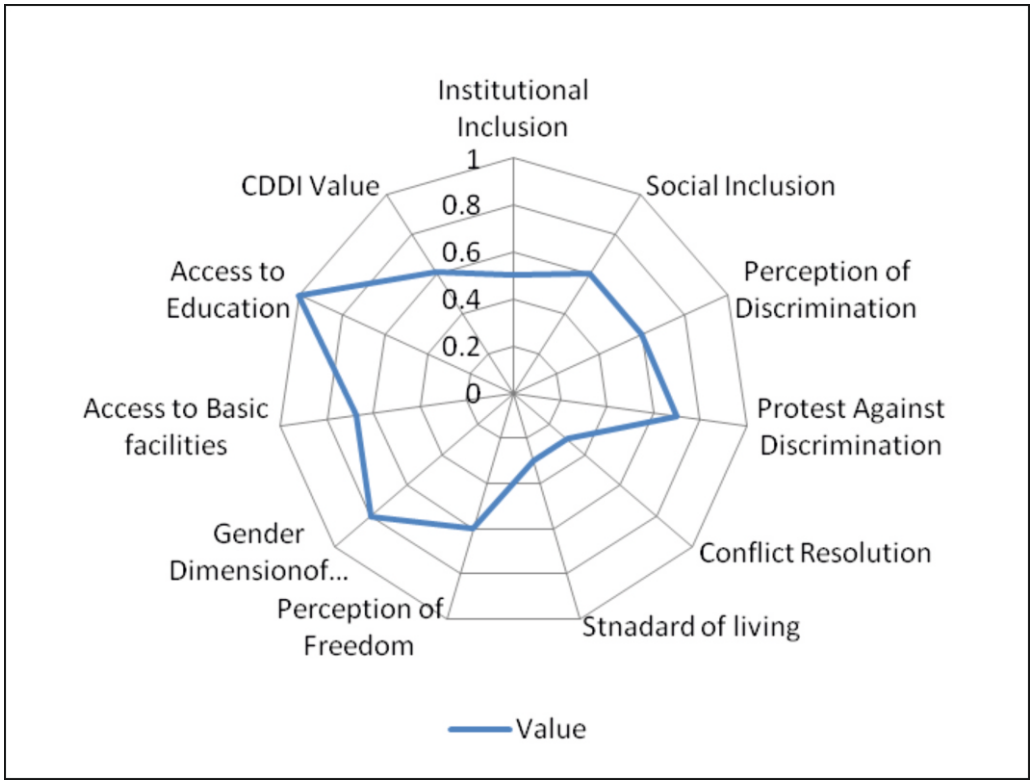
Dimensions	Value
Institutional Inclusion	0.5
Social Inclusion	0.6
Perception of Discrimination	0.6
Protest Against Discrimination	0.7
Conflict Resolution	0.3
Stnadard of living	0.3
Perception of Freedom	0.6
Gender Dimension of Dalit Development	0.8
Access to Basic facilities	0.67
Access to Education	1
CDDI Value	**0.61**

On the basis of this scoring, Composite Dalit Development Index has been calculated. For this GP, CDDI value is 0.61 (Table 9.51). It means that in this GP dalit development is just 60 per cent of the expected dalit development. It implies that in order to bridge the gap and reduce the disparity we have many miles to go and hurdles to overcome. Using the same methodology and information, Dalit Deprivation Index can also be constructed and it can be expressed as follows (Table 9.52).

Table 9.52 Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI)

DDI=1-CDDI
1-0.61 = 0.39
DDI=0.39

Figure 9.15 Composite Dalit Development Index Value



9.16.8 Findings Based on Household Survey

For the conduct of this study 75 households were interviewed and the major findings are as follows;

- ✓ Majority of the households are living in livable and dilapidated houses in a separate colony.
- ✓ Minimum facilities are available to the dalit community.
- ✓ Most of them are daily wage earners mainly working as agricultural labourers and living below the poverty line.
- ✓ Most of them are illiterates and a small percentage of respondents have completed secondary education.
- ✓ 75 % have land assets but size of holding is too small i.e., less than 1 acre.
- ✓ There is social harmony and no controversies or differences.
- ✓ They are participating in panchayath administration effectively.
- ✓ Children are going to school and parents are encouraging the same.
- ✓ Most of them have borrowings and huge indebtedness.
- ✓ Most of the SC youths have studied either up to PUC or BA degree.
- ✓ They felt the need for more support from the grampanchayath for better livelihood opportunities in the neighborhood.
- ✓ They are not completely aware of the government programmes for their betterment.
- ✓ Out migration is very minimum.
- ✓ Sanitation and drinking water facility is just satisfactory.

9.16.9 Issues Emerged in FGD

During the conduct of the study FGD was held with GP members and dalit households. The following issues emerged in the course of FGD.

- ➢ Dailt community wanted housing facilities and improvement in housing conditions.
- ➢ However, panchayath members said that there is no vacant land for site development and distribution.
- ➢ Dalits want hike in daily wages and also productive and sustainable livelihood opportunities in the neighbourhood.
- ➢ Dalit households insisted on panchayaths to provide more opportunities for participation.
- ➢ They want more credit facilities and also space for social inclusion.
- ➢ GP is providing temporary job opportunities to SC youth and information about training and other facilities from time to time.

9.17 Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of small area study, the following observations are made.

- There is need for more institutional space for the effective participation of dalit households.
- They should be encouraged to know about the programmes and schemes meant for their betterment. Tracking the progress of the programmes is necessary.
- There is a dire need to improve the housing and sanitation conditions of dalit houses.
- They should be encouraged to involve in allied activities/start small scale economic activities in order to improve the standard of living. It will also help to reduce the economic gap.
- Children of dalit households should be motivated to acquire the required skills and capabilities so that their earning capacity increases and should be encouraged to progress to higher education.
- Effective implementation of MGNREGA can improve the livelihood opportunities for this community.
- Measures are necessary to promote their economic and financial inclusion by giving them access to financial resources, facilities, opportunities. Skill gaps have to be bridged and encouragement has to be given for the establishment of tiny enterprises.
- Improving their health status is another policy imperative.
- They should be made to feel emotional security and co-operate with the village community.

Chapter - 10
GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



10.1 Introduction

Governance and human development - the two are indivisible. Human development cannot be sustained without good governance. Governance cannot be sound unless it sustains human development. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been at the forefront of this growing consensus, stressing that developing the capacity for good governance should be a primary means of eradicating poverty.

UNDP defines governance as the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels. Governance comprises the complex mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, mediate their differences and exercise their legal rights and obligations. Good governance has many attributes. It is participatory, transparent and accountable. It is effective in making the best use of resources and is equitable. And it promotes the rule of law.

Governance can no longer be considered a closed system. Changes in the world's economic, political and social systems have brought unprecedented improvements in human living conditions. But these changes also bring new uncertainties and challenges. The state's task is to find a balance between taking advantage of globalization and providing a secure and stable social and economic domestic environment.

Our policy in governance programming is driven by three forces: our mandate, our mission for sustainable human development and our comparative advantage. We have much institutional strength that facilitates our working on governance issues.

10.1.1 Definitions of Governance

The World Bank (1992) defines 'Governance as a method through which power is exercised in the management of a country's political, economic and social resources for development. Governance is the process whereby societies or organizations make important decisions, determine whom they involve and how they render accountable.

Governance is the science and art of decision making, it comprises a complex set of values, norms, processes and institutions by which society manages and resolves conflicts. While administration deals with bureaucratic technicalities, rules and regulations, governance deals with management and result-oriented activities.

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

India has a good governance system at different levels like Union Government at central, State Governments at regional, urban local bodies and Panchayat raj institutions at local level. The governing institutions like legislature and judiciary also ensure people

orientated development and monitoring and implementing policies.

10.1.2 Imperatives for Good Governance

Good governance is about providing an efficient and effective administration that is committed to improving the quality of life of the people. It is about what people expect from the administration, and the willingness and capacity of the administration to fulfill their expectations. The main constituents of good governance are (i) improved delivery systems for services, (ii) increasing simplicity and accessibility of systems and procedures, (iii) increased fiscal responsibility and efficiency of expenditures through sound financial management, (iv) higher levels of accountability and transparency in governance, and (v) stringent anti-corruption measures. Good governance enables a citizen-friendly, citizen-caring and responsive administration and in the process, results in the exercise of public authority for the common good.

Good governance is an effective instrument to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and progress in the realization of human rights. In turn these have impact on goals like poverty reduction, gender equality, human rights, improvements in the standard of living, education, health, corruption free administration, community empowerment and so on.

Governance includes the state, but transcends it by taking in the private sector and civil society. All three are critical for sustaining human development. The state creates a conducive political and legal environment. The private sector generates jobs and income. And civil society facilitates political and social interaction - mobilising groups to participate in economic, social and political activities. Because each has weaknesses and strengths, a major objective of good governance is to promote constructive interaction among all the three.

10.1.3 Principles of Good Governance

Defining the principles of good governance is difficult and controversial. The United Nations Development Program enunciates a set of principles that, with slight variations, appear in much of the literature. There is strong evidence that these UNDP – based principles have a claim to universal recognition. These principles often overlap or are conflicting at some point. However, they are all about not only the results of power but also how well it is exercised.

1. Legitimacy and Voice for Participation and Consensus orientation
2. Direction for Strategic vision
3. Performance in terms of Responsiveness and Effectiveness and efficiency –
4. Accountability and Transparency
5. Fairness and Equity
6. Rule of Law

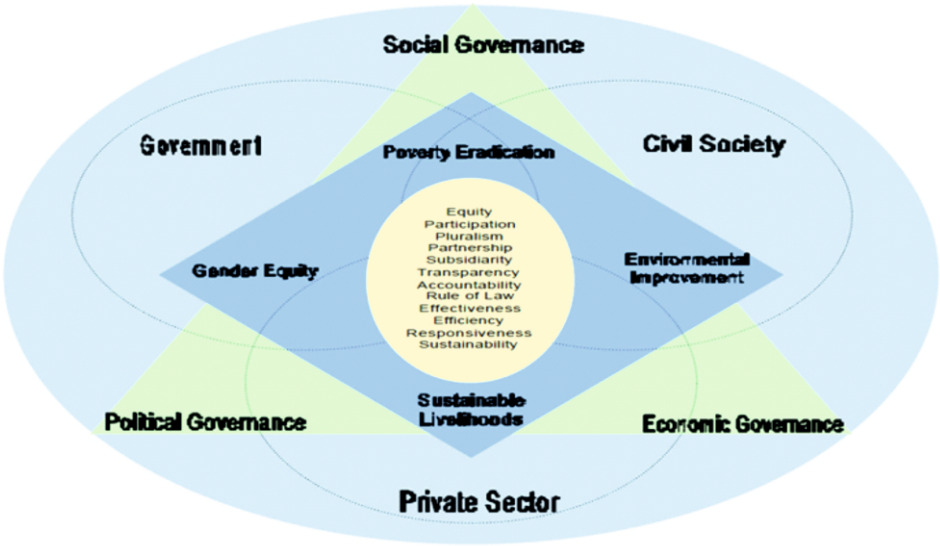
10.1.4 Governance for Human Development

The following figure depicts UNDP's conception of governance for human

development. The dimensions of governance—social, political and economic are depicted by the triangle; the actors of governance— Government, civil society and the private sector are depicted by the three intersecting circles; the human development goals are depicted by the diamond; and the principles of good governance are listed in the innermost circle. This diagram represents a dynamic interchange, where the various components continuously interact with each other.

- Effective provision of services
- Space for community participation
- Efficient and non-corruptive administration,
- Accountability in service delivery and implementation of schemes.
- Eco friendly initiatives (clean cities, maintenance of parks and lakes)

Figure 10.1 UNDP's Conception of Governance for Human Development



10.1.5 Humane Governance

In recent times, people friendly governance has become the catch all phrase. It is about delivering an efficient, approachable, people orientated and effective administration that is dedicated to fulfilling their expectations for improving the quality of life. It generally aims at

- People centered policies and programmes,
- Effective implementation of the Right to Information along with higher accountability and transparency and
- Inclusiveness through decentralized governance.

10.1.6 Essentials of Good Governance

For good governance, building core competencies in the following area is necessary

- Governing institutions – legislature, judiciary and electrol bodies.
- Improving service delivery
- Financial management
- Reform of State institutions
- Decentralization and support to local governance
- Public and private sector management
- Effective urban management
- Integrating CSOs and other civic organizations
- Focus on participation and consensus building
- Anti-corruption measures

10.1.7 Indicators of Good Governance

Indicators of good governance are always evolutionary in nature. Even in ancient literature also there is a mention of principles and indicators of good governance. Koutilya in his Arthashastra has mentioned about the indicators of good governance. In his view the ultimate end of good governance is happiness, welfare of the people, delivery of services to the citizen with greater concern for the neglected sections. Good governance has many attributes. It is participatory, equitable, humane, efficient, transparent and accountable. And it should promote the rule of law.

International agencies have developed indicators for human development, but these alone cannot be taken as indicators of good governance. Reduction in infant mortality, improvement in litacy rates or reduction in poverty levels may reflect the success of a government in its policies or implementation procedures. , they do not completely capture the qualitative aspects of good governance. If, for example, family planning targets are achieved through coercion rather than awareness building, then the qualitative aspect is missing. Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index is possibly the best known governance indicator. However, this is a very broad indicator and cannot really help the government in initiating specific public sector reforms. The problem is that such an indicator implicates many institutions and policies at the same time and there is no suggestion of a solution.

However, the Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project has identified a few indicators which represent different dimensions of governance. All these are inter-related and integrated. They are:

- Accessibility
- Voice and Accountability
- Inclusion
- Representation
- Comprehensibility
- Cost and administrative effectiveness
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence
- Control of Corruption
- Regulatory Quality and
- Rule of Law

10.2 Local Governance

The term 'Decentralized Governance' means the governance by directly elected local bodies, which are endowed with power, discretion and responsibilities to be exercised and discharged by them, without control over their decisions by any other higher authority.

Local governments can play a decisive role in the process of human development. Local governments are the closest level of governance closest to the grassroots and capable of accessing direct information from the people about their needs, aspirations and expectations. Thus, where this tier of government fails to meet the aspirations of the people, the likelihood of the other tiers responding to that need is minimal. Usually union and states government focus on mega projects and a lot of attention is drawn to them. But most of the times, such projects are either not targeted at the people at the grassroots or have little relevance to them. Therefore sensitization at the local governance level is necessary if human development is to be ensured and sustained. It is important that those who run affairs at this level of governance adhere to the six basic pillars of human development listed by the UNDP i.e., equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, cooperation and security.

In the past two-decades, decentralization of power and 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments have mandated local bodies like Panchayat Raj Institutions and ULBs. The Act has created changes in the local governance and made decentralization functional.

10.3 Panchayath Raj Institutions: Structure and Process

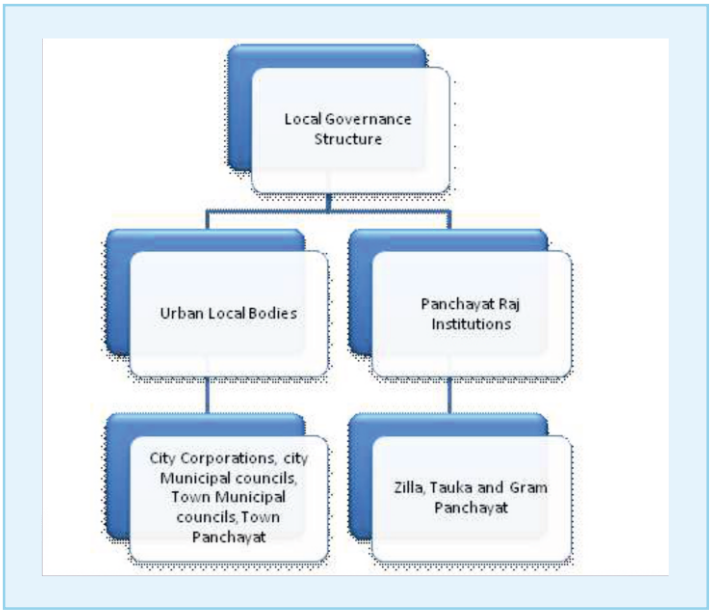
Panchayath is an old conception in India. In a way it is an early concept of democracy in the history of civilization. Now PRIs are considered as the vehicle of the socio-economic transformation in rural areas. Panchayat system, which survived in India through Mughal and British period is given a place in the Directive Principles of State Policy in Article 40 of the Constitution of India. The Panchayat Raj set-up is now being implemented as the result of the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992. Panchayat Raj, on the other hand, is self-government with power vested in elected bodies at the village, taluk and district levels to ensure almost direct participation of the electorate in the administration. The idea is that integrated grass root level development should be entrusted to the village bodies instead of being imposed from the top.

Liberal democracy is one of the basic features of the Indian Constitution. Mahatma Gandhi advocated Panchayat Raj even before Independence. The Father of the Nation felt that all issues at the village levels must be addressed by the people only under self-governance and the State or the Central Governments only facilitate such self-rule through grants and by conferring autonomy on them. Grass root units of self-governance are popularly referred to as Panchayat which are deep rooted in our history.

The Panchayat Raj Act, 1992, has created local governance structure with three-

tier system Zilla Panchayat at district level, Taluk Panchayat at block level and Gram Panchayats at village levels. In addition to this, the urban local bodies like City Corporations, Town Municipal Corporations, Town Panchayats etc. have initiated power at the grassroots level. In PRIs and ULBs people directly participate in the decision making process. The Act has given an opportunity to the people from marginal and vulnerable sections of the community to participate through reservation for women, SC, ST and Backward Class in these institutions.

Figure 10.2 Structure of Local Governance



Box 10.1: Major Features of the 73rd Amendment

The Act has the following unique features.

- *Seats shall be reserved for SC/ST in proportion to their population.*
- *Not less than one-third including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to SC/ST of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women and such seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in a Panchayat.*
- *Provision for the decentralization of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats, at the appropriate levels with respect to the preparation and implementation of plans for development and social justice.*

Panchayats are authorized to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties, and fees.

10.3.1 Panchayat Raj in Karnataka

Karnataka is the first State to make an effort to give power to the local self bodies and first to take an initiative to establish 'Local Fund Committees' during 1874 at Mysuru District, for taking up construction of road. Second attempt was Local Body Act of 1902, the Village Panchayat and Local Body Act, 1959 as a significant step in the democratic process of village governance. An appreciable work done by the Government of Karnataka was the enactment of the Mandal Panchayat Act, 1983, which granted reservations to SC, ST and OBC at the grassroots level. This enhanced the power and functions of peoples' participation in the local democracy. The first independent legislation on Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) was enacted by the R.K.Hegde Government in 1983 and was brought into effect from April 1987 with the first elections to these local bodies in rural areas. This was amended during 1993. After successful implementation of Karnataka Panchayat Act in 1993, three-tier system, i.e., the Zilla Panchayat at the district level, the Taluk Panchayat at the taluk level, and the Gram Panchayat at the village level came into existence with 33 per cent reservation for women.

10.3.2 Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993

It has revolutionalised local governance in the state. Its provisions relate to

- Establishment of 3-tier Panchayat System of elected bodies.
- Reservation of seats to SC/ST and one third seats to women at all levels; reservation of seats to persons belonging to backward classes.
- Reservation of offices of chairpersons in favour of SC/ST, women and backward classes.
- Establishing Finance Commission and District Planning Committee.
- Constituting a State Panchayat Council.
- Defining the functions and responsibilities of PRIs.

