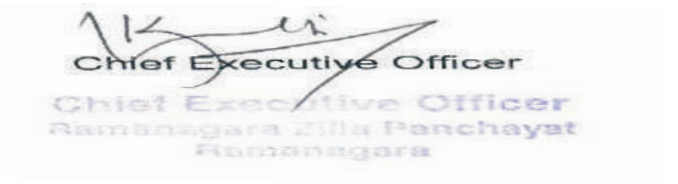
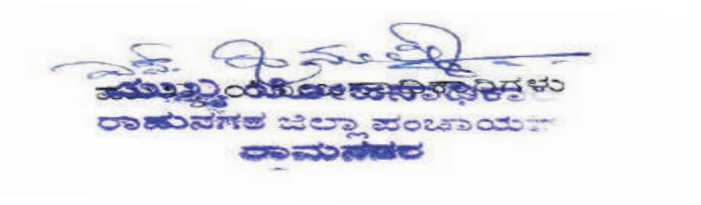
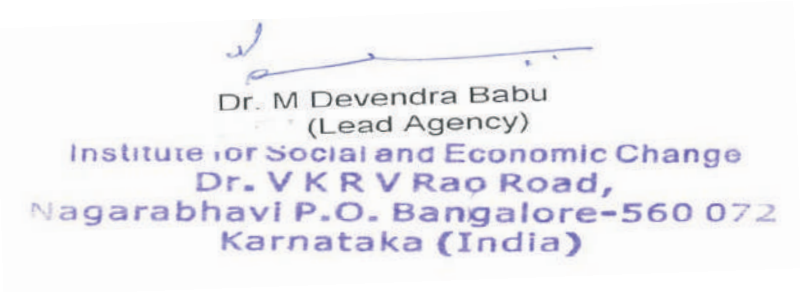
Ramanagara District

Human Development Report, 2014







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

Ramanagara District Human Development Report, 2014

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SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER

MESSAGE

VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANGALORE - 560 001

CM/PS/234/2014

Date : 27-10-2014

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

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

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

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

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

Siddaramaiah

(SIDDARAMAIAH)



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

Room No. 444, 445
4th Floor, Vikasa Soudha
Bangalore - 560 001
Res No. 080-22343804
22343807

MESSAGE

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

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

(S R Patil)



D.K. SHIVAKUMAR
Minister for Energy and
District In-Charge Minister,
Ramanagara

No. 336, Vidhana Soudha
Bangalore - 560 001
Ph.No: 080-22258004/
080-22033496

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಇಂಸ/ಕ/ /2013-14

14th March 2015.

Message

The Foundation laid by the United Nations Development Programme in its first human development Report 1990 has opened up the gamut of human development paradigm. It is to that this paradigm is the holistic model that exists today and embraces every development issue, including the growth of Economy, Social investment, peoples' empowerment, provision of basic needs and social safety nets, political freedome and all aspects of people lives.

Karnataka State has come out with District human Development Reports [DHDRs] of all the 30 districts. The Ramanagara District Human Development Report, 2014 has been successful in bringing the basic issues of human dev elopement in the district to the forefront. I under that the report contains vast data and analysis of various facets of human development in Ramanagar District and will be useful to all the stake holders.

The unique feature of the Ramanagar Report is that it not only computed the index values for human development indices but also made critical review of various developmental aspects. I hope that the local administration will take steps to disseminate and popularize the findings of the report.

I congratulate the Zilla Panchayat and the Lead agency members Dr M Devendra Babu and Mrs. R M Vasanthakumar, Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore for bringing out this comprehensive report. I hope that the report will serve as a handbook for all the stakeholders in the field of development in the district.

[D.K.SHIVAKUMAR]

ರಾಮನಗರ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್

ಹೆಚ್.ಎ. ಇಕ್ಬಾಲ್ ಹುಸೇನ್
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ರಾಮನಗರ

ನಂ.೪೦, ೧ನೇ ಅಡ್ಡರಸ್ತೆ, ೨ನೇ ಮುಖ್ಯರಸ್ತೆ,
ಎಲ್.ಐ.ಸಿ. ಕಾಲೋನಿ, ಜಯನಗರ ೩ನೇ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – ೫೬೦ ೦೧೧
(ಹೂಕುಂದ ಗ್ರಾಮ, ಕೋಡಿಹಳ್ಳ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ,
ಉಯ್ಯಂಬಳ್ಳ ಹೋ., ಕನಕಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು)
ಕಛೇರಿ : ೦೮೦-೨೭೨೭೬೭೧೩, ಮೊ : ೯೮೪೫೨೫೫೬೭೨.

Foreword

The "Ramanagara District Human Development Report, 2014" is one of the 30 comprehensive studies conducted in Karnataka in human development at sub-district level. This project is sponsored by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka. The principal objective of this Report is to assess the progress achieved by Ramanagara district, which comprises four taluks, in respect of the basic constituents of human development, such as health and nutrition, literacy and education and standard of living. Besides, the Report throws ample light on the development status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, women, minorities and other vulnerable sections in the district.

The Report not only provides the values/ranking of taluks of Ramanagara district in Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) but also examines in detail the development process and identifies the existing and emerging development trends. With a view to making the exercise participatory, the Lead Agency organized workshops at the district and taluk levels. This has helped to strengthen the development communication between the development administrators and elected representatives and other stakeholders.

The Report reveals that some taluks in our district lag behind the others in many aspects of human development. Intra-region variations are glaring within the district in Human Development. The Report has opened our eyes especially in the field of literacy, livelihood and basic services. The Report has set the Development Vision for the local governments for the years to come.

Ramanagara district is a newly formed district, which has certain unique features. The district has been placed in the medium category of the districts in human development. Development is a complex and uncertain process that cannot be easily planned and controlled by the Zilla Panchayat alone. All the local governments (rural and urban) and the stakeholders of the district and the State Government have the onerous task of taking concrete steps to accelerate the development of Ramangara district.

I congratulate the Research Team, the district development functionaries – official and non-official members – and all others who were actively involved in the preparation and finalization of Ramanagara District Human Development Report, 2014. I hope that the Report attracts the attention of every stakeholder in the development of the district.

President
Zilla Panchayat, Ramanagara

ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ್ ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್, ರಾಮನಗರ-562 159.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
Govt of Karnataka

K.S. MANJUNATH IAS
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
ZILLA PANCHAYATH, RAMANAGARA - 562 159.

Acknowledgment

The "Ramanagara District Human Development Report, 2014" is a full-fledged document for the development of all human sectors and is the outcome of a process that has been participatory and consultative all through. The preparation of the Report is a gigantic task. But for the co-operation and help rendered by all the stakeholders concerned at different levels, this DHDR would not have been possible. We would be failing in our duty if we don't recognise valuable contribution of many individuals and institutions.

This project is the brain child of the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka. It not only sponsored this project but also guided us enormously in the preparation of the Report. We wish to thank profusely the then Principal Secretaries Mr. Sanjiv Kumar IAS and Smt. Anita Kaul IAS (Rt.) and the present Principal Secretary V. Manjula IAS, Sri. Rajiv Ranjan IFS, Secretary. Dr. H Shashidar IAS (Rt.), State-level Consultant and Co-coordinator for DHDRs, took a lot of trouble in getting us the crucial data from the Directorate of Census and other sources. He constantly monitored and guided us at every stage and endeavoured to complete the Report. We express our sincere thanks to him. The District Human Development Report is also supported by UNDP – PCI, under their project HDBI (Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities). We express our thanks to UNDP. We also take this opportunity to thank all the officers of Human Development Division, Planning Department, GoK for their help.

The President and Members of DPC and Zilla Panchayat, Ramanagara district, participated in the workshops organized by the Lead Agency in connection with preparation of Ramanagara District Human Development Report, 2014 and shared their experience about the development process in the district and also provided valuable suggestions to improve the content of the Report. We thank all of them for their active participation.

The Core Committee consisting of heads of important departments at the district level not only attended the meetings convened from time to time but also gone through the data and made useful suggestions in strengthening the DHDR of Ramanagara. We acknowledge their help and cooperation.

The planning division of ZP, particularly the Chief Planning Officers Mr. A Bhimaiah and Mr. Danush S, the Deputy Director Mr. M R Hegde (Rt.), Mr. J Javana Naika, Project Appraisal and Evaluvation Officer, Mr. M Raju, Assistant Director played a crucial role in coordinating meetings and obtaining data required for the Report. We thank all of them for their help and assistance.

The Research Team consisting of Dr. M Devendra Babu, Associate Professor, Smt. R M Vasanthakumari, Consultant, and Mr. H N Nagaraju of Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru (Lead Agency) have done excellent work. They have worked very hard in preparing this report and computing HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI. We are greatly indebted to them.

We will be failing in our duty if we do not acknowledge the Director and the Registrar of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, for accepting our request to involve ISEC in the preparation of DHDR for Ramanagara District.

We also thank officers of the Line Departments, Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayats and Grama Panchayats, Urban Local Bodies for providing the required information for the Lead Agency and enabling them to complete the Ramanagara District Human Development Report.

We also take this opportunity to thank Sri Ramachandra Gowda, Honourable Member, Karnataka Legislative Council, for participating in the Workshop at Magadi and giving valuable suggestions. We are grateful to the experts from different fields, representatives of NGOs, media representatives, students and the public.

19/12/11

Chief Executive Officer
Zilla Panchayat,
Ramanagara

Preface

Preparing the District Human Development Report (DHDR) for the entire district, which includes the rural and urban bodies and areas, is a gigantic task. But for the cooperation and help rendered by all the concerned stakeholders at different levels, this DHDR would not have been possible. Therefore, we are obliged to recognise and thank their valuable contribution which enabled us to proceed with the DHDR preparation smoothly.

Ramanagara district is one of the earliest districts in Karnataka to avail the opportunity to prepare the DHDR. The first step in this direction is to identify a Lead Agency (LA) for technical guidance and other academic work in the DHDR preparation. The Zilla Panchayat (ZP) of Ramanagara district has chosen the Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, as the Lead Agency. ISEC expresses its gratitude to the ZP for their gesture in choosing the Institute as their Lead Agency.

The Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, has provided guidance and inputs for the preparation of the Ramanagara District Human Development Report. The then Principal Secretaries of Planning Department, Sri. Sanjiv Kumar IAS and Smt. Anita Kaul IAS (Rt.), and the present Principal Secretary V Manjula IAS, and Sri. Rajiv Ranjan IFS, Secretary, State-level Consultant and Coordinator for DHDR preparation Dr H Shashidar IAS (Rt.), Officers of the Human Development Division have all provided necessary skills through training programmes, provided invaluable data, monitored the writing and content of the Report. We place on record our sincere thanks to all of them. The DHDR is also supported by UNDP – PCI under their project HDBI (Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities). We express our thanks to UNDP.

At the district level, the chief architects responsible for DHDR are the Chief Executive Officers, Shriyuths Dr. M V Venkatesh IAS and K S Manjunatha IAS, the Chief Planning Officers, Mr. A. Bhimaiah and Mr. Danush S. They took pains to provide useful information/data from various departments and institutions. They also constantly guided, supervised, reviewed the progress and fully involved themselves in the whole exercise. We gratefully acknowledge their services.

Similarly, the Chairperson and members of District Planning Committee and members of Zilla Panchayat actively participated in the workshops and DPC meetings and deliberated on many relevant problems of the district which helped a lot in focusing our attention on the issues of district's human development. We express our gratitude to all of them.

In the course of the preparation of DHDR, many local experts, NGO representatives extended their help voluntarily in the form of advice/suggestions. We are thankful to all of them.

The elected members of Taluk Panchayats and Grama Panchayats, Officers of taluk level departments, PDOs of Grama Panchayats, college students, media persons, the learned members of public actively participated in the workshops convened at the taluk level for the purpose of DHDR preparation. They actively participated in the deliberations and made useful suggestions. We thank all of them.

In the course of preparation of this Report Prof. K S James and Ms. B P Vani members of Quality Monitoring Group (QMG) constituted by the Planning Department gone through the data, of its quality, the analysis and provided useful suggestions which helped us a lot in refinement of analysis. Similarly Prof. Narayana Shastry one of the expert advisors of this task at the state level reviewed the draft Report and provided valuable observations and suggestions, which were truly relevant. We sincerely incorporated all those suggestions in the Report. We gratefully acknowledge all of them for their help.

We will be failing in our duty if we do not place on record the help and guidance provided by Prof. R S Deshpande and Prof. B K Pattnaik the then Directors of ISEC, and the present Director (I/C) Prof. M R Narayana and Prof. D Rajasekhar, Head, Center for Decentralisation and Development, ISEC. We wish to thank our Registrar and his supporting staff, Accounts Officer and his staff rendering administrative and other help during the project period.

We are grateful to Mr. M R Hegde, Deputy Director (Rt.), Mr. J Javana Naika, Project Appraisal and Evaluvation Officer and Mr. M Raju, Assistant Director, all of Planning Division, ZP, Ramanagara, who coordinated in obtaining data from various departments and agencies.

Last but not the least, we thank the research assistance rendered by Mr. H N Nagaraju, ISEC, Bengaluru.

Dr. M. Devendra Babu,

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Karnataka (India)

District Level Core Committee: Members

Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat	:	Chairman
Deputy Secretary, Zilla Panchayat	:	Member
Dr. M Devendra Babu (Lead Agency)	:	Member
District Statistical Officer	:	Member
Principal (D.I.E.T), Education Department	:	Member
RCHO, Health Department	:	Member
District Social Welfare Officer, Social Welfare Department	:	Member
Deputy Director, Women and Child Development Department	:	Member
Joint Director, Agriculture Department	:	Member
Deputy Director, Food and Civil Supplies Department	:	Member
Assistant Director (Social Security), DC Office.	:	Member
District Adult Education Officer, Department of Adult Education	:	Member
Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Education Department	:	Member
District Health and Family Welfare Officer, Health Department	:	Member
Project Director, Urban Development Cell	:	Member
Chief Planning Officer, Zilla Panchayat	:	Member Secretary

CONTENTS

Chapter Nos.	Particulars	Page No.
	Messages	iii
	Foreword	ix
	Acknowledgement	xi
	Preface	xiii
	District Level Core Committee : Members	xv
	PART - I	1-15
	Executive Summary	5
	PART - II	17-288
	Chapters	
Chapter 1	**Introduction**	19
1.1	Introduction	
1.2	Concept and Methodology	
1.3	Data Collection, Compilation and Validation	
1.4	Measurement of Indices	
Chapter 2	**District Overview**	31
2.1	Introduction	
2.2	Background and Brief Regional History	
2.3	Physiographic Divisions of the District	
2.4	Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments	
2.5	Demography	
2.6	Literacy	
2.7	Industry	
2.8	Irrigation	
2.9	Infrastructure	
2.10	Regional Perspectives and Backwardness	
2.11	An Overview	
Chapter 3	**Computation of Indices**	51
3.1	Introduction	
3.2	Human Development Index (HDI)	
3.3	Gender Inequality Index (GII)	
3.4	Child Development Index (CDI)	
3.5	Food Security Index (FSI)	
3.6	Urban Development Index (UDI)	
3.7	Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)	
3.8	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 4	**Literacy and Education**	59
4.1	Introduction	
4.2	Literacy Profile of the District	
4.3	Enrollment	
4.4	Attendance, Dropout, Out of School Children and Mainstreaming of Children	
4.5	Transition Rate for Children enrolled at 6th Class as compared to the Children enrolled at 5th Class as well as 8th and 7th in a particular year	
4.6	Pupil-Teacher Ratios	

4.7	Infrastructure and Access	
4.8	Eight Basic Facilities – Infrastructure Index (SSA Method)	
4.9	School Completion Ratio, Pass Rate in 5th and 7th Classes, Percentage of Children Passing with 60 per cent and above, SSLC and PUC Results	
4.10	Post-Secondary Education: Professional and General Degree Colleges, ITI/Polytechnic and other Skill Development Institutions	
4.11	Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level	
4.12	Per Capita Expenditure Analysis	
4.13	Radar Analysis for Education	
4.14	An Overview and Persisting Educational Gaps in the District	
Chapter 5	**Health and Nutrition**	91
5.1	Introduction	
5.2	Demography, Population by Place of Residence, Sex, and Sex Ratio	
5.3	IMR and MMR	
5.4	Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare	
5.5	Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facility	
5.6	ANC Coverage and Anemia among Pregnant Women	
5.7	Institutional Deliveries	
5.8	Immunisation of Children	
5.9	Children born Under-weight and BMI Ratio	
5.10	Communicable Diseases	
5.11	Performance of various Health Schemes	
5.12	Per-capita Expenditure Analysis on Health Sector	
5.13	Radar Analysis for Health	
5.14	Small Area Study: Contamination of Vrishabhavathi River Water in Ramanagara and Kanakapura Taluks: Its Impact on Health of Habitants, Land and Crops and on Agriculture and Allied Activities	
5.15	An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care System	
Chapter 6	**Income, Poverty and Employment**	123
6.1	Introduction	
6.2	District and Taluk Income	
6.3	Agriculture: Cropping Pattern, Irrigation and Livestock	
6.4	Poverty: BPL Households	
6.5	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	
6.6	Employment and Unemployment	
6.7	Occupation Pattern	
6.8	Child Labour	
6.9	Radar Analysis for Living Standard	
6.10	Small Area Study: Child Labour in Silk Filature Units in Ramanagara City	
6.11	Small Area Study: Livelihood Issues of Artisans and Craftsmen in the Channapatna Toy Industry	
6.12	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 7	**Standard of Living**	155
7.1	Introduction	
7.2	Housing Status	
7.3	Siteless Households	
7.4	Households with Pucca Houses	
7.5	Households without Proper Houses	
7.6	Households and Asset Status	
7.7	Schemes for Housing Facilities	

7.8	Drinking Water	
7.9	Electricity	
7.10	Traditional and Modern Fuel	
7.11	Sanitation	
7.12	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 8	**Gender and Development**	179
8.1	Introduction – Gender as Concept	
8.2	Gender Differentials in the District	
8.3	Patterns of Literacy and Enrollment	
8.4	Work Participation Trends	
8.5	Marginalization of Women's Works	
8.6	Trends in Political Participation	
8.7	Crime against Women: Crime Data at District and Taluk Levels	
8.8	Role of Women's Groups and SHGs	
8.9	Small Area Study: Study on Socio-economic Impact of Certain Archaic and Superstitious Practices followed by Golla Community in Ramanagara Taluk	
8.10	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 9	**Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes**	211
9.1	Introduction	
9.2	Demographic Profile of SCs and STs	
9.3	Education Profile, Levels of Enrollment, Dropout Rate and Pass Percentages	
9.4	Health Awareness and Institutional Deliveries Rate	
9.5	Occupational Pattern - Income and Employment - Livelihood Opportunities and Development Programmes	
9.6	Housing, Sanitation and Drinking Water Facilities	
9.7	Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) : A Case Study	
9.8	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 10	**Governance Issues – Governance and Human Development**	245
10.1	Introduction	
10.2	Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process	
10.3	Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Processes	
10.4	Local Governance Structure	
10.5	Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms: *e* – Initiatives, Capacity Building, Good Governance Practices	
10.6	Role of NGOs and Other Voluntary Groups	
10.7	Representation of Women and Marginalized Sections of Society in Governance	
10.8	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 11	**Urban Issues in Human Development**	257
11.1	Introduction	
11.2	Service Delivery Issues	
11.3	Water Supply and Sanitation	
11.4	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	
11.5	Concluding Remarks	
Chapter 12	**The Way Forward**	273
12.1	Introduction	
12.2	Discussion and Analysis on the Issues	
12.3	The Way Ahead	
12.4	Concluding Remarks	

List of Figures xx
List of Boxes xx
List of Tables xxi
List of Annexures xxv
Abbreviations xxvi
Annexures 289
References 317

List of Figures

Figure 4.2.1 : Taluk wise Literacy Rates in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011
Figure 4.8.1 : Basic Facilities in Elementary Schools of Education Department (in per cent)
Figure 4.8.2 : Basic Facilities in High Schools of Education Department (in per cent)
Figure 4.9.1 : Percentage of SSLC Pass Rate in Ramanagara District, 2007-08 to 2011-12
Figure 4.12.1 : Taluk-wise Per Capita Education Expenditure in 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in Rs.)
Figure 5.2.1 : Taluk-wise Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District
Figure 6.2.1 : Taluk and Sector-wise Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product - Ramanagara District - 2008-09 (at Current Prices)
Figure 7.9.1 : Electricity as Source of Lighting in Households (in per cent)
Figure 8.2.1 : Taluk-wise Child Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District - 2001 and 2011
Figure 8.4.1 : Taluk-wise Work Participation Rates of Males and Females in Ramanagara District (in per cent)
Figure 8.5.1 : Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Employees in Registered Factories - 2011-12 (in per cent)
Figure 8.6.1 : Taluk-wise Percentage of Elected Representatives in GPs of Ramanagara District
Figure 8.6.2 : Percent of Women Representatives in Ramanagara ZP
Figure 9.4.1 : Taluk-wise SC Institutional Deliveries in Ramanagara District
Figure 9.6.1 : Percent of SC and ST HHs Having Drinking Water Facility in Ramanagara District – 2011
Figure 11.1.1 : Trends in Urbanisation in Karnataka and India (in %)
Figure 11.1.2 : Percent Share of Urban Population in the Total Population

List of Boxes

Box 1.1 : Essential Pillars of Human Development
Box 1.2 : Combined HDI for Karnataka and India
Box 1.3 : HDI – Karnataka and India
Box 2.8.1 : Irrigation Projects in Ramanagara District
Box 2.9.1 : Bank Branches per lakh Population
Box 2.9.2 : Population Per Bank Branch
Box 4.6.1 : Norms and Standards for PTR
Box 5.1.1 : Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy, 2014
Box 5.14.1 : Demographic Details of Vrishabhavathi River Area
Box 6.3.1 : Status of Agriculture
Box 6.4.1 : Incidence of Poverty - 2011-12 (in per cent)
Box 6.4.2 : BPL Families, 2002
Box 6.8.1 : Child Labour in Ramanagara District, 2012
Box 6.10.1 : Master Naushad – Child Labour in Silk Filature Unit
Box 7.8.1 : Per Capita Water Supply in ULBs of Ramanagara District
Box 8.2.1 : Sex Ratios - 2001 and 2011

Box 8.3.1 : Percent of Adult Women Population with BMI < 18.5 kg/m in Karnataka
Box 8.5.1 : Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Employment in Small Scale Industries in Ramanagara District - 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in per cent)
Box 9.7.1 : Degree of Prevalence of Untouchability in Rural India (in %)
Box 10.2.1 : Structure and Number of Panchayats in Karnataka
Box 10.3.1 : Category-wise Number of ULBs in Karnataka
Box 10.4.1 : No. of Local Governments in Ramanagara District
Box 10.5.1 : E-administrative Services in Municipal Bodies in Ramanagara District
Box 10.5.2 : Magadi TMC- Best Practices
Box 11.1.1 : Category-wise Number of ULBs in Karnataka
Box 11.4.1 : Steps in Municipal Waste Management

List of Tables

Table 2.4.1 : Land-size of Holdings ,2010-11(in hectares)
Table 2.9.1 : Banking Structure in Ramanagara District (in Number)
Table 3.2.1 : Ranking of Taluks as per Human Development Index of Ramanagara District, 2011
Table 3.3.1 : Gender Inequality Index and Ranking of Taluks in Ramanagara District, 2011
Table 3.4.1 : Child Development Index and Taluks ranking in Ramanagara District, 2011
Table 3.5.1 : Food Security Index and Ranking of Taluks of Ramanagara District, 2011
Table 3.6.1 : Urban Development Index of ULBs of Ramanagara District and Ranking within the District, 2011
Table 3.7.1 : Composite Taluk Development Index and Ranking across Taluks in Ramanagara, 2011
Table 3.8.1 : Ranking of Taluks of Ramanagara District, 2011
Table 4.2.1 : Rural and Urban Literacy Rates in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011
Table 4.2.2 : Male and Female Literacy Rates in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011
Table 4.3.1 : Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios for Ramanagara District and Karnataka State
Table 4.3.2 : Taluk-wise GER and NER in Primary and Secondary Schools in Ramanagara District, 2011-12
Table 4.3.3 : Taluk-wise GER and NER for Rural and Urban Areas, 2011-12
Table 4.5.1 : Transition Rate from 5th to 6th Standard in Ramanagara District and Karnataka
Table 4.5.2 : Transition Loss from Standard 7th to Standard 8th (in per cent)
Table 4.5.3 : Transition Rates - 7th to 8th Standard in Ramanagara and Karnataka
Table 4.6.1 : Taluk Level PTR for Primary Schools in Ramanagara District - 2010-11 and 2011-12
Table 4.6.2 : Taluk-wise PTRs for Secondary Schools in Ramanagara District- 2010-11 and 2011-12
Table 4.9.1 : Percentage of Pass Rate in Class V and VII and Pass Rate with 60 per cent or More – Taluk-wise for Ramanagara District
Table 4.9.2 : Taluk- wise SSLC Pass Rate in Ramanagara District - 2007-08 to 2011-12
Table 4.9.3 : Taluk-wise PUC Results in Ramanagara District -2007-08 to 2011-12
Table 4.10.1 : Taluk-wise Pre-University Institutions in Ramanagara District
Table 4.10.2 : Student Strength in Pre-University Institutions in Ramanagara District
Table 4.11.1 : Taluk-wise Number of Persons Educated Under Mass Education - 2011-12
Table 4.11.2 : Taluk-wise Details of Adult Education - 2010-11 and 2011-12
Table 4.13.1 : Final Radar Values of Education – Ramanagara District
Table 5.1.1 : Achievements in Important Health Parameters
Table 5.2.1 : Population by Place of Residence and Sex in Ramanagara District across Taluks, 2011
Table 5.2.2 : Taluk-wise Rural Urban Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District

Table 5.3.1	:	Taluk-wise IMR in Ra managara District, 2009-10 and 2011-12
Table 5.3.2	:	Taluk-wise U5MR for Ramanagara District
Table 5.3.3	:	Taluk-wise Maternal Mo rtality Rate in Ramanagara District
Table 5.5.1	:	Number of Health Instit utions as at the end of December, 2013
Table 5.5.2	:	Taluk-wise Number of Hospitals, PHCs, PHUs and CHCs in Ramanagara District
Table 5.5.3	:	Taluk-wise Number of Doctors in Various Hospitals in Ramanagara District
Table 5.5.4	:	Taluk-wise Population Served by Hospitals, Beds and Doctors in Ramanagara District
Table 5.7.1	:	Taluk-wise Percentage of Instit utional Deliveries in Ramanagara District
Table 5.8.1	:	Taluk-wise Immunisation of Children in Ramanagara District
Table 5.9.1	:	Taluk-wise Percentage of Childre n Born Under-weight in Ramanagara District
Table 5.10.1	:	Taluk-wise Details of Leprosy Contro l Programme in Ramanagara District (in Nos)
Table 5.11.1	:	Taluk-wise Physical and Financial Achievements of NRHM Scheme
Table 5.12.1	:	Taluk-wise Health Expenditure - 2011-12
Table 5.13.1	:	Final Radar Values of Health – Ramanagara District - 2011
Table 6.2.1	:	Gross District Income of Ramanagara District (at Current Prices)
Table 6.2.2	:	Taluk wise Gross and Per Capita Inco me of Ramanagara District (at Current Prices)
Table 6.2.3	:	Taluk and Sector-wise Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product - Ramanagara District in 2004-05 (at Current Prices)
Table 6.4.1	:	Rural BPL Families for different Period of Time
Table 6.4.2	:	BPL Households (Urban)
Table 6.4.3	:	Number of BPL Ration Cards
Table 6.5.1	:	Progress of MGNREGS
Table 6.5.2	:	Employment Provided under MGNREGS
Table 6.6.1	:	Employment Rate in Karnataka
Table 6.8.1	:	Frequency Dist ribution of Child Labour according to Activities
Table 6.9.1	:	Final Radar Values of Living Standard – Ramanagara District
Table 7.4.1	:	Permanent Type of Houses in 2001 and 2011
Table 7.4.2	:	Details of Good, Livable and Dilapidated Houses in Ramanagara District and Karnataka, 2011 (in %)
Table 7.6.1	:	Percentage of H ouseholds having Assets, 2011
Table 7.7.1	:	Target and Completed Houses under Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Vasathi Yojana (in No.)
Table 7.7.2	:	Urban Sites Distributed (in No.)
Table 7.8.1	:	Coverage of Habitations (Rural)
Table 7.8.2	:	Number of Rural Habita tions Having Drinking Water Supply LPCD
Table 7.8.3	:	Sources of Drinki ng Water Supply Facilities (Rural)
Table 7.8.4	:	Distribution of H ouseholds by Sources of Drinking Water (Rural) (in per cent)
Table 7.8.5	:	Distribution of Urban Households by Sources of Drinking Water (in per cent)
Table 7.10.1	:	Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel used for Cooking in Ramanagara District (in per cent)
Table 8.2.1	:	Taluk-wise Rural-Urban Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District
Table 8.2.2	:	Decadal Growth Rate of Male/Female Population in Ramanagara District
Table 8.3.1	:	Taluk and Gender- wise Growth in the Number of Literate Population in Ramanagara District, 2001 and 2011
Table 8.3.2	:	Gender Gap in Literacy Rates in t he Taluks of Ramanagara District (in Per cent)
Table 8.3.3	:	Rural - Urban Gender Gap in Literacy Rates in the taluks of Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011
Table 8.3.4	:	Rural and Urban Female NER in Prim ary Level in Ramanagara District (in per cent)
Table 8.3.5	:	Taluk-wise Net Enrolment at the Secondary Level in Ramanagara District
Table 8.3.6	:	Taluk-wise Number of Primary School and High School Teachers - 2010-11 and 2011-12

Table 8.3.6a	:	Taluk-wise Percentage of Female Teac hers at the Primary and High Schools in Ramanagara District
Table 8.5.1	:	Taluk-wise Male and Female Cu ltivators (Main) in Ramanagara District
Table 8.5.1a	:	Taluk-wise Male and Female Ma rginal Cultivators in Ramanagara District
Table 8.5.2	:	Taluk-wise Male and Female Main Agriculture Labourers In Ramanagara District
Table 8.5.2a	:	Taluk-wise Male and Female Marg inal Agriculture Labourers in Ramanagara District
Table 8.5.3	:	Taluk-wise Male and Female Main Workers in Household Industry in Ramanagara District
Table 8.5.3a	:	Taluk-wise Male and Female Marginal Workers in Household Industry in Ramanagara District
Table 8.5.4	:	Taluk-wise Gender gap in Agricult ural Wages in Ramanagara District (in Rupees)
Table 8.6.1	:	Elected R epresentatives in TPs of Ramanagara District
Table 8.6.2	:	Women Representatives in the City/Town Municipal Councils in Ramanagara District
Table 8.7.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of Crimes Reported in 2001 and 2011 in Ramanagara District
Table 8.7.2	:	Taluk-wise Crimes Report ed Against Women in Ramanagara District
Table 8.7.3	:	Taluk-wise Number of Dowry Deaths and Female Suicides in Ramanagara District
Table 8.7.4	:	Incidence of Crimes Against Women in Ramanagara District
Table 8.8.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of Str ee Shakti Groups in Ramanagara District
Table 8.8.2	:	Stree Shakti Scheme, SHGs Mem bers and Financial Details in Ramanagara District
Table 9.2.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of SC Populat ion in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011
Table 9.2.2	:	Percentage Share of SC Rural and Urban Population in the Total Rural and Urban Population during 2001 and 2011
Table 9.2.3	:	Taluk–wise SC Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011
Table 9.2.4	:	Taluk–wise ST Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011
Table 9.3.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of SC Literates in Ramanagara District
Table 9.3.2	:	Taluk-wise SC Literacy Rates vis-à-vis General Literacy Rates in Ramanagara District
Table 9.3.3	:	Male and Female Literates and Gap in Ramanagara District - 2001 and 2011
Table 9.3.4	:	Taluk-wise GER and NER of SC Students at the Primary Level in Ramanagara District
Table 9.3.5	:	Taluk-wise SC Male and Female GER and NER at Primary Level in Ramanagara District
Table 9.3.6	:	Taluk-wise GER and NER of SC Students at the Secondary Level in Ramanagara District
Table 9.3.7	:	Taluk-wise SC Male and Female GER and NER at Secondary Level in Ramanagara District
Table 9.3.8	:	Taluk-wise Dropout Rates in Pr imary School Stage in Ramanagara District
Table 9.3.9	:	Taluk-wise Dropout Rates in Secondary School Stage in Ramanagara District
Table 9.3.10	:	Taluk-wise Out-of-Sc hool Children in Ramanagara District
Table 9.3.11	:	Taluk-wise Number of Ch ildren Mainstreamed in Ramanagara District
Table 9.3.12	:	Number of SSLC Passed Students vis-à-vis Number of Students Appearing for PUC According to SC/ST/General in Ramanagara District
Table 9.4.1	:	Taluk-wise IMR according to Social Groups
Table 9.4.2	:	Taluk-wise Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) for SC in Ramanagara District – 2011-12
Table 9.5.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of SC Land Owners according to Size of Holdings in Ramanagara District, 2005-06 and 2010-11
Table 9.5.1a	:	Taluk-wise Number of ST Land Owners a ccording to Size of Holdings in Ramanagara District, 2005-06 and 2010-11
Table 9.5.2	:	Labour Force Participation Rate of SC/ST by Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (in Per cent)
Table 9.5.3	:	Number of Worker s in Ramanagara District - 2011
Table 9.5.4	:	Classification of SC and ST Workers in Ramanagara District

Table 9.5.5	:	Taluk-wise Number of Job Card holders and Person days Generated under MGNREGS during 2013-14 (in per cent)
Table 9.6.1	:	Type of Housing among SC s and STs in Ramanagara District, 2011
Table 9.6.2	:	Taluk-wise Number of Hous eless Households in Ramanagara District - 2003
Table 9.6.3	:	Taluk-wise Total Number of Houses Cons tructed under Various Housing Schemes in Ramanagara District (in Rural Area)
Table 9.6.4	:	Location of Households among SC/ST Having Access to Drinking Water in Ramanagara District, 2011
Table 9.7.1	:	Institutional Inclusion: Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.2	:	Social Inclusion - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.3	:	Perception of Discrimination - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.4	:	Protest Against Disc rimination - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.5	:	Conflict Resolu tion - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.6	:	Perception of Freedom - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.7	:	Standard of Living - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.8	:	Gender Dimensi on - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.9	:	Access to Basic Fa cilities - Indicator-wise Values
Table 9.7.10	:	Access to Basic Facilities - Indicator-wise Value
Table 9.7.11	:	Parameter-wise Index Values
Table 10.5.1	:	Tenure of Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Local Government in Ramanagara District (from 2004-13)
Table 10.5.2	:	Number of Administrative Heads holding Offi ce in the Local Bodies during 2004-13 in Ramanagara District
Table 10.6.1	:	Details of Services of NGOs Utilised by local government in Ramanagara District
Table 10.7.1	:	Category-wise Num ber of Members in Panchayats in Ramanagara District - 2012
Table 10.7.2	:	Category-wise Num ber of Members in Urban Local Bodies in Ramanagara District
Table 11.1.1	:	ULB-wise Population Dens ity in 2001 and 2011 in Ramanagara District
Table 11.1.2	:	Details of Slums in ULBs of Ramanagara District
Table 11.2.1	:	ULB and Category-wise Roads in Ramanagara District in 2001 and 2011 (in kms)
Table 11.2.2	:	ULB-wise Availability of Footpat hs in Ramanagara District, 2011-12 (in kms)
Table 11.2.3	:	ULB-wise No. of Street Li ghts in Ramanagara District during 2013-14
Table 11.3.1	:	Taluk-wise Distribution of Urban Households by Source of Drinking Water between 2001 and 2011 (in per cent)
Table 11.3.2	:	ULB -wise details of Treat ed and Un-treated Tap Water Source, 2011
Table 11.3.3	:	Percentage Distribut ion of Urban Households by Location of Drinking Water Supply
Table 11.3.4	:	Per Capita Water Availability in Four Urban Bodies of Ramanagara District
Table 11.3.5	:	ULB-wise Status of Latrines in Ramanagara District (%)
Table 11.3.6	:	ULB-wise No. of Households hav ing Access to Toilet during 2011 (in %)
Table 11.3.7	:	ULB-wise Households Connected to Drainage Facility in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011 (in %)
Table 11.4.1	:	ULB-wise details of So lid Management in Ramanagara District
Table 11.4.2	:	Status of Landfill/Dumping Ya rds in ULBs of Ramanagara District

List of Annexures

Annexure 1.4.1	:	Methodology for computing Gender Inequality Index
Annexure 3.2.1	:	Taluk-wise Indicator Data used in the DHDR 2011
Annexure 3.6.1	:	Indicator-wise Index of the ULBs of Ramanagara District 2011
Annexure 4.7.1	:	Status of Buildings and Classrooms in Elementary and Secondary Schools - 2012-13
Annexure 4.8.1	:	Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities – LPSs - Taluk-wise Ramanagara District 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in per cent)
Annexure 4.8.2	:	Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities in HPSs, Taluk-wise Ramanagara District 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in per cent)
Annexure 4.8.3	:	Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities in High Schools - Taluk-wise Ramanagara District - 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in per cent)
Annexure 4.10.1	:	General Degree Colleges: Number of Institutions and Students in Ramanagara and its Taluks
Annexure 5.1.1	:	Health Sector Targets, Goals and Achievement
Annexure 5.8.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of Children Immunised under different Vaccinations in Ramanagara District – 2007-08 and 2011-12
Annexure 5.10.1	:	Taluk-wise Details of TB Control Programme in Ramanagara District in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10
Annexure 5.10.2	:	Taluk-wise Details of TB Control Programme in Ramanagara District in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13
Annexure 5.10.3	:	Taluk-wise Details of Malaria Eradication/ Control Programme in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (in Nos)
Annexure 5.10.4	:	Taluk-wise Details of AIDS Control Programme in Ramanagara District (in Nos)
Annexure 5.10.5	:	Taluk-wise Details of AIDS Control Programme in Ramanagara District (in Nos)
Annexure 6.5.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of Job Card Holders and Number of Person-days Generated under MGNREGS during 2013-14
Annexure 7.8.1	:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Location of Drinking Water Supply
Annexure 7.11.1	:	Percentage Distribution of Households According to Type of Toilet Facilities in Ramanagara District (Rural) (in per cent)
Annexure 7.11.2	:	Percentage Distribution of Households According to Type of Toilet Facilities in Ramanagara District (Urban) (in per cent)
Annexure 8.4.1	:	Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Workers in Rural and Urban Area (in per cent)
Annexure 9.5.1	:	Taluk-wise Number of SC Pre-Matric Hostels in Ramanagara District - 2011-12
Annexure 9.5.2	:	Taluk-wise Number of ST Pre-Matric Hostels in Ramanagara District - 2011-12
Annexure 9.5.3	:	Taluk-wise Number of SC Post-Matric Hostels in Ramanagara District - 2011-12
Annexure 9.5.4	:	Details of Residential Schools in Ramanagara District-2011-12
Annexure 9.5.5	:	Pre-Matric Scholarship paid to Primary /High School SC Students in Ramanagara District - 2011-12
Annexure 9.5.6	:	Pre-Matric Scholarship paid to Primary /High School ST Students in Ramanagara District - 2011-12
Annexure 9.6.1	:	Type of Toilets in Ramanagara District and State, 2011 (SC)
Annexure 9.6.2	:	Type of Toilets in Ramanagara District and State - 2011 (ST)
Annexure 11.3.1	:	ULB-wise Number of Households having Access to Toilet in 2011

Abbreviations

AIDS	:	Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome
AIHB	:	All-India Handicrafts Board
ANC	:	Ante-Natal Care
ANM	:	Auxiliary Nurse and Mid-wives
ARS	:	Arogya Raksha Samithis
AIE	:	Alternative and Innovative Education
ASER	:	Annual Status of Education Report
BESCOM	:	Bengaluru Electricity Supply Company Ltd.
BLS	:	Baseline Survey
BMI	:	Body Mass Index
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BWSSB		Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board
CBOs	:	Community Based Organisations
CCPP	:	Combined Cycle Power Plant
CDC	:	Child Development Centre
CDPO	:	Child Development Project Officer
CDR	:	Credit Deposit Ratio
CHCs	:	Community Health Centers
CMIDSMT	:	Chief Minister's Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns
CSCP	:	Central Special Component Plan
CSO	:	Central Statistical Organisation
DIC	:	District Industries Center
DISE	:	District Information System for Education
DPT	:	Diphtheria, Polio and Tuberculosis
EGS	:	Education Guarantee Scheme
EWS	:	Economically Weaker Section
FBSSE	:	Forest-Based Small Scale Enterprises
FRUs	:	First Referral Units
GBC	:	Gender Budget Cell
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GER	:	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GNP	:	Gross National Product.
HCR	:	Head Count Ratio
HMIS	:	Health Management Information System
HPCFRRI	:	High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances
IAM	:	Institute of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine
ICT	:	Information Communication and Technology
ICTCs	:	Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
IHSDP	:	Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme
ILCS	:	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme
IPC	:	Indian Penal Code
IPEC	:	International Programme for the Elimination of Child Labour
ISB	:	Industry Services and Business
ISEC	:	Institue for Social and Economic Change
JNNURM	:	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
KHSDRP	:	Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project

KSAPS	:	Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society
KSPCB	:	Karnataka State Pollution Control Board
KSQAO	:	Karnataka School Quality Assessment Organisation
KSWDC	:	Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation
KUWSDB	:	Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board
LWTI	:	Lacqurware Training Institute
MAYA	:	Movement for Alternatives and Youth Awareness
MGNREGS	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MRF	:	Mixed Reference Period
MWS	:	Mini Water Supply
NACO	:	National AIDS Control Organisation
NACP	:	National AIDS Control Programme
NBA	:	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NCLP	:	National Child Labour Project
NDRI	:	National Dairy Research Institute
NER	:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGOs	:	Non-Governmental Organisations
NGP	:	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NRBCS	:	Non-Residential Bridge Course Schools
NRDWP		National Rural Drinking Water Programme
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
NRLM	:	National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSSO	:	National Sample Survey Organisation
NUHHP	:	National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy
ODF	:	Open Defecation Free
OOSC	:	Out of School Children
PF	:	Plasmodium Falciparam
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PHU	:	Primary Health Unit
PLCP	:	Potential Linked Credit Plan .
PPP	:	Public-Private Partnership
PPTCT	:	Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission Centres
PTR	:	Pupil Teacher Ratio
PV	:	Plasmodium Vivax
RBC	:	Residential Bridge Course
RRBs	:	Regional Rural Banks
RTE	:	Right to Education Act
SAP	:	Structural Adjustment Programme
SCA	:	Special Central Assistance
SGSY	:	Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana
SHGs	:	Self Help Groups
SJSRY	:	Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rozgar Yojana
SPV	:	Special Purpose Vehicle
SSAs	:	Sub-Service Areas
SSE	:	Small-Scale Enterprises
STDs	:	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
TI	:	Targeted Intervention
TSC	:	Total Sanitation Campaign
TSP	:	Tribal Sub-Plan
UAS	:	University of Agricultural Sciences
UDWSP	:	Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Policy

UEE	:	Universaliation of Elementary Education
UIDSMT	:	Urban Infrastructure Development in Small and Medium Towns
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
URP	:	Uniform Reference Period
VHSC	:	Village Health and Sanitation Committee
VOs	:	Voluntary Agencies
WIFS	:	Weekly Iron-Folic acid Supplements
WTO	:	World Trade Organisation

Part - I

Executive Summary

Executive Summary



Executive Summary

Introduction

The Government of Karnataka embarked upon an ambitious project i.e. producing DHDRs (District Human Development Reports) for all its 30 districts in some kind uniform structure and pattern. The concept and methodology are more or less in conformity with those adopted by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). DHDR essentially focuses on taluk level human development issues the prerequisites for enhancing quality of life. Therefore, a modified methodology has been adopted that is best suited to study the taluk level indicators. The three basic dimensions of human development would be health, education and standard of living.

The data sources for constructing the various indices as well as for drafting the chapters are based mostly on secondary sources and to a limited extent based on primary sources. All the data used, the chapter structures and the main report are all as per the guidelines recommended in the Manual issued by the SLCC, Human Development Division, Planning Department (HDD – PD), Government of Karnataka. For small area studies, a small questionnaire was used to obtain data/information from selected households.

Measurement of Indices

For the preparation of DHDRs, a set of 68 indicators impacting on human development have been identified and selected. These 68 indicators influence the three broad parameters of human development and are chosen taking into account demographic factors, livelihood, employment related factors, household assets, factors empowering the community, health factors, water supply, sanitation and education factors. An index is a summary measure, which captures dimensions of them. HDI is a summary measure of human development in three basic dimensions of human development - a long and healthy life (health), access to knowledge (education), and a decent standard of living (income).

Structure of the Report

This DHDR is for Ramanagara District. Since the district came into existence in 2007-08, data availability for trend analysis and long-term view are constrained. Nevertheless, to the extent possible efforts have been made to obtain data for the four taluks, which were part of erstwhile Bengaluru Rural District. The DHDR for Ramanagara is presented in 12 chapters. The first chapter – Introduction sets the tone for the entire exercise. This follows the district overview in the second chapter. After having broad knowledge on the district development status the human development levels are presented in the third chapter. A detailed analysis on HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI has been made in this chapter. The subsequent chapters deal with specific sectors that directly affect the human development. Literacy and Education are analysed in chapter 4; health and nutrition in chapter 5; Livelihood issues i.e. income, poverty and employment in chapter 6; standard of living in chapter 7; gender and development in chapter 8; the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in chapter 9. The Composite Dalit Development Index is presented in this Chapter; the governance and human development issues at the local level in chapter 10; the issues relating to urban areas in chapter 11; and the last chapter 12 brings out the critical issues and the way forward in the district's human development.

Introduction, Background and Physiographic Divisions

Ramanagara district is just 7 years old formed on August 23, 2007, by carving out four taluks

Ramanagara, Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi from the erstwhile Bengaluru Rural District

The district is a dry region with erratic rainfall and abnormal conditions. There are two main tributary rivers i.e. Arkavathi and Kanva that flow across the district. The important irrigation projects are Kanva, Manchanabele, Horobele and Bairamangala. Out of total geographical area of 3,55,912 hectares 46.2 per cent is net area sown, while forest area is 19.6 per cent. The average size of holdings is shrinking due to demographic pressure as well as non-viability of farming among the lowest quartile of land holdings. Deficiency of micro nutrients in the soil in Channapatna and Kanakapura taluks and low fertile soil in Magadi taluk are the major concerns.

Demography

The decadal growth rate of population for Ramanagara district reveals a decline from 7.84 per cent in 2001 to 5.05 per cent in 2011. Taluk–wise Ramanagara taluk had the highest growth rate of 11.86 per cent while Magadi had the lowest rate of less than one per cent. This reflects the large variation among the taluks. Over 75 per cent of the population is rural dominated. The male population is little over 50 per cent, consequently the female is little less than 50 per cent. The increase in the share of female population can be seen in the improvement in sex ratio 964 to 976. Channapatna taluk has best sex ratio of 1003. The Scheduled Caste population form 18.83 per cent to total population while the ST population forms 2.12 per cent.

Industry

According to study done by the MSME Development Institute, Government of India, there is a potential to start service enterprises in automobiles, wooden toys and engineering enterprises in Ramanagara. Presently, there are 70 service units in the district with a total investment of Rs.354.96 crore and employment of 325 persons.

Infrastructure

In the District major public investments in power generation and transmission are being contemplated. Innovative technologies including smart grid are also being implemented in the district. Among the 12 new power projects planned by Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd, three projects are in Ramanagara and in Bidadi. Ramanagara district has attained 100 per cent electrification of all its villages and hamlets.

There has not been much variation in the length of roads for Ramanagara district in 2011-12 as compared with 2007-08. The length of national highway remains unchanged at 73 km. Railway route length has remained unchanged from time immemorial at 39 kilometer only.

The number of commercial banks operating in the district almost doubled between 2007-08 and 2011-12 from 49 to 80. The distribution pattern reveals that in 2011-12, Ramanagara has 27, Kanakapura 22, Channapatna 17 and Magadi 14. At the end of December 2013 the Credit Deposit Ratio was 78.52 per cent, an improvement over March 2012 of 72.41 per cent. As far as financial services are concerned, Ramanagara district has a long way to achieve total financial inclusion. It has been found that the Magadi taluk's position is not satisfactory.

Regional Perspectives and Backwardness

Our analysis for the period of 4 to 5 years of the general profile of the district indicates that the district has made many strides in the economic development. Overall, it can be said that it has narrowed the gender inequality by improving the sex ratio, female literacy. The general literacy rates have improved but still below the state average. Industrially the district benefits from the Bidadi industrial area but imbalances across taluks is a major concern. Industrial development is lop-sided because infrastructure development which needs to match the industrial development. Sericulture is slowing down and need policy back. From the

profile of the district, the analysis reveals regional imbalance is continuing even now. If some development has taken place in the most backward taluks of Kanakapura and Magadi, the same magnitude of development has occurred in Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks which are relatively developed and developed respectively. So the gap has not been bridged.

Computation of Indices

The three main components of human development are longevity or the capacity to live a long and healthy life; education, the ability to read, write and acquire knowledge and skills; and command over economic resources sufficient to provide a decent standard of living with dignity. With this perspective, the UNDP made an effort to measure human development not by the yardstick of income alone but also through a more comprehensive index – referring life expectancy, literacy and command over the resources to enjoy a decent standard of living.

The main features of DHDRs include construction of six indices namely, i) HDI, ii) GII, iii) CDI, iv) FSI, v) UDI, and vi) CTDI. A set of indicators for each of the above indices has been identified. The DHDR discusses methodologies for estimating HDI and GII using proxy indices.

District Level Human Development Report

As the State Level Human Development Reports present the status at the district level, differences do exist across the social groups and regions within the district and hence calls for district level HDR. All of this calls for a micro-based approach, something that is all the more important because planning now emerges from sub-district level. A micro level understanding of human development below the district level will allow for targeted interventions to address specific needs. Thus, the district HDR not only captures the three important variables stated earlier but also the variables like gender, poverty etc.

Human Development Index for Ramanagara District

The HDI is the aggregate measure of human development. It captures the human development in three broader dimensions namely, standard of living, health and education. Among the four taluks HDI is high for Ramanagara with a value of 1.000 followed by Channapatna with 0.487, Magadi with 0.455 and Kanakapura 0.336. Kanakapura has the lowest HDI among the four taluks. The gap in HDI values is large i.e. 0.664 between the first and the last ranking taluks which reflects the imbalances in the development of taluks.

The Gender-related Development Index measures the achievements which is similar to those variables as in the case of HDI. In addition this takes account the gender gap in achievements in various fields. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower is the GDI. Among the four taluks of the district, gender inequality is less in Ramanagara followed by Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi taluks. Magadi taluk has the highest GII with an index value of 0.149

The measurement of Child human development takes into account three indicators viz. health, nutrition and education. Channapatna ranks first followed by Ramanagara, Kanakapura and Magadi. The CDI is highest for Channapatna at 0.649 and lowest for Magadi at 0.365.

Food Security Index (FSI) indirectly measures the poverty level. It has three dimensions namely food availability, accessibility and absorption capacities. Nineteen indicators were used to measure FSI. Ramanagara taluk is first among the four taluks followed by Channapatna, Magadi and Kanakapura taluks.

Urban development assumes greater significance in the overall human development. For measuring

UDI 11 indicators were used. Ramanagara CMC with an index value of 0.632 ranks first within the district and Channapatna CMC ranks second. Magadi TMC stands 3rd and Kankapura TMC takes last position.

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) is a measure of development across the taluks. Unlike the HDI, the CTDI takes into account large number of indicators. The CTDI shows that Ramanagara taluk stood first followed by Channapatna, Magadi and Kanakapura.

Literacy and Education

The number of literate population increased by 1,20,981 and the literacy rate was 69.22 per cent which is lower than the state literacy rate of 75.60 per cent. The district takes the 22nd position out of 30 districts, which means there are still over 30 per cent of the district's population illiterate which is quite sizeable. While three taluks have higher literacy rates than the district and the district's average has been pulled down because of Kanakapura taluk's lower rate of 64.78 per cent. Rural literacy rates are above 60 per cent while urban literacy rate is above 80 per cent. The male literacy was 76.76 per cent and the female was 61.22 reflecting a huge gender gap of 15.54 per cent.

Enrolment, Attendance and Dropout

The gross enrolment rate (GER) for the age group 6-11 years has declined from 106.32 in 2007-08 to 95.88 in 2011-12. But in between this period it shows ups and downs. The net enrolment rate (NER) for this age group declined from 99.19 in 2007-08 to 86.63 in 2011-12. Intra-year ratio depicts a mixed trend. As far as NER is concerned, Ramanagara district is very much lagging behind the state. The GER for primary level is less than 100 in all taluks except in Ramanagara taluk which is 112.31. The GER at the secondary level ranges from as low as 66.83 for Channapatna taluk to 79.84 for Ramanagara taluk. The NER is much lower than the GER for all taluks at the primary as well as secondary level. The low NER at the primary level is a matter of concern. There are many children left out of schooling which has to be addressed more vigorously to achieve the 100 per cent target by 2015.

The better attendance rate does itself reflect the magnitude of dropout of children from school. For the entire district at the primary level, the dropout rate got reduced by one percentage point to 2.16 in 2011-12 in one year. If one takes the taluk level performance the dropout rate was higher at 6.40 per cent in 2010-11 in Magadi taluk which successfully got reduced by half to 3.86 in 2011-12, but even then it is above the district level.

Out of School Children (OOSC)

According to the data available there has been a remarkable fall in the out of school children between 2010-11 and 2011-12. From as high as 1646 children in 2010-11 it fell to 225 i.e. 86.33 per cent. The decline has been reported in all the taluks and it was sharp in Kanakapura taluk. The major reasons cited for the drop out are financial constraint, parents and children not interested in studies etc. The special survey on OOSC (7 to 14 years of age group) reveals that for Ramanagara district the number of OOSC identified is 1429 of which 842 are boys and 587 are girls.

Though in 2010-11 there were large number of out of school children, the number of children mainstreamed was very few (1646 children vis-à-vis 68). But in 2011-12 all the 225 out of school children have been mainstreamed.

Infrastructure and Access

School Buildings

A school with good appearance in terms of its condition, quality and good maintenance would be the most appealing feature for students to go to schools. Majority of the school buildings and class rooms are in good condition for elementary but inter-taluk variations are large. Schools with proper kitchen require attention. There are still some elementary schools in Magadi and Ramanagara taluks which are not covered by mid-day meal scheme. In Ramanagara district only

37.92 per cent of schools meet the Right to Education (RTE) norms in respect of teachers which is the same at the state level. As for the class rooms very few schools i.e., only 17.86 per cent in Ramanagara district and a higher of 28.54 per cent of schools meet the RTE norms. There is a long way to go to comply with RTE norms.

Eight Basic Infrastructure Features – Infrastructure Index (SSA Method)

There has been consistent progress in provision of facilities both in Ramanagara district as well as Karnataka. But the co mposite index provision levels are higher for the state than Ramanagara district. It was observed by Department of Public Instruction (DPI) during its detailed analysis that the unfinished tasks relate to girls toilet, playground and compound wall. As for as the eight basic infrastructure facilities identified by SSA for each of the four taluks of Ramanagara district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 areas where nothing has happened are playground, ramps and compound wall. In 2011-12, there are no schools in any of the levels, which do not have toilets, electricity, drinking water and library.

School Completion Rate

As per the Assessment of learning done in 2008-09, the overall learning achievement of Ramanagara district in Kannada medium for 5 and 7 classes was 77.08 per cent and ranked 12. For Urdu medium 81.68 per cent and 7th rank. For class 8 it was 46.86 per cent (22nd rank). English medium 43.10 per cent with 30th rank, and for Urdu it was 56.87 per cent with 23rd rank. The quality of education can be judged by the percentage in class V and VII. Overall there is improvement in both the pass rate as well as merit pass rate with 60 per cent or more. The merit pass rate show wide variations across taluks and years.

The pass rate in Channapatna taluk was 86.25 per cent in 2011-12, the highest among taluks. The other taluks showing above 80 per cent pass rate are Kanakapura and Ramanagara while Magadi taluk is close to 80 per cent. The percentage of pass rate among girls is much higher than boys in all the taluks. For Ramanagara district, the pass rate at the pre-university level is not as good as SSLC.

Per Capita Expenditure on Education

Per capita government expenditure on education has declined from Rs.1232.21 to Rs.1186.77 in 2011-12 compared with 2010-11. The per capita expenditure is highest in Magadi taluk and lowest in Ramanagara taluk while the same in 2010-11 was lowest in Kanakapura taluk.

Health and Nutrition

In the health sector there are many goals set by various Five Year Plans, Millennium Development Goals, National Population Policy, Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy 2004, and the Karnataka Vision 2020. All of them have primarily aimed at reducing IMR, MMR and under 5 age mortality rate. Aiming at 100 per cent institutional deliveries, protect eligible couples, immunize children fully are among the other targets. Karnataka has made much headway in all these parameters. The MDG in addition to reducing IMR, MMR etc. has also sought to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other diseases.

Ramanagara district's health sector is greatly influenced by its closeness to the capital city of Bengaluru. However, the remote areas, deep interior in Kanakapura and Magadi taluks may not have the same privilege.

Infant Mortality Rate / Maternal Mortality Rate

The IMR for Ramanagara district in 2010-11 was 27 much below that of the state IMR of 35. Among the taluks Magadi has reported the lowest IMR of 19, while Channapatna and Kanakapura have IMR of 33 each. Going by these numbers IMR in Ramanagara is relatively better almost closer to achieving these targets. Under Five Mortality Rate for Ramanagara district was 31 again below that of the state – 40. The district has already achieved the MDG goal and the Karnataka Vision 2020 i.e. 42 by 2015 and 25 by 2020 respectively. Except

Kanakapura all other taluks are well within the norms. The Vision 2020 aims to reduce MMR to 90 by 2020. MMR for Ramanagara in 2010-11 was higher at 114 short of the target by 24. But with another decade left it is quite possible that the district would achieve the target. The MMR in Channapatna and Magadi taluks are high. The Couple Protection Rate for Ramanagara was 11.31 per cent in 2011-12 and the taluk-wise the rates vary.

There is overall improvement in the health infrastructure in terms of doctors, hospitals, hospitals beds and nurses in 2011-12 over 2010-11 but there is imbalance across taluks

ANC coverage in Ramanagara district was 85.60 per cent in 2009-10 which rose to 90.43 in 2011-12. The district is well within the path of achieving Karnataka Vision of 100 per cent by 2020. Anemia among pregnant women is also progressively declining. Institutional deliveries along with ANC would definitely help to reduce MMR. Ramanagara district has over achieved the target in institutional deliveries and it was 98.13 per cent in 2011-12. The situation in all taluks is satisfactory above 97 per cent. Immunisation of children is 100 per cent in the district. The percentage of children born underweight was 10.63 per cent in 2011-12 and well towards achieving the Vision 2020 target of 10 per cent in 2020.

The per capita health expenditure is low at Rs.182 for Ramanagara district in 2011-12. Taluk data show Magadi having the highest at Rs.245 and Channapatna taluk lowest at Rs. 152.
There is one case study included in this chapter – "Contamination of Vrishabhavathi River Water in Ramanagara and Kanakapura Taluks: It's Impact on Health of Habitants, Land and Crops and on Agriculture and Allied Activities". The study has revealed that the habitants encounter health problems mostly skin related i.e. dermatitis.

Income, Poverty and Employment

The real sector of the district in terms of its Income (Gross District Domestic Product) reveal that between 2004-05 and 2011-12 recorded an average growth rate of 23.73 per cent. The per capita income which was Rs.27342 in 2004-05, increased to Rs.64454 in 2011-12 which is lower than that of the State. Services sector is the major driver with 52.19 per cent share. The share of agricultural sector is less than 25 per cent but horticulture contributes higher than this. Sericulture is a shrinking business. Animal husbandry has great scope. Among the taluks Ramanagara taluk recorded the highest income closely followed by Channapatna. The incidence of poverty of the district was 10.5 per cent in 2011-12 with higher rural 11.7 per cent.

The livelihood issues in terms of employment in the public sector are characterised by larger employment in the service sector, and in private sector it is the manufacturing sector. The progress in MGNREGS is a bit slow with huge backlog of incomplete works. The work participation rate as revealed by Census 2011 for Ramanagara district was 49.09 per cent. There is no significant rise in the workers population reflecting the persisting unemployment problem in the district. The increase in labour force between 2001 and 2011 is in the urban than in the rural. Majority of women workers are agricultural labourers.

The survey on child labour in Ramanagara 2012 has identified 289 child workers of which close to 62 per cent are in hazardous activities.

There are two small area studies, one on child labour and the other on the livelihood issues of Channapatna Toy Industry.

The small area study on "Child Labour in Silk Filature Units in Ramanagara City" essentially brings out the inhuman hazards children undergo working in silk filature units which is classified as hazardous nature of work. Most of the child labourers and their families are bonded labourers. This study also narrates the reasons to why children are preferred to work in these units and narrates the innumerable health hazards faced by them. Suggestions are also presented. The

present status reveals that the incidence of engaging child labourers in these units is declining.

The second small area study is on "Livelihood Issues of Artisans and Craftsmen in the Channapatna Toy Industry". This study examines the factors for the decline of Channapatna Toy Industry which was flourishing and made a name some years ago. The reasons for the fall are stated to be competition, scarcity of raw materials, shortage of craftsmen, marketing and low remuneration etc.

Standard of Living

Standard of living is one of the triangles of the HDI measurement. It has seven indicators which capture the basic infrastructure, amenities available to measure the quality of life of human beings most important being housing. As per Census 2011, the number of census houses was 3,51,784 and more than 90 per cent of them are occupied. Over 70 per cent of these houses are in rural Ramanagara. The quality of houses in terms of roof material, wall and floor have somewhat improved.

Permanent type of houses account for just 56.37 per cent and slightly higher than 54.65 per cent in 2001. Rural households have higher segment of permanent houses (73.65 per cent). Households without proper houses at 2,59,794 account for 43.63 per cent in 2011 slightly lower than 2001 (45.35 %).

Households with Asset Status

Majority of the households i.e., little less than 80 per cent have one or the other assets like radio, computer, telephone, vehicles etc. But only 52.27 per cent have telephones mostly mobile while 50 per cent have TVs.

Drinking Water

The vital requirement for survival, the status of drinking water in rural Ramanagara district is not satisfactory. Majority of the rural habitations covered come under the category above 50 per cent and below 75 per cent. Together with households covered under above 25 per cent and below 50 per cent, they account for 68.23 per cent. Only one per cent of the households have 100 per cent coverage. Therefore, Ramanagara needs to focus on better coverage of rural habitants with drinking water. Channapatna is very bad. In the urban segment there has been persisting shortage of water supply to urban areas despite implementing a number of water supply projects. Data on per capita water supply in the four ULBs of the district reveal that none of these ULBs receive the LPCD as per norms.

In Ramanagara district 91.97 per cent of households use electricity for lighting and these percentages are 96.74 for urban and 90.55 for rural. The use of LPG/CNG is increasing. Use of firewood among rural households decreased from 92.52 per cent in 2001 to 84.68 per cent in 2011.

Sanitation

As per 2011 Census in Ramanagara district over 58 per cent of the households do not have latrines. The rural areas have highest percentage 71.95 (83.26 in 2001) of households without latrines. In urban areas 88.47 per cent of households do have latrine. Open defecation is very high in rural areas than urban. The district also has the ugly and inhuman practice of night soil being removed by human beings i.e., 299 households and this is in practice in urban areas. Therefore, Ramanagara has to do a lot to improve sanitation and become a open defecation free and no dry latrine district.

There is ample scope for improving the standard of living in Ramanagara district. In many of the parameters the district is lagging behind the state average. Across taluks, Magadi and Channapatna, the situation is not satisfactory. Priority should be to sanitation by replacing dry toilets. Also much needs to be done in the quality of houses, reducing houseless and siteless households, drainage, etc. More importantly drinking water needs focused attention.

Gender and Development

The positive facts about gender development are, increase in sex ratio, increase in female literates, favourable IMR, MMR and improvement in child sex ratio, increased institutional deliveries, ANC coverage etc. The empowerment of women and their representation in the local bodies etc. is also meeting the required norms. But when it comes to their work participation the situation is very bad. There is drastic decline in their participation and they are pushed into marginalized labour and are driven to poverty. One cannot be complacent about the atrocities/ crimes committed against women. Except in the case of casual labour in public works under MGNREGS, the average wages for female casual labourers are much lower than the stipulated minimum wages. It is reported that women in government service form a very small proportion. Thus the labour front is not friendly to poor women. Overall the fruits of economic development have not trickled down to some of these poorer sections of the people.

Another fact is women's access to resources, natural or otherwise. Ownership of assets is another phenomenon exhibits the high inequality between men and women. The third important factor is access to credit by women in rural areas where land ownership is an important determining factor. The fourth is the large scale absence of women in trade unions/ associations where women issues are not given priority. Many women undergo hardships because they do not have access to electricity, drinking water, cooking fuel and toilets.

Crimes against women tend to be under-reported. Very rarely complaints of wife beating have been registered. Widespread illiteracy among women, subordination and cultural barriers block their path to justice. In urban areas where there are highly literate women are also not an exception to this.

The latest developments are showing some hopes of redressal of women's problems and reducing the gender gap such as the government's income generating activities through their Stree Shakti Scheme, their representation in governance, incentives for girls' education etc.

A small area study "Socio-economic Impact of Certain Archaic and Superstitious Practices followed by Golla Community in Ramanagara Taluk" has been presented. This study was conducted in one of the villages namely, "Devaradoddi" coming under the Vibhutikere GP. This village is dominated by Gollas. The distinctive feature of the belief is the community's unusual notion of purity because of which they consider a women/ adolescent girl unclean when she has menstrual cycles or after she delivers a baby. Such women have to live outside their village homes in the fields for a particular period, 3 to 5 days in menstruation and 3 months post delivery. This notion is so deep rooted and engrained among them that even educated women cannot escape. The hutments where they stay are known as 'Krishna Kuteera' which are in fields, exposed to sun, rain and other externalities. The social exclusions affect the women and the new born negatively apart from health problems, insecurity and being in unhygenic conditions. However, the present younger generation of men and women resist this practice and they intend to change and transform their whole community. This is a process and will take time. Education of all is the ultimate to transform.

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

The present status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs/STs) reveals that there is overall improvement among the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people in Ramanagara district. This is entirely due to focused and dedicated positive State intervention policies and schemes which have helped to a great extent to uplift these socially depressed groups. Positive, better and visible achievements can be seen on the education front. The sex ratio as well as child sex are on par with their counterparts.

The health issues in respect of SC are in line with the general trend. But due to acute poverty among them, affordability of costly health treatment is an

issue. There is no MMR, and all deliveries are institutional. But again this may not reveal a full picture.

Occupational pattern of SC and ST reflect their backwardness as most of them are into marginal category, agricultural labourers and very few cultivators. This again raises the question of asset ownership. Very few own assets. Apart from material deprivation, they experience a greater magnitude of social exclusion which is manifested in their poor access to human development. More about this can be elicited from the Composite Dalit Development Index presented in chapter 9.
The livelihood issues of SC and ST are far from satisfactory. Most of them do not have pucca houses. A large number of their households do not have house or housesites. Though a good proportion of them have access to drinking water, a large number have to fetch water far away from their premises. Further quite a good proportion do not get treated water. More than 70 per cent of their households do not have toilets. Open defecation is largely practiced by the same 70 per cent households. Still the serviced toilets through night soil by human is in vogue. The open defecation free status is far from reality. On the whole the development of SCs/STs presents a somewhat a mixed picture. On certain front they excelled but on some they are lagging behind. Despite the best efforts by Central and State governments they have travelled only half way through. These efforts need to continue and focus should be to put an end to social exclusion, atrocities/ crimes against these groups.