10.3.3 Functions of Grama Panchayath

Gram Sabha is popularly known as a village assembly, where people can directly involve in the decision making process. Grama Panchyat organizes Grama Sabha twice in a year with prior intimation to the people with specific agenda, date and place of meeting. In the meeting all grama panchayath members, panchyath officers and general public can participate. The Grama Sabha is empowered to make final decision regarding allocation, expenditure, planning, identification of priority, implementation of development schemes and programmes, selection of beneficiary and ways and means of implementation. Further, Gram Panchyaath can also call for special meeting with a exclusive focus on issues relating to children, women, tribes or any other emergency issues.

The responsibilities of GP include

- Providing adequate sanitary facilities and their maintenance.
- Maintaining water supply works

- Revising and collecting taxes, rates and fees periodically.
- Ensuring universal enrolment of children in primary school;
- Achieving universal immunization of children;
- Ensuring prompt registration and reporting of births and deaths;
- Construction, repair and maintenance of public streets and removing encroachments on public streets or public places;
- Removing encroachments on public streets or public places;
- Providing adequate number of street lights;
- Maintenance of all community assets vested in it and earmarking places away from the dwelling houses for dumping refuse and manure;
- Maintenance of records relating to population census, biodiversity census, cattle census, census of unemployed persons and persons below the poverty line;

10.3.4 Functions of Taluk Panchayath

Taluk panchyats are expected to perform the following functions.

- construction and maintenance of water supply works,
- construction of individual and community latrine and maintenance of sanitation system,
- collection and revision of taxes, rates and fees and payment of electricity charges,
- Monitoring enrollment in schools and progress of immunisation,
- providing adequate number of class rooms and maintaining primary school buildings in proper condition including water supply and sanitation;
- acquiring land for locating the manure pits away from dwelling houses in the villages.

10.3.5 Functions of Zilla Panchayath

Zilla Panchayath is a body constituted under the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act,1993. The Zilla Panchayat is entrusted with the responsibility of execution of development schemes, providing civic functions in rural areas and looking after the duties of the government delegated in respect of certain departments as per the schedule.

The important functions of Zilla Panchayath are as follows.

- Providing essential services and facilities to the rural population of the district,
- Supplying improved seeds to farmers, and informing them about new techniques,
- Establishing and running schools and libraries in the rural areas,
- Establishing Primary Health Centers and hospitals in villages and organizing vaccination drives against epidemics,
- Executing plans for the development of the scheduled castes and tribes,

Box 10.2 : Evaluation of Panchayath Raj System

The National Eleventh Finance Commission has evaluated the Panchayat Raj system in the country by using a few parameters and constructing an index of decentralisation. The parameters used in the construction of the index of decentralisation are: (i) enactment/amendment of state panchayat/municipal legislation; (ii) intervention/restriction in the functioning of the local bodies; (iii) assignment of functions to the local bodies by state legislation; (iv) actual transfer of functions to these bodies by way of rules, notifications and orders; (v) assignment of powers of taxation to local bodies and the extent of exercise of such powers; (vi) constitution of the State Finance Commissions and the extent of action taken on their reports; (vii) election to the local bodies; and (viii) constitution of District Planning Committees. In terms of these parameters, Karnataka ranks among the top states in the country.

- Establishing ashram shalas and free hostels for tribal children,
- Encouraging entrepreneurs to start small-scale industries and implementing rural employment schemes,
- Construction of bridges, roads and other public facilities and their maintenance and
- Identifying, mapping and coordinating livelihood opportunities at the district level.

10.3.6 PRIs in Mysuru District

Mysuru district is having a fairly good track record relating to democratic decentralization. The details of PRIs in the district are presented below (table 9.1 and table 9.2).

The below furnished data indicate that the Mysuru district panchayath raj system consists of 235 GPs, 7 TPs and 1 ZP. The total number of elected members in all the three institutions is 4517, out of which the share of male and female members is 58.13 per cent and 41.87 per cent respectively.

Table 10.1 PRIs in the District (2011-12)

Name of PRI	Number of Institutions	Number of Elected Members			Percentage of Women Members
		Total	Male	Female	
Gram Panchayat	235	4300	2522	1778	41.35
Taluk Panchayat	7	171	82	89	52.05
Zilla Panchayat	1	46	22	24	52.17
Total	243	4517	2626	1891	41.87

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance – 2012-13

Table 10.2: Taluk-wise PRIs in the District (2011-12)

Taluks	No. of GPs	No. of Male Members	No. of Female Members	Total	No. of TPs	Male	Female	Total	No. of ZPs	Male	Female	Total
H D Kote	32	341	231	572	1	10	13	23	0	2	4	6
Hunsur	30	313	219	532	1	10	11	21	0	4	2	6
KR Nagara	31	306	228	534	1	9	12	21	0	2	4	6
Mysuru	35	428	295	723	1	14	15	29	0	4	4	8
Nanjangud	45	470	332	802	1	17	15	32	0	6	2	8
Periyapatna	26	293	209	502	1	10	10	20	0	2	3	5
T Narasipura	36	371	264	635	1	12	13	25	0	2	5	7
DistrictTotal	235	2522	1778	4300	7	82	89	171	1	22	24	46

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance – 2012-13

In Mysuru district panchayath raj system appears to be quite balanced. More or less, there is even spread of GPs between the taluks. In all the taluks the number of female members is less than male members and altogether women participation at GPs is 41%. However, at TPs and ZP women participation is more than their male counterparts. Among all the taluks, Nanjangud taluk has the highest number of GPs with the highest number of GP members. Periyapatna taluk has the least number of GPs and also the least number of members (table 2).

10.4 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs): Structure and Process

The Karnataka Municipal Act 1964, Corporation Act 1974 and the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1993 have given the institutional structure of urban local governance. According to 74th Amendment Act the town classification is based on the population and other criteria. On this basis, now Karnataka State has 8 City Corporations, 44 City Municipal Councils, 68 Town Municipal Councils and 94 Town Panchayats and 4 NACs.

Box 10.3 : Features of the 74th Constitutional Amendment

In 1992 the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act was passed which came into force on 1st June 1993. Like the 73rd amendment, the 74th amendment also lays down the structure of urban local bodies; provides for their regular, free and fair elections; makes provision for reservation of seats for SC, ST and OBC, fixes their term to five years; protects them against arbitrary dissolution, specifies their powers and responsibilities; and attempts to strengthen the fiscal base of the urban local bodies. Further, it also provides for nominated members for decentralized planning and allows setting up of two committees namely, Committee for District Planning and Committee for Metropolitan Planning.

10.4.1 Functions of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

The major functions of ULBs include,

- Supplying safe and clean drinking water and maintaining proper drainage and sewage systems,
- Providing public street lighting and preservation of public parks and gardens,
- To keep up sanitation and hygiene of public places,
- Building and maintenance of bus terminals, roads, culverts and bridges,
- To make sure that the urban and rural growth is systematic and planned,
- Preparing guidelines for building construction and issuing licenses for trade activities and
- Issuing and maintaining Birth and Death registration.

Mysuru district has nine urban local bodies with the total urban population of 12,78,757. In the district there is one city corporation, four TMCs and 4 TPs. The total number of members in all the ULBs is 215 and the share of male and female representatives is 60% and 40 % respectively. The representation of women is least in Hunsur TMC and maximum in K R Nagara TMC (table 9.3). In T Narasipura TP and Sargur TP also women representation is more than male representation (55%).

Table 10.3 ULBs in Mysuru District -2011-12

ULB	Total Population	Wards	Male representatives	Female representatives	% of Women members
Bannur (TMC)	21896	23	15	8	34.78
H D Kote (TP)	25738	13	8	5	38.46
Hunsur (TMC)	50865	27	18	9	33.33
K.R.Nagar (TMC)	35806	23	10	13	56.52
Mysuru (CC)	1014227	65	43	22	33.85
Nanjangud (TMC)	50598	27	17	10	37.04
Periyapatna (TP)	16685	15	9	6	40.00
T.Narsipur (TP)	51495	11	5	6	54.55
Sargur (TP)	11447	11	5	6	54.55
Total	1278757	215	130	85	39.53

Source: Mysuru District at a Glance – 2012-13



10.5 Capacity Building for Governance

The term capacity building refers to the capability enhancement, which encompasses the persons' abilities, knowledge, skills and attitudes. It constitutes enabling and empowering administrative aspects like planning, managing, organizing, budgetary, monitoring and supervisory systems which have involved capacity building in Governance. UNDP defines it as "The process by which individuals, organizations, institutions and societies develop abilities to perform functions, solve problems and set and achieve objectives." Multiple stakeholders are added to capacity building in Governance like, local elected representatives, officials working with local governments, pressure groups within the Gram Sabha such as SHGs and CBOs. Besides, there is also a need to build up capacities of policy makers such as MLAs, MPs and political leaders, officials of higher levels and media to ensure that they provide an enabling environment for the growth of Panchayats. Obviously there are other challenges like the less educational background of elected members, frequently changing members, lack of competency among staff, frequently changing rules, policies and guidelines.

The Government of Karnataka has created an enabling institutional structure for capacity building and one such is Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute of Rural Development (ANSSIRD) in Mysuru. The core purpose of the Institution is to provide intensive trainings in face-to-face as well as satellite mode to elected representatives and officials using contemporary methodologies and technologies to suit different programme requirements. Especially for PRIs capacity building activities and research related to rural development and effective governance, the Institute is providing the necessary support. It has conducted numerous orientation programmes, workshops, seminars and interactive sessions. Mysuru district is benefited immensely from such programmes.

Box 10.4: Improving Service Delivery

- To provide services to the people in accordance with specified standards, minimizing waiting time or inconvenience to the members of the public;
- To ensure cost effectiveness in the provision of services by adopting the most appropriate system;
- To adopt participatory mechanisms in public service delivery, involving the people, people's institutions, civil society groups, community based organisations and self-help groups;
- To develop the appropriate cost, time and quality benchmarks for service delivery outcomes;
- To develop, implement and monitor performance measurement and management systems by developing performance indicators for service delivery;
- Promote decentralization and strengthen rural and urban local bodies in order to deliver services by empowering them with the devolution of functions, finances and functionaries and undertaking capacity building programmes.

10.5.1 Good Governance Practices

Good governance practices are important in providing efficient and effective services with more accountability, transparency and concern for human rights and social justice. Good governance involves effective policy making and implementation, effective service delivery system, ensuring transparency, being answerable for actions, increasing simplicity and accessibility of systems and procedures, financial management and anti-corruption measures etc. UNDP felt good governance as the presence of a network of institutions of government coupled with laws and regulations that together create and maintain a social environment in which human development in all its riches proceeds encompassing all the sections of the society.

10.5.2 e-Governance Projects in Karnataka

These projects are being effectively implemented in Mysuru district also.

1. **BHOOMI Project: Online Delivery of Land Records:** BHOOMI' the land records management system is the first e-Governance project that has been successfully implemented for the benefit of the common man. It is providing service to more than 70 lakh farmers of Karnataka since the inception. Under this project, Land Records Kiosk has been setup in each taluk of the state to issue:

- Land records documents to public on demand.

- Finger print (Bio-metric) authentication to ensure fool proof system.
- Easy and quick access to land records documents and status of mutation, using Touch Screen Kiosk.
- Mutation requests processed on First-in-First-out Basis.
- Workflow based online system to carry out mutations on land records data.
- PKI enabled BHOOMI and integration with Sub-registrar data are on pilot run.

2. **Khajane:** It is a comprehensive online treasury computerization project of the Government of Karnataka. The project has resulted in the computerization of the entire treasury related activities of the State Government and the system has the ability to track every activity right from the approval of the State Budget to the point of rendering accounts to the government. The project was implemented to eliminate systemic deficiencies in the manual treasury system. The aspects of the project which require highlighting are:

- A prior study of deficiencies of the system was conducted. The best practices of the treasury system of some other States (Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal) were studied.
- To eliminate redundant processes, systematic re-engineering was done. Processes were adopted to suit computer applications. A procedure manual was brought out.
- Staff feedback was obtained. Motivation of staff was accorded high priority. User-friendliness of the software, simplification of processes and reduction of drudgery was highlighted.
- Software development was supervised by treasury teams. Software was tested in representative treasury environments. Feedback was utilized in modifying the software.
- Training was provided before software roll-out.

3. **Samanya Mahiti**: It is the web based initiative of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department to provide information about basic amenities available in all hamlets of Karnataka State. It covers 387 parameters of all 21 sectors. Here information can be viewed Hamlet wise, Village wise, Hobli wise, Gram Panchayat wise, Taluka Panchayat Constituency wise, Zilla Panchayat Constituency wise, Assembly Constituency wise, Parliamentary Constituency wise, Taluka wise, District wise and for entire State pertaining to any of the 21 sectors. These Data are collected by Zilla Panchayat of the respective districts and overall activity is monitored by PME wing of RDPR.

4. **e-Granthalaya**: Some key features of this are;

- Acquisition, serials, OPAC, circulation and administration, with barcode interface,

- Exhaustive help and search and
- Guest account for non-members and web utilities are also available.

5. ***Sahakara Darpana*** **(Directorate of Co-operative Audit):** *Shakara Darpana*' is a dual language portal, developed with an objective of bringing transparency in administration. It is an initiative of NIC Karnataka and Directorate of Co-operative Audit. The portal displays the financial position of more than 30,000 Co-operative Institutions, depicting their strengths and weaknesses. Some key features of this are;

- Abridgement of Balance Sheet
- Accounting of Profit and Loss
- Account Manufacturing
- Account Trading
- Ratio Analysis
- Checking the irregularities (Administrative, Financial and Maintenance of records)
- Grading of Co-operative Societies and so on.

6. ***Sarathi & Vahan*** **(Transport Department) :** *Sarathi & Vahan*' provides total automation of Regional Transport Office (RTO), transactions - comprising of fee and tax, all stages of Registration, License, Permit and Enforcement, Fitness, Fee and Tax sections through workflow based system. It is providing the following services,

- On-line system with no manual intervention,
- On-line issue of various documents through workflow,
- Integration with Traffic wing of Police Department and
- Capturing image and applicant details at the driving track for Driving License

7. **Return Filing System:** 'Return Filing System' has been implemented in 130+ circle offices of Bengaluru to disseminate information about tax rates etc. It brings in transparency in tax administration. This website has details of the tax schedules with rates of tax and related notifications in force. Some key features of this are;

- Standardization at all field level offices throughout the state,
- Improvement in service to dealers,
- Accuracy at all times,
- Data security at all levels and
- Dealer details availability at all times.

8. '**Aasthi Terige**': 'Aasthi Terige' is a software developed for calculation and collection of property tax. Once an authorized government official fixes the Annual Rental Value and Property Tax, the software automatically calculates the amount. This computerized mechanism has been implemented by the Government of Karnataka in the Gram Panchayats. Some key features of this are;

- Computerized printing of Demand Notes and Notices,
- Tax collections done through computerized cash counters,
- Local language support and
- Transparent System

9. ***Child Labour Eradication Activities Information System (CLEAIS)***: Karnataka State Child Labour Eradication Project Society has implemented the '*Child Labour Eradication Activities Information System (CLEAIS)* to facilitate-*Data Entry, Query and Graph* related information on:

- Enforcement Activities
- Prosecution Cases
- Minimum Wages Cases
- Recovery Cases
- Recovery of Dues by DC
- Child Labour Identification
- Bridge Schools
- Category wise Bifurcation of Children
- Bonded Child Labour
- Child Labour Eradication Activities in Rural Development & Public Relations Department.
- Child Labour Eradication Activities: Department of Urban Development
- Child Labour Eradication Efforts Department of Social Welfare
- Capacity Building and Training Activities
- Environment Building Activities
- Details of Society Fund

10. **Krishi Marata Vahini:** It is a web based online Agricultural Commodities Price Information System. It provides the market wise price information daily by 4 PM, in English and Kannada Languages. The information obtained through the portal is being used by traders and farmers to get and fix competitive prices for their agricultural products.

11. **Aahara:** Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department has started the 'Aahara' project. The web based initiative has been taken up to popularize the Government's Food Policy towards Below Poverty Line (BPL) beneficiaries. The Department provides online information to BPL family on the following topics:

- Details of 20,000 Fair Price Shops
- Daily retail prices of essential commodities of all the districts
- Variation in Daily Retail Prices
- Variation in Weekly Prices
- Monthly Retail Prices and Month end Retail Prices
- Month end Wholesale Prices
- Comparative Statement Of Wholesale/ Retail Prices
- Citizens Charter and Scheme details TPDS and other particulars
- District wise allotment of food grains

12. ***Audit Monitoring System*(AMS):** The Office of the Controller (Accounts Management) & Ex-Officio Secretary to Government, in the Finance Department has initiated the '*Audit Monitoring System'*(AMS**)** to lead and integrate the States work on public financial management and accountability.They have developed a website to monitor the response of the departments in the Government to:

- Audit Objections/Observations in Inspection Reports,
- Draft Audit Paragraphs/Reviews Proposed for inclusion in the CAGs Audit Report (Civil, Commercial, Revenue Receipts, ZP),
- Departmental notes to Paragraphs/ Reviews included in the CAGs Audit Report (Civil, Commercial, Revenue Receipts, Zilla Panchayat),
- Departmental notes to excess over voted grants/charged appropriations requiring regularization and
- Action taken notes to PAC/COPU Reports.

13. **Online Text Books for Class X:** The Department of State Educational Research & Training (DSERT), of Karnataka Government, has taken up the initiative of providing the class X text books online. The department has made available the text books for the subjects in pdf format.

14. **Raitha Mitra (Agricultural Department):** The **'RAITA MITRA'** portal of Karnataka Government provides tips, information and bulletins on a daily basis to farmers for better cultivation. Access to information is provided free of cost through the 745 RAITA MITRA centres across the State.

15. **CASCET-2003** (Education Department): CASCET-2003 is a software which facilitates the admission process of Professional Colleges for Medical and Engineering disciplines. The project is successfully running for the tenth consecutive year. The success of CET has also led to counseling and admission for other degree courses like Diploma Engineering, Nursing, Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic. The automation has enabled transparency in rank generation and seat allocation. The key features of this are listed below;

- Computerized evaluation of answer sheets,
- Announcement of merit list and allotment of seats on Matrix Display boards,
- Automated audit trail for back-end transaction,
- Bio-Metrics (FIT) authentication for access,
- Web enabled registration for entrance examination,

- Comparison statement as per key values and real answers and
- Performance comparison between the qualifying exam and CASCET

16. **e-archive'** (Department of archive): It is a web enabled catalogue software, it features powerful search engine inclusive of PHONETIC search for over 5 lakh documents. The software has been implemented by the department of Archives, to provide an access to its veritable storehouse of valuable documents dating back to 17th century. This website provides full information on Kannada & Culture, State Archive, Karnataka Gazetteer, Archaeology & Museums, Heritage, Right to Information Act etc in both English and Kannada language.

17. **SAKALA:** It is a scheme under Karantaka Guarantee of Services to Citizens System, bill passed by the Karnataka State Legislature in 2011, to provide guarantee of services to citizens in the State of Karnataka within the stipulated time limit for citizen related services. Sakala, which means 'at the right time' aptly describes the goal of the project to deliver the services in time. In case of any delay or default in delivering the service, applicant can seek a compensatory cost at the rate of twenty rupees per day for the period of delay subject to a maximum of five hundred rupees per application, in aggregate from the designated officer. The service also updates on the progress of applicant's service request, through a SMS to the mobile number specified in the application. It includes totally 375 services like issuance of birth, death certificate, khata, land conversion certificate, ration card and so on.

10.5.3 e-Governance in Mysuru District

The term e- governance refers to the use of information, communication and technology by government agencies to build gap between system and citizen. In the era of globalization, electronic communication drives have assumed a vital role in all sectors of todays' life. The main purpose of this, is to provide an opportunity to get information and easy access to all services by all citizens of the country.

E-governance is the application of information and communication technology (ICT) for delivering government services, exchange of information communication transactions, integration of various stand-alone systems and services between government-to-customer (G2C), government-to-business (G2B), government-to-government (G2G) as well as back office processes and interactions within the entire government framework. Through e-governance, government services are made available to citizens in a convenient, efficient and transparent manner. The three main target groups that can be distinguished in governance are government, citizens and businesses/interest groups. In e-governance there are no distinct boundaries. Generally

four basic models are available – government-to-citizen (customer), government-to-employees, government-to-government and government-to-business.

In addition to that, the World Bank has also suggested the use of Information and Communication Technology such as wide area network, internet and mobile computing. Now all departments have hosted e–protocols to make information available on programmes, schemes, budget planning and utility; Further, all reports and electronic feedback system, many more sources are freely available on particular websites and links.





The District has always kept ready new innovations to implement in this regard. In addition to that, every institution in Mysuru has separate websites hosted like Medical college, Zilla Panchayat, City Corporation, the University of Mysore and other departments. They maintain e-protocol system to open information to pubic. Further e- tender, e-application, e- feedback, citizen chapter, right to information details, e-NERGA, and many more electronic or online facilities are provided to the public. In PRIs there are two sites like Panchathantra and Panchamitra established for stakeholders like panchayat officers, beneficiaries, members and bankers.

10.6 Developing Partnerships for Governance

An effective governance system is a main indicator of human development. In addition to that there is a need to focus on good governance. Therefore, developing partnership is very essential in today's world i.e., the partnership or collaborations with national, international and local organisations. There are many organisations likely to support like the UN, World Bank, World Trade Organisation, UNICEF and other international organisations and at national level, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Ministry of Rural Development and other departments and so on. At the grass root level many civil society organisations like NGOs, Self Help Groups and other clubs, institutions are actively engaged in strengthening civic consciousness. The partnership is needed during the term of projects, training, development, research and financial aid required to overcome the problems.

10.6.1 Role of Civil Society Organizations in Governance

The term 'civil society' consists of groups and organizations, both formal and informal, which act independently of the state and market to promote diverse interests in society. It represents self-generating, self-supporting, state-independent organizations that allow citizens to act collectively in the public sphere to express their interests. CSOs are classified as i.e. non-governmental organizations, social action groups, community based organizations, trade unions, professional associations, self help groups, people forums, clubs, youth groups, civil rights protection groups and ethnic groups.

Mysuru district is blessed with a second large number of CSOs in the state, which are actively involved in ensuring good governance. Around 150 non–governmental organizations, 1,986 co-operative societies and more than one lakh (1.91) self help groups are functioning in the district. Many of them are engaged in activities such as public education and mass awareness, empowerment of marginalized communities towards political participation, promoting transparency and accountability in governance, facilitating dialogue among the masses and advocating for better policy options and so on. There is also organizational networking in the district. Below mentioned are a few NGOs which are active in the district (table 9.4).

Table 10.4 List of NGOs in the District

Name of the CSO	Major Activities
Swami Vivekananda Youth Movement	Education, Tribal development, Health and facilitating the study, Research, Development etc
Rudset Institute	To identify, orient, motivate, train and assist the rural youth to take up self-employment and entrepreneurship.
Vivekananda Girijana Kalyana Kendra (VGKK)	Holistic, sustainable development of tribal people, keeping in mind their socio-cultural background and their rights.
Don Bosco, Makkalaya	Education, school dropouts, child labour etc.
Sneha Kiran Spastic Society	Working with special child (affected with cerebral palsy)
Odanadi	Working towards the cause of victims of sexual exploitation, trafficking and domestic violence.
CREDIT- i (Center For Rural Education Development & Innovation Technology Of India)	Women Empowerment, EDP, Skill- Training, Innovative Activities.
GUARD	Watershed, women empowerment, HIV/AIDS, Muslim women initiatives.
JSS (Group of Associations)	Schools, old age homes, special education, community medical care etc.
Ashodaya	Sex worker empowerment, human rights, trafficking etc.
CODP	Watershed, women empowerment, women initiatives and training, development etc.

In addition to this there are other organisations working in the field of micro credit, tribal development, formal and non-formal education, training and education of vulnerable and marginalized groups of the district.

10.7 Representation of Women and Marginalized Sections in Governance

India is perhaps the first country to recognize the social fact (i.e., women in Panchayat) underlined by Lenin on the International Working Women's Day in 1921 and have taken concrete measures to draw women into leadership positions and thereby into politics by giving them 1/3rd reservation in the three tier of the governance, the Panchayat Raj system. As per the census of the year 2011, 49.62% of the district population is women, of which 80% is raised in the rural areas (Singh and Singh, 1999).

Balwanth Mehta Committee Report (1957) recommended the inclusion of two women members in the Panchayat. Following the recommendations, many women joined Panchayat Raj Institutions. The appointment of the Committee on the Status of Women in 1975 paved way for the establishment of statutory women's Panchayat at the village level with autonomy. In 1976 with the publication of the Report of the Committee there was a demand for the representation of women in Panchayat Raj through reservation.

The National Perspective Plan for Women (1988) proposed the empowerment of women at the grass root level of democratic institutions. The Plan recommended 30% reservation of seats for the women from the Gram Panchayat to Zilla panchyaths. It also recommended that 30% posts of the chairperson of all Panchayats should be reserved for women. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 provided Panchayat Raj a constitutional status. Its adoption by a majority of states paved the way for active participation of women in the PRIs by reserving 1/3rd seats. The Act is a positive step in the direction of democratization at grass root level and lead to greater participation of women and weaker sections of the society in PRIs.

Local self-government, both urban and rural gave an opportunity through reservations to women. As a result of this, they started active participation in all the sectors. Mysuru district has witnessed this and there is an increase in the trend. Women represent up to 41.72 percent of all local institutions and 52 percent in both Zilla and Taluk Panchayat and this is a significant achievement in women participation.

Box10.5: Sampooran – A Feminist Approach to Governance

Sampooran is a feminist perspective governance project, a joint effort by UN Women and Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, Government of India. The project 'Promoting Women's Political Leadership and Gender Responsive Governance in India and South Asia' is being implemented in 16 selected districts in India. Dharwad, Mysuru and Uttar Kannada districts were selected and have successfully implemented the project during 2013. The main goal of the project is to empower elected women representatives to actively get involved in the overall development of the system. In addition to this, it emphasizes that women enjoy all their constitutional rights: social, economic, political, etc. Mysuru district took up numerous activities during the Karnataka state assembly elections 2013. There are many activities conducted under the umbrella of sampooran project, like voter mass awareness rally, panchayat officers' training, representatives' oath, self help group rallies, students and ASHA workers awareness programmes.

10.8 Issues

- Active participation of women members in decision making process of PRIs and ULBs necessary.
- Necessary initiatives are needed in the delivery of services *particularly* in rural areas.
- Involving all the stakeholders is a serious challenge.
- Transparency and accountability have become a serious problem.
- Lack of information and data are creating problems in governance system.
- Corruption and unethical practices have defeated the purpose of governance.
- Lack of preparedness on the part of government department and institutions have reduced the effectiveness.
- Identifying and involving the appropriate Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) rather than considering them as rivals to democratic institutions.
- The success of e-governance depends on e-literacy.

10.9 Way Forward

In order to improve the effectiveness of Governance and to make it people friendly, the following observations are made.

- Sustaining the pace of governance reforms and initiating action for further reforms.
- Political commitment and involvement of bureaucracy in the delivery of services.
- Encouraging e-literacy at grass root level.
- Seting up a Task Force for governance reforms;

- Bringing out an annual governance strategy and action plan. This would also help to focus on reducing regional disparities and gaps across the groups and gender.
- Bring out an e-governance action plan for every government department;
- Give greater publicity to the Right to Information Act and also improve documentation and archives of documents;
- Continue to take action to rationalize government activities and schemes;
- Extend the success of the Sachivalaya Vahini to districts, beginning initially with the offices of the Deputy Commissioners and Chief Executive Officers of the Zilla Panchayats;
- Strengthen the public-private partnership, especially in the areas of infrastructure development so that government investments are reduced and the private sector also gets encouraging returns on its investments; and
- Establishing grievance adalats at the district, taluk and gram panchayat levels to address issues pertaining to land, food security, housing, health, education, public works, drinking water, sanitation, power, agriculture, with special emphasis on areas pertaining to law, order and crime, and especially crimes against women.

Chapter - 11
URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



11.1 Introduction

Urbanisation is an important dimension of development with profound implications for human development and human well being. Urbanization is a worldwide phenomenon. Half of the world population resides in urban areas, and this percentage is expected to rise in the coming years. This is having tremendous bearing on human development and quality of life. Good urban system, adequate infrastructural facilities, appropriate planning, efficient land use laws and patterns, eco-efficient infrastructure facilities, safe drinking water and other services can contribute for sustainable urban development. At the same time urban problems and miseries like poverty, unemployment, slums, pollution, congestion, inadequate and poor infrastructural facilities, crime, suicides, bad traffic and poor drainage system have negative impact on human development. From this perspective, the chapter looks at the status of urban development in Mysuru District and its implications for human development.

11.1.1 Urban Centres as Driver of Development

There is a two way relationship between urban development and economic development. There are a good number of theories and empirical studies highlighting the role of urban centres in different stages of economic growth. They attract investment, resources, facilities and activities. The interaction between all these can produce multiplier effects and cause further urbanization. Urban centres, pursuant to economic liberalization and globalization are playing still more vital role in the development of peri-urban centres and surrounding areas.

According to available estimates in the State nearly 60 percent of GDP is produced in urban centres. 40% of total population is in urban areas and 21st century is known as the 'Century of City'. Urban development has a positive impact on the overall development of the region. However, there are different approaches to explain the relationship between urban growth and economic growth. Now globalisation induced urbanisation has provided further momentum to economic growth of the State. Karnataka is one of the well urbanised states in India. To a large extent urban development has contributed to the development of the state.

11.1.2 Urban Development Policy

Karnataka Government has a well defined and consistent urban development policy. The policy is designed to improve the economic productivity of cities to ensure inclusive growth, promote environmentally sustainable choices and ensure strong local governments that are empowered and responsive to the needs of citizens. The thrust areas of the policy are,

- Strategy for urban development
- New approach to urban planning
- Urban Poverty alleviation
- Effective Provision of urban infrastructural services

Periyapatna	Town Panchayath
Hunsur	Town Municipal Council
K R Nagara	Town Municipal Council
Mysuru	City Corporation
H D Kote	Town Panchayath
Sargur	Town Panchayath
Nanjangud	Town Municipal Council
T Narasipura	Town Panchayath
Bannur	Town Municipal Council

- Environmental sustainability of urban areas
- Democratic urban governance
- Mobilization of adequate financial resources and
- Inclusive governance

11.2 Urban Centres of Mysuru District

Mysuru, being the second most important city in Karnataka next to Bangalore has witnessed substantial urbanization. In the District there are nine urban centres and they are as follows:

In the following paragraphs a profile of urban centres of Mysuru District is presented.

Periyapatna

Periyapatna is the taluk headquarter of Periyapatna taluk. It is administered by town panchayat which was constituted in 1996. The town is situated on Mysuru-Madikeri highway at a distance of 70 Kms from Mysuru. According to 2011 Census the total population of the town is 16,685 and the town stretches over an area of 6.26 sq. kms. The taluk panchayat has 15 wards. Historically, it was the head quarters of 'Changalva Kings' and the city is named after the "King Periya Raja" who built a stone fort in 1578 A.D.

In a relative sense, Periyapatna town is not having substantial growth impulses. The taluk administrative offices are located in the town. The town has a fairly big market for agricultural commodities, consumer goods and agricultural inputs. There is a match stick factory and tobacco curing unit in the town. Bylukuppe Tibetan settlement, Bettadapura Sidda Mallikarjuna Hills and the temples of Goddess Periyapatanadamma, Kannambadiamma are the well known tourist as well as pilgrimage places.

Hunsur

Hunsur is the taluk headquarter and the town is administered by Town Municipal Council which was established in 1925. The town is situated on Mysuru-Madikeri highway at a distance of 45 kms from Mysuru. According to 2011 Census the total population of the town is 50,865 and town stretches over an area of 10.36 sq. Kms. The TMC has 27

wards. In the olden days the place was called as "Gaadi Palya" because it was famous for making bullock carts. Surrounding areas of Hunsur are famous for tobacco cultivation.

The town is sub-divisional headquarter for 4 surrounding taluks namely, K.R.Nagara, H.D.Kote, Periyapatna and Hunsur. Hunsur is a timber producing centre; it is known for different kinds of wood like teak, rose, honne, mathi that are brought from the surrounding forest areas to the 50 saw mills located in Hunsur town. Other driving forces are proximity to the Rajiv Gandhi National Park and Tobacco Research Station.

Mysuru

Mysuru is the second largest city in the State of Karnataka. The Civic administration of the city is managed by the Mysuru City Corporation which was established as a municipality in 1888 and later converted into a City Corporation in 1977. There are 65 wards in Mysuru city corporation limit and the total population of Mysuru city is 10, 14,227. It is spread across an area of 128.42 sq Kms. Mysuru is the historical and cultural capital of Karnataka and it was ruled by the Mysuru Maharajas. The city is well connected by road, train and airways.

Mysuru is known as ***'City of Palaces'*** and is a major tourist destination. Amba Vilas palace of Mysuru is one of the most visited monuments of India. The other important tourist attractions in Mysuru are St. Philomena's Church, Chamundi Hill, Regional Museum of Natural History, Chamarajendra Zoological Garden, Brindavan Garden, Jaganmohana Palace, Folklore museum, Railway Museum and Oriental Research Institute. Karanji Lake and Kukkarahalli lakes are popular recreation destinations. Mysuru is known for its cleanliness and culture.

In recent times with the liberalisation of the Indian economy, internationally known IT industries like Infosys and Wipro as well as other emerging and manufacturing industries are located in Mysuru. A few engineering giants such as L&T and a good number of small scale industries are also concentrated in and around Mysuru city. In addition to this, many traditional craft industries and old industries such as Mysuru silk are surviving in Mysuru City. All these have strengthened the urban economy and contributed to the development process in the District.

H.D. Kote

Heggadadevankote also known as H.D. Kote is situated along the State Highway 17D and it is a taluk headquarter situated 43 kms away from Mysuru. According to 2011 Census the Total population of H.D. Kote town is 25,738 and stretches over an area of 13 sq Kms. The town is administered by Town Municipal Council which was constituted in 1996. It has 13 wards.

H.D. Kote is a commercial centre and also a major connecting point to tourist places like Kabini Reservoir, Nugu Reservoir, Hebbala Reservoir, Taraka Reservoirs and also for Nagarahole, Bandipura, Karapura forests and Chikkadevamma hills. However, there are no

major and medium industries in the town and only small and cottage industries are located in H.D. Kote.

Saragur

Saragur town also known as Santhe Sargur is situated 12 Kms away from H.D. Kote Taluk headquarter. The town is administered by the Town Panchayat which was constituted in 2002. The TP has 11 wards. The town stretches over an area of 1.32 sq kms. According to 2011 census, the total population of the town is 11,447. Saragur is well connected by road network to Bangalore. It also connects to well known picnic destinations such as Jungle resort, Kabini back water, Bheemana Kolli Temple, Nugu Jalashyaya and others.

Nanjangud

Nanjangud Town is situated at a distance of 24 kms from the City of Mysuru on the way to Ooty and it stretches over an area of 11.29 sq kms. Nanjangud town municipal council was started in the year 1908 and the ULB consists of 27 wards with the same number of councillors. The total population of the town is 50,564 as per census 2011.

Nanjangud is an agricultural and industrial town. Nanjangudu is a home to many industries which are mainly located in the Nanjangud industrial area which is spread across 532 acres (2.15 kms). There are 36 major industries, 12 medium industries and 35 small scale units at Nanjangud. Nanjangud is the second highest tax paying taluk in the state. The town is famous for the Lord Nanjundeswara temple and Nanjangud Rasabaale (Banana).

Krishnaraja Nagara

Krishnaraja Nagara also known as K.R Nagara is situated on Mysuru-Hassan State Highway at a distance of 40 kms from Mysuru. It is a well built, planned town in Mysuru District developed between 1925 and 1930 on the bank of River Kaveri by the Krishna Raja Wodeyar, the Maharaja of Mysuru. According to 2011 census the total population of the town is 35,805. The town is administered by TMC which consists of 23 wards. And the Town stretches over an area of 8.04kms. K.R.Nagara is well connected by train and road networks.

The major driving forces of the urban economy are educational institutions, well built market, APMC market, government offices, Chunchanakatte Falls, St. Anthony's Church at Dornahalli and Arakeshwara Temple.

T. Narasipura

. Tirumakudalu Narasipura also known as T. Narasipura is situated on the way to historical place Talakadu and it is 30 km away from Mysuru. The Town Panchayat was constituted in 1996 and it has 11 wards and stretches over an area of 0.81 sq kms. According to the Census of 2011, the population of the town is 9,980. Town has close proximity to historical places like, Somanathapura, Talakadu and Mudukuthore.

Silk Filature a well known raw silk manufacturing company is located in the town.

The company manufactures raw silk yarn and transfers it to its own silk weaving factory located in Mysuru. Kumbamela is a well known celebration in the city as it is *Sangama* (Confluence of rivers) and the temples and the rivers are the major tourist destination of the town.

Bannur

Bannur is situated on the highway of Mysuru - Malavalli road and just 25 kms away from historical city Mysuru and it stretches over an area of 7.5 sq km. Bannur Town Municipal Council was constituted in the year 1952 and it has 23 wards. According to the 2011 Census, population of the town is 21,896. Bannur town is surrounded by historical towns like Srirangapatna, Somanathpura, T. Narasipura, Talakaadu and Shimsha Falls.

11.2.1 Status of Urbanisation in the District

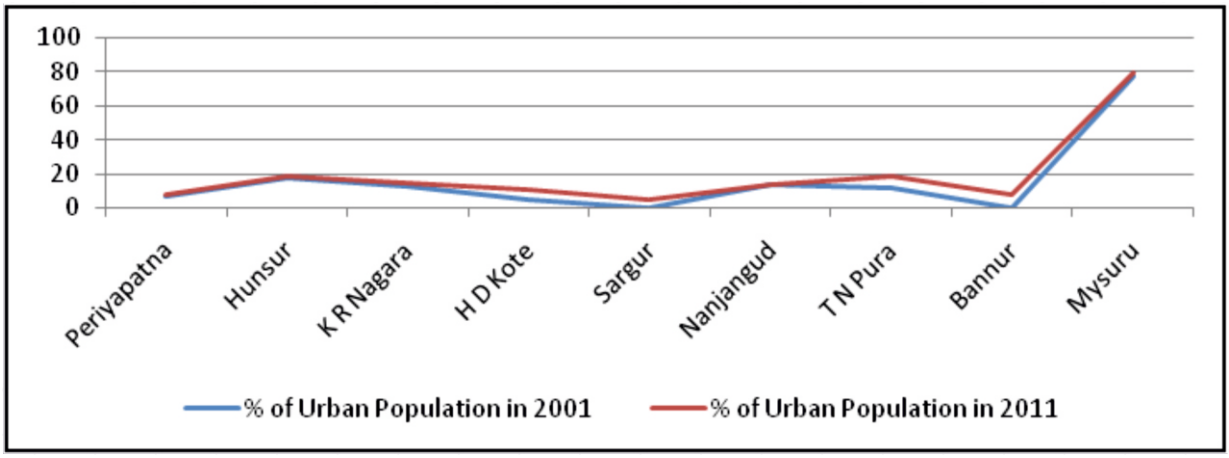
Urbanisation is an Indicator of development. Urbanisation means the proportion of people living in urban areas to total population. According to the latest Census, the extent of urbanization in the District is 41.5 %. Out of total population of 30, 01,127 in the District, around 12, 45,413 people are living in urban areas, which amount to 41.5 percent of the District population. Generally, urbanization means better living standard, good infrastructure and better facilities like, drinking water, sanitation, transportation, urban amenities and others which lead to improvements in the quality of life. The following table explains the status of urbanization in Mysuru District.