Presented in this chapter is the case study and Composite Dalit Development Index. An attempt is made in this study to measure the Dalit Development Index. For this purpose one grama panchayat was selected in Kanakapura taluk i.e., Doddamaralavadi and 50 dalit households were selected with whom a questionnaire was canvassed. The findings of the study reveal that the discrimination of different kinds have been tolerated by the dalits. Again, it also shows that in the possession of assets it is far less by the dalits than non-dalit households. The total index value of all the 10 dimensions is 2.19 and the average value is just 0.22. In other words the deprivation level is 0.78.

Governance Issues – Governance and Human Development

As per the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts and Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 decentralised elected governments were established in both rural and urban areas in Karnataka including in Ramanagara district. The major issues are public participation in the local governance and development, participation of non-governmental organizations, e-governance, inclusive governance etc.. The analysis of these in the context of Ramanagara district reveals that largely these are absent. No best practices have been adopted by any institution in the entire district. Capacity building of elected members of local governments is hardly felt. Similarly, the importance of role of NGOs and VOs in development process is not understood properly and hence their involvement is restricted to a few grama panchayats in a few taluks. The frequent change of executive heads of the local governments affected the administration and also development of the district. Though the representation of marginalized sections in the local governments is ensured and in fact it is above the prescribed level in certain cases, their participation is hindered because of low knowledge and skills. The DPC is not functioning as per the mandate.

Urban Issues in Human Development

As the urbanisation is expanding, it is but natural for the policy makers and authorities to make cities/towns clean and livable. In Ramanagara district, urbanisation is slower than the trends observed at the state level. However, the urban bodies in the district are not without problems. Slums and slum population are increasing in the ULBs of Ramanagara district. The ULBs in the district are better placed in road and street lights facilities but the same cannot be said with regard to footpaths. There is need to give attention

towards creation of footpaths by Channapatna, Magadi and Kanakapura urban bodies.

The Magadi TMC needs to enhance the tap water to its citizens. The Kanakapura TMC in particular, has to make a special effort to supply treated water where at present it is very low. The supply of untreated water to a large section of people will pose health problems. In Magadi and Channapatna urban bodies still around 20% of households depend on water away from the houses. In none of the four ULBs water is supplied to the normative level of 135 LPCD.

Another aspect that is directly related to health is status of latrines and disposal of liquid waste. Though there is large improvement as far as latrines is concerned still the percentage of households without latrines in high particularly in Magadi TMC. For disposal of liquid waste all the four ULBs still depend on pit system. The underground sewage drainage construction is underway in two of the four ULBs and the work has to be expedited to provide the service to the citizens at the earliest. Plans have to be drawn up by the other two ULBs to take up underground sewage drainage system with the support of KUWSDB.

With regard to solid waste, the status in the four ULBs is far from satisfactory. The ULBs yet to reach the normative levels in the areas of waste collection, door to door collection, segregation of waste at source, development of landfills scientifically.

The Way Forward

Ramanagara district is a child district just 6 years old. Our analysis for the period of 4 to 5 years of the general profile of the district it can be said that the district has made many strides in the economic development. Overall it can be said that it has narrowed the gender inequality by improving the sex ratio, female literacy. The general literacy rates have improved but still below the state average. In the agricultural front rapid urbanization has reduced the sown area, increasing number of marginal holdings, reduction in agricultural labourers, cultivators. There is larger extent crop diversification taking place.

Industrially the district is better placed. The district is fortunate to have Bidadi (industrial hub) under its jurisdiction. But industrial development is lop sided Infrastructure development needs to match the industrial development. Sericulture is slowing down and need policy back. There is scope for agri business and food processing units. Taking advantage of the large scale manufacturing units in Bidadi, there is ample scope for ancillary units and products needed by these industries. At present, they may be procuring them from Bengaluru because of its closeness.

From the profile of the district, the analysis reveals continuing regional imbalance even now. If some development has taken place in the most backward taluks of Kanakapura and Magadi, the same magnitude of development has occurred in Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks. So the gap has not been bridged.

Therefore, Ramanagara district is a kind of mixed performance district with 2 extremes - regional imbalance and inequality and the gaps have to be bridged.

In industry sector, the district is moderately developed. The district is rich in mechanical and electrical industry mostly in Bidadi industrial Area. The Harohalli Industrial Area in Kanakapura taluk is to be developed. The toy industry in Channapatna age old, traditional household sector is facing lot of problems, and competition from Chinese toys. Magadi taluk is still a neglected taluk. Its power loom weaving is yet to take off.

To address some of the issues, the possible steps to redress are:

Horticulture segment is the thrust area in Ramanagara. A huge potential is seen in food processing, maize products, jam, juices etc.

Animal husbandry has a huge resource base and conducive environment. Peripheral inputs like feed, green fodder are critical and animal husbandry can be considered as a thrust area.

In sericulture, there is scope for silk and silk products. This sector needs to be modernized with technology.

There are many small age old filature units in the unorganized sector their workers condition is pitiable and work in the most hazardous and unhygienic environment. Appropriate strategies need to be worked to amalgamate these units and mprove the workers condition and hygienic.

Infrastructure in industrial areas needs to be stepped up. They have a huge potential for exports such as automobile components, wooden toys, granites, kitchen equipments. There is also potential to start service enterprises in automobile, wooden toys and engineering enterprises. More MSMEs can be developed in engineering automobiles, automobile sector and for starting Xerox centres, DTP and other ITES related enterprises, printing park, coir products, cement concrete products etc,

Now the entire administrative machinery is in place in the district and the district also participates in regional planning exercise. All the operational departments have studied their requirements, lacunas and solution needed which are deliberated in the right forums. They are also implementing all the Government of India and State Government projects and schemes. T hus the district can get over this lacunas and move towards achieving the goals for a well balanced development of the district.



Part - II

Chapters

Introduction



Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 A Brief Background to Human Development Report

The phrase `Human Good' dates back to Aristotle (BC 384-322) who said wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, for it is merely useful and for the sake of something else. When Adam Smith (1723-1790) an apostle of free enterprise and private initiative showed his concern that economic development should enable a person to mix freely with others without being ashamed to appear in public. He was expressing a concept of poverty that went beyond counting calories a concept that integrated the poor into the mainstream of community. Even others such as Robert Malthus, Karl Marx and John Stuart Mill also reflected this in their writings. Thus it is clear that earlier literature highlighted the importance of human good vis-à-vis economic growth or just gross national income i.e., the pre-occupation is with all of society not with the economy. However, post World War II an obsession grew with national income accounts and economic growth models, whereby people as agents of change and beneficiaries of development were often forgotten. Learned treatises appeared on how to increase production but little was written on how to enhance human lives. Delinking of ends and means wherein people are means and ends are development. In late 1980s in several countries, human lives were shriveling even though economic production was expanding. It was evident beyond doubt that human distress was large in richest societies as reflected in rising crime ratio, growing pollution, spreading of HIV/AIDS and weakening of social fabric. High rates of economic growth did not translate into improved lives. To add to this, the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) of 1980s undertaken by many countries under the aegis of IMF and World Bank was found to be extremely harsh. OECD countries became more protectionists. Foreign aid to developing countries did not reach the deserving people but went to high military spending. Mighty international institutions like IMF and World Bank took more money from developing world. The IMF's Structural Adjustment Programmes were enforced only in developing world. The already wide gap between rich and poor widened furthermore.

In this milieu the unrest among the masses intensified and voices were raised. The human face of adjustment was questioned. This along, some redeeming signs were also noticed, it is the favourable twist of the strong forces of democracy sweeping across i.e. from communist to developing world. Capitalising the favourable climate, Mr. Mahbub Ul Haq, the father of human development across the globe presented the idea of preparing an Annual Human Development Report (HDR) to the then Administrator, Mr. William Draper-III of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1989. He accepted the idea as well as its essential corollary. Thus the first Human Development Report was published by the Oxford University Press in May 1990 in London. Since then, the ritual of preparing and publishing the HDR became an event. Till date the UNDP has published 22 HDRs and each report focused on different themes which were mostly based on the light thrown on the revelation of the emerging issues from the previous HDRs. The focus inter-alia encompassed on its concept and measures, International Dimensions of Human

Development, people's participation, human security, ways and means to raise resources.

These reports brought about the whole gamut of human development paradigm. The UNDP has defined human development as a process of enlarging people's choices, as well as raising the level of well-being. In principle, these choices can be infinite and vary over time and space. In the process, there was fairly broad agreement on some of the aspects of human development paradigm such as development must put people at the centre of its concerns; purpose should be to enlarge all human choices not just income; it concerns both building-up human capabilities and using them fully etc. It is fair to say that human development paradigm is the most holistic development model that exists today. It embraces every development issue, including economic growth, social investment, people's empowerment, provision of basic needs and social safety nets, political freedom and all aspects of people's lives. Mr. Haq has identified four essential pillars of HD (Box 1.1).

Box 1.1

Essential Pillars of Human Development

1. Equality
2. Sustainability
3. Productivity
4. Empowerment

Most of the recent elaboration of the human development has been carried out by the annual "Human Development Report" which since 1990 has been commissioned by UNDP and prepared by an independent team of eminent economists and distinguished social scientists. The HDRs revealed that there was wide gap between the rich and poor world, cost of denied market opportunities for poor was very high, there existed widening disparities in higher education, and human gap was very deep. HDRs brought about some issues into forefront like, pressure on developing countries to reduce military expenditure, more attention to reducing corruption and more accountability for Multi-National Corporations who are in the habit of bribing officials and the official machinery and for banks that park the illegal gains of corruption. So it called for a New Honesty International.

Over the past two decades, regionally focused HDRs have also been produced in all major areas of the developing world with support from UNDP's regional bureaus. In its latest HDR 2013, UNDP states that with provocative analysis and clear recommendations, regional HDRs have examined such clear critical issues as political empowerment in Arab countries, food security in Africa, climate change in Asia, treatment of ethnic minorities in Central Europe and challenges of inequality and citizens security in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The first Regional/National level HDR was published in 1992. One hundred forty countries produced their respective HDRs and the available 700 such HDRs to date bring a human development perspective to national policy concerns.

In its HDR 2013 UNDP has classified 186 countries into 4 different categories namely (1) Very High Human Development (47 countries), (2) High Human Development (47 countries), (3) Medium Human Development (47 countries), and (4) Low Human Development (45 countries). Norway with an index value of 0.955 takes the first place while Niger with 0.304 has been placed at the last rank 186. Going by the definition of HDI as a composite index measuring average achievement in 3 basic dimensions of human development i.e., (a) a long and healthy life, (b) knowledge, and (3) decent standard of living, India in the global scenario has been placed at the 136th position with an index value of 0.544. India could find itself among the medium human developed countries. India has been making consistent improvement in HDI. But the index value has always been below the world's average.

1.1.1.1 India Human Development Report

While preparing the first global HDR of 1990, the UNDP had set its agenda for 1990s. The first and foremost task is persuading the developing countries to prepare their own human development goals for the 1990s and to integrate these goals in their overall growth models and investment budgets. Further assist the developing countries in collecting better data on HDI and in undertaking more professional analysis of the link between their economic goals and human development.

In pursuant, India felt the need to develop a contextually relevant approach to human development, identify and devise appropriate indicators to help, formulate and monitor public policy. The Planning Commission, Government of India took the lead and published the first HDR 2001 for India by putting across an extensive database at the State level for 2 to 3 points of time since 1980s covering nearly 70 district social indicators on various aspects of the quality of life and well-being of people.

1.1.1.2 Karnataka Human Development in All India Map

A composite index of diverse indicators was developed for all States/Union Territories for the period 1981-1983 and 1999-2000 and for 2001 only for select states numbering 15. This has been done separately for rural and urban areas. As per the combined index, Karnataka's position is as follows (Box 1.2).

Box 1.2
Combined HDI for Karnataka and India

Period	Combined HDI for Karnataka		India
	Value	Rank	Value
1981	0.346	6	0.302
1991	0. 412	7	0.381
2001	0. 478	7	0.472

The second India Human Development Report 2011 was published by Oxford University Press. The report differs from the earlier NHDR 2001 therefore are not comparable. As per this, the index value and ranking are as follows (Box 1.3).

Box 1.3
HDI – Karnataka and India

Period	HDI Value Karnataka	Rank	India (Value)
1999-2000	0.432	12	0.387
2007-2008	0.519	12	0.467

It may be seen from both the reports; Karnataka's HDI values are higher than the national average in all the periods and there is remarkable increase in the HDI value. T he NHDR 2011 noted that Karnataka is doing well in terms of Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) per capita. A quarter of the population still lives below the poverty line. It emphasized that all aspects of human development need to be improved over time. Human development should be more inclusive, so that the marginalized groups can also enjoy the fruits of development.

1.1.1.3 Karnataka Human Development Report

The Government of Karnataka has prepared till date two Karnataka Human Development Reports (KHDRs) adopting the same approach as adopted by the UNDP. Karnataka is the second Indian state to publish a State Human Development Report following the example set by Madhya Pradesh. The human development indices has been calculated for all the districts of Karnataka using the UNDP methodology, the rationale behind the KHDR can be attributed to the large scale regional imbalance. This has been elaborately discussed in detail in the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances 2002 (Chairman: Dr. D M Nanjundappa {HPCFRRI}) and the analysis is dealt for all the 175 taluks of the State. The HPCFRRI identified 35 indicators.

The first KHDR was published in 1999 and the second one in 2005. For 1991 the trio indicators used to capture development are: adjusted real per capita income, educational attainment and longevity i.e. life expectancy at birth. Karnataka's second Human Development Report 2005 has a thematic focus, the first of its kind. The theme was, "Investing in Human Development". It

discusses elaborately the public investment on health and education and established its relationship with human development outcome. The KHDI 2005 was based on three indicators i.e., health, education and income. The 2005 Report examined and analysed the relationship between public investment patterns and human development outcomes.

1.1.1.4 The Ranking of Districts in HDI

The HDI for 1991 was highest at 0.661 for Dakshina Kannada district, thus occupying the first rank and Raichur district with HDI of 0.443 takes the last place i.e., 27th. In 2001, Bengaluru Urban District with 0.763 value occupies the first place and there is no change in the last rank i.e. Raichur district 0.547, 27th rank. The State HDI which was 0.541 in 1991 improved to 0.650 in 2001. The index values of all districts show notable improvement in this decade.

However, the 2005 KHDR noted that there are wide disparities in the levels of human development among districts. It also establishes the strong correlation between economic development status of a district and its HDI. Because of these wide disparities across the districts, it was felt that the next exercise should be constructing HDI for each and every district i.e. in all the 30 districts in Karnataka. This decentralized exercise would throw the development distinctly for 176 taluks in the State. Towards this, the State has launched earlier DHDRs on pilot basis for a few districts. It has been decided to extend this to other districts as well.

1.1.1.5 District Human Development Report (DHDR)

Karnataka brought out four DHDRs in 2008 for the districts of Udupi, Vijayapura, Kalaburagi and Mysuru. It is creditable that Udupi District Human Development Report was awarded the first ever Manav Vikas Award instituted by the UNDP and the Planning Commission at the national level. Guided by this encouraging note, Government of Karnataka has now embarked upon preparing the DHDRs for all the 30 districts in the State. This document is one such DHDR for Ramanagara district.

The preparation of DHDR was carried out in a planned way and under the overall supervision of Human Development Division (HDD), Planning Department, GoK. This Division prepared and supplied manuel (guideline document) for the members/organizations involved in the DHDR preparation. This guideline document broadly contain the important concepts of human development, indices for which index values have to be calculated, the indicators to be used, the chapter scheme, formulas for index calculation. Further, capacity building programmes were arranged for the stakeholders in two stages. The first training programme of 4 days was arranged in the beginning and the second one, in the midway which is more of a technical in nature concentrating on the list of indicators, methodology, validation of data, computation of various indices and their analysis. Further a Core Committee was constituted at the district level under the Chairmanship of CEO, ZP to monitor the progress and preparation of DHDR. Again various sub-committees were formed to get feedback and suggestions on various issues affecting human development at the grassroot level. Awareness among the stakeholders on any development initiative is a basic requirement. In this regard workshops have been conducted at taluk and district levels. In addition to this the HDD formed various groups called Quality Monitoring Group (QMG) to check the data and analysis and report presentation. Finally provision was made for expert reviewing of the DHDR by the HDD.

1.2 Concept and Methodology

The concept and methodology by and large adopted for DHDRs are based on those adopted by UNDP. UNDP continues to adopt the same three basic indicators i.e., education, health and standard of living/income. Simultaneously, an effort has been made to arrive at gender inequality index. As said earlier, DHDRs will focus on taluk

level human development issues that enhance the quality of life. Accordingly, a modified methodology has been proposed to be adopted for all DHDRs from the point of view of indicators as well as the data availability and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of human development, viz., health, education and standard of living. For purpose of deriving HDI at the taluk level, taluk level data have been adopted to construct the index.

The main features of DHDRs are: DHDRs will present indices on various human development issues numbering six. They are: (1) Human Development Index (HDI), (2) Gender Inequality Index (GII), (3) Child Development Index (CDI), (4) Food Security Index (FSI), (5) Urban Development Index (UDI), and (6) Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI). The Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) is covered in an exclusive chapter dealing with SC and ST in Chapter 9.

A set of indicators for each of the above indices have been identified. The DHDR will discuss methodologies for estimating HDI and GII using proxy indicators. For HDI and GII improved methodologies suggested in the 2010 HDR of UNDP have been adopted. It measures taluk-wise position in respect of each of these indices.

1.3 Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

The data sources are mostly from secondary sources and to a limited extent through primary sources. The Population Census 2011 data have been released. This Census embodied in itself data on many micro segments and contains valuable data on many areas which is much improved than the previous Census 2001. Therefore, for most of the demographic parameters, Census 2011 data have been used. In addition, operational departments do maintain data online such as Health Management Information System (HMIS), Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department (RDPRD) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) among others. The District Statistical Office at the district level and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka at the State level have provided data on key areas. For the first time, estimation of taluk level income has been attempted with technical assistance of the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO). The taluk income is now available for all the 176 taluks for 2 different periods of time i.e., 2004-05 and 2008-09 both at constant and current prices.

Some special efforts have been made to collect certain data while taluk level data can still be obtained for the earlier period, prior to formation of the district. It is not possible to get them at the district level. Since all the four taluks of Ramanagara district was earlier part of the erstwhile Bengaluru Rural District, efforts were made to collect and use them.

Thus all relevant data have been collected and compiled as detailed in the Manual i.e., guidelines document for preparation of DHDR. The veracity of so called data have been verified and checked. The validations of the data have been done with respective sources. Later the same have been done by the Human Development Division; Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka.

For small area studies a small questionnaire was designed and primary data has been collected. For one of them a check list has been prepared and would be based on secondary sources as well as discussions with concerned authorities and the field discussions with the establishments.

1.3.1 Limitations of Data

It is however, important to mention that Ramanagara district came into being in the year 2007-08. The district is still in the process of establishing itself firmly in terms of administrative machinery, etc. Ther efore, there are many constraints in the availability of data on many parameters particularly for the base period (2001). Certain data particularly the IMR, MMR and CMR

are grossly underreported Not only this, the information is not available across the social groups. The data relating to public expenditure in education and health sectors are not readily available for taluks.Again, the taluk-wise data given in `District at a Glance' in some cases do not tally vertically and horizontally. The information provided by the grama panchayats in their `panchatantra' website are incomplete and dated. Houseless and siteless data is dated (2003) more than a decade old. There are certain constraints in the Census data. The classification of information on drinking water, toilets etc varies between 2001 and 2011 and hence difficulty in comparing for two points of time period.

1.4 Measurement of Indices

For the preparation of DHDRs, a set of 68 indicators impacting on human development have been identified and selected based on the availability and reliability of data at the taluk level. These 68 indicators influence the three broad parameters of human development and are chosen taking into account demographic factors, livelihood, employment related factors, household assets, factors empowering the community, health factors, water supply, sanitation and education factors.

An index is a summary measure which captures dimensions of them. HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development a long and healthy life (health), access to knowledge (education), and a decent standard of living (income). The following paragraphs present the number of indicators and method of measurement of each of the human development indices.

1.4.1 Human Development Index (HDI)

The UNDP continues to adopt the same basic three indicators of education, health and standard of living/income for the calculation of HDI. The same has been adopted for measuring HDI at the Taluk level for Ramanagara district. To compute HDI, a total of 11 indicators were used - living standard 07, education 02 and health 02. The details of seven indicators are provided in Annexure 3.2.1.

For estimation of the HDI, the following steps were followed:

The computation of indices was done for different Taluks within the district.

As a first step, a minimum and maximum value within the district has been set for each of the 11 indicators to transform them into indices lying between zero and one. These indicators may be positive or negative and accordingly formula for calculation is adopted. Since the Geometric Mean has to be calculated, in the case of a positive indicator, the minimum value was taken as 10 per cent less than the observed minimum value in the Taluk. Similarly, in the case of a negative indicator, the maximum value was taken as 10 per cent more than the observed maximum value.

1. The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) is calculated using the formula:
Index Value = (Actual Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

2. The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) is calculated by using the formula:
Index Value = (Maximum Value – Actual Value) /(Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

However, for per capita income indicator, we have first converted the actual per capita income, the minimum per capita income and maximum per capita income into natural log values before converting into the index.

3. For computing sectoral/parameter indices (health, education and standard of living) geometric mean was used and the method of calculation is as under.
Sectoral Index = If I_1. I_2….. In are the n indices for a particular sector, then the Geometric Mean for the Sector HDI = $(I_1 \times I_2 \times \ldots\ldots I_n)^{(1/n)}$

Thus there will be three indices one for Standard of living, another for health and the last for education.

4. And finally, the HDI is the aggregate of the three sectoral/parameter indices using geometric mean and the formula is:

HDI = $(SI_{il} \times SI_h \times SI_e)^{(1/3)}$ where SIl is the sectoral index for living standard, SIh is the sectoral index for health and SIe is the sectoral index for education.

1.4.2 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

GII measures the loss in potential of human development due to inequality between female and male achievements. As it reflects an inequality situation, a value of zero represents no inequality and a value of one represents highest level of inequality.

For measuring GII for DHDR three dimensions are considered. These are:
1. Reproductive health
2. Empowerment, and
3. Labour market

There are three dimensions under GII and 15 indicators are considered for measurement - reproductive health 03, empowerment 06 and labour market 06. The indicators considered for each of these dimensions for GII is given in Annexure 3.2.1.

For measuring GII, formulas have been used at four stages and these are as below.

1. Aggregating across dimensions within each gender group using Geometric Mean;
2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic Mean;
3. Calculating the Geometric Mean of the Arithmetic Means of the each indicator; and
4. Calculating the GII by comparing the equally distributed Gender Index to the reference standard. The GII value ranges from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions)

The details of Methodology for computing GII is provided in Annexure 1.4.1.

1.4.3 Child Development Index (CDI)

Child Development Index (CDI) is an index that measures the specific problems of children. There are three dimensions/parameters namely health, nutrition and education which are considered for measuring CDI. Each parameter has one indicator and thus totaling 03. All these three indicators are negative in nature. The indicators and indices are given in Annexure 3.2.1. The CDI reflects how children are faring.

CDI is calculated by using the following formula –
Index Value = (Maximum Value – Actual Value) /(Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

The index values for each of the indicators range between 0 and 1. 0 indicates the lowest rank and 1 indicates highest rank.

The CDI is the aggregate index of values of three parameters

1.4.4 Food Security Index (FSI)

The indicators used for measuring FSI are grouped under three parameters - Availability, Accessibility and Absorption. A total of 19 indicators are used to measure FSI. The Availability parameter has 07 indicators followed by Accessibility 07, and Absorption 05. The parameter-wise details of indicators are given in Annexure 3.2.1.

Measurement of FSI

Since the indicators contain positive and negative two different sets of formulas have been used to calculate the index values. The formulas adopted are as follows:

1. The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) is calculated using the formula:

Index Value = (Actual Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

2. The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) is calculated by using the formula:

Index Value = (Maximum Value – Actual Value) /(Maximum Value – Minimum Value)
The composite index is the average of the indicators of all the three parameters – Availability, Accessibility and Absorption.

1.4.5 Urban Development Index (UDI)

For measuring UDI a total of 11 indicators have been used. This UDI provide a comprehensive picture on the status of Human Development in urban areas within the district. The list of indicators used for calculating index is given in Annexure 3.2.1.

Since the indicators used has both positive and negative and hence two different sets of formulas have been used to calculate the index values. This is done to make the index values unidirectional. The formulas adopted are as follows:

1. The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) is calculated using the formula:
Index Value = (Actual Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

2. The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) is calculated by using the formula:
Index Value = (Maximum Value – Actual Value) /(Maximum Value – Minimum Value)
The index values for each of the indicators would range between 0 and 1, and 0 indicate the lowest rank for the urban area and 1 indicate highest rank of the urban area.

The Composite Urban Development Index is the average of the index values of all the 11 indicators and this is to be used to assign the ranks for the urban areas within the district.

1.4.6 Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

For measuring CTDI a total of 68 indicators affecting Human Development have been used. This CTDI provide a comprehensive picture on the status of Human Development at the Taluk level. These 68 indicators are grouped under 8 broad parameters. The details of indicators and parameters are given in Annexure 3.2.1.

Since the indicators used has both positive and negative and hence two different sets of formulas have been used to calculate the index values. The formulas adopted are as follows:

1. The index value (in the case of a positive indicator) is calculated using the formula:

Index Value = (Actual Value – Minimum Value) / (Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

2. The index value (in the case of a negative indicator) is calculated by using the formula:
Index Value = (Maximum Value – Actual Value) /(Maximum Value – Minimum Value)

The consolidated index for each of the parameters is the average index value of all the indicators

The composite index is the average of all the 68 indicators and this will be used to assign the ranks for the Taluks within the district.

1.4.7 Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)

Besides the above, an attempt is made here to present the status of Dalits in the form of consolidated Index vis-a-vis non-dalits in the district. However, this is not done to measure Dalit Development Index across the taluks within the district and at the district level. It is just a case study of a Grama Panchayat in the entire district to reflect on the situation. The results of this case study is appended to Chapter 9 which deals with Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. The details of methodology followed to measure CDDI is available in the above Chapter.

1.4.8 Chapter Scheme

The DHDR – Ramanagara is presented thematically under 12 Chapters. The first chapter – Introduction sets the tone for the entire exercise ranging from concept and methodology, data, measurement of indices etc. This follows the

district overview in the second chapter dealing with all aspects of the district – geography, demography, social, economic and infrastructural development status at the sub-district level. After having broad knowledge on the district development status the human development levels are presented in the third chapter. The detailed analysis on HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI are made in this chapter. The subsequent chapters deal with specific sectors that directly affect the human development. Literacy and Education is analysed in chapter 4; Health and Nutrition in chapter 5 and in this chapter presented is also, the small area study namely, "Contamination of Vrishabhavathi River Water in Ramanagara and Kanakapura Taluks–Its Impact on Health of Habitants, Land and Crops and Agriculture and Allied Activities"; Livelihood issues i.e. income, poverty and employment in chapter 6 and in this chapter two case studies have been presented. The first is on "Child Labour in Silk Filature Units in Ramanagara City" and the other is on "Livelihood Issues of Artisans and Craftsmen in the Channapatna Toy Industry"; standard of living in chapter 7; gender and development in chapter 8 and in this chapter is also presented a case study namely, "Socio-economic Impact of Certain Archaic and Superstitious Practices followed by Golla Community in Ramanagara Taluk; the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in chapter 9. The Composite Dalit Development Index and analysis of the field study is presented in this chapter; the governance and human development issues at the local level in chapter 10; the issues relating to urban areas in chapter 11; and the last chapter 12 brings out the critical issues and way forward in the district's human development.



District Overview



Chapter 2

District Overview

Introduction

Ramanagara district is relatively a newly established district having carved out of the erstwhile Bengaluru Rural District. The district was formed on 23 August, 2007 by attaching 4 taluks, Channapatna, Kanakapura, Magadi and Ramanagara of the erstwhile Bengaluru Rural District. The headquarters of the district is in Ramanagara city which is 50 kilometers from Bengaluru city. It has an average elevation of 747 meters. Ramanagara as a taluk has undergone many changes. When Karnataka had 19 districts, it was part of the Bengaluru District, later it became part of Bengaluru Rural District and now it has become a District. Like-wise the taluks Magadi, Kanakapura and Channapatna were part of erstwhile Bengaluru District, subsequently in the then newly formed Bengaluru Rural District and presently part of Ramanagara District.

2.2 Background and Brief Regional History

Ramanagara was a small village on the banks of river Arkavathi prior to the British rule. The presence of `Ramagiri Hills' adjacent to the village, it was called `Shivaramagiri'. Following the demise of Tippu Sultan in 1799, the British were in complete control of Mysuru dynasty. One British officer, namely, Seri Barry Close (1756 – 1813) stayed and ruled the hills of Ramagiri and in his remembrance; it was named as `Closepet' in 1800. This has been carved on one of the stones in the Closepet Street which can be seen even today on this street. Closepet gained taluk status in 1827, a sub-division status in 1884 when Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi came under its jurisdiction. A government hospital was opened in Motinagar in 1893. It is to be noted that the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi visited this place in 1927 and a year later, electricity was provided. A district court was set-up in 1931, health office in 1936 and water facility was made available in 1937. Later in 1949 it has been named Ramanagara by the former Chief Minister of Karnataka State, Sri Kengal Hanumanthaiah. Slowly all government operational offices were set-up e.g. an Assistant Executive Engineer in 1956.

Ramanagara became world famous as Ramghad after shooting of the Hindi movie `Sholay' in 1975 which had all the popular cine actors. Earlier along with Savandurga hill, Ramadevarabetta another well known hill was one of the shooting locations for Mr. David Leans, `A Passage to India'. Small door like grottoes were carved in the rock to resemble caves. Ramanagara was included in the Map of Karnataka as the 28th district on October 27, 2007 (ramanagara.nic.in/home.htm18/02/2014).

Ramanagara is a rock climber's paradise. Ramanagara district also has its credit many tourist destinations like Manchanabele dam, Harobele dam, Chunchini falls, Mekedattu at Kanakapura, Savanadurga, Beroor Betta, Thippagondanahalli reservoir, Janapada Loka, and Kanva reservoir etc. The hill temples are Ramadevara Betta, Revana Siddeshwara Betta, Kengal Anjaneya Swamy, Abbur Sri Brahmanya Thirtha, Brindavana, Maluru Krishna temple, Sri Ranganathaswamy temple at Magadi.

2.3 Physiographic Divisions of the District

Ramanagara has rich natural resources and the magnificient rocks of Handigundi Reserve Forest are very old and famous for its landscape. Ramanagara is famous for the huge rocky overcroppings. The region has several tall granite hills for many short rock climbs, typically 1 to 2 pitches in length. It is home to some of the world's

oldest granite outcrops. The region is covered in scrub forest and is home to threatened bird species such as the yellow throated Bulbul and Long-Billed Vultures and is one of the few locations in South India for the Long-Billed vultures' nests. It is also home to many sloth bears. The Closepet granites are a major geological feature of this region and are from the lower Proterozoic era. This belt of rocks extends in the north-south direction in 50 kms. belt and has younger granites which are believed to separate two distinct crystal blocks of Archacan age. The block to the west has low grade granite - greenstone belts with iron-manganese ores and to the east are younger gneisses of granite and grano-dionitic composition with gold-bearing - schist belts.

Ramanagara district has 4 taluks – Channapatna taluk has its headquarters at Channapatna city, which is located 60 kms. of south west of Bengaluru has an average elevation of 739 meters and is on the banks of river Arkavathi. As per the historical records, Channapatna as a village was ruled by the King Thimmapparaja Urs and later by Rana Jagadevaraya of Telugu Banajiga/Balija who chose this as his capital city during the Vijayanagara Empire. In 1630, the Wodeyars of Mysuru occupied and ruled Channapatna. Channapatna city which is on Bengaluru-Mysuru highway is historically famous for its wooden toys and lacquerware. A small area study on this is presented later in Chapter 6. In Kannada, Channapatna is called `Gombegala Ooru' and the toys are manufactured in traditional or advanced small scale industries. Manufacturing and twisting of raw silk, the Channapatna silk are also known industry.

Kanakapura another taluk of Ramanagara district, Kanakapura originally known as `Kanakanahalli', was originally under the Gangas and later under the Cholas who called it as Kilalainad. Thereafter Hoysalas made it a major headquarters of a province, the fort in Kanakapura is said to have been erected by Jagadevaraya, the Chief of Channapatna remains of which are seen even now near the Arkavathi bridge. The town was burnt twice and rendered a waste by Tippu Sultan to prevent its use by British army on their march to Srirangapatna. Tippu Sultan was running a huge workshop with a steel foundry. The place is known for the Kallahalli Jatre. It has a huge Srinivasa Temple built in Vijayanagara style. The annual jatra held on the full moon day in March is attended by 75,000 people. The Bananthimari temple betta and temple are major tourist attraction



and adventure enthusiasts and trekkers find this a popular sport. There are as many as 17 tourist locations with the famous and most sought of Mekedatu or Sangama where there is the confluence of rivers Arkavathi and Cauvery.



Magadi taluk is one of the ancient and historical places of Ramanagara district. Magadi town at present is the capital city of Magadi taluk. The great ruler, Sri Kempe Gowda, the architect and founder of Bengaluru in the 16th century hails from Magadi taluk. There is a saying that in modern literature, the forests around Magadi were the setting of the true story, `old Munnuswamy and the man-eater of Magadi' by the Indian born British

hunter Mr. Kenneth Anderson. Since then, the wildlife around Magadi has been endangered by poachers and is witnessing the habitat loss. Some noted historical sites in and around Magadi are Savandurga, Ranganathaswamy temple, ruins of Magadi fort and Gavi Gangadareshwara temple. The Tippagondanahalli dam/reservoir here was meeting the entire water requirements of whole of Bengaluru city in the earlier period before Cauvery water was brought to the city. Magadi taluk also has many silk twisting units.

2.4 Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

As discussed earlier, Ramanagara has abundant natural resources in the form of different varieties of granite stones. Ramanagara district is a dry region. In the ten-year period ending 2011, the district received normal rainfall for in 7 years. The year 2002 was very bad with scanty rainfall. In the rest of two years it was deficient. In the year 2005 rainfall was surplus. This pattern can be seen across the four taluks. Kanakapura has the lowest normal rainfall. But in between the period, the taluk had recorded the highest rainfall of 1261 mm vis-à-vis normal of 756 mm. So the pattern of rainfall at times displays abnormal conditions.

2.4.1 Land

The land utilization data for 2011-12 suggests that the whole of Ramanagara district has a geographical area of 3,55,912 hectares. Less than half of this is net area sown (46.2 per cent) and shows a decline from 49.6 per cent in 2006-07. Forest area account for 19.6 per cent which is less than the desired level of 30.72 per cent, but higher than that of the state. Kanakapura taluk has the highest forest area of 64.7 per cent of the district. Within Kanakapura taluk, forest area is 28.4 per cent of its total area. The district has 14.2 per cent of area not available for cultivation. Area-wise Kanakapura taluk has the highest area of 44.8 per cent while Channapatna is the smallest taluk of 15.0 per cent. Thus, area-wise there is wide variation across the taluks. As for net area sown, Kanakapura taluk registers the highest area of 36 per cent. Within its own total area, it accounts for 37.1 per cent. But Magadi taluk relatively has a higher net area sown as it accounts for 55.7 per cent of its total area. There are two main tributary rivers that flow across the district. They are Arkavathi and Kanva. The Arkavathi river meets Cauvery river at Sangama in Kanakapura taluk. Some of the important irrigation projects though minor are - Kanva, Manchanabele, Horobele and Bairamangala.

The land holding pattern in Ramanagara district as per Agricultural Census 2010-11 is variant with that of the state pattern. The marginal holders are higher at 77.2 per cent in Ramanagara as compared with much lower 49.1 per cent at the state level. This can be seen against the higher percentage progressively for small, semi medium, medium and large size of holdings i.e. 27.3 per cent, 16.2 per cent, 6.52 per cent and 0.9 per cent, while the same for Ramanagara district are 15.2 per cent, 6.0 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively (Table 2.4.1). It is obvious that Ramanagara district has more marginal size of holdings i.e., less than one-hectare, which is not favourable for cultivation and getting higher productivity. For 77.16 per cent of marginal area size of the holdings, the total area is only 38.3 per cent. In other words, there are many number of holdings which may be much smaller like 0.5 hectares or even less. This does not augur well for extensive farm mechanization or modern farming practices also. This is utmost necessary in the current scenario where the available agricultural labour is depleting day-by-day. The Census 2011 reveals a drastic reduction in the number of agricultural labourers by 21.6 per cent for Ramanagara district as compared with Census 2001. This means annually, there is a fall of 2099 in the number of agricultural labourers or a 2.2 per cent decline. The average size of holding has been shrinking due to demographic pressures as well as non-viability of farming among the lowest quartile of land-holdings. As a consequence, the farmers are becoming poorer and poorer.

Table 2.4.1
Land-size of Holdings 2010-11 (in hectares)

Land Holding Class	Ramanagara		State	
	Number	Area	Number	Area
Marginal (less than 1 ha)	209458 (77.16)	77494.30	3848834 (49.1)	1850946
Small (1-2 ha)	41191 (15.17)	56292.52	2138208 (27.3)	3020002
Small and Medium (2-4 ha)	16413 (6.05)	42450.11	1266829 (16.2)	3393055
Medium (4-10 ha)	4111 (1.51)	22366.34	510745 (6.52)	2903686
Large (Above 10 ha)	275 (0.10)	3962.97	67573 (0.9)	993788
Total	271448 (100.00)	202566.24	7832189	12061457

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages to total
Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12

2.4.2 Soil

The general climate of the district is dry with moderate rainfall in kharif season with bimodal pattern. The main soil types are red soil and red sandy soil. Red sandy soil occurs mainly in Channapatna, Kanakapura and Ramanagara taluks in undulating land slopes. These soils are derived from acidic rocks, granites and granitic gneiss. They occur on gently sloping pattern. They are dark brown colour with loam to sandy loam composition on the surface and sandy clay loam to clay soils in the sub-surface horizons. They are neutral to alkaline in nature. Red loamy soils generally occur on hilly to undulating land slope on granite and granite gneiss. It is mainly covered in Magadi taluk and parts of Channapatna and Kanakapura taluks as well. Deficiency of micro nutrients in the soil in Channapatna and Kanakapura taluks and low fertile soil in Magadi taluk are the major concerns (Central Ground Water Board, 2013).

2.5 Demography

Any development must have people at the centre of its concerns. People are the means and ends are development. The demographic details become the most fundamental and basic requirements of all developmental issues.

The decadal growth rate of population for Ramanagara district reveals a decline from 7.84 per cent in 2001 to 5.05 per cent in 2011. This is in line with the trend observed in all districts except in 4 districts as also the State. At the state level the growth rate declined from 17.51 per cent to 15.67 per cent. Taluk-wise it is obvious that Ramanagara taluk posted the highest growth rate of 11.86 per cent, followed by Kanakapura 4.85 per cent, Channapatna 3.46 per cent and Magadi taluk recorded the lowest growth rate less than one per cent (0.70). So there exists large variation in the growth pattern of population across taluks.

An interesting feature noticed in 2011 Census is that female population grew at a higher rate of 5.69 per cent between 2001 and 2011 than the male population 4.44 per cent. There is a fractional increase in the female component from 49.09 per cent to 49.38 per cent. Consequently the male population showed a proportionate fall. This phenomenon can be observed in Channapatna, Kanakapura and to some extent Ramanagara taluk. Does this indicate curtailing of female infanticide by various incentives for girl children?

Over 75 per cent of population lives in rural areas but this proportion declined in 10 years from 79.13

per cent in 2001. Like-wise the decadal growth of rural population shows an absolute decline (-) 0.07 per cent. This is the reverse in case of urban population. Migration is taking place at a rapid speed in Ramanagara district. Across taluks the only taluk which registered absolute decline in rural population is Magadi taluk, a fall of 5.8 per cent. Channapatna taluk reported fractional rise of 0.2 per cent. As for the shar e of rural population, all the taluks registered decline in its share and largest decline was in Magadi and Ramanagara taluks. Kanakapura taluk has the highest share of rural population of 84.6 per cent.

The pressure of population on the land as measured by population per square kilometer show only marginal increase from 288 to 290 between 2001-2011. This can be attributed to the fact while the area remained unaltered, the population growth slowed down in 2011 as compared with 2001. Across the taluks also the situation is similar. Only 2 taluks namely, Ramanagara and Channapatna show slightly higher density. Kanakapur a taluk has the lowest density of 221 may be due to larger area. At the state level also the density show a marginal increase.

The increase in the proportion of female population to total population is reflected in improvement in sex ratio. The sex ratio for the district increased from 964 to 976 during the decade ending 2011. However, it is interesting to note that Channapatna taluk has the best sex ratio of 1003 vis-à-vis 988 which is mainly due to the share of female population being 51 per cent vis-à-vis 49.7 per cent. Sex ratio improved in Kanakapura taluk while it declined in the other taluks of Ramanagara and Magadi. At the state level also there is a marked improvement from 941 to 965 for the whole decade.

The scheduled caste population in this period grew by 6.67 per cent while the growth was 7.75 per cent for females for males it was lower at 5.62. The ST population's decadal growth was higher at 28.30 per cent with females registering higher growth of 30.33 per cent for the district.

The total number of households increased from 42,957 in 2001 to 49,153 in 2011 or by 14.42 per cent. The increase was more pronounced in urban areas by 71 per cent to 8,632 in 2011. The average number of persons per household declined to 4.2 in 2011 from 4.8 in 2001. The rural and urban break-up of the number of persons per household was 4.8 and 4.0 for rural in 2001 and 2011, while it was 5.2 and 4.5 for urban respectively. Overall the number of persons per household is declining indicating smaller size of families. The average number of people per rural household is smaller than that in urban households.

2.6 Literacy

2.6.1 Overall Literacy Position

The number of literate population increased by 1,20,981 in 2011 for Ramanagara district or by 21.85 per cent. The male literate population increased by 54,341. The number of females added to the literate population was much higher than males at 66,640 which indeed is a favourable sign. The total literacy rate for the district is slightly lower than 70 per cent at 69.22 showing an increase of 8.52 per cent. The male literacy at 76.76 per cent recorded a rise of 6.89 per cent. On the other hand female literacy rate at 61.50 per cent though lower than the males, increased significantly higher than males by 10.29 per cent, which again is a good achievement.

But the total literacy rate is lower than that of State which is at 75.60 per cent. This is true in respect of both males and females and also for rural and urban literacy levels. The rural literacy for Ramanagara district improved by 8.07 percentage points from 57.15 per cent in 2001 to 65.22 per cent in 2011. For the Stat e, rural literacy level is higher than the district 68.86 in 2011. The urban literacy is above 80 per cent for Ramanagara district in 2011 an increase of 7.19 percentage points. For the State it is 86.21 per cent in 2011. Thus the quantum of gap between the State and

the district level in the literacy levels has widened from 5.94 percentage points in 2001 to 6.40 percentage points. The gap narrowed in respect of males and urban literacy levels. The widened gap is for females and rural literacy. Ramanagara district takes the 23rd position out of 30 districts. There are 22 districts in the state which have higher literacy than the district.

2.6.2 Taluk Level Literacy Rates

The district added 1,20,981 literate persons between 2001 and 2011 which means 1,20,981 persons have become additionally literate on an average per annum. While the literacy rate for the district is 69.22 per cent in 2011, across the taluks, the highest literacy rate was recorded by Ramanagara 73.24 per cent, followed by Channapatna 70.31, Magadi 70.25 per cent and Kanakapura 64.78 per cent. The increase in the literacy rates in all the taluks in 2011 over 2001 is almost uniform around 8 per cent.

The rural literacy rates which were below 60 per cent in 2001 in all the taluks improved to above 60 per cent in 2011. Nevertheless, Ramanagara taluk has the highest rural literacy of 68.53 per cent and Kanakapura taluk has the lowest of 61.84 per cent. The urban literacy rates improved remarkably in Ramanagara taluk from 71.81 per cent to 80.67 per cent but Channapatna taluk has the highest rate of 84.69 per cent. Magadi taluk's level of improvement is slower from 76.37 per cent to 78.48 per cent. In fact taluks such as Kanakapura and Ramanagara which had lower urban literacy rates than Magadi bettered their respective levels in 2011 higher than Magadi.

There is still a long way to go and much needed to narrow the gap by concrete efforts and focused policies towards female and rural education system. The backward taluk of Kanakapura in fact is pulling down the overall literacy rate of the district. Its female literacy rate is just 56.95 per cent and the rural literacy rate is 61.84 per cent which are the lowest in the district.

2.7 Industry

Industrialisation is a happening phenomenon in Ramanagara district which otherwise was absent sometime back. In 2011-12, the secondary sector's income to district's income account for 22.87 per cent. The High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, June 2002 (Chairman, Dr. D M Nanjundappa) stressed the need for encouraging industrial units in backward areas in the then Bengaluru Rural District which included all the four taluks of present Ramanagara district under its jurisdiction. The Committee grouped all the taluks in the State into four categories. Accordingly, how these 4 taluks figured?

Taluk	Cate-gory	Infra structure Develop ment	Industrial Perfor mance
Kanakapura	1	0.75	0.65
Magadi	1	0.77	0.73
Ramanagara	2	0.88	1.06
Channapatna	3	1.09	0.77

Kanakapura and Magadi taluks are falling under category one whereby these taluks are falling behind the State average in both infrastructure development and industrial performance. Channapatna was in category 3 whereby its infrastructure development is above State average but industrial performance is below the State average. According to the Committee in 2001-02, these four taluks together received only 0.61 per cent of the assistance from Karnataka State Financial Corporation. T he other taluks of then Bengaluru Rural District received higher assistance and Bengaluru Urban District knocked off almost 50 per cent of the KSFCs assistance. These four taluks together did not have even one per cent of the industrial sheds constructed at end March 2001.

Later the Comprehensive District Agricultural Plan for the Eleventh Plan drawn-up for Ramanagara district in 2007, stated that consequent to the Global Investor's Meet the Government of

Karnataka visualized the industrial potential available in all the districts and desired that each district prepared a perspective plan Vision 2007-12. Ramanagara's plan identified the demand for industrial infrastructure for development of industries, the DICs also felt the urgent need for development of entrepreneurs; unemployed youth through various training programmes. So capacity building was felt as an utmost essential pre-requisite through entrepreneurship development programme, management development programme, skill development programme and export training programme and also worked out the financial requirement of Rs.33.50 lakh for training 3450 youth.

2.7.1 Initiatives by Karnataka Government and Capital Investment Subsidy

Magadi and Kanakapura taluks have been identified as the most backward taluks under Zone-I wherein there is 25 per cent investment subsidy and additional 5 per cent subsidy for special categories such as SC/ST women, minority, ex-servicemen and physically handicapped for investments in setting-up industrial units. The other concessions entitled in this category also are applicable.

The Industrial Policy 2001-2006 also emphasized the need towards human resource development and extended to promote training institutes, one of which was an Automobile Training Institute at Bidadi which is the present industrial hub of Ramanagara district. According to this policy, Kanakapura and Magadi taluks continue to remain in the backward areas i.e. Zone-C, while Ramanagara and Channapatna taluks are in Zone-A which is meant to be developed area. The Zone-C areas are entitled to investment subsidy and entry tax exemption and other concessions etc.

The government taking advantage of proximity to Bengaluru, developed the Bidadi Industrial Township which now houses the manufacturing units of Toyota, Coco-Cola and a 1400 MW Combined Cycle Gas. Bidadi is 32 kilometers from Bengaluru.

The KSIIDC has acquired land (68.38 acres) for developing industrial estates at Kumbalgodu, Kanakapura-I and II, Ramanagara, Magadi and Tegachagere, where it has formed industrial plots and sheds/flats. About 40 units are engaged in production in plots and another 111 units are in sheds and flats.

In regard to development of industrial areas in the district, KIADB has acquired 1067.55 hectares of land out of which 803.35 hectares have been developed. All 645 plots developed have been allotted. They are in Bidadi Phase-I, Bidadi Phase-II, Sector-I and II, Harohalli Phase-I and II. The number of units in production are 117 only.

2.7.2 Service Enterprises

According to the study done by the MSME - Development Institute, Government of India, there is potential to start service enterprises in automobiles, wooden toys and engineering enterprises in Ramanagara. Presently, there are 70 service units in the district with a total investment of Rs.354.96 lakh and employment of 325 persons.

2.7.3 Progress of Industrialisation in Ramanagara District

As said earlier in Ramanagara district in its year of formation in 2007-08 there were neither large scale industries nor medium scale industries. However, the registered number of factories up to 2011-12 was 1760, employing 4466 persons.

In 2011-12 the district had 13 large scale industries and 11 medium scale industries. Out of 13 large scale industries 9 are in Ramanagara taluk, Kanakapura 3 and Magadi one. In respect of medium scale industries Ramanagara taluk had the majority number at 7 and the remaining 4 in Kanakapura taluk. Employment in large and medium industries was 5429. The number of industrial areas is 6.



Out of these 24 units only one Central public sector undertaking exists i.e., Bharat Petroleum Limited at Magadi taluk. In the remaining 23, 16 are in Ramanagara and 14 of them are in Bidadi Industrial Area, seven of them are located in Kanakapura taluk and from this 5 are in the upcoming industrial area of Harohalli, Bidadi Industrial Area.

If one has to talk of industrial area other than Bengaluru, it is Bidadi Industrial Area. This is a major industrial hub of Karnataka. It has the pride of locating a multi-national automobile company, namely Toyato Kirloskar Motors Pvt Ltd.

Toyota Kirloskar Motors Pvt Ltd which is a subsidiary of Toyota Motor Corporation, a Japanese Car manufacturer giant and one of the world's leading auto manufacturers established in India at Bidadi in 1997. The company aims to play a major role in the development of the automotive industry and creation of employment opportunities not only through its dealer network but also through ancillary industries. There are many other associated industries like:

1. M/s. Toyato Tusho India Pvt Ltd
2. T.G. Kirloskar Automotive Pvt Ltd
3. Toyato Bhosco Auto motive India Pvt Ltd
4. M/s. Toyato Kirloskar Auto Parts.

The other industries are:

1. M/s. Hindustan Coco Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd
2. Crystal Granites and Marbles
3. M/s. G.P.R. Groups Pvt Ltd
4. M/s. Stanzen Toyotetsu, India Pvt Ltd
5. TATA Auto Camp Systems Pvt Ltd
6. Ingersoll Rand International
7. M/s. K.G. Nandini Enterprises
8. ORE Precision Products
9. Supreme Non Over Industrial Pvt Ltd
10. M/s. Senapathy White Lay Pvt Ltd
11. SPR Group Holdings

The last two are not in Bidadi but in Ramanagara.

The Hormonally Industrial Area, Kanakapura taluk, the name of the industrial units are:

1. Saint Govian Gyproc India Ltd
2. Forge Pro India Ltd
3. Bonito Impex Pvt Ltd
4. Basanth Batons

The other 2 units of Kanakapura taluk are: (1) M/s. Rajashri Commercial and Industrial Co Pvt Ltd, and (2) AO Smith India Water Heating Pvt Ltd.

Out of 81 registered factories during 2011-12 once again Ramanagara takes the lion's share of 55, Magadi 13, Kanakapura 8 and Channapatna 5. A year later, the number of factories increased by 70 to 166, 2 years later in 2011-12, Magadi's position remained the same at 13 as was in 2007-08. Ramanagara taluk added 51 factories to touch 112, fourteen were added in Kanakapura to reach 31 and 5 to Channapatna and the cumulative is 10. The investment in the registered factories increased on year to year basis. For the 1760 units, the total investment was Rs.18,638.37 lakh.

Among the different products, engineering takes the maximum number followed by textile, readymade garments and then chemicals.

Out of 33 engineering factories in 2011-12, 29 are in Ramanagara, three in Kanakapura and one in Magadi. Magadi taluk has the maximum number of textile 5 out of 11, and chemical 3 out of 6. Whereas Ramanagara apart from engineering, has the largest number of readymade garments 6 out of 11.

It can be seen that Ramanagara taluk and Ramanagara city is taking the mileage out of its proximity to Bengaluru which is industrially advanced. There is a skewed distribution of industrial openings across the taluks in the district.

2.7.4 Small Scale Industrial Units

As far as small scale industrial units registered with DICs, the picture is altogether different. In this respect, Magadi taluk has the maximum number of small scale industries (SSIs) followed by Kanakapura, Ramanagara and Channapatna. This is so in the year 2007-08 as well as in 2011-12. The total number of SSI units registered with DIC in 2007-08 was 367 out of which Magadi got highest at 114 and in 2011-12 out of 433 units, Magadi got largest at 131. But if one looks at the cumulative number, it is Kanakapura taluk which got the maximum followed by Ramanagara, Magadi and Channapatna. The number of SSIs registered since the formation of Ramanagara district till 2011-12 in the district was 2006 of which 580 a little less than one-third are in Magadi taluk, second is Kanakapura with 514, third Channapatna 466 and fourth Ramanagara 445.

Going by the trend of the distribution of SSIs into different industries, Channapatna taluk dominates the wood and wooden based furniture, glass and ceramics, ferrous and non-ferrous, electrical and electronics and rubber and plastic and petro-based industries. Kanakapura taluk seems to specialized in job works and repairs, food and intoxicate, mechanical engineering and to an extent of textiles and wood and wood based furniture.

Magadi has more number of textiles, chemicals and leather.

Ramanagara has paper and printing, leather, electrical and electronics, chemicals, glass and ceramics, job works and repairs etc.

From the above analysis of industrialization it can be inferred that Ramanagara taluk has monopolized the large and medium industries and that may be the reason why it does not have much MSEs or SSIs. Like Magadi taluk, the most backward in industrialization has more SSIs and particularly textiles. It has many silk weaving industries.

2.7.5: Silk Industry

Sericulture is an important traditional industry in Ramanagara district. This has already been covered in an earlier section. Though in 2011-12 Ramanagara district had the fourth largest area under mulberry cultivation. Kolar, Mandya and Chikkaballapur proceed in terms of cocoon production it is the number one producer. Like-wise, the number of villages engaged and the number of farmers supported by this sector are also large. The value of silk produced is the highest in the State, Rs.29,952.08 lakh, followed by Mandya, Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts.

The State has promoted 2 development schemes namely, Farmer Catalytic Development Scheme and Varadana Scheme and also a special component and tribal sub-plan. The number of farmers benefitted under these schemes are 2772 (169 SC and 27 ST), 20,317 and 44 respectively. Kanakapura is the leading taluk in all respects. The value of silk produced is also the highest over 62 per cent in the district and 13 per cent in the State. Ramanagara's Cocoon market is one of the biggest in Asia. The district has 58 Chawki Centres out of 206 in the State which is the highest in the State producing 11955.385 meters of reeling cocoons, 21.37 per cent of the State's production which is also the highest. Ramanagara is the largest producer of raw silk, 21.37 per cent of raw silk produced in the State i.e., 1665.98 meters. Silk also earns good foreign exchange, the value of silk exports from Karnataka was Rs.673.31 crore and Rs.653.69 crore in 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively which is 25 per cent and 29 per cent of the country's exports.

2.7.6 Projects on the Anvil

As part of the Karnataka State Budget 2008-09 the State had approved 6 food parks under its scheme

and one of them is the Ramanagara Food Park project at Harohalli in Kanakapura taluk. The project is awaiting the land allotment by KIADB along with details of cost of land.

As per the Karnataka Information and Communication Technologies Industry of February 2011, it has been proposed to develop Satellite Township to decongest Bengaluru city. Government will promote Green Satellite Townships at Ramanagara and Bidadi.



As the nodal agency of the State Government, KSIIDC had initiated activities for the development of 6 projects and one of them is completion of Dabhol-Bengaluru, i.e., Bidadi Gas Pipeline.
The Government of Karnataka has proposed development clusters as detailed below:

1. Coir products at a cost of Rs.82 lakh at Kuntorudoddi – already existing and under progress.
2. Power loom weaving in Magadi taluk – project is under preparatory stage.
3. Cement concrete cluster in Chikajala, Kanakapura taluk.

All these projects are in final stages and awaiting funds from state government. Government of India's Printing Park Cluster at Harohalli at the cost of Rs.6447.47 crore which has been approved by Government of India.

2.7.7 An Assessment of Emerging Industrial Scenario in Ramanagara District

The emerging scenario of industrialization in the district is that it is endowed with adequate infrastructure and resources for the development of an auto cluster, auto component cluster. Robust sericultural activities have opportunities for textiles and apparels. There is ample scope for ancillary units in engineering automobiles and soft drinks to cater the needs of the emerging large units. The major exportable items can be automobile components, wooden toys, granites, kitchen equipments.
The famous BOSCH Company located in Adugodi, Bengaluru is being relocated in Bidadi in 2 phases 2012-13 and 2015-16 as per the State Governments directive. The BOSCH has acquired 97 acres in Bidadi for construction of new manufacturing facility. This would enable BOSCH to expand BOSCH Research and Development and Robert BOSCH Engineering and Business Solution (India), DLF has won the bid which would be named as "Bidadi Knowledge City".

New MSMEs can be developed nearby industrial areas such as Bidadi, Kanakapura areas in engineering, automobile sector. Further there is scope for Xerox centres, DTP and ITES related entrepreneurs.

To improve rapid industrialization in the district, emphasis to be on proper road, infrastructural development, better communication network, better transport facilities in the industrial area, the industry sources demanded that an officer from MSME in DIC to be posted to promote MSME's in each district.

Among the MSE category which has in all 1779 units, major investment of Rs.7390.62 lakh has been towards mineral based industry for 128 units. This is clearly followed by Woolen, Silk and artificial thread based clothes, Rs.7113.56 lakh for 416 units. The third, fourth and fifth are wood and wood based furniture, metal based i.e., steel fabrication and agro based industries with an

investment of Rs.4927.44 lakh, Rs.4863.78 lakh and Rs.4354.13 lakh respectively.

2.8 Irrigation

Ramanagara district does not have any major irrigation projects. Kanva and Shimsha rivers flow through Channapatna, Vrishabhavathi, Cauvery and Arkavathi flow through Kanakapura taluk and Shimsha, Kanva and Kumudavathi rivers cover Magadi taluk. The district has 5 water reservoirs with anekut such as Kanva, Iggaluru in Channapatna taluk, Arkavathi in Kanakapura taluk, Manchanabele in Magadi taluk and Bairamangala in Ramanagara taluk, Bairamangala is in Bidadi hobli on the river Vrishabhavathi a tributary of Arkavathi river. The details of water reservoir projects are shown in Box 2.8.1.

Box 2.8.1
Irrigation Projects in Ramanagara District

Irrigation Project	Command Area (hectares)
1. Bairamangala	1949
2. Kanva	2076
Total	4025
Other Projects	
1. Iggaluru	4380
2. Manchanabele	3846
3. Arkavathi	4957
Total	13183
Grand Total	17208

The total command area of all these projects is 17,208 hectares.



2.8.1 Minor Irrigation

As per the minor irrigation department, the number of micro irrigation projects as at end March 31, 2012 was 113 with an achkut area of 19,597 hectares. This includes tanks, check dams, drains, etc. Here also Kanakapura has the maximum of 32 projects with an achkut of 8497 hectares. Channapatna which also has 32 projects has lower achkut of 3343 hectares. Magadi has 30 projects with an achkut of 2456 hectares. Ramanagara taluk has just 19 with an achkut of 5301 hectares.

Ramanagara district's irrigation needs are met by ground water sources bore/ tube wells. Even for drinking water also it depends on this as a major source here. Again gr ound water or the capacity of bore-wells or tanks also depends on monsoon rains. The study conducted by the Central Ground Water Board, Government of India in January 2013 has observed that about 45 per cent area of the district is over exploited, 42.5 per cent is semi-critical with only 12.5 per cent left is safe.

In the light of this scenario, it has recommended:

1. Construction of check dams
2. Rain water harvesting
3. Develop ground water worthy areas
4. Constant monitoring of ground water quality (e.g. in and around Bairamangala dam)
5. Educate farmers to grow less water intensive crops and adopt micro irrigation system.
6. Seek technical advice from qualified persons to select sites for bore-wells etc.

2.9 Infrastructure

In the industry section (2.7), we have seen that the HPCFRRI had already studied the infrastructural development of the 4 taluks of the district. Three taluks – Magadi, Kanakapura and Channapatna were termed as most backward in respect of infrastructural development. Ramanagara was the only taluk which was judged as infrastructurally developed. This is the only major factor responsible for low level of industrialization in Ramanagara district. The HPCFRRI had taken 4 major indicators as for infrastructure development i.e. (i) bank branches per lakh of population, (ii) bank credit to industry per capita, (iii) percentage of villages and hamlets electrified and (iv) road length per 100 sq. km. area. In this section, while we will be examining these at the present juncture.

We will also look into railways, communication, post offices, telephone etc. and other modern infrastructural facilities.

2.9.1 Power

The Bengaluru Electricity Supply Company Ltd. (BESCOM) ever since its establishment in 2002 has been assigned the responsibility for supplying electricity to Ramanagara district. Because of rapid industrialization, the consequent urbanization, particularly of Ramanagara taluk population is also increasing. Major public investments in power generation and transmission are being contemplated. Innovative technologies including smart grid are also being implemented in the district.

2.9.1.1 Power Projects

Meeting the ever increasing demand for power and finding out the sources of supply are the biggest challenges today. The state government is effortlessly trying to bridge the demand-supply gap. Among the 12 new power projects planned by Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd., to augment the generation capacity in the state during the Twelfth Plan period, three projects are in Ramanagara and in Bidadi. They are:

1. Bidadi Combined Cycle Power Plant (CCPP) Block-I with a target of 700 MW.
2. Bidadi CCPP Block-2 700 MW.
3. KPCL has adopted a strategy of forming joint ventures with reputed technical firms in the country and one such venture is with Bidadi Power Corporation.

Bidadi Combined Cycle Power Plant will be the first gas based power project proposed to be put up at Bidadi. There are two Block-I and Block-II with a capacity of 700 MW each. Totally the 1400 MW combined gas cycle plant will have 4 units of 350 MW each. The project is estimated to cost Rs.3750 crore. It is expected that this plant once in place will add significantly to the grid stability. The project is expected to be completed in 36 months. The Government approved this proposal of KPC to convert Bidadi Power Project to Combined Cycle Power Plant in view of non-availability of fuel linkage (coal) for Bidadi project. For gas linkage the KPC is contemplating to utilize Dabhol-Bengaluru LNG pipeline, undertaken by Gas Authority of India Ltd., which would be ready by 2014. For Bidadi's GCCP, the State Government has given Rs.480 crore guarantee as idling coat, when fuel supply is disrupted or shortage occurs.

The district also benefits from the Karnataka government's flagship scheme namely, Niranthara Jyothi (NJ) Scheme of BESCOM which intends to provide 24 hours 3 phase power supply to non-agricultural loads in rural areas by segregating the agricultural loans. In Phase-I, Kanakapura and Magadi are covered. In the former 483 villages are covered and 18 out of 19 NJ feeders have been commissioned. In Magadi which covers 26 villages, one NJ feeder proposed has been commissioned. In Phase-II the other two taluks have been taken-up. In Ramanagara 20 villages have been covered with one feeder which is under progress. In Channapatna 168 villages are covered with 10 NJ feeder and only one is commissioned. The estimated cost of NJ scheme for 4 taluks together would be Rs.5641.72 lakh. As for the Ganga Kalyan Scheme in respect of Ramanagara district, 23 applications were received up to mid March 2014. Since April 2013, 134 IP sets have been serviced.

2.9.1.2 Progress of Electrification

Ramanagara district has attained 100 per cent electrification of all its villages and hamlets. The number of electricity consumers increased by 25 per cent to 3,24,349 in 2011-12 from 2,59,996 in 2007-08. This increase in consumption was 49.13 per cent in Ramanagara. Among the consumers, domestic i.e. house consumption constituted the most i.e. almost 75 per cent of total consumption. Next is the irrigation pump-sets 14.88 per cent, Kanakapura taluk has the highest number of consumers, i.e. 29.94 per cent in fact more than Ramanagara taluk. Industrial consumers are high in Magadi taluk, whereas commercial consumers are high in Ramanagara taluk. Magadi taluk has relatively large number of consumers across all

categories. During 2011-12 the district consumed a power to the extent of 81070.70 lakh units which accounts to 340 per cent of State's consumption of 2,31,970 lakh units. Industrial consumption increased substantially. The income from electricity consumption was Rs.30,544.30 lakh which is 1.61 per cent of income generated at the State level of Rs.1,89,169.70 lakh.

2.9.2 Roads

There has not been much variation in the length of roads for Ramanagara district in 2011-12 as compared with 2007-08. The length of national highway remains unchanged at 73 km. A marginal increase in State highway by 8.1 kilometer, but the major district roads show a large decline of 62.6 kilometer. The rural roads and other district roads also remain the same at 2555.30 kilometer. The length of municipal roads up by 9.31 kilometers while that of panchayat roads did not show any change. The total road length in 2011-12 was 7092.42 kilometer as compared with 7137.60 kilometer in 2007-08. The best indicator to judge the length of road is the road length per 100 square kilometer of the geographical area of the respective region. In 2007-08 this was 199.60 kilometer and in 2011-12 it was slightly lower at 198.33 kilometer. This level is much better than the State level in both the years of 108.13 kilometer in 2007-08 and 115.95 kilometer in 2011-12. This does not mean road infrastructure in Ramanagara district is better developed. A district having a little larger (304 square kilometer) geographical area than Ramanagara is Udupi 3880 sq. kilometers. But its road length per 100 sq. kms is 232.41 sq. km. which is much above Ramanagara road length.

Within the district, only 2 taluks Kanakapura (47 kilometer) and Magadi (26 kilometer) have national highway running through them. Magadi taluk has larger road length of 115 kilometer of State highway. Among the major district roads Ramanagara has 572 kilometer followed by Kanakapura 494 kilometer. In village and panchayat roads Kanakapura has 769 kilometers and 785.4 kilometer (largest) respectively.

The length of road per 100 sq. km. of area in 2011-12 is longer at 314.31 kilometer in Channapatna followed by Ramanagara 239.32. Four years ago in 2007-08 this position more or less remained the same except for Magadi with a shade letter. The Bengaluru-Mysuru State highway is becoming one of the sophisticated six lane highway directly connecting Kanakapura, Bannerghatta and Hosur and Tumakuru roads to the rest of the State.

2.9.3 Bridges

For the district having 4 rivers running through, bridges are important for connecting the roads across villages, taluks. In 2007-08 there were only 5 bridges (60.1 meter and above) which increased to 18 in 2011-12. Ten are in Ramanagara, 5 in Kanakapura, 2 in Magadi and one in Channapatna.