Table 11.1 Urbanisation in Mysuru District

Taluk		Total Taluk Population	Urban Population	% of Urbanization	Decadal Growth rate (2001-2011)
Periyapatna	2001	224254	14924	6.65	
	2011	243076	16685	6.86	11.8
Hunsur	2001	253926	43900	17.29	
	2011	282963	50865	17.98	15.87
K.R Nagar	2001	239199	30633	12.81	
	2011	252657	35805	14.17	16.88
H.D.Kote	2001	245930	12045	4.9	
	2011	263706	25738	9.76	113.68
Sargur	2001	NA	NA	NA	
	2011	263706	11447	4.34	NA
Nanjangud	2001	360223	48232	13.39	
	2011	384922	50598	13.15	4.91
T.N. Pura	2001	279005	33166	11.89	
	2011	292035	51495	17.63	55.26
Bannur	2001	NA	NA	NA	
	2011	292035	21896	7.5	NA
Mysuru	2001	1038490	799228	76.96	
	2011	1281768	1014227	79.13	26.9

NA: Not Available
Source: Census 2001 and 2011.

Figure.11.1 Extent of Urbanisation in the District



From the table 11.1 and figure 11.1, it is evident that there is uneven urbanization in Mysuru District. Mysuru city's population account for about 79 per cent of total urban population in Mysuru taluk. Between 2001 and 2011 population in Mysuru city has grown by 27 per cent. In other eight urban centres the extent of urbanization is relatively low. In Hunsur taluk the extent of urbanization is 18 per cent, in T. Narasipura 17.63 percent, in K R Nagara 14.17 per cent, in Nanjanagud 13.15 per cent, in H D Kote 9.76 per cent, in Bannur 7.5 per cent, in Periyapatna 6.86 per cent and Sargur 4.34 per cent. In the District Mysuru taluk is the most urbanised.

There are apparent regional variations in the rate of urban growth. Among all the taluks, H D Kote has registered the highest decadal growth rate of 113.68 per cent though it has less urban population. It is followed by T Narasipura with a decadal growth rate of 55.26 %. Mysuru taluk which has the maximum urbanization has registered a decadal growth rate of 27%. K R Nagara taluk has the decadal growth rate of 16.88 per cent, Hunsur 15.87 percent, Periyapatana 11.8 per cent and Nanjangud 4.91 per cent. However, the urban population in other towns is very less compared to Mysuru City Corporation. In the total urban population in the District, Mysuru City alone accommodates 79 per cent and the remaining 21 per cent is spread across the other eight towns.

11.3 Dimensions of Urban Development Index of Urban Local Bodies in Mysuru District

It is a composite index consisting of eleven indicators. They are, percentage of urban population to total population, percentage of households without own houses, percentage of slum population to total population, water supply, sewerage/drainage, number of hospital beds per 1000 population in urban area, growth rate of own resource mobilization, per capita expenditure on development works, road kms per sq.kms, crime rate per 1000 population and road accidents per 1000 population. Among these a few like urban population, water supply, sewerage, hospitals, own resource mobilization, per capita development expenditure and road length are the positive indicators. Households without own houses, slum population, crime rate, and road accidents are the negative indicators used for the computation of UDI. There is detailed discussion on each of the indicators in the following section.

From the table 11.2 and figure 11.2 it is clear that there is uneven urbanization in the District. There are striking variations in the extent of urbanisation between the ULBs. Increasing urban population is an indicator of urban development and it is presumed that it has positive impact on human development. This imbalance is responsible for the development divide between Mysuru and other urban centres. In the District Urbanization has shown growing concentration and polarisation tendencies. Increase in the urban population has lead to higher urbanization and this represents a higher index value. The percentage of urban population is the highest in Mysuru compared to all other ULBs and therefore its index value is equal to one in the District. Mysuru is followed by Hunsur, T Narasipura, K R Nagara, Nanjangud, H D Kote, Bannur, Periyapatna and Sargur. Sargur town has just 4.34 per cent urban population and it is having the zero index value.

Table 11.2 Extent of Urbanisation

2011

Name of the ULB	Proportion of Urban Population to total taluk Population	Index
Mysuru	79.13	1
Hunsur	17.98	0.18
T Narasipur	17.63	0.18
K R Nagara	14.17	0.13
Nanjangud	13.15	0.12
H D Kote	9.76	0.07
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	7.5	0.04
Periyapatna	6.86	0.03
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	4.34	0

Source: Census 2011.

Figure 11.2: Index of Urbanization in the District

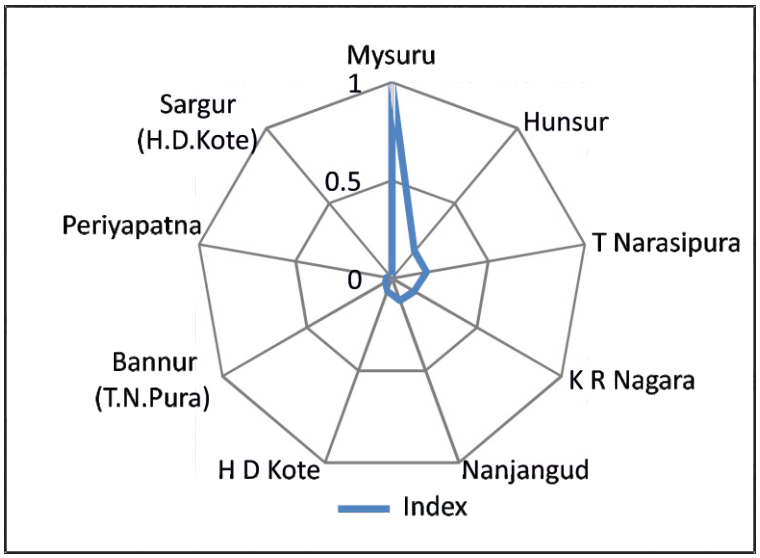


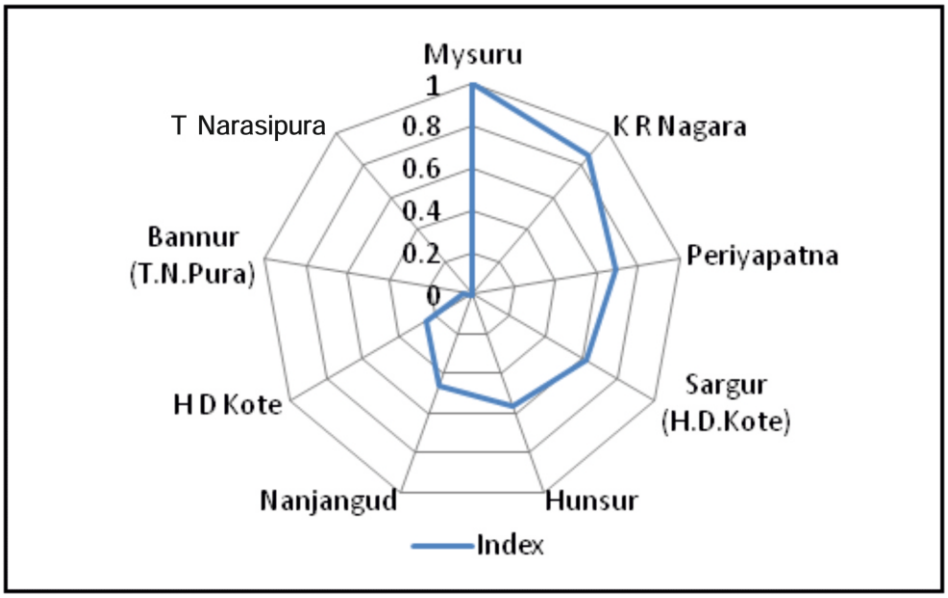
Table 11.3: Index of Water supply

2011

Name of the ULB	Proportion of HHS with water supply	Index
Mysuru	94.93	1
K R Nagara	93.66	0.86
Periyapatna	92.09	0.69
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	91.4	0.62
Hunsur	90.92	0.56
Nanjangud	89.94	0.46
H D Kote	88.03	0.25
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	86.11	0.04
T Narasipura	85.72	0

Source: Census 2011.

Figure 11.3: Index of Water supply



Access to safe drinking water is an important indicator of healthy and good urbanization. It is also having a series of positive implications for the health status of residents. Even international organizations have called upon the urban local bodies to ensure adequate and regular supply of safe drinking water. An intra-District analysis with respect to the extent of supply of drinking water is presented in the table 11.3 and figure 11.3.

Among all the ULBs, Mysuru city tops the table with an index value of 1. In Mysuru city nearly 95 per cent of households are having regular supply of water. It is followed by K R Nagara with 93.66 per cent, Periyapatna 92.09 per cent, Sargur 91.4 per cent, Hunsur 90.92 per cent, Nanjangud 89.94 per cent, H D Kote 88.03 per cent, Bannur 86.11 per cent and T Narasipura 85.72 per cent. From this it is clear that in Mysuru District on an average in all the urban centres more than 90 per cent of households are having access to drinking water (table 11.3 & figure 11.3).

Good network of drainage system is an important component of urban infrastructure. It is considered as soft infrastructure with a strong bearing on the quality of life and urban environmental quality. But in many urban centres there are severe strains on the existing drainage network. Haphazard and rapid urbanization is mainly responsible for inadequate and poor drainage system. In Mysuru District as a whole the extent of drainage connection is to the tune of 86.71 per cent and compares well with state and national average. The better performance in the provision of sewerage and

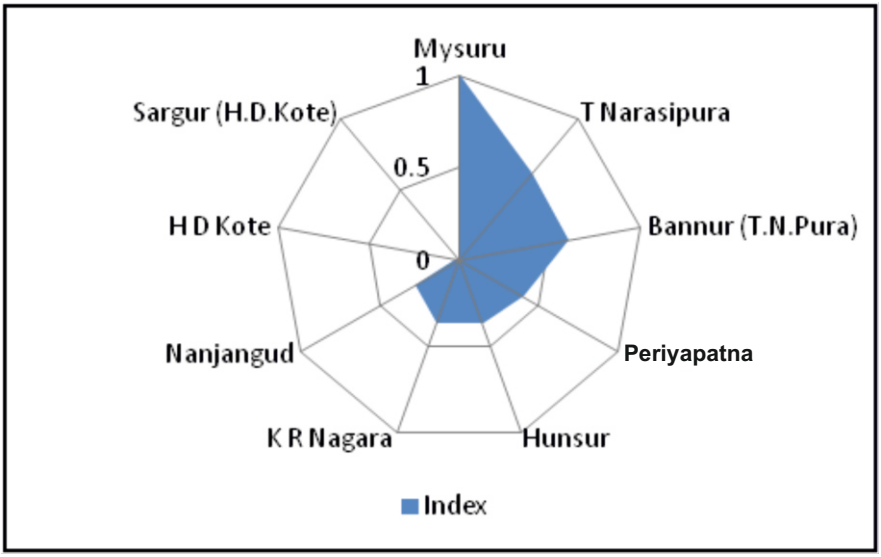
Table 11.4 Index of Sewerage / Drainage

2011

Name of the ULB	Sewerage / Drainage	Index
Mysuru	98.55	1.00
T Narasipura	90.74	0.61
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	90.62	0.60
Periyapatna	86.67	0.40
Hunsur	86.02	0.37
K R Nagara	85.90	0.37
Nanjangud	84.18	0.28
H D Kote	79.08	0.02
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	78.62	0.00
District Average	86.71	

Source: Census 2011

Figure 11.4: Index of Sewerage / Drainage



drainage has favourable impact on human development outcomes. Within the District, in Mysuru city 98.55% of households has access to sewage and drainage facility. There are no significant variations in the percentage of households with access to this facility across the towns. In the district, Saragur town in H D Kote taluk has the last place with 78.62%.

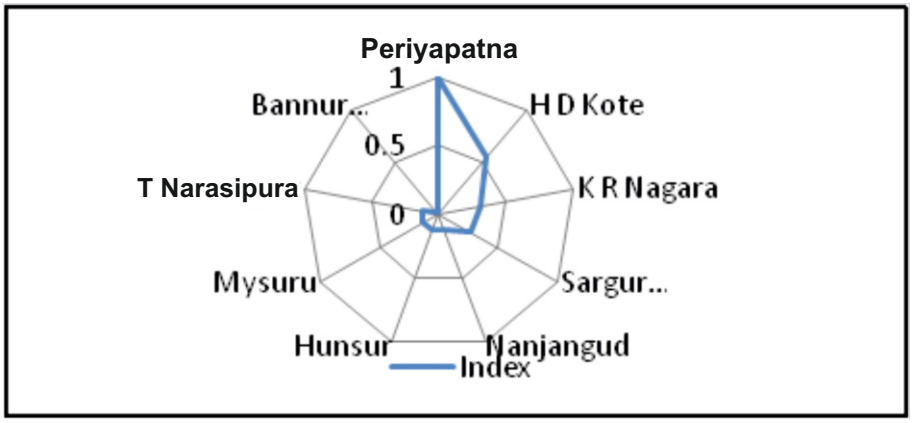
Table 11.5: Number of Hospital Beds

2011

Name of the ULB	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in Urban Area	Index
Periyapatna	5.99	1
H D Kote	3.89	0.54
K R Nagara	2.79	0.31
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	2.62	0.27
Nanjangud	1.98	0.13
Hunsur	1.97	0.13
Mysuru	1.95	0.13
T Narasipur	1.94	0.12
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	1.37	0
District Average	2.1	

Source: District at A Glance 2011-12

Figure 11.5: Number of Hospital Beds



Health is an important non-income component of human development and in recent years it is high on the policy agenda. Urban areas generally represent better places to live in with better health care facilities. Therefore the Report has looked at the spread and penetration of public health care services from regional perspective. Number of hospital beds per 1000 population is an important indicator of urban governance. In Mysuru District, among all the ULBs the average number of hospital beds per 1000 population is 2.10. when we look at the available data it is clear that 4 ULBs namely Periyapatna, Kote, K R Nagara and Sargur are above the District average and Nanjangud, Hunsur, Mysuru and T Narasipura are just below the District average. Bannur town is having just 1.37 beds per 1000 population and far away from the District average. The intra-District regional spread of hospital beds is explained with the help of table 11.5 and figure 11.5. These disparities across the ULBs have far reaching implications and can cause long and variable lags in health status and health outcomes.

Own resource mobilisation efforts is another important aspect of healthy and sustained urban development and sound financial health. But a review of the situation reveals that may urban governments are under severe financial pressures. Their roles and responsibilities are increasing and to discharge them effectively they are in search of resources. They have different sources of revenues and among them own resources is of crucial importance. But an analysis of the situation reveals that own resources constituted a small percentage of the total resources and they are growing at a slow rate.

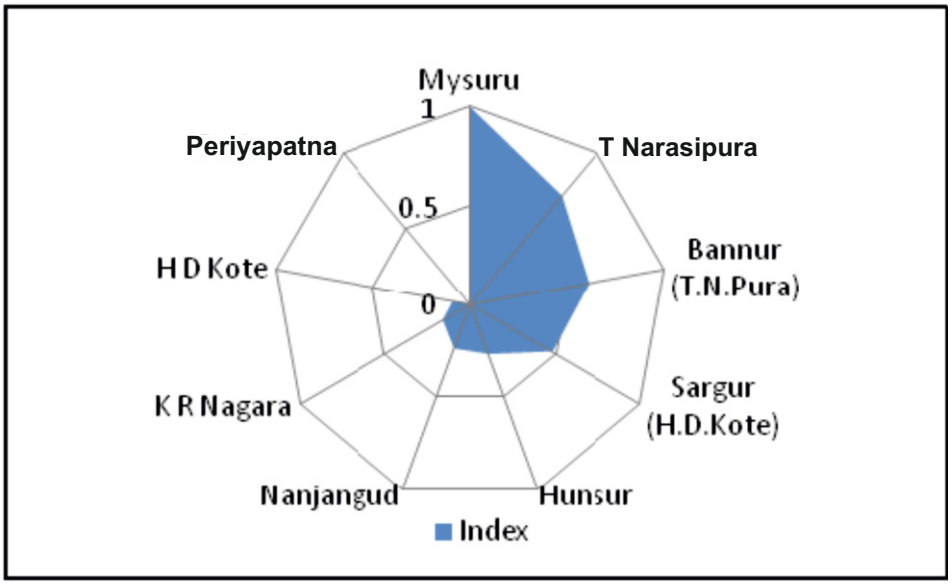
Table 11.6: Growth Rate of Own Resources

2011

Name of the ULB	Growth Rate of Own Resources	Index
Mysuru	26.08	1.00
T Narasipur	20.07	0.72
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	17.73	0.61
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	15.01	0.48
Hunsur	10.33	0.27
Nanjangud	9.75	0.24
K R Nagara	8.09	0.16
H D Kote	6.55	0.09
Periapatna	4.61	0.00
District Average	13.14	

Source: UDC

Table 11.6: Growth Rate of Own Resources



In the District, the own resources of ULBs have grown at the rate of 13.14 during 2011-12. The percentage of growth rate is highest (26.08%) in Mysuru city compared to all other ULBs and therefore its index value is equal to one in the District. The District average growth rate is 13.14 per cent and four ULBs namely Mysuru, T Narasipura, Bannur and Sargur are above the District average. Among all the ULBs, Periyapatna has the least growth rate of 4.61 percent. This is having very serious implications for the financial and physical performance of ULBs. Because of their poor financial performance to meet the expenditure they are depending on market borrowings. (Table 11.6 and Figure 11.6) This is reflected in their capital receipts.

11.3.1 Expenditure on Development Works

ULBs have to spend a major portion of their resources on development works. To meet the growing demand for a wide variety of facilities, they have to make large investments. From this perspective also their performance can be assessed.

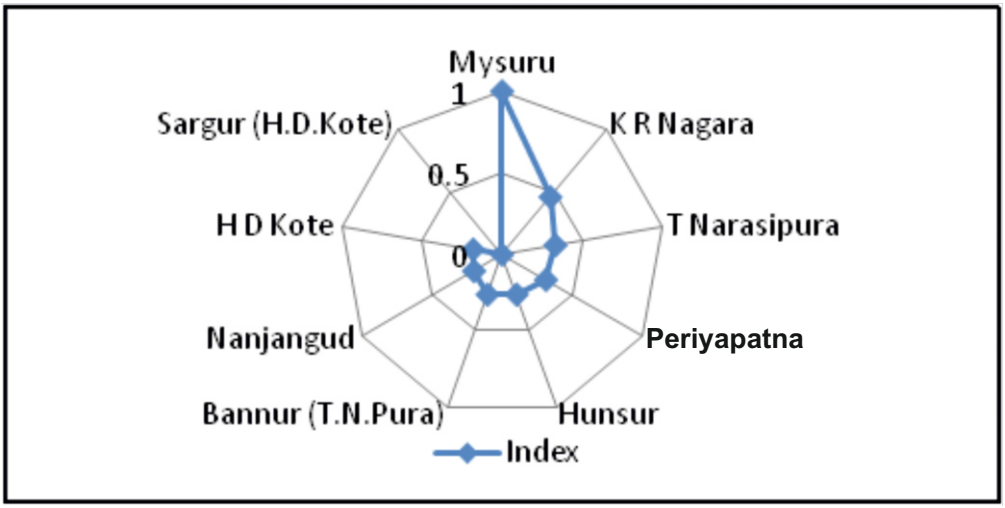
Per capita expenditure on development works is an important indicator of people friendly urban governance and urban development. ULBs in order to meet the growing demand for facilities and services have to cause continuous expansion in public utilities and service delivery systems. It is a known fact that most of the services are capital intensive in nature and cannot be created for sub-optimal scale. This requires huge initial investment, maintenance and operating costs. Therefore, there is a steady increase in the overall expenditure of ULBs. In order to track the developmental impact of expenditure it is necessary to bifurcate it into expenditure on development works and operating expenses. The details for the same of Mysuru District ULBs are presented below.

Table 11.7 Per-capita Expenditure on Development Works by ULBs

Name of the ULB	Per-capita expenditure on Development works	Index
Mysuru	3451	1
K R Nagara	1656	0.46
T Narasipura	1202	0.33
Periyapatna	1151	0.31
Hunsur	983	0.26
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	977	0.26
Nanjangud	771	0.2
H D Kote	715	0.18
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	114	0
District Average	1224	

Source: Census 2011.

Figure 11.7 Per-capita Expenditure on Development Works



In Mysuru District ULBs the per capita development expenditure has varied between Rs. 3345 and Rs. 114. Mysuru city has the highest per capita development expenditure of Rs. 3451, K R Nagara is in the second place with less than half of the per capita development expenditure of MCC. The District average for all ULBs is Rs. 1224 and only Mysuru and K R Nagara are above the District average. T Narasipura is close to the District average and all the remaining ULBs have less than the District average. This information is useful in assessing the efforts of ULBs in financing urban development (Table 11.7 & Figure 11.7).

Roads are vibrant physical infrastructure for mobility and movement of resources, products and service delivery. Efficient and adequate road networking is an indicator of good urban development and it has positive relationship with human development. The higher the road length per sq.km, the higher will be the accessibility and connectivity. Further, road network is a hall mark of good and planned urbanization. As urban centres are characterised with concentration of activities, people, facilities, and overlapping sectors, there is a dire need for quick mobility and connectivity.

Further as urban centres progress, there would be spatial expansion of the city and it may require spatial re-arranging of activities. All these require an efficient transport system and road network. However, in most of the urban centres either due to lack of long term urban spatial planning or increasing density of activities and people, there are severe pressure on the existing roads. From this point of view road length per sq/km is considered as an indicator in this report.

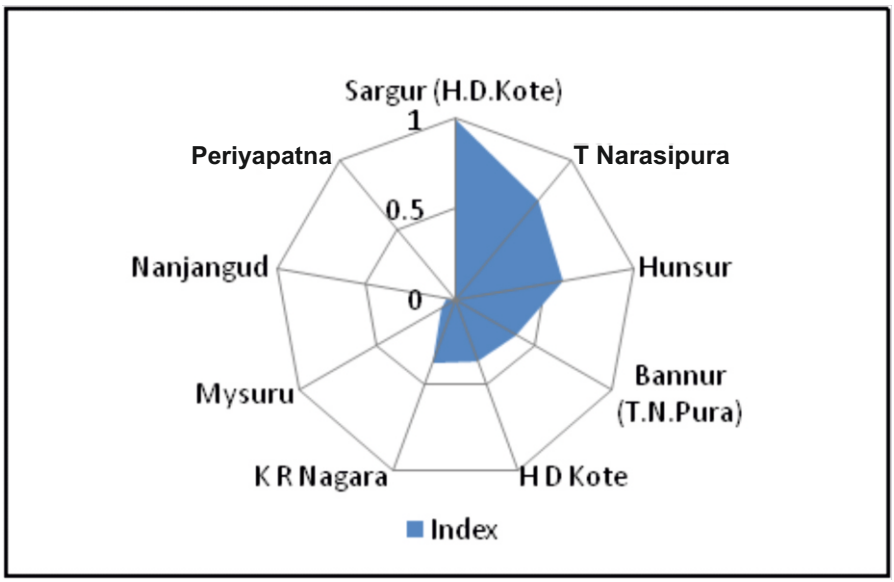
Table 11.8: Road length per sq.km (in Kms)

ULBs	Road length Per Sq. Km	Index
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	24.24	1
T Narasipur	18.95	0.72
Hunsur	16.89	0.61
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	12.81	0.39
H D Kote	12.43	0.36
K R Nagara	11.19	0.37
Mysuru	9.2	0.09
Nanjangud	6.28	0.05
Periyapatna	5.43	0
District Average	13.05	

Source: Urban Development Cell

From the Table 11.8 and figure 11.8, it can be observed that there are significant variations in the road length per square kms across the ULBs in Mysuru District. It depends on two variables that is total road length and total geographical area of the ULB. Among all the ULBs, Sargur ULB has the highest road length of 24.24 kms per sq.km. This is because the total geographical area of Sargur is just 1.32 sq. km. It is followed by T Narasipura, Hunsur, Bannur, H D Kote, K R Nagara, Mysuru, Nanjangud and Periyapatna. The District average for all the ULBs works out to 13.05 kms and only three ULBs namely, Sargur, T Narasipura and Hunsur are above the District average. It is quite evident that all ULBs require substantial improvement in road infrastructure, its development and management.

Figure 11.8: Index of Road Length



11.3.2 Negative Aspects of Urban Development

In the following section an attempt has been made to analyse a few negative aspects which are having adverse impact on the process of urbanization, urban systems and urban dwellers. The most prominent among them are, crime rate, road accidents, extent of slum population and percentage of households without own houses.

☞ Crime Rate

In recent years there is an explosive increase in the rate of crime and violence in urban areas. Urban crime and violence is considered as a serious problem posing serious threat to human security. The incidence of crime stated in absolute number and nature of crimes indicate the gravity of the situation. The crime rate is measured as number of crimes per 10,000 population. We can make a distinction between three types of crimes, namely, violent crimes, property crimes and economic crimes. Crime statistics reveal many areas of concern. Though the crime rate is relatively low the rate of occurrence of violent crimes is significantly high. It means that crimes are far more serious in nature than what they appear to be.

In Mysuru city, property crimes and economic crimes are becoming more complex due to the changing nature and mode of operations. The increasing land values, upsurge in speculative activities, increasing scope for financial frauds have provided sufficient scope for crimes in the city. In most of the cases, violent crimes have manifested without any perceptible reasons.

A number of reasons operating within the system and outside the system can be identified for the shocking increase in the rate of crime and violence. Many urban centres are considered as unsafe places particularly for women, aged, children and marginalised. There are also wide variations in the nature and intensity of crimes in urban areas. In addition to this, slums have become the breeding places of all illegal, anti social and criminal activities. All these reflect the failure of the Government in discharging its responsibilities. It can also be observed that even in small towns there is substantial increase in the number of crimes.

The details relating to crimes in ULBs of Mysuru District are presented in the following table (11.9) and figure (11.9).

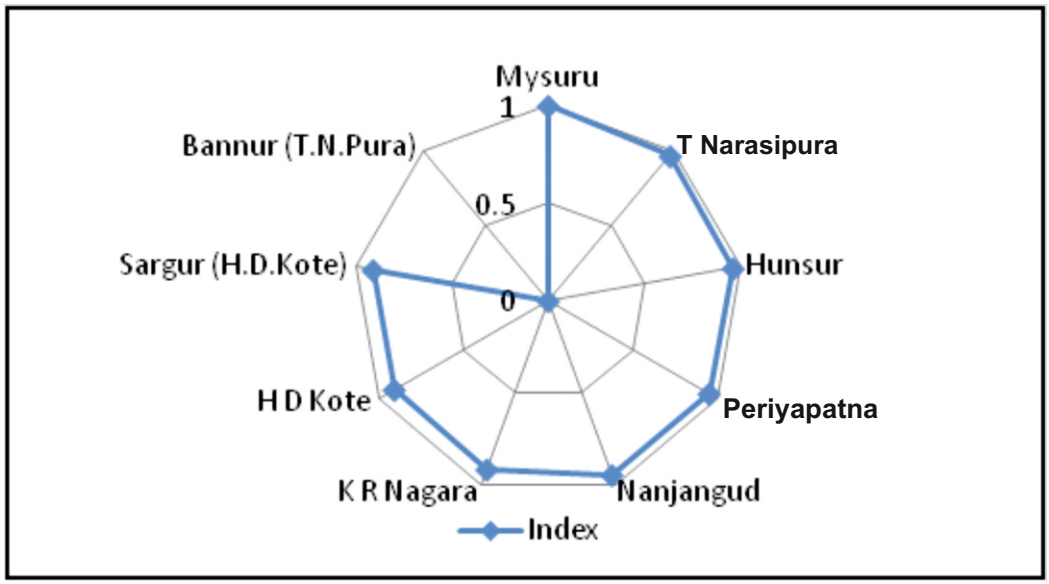
Table 11.9: Crime Rate per 10,000 Population

2011

Name of the ULB	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	Index
Mysuru	1.48	1
T Narasipur	4.85	0.97
Hunsur	5.9	0.96
Periyapatna	7.19	0.95
Nanjangud	6.52	0.95
K R Nagara	10.61	0.92
H D Kote	10.88	0.91
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	11.36	0.91
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	109.15	0
District Average	18.66	

Source: Urban Development Cell

Figure 11.9: Index of Crime Rate



The data presented in the table reveal that the crime rate is lowest in Mysuru that is 1.48 per 10000 population and Bannur ULB has the highest rate of 109.15 per 10000 population. The District average is 18.66 crimes per 10,000 population and all ULBs expect Bannur (109.15) have the crime rate below the District average.

☞ Road Accidents

Road accidents have become a regular feature of urban life. Heavy vehicular

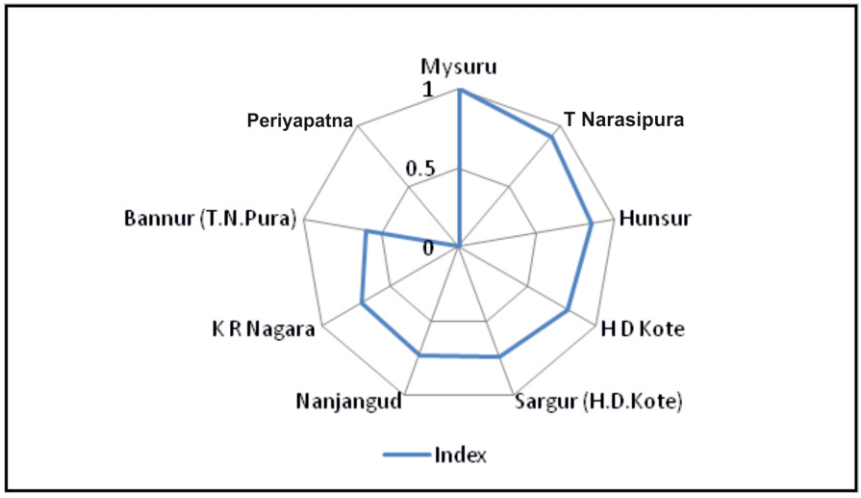
traffic, congested roads, unscientific mixture of traffic, poor traffic management, increasing density and movement of people, lack of awareness, reckless driving are some of the reasons for increase in the rate of accidents. Accidents could be fatal and cause loss of capabilities, loss of life and severe injuries. In recent years accidents have become more frequent and fatal. The number of accidents are more in urban areas than rural areas. To understand the occurrence of accidents, in this Report, rate of accidents is calculated. It is calculated as the number of accidents per 10,000 population. Among all the ULBs Periyapatna TP has the highest accident rate of 35.96 and Mysuru City Corporation has the lowest rate of 0.23. The District average is nearly 11 accidents per 10000 population and all ULBs except Periyapatna, Bannur and K R Nagara have the accident rates less than the District average (Table 11.10 and Figure 11.10).

Table 11.10: Road accidents per 10000 Population 2011

Name of the ULB	Road Accident per 10000 Population	Index
Mysuru	0.23	1.00
T Narasipur	3.50	0.91
Hunsur	5.70	0.85
H D Kote	7.77	0.79
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	9.61	0.74
Nanjangud	9.88	0.73
K R Nagara	10.61	0.71
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	14.61	0.60
Periyapatna	35.96	0.00
District Average	10.87	

Source: Census 2011.

Figure 11.10: Index of Road Accidents



An analysis of road accidents, their causes and consequences is absolutely necessary from the point of view of sustainable urban system. Urban growth means further expansion in road network and volume of traffic. In this context all possible measures should be initiated to reduce the rate of road accidents in the ULBs of Mysuru District.

☞ Houseless Households

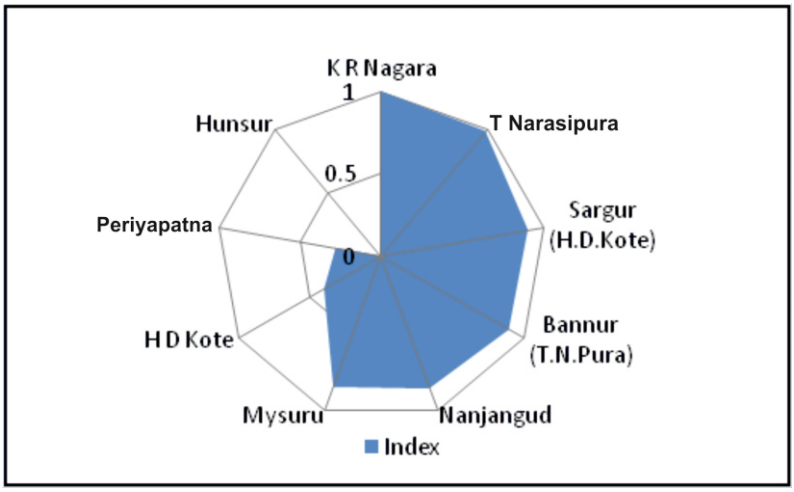
Now-a days quality of life has assumed crucial importance and it is having profound impact on human development. One of the indicators of quality of life is good housing. But in urban areas there is a growing gap between the demand for and supply of houses. Despite policy interventions and initiatives by large member of institutions there are no significant improvements in housing situations. There is a growing gap between demand for houses and supply of houses in urban areas. The increasing density of population and also dis-integration of joint family system are mainly responsible for the growing demand for houses in urban areas. But there are severe constrains to increase the supply of houses to match the growing demand in an adequate manner. As a result there is a growing shortage of houses particularly among the economically and socially backward classes.

Table 11.11: Percentage of Households without Own Houses

Name of the ULB	Percentage of Households without own houses	Index
K R Nagara	0.23	1
T Narasipura	1	0.99
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	7.77	0.91
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	9.34	0.9
Nanjangud	12.36	0.86
Mysuru	13.18	0.85
H D Kote	52.43	0.4
Periyapatna	63.33	0.28
Hunsur	87.76	0
District Average	27.49	

Source: Urban Development Cell, Census 2011

Figure 11. 11: Households without Own House



In Mysuru District ULBs on an average 27.5 per cent of households do not have own house (Table 11.11 and Figure 11.11). Across the ULBs it has varied between as high as 87.76 in Hunsur TMC to the lowest of 0.23 in K R Nagara TMC. H D Kote, Periyapatana and Hunsur towns have the highest percentage of homeless households.

☞ Slum Population

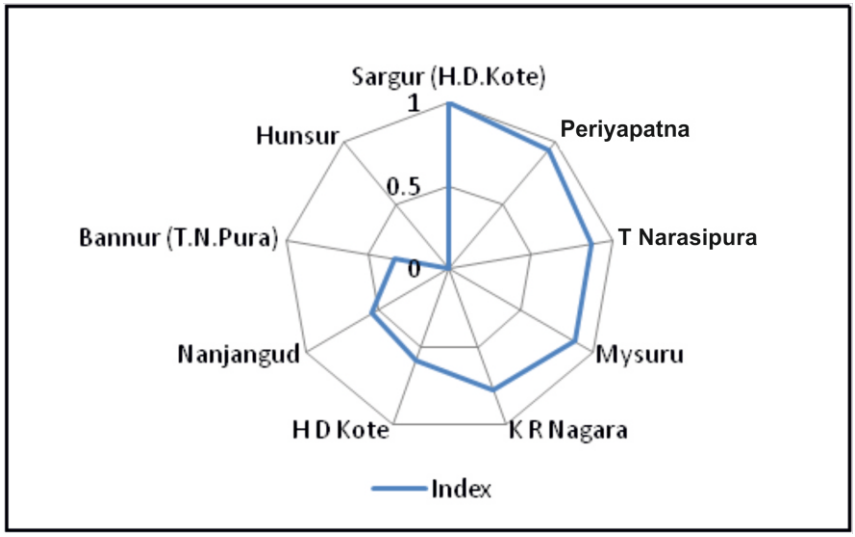
Slum population is an indication of haphazard urbanization and it has negative relationship with human development. Slums are the direct result of poor living conditions and absence of good housing facilities. Increasing slum population can lead to unhealthy urbanization and affect the sustainability of urban systems. There is direct link between urbanization and slum creation. In metropolitan centres a major chunk of total population lives in slums and squatters.

Table 11. 12: Percentage of Slum Population to Total Population

Name of the ULB	Percentage of Slum Population to total population	Index
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	3.09	1
Periyapatna	4.09	0.93
T Narasipura	4.83	0.87
Mysuru	4.87	0.87
K R Nagara	6.06	0.78
H D Kote	8.76	0.59
Nanjangud	9.34	0.54
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	12.2	0.33
Hunsur	16.78	0
District Average	7.78	

Source: Census 2011.

Figure 11. 12: Index of Slum Population



In urban centres of Mysuru District, on an average 7.7 per cent of total population live in slums. Hunsur, Bannur, Nanjanagud and H D Kote have slum population of higher magnitude that is greater than the District average. Among all the ULBs Sargur has the lowest percentage that is 3.09. It is interesting to note that there is correlation between homelessness and slum creation. The percentage of households without own houses is quite high in Hunsur that is 87.76 and it is having the maximum slum population (16.78 per cent) in the District (table 11.2 and figure 11.2).

11.3.3 Urban Development Index

During the last few decades, Karnataka State has witnessed a phenomenal increase in the proportion of urban population and now nearly 38 per cent of total population lives in urban areas. The 21st century is known as 'Century of the City'. This explains the predominant role played by urban centres in sustaining and managing higher rates of growth. In this context it is necessary to understand what is going on in cities and what are its implications for the people living in urban areas. This can be explained using a set of indicators. These indicators provide specific information on the conditions prevailing in urban centres. Further, they can also be used for policy analysis because they are linked with policies. The same indicators enable the decision makers to assess the progress towards the achievement of intended objectives, goals and outcomes.