2.9.4 Railways

Railway route length has been from time immemorial has remained the same at 39 kilometer only. The Bengaluru-Mysuru railway line is the only one which connects Ramanagara district that also only 2 taluks i.e., perhaps Ramanagara (28 kilometer) and Channapatna (11 kilometer). These two taluks have been compensated for absence of national highway roads while Magadi and Kanakapura have been compensated for absence of railway length for national highway roads. The only change that has occurred is that the railway line which was in meter gauge has been upgraded to broad gauge and this has enabled the railways to run many long distance trains in this line connecting western India, northern India and the southern most India directly. Further the dist ance of railway length of 39 kilometers is just 1.21 per cent of the total state's broad gauge length of 3223.12 kilometer. The two taluks of Ramanagara and Channapatna have 3 and 2 railway stations respectively. Thus for every 7.8 kilometer on an average, there is one station vis-à-vis 8.84 kilometer for the state.

2.9.5 Motor Vehicles

With Bidadi becoming the major industrial hub, registration of motor vehicles has increased phenomenally. This has been aided with the development of Nice Road and the movement of heavy vehicles from all over the State and other States has increased manifolds. The details of registered vehicles reveal that many new type of vehicles are being registered in 2011-12 than in 2007-08. There were only 7 categories of vehicles which were mostly generalized but in 2011-12 they have been categorized into 3 broad groups which have further been classified as per their usage and like school buses, ambulance, stage carriages, tractors, passenger vehicles, taxies and also into four wheelers, 3 wheelers and 2 wheelers, trucks and lorries and multi-axle Articulated vehicles etc. As on March 31, 2002 Ramanagara district had 1181 multi-axle Articulated vehicles and with others such as trucks 3 to 4 wheelers, the number of goods vehicles was 14202. The total number of all types of vehicles registered up to March 31, 2012 stood at 3,43,505 which is 3.15 per cent of these vehicles registered at the state level.

The number of ambulances have also increased and almost all of them have been registered at Ramanagara. More than 40 per cent of vehicles were registered at Ramanagara taluk. It is not known as to why Magadi taluk has the lowest only 6.17 per cent of the total vehicles registered for the whole district. Motor cycles account for the maximum 61.79 per cent of the vehicles registered for the district. This is applicable to all the 4 taluks in the district.

2.9.6 Postal and Telephone Network

The postal services all over the country has undergone dramatic structural changes with the advent of telephones (landline) initially and later with computer and internet connection and now with the mobile phones penetrating to the remote nook and corners all over. With more sophisticated mobile telephone instruments and the kind of mobile facilities offered by the service providers, technology has improved the communication channels and skills across the district and to the global level. Now the faster and rapid online services have become very popular and most sought after in the present scenario. However, we still need post offices, telephone exchanges for a long time to go particularly in backward areas. In Ramanagara district, there is no change in the number of post offices at 181. There are merger of sub-post offices to branch offices but the number of all post offices including head post offices neither increased nor decreased. Across the taluks, the number remained constant with Kanakapura having the highest 59, followed by Magadi 50 where post offices are needed most. With telegram services becoming almost redundant the district which had 6 telegraphic offices in 2007-08 does not have even one in 2011-12. Because landline telephone services are still being used for various reasons, 46 telephone exchanges are functioning in the district which did not show any change compared to 2007-08. But the number of telephone connection declined drastically to 17,419 in 2011-12 from 28,770 in 2007-08. The number of mobile phone connection is placed at 20,556 in 2010-11. The details regarding internet connections are not available separately for Ramanagara district as it is still combined with Bengaluru Rural District (3,52,095 on 31st March 2012 this must be cumulative).

2.9.7 Banking Network

Banking services today has become the most important facility needed by one and all in the economy whether rural or urban. All money transactions are slowly being transacted through banks only to ensure transparency as also accountability. Now more than paper transactions, the online transactions are increasingly being adopted by all offices (Government or Private) organizations and institutions (for example now online income-tax filing has become compulsory). Government of India is also using the banks for its transfer of direct cash benefits in the form of subsidy, aid etc. to plug all loopholes of any misuse.

With this kind of emerging scenario, let us see how banking development has taken place in Ramanagara district. The number of commercial

banks operating in the district almost doubled between 2007-08 and 2011-12 from 49 to 80. The distribution pattern reveals that in 2011-12, Ramanagara has 27, Kanakapura 22, Channapatna 17 and Magadi 14. There is no change in this pattern. The number of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) or the Grameena banks at 14 remains unchanged. Kanakapura taluk being the most RRBs of 5, urban co-operative banks also remains the same at 2. But the number of land development of banks reduced drastically from 193 to just 4 which reflect their diminishing functional role consequent upon commercial banks and others also doing their business. Among the cooperative banking structure, marketing cooperatives, housing cooperatives, milk societies are all quite active.

2.9.7.1 Ramanagara District Credit Plan

As per the Ramanagara District Credit Plan (DCP) 2012-13, the district had 29 commercial banks having 94 branches. Regional Rural Banks with 14 branches, DCC bank with 5 branches, PCARD Bank with 4 branches, one branch of KSFC and 6 new generation private sector banks with 14 branches. Altogether there were 132 branches operating in the district. A year later in 2013-14, this number has increased by 20 to 152. The taluk-wise break-up of branches for both the periods are given below (Table 2.9.1).

Table 2.9.1

Banking Structure in Ramanagara District (in Number)

Taluks	Channapatna		Kanakapura		Magadi		Ramanagara	
Bank Group Branches	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13	2013-14
1. Public Sector Banks	19	17	24	20	14	8	37	37
2. State Bank Group		7		5		7		6
3. RRBs.	3	3	5	5	2	2	4	4
4. BDCC Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
5. PCARD Bank	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6. KSFC	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
7. Private Sector Banks	1	3	2	4	-	-	11	14
Total	25	32	33	36	18	19	56	65

Source: Lead Bank, Ramanagara District

Out of an increase of 20 branches in this one year, 13 are from public sector banks including SBI and its group and 7 are in the new private sector banks.

2.9.7.2 ATMs and BCs

In addition to these branches, many ATMs are also operating in the district. The recent efforts by banks on financial inclusion have been significant with increase in no-frill accounts as also the use of BC (Branch Correspondent) model to cover the unreached. The BC model can provide substantial way of extending the banking facilities where a branch may not be there. There are 76 ATMs operating in the district at the end of December 2013. Out of these Stat e Bank of India has the maximum number of 10, SBM 8, Canara Bank and Axis Bank 7 each, Vijaya Bank and Karnataka Bank 6 each.



There are no urban banks branches in Ramanagara district, there are only semi-urban and rural branches.

2.9.7.3 Population Served by Bank Branches

The number of bank branches available as on 31 March, 2014 per lakh of population can be seen from Box 2.9.1.

Box 2.9.1

Bank Branches per lakh Population

Channapatna	:	12.25
Kanakapura	:	10.28
Magadi	:	9.35
Ramanagara	:	24.23
District	:	14.04

The number of bank branches available per lakh of population in the district is 14. Only Ramanagara taluk has more branches to serve one lakh of population. Another way of looking at this is to see the number of population served by each bank branch (Box 2.9.2).

Box 2.9.2

Population Per Bank Branch

Channapatna	:	8162
Kanakapura	:	9724
Magadi	:	10697
Ramanagara	:	4127
District	:	7123
State	:	7748

2.9.7.4 Deposit, Credit and CD Ratio

The deposit of all commercial banks at the end of March 12, 2012 stood at Rs.2,09,896 lakh. At the end of December 2013, this increased by Rs.64137.03 lakh to Rs.274033.03 lakh. Including the other institutions like DCC, KASCARD and KGB the total deposits at the end of December 2013 was Rs.293913.23 lakh recording an increase of Rs.70625.23 lakh over end March 2012 of Rs.223288.10 lakh, an increase of 35.31 per cent.

The increase in deposits has occurred in commercial banks. RRBs have increased their deposits substantially.

The credit disbursed was Rs.161680 lakh at end March 12 which increased to Rs.230782.61 lakh in December 2013 an increase of Rs.69102.61 lakh or 42.74 per cent for all institutions

2.9.7.5 Credit Deposit Ratio

Data on Credit Deposit Ratio (CD Ratio) is available only institution–wise. The CD ratio for the district for all institutions at the end of December 2013 was 78.52 per cent, an improvement over March 2012 of 72.41 per cent.

2.9.7.6 Financial Inclusion and Penetration of Banking Services

Branch expansion has been progressing year-after-year. But there are still several villages in the district with no formal banking facilities. The banks have been told that a banking outlet to reach all unbanked area or people need not necessarily be a brick and mortar branch. The BC model can provide sustainable way of extending banking facilities where a branch may not be there.

In Ramanagara district as many as 139 Sub-Service Areas have been identified in which 51 branches and 52 Branch Correspondent Agents (BCAs) are existing leaving 36 SSAs for which BCAs have to be located.

As far as financial services are concerned, Ramanagara district has a long way to achieve total financial inclusion. It has been found Magadi taluk position is not satisfactory. Last year out of 13 branches opened not even one was opened in Magadi taluk. It has to be explored as to which are the factors that are responsible for poor banking infrastructure in Magadi taluk. The available potential has to be identified and efforts are needed to improve the overall economy of Magadi taluk.

2.10 Regional Perspectives and Backwardness

Ramanagara district is a child district just 6 years old. Our analysis for the period of 4 to 5 years of the general profile of the district it can be said that the district has made many strides in the economic development. Overall it can be said that it has

narrowed the gender inequality by improving the sex ratio, female literacy. The general literacy rates have improved but still below the state average. In the agricultural front urbanization and migration has reduced the sown area, increasing number of marginal holdings, reduction in agricultural labourers, cultivators. There is larger extent crop diversification taking place. Paddy has been replaced by maize; groundnut has been replaced by sunflower. Yield rates of ragi, tur and maize are better than the state average. Farm mechanization is very slow. Horticultural sector is catching-up replacing agriculture Irrigated area not increased much. Industrially the district is better placed. That is because Bidadi industrial area came-up much before the formation of Ramanagara district. The district is fortunate to have Bidadi under its jurisdiction. But industrial development is lop sided because infrastructure development needs to match the industrial development. Sericulture is slowing down and need policy back. It needs to be modernized using the latest technology. Ramanagara having the largest cocoon market in Asia needs to capitalize this and restore sericulture to its previous glory. More value added products can be contemplated like apparels and garment manufacturing and the fashion, designing needs to match the emerging taste and demand. Since the district is favourably placed in respect of maize, ragi, food products, food processing units can be setup along with horticultural products like mango, coconut. Thus there is scope for agri business and food processing units. Taking advantage of the large scale manufacturing units in Bidadi, there is ample scope for ancillary units and products needed by these industries. At present, they may be procuring them from Bengaluru because of its closeness.

2.10.1 Backwardness

As said earlier, Ramanagara district is a child. It cannot be compared with other districts which are much older than it. At the time when all the four taluks of the present Ramanagara were part of Bengaluru Rural, it may be seen from HPCFRRT 2002 as per its Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) that Kanakapura and Magadi taluks were identified as most backward, while Channapatna taluk was identified as relatively developed. Bengaluru Rural at that time had 8 taluks including the present 4 taluks of Ramanagara. Only Ramanagara taluk was identified as developed. None of the other four taluks were in the most backward or more backward category. Only Nelamangala taluk was in the relatively developed and other 3 were in the developed category. Thus five years later when the new Ramanagara district was formed, only 25 per cent of the district was developed and of the other three, one was backward or relatively developed and 2 were most backward.

From the profile of the district, the analysis reveals this kind of regional imbalance is continuing even now. If some development has taken place in the most backward taluks of Kanakapura and Magadi, the same magnitude of development has occurred in Channapatna and Ramanagara taluk which are relatively developed and developed respectively. So the gap has not been bridged. On the other extreme Ramanagara city being the official head-quarters and the presence of Bidadi industrial area being part of Ramanagara taluk, the taluk is well developed by all parameters. This has distanced the Channapatna taluk also from Ramanagara taluk. Between Kanakapura and Magadi one cannot say with certainty which of them is better than the other. Kanakapura has the relative advantage of good agriculture sector but is poor in all other sectors. Magadi does not have much industrialization. Only textiles in SSI have better advantage. Again this is nothing new to the taluk because textiles are an age old traditional and historical in the SSI sector for Magadi.

Therefore, Ramanagara district is a kind of mixed performance district with two xtremes. Regional imbalance and inequality and the gaps have to be focused.

2.11 An Overview

In the earlier section we have already seen the position of Ramanagara district and its taluks. But

this does not mean that all are not OK with the district. It has some natural resources which are identical to the district. Although there are no major minerals found in the district, the district has several tall granite hills and is home to some of world's oldest granite outcrops. Ramanagara indeed has more hillocks than land area and all these hills are brownish soft granite stones. Because of this type of special granites available here, they are world famous and known as `Closepet Granites'. The Closepet granites are a major geological feature of Ramanagara, features of this region.

The district has many attractions in terms of trekking, temples, dams and many hillocks. Coming to demography, most of the parameters have improved like sex ratio, increase in female population and female literacy. But as regards work force female participation is confined mainly to rural areas and as labourers. The urban rural gap as well as few male-female gaps in labour force is not bridged. In literacy female literacy show improved and the gender gap is somewhat getting narrower. But rural literacy is still low and requires more focused attention.

In industry sector, the district is moderately developed. The district is rich in mechanical and electrical industry mostly in Bidadi industrial area. The Harohalli industrial area in Kanakapura is to be developed. The toy industry in Channapatna age old, traditional household sector is facing lot of problems, and competition from Chinese toys, the government has recently taken steps in the setting-up a park to mobilize the artisans. But the artisans are facing labour shortage, difficulty in getting raw materials and marketing. Magadi taluk is still a neglected taluk. Its power loom weaving is yet to take off.

Infrastructure development is not well developed. Railway length stagnated National highway length is also stagnated. Maintenance of roads is another issue. There is shortage of transport facilities and communication net-work.

To address some of the issues, the possible steps to redress are:

- Horticulture segment is the thrust area in Ramanagara. A huge potential is seen in food processing, maize products, jam, juices etc.
- Animal husbandry has a huge resource base and conducive environment.
- Peripheral inputs like feed, green fodder are critical and animal husbandry can be considered as a thrust area.
- In sericulture, there is scope for silk and silk products. This sector needs to be modernized with technology.
- There are many small filature age old units in the unorganized sector their workers condition is pitiable and work in the most hazardous and unhygienic environment. Appropriate strategies need to be worked to amalgamate these units and improve the workers condition and hygienic.

Infrastructure in industrial areas needs to be stepped up. They have a huge potential for exports such as automobile components, wooden toys, granites, kitchen equipments.

There is also potential to start service enterprises in automobile, wooden toys and engineering enterprises. More MSMEs can be developed in engineering automobiles, automobile sector and for starting Xerox Centres, DTP and other ITES related enterprises, printing park, coir products, cement concrete products etc,

Now the entire administrative machinery is in place in the district and the district also participates in regional planning exercise. All the operational departments have studied their requirements, lacunas and solution needed which are deliberated in the right forums. They are also implementing all the Government of India and State Government projects and schemes. T hus the district can get over this lacunas and move towards achieving the goals for a well balanced development of the district.

Computation of Indices



Chapter 3

Computation of Indices

3.1 Introduction

Mr. Mahbub Ul Haq, the father of human development across the globe presented the idea of preparing an Annual Human Development Report (HDR) to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1989. The first Human Development Report was published by the Oxford University Press in May 1990 in London. Since then ritual of preparing and publishing the HDR became an event. The conventional measures for measuring the well being of people like the per capita gross domestic product etc. are necessary but not sufficient as they do not capture the various dimensions of human capabilities. High economic growth by itself does not necessarily improve the quality of life of all people especially if the fruits of higher growth are not evenly distributed among them which is called now as `inclusive growth'. The current thinking on well being has undergone a sea change. The UNDP for the first time came out with a new concept of human development and states that "human development is a process of enlarging people's choices. The most critical of these wide-ranging choices are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living". Further, UNDP has promoted the concept of human poverty as a complement to income poverty, putting people at the centre of the development process, which has since been accepted worldwide. The three main components of human development are longevity or the capacity to live a long and healthy life; education, the ability to read, write and acquire knowledge and skills; and command over economic resources sufficient to provide a decent standard of living with dignity. With this perspective, the UNDP

made an effort to measure human development not by the yardstick of income alone but also through a more comprehensive index – referring life expectancy, literacy and command over the resources to enjoy a decent standard of living.

3.1.1 Human Development Index

The human Development Index measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development – longevity, knowledge and a decent standard of living. A composite index, the HDI thus contains three variables: Life expectancy, educational attainment (adult literacy and combined primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment) and real GDP (gross domestic product) per capita.

3.1.2 Human Poverty Index

The Human Poverty Index measures deprivation in basic human development in the same dimensions as the HDI. The variables used are the percentage of people expected to die before age 40, the percentage of adults who are illiterate, and overall economic provisioning in terms of the percentage of people without access to health services and safe drinking water and the percentage of underweight children under five.

3.1.3 Gender-related Development Index

The Gender-related Development Index measures achievements in the same dimensions and variables as the HDI does, but takes account of inequality in achievement between women and men. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower a country's GDI compared with its HDI. The GDI is simply the HDI discounted, or adjusted downwards, for gender inequality.

The UNDP's Human Development Report Series since 1990 has set a trend for individual countries to undertake preparation of similar reports. In this direction, the Planning Commission of India prepared the first National Human Development

Report in the year 2001. This report presents state-wise human development profiles. The second India HDR has been prepared for the year 2011. The report highlight an improvement achieved in Human Development over the years. The HDI (consumption expenditure, education and health) shows an increase of 21% in about eight years to 0.467 in 2007-08 from 0.387 in 1999-2000.

It does not stop here. It has been replicated at the sub-national level mainly to gauge the progress made at the disaggregated level (region, ethnic, religion etc.). In India, Karnataka was the second across the states which had prepared 'Karnataka Human Development Report- 1999'. The second report was published in the year 2006, which was a thematic presentation, i.e., 'Karnataka Human Development Report 2005: Investing in Human Development'. This report indeed examines and analyses the relation between public investment patterns and human development outcomes. Now HDI values for 1991 and 2001 are available. Likewise gender development values are also available. The three major sectors which dominate the HDI 2005 in Karnataka are education, health and income. According to this the HDI value has increased from 0.541 in 1991 to 0.650 in 2001 an increase of 20.15 per cent. Along with the HDI the Gender Development Index (GDI) also was constructed which measures the levels of women's human development relative to men. A comparison of the GDI with HDI helps to assess the extent of gender equality prevalent in society. This has been captured in the state HDR.

3.1.4 District Level Human Development Report

As the State Level Human Development Reports present the status at the district level, differences do exist across the social groups and regions within the district and hence calls for district level HDR. All of this calls for a micro-based approach, something that is all the more important because planning now emerges from sub-district level. A micro level understanding of human development below the district level will allow for targeted interventions to address specific needs. Further, disaggregation by social groups or regions can also enable the local community to demand for more resources as well as to force accountability on local governments. Thus, the district HDR not only captures the three important variables stated earlier but also the variables like gender, poverty etc.

3.1.5 Concept and Methodology

The concept and methodology by and large adopted for DHDRs are based on those adopted by UNDP. UNDP countries adopted the same three basic indicators i.e., education, health and standard of living/income. Simultaneously, an effort has been made to arrive at gender inequality index. As said earlier, DHDRs will focus on taluk level human development issues that enhance the quality of life. Accordingly, a modified methodology has been proposed to be adopted for all DHDRs from the point of view of indicators as well as the data availability and keeping in view the basic three dimensions of human development, viz., health, education and standard of living. For purpose of drawing HDI at the taluk level, use of taluk level indicators will be constructed.

The main features of DHDRs will present indices on various human development issues numbering six. They are: (1) Human Development Index (HDI), (2) Gender Inequality Index (GII), (3) Child Development Index (CDI), (4) Food Security Index (FSI), (5) Urban Development Index, and (6) Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI). A set of indicators for each of the above indices have been identified.

3.1.6 Measurement of Indices

For the preparation of DHDRs, a set of 68 indicators impacting on human development have been identified and selected based on the availability and reliability of data at the taluk level. These 68 indicators influence the three broad parameters of human development and are chosen taking into account demographic factors, livelihood, employment related factors, household assets, factors empowering the community, health factors, water supply, sanitation and education

factors. An index is a summary measure which captures dimensions of them. HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a taluk in three basic dimensions of human development, a long and healthy life (health), access to knowledge (education) and a decent standard of living (income). The unique feature of the present DHDR exercise in Karnataka is addition of measurement of indices other than the conventional three issues namely HDI, GII and HPI in the current exercise, a total of six different issues have been chosen for measuring the human development. These are as follows:

1. Human Development Index
2. Gender Inequality Index
3. Child Development Index
4. Food Security Index
5. Urban Development Index, and
6. Composite Talukt Development Index

The following paragraphs present the indices and level of human development pertaining to the above issues at taluk and district level.

3.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI is the aggregate measure of human development. It captures the human development in three broader dimensions namely, standard of living, health and education. A total of 11 indicators were adopted for measuring these three dimensions. The standard of living has seven indicators which captures the basic infrastructure and amenities available to human beings and the level of per capita income. Similarly health and education dimensions have two indicators each. Table 3.2.1 provides Talu k-wise information on the dimensional and the aggregate Index. This information will not only throw light on the taluks' respective position in the overall human development but also the different dimension-wise development.

Table 3.2.1
Ranking of Taluks as per Human Development Index of Ramanagara District, 2011

Taluks	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	HDI	Rank
Ramanagara	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1
Channapatna	0.554	0.414	0.503	0.487	2
Magadi	0.277	0.721	0.469	0.455	3
Kanakapura	0.213	0.452	0.395	0.336	4

It can be seen from the Table 3.2.1 that among the four taluks HDI is high for Ramanagara with a value of 1.000 followed by Channapatna with 0.487, Magadi with 0.455 and Kanakapura 0.336. Kanakapura has the lowest HDI among the four taluks.

The gap in HDI values is large i.e. 0.664 between the first and the last ranking taluks which reflects the imbalances in the development of taluks. One could go back to dimension-wise values to find out exactly in which areas the taluks have done well and those where they are lagging behind. The values for Ramanagara taluk for all the three dimensions are highest among the four taluks and hence it ranks first in the total HDI. For Ramanagara taluk the values for all three dimensions are same at 1.000. For Channapatna taluk, it ranks second in two dimensions (standard of living and education) and a fourth in health dimension. Though Magadi taluk ranks third among the four taluks in the overall HDI, its position in health sector is better than Channapatna and Kanakapura taluks. In the district, Kanakapura taluk stands far behind the other taluks in two dimensions. Among the three dimensions, standard of living index is very low

and within this the position in four out seven indicators are lower than other taluks. For Kanakapura taluk the standard of living index is pulling down. For Ramanagara taluk all the three dimensions have value of 1 in the 0 to 1 scale. But in reality the values for certain indicators and in particular under livelihood are just above other taluks of the district. Since it has values above all taluks it is assigned the value of 1. So one should not presume that the human development position in Ramanagara taluk is perfectly reached the optimum level. The Taluk-wise and indicator-wise basic figures are given in Annexure 3.2.1.

3.3 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The Gender-related Development Index measures the achievements which is similar to those variables as in the case of HDI. In addition this takes account the gender gap in achievements in various fields. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower is the GDI. In computing taluk-wise GII data in all 15 indicators were used and these have been grouped under three broad categories namely reproductive health, empowerment and labour market. The indicator and dimension-wise figures for the four taluks are given in Annexure 3.2.1. The Taluk-wise position of GII within the district is presented Table 3.3.1. It can be seen from table that among the four taluks of the district, the gender inequality is less in Ramanagara followed by Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi taluks. Ramanagara taluk stands high in health and empowerment index. Magadi taluk has the highest GII with an index value of 0.149 and the segments where the gender inequality is very high are labour related issues rather than health and empowerment.

Table 3.3.1

Gender Inequality Index and Ranking of Taluks in Ramanagara District, 2011

Taluks	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Index	GII	Rank
Ramanagara	0.697	0.567	0.412	0.061	1
Channapatna	0.684	0.560	0.417	0.079	2
Kanakapura	0.663	0.544	0.291	0.113	3
Magadi	0.595	0.559	0.586	0.149	4

3.4 Child Development Index (CDI)

The measurement of Child human development takes into account three indicators viz. health, nutrition and education. The taluk-wise levels of CDI is given in Table 3.4.1. It is a different scenario that is obtained in the levels of CDI among the taluks. Channapatna ranks first followed by Ramanagara, Kanakapura and Magadi. The CDI is highest for Channapatna at 0.649 and lowest for Magadi at 0.365. The difference between first rank and the last rank is 0.284. For Channapatna taluk, education index is the driving factor (100% mainstreaming of drop out children) whereas for Magadi, nutrition and education indexes are pulling down its CDI. Further, in Magadi taluk the percentage of children born underweight is also very high compared to other taluks (Annexure 3.2.1).

Table 3.4.1

Child Development Index and Taluks ranking in Ramanagara District, 2011

Taluks	Health Index	Nutrition Index	Education Index	CDI	Rank
Channapatna	0.375	0.571	1.000	0.649	1
Ramanagara	1.000	0.500	0.000	0.500	2
Kanakapura	0.000	0.663	0.788	0.483	3
Magadi	0.875	0.092	0.127	0.365	4

3.5 Food Security Index (FSI)

Food Security Index (FSI) indirectly measures the poverty level. It has three dimensions namely food availability, accessibility and absorption capacities. Nineteen indicators were used to measure FSI of which 7 were under availability, 6 each under accessibility and absorption dimensions. The position of taluks in Ramanagara district with regard to FSI can be seen from Table 3.5.1. Ramanagara taluk leads first among the four taluks followed by Channapatna, Magadi and Kanakapura taluks. The indicator-wise values of the taluks is given in Annexure 3.2.1.

Table 3.5.1
Food Security Index and Ranking of Taluks of Ramanagara District, 2011

Taluks	Availability Index	Accessibility Index	Absorption Index	FSI	Rank
Ramanagara	0.809	0.945	0.829	0.861	1
Channapatna	0.144	0.513	0.630	0.429	2
Magadi	0.353	0.378	0.257	0.329	3
Kanakapura	0.422	0.235	0.317	0.325	4

3.6 Urban Development Index (UDI)

The growth of urban population is outpacing much faster in Karnataka. Ramanagara is not an exception. Therefore urban development assumes greater significance in the overall human development. In one of the World Human Development Reports urban indicator has been considered to arrive at urban development index. The faster growth of urbanization and the likely impact on providing basic services has drawn attention of policy makers and academicians. As per 2011 Census urbanisation in India is 31.1% whereas in Karnataka it is much higher at 38.63%. The urban sector contributes nearly 60% to our GDP. Hence, the urban centres have a greater say on the human development.

In Ramanagara district, there are two City Municipal Councils (CMCs) and two Town Municipal Councils (TMCs). For measuring UDI 11 indicators were used. The status of the four urban bodies in overall urban development is presented in Table 3.6.1 (indicator-wise values and indexes for these four ULBs are given in Annexure 3.2.1 and 3.6.1). It may be observed from Table 3.6.1 that Ramanagara CMC with an index value of 0.632 ranks first within the district and Channapatna CMC with an index value of 0.490 ranks second in the district. Magadi with an index value of 0.436 stands 3rd and Kankapura with 0.408 index value is in the last position. Within CMCs Ramanagara CMC rank first and among the two TMCs Magadi TMC rank first. For Kanakapura the indicators such as number of households without own houses and percentage of slum population pulling down its index values.

Table 3.6.1
Urban Development Index of ULBs of Ramanagara District and Ranking within the District, 2011

ULBs	UDI	Rank
Ramanagara CMC	0.632	1
Channapatna CMC	0.490	2
Magadi TMC	0.436	3
Kanakapura TMC	0.408	4

3.7 Composite Taluk Development Index

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) is a measure of development across the taluks. Unlike the HDI, the CTDI takes into account large number of indicators. The HDI was measured with 11 indicators where as the CTDI included 68 indicators. These 68 indicators are spread across eight parameters. The parameters and number indicators within them are – demographic (12), livelihood (09), housing and assets (09), participation (05), health (16), sanitation (02), water (01) and education (14).

The CTDI is calculated across the four taluks of Ramanagara district. The CTDI shows (Table 3.7.1) that Ramanagara taluk with an index value of 0.684 stood first followed by Channapatna (0.506), Magadi (0.503) and Kanakapura (0.299). For Ramanagara taluk, housing and asset position, sanitation and drinking water are the leading parameters. For Magadi demographic, health and participation index values are higher than the other three taluks. For Kanakapura taluk housing and assets, water and education pulling down its index values. The indicator-wise values are given in Annexure 3.2.1.

Table 3.7.1
Composite Taluk Development Index and Ranking across Taluks in Ramanagara, 2011

Taluks	Demo-graphic Index	Lively-hood Index	Housing & Assets Index	Partic-ipation Index	Health	Sani-tation	Water	Edu-cation	CTDI	Rank
Ramanagara	0.405	0.631	0.854	0.369	0.636	0.978	1.000	0.602	0.684	1
Channapatna	0.400	0.366	0.588	0.387	0.484	0.608	0.665	0.547	0.506	2
Magadi	0.814	0.536	0.550	0.739	0.704	0.057	0.000	0.624	0.503	3
Kanakapura	0.395	0.400	0.032	0.318	0.521	0.333	0.096	0.295	0.299	4

3.8 Concluding Remarks

The human development level under various parameters in Ramanagara district reveals that Ramanagara and Channapatna taluks are better placed compared to the other two taluks. The position has not improved even after 12 years since the Nanjundappa Committee Report came out in 2002. There is wide disparity in the development of taluks. It may be observed from Table 3.8.1 that Ramanagara taluk performs better than the other three in respect of HDI, GII, FSI, UDI and CTDI. On the other hand Channapatna taluk performs well in respect of CDI and fairly better in HDI, GII, FSI, UDI and CTDI.

Table 3.8.1
Ranking of Taluks of Ramanagara District, 2011

Taluks	HDI		GII		CDI		FSI		UDI		CTDI	
	Value	Rank within the district	Value	Rank within the district	Value	Rank within the district	Value	Rank within the district	Value	Rank within the district	Value	Rank within the district
Ramanagara	1.000	1	0.061	1	0.500	2	0.861	1	0.632	1	0.684	1
Channapatna	0.487	2	0.079	2	0.649	1	0.429	2	0.490	2	0.506	2
Magadi	0.455	3	0.149	4	0.365	4	0.329	3	0.436	3	0.503	3
Kanakapura	0.336	4	0.113	3	0.483	3	0.325	4	0.408	4	0.299	4

Literacy and Education



Chapter 4

Literacy and Education

4.1 Introduction

Today, literacy and education are the utmost fundamental critical need in the human development process. Investing in human capital is the most valuable and precious investing and enhancing human capital is an ongoing process. This can be achieved only through education. Education is the passport to accelerated economic growth and is the key to building human capital and human capital is the vital ingredient in building a nation (Haq and Khadiya Haq, 1998). Education is important not merely as means to other ends, but it is an attribute that is valued in itself, by most individuals. Education has a positive impact on all types of human development outcomes such as knowledge, family size, health status, nutritional status and healthy living conditions like sanitation etc. Literate women have a better knowledge of health, family planning, immunization etc. Educated parents provide better nutrition and health care for themselves and their children and reduce child labour etc. India being a nation of young people needs to capitalize on this demographic dividend which is a valuable asset by equipping well with education skills and reap the maximum benefits out of this.

Among all the parameters of educational attainment, literacy is the most fundamental one as it paves the way for further learning and training in the formal sector. Further, written formal communication is impossible in a state of illiteracy and hence, illiteracy acts as a hindrance to good governance. There is a strong correlation between lack of literacy and poverty both in economic sense as well as in broader sense of deprivation of capabilities.

Education in India is fraught with many problems – large segment of illiterate population, low female literacy rate, and more so among SC and ST in rural areas, low literacy among minorities, low gross and net enrolment ratio, low attendance, high rate of drop outs, out of school children, poor physical infrastructure like buildings, class rooms, many schools have no separate toilets for girls, acute shortage of teachers resulting in high pupil-teacher ratio, high teacher absenteeism, fewer female teachers, low public expenditure on education etc.

In India education comes under concurrent list. But the responsibility of educational development and spread of literacy rests largely with state governments. The Government of India has been taking initiatives under the Constitutional obligations to supplement the efforts of state governments by meeting some critical gaps. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have laid down in the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations to achieve universal primary education and eliminating gender disparity at all levels of education by 2015. Keeping this in view, the Government of India has set a target of ensuring that all children in the age group 6-11 years complete a full course in primary education by 2015. Universal enrolment is one of the five guiding parameters of Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) as laid down in the Tenth Five Year Plan. The plan also aims at bringing down gender gap in literacy by 50 per cent over the plan period. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) seeks to achieve these goals.

4.1.1 Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which embodies some of the earlier past programmes was launched in 2001 and is a time-bound initiative of the Government of India in partnership with the states, the local governments and the community to provide elementary education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years by 2010. The goals set-forth are:

(i) All children in school, Education Guarantee Centre, alternate school, 'Back to School' camp by 2003;

(ii) All children to complete five years of primary schooling by 2007;

(iii) All children to complete eight years of schooling by 2010;

(iv) Focus on quality elementary education with emphasis on education for life;

(v) To bridge all gender and social category gaps at primary stage by 2007 and at elementary education level by 2010; and

(vi) Universal retention by 2010.

4.1.2 Right to Education (RTE) Act

To the extent that legislative support helps in bringing these elements of educational strategy into a sharper public focus, the initiation of the process for enactment of a central law making elementary education compulsory is a step in the right direction. Free education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years has been made a fundamental right under the RTE Act 2009 and came into force with effect from April 1, 2010. SSA norms have been modified to align them with the requirement of the RTE Act. The major features of the Act are, norms relating to opening of new primary and upper primary schools as per neighbourhood norms within a period of three years. (ii) upgradation of all alternate schooling facilities provided through centres under the Education Guarantee Schemes, (iii) revised norms for pupil-teacher ratio, (iv) provision of special training for out-of-school and drop-out children to facilitate age-appropriate admission, provision of grant and teaching learning equipment to facilitate states to merge classes V and VII in primary and upper primary cycle stage and approval of additional 1073 Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas for educationally backward blocks.

The RTE stipulates pupil-teacher ratio of 30 for every school at primary level and 35 at the upper primary level. In addition there is a provision for improvement in school infrastructure such as one class room per class, one class room for every teacher, the school building should have separate toilet facilities for boys and girls, safe drinking water facilities in place, separate kitchen to cook mid-day meals and the school should have playgrounds and boundary walls. The centre and state shall have concurrent responsibility of providing funds for carrying out the provision of the Act.

Karnataka government apart from being part of the above Government of India's schemes, has taken initiatives on its own to promote education and literacy in the state.

Against this background, the chapter would illustrate at length all the education and literacy issues and parameters in Ramanagara district. Therefore this chapter would set open with general perception of education and subsequently dwell upon all issues of education. Literacy profile of Ramanagara district with state level comparison, enrolment, attendance, drop out, retention, transition at all levels of education, infrastructure index, schemes for promotion of literacy levels, per capita expenditure etc. would all be presented.

4.2 Literacy Profile of the District

The Eleventh Five Year Plan had set a national target of 85 per cent literacy by 2012. But the state has not achieved this (except urban 85.78 per cent) nor Ramanagara district nor its 4 taluks have achieved. The disaggregated data on literacy rates in the taluks of Ramanagara district and at the state level is given in Figure 4.2.1. Ramanagara district's literacy is far below at 69.22 per cent in 2011. Though improved over 60.70 per cent of 2001. Three taluks' literacy rates are above 70 per cent. There is a vast rural urban divide (Table 4.2.1). Similarly there is a huge gender divide also 76.76 and 61.50 per cent for males and females respectively (Table 4.2.2).

Figure 4.2.1

Taluk wise Literacy Rates in Ramanagara Distict during 2001 and 2011

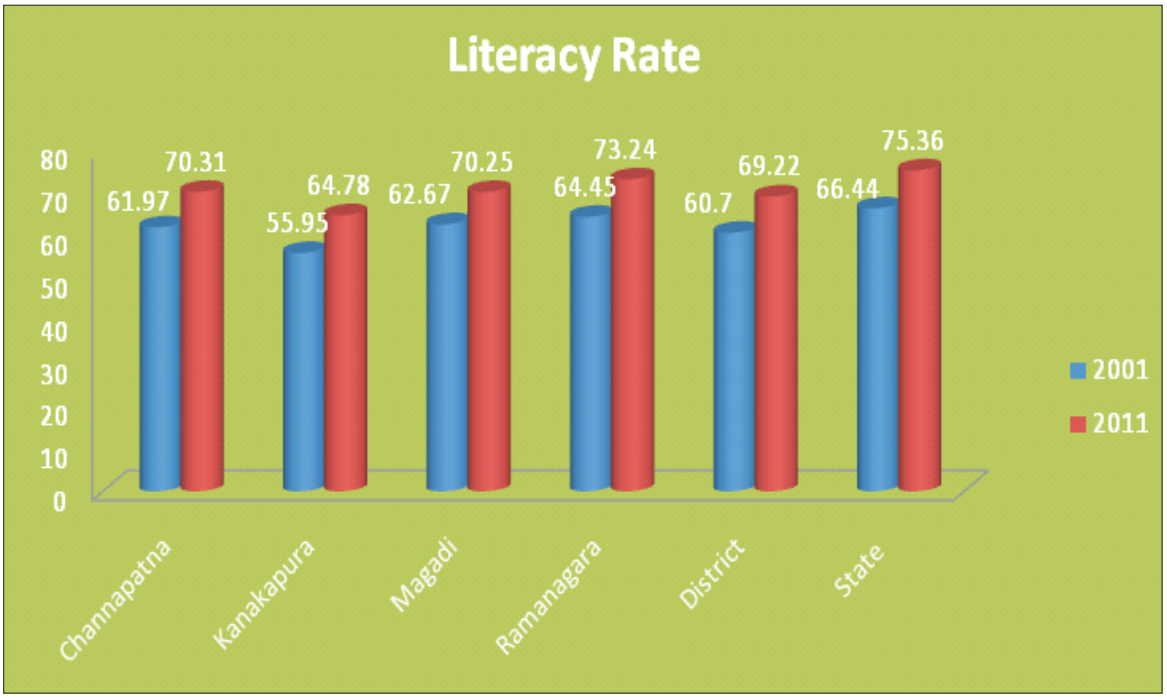


Table 4.2.1

Rural and Urban Literacy Rates in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011

Taluks	Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	56.94	64.97	77.22	84.69
Kanakapura	53.06	61.84	73.93	81.08
Magadi	60.77	68.47	76.37	78.48
Ramanagara	60.85	68.53	71.81	80.67
District	57.15	65.25	74.41	81.53
State	59.33	68.73	80.58	85.78

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Table 4.2.2

Male and Female Literacy Rates in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011

Taluks	Total				Rural				Urban			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	71.37	78.02	52.51	62.64	67.87	74.29	45.95	55.76	81.91	88.12	72.45	81.26
Kanakapura	65.06	72.34	46.30	56.95	62.51	69.86	43.07	53.54	80.54	86.06	66.7	75.90
Magadi	73.07	78.87	52.18	61.54	71.62	77.84	49.87	58.97	83.28	83.62	69.15	73.33
Ramanagara	72.53	79.75	56.9	66.42	70.73	77.06	50.56	59.53	76.15	83.99	67.16	77.20
District	69.87	76.76	51.21	61.50	67.31	73.95	46.70	56.35	79.64	85.46	71.23	77.50
State	76.10	82.47	56.87	68.08	70.45	77.61	48.01	59.71	86.66	90.04	74.12	81.36

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

4.3 Enrolment

The primary objective of SSA as stated earlier is universal enrolment of children. The two indicators which study the enrolment are Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) and the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER). While GER is the ratio of students enrolled in a particular level of education irrespective of their age group to the population of official school age for that level of education, NER is the ratio of students belonging to the official age of enrolment (as required for a particular level of education) who are enrolled to the population of official school age for that level of education. The major difference between GER and NER is that net enrolment excludes enrolled children who fall outside the official age range (as specified for a certain level of education) while they are included in calculating GER. This explains the GER being above 100 as both under-aged and over-aged population for a specific level of education are included in GER calculation.

In order to get 100 per cent enrolment, it is utmost necessary to know the access for schools in terms of both population and habitations. The norm of access ratio at the lower primary schools (LPS) – all habitations with a population of 100 and more persons to be provided access to primary schools within a distance of one kilometer and for upper primary it is three kilometers.

As per SSA Karnataka Annual Report 2008-09, all the habitations have been provided access to primary schools (both lower primary and higher primary) in the State as per the norms. According to the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12 in Ramanagara district out of 2305 habitations 2293 habitations have access to primary schools (lower) leaving behind a very small number of 12 habitations not having primary schools. Out of 12 habitations not having access 4 in Channapatna taluk, 2 each in Kanakapura and Ramanagara taluks and rest in Magadi taluk.

The access ratio is calculated every year through child Census household survey conducted by Department of Public Instruction (DPI). The state has prescribed certain norms to cover the habitations. They are 3 i.e. (i) No LPS within one kilometer circumference, (ii) minimum 20 children in 6 to 10 age group, and (iii) exception on distance norm natural or traffic related barrier. For higher primary school (HPS) also similar norms are followed except that the distance should be 3 kilometers and minimum number of students 30. In respect of LPS, for Ramanagara district, the



department has identified 12 habitations (with 283 children) as without LPS. But they are not qualified for having new primary school as they do not comply with the state norms. Nevertheless there are no out of school children in the district. Therefore, the access ratio is 100 per cent for LPS for Ramanagara district. In the case of HPS, for Ramanagara district only 2 habitations with 89 children have been identified as not having HPS. However, both the habitations are eligible for new HPSs as they fulfill the state norms. There are no out of children in this category. Eventually the district's access ratio is 100 for both lower and upper primary schools. .

4.3.1 Number of Schools

During 2011-12 Ramanagara district had a total of 1853 schools of primary and secondary education by all management. Nearly 80 per cent of these schools are managed by the Department of Education (DOE) of Government of Karnataka. In lower primary level 96.11 per cent or 915 out of 952 schools are managed by the government and only 30 schools belong to the un-aided management. The HPSs are 626, of which 451 or 72.04 per cent belong to the DOE, while 132 or

21.09 per cent are run by unaided management and 22 schools are managed by aided institutions. There were more number of unaided schools in the secondary level 93 out of 275, 105 belong to the DOE and 58 to the aided category. In all 43 schools are run by the Social Welfare Department, 6 in LPS, 19 in HPS and 18 in high school (HS) category. Only 3 centrally managed schools were functioning, 2 in HPS and one in HS. This pattern of distribution of schools according to management can be seen at the state level also.

The distribution of schools between rural and urban areas indicate that 85 per cent of all the schools are in rural areas. More number of schools in the primary (LPS + HPS) level are concentrated in rural areas irrespective of the type of management. The presence of secondary schools is not significant.

Among the 4 taluks of Ramanagara district, the government run schools are more in Kanakapura taluk whereas the schools run by aided and unaided management are found to be higher in Ramanagara taluk. This reflects that private schools are shying away from rural areas.

Having seen that access ratio is satisfactory the situation of enrolment should show some encouraging picture. Ta ble 4.3.1 gives the GER and NER for Ramanagara district vis-à-vis State.

Table 4.3.1

Gross and Net Enrolment Ratios for Ramanagara District and Karnataka State

Year	Age group 6-11 years				Age group 11-14 years			
	GER		NER		GER		NER	
	Rama-nagara	Karnataka	Rama-nagara	Karnataka	Rama-nagara	Karnataka	Rama-nagara	Karnataka
2007-08	106.32	110.93	99.19	96.10	111.21	107.53	99.23	95.61
2008-09	93.19	107.75	99.2	97.33	97.99	107.48	99.40	98.09
2009-10	100.39	106.53	94.05	95.21	103.85	103.09	96.01	95.15
2010-11	NA	107.53	NA	98.86	NA	103.92	NA	93.57
2011-12	95.88	107.46	86.63	99.21	101.51	105.16	92.74	96.95

Source: Annual Reports, SSA, Karnataka (various years)

The GER and NER for the age group 6-11 years and 11-14 years are presented above for both Ramanagara district and Karnataka state. The ratios do not move in tandem with each other. The GER for the age group 6-11 years has declined from 106.32 in 2007-08 to 95.88 in 2011-12. But in between this period it shows ups and downs. The NER for this age group declined from 99.19 in 2007-08 to 86.63 in 2011-12. Intra-year ratio depicts a mixed trend. In the State the NER in fact has reached from 96.10 to 99.21. This can be partly explained by decline in population growth between 2001 and 2011 and the consequent decline in school going group.

As far as NER is concerned, Ramanagara district is very much lagging behind the State. It is not clear as to whether the State would achieve the target by ensuring that all children in the age group 6-11 years complete a full course at the primary education by 2015.

Taluk-wise data on enrolment (GER and NER) is available for the year 2011-12, for rural and urban break-up, sex-wise and social group-wise for primary and secondary level (Table 4.3.2).

Table 4.3.2
Taluk-wise GER and NER in Primary and Secondary Schools in Ramanagara District, 2011-12

Taluks	Primary		Secondary	
	GER	NER	GER	NER
Channapatna	90.19	83.33	66.83	56.53
Kanakapura	91.64	87.14	70.15	64.86
Magadi	88.93	84.81	77.03	64.60
Ramanagara	112.31	96.46	79.84	62.39
District	95.53	87.93	72.93	62.09

Source: DDPI Office, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

The GER for primary level is less than 100 in all taluks except in Ramanagara taluk which is 112.31. The GER at the secondary level ranges from as low as 66.83 for Channapatna taluk to 79.84 for Ramanagara district. The NER is much lower than the GER for all taluks at the primary as well as secondary level. The low NER at the primary level is a matter of concern. It has not reached 90 in three taluks Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi. There are many children left out of schooling and which has to be addressed more vigorously to achieve the 100 per cent target by 2015.

4.3.2 Taluk-wise Rural – Urban GER and NER

The GER and NER in rural and urban, primary and secondary for the taluks in Ramanagara district can be seen from Table 4.3.3.

Table 4.3.3
Taluk-wise GER and NER for Rural and Urban Areas, 2011-12

Taluks	Primary				Secondary			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	GER	NER	GER	NER	GER	NER	GER	NER
Channapatna	89.95	82.76	91.71	80.25	66.83	63.20	66.84	60.35
Kanakapura	94.13	89.66	84.36	79.24	70.04	67.19	70.25	62.65
Magadi	96.78	86.91	67.59	63.58	72.71	68.43	79.35	70.34
Ramanagara	102.03	96.64	131.01	96.28	79.42	72.45	80.27	70.55
District	95.72	88.99	93.67	79.84	72.25	67.81	74.18	65.97

Source: DDPI Office, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara.

The GER for primary level both for rural and urban is above 100 in Ramanagara taluk. In Channapatna GER for primary is the lowest less than 90. The NER in all taluks is less than their respective GER. It can be seen from the table, the GER and NER at the primary level do not show any distinct different features between rural and urban areas. This is true in for secondary level. Rural Ramanagara is close to achieving NER target in primary but urban NER is not satisfactory for all the taluks.

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

4.4.1: Attendance

In order to achieve the MDG of achieving universal primary education, enrolment of students is the first step. But mere enr olment is not enough if attendance is not ensured. Because, even though children are enrolled in schools, they often do not attend school on account of many socio-economic factors. Therefore data on attendance captures

the true educational opportunity of students better than information on enrolment.

The two-year data on attendance rate for all the taluks of Ramanagara district showed that in one year, between 2010-11 and 2011-12 the attendance rate in the primary school has fallen fractionally 0.18 per cent for the district from 99.56 per cent to 99.42 per cent in 2011-12. This is because; there was a very small decline in Channapatna, Magadi and Ramanagara taluks while in Kanakapura taluk it showed a small increase. Nevertheless, this rate is very close to 100 per cent though it may show a small variation over one year which cannot be taken as a yardstick. One can see that the attendance rate is of the similar range between boys and girls, as also among social group, SC, ST in particular. However, the scenario is slightly different in the secondary school stage. The attendance rate was lower i.e., below 98 per cent in 2010-11 which showed some improvement a year later. For the district, it has risen from 97.50 per cent to 98.21 per cent – just 0.71 per cent. Kanakapura taluk is lagging behind the other taluks. There is gender disparity between boys and girls.

4.4.2 Dropout

The better attendance rate does itself reflect the magnitude of dropout of children from school. For the entire district at the primary level, the dropout rate got reduced by one percentage point to 2.16 in 2011-12 in one year. If one takes the taluk level performance the dropout rate was higher at 6.40 per cent in 2010-11 in Magadi taluk which successfully got reduced by half to 3.86 in 2011-12, but even then it is above the district level. Another phenomenon in this taluk is that for girls the dropout rate is quite high 8.36 per cent in 2010-11 which however got reduced to 3.92 per cent in 2011-12.

In respect of Kanakapura the reverse of this is true; the taluk which reported 1.34 per cent dropout rate in 2010-11, in 2011-12 it is more than doubled to 3.05 per cent. The social group dropout rate which was quite lower than the general or OBC/ minority group is 1.97 per cent in 2010-11 increased to 2.32 a year later. In 2010-11 the girls' dropout was lower than the boys (1.76 per cent vis-à-vis 2.16 per cent) in 2011-12 it was higher for girls than boys, though dropout rates for SC/ST in general show the increase in 2011-12. Another interesting feature is that the dropout was absent in Channapatna in 2010-11 which showed-up in 2011-12 – 1.31 per cent, and girls dropout was lower than boys. In this category also, Magadi taluk has higher dropout rates than the other taluks. While the picture of dropout was quite impressive in case of SC/ST, in OBC/minorities the dropout rates by and large were higher in 2011-12 than the other groups. For the district in 2011-12 these rates showed an entirely different picture that not only they drastically declined, they were even lower than the other categories. The overall improvement on dropout is that there has been a decline in general.

For the secondary level, the dropout rates are higher than those of primary level. For the general category there has been a significant improvement between 2010-11 and 2011-12 from 14.28 per cent for the district it declined to 4.46 per cent. The dropout rates for girls are lower than boys. In Kanakapura and Ramanagara taluks the rates are higher. Channapatna taluk has no dropout girls in 2011-12 but for boys a 4.99 percentage dropout has been reported. Magadi taluk has no dropout at all for general category. For SC/ST the dropouts are lower in 2010-11, but they did show



increase in 2011-12. This is true in case of OBC/minorities also.

There may be many reasons for higher dropout in secondary level than the primary level. But girls fair better than boys. Along wi th achieving cent per cent enrolment target for primary level, we need to focus on secondary level education also.

4.4.3 Out of School Children

Out of School Children (OOSC) are those who have never attended school or have attended school in the past but not currently attending. According to the data provided by the Deputy Director of Public Instruction Office, Ramanagara district, there has been a remarkable fall in the OOSC between 2010-11 and 2011-12. From as high as 1646 children in 2010-11 it fell to 225 i.e. 86.33 per cent. The decli ne has been reported in all the taluks and it was sharp in Kanakapura taluk. It is surprising that the number of girl children out of school is smaller than their counterparts 69 against 156 in 2011-12 (640 against 1006 in 2010-11). The number of OOSC which was more in Kanakapura taluk in 2010-11, fell sharply in 2011-12 in which year Magadi taluk overtook Kanakapura by reporting highest OOSC of boys. For girls only 2 in Magadi taluk were out of school – the lowest. Out of 1646 OOSC in 2010-11 in the district, 22.60 per cent belong to SC/ST category, while the OBC/ minority was 19.50 per cent. In 2011-12, it fell sharply to 4.4 per cent i.e., 10 out of 225, while for OBC/ minorities it is less than one per cent. These are all very encouraging developments for the district.

The major reasons for the drop out are financial constraint, parents and children not interested in studies etc. There is another source of information on OOSC which is the latest and more reliable. This is the state-wide household survey and school level of survey on OOSC conducted as per the Karnataka High Court directive.

The special survey on OOSC (7 to 14 years age group) reveals that there are 1,70,525 such students in the state of which five districts Yadgir, Raichur, Kalaburagi, Koppal and Ballari account for 56,898 or 33.36 per cent.

For Ramanagara district the number of OOSC identified is 1429 of which 842 are boys and 587 are girls. The percentage of dropout is 1.39 per cent which is below the State average of 2.30 per cent. Out of 15 reasons taken as parameter for being OOS 142 were engaged in household work (78 boys, 64 girls), 122 were engaged in other earnings (100 boys, 22 girls) and 9 worked in other household work (4 boys and 5 girls). So altogether visible child labour is 273 (182 boys, 91 girls). Even if 142 were engaged in their own household work it can be anything from daily household chores to work in field etc. Even if one leaves out 381 children are OOS due to migration and 46 due to severely physically disability, there are many as 712 almost 50 per cent of OOSC would be a potential child labour.

4.4.4 Mainstreaming of Children

Karnataka state has evolved upon certain major strategies to mainstream these OOSC to ensure all children of 6-14 years are enrolled either in formal schools or in Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) Centres.

(i) A one-year Non-Residential Bridge Course Schools (NRBCS)
(ii) A one-year – 12 month Residential Bridge Course (RBC)
(iii) Chinnara Angala (2 months RBC and NRBC)
(iv) Six month seasonal residential bridge course
(v) Tent schools
(vi) Special enrolment drive
(vii) Home based education
(viii) Mobile school
(ix) KGBV (Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya)
(x) National Child Labour Project (NCLP).

Each of the above have different components. For e.g. the 12 month NRBCS has four components such as feeder schools, transportation facilities, 12

NRBCs and Madrasa. As hakiran Kendras one of the component of 12 month RBC is one of the main and important programmes provided to children to arrest drop-outs on account of various reasons. Tent schools target the children who have migrated along with their parents. KGBV schools are opened for OOSC girls in the educationally backward blocks for the benefit of drop-out, disadvantaged, nearly destitute girls.

4.4.4.1 Number of Dropout Children Mainstreamed in Ramanagara District

The information on mainstreaming of drop out children of both primary and secondary level during 2011-12 reveal that Channapatna taluk has mainstreamed all the dropped out children, an 100% achievement. Kanakapura taluk closely follows this with 83.33%. On the other hand mainstreaming of droped out children in Ramanagara and Magadi taluks are very low with 21.43% and 31.43% respectively.

4.5 Transition Rate for Children enrolled at 6th Class as compared to the Children enrolled at 5th Class as well as 8th and 7th in a Particular year

The SSA Karnataka Annual Report has observed that it has been difficult to retain children in the system till they complete eighth standard of school education. It has noted that enrolment and transition of children from Standard I to Standard VII is smooth but not perfect. It is not so in the transition from 7th to 8th standard of schooling as a perceptible fall is noticed.

4.5.1 Transition from 5th to 6th Standard

Data on transition for this stage for 2-year period 2009-10 and 2012-13 for Ramanagara district in comparison with the state is given below in Table 4.5.1.

Table 4.5.1
Transition Rate from 5th to 6th Standard in Ramanagara District and Karnataka

Category	2009-10		2012-13	
	Ramanagara	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Karnataka
1. For all Children	97.08	94.54	97.73	94.62
2. Boys	98.17	94.76	98.16	94.96
3. Girls	95.97	94.31	97.26	94.25

Source: SSA Annual Report, Department of Public Instruction, Government of Karnataka

The transition rate for Ramanagara district in 2009-10 for all children was 97.08 which increased by less than one per cent to 97.73 in 2012-13. For the state this was lower 94.54 in 2009-10 and to 94.62 in 2012-13. For boys it is higher than girls and above the state rate – 98.17 in 2009-10 against 94.76 in 2009-10 and 98.16 against 94.96 in 2012-13. The transition rate for girls was lower than boys but higher than the state rate.

4.5.2 Transition from 7th to 8th Standard

As said earlier the transition loss arising out of transition from standard 7 to standard 8 is a matter of concern. The transition loss year on year does not show any trend both for Ramanagara district and the state as well. As per SSA Annual Report the loss occurred is given in Table 4.5.2.



Table 4.5.2
Transition Loss from Standard 7th to Standard 8th (in per cent)

Year	Ramanagara		Karnataka	
	All children	Girls	All children	Girls
2007-08	0.62	0.93	7.83	8.65
2008-09	-	-	6.03	6.97
2009-10	-	-	-	-
2010-11	-	-	4.23	5.18
2011-12	3.30	2.95	2.68	2.96
2012-13	3.18	2.72	5.57	6.56

Source: Same as in Table 4.5.1

While at the state level the transition loss in respect of girls is higher than all the children, Ramanagara district, such a loss is much below that of the state for both total and girls.

4.5.3 Transition Rates – 7th to 8th Standard

The details of transition rates from standard 7th to standard 8th in Ramanagara district and Karnataka is given below in Table 4.5.3.

Table 4.5.3
Transition Rates - 7th to 8th Standard in Ramanagara and Karnataka

Particulars	Ramanagara	Girls	Karnataka	Girls
2010-11 to 2011-12				
1) Enrolment in 7th - 2010-11	16137	7820	956895	457768
2) Enrolment in 8 th - 2010-11	15604	7589	931249	444199
3) +/- Dec/inc	533	231	25646	13569
4) Loss in / 11-12	3.30	2.95	2.68	2.96
5) Loss 2010-11			4.23	5.18
2011-12 to 2012-13				
1) 11-12	16067	7767	1025318	497274
2) 12-13	15556	7556	968188	464632
3) +/- Dec/inc	-511	211	57130	32642
4) Loss 12-13	3.18	2.72	-5.57	-6.56
5) Loss 2011-12			-2.68	-2.96
2007-08 to 2008-09				
1) 7th 2007-08	18091	8737	1026208	495699
2) 8th 2008-10	17979	8656	964335	461132
3) Difference	112	-81	-61873	34567
4) 4) Loss 2008-09	0.62	0.93	-6.03	6.97
5) Loss 2007-08			-7.83	-8.65

Source: SSA, Karnataka Annual Reports, DPI, Karnataka

4.6 Pupil-Teacher Ratios

The human resource development of a nation depends on the quality of its teachers. The number of teachers available for students should also be in an appropriate ratio. The RTE Act has fixed the norms and standards for Pupil-Teacher Ratios (PTRs) for a school (see Box 4.6.1).



Box 4.6.1

Norms and Standards for PTR

Classes	Admitted Children	Number of Teachers
1. For first class to fifth class	Up to sixty Between 61 to 90 Between 91 to 120 Between 120 to 200 Above 200	Two Three Four Five + one head teacher PTR excluding head teacher shall not exceed 40
2. For sixth class to eighth class	a) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for 1. Science and Mathematics 2. Social Studies 3. Language b) At least one teacher for every 35 children c) Where admission of children is above 100 1. A full time head teacher 2. Part time instructors for: Art Education Health and physical education and Work education	

4.6.1 PTR - Primary School

The RTE has specified appointment of qualified and trained teachers at elementary level across all types of management. The PTR both at the state level and for Ramanagara district are well within the stipulated norms. In Ramanagara district the PTR for LPS government schools was 1 : 14.60 in 2008-09 which was lesser at 1: 12.50 in 2011-12 and further lower at 1 : 12.24 in 2012-13. The PTR for the state in this period was 1 : 18.48, 1 : 15.99 and 1 : 15.56. At the HPS (government) the PTR for Ramanagara district are higher 1 : 21.95, 1 : 20.73 and 1 : 20.86 in 2008-09, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The State PTRs for the HPS are higher than Ramanagara district i.e. 1 : 28.51, 1 : 26.22 and 1 : 26.25 respectively. At the elementary school the PTR for Ramanagara was 1 : 18.77, 1 : 17.11 and 1 : 17.02 in 2008-09, 2011-12 and 2012-13. The same for the state was 1 : 25.74, 1 : 23.62 and 1 : 23.51 respectively.

But this is at the macro level and only for government schools. The PTRs as observed in Economic Survey of Karnataka 2013-14, in private



aided and unaided schools is comparatively higher at 1 : 43 and 1 : 30.77 respectively, i.e., above the RTE norms of 1 : 30. The survey also noticed that there exist wide variations in PTRs across districts, blocks and at individual school level. Nevertheless Karnataka Government has adopted a policy to rationalize the deployment of teachers to correct these imbalances.

In the 4 taluks of Ramanagara district it is observed that the PTRs are well within the RTE norms. The two-year data on PTR for 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given below Table 4.6.1.

Table 4.6.1
Taluk Level PTR for Primary Schools in Ramanagara District - 2010-11 and 2011-12

Taluks	2010-11			2011-12		
	Total pupil enrolled (No.)	Total teachers (No.)	PTR	Total pupil enrolled (No.)	Total teachers (No.)	PTR
Channapatna	26178	1115	1:23	28372	1141	1:24.87
Kanakapura	35379	1731	1:20	38497	1551	1:24.82
Magadi	20846	1213	1:17	22422	1269	1:17.67
Ramanagara	31061	1259	1:25	33346	1379	1:24.23
District	113464	5318	1:21	122637	5337	1:22.98

Source: DDPI Office, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

Compared to 2010-11, the PTRs in 2011-12 for all the taluks are slightly higher but well within the norms. As observed earlier this is only at the macro level and limited to government schools. If one takes PTRs as per functioning, individual school level, and all management schools, the PTRs may be above RTE norms. The above table exhibits imbalances at the inter-taluk level which needs to be corrected.

4.6.2 PTR in Secondary School Level

The PTRs at the secondary level school for all the taluks are also within the RTE norms. Here again similar to the primary level is for government schools for sanctioned teachers posts and at the taluk level (Table 4.6.2).

Table 4.6.2
Taluk-wise PTRs for Secondary Schools in Ramanagara District - 2010-11 and 2011-12

Taluks	2010-11			2011-12		
	Total pupil enrolled (No.)	Total No. of teachers	PTR	Total pupil enrolled (No.)	Total No. of teachers	PTR
Channapatna	9059	923	1:10	6702	409	1:16.39
Kanakapura	13969	875	1:16	9392	403	1:23.31
Magadi	9919	892	1:11	6191	364	1:17.01
Ramanagara	9117	1113	1:8	7556	409	1:18.47
District	42064	3803	1:11	29841	1589	1:18.83

Source: DDPI Office, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

It can be seen from the above table that the number of pupils enrolled declined substantially from 42064 in 2010-11 to 29841 in 2011-12 closer to 30 per cent. Accordingly the number of teachers also reduced from 3803 to 1585 in this period i.e., 58.32 per cent. The reduction in teachers however is not proportionate to the reduction in students but the PTR is within the norm. Moreover, there is always a gap between the sanctioned strength of teachers and the working teachers. During 2012-13, out of a sanctioned strength of 4780 teachers at the elementary level for Ramanagara the working strength is only 3829 thus having a shortage of 951 teachers. For the state level, the shortage is 22,872 teachers. In the secondary schools, the shortage of teachers was 229 for Ramanagara and 6381 for the state. One must ask why there is such a drastic reduction in the number of pupil's enrolment, what about the transition rate etc. These cannot be explained without adequate insight into the details.

4.7 Infrastructure and Access

Karnataka Government has been endeavouring to comply with basic infrastructure mandated under

RTE Act comprising barrier free access to schools, adequate class rooms, toilet separately for boys and girls, drinking water, kitchen sheds etc. These are being pursued along with the Pancha Soulabhya adopted by the State Government. The eight basic facilities – infrastructure as per SSA are dealt in detail in the next Section 4.8. In this, class rooms, buildings, their maintenance and repairs, kitchen etc. would be covered.

The availability of schools – rural and urban, primary and secondary by management and their access are all have been covered in Section 4.3.

4.7.1 School Buildings

A school with good appearance in terms of its condition, quality and good maintenance would be the most appealing feature for students to go to schools. The desire to go to schools would be more. In 2008-09 in Ramanagara district there were 1397 elementary schools of which 1345 are government buildings, 11 schools functioned from rented buildings, 31 from rent free buildings, while 6 schools reported to have no buildings. More than 91 per cent of the buildings are pucca, 5.30 per cent semi-pucca, 3.87 per cent kuchcha and 2 i.e. 0.14 per cent are only tents. In 2012-13, the number of elementary schools increased by 151 to 1548. Of this majority of them i.e., 85.72 per cent government buildings, 8.79 per cent is private buildings, 4.13 per cent rented, 0.78 per cent rent free buildings, 0.78 per cent dilapidated, 5 are under construction. No schools were functioning in tents. Out of 277 secondary and higher secondary, close to 38 per cent belong to government, 30 per cent to private aided and 25 per cent to private unaided. One school building is in dilapidated condition and 3 school buildings are under construction.

4.7.2 Class Rooms

In 2008-09 in Ramanagara district 1397 schools at the elementary level had in all 4268 class rooms giving a ratio of 3.06 class rooms per school. Sixty per cent of them are said to be in good condition. There are 103 elementary schools with 522 class rooms giving a ratio of 5.07 rooms per school. Of this 80.65 per cent of class rooms is in good condition.

Five years later 1548 elementary schools (all management) existed with 6154 class rooms. The average number of rooms per school improved slightly from 3.06 in 2008-09 to 3.97 in 2012-13. The class rooms in good condition is also better at 74.15 per cent. The number of rooms requiring major repairs i.e. 712 or 11.57 per cent while those requiring minor repairs are 879 or 14.28 per cent. In respect of high schools, the 277 schools are with 1332 class rooms. The average number of class rooms per high school is 4.81 which is less than 2008-09 of 5.07 rooms. More than eighty four per cent of the class rooms is in good condition. The class rooms that require repair is 206 of which 39 require major repairs.



The status of buildings and class rooms of the 4 taluks in Ramanagara district, are given in the Annexure 4.7.1. Majority of the school buildings and class rooms are in good condition for elementary but inter-taluk variations are large. Schools with proper kitchen require attention. There are still some elementary schools in Magadi and Ramanagara taluks which are not covered by mid-day meal scheme. The number of schools per 1000 students shows variation across taluks.

The RTE has prescribed certain norms for class rooms and teachers. In Ramanagara district only 37.92 per cent of schools meet the RTE norms in respect of teachers which is the same at the state level. As for the class rooms very few schools i.e., only 17.86 per cent in Ramanagara district and a

higher of 28.54 per cent of schools meet the RTE norms. There is a long way to go to comply with RTE norms.