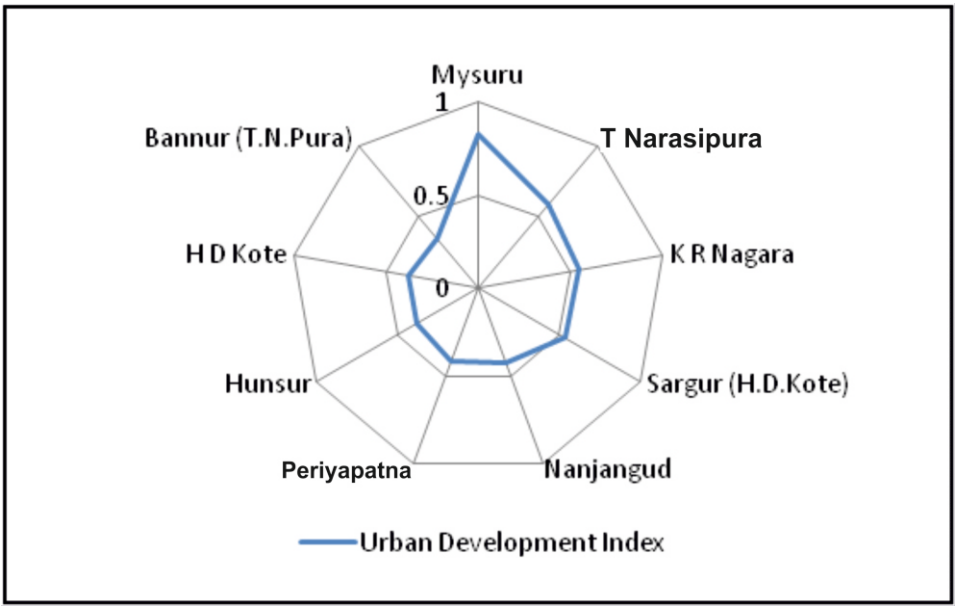
In this report, Urban Development Index has been constructed in order to understand and compare the status of development in urban centres. It is a composite index made up of 11 indicators. The computed values and results of UDI are presented in the following table (11.13).

Table 11.13: Urban Development Index (UDI) of Urban Centres of Mysuru District

Name of the ULB	Urban Development Index	ULB Rank within the District
Mysuru	0.82	1
T Narasipura	0.58	2
K R Nagara	0.55	3
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	0.54	4
Nanjangud	0.43	5
Periyapatna	0.42	6
Hunsur	0.38	7
H D Kote	0.38	8
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	0.34	9

Source: HDD, Planning Department, GoK.

Figure 11.13: Urban Development Index (UDI)



The results and computed values (table 11.3 and figure 11.3) indicate that Mysuru City Corporation is in the first place with an index value of 0.82. However, there are striking variations among other ULBs in the development performance. Though, T. Narasipura is in the second place with an index values of 0.58, there is a wide gap between Mysuru City Corporation and T Narasipura in terms of development status and accomplishments. Among all the ULBs, Bannur is in the last place with an index value

of 0.34. It means that its achievement is just 33 per cent and has to go a long way in achieving urban development. This analysis indicates skewed urbanization in the District and also long and secular lags in urban development status. This can be considered in urban development policy with a thrust on spatial distribution of urban centres and their viability.

Developing medium sized and small towns is absolutely necessary from the point of view of sustainable urban development which is an instrument in achieving the goal of sustainable human development. A sustainable city differ greatly from other cities . It minimises its environmental impact and creates an environment in which humans and nature could co-exist in harmony. This requires changes in land use pattern, transport policy and energy, water and waste management. It is relatively easier to implement these changes in medium sized cities than in mega cities. Thus medium sized cities offer good opportunities for sustainable human development. Successful accomplishment of all these require good urban planning and governance.

11. 4 Urban Governance

'Governance, as distinct from government, refers to the relationship between civil society and the state, between rulers and the ruled, the government and the governed'. (Mccarney, et al 1995). Here governance is state centric, with a focus on effective government, sound fiscal management as well as accountability in the public sector.

In 1999 UN HABITAT launched the Global Campaign on Urban Governance in order to support the implementation of the Habitat Agenda goal of "sustainable human settlements development in an urbanizing world." Thus, the goal is to contribute to the eradication of poverty by increasing the capacity of local governments and other key stakeholders to improve their urban governance quality. Here the campaign theme is "inclusiveness", promoting cities *"where everyone, regardless of wealth, gender, age, race or religion, is enabled to participate productively and positively in the opportunities cities have to offer"* (UN - HABITAT 2002a : 5). Thus inclusive decision-making processes are an essential means to achieve this goal and quality of urban governance is the single most important factor for the eradication of poverty and for prosperous cities.

Drawing on an existing framework of governance we can identify four dimensions of urban governance. They are technical, political, institutional as well as cultural dimension. Hence it is the sum of all stakeholders in urban governance deciding on what good governance is or rather in which setting the other dimensions take place. The role of urban governance can be analyzed from two perspectives. They are, urban governance and sustainable human development and urban governance and sustainable urban development.

11.4.1 Urban Governance and Human Development

Urban governance is usually viewed and analysed at the local level in the context of decentralization and democratization. Because of global competition and the ease of capital flows, mega cities face a variety of opportunities and challenges. Thus economic growth has often proved to be a major aspect of improved development and income with increased literacy, life expectancy or health status. However, globalization can also imply increased urban vulnerability because of increasing social inequalities and spatial segregation in cities.

Urban-centered migration is a phenomenon that can be identified in large cities. Due to a huge presence of labor migrants on the one side and transnational companies on the other, cities often become a "*contested terrain*". In this context decentralization and democratization through urban governance can strongly influence Human Development process and outcomes.

Decentralization and consequential transformations have added up more capacity to urban stakeholders on the one hand, they have also implied more liabilities on the other. In addition, there is also evidence for decentralization processes deteriorating urban administration.

Although democratization and decentralization do not necessarily emerge parallel to each other, there still appears to be a connection between the two. Hence there is a broad consensus on the fact that decentralization fosters democratic processes, since it grants political autonomy to the ULBs.

Box 11.1 : Urban Governance and Urban Development

Governance is process oriented, highlighting the progress in "decision-making, decision taking and implementation". Thus there is a possibility of actors, mechanisms, processes and institutions to create positive as well as negative outputs. Hence UN HABITAT promotes "good" urban governance which is considered to foster city development processes such as urban poverty reduction, a more equitable share of economic growth and the increase of local ownership in development projects, thus adding up to the concept of social inclusion. It is a known fact that social exclusion is wider than poverty, often regarded as static income poverty. In this context the quality of governance is considered to determine the ability of urban dwellers to participate in urban facilities and services and facilitate their inclusion in the process. UN HABITAT identifies five principles accounting for "good" urban governance, namely effectiveness, equity, accountability, participation and security (UN HABITAT 2004a : 16).

11.4.2 Urban Governance: Issues and Challenges

Rapid increase in urban population compounded by economic problems, social inequalities have posed several challenges for urban governance and delivery of services. The primary task of urban local bodies is to create liveable environment for the households residing in the urban areas. The effectiveness of service delivery system often depends on the efficiency of governance.

None of the ULBs is self-sufficient in resource mobilization. All these ULBs depend on State and Central grants for functioning and delivering the services. As a result, even though services are being delivered, still there is uncertainty in delivering the services. Of course, none of the ULBs is in a position to ensure 24 X 7 water and electricity supply. If the ULBs could have been able to generate their own financial resources in the form of starting economic activities and creating employment, that could sustain the urban development and improve the governance and service delivery system.

Given the rapid pace of urbanization in the district, urban decision makers face a variety of challenges. However, these can not be examined separately since they all are inter related. A city´s financial resources have impact on its capacity to meet development goals just like its ability to manage diversity and security issues depends on its financial and capacity dimension. A few challenges relate to;

- Capacity
- Financial resources
- Diversity
- Security
- Authority

Box 11.2: Urban Governance Index

The Urban Governance Index represents one of the "Flagship Products" of UNHABITAT. However, the index is supposed to be an advocacy and capacity-building tool to assist cities and countries in monitoring their quality of urban governance. It is a measure of good governance and inclusiveness in cities. At this, the index-structure reflects four core principles of good urban governance namely, effectiveness, equity, participation and accountability.

Box 11.3: Urbanization of poverty

With the growing urbanization, there is also an increase in the number of poor people living in cities. In this respect some profound urban challenges can be identified.

- *The worsening of access to shelter resulting in overcrowding, homelessness, and environmental and health problems;*
- *Large and growing backlogs in the delivery of basic services to urban dwellers due to demand outstripping institutional capacity, financial resources and environmental carrying capacity;*
- *Increasing inequality in cities, manifested in spatial and social segregation,*
- *polarization and increasing violence; and*
- *The parallel evolution of high-end investments and an expanding informal economy with poor labor conditions. All these aspects have resulted in sharp divisions in growth between cities just as among social groups. However, the urban poor, in contrast to the rural poor, are even more vulnerable due to most national governments in developing countries are not providing any social safety nets for them.*

Box 11.4: The Inclusive city

The contemporary cities face a variety of challenges namely, slums, inefficient infrastructure, health care, waste management, provision of health and education services are only some of them. However, recognizing that the urban poor are particularly affected by these problems, inclusive cities are seen as a concept to counter such developments. In this context CSOs and NGOs can play a central role in bridging the poor and city authorities to give the excluded and marginalized a say. Thus urban planning and management can be made not only more inclusive but also effective by assigning authority to the poor. By now there is a range of examples, highlighting the potential of inclusive urban planning. However, inclusive cities require city governments willing to share power and demonstrating trust.

11.5 Land Use Pattern in Urban Areas

Land is essential for the provision of food, water and energy for many living systems and therefore is critical to human activity. In rapidly growing urban areas, access to land is becoming increasingly difficult by the competing demands for housing, industries, commerce, infrastructure, transportation, agriculture and the need for open spaces and the green areas. But the rising cost of urban land and other factors prevent the poor households from gaining access to suitable land. In many cities there is unbalanced and unsustainable growth of human settlements and cities are using peripheral land for urban related purposes. Therefore there is need for sustainable land use to ensure sustainable urban development. It requires specific urban planning and development strategies, legal,

economic, financial, cultural and other measures for the mapping of the facilities. Above all it requires efficient urban governance.

There are eight distinct dimensions of land use pattern i.e., density, continuity, concentration, clustering, centrality, nuclearity, mixed uses and proximity (Galster, Hanson, Ratchilfe, Wolman, Coleman, & Friehage, 2001). In urban areas, major portion of land has been used for residential purpose followed by commercial use, public and semi-public institutions, industries, public utilities, transportation, recreation, agriculture, forest, vacant land, waste land, wet land, water bodies and other.

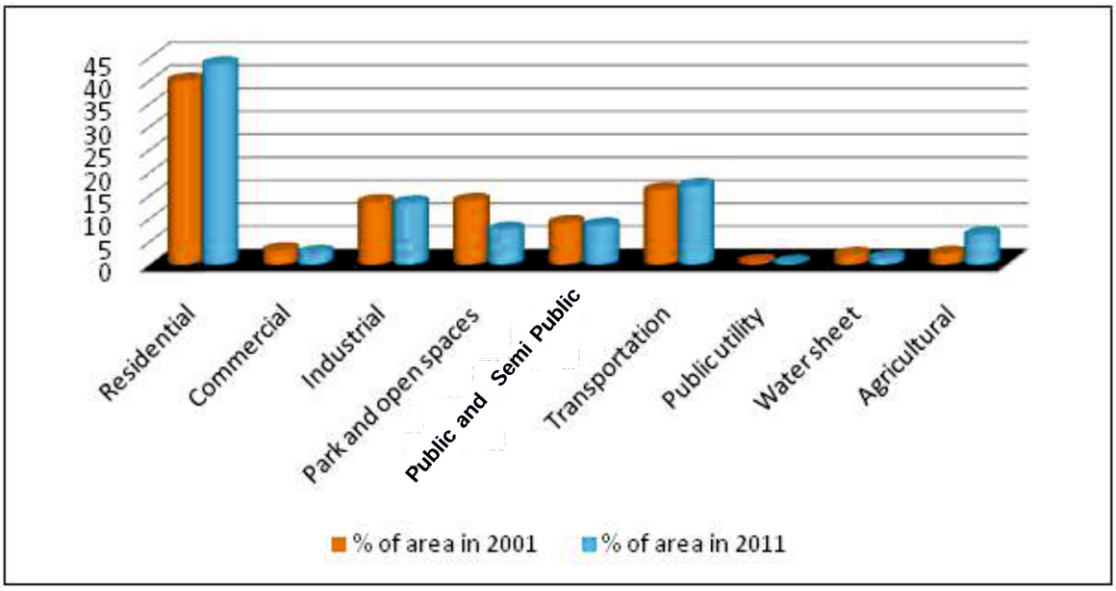
The total area of Mysuru city, which was 7569 hectares in 1995, has increased to 9221 hectares in 2001. Further, it has increased to 15669 hectares in 2011. The growth of the city in recent years is skewed towards southern Mysuru and private developers have significantly contributed to the growth of the area of the city.

Table 11.14 Land Use Pattern in Mysuru

Category		Area in hectares	% Area
Residential	2001	2,849.91	39.9
	2011	6,097.87	43.45
Commercial	2001	215.95	3.02
	2011	344.07	2.45
Industrial	2001	962.61	13.48
	2011	1855.05	13.22
Park and Open space	2001	981.7	13.74
	2011	1055.05	7.52
Public and semi-public	2001	639.69	8.96
	2011	1180.78	8.41
Transportation	2001	1,150.27	16.1
	2011	2,380.56	16.96
Public Utility	2001	36.48	0.51
	2011	43.35	0.31
Water Sheet	2001	143.99	2.02
	2011	178	1.27
Agriculture	2001	162.33	2.27
	2011	898.99	6.41
Nehru Loka	2001	2,078.14	-
	2011	1,634.82	-

Source: http://www.mudaMysuru.gov.in/Planning.htm 25-06-2014

Figure 11.14 Urban Land Use Pattern in Mysuru (2001 and 2011)



It is evident from the above table and figure that major portion of the urban areas have been used for residential (43.85%), transportation (16.96%) and industrial (13.22%) purposes. They alone account for 74 per cent of total area of the city. Over a period of time there is a drastic decline in the area utilized for park and open spaces from 13.74 in 2001 to 7.52 in 2011. Parks and open spaces represent facilities which can have positive impact on the quality of living. Further, there is also decline in the water sheet and public utility space (table 11.14 & figure 11.14).

11.6 Urban Waste Disposal Management in Mysuru

Urban solid waste management includes scientific collection, storage, transportation, treatment and effective disposal of waste. The problem of urban waste management has grown over the years and its unscientific management has lead to serious environmental hazards, causing deterioration in quality of life in cities and also affected the local and regional economy.

In the state the largest amount of waste is generated in urban areas. Rapid urbanization has led to generation of large quantities of urban solid waste. The waste generated is being disposed in open lands, water bodies and rivers. After the implementation of MSW Rules, 2000, some of the ULBs are identifying landfill sites to create waste recycling system and to dispose the non-recyclable municipal waste.

In Mysuru district also the problem is bit serious and ULBs are making possible attempts for its scientific management and to generate awareness among the public. Mysuru city has several major and small industries present in Nanjangud and Mysuru city together with many educational and commercial establishments. SWM is an integral part of urban and environmental management of ULBs in Mysuru district. However, like other

infrastructure facilities UWM is under great stress.

11.5.1 Major sources of solid waste generation are

- Non –slum Households
- Slum Households
- Shops and establishments, schools, temples,
- Hotels,
- Market, vegetable shops and slaughter houses.
- Hospitals and clinics
- Industry
- Others

11.6.2 Characteristics of Solid Waste

They vary from place to place. Factors that influence the quantity and composition are the average income level, sources, population, social behavior, climate, industrial production and market for waste materials. It has been observed that there is positive correlation between the increased urbanisation and waste generation.

Mysuru city waste has a fair amount of biodegradable materials and there is substantial percentage of concrete, pebbles, silt ,etc due to large scale building construction and other developmental activities.

11.6.3 Collection and Transportation system

The solid waste is collected from different sources by various methods. Waste is put into the bins and there is also door to door collection. Waste collection points are classified into daily collection, weekly twice collection and weekly once collection. The city has appointed close to 1000 people for SWM. Further the large industries manage their own waste.

Transportation of solid waste is carried out partially by Mysuru City Corporation and partially by private contractors. Tractors and dumpers are used for carrying waste and quite often they are not covered or partially covered during the journey and waste tends to spill on the roads. Most often workers are not provided with protective hand gloves and shoes so they are directly exposed to waste .

11.6.4 Disposal of Waste

Considering quantity and composition of MSW a composting plant was set up under the Asian Development Bank assisted Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project to generate compost from waste.

11.6.5 Problems of MSW

The common problems of municipal solid waste management are

- Large quantities of waste and mixing of waste,
- collection and storage of waste,
- transportation of waste,
- indiscriminate burning of waste,
- Improper and illegal disposal of waste,
- Dumped haphazardly in open spaces,
- Lack of public awareness and
- Not considered as priority by the public and concerned authorities.

11.6.6 IEC Activities in Mysuru City

IEC activities in Mysuru are entrusted to People Science Forum, a part of Karnataka Rajya Vigyan Parishat since Jan 2005. After the implementation of Nirmal Nagara Project, house to house campaign on SWM is being held. Eco-clubs in schools, training for MCC staff, workshops for general public, awareness campaigns are being conducted as a part of IEC activities.

Despite all these, the SWM in Mysuru city appears to be inadequate and needs up gradation. Priority should be given for proper management of urban waste and it is desirable to design a system approach for the same.

11.6.7 Urban Housing and the Problem of Slums

Urban housing is an important issue in the context of changing land use pattern and increasing property price. Due to escalation in property price and construction cost, owning a house is very difficult for low-income and no-income people. This phenomenon has contributed for the increase in the number of houseless households as well as for the creation and perpetuation of slums.

Box 11.5: University of Mysore opens up to Waste Management.

University of Mysore has set up an unit in 2010 for converting waste into bio-fertilizers. All biodegradable waste generated in the campus including the hostel is dumped at a site in the campus for processing. University of Mysore alone generates more than 2 tones a day and it is being converted into manure.

Table 11.15 Status of Urban Housing and Slums

Name of the ULB	Total No of Households (Urban)	No of Households Without Own Houses	% of Households without own houses	% of Slum Population
Periyapatna	4031	2553	63.33	4.09
Hunsur	11793	10349	87.76	16.78
K R Nagara	8643	20	0.23	6.06
Mysuru	239065	31500	13.18	4.87
H D Kote	6039	3166	52.43	8.76
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	3025	235	7.77	3.09
Nanjangud	12137	1500	12.36	9.34
T Narasipur	12308	123	1.00	4.86
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	5054	472	9.34	12.23
Mysuru District	297041	49918	27.49	7.78

Source: UDC, Census 2011.
**In parenthesis, percentage of people without houses.*

The above table (11.15) presents the status of houseless households and the number of people living in slums. More number of people are living without own houses in Hunsur, Periyapatna and H.D. Kote. There are very few people who live without houses in K.R. Nagara, T. Narasipura and Sargur.

11.7 Urban Infrastructure

Urban infrastructure is one of the critical areas of urban governance. There is an ever increasing demand for urban infrastructural facilities like, energy, water, sewerage, solid waste management, housing, transportation, education, health which are having impact on growth prospects and quality of life. The development, provision and management of these services have multi-dimensional issues like financing, technology, environmental sustainability, equity, access, affordability and others. In the state an attempt has been made to bench mark the level of urban services. It has provided some useful information for evaluation as well as future policy direction. The towns of Mysuru District have also been evaluated and score details with respect to drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal are presented in the following table.

Table 11.16: Scores of Urban Service Bench Marking-2011-12

Name of the ULB	Water Supply Management Max: 100	Drainage Max: 90	Solid Waste Management Max= 150
Periyapatna	53	58	62
Hunsur	55	27	63
K R Nagara	48	62	77
Mysuru	71	56	96
H D Kote	62	39	65
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	54	46	63
Nanjangud	45	59	71
T Narasipura	74	38	73
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	49	55	61

Source: Website: ULBs and Karnataka Urban Service Level Benchmarking; http://karbenchmarking.gov.in 2013-14

From the above table (11.16) the following observations can be made.

- In the District only three ULBs have been able to score above 60 in water supply management. This indicates the poor state of affairs in the managaement of this service.
- In all the ULBs the management of drainage facility is far from satisfactory. Only in K R Nagara this score out of 90 is just above 60.
- In solid waste management also much leaves to be desired. Only Mysuru city corporation has been able to score 96 out of 150.
- It also depends on the financial position of ULB and participation of the residents in the utilization of the services.

11.8 Financial Performance of ULBs

In recent years financial performance of ULBs has become an area of concern and subject of meticulous analysis. Most of the ULBs are suffering from poor financial health. Though they have a few sources of revenue, they are not yielding adequate revenue. At the same time their responsibilities are continuously increasing. The growing urbanization, ever increasing demand for urban infrastructural facilities like drinking water, sanitation, transportation, housing etc., has created enormous pressure on the scanty financial resources of ULBs. But with every increase in the policy interventions and governance related issues they are expected to discharge a variety of functions. As a result there is no match between their resources and responsibilities.

11.8.1 Urban Finances and Fiscal Crisis

Financial resources are the life blood for effective functioning of ULBs. According to the provisions made in the Constitution of India, the ULBs are entitled to obtain grants from the State and Central governments. ULBs themselves are entitled to generate their own income sources. Eventually, ULBs are the ultimate implementing authority of most of the state and central government programmes. As such, ULBs require sufficient funds for effective governance and sustained urban development. Adequate revenue and capital receipts ensure the smooth functioning of ULBs and effective implementation of urban development programmes. Per capita expenditure on development works and percentage of own resource mobilization and capital deficit are being used to estimate the efficiency of urban finance and fiscal crisis.

On the basis of the available information it is observed that among all the ULBs of Mysuru District the relative share of own resources is very small and their revenue elasticity is also very poor. It is evident from the following table (11.17).

Table 11.17: Financial and Fiscal Performance of ULBs 2011-12 (Rs. In Lakh)

Name of the ULB	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Payments	Capital Receipts	Capital Payments	Capital Deficit	% of Own Resources
Periyapatna	443.44	216.44	88.38	176.04	-87.66	4.61
Hunsur	958.70	679.48	380.00	702.25	-322.25	10.33
K R Nagara	612.41	386.66	73.35	413.27	-339.92	8.09
Mysuru	20192.95	13253.17	0.00	2708.86	-2708.86	26.08
H D Kote	369.30	146.79	59.48	266.45	-206.97	6.55
Sargur (H.D.Kote)	185.29	185.29	19.69	52.26	-32.57	15.01
Nanjangud*	814.25	514.13	64.98	463.20	-398.22	9.75
T Narasipura	537.72	136.60	0.00	194.23	-194.23	2.07
Bannur (T.N.Pura)	444.58	283.28	40.85	210.95	-170.10	17.73
Avarage	2968.05	1910.96	82.72	590.54	-495.64	11.14

*Source: Budgets of ULBs, actual values for the year 2011-12. *For the year 2012-13*

It is evident from the above table (11.17) that in Mysuru District all the ULBs have revenue surplus, which is an indicator of financial health of ULBs. It implies that ULBs have adequate revenue for day-to-day activities. However, they have deficit in capital account which means that they are incurring more capital expenditure for infrastructure development and city development programmes. A major portion of this is being met through non-concessional borrowings. Among all the ULBs, Mysuru city corporation has the highest deficit on capital account.

11.9 Issues in Human Security

Human security refers to protecting the lives, livelihoods and dignity of individual human beings in realizing the abundant potential inherent in each individual. Since 1990 the focus has slowly shifted from national security to human security. Providing and ensuring security to human life and related activities is also one of the responsibilities of ULB. Crime is not a major problem in the ULBs of Mysuru District except Bannur. In most of the cases, crimes are related to household affairs and family issues. The increase in traffic has become another major threat to the smooth and safe movement of people, goods and services. However, the developments of roads and efficient traffic control have controlled the occurrence of accidents. Hence, very few accidents are reported in all the ULBs except Periyapatna.

The incidents of violation of human rights have not been reported in these ULBs. Unfortunately, satisfactory and adequate consideration has not been given to systematic and scientific development of parks and recreation gardens. But, intuitionally some

of the ULBs have developed parks and allotted places for the development of parks and gardens. Thus, by means of these programs more ULBs are trying to improve the quality of living in urban areas.

11.10 Issues

- Though there is an increase in the extent of urbanization there are regional variations across the regions in the District (Polarised urbanisation).
- There is growing demand for infrastructural facilities in urban areas.
- The computed values of UDI indicate huge differences in urban development within the District.
- There is a strong correlation between homelessness and the proportion of people living in slums.
- Urban administration is overloaded with many responsibilities without commensurate increase in the resources at their disposal.
- Urban governance can have significant impact on city development and sustainable human development. But in Mysuru District much has not been done to improve urban governance.
- There is need for community participation and enabling partnership for resource mapping, utilization and management. In this direction UNHABITAT guidelines and directions should be considered.
- Improving urban economies for sustainable human development is absolutely necessary. Generation of economic surplus can support the process of transformation and sustainability.
- Mere enacting laws is not adequate, there is need for enabling institutional framework and civic society engagement in managing urban affairs.

11.11 Way Forward

- Urbanization is absolutely necessary for improving the quality of life and better human development outcomes. Therefore perceiving urbanization from the point of view of equitable human development is necessary.
- Urban governance has to be oriented towards identifying the gaps and disparities in the provision of the services.
- Since urban development and provisioning of urban infrastructural services is highly land intensive in nature, urban land use pattern should be prioritised.
- Prioritising green infrastructure development and integrating it with urban environmental planning should be considered in Mysuru's Urban Master Plan.
- Improving urban road infrastructure and modal shifts in favour of efficient

public transportation system should be the central plank of urban transport planning in the district.

- Improving the finances of ULBs and encouraging them to mobilise their own resources constitutes the crux of the strategies.
- Targeted initiatives for slum rehabilitation and prevention of creation of slums are needed.
- Since, all these cannot be done by government alone, active involvement of people and institutions is highly appreciable.

Box11.6: Nanjangud – City of Temples

Nanjangud 25 Km from Mysuru is both an important temple town attracting tourists and pilgrims but also a major industrial center for the southern region. It has significant impact on urban development in the region.It is known for the massive ancient Temple of Lord Srikanteshwara dedicated to Lord Shiva, also known as Lord Nanjundeshwara. Nanjangud Temple is located in the town on the right bank of the river Kapila. Nanjangud is also known as "DakshinaKaashi" or "Varanasi/Prayag of South". The "DoddaJaathre" fest at Nanjangud by the Sri Srikanteshwara Temple attracts thousands of devotees where 5 chariots are pulled in the "rathabeedi (chariot street)" of the town. There is a tremendous inflow of tourists every day. The tourist rush has led to mushrooming of shops and retail outlets in and around the temple thus providing incomes to the local people and revenue for the ULB.

Chapter - 12
WAY FORWARD



12.1 Recap

The journey through human development process in the district reveals the changing paradigms and contours of development. Several dimensions of living and economic development in Mysuru district have improved considerably over the past two decades. However, from a human development perspective, the district has much ground to cover. An inter-district comparison of achievements along important indicators point to the extent of shortfalls. These shortfalls are crucial for the following reasons.

- Mysuru district has a long history of development and fairly good endowment of resources. People are culturally evolved, educated and talented. There are good opportunities to potentially mobilize and utilize them for human development advancements.
- District is quite diverse and there are significant variations. Therefore, contexts are important in optimizing the human development process and outcomes.
- There is a dire need to link growth with human development, i.e., translating additional income into better education and health outcomes.
- In the district, the disaggregated human development outcomes reveal disturbing inequalities across the dimensions, regions, groups and gender. There is polarized human development and it has bypassed different sections of people.
- Human Development Report (HDR) is a forward gazing report. It is a policy and advocacy report. With the prevailing realities and new pressures, it has to inspire and steer future policies. Human development has to be complemented by a number of other conceptual frameworks that share similar underlying motivations, but with different emphasis. All these add value to human development in a different way.

12.2 Human Development Priorities

Human development policies and actions in the district should focus on the following areas to optimize the whole process and outcomes.

12.2.1 Education

- Improvement in the functioning of schools as well as raising the quality of education outcomes.
- Strategies to improve the outreach of the school system to the disadvantaged and marginalised groups and regions. A more systematic school mapping exercise should be undertaken to provide these groups access to classes and, for removing

social barriers to education. There are empirical evidences to show that educating the poor helps to reduce inequalities and poverty.

- Shared public space should be created in education to allow private schools to co-exist with government schools in the delivery of education. Further, there is a need for standardisation of schools, with the appropriate provisioning of core inputs and a well-developed pedagogy.
- Long-term goals are required to bridge the gender gap, which constitutes a key hurdle in achieving literacy in the district, along with measures to ensure universalisation of elementary education among girls.
- Allocation to the education sector should be raised to the targeted figure of 6 per cent of the domestic product. Simultaneously, there must be an improvement in the targeting of the investment to address disparities and social inequities.
- There is a need to plug the gaps in teaching inputs and improve the quality of teaching. For this, a well-designed programme of recruitment, retention and deployment of teachers needs to be put into place.
- The issue of child labour should be tackled at the earliest, especially in underdeveloped taluks as without it, there can be no improvement in child participation in schools.
- Improving the access to and quality of higher education is of crucial importance. Need to focus on governance of higher education and regulation of private institutions.

12.2.2 Health

- Effective policies in the public health sector call for a convergence of initiatives in different sectors. The focus should be on certain wider determinants of healthcare like food and livelihood security, drinking water, women's literacy, better nutrition and sanitation and above all, confidence in convergent community action.
- Reducing the gaps and disparities in the availability of and access to health care services is necessary.
- The public health policy should focus on the prevention of diseases. This necessitates sensitization of public health specialists and development of health facilities at all levels i.e., strengthening the network of public health care services and sub-centers.
- Crucial attention should be paid to the financing of healthcare. Public expenditure on health should be raised adequately in the coming years. There is also a dire shortage of healthcare

infrastructure including manpower. In order to meet these challenges; the government could forge partnerships with various stakeholders.

- There is phenomenal increase in private health care providers with a strong urban bias. Regulations must be put in place to ensure that the private sector follows ethical standards and treatment practices.
- Local workers from the community should be trained in basic healthcare since Primary Health Centers (PHCs) cannot always provide the first point of contact in supplying healthcare in remote rural areas.
- There is need for a rights-based approach in the area of public health services. A high level group could be set up to address this and other critical issues emerging from time to time.

12.2.3 Nutrition

- In order to reduce malnutrition, it is imperative to promote policies for increasing the nutritional level of women and children.
- With malnutrition being a multi-dimensional issue, programmes like the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) need to be revamped and restructured and efforts be made to facilitate their convergence with schemes pertaining to health, education, water, sanitation and food security at all levels.
- Food supplementation programmes are essential for tackling hunger and food security issues, and for ensuring social equity. Food supplements act as transfer of resources to poor families and are specially needed to reach some of the population groups like pregnant women and nursing mothers, children below the age of 5 years, school children and adolescent girls.
- Convergence of the nutrition component of various district plans made by the health department, ICDS, women and child welfare, education department and the local panchayats is desirable. It ensures not only a shared outcome indicator but also a department-specific output for all the stakeholders.
- Karnataka Nutrition Mission has the objective of reducing by half the unacceptably high levels of malnutrition in the region within five to seven years. Simultaneously, continuous monitoring of nutrition indicators should be undertaken for identifying areas of high malnutrition, measuring programme outcomes and documenting malnutrition trends. This monitoring can be achieved through surveys and a nutrition surveillance and management information system.

- Gender equality and women's empowerment can contribute greatly towards reducing malnutrition. This can be achieved by ensuring higher levels of schooling for girls and higher age at marriage as well as higher maternal age at the birth of the first child.
- Social mobilisation is another way of achieving the nutrition objectives. This entails informing the community about health and nutrition objectives and generating enthusiasm and awareness to swing into action, especially at the family and local community levels.

12.2.4 Employment and Skill Development

- Necessary to address the issue of jobless growth of the organised sector and service sector. If this issue is not addressed, the gaps in terms of labour and income, working conditions and social security, between a small group of formal employees and a larger group of informal workers would go on widening, thereby leading to polarization of development.
- The unorganised sector should be strengthened and sustained with investment to ensure its growth. Due to inter-dependence between the organised and unorganised sectors, labour productivity in the unorganised sector is crucial for improving employment conditions in the organised sector. This is also important from the perspective of human development as an estimated 90 per cent of the workforce is currently engaged in the unorganised sector or the informal economy. It is obligatory on the part of the Government to address the livelihood and employment needs of this vast populace.
- While skills need to be developed and upgraded, from the demand and supply perspective, industry-specific and technology specific skills also need to be simultaneously promoted. This necessitates large-scale development of training institutions and trainers, particularly in the emerging trades, where currently there is an enormous shortfall of skilled workers.
- Annual employment surveys should be conducted for analysis and policy-making. Further, studies also need to be conducted for assessing the impact of outsourcing, on the human development from regional perspective.
- Wages represent not only costs but also income of wage earners. Wages should be monitored to examine the functioning of the labour market and to assess wage elasticity, with

productivity improvements as these are likely to have a significant impact on employment prospects in the district.

12.2.5 Social Protection

- The paradigms of development have excluded many people and some others are on the verge of marginalization. A small cause like illness, unemployment, loss of common property resources can impoverish them. This calls for addressing the social protection needs of special groups such as migrant workers, the elderly, persons with disabilities and tribals.
- It is important to devise an effective method of identifying beneficiaries for social protection and of targeting programmes towards them. The programmes could be based on a combination of universal, self-targeted or targeted strategies to ensure the universal coverage of beneficiaries, while simultaneously taking into account the costs of targeting. The existing methodology of identifying beneficiaries in static rather than dynamic terms, on the basis of the Below the Poverty Line (BPL) Census, needs to be amended as it tends to encourage perverse incentives because of the premium accorded to those belonging to a group that is eligible for social assistance.
- The effective participation of the people should be ensured for facilitating accountability in social transfers. There is a need to tackle issues of economic and social equity, gender bias and illiteracy at the grassroots level for this purpose.
- There is a need to recognise the crucial role of women as agents of sustained socio-economic growth and change. This necessitates focusing on removing gender gaps as well as on women's empowerment, which would have a significant impact on reducing poverty and inequality.
- Social protection operates through mechanisms of social security, social assistance and social insurance and provides a minimum floor, thus promoting social cohesion. There is greater focus on social assistance/ promotional measures, but contingency social security measures are mostly available only for organised workers. In view of the fact that more than 92 per cent of the workforce is not engaged in formal work patterns, it may be more appropriate to ensure that social security needs are anchored to the place of work.
- It is also necessary to take into account the needs and perceptions of informal workers. This would also help in making the system more cost-effective and efficient in addressing workers' grievances.

- Reorienting the macro policies is needed. Merely designing poverty alleviation schemes is not sufficient; there must also be pro-poor macro policies like fiscal, trade and monetary policy.

- One of the requisites of inclusive growth is humane governance. Governance indicators can be used to measure the efficiency of governance and its outcomes. Thus there is need for social mobilisation, community participation and the adoption of a decentralised approach to ensure better implementation of policies and programmes and ensure effective service delivery. Public–private partnerships may be an effective means of service delivery in these areas.

- For effective fiscal transfers, devolution of Central funds to states may be linked to a performance-oriented quantifiable annual index constructed on the basis of certain agreed economic, social, health, infrastructure-related indicators. Some universally accepted criteria for good budgetary practices could also be included in the proposed index.

- Departments should make all relevant information available to the people for ensuring transparency in dealings and probity. 'Outward accountability' is essential for facilitating greater responsiveness to the needs of the public and thereby for enhancing service quality. Tracking of public expenditure and social auditing should be made mandatory.

- Public administration has to become more professional as well as responsive. Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become an important arm of the decentralised governance system and can play a major role in this area. They can also be equipped with greater decision-making power at the local level and their eligibility for obtaining central funds must be linked to their competence in raising internal resources.

- Participatory governance, through organisations of marginalized people (such as the landless, women, Dalits, and adivasis), parallel to the PRIs, should be encouraged. Social organization can play an important role in ensuring inclusive policy-making and effective implementation of programmes. There is a need to further strengthening of this process.

12.3 Overarching Imperatives

Some of the overarching imperatives which are cross cutting in nature are as follows.

- Planning for people is absolutely necessary because economic advancements should be translated

into human development outcomes and quality of life. People are the agents who can create and sustain positive outcomes.

- Addressing the issue of inequality in their socio-economic context and understanding the interrelationships and vulnerabilities should be one of the priorities. There is a need to overcome the structural forces that create and perpetuate extreme inequalities.
- Human development is a participatory and dynamic process. In addition to enhancing human capabilities, more institutions should be created to utilize the capabilities. People should have freedom and choices to participate. Participation enables people to gain for themselves access to a much broader range of opportunities. Empowerment requires constant access to decision making and power by individuals and communities.
- Sustaining the gains of human development steadily overtime is all the more important. Temporary gains could be fragile and vulnerable to reversals. Focus should be on high impact pathways to expand key capabilities (Education, Equity, Empowerment, Participation).
- Now-a-days human security is high on the policy agenda. Understanding and locating the threats and vulnerabilities that undermine people's security, dignity and livelihood and protecting their capabilities from critical pervasive threats should be internalized in human development policies and schemes.
- A rights-based approach is preferred to other approaches, as there is acknowledgement of the fact that citizenship is associated with rights to minimum entitlements. Examples of this include the Right to Food, Right to Work (MGNREGA), Right to Information, Right to Education, etc. The rights-based approach, particularly if rights are secured from below, is a positive development and carries some hope for the most vulnerable sections. The role of the judiciary is also particularly important. Recognizing and protecting the rights of aged people, disabled, children and other categories is equally important.
- Both the public and private sectors need to be assigned their respective roles in human development in the areas appropriate to each sector, with an emphasis on strengthening the process and optimizing the outcomes. Developing effective monitoring and surveillance systems for supervising implementation and outcomes is needed.

- There is a need for effective decentralization and participatory programming. Local institutions should assume more responsibilities for a bigger role for ensuring the effective implementation of programmes. Greater accountability as well as a more participatory process through investments in institutions of the poor are required simultaneously. However, the fact that local institutions are often controlled by vested interests also needs to be taken into account. An effective administrative base needs to be instituted for local governance. This would ensure prompt delivery of services, greater professionalism and better management, technological adaptation, design and work process change and complementary administrative reforms, among other things.
- There should be a convergence of programmes and schemes apart from an integrated and holistic approach to achieve better planning, resource allocation and better results. However, it is also necessary to ensure that in this process, programmes like MGNREGS do not get treated as multipurpose programmes, which would make them lose sight of their core objectives.
- Issue pertaining to infrastructural constraints and capacity building need to be realistically and urgently addressed. Strategies should be designed to develop and manage decentralized infrastructure at village and community level.