4.8 Eight Basic Facilities – Infrastructure Index (SSA Method)

Schools with good infrastructure facilities would always attract and motivate the children to attend schools. Infrastructural facilities to schools include class rooms, electricity, drinking water facility, toilets, and separate toilets for girls, ramps for differently abled children with special needs. The Ministry of Human Resources Department, Government of India/ SSA has identified 8 basic school facilities, They are:

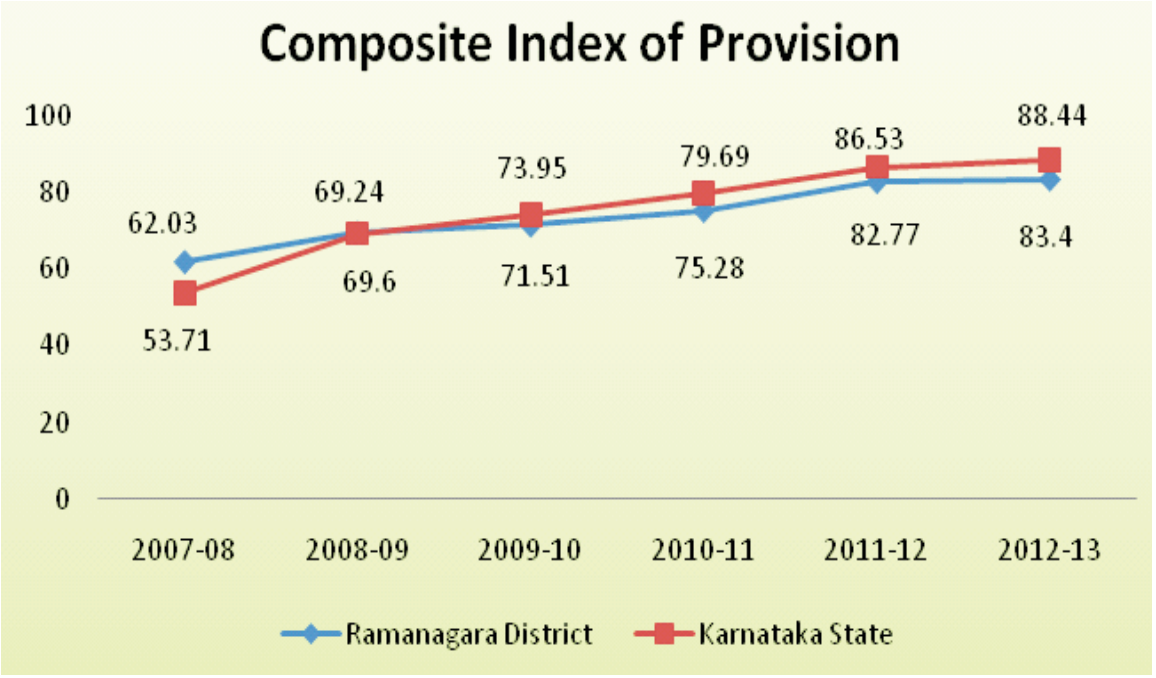
(i) General toilet
(ii) Girls toilet
(iii) Electricity
(iv) Playground
(v) Library
(vi) Compound wall
(vii) Drinking water and
(viii) Ramp

The state government has identified 4 of these, in its 'Pancha Soulabhya', drinking water, toilets, playground, compound wall and school building.

4.8.1 Basic Facilities in Elementary Schools

A comparative picture on the provisions on these facilities (in elementary level schools) in Ramanagara district and Karnataka can be viewed from the Figure 4.8.1.

Figure 4.8.1
Basic Facilities in Elementary Schools of Education Department (in per cent)

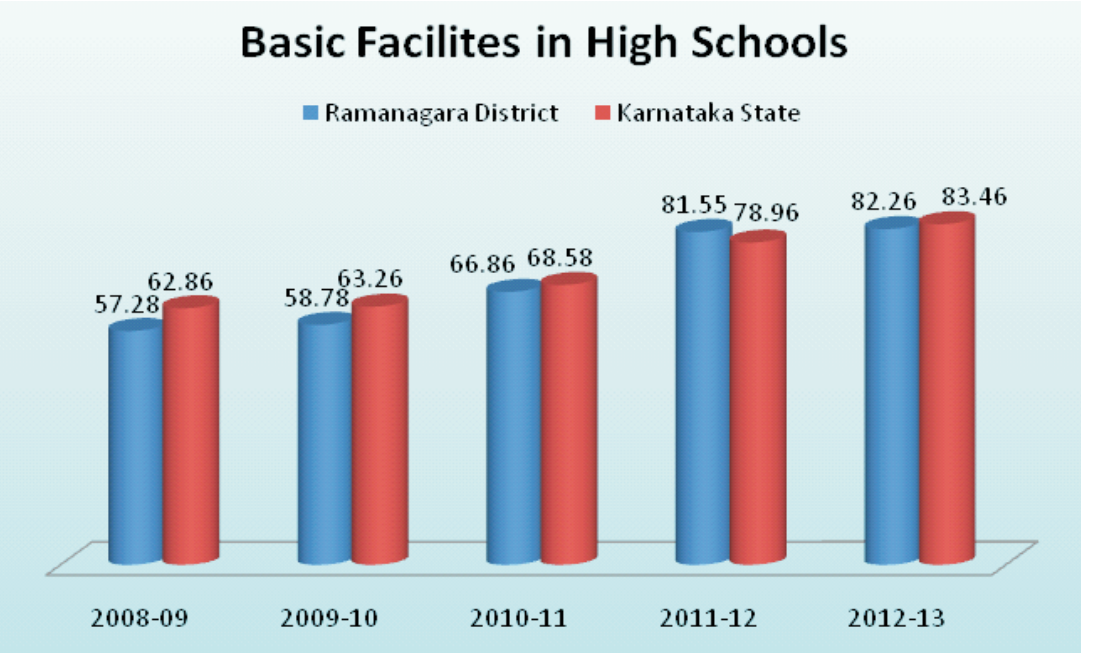


It may be seen from Figure 4.8.1 that there has been consistent progress in the provision of facilities both in Ramanagara district as well as Karnataka. But the composite index provision levels are higher for the state than Ramanagara district. It was observed by DPI during its detailed analysis that the unfinished tasks relate to girls toilet, playground and compound wall. In 2012-13, there were 20 districts in the state which have the index above the state, of which, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Gadag are nearing 100 per cent provision.

4.8.2 Basic Facilities in High Schools of Education Department

It is a different picture with regard to infrastructural provision for high schools (Figure 4.8.2).

Figure 4.8.2
Basic Facilities in High Schools of Education Department (in per cent)



There has been substantial improvement in the composite index in this 5-year period. Th e increase was 43.61 per cent for Ramanagara district and 32.77 per cent for the state. Belagavi, Bidar, Uttara Kannada and Kalaburagi too have 90 per cent and above index. Dakshina Kannada and Gadag which figured in the top in respect of elementary schools have less than state index i.e., 80.12 and 78.36 per cent respectively.

4.8.3 Access Ratio

The Access Index is better in Ramanagara taluk for lower primary schools while for upper primary it was Magadi taluk which is better placed. Th e access ratio has been covered already in detail in Section 4.3.

4.8.4 Taluk-wise Details of Education Infrastructure in Ramanagara District

The Infrastructure Index for primary in 2011-12 was 94 each in Channapatna and Ramanagara taluk, it was 95 for Kanakapura and Magadi taluk has the highest at 97. The upper primary schools have slightly lower infrastructure index. Inter-taluk variations are large from 88 per cent in Channapatna taluk to 94 per cent in Ramanagara taluk.

The eight basic infrastructure facilities identified by SSA for each of the four taluks of Ramanagara district for 2010-11 and 2011-12 are presented separately for LPS, HPS and high schools in Annexures 4.8.1 to 4.8.3. It may be noted from these Annexures that the areas where nothing has



happened are playground, ramps and compound wall. In 2011-12, there are no schools in any of the levels, which do not have toilets, electricity, drinking water and library.

There is one word of caution in using these data provided by DDPI, Ramanagara district. Year-on-year data are not consistent for any of the taluk or for any of the basic essential infrastructure. For many of the segments the percentages are much higher in 2010-11 than in 2011-12 which should not be. Giving the benefit of doubt that some new schools might have come-up, the percentages reported are not consistent even with that assumption. Many doubts and questions arise while analyzing these data and that is the reason detailed analysis has not been attempted. Since data on girls' toilets are not available exclusively, it is not known whether all the schools have been provided with girls' toilets or whether all of those reported are common toilets.

However, as SSA Karnataka for 2012-13, data on separate toilet exclusively for girls indicate that there are no elementary schools without girl's toilets in any of the taluks. Whereas at the state level a fractional per cent of schools i.e. 0.10 per cent do not have separate toilet for girls. Further, all schools in all taluks have drinking water facility in Ramanagara district. A small percentage of elementary schools do not have electricity and library. But in respect of playground, ramp and compound wall, there is not much change in the position. For secondary schools, in Ramanagara all schools in all taluks have toilets for boys, separately for girls, and drinking water. Some improvement can be seen in case of compound walls and playground but not in ramps. Since majority of the schools are managed by Department of Education, substantial number of schools in not having these are in this category only.

4.9 School Completion Ratio, Pass Rate in 5th and 7th Classes, Percentage of Children Passing with 60 per cent and above, SSLC and PUC Results

4.9.1 Overall Learning Achievement

The National Policy on Education 1986 has placed greater focus on the 'quality' of education imparted in schools. The NCF 2005 took the quality dimension furthermore. The important issues are: (1) monitoring for quality must be seen as a process that enables and provides constructive feedback in relation to the teaching-learning process within specific classroom contexts, and (2) quality concern as a key feature of systemic reform implies the system capacity to reform itself by enhancing its ability to remedy its own weakness and to develop new capabilities.

The Government of Karnataka has attached greater importance to quality of education. Karnataka Edu Vision Document of 2003 emphasised the need to assess quality through a statutory organisation set-up exclusively for the purpose. As per World Bank's recommendation, Karnataka School Quality Assessment Organisation (KSQAO) set-up as part of the Karnataka Secondary Education Board, primarily to generate reliable data/information on the performance of elementary schools. Surveying educational attainments through its DPEP and ganashala programme and the recent significant development of the Learning Guarantee Programme (LGP) of the Azim Premji Foundation are all the quality assessment initiatives. SSA has been supporting the KSQAO initiative. Karnataka is the first state in the country to embark on an ambitious programme of assessing the quality of education in the schools through a massive programme of competency based testing of students in Government and aided schools throughout the state. This is an annual exercise started in 2005-06 by the KSQAO. During 2008-09, all students of classes 5, 7 and 8 of all mediums of government and aided schools were assessed in January 2009. In this year not only the scheme has been extended to the class 8 and the Multiple Matrix Model (MMM) was also introduced. MMM was introduced to make the assessment simpler and economically feasible.

Assessment of learning was done through questionnaire. The 2008-09 assessment revealed that the achievement of girls was better than boys. For the 8th standard it has been found that the total learning achievement for the state is 56.85 per cent. The performance level in respect of Government High Schools was 51.97 per cent, aided schools 52.43 per cent and upgraded schools 52.43 per cent. During 2008-09 which is the year of the emergence of Ramanagara district, the district's overall learning achievement in Kannada medium for 5 and 7 classes was 77.08 per cent and ranked 12. For Urdu medium 81.68 per cent was the achievement with 7th rank. For class 8, for Kannada medium the achievement was 46.86 per cent with 22nd rank. in English medium the achievement was 43.10 per cent with 30th rank. For Urdu medium the districts' achievement was 56.87 per cent with 23rd rank. The other quality initiatives include, regular appointment of qualified teachers, in-service teacher training, induction training of teachers etc. (Government of Karnataka, SSAK, 2008-09).Though there is some improvement in the overall learning achievement, still there is deficiency which has to be addressed. The India Human Development Report 2011, has observed that in general lack of pre-primary school training and child mal-nutrition were important determinants of learning deficiency. It also estimated the mean years of schooling which was only 4.2 years for the country as a whole along with significant rural-urban disparity. This means that the mean years of learning was below the primary level in the country.

4.9.2 Percentage Pass Rate in Class V and VII

The result of the learning achievement should reflect ultimately in the pass results of the students. The quality of education can be judged by the percentage of pass rate in Class V and VII and the number of children passing with 60 per cent and more. Table 4. 9.1 presents the data for standards V and VII, taluk-wise for three years ending 2011-12.



Table 4.9.1

Percentage of Pass Rate in Class V and VII and Pass Rate with 60 per cent or More – Taluk-wise for Ramanagara District

Taluks/ Year	Class V Students		Class VII Students	
	Passing Rate	Passing Rate with 60% or more	Passing Rate	Passing Rate with 60% or more
Channapatna				
2009-10	92.00	48.93	89.57	67.06
2010-11	94.03	63.34	93.23	69.28
2011-12	93.83	65.10	95.42	64.86
Kanakapura				
2009-10	91.37	72.88	95.52	69.79
2010-11	92.25	63.27	92.24	68.59
2011-12	96.26	64.85	95.31	63.78
Magadi				
2009-10	82.45	54.25	91.81	64.13
2010-11	88.82	63.63	83.80	53.97
20 11-12	96.19	57.79	93.88	66.70
Ramanagara				
2009-10	92.80	73.90	92.26	68.44
2010-11	94.69	73.66	93.83	74.02
2011-12	96.05	65.90	95.83	75.30
District				
2010-11	90.31	64.00	92.56	67.70
2011-12	92.64	66.03	91.03	66.92
2012-13	95.64	63.68	95.19	67.52

Source: DDPI Office, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

Overall there is improvement in both the pass rate as well as merit pass rate with 60 per cent or more. There are however, inter-year and inter-taluk variations. This is more so in the merit pass rate. In the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 there are swings for Class V. The pass rate year after year improved in all the taluks. Merit pass rate did show good improvement. Channapatna and Magadi taluks show some decline in 2011-12.

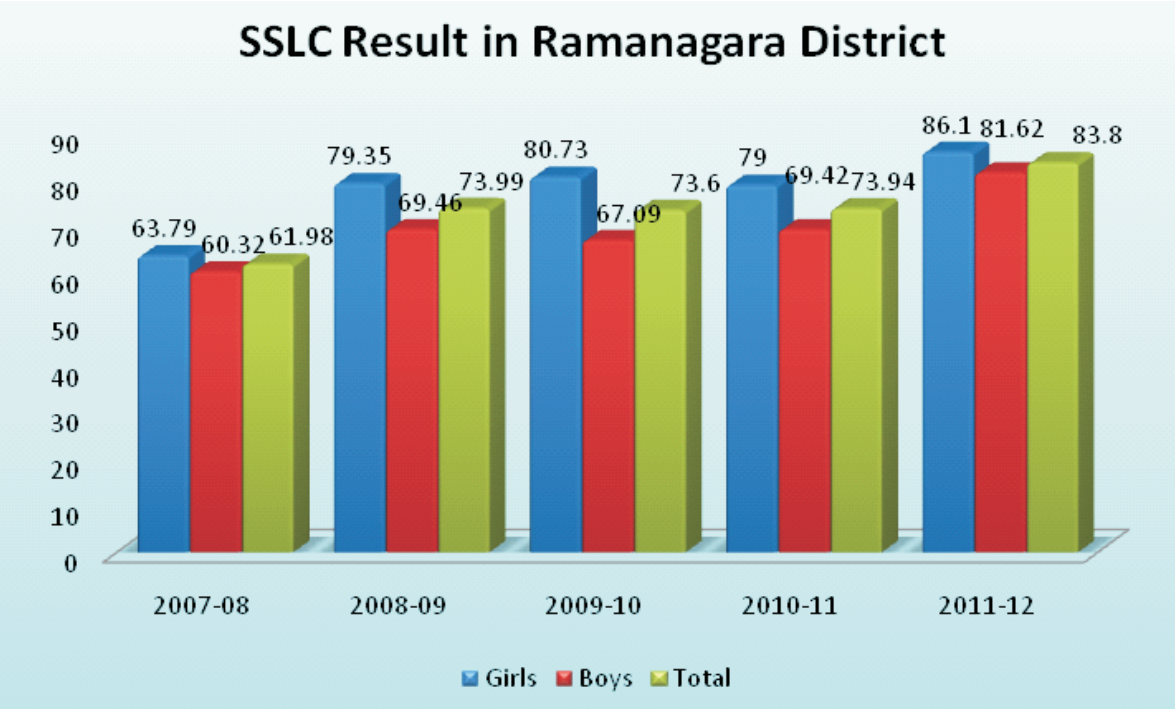
The pass rate for Classes V and VII has been above 90 per cent in all the taluks in all the three years except Magadi which decreased in 2009-10 and 2010-11. The merit pass rate show wide variations across taluks and inter years. It is hovering around 65 per cent and below. Only in Ramanagara taluk merit pass rate was above 70 per cent, in other taluks in the range 64 and 67 per cent. Overall Magadi taluk is lagging behind all taluks. Both pass rate and merit pass rate are showing progress but merit pass rate is somewhat staggering. By and large learning achievement is satisfactory in Ramanagara district.

4.9.3 SSLC and PUC Results

4.9.3.1 SSLC Results

SSLC is the final class i.e., 10th standard in terms of schooling. At the district level the SSLC pass percentage improved remarkably well from 61.98 per cent in 2007-08 to 83.80 per cent in 2011-12. Between boys and girls, as observed in the learning achievement the results for girls are better than boys consistently in all the years. In the year 2011-12 the pass percentage for girls was 86.10 far above that of boys of 81.62 per cent (Figure 4.9.1).

Figure 4.9.1
Percentage of SSLC Pass Rate in Ramanagara District, 2007-08 to 2011-12



The SSLC pass rate is showing steady progress between 2007-08 and 2011-12 with intra-year variations. The pass rate in Channapatna taluk was 86.25 per cent in 2011-12, the highest among taluks. The other taluks showing above 80 per cent pass rate are Kanakapura and Ramanagara while Magadi taluk is close to 80 per cent. The percentage of pass among girls is much higher than boys in all the taluks (Table 4.9.2).



Table 4.9.2
Taluk- wise SSLC Pass Rate in Ramanagara District, 2007-08 to 2011-12

Taluks and Years	Boys	Girls	Total	SC/ST	OBC and Minority	General
Channapatna						
2007-08	63.21	63.10	63.16	46.89	68.28	63.16
2008-09	69.56	90.33	78.92	71.75	81.02	78.92
2009-10	73.92	95.58	84.18	76.57	81.79	87.86
2010-11	72.13	79.46	75.75	68.77	77.52	75.75
2011-12	84.23	88.25	86.25	76.22	81.84	92.76
Kanakapura						
2007-08	61.38	63.38	62.29	52.41	65.06	62.29
2008-09	64.93	74.29	68.98	61.67	70.91	68.98
2009-10	72.18	90.63	80.33	75.17	79.70	81.94
2010-11	65.70	78.07	71.19	64.81	72.86	71.19
2011-12	83.72	86.32	84.94	75.98	84.38	87.67
Magadi						
2007-08	63.49	66.36	64.88	59.28	66.59	64.88
2008-09	72.05	73.87	72.90	66.15	75.13	72.90
2009-10	79.47	78.57	79.03	69.93	83.53	78.15
2010-11	75.09	83.18	78.95	65.77	73.85	78.95
2011-12	79.73	79.74	79.74	76.68	78.03	81.94
Ramanagara						
2007-08	53.53	62.74	58.12	55.07	58.88	58.12
2008-09	74.23	80.15	77.16	67.70	79.81	77.16
2009-10	68.32	87.94	78.43	68.54	82.87	77.07
2010-11	67.66	76.48	71.93	65.77	73.85	71.93
2011-12	78.07	88.42	83.16	83.85	76.22	84.51

Source: DDPI Office, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

4.9.3.2 Results of Pre-University Exams

For Ramanagara district, the pass rate at the Pre-University College (PUC) level is not good as SSLC. The progress rate year-after-year is also not very impressive. In 2011-12 the percentage of girls passing PUC was above 80 per cent in all the taluks whereas for boys it hovered between 53.85 per cent for Channapatna to 60.38 per cent for Magadi (Table 4.9.3).

Table 4.9.3
Taluk-wise PUC Results in Ramanagara District - 2007-08 to 2011-12

District Total	Boys	Girls	Total
2007-08	29.85	44.55	36.47
2008-09	34.75	51.9	42.46
2009-10	39.47	58.96	47.95
2010-11	38.73	58.04	47.38
2011-12	46.12	68.95	56.39
Taluks - 2007-08			
Channapatna	36.42	54.32	44.48
Kanakapura	24.06	35.98	29.43
Magadi	30.48	45.61	37.29
Ramanagara	29.07	43.25	35.46
Taluks - 2011-12			
Channapatna	41.63	62.36	50.96
Kanakapura	46.21	69.01	56.47
Magadi	50.39	75.00	61.47
Ramanagara	49.14	73.55	60.12

Source: Deputy Director, Pre University Office, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

4.10 Post-Secondary Education: Professional and General Degree Colleges, ITI/Polytechnic and other Skill Development Institutions

4.10.1 Pre University Education

Pre University is an important level of education in the ladder to attain higher education levels, professional like engineering, medicine, management and other general degree courses. The state has created an exclusive Pre University Education Department.

As per National Policy Pre University level of education would henceforth be a part of secondary education and would be a senior secondary stage. The number of institutions at the Pre University level in the state rose from 3663 in 2009-10 to 4676 in 2013-14. While the government and aided institutions more or less remained unchanged, those of the unaided have increased substantially from 1647 to 2527 in this period. Out of 4107 Pre University institutions of the state in 2011-12 only 69 are in Ramanagara district which is less than 2 per cent at 1.68 per cent. The taluk-wise number of institutions are given in Table 4.10.1.

Table 4.10.1
Taluk-wise Pre-University Institutions in Ramanagara District

Taluk	Pre-University Institutions					
	Government		Private (Aided+ Unaided)		Total	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
Channapatna	8	8	3	12	11	20
Kanakapura	5	6	1	8	6	14
Magadi	3	8	1	6	4	14
Ramanagara	13	14	1	7	14	21
District	29	36	6	33	35	69

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

The number of institutions almost doubled from 35 in 2007-08 to 69 in 2011-12. The number of government and private institutions is almost the same 36 and 33 respectively. Ramanagara and Channapatna taluks have relatively more number of institutions.

4.10.1.1 Student Strength

Though the number of institutions almost doubled the student strength did not show proportionate increase. The total number of students increased from 13461 in 2007-08 to 16877 in 2011-12. An interesting feature noticeable is that girl student strength outnumbered that of boys in 2011-12 in all the taluks except Kanakapura. Between 2007-08 and 2011-12 the number of students declined in 2011-12 in 2 taluks i.e., Channapatna and Kanakapura and in Magadi taluk there was a drastic decline in both boys and girls in private PUC institutions. The number got reduced to one-third from 3701 to 1192 only (Table 4.10.2).



Table 4.10.2
Student Strength in Pre-University Institutions in Ramanagara District

Type of Institutions	Channapatna		Kanakapura		Magadi		Ramanagara District			
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
Government College										
Boys	1745	1483	991	449	608	698	949	1068	4293	3698
Girls	1364	2017	473	579	382	858	987	1348	3206	4802
Total	3109	3500	1464	1028	990	1556	1936	2416	7499	8500
Private (Aided+ Unaided)										
Boys	345	903	298	1931	1637	621	622	719	2902	4174
Girls	329	922	267	1717	2064	571	400	993	3060	4203
Total	674	1825	565	3648	3701	1192	1022	1712	5962	8377
Total (Govt + Private)										
Boys	2090	2386	1289	2380	2245	1319	1571	1787	7195	7872
Girls	1693	2939	740	2296	2446	1429	1387	2341	6266	9005
Total	3783	5325	2029	4676	4691	2748	2958	4128	13461	16877

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

It is quite possible that boys might have taken admission in colleges in Bengaluru city which may explain the fall in their strength in Ramanagara and its taluks.

4.10.2 General Degree Education

There were 12 degree colleges in Ramanagara district of which 10 were of government; only 2 belong to private sector. In 2007-08 the number of general degree colleges were 9 and it increased to 12 and the increase 3 was in the government sector. One-third i.e., 4 were in Ramanagara taluk and that too only government colleges. The 2 private degree colleges are one each in Channapatna and Kanakapura taluks. The strength of students which was 5715 in 2007-08 rose appreciably to 8910 in 2011-12 (Annexure 4.10.1). The increase can be seen both for boys and girls and government and private as well.

4.10.3 Professional Colleges

Engineering: In Ramanagara district there were 5 engineering colleges in 2007-08 of which 3 were in Ramanagara taluk and two in Kanakapura taluk. In 2011-12 only one college was added that too in Ramanagara taluk and with this the taluk has 4 engineering institutions. In all, the district has 6 engineering colleges. The student strength increased from 1383 to 1445 and boys outnumber girls.

Medical Colleges: Ramanagara district does not have any medical colleges including dental.

Polytechnic: Institutions offering diploma courses which were 4 in 2007-08 remained at that



level in 2011-12 also, but the student strength decreased from 1148 to 953. Out of 4 Polytechnic colleges 3 are in Ramanagara taluk and one in Channapatna taluk.

Industrial Training Institutes: There were 21 Industrial Training Institutes in 2011-12 an increase of 10 from 2007-08. Majority of them are private institutions 18 in 2011-12 (10 in 2007-08) and 3 are government institutions (1 in 2007-08). Taluk-wise Channapatna had 4 in 2007-08 which

rose to 5 in 2011-12, Magadi taluk which had just one in 2007-08 had 5 in 2011-12.

4.11 Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level

Karnataka government has a number of schemes to ensure universal enrolment and attainments.

1. Vidya Vikasa Programme:

School children in classes I to VII get free text books and uniforms.

2. Akshara Dasoha:

The mid-day meals scheme is in place in both government and private aided schools.

3. Attendance Scholarship for Girls:

3. Bringing back and Mainstreaming of OOSC

(i) Chinnara Angala – bringing out of school children back to school.
(ii) Cooliyinda Shalege – for child labourers.
(iii) Flexi School – night school for working children.
(iv) Mobile School – for slum children
(v) Beediyinda Shalege – street children.
(vi) Baa Baale Shalege – for the girl children
(vii) Kishore Kendra – residential bridge courses for girls in Ballari and Koppal.
(viii) Samudayadatta shale – community rallies.

5. Minimum Level of Learning: Keli-Kali is an innovative radio programme for primary school children. The radio programmes are broadcast across the state for students in classes III to VI.

6. Quality Improvement Initiatives: under these are initiatives at different levels like school-based initiatives under which Nali-Kali (joyful learning) has been adopted of learning and teaching. Kasturaba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas which are residential have been set-up in the backward blocks of state for the benefit of drop-out, disadvantaged, newly destitute girls.

7. Mass Education: Adult education programme is in place since pre-independent days. Short-term vocation training was provided to educated rural youth through vidya peethas in different districts. The progress and achievement under some of these programmes are furnished in the following Tables for Ramanagara district (Tables 4.11.1 and 4.11.2).

Table 4.11.1
Taluk-wise Number of Persons Educated Under Mass Education - 2011-12

Taluks	Primer III Completers					
	LTS	ISP	CLVIC	SCP VI	LSP VI	PRI
Channapatna	0	0	160	40	0	0
Kanakapura	0	0	180	40	60	0
Magadi	0	0	160	40	0	0
Ramanagara	0	0	160	40	20	0
Total	0	0	660	160	80	0

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12



Table 4.11.2
Taluk-wise Details of Adult Education - 2010-11 and 2011-12

Taluks	CLVIC Center		No. of Sakshara Bharatha Centres		No. of Volunteers		No. of sub-Volunteers		No. of newly Literates	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	24450	24650
Kanakapura	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	23775	24055
Magadi	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	16520	16720
Ramanagara	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	21704	21924
Total	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	86449	87349

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2010-11 and 2011-12

In the student based initiatives, the programmes include to address variety and diversity of needs of more than 100 lakh children in the school system. District planning for these facilities was based on the demand and capacity. Subsequent to adoption of Article 2A, these provisions have become mandatory and treated as child entitlements. The model rules of the Government of India, framework of implementation of Right to Education Document, treat other programmes as entitlements. These entitlements include free distribution of text books, 2 sets of uniforms and workbooks, free school bags, free bicycles to class VIII boys and girls, mid-day meal scheme are already in place for all children in government and aided private schools.

8. Residential Schools

There are residential schools functioning in the state and Ramanagara district as well. They are Morarji Desai Residential Schools, Kittur Rani Channamma Girls' Residential Schools and Ashrama Schools. There are exclusive hostels for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes for the pre-matric students, which will be included in the Chapter 9. There are in all five Morarji Desai Residential Schools in 2011-12 for students at the pre-matric level in Ramanagara district one each in Channapatna and Kanakapura and 3 are in Ramanagara and none at Magadi. Out of 1250 student inmates in the district 125 each are in Channapatna and Kanakapura while 750 are in Ramanagara district. There are equal numbers of male and female inmates. Three Kittur Rani Chennamma Residential Schools are functioning one each in 3 taluks and none at Ramanagara. Two hundred student inmates are there in each of the hostel. Six Ashrama Schools are existing in the district, 3 in Kanakapura, 1 in Magadi and 2 in Ramanagara with a inmate strength of 400 of which 201 are female students in the district.

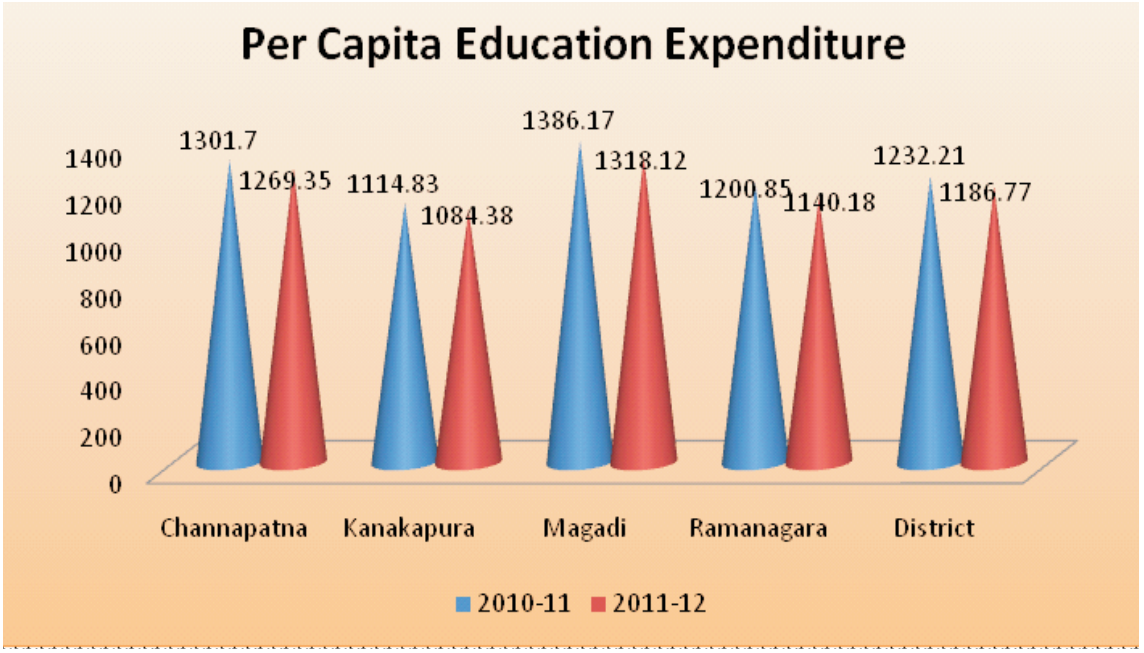
4.12 Per Capita Expenditure Analysis

It may be seen from Figure 4.12.1 that per capita government expenditure on education has declined from Rs.1232.21 in 2010-11 to Rs.1186.77 in 2011-12 in Ramanagara District. The per capita expenditure is highest in Magadi taluk and lowest in Ramanagara taluk while the same in 2010-11 was lowest in Kanakapura taluk.



Figure 4.12.1

Taluk-wise Per Capita Education Expenditure in 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in Rs.)



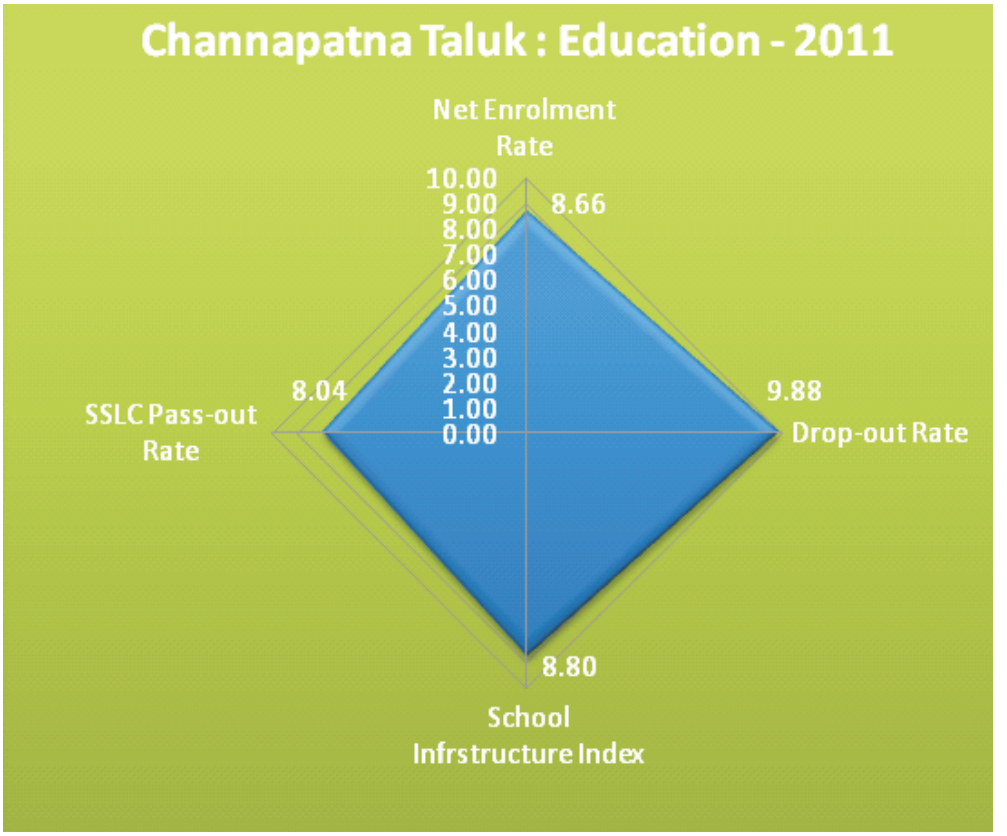
4.13 Radar Analysis for Education

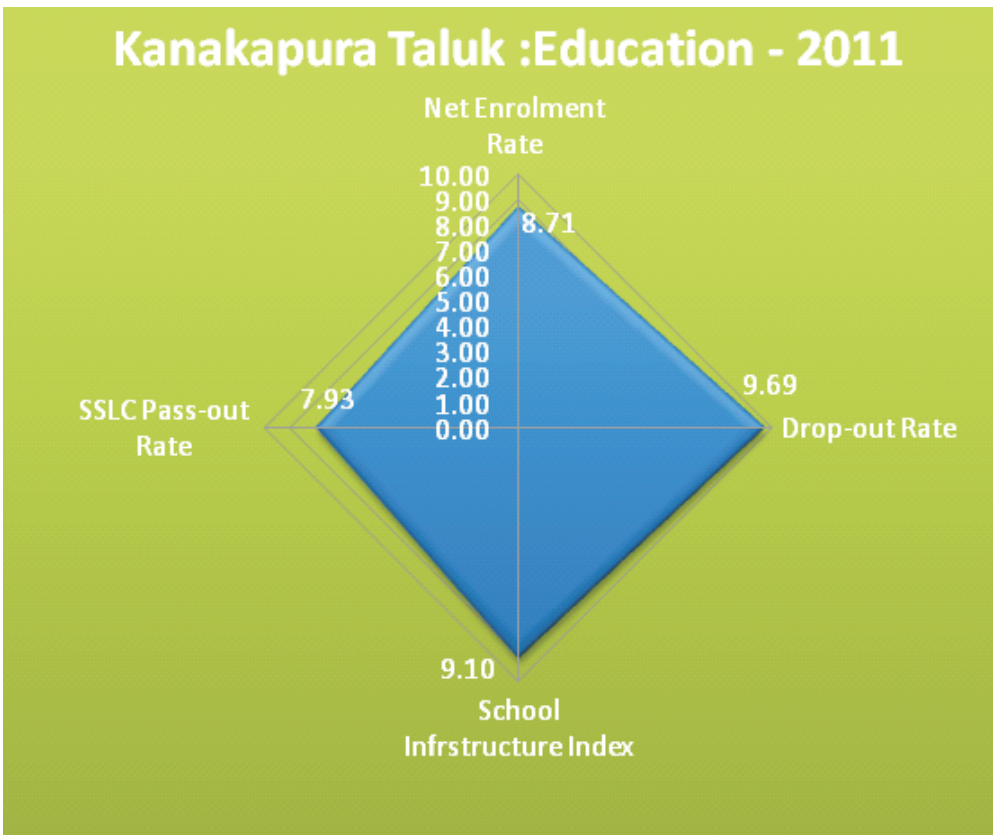
The Final Radar Values of Education for the taluks is presented below in the Table 4.13.1 and the same is plotted in Graphs which are self explanatory. Since the district came into existence only in 2007 comparison across the taluks between two periods i.e. 2001 and 2011 cannot be made. Hence Radar values is calculated and plotted for only one year 2011.

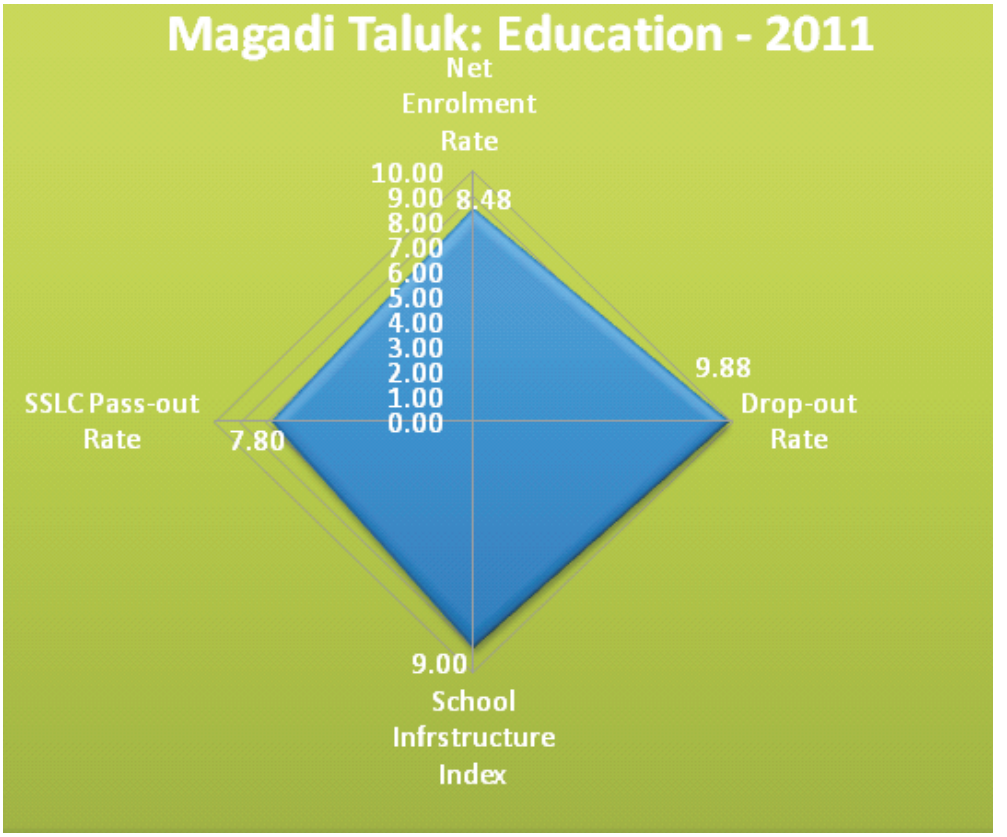
Table 4.13.1

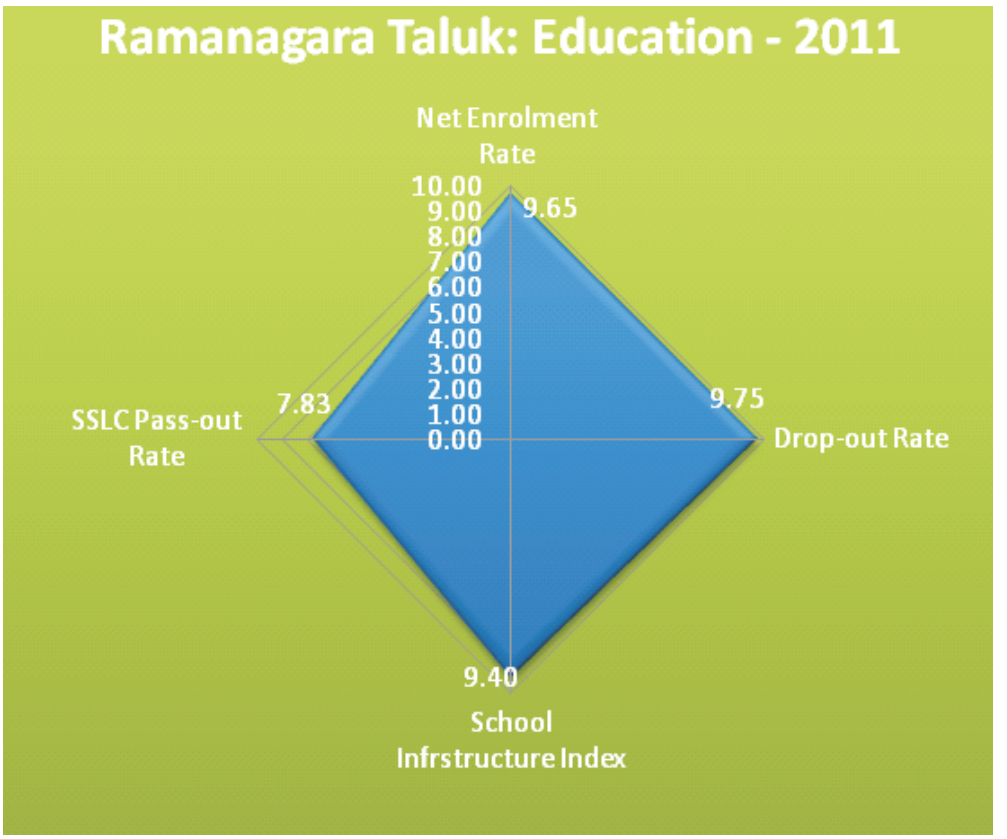
Final Radar Values of Education – Ramanagara District

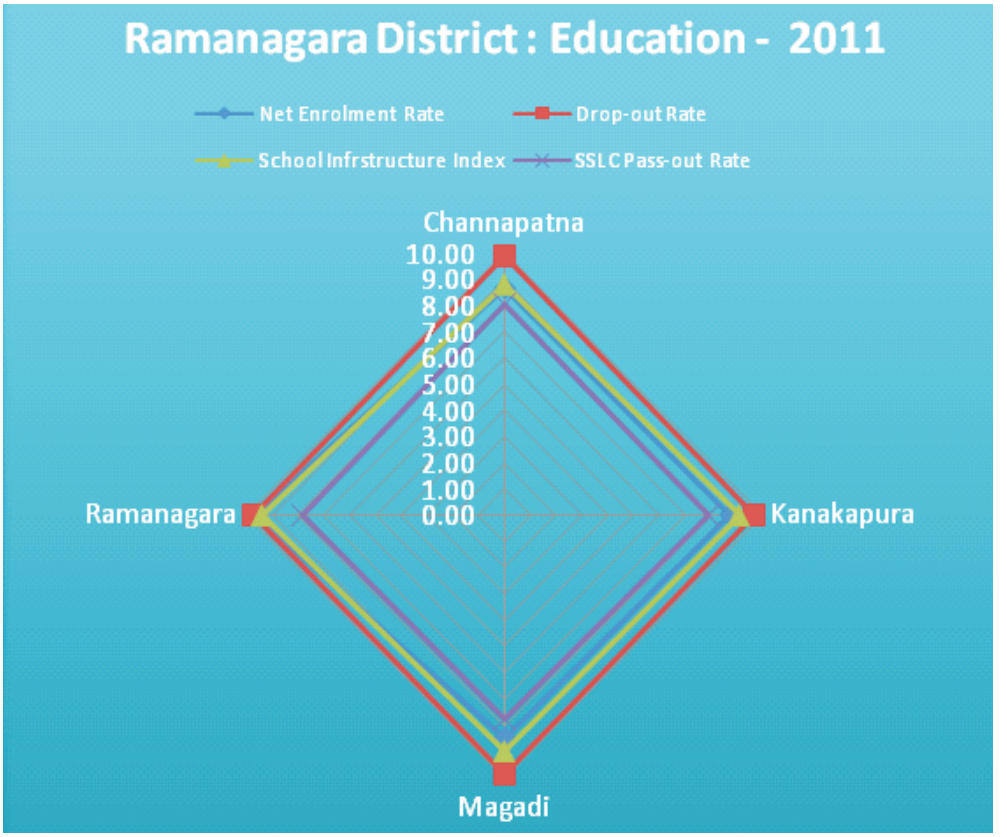
Taluks	Net Enrolment Rate (6-14 age)	Drop-out Rate (6-14 age)	School Infrastructure Index	SSLC Pass-out Rate
Channapatna	8.66	9.88	8.80	8.04
Kanakapura	8.71	9.69	9.10	7.93
Magadi	8.48	9.88	9.00	7.80
Ramanagara	9.65	9.75	9.40	7.83


Channapatna Taluk : Education - 2011
Net Enrolment Rate
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.66
9.88
Drop-out Rate
8.80
School Infrstructure Index
8.04
SSLC Pass-out Rate


Kanakapura Taluk :Education - 2011
Net Enrolment Rate
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.71
9.69
Drop-out Rate
9.10
School Infrstructure Index
7.93
SSLC Pass-out Rate


Magadi Taluk: Education - 2011
Net Enrolment Rate
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.48
9.88
Drop-out Rate
SSLC Pass-out Rate
7.80
9.00
School Infrstructure Index


Ramanagara Taluk: Education - 2011
Net Enrolment Rate
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
9.65
9.75
Drop-out Rate
SSLC Pass-out Rate
7.83
9.40
School Infrstructure Index



4.14 An Overview and Persisting Educational Gaps in the District

Education system in Ramanagara district is in the nascent stage and developing. Prim a facie from the data, the district showed improved enrolment ratio, less out of school children and drop-out rates. Attend ance is also normal. Mainstreaming of out of school children is happening. However, the district is yet to achieve the Tenth Plan goal of 75 per cent literacy, it is less than 70 per cent. Though for males and urban literacy for both male and females it has achieved 75 per cent and it is above this. But rural literacy rates are lower. In terms of the Right to Education infrastructure facilities as per SSA the district is placed well. But in respect of compound wall, ramps and playground, nothing much has happened. There is shortage of teachers in government schools, enrolment of `100 per cent not possible in the near future. It h as been gathered from the district authorities, that there are sizeable children who are out of school or not enrolled or dropped out. It is a difficult situation to bring back quite a number of them as they flee once they see the school authorities who inspect the spots. In Kanakapura taluk in the border villages, there is an acute scarcity of teachers. They are unable to post and could not hire any teachers on ad-hoc basis also. But PTR is reasonable at the aggregate. As for educational institutions, the number of schools in the lower and upper primary level needs to be strengthened. Class rooms, school buildings all need to be increased. There are still many lower and higher primary schools which do not have pucca buildings – more than 50 per cent. Both boys and separate girl's toilets are there in all primary schools.

The pass percentage including merit has improved in SSLC but not that extent in the pre-university exams.

In Ramanagara, there are not many professional institutions. There are only 6 engineering colleges. There are no medical colleges in the district. In this respect the proximity of Bengaluru city influences greatly the educational needs of the district.

Among the taluks in education, Magadi taluk fairs somewhat better, Channapatna taluk also is doing well. Kanakapura taluk is lagging behind.

Data on educational parameters is not convincing in certain respects in particular the gross and net enrolment ratio. There are some errors in these rates. These need to be looked into.



Health and Nutrition



Chapter 5

Health and Nutrition

5.1 Introduction

Health is one of the angles of the triangle of Human Development. The other two being income and education. We have seen in the earlier chapter how important health is in the development of a child in terms of education. Child mal-nutrition is stated to be an important determinant of learning deficiency. Therefore, healthy children are those who have better school attendance and learning, which later translates into better learning capacity. Ill-health can lead to capability deprivation and hence poverty, thus causing a substantial loss of financial and human resources.

In the health sector there are many goals set by Five Year Plans, Millennium Development Goals, National Population Policy, Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy 2004, and the Karnataka Vision 2020. All of them have primarily aimed at reducing infant mortality rate (IMR), maternal mortality rate (MMR) and under 5 age mortality rate. Aiming at 100 per cent institutional deliveries, protect eligible couples, immunize children fully are among the other targets. Karnataka has made much headway in all these parameters. In almost all the parameters the state's achievement are above the national achievements. The state also has some goals and into reaching the other goals also (see Annexure 5.1.1).

It may be observed that the state is very near to reach the set goals. The achievement levels are better than all-India (Table 5.1.1).

Table 5.1.1
Achievements in Important Health Parameters

Particulars	Karnataka- 2012	All India
1. IMR	32	44 (2011)
2. MMR	178	212 (2007-09)
3.Under 5 MR	40 (2011)	13.3 (2010)
4. Life expectancy at birth a) Male 0b) Females	 63.6 67.1	 64.6 (2006 to 67.7 (2010)
5. Total Fertility Rate	1.9	2.5 (2010)
6. Sex ratio	968	943 (2011)
7. Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)	970	-
8. Birth Rate	18.5	21.8 (2011)
9. Death Rate	7.1	7.1 (2011)
10. Eligible Couples Protected	66.89	-

Source: Economic Surveys, Government India and Government of Karnataka (Various years)

The area of concern for Karnataka is the IMR at 32 which is above the 24 per cent set for the Eleventh Plan period 2012. All the goals that India has sought to achieve all the states must endeavour to achieve them. Likewise, if India is a signatory to any international agreements where goals or targets have been agreed upon, they have to be achieved e.g. MDGs. Ka rnataka also aims to achieve them in addition to its set own goals set in the course of time. Unless these goals are

accomplished at the district or taluk level or even at the grass root level, the state cannot achieve them. The MDGs in addition to reducing IMR, MMR etc. has also sought to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and the incidence of malaria and other diseases. The Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy 2014 has formulated 8 policy principles and these are given Box 5.1.1.

Box 5.1.1

Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy, 2014

1. Providing integrated and comprehensive primary health care
2. Providing a credible and sustainable referral system
3. Establishing equity in delivery of quality health care
4. Encouraging greater public-private partnership in the provision of quality health care in order to better serve the under-served areas
5. Addressing emerging issues in public health
6. Strengthening health infrastructure
7. Improving access to safe and quality drugs at affordable prices
8. Increasing access to alternative medicine system.

It is against this background, we set to present the status, progress and the concerns of the health sector in Ramanagara district. Ramanagara district's health sector is greatly influenced by its closeness to the capital city of Bengaluru. However, the remote areas, deep interior in Kanakapura and Magadi taluks may not have the privilege. We can examine this from the health infrastructural facilities as well as the overall well-being of its people in the foregoing sections.

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

Ramanagara district had less than 2 per cent of the state's population in 2001 at 1.95 per cent. A decade later in 2011, this share declined to 1.77 per cent. Between 2001 and 2011 the population of the district grew by 5.05 per cent vis-à-vis 15.6 per cent growth for the state. The district's population stood at 10,82,636 in 2011 of which males was 5,48,008 which is just above 50 per cent i.e., 50.62 per cent. The rural population accounts for 75.27 per cent in 2011 which was higher at 79.13 per cent in 2001. Thus Ramanagara district is predominantly an agrarian economy (Table 5.2.1).

Table 5.2.1

Population by Place of Residence and Sex in Ramanagara District across Taluks, 2011

Taluks	Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban
Channapatna	261304 (24.14)	130408 (49.91)	130896 (50.09)	189362 (72.47)	71942 (27.53)
Kanakapura	350877 (32.41)	178572 (50.89)	172305 (49.11)	296863 (84.61)	54014 (15.39)
Magadi	203841 (18.83)	102582 (50.32)	101259 (49.68)	167122 (81.99)	36719 (18.01)
Ramanagara	266614 (24.63)	136446 (51.18)	130168 (48.82)	161530 (60.59)	105084 (39.41)
District	1082636 (1.77)	548008 (50.62)	534628 (49.38)	814877 (75.27)	267759 (24.73)
State	61095297	30966657 (50.69)	30128640 (49.31)	37469335 (61.33)	23625962 (38.67)

Note: Figures in Parenthesis are percentages
Source: India Population Census, 2011

Kanakapura is the highly populated taluk. Channapatna taluk has more than 50 per cent of female population. Rural population is the largest in Kanakapura taluk while Ramanagara taluk has the largest urban population. Nevertheless all the taluks have more rural population. The male-female break-up suggests that the disparity between male and female population show a small gap.

5.2.1 Sex Ratio

The sex ratio in Ramanagara district improved from 964 to 976 between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, sex ratio of the district is higher than that of the state's 973. Sex ratio in Channapatna is above 1000 in 2011 and that is mainly due to high sex ratio in rural Channapatna (Figure 5.2.1). The rural – urban sex ratios in the taluks of Ramanagara district is presented in Table 5.2.2.

Figure 5.2.1

Taluk-wise Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District

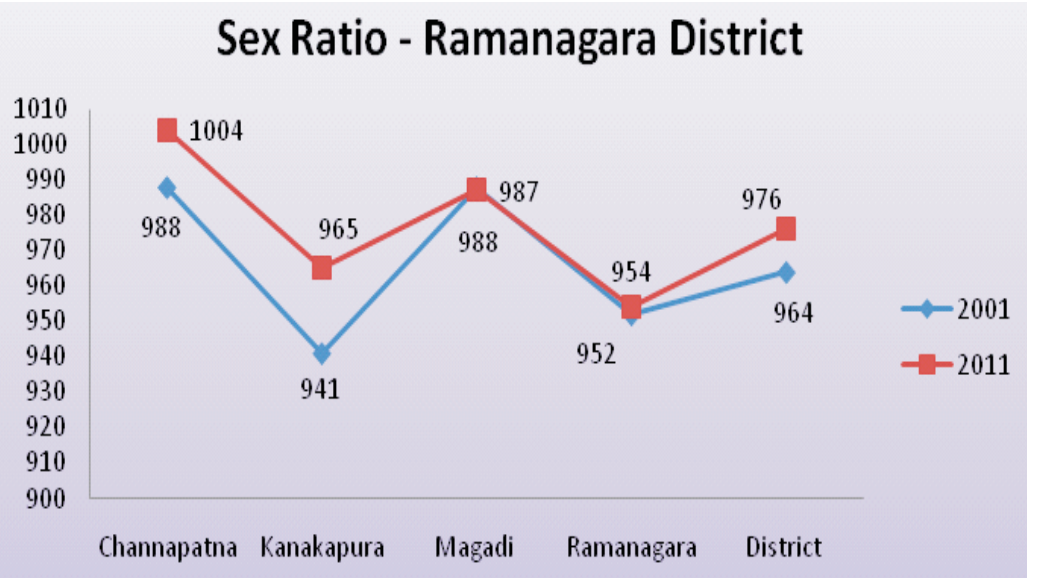


Table 5.2.2

Taluk-wise Rural Urban Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	991	1008	979	993
Kanakapura	946	965	912	963
Magadi	991	984	964	999
Ramanagara	963	950	932	961
District	969	976	945	975

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

5.2.2 Child Sex Ratio (0-6 years)

In 2001 the child population of 0-6 years was 60,839 which has declined to 54,963 in 2011 for the district. This trend is in line with that of the state level also. The decline is in all taluks both for males and females and as well as in rural areas. But in urban areas the reverse is true because there is an increase in urban child population from 2001 to 2011 in all taluks. At the district level it increased from 27,290 to 30,512. The urban child population rose in both males and females.

It is a good sign that the child sex ratio is turning favourable. The improvements for the district was 945 to 962 and are better than the state ratios of 946 and 948. The Magadi taluk has the best child sex ratio of 978 in 2011 but its urban sex ratio exceeded 1000. However, its ratio was higher in 2001 at 1018 but declined to 1001 in 2011.

5.3 I.M.R. and M.M.R.

The demographic details are important and crucial to address the health sector issues. According to the characteristic feature and the different dimensions of the population, the health needs also vary, therefore, policies and actions need to be focusing these varied needs which can be seen in the following sections.

5.3.1 I.M.R.

The Karnataka's vision 2020 had fixed a target of 25 as the IMR to be achieved by 2020, while the MDG has stipulated IMR of 26.77 to be achieved by 2015. The actual achievement of IMR at the end of March 2012 was 32 for Karnataka. With 1 year left to achieve MDG target of 26.77 and 5 years to go to achieve Karnataka Vision 2020 target of 25, it remains to be seen whether these would be accomplished. The rural IMR continues to be high. Even among the social groups IMR among SC, ST and OBC is relatively high. Majority of the districts in Karnataka have IMRs higher than the state IMR. The extent of IMR in Ramanagara district can be seen from Table 5.3.1.

Table 5.3.1
Taluk-wise IMR in Ramanagara District, 2009-10 and 2011-12

Taluks	IMR				SRS 2011-12
	As per DHO Ramanagara		As per Karnataka at a Glance, 2010-11		
	2009-10	2011-12	2009-10	2011-12	
Channapatna	21	16	-	-	33
Kanakapura	16	16	-	-	33
Magadi	9	9	-	-	19
Ramanagara	9	12	-	-	23
District	9	13	34	11.26	27
State	38*	32*	35	32	35

Presented above are 3 scenarios of IMR obtained from 3 different sources. The variations between them are far and wide. The District Health Office, Ramanagara district's numbers are reported in the hospitals of the district. These numbers are unbelievably low, the reason for this mainly is the closeness of Ramanagara to Bengaluru city where the infrastructure facilities are very good. It is just one hour journey and many of the mothers to be women go to Bengaluru for delivery which do not get reported or registered in Ramanagara district. It is not possible to identify and segregate those cases belonging to Ramanagara but treated at Bengaluru city. It is a technical problem. Since Ramanagara district is just 5 years old, there is no long term data available to study the trend.

Leave apart Ramanagara, most of the other districts in the state also reported very low IMR, CMR and MMR. However, the figures for the same estimated by SRS (Sample Registration System) for the states and Ram et.al study across the districts reported higher figures. To reconcile the extremes of the both, the Human Development Division of Planning Department, Government of Karnataka has done an exercise to normalize the IMR, MMR and CMR data taluk-wise for all the districts of Karnataka. The adjustment method adopted for IMR, MMR and CMR is as follows: The SRS estimated the IMR, MMR and CMR for the states. The Ram et.al study estimated the same for districts. These district figures were proportionately distributed among the taluks of the concerned district. This adds up to district's average and all districts' average figures adds up

to state level figures. These figures can be seen from the above table. As per this in 2010-11 Magadi taluk has a very low IMR of 19 whereas for Channapatna and Kanakapura have much higher IMR of 33 each. But IMR of all the taluks of the district have lower IMR than the state.

But discreet enquiries with villagers as also the discussions held at various meetings it has come to limelight there are still many deliveries taken place at home in the remote interior villages and cases of infants' deaths have happened. But the villagers hide this information from the authorities and hence go unnoticed and not registered. These issues need to be tackled with utmost care to get the realistic IMR.

5.3.2 Under Five Mortality Rate (Child MR)

The above finding on IMR applies to Under 5 MR also. We have 2 sources of data, one from the District Health Office, Ramanagara district and the other the normalized data from the SRS 2011-12 (Table 5.3.2).

Table 5.3.2
Taluk-wise U5MR for Ramanagara District

Taluks	U5 MR (under 5 Mortality Rate)	
	As reported by DHO, Ramanagara, 2011-12	SRS 2010-11
Channapatna	18	35
Kanakapura	21	41
Magadi	14	27
Ramanagara	12	25
District	16	31
State	--	40

The rationale behind U5 MR data is same as that of IMR as seen earlier. From the above, it is clear Kanakapura and Channapatna taluks have higher U5MR. The state in its Vision 2020 has set a goal of 35 to be achieved by 2020, while MDG has set a higher U5MR of 42 to be achieved by 2015. Going by the above data the state as well as the district are comfortably placed. The remote villages of Kanakapura continue to remain inaccessible. The state in its health policy has sought to remove intra-regional and regional disparities by improving health services. Though it is stated that primary health infrastructure in rural areas have fulfilled the norms under the Minimum Needs Programme, these are at the aggregate levels only. Therefore, far interior and remote areas need concentration in delivering all health services.

The IMR data as presented in the above tables suggest that lower strata society and the remote and interior rural areas have to be covered by health services completely.

5.3.3 Maternal Mortality Rate

While IMR refers to the number of deaths in the first year of life per 1000 births, MMR refers to the number of deaths of women at the time of delivery for every one lakh live births. The Karnataka Vision 2020 aims to reduce MMR to 90 by 2020, while the actual for Karnataka for 2011-12 is 178 which has remained unchanged since 2008-09 (Government of Karnataka, 2014). As in case of IMR, for MMR also, we have three sources of information. The rationa le and the situations are exactly the same as explained under IMR. The taluk-wise MMR in Ramanagara district is given in Table 5.3.3.



Table 5.3.3
Taluk-wise Maternal Mortality Rate in Ramanagara District

Taluks	As received from DHO Ramanagara		As published in Ramanagara District at a Glance		SRS 2011-12
	2009-10	2011-12	2009-10	2011-12	
Channapatna	104	41	-	-	129
Kanakapura	153	33	-	-	104
Magadi	100	38	-	-	120
Ramanagara	80	33	-	-	104
District	108	36	124	30.04	114
State	-	178*	178*	178*	144

Note: * Economic Survey 2013-14. Government of Karnataka

While the data received from DHO for 2009-10 is more or less also comparable with that of data received from HDD of Planning Department, Government of Karnataka of 2010-11, those reported by DHO are nowhere near these numbers and awfully low. The reasons gathered are similar as in case of IMR. This needs to be looked into deeper and closer to correct the anomaly. The district may be deprived of crucial and critical health care facilities if any decisions are taken on the basis of this low MMR.

The MMR according to social group reveal that there are no maternal deaths reported in the year 2011-12 in any of the taluks as reported by DHO, Ramanagara.

5.4 Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare

The number of eligible couples in 2011-12 was 1,65,017 in Ramanagara district of which 18,661 are using any contraceptive (temporary and permanent) giving a couple protection percentages of 11.31 per cent. Taluk- wise couple protection rate is ranging from 9.25 per cent in Kanakapura taluk to 12.51 per cent in Channapatna taluk.

5.5 Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facility

5.5.1 Number of Hospitals

To deliver the best health services, a good supportive health infrastructure facility is a must. The state has a wide network of health institutions. The health institutions as at the end of December 2013 for Ramanagara district as well as the State is given in Table 5.5.1.

Table 5.5.1
Number of Health Institutions as at the end of December 2013

Institutions	Ramanagara District		Karnataka	
	Institutions	Beds	Institutions	Beds
1. District Hospitals	1	100	20	7859
2. Other hospitals under HFW	-	-	12	2468
3. Autonomous and teaching hospitals	-	-	29	17008
4. Community health centres	8	450	352	21550
(a) Taluk hospitals	3	300	146	15120
(b) Others	5	150	206	6430
5. Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	65	423	2355	15156
6. PHU with maternity annex	1	10	34	426
7. Urban PHCs	-	-	27	162
8. Health centres under IPP	-	-	108	-
9. Mobile health clinics	2	-	130	-
10. Sub-centres	230	983	8871	64629

Source: Economic Survey 2013-14, Government of Karnataka.

There is one district hospital in Ramanagara out of 20 for the state. There are three taluk hospitals one in each taluk except Ramanagara because it has district hospital already. The district as well as taluk hospitals have 100 beds each. Sixty-five primary health centres with 423 beds in addition one PHU with maternity annex with 10 beds and 230 sub-centres with 983 beds are all available in Ramanagara district. There are 2 mobile health clinics also. There are no autonomous and teaching hospitals, urban primary health centres and health centres under IPP in Ramanagara district. The number of private hospitals exceeds those of government.

The district has 148 private hospitals in all with total bed strength of 445 at the end of March 2012. At the taluk level also, private hospitals out number government hospitals (Table 5.5.2). Ramanagara district as on March 31, 2013 had 4 First Referral Units (FRUs) and MO ambulances. The number of patients benefitted were 10443 and 3538 availed medical kits.

Table 5.5.2
Taluk-wise Number of Hospitals, PHCs, PHUs and CHCs in Ramanagara District

Institutions	Channapatna		Kanakapura		Magadi		Ramanagara		District	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
Hospitals (Govt.)	1	16	1	21	1	16	1	17	4	70
Beds	100	206	50	214	100	224	100	225	350	869
Hospitals (Private)	10	43	12	40	2	14	6	51	20	148
Beds	-	210	40	30	30	25	120	180	540	445
Primary Health Centres	10	15	14	18	10	14	9	15	43	62
Beds	60	106	84	108	60	84	54	90	258	388
Primary Health Units	4	-	4	-	3	-	4	-	15	-
Beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community Health Centres	-	-	2	60	1	30	1	30	4	120
Beds	-	-	2	60	1	30	1	25	4	115
Dispensaries	1	-	4	-	1	-	3	-	9	-
Beds	2	-	4	-	1	-	2	-	9	-
Indian system of medicine hospitals	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3
Beds	-	-	6	6	10	10	10	10	26	26

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

There were 235 medical shops. There are no blood banks in Ramanagara district. In addition to FRUs, there are 24/7 working hospitals i.e., 14 in the district of which 3 each are in Channapatna, Magadi and Ramanagara taluks while Kanakapura taluk has 5. In these 24/7 hospitals, 4707 deliveries have taken place in 2011-12 as compared to 1351 in 2010-11. The highest number of deliveries has occurred in Kanakapura 1879, followed by Ramanagara 1351. At the taluk-level also private hospitals out number government hospitals.

Between 2007-08 and 2011-12 the number of hospitals and others such as PHCs, PHUs, CHCs have all increased many folds in all the taluks. All the taluks except Channapatna have one each of Indian System of Medicine Hospitals. The dispensaries which existed in 2007-08 do not exist in 2011-12.

5.5.2 Number of Doctors

Adequate and qualified doctors for the hospitals are very crucial and rural areas in particular. There is always a perception that the number of doctors available is not sufficient. The number of doctors at various hospitals, PHCs etc. is presented in Table 5.5.3.

Table 5.5.3
Taluk-wise Number of Doctors in Various Hospitals in Ramanagara District

Health Institutions	Number of Doctors									
	Channapatna		Kanakapura		Magadi		Ramanagara		District	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Government Hospitals	26	26	33	35	29	27	27	35	115	123
Private Hospitals	52	43	26	40	26	14	33	51	137	148
Nursing Home/ Hospitals	34	10	2	2	7	2	12	9	55	23
Clinics	18	33	24	38	19	12	21	42	82	125
Primary Health Centres	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Primary Health Units	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Community Health Centres	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: NA – information not available.
Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2010-11and 2011-12

At the district level the number of doctors increased between 2010-11 and 2011-12 except in case of nursing homes and hospitals which has declined by more than half although the number of nursing homes and hospitals show an increase from 19 in 2010-11 to 23 in 2011-12. The decline in doctors is high in Magadi and Channapatna taluks. The doctors at clinics increased substantially. So more doctors are available at clinics than hospitals.

5.5.3 Number of Nurses

Data on the number of nurses for all health institutions is not available for Ramanagara district. The only available data is the number of nurses in government hospitals. Channapatna had 22, Kanakapura 31, Magadi 24 and Ramanagara 21 and altogether there were 98 nurses in the district in 2011-12.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) aims to ensure 2 Auxiliary Nurse and Mid-wives (ANM) at 30 per cent of the sub-centres and 60 per cent of them by 2008 with the second ANM being appointed on a contract basis. There were altogether 220 sub-centres in Ramanagara district of which 81 (36.8 per cent) are without one ANM, 89 (40.45 per cent) without one multi-purpose worker, 97 (44.1 per cent) without helpers.

However, all the sub-centres are reported to be having medical kits, tables, BP apparatus and stethoscope.

5.5.4 Population Served by Hospitals, Beds, Doctors and Nurses

The indicators which speak of the quality services available in hospitals are population served per hospital, per bed and per doctor.

According to the India Human Development Report 2011, average population served by government hospitals in Karnataka with reference period of January 1, 2010 was 63,309 which is better than the all-India 97,958. Like-wise the average population served per government bed for the same period was 913 much better than 2105 for all-India. The average population served by a government doctor for Karnataka was 11,446 in 2008 which shows an improvement over 11,714 in 2002. For Ramanagara district and its taluks the scenario is available from Table 5.5.4.



Table 5.5.4

Taluk-wise Population Served by Hospitals, Beds and Doctors in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Average Population served per Hospital, Bed and Doctors*					
	Hospitals		Beds		Doctors	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna	5613 (14857)	4429 (16332)	631 (1329)	628 (1268)	3238 (9714)	3787 (10050)
Kanakapura	7494 (15328)	5752 (16708)	1382 (1505)	1438 (1610)	5715 (10218)	4678 (10025)
Magadi	6134 (11907)	6795 (12740)	845 (946)	819 (953)	3680 (6980)	4972 (7550)
Ramanagara	5071 (14020)	3921 (15683)	833 (1157)	658 (1240)	3972 (8828)	3100 (7618)
District	6062 (14117)	4966 (15466)	882 (1236)	824 (1269)	4089 (8961)	3995 (8802)

Note: (1)* includes government and private hospitals, nursing homes and clinics.
(2) Figures in parentheses refer to the Government sector only.
Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

There is certainly an improvement in the availability of doctors and beds from 2010-11 to 2011-12. 6062 to 4966 in hospitals and 833 to 658 in terms of beds and 3912 to 3100 in terms of doctors. But in Magadi taluk there is some set-back in the hospitals in 2011-12. Kanakapura taluk's ratios are not as good as in other taluks. The situation in respect of doctors though slightly better, show intra-taluk variation. The position in Channapatna and Magadi taluks deteriorated. As these ratios include all hospitals, government, private, nursing homes and clinics, the scenario appears to be somewhat better. But if one sees exclusively for government hospitals only, the scenario is not comfortable as seen from the above table.

Rural Health Institutions: There were in all 220 sub-centers and 62 PHCs in Ramanagara district in 2011-12. Of this Channapatna has 52 sub-centres and 15 PHCs, Kanakapura 66 sub-centers and 18 PHCs, Magadi 57 sub-centers and 14 PHCs and Ramanagara had 45 sub-centers and 15 PHCs. The average rural population by a sub-center was 3704 and that of PHC was 13,143 for the district. Magadi has better ratio of 2932 for sub-centre and 11937 for PHC. But the PHC population ratio is not satisfactory in all the taluks.

It is the perception that health care services provided by the private and corporate sector are mostly concentrated in urban areas. Yet from the above analysis it is felt that the dependency on private sector health care services than government for out-patient treatment is increasing even in rural areas not only in urban areas. But it cannot be always true that services available to the poor and marginal groups in private health facilities need not be superior to what public health care offers let alone the public sector is fraught with many limitations including lack of staff, medicine and equipment and chronic absenteeism etc. It is feared that private health care may end-up sending the poor into debt, but the saving grace is its timely availability when needed. Therefore, private sector has to co-exist with public sector.

Greater community participation in the management of health care will go a long way to fill-up any void in delivery of health services. The state had taken many steps to ensure this by adopting Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models. Arogya Raksha Samithis to oversee hospital maintenance, mobilising the support of SHGs, Stree Shakti Groups to spread awareness of basic health care and to distribute medicines for common ailments are some of them. The government has entrusted the management of some PHCs to NGOs and private medical colleges whereby government provides 75 per cent of total expenditure as financial support. The management of Rajiv Gandhi Super Speciality hospital in Raichur has been entrusted to Apollo Hospitals for 10 years. The Karnataka Health

Promotion Trust is funded by the Bill Gates Foundation for focused attention on the control of HIV/AIDS rehabilitation of patients.

5.6 ANC Coverage and Anemia among Pregnant Women

Women during pregnancy need to have adequate health care. Ante-Natal Care (ANC) is very important. ANC if covered all the pregnant women with periodical visits will reduce MMR substantially. Karnataka government has put in place a full-fledged ANC system. The initiative begin with issuing an ANC check-up and is followed by 2 TT injections, IFA tablets, Rs.1000 as cash benefit under Prasuthi Araike etc. In Ramanagara district the percentage of pregnant women fully covered under ANC was 85.60 in 2009-10 which rose to 90.43 per cent in 2011-12. Karnataka Vision 2020 aims to achieve 100 per cent ANC coverage by 2020. In Ramanagara district except one taluk i.e. Channapatna all other taluks have already achieved 100 per cent of ANC coverage for pregnant women in 2011-12. It is a surprise as to how Channapatna taluk which had a higher coverage of 86.33 per cent of ANC in 2009-10, recorded a much lower ANC coverage of 66.68 per cent in 2011-12. Apart from hospitals, anganwadis also register women who are pregnant and cover them under ANC. The number of pregnant women registered with anganwadis increased from 6329 in 2008-09 to 6622 in 2011-12. Taluk-wise, three taluks reported 100 per cent coverage of ANC. The number of pregnant who received full ANC i.e., 3 ANC visits and 90 IFA tablets and TT has also increased. However, the percent of such coverage was 68.51 and remained the same in 2011-12. But inter-taluk variations are there. While Channapatna and Magadi taluks had full coverage (100 per cent), Ramanagara was 96.12 per cent. Information for Kanakapura is not available.

5.6.1 Anemia among Pregnant Women

If pregnant women are found to be anemic (i.e. 7 gms HB) an additional 100 IFA tablets are given. If they are found to be suffering from severe anemia i.e., less than 7 gms HB. they are referred to upgraded hospitals for injection of iron sucrose. During 2011-12, the number of women registered with anganwadis who were found to be anemic was 228 (down from 253 in 2008-09) i.e., 3.44 per cent. Of this Ramanagara taluk had the largest number of 169. All the registered pregnant women were provided with nutrition in three taluks, Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi. In Ramanagara only 94.7 per cent of registered pregnant women were provided with nutrition. The percentage of pregnant women with severe anemia in 2011-12 was very high in Magadi taluk 91.54 per cent followed by Kanakapura 63.71 per cent. In the other two taluks it was 34 to 35 per cent. Overall ANC coverage in Ramanagara district is satisfactory.

5.7 Institutional Deliveries

The place of delivery assumes significance in determining the maternal health status. Institutional delivery is utmost essential to reduce MMR. All the pregnant women registered have been advised to have institutional delivery. The Karnataka Vision 2020 aims at 75 per cent institutional deliveries by 2020. The state has reached already 98.1 per cent in December 2013. According to India HDR 2011 institutional deliveries in rural Karnataka was lower at 54.8 per cent in 2005-06 vis-à-vis urban of 81.8 per cent. This compares well with all-India 28.9 per cent in rural and slightly higher percentage of 38.7 per cent in urban. Sinc e this is old data the percentage of institutional deliveries would have gone-up now and further with NRHM in place the rural percentage would have also improved. According to NRHM DMU Report 2009 institutional deliveries stood at 78 per cent for the country. From the India HDR 2011 it has also come to be known that the extent of institutional deliveries also depends on the educational status. Education has a huge potential to turn around the status of maternal and infant care in rural areas. With increase in number of years of education, more and more chose to have institutional deliveries. As per the Report with no education in Karnataka only 33.9 per cent of deliveries occurred in institutions, whereas with 12 years of education this was much

higher at 96.7 per cent. So education and health always go together.

5.7.1 Institutional Deliveries in Ramanagara District

In Ramanagara district institutional deliveries account for 98.13 per cent in 2011-12. In the balance of 1.87 per cent, one per cent deliveries were done by Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife and Lady Health Visitors. All the taluks have above 97 per cent and below 99 per cent of institutional deliveries (Table 5.7.1).

Table 5.7.1
Taluk-wise Percentage of Institutional Deliveries in Ramanagara District

Taluk	Percentage of Institutional Deliveries	% by ANM/ LHV	% by Trained Dais	% by Others
Channapatna	97.10	1	0	1.1
Kanakapura	98.52	1	0	0.03
Magadi	98.74	1	0	0.46
Ramanagara	97.97	1	0	0.44
District	98.13	1	0	0.47

Source: DHO, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

5.8 Immunisation of Children

The Universal immunization programme aimed at achieving cent per cent immunization and to reduce the mortality and morbidity among infants and young children due to vaccine-preventable diseases such as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and measles. There has been a steady rise in immunization of children. Karnataka Vision 2020 has set the target of 90 per cent child immunization and the state has already achieved 100.85 per cent in 2012-13. Ramanagara district has already achieved 100 per cent of children fully immunized in 2008-09 and is continuing. All the four taluks have also immunized children below one year fully (Table 5.8.1).

Table 5.8.1
Taluk-wise Immunisation of Children in Ramanagara District

Taluk	No. of Children Below 1 Year		No. of Children below 1 Year Immunized		Percentage of Children Fully Immunized	
	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
Channapatna	3320	3562	3320	3562	100	100
Kanakapura	4510	2760	4510	2760	100	100
Magadi	2870	2769	2870	2769	100	100
Ramanagara	3649	3782	3649	3782	100	100
District	14349	12873	14349	12873	100	100

Source: Department of Women and Child, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

Immunisation i.e., vaccinations include BCG, measles, and three doses each of DPT and polio vaccine (excluding polio vaccine given at birth). The details of these vaccinations administered in the taluks of Ramanagara district are given in Annexure 5.8.1.



The weight of an infant at birth is an important indicator of the child's survival rate. Infants born with less than 2200 grams is at high risk. Normally mothers with poor health would deliver low weight babies. It is therefore a matter of concern that in Ramanagara district percentage of low birth babies is high.

5.9 Children Born Under-weight and BMI Ratio

Among the five major causes of infant mortality, pre-maturity and low-birth weight account for 26 per cent in Karnataka. In Ramanagara district in 2009-10, the number of new born weighted at birth was 13048 which were lower at 10381 in 2011-12. But the number of new born weighing less than 2.5 kgs. was higher in 2011-12 than 2009-10. Thus the percentage of new born with under-weight increased from 1.76 in 2009-10 to 10.63 per cent in 2011-12. This is mainly on account of spurt in the number of new born with under-weight in Magadi taluk. The number of such babies was 99 but increased many folds to 429. The increase was sharp in Channapatna taluk (see Table 5.9.1).

Table 5.9.1

Taluk-wise Percentage of Children Born Under-weight in Ramanagara District

Taluk	No. of new-born weighed at birth		No. of new-born children weighed less than 2.5 kg.		Percentage of Children born Under-weight	
	2009-10	2011-12	2009-10	2011-12	2009-10	2011-12
Channapatna	2774	1943	53	279	1.91	14.36
Kanakapura	3920	3015	38	282	0.97	9.35
Magadi	2723	2675	99	429	3.64	16.04
Ramanagara	3631	2748	39	114	1.07	4.15
District	13048	10381	229	1104	1.76	10.63

Source: DHO, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

Karnataka Vision 2020 has set a target to reduce the percentage of low birth weight to 10 per cent. Likewise to reduce anemia among children (6-35 months) to 40 per cent. It has also fixed targets to reduce malnutrition among children i.e., severe under-nutrition 2 per cent, moderate under-nutrition 25 per cent, mild under-nutrition 43 per cent and to raise normal nutrition children to 30 per cent. In order to achieve these targets a proper strategy to promote low-cost, nutritious diets using locally available food to supplement food security are a must. There is need to implement Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) much more effectively. It is therefore a matter of concern that in Ramanagara district percentage of low birth babies is high.

5.10 Communicable Diseases

Controlling of communicable diseases like gastro-enteritis, tuberculosis, malaria and jaundice etc. is an important agenda in the public health programmes of the government. The government has embarked upon eradication of these ailments and no malaria death occurred in 2013 in the state. Better sanitation and a protected source of drinking water are very crucial in controlling these diseases.

5.10.1 Tuberculosis (TB) Control Programme in Ramanagara District

Data on TB control programme in taluks in Ramanagara district is available in 2 different formats. Ever since the district came into being in 2008, for the first three years i.e., 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10, data available from Ramanagara

District At a Glance is different from those available for the subsequent three years. They are presented in Annexures 5.10.1 and 5.10.2. A meaningful analysis on TB control programme in the district is thus constrained. One cannot say whether TB cases are increasing or the deaths on account of TB are declining or whether the control programme is successful or not.

It is clear from the information that Tuberculosis is prevalent and eradication is a long way to go.

5.10.2 Malaria Eradication/Control Programme

The number of patients treated for Malaria and those diagnosed with Malaria under Plasmodium Vivax (PV) and Plasmodium Falciparam (PF) are given in Annexure 5.10.3.

The year 2009-10 is the latest year, the data on Malaria is available. It appears from the above table, the number of patients suffering from Malaria is not many. The patients identified is 0.03 to 0.04 per cent of those treated. This disease is reasonably under control. But how many cases go unreported is not known.

5.10.3: Leprosy Control

The number of leprosy patients is declining. In 2011-12 one death was reported in Magadi taluk (Table 5.10.1).

Table 5.10.1
Taluk-wise Details of Leprosy Control Programme in Ramanagara District (in Nos)

Taluks	Leprosy Control Programme						
	No. of Identified Leprosy Patients			Patients Cured			Patients Deaths
	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2007-08	2009-10	2011-12	2011-12
Channapatna	11	10	5	7	5	2	0
Kanakapura	17	29	21	21	21	21	0
Magadi	4	9	2	2	9	8	1
Ramanagara	10	7	1	4	2	8	0
District	42	55	29	34	37	39	1

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, various years

5.10.4 HIV Prevention Programme

As per Human Development in Karnataka 1999, the first full blown Acquired Immune-Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was detected in Tamil Nadu in 1986 and two years later in Karnataka in 1988. The seriousness of the illness was not understood by the people which got compounded crippling effects of ignorance, illiteracy, prejudice and discrimination. AIDS is caused by the HIV virus which weakens the body's immune system and leads to death through secondary infections. Ever since AIDS was detected in 1988, the prevalence of AIDS was increasing. The year-on-year increase was very sharp. Between 1998 and 2003, 24,236 HIV cases and 1730 cases of AIDS were reported of which 189 AIDS related deaths were recorded. Since this order of increasing was a matter of serious concern, Karnataka has put in place a good reporting and monitoring system. The objectives of the government's policy are: (i) to keep HIV prevalence below three per cent; (ii) to reduce blood-borne transition to less than one per cent; (iii) to achieve condom usage in not less than 90 per cent of high-risk groups; and (iv) to ensure that awareness is created about HIV/AIDS.

At the forefront, Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society (KSAPS) was registered as a Society in December 1997 which is an autonomous institution and a highest policy making structure regarding HIV/AIDS in Karnataka headed by Honourable Chief Minister. The National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) at New Delhi is the Central authority for the entire country. Karnataka is one of the high prevalent states in India. KSAP is at present implementing National AIDS Control

Programme (NACP) III which is funded by NACO. Karnataka has been conducting the HIV Sentinel Surveillance since 1998. This is carried out annually by testing for HIV at sentinel sites. The prevalence among Ante-Natal Clinic (ANC) attenders as per HSS was 0.69 per cent which is close to the NFHS-3 estimate of 0.69 per cent in 2006. HIV prevalence among the ANC attenders indicates decline in the adult HIV prevalence in the State from 1.5 per cent in 2004 to 0.69 per cent in 2006.

Achievement Under NACP-III

Particulars	2004	2006
1. Adult HIV prevalence rate	1.5	0.69
2. HIV prevalence among Female Sex Workers (FSW)	-	5.10
3. Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)	-	5.4
4. Injection Drug Users (IDU)	-	0.0

5.10.4.1 HIV/AIDS in Ramanagara District

The status of HIV/AIDS in Ramanagara district may be observed from Annexures 5.10.4 and 5.10.5. Ramanagara, Kanakapura taluks are high in AIDS prevalence and to some extent Channapatna also. The number of deaths occurring are also of the same order. Data on male and female break of AIDS affected is available for 2010-11 and 2011-12. At the district level the number of patients identified in 2010-11 was same for male and female. But in the case of number of deaths, more males were reported dead. In 2011-12 the number of male patients were more than the females so also in the deaths reported. However, compared to other districts Ramanagara district is better placed with second lowest number of AIDs patients. The share of district is less than one per cent of the AIDS patients in the state.

The National Aids Control Organisation, the India Health Action Trust, the National Institute of Medical Statistics, District AIDS Prevention and Control Units along with the staff of Karnataka State AIDS Prevention Society have brought out HIV/AIDS Situation and Response in Ramanagara district: Epidemiological Appraisal using Data Triangulation in July 2010. The implications of this appraisal are given below:

Implications

The following are some of the findings of a study conducted in Ramanagara district on HIV/AIDS (India Health Action Trust, 2010):

HIV Prevalence in Different Population Groups

HIV prevalence in general population of the district is low at 0.26 per cent (Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission Centres, 2009).

- HIV prevalence is low at 1.53 per cent among the walk-in male (Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres, 2009), and moderate at 6.00 per cent among walk-in females tested in ICTCs (ICTC, 2009), and the HIV positivity in walk-in males has been constant while in walk-in females decline significantly since 2006.
- HIV positivity is low at less than 0.5 per cent in all the taluks in the district.

Drivers of the Epidemic

- The district has considerably large size of a local network of FSWs, their clients and MSM-T. The current estimates put the number of FSWs and MSM-T in the district at 4,643 and 1,072 (urban only) respectively. The estimated number of clients of FSWs in the district (rural and urban) is about 20,315. This translates into 8.29 FSWs, 8.79 MSM-T and 72 clients of FSWs per 1,000 adult population in the age group 15-49 years (rural and urban), per 1,000 adult population (urban areas only), and per 1,000 adult male population (rural and urban) in the district, respectively.
- There are more FSWs in rural than in urban areas of the district: 75 per cent of the estimated FSWs live and practice sex work in rural areas. However, the ratio of FSWs to 1,000 adult population is greater in urban than in rural (8.61 and 8.21, respectively), indicating a more concentration of FSWs in urban areas.

- 67 per cent of the estimated FSWs in the district are spread across 2 of the 4 taluks: Channapatna (36 per cent) and Kanakapura (31 per cent). The share of rural FSWs to the total taluk estimate of FSWs ranges from 53 per cent in Magadi to 90 per cent in Kanakapura taluk.
- 63 per cent of the current estimates of urban MSM-T are in Ramanagara (33 per cent) and Channapatna (30 per cent) taluks. The estimates of MSM-T are available for all cities/towns in the district as per the 2001 Census. Overall, there were 8.79 MSM-T per 1,000 adult population in urban areas of the district, and this ratio ranges from 5.28 in Magadi taluk to 11.91 in Kanakapura Taluk.
- Of the FSWs registered with the TI, 57 per cent are street-based, 38 per cent are home based, 30 per cent are either widowed, divorced, separated or deserted, 12 per cent are high-volume entertaining 10+ clients a week, 15 per cent are under age 25 years, 58 per cent are illiterate, 18 per cent are new to sex work with less than 2 years since started sex work.
- 38 per cent of the MSM-T registered with the district programme is either Kothis or Double Deckers. 45 per cent of the MSM- T is under age 25 years and 14 per cent reported 4 or more anal sex partners in a week.

Response Gaps

- In 2009, the coverage of FSWs for HIV prevention intervention was 59 per cent, 26 per cent, and 162 per cent of the estimated FSWs in the district total, rural and urban areas, respectively. The coverage of the MSM-T by the TI was 56 per cent.
- The performance of the TI with respect to regular contact and regular STI consultations needs improvement, particularly in the rural areas.
- There is a large gap between the estimated PLHIV in the district (4,895) and the PLHIV detected in the ICTCs and PPTCT (1,036). A concerted effort to bring the high-risk individuals, including the clients of FSWs, FSWs and MSM-T to the ICTCs will bridge the existing gap between the PLHIV estimate and detection.
- There also is a large gap between the detection (1,036) and pre-ART enrolment (305). Better coordination between the ICTCs and the ART centre will go a long way in bridging this gap.

Data Gaps

- It may be useful to introduce HSS among FSWs and MSM-T in the district, to obtain a direct measure of prevalence, as a substantial number are covered by the T's. This would help monitor the trends in HIV prevalence among the HRGs in the district.
- Currently, there is no data available on the risk profile clients of FSWs, including the condom use behaviour among the FSW and MSM-T. The line-listing of the HRGs covered by the T's, along with the risk profiles are currently not amenable to analysis. ICVI among the MSM-T and a behavioural survey among the clients of FSWs will help bridge this information gap.

5.11 Performance of Various Health Schemes

The state has been implementing various health schemes both national and the state schemes of public importance. The major health programme under the central schemes is the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM). NRHM was launched in April 2005 by the Government of India to improve medical facilities in rural areas. The different programmes under this are:

- National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme
- Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme
- Integrated Disease Surveillance Project
- Reproductive and Child Health Programme
- Additional Services under NRHM
- Programme of Pulse Polio

- Health Education, training, prevention of deafness and other programmes.

5.11.1 The Major State Health Programmes

- **Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY):**
  JSY is intended to reduce MMR and IMR as well as to increase the institutional deliveries of BPL and SC/ST families. In addition to mandatory ANC and referral transport, cash assistance is provided for institutional and home deliveries.

- **Thayibhagya**
  To reduce IMR and MMR in backward districts and Ramanagara is not included.

- **Arogya Kavacha 108**
  Provides free first and referral transport in case of medical, police and fire emergencies.

- **Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya**
  A unique programme whereby one crore school children (both private and government sector) are medically screened and children needing surgeries are provided surgical treatment free of cost in empanelled hospitals.

- **Madilu**
  A scheme by state government to provide post natal care for the mother and child. The objective is to encourage poor pregnant women to deliver in health centres and hospitals in order to considerably reduce IMR and MMR in the state. A kit is provided to women of BPL families delivering in government institutions and the benefit is restricted to two live deliveries.

- **Prasooti Araike**
  All BPL women including SC/ST who deliver in government hospitals are given Rs.2000 as incentive (including JSY) for getting their nutritional requirement.

- **Arogya Vani 104**
  People from any part of the state can avail this service by calling 104 round the clock all the 365 days of the year.

- **Initiatives to Reduce IMR and MMR**
  Already covered under IMR and MMR section.

- **National Urban Health Mission**
  Launched by Government of India to collect information uniform ally and timely from all the states.

- **MCTS**
  Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS) is intended to provide MMR and IMR and to keep track of services provided. Distribution of Thayi cards to each and every pregnant women and uploading the information of the Thayi card in MCTS portal. The service is enacted through SMS.

- **School Health Programme**
  This is a major initiative specifically focusing on school age children. The aim is to holistically address the health and nutrition needs of the children in a manner which fulfills the needs of the today's lifestyle. The programme includes (i) administration of Weekly Iron-Folic acid Supplements (WIFS); (ii) screening of target group for moderate/ severe anemia and referring them to appropriate health facility; (iii) bi-annual de-worming; (iv) information and Counselling for improving dietary intake and for taking action for prevention of intestinal worm infestation.

- **Universal Immunisation**
  To address cent per cent immunization.

- **Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project (KHSDR)**
  This is a World-Bank assisted project which aims to increase utilization of curative,

preventive and public health services particularly in underserved areas and among vulnerable groups to accelerate achievement of health related MDGs.

- **AYUSH**

  An independent department includes AYUSH health care and AYUSH medical education. The AYUSH service is focused mainly on PHCs. There are many programmes under AYUSH. The new scheme is the AYUSH Grama Yojane for improving the quality of health, social improvement and life style modification to the rural people at their door step. The other programmes are, AYUSH Sanchari Ghataka, AYUSH Nutrition Programme, Drug control etc.

- **Drug Control**

  Drug control department which is a regulatory body. Karnataka pharma ceutical policy has been released. SAKALA a service system is to ensure the delivery of services within the specified time framework. Computerization of licensing activities of sale and manufacturing establishments.

5.11.2 Progress of Health Schemes in Ramanagara District.

There are quite a few schemes of State and Centre which have been implemented in Ramanagara district. The important among these are Yashaswini Health Insurance Scheme (YHIS), Rashtriya Swastya Bhima Yojana (RSBY), Vajpayee Arogya Shree Scheme (VASS), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Madilu, Arogya Kavacha, ASHA. These schemes have been operating in all the taluks of the district. There is also an increase in the number of beneficiaries from year to year.

National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) is another important National Health programme implemented by states. In Ramanagara district the number of beneficiaries as well as expenditure has been declining over the years. The decline is more in Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks (Table 5.11.1).

Table 5.11.1
Taluk-wise Physical and Financial Achievements of NRHM Scheme

Taluks	Physical Achievements (Number of Beneficiaries		Financial (in Rs.)	
	2008-09	2011-12	2008-09	2011-12
Channapatna	1775	554	1477100	459700
Kanakapura	2188	2314	1517400	1683000
Magadi	1568	1555	1313500	1219400
Ramanagara	1522	1269	1598213	1087600
District	7053	5692	5906213	4449700

Source: District Health Office, Ramanagara District.

5.12 Per-capita Expenditure Analysis on Health Sector

The data on health expenditure in Ramanagara district is available for 2011-12. The total expenditure for the district is Rs.19,75,50,000. The per capita expenditure in 2011-12 was Rs.182. Taluk-wise data is given below (Table 5.12.1).

The per capita expenditure was highest at Rs.245 in Magadi taluk and lowest in Channapatna at Rs.152.

Table 5.12.1
Taluk-wise Health Expenditure - 2011-12

Taluks	Total Population	Total Expenditure (in lakh)	Per Capita Expenditure (Rs.)
Channapatna	261304	39634000	152
Kanakapura	350877	61010000	174
Magadi	203841	49888000	245
Ramanagara	266614	47018000	176
District	1082636	197550000	182

Source: District Health Office, Ramanagara District. Ramanagara

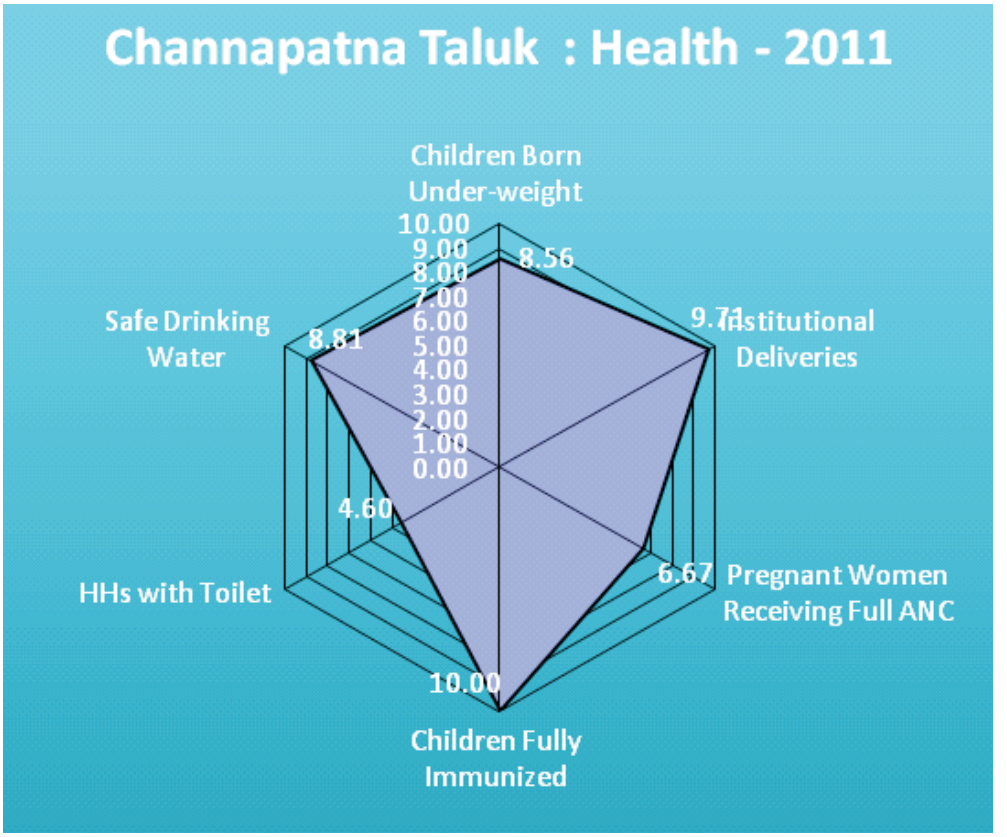
5.13 Radar Analysis For Health

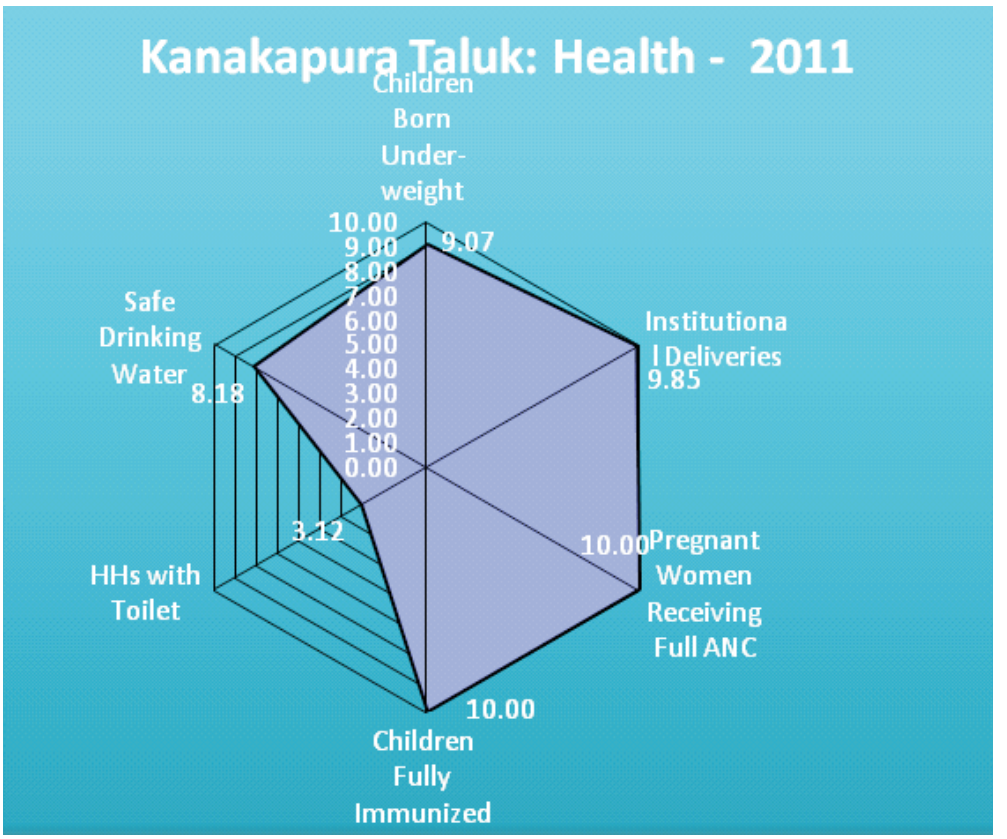
The Final Radar Values of Health for the taluks is presented below in the Table 5.13.1 and the same is plotted in Graphs which are self explanatory. Since the district came into existence only in 2007 comparison across the taluks between two periods i.e. 2001 and 2011 cannot be made. Hence Radar values is calculated and plotted for the year 2011.

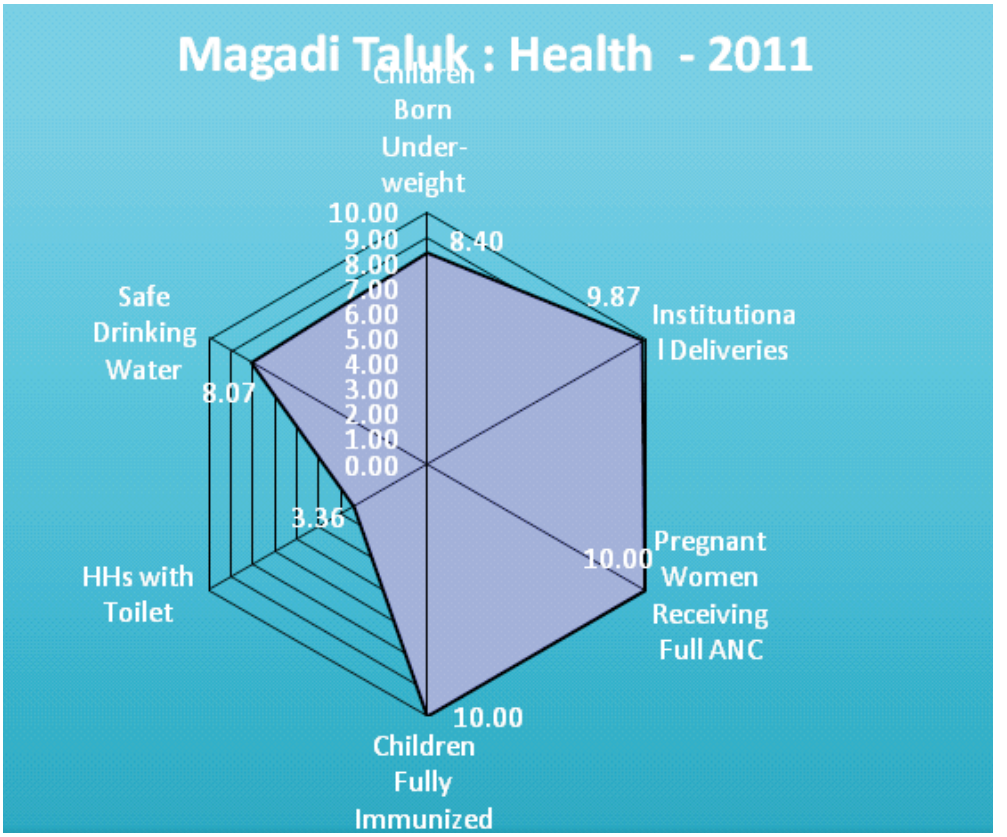
Table 5.13.1
Final Radar Values of Health – Ramanagara District - 2011

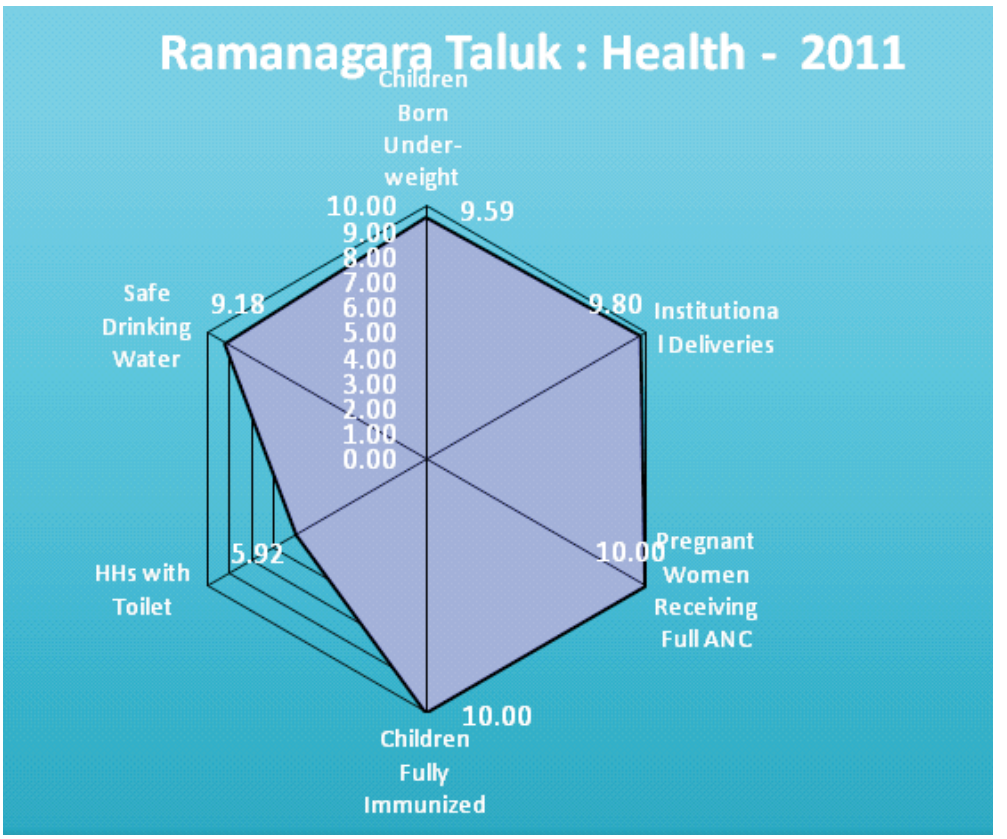
Taluks	Percent of Children born Under-Weight	Percent of Institutional Deliveries	Percent of women using full ANC	Percent of Children fully Immunized (9-11 months)	Percent of Households with Toilet	Percent of HHs. Provided with safe Drinking water
Channapatna	8.56	9.71	6.67	10.00	4.60	8.81
Kanakapura	9.07	9.85	10.00	10.00	3.12	8.18
Magadi	8.40	9.87	10.00	10.00	3.36	8.07
Ramanagara	9.59	9.80	10.00	10.00	5.92	9.18

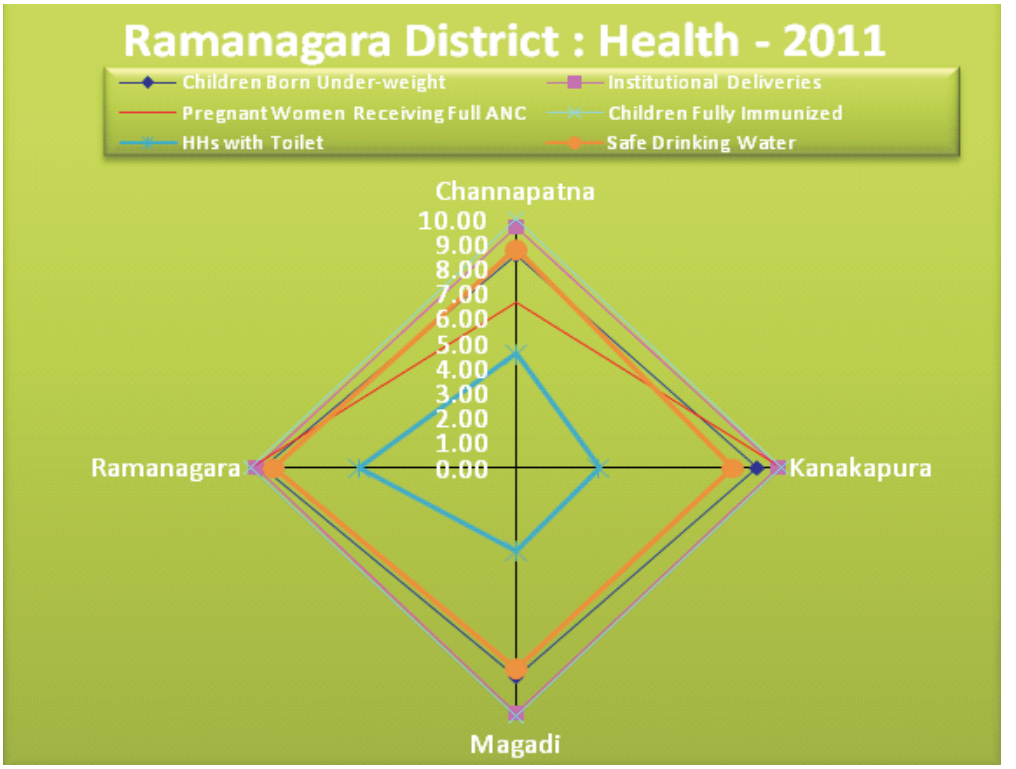



Channapatna Taluk : Health - 2011
Children Born Under-weight
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.56
9.71
Institutional Deliveries
6.67
Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC
10.00
Children Fully Immunized
4.60
HHs with Toilet
8.81
Safe Drinking Water


Kanakapura Taluk: Health - 2011
Children Born Under-weight
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
9.07
Institutiona l Deliveries
9.85
10.00
Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC
10.00
Children Fully Immunized
3.12
HHs with Toilet
8.18
Safe Drinking Water


Magadi Taluk : Health - 2011
Children Born Under-weight
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.40
9.87
Institutiona l Deliveries
Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC
10.00
10.00
Children Fully Immunized
3.36
HHs with Toilet
8.07
Safe Drinking Water


Ramanagara Taluk : Health - 2011
Children Born Under-weight
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
9.59
9.80
Institutiona l Deliveries
Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC
10.00
10.00
Children Fully Immunized
5.92
HHs with Toilet
9.18
Safe Drinking Water



5.14 Small Area Study

Contamination of Vrishabhavathi River Water in Ramanagara and Kanakapura Taluks: Its Impact on Health of Habitants, Land and Crops and on Agriculture and Allied Activities

5.14.1: Introduction

The Vrishabhavathi river is a small river that flows north of Bengaluru city. It is a tributary of the Arkavathi river. Arkavathi and Vrishabhavathi rivers were interconnected to the many lakes and tanks of Bengaluru from the time of Kempegowda. It was a serene river flowing across many localities of Bengaluru. Till the 1970s, the river was a source of livelihood for hundreds of Bengalurians.

In this case study, an attempt has been made to what extent the utility values of Bairamangala reservoir is retained now following the reservoir receiving the waste water 500 million litres per day generated by Bengaluru city, the environmental issues, socio-economic impact, health issues, impact on the livelihood issues like agriculture and allied sectors. In this connection, we have visited the affected villages and interviewed 50 respondents which are also presented in this study.



The Vrishabhavathi reservoir has been built and is also known as Bairamangala dam because it is situated in Bairamangala village, Bidadi hobli, Ramanagara taluk, Ramanagara district. Bairamangala reservoir was built by the British as

a result of impoundment of Vrishabhavathi stream south of Bengaluru city. The water spread area is 43,025 hectares. It is providing irrigation facilities and the command area covers 13 villages, 7 in Ramanagara taluk and 4 in Kanakapura taluk.

At the time of the construction of Bairamangala reservoir, quality of water was of the highest purity that is because the Vrishabhavathi river was a serene river flowing across with utmost purity. It was used as a major drinking water source. All this took a turn from 1960s. In just a matter of months, the river lost its pristine quality and turned into a drain. Now the quality water has been deteriorating to a point where the reservoir is highly polluted as it receives both untreated sewerage from Bengaluru city and industrial effluent. Major source of pollution is caused by the city's municipal and industrial waste, which are released into the Vrishabhavathi stream which eventually enters the Bairamangala reservoir. Consequently, not only did the quality of water has been destroyed even the depth of the reservoir gradually shrunk. Added to this prolific growth of water hyacinth destroyed the quality of fish – the African catfish, the invasive fish species have migrated into the reservoir and have affected the indigenous fishery. It is not just the pollutants from industry which has destroyed the river, as said earlier, the Bengaluru Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) has connected all the sewerage lines of the city to the Vrishabhavathi river.

5.14.2 Socio-economic Profile of the Bairamangala Households

The major economic activities of the households surrounding the reservoir are agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, hybrid fodder and minor forest produce. Due to the irrigation facility available irrigated crops such as paddy and sugarcane were cultivated in a bigger way. Now the farmers say that Bairamangala reservoir being polluted is unfit to grow paddy and sugarcane. They said that these crops do not grow and the tip of the plants turn black like burnt. So they now-a-days do use the polluted water to grow mulberry, hybrid grass and baby corn locally they call it as 'Kabab Jola'. Although the reservoir has a total command area of 5776.46 hectares, today, the area cultivated is just 1664.69 hectares only. This includes Ramanagara and Kanakapura taluks.



5.14.3 The Impact of Pollution on Bairamangala Reservoir

The valley of the Vrishabhavathi river appears to be one of the greenest areas around Bengaluru. While travelling on the Mysuru road, one can see a frothing mass of water all along and once you reach nearer the reservoir the stream connecting it throws masses of the froth all over the area. The blocks around the reservoir appear to be giant tuffs of cotton drifting on the wind. The pristine white and soft texture, however believe a dangerous import. But more than this stench all along the area was so unbearable. But this is not just near the reservoir.

It is now reported that the ground water of open and bore wells around the river are highly contaminated. Many studies have been conducted by research institutions which have concluded the water as non-potable. Further they studied toxic heavy metal contents, which are all said to be above the permissible levels. Some of them have said that even treated sewage water contains variable amounts of heavy metals. The nature of effects can be toxic, neuro-toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic and becomes apparent only after several years of exposure, as there is no good mechanism for their elimination from the body (Jayadev and Puttaiah, 2013). The polluted water used in agriculture due to easy availability in peri-urban areas causes various environmental issues in food chain contamination by heavy metals because of their

potential accumulation and bio-accumulation by food chain in human health problems. The test results reveal that Vrishabhavathi river water is not potable for drinking and it is not suitable to use directly for irrigation also in the upper stream.

5.14.4 Test Results of Chemical Analysis

The number of villages and households affected by Vrishabhavathi river water is given in Box 5.14.1.

Box 5.14.1

Demographic Details of Vrishabhavathi River Area

1. Total Number of Villages affected	:	35
a. Villages partially affected	:	25
b. Villages fully affected	:	10
2. Total Number of households	:	3639
3. Total population	:	16203
a. Male population	:	9543
b. Female population	:	6763

Source: DRDA, Zilla Panchayat, Ramanagara

The most affected is the Bairamangala village which is fully affected with 542 households, a population of 1725. Further the Bairamangala Grama Panchayat has recently done a chemical analysis of samples of drinking water collected from 21 sources. They have classified the habitations according to the bacteria content of the water. Out of 21 habitations only in 6 habitations bacteria has not been traced. This proves that in majority of the habitations water from MWS is bacteria affected. However, even in cases where bacteria were not traced, in some cases water has been termed as non-potable. Not even a single habitation is having fully potable water.

The Office of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Ramanagara tested the soil of those villages which have the command area of Bairamangala reservoir. Various soil test results showed above norms.

The Department of Horticulture, Ramanagara also did the pesticide residual analysis of the soil as well as fruits and vegetables grown in the villages using Vrishabhavathi river water at its bio-centre, Hulimavu, Bengaluru.

The Animal Husbandry Department tested the soil, fodders, feeds and milk for presence of heavy metals at the National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) Bengaluru, in the period 2003-05. A total of 215 samples of air, water, straws, green fodder, grasses, concentrate feed and its ingredients collected from sewage water, irrigated areas and non-sewage areas were analysed for heavy metals i.e., lead and cadmium and micro minerals, manganese, zinc and iron. The test results revealed that lead and cadmium and arsenic were at non-detectable levels in all samples. Very high Mn content in water found in sewage areas when compared to non-sewage areas. The Department officials said that the adverse impact of these metals does not show-up in animals immediately. There is a lag for those adverse impacts to show-up.

5.14.5 Discussions with Officials of Grama Panchayats

We held detailed discussions with the officials of the Bairamangala and K. Gopalli Grama Panchayats. The salient points emerging from the discussions are presented in the following.

- About 25 years back the water in the reservoir was clean and good, later the effluents from



industries and sewage water of Bengaluru City let into the river and got polluted. The water is used for cultivation – mulberry, jowar and to a little extent vegetables. The quality of cocoon is comparatively low and to that extent the price it carry is also low (Rs.20 difference);

- No negative impact in livestock health and milk even though they are fed with green grass, raised in the Vrishabhavathi water;
- The soil and water is conducive for the crops like mulberry and maize. However, paddy crop cannot be grown with this water;
- Health wise, the water affects people and generally skin diseases, thyroid, wart in the foot and to a little extent asthama are the diseases afflicting the people;
- Snake bite occurs occasionally (example in kodihalli and kempathoddilatti) since 10 years there are 20 incidence of snake bite in the surrounding villages;
- Bore well water is the main source of drinking water, the water is not 100% potable. Water was tested recently and they show evidence of pollution;
- Water purification unit was installed in Bairamangala village in 2012 (Rs.5 for 20 litre can). Very recently one more purification unit was installed in kodiyala both Toyato Kirloskar Co. each costing Rs.12 lakh;
- Very difficult to get laborers for agriculture purpose. They decline to work in the fields where river water is used;
- People cannot stay out or walk after 6 pm due to mosquito menace. Because of mosquito bite people are affected with Chikunguniya and dengue fever. It is a nightmare for people during summer where on the one side there will be power cut and consequently can't use fans and on the other they can't open the doors and windows to get natural cool breeze;
- Since three years some dyeing units have come up at Anchipura and kumbalagodu areas of Mysuru road and they are letting untreated chemical colour water into the river and hence increased diseases;
- About six months back the revenue dept, district pollution control board, industries dept & the GP inspected the area and the general opinion is that the local (bidadi) industries are not letting the effluent water into the river but by the dyeing units near the kumbalagod area of Mysuru road;
- Toyato–Kirlosker Co. organized health camp about six months back.

problems. Out of this 2 would be women. These are labourers cutting grass which is submerged in the polluted water. They develop rashes, red boils and patches of peeling skin accompanied by severe itching. The PHC treats them with CPM injection and CPM tablets. In addition the patients are given Calomy lotion for external application. But the PHC felt that there is no permanent cure for this dermatitis. The patients keep visiting quite often as once they stop these medicines these rashes and boils reappear. Not only that if they

5.14.6 Health Issues of Residents of the Affected Areas

The major health problem encountered by the residents is the skin related i.e., dermatitis. The Primary Health Centre (PHC) of Bairamangala is situated just adjacent to the Grama Panchayat Office. We visited the PHC to find about the incidence of skin related problems. There was no doctor. Only a nurse was taking care of the patients and there was one clerk present. We had no chance of meeting the doctor and so we made enquiries with the nurse. She said the PHC gets 2 to 3 patients every day with skin afflicted scratch the affected area it spreads swiftly and becomes bigger and bigger.

The second biggest menace is the mosquitoes. After 6.00 p.m. they swarm the whole area. Dengue cases are not diagnosed at the PHC. The patients have to go to Bidadi. Similarly for any snake bites the patients have to go to Bidadi as PHC does not have the facility, the local villagers say that the population of Mandala Havu/ Kolakku Havu/ Huri Havu (all local names) have increased. They enter the villages and attacks animals like

goats/ sheep. If anybody is bitten by Kolaku Havu, the affected area gets soured and later gangrene type of ulcer spreads resulting in amputation of the affected organ. We were very keen to see such cases in the village, but the villagers were not able to find one.

5.14.6.1 Study by Raja Rajeshwari Medical College and Hospital

Two doctors working as interns at the Raja Rajeshwari Medical College and Hospital, Department of Community Medicines undertook a study "A Cross Sectional Study of Prevalence of Contact Dermatitis Among Rural Population" recently. They did a house to house survey in 5 villages surrounding Bairamangala area. Of this Anchipura, Anchipura colony and Bairamangala are the major ones. The total population of these villages is 3500. The study subjects were mainly farmers residing within the vicinity of the polluted water. They observed an increased incidence of contact dermatitis and the skin lesions appear to have a higher prevalence in women belonging to the age group of 40-50 years, with probable co-morbidity being diabetes. The number of cases observed was 61 of which females were 44, males 15, all in the age group of above 30 years and below 59 years. They also observed 2 cases of children of below 12 years. The skin lesions were found primarily over the hands and feet and were hyperkeratotic, dry, scaly, erythematous lesions. Of the affected people (both male and females), majority were agriculturists, labourers and housewives. There were some students also, must be the children. For most of them the source of water is bore-wells, a few had access to Cauvery water. In all the cases the water was polluted. More than 50 per cent of the affected persons did not take any treatment. They concluded that this contact dermatitis needs to be looked into and further investigations need to be conducted and preventive measures have to be put in place.



5.14.7 Analysis of the Case Study Done by I.S.E.C.

Many developments have taken place around Bairamangala reservoir area in the recent past. It was decided to interact with the people in the affected villages. We chose in all 6 villages, 4 in the vicinity of Bairamangala grama panchayat (Ramanagara Taluk) and 2 in Kolliganahalli grama panchayat (Kanakapura Taluk) jurisdiction. In all we interacted with 50 households, 27 in Bairamangala and 23 in Kolliganahalli grama panchayats.

5.14.7.1 Socio-economic Features of the Respondents

The source of drinking water is bore well for 39 households while 8 had Cauvery water. No one used the Vrishabhavathi river water. For most of them drinking water was available within their own premises. Thirty eight households said the they use is untreated.

The crops cultivated by the farmers include baby corn, mulberry, ragi, sugarcane, paddy and coconut. Hybrid grass is also extensively grown. But most of the farmers said they prefer growing baby corn as the return is high and is realized every 3 months. The source of water is from Vrishabhavathi river. So for the livelihood of these farmers, Vrishabhavathi water is critical. According to the farmers, the Vrishabhavathi water from Bairamangala reservoir is very much needed by them without which their livelihood would collapse, although they face many constraints using this water. They said that soil health is

eroded, plants and crops do not grow properly, the yield rates are lower and the quality of the produce also suffers.

Apart from agriculture, animal husbandry is a major activity. Most of them possess milch cows which has been increasing in the last 3 years. Some have sheep and goats. For the animals also the source of drinking water is bore wells. Some eighteen households said they use Vrishabhavathi water also. This has impacted adversely the animals in terms of growth. Frequent illness among calves, low milk yield, cows quite often suffer from diahorrea. Since the farmers widely grow grazing grass, they feed this grass to the animals. Animals which are grazing in the affected areas suffer from jaundice attack. Fish population declined.

5.14.7.2 Overall Health of the Households

Out of 50 households, 31 have suffered from different diseases as given below.

Diseases	Number	Duration of treatment	No. of visits to hospitals
Skin disease	17	Average 3 months per patient	11 visits per patient
Gastroenteritis	4	5 months average per patient	7 visits per patient
Thyroid	3	6 months per patient	6 visits per patient
Diarrohea	1		
Head ache	1		

Among the 17 households affected by skin diseases not even single patient said that the cure was permanent. Repeated visits are required. Once they stop the medicine, the skin disease reappear.

5.14.7.3 Snake Bite Cases

1. Some people in the village have been bitten by snakes.
2. Two persons have died and 5 who have been bitten but survived and still not healthy.
3. Cows have been bitten and died.
4. Kolaka Mandala Havu has bitten 10 and two have died.
5. Even children have been attacked

5.14.8 Initiatives to Mitigate the Contaminated Drinking Water

5.14.8.1 Toyota Kirloskar Motor Co. Pvt. Ltd

Under its Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives, the company has set-up a Toyoto Aqua Water Plant in Bairamangala village. This plant was set-up a year ago. The plant supplies treated mineral water to the households at Rs.5 for 20 litres cane. The company had set-up a bore well which is treated scientifically. Ninety per cent of this nominal amount is towards electricity charges only. Otherwise, it is fr eely supplied. Almost all the households buy this water for drinking purposes regularly . For cooking the households use Cauvery water (illegally drawing).

The residents from other villages said Toyota Company has not set-up such plants in all the villages. However, they said the Member of Parliament of their constituency has a plan from the MPLAD (Member of Parliament Local Area Development) Fund. Otherwise, the regular bore wells in the villages function only for 5 years. The entire casings get eroded because of poor quality of water and need to be replaced quite often. Due to this many villagers have abandoned farming.

5.14.8.2 Zilla Panchayat

The Zilla panchayat has supplied mobile water testing kits to all the grama panchayats. The bill collectors do the testing at the spot and report the results to the Zilla Panchayat.

5.14.9 Suggestions and Conclusion

It was felt that the suggestions given by the households and villages as the most apt for this study. They are presented below.

1. Direct contact is avoided. If they do, they immediately wash hands and feet with clean water
2. A fear has emerged among the villagers that there is talk about the closure of Bairamangala reservoir. We do not know what prompted to feel that.

3. BWSSB should purify the sewerage water of Bengaluru completely in water treatment plants before letting it into Bairamangala reservoir and into Vrishabhavathi river.
4. Zilla Panchayat should control the mosquito menace urgently.

5.15 An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care System

Ramanagara district is on the right path to achieve the MDGs, the Karnataka Vision 2020 and the Twelfth Five-Year Plan targets. This is entirely based on the data supplied by the authorities. But still there are some uncomfortable questions like how many cases are reported, whether all pregnant women in rural areas are registered formally, how many infant deaths go unnoticed etc. Whether health infrastructures in the remote areas in villages inaccessible are adequate? Whether all PHCs are manned by a doctor? There is acute shortage of doctors, specialists and nurses to serve these areas. Mere numbers presented in the above sections do not fully disclose the ground realities.

The best document available is the major observations of the Regional Evaluation Team in Ramanagara district in October 2009. The Team visited the PHCs and CHCs in Bidadi, Soluru, Harohalli and Mudigere and sub-centres in Bidadi, Bannikuppe, Solur, Lakkenahalli, Jakasandra, T. Hosahalli, Mathikere and Kurnagere. The major observations are presented below:

District Ramanagara

Major observations of Regional Evaluation Team, Bengaluru about the evaluation work in Ramanagara district of Karnataka in October 2009.

1. Human Resources

a) 13 (48 per cent) posts of male health assistants, 14 (50 per cent) posts of LHVs, 33 (40 per cent) posts of staff nurses, 44 (31 per cent) posts of MPW male and 81 (30 per cent) posts of ANM were vacant in the district.
b) All the three visited CHCs which were upgraded from PHC to CHC during 2007 did not have adequate staffs to run the Centres.
c) At visited PHC Mudigere, one post each of first division assistant and male Supervisor and 2 posts of ANM were vacant.

2. Implementation of Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) and Village Health and Sanitation Committee (VHSC)

a) Rogi Kalyana Samithis called Arogya Raksha Samithis (ARS) in the state have been set-up in all the 53 PHCs, 4 CHCs, Sub-district hospital and District Hospital in the district.
b) It was team reported that 640 VHSCs were set up for 630 villages located in the district.
c) It was observed that RKSs and VHSCs were getting the funds regularly for their functioning.
d) In the visited sub-centres it was observed that the accounts of VHSCs were being maintained by Anganwadi workers. Utilisation of VHSC funds was not satisfactory because of non co-operative Sarpanches (Presidents of Grama Panchayats). In practice, VHSCs were not conducting regular meetings for passing resolutions on sanitation etc. Instead, Sarpanches were drawing the entire VHSC amount without doing actual work.

3. Services of Janani Suraksha Yojana

a) It was reported that women belonging to the families of BPL, SC/ST category are only eligible for JSY cash incentive for the first two deliveries. The rates are: for institutional deliveries - Rs.700 in rural area, Rs.600 in urban area and Rs.1500 for caesarean delivery and Rs.500 for home delivery in the state.
b) It was found that JSY was functioning in proper way in the district and there was no scarcity of fund in the centres visited. Almost all 76 JSY beneficiaries contacted during the sample check stated that they received JSY assistance after delivery, MCH cards were issued to them and ANC/PNC visits were made by the ANMs.

c) As per the information available in the district 14633 deliveries were conducted in the district during 2008-09; the number of cases eligible for JSY benefits were 9000 and out of these in 8674 cases have got their incentive money. In the visited centres there were no pending cases for JSY incentive.

4. 24 Hour Delivery Care System

a) In the district, 14 PHCs were functioning as 24 - hour delivery care institutions.
b) 4 PHCs had 2 medical officers and the remaining 10 had only one MO.
c) No additional budget was provided to these centres in comparison to other non 24X7 PHCs.
d) During 2008-09, only 3 of the 14 centres have conducted minimum stipulated 10 deliveries per month, the remaining even could not achieve 50 per cent of the minimum 120 deliveries expected in the year. Five PHCs could not even conducted 30 deliveries in the year. 2 PHCs have reported just 4 and 7 deliveries in the whole year.

5. ASHA Scheme

a) During 2009-10 up to the end of September 2009, 772 ASHAs were selected.
b) It was informed that the training of the ASHAs would commence at the end of October 2009.

6. Untied Funds

a) Untied funds were not released to the Centres for 2009-10 at the time of team's visit.
b) In all the 4 Sub-centres visited, untied funds were not utilized as per the guidelines; YHSC minutes were not recorded to incur expenditure in the SCs. Cash Books were not maintained properly.
c) Each PHC was granted 25,000 and each CHC Rs. 50,000 and the same were kept in RKS
a. Most of the mothers were satisfied with maternal care services i.e. three PNC check-ups, birth weight of baby and proper Counselling on breast feeding practices.

accounts. These funds were utilized as per guidelines for upkeep the centres.

7. Physical Infrastructure and Stock Position: PHCs/CHCs

a) The CHCs visited at Mudigere and Harohalli were functioning in Government. accommodation.
b) In CHC Harohalli, new building was not handed over and it was still functioning in old PHC with PHC level staffs.
c) Residential quarters were not available for MOs at CHC Harohalli and the same were in condemned state in CHC Mudigere.
d) AYUSH MO was not posted in both the CHCs visited.

Sub-Centres

a) Four Sub-Centres at Jakkasandra, T. Hosahalli, Mathikere and Kurnagere were visited for sample verification and found that they were not having any Government accommodation.
b) Equipments like examination table, delivery table, Mclnsh sheet, Ambu bag/Suction, weighing machine for infants and IUD insertion kit were not available in most of the visited Sub-centres.
c) Similarly essential drugs like DDKs, EC pills, Tablet Paracetamol, Tablet Oxytocin, Capsul Ampicillin, and injection Gentamycin were not available in most of the Sub- centres.

8. Knowledge and Opinion of the Community on Health Services

As many as 40 mothers having child up to one year of age were interviewed in the coverage area of 4 Sub-centres visited in the district for assessment of their knowledge and opinion on the services provided by ANMs.

b. 34 (85 per cent) mothers were found to be not aware of danger sign of ARI.
c. Community opinion on the activities of MPW (M) was assessed in 3 Sub-centres at Jakkasandra, Mathikere and Kurnagere and

found that the villagers were satisfied with the services of MPW (M). However, all the three MPW (M) were not staying at the Sub-centre headquarters.

d. Public opinion was good on the services being rendered by the PHCs/CHCs visited by the team. Village leader and ANC/PNC beneficiaries and others all expressed good opinion on overall functioning of PHCs.

9. Maintenance of Registers on FW and MCH Services

a) E.C. registers were not updated at the visited Centres.
b) Service registers for F. W. stocks and MCH services were not updated at some of the Sub-centres.
c) There was no printed registers available at most of the visited centres.
d) Printed monthly formats were also not available at Sub-centre level.

10. Other Important Observations

a) In the district office under NRHM, detailed cash books and other statements of expenditure were not shown to Evaluation Team. The District Project Management Officer (DPMO) and District Programme Manager (DPM) have stated that this district has been carved out from the erstwhile Bengaluru Rural District during 2007-08, and the part of funds under NRHM were released by the previous district and they could not reconcile the complete accounts yet. At the time of team's visit, they stated that, the process of reconciliation of accounts (of the district) was going on at the state headquarters. The district officials delayed the closure of accounts for 2008-09 so much so that when the team visited the DPMO office, reconciliation of NRHM accounts was still pending. Because of th is details of budget released under RKS, YHSC and 24X7 delivery cares could not be made available and analysed by Evaluation Team.
b) At T. Hosahalli, Sub-centre was not established. ANM operates from Bengaluru city which is 50 Km. away from the SC. But rent at Rs.500 per month was being drawn every month without having any room/building.
c) Sub-centre Kurnagere was functioning in a very small room about 3 ft X 7 ft. and is not fit for conducting clinics immunization services. Rs.500 per month was drawn for this room despite the fact that the room was provided free of cost by the villagers to ANM.



Income, Poverty and Employment



Chapter 6

Income, Poverty and Employment

6.1 Introduction

This chapter will deal with many varied aspects of Ramanagara's economy. First and foremost the district's growth as measured by its net domestic product will be analysed. The second and most crucial is the district's poverty tracing from HPCFRRI onwards. The current issues and what measures have been taken to reduce the poverty level will also be discussed. Here again the district poverty will be seen with some comparable districts Ramanagara being agrarian in nature and also the state. Rural and urban poverty levels will also be covered. To reduce poverty levels and the aspects relating to agriculture and allied sectors will be looked into. These sectors play important roles in its economy. This would be followed by BPL households; the famous Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in mitigating poverty would be examined along with landless households. The last section would be the employment and unemployment scenario as revealed by Census data and other state sources, occupational pattern, child labour and would lastly will attempt the radar analysis for living standard.

6.2 District and Taluk Income

For the first time Karnataka state takes the credit of estimating taluk level income for all its 176 taluks for 2 different periods of time. The state also has the distinction of estimating district income in the country which many other states are yet to do. It also used to estimate some years back rural and urban income also, which now is discontinued. The district-wise income for Ramanagara district prior to 2007-08 was merged with Bengaluru Rural district. However, district income for Ramanagara is available for the year 2004-05 and published.

in the Ramanagara District at a Glance 2008-09. The estimates are available both at current and constant prices as well. Per capita income is also available along with this. In this section, we will discuss the district income, sector-wise also, net and gross as also current and constant prices. A comparison of the district income would not only be made between 2 reference periods, but also with some of the other districts as also the State income. The taluk level income would also be analysed.

In the nine-year period ending 2012-13, the growth rate of Karnataka's gross state domestic product at current prices showed a mixed trend. It was in the range of as low as 8.8 per cent in 2009-10 and as high as 21.7 per cent in 2010-11. This is more or less in line with the All-India pattern. At constant prices (2004-05=100) the growth rates follow the same pattern both for the State as well as All-India. There is however, one difference i.e., in the year 2009-10 the growth rate was the lowest 8.8 per cent at current and 1.3 per cent at constant prices. But All-India GDP does not show such sharp fall in 2009-10 reflecting the fact that Karnataka's industrial growth recorded an absolute fall of -1.5 per cent. The service sector's growth was lower.

Coming to the district income, as said earlier Ramanagara came into existence in August 2007, the income estimates are not available year-on-year basis for the district. The earliest year from when district income is available is from 2007-08 onwards. However, in order to measure taluk-wise HDR special efforts have been made to estimate taluk-wise income for the base period 2004-05 and

2008-09. These are all presented and analysed in this section. The district income of the Ramanagara district at current prices along with the state, a comparative picture can be seen in Table 6.2.1.

Table 6.2.1
Gross District Income of Ramanagara District (at Current Prices)

Year	Ramanagara				Karnataka			
	Gross income (Rs. lakh)	Per capita income (in Rs.)	Annual Growth Rate (in per cent)		Gross income (Rs. lakh)	Per capita income (in Rs.)	Annual Growth Rate (in per cent)	
			Income	Per capita income			Income	Per capita income
2004-05	294971	27342	-	-	16632548	30062	-	-
2007-08	447900	36316	17.28	10.94	27124600	42418	21.02	13.70
2008-09	493000	39472	10.07	8.69	30214700	46285	11.39	9.12
2009-10	474000	36311	-4.80	-8.01	34523600	52191	14.26	12.76
2010-11	782400	60138	65.06	65.62	40647000	61073	17.74	17.02
2011-12	855000	64454	9.28	7.18	45889400	68227	12.90	11.71

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka, various years .

The economy of Ramanagara district accounts for 1.86 per cent of the state (2011-12) as it contributes 1.86 per cent to the state gross income. The growth rate in Ramanagara district in gross domestic income are not in tandem with that of the State. The growth rate for state was 12.90 per cent but in Ramanagara it was lowest 9.28 per cent. This is so for the other years also (except 2010-11) in the period 2007-08 and 2011-12 Further they are also lower than the state (except 2010-11). The per capita income of the district is far below that of the state till 2009-10. For the latest year 92011-12) for which data is available, the per capita income was Rs.64454 slightly less than the state's Rs.68227.

6.2.1 Taluk Gross Income of Ramanagara District

As said earlier taluk level income are estimated for two periods of time 2004-05 which is the base year and 2008-09. They are presented in Table 6.2.2. Between 2004-05 and 2008-09 the gross taluk income has recorded increases in all taluks. So also the per capita income. The per capita income is higher than the district in the Ramanagara taluk, in 2004-05, but in 2008-09 it is higher than the district only in two taluks i.e., Ramanagara and Channapatna. In 2004-05 and 2008-09 Ramanagara taluk had the highest gross income.