Appendix 1

Latest Updated date : 22.04.2014									
Sl. No.	Indicators	Mysuru							
		Periyapatna	Hunsur	K.R. Nagara	Mysuru	H.D. Kote	Nanjangud	T. Narasipura	District Values
Indicators for Human Development Index (HDI)									
1	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	19.58	21.97	22.96	67.07	17.48	23.01	19.68	40.50
2	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	34.26	38.52	35.80	84.60	35.94	26.76	30.99	54.98
3	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	82.15	86.43	86.37	96.39	80.71	80.50	83.30	88.73
4	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	90.80	93.35	94.09	97.43	82.80	88.72	90.12	93.09
5	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	53.14 3.14	49.17 49.57	46.40 46.40	75.44 75.44	51.38 51.38	46.95 46.95	49.40 49.40	60.36 60.36
6	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	19.89	25.65	25.87	87.13	19.45	35.86	31.81	49.76
7	Per-capita Income	26891	38445	29499	55802	31199	35827	37830	42382
8	Child Mortality Rate - CMR*	56	30	51	31	75	45	62	44
9	Maternal Mortality Rate	114	155	234	85	103	375	297	155
10	Literacy Rate	70.78	67.03	68.93	82.50	64.11	62.09	62.55	72.79
11	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER):	96.53	96.47	112.42	86.95	88.87	112.67	84.66	92.94

Appendix 2

Indicators for Gender Inequality Index (GII)

12	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)*	114	155	234	85	103	375	297	155
13	Share of Institutional deliveries	98.29	99.32	99.53	98.04	99.53	99.70	99.99	99.20
14	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE -	34.63	28.55	35.98	37.05	61.45	52.36	21.93	38.85

15	Share of female elected represe-ntatives in PRIs and ULBs	41.06	42.97	43.49	36.81	45.63	39.24	46.14	42.19
16	Share of male elected represe-ntatives in PRIs and ULBs	58.94	57.03	56.51	63.19	54.37	60.76	53.86	57.81
17	Share of female children in the age group 0-6 years	48.36	48.91	48.60	48.87	49.86	49.26	49.42	49.01
18	Share of male children in the age group 0-6 years	51.64	51.09	51.40	51.13	50.14	50.74	50.58	50.96
19	Share of female literacy (LIT_F)	62.09	59.32	60.33	78.70	56.86	55.83	57.17	67.06
20	Share of male literacy (LIT_M)	79.03	74.61	77.55	86.25	71.25	68.33	67.93	78.46
21	Share of Female Work Participaton Rate (WPR)	41.92	41.46	40.36	21.25	42.87	27.19	23.79	29.29
22	Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR)	66.64	70.76	70.14	64.92	71.18	71.50	70.66	67.99
23	Share of female workers in the non agricultural sector	16.80	17.81	21.54	84.40	13.80	30.97	31.43	40.99
24	Share of male workers in the non agricultural sector	21.74	30.16	28.37	88.01	22.80	37.72	31.93	53.49
25	Female Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_F$)	110	125	90	115	120	110	100	110
26	Male Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_M$)	185	170	145	165	170	165	140	165

Appendix 3

Indicators for Child Development Index (CDI)

27	Child Mortality Rate - CMR*	56	30	51	31	75	45	62	44
28	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children	30.23	32.76	30.69	27.46	31.43	33.11	28.29	29.17
	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	14.66	15.72	14.72	44.01	20.95	7.56	10.07	18.24
29	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	75.49	46.84	64.86	77.31	89.25	43.94	55.84	63.21

Appendix - 4

Indicators for Food Security Index (FSI)

30	Cropping Intensity	206.17	265.33	173.70	120.23	121.22	143.03	131.01	162.28
31	Percentage Change in NSA	-13.06	-33.51	-19.50	-23.95	1.50	-4.56	-18.79	-15.60
32	Per capita food grain production	1015.76	1206.33	915.96	146.51	744.72	856.28	736.87	582.66
33	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	0.061	0.028	0.001	0.003	0.125	0.010	0.001	0.021
34	Irrigation Intensity	110.17	106.18	109.19	118.28	119.75	154.94	116.65	117.55
35	Percentage of area degraded (cultuvable waste) to Total Geographical Area	1.33	1.17	0.56	2.69	7.13	2.11	1.15	3.16
36	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses)	16.74	23.58	18.36	26.53	12.91	29.42	15.04	20.72
37	Percentage of BPL Card holders	**78.34**	**81.15**	**83.19**	**68.72**	**92.53**	**88.03**	**87.64**	**81.90**
38	Per-capita Income	26891	38445	29499	55802	31199	35827	37830	42382
39	Percentage of Non agricultural workers	19.89	25.65	25.87	87.13	19.45	35.86	31.81	49.76
40	Average size of holdings	1.11	1.11	0.75	0.87	1.25	0.99	0.70	0.96
41	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	**25.45**	**29.29**	**30.19**	**5.22**	**43.68**	**37.76**	**42.02**	**23.66**
42	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	27.12	49.30	46.88	91.36	44.13	55.04	55.30	55.70
43	Child Mortality Rate - CMR*	56	30	51	31	75	45	62	44
44	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	82.15	86.43	86.37	96.39	80.71	80.50	83.30	88.73
45	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE -	34.63	28.55	35.98	37.05	61.45	52.36	21.93	38.85
46	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children	30.23	32.76	30.69	27.46	31.43	33.11	28.29	29.17
	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	14.66	15.72	14.72	44.01	20.95	7.56	10.07	18.24
47	Female Literacy Rate	62.09	59.32	60.33	78.70	56.86	55.83	57.17	67.06

Appendix - 5

Indicators for Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

60	Decadal population growth rate	8.39	11.44	5.63	23.43	7.23	6.86	4.67	13.63
61	Population Density	309.65	314.40	423.92	1548.02	162.58	388.42	488.35	474.86
62	Sex ratio	948	980	997	986	987	994	997	985
63	Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk	0.28	3.02	0.86	3.85	0.86	1.23	0.85	2.34
64	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6	10.39	11.04	9.55	9.94	11.21	9.89	10.22	10.18
65	Child sex ratio	937	957	945	956	994	971	977	961
66	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR 2011)	47	25	40	25	60	37	50	39
67	Child Mortality Rate - CMR*	56	30	51	31	75	45	62	44
68	Maternal Mortality Rate	114	155	234	85	103	375	297	155
69	Percentage of women headed households	13.98	14.84	15.52	14.28	16.99	17.74	19.51	15.61
70	Percentage of BPL Cards issued	78.34	81.15	83.19	68.72	92.53	88.03	87.64	81.90
71	Cropping Intensity	206.17	265.33	173.70	120.23	121.22	143.03	131.01	162.28
72	Irrigation Intensity	110.17	106.18	109.19	118.28	119.75	154.94	116.65	117.55
73	Percentage of Households provided employment MGNREGS	7.25	4.06	6.99	4.26	3.85	1.33	1.75	3.80
74	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State	0.81	0.81	0.67	0.78	0.82	0.77	0.67	0.76
75	Work Participation Rate (WPR)	54.59	56.24	55.23	43.20	57.13	49.38	47.24	48.76
76	Decadal Growth rate of Employment	16.52	3.62	12.36	34.93	6.66	9.63	14.65	18.37

77	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers	54.65	45.06	43.93	7.65	36.88	26.38	26.17	26.58
78	Percentage of main workers to total workers	84.45	82.61	77.48	86.09	79.45	82.93	72.11	82.34
79	Percentage of workers in Household Industries	1.84	1.72	2.35	2.58	1.45	1.77	2.22	2.14
80	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	25.45	29.29	30.19	5.22	43.68	37.76	42.02	23.66
81	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses	53.14	49.57	46.40	75.44	51.38	46.95	49.40	60.36
82	Percentage of Site less Households	5.03	8.63	6.43	3.51	5.15	7.63	16.44	6.30
83	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	8.49	9.59	10.24	7.85	20.41	2.31	2.89	7.09
87	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families	7.16	4.28	6.93	5.22	9.76	7.76	3.65	6.10
84	Percentage of households with cycles	25.99	35.98	39.60	35.19	28.72	41.74	49.96	36.68
85	Percentage of households with two-wheelers	24.17	22.14	19.33	47.60	13.00	15.40	17.18	30.66
86	Percentage of HHs with no Assets:	17.8	17.76	15.96	6.04	24.78	21.61	17.54	13.74
87	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	90.80	93.35	94.09	97.43	82.80	88.72	90.12	93.09
88	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	19.58	21.97	22.96	67.07	17.48	23.01	19.68	40.50
89	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	42.13	41.50	43.49	41.32	41.26	41.45	42.28	41.86
90	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	27.13	35.78	22.99	30.92	48.92	38.00	41.83	35.42

91	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	40.00	44.44	39.13	32.31	51.43	37.04	38.24	39.38
92	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	20.00	22.22	17.39	13.85	25.71	25.93	35.29	22.12
93	Percentage of active SHGs	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
94	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC	99.09	99.17	81.25	99.07	99.60	98.62	98.62	97.22
95	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE -	34.63	28.55	35.98	37.05	61.45	52.36	21.93	38.85
96	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	98.29	99.32	99.53	98.04	99.53	99.70	100.00	99.20
97	Percentage of children fully Immunized	100.00	95.29	97.17	100.00	99.10	99.03	100.00	98.99
98	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	14.66	15.72	14.72	44.01	20.95	7.56	10.07	18.24
99	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children	30.23	32.76	30.69	27.46	31.43	33.11	28.29	29.17
100	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.08
101	Average Population served by sub-centres	3379	3136	3388	4386	2674	4127	3165	3429
102	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	11915	10550	13553	17836	13220	16716	13363	13717
103	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.08	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.09	0.06
104	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.32	0.33	0.23	0.10	0.30	0.20	0.28	0.20
105	Average population served by Anganwadi centres	65.97	62.96	62.26	88.20	66.07	60.46	73.51	69.34

106	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a KM. distance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
107	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	74.00	76.00	75.00	79.28	78.00	79.00	78.00	77.84
108	Per capita Health Expenditure	596.52	611.39	712.43	364.34	549.85	462.43	756.76	502.81
109	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats	0	6.67	6.45	11.43	15.63	4.44	5.56	7.23
110	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	34.26	38.52	35.80	84.60	35.94	26.76	30.99	54.98
111	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)	55.74	50.93	59.58	92.93	46.48	68.88	64.52	73.14
112	Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011) (Source : census2011)	82.15	86.43	86.37	96.39	80.71	80.50	83.30	88.73
113	Percentage of Literacy	70.78	67.03	68.93	82.50	64.11	62.09	62.55	72.79
114	Gross Enrolment ratio – Elementary School	100.22	98.20	100.19	98.67	100.89	100.01	100.38	99.34
115	Net Enrolment ratio – Elementary School	99.90	99.60	99.80	99.50	99.70	99.90	99.80	99.65
116	Dropout rate in Elementary education	0.34	0.66	0.30	0.22	0.29	0.50	0.59	0.34
117	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed:	75.49	46.84	64.86	77.31	89.25	43.94	55.84	63.21
118	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	22.70	30.25	20.23	26.41	38.16	16.82	26.91	25.59
119	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	73.43	79.74	92.62	64.77	57.20	96.71	67.47	71.07

120	Drop-out rate in secondary education	6.33	4.62	3.82	3.61	4.68	10.92	7.41	4.97
121	SSLC pass percentage	78.13	89.07	93.56	94.44	76.34	78.01	78.98	85.08
122	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	20.18	16.47	14.94	19.13	18.13	17.41	16.85	17.69
123	PUC pass percentage	55.09	52.16	52.57	63.26	63.28	61.43	63.60	60.79
124	School Infrastructure Index	0.88	0.90	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.88	0.89	0.892
125	Per capita Education Expenditure	1407	1359	1484	869	1315	1133	1191	1115
126	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Appendix - 6

Indicator Values of the ULBs

Sl.	Indicators	Name of the District : Mysuru								
		Periyapatna TP	Hunsur TMC	K.R. Nagara TMC	Mysuru CC	H.D. Kote	Sargur (H.D. Kote) TP	Nanjangud TMC	T. Narasipura TP	Bannur (T.N. Pura) TMC
1	Percentage of ULB Population to Total Population in the Taluk	6.86	17.98	14.17	79.13	9.76	4.34	13.15	17.63	7.50
2	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	63.33	87.76	0.23	13.18	52.43	7.77	12.36	1.00	9.34
3	Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	4.09	16.78	6.06	4.87	8.76	3.09	9.34	4.83	12.20
4	Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with Tap Water Connection	92.09	90.92	93.66	94.93	88.03	91.40	89.94	85.72	86.11
5	Sewerage/ Drainage- Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open)	86.67	86.02	85.90	98.55	79.08	78.62	84.18	90.74	90.62
6	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	5.99	1.97	2.79	1.95	3.89	2.62	1.98	1.94	1.37
7	Percentage of Own Resources Mobilisation to Total Receipts	4.61	10.33	8.09	26.08	6.55	15.01	9.75	20.07	17.73
8	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	1151	983	1656	3451	715	114	771	1202	977
9	Length of Road in Kms per Sq.Km of Geographical Area	5.55	16.89	11.19	8.51	12.28	24.24	10.45	18.95	12.43
10	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	7.19	5.90	10.61	1.48	10.88	11.36	6.52	4.85	109.15
11	Road accidents per 10000 Population	35.96	5.70	10.61	0.23	7.77	9.61	9.88	3.50	14.61

Appendix 7

Note on the Preparation of Mysuru DHDR

The purpose of this report is to sensitise policy makers to human development issues. Therefore database and its appropriate interpretation assumes importance. The preparation of DHDR has brought out the importance of authentic and adequate information and social statistics. To explain the process of human development and to track the progress towards the goals and targets, adequate and authentic data are needed. Hence there is more focus on data collection, processing, interpretation and analysis.

The statistical requirements of the Report obviously are huge and this has implications for generation and dissemination of data at decentralized level. It is a known fact that SHDR and DHDR differ in their coverage because of diversities and regional considerations. In this DHDR the dimensions covered are more and therefore data requirements are more and even the indicators covered are also too large.

Further, Human Development is too vast and covers a wide ranging aspects which are not confined to quantifiable aspects. For this Report, data have been collected from census and records maintained by administrative departments, government organisations and various service providers. But these sources have their own advantages and disadvantages. All these sources of data are complementary in nature. No source is ideal or complete. Thus there is a need for integration of data collected by different sources and methods. Greater efforts are also needed to disseminate the methodology already existing data and to ensure their efficient use.

Methodology

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

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

CMR and MMR are distributed across sub-districts using ratio method. The ratio is obtained from the data gathered from the DHO on these three indicators across sub-districts. Thus the IMR, CMR and MMR obtained from DHO have been adjusted upward to match with the district IMR, CMR and MMR computed for the district based on the similar methodology Infant Mortality is the death of a child less than one year of age. Child mortality is the death of a child before the child's fifth birthday. UNICEF"s definition of infant mortality is the probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births. National statistics tend to group these two mortality rates together. Infant mortality rate is universally regarded not only as a most important indicator of the health status of a community but also of the levels of living of people in general and the effectiveness of medical services in particular. Infant mortality is given often a separate treatment by demographers because (a) infants are the largest single age – category of mortality; (b) deaths at this age are due to a peculiar set of diseases and conditions to which the adult population is less exposed or less vulnerable; (c) infant mortality occurs more rapidly than the mortality among adults. Globally, ten million infants and children die each year before their fifth birthday; 99% of these deaths occur in developing nations. Infant mortality takes away society's potential physical, social, and human capital. Generally the most common cause worldwide has been dehydration from diarrhea, a preventable disease. In recent years a variety of programs combating this problem have decreased the rate of children dying from dehydration.

Challenges Faced in the Preparation of DHDR

- Too vast range of indicators and indices but no authentic and consistent data
- Different and not easily measurable aspects on which data are demanded but not forthcoming Eg: qualitative indicators to capture the dimensions of quality of life.
- New indicators required newer methods of data collection such as participatory assessments and this required prior consultations with data providers on the type of indicators to be selected.
- Inadequacy and poor quality of data in highlighting the issues that are more central to people's concerns. Eg: Gender disaggregated data, status of dalits, child labour etc.,
- Reporting on uniform indicators required standardized formats for reporting and compilation of data. This involved much academic exercise.
- Despite considerable progress in terms of data availability on a number of indicators, there are gaps in the coverage and continuity Eg: gender disaggregated data.
- Discovering the data that are existing but not known. Eg: Non-market economic activities of women are not recorded/documented. Similarly Health status of SC/ST, Literacy rate of SC/ST and so on.
- Quality of available data is an important issue, because of variations in data collection methods in different sectors there is lack of co-ordination among different departments.
- An important shortcoming of official data particularly for education, health, women and child development,

housing is that, they are complied through the administrative system which is also responsible for implementing various programmes. Naturally they report optimistic estimates of achievements. Eg. IMR, MMR, GER, Houseless households etc. such biases have to corrected and cross verification of official data is necessary.

This scope of DHDR is limited and there are variations and disparities across the types of indicators used at sub-district level. Further, in DHDRs, analysis has to focus on the problem areas and also contextualised initiatives at local level.

What can be done?

DHDR has the potentiality to reflect the exact scenario of Human Development at micro level and can bring focus to people. Hence a few initiatives can be considered to improve the quality of DHDR. Some of them are as follows

- Sensitizing the departments about the importance of statistical data, standardized methods of data collection, and correcting reporting and recordings errors.
- Data collected are to be processed and disseminated regularly, periodicity of data is also important.
- Decentralization of data collection due to cultural and regional diversities.
- Participation of people in data collection i.e., employing bottom up approach.
- Standardizing definitions and methodologies for regular reporting and standard dimensions
- Need for capacity building and training to the people who are involved in this.
- Convergence and co-ordination among different agencies and departments dealing with similar issues.
- Conducting surveys and studies to overcome the constraints created by non-availability of data.
- Developing data base and information based on observation.
- Innovative and low cost techniques for data collection and analysis
- Data monitoring at disaggregated level identifying possible areas for more research on data and indicators like status of women, children and the elderly, conditions of work, environmental degradation, access to and control of information, human rights and civil liberties.

Appendix 8

Editorial Board for the Preperation of Mysuru District Human Development Report 2014

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- Prof. Chengappa
- Prof. Dilip Kumar
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Appendix 9

Details on DCC Meetings Conducted

Purpose of the Meeting	Date
• Formation of sub-committees for data collection	- 8th March 2013
• To discuss about the distribution of Proformas for data collection from the line departments	-12th April 2013
• To discuss about the data and information given by the Health and Education departments.	-24th April 2013
• To review the progress and discuss about the proformas for the collection of data relating to CDDI, FSI, CCDI, UDI	-14th August 2013
• To review the hitherto progress	-17th Sep - 2013
• Review of Progress by QMG	-17th Oct - 2013
• Review Meeting	-23rd Dec – 2013
• Review Meeting	-08th Jan – 2014
• Review Meeting	-06th March 2014
• Review Meeting	-29th April – 2014
• Review Meeting	-25th July – 2014
• Review Meeting	18 Sep - 2014
• Review Meeting	17 March 2015
• Review Meeting	3 Feb 2015
• Review Meeting	6 Nov 2014

Details on Subject Sub-Committee Meetings

• Health Committee	-	24 April 2013, 28th Sep 2013
• Education Committee	-	15 May 2013, 13th June 2013, 21st October 2013
• Livelihood Committee	-	27th May 2013, 30th Sep 2013
• Infrastructure Committee	-	04th June 2013
• Women & Child Development Committee	-	22nd June 2013, 20th July 2013, 07th Sep 2013
• SC/ ST Development Committee	-	27th May 2013, 20th July 213

Details on Workshops Conducted

District level Workshop	-	on 3rd August 2013
Taluk level workshops		
• Nanjanagud Taluk	-	20th July 2013
• H.D. Kote Taluk	-	22nd July 2013
• Hunsur Taluk	-	4th Sep 2013
• K R Nagara Taluk	-	5th Sep 2013

- T. Narasipura Taluk - 6th Sep 2013
- Mysuru Taluk - 7th Sep2013
- Periyapatna Taluk - 8th Oct 2013

Details on Meetings with Experts

11-04-2014 & 24-04-14
at Central Institute of Indian Languages Auditorium,
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Writing Groups Meetings were held on

- 07-05-2014,
- 05-06-2014,
- 09-06-2014 and
- 24-06-2014



District Planning Committee discussion regarding Human Development Report



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