Table 6.2.2
Taluk wise Gross and Per Capita Income of Ramanagara District (at Current Prices)

Taluks	2004-05		2008-09	
	Gross income (Rs. lakh)	Per capita income (in Rs.)	Gross income (Rs. lakh)	Per capita income (in Rs.)
Channapatna	64595	24430	136755	49399
Kanakapura	86911	24620	110127	29796
Magadi	54474	25707	63907	28805
Ramanagara	88991	35666	167227	64012
District	294971	27342	478015	42320

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru.

6.2.2 Sectoral Composition of Taluk Gross Income

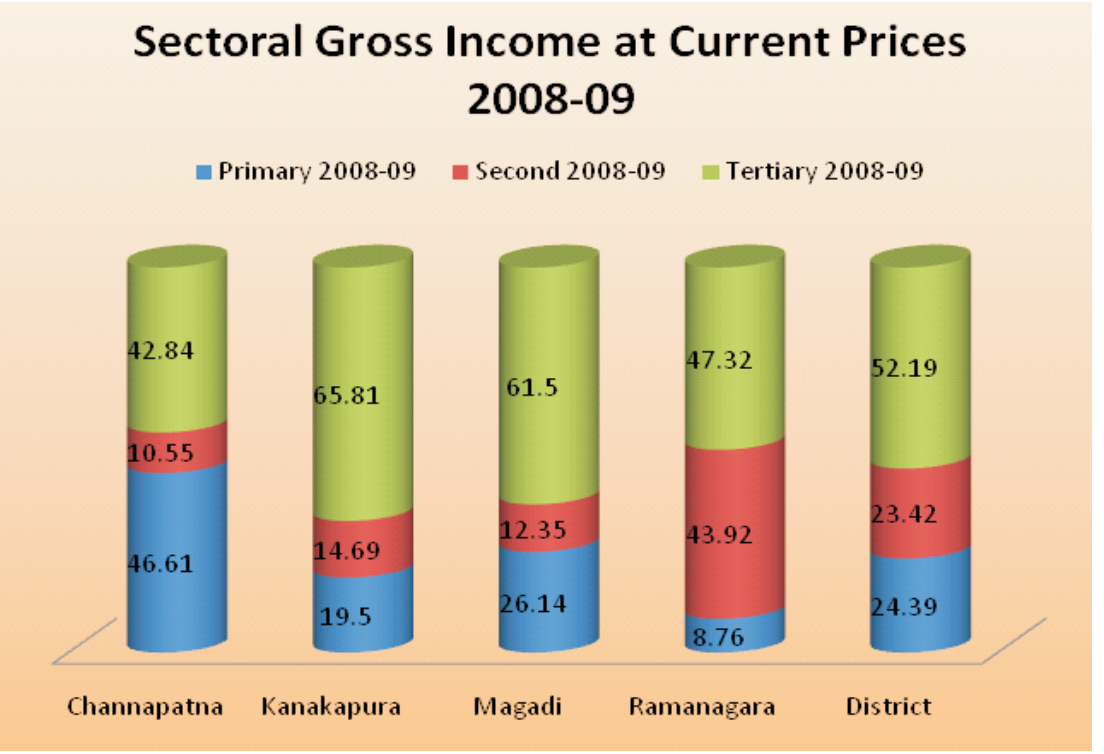
The sectoral composition of income reflects the pattern and type of its economy (see Table 6.2.3 and Figure 6.2.1).

Table 6.2.3
Taluk and Sector-wise Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product - Ramanagara District in 2004-05 (at Current Prices)

Taluks	Primary	Second	Tertiary
	2004-05	2004-05	2004-05
Channapatna	34.65	14.57	50.79
Kanakapura	38.1	13.82	48.07
Magadi	34.02	18.42	47.56
Ramanagara	17.82	36.81	45.37
Total	30.47	21.77	47.76

Source: Same as in Table 6.2.2

Figure 6.2.1: Taluk and Sector-wise Percentage Share of Gross Domestic Product - Ramanagara District - 2008-09 (at Current Prices)



The transformation in the sectoral composition is not distinct clear in all the taluks and district. There is slow down of primary sector and strong rising trend of tertiary sector. Ther e is however inter-taluk variations, while Channapatna and Magadi taluks are still strong in primary sector, secondary sector is relatively popular in Ramanagara taluk. But all taluks have over 40 per cent share in tertiary sector.

6.3 Agriculture: Cropping Pattern, Irrigation and Livestock

Let us get into agricultural production per se in Ramanagara district. It was said earlier rainfed farming is done in 75 per cent of the area under cultivation. In addition to shrinking average size of holdings, large scale rainfed farming is another constraint faced by agricultural sector thus restricting the investment capacity of the farmers. Being rainfed ragi is the major crop. Among pulses tur, horse gram, avare, cowpea are important. Ramanagara district has witnessed substantial diversification. Owing to inadequate and uneven distribution of rain pattern, area under paddy is decreasing but this has been compensated by significant increase in maize growing area. While groundnut cultivation is declining, sunflower area is increasing in Kanakapura taluk. The share of agricultural income in the total income of agriculture and allied sector is about 21.2 per cent. The diverse agro-climatic conditions facilitated the growth of large varieties of horticultural crops. Horticulture sector has seen significant development. It is beyond doubt, that there is a clear shift from agriculture to horticulture sector (Box 6.3.1).

Box 6.3.1

Status of Agriculture

1. Distinct reduction in gross area sown
2. Large number of marginal size holdings
3. Dramatic reduction in availability of agricultural labourers
4. Erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall
5. Rainfed and dry-farming
6. A significant crop diversification
7. Area under paddy declining but maize growing increased rapidly
8. Area under groundnut declining but sunflower increasing
9. Yield rates of ragi, maize, tur, groundnut better than the state average.
10. Clear shift in favour of horticulture sector:
    - Agriculture is becoming lesser and lesser remunerative
    - Farm mechanization cannot be aggressive with 77 per cent holding marginal size of land.

6.3.1 Horticulture

The diverse agro-climatic conditions prevailing in Ramanagara district are encouraging for growing horticulture crops. Farmers are more interested in this sector because they are perennial and more profitable. Income from horticulture in the district is far higher than agriculture, although area under horticulture is much lesser than agriculture.



Vegetable and fruit crops which cover an area of over 26,655 hectares account for 15.8 per cent of the total cropped area. They include tomato, chilli, brinjal, guard and mango, banana, guava and sapota. Ramanagara is the third largest producer of mango in Karnataka. Horticultural farmers are more enthusiastic to know and adopt innovative cultural practices and are well acquainted with the recent advancements in the sector. Though horticulture is the strength of the district, post harvest losses due to improper handling is a major problem. Thus this issue needs focused policy responses such as processing units/storage and farmers to be trained to handle harvest scientifically. The share of horticulture in the income of agriculture and allied is 25 per cent higher than the share of agricultural income.

6.3.2 Sericulture

Sericulture is the third important livelihood activity for the farmers in Ramanagara districtasiti s endowed with congenial climate for sericulture. Ramanagara is known as the Silk city and has one of the biggest markets in India, 7 for whole of Ramanagara. About 1,342 villages of which Kanakapura's is 614 are engaged in mulberry cultivation. The number of farmers engaged in this are 25,085. Mulberry is cultivated in an area of 11,955 hectares about 7 per cent of the cropped area. In fact the area under mulberry is showing sharp decline owing to many factors. Mulberry is an irrigated crop and has the component of high yielding variety. Ofthe total farmers engaged in this marginal farmers account for 68 per cent. It is therefore an important cottage industry, providing large employment, helps eradicate rural poverty and promotes social and economic development and a high income generate activity. Cocoo n production (2011-12) is 12,129.74 tonnes (Kanakapura 7587.10 tonnes) and the value of silk produced is Rs.29,952.08 lakh, the highest for State and 50 per cent of which is from Kanakapura taluk. It is noteworthy that the product from this fetch good price. The profi t expected is Rs.22 per kg. The yield per hectare (in terms of cocoon production in kilograms per hectare) average layings brushings, irrigated cultivation are all much above the State average.



Sericulture here is facing many problems such as fast urbanization and industrialization, scarcity of labourers, and water etc. Moreover, the sericulturists have a tendency to work in small factories/garment factories thus neglect the occupation. T he Department of Sericulture has taken many steps such as implementing many beneficiary programme under all the panchayat, providing subsidy, adopt modern practices and providing modern infrastructure to improve the quantity and quality of cocoons. Th e derived income out of sericulture accounts for over 10 per cent of the total agriculture and allied sectors.

6.3.3 Animal Husbandry

Animal husbandry activity is another important occupation in the district. As per the livestock Census 2007, the number of cattle was 3,06,496 and the total livestock was 7,23,746. The production of milk and meat of Ramanagara district accounts for 3.15 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively of the state's output (meat production 4,102 tonnes in 2012-13 i.e. 2.5 per cent). The quantity of milk, egg and meat produced in 2011-12 are 169 thousand litres, 456 lakh number and 3,987 tonnes respectively. Kanaka pura and Ramanagara taluks are the major producers of milk and meat. Ramana gara district has 13 veterinary hospitals, 51 dispensaries, 30 primary veterinary centres and 4 mobile dispensaries. Totally, including other type of institutions, there are 118 voluntary institutions. Of this, Kanakapura taluk has the largest at 36 and then Ramanagara taluk 32. Ma gadi taluk has more number of dispensaries. Channapatna has the largest number of primary veterinary centres. Problems facing in common are: t he shortage of high-yielding cross breed cows and buffaloes, lack of



grazing land, heavy infestation of animals by ecto and endo parasites and existence of endemic dreadful diseases. Recently the district faced the massive attack of foot and mouth diseases. There are reports also of lack of qualified technical manpower as per Veterinary Council's specification as also infrastructure facilities for overall of veterinary services.

The share of poultry is not very significant. The district has 2.07 per cent of total birds of the state and the egg production is just 1.36 per cent of the state's production. Kanakapura and Magadi taluks are larger producers of eggs. This sector's income is estimated to be 43.3 per cent of total income from agriculture and allied sectors. It has been learnt that animal husbandry sector has good potential and needs extra efforts to bring it closer to the state as at present their share is low. Floriculture and plantation crops are also undertaken by farmers in the district. The major plantation crop is coconut.

6.4 Poverty: BPL Households

Poverty levels in India are being estimated regularly and the concept and methodology also are changing from time to time. At the All-India level, poverty level is estimated by the Planning Commission of India. The latest estimates are based on the recommendations by the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh Tendulkar. Another Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan is presently updating the methodology and the new poverty estimates are expected. At the state level, poverty levels are estimated on the basis of monthly per capita consumer expenditure survey done by NSSO on quinquennial basis. There are certain nitty gritties that are followed such as Uniform Reference Period (URP), Mixed Reference Period (MRF) and Modified Mixed Reference Period (MMRP) and Head Count Ratios (HCR) etc. These estimates are also available for rural and urban. Here regional profiles are also available.

NSSO has classified districts of the State into 4 regions. Ramanagara district falls under the region 3 Inland Southern once again based on the performances of the districts on all fronts they have been divided into 4 groups. Group III districts are those with low poverty and high income and most of these districts are from the southern region of Karnataka and Ramanagara district figures in this group. The latest district-wise incidence of poverty level for 2011-12 is published in the latest Economic Survey, Government of Karnataka 2013-14, the district's poverty position is presented in Box 6.4.1.

Box 6.4.1

Incidence of Poverty - 2011-12 (in percent)

Area	Ramanagara District	Karnataka State
Rural	11.7	24.5
Urban	4.5	15.3
Total	10.5	21.2

Source: Economic Survey 2013-14, Government of Karnataka.

The comparable districts with similar incidence of poverty (total) Kolar 10.0, Hassan 11.6, for rural Hassan 11.3, Kolar 9.8, Chikkamagalur 10.4, and for urban Mandya 4.1, Tumakuru 5.9. Prior to this Economic Survey 2010-11 has indicated the percentage of rural families below poverty line as 28.51 per cent. Poverty estimates for the earlier period are not available exclusively for Ramanagara district as it was part of Bengaluru Rural at that time. As far as taluk level poverty measurements are concerned, the only source could be the BPL survey and here again they are done to issue BPL ration cards for availing foodgrains, kerosene, sugar etc. from the Public Distribution System. So one can take the number of BPL families as an indicator to judge the level of poverty. The HPCFRRI in its Report 2002 has made this data available for the 175 taluks of the State. We will get some insight into percentage of families below poverty line for the 4 taluks which are now in Ramanagara district, which however belonged to Bengaluru Rural.

The HPCFRRI defined a taluk suffering from abject poverty when not less than 40 per cent of families in it are below the poverty line (Box 6.4.2).

Subsequent taluk-wise data on BPL rural families are available for different period of time. They are given below along with sources (Table 6.4.1).

Box 6.4.2

BPL Families, 2002

Taluks	Percentage of families below poverty line
Channapatna	36
Kanakapura	30
Magadi	48
Ramanagara	40

Source: HPCFRRI, 2002. GoK.

Table 6.4.1

Rural BPL Families for different Period of Time

Taluks	Total Rural Households			BPL Rural Households		
	Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLCP) 2009-10	MDWS	Ramanagara ZP Toilet Survey, 2011-12	PLCP	MDWS	ZP Toilet Survey
Channapatna	40517	47060	47060	10706 (26.42)	14375 (30.55)	25911 (62.71)
Kanakapura	59137	73674	73674	13046 (22.06)	18791 (25.51)	40354 (54.77)
Magadi	37986	40521	40521	9399 (24.74)	11127 (27.46)	10715 (26.44)
Ramanagara	33396	38916	38916	9786 (29.30)	15196 (39.05)	24431 (62.78)
District	171036	200171	200171	42937 (25.10)	59489 (29.72)	105011 (52.46)

Source: 1) Potential Linked Credit Plan –Ramanagara District 2009-10 (Lead Bank-Corporation Bank);
2) http/tsc.gov.in/tsc/nba/state.aspx25/3/2014; 3) Zilla Panchayat, Ramanagara

It may be seen from the above table that the data put out are not comparable. It is quite possible these numbers are derived keeping in mind certain criterion which may not be uniform across these sources. For toilet survey different parameters might have been considered which are not same in case of PLCP.

For the urban taluk-wise BPL data only one source is available that is the urban BPL households, Swarnajayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) Survey 1998 which is presented in Table 6.4.2.

Table 6.4.2

BPL Households (Urban)

Taluks	Total Urban Households (Census 2001)	Urban BPL Households (SJSRY Survey 1998)	Percentage of BPL Households
Channapatna	11760	5527	47.00
Kanakapura	9677	3315	34.26
Magadi	5048	3094	61.29
Ramanagara	15175	5830	38.42
District	41660	17766	42.65

Source: Project Director, Urban Development Cell, Ramanagara.

It may be seen from the above 2 Tables that the surveys have been done at different point of time and for different purposes. Taluk-wise rural poverty levels indicate that Ramanagara taluk has more number of BPL families. As for urban BPL it is Magadi taluk which has largest number of BPL urban families. However, despite the different sources and numbers the general perception is the percentage of BPL families is coming down progressively.

6.4.1 BPL Ration Cards

The BPL families so identified are entitled for various types of welfare schemes including subsidized rations, hospital treatment, education, many other socio-economic schemes like providing for free sanitation etc. In any case they always need a ration card as proof of their BPL identity.

We have the information on the number of BPL cards issued taluk-wise for 2 reference period i.e., 2007-08 and 2011-12. As per the numbers, the number of ration cards issued shows a large increase both in absolute as well as relative terms (Table 6.4.3).

Table 6.4.3
Number of BPL Ration Cards

Taluks	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
1. Channapatna Total Cards	48420	51841	12334	24586	60754	76427
BPL Cards	33215	48076	5125	9515	38340	57591
Percentage of BPL	(68.60)	(92.74)	(41.55)	(38.70)	(63.11)	(75.35)
2. Kanakapura Total Cards	72108	72959	8029	21199	80137	94158
BPL Cards	50251	69349	4392	4757	54643	74106
Percentage of BPL	(69.69)	(95.05)	(54.70)	(22.44)	(68.19)	(78.70)
3. Magadi Total Cards	41425	43564	6296	15611	47721	59175
BPL Cards	30085	41084	3333	4467	33418	45551
Percentage of BPL	(72.63)	(94.31)	(52.94)	(28.61)	(70.03)	(76.98)
4. Ramanagara Total Cards	40284	48251	18982	20144	59266	68395
BPL Cards	29630	44391	10886	7151	40516	51542
Percentage of BPL	(73.55)	(92.00)	(57.35)	(35.50)	(68.36)	(75.36)
District Total Cards	202237	216615	45641	81540	247878	298155
BPL Cards	143181	202900	23736	25890	166917	228790
Percentage of BPL	(70.80)	(93.67)	(52.01)	(31.75)	(67.34)	(76.74)

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12



The number of total cards, as also BPL cards issued has increased enormously. The percentage of BPL cards issued also increased which is solely attributable to the manifold increase in rural BPL cards. Between 2007-08 and 2011-12 the percentage of urban BPL cards declined. In 2007-08 Magadi taluk recorded highest number of BPL cards, and in 2011-12 it was Kanakapura taluk which registered the highest number of BPL cards.

Between 2007-08 and 2011-12 total number of BPL cards issued increased by 37.07 per cent, of which rural was 41.71 per cent and urban was 9.07 per cent, the rural-urban divide is clearly coming out from the above analysis. The Government of Karnataka, Economic Survey has observed that 21 per cent of the households did not possess ration cards. While this per cent for rural areas was much smaller at 13 per cent for urban areas it is almost 3 times this at 36 per cent. It has also



observed that urban poverty in the state is slowly showing-up which cannot be ignored as the nature of urban poverty is totally different to rural poverty.

6.5 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

This is essentially a poverty redressal programme. It is one of the flagship programmes of the Government of India, which aims at enhancing livelihood security of rural households by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work with the stipulation of one-third participation of women. The scheme provides wage employment while also focusing on strengthening natural resource management through works that address causes of chronic poverty like drought, deforestation and soil erosion and encourages sustainable development. This scheme is being implemented in all the districts of the rural areas in the country. At the state level, the scheme is implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on cost sharing basis between the Centre and State. While wage component is fully borne by the Government of India, the material component is borne by both Centre and State in the ratio of 75 : 25. The scheme saw some new initiatives with better planning of project design, capacity building of panchayat raj institutions, skill upgradation etc. the initiative inter alia include additional employment over and above 100 days per household in notified drought affected taluks/blocks, provision has been made for seeding in Aadhaar into the MGNREGS workers' records to prevent leakage and convergence of the MGNREGS with total sanitation campaign has been undertaken.

6.5.1 MGNREGS in Ramanagara District

MGNREGS is in vogue from April 1, 2008 in Ramanagara district. The progress of MGNREGS since inception up to October 2013 is given in Table 6.5.1.

Table 6.5.1
Progress of MGNREGS

Particulars	Ramanagara District	State
Total available funds (Rs lakh)	3268.30 (2.95)	110930.20
Expenditure (Rs. lakh)	2396.74 (2.82)	84951.02
Person days generated (No.)	338794 (2.69)	12597042
Employment provided to households (No.)	8157 (2.12)	385061
Works undertaken (No)	8475 (2.92)	289953
Works completed (No.)	53 (0.62)	8485
Works under progress (No.)	8422 (2.99)	281468

Note: Figures in brackets are percentages to state totals
Source: Economic Survey, 2013-14, Government of Karnataka.

The progress under MGNREGS in Ramanagara district is low. This is because the scheme is in operation in the district from April 1, 2008 only. There is a huge backlog of works to be completed. In the State even in other districts also the progress is somewhat on a low key. But districts such as Tumakuru, Raichur, Davanagere, Shivamogga and Belagavi have achieved good progress. As for works completed, Dharwad's record is very good. Mysuru, Bagalkot, Tumakuru and Gadag have also completed large number of works.

6.5.2 Taluk-wise Progress in Ramanagara District

During 2010-11 the number of households registered was 1,39,603 with 3,85,640 persons. Of this Kanakapura taluk leads with 39.1 per cent of the households registered with almost similar share of persons. Next follows Channapatna taluk. In Ramanagara taluk the number registered is not that much. This kind of trend can be seen in all other parameters also. But the number of households demanding employment is far below

those registered less than half of it only. There is not much gap in the number of employment demanded 54,400 and that is offered 54,360. Employment provided fell short by 3,540. However, over 90 per cent of those demanding employment have been provided with employment in all taluks. Totally 2 077 families completed 100 days of employment and Kanakapura and Magadi had 1003 and 711 families respectively.

A year later, the number of households and persons registered was lower. As for employment that is offered and provided are very close to those demanded. Compared to the number registered, those demanding employment was much below which is a shade above 25 per cent only. However, the number of ongoing works was more at 2613 (1935 a year ago).

In the three-year period 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 for which data is available on MGNREGS, the average person days per household for all taluks are given in Table 6.5.2 and in Annexure 6.5.1.

Table 6.5.2
Employment Provided under MGNREGS

Taluks	Employment provided Average person-days per household (in number)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Channapatna	46.59	46.75	57.06
Kanakapura	50.09	48.81	54.28
Magadi	52.24	42.43	51.50
Ramanagara	41.40	38.93	39.93
District	48.58	45.97	52.21

Source: http://164.100.129.4/netnrega/citizen_html/20/3/2014

As compared to 2010-11, there is improvement in the average person-days per household in 2012-13. In 2011-12, there was a slowdown. For the State this was 42 in 2011-12. As regards the percentage of female participation, during 2011-12, it was around 35 per cent in all the four taluks, which fulfills the stipulation of one-third participation of women in the Act. The cumulative status of MGNREGS is presented in Annexure 6.5.1.

6.6 Employment and Unemployment

Demographic dividend in India (the low dependency rates) which is being talked about with pride in the recent period is not only a boon but also comes along the challenges associated with youth related issues. The benefits foreseen are more productive age population means more workers, more income, more savings and more growth. The employment scenario at present is undergoing dramatic transition period. But the biggest challenge is to find out enough productive jobs and that too quality good jobs. The scenario of workers and non-workers, marginal workers again classified as male and female and rural and urban as seen in the Census data 2011 is giving somewhat a mixed trend. The labour situation in rural in general is one of lower participation. There are many reasons attributed. First of all a study based on NSS data reveals that there has been a steady increase in the ratio of students to total population and this increase appears to be faster in rural areas and more so for females. This fall in rural labour has been attributed to demographic dividend, as an increasing proportion of youth opts for education rather than participating in the labour force so also increasing number of girls choosing to go to school. This is reflected in the higher literates among females as revealed by Census 2011.

6.6.1 Employment in the Organised Sector

As on December 31, 2012, employment in the organized sector stood at 24,070 in Ramanagara district and this forms just 1.04 per cent of the state's total of 23,18,952. Of the total employment in public sector it was 12,000 and that in private sector almost same as public sector i.e. 12,070. The higher proportion of private sector employment is similar to the state also. But in almost all districts public sector's role is more prominent. Only in four districts Bengaluru Rural, Bengaluru Urban, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi there is strong presence of private sector. Industry-wise employment in the organized sector for

Ramanagara district shows that 83.66 per cent of the employment is in the services sector in the public sector whereas in the private sector it is the manufacturing sector which has the highest percentage of employment i.e., 83.12. This phenomenon is similar to the state pattern. The high percentage of manufacturing in the private sector in Ramanagara district is mainly due to the Bidadi Industrial Area.

6.6.1.1 Taluk-wise Employment in Registered Factories

The earliest period for which taluk-wise data on employees in registered factories available for Ramanagara district is for 2008-09. In this year the total employment in the 96 registered factories was 18,131. Obviously, Ramanagara taluk takes the maximum share of 61 factories with 15,731 employees. This picture underwent substantial change 4 years later in 2011-12. The registered number of factories increased to 173 and the number of employees multiplied by 4.6 times to 82,559. Out of this 94 per cent were males and the rest were females. Raman agara taluk accounts for 92.1 per cent of the district's total employees. Across various industries, female workers were higher in the readymade garments 4084 out of 5665 and in textiles they were on par with the males. In all oth er industries males were dominating.

6.6.1.2 Taluk-wise Employment in Small Scale Industries

The total number of small scale units registered with Ramanagara district in 2011-12 was 433 recording an increase of 66 units over 2007-08. The number of workers in all units which was 3026 in 2007-08 rose to 4461 in 2011-12. The male-female break-up available for 2011-12 indicates that 67.92 per cent were male workers. Amon g the taluks Magadi taluk has the maximum number of units but interestingly the number of units registered show an absolute decline from 144 in 2007-08 to 131 in 2011-12. The number of employees declined sharply from 1509 in 2007-08 to 976 in 2011-02. Ma gadi taluk which had the



highest number of textile of 114 in 2007-08 recorded the highest fall of 35 units to 79 in 2011-12. Naturally, the fall in number of workers was also in this industry from 1319 to 623. This is the only industry which has provided employment to large number of persons even in 2011-12 also. The glass and ceramics industry is the second one which has large number of workers.

6.6.2 Self Employment Programmes

Swarnajayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojan a (SGSY) a grass root level programme was launched by Government of India by restructuring many self-employment programmes such as IRDP, DWCRA, TRYSEM, SITRA,



Ganga Kalyana Yojana and Million Wells Scheme with effect from April 1, 1999. SGSY i s a holistic programme which aims at alleviating poverty among the rural poor. It i s being funded by the Centre and State in the ratio of 75 : 25. It covers all aspects of self-employment like organization of the poor into self-help groups, training, credit linkage, technology, infrastructure and marketing facilities. In 20 07-08 in Ramanagara district, 24 individuals and 149 groups were benefitted. In 2011-12, the total number of groups benefitted

were 1618 of which majority were women groups i.e. 1554. In 2011-12, Magadi taluk was leading with 483 groups out of 1618 with women groups 468.

6.6.2.1 Sanjeevini Programme

Karnataka State Rural Livelihood Promotional Society has been revamped to be known as National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). It will be implemented in the name of `Aajeevika'. Every State has to establish State Mission to implement this scheme. Sanjeevini is the name of the scheme that has been implemented from April 1, 2013. Kanakapura and Channapatna taluks have relatively larger number of groups. Ramanagara taluk having more urban component has the lowest number of beneficiary groups and all the 267 groups formed were women groups only.

6.6.2.2 Swarna Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)

The SJSRY launched on December 1, 1997 was revamped with effect from April 1, 2009. It aims at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and underemployed, by encouraging them to set-up self-employment ventures or creating wage employment opportunities. In 2011-12 under self-employment (small enterprises + training) 68 persons were benefitted. The wage employment in terms of man-days was 8367. Channapatna urban recorded the largest number of beneficiaries with 23, followed by Kanakapura urban with 20. In terms of mandays also Channapatna had the largest number 2700 followed by Kanakapura 2517. The average number of mandays per beneficiary is 123 for the district and only two urban areas namely Magadi with 137 and Kanakapura with 126 have higher average mandays than the district. At the state level the average number of mandays was very low at 71 only.

6.6.3 Unemployment Issues

6.6.3.1 Registrations at Employment Exchange

The data put out by the employment exchanges reflects the number of people registered at various employment exchanges. It also gives details such as qualifications and the kind of posts that have been registered.

Out of 33 employment exchanges existing in the State as on March 31, 2012, Ramanagara district has only one exchange at Ramanagara. All the job aspirants in all the 4 taluks have to register at this exchange only.

The role of employment exchanges are diminishing at the district as well as at the state level. The total number of applicants which was 71,008 for all categories for the district in 2007-08 declined sharply to close to 10 times to 7,254 only in 2011-12. This pattern can be seen for all the four taluks. In 2007-08 the applicants below SSLC was 8,819 which decreased to 1026 in 2011-12. In 2011-12 major job seekers belong to SSLC passed 2,129 followed by PUC passed 1,703. The decline in the registrations reveals the changed employment scenario which again may be due to a variety of reasons. Many of the recruitment boards, even government organizations earlier used to insist and also take personnel from employment exchanges and registration in which was mandatory also then. But many recruitment boards do not exist. The recruitment is done on line now directly, campus recruitment, open recruitment etc.

The NSSO in its 68th Round has collected information on employment and unemployment. But this data is not exclusively available for Ramanagara district. But this can be taken as an implied indication for the district also. As per this, the unemployment rate for Karnataka is showing a definitive declining trend.

The district pattern cannot be very different from this. Between rural and urban, unemployment rate in urban area is higher and between female and male, female unemployment is higher (Table 6.6.1).

Table 6.6.1
Employment Rate in Karnataka

Taluks	Employment Rate in Karnataka (in per cent)					
	Rural			Urban		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
1993-94	4.7	3.9	4.4	5.6	8.9	6.3
1999-2000	4.4	4.0	4.3	5.3	5.9	5.4
2004-05	6.3	7.2	6.7	5.1	9.4	6.0
2009-10	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	6.0	4.7
2011-12	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.7	5.6	4.1

Source: NSSO, as published in Government of Karnataka Economic Survey, 2012-13.

6.7 Occupational Pattern

In Ramanagara district the work participation rate (WPR) at 49.09 per cent show a marginal rise in 2011 over 48.16 per cent in 2001. There is no significant rise in the workers' population which suggests that unemployment problem persists in the district. While the rural workers form 52.16 per cent in 2011 (50.64 per cent in 2001) the urban workers form 39.73 per cent (38.77 per cent in 2001). The non-working population has a higher segment in urban Ramanagara. However, if one excludes the population below 18 years and the aged or above 60 years, this percentage may be lower. The reason could be that these taluks have higher urbanization resulting from migration.

At the taluk level, Channapatna and Ramanagara have less than 50 per cent of their population as workers. Out of 5,31,459 workers in the district in 2011, Kanakapura taluk has 33.03 per cent followed by Channapatna taluk 23.80 per cent. Among the rural workers also similar is the pattern. For urban workers it is obvious Ramanagara taluk has the highest proportion of 39.85 per cent.

The workers have been classified as main workers and marginal workers. Both these categories have further been grouped into 4 classes (i) cultivators, (ii) agricultural labourers, (iii) household industries, and (iv) other workers. This pattern of occupational classification followed in 2001 has been continued for 2011 also. While the main workers constitute the majority working force, it can be seen that their share in the total working force has also increased notably in all the taluks except Channapatna which showed a very small increase. Obviously the share of marginal workers has come down between 2001 and 2011. This is a welcome feature as far as employment scenario is concerned.

Males dominate the work force with 68.04 per cent for the district which is higher than 68.01 per cent recorded in 2001. In all the 4 taluks also male workers are more than the female workers. The female work force which had a share of 36.99 per cent in 2001 in fact declined to 35.21 per cent in 2011. In the non-workers category, there is a worrisome issue, which is that the share of female non-workers has increased between 2001 and 2011. Therefore the share of male non-workers is declining. At the district level the female non-workers' share has increased from 60.33 per cent to 63.05 per cent. The quantum of increase ranges from 2.19 percentage points in Channapatna to 3.39 percentage points in Magadi. Women work force is showing a declining trend. This gets more pronounced when it comes to the category of marginal workers.

In the main workers category, male participation is above 70 per cent in all the taluks with Magadi taluk having 75.75 per cent in 2001. In 2011 a different picture emerges i.e., the female participation show a marked improvement and to the extent male participation decreased whereby their share hovered below 70 per cent while the

female main workers share was more than 30 per cent in all the taluks.

Although overall marginal workers' share has come down, when it comes to the female marginal workers, their share is higher than their counterpart. Most of the marginal workers are females. In 2001 the share of male marginal workers was below 40 per cent, but in 2011 this increased to above 40 per cent with Ramanagara taluk having over 50 per cent share. Nevertheless a favourable trend noticed here is the share of marginal female workers is showing a decreasing trend from above 60 per cent to below 60 per cent. In 2001 their share ranged between 61.69 per cent in Ramanagara taluk to 81.07 per cent in Magadi taluk. The situation got better ten years later with their share declining in the range of 49.25 per cent in Ramanagara taluk to 60.73 per cent in Magadi taluk.

The main workers bifurcated further into 4 different categories reveal that among the main workers between 2001 and 2011 proportion of cultivators has declined but that of agricultural labourers has increased. The share of workers engaged in household industries also declined but that of `others' increased notably. Between 2001-2011 the absolute number of cultivators and household industry workers declined while that of agricultural labourers and `others' increased. This phenomenon exists in all taluks. For the district as a whole the percentage of cultivators to the main workers which was 48.48 in 2001 fell to 42.27, agricultural labourers increased from 13.25 to 16.65. Workers in household industries decreased from 4.43 to 2.89 and those in `others' rose from 33.84 to 38.19. Cultivators dominate in Kanakapura and Magadi taluks. Workers engaged in 'others` are dominating in Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks.

According to the composition of males and females in the categories of main workers in 2011, among cultivators, around 70 per cent are males, among agricultural labourers, they form 47 – 50 per cent. In the household industry category, majority are males and in `others' category males account for 75 per cent. It is no doubt that most of the agricultural labourers are females. Female workers in `other' categories are not much. The pattern was same in 2001 also. The number of female agricultural labourers has increased in 2011 more significantly than the males. Therefore the labour situation for females continues to be bad, most of them, working as coolies and doing menial jobs.

Between 2001 and 2011, the increase in labour force has occurred in the urban than in rural and that also predominantly in the `other' workers because employment in this category is confined to urban areas only.

6.8 Child Labour

Child labour is a major social injustice to children as they are deprived many childhood rights and more than this inflicts unimaginable injury to the child. They are employed in many industries and trades, hazardous as well as non-hazardous. Child labour is extensively used in India as elsewhere in many countries of South Asia. The child labour in India is inextricably linked to certain basic social problems that we have been grappling ever since our independence such as illiteracy, unemployment and poverty. India has the record of employing largest number of children in the world and every third child is a working child and every fourth child in the age group (5-15) years is employed (ILO, 2007). Yet another observation is that child labour exists not because of income but mainly because of factors like community apathy,



parental negligence, hostile school environment etc. It also observes that a child well being is more dependent on the prioritization of expenditure of the parents rather than on their income level. Children being the most vulnerable get the least priority in the family.

India formulated a National Policy on Child Labour in 1987 which seeks to adopt a gradual and sequential approach focusing on rehabilitation of children working in hazardous occupations. The objective of the policy is to enforce strictly the Indian Laws on Child Labour combined with development programmes to address the root causes of child labour. Accordingly, the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) was implemented in 1988. In addition to NCLP, State Child Labour projects are also being operated in the Labour Department. Ramanagara district is having 3 institutions for rehabilitating the rescued child labourers (i) Shri Hari Education and Welfare Trust, Ramanagara, (ii) Malleshwar Seva Samithi, Ramanagara, (iii) DON BOSCO, Magadi taluk. At present, there are 29 children in the first school of which 19 are girls. In the second school out of 31 children 22 are girls. In the third one all the 28 children are boys. Those who are admitted in these project areas which are with hostel facilities, get free education, free food and clothing as well as lodging. After getti ng rehabilitated in these institutions they are later enrolled into special residential schools mainstreamed. The latest data available on mainstreamed child labour show that 16 child labourers in 2011-12, 37 in 2012-13 and 28 children in 2013-14 have been mainstreamed.

6.8.1 Child Labour in Ramanagara District

The prevalence of child labour in Ramanagara district is quite wide and intense. Ramanagara is known as silk city and has the biggest cocoon market in Asia. It is obvi ous that it also has the largest number of silk filature units, most of them are very old units following the age old practice of engaging labour particularly child labour. Another main industry which engages child labour in Ramanagara is the Beedi industry. The magnitude of child labour in some of the districts such as Belagavi, Ballari, Vijayapura, Dharwad, Kalaburagi, Kolar, Raichur and Tumakuru is very high. In districts such as Kodagu, ChiKkamagalur and Uttara Kannada it is relatively low. As for Ramanagara district which was part of Bengaluru Rural, the presence of child labour in Bengaluru Rural District can be an indicative measure. For Bengaluru Rural it was 18,000 male child labourers and 17,000 female child labourers. However, a study done by an NGO, Movement for Alternatives and Youth Awareness (MAYA) in 1999 states that in Ramanagara taluk alone there were 13,000 child labourers out of the total child population of 47,411 which accounts for 27.42 per cent of the child population.

6.8.2 Survey on Child Labour in Ramanagara District

The State government had directed all the District Labour Departments to conduct a survey on child labour in their respective districts. Accordingly the child survey was conducted by the Department of Labour in all the 30 districts of the State. This survey identified child labourers in hazardous and non-hazardous sectors. For Ramanagara district also independent study was done for each taluk. For Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks the child labour survey project was entrusted to the NGO titled “Devamma Vividhoddesha Swayam Seva Samasthe. Like-wise the survey project of child labour of Kanakapura and Magadi taluks were entrusted to another NGO, Jeevandhara Samasthe. The surveys were conducted in coordination with the Department of Sociology of the First Grade College of Ramanagara. The role entrusted to students of Sociology intended to find suitable solutions to problems and issues raised by parents of child labourers and shop owners and the economic compulsions under which children were sent to work. The alternative sources of income are almost non-existent. Secondly, the concern about exploitation of children by forcing them into labour while denying them their educational rights.

As per the survey, the child labour scenario in the four taluks can be seen from the Box 6.8.1.

Box 6.8.1
Child Labour in Ramanagara District, 2012

Taluks	Total Number	Hazardous	Non-hazardous
Channapatna	76	63	13
Kanakapura	57	27	30
Magadi	41	20	21
Ramanagara	115	68	47
District	289	178	111
State	51243	24103	27140

Source: Child Labour Survey Project in Ramanagara District, 2012

The magnitude of child labour in Ramanagara district is just a little more than half per cent of 0.56 per cent of the State. But it is a serious matter that 178 out of 289 child labourers are involved in hazardous nature of work. Though at the state level it is lower than the non-hazardous nature, still 47.04 per cent engaged in this is quite a sizeable number. Both Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks have higher proportion of child labour engaged in hazardous work.

6.8.2.1 Child Labourers according to their Activities

The three major activities in which child labour is engaged are, garage and workshops (69), general trading (67) and hotel and tea stall (48). Silk industry had 26 child labourers and more than half of this was found in Ramanagara taluk. In Channapatna taluk, garage and workshops and general trading are the major place of work for child labourers (Table 6.8.1).

Table 6.8.1
Frequency Distribution of Child Labour according to Activities

Occupation	Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District
1. Silk Industry	3	4	4	15	26
2. Garage and Workshops	27	11	11	20	69
3. General Trading	26	14	12	15	67
4. Small Industries	-	12	6	15	33
5. Hotel & Tea Stall	18	4	5	21	48
6. Bar and Wine Shops	-	3	1	-	4
7. Chicken, Mutton, Fish Stalls	2	9	2	7	20
Others	-	-	-	22	22
Total	76	57	41	115	289

Source: Child Labour Survey Project in Ramanagara District, 2012

In the final analysis the studies conducted in all taluks observed that illiteracy being the main attribute to child labour. However, the studies point out that there has been distinct decline in the magnitude child labour due to various factors such as midday meal scheme in schools, rapid expansion of primary school network etc. because of which dropout rate of children is declining and also through literacy campaigns. Labour department's action through raids of establishments has created a fear among the employers to engage child labour. Even in rural areas where children are employed in fields is also decreasing. However, it has been pointed how important is a child's labourer's income to the livelihood of a poverty stricken family.

6.8.3 Out of School Children and Child Labour

Human Development in Karnataka 1999 published by the Government of Karnataka has observed that if every child who is not going to school is counted as a potential working child, then there are over three million working children in Karnataka. (The National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorgnaised Sector 2007) has computed the

trends of child labour in India by including the out of school children as they are always being at the risk of entering the working force. (Out of school children is sum total of child labourers and non-workers (other than students) in the age group 5-14 years). Even though the NSSO data show that the number of children who are not studying has declined considerably, still 18 per cent of the child population is not studying in schools. Such number in 2004-05 was 45.2 million of which 8.6 million are engaged in economic activity while the rest of 36.6 million are out of school which may be considered as potential child labour.

The High Court of Karnataka in suo-moto case had asked the Government of Karnataka to conduct a comprehensive survey on out of school children in the State. The survey covered 90 lakh students all over the state and was conducted during 13-17 November, 2013. It picked-up children 7 to 14 years from schools, public places etc. Majority of child labour in all the four taluks of Ramanagara district are found in different stages of the sericulture process. But in Ramanagara taluk it is more concentrated. In s ilk filature units child labour is intense.

The concept of out of school is different now. Earlier if a student was absent from classes for 60 days was considered as out of school. Now the period was shortened to seven days without intimation. The survey also set 15 parameters to identify as to why he/she has dropped out of school.

6.8.4 Rehabilitation and Mainstreaming of Rescued Children

The National Child Labour Project is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Employment and is in vogue in 266 districts of the country. Under the project children rescued/withdrawn from work are enrolled in the special schools, where they are provided bridge education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. before mainstreaming into formal education system. In Karnataka such special schools are operational in 15 districts.

MAYA, the NGO has built a hostel which is functioning as Child Development Centre (CDC). This was built as part of the National Child Labour Project at Ramanagara but it is only a day care centre works from 10.00 am to 4.00 p.m. Since children go back home and parents would send them for work. According to MAYA the reasons for not able to rehabilitate the rescued children more effective are:

1. Because it is not residential set-up, children come at lunch time have food and disappear. It is a losing battle.
2. Acute shortage of schools around the area particularly beyond Standard-VI. Government schools are located at a distance.
3. Government schools are housed in dilapidated buildings and teachers are not regular. So parents are dissuaded in sending their children to schools.
4. These units come under the ambit of Factory Act and monitored by Factory Inspector. But small units do not come under the Act. Since child workers are kept secretly it is difficult to ascertain the number of workers.

All the four taluks were revisited by the study group a week later to review the situation and it was a different scenario they have witnessed from what they saw in their first visits. Many child labourers had vanished and the number of child labour was found to be lesser. However, the studies have observed that the survey of child labour was very complex to deal with and migrant labourers in particular in which case the accuracy of the number of child labourers is doubtful.

The other constraints are:

i. Children who help parents such as in agarbathi making, beedi rolling which are basically home based cannot be enumerated.

ii. Those commercial establishments without name boards and the petty shops in rural areas could not be enumerated.

iii. Girl children stay at home and do household chores in their own homes and elsewhere, those engaged in non-domestic, non-monetary work such as collection of fuel, fodder, water etc. could not be tracked, and
iv. Casual child labourers in rural areas which are seasonal. Most of the child labourers are insecure, their job is not guaranteed.

Thus the major causes responsible for child labour are poverty, indebtedness, parents borrowing heavy amounts from the employers and in return engage their children as labourers. The meager earnings would never be able to repay the heavy loans and hence became victims of bonded labourers. The other factor is lack of proper schools with all infrastructures including teachers is the major demotivating factor forcing the parents not to send children to schools.

6.8.5 Problems and Constraints

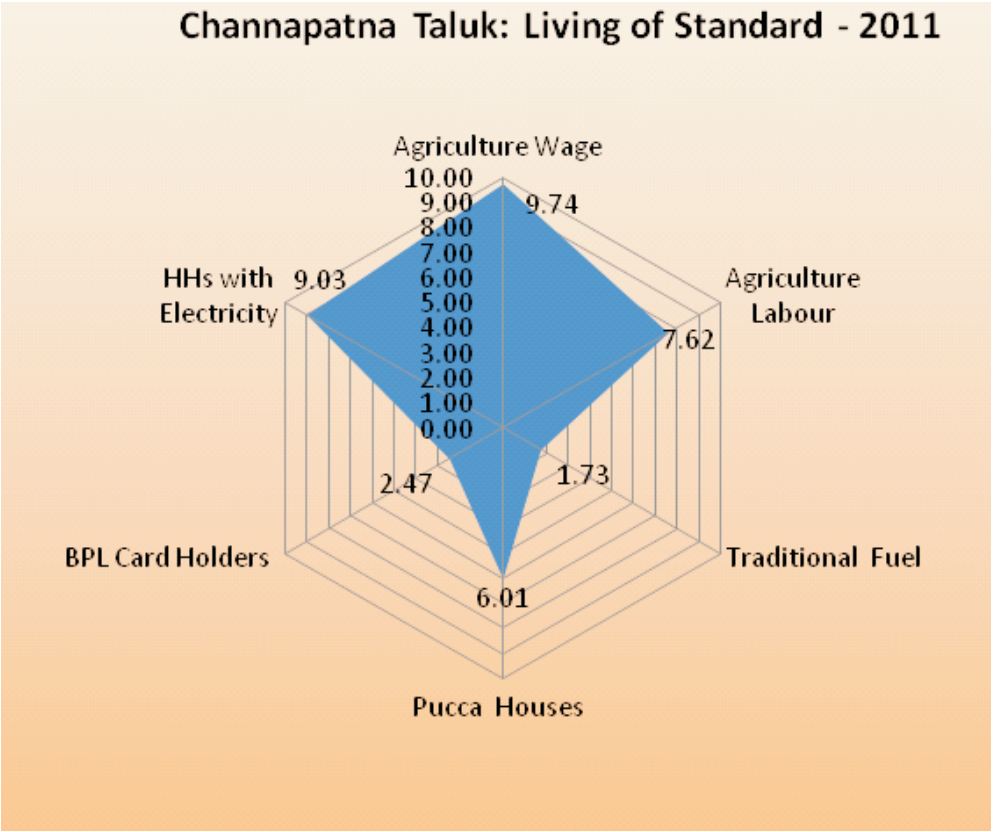
i. The legislation poses lot of restrictions. Case booking is allowed after a time of one year which is too long.
ii. The raids are preannounced
iii. Many units function in residential area in their own houses without name plates or number, making it difficult to identify. Further they often shift their location to ensure that children are not traced.
iv. It is difficult to identify the offenders, since the power connection to the unit and its registration are often in different names.
v. Owners never accept that they are engaging children for work.
vi. Even if children are found in the premises, lame excuse like holidays in schools, have come to see their parents who are working in the units.
vii. Owners are aware of the Child Labour Act. If questioned about engaging child labour, they say that they are not employing but children come on their own.
viii. Any groups of visitors are spotted around, they are mistaken as raids and the owners make the children escape even before they reach the premises. So it is difficult to free the children and take them to CDC.

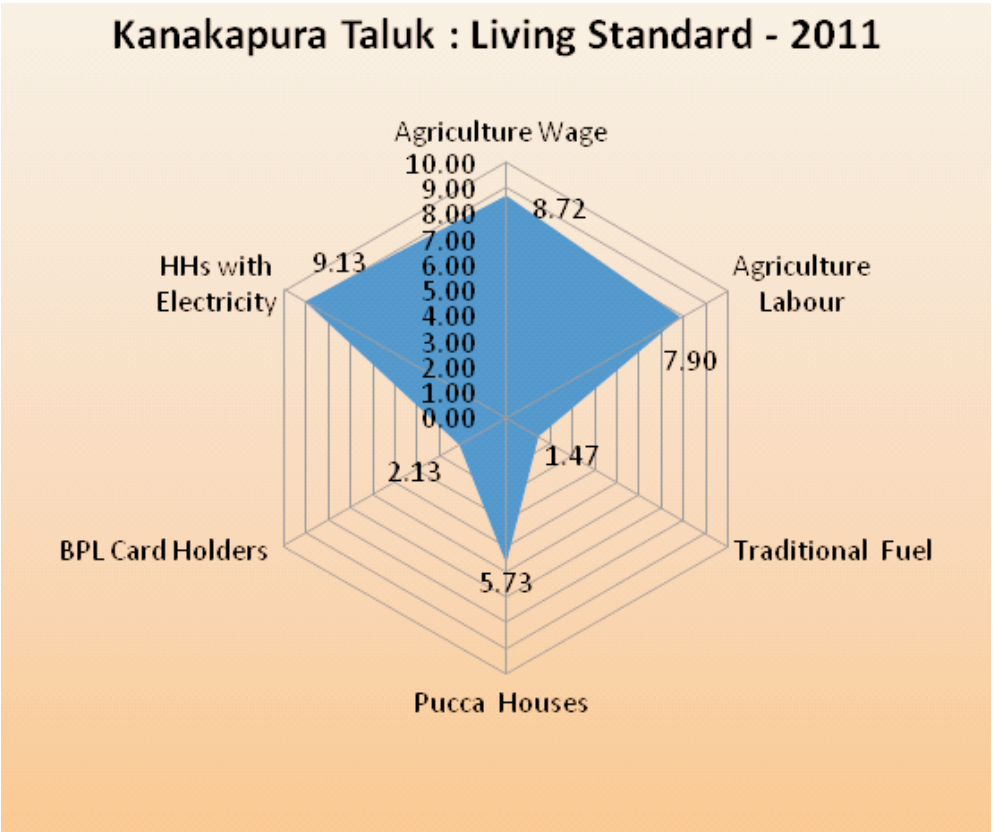
6.9 Radar Analysis for Living Standard

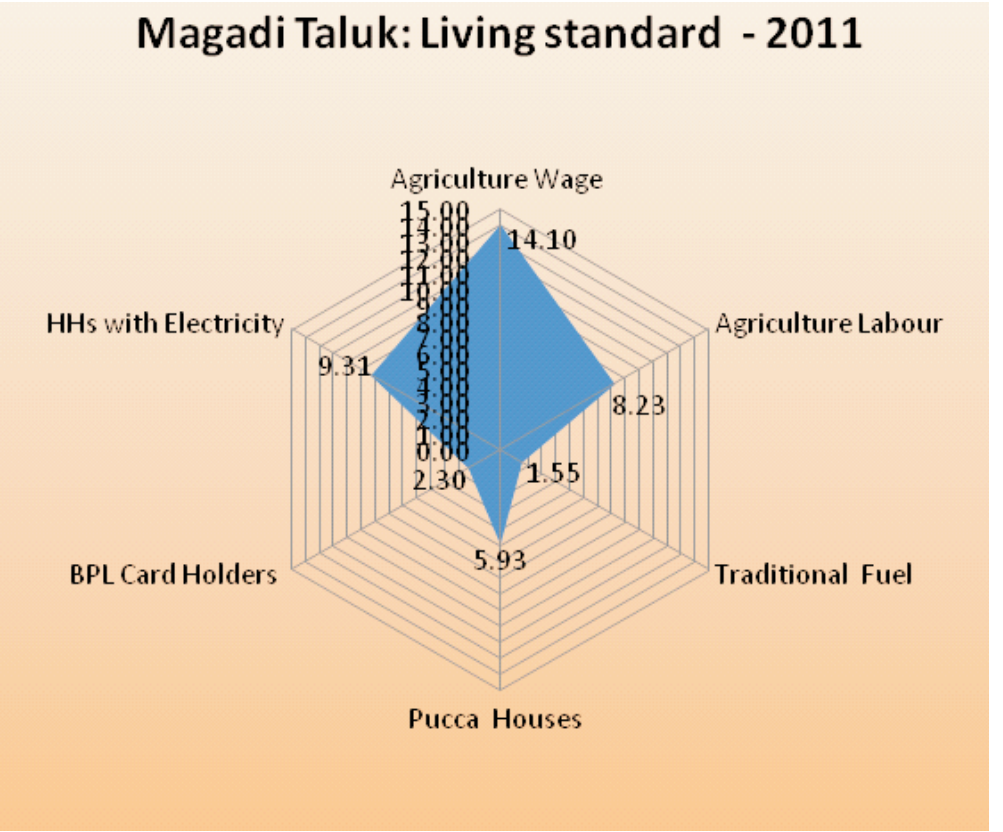
The Final Radar Values of Living Standard for the taluks is presented in Table 6.9.1 and the same is plotted in Graphs which are self explanatory. Since the district came into existence only in 2007 comparison across the taluks between two periods i.e. 2001 and 2011 cannot be made. Hence Radar Values is calculated and plotted for the year 2011 only.

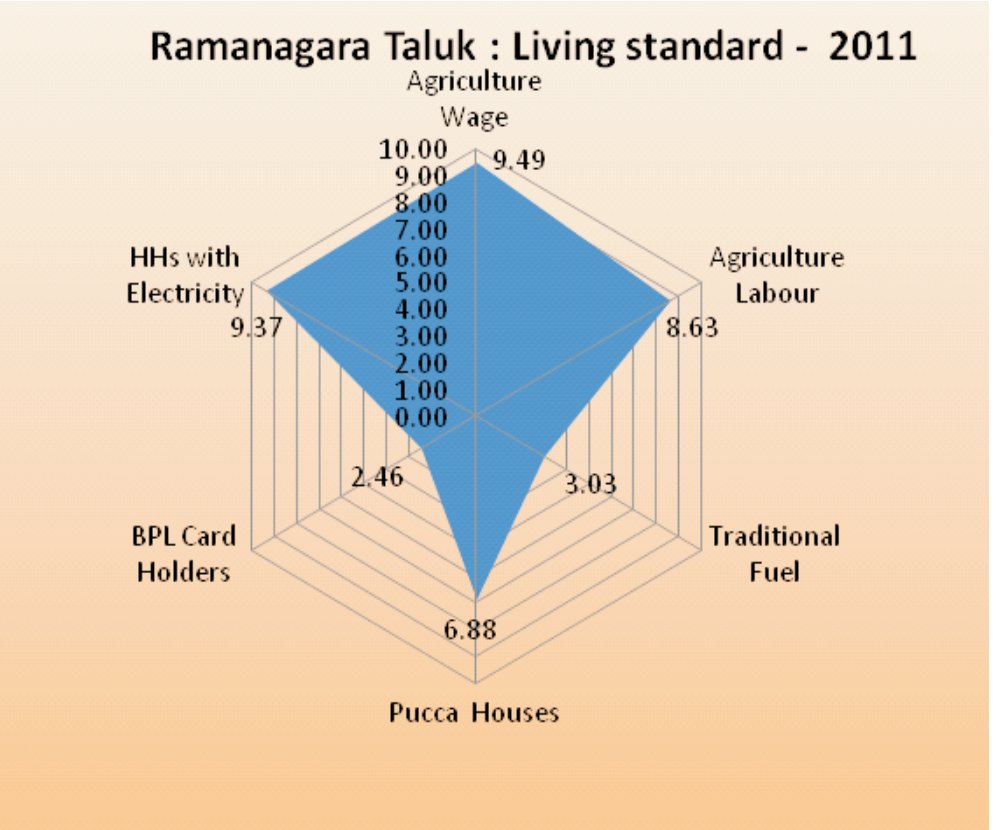
Table 6.9.1
Final Radar Values of Living Standard – Ramanagara District

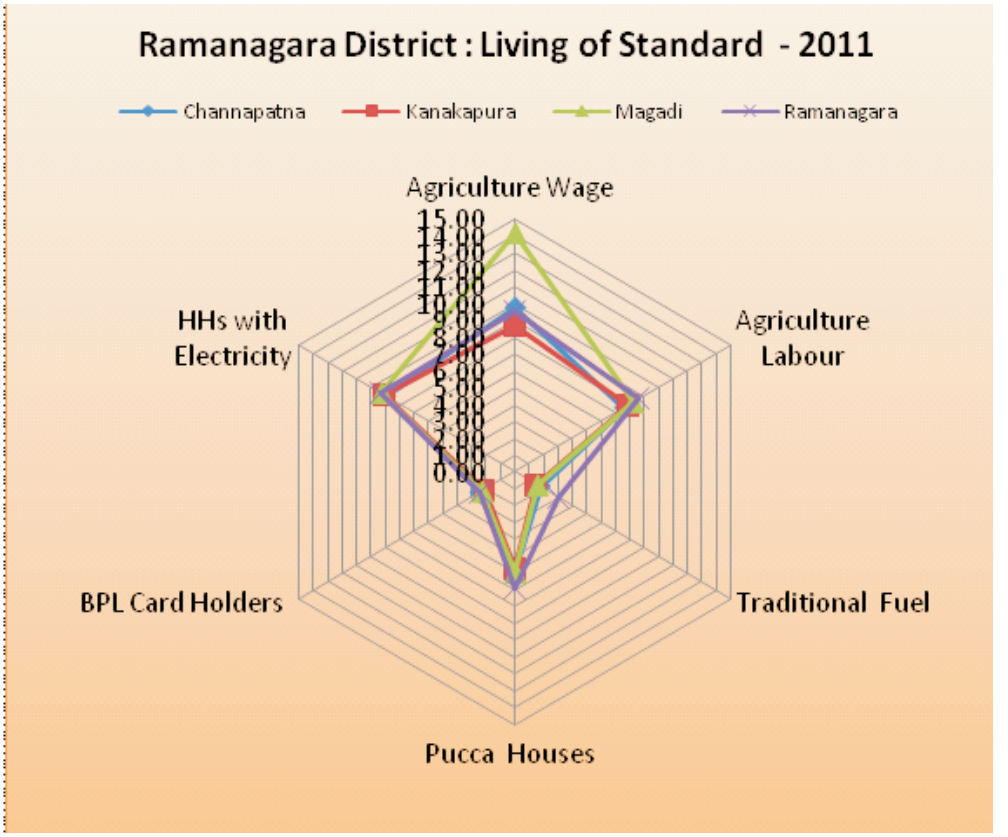
Taluks	Wage level-Ratio of average wage to state norms	Percent of Agriculture labourers to total workers	Percent of Households dependent on Traditional Fuel type	Percent of Households with Pucca Houses	Percent of BPL Card Holders	Percent of Households with Electricity Connection
Channapatna	9.74	7.62	1.74	6.01	2.47	9.03
Kanakapura	8.72	7.90	1.47	5.73	2.13	9.13
Magadi	14.10	8.23	1.55	5.93	2.30	9.31
Ramanagara	9.49	8.63	3.03	6.89	2.46	9.37


Channapatna Taluk: Living of Standard - 2011
Agriculture Wage
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
9.74
Agriculture Labour
7.62
Traditional Fuel
1.73
6.01
Pucca Houses
2.47
BPL Card Holders
HHs with Electricity
9.03


Kanakapura Taluk : Living Standard - 2011
Agriculture Wage
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00
8.72
Agriculture Labour
7.90
Traditional Fuel
1.47
5.73
Pucca Houses
2.13
BPL Card Holders
HHs with Electricity
9.13


Magadi Taluk: Living standard - 2011
Agriculture Wage
14.10
Agriculture Labour
8.23
Traditional Fuel
1.55
Pucca Houses
5.93
BPL Card Holders
2.30
HHs with Electricity
9.31


Ramanagara Taluk : Living standard - 2011
Agriculture Wage
9.49
Agriculture Labour
8.63
Traditional Fuel
3.03
Pucca Houses
6.88
BPL Card Holders
2.46
HHs with Electricity
9.37
10.00
9.00
8.00
7.00
6.00
5.00
4.00
3.00
2.00
1.00
0.00


Ramanagara District : Living of Standard - 2011
Channapatna
Kanakapura
Magadi
Ramanagara
Agriculture Wage
Agriculture Labour
Traditional Fuel
Pucca Houses
BPL Card Holders
HHs with Electricity



6.10 Small Area Study
Child Labour in Silk Filature Units in Ramanagara City

6.10.1 Introduction

A child is classified as labourer if the child is in the age group of 5-14 years and is economically active. The major reasons cited for child labour are, poverty, schooling problems, migration etc. Child labour is closely related to school dropout. States that have a lower fertility rate and better schooling infrastructure have low incidence of child labour. In Karnataka the incidence of child labour is showing positive signs of decrease. Though child labour is reported to be concentrated in the unorganized farm sector as agricultural labourers, in Ramanagara and Channapatna taluks due to the presence of large cocoon markets and silk reeling and twisting units, employing children is widely prevalent here. It was reported that more than 80 per cent of the silk reelers are under 20 years of age, with most of them between 10 and 15 years.

6.10.2 Silk Filature Units and Child labour in Ramanagara Taluk

Ramanagara taluk has 887 silk filature units in 2011-12. It has increased by 47 units since 2008-09. Of this power operated filature units are 517 and the rest are Charaka manual/ power operated. Silk reeling is the process by which silk filament is pulled off the cocoon. Cocoons are cooked in boiling water to loosen the sericin, a natural substance holding the filaments together. As said earlier children between 10 and 15 years of age constitute more than 80 per cent of the silk reelers. Now the employment of children has declined and we will discuss this issue later.

The nimble finger factor is stated to be one of the favourable factors. The second factor is the height of children of that age group is most appropriate suiting the height of the filature units. A unit generally employs one to 2 child labourers at 8 years old depending upon their height. The third factor is that employers continue to see child employment as a favour they are doing to the children and their families to help them survive.

The most important factor is the kind of bonded labour concept that is widely prevalent. According to the officials of the District Child Protection Office (DCPO), Ramanagara advances are given to keep children tied to employers and prevent them from leaving factories. If they try to escape they are beaten and restrained. The working hours are varied. It starts from 8.00 a.m. and ends at 5.00 p.m. The wages range from Rs.100 to Rs.150 per child. The advance amount also depends on number of family members. If the entire family is engaged it may vary from Rs.1.0 lakh to Rs.1.5 lakh. Otherwise, it is Rs.30,000 to Rs.40,000. The officials further said that Department of Sericulture gives licenses to run filature units. But there are many functioning without licenses. These units do not have any name plates in the front. It is difficult to identify them as filature units. There are such many units functioning in Ramanagara city alone – over 1000 units. Each unit as said already, engage one or two child workers. So totally there may be over 2000 child labourers. Again if there are small units (4 to 5 basins) child labour is absent. In larger units having above 5 basins child labour is engaged. Child labourers working as silk reelers can be identified easily as their palms and fingers turn white with thick tracks of fissures, burns and blisters. In this connection a pathetic true story of a child worker in silk filature unit in Ramanagara city is presented in Box 6.10.1.



Box 6.10.1: Master Naushad – Child Labour in Silk Filature Unit



The death of 12-year-old Naushad brought to public attention the nature and extent of child labour in Karnataka's silk industry. He joined Fayaz's silk unit at the age of nine as a "cocoon cook". He was paid Rs.15 a day for work that extended up to 11 hours. Owing to constant exposure to steam and boiling water, he was not be able to fold his hands. As per information Naushad was locked up in a dingy room in the factory for a fortnight as punishment for not having been regular in coming to work and the boy was beaten regularly. On November 12, 2000 Naushad asked for permission to go home for Id-ul-Fitr but was thrashed. On November 13, he was admitted to the Government Victoria Hospital in Bengaluru with 79 per cent burn injuries. He died on November 14.

Local officials say that securing a conviction in this case will act as a deterrent on other factory owners who employ children. But after the initial flurry of activity, the case seemed to be caught in red tape. According to K. Doreswamy, Additional Public Prosecutor (Ramanagara), a charge-sheet has been filed against the employer and the mother of Naushad as the boy's dying declaration incriminated both. The charge-sheet was filed in the Bengaluru District Sessions Court on October 29 under Section 306 of the Indian Penal Code (attempted murder).

Activists of the Movement for Alternatives and Youth Awareness (MAYA), a non-governmental organisation working in the area of child rights, allege that the employer's representatives are trying to hush up the case by promising money and at the same time extending threats to the bereaved parents. Naushad's mother admitted to MAYA activists that she was paid Rs.15,000 to tell the police and the hospital authorities that the 'accident' did not take place at the work place but at their home. She is under pressure from various quarters to stick to this version.

6.10.3 Condition of Silk Filature Units

Most of these units are cramped, damp dark without any ventilation, the doors and windows are always kept shut. Absolutely there are no facilities, no toilets, and no crèches to look after the babies/children of women workers. The handling of dead worms with bare hands and the unbearable stench is also a cause for spreading infection and illness. Vapours from the boiling cocoons and the diesel fumes from the machines also contribute to the poor condition in the units. These conditions have been responsible for retardation of the child's normal growth and development.

6.10.4 Health Hazards

1. Respiratory Diseases: These are the most commonly observed ailments. Inhalation of the foul smelling vapours, invariably produces breathing problems, asthma and other bronchial ailments like TB among the children, difficulty in breathing and leads to related ailments.



2. Scabies and other Skin Infection: Constant immersion in scalding water with no protection for their hands (gloves etc.) or feet, the skin of the children becomes raw, blistered, resulting in peeling of the skin, leading to acute infection of their hands and feet. Children find it difficult to eat spicy foods with their hands, not able to fold their fingers/ hands. The most tragic point is as the children grow older, most

of them are not able to do complex and intricate work using their hands.

3. Injuries: The raw silk is processed in winding units that employ children aged 6-7 years to wind the silk into strands, which has the hazard of cutting the already fragile hands causing injuries, non-treatment of ulcers and exposure to unhealthy environment leads to secondary infection.

4. Other Commonly Observed Disorders: Children often complain of severe headache and fever during all seasons. Stunted physical growth, poor development of the child is found to be common. In addition neck pain, low back pain and general body ache, gastritis, leg deformities, menstrual disorders in young girls, severe problems of vision are also noticed.

5. Hearing Disorders: caused by deafening noise of machine.

6. Abuse: Verbal and physical abuse including threats, harsh language and beatings for simple mistakes like late coming, slow work.

7. Girls are more exposed to the reeling units while boys are sent to the mechanical side. Thus girls as stated earlier suffer from menstrual disorders and could also cause loss of a child during pregnancy.

8. Most of the children are mal-nourished.



6.10.5 Signs of Change for Better- Raids Conducted by the Labour Department

The core members of the raid committee include among others, the Deputy Commissioner's office, Labour Department, Department of Women and Child Development, Police, Department of District Child Protection Office (DCPC) and others. Whenever complaints are received, raids are planned and conducted on those units be it silk filature units, hotels, shops, garages or any establishments.

The child labour inspection started functioning in Ramanagara district from November 15, 2011 coinciding with the "Children's Day". However, the Labour Department has been conducting the raids much earlier to this.

In all 15 cases were filed in the district. Of this, 11 cases were filed in Ramanagara taluk.

The DCPO commenced functioning in Ramanagara recently. According to the DCPO child labour is still persisting though at a small scale. Various meetings held with child welfare centre members, DCPU, NGOs and other stakeholders shared strongly that child labour continues to exist particularly in filatures, though the incidence has slowed down. The DCPO in its Report on the Situation Analysis of Children and District Protection Plan stated that children in filatures continue to work. Lack of support from government departments wherever NGOs identified child labour and the threats from the employers and some of these communities has discouraged NGOs to continue to work.

If the employers are questioned about the presence of children, they never accept that they are child labourers. They express ignorance and say that they are not employing but the children come on their own.

6.10.5.1 Our Visit to Some Filature Units

In order to get the ground realities, we visited a few reeling units. We could not find any child labourer in these units. But we saw one Ms. Sheela who has studied 7th standard. Ms. Sheela may be aged around 18 to 19 years has been working in the unit which is situated in one of the layouts, "Geethamandira Badavane". She has been

working for the past 12 years which means she was a child labour in the unit. Now that she has married a person who is also working in the same unit. Their working hours 7.30 a.m. to 12 noon with a break of 20 minutes and work up to 4.45 - 5.00 p.m.

Another lady named Ms. Isu has been working for 14 years and is also employed as child labour. Now that she has attained adulthood. Their palms which are whitish devoid of natural skin colour, rough and fragile looking. The process of reeling cocoons comprises of cocoon drying/ stifling boiling, brushing, reeling, fishing and testing. Most of the workers in their twenties or early twenties were employed as child labourers.

6.10.5.2 Rehabilitation of Child Labourers

The Government of India has adopted a holistic approach to eliminate child labour in a phased manner. The Government's strategy involves strict enforcement of the existing Act with simultaneous efforts for the rehabilitation of both parents and children through the linkages with poverty eradication and income generation programmes.

In Karnataka, the Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour of 2001 has since been revised in 2010 which is for 7 years from 2010-11. The thrust of the plan is to ensure skill development, income generation and livelihood opportunities for the child labour affected families for facilitating augmentation of family income especially for mothers, elder siblings and released child labourers in adolescent age group.

Mainstreaming of the rescued child labourers include:

(1) Promoting children basic right to education.
(2) Capacity building of marginalized communities towards the elimination of child labour and towards the protection/ promotion of child rights.
(3) Advocacy and social mobilization against child labour.

6.10.6 Suggestions

There are many protective legislation governing child labour in India. Each Act has different age group to determine child labour. These large numbers of legislations and legal safeguards for checking the incidence of child labour mean little in the absence of a political will to implement them.

1. The follow-up of the children who have been enrolled in the residential schools need to be more effective to prevent escaping of children.
2. Raiding of the establishments have to be secretive and should be surprise checks.
3. The health aspect of the rescued children needs focused attention.
4. Education system – strengthening of government schools in the elementary level and to ensure education received meets the needs of the children and community.
5. Right to Education should be enforced in areas of concentration of child labour.
6. Enrolment, dropout, out of school children and mainstreaming etc. to be implemented in a coordinated manner.

6.11 Small Area Study Livelihood Issues of Artisans and Craftsmen in the Channapatna Toy Industry

6.11.1 Introduction

There was a press news (Times of India, July 31, 2013) about the competition faced by the Channapatna toy industry from the Chinese clones of the famed wooden toys and accessories which are flooding the market. To counter this threat and protect the craft and livelihood of artisans in



Karnataka's toy town, the State Government has planned a 14-acre Crafts Park in Channapatna. The park will facilitate international exposure to over 5,000 artisans and make their craft viable. The Channapatna Park is supposed to be India's first Craft Park. Channapatna is home to over 3,000 traditional artisans engaged in the production of the town's trade mark – the lacqurware. Channapatna lacqurware has the distinction and pride of the visit of the United State's First Lady Michelle Obama to the town in 2012.

When we came across the above press report we decided to do small analytical study on the Channapatna Toy Industry. Our study is aided by discussions with the Manager, Crafts Complex (KHDC), Kalanagar, Channapatna; President of the Channapatna Artisans Association and others. Above all, we interviewed more than 30 artisans-cum-producers of toys with the help of a simple structured questionnaire to obtain the field level information. They have been compiled and their findings have been presented in this study. We were immensely benefitted by some case studies done earlier e.g. "CF Case Study 3: Women's Role in Dynamic Forest-Based Small Scale Enterprises (FBSSE)" by Forest Department.

6.11.2 About the Channapatna Toy Industry

The wooden toy and crafts industry is housed at Channapatna town, 60 kms. from Bengaluru City. Channapatna famous for wooden toys and handicraft is known as "Toys City" and in the local language of Kannada it is called as "Gombegala Ooru". The soft wood of the 'hale tree' (Wrightia turctoria) is used to prepare the toys. This traditional craft is protected as a Geographical Indication (GI) under World Trade Organisation (WTO).

The lacqurware industry began as a household craft that catered to the local tourists. Until recently these products were made on hand powered lathes. The products are called lacqurware because lacqurware is applied to the exterior. Many artisans sold their wares on the roadside at Channapatna. Even now they are present along the Bengaluru-Mysuru highway at the restaurant/ hotel premises. The industry since then has witnessed rapid growth. The transition of the industry has been swift. In the beginning of the 20th century, the craft was restricted to the production of a few small toys and dolls.



New lacqurware production has diversified in response to changing markets. Lac-turney L-the art of turning the wood on the lathe is a unique carpentry related forest based small-scale enterprise. As early as 1892, hereditary artists called "Chitragars" were engaged in wood-turnery which is the basis of lacqurware artistry. A local artist named Bavasima known as the originator of the craft in Channapatna and nearby areas, studied lacqurware in Punjab and often experimentation introduced the study of the craft at the Industrial School in Channapatna. He also mechanized the craft through power lathe. But the response from the Chitragars was not encouraging, so he opened the school to other castes and religion and that is how Muslims and scheduled caste members entered into this industry in a big way. Earlier many women were involved in the craft and were specialized producers of small toys and educational materials for the local market. Increasing commercialization, new technology and product substitution is however, changing the nature of the craft and women are being displaced as a result.

6.11.3 The Production of Lacqurware and Lac-turnery Products

Lac-turnery involves several independent steps. It starts with procuring the wood, seasoning it, cutting into desirable shapes, pruning etc. The soft wood of hale tree is first turned into circular shapes by the dexterous use of hand or power lathes and suitable cutting tools. The turned wooden items are then lacquered in a dry state by means of frictional heat. Painted lac deposits itself on the turned wood and gives it a bright and colourful appearance. To finish the process, the lacquered piece is buffed with the leaves of the talegere.

The production of lacqurware through the lac-turning process involves both natural and synthetic materials. The industry is therefore dependent on forests for the primary raw materials. Hale wood is the basic raw material of lac-turnery. Now these toys are more eco-friendly and non-toxic as only vegetable dyes are used in the colouring process to ensure that the toys and dolls are safe for use by children.

The second key raw material the lac is an incrustation produced by the insect Technadria lacca and is found on a number of forest trees, particularly kusum. The third raw material is Talegere also known as screw pine. The other raw material required are synthetic substances. Sand paper and clear varnish are used for finishing the product.

The most important tool for lac-turnery is the lathe. Traditionally all lacqurware was produced using simple hand lathes called patris by local carpenters. Nevertheless because of the expanding market and with the introduction of electric lathe, there has been a complete change in the kind of products manufactured, skills required and the type of production. This resulted in the shift of the industry from a household to a factory base.

The quality of the final product depends on the skill with which lacquer is applied to the turning of wood. Final finishing is done using a screw pine leaf to help spread the lac on the turning wood and polish the object. Buffing lands a translucency to the finished product. T he lacquered article is separated with a cutting tool and removed from the lathe. At this point so me articles are further ornamented with paint.

6.11.4 Present Status of Lacqurware Industry

Late 1990s and early 2000 witnessed the fall of the toy industry due to various reasons. It was reeling under severe financial crunch. Toy making is the major source of livelihood for majority of the people in Channapatna town. Nearly 6000 people are involved in manufacturing and trade from this unique industry. There are many reasons for this decline.

- For the setback, it has been gathered that the entire industry did not keep pace with the rapid changing scenario that the world was demanding.
- Earlier there was no competitor for the industry, which now faces competition from cheap, ordinary Chinese products which are flooding the market.
- The industry could not meet the client demands of the very best products at a competitive price – the economic boom has led to various promotional activities such as gifts and mementoes to cater and meet the ever growing dealer and corporate clientele.
- Markets for lacqurware products are changing dramatically. Many old markets are collapsing. For example, the advent of ball-point pen has decreased demand for lacqurware pens and pen nib holders. Plastic chess pieces and beads for curtains frequently replace those that were formerly made by hand from wood.

6.11.4.1 Employment

In the household sector as well as Small-Scale Enterprises (SSE) due to changing pattern of production some good amount of employment has been generated. Many artists in addition to their own work also undertake assembly work. Some less skilled artisans work for wages while more

skilled workers on per piece basis. Some also act as middlemen for the KHDC for exports. Further the packaging required for export also has generated some jobs. The containers are made in the household or in the SSE.

Seventy per cent of the total production is exported, 2 per cent goes to the government i.e., KHDC and 28 per cent goes to the local market.

6.11.5 Government Initiative

The Government of Karnataka from time immemorial has been taking interest and steps to develop the toy industry. In order to meet the sophisticated demand for exports a "Design Workshop" was held in Channapatna. Master Craftsmen under the cluster scheme trained the local craftsmen by the government. 'Unmeya Women Handicrafts Association' is empowering women in the manufacturing and training of this art and craft. In the past, several efforts were made to develop this by the government in the form of building quarters-cum-working sheds under financial aid from the 'Dutch Government' and again under the State government's VISHWA Scheme. The Lacqurware Craft Complex established by the Karnataka State Handicraft Development Corporation Limited has a manufacturing centre in the town with 32 turning lathe machines rented out to individual craftsmen on a monthly rental basis. Much of the produce from these craftsmen is bought back by KSHDC itself and marketed through its retail outlets spread in various parts.



The training in carpentry is being imparted to rural youth for a period of 6 months under various government sponsored schemes such as VISHWA, SCP, RAP etc.

6.11.6 Analysis of the Findings of the Household Survey Socio-Economic Background

For our study, we surveyed 33 artisans/ units. Majority of them are in the age group of 31 to 45 years. Eighty two per cent of them are literate, of which only 36 per cent have studied up to SSLC. Seventy three per cent of the respondents have own houses. All of them have electricity connections. Ninety-seven per cent have toilet facilities. None of them own any land. Very few have some sheep/goat.

6.11.6.1 About the Craft Unit

The age of the industrial unit dates back to 1963 and the latest is 2007. Majority of the units were set-up between1980 and 1990 (28). Eighteen of the 33 units have separate shed for their craft work while 13 have cooperative sheds. Most of the craft owners say that they adopted lacqurware from their fathers as 22 of them have acquired the skills on their own. Nine had formal training in the field. When queried about their interest in lacqurware craft, they said because their family is into this business, they have been involved in the craft from childhood. Further they said, availability of finance, raw materials, transport facilities and marketing outlets are the other factors driving them into this business.

Eleven of the craft owners have undergone training conducted by the Government agencies. As for marketing, only 10 of them have tie-up arrangements with KSHDC, the others are selling them in the local markets.

About the investment details we were able to get from 8 respondents. Three of them said their investment per annum ranged from Rs.26,000 to Rs.50,000, for another three it ranged from Rs.51,000 to Rs.75,000, for 2 it was Rs.76,000 to Rs. One lakh. Some could finance from their own

sources. A very few had availed loan from bank/ societies. Some borrowed from private sources. The average net income per year is Rs.1,48,163 and monthly average income is Rs.12,347. As far as employment is concerned it appears that they do not work all the 365 days of the year.

Their major expenditure apart from functions, gold etc. is on health and education.

From the above socio-economic analysis of 33 respondents, we can infer those younger age groups have not entered into this livelihood. The age group of the respondents is in the middle age. Secondly, the education levels of the respondents are maximum up to 10th standard only that also not even 50 per cent. So they do not have any assets like land etc. although majority of them own houses. They do not work all the days in the year. The livelihoods of these craftsmen are not encouraging. Further they themselves agree that this livelihood does not take them far and it does not promise anything better in future. This lacqurware industry is slowing down and the chances of reviving are not bright.

6.11.6.2 Discussions with the President, Channapatna Artisans Association

- We also met the President of the Channapatna Artisans Association. According to him there were 15,000 – 20,000 toy making artisan units in Channapatna before 10 years. In 2013-14 their number may be around 5000 to 6000. The main reason for decaying/closer of these units is non-remunerative.



- The KSHDC constructed about 250 living-cum-work shed long back.
- About 27 years back 126 were assisted under DAP scheme.
- When the State government introduced a new scheme namely 'VISHWA' in 1990s (involve subsidy and marketing facilities for tiny and artisan units) 1050 toy artisans registered under VISHWA-1 and VISHWA-2.
- Subsidy was given to about 15-20 lathe machines.
- Other benefits for toy artisans includes eye spectacles and masks.
- No work sheds constructed for artisans since 15 years.
- Craft Park – no benefit for artisans.
- The average wage per labourer per day in this occupation is Rs.200.
- The State/Zilla Panchayat organizes artisan crafts exhibition in Bengaluru at different places. There will be some benefit for the exhibitors if exhibition is arranged in Kanteerava Stadium rather than at Palace Ground mainly due to centre place of the former.
- Because of wrong policies and non-transparency in the working of KSHDC, its benefits are not reaching the intended beneficiaries.
- Sub-standard toys of China with low price destroying the local units
- For the last 3 to 4 years there has been no training conducted by the government agencies.
- For those who are owners, the income per day is Rs.500, whereas for daily labourers it is Rs.250 to Rs.350. Earlier they were getting subsidies for single lathe machine but now they are very small not of much use and they need bigger machines but subsidies are not available.
- The 2 retail outlets of KSHDC in Bengaluru at the Cauvery Emporium, M. G. Road are rented to the artisans on rotation basis every month and are facing many problems.

6.11.7 Reasons for the Downtrend of Lacqurware

- There is concern over the dwindling supplies of hale wood. Reports are there about illegal cutting. Further the trees are infected with pest which is affecting the manufacturer of toys. In order to augment the supply of hale wood, forest department is suggesting some substitute species for hale. But artisans are not in favour.
- Not much help from government for export promotion.
- Low profit margin.
- No cooperation among artisans to seek help from government.
- There is a general feeling among the lacquer owners, that the recent decision of the government to protect the craft and livelihood of artisans in the toy town is beneficial only to big industries not for small artisans.
- As export products must respond to new demands and specification, products have to meet more exacting standards of quality and may require more sophisticated art work or finishing than those which are sold in local markets.
- It became inevitable that the industry needed to be classified as (a) independent household units; (b) small scale enterprises; and (c) medium scale enterprises.
- The demand for exports propelled the need for appropriate training for hiring the skills of artisans.

Thus the livelihood issues of the artisans numbering 5000 to 6000 do not appear encouraging. Even the respondents whom we interviewed feel that the future of the units is at stake and the prospects appear very bleak.

- Diminishing demand for finished goods.
- High price of raw materials
- Shortage of labour
- Difficulty in getting raw materials.
- Lack of access to financial assistance
- Cut throat competitions
- Irregular power supply to operate power lathes.
- No subsidies for artisans from government.

6.12 Concluding Remarks

The growth rates of Ramanagara district as measured by gross district income at current prices are lower than that of State except in 2011-12. Its per capita income is also far below that of the State. T he sectoral contribution reveals that there is a transition in the pattern whereby the tertiary sector is taking over the other two sectors quite faster. Agriculture is the main stay but horticulture contributes higher income. Sericulture is one of the striving activity need to be modernized with technology. BPL as measured by the ration cards issued, reveal number of rural BPLs are higher than the urban. Still poverty is highly prevalent. The progress under MGNREGS is not significant needs proper planning, implementation and monitoring. There are quite few large scale industries in the district and many more in the private sector are on the anvil. But inter-taluk imbalances exist. The occupational pattern of the district as revealed by Census do not show much improvement in 2011 over 2001. Child labour is being engaged on a larger scale particularly in the silk filature units of Ramanagara, Kanakapura and Magadi taluks. But raids have not helped much to reduce the magnitude.



Standard of Living



Chapter 7

Standard of Living

7.1 Introduction

This chapter using the Population Census data would dwell upon the housing status, siteless households, different characteristics of houses such as quality of housing i.e. i) pucca houses, ii) proper houses, iii) the asset status of the households. Different schemes for promoting housing facilities, government central and state and others, drinking water facilities, other household infrastructure like electricity, types of fuel and sanitation facilities would all be analysed.

The status of housing can be analysed according to its type and tenure. The types of houses are classified as permanent, semi-permanent and temporary, while the tenure status would be own, rented and any other. Further the houses are classified according to the number of rooms, one room, 2 rooms, 3 rooms and 4 rooms and above and the unspecified ones. The households in the houses have been analysed by size of family members, 1-2, 3-5 and more than 6.

Housing or shelter is a social infrastructure and is positively related to the incidence of poverty. Studies have found a positive relationship between the level of economic development and the quality of housing and access to basic amenities. Housing is a basic physical need to sustain life. For the houseless, possessing a house provides a sense of identity, security and safety.

Both the Governments of India and Karnataka have formulated several projects/ schemes and earmarked upon certain targets to improve housing status in both rural and urban areas. Earlier the National Housing and Habitat Policy, 1998 provides the framework for the implementation of shelter programmes in the country. The National Agenda on housing envisages the creation of 2 million houses every year. The Eleventh Finance Commission has constructed the infrastructure index in which housing is one of the indicators. The Government of India launched the Bharat Nirman Programme in 2005 wherein six sectors have been identified for achieving rapid break through and are key to rural development – roads, irrigation, electricity, housing, drinking water and telephone connectivity. Under housing, the project has fixed a target to construct 6 million houses by 2009 all over the country. It was also identified on housing, about 45 per cent of rural households still reside in semi-permanent houses which is a matter of serious concern. However, the latest India Human Development Report, 2011 has observed that there has been a noticeable improvement in the condition of people's housing. Households in rural areas are catching-up with urban areas in terms of housing conditions, notwithstanding the fact that such a convergence is slow.

Providing better living conditions for people is a global issue. The Millennium Development Goals envisage achieving significant improvements for the 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020.

7.2 Housing Status

According to the Karnataka Human Development Report, 1999, increase in usable housing stock in India was estimated at 19 million in the seventies but increases are assessed at over 20 million each in the eighties and nineties. Increase in the stock of houses in the nineties is expected to outstrip growth in the number of households. Despite this, there will be a tremendous housing shortage at the end of the century.

In Karnataka, the growth rate of houses between 1980 and 1990 was 30 per cent of which rural was lowest 24 per cent while urban was 45 per cent.

The stock of houses almost doubled from 4.2 million in 1961 to 7.9 million in 1991. In the decade ending 1991 the housing shortage declined as reflected in the growth in the number of residences (30 per cent) outstripped the growth in the number of households (26 per cent) which is similar to the all-India trend. The estimated housing shortage in Karnataka in 1991 in urban was 9.87 per cent lower than all-India of 12.08 per cent. For rural also it was much lower at 7.72 per cent in the state vis-à-vis 12.80 per cent for the country. A Government of Karnataka Survey of 1995 had placed the number of households without a site at 1.15 million and the number of homeless households in rural areas at 78,000. Various independent estimates placed the likely housing shortage around 25 per cent or 2.7 million houses. A village-wise demand survey conducted by grama panchayats during May-June 2003, estimated that there were 12.26 lakh people without housesites who have asked the assistance under the programme.

Meeting the housing shortage of lower middle class and poor households particularly in rural areas is very crucial. This can however be met by appropriate government policies and well planned government schemes. Karnataka government has been providing housing under its Ashraya and Ambedkar Housing schemes as well as under the centrally sponsored Indira Awas Yojana. Karnataka Land Army Corporation and Zilla Panchayat have also constructed houses.

Ashraya and Ambedkar are state funded housing programmes launched in 1993-94, much before the National Habitat Policy was formulated. The State launched the ambitious One Million Housing Programme in October 2000, which envisaged the construction of one million dwelling units in rural and urban areas during 2000-05 i.e. 2,00,000 houses each year. Rural housing has been given primacy with an annual target of about 1,70,000 – 2,20,000 houses. The annual target for the urban programme is 30,000.

Urban housing has assumed greater significance due to unplanned urbanization and the influx of migrant labour, the proportion of slum dwellers to urban population has been increasing consistently year after year. The Karnataka Slum Clearance Board is working towards improving the slum environment by providing basic amenities like drinking water, street lights, roads, drains, public toilets and constructing houses for slum dwellers.

According to the district-wise statistics on housing prepared by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka on the basis of Census 2001 data, 14.31 lakh families in the State are houseless, while 15.08 lakh families do not own housesites. In yet another survey conducted by the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL) of houseless and siteless in the state in 2003 identified 12,99,789 as houseless and 12,98,813 as siteless people. Subsequently in 2009 a survey of hut dwellers was conducted in the state with the objective of making the state huts free. It identified 10.50 lakh hut dwellers in Karnataka.

7.2.1 Housing in Ramanagara District

Data on housing infrastructure for Ramanagara is available from Population Census 2001 and 2011. In addition, details relating to houses constructed under various schemes of state government and the sites distributed under the government are also available for a limited period. However, data obtained from RGRHCL, Government of Karnataka on houseless and site less households both for rural and urban, taluk-wise though more than ten years old (2003) would throw some light on the housing scenario and how far the measures taken by the authorities have mitigated the situation.

As per Census 2001 data there were in all 2,12,512 census houses in Ramanagara district. Kanakapura taluk being the biggest taluk has the largest number 32.51 per cent and the lowest number of houses were in Magadi taluk 22.05 per cent. The number of census houses in rural were 1,71,669 of which Kanakapura taluk leads with 35.60 per cent, followed by Channapatna taluk

23.22 per cent closely following is Magadi taluk (21.90 per cent) and the rest are in Ramanagara taluk. In the urban category it is of the total of 40,843 census houses. Ramanagara taluk has a major share and the least is in Magadi taluk. The former characterizes the rural dominance and the latter the urban dominance.

Out of the total census houses only 54.65 per cent is of permanent type, 28.76 per cent is semi-permanent and temporary type account for 16.58 per cent. The permanent type of houses accounts for a similar per cent 54.94 per cent for Karnataka. But semi-permanent is higher at 35.52 per cent. Temporary type is lower at 9.51 per cent. In the temporary category 80.46 per cent are serviceable and the rest non-serviceable. When you look at the rural census houses, the picture is not that satisfactory because only less than 50 per cent is permanent type, 31.97 per cent semi-permanent and 18.19 per cent are temporary. The urban status is much better where 74.93 per cent were of permanent type. This also follows the trend for the State as a whole. Kanakapura taluk has 81.42 per cent of permanent type houses in urban segment, followed by Magadi taluk 80.86 per cent. Even though Ramanagara taluk is more urbanized it has lower per cent of permanent houses of 72.58 per cent.

A decade later in 2011 as per Census 2011 data the number of census houses was 3,51,784. However, in the census, list of houses has been categorized different providing more details, residential use (vacant and occupied), other than residential use such as shop, office, school, college, hotels, hospitals, worship places, factories etc. Out of this total census houses 33,840 are vacant while 3,17,944 are occupied houses and again out of this occupied houses of 3,17,944 - 76.8 per cent are used as residential houses and another 4.7 per cent are used as residence-cum-other purpose. So ultimately, the number of census houses used as residence and residence-cum-other use are 2,59,205 only which make-up for 81.53 per cent of the occupied census houses and the balance of 18.47 per cent are used as non-residential houses and mostly as shops. As for the distribution of these residential houses across the taluks, the pattern is similar to what was obtained in 2001. Kanakapura taluk has the highest 32.94 per cent and Magadi taluk, the lowest 18.94 per cent. The rural and urban pattern is same as in 2001. Over seventy seven per cent of the houses are in rural Ramanagara. It was 80.78 per cent in 2001. In the rural segment Kanakapura taluk has the largest number while Ramanagara taluk has the lowest number and in the urban category Ramanagara taluk has the largest share and Magadi taluk has the least number.

7.2.2 Houseless Households

In Ramanagara district the total number of households without houses was 45,966 which accounts for 17.69 per cent of the total households in the district. For the state as a whole the percentage is same i.e. 17.85 per cent. The rural houseless households form the major portion 43,473 or 95.45 per cent. Therefore, the problem of houseless households is acute in rural Ramanagara. More than a quarter of the houseless households are in Channapatna taluk 11925. But Kanakapura taluk has the highest of 44.51 per cent of the total households who are houseless. Within the taluk the houseless households account for 23.91 per cent in Kanakapura taluk, Channapatna 18.95 per cent, Ramanagara taluk 13.30 per cent and Magadi taluk 10.91 per cent.



As noted earlier, the houseless households are more in rural areas. More than 25 per cent of the households in Kanakapura are houseless with Channapatna taluk following close to it 24.40 per cent. Magadi taluk has the lowest 13.01 per cent.

In the urban segment also the houseless households are more in Kanakapura taluk 12.85 per cent and Ramanagara and Magadi taluks are better placed less than one per cent - 0.34 per cent and 0.47 per cent respectively. Even Channapatna taluk is also relatively well placed 2.79 per cent. Thus on all the fronts Kanakapura taluk's housing status is below satisfaction.

7.3 Siteless Households

In the initial paragraphs of the chapter mention has been made about the houseless and siteless households in Karnataka. The RGRHCL's survey data of 2003 in respect of Ramanagara district is available for all the four taluks. This is also available for rural and urban areas separately. However, in order to know the extent of the siteless households, one needs to have the total number of households in the district/ taluk. In the absence of such data for 2001 for Ramanagara district which would have been the ideal to relate the survey data for 2003. We have used 2011 Census data on households as proxy in this context.

In respect of siteless households also the same approach as followed in the case of houseless households has been adopted. The siteless number of households in Ramanagara district 42,634 which means 16.41 per cent of total households did not have sites at all. Here again the rural segment has a higher per cent of siteless households i.e. 86.05 of the total siteless (rural and urban). In the total rural households this formed 18.33 per cent. Taluk-wise Kanakapura taluk has the highest siteless households 20,410. Out of district's total siteless households it constitutes 47.87 per cent. This vis-à-vis Kanakapura's total households would be 23.85 per cent. This pattern is true in case of rural areas also. As far as urban sector is concerned, largest number of siteless households is in Ramanagara taluk (35.65 per cent of district's total) compared to its total households, 9.13 per cent of them are siteless. In Magadi taluk, its urban households who are siteless constitute 21.20 per cent.

For the state as a whole siteless households are 15.08 lakh lower than the houseless households of 14.31 lakh. The siteless households constitutes 18.81 per cent of the total households. This percentage is higher than that of Ramanagara district which was 16.41 per cent.

In Ramanagara district the number of houseless and siteless households together were 88600 i.e. 34.10 per cent of the total households in the district.

7.4 Households with Pucca Houses

As for the type of these residential houses, those which are of permanent type are only 56.37 per cent for the district. Even though Magadi taluk has the lowest number of houses it has the highest number of permanent type of houses 59.11 per cent closely followed by Kanakapura taluk. It is surprising that rural Ramanagara taluk has more number in the permanent type i.e. 68.18 per cent and 32.05 per cent only in the urban is of permanent type. On the other hand Kanakapura which has more rural presence has higher number 84.66 permanent type houses in its urban segment but 53.95 per cent are in permanent type in rural segment.



A comparison of housing status between 2001 and 2011 is not strictly possible because of the very difference in the listing of census houses between

the two censuses. The 2011 census has categorized the census into vacant and occupied and within the occupied residential and non-residential. This phenomenon can be clearly seen from the Table 7.4.1.

Table 7.4.1
Permanent Type of Houses in 2001 and 2011

Taluks	Number of Census Houses (Number)		Permanent Type of Houses (Number)		Percent of Permanent Type of Houses	
	2001	2011	2001	2011*	2001	2011
Total						
Channapatna	51375	52615	27754	33406	54.02	53.35
Kanakapura	70572	85383	37920	49718	53.73	58.23
Magadi	42611	49106	20522	29028	48.16	59.11
Ramanagara	47954	62101	29942	33955	62.44	54.68
District	212512	259205	116138	146107	54.65	56.37
Rural						
Channapatna	39857	46868	19685	22554	49.39	48.12
Kanakapura	61116	73497	30221	39655	49.45	53.95
Magadi	37601	40484	16471	22572	43.80	55.76
Ramanagara	33095	38886	18157	26514	57.88	68.18
District	171669	199735	85534	111295	49.82	55.72
Urban						
Channapatna	11518	15747	8069	70852	70.06	68.91
Kanakapura	9456	11886	7699	40063	81.42	84.66
Magadi	5010	8622	4051	6456	80.86	74.88
Ramanagara	14859	23215	10785	7441	72.58	32.05
District	40843	59470	30604	34812	74.93	58.54

Note: * As per 2011 census permanent type of pucca houses are those constructed with roof made of handmade and machine made tiles, burnt bricks, stones, G.I./ Metal/ Asbestos sheets and concrete coupled with wall made of G.I./ Metal/ Asbestos sheets, burnt brick, concrete stone packed with mortar and wood/ total number of census houses used as residence or residence plus other use. Therefore, permanent houses in 2011 are not comparable with those of 2001.

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

It can be clearly seen from Table 7.4.1 that the percent of permanent type of houses in 2011 is lower in Ramanagara taluk (both rural and urban) whereas for other taluks it is only marginally higher. In rural Ramanagara the percentage was lower. In Channapatna taluk and in other taluks it was higher marginally. But in urban Ramanagara taluk this percentage was markedly lower by less than half 32.05 per cent in 2011 as against 72.58 per cent in 2001. Except Kanakapura taluk in all other taluks the proportion of permanent type of houses is much lower in 2011 than in 2001. This cannot happen in the 10 year period when lots of international projects are underway both by the Centre and State governments which will be covered later in this section.

The population Census 2011 has classified the type of houses as good, livable and dilapidated. In Ramanagara district over 52 per cent of households are having 'good' type of houses; while 41.35 per cent have houses which are livable and only 6 per cent of households have houses which are dilapidated and not livable. This classification is entirely different from the 2001 census classification. The households having houses in good condition are better placed at the state level i.e., 60.07 per cent, the 'dilapidated' percentage is also just 3.94 per cent. The type of houses between rural and urban areas suggest that urban areas have more households having good houses 62.55 per cent and here again at the state urban areas more households are having 'good' houses 72.40 per cent. As for rural areas less than 50 per cent households (49.69 %) per cent) have houses

that are good which is slightly lower than the state's 51.74 per cent. But livable houses are better in rural areas. If one takes only residence households the emerging picture is more or less the same (Table 7.4.2). Taluk-wise data are yet to be made available.

Table 7.4.2
Details of Good, Livable and Dilapidated Houses in Ramanagara District and Karntataka, 2011 (in %)

Type	Ramanagara			Karnataka		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Good	49.69	62.55	52.65	51.74	72.40	60.07
Livable	43.48	34.20	41.35	42.97	25.67	35.99
Dilapidated	6.83	3.25	6.01	5.30	1.93	3.94

Source: India Population Census, 2011

7.5 Households without Proper Houses

As per 2001 census 45.35 per cent of the houses are not permanent type. In 2011 this size of non-permanent type is only marginally lower at 43.63 per cent. The reason for this has already explained in the earlier paragraph. The 43.63 per cent in 2011 refers to only occupied residential houses. The number of households in Ramanagara district as per 2011 Census is 2,59,794 which is not very different from the census houses used for resident purposes of 2,59,205. What does this reflect? It reflects the number of households without houses is 589 if arithmetically taken. But the assumption is one household one house. Notwithstanding a household can have more than one house also in which case the houseless households would be higher than this. Since the listing is for census houses and non-household-wise availability of houses. We have to talk about the type of census houses and not households with permanent or non-permanent type.



The details like semi-permanent, temporary etc. are not yet available. However, the very fact that 43.63 per cent are not permanent type is quite sizeable and needs to be addressed. The situation between rural and urban is not much different. Channapatna taluk has the largest share of non-permanent type houses 46.65 per cent followed by Ramanagara taluk 45.32 per cent. In the rural category Ramanagara taluk is better placed, while in urban category Kanakapura taluk is better placed.

7.6 Households and Asset Status

The details regarding various assets held by the households as also the number of households availing banking facilities have been obtained by population Census. In 2001, less than 20 per cent of total households availed banking services in Ramanagara district. This includes 17.54 per cent rural and 29.22 per cent in urban. These are much lower as compared with the state averages 40 per cent total, 35.21 per cent rural 48.96 per cent urban. Hundred per cent financial inclusion is the objective of the banking system as directed by Reserve Bank of India and Government of India. In one of the earlier chapters we have seen the banking infrastructure facilities in the district. As per Census 2011 not even 56 per cent of the households avail banking facilities in Ramanagara district where as at the state level above 60 per cent of the total households avail banking services. It is below 40 per cent even in urban Ramanagara

i.e. 43.91 per cent vis-à-vis the state average of 64.35 per cent. In the rural Karnataka the percentage of households availing banking services was above 50 per cent and close to 60 per cent i.e. 58.92 per cent almost bridging the rural urban gap. In Ramanagara only 37.49 per cent of rural households avail banking services.

As for the assets held such as radio, television, telephones, vehicles the urban households are better placed than the rural areas. The state average numbers are higher than Ramanagara district. It can be seen from 2011 census data the percentage of households having assets has increased and proportionately those not having assets declined sharply as compared to 2001. In 2001 41 per cent of total households did not have any assets which almost halved to 21.29 per cent in 2011. In 2001 over 40 per cent of households possessed radio/transistor which became half in 2011. In 2011 only 20 per cent of the households have radio and transistor but when it comes to television, 50 per cent of rural households and 72 per cent of the urban households are possessing TVs. So TVs are more preferred than radios. A little more than 12 per cent of urban households have computers and of that without internet is higher. Rural Ramanagara has 5.39 per cent of households having computers and here also without internet is higher. With regard to telephones, mobiles are preferred than landlines. Sixty five per cent of households in urban and 47 per cent in rural areas have mobile phones. Bicycles being the easy mode of transport are popular in rural than urban and in fact in 2011 the percentage of households has increased. Likewise the percentage of households having scooter/two wheelers has increased (Table 7.6.1)

In Channapatna taluk more urban households have assets such as TV, computer, mobile phones, bicycles etc. This is true in respect of the other taluks. Nonetheless, the culture of using computer with internets is slowly developing.

The households classified by the number of dwelling rooms according to 2011 census for Ramanagara district including rural and urban reveal that majority of the households has one room i.e., 40.61 per cent and those having 2 rooms form 26.06 per cent and households not having exclusive rooms are 20.70 per cent. This pattern of dwelling rooms is same for both rural and urban areas as well.



Table 7.6.1

Percentage of Households having Assets, 2011

Types of Assets	Ramanagara District						Karnataka State					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Radio/Transistor	39.13	20.89	46.39	23.61	40.53	21.51	42.15	17.59	53.83	29.38	46.22	22.34
Television	26.06	49.49	56.33	71.79	31.90	54.61	21.23	46.29	66.53	80.35	36.98	60.03
Computer/Laptop	-	5.39	-	12.09	-	6.93	-	5.57	-	23.59	-	12.84
i) With Internet	-	11.11	-	22.82	-	15.80	-	12.75	-	46.45	-	37.73
ii) Without Internet	-	88.89	-	77.18	-	84.20	-	87.25	-	53.55	-	62.27
Telephone/Mobile Phone	3.15	52.27	13.86	73.06	5.21	57.04	5.69	62.64	26.06	84.79	12.77	71.57
i) Landline only	-	5.97	-	6.03	-	5.99	-	10.28	-	9.18	-	9.75
ii) Mobile only	-	89.96	-	88.43	-	89.51	-	81.34	-	76.40	-	78.98
iii) Both (Landline & Mobile)	-	4.07	-	5.54	-	4.50	-	8.37	-	14.42	-	11.26
Bicycle	28.91	32.45	30.20	29.24	29.15	31.71	27.85	36.50	34.45	30.00	30.14	33.88
Scooter/ Motorcycle/Moped	6.19	16.52	16.67	26.79	8.21	18.88	7.29	16.86	27.88	38.53	14.44	25.60
Car/ Jeep/Van	0.83	1.42	2.73	4.52	1.20	2.13	1.36	2.54	6.27	11.91	3.07	6.32
Households with TV, Computer/Laptop, Telephone/mobile phone & Scooter/ Car	-	0.91	-	4.95	-	1.84	-	1.07	-	15.68	-	6.96
None of the assets specified	43.93	24.39	28.24	10.91	40.90	21.29	42.92	19.90	19.82	5.89	34.89	14.25

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

7.7 Schemes for Housing Facilities

The schemes/ projects to provide housing facility particularly for the economically weaker sections, poor as also the affordable community both for rural and urban sectors have all been discussed in the Section 7.1. In this section, the impact of these schemes and their results for the taluks of Ramanagara district and its position at the state level would be discussed.

7.7.1 Rural Housing

7.7.1.1 Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited

The RGRHCL was established by the state government in the year 2000 to implement all the state and Central government sponsored housing schemes for economically weaker sections of the society in rural and urban areas. The Corporation's main objective is to provide affordable housing for these groups of sections. The corporation has conducted surveys periodically to identify houseless and siteless people across the state.

7.7.1.1.1 Rural Ashraya/ Basava Vasathi Yojane

As said earlier all the housing schemes and projects have commenced much before Ramanagara district came into existence. That does not mean Ramanagara district did not get the benefit and all the taluks did benefit when they were under erstwhile Bengaluru Rural district. Only thing we may not get data right from the beginning for Ramanagara district separately. We are analyzing the data available for the earliest period. In 11 year period ending 2011-12 44,031 houses were constructed. Kanakapura's share is 14,126 (32.08 per cent), Ramanagara 11935 (27.11 per cent), Channapatna 9,652 (21.92 per cent) and Magadi 8,318 (18.89 per cent). Fifty per cent of the target under this is reserved for SC and ST. Of the 44,031 houses constructed, the SC and ST share was 13,217 and 1,514 respectively

and together they account for 33.46 per cent much below the target reserved for this category. During 2012-13 7,105 houses were constructed which was 4.48 per cent of the state's total of 1,58,422 houses.

7.7.1.1.2 Rural Ambedkar Housing Scheme

This is meant for rural houseless poor belonging to SC/ST. The total number of houses constructed between 2000-01 and 2011-12 for Ramanagara district was 3,254 which was 2.09 per cent of the State's total of 1.56 lakh houses. In 2012-13 out of 5,938 houses built for the State, only 63 are for Ramanagara district. Of the cumulative 3,254 houses for SC the houses constructed were 2,950 and ST 304 and Kanakapura taluk has the largest share of 1,044 in SC and the other taluks have between 618 and 656. In respect of ST, out of 304 houses constructed 122 are for Ramanagara taluk, 90 for Magadi, 83 for Kanakapura and 9 for Channapatna.

7.7.1.1.3 Indira Awas Yojana

This scheme is centrally sponsored scheme and meant for rural BPL houseless families, and 60 per cent of the target is earmarked for SC/ST, 15 per cent for religious minorities and remaining for others. The scheme is being implemented by RGRHCL. Of the unit cost of Rs.1.50 lakh, the sharing ratio is Rs.52,500 (35 per cent) by Centre, Rs.67,500 (45 per cent) by State and Rs.30,000 (20 per cent) is beneficiary contribution and bank loan. The progress under the scheme between 2004-05 and 2011-12, 10257 houses were constructed in which the SC share was 4452 and ST was 843. The sixty per cent target for SC and ST is falling short as the achievement is only 51.62 per cent. During 2012-13 1736 houses were added for Ramanagara district. The districts' share in the all-India in the period 2004-05 – 2012-13 was 0.19 per cent only.

7.7.2 Urban Housing

Urban housing has a different characteristic feature mainly due to large scale migration particularly daily wage earners and those who migrate in search of employment. In such a scenario formation of slum cannot be avoided. Karnataka stands 7th most urbanized state in India as per Census 2011 and the urbanization of the state which is 39 per cent is expected to reach an urban population proportion of 50 per cent in 15 years to follow 2026. Much of it is in Bengaluru district (91 per cent). Only 5 districts (including Ballari which just one number below 38) have above state average urbanization of 39 per cent. The rest are all below state average including Ramanagara which is at 25 per cent. The slum population is also increasing in the state which as per 2011 Census has 7,07,662 slum households and 32,91,434 slum population in the state and Bengaluru Urban District accounts for 21.94 per cent of it. Ramanagara district takes the 27th place with 1.13 per cent of slum population. There are 8,341 slum households and 37,199 slum population. The average slum population per slum household is 4.46 in Ramanagara against 4.65 at the state. The number of hut dwellers in Ramanagara is 31,618 (21.08 per cent) out of 10,50,000 in the state. Ramanagara is fairly well placed in this respect as compared with Kalaburagi (94,754), Tumakuru (91,965) and Yadgir (60,389). Incidentally, Bengaluru Urban district has the lowest number of hut dwellers at 797 (GoK, 2014). These information helps one to gauge the need for addressing urban housing problems.

Karnataka government has taken great steps to address the urban housing issues. It has formulated an Affordable Housing Policy to augment affordable housing stock particularly for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Lower Income Group (LIG). The policy helps operationalise the strategy envisaged in the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) 2007 of promoting various types of Public Private Partnership (PPP) of the government sector with the private sector, the state undertakings, ULBs etc. Karnataka Housing

Board is endeavouring to meet the rise in housing demand by undertaking layout formation, construction of houses, any land development scheme under joint venture scheme policy approved by Government and Karnataka Housing Board Act.

7.7.2.1 Progress of the Urban Housing Under Various Projects

7.7.2.1.1 Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme

The nomenclature of Urban Ashraya has been changed to Vajpayee Urban Housing Scheme in 2011-12. In the 11 year period ending 2011-12 the number of houses constructed under the scheme were 2147 of which Channapatna taluk has the largest number 645 followed by Ramanagara 637, Kanakapura 508 and Magadi 357. The houses constructed for SC category was 543 and ST 65 and both together constitute 28.32 per cent of the total. For the state as a whole, 1.49 lakh houses were constructed in this period. But the targets set have not been met as seen from the past three years both for Ramanagara district and Karnataka State as well (Table 7.7.1).

Table 7.7.1

Target and Completed Houses under Urban Ashraya/ Vajpayee Vasathi Yojana (in No.)

Year	Ramanagara District		Karnataka State	
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
2010-11	415	2	26500	685
2011-12	548	1	3200	4071
2012-13	294	70	15000	8985
Total	1257	73	73500	13741

Source: Economic Survey, 2013-14, Government of Karnataka

7.7.3: House Sites Distributed

House sites are distributed free of cost to poor siteless families of both urban and rural areas. The guidelines state that the beneficiary whose income is less than Rs.11800 since enhanced to Rs.32,000 is eligible for the benefit. Data for the three years 2010-11 – 2011-12 and 2012-13 are presented in Table 7.7.2.

Table 7.7.2

Urban Sites Distributed (in No.)

Year	Ramanagara District		Karnataka State	
	Target	Completed	Target	Completed
2010-11	1198	0	50000	16983
2011-12	1198	0	50000	16861
2012-13	484	1368	20000	16270
Total	2880	1368	120000	50114

Source: Economic Survey, 2013-14, Government of Karnataka

Earlier we stated that as per the survey on siteless households in urban area in Ramanagara district, the number of such households were 5947 in 2003 considering this number the number of sites distributed for Ramanagara district is far less.

For the sites distributed in rural areas the available data is for 2011-12 for Ramanagara district taluk-wise. During this year, 1172 sites were allotted out of which Channapatna had 335, Kanakapura 291, Ramanagara 288 and Magadi 288. Up to 2011-12 totally 3933 sites were distributed in Ramanagara district. In this cumulative total Kanakapura taluk has the largest number 1670, Magadi 880, Channapatna 870 and Ramanagara 513. The social group-wise allotment reveals that 624 sites were allotted to SC and 119 were given to ST. The allotment to both the groups account for 18.89 per cent of the total allotment. However, the identified site less rural households was 36,687 in

2003 for the district. The sites distributed are nowhere near matching the gap.

7.7.4 Slum Clearance

The Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB) is implementing schemes for improving the environmental conditions of slums and provides basic amenities. The B oard is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) in Bengaluru and Mysuru and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) with the intention to provide housing to slum dwellers. Government of India has introduced a new scheme called 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' on the lines of Indira Awas Yojana in 2009-10 Budget to make the country slum free by providing infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers. Under this programme, Karnataka has been chosen to be slum free by 2017. In the first phase 10 cities have been selected. Ramanagara does not figure in the first phase.

7.8 Drinking Water

Government of Karnataka has been investing sizably on providing potable water supply all over the state – rural and urban. It has fully endorsed the decision of the 1996 Conference of Chief Ministers relating to the provision of basic minimum services to rural areas in which the provision of drinking water has been accepted as the most important of the seven identified basic services. The national norms of providing a minimum of 40 litres per capita daily to rural habitations has to be safe, free from bacterial and chemical contamination and will have to be available within 500 meters from the place of residence. The norm of 40 litres per capita per day has since been revised to 55 litres (LPCD) by Government of Karnataka i.e., 3 litres for drinking, 5 litres for cooking, 15 litres for bathing, 10 litres for washing utensils and domestic applications, 10 litres for ablution/ toilets and 12 litres for washing of cloths and other uses. So providing potable water is governed by LPCD, safe and free from bacteria and chemicals and the proximity of the availability.

7.8.1 Rural Drinking Water Supply

According to 2011 Census, the rural habitations are 59,753 in Karnataka. The present National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) has grouped these habitations as per the coverage of drinking water status. There are 7 such groups. A comparative picture of the status of drinking water for Karnataka and Ramanagara as on March 31, 2013 is given in Table 7.8.1.

Table 7.8.1
Coverage of Habitations (Rural)

Drinking Water	Ramanagara District		Karnataka	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Water quality affected	4	0.18	3207	5.36
2. 0 coverage	-	-	-	-
3. 0 and less than 25%	375	17.55	5223	8.74
4. Above 25% & below 50%	516	24.15	16161	27.05
5. Above 50% & below 75%	942	44.08	19469	32.58
6. Above 75% & below 100%	278	13.01	10112	16.92
7. 100 per cent coverage	22	1.03	5581	9.35
Total	2137	100.00	59753	100.00

Source: Economic Survey, 2013-14, Government of Karnataka

Compared to the State, the status of drinking water in Ramanagara district is not satisfactory. Majority of the habitations come under the category "above 50 per cent and below 75 per cent". Together with the coverage of above 25 per cent and below 50 per cent, they form 68.23 per cent of the total



habitations whereas this at the state forms less than 60 per cent. Therefore, Ramanagara district needs to focus on better coverage of rural habitations with drinking water.

7.8.1.1 Taluk-wise Coverage of Rural Habitations in Ramanagara District

Out of 2137 habitations in the district, Kanakapura and Magadi taluks have the maximum number of 770 and 754 habitations. The coverage of rural habitations in providing drinking water supply is measured by the old method i.e., LPCD. The data available as on March 31, 2012 is presented below in Table 7.8.2.

Table 7.8.2
Number of Rural Habitations Having Drinking Water Supply LPCD

Taluks	No. of habi-tations	0-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40 & above	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Channapatna	254	20	8.16	177	69.69	19	7.48	3	1.18	35	13.78
Kanakapura	770	41	5.32	220	28.57	140	18.18	74	9.61	295	38.31
Magadi	754	10	1.33	388	51.46	74	9.81	58	7.69	224	29.71
Ramanagara	359	24	6.69	140	39.00	46	12.81	18	5.01	131	36.49
District	2137	95	4.45	925	43.28	279	13.06	153	7.16	685	32.05

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12.

From the Table it is evident that among the taluks Channapatna is in a bad shape. Almost 70 per cent of the habitations get 10 – 20 LPCD which is less than half of the State's norm of 55 LPCD. In Magadi taluk also 51.46 per cent of habitations get 10 – 20 LPCD. Kanakapura taluk and Ramanagara taluks are somewhat better as 38.31 per cent and 36.49 per cent of the habitations get more than 40 LPCD which fulfill the National norm of 40 LPCD but still short of the state norm. Even in these 2 taluks sizeable portion of habitations get only 10-20 LPCD i.e., 28.57 per cent and 39 per cent respectively. So efforts are needed to fill up this huge gap in all the taluks and immediately Channapatna and Magadi.

The prime sources of drinking water for the households are: tap (80 per cent), tube wells (16.00 per cent), hand pump (1.61 per cent), well (0.71 per cent). The others are tank, pond, lake, river canal, spring etc. Drinking water is supplied through (a) bore wells with hand pumps, (b) piped water supply schemes and (c) mini water supply schemes. Ramanagara district has higher percentage of water supply through taps above 80 per cent and only three more districts fall in this category i.e., Mysuru 82.43 per cent, Dharwad 80.68 per cent and Ballari 80.64 per cent. Taluk-wise details of sources of drinking water supply are as in Table 7.8.3. Majority of the water requirements are met through bore wells only.

Table 7.8.3
Sources of Drinking Water Supply Facilities (Rural)

Taluks	Bore wells with Hand pumps (No.)	Piped water supply schemes (No.)	Mini. Water supply schemes (No.)
Channapatna	1698	225	113
Kanakapura	1524	657	172
Magadi	1982	334	116
Ramanagara	944	232	130
District	6148	1448	531

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12.

7.8.2 Distribution of Households by Sources of Drinking Water as per Census

Between 2001 and 2011 there is a distinct improvement in the pattern of drinking water supply in Ramanagara district in rural areas. The households covered by tap water supply increased from 70.13 per cent in 2001 to 77.65 per cent in 2011. Well water supply and hand pump supply have declined. Supply from tube wells has increased from 7.54 per cent to 19.03 per cent. Taluk-wise distribution of households can be seen from Table 7.8.4.

Table 7.8.4
Distribution of Households by Sources of Drinking Water (Rural) (in per cent)

Taluks	Tap		Well		Hand Pump		Tube well		Others	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	82.70	82.55	1.02	0.33	11.82	2.21	4.36	14.37	0.10	-
Kanakapura	73.42	77.20	1.34	0.70	17.33	1.50	6.87	19.71	0.04	0.89
Magadi	44.58	68.26	4.61	1.04	36.34	3.34	14.12	26.88	0.35	0.48
Ramanagara	77.61	82.34	2.41	0.81	14.83	1.27	5.23	15.19	-	0.39
District	70.13	77.65	2.13	0.70	19.69	1.99	7.54	19.03	0.51	0.63

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Taluk-wise pattern is similar to the district pattern. In Channapatna taluk there is not much change in supply through taps. The percentage of households covered by tube wells increased. Magadi taluk which had a coverage of just 44.58 per cent through tap increased many folds to 68.34 per cent. Like-wise the percentage of households covered by hand pump which was 36.34 in 2001 declined to 3.34 in 2011. The coverage of tube wells increased in all the taluks.

7.8.2.1 Safe Drinking Water

Safe drinking water can be seen from the safe sources such as tap treated and covered well. This information is available only in the Population Census 2011. The households covered by treated tap water is much lower than the untreated tap water. It is just half of the untreated tap water i.e., 27.03 per cent vis-à-vis 50.61 per cent for the district. In Magadi taluk it is the lowest 16.25 per cent only. Households covered by covered and uncovered well does not show much difference 0.31 per cent and 0.39 per cent covered and uncovered respectively. Therefore the availability of safe drinking water for all the households is a long way to go.

7.8.2.2 Quality of Water

In Ramanagara district only 4 habitations seemed to be affected by bad quality of water.But the situation around Bairamangala tank and the contaminated Vrishabhavathi river flowing through the villages have very poor quality of water. Although some alternative arrangement has been found, even ground water in the vicinity is very bad.

7.8.3 Intervention Schemes for Rural Drinking Water Supply

In order to meet adequate and safe drinking water supply requirements in rural areas, particularly in those areas that have water coverage lower than 55 LPCD and those villages which are affected by water quality problems due to excessive dependence on ground water based water supply scheme. Bharat Nirman/ NRDWP is a Government of India programme for building infrastructure and a basic amenity in rural areas was launched in 2005. According to this Action Plan 2013-14 has been formulated to cover habitations coming under 0-25 per cent and 25-50 per cent and 50-75 per cent category and quality affected, to bring them to 100 per cent coverage category by providing 55 LPCD.

Ground water being the main source of water supply for rural drinking water needs, is being



over-exploited for irrigation and other uses. Therefore, for conserving water for drinking purposes being crucial construction of 75 pits and trenches, 1023 check dams, 83 percolation tanks, 7 dug wells and 61 roof top harvesting structures have proposed for ground water recharge through watershed development.

7.8.3.1 Water Quality Monitoring and Surveillance Programme

The state government has established 30 district level laboratories to monitor the quality of ground water to meet the drinking water standards. Field water testing kits have been provided to all gram panchayats. The state has also identified acute water quality problems for tackling arsenic and fluoride contaminated habitations.

7.8.3.2 World Bank Assisted Jal Nirmal Project

The World Bank assisted Jal Nirmal project additional financing project is being implemented in the state for providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for the rural population. It has been taken-up in 12 districts in northern Karnataka.

7.8.4 Urban Drinking Water Supply

The Government of Karnataka has implemented the Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Policy (UDWSP) in 2002. The main objective of the policy are to ensure demand based universal coverage of water supply, commercial and economical sustainability of the operations and a minimum level of service to all citizens. There has been persistent shortage of water supply to urban areas despite implementing a number of water supply projects. The average duration of water supply per day has been gradually decreasing from 9 hours to 7 hours in Municipal Corporations and 10 to 7 hours in Town Panchayats. The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB) has been constituted by an Act of Legislature in 1974. The KUWSDB is responsible for providing drinking water and underground drainage facilities to 213 urban cities of Karnataka except Brihat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike. Under the Municipal Investment Component 24 x 7 water supply works have been proposed in 4 towns and Magadi is one of them.

7.8.4.1 Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water in Ramanagara Urban Areas

A comparative picture of the distribution of urban households by source of drinking water between 2001 and 2011 for all the taluks is presented in Table 7.8.5.

Table 7.8.5

Distribution of Urban Households by Sources of Drinking Water (in per cent)

Taluks	Tap		Well		Hand Pump		Tube well		Others	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	89.17	96.64	0.48	0.26	3.21	0.19	5.13	2.23	2.02	0.68
Kanakapura	94.35	94.15	0.45	0.38	3.31	0.34	1.77	4.80	0. 2 21	0.33
Magadi	74.74	84.58	12.98	1.55	6.10	0.14	6.14	11.98	0.04	1.75
Ramanagara	89.38	90.99	0.68	0.89	4.55	0.48	2.91	6.52	2.48	1.12
District	88.70	92.20	2.06	0.72	4.07	0.33	3.66	5.82	1.51	0.94
State	78.43	80.42	6.48	4.66	6.19	1.27	7.51	10.58	1.40	3.07

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Similar to what has been observed in respect of rural Ramanagara, the urban sector also follow the same pattern. The percentage of urban households covered by tap water increased from 88.70 per cent in 2001 to 92.20 per cent in 2011. The coverage by well and hand pump sources declined. Some marginal increase in the tube well source. Across the taluks also the tap source covered households increased in all the taluks. Kanakapura taluk had already 94.35 per cent of the households covered by tap water in 2001 itself which remained more or less at the same level. Channapatna taluk has the highest percentage of households covered by tap source in 2011 at 96.64. This per cent for Magadi was 84.58 an increase of over 10 percentage points over 2001. However, Magadi is lagging behind all the other taluks.

The urban households of Ramanagara district are getting higher percentage of treated tap water than their counterpart. The percentage of urban households getting treated tap water is 68.33 per cent. However, out of 4 taluks, only households in Channapatna and Ramanagara are better placed as 87.95 per cent and 81.52 per cent of the households are covered under treated tap water. Kanakapura urban households are badly affected as only 27.58 per cent of them are covered by treated tap water. The urban households in Magadi are not that bad as 53.01 per cent of them are covered.

7.8.5 Per Capita Water Supply in the ULBs

Data on per capita water supply in the four urban local bodies (ULBs) of Ramanagara district suggest all the four of them do not receive the required LPCD as per norms (Box 7.8.1).

The shortage in water supply is more in Ramanagara CMC.

Box 7.8.1
Per Capita Water Supply in ULBs of Ramanagara District

ULBs	Required LPCD as per norms	Actual supply LPCD	Shortage in LPCD
Channapatna TMC	135	100	35
Kanakapura TMC	135	100	35
Magadi TMC	135	96	39
Ramanagara TMC	135	80	55

Source: Respective ULBs of Ramanagara District

7.8.6 Location of Drinking Water Supply

There are 3 classifications of location of water supply to households. They are (i) within the premises, (ii) near the premises, and (iii) away from the premises. It has been the norm that drinking water should be made available within 500 meters from the place of residence. A comparative picture of location of water supply between 2001 and 2011 reveal that there is a marked progress both in rural and urban areas in all the taluks of Ramanagara district. But the improvement is better in urban than rural. Further the districts progress vis-à-vis the state gives a mixed picture (Annexure 7.8.1).

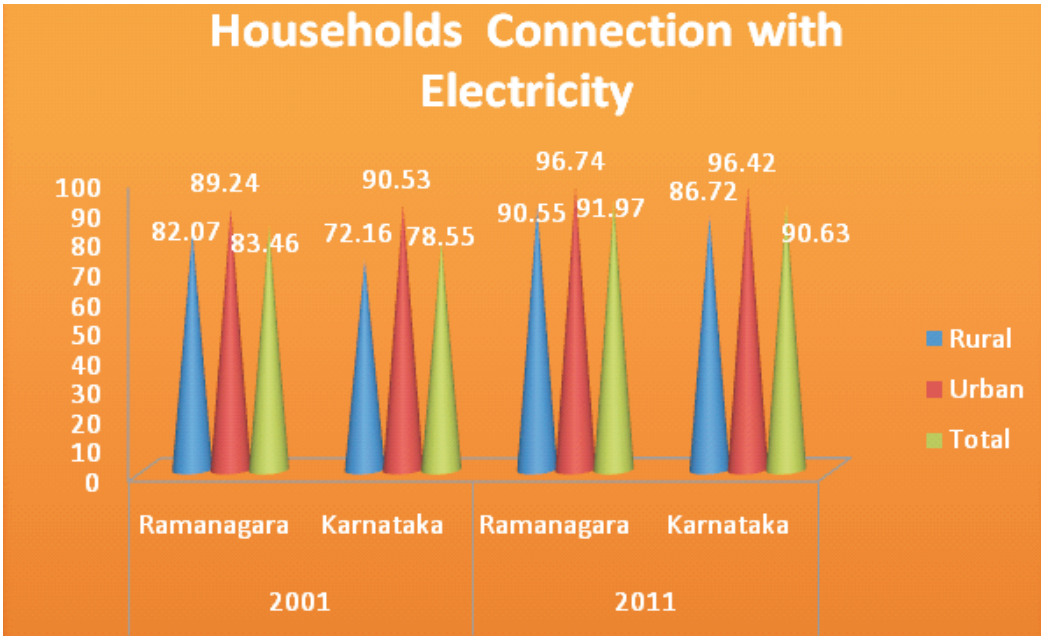
Taluk-wise distribution of drinking water supply by location shows that there is not much progress in Magadi taluk if compared with the other taluks. As it is, the taluk has lower percentage of households within the premises and higher percentage in the category away from the premises. Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks have shown good improvement in their urban areas. There is plenty of scope to better the proximity of drinking water supply because large number of households do not have this location of drinking water closer to their premises. In su mmer the situation would worsen as in rural areas.

7.9 Electricity

7.9.1 Source of Lighting in Ramanagara District

Ramanagara district has already achieved 100 per cent village electrified. As regards the source of lighting of households is concerned in 2001, 82 per cent of the rural households and 89.24 per cent of the urban households had electricity as the major source of lighting. For the district as a whole 83.46 per cent of the households had electricity in 2011. In 2011 the improvement is while 90.55 per cent of the rural households having electricity, the urban households it is 96.74 per cent and therefore for the total district it is 91.97 per cent. These levels of progress are more or less on par with the state's level except in rural areas which is better in Ramanagara district (Figure 7.9.1).

Figure 7.9.1
Electricity as Source of Lighting in Households (in per cent)



Use of other sources of lighting such as kerosene, solar energy etc. has declined drastically. Acros s the taluks, Magadi and Ramanagara taluks over 93 per cent of all households have electricity as source of lighting. The percentage of households using electricity by and large has increased in all the taluks. But it is pertinent to note that there are still some households who are left with no lighting facilities. Their percentage remains almost unchanged between 2001 and 2011.

7.10 Traditional and Modern Fuel

There has been a clear change seen in the type of fuel used by households both in rural and urban areas. The use of LPG/CNG is increasing as there is a shift from use of kerosene and firewood which were the mostly used traditional fuel material. While the urban households have a higher number of households using LPG, majority of the rural households continue to use firewood as the fuel of cooking. It is obvious because in rural areas households get fire wood easier and cheaper or sometimes free also and the LPG outlets have not yet penetrated deeper in the rural areas. Atthe state level, percentage of households using LPG is much higher than the district and more so in urban households. Only 43.34 per cent of urban households use LPG in Ramanagara district in

2011 (22.82 per cent in 2001) vis-à-vis 64.33 per cent (44.04 per cent) of the state average. There is a very small increase in use of biogas even in rural areas. The use of firewood among the rural households in Ramanagara decreased from 92.52 per cent in 2001 to 84.68 per cent in 2011, still it is very high. Even among urban households 31.79 per cent of them (42.66 per cent in 2001) are using firewood for cooking. Use of kerosene increased marginally among rural households. But declined sharply among urban households (Table 7.10.1).

Table 7.10.1
Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel used for Cooking in Ramanagara District (in per cent)

Type of Fuel	Ramanagara District						Karnataka State					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1. Firewood	92.52	84.68	42.66	31.79	82.90	72.54	84.75	81.99	27.63	21.23	64.89	57.48
2. Crop residue	2.65	2.00	2.17	0.88	2.56	1.75	6.95	4.28	2.16	0.91	5.29	2.92
3. Cow dung cake	0.04	0.06	0.11	0.24	0.06	0.10	0.29	0.29	0.14	0.10	0.24	0.21
4. Coal, lignite, charcoal	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.11	0.03	0.08
5. Kerosene	1.61	1.66	30.21	21.95	7.12	6.32	1.40	1.09	23.77	11.67	9.17	5.36
6. LPG	2.41	10.51	22.82	43.34	6.35	18.04	4.61	10.97	44.04	64.33	18.32	32.49
7. Electricity	0.17	0.03	1.31	0.21	0.39	0.07	0.21	0.07	0.85	0.214	0.43	0.13
8. Bio-gas	0.41	0.77	0.30	0.82	0.39	0.78	1.52	0.97	0.66	0.81	1.22	0.90
9. Any other	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.08	0.09
10.No cooking	0.17	0.23	0.38	0.55	0.21	0.30	0.18	0.21	0.60	0.52	0.32	0.34

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

7.11 Sanitation

7.11.1 Sanitation and Drainage Facilities

While there has been distinct progress in availability of water for all purposes, on sanitation infrastructure despite government's serious to address the most social menace of lack of hygiene (sanitation) not much has been achieved. The sanitation is characterized by large proportion of no toilet households, manual scavenging, open defecation, disposing night soil into open drain, service latrines whereby night soil is removed by humans etc. But it has been realized that mere provision of toilet and sanitation facilities is just not adequate. The mindset of people and their practices and habits to ensure hygiene, healthy living, sanitation to be a way of life etc. have all needed to be inculcated among the people by creating awareness. In this respect social activists, NGOs have to play a decisive role. Let us see how the picture of sanitation and toilet emerge from the data available from the Population Census for 2001 and 2011. A comparative analysis would provide information as to whether there has been progress and also whether such progress has been keeping pace and which segment of the population is lagging behind etc.

Annexure 7.11.1 gives the gamut of toilet facilities for the households in Ramanagara district as revealed by Population Census data. It may be seen from the Annexure 7.11.1 that in rural Ramanagara district there is some improvement in the toilet facilities in 2011 compared with 2001. In 2001 83.26 per cent of the households did not have toilet within the premises which declined to 71.95 per cent in 2011. In other words, there is some increase in households with the toilet facility within from 16.74 to 28.05 per cent in this period. For a ten-year period this progress is very low. At the state level also similar is the situation. Among those with toilet facilities, the pit latrine system is the popular type both in 2001 and 2011 and in fact the percentage of households having pit latrine facility increased from 56.94 per cent to 75.32 per cent. But in this respect for the State as a whole pit system is not as high as in Ramanagara. Only 35.87 per cent of the households had this system

in 2001 which increased to 51.58 per cent in 2011 which is far below that of Ramanagara district. For the state, flush/pour flush latrine is popular with 47.32 per cent of the households adopting this while the same for Ramanagara district is just 23.47 per cent. It is pertinent to note that data on many of the parameters of the toilet facilities are not available for 2001. Only the major parameters are comparable.

In 2011, out of 13,176 households having the flush/ pour flush latrine majority of them have the septic tank system 58.54 per cent, while 29 per cent of them have the piped sewer system. For the state septic system has higher percentage of households 76.20 per cent and lower percentage for piped sewer system 15.22 per cent. More than 98.10 per cent of the households using the pit system are within the 'with slab / ventilated improved pit' which is a good sign. There prevails that a good number of households having toilet within have the most unhygienic system of disposal of night soil that is disposed in the open drain. Little less than one per cent (0.73 per cent) of the households are disposing night soil into open drain and this per cent much lower for the state, less than half a per cent (0.42 per cent). This needs to be corrected. There is one satisfying factor for Ramanagara district which is that in respect of households having service latrine, there is zero per cent of households disposing night soil by human. But at the state still 13.29 per cent of the households having service latrine disposing the night soil by human.

In respect of these households not having latrine facility, there are 2 ways by which this is taken care of. One is using public toilet facility and the other is open defecating. In this respect it is a very sorry state of affairs as 97.37 per cent of the households in this category practice open defecating i.e. 1,40,247 households out of 144029 households not having toilets within the premises. At state level also this percentage is quite high at 95.15. It needs to be examined as to why households are not using public toilets. Old habits die hard. Now that the state government is vigorously persuing its efforts to ensure total sanitation under Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan has set targets for all the village panchayats to achieve these targets. Now the status may appear better.

7.11.2 Taluk-wise Toilet Facilities in Ramanagara District (Rural)

The percentage of households having toilet within the premises has increased in rural areas of all the taluks between 2001 and 2011 but not very significant. The progress is better in Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks. Still in 2011, 69 per cent of the rural households in Channapatna, 78 per cent in rural Kanakapura, 76 per cent in rural Magadi and 60 per cent of rural Ramanagara taluks do not have latrines. Pit latrine system is dominating in all the taluks and there has been a marked increase in this proportion in all the taluks. Of course in Kanakapura and Ramanagara vis-à-vis the other 2 taluks flush/ pour flush latrine is showing good presence as is reflected in the lower percentage of households having pit system and this explains the flush system gaining strength in 2011. Night soil disposal in the open drain is higher in Kanakapura. There is no system of human scavenging in any of the taluks which in fact is noteworthy. But open defecating is of the high order i.e. 97 to 98 per cent of households not having latrine facilities.

7.11.2.1 Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC)/ Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA)

TSC or NBA launched in 1999 is a Government of India's schemes aims to transform rural India into 'Nirmal Bharat' by adopting a community saturation approach and achieve 100 per cent access to sanitation for all rural households by 2022. Under the NBA, the provision of incentives for individual household latrine units has been widened to cover all Above Poverty Line (APL) households that belong to/ are SCs, STs, small and marginal farmers, landless labourers with homesteads, physically challenged, and women headed along with all BPL households. The incentive amount of Rs.4700 (Rs.3200 from Government of India and Rs.1500 from State Government) is made

available besides converge with MGNREGS providing for 26 mandays amounting to Rs.4500 in-addition to beneficiary contribution of Rs.800 to the above class of people. In all a sum of Rs.10,000 would be the assistance per household to undertake the construction of individual household toilets which looks at sanitation through a holistic approach. Above all the objective of TSC is to have open defecation free (ODF) villages. This is set to be achieved by conducting Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. To encourage and motivate the government introduced the 'Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) an award given to the Panchayat Raj Institutions which have achieved a 100 per cent ODF environment. Up to 2010-11, 1969 GPs, 6 TPs and one ZP in the state have received the NGPs. In Ramanagara district 4 GPs i.e., one in Channapatna taluk, 2 in Kanakapura and another one in Ramanagara taluk have received the awards. Subsequently as on March 31, 2014, 5 GPs received the awards, one each in Channapatna, Magadi and Ramanagara taluks and 2 in Kanakapura taluk.

A striking finding revealed by UNICEF in 2008 is that out of the GPs which had received NGP only 81 per cent of their households had individual toilets. Of these only 64 per cent were reported to be using them, while 6 per cent were using community toilets. The remaining 30 per cent were going for OD. Many toilets were used for storing, bathing, and washing purposes and not for defecating. This is very disappointing. How do we change the mindset of the people? The TSC campaigns in the state attempts to tackle this menace by involving all the GPs. The TSC campaigns' objectives are:

i. Improving the health and living standards of the rural population;
ii. Disposal of solid and liquid wastes generated in rural areas;
iii. Construction of toilets in schools and anganwadis, maintenance of hygiene and inculcation of hygiene and sanitation practices among the children;
iv. Establishment of rural sanitary marts and production centres
v. Construction and maintenance of community sanitary complexes, sanitary drains and hygiene around water sources.

households having latrine from 83.21 per cent in 2001 to 88.47 per cent in 2011 and these percentages compare well with that of the state's 75.23 per cent and 84.93 per cent respectively.

7.11.3 Urban Sanitation in Ramanagara District

The urban-rural divide is distinct in aspects of sanitation. However, there is a basic difference in the sanitary features i.e., in rural areas drainage system like underground drainage system as seen in urban areas is absent. Therefore, if one has to address sanitation in urban areas it has to be along with drainage system. Because urban sanitation includes waste management, solid waste, industrial and hazardous waste, drainage and the management of drinking water supply. The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India brought out a National Sanitation Policy in 2008. This policy has set a vision i.e., all Indian cities and towns become totally sanitized, healthy and livable and ensure as well as sustain good public health and environmental outcomes for all their citizens with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women.

In Ramanagara district, as per Census 2011, 11.53 per cent of the urban households do not have latrine i.e., 6,874 households out of 59,623 total households. This is lower than the state average of 15.07 per cent or 8,00,853 households out of 53,15,715 households. The latrine less urban households in Ramanagara district constitute less than one per cent (0.85 per cent) of the state's total latrine less households. There is a marginal improvement in the percentage of urban

More than 55 per cent of the urban households have the flush/ power flush latrine with over 75 per cent of them having the piped sewer system. Consequently, the pit latrine system which

accounted for 54 per cent of the households in 2001 reduced to 37 per cent in 2011. But compared to the state level usage of 84.27 per cent urban households having the flush/ pour flush system, Ramanagara is very low. In other parameters also the state's position is better than Ramanagara district. While 7.17 per cent households dispose night soil into the open drain, it is just 1.16 per cent for the state. In respect of night soil serviced by human also, 299 urban households in Ramanagara have this ugly menace which in fact is totally absent in rural areas. At the state level as more urban households than rural practice this. To address this inhuman practice the Government of India has formulated an Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS) which aims at conversion of individual dry latrine into pour flush latrines, thereby liberating manual scavengers from the age old obnoxious practice of manually carrying night soil. According to the guidelines which were revised in January 2008, the scheme is on all-town coverage basis irrespective of the population criterion and is limited to economically weaker section households. The scheme is funded on a sharing basis 75 per cent Central

rural sanitation and become ODF and no dry latrine.

7.11.4 Drainage Connectivity

The number of households having bath room facility within their premises shows an increase from 63.52 per cent of total households in 2001 to 85.48 per cent in 2011. There is significant improvement in rural areas also from less than 60 per cent to 82.56 per cent in this period. This is almost on par with that of the state and in fact in rural segment Ramanagara is better placed than that of the state. Of these the percentage of households having connectivity for waste outlet drainage which was 57.52 per cent in 2001 increased to 68.01 per cent in 2011. This includes 61.17 per cent of rural households and 91.10 per cent of urban households. On this front the district is better than the state. However, closed drainage system is not significant in both rural and urban areas. Since the households not having subsidy, 15 per cent State subsidy and the balance of 10 per cent is the beneficiary's share.

Among the taluks Ramanagara and Channapatna taluks have more than 90 per cent of their urban households have latrine facility in 2011 which show improvement over 2001. Magadi taluk is lagging behind with less than 80 per cent. Only Ramanagara district has a good number of urban households with flush/ pour flush latrine system and with piped sewer system. The pit latrine system is still in vogue in the other taluks. The practice of disposing night soil is more in Kanakapura. In the service latrine segment human disposal of night soil is still being practiced in 204 urban households in Channapatna, 67 in Kanakapura and 28 in Ramanagara taluk. Magadi taluk is more dignified as it has zero household practicing this (Annexure 7.11.2).

In Ramanagara district as a whole over 58 per cent of the households do not have latrine which does not augur well with the state's level of less 50 per cent i.e., 48.79 per cent. OD is very high in rural areas than urban. The district has to do a lot to improve
connectivity for waste water outlet to drainage is quite high, this also requires focused attention to reduce the number let alone connecting 100 per cent of the households.

7.12 Concluding Remarks

There is no doubt that there is ample scope for improving the standard of living in Ramanagara district. In many of the parameters, the district is lagging behind the state average. Much needs to be done in the quality of houses, large number of houseless households in rural areas, sanitation, drainage and other infrastructure such as large unbanked villages and large number of households not availing banking facilities. Across the taluks, Magadi taluk's status is not satisfactory. Kanakapura taluk also is lagging in many areas. As far as latrine infrastructure is concerned disposing of night soil in the open drain and open defecation in toilet less households are still

existent. First priority should be given to these households i.e., dry toilets to be replaced and toilet less households to be given the first priority. Though human disposal of night soil is non-existent in rural, it is very much present in 204 urban households in Channapatna. These are the critical areas which need immediate and utmost attention. The progress of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan as revealed by the Baseline Survey (BLS) of GPs reveals that there are still 1,00,683 rural households accounting for 59.43 of the total rural households in which do not have toilets. Out of this, Kanakapura has the maximum followed by Magadi, Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks. The percentages of rural households not having toilets are 51.68 in Channapatna taluk, 54.67 in Kanakapura 90.44 per cent in Magadi and 52.74 per cent in Ramanagara taluk. The BLS further show that in the district the number of APL households not having toilets is much more than the BPL households i.e., 58.41 per cent of the total households without toilets. Only a small number of 591 schools out of 1951 schools have toilets and like-wise 273 out of 774 anganwadis have toilets. None of the 9 sanitary complexes have toilets. As at end March 2014 the targets set-forth to achieve total sanitation are not achieved and the achievement is 64 per cent only. However, now all anganwadis and schools are having toilets and 4 out of 9 sanitary complex are having toilets. The situation in Magadi also improved significantly as more per cent of households have toilets, i.e. 68.36 per cent, leaving 31.64 per cent without toilets vis-à-vis 90.44 earlier. The percentage of households having functional toilets households is 100 per cent each in Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi taluks and closer to 100 per cent i.e., 99.43 per cent in Ramanagara taluk. While this is a satisfactory progress, much more needs to be done on all infrastructures in rural and urban areas.



Gender and Development



Chapter 8

Gender and Development

8.1 Introduction – Gender as Concept

In India all developmental interventions by the authorities have intended to be gender neutral. Policies were framed with the family in mind unmindful of the fact that improvement in the economy and social development would improve the quality of life of both men and women alike without any bias. However, the missed out fact here is the patriarchical societal practices embedded in the family and the discriminatory attitudes enforced by religion, society, law and politics. In the process nearly half the population has been left out in the overall framework of human development. The exclusive needs of women and their status were completely ignored. Ultimately truth remains that women missed the fruits of development and day-by-day their condition deteriorated entirely because the governmental programmes did not address the crucial economic role played by women in the society.

It is the UNDP 1995 HDR which highlighted the inequities prevalent almost everywhere that prevented women from being considered as equal claimants to the fruits of socio-economic growth as well as participants in the political and decision-making processes which determine developmental directions and priorities. It demonstrated how unequal status has created considerable gender disparity and how much women contribute to human development and how little they share in its benefits.

Gender bias has been recognized as a major hindrance in combating poverty as well as reducing gender inequality within society. It affects a woman's access to and control over resources, her active participation in society and her ability to exercise her rights. One of the important Millennium Development Goals is to promote gender equality and empowerment of women.

But at present there is a trend reversal whereby it has come to be accepted that all developmental policies, schemes and programmes need to be gender sensitive and gender unbiased. The strategies have been fine tuned to remove the age old practice of all differentials in all fields, be it education, health, imbalances in women's access to food, shelter, drinking water and family welfare sources. To top it all development should aim at empowering women, allow them to have freedom to exercise their choices. In this respect Human Development Reports no doubt have significantly contributed in sensitizing the policy makers and the society at large to the widening gender gap prevailing. It has been noted that wherever the overall levels of human development were found to be high, the underlying fact of differential attainment of progress between the sexes also came to light. This is the main cause of evolving the instrument of the Gender Related Development Index (GDI) using the same variables and finding out the differences identifying the gap.

Following UNDP all countries including India have been calculating HDI and adopting the same approach GDIs have also been measured. Following the same strategy GDI for all states in India are being measured. GDI values have been worked out for the districts in Karnataka in its HDR. Comparative ranking of all states in respect of GDI, Karnataka in 1991 was ranked 5th. In 2007-08 it

ranked 12th in HDI. As per the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India, the State's rank was 11th in GDI a slip of one place from 1996 of 10th rank. In the Twelfth Five-Year Plan of Karnataka, the state initiated the process of engendering in the plan's approach papers. The state organised a one-day workshop to discuss the approach papers. The major issues that emerged related to education, health and poverty, income and livelihood.

As for Ramanagara district, since the district itself came into existence in 2007-08, neither HDI nor GDI have been measured for the district. In this Human Development Report for Ramanagara district, it will be the first time that both HDI and GDI are being constructed and discussed in an exclusive Chapter 3, "Computation of Indices" in which among 6 different indices HDI and GII would also be covered in detail. Therefore, this Chapter on Gender and Development, intend to address gender differentials, patterns of literacy and enrolment, work participation trends, woman's political participation, discrimination of women and girl children in community, society, crimes against women and women empowerment and role of SHGs etc. in Ramanagara district and its taluks. Most of the sections in this chapter would be based on the data of all-India Population Census. Wherever possible comparison of the district in the state's performance would also be presented.

8.2 Gender Differentials in the District

First of all the gender gap in the district and its taluks would be analysed through sex ratios. Between 2001 and 2011, the sex ratio in Ramanagara district has seen an improvement and a shade better than the State (Box 8.2.1).

Box 8.2.1: Sex Ratios - 2001 and 2011

District/State/India	2001	2011	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)
Ramanagara District	964	976	+12
Karnataka	965	973	+8
All India	933	943	+10

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Sex ratio was the best in Channapatna taluk and in 2011; it was above 1000 at 1004. All other taluks have less than 1000. Ramanagara and Kanakapura taluks are lagging behind. Magadi taluk though relatively has a higher sex ratio; there is no improvement in 2011 over 2001 but a small fall. There is a very marginal improvement in Ramanagara (Table 8.2.1).

Table 8.2.1

Taluk-wise Rural-Urban Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Rural			Urban			Total		
	2001	2011	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)	2001	2011	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)	2001	2011	Increase (+) / Decrease (-)
Channapatna	991	1008	+17	979	993	+14	988	1004	+16
Kanakapura	946	965	+19	912	963	+51	941	965	+24
Magadi	991	984	-7	964	999	+35	988	987	-1
Ramanagara	963	950	-13	932	961	+29	952	954	+2
District	969	976	+7	945	975	+30	964	976	+12

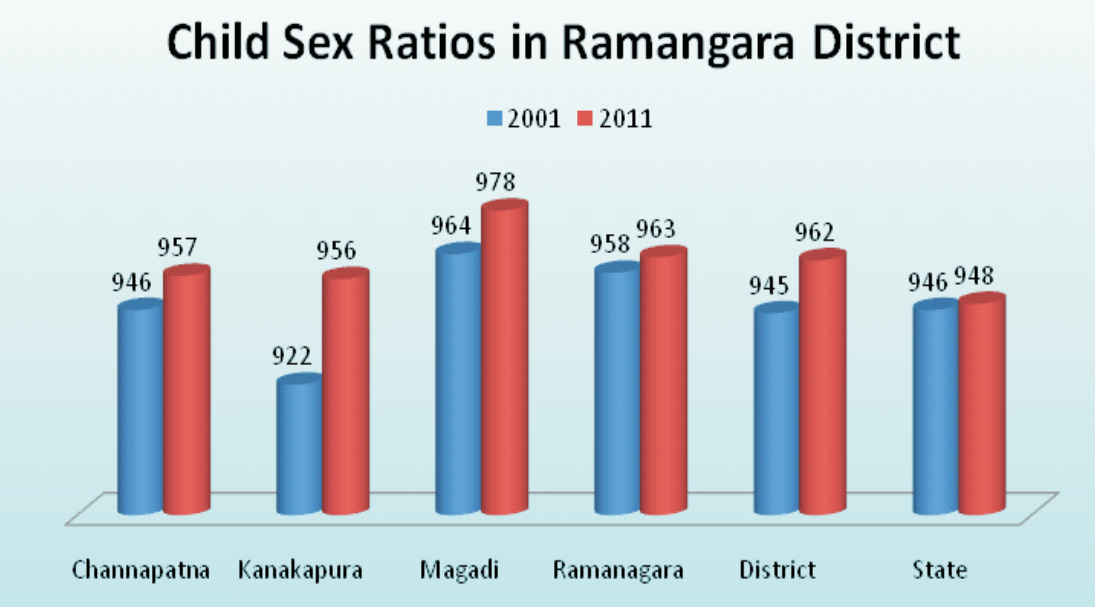
Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

There is no doubt that urban sex ratios are better than the rural sex ratios and the improvement in 2011 over 2001 are also better in urban than the rural. Channapatna taluk has the best rural sex ratio of 1008. Both Magadi and Ramanagara taluks show a decline in rural sex ratio. The adverse sex ratio in Ramanagara is more pronounced.

8.2.1 Child Sex Ratio

It is always a matter of great concern when it comes to sex ratio of children 0-6 years. These ratios were awfully adverse in 2001 and in 2011. The gaps have been narrowed but still are very low. Kanakapura taluk is the taluk which has a low child sex ratio. The child sex ratio in Magadi is slightly better (Figure 8.2.1). In fact its urban child sex ratio is favourable in both 2001 and 2011, but it declined to 1001 in 2011 from 1018 in 2001.

Figure 8.2.1
Taluk-wise Child Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District - 2001 and 2011



The child sex ratio of Ramanagara district and its taluks is far above that of the state in 2011. The improvement in child sex ratio for the State over 2001 is negligible.

8.2.2 Growth of General Population

The rising female population and also its proportion in total population get reflected in the improvement in sex ratio. The share of female population is fractionally less than half in Ramanagara district. This is same in the state also. The decadal rate of growth of female population exceeded that of male population in all the taluks except in Magadi. In Magadi taluk population decadal growth rate is less than one per cent for both males and females (see Table 8.2.2).

Table 8.2.2
Decadal Growth Rate of Male/Female Population in Ramanagara District

Taluks	2011 over 2001		Variation
	Male	Female	
Channapatna	2.63	4.30	+1.67
Kanakapura	2.79	5.39	+2.60
Magadi	0.75	0.66	-0.09
Ramanagara	11.76	11.96	+.20
District	4.44	5.69	+1.25
State	15.60	16.10	+0.50

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

8.2.3 Decadal Growth in 0-6 Female Child Population

Though the proportion of 0-6 years female child population to its total population has shown an improvement, it is very minimal. It is seen that there is an overall decline in child population in absolute numbers in all the taluks. This is in line with the state trend. The decline in child population can be attributed mainly to sharp decline in rural segment and on the contrary the

urban child population has exhibited a positive growth rate. The decadal urban growth rate is as low as 1.07 per cent in Channapatna taluk to 23.20 per cent in Magadi taluk.

8.3 Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment

8.3.1 Female Literacy and Gender Gap

Persisting gender gaps in literacy levels is a well known phenomenon. The Tenth Five-Year Plan aimed at reducing the gender gap in literacy by at least 50 per cent by 2007. There are many factors responsible for the low female literacy rates. First of all due to poverty, discriminatory hiring and wage practices got translated into lower expenditure levels on female education within families. Secondly, dependence on unpaid female household making it difficult to send girls to schools. Thirdly, the distance of schools poses threat to the security of girls going to schools because of the societal practices, and finally there are many school bound issues such as non-availability of female teachers, absence of nutritious food, lack of electricity, separate toilets for girls and lack of other infrastructure etc.

Today many of the above limiting factors have been addressed and suitable measures were put in place to take care. We have seen in the earlier



chapter on education, almost all schools are reported to have separate toilets for girls. In addition, the vigorous enrolment drives through literacy campaigns undertaken and redressal of poverty related issues like paying school fees, uniforms; books etc. have all been put in place. Students with the implementation of Right to Education Act, things have improved substantially in girl's enrolment and their literacy levels. The literacy rates of population and taluks of Ramanagara district with gender gap are presented in Tables 8.3.1 and 8.3.2.

Table 8.3.1
Taluk and Gender- wise Growth in the Number of Literate Population in Ramanagara District, 2001 and 2011

Taluks	2001			2011			Increase over 2001		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Channapatna	80250	58633	138883	91666	74221	165887	11416 (14.23)	15588 (26.59)	27024 (19.46)
Kanakapura	100254	67318	167572	116491	88575	205066	16237 (16.20)	21257 (31.58)	37494 (22.37)
Magadi	65824	46588	112412	73197	56429	129626	7373 (11.20)	9841 (21.12)	17214 (15.31)
Ramanagara	77792	57118	134910	97107	77072	174179	19315 (24.83)	19954 (34.93)	39269 (29.11)
District	324120	229657	553777	378461	296297	674758	54341 (16.77)	66640 (29.02)	120981 (21.85)
State	17661211	12773751	30434962	22508471	18138851	40647322	4847260 (27.45)	16861476 (42.00)	10212360 (33.55)

Note : Fingers in brackets are percent growth
Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

It is indeed encouraging to see higher increases in female literates in all taluks as well as in the State. In Ramanagara district the number of literate persons increased from 5,53,777 in 2001 to 6,74,758 in 2011. Of this the increase 54341 i.e. 44.92 per cent are males and whereas the increase of female literates was higher 66,640 or 55.08 per cent. To put it differently, the total literacy rate rose by 21.85 per cent in this period and that of males rose by 16.77 per cent while that of females recorded a much higher increase of 29.02 per cent. This is a good achievement. But

the gender gap still persists though bridged to some extent as seen from Table 8.3.2. For the district, the gender literacy gap narrowed to 12.18 per cent from 17.06 per cent. But this contraction was below the state rates.

Table 8.3.2
Gender Gap in Literacy Rates in the Taluks of Ramanagara District (in Per cent)

Taluks	Literacy Rates -2001			Literacy Rates- 2011		
	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Channapatna	57.78	42.22	15.56	55.26	44.74	10.52
Kanakapura	59.83	40.17	19.65	56.81	43.19	13.61
Magadi	58.56	41.44	17.11	56.47	43.53	12.94
Ramanagara	57.66	42.34	15.32	55.75	44.25	11.50
District	58.53	41.47	17.06	56.09	43.91	12.18
State	58.03	41.97	16.06	55.38	44.62	10.75

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

The size of contraction is almost uniform across all the taluks. The gender gap is lowest at 10.52 per cent in Channapatna taluk and highest at 13.61 per cent in Kanakapura taluk. Nevertheless the gap is exceeding 10 per cent. The literate females are just 43.91 per cent of the district total and this is needed to be square up the gap. An important target set by the MDG is eliminating gender disparity in all levels of education by 2015. Rural and urban gender gap in literacy rates are presented in Table 8.3.3. It may be seen that gender gap in rural areas is very high as compared with urban gender gap. The rural gender gap narrowed from 19.44 in 2001 to 14.63 per cent for the district which is still higher than the state levels. Like-wise the urban gender gap in literacy contracted from 10 per cent to 6.07 per cent in this period.

Table 8.3.3
Rural - Urban Gender Gap in Literacy Rates in the Taluks of Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011

Taluks	Rural		Urban	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	19.47	13.67	6.85	4.01
Kanakapura	20.90	14.88	14.12	8.24
Magadi	18.10	14.50	11.45	6.61
Ramanagara	18.58	15.44	9.70	6.23
District	19.44	14.63	10.00	6.07
State	19.84	13.85	10.75	6.84

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Literacy gaps underline the persistence of social and economic factors which are still not allowing women from acquiring the same educational levels as the opposite sex. The relationship between educational attainment and better awareness of health and hygiene has been established. The co-relation is so strong which explains the good health performance in a state like Kerala which however did not register very high growth rates. It is also established that female education has favourable impact on reduction in fertility, delay in marriageable age, small family, greater earning potential, female empowerment, awareness about their legal rights and above all would earn dignity and respect in society.

Enrolment of school going children both boys and girls has been covered in Section 4.3 of Chapter 4. Here the focus would be only highlighting the enrolment of girl children, their dropout and out of school of girl children etc. The Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) of girls in primary school recorded a good progress - an increase in one year of 10 per cent between 2010-11 and 2011-12 in Ramanagara district i.e. from 77.54 per cent to 87.52 per cent. The increase in NER was highest in Ramanagara taluk by 16.95 per cent (78.59 per cent to 95.54 per cent) which can be attributed to the taluk being the district headquarters and with urbanized phenomenon. In the other taluks, the female NER which was less than 80 per cent has recorded higher NER of around 85 per cent. The rural female net enrolment which was 81.02 per

cent in 2010-11 rose above this level reaching 88.32 per cent for the district. Ramanagara taluk is close to achieving 100 per cent i.e. 96.42 per cent. Female rural NER was lowest at 82.95 per cent in Channapatna taluk. Even in Kanakapura it was a little less than 90 per cent. On the other hand urban enrolment gives altogether a different picture (Table 8.3.4).

Table 8.3.4
Rural and Urban Female NER in Primary Level in Ramanagara District (in per cent)

Taluks	Rural		Urban	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna	79.96	82.95	71.98	82.25
Kanakapura	81.74	89.15	72.36	78.23
Magadi	81.42	84.78	75.89	59.74
Ramanagara	80.95	96.42	76.23	94.66
District	81.02	88.32	74.07	78.72

Source: DDPI, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

Magadi taluk recorded a very sharp decline in female NER for primary school. In all the taluks female NER for urban are lower than the rural. The NER for females for rural is almost comparable with that of males and for urban they are lower than the males. The female scheduled caste enrolment in the primary level also show significant increase in this period. For the district it rose from 74.77 per cent to 86.08 per cent. Similarly for ST also the increase was marked from 74.07 per cent to 85.73 per cent. For SCs in 2011-12 the NER are above 80 per cent in all taluks with Ramanagara taluk having the highest of 96.12. In respect of STs also the NER in 2011-12 was above 80 per cent with Ramanagara taluk having the highest of 93.70 per cent. Once again the female NER of SC and ST are comparable, slightly lower than their counterparts. The gender disparity in enrolment is slowly diminishing but NER for both males and females are yet to reach 100 per cent.

At the secondary level the girls' net enrolment is much lower than the primary level. This is so in the boys NER also implying that many students may not continue their studies beyond the primary level. While the net enr olment of girls increased that of boys declined (Table 8.3.5).

Table 8.3.5
Taluk-wise Net Enrolment at the Secondary Level in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Girls			Boys		
	2010-01	2011-12	Variation	2010-01	2011-12	Variation
Channapatna	62.86	58.11	(-) 4.75	63.15	54.94	(-) 8.21
Kanakapura	52.77	68.78	(+) 16.01	65.12	60.93	(-) 4.19
Magadi	57.22	63.50	(+) 6.28	68.26	65.70	(-) 2.56
Ramanagara	62.77	60.82	(-) 1.95	68.07	63.95	(-) 4.12
District	58.90	62.80	(+) 3.90	66.15	61.38	(-) 4.77

Source: Same as in Table 8.3.4.

In respect of girls' net enrolment only 2 taluks show a fall – Channapatna and Ramanagara – while the NER for boys declined in all the taluks.

While the attendance rate for girls in the primary is fractionally less than centum, in the secondary it is 3.48 per cent to 1.35 per cent less than centum. Here again there is no significant gender disparity. As far as enrolment in schools by management in 2012-13 although 63 per cent of the girls were enrolled in government schools, 30 per cent enrolment is in private unaided schools.

The dropout rate for girls reduced and remain in the primary level ranges from 1.34 per cent in Kanakapura and Ramanagara to 8.36 per cent in Magadi in 2011-12. Once again dropout rates of girls at the primary is same as that of the boys for the district i.e., 3.15 per cent for girls and 3.16 per cent for boys though inter taluk variation continue. At the secondary level the magnitude of dropouts is much larger for girls 12.85 per cent in 2011-12 but a year later the rate was very low i.e. 1.81 per cent for the district. In fact dropout rates are smaller for girls than boys with changes across taluks.

There has been a substantial decrease in the number of out of school girl children between 2010-11 and 2011-12. It was 313 in 2010-11 for the district got reduced manifolds to 64 in 2011-12. The out of school girl children are lower than that of boys.

Mainstreaming of girl children do not match the number of out of school children. In 2010-11 out of 313 girl children who were out of school only 23 have been mainstreamed while in 2011-12 64 girl children out of 69 were mainstreamed. This may be due to the fact that mainstreamed children in a particular year may not pertain to those girl children who were identified as out of school in the same year. However, though the fact remains that quite a number of out of school girl children are being left out of the mainstreaming process, the magnitude of this phenomenon is more serious in respect of boy children.

Female Teachers: Non-availability of female teachers is one of the causes for large scale dropout or non-enrolment of girls. The available data for primary and secondary schools for 2010-11 and 2011-12 reveals that there are adequate number of female teachers in Ramanagara district. More than 50 per cent of them are female teachers in all the taluks in primary schools. At the high school the female teachers account for above 30 per cent in all the taluks except in Magadi taluk. Notwithstanding this data does not reveal as to how many female teachers posts are in position and how many are vacant (see Tables 8.3.6 and 8.3.6a).

Table 8.3.6
Taluk-wise Number of Primary School and High School Teachers - 2010-11 and 2011-12

Taluks	Primary School Teachers						High School Teachers					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna	481	445	776	705	1257	1150	287	268	209	165	496	433
Kanakapura	536	696	942	932	1478	1628	338	391	308	190	646	581
Magadi	737	665	951	604	1688	1269	401	335	186	118	587	453
Ramanagara	707	490	627	899	1334	1389	366	302	125	265	491	567
District	2461	2296	3296	3140	5757	5436	1392	1296	828	738	2220	2034

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Table 8.3.6 a
Taluk-wise Percentage of Female Teachers at the Primary and High Schools in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Primary School Teachers		High School Teachers	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna	61.73	61.30	42.14	38.11
Kanakapura	63.73	57.25	47.68	32.70
Magadi	56.34	47.60	31.69	26.05
Ramanagara	47.00	64.72	25.46	46.74
District	57.25	57.76	37.30	36.28

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2010-11 and 2011-12

8.3.3 Gender Issues in Health Sector

There are four basic indicators of gender ratio relating to health, infant mortality rate, the maternal mortality rate and the life expectancy at birth. All these have been analysed in detail in Chapter 5 and also elsewhere. Since these ratios affect women exclusively and therefore are important. Apart from these mal-nutrition, mean age at marriage, percentage of women receiving full ANC, percentage of institutional deliveries and safe deliveries, family welfare measures etc. impact on the overall health of women.

Malnutrition of children in particular and more so among girls is widely prevalent. The prevalence of anemia among adolescent girls is very high with severe anemia being more prevalent among them than among pre-school children. It is also reported (India Human Development Report, 2011) that there is an increasing trend of malnutrition among adult women as measured by Body Mass Index below 18.5 kg/m. (BMI below 18.5 kg/m (BMI below 18.5 kg/m indicates the severity of malnutrition among adults). This is more pronounced in adult women belonging to SCs and STs (Box 8.3.1).

Box 8.3.1

Percent of Adult Women Population with BMI < 18.5 kg/m in Karnataka

Category	1998-99		2005-06	
	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
1. Total adult women population	38.5	35.8	35.5	33.00
2. Hindus	40.2	36.9	36.7	36.4
3. Muslims	33.3	34.1	26.8	35.2
4. Christians	16.4	24.6	24.3	22.3
5. SCs	44.2	42.1	40.4	41.2
6. STs	49.0	46.0	48.6	46.6
7. OBCs	40.1	35.8	33.7	35.7
8. Others	32.8	30.5	29.5	29.3

Source: 1) India Human Development Report, 2011; 2) NFHS 2 and 3.

It may be seen from Box 8.3.1 that the BMI < 18.5 kg/m appears higher than all-India for all segments. Karnataka figures poorly in respect of SCs and STs. Between 1998-99 and 2005-06 the improvement is not significant. Although district-wise data are not available, and this data being old, this is an implied indicator of the state which reflects all the districts overall status. Among religious groups Hindus have higher percentage and this is mostly due to Indian family preference and favouritism towards male since childhood. This reflects the severe neglect of girl children and women in the family structure in terms of food intake and nutrition in particular. This is the reason for high prevalence of malnutrition among girls and adult women. Malnutrition reflects an imbalance of both macro and micro nutrients that may be due to inappropriate intake and or inefficient biological utilisation due to the internal and external environment. Malnutrition is the root cause for many health problems, IMR, MMR, impaired function, sluggish recovery from illness, and growing HIV/AIDs. Since malnutrition that sets in utero can either exacerbated or improve during the first two years after birth, it is critical that caring practices for mothers and children are optimal. Therefore gender discrimination is the fundamental reason as to why they are not able to get out of this situation.

Notwithstanding, the situation would have shown good improvement by now with State and Central intervention schemes such as Integrated Child Development Scheme, Mid-day Meals for school going children etc. All children below six years, all pregnant and lactating mothers and adolescent girls in all rural habitations and urban slums are covered by ICDS, nutritional and health services in a phased manner. The programme provides services through anganwadi centres. The Right to Food i.e. National Food Security Act, 2013 attempts to ensure food security as a matter of right to all the people. It was reported that the prevalence of anemia in girls (HB < 12 per cent) is alarmingly high i.e., over 55 per cent. Adolescent girls (12-13 years) are more vulnerable to anemia due to rapid growth of the body and loss of blood during menstruation. This is reported to be high in the 12-13 years of age which also coincides with the average age of menarche and with increase in age, the prevalence of anemia among girls remains almost stagnant.

Regular intake of Iron-Folic Acid (IFA) reduces the iron deficiency anemia. Therefore, as per the Government of India suggestion all 30 districts in Karnataka have been selected for implementing the weekly IFA supplements for adolescents. It has been gathered that with this scheme the adolescent girls' anemia has been reduced considerably.

The life expectancy at birth has been improving. District-wise data are not available. For Karnataka, the latest data on the life expectancy at birth for females was 67.1. The International Conference on Population Development in 1994 had resolved to target the life expectancy of 70 by 2005 and by 75 by 2015.

8.4 Work Participation Trends

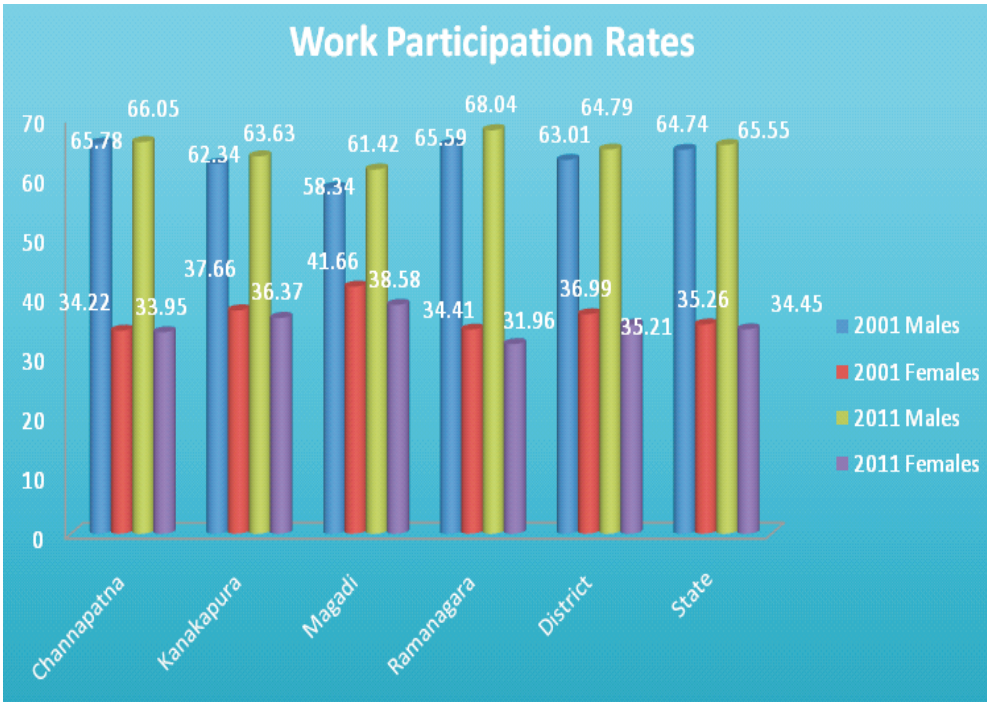
Education, work and employment are inter-connected and related to both empowerment and development. The historical gender division of labour has largely been based on the social and cultural practices embedded in society which proved disadvantageous to women. The official definition of work does not cover all working women, as most of them are engaged in work not officially defined as work. But there exists a large segment of women who work and often engaged in more arduous and long hours of work.

8.4.1 Female Work Participation in Ramanagara District

As per Census data, the total workers in the district increased by 35,136 to 5,31,459 in 2011 an increase of 7.1 per cent. Out of the increase 31,598 or almost 90 per cent is in respect of male workers and only 3538 or 10 per cent is for female workers. This is not a good sign as increasingly females are becoming out of employment. Secondly, female workers as percentage of total workers show a decline from 36.99 per cent in 2001 to 35.21 per cent in this decade (Figure 8.4.1). This is in line with the state trend. There are many reasons attributed for this. Females have greater domestic responsibilities, which are not counted as economic activity. As such females who are only attending to domestic activities are not considered to be a part of the work force. Another reason is that large number of girls are opting for education as reflected in increasing enrolment of girls.



Figure 8.4.1
Taluk-wise Work Participation Rates of Males and Females in Ramanagara District (in per cent)



The gender gap is not only very high, it has widened in all the taluks. The high gender gap only reflects the slowing of female work participation rates.

8.4.2 Female Work Participation – Rural and Urban

In the total workers (main + marginal) rural workers are the majority accounting for 83.20 per cent and 79.98 per cent in 2001 and 2011 respectively for the district. In urban segment the workers show an upward trend from 16.80 per cent to 20.02 per cent (Annexure 8.4.1).

The gender gap persists among the rural and urban workers. It has widened in 2011 in all the taluks. Further the gender gap for urban workers is very much larger than the rural workers. The pattern of female workers and their share explain the magnitude of female non-workers which naturally has risen sharply between 2001 and 2011.

8.5 Marginalisation of Women's Works

Among the workers there are main workers and marginal workers. Under these 2 categories, they are classified further into cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industries and other workers.

8.5.1 The number of Cultivators (both Main + Marginal)

The number of cultivators in the district declined by 13,063 to 2,08,130 in 2011. The decline is in the marginal cultivators. Thei r share in the total workers declined from 44.57 to 39.16 in this period. Out of total cultivators of 2,08,130 in 2011, the number of female cultivators are very few i.e. 68338 who account for just one-third or 32.83 per cent.

In the main cultivators segment, the number of cultivators increased by 19,152 to 1,93,956 in this period. Surprisingly, though male cultivators are in majority their number decreased by 4,565 to 1,35,270 in 2011. On the contrary female

cultivators' share increased by 7,001 or from 26.99 per cent to 30.26 per cent. The entire increase in the number of cultivators belongs to females who also compensated the decrease of 4,565 male cultivators. In the marginal segment which declined sharply from 29,673 to 14,174 accounts for 6.81 per cent in 2011 (13.41 per cent in 2001). The females have a major share in the marginal segment 79.11 per cent in 2001 which however declined to 68.10 per cent in 2011. Though these numbers pertain to the district level, the situation in all the taluks is very different (Tables 8.5.1 and 8.5.1a).

Table 8.5.1
Taluk-wise Male and Female Cultivators (Main) in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Main Cultivators								
	2001		2011		Total		Growth		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011	Male	Female	Total
Channapatna	30011 (73.89)	10603 (25.25)	27021 (73.44)	9772 (25.20)	40614 (41.22)	36793 (34.22)	-2990 (-9.96)	-831 (-7.84)	-3821 (-9.41)
Kanakapura	50257 (71.91)	19631 (28.09)	53150 (68.82)	24075 (31.18)	69888 (54.46)	77225 (50.53)	2893 (5.76)	4444 (22.64)	7337 (10.50)
Magadi	33707 (77.69)	9680 (22.31)	30848 (69.90)	13284 (30.10)	43387 (59.42)	44132 (52.45)	-2859 (-8.48)	3604 (37.23)	745 (1.72)
Ramanagara	25860 (68.72)	11771 (31.28)	24251 (67.73)	11555 (32.27)	37631 (39.55)	35806 (31.32)	-1609 (-6.22)	-216 (-1.84)	-1825 (-4.85)
District	139835 (73.01)	51685 (26.99)	135270 (69.74)	58686 (30.26)	191520 (48.48)	193956 (42.27)	-4565 (-3.26)	7001 (13.55)	2436 (1.27)

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Table 8.5.1a
Taluk-wise Male and Female Marginal Cultivators in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Marginal Cultivators								
	2001		2011		Total		Growth		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011	Male	Female	Total
Channapatna	1066 (26.77)	2916 (73.23)	805 (27.33)	2140 (72.67)	3982 (24.69)	2945 (17.58)	-261 (-24.48)	-776 (-26.61)	-1037 (-26.04)
Kanakapura	2648 (29.33)	6379 (70.67)	1282 (29.14)	3118 (70.86)	9027 (24.16)	4400 (19.39)	-1366 (-51.59)	-3261 (-51.12)	-4627 (-51.26)
Magadi	1870 (13.88)	11607 (86.12)	2009 (39.22)	3113 (60.78)	13477 (41.80)	5122 (23.00)	139 (7.43)	-8494 (-73.18)	-8355 (-61.99)
Ramanagara	615 (19.30)	2572 (80.70)	426 (24.96)	1281 (75.04)	3187 (20.51)	1707 (15.65)	-189 (-30.73)	-1291 (-50.19)	-1480 (-46.44)
District	6199 (20.89)	23474 (79.11)	4522 (31.90)	9652 (68.10)	29673 (29.30)	14174 (19.52)	-1677 (-27.05)	-13822 (-58.88)	-15499 (-52.23)

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

8.5.2 Number of Agricultural Labourers (Main + Marginal)

The number of agricultural labourers increased by 5,062 to 1,02,460. The entire increase is in males while females show a fall. Agricultural labourers as percentage of total workers remained more or less constant 19.62 per cent in 2001 and 19.28 per cent in 2011. In this category female agricultural labourers (main and marginal) account for a higher share of 53.75 per cent in 2011 and show a



decline from 57.35 per cent in 2001. But if one takes into account the main activity of agricultural labourers, males dominate with a share of more than 50 per cent. But in the marginal segment, females have a higher share of 73.25 per cent and 65.42 per cent in 2001 and 2011 respectively. But their share declined in 2011 (Tables 8.5.2 and 8.5.2a). This clearly indicates how women are marginalised in the labourer's category also. There are not many female labourers in the main category because men come to occupy these roles which were earlier done by females. Females in the process are pushed to work menial type of the agricultural labourers. As it is, the agricultural sector has been facing acute shortage of labourers with many younger generations abandoning agriculture and migrating to cities and towns for livelihood. In order to get over the shortage of labour, farmers are adopting farm mechanization and the government is supporting this by subsidizing this activity. This furthermore pushed the women agricultural labourers out of job. Women are engaged in activities like sowing, transplanting and harvesting for which various farm machines are being used to cut short the time. Therefore, farm mechanization is not helpful to women. This phenomenon of work can be seen in all the taluks also.

Table 8.5.2
Taluk-wise Male and Female Main Agriculture Labourers In Ramanagara District

Taluks	Main Agriculture Labourers								
	2001		2011		Total		Growth		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011	Male	Female	Total
Channapatna	10107 (56.12)	7904 (43.88)	11882 (53.93)	10150 (46.07)	18011 (18.28)	22032 (20.499	1775 (17.56)	2246 (28.42)	4021 (22.33)
Kanakapura	9722 (55.50)	7795 (44.50)	13308 (47.83)	14515 (52.17)	17517 (13.65)	27823 (18.20)	3586 (36.89)	6720 (86.21)	10306 (58.83)
Magadi	3971 (59.83)	2666 (40.17)	5431 (47.71)	5952 (52.29)	6637 (9.09)	11383 (13.53)	1460 (36.77)	3286 (123.26)	4746 (71.51)
Ramanagara	5689 (55.87)	4493 (44.13)	7757 (51.13)	7413 (48.87)	10182 (10.70)	15170 (13.27)	2068 (36.35)	2920 (64.99)	4988 (48.99)
District	29489 (56.33)	22858 (43.67)	38378 (50.23)	38030 (49.77)	52347 (13.25)	76408 (16.65)	8889 (30.14)	15172 (66.38)	24061 (45.96)

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Table 8.5.2a
Taluk-wise Male and Female Marginal Agriculture Labourers in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Marginal Agriculture Labourers								
	2001		2011		Total		Growth		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011	Male	Female	Total
Channapatna	2134 (29.37)	5133 (70.63)	3133 (41.38)	4439 (58.62)	7267 (45.06)	7572 (45.20)	999 (46.81)	-694 (-13.52)	305 (4.20)
Kanakapura	5492 (31.34)	12031 (68.66)	3100 (34.16)	5975 (65.84)	17523 (46.89)	9075 (39.99)	-2392 (-43.55)	-6056 (-50.34)	-8448 (-48.21)
Magadi	2491 (17.73)	11558 (82.27)	2145 (28.87)	5286 (71.13)	14049 (43.57)	7431 (33.37)	-346 (-13.89)	-6272 (-54.27)	-6618 (-47.11)
Ramanagara	1934 (31.13)	4278 (68.87)	631 (31.97)	1343 (68.03)	6212 (39.97)	1974 (18.10)	-1303 (-67.37)	-2935 (-68.61)	-4238 (-68.22)
District	12051 (26.75)	33000 (73.25)	9009 (34.58)	17043 (65.42)	45051 (44.48)	26052 (35.88)	-3042 (-25.24)	-15957 (-48.35)	-18999 (-42.170

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

8.5.3 Workers in Household Industries

The next category of workers is those engaged in household industries which has a share of 3.33 per cent of total workers in 2011. The number of workers in this category recorded a decline from 21,485 in 2001 to 17,723 in 2011 for the district. This is relevant for main and marginal group. Workers in household industry in the main group account for 75 per cent and the marginal account for just 25 per cent. In the main group, males dominate 56.43 per cent in 2011 over 50.05 per cent in 2001. Females on the other hand have a lower share and even this low share also got reduced in 2011 to 43.57 per cent over 49.95 per cent in 2001. In the marginal category females



who had a higher share of 55.63 per cent in 2011 declined drastically from 74.79 per cent in 2001. It clearly indicates the work participation rate of females is showing deterioration with increasing male domination even in the marginal category (Tables 8.5.3 and 8.5.3a).

Table 8.5.3

Taluk-wise Male and Female Main Workers in Household Industry in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Main Workers in Household Industry								
	2001		2011		Total		Growth		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011	Male	Female	Total
Channapatna	2385 (38.55)	3801 (61.45)	2000 (53.65)	1728 (46.35)	6186 (6.28)	3728 (3.47)	-385 (-16.14)	-2073 (-54.54)	-2458 (-39.73)
Kanakapura	2007 (53.53)	1742 (46.47)	1424 (57.01)	1074 (42.99)	3749 (2.92)	2498 (1.63)	-583 (-29.05)	-668 (-38.35)	-1251 (-33.37)
Magadi	3172 (62.54)	1900 (37.46)	1615 (56.33)	1252 (43.67)	5072 (6.95)	2867 (3.41)	-1557 (-49.09)	-648 (-34.11)	-2205 (-43.47)
Ramanagara	1191 (47.89)	1296 (52.11)	2444 (58.64)	1724 (41.36)	2487 (2.61)	4168 (3.65)	1253 (105.21)	428 (33.02)	1681 (67.59)
District	8755 (50.05)	8739 (49.95)	7483 (56.43)	5778 (43.57)	17494 (4.43)	13261 (2.89)	-1272 (-14.53)	-2961 (-33.88	-4233 (-24.20)

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Table 8.5.3a

Taluk-wise Male and Female Marginal Workers in Household Industry in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Marginal Workers in Household Industry								
	2001		2011		Total		Growth		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	2001	2011	Male	Female	Total
Channapatna	197 (22.57)	676 (77.43)	303 (43.16)	399 (56.84)	873 (5.41)	702 (4.19)	106 (53.81)	-277 (-40.98)	-171 (-19.59)
Kanakapura	318 (33.02)	645 (66.98)	365 (42.49)	494 (57.51)	963 (2.58)	859 (3.78)	47 (14.78)	-151 (-23.41)	-104 (-10.80)
Magadi	308 (22.35)	1070 (77.65)	831 (41.22)	1185 (58.78)	1378 (4.27)	2016 (9.05)	523 (169.81)	115 (10.75)	638 (46.30)
Ramanagara	183 (23.55)	594 (76.45)	481 (54.35)	404 (45.65)	777 (5.00)	885 (8.11)	298 (162.84)	-190 (-31.99)	108 (13.90)
District	1006 (25.21)	2985 (74.79)	1980 (44.37)	2482 (55.63)	3991 (3.94)	4462 (6.14)	974 (96.82)	-503 (-16.85)	471 (11.80)

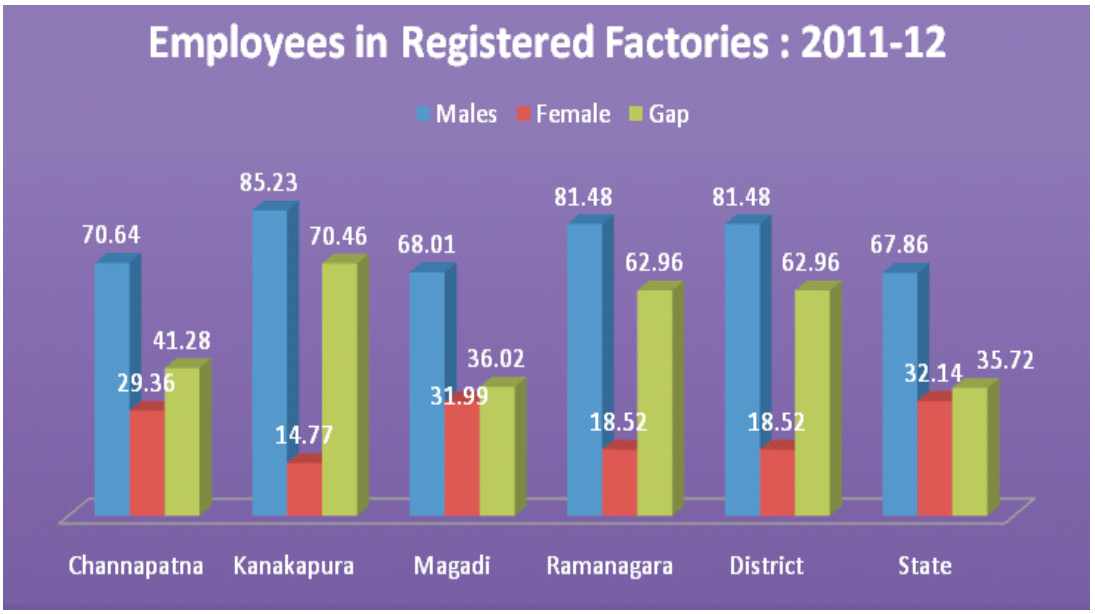
Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

8.5.4 Women Employees in Registered Factories and Small Scale Industries

The number of women employed in registered factories of 166 in the district was 4,992 as against 21,962 males in 2011-12. Previous year's data are not available. The gender gap can be seen in the Figure 8.5.1.

Figure 8.5.1

Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Employees in Registered Factories - 2011-12 (in per cent)



The gender gap in respect of registered segment of employment is worst. It is very high even if one considers the lower gap of 41.28 per cent and 36.02 per cent in Channapatna and Magadi taluks respectively.

The gender gap is distinct in Kanakapura and Ramanagara taluks and the gap is above the state level.

The gender gap in the small scale industries is lower than the large and medium industries. The distress fact is the widening of gender gap for the district from -10.46 in 2010-11 to -35.84 in 2011-12. Across the taluks, Magadi is best placed as it has no gender gap in 2011-12, though in 2010-11 the gap existed -1.84 per cent (Box 8.5.1).



Box 8.5.1

Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Employment in Small Scale Industries in Ramanagara District - 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in per cent)

Taluks	2010-11			2011-12		
	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Male	Female	Gender Gap
Channapatna	67.93	32.07	-35.86	77.46	22.54	-54.92
Kanakapura	52.03	47.97	-4.06	71.59	28.41	-43.18
Magadi	50.92	49.08	-1.84	43.44	56.56	13.12
Ramanagara	56.21	43.79	-12.42	75.07	24.93	-50.14
District	55.23	44.77	-10.46	67.92	32.08	-35.84

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2010-11 and 2011-12

8.5.5 Gender Gap in Agricultural Wages

It is a well accepted fact that male wages are higher than females reflecting the discrimination of female workers. Data on agricultural wages for the taluks in Ramanagara district are available for 2010-11 and 2011-12 (Table 8.5.4).

Table 8.5.4

Taluk-wise Gender gap in Agricultural Wages in Ramanagara District (in Rupees)

Taluks	2010-11			2011-12		
	Male	Female	Gap	Male	Female	Gap
Channapatna	195	130	(-) 65	230	150	(-) 80
Kanakapura	200	100	(-) 100	215	120	(-) 95
Magadi	205	200	(-) 5	290	260	(-) 30
Ramanagara	200	130	(-) 70	215	155	(-) 60
District	200	140	(-) 60	235	175	(-) 60

Source: District Statistical Office, Ramanagara District

It may be seen from the table that there are 2 kinds of gap. First of all the quantum of agricultural wages has increased in all taluks for both males and females. But the magnitude of increase is not the same for females as in males. The increase in female wages was lower. The second is the amount of wages paid to females is far below that of males. Not only that gender gap has increased between 2010 and 2011 in Channapatna and Magadi taluks. Magadi taluk had only a very small gender gap of -5 in 2010 which increased to -30 in 2011. The gender gap is very serious in Channapatna, Kanakapura and also Ramanagara taluks.

The work participation trend and the pattern as discussed above indicate the gender bias in labour market. Most of women's work is invisible and unrecognized as said earlier. Of late, there has been a marked growth of the unorganized sector characterized by increasing hours of work which does not have any regularity, low wages, and poor working environment. Within the unorganized sector casual labourers were most vulnerable. Women are mostly seen in unorganized sectors such as garment industries, electronic assembling units besides they are also active as domestic servants. Magadi taluk is an example where gender bias is of lower order because of large number of garment units employing more number of females. A large number of them who have migrated to urban areas and are working in brick



kilns, road and construction and other informal sectors. They are earning paltry sums in petty business like selling flowers, fruits, vegetables, bangles etc. Women not only have a higher rate of unemployment and if employed they are over represented in the informal sector which are characterized by job insecurity.

Women engaged in unorganized sector have seasonal employment accompanied by larger periods of unemployment. Some of the jobs in unorganized sector involves bonded labour, high indebtedness. Utter poverty and illiteracy with lack of proper food forces them to get into these activities. In Karnataka, women in large numbers are engaged in sericulture, beedi industry, agarbathi rolling, flower industry, pottery, etc. all being mostly household industry. None of these activities provide them remunerative wages. Only appropriate education followed by greater representation of women in organised sector, government would help them to get out of this manifestation of gender discrimination and inequitable gender division of labour.

8.6 Trends in Political Participation

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution mandated reservation of one-third of the seats for women in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and urban bodies respectively. Karnataka government has since increased this reservation to 50 per cent in PRIs. The representation of elected women representatives in the panchayat tiers is highest in Karnataka as women occupy 50 per cent of the decision making positions in all the three-tiers of panchayats. The presence of a critical mass of women in the political sphere changes the way society perceives women. Second, as women in PRIs reduce their political dependence on male patrons and are backed by women's groups at the grass roots a gradual shift towards a politics based on women's constituency emerges. This step has increased presence of women in public life and in leadership role has definitely reshaped gender roles. Shifts in gender roles within the households of these women representatives as well as their interactions with the government and other agencies are the important components in this transformation. There are many benefits the women representatives have got in terms of economic empowerment, self confidence, communication skills and decision making process.

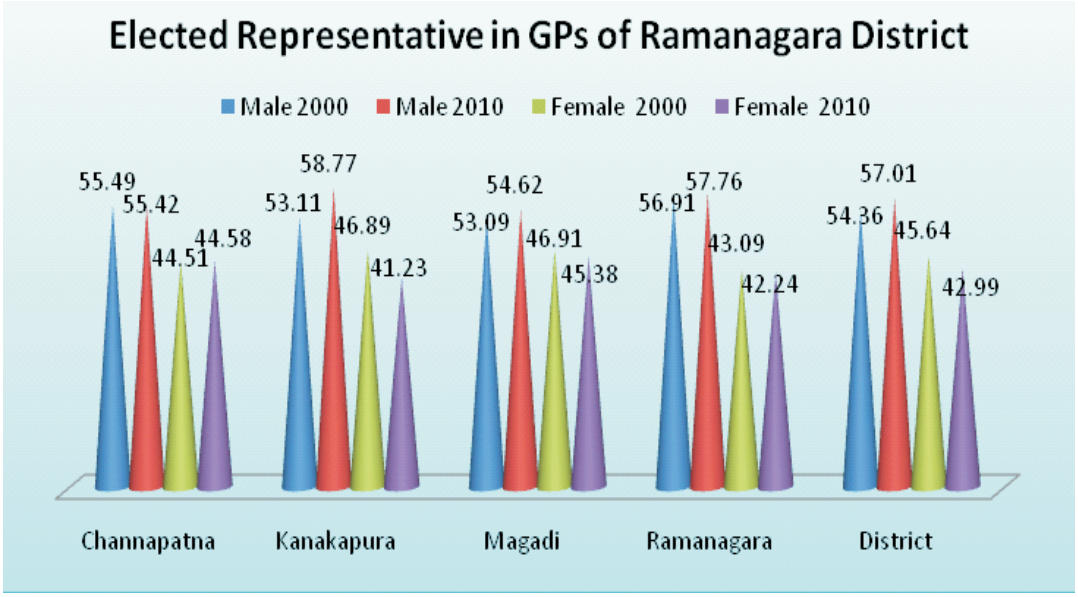
8.6.1 Women Representatives in PRIs and ULBs in Ramanagara District

As Ramanagara district was formed in 2007-08, the data on members of Grama Panchayat (GPs), Taluk Panchayat (TPs) and Zilla Panchayat (ZP) are available only for 2010, the latest elections that took place. Notwiths tanding we have made attempts to put out the data for the 2000 elections from the erstwhile Bengaluru Rural district for the 4 taluks of the Ramanagara which were hitherto part of erstwhile Bengaluru Rural district. As per this the female representation in GPs, TPs, ZP and the urban local bodies were discussed in the following paragraphs.

8.6.1.1 Women Representation in GPs of Ramanagara District

There are 130 GPs in the district. Out of a total of 823 villages 770 are habitated while 53 are unhabitated. So on an average each GP serves 6 villages. The distribution of GPs across taluks is 32 each in Channapatna and Magadi, 43 in Kanakapura and 23 in Ramanagara. Taluk-wise number of elected representatives of GPs is given in Figure 8.6.1.

Figure 8.6.1
Taluk-wise Percentage of Elected Representatives in GPs of Ramanagara District



One-third women representation which was envisaged in the beginning has been achieved, as the percentage of women representation was above 40 per cent in 2000. Thoug h the 50 per cent women representation was made mandatory in 2012, as elections were held for GPs much before the implementation of the 110th Amendment of Constitution, the percentage of women representation continued to be around 40 per cent and not 50 per cent.

8.6.1.2 Women Representation in TPs in Ramanagara District

As on March 31, 2012, there are four taluks and therefore, four TPs in the district. Totall y there are 83 and 84 members in all the 4 TPs in 2005 and 2010 respectively. Talu k-wise distribution of members show that Kanakapura has the largest of 30 members, Channapatna and Magadi 19 each and Ramanagara has 16 members. The percentage female representation in TPs is given in Table 8.6.1.

Table 8.6.1
Elected Representatives in TPs of Ramanagara District

Taluks	Males				Females			
	2005	Percent to Total	2010	Percent to Total	2005	Percent to Total	2010	Percent to Total
Channapatna	10	52.63	9	47.37	9	47.37	10	52.63
Kanakapura	18	60.00	14	46.67	12	40.00	16 5	3.33
Magadi	10	55.56	9	47.37	8	44.44	10 5	2.63
Ramanagara	9	56.25	7	43.75	7	43.75	9	56.25
District	47	56.63	39	46.43	36	43.37	45	53.57

Source: 1) Ramanagara District at a Glance 2011-12
2) Bengaluru Rural District at a Glance 2000-01

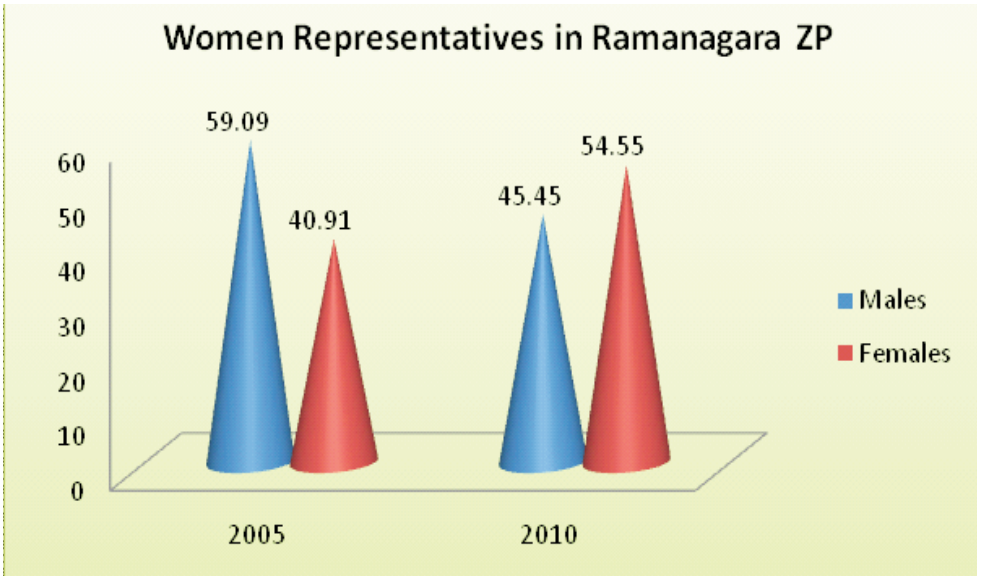
In TPs the one-third women representative norm has been complied with in 2005 in all the taluks. So also in 2010 the 50 per cent reservation norm has been complied as elections for TPs were held after the 110th Amendment came into force. This has been achieved even among all the social groups, SC, ST and backward and general categories.

8.6.1.3 Women Representatives in Ramanagara Zilla Panchayat

to in Ramanagara as done in TPs (Figure 8.6.2).

The 50 per cent reservation for women in ZP elections held in 2010 has been adhered The female representatives form more than 50 per cent in the ZP election of 2010.

Figure 8.6.2
Percent of Women Representatives in Ramanagara ZP



8.6.1.4 Representation of Women in City/ Town Municipal Councils

There are two City Municipal Councils (CMC) one each in Channapatna and Ramanagara and two Town Municipal Councils (TMC) one each in Kanakapura and Magadi taluks. The elections to these bodies were held in 2007 and 2013 and the number of representatives in these bodies are given in Table 8.6.2.

Table 8.6.2
Women Representatives in the City/Town Municipal Councils in Ramanagara District

CMCs/TMCs	2007				2013			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No.	Percentage to Total	No.	Percentage to Total	No.	Percentage to Total	No.	Percentage to Total
Channapatna CMC	20	64.52	11	35.38	20	64.52	11	35.38
Kanakapura TMC	16	59.26	11	40.74	15	55.56	12	44.44
Magadi TMC	14	60.87	9	39.13	13	56.52	10	43.48
Ramanagara CMC	19	61.29	12	38.71	19	67.29	12	38.71

Source: Respective CMCs and TMCs of Ramanagara District

The City Municipal Councils of Channapatna and Ramanagara did not show any change in the total number of elected representatives between 2007 and 2013 which remained at 50 in each of them. The percentage of women representatives in Channapatna CMC is the lowest at 35.28 per cent.

In case of TMCs, the total number of members are 27 for Kanakapura and 23 for Magadi. The percentage of elected women representatives was 40.74 in 2007 which increased to 44.44 in 2013. In Magadi TMC also the percentage of elected women representatives increased from below 40 i.e. 39.13 in 2007 but increased to 43.48 in 2013.

8.7 Crime against Women: Crime Data at District and Taluk Levels

The Indian Constitution guarantees equal rights with men but strong patriarchal traditions persist, with women's lives shaped by customs that are centuries old. First of all males-out number females in India. The death of young girls exceed those of young boys and every sixth infant death is reported to be specifically due to gender discrimination and 25 per cent of new born girls do not live to see their 15th birthday.

Women are victims of numerous atrocities such as dowry, rape, sexual harassment, domestic violence etc. and they are also subjected to physical and mental tortures besides having to face social and financial problems. The UN's site on women says violence not only has negative consequences for women but also for their families, the community and the country at large. Studies by the National Law School of India University and Hengasara Hakkina Sangha an NGO point to the weakness of the formal justice system in redressing violence/ crimes against women.

The Crime Report in Karnataka provided by the State Crime Records Bureau, Bengaluru, has acknowledged the seriousness of the atrocities committed against women. Crimes against women are defined as those which are committed against them, because they are women, the crimes against women identified by Indian Penal Code (IPC) are (i) Rape, (ii) Kidnapping and abduction for different purposes, (iii) Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts, (iv) To rture, both mental and physical, (v) Eve teasing, (vi) Molestation, and (vii) Import of girls (up to 21 years of age). There are also laws which are not gender specific but the provision of law vis-à-vis offences affecting women specifically have been reviewed and amended periodically in accordance with the changing patterns of gender bias. The provision of those special and local laws which are enacted do touch upon the concept of crime against women in some way and are meant to safeguard women and their interest. The data on crimes against the women under various Acts are available at the district level. These are all presented and discussed under Section 8.7.1. It may be noted that these data and those received from Superintendent of Police (SP) of Ramanagara district may not be one and the same. The former gives more disaggregated data.

8.7.1 Crimes Against Women in Ramanagara District

As per the data received from the office of the SP, Ramanagara district, in all, the total number crimes reported (men + women) has increased from 3232 in 2001 to 4442 in 2011. Of these large number of crimes has been reported from rural areas. Among the taluks Channapatna has the highest number of crimes in both the periods, while Magadi has the lowest (Table 8.7.1).

Table 8.7.1
Taluk-wise Number of Crimes Reported in 2001 and 2011 in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Total Number of Crimes					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	1045	1428	223	345	1268	1773
Kanakapura	773	1249	172	235	945	1484
Magadi	377	482	65	35	442	517
Ramanagara	374	413	203	255	577	668
District	2569	3572	663	870	3232	4442

Source: S P Office, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

The number of crimes reported against women also rose from 133 to 235 in this period. Here reported crimes are higher in rural areas. Kanakapura taluk has reported the highest number of crimes against women about 40 per cent in 2011 (Table 8.7.2).

Table 8.7.2
Taluk-wise Crimes Reported Against Women in Ramanagara District

Taluks	No of Crimes Against women					
	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	36	51	5	17	41	68
Kanakapura	42	87	4	6	46	93
Magadi	21	21	1	3	22	24
Ramanagara	15	41	9	9	24	50
District	114	200	9	35	133	235

Source: S P Office, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

8.7.1.1 Dowry Deaths and Suicide of Women Reported

For the district as a whole the number of dowry deaths reported was 19 in 2001 which increased by 4 to 23 in 2011. Here also, 16 out of 19 dowry deaths has occurred in rural areas in 2001 while 17 out of 23 have occurred in 2011. Magadi taluk has reported the largest number of dowry deaths.

In the case of suicides committed by women, no doubt the number has increased from 26 to 47 in this period. Suicides ha ve been reported largely from rural areas. Kanakapura taluk has the largest number of female suicides. In Magadi taluk, the number of female suicides was only two in 2001 but increased to 11 in 2011 (Table 8.7.3).

Table 8.7.3
Taluk-wise Number of Dowry Deaths and Female Suicides in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Dowry Deaths						Female Suicides					
	Rural		Urban		Total		Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	3	2	1	1	4	3	5	4	0	4	5	8
Kanakapura	3	3	0	1	3	4	9	12	2	3	11	15
Magadi	8	7	2	2	10	9	2	10	0	1	2	11
Ramanagara	2	5	0	2	2	7	6	11	2	2	8	13
District	16	17	3	6	19	23	22	37	4	10	26	47

Source: S P Office, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

8.7.2 Incidence of Crimes Against Women in Ramanagara District

As per the State Crime Records Bureau, Bengaluru, 38 per cent of crimes against women is torture, followed by molestation 27 per cent, 13 per cent under Dowry Prohibition Act, 7 per cent each of rape and kidnapping and abduction. These account for 92 per cent of the total crimes against women for the State in 2011. This pattern did not change much a year later.

The incidence of various crimes against women in Ramanagara district are given in Table 8.7.4.

Table 8.7.4
Incidence of Crimes Against Women in Ramanagara District

Crimes	2011						2012					
	Ramanagara			Karnataka			Ramanagara			Karnataka		
	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P	I	R	P
Rape	19	1.76	2.99	636	1.04	100	16	1.48	2.58	621	1.02	100
Kidnapping & abduction	45	15.06	6.29	715	1.17	100	53	20.57	4.95	1070	1.75	100
Dowry deaths	23	3.65	8.61	267	0.44	100	17	3.43	7.80	218	0.36	100
Cruelty by husband and relatives	71	8.24	1.91	3712	6.07	100	73	9.36	1.98	3684	6.03	100
Molestation	101	0.11	3.87	2608	0.23	100	112	0.10	3.79	2978	0.21	100
Sexual harassment (eve teasing)	-	-	-	81	7.54	100	-	-	-	100	6.11	100
Importation of girls	-	-	-	12	8.33	100	-	-	-	32	3.13	100
Immoral traffic (P) Act	4	2.71	1.14	351	1.74	100	3	3.61	0.90	335	1.82	100
Indecent representation of women (P) Act	-	-	-	2	50.00	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dowry Prohibition Act	45	0.24	3.72	1210	0.51	100	80	0.14	6.02	1328	0.46	100
Total	308	0.04	3.21	9594	0.06	100	354	0.03	3.42	10366	0.06	100

Note : 1) I- Incidence, R- Rate, P- Percentage; 2) Percentages are to the state total.
Source: Website – Karnataka State Police, Crime in Karnataka-2011 and 2012, State Crime Records Bureau, Bengaluru.

In Ramanagara district the incidence of crime against woman increased by 46 between 2011 and 2012. Of the increase of 46, 35 is in respect of Dowry Prohibition Act, while there are some increases in kidnapping and abduction, molestation and cruelty by husbands and relatives, all other nature of crimes show declines. In Ramanagara district the pattern of crimes reveals that molestation takes the first place in both years. Crimes related to the Dowry Prohibition Act almost doubled to 80 in 2012. Cruelty by husbands and relatives takes the third place (it was number 2 in 2011). Kidnapping and abduction occupies fourth place. All these four crimes together account for 85.06 per cent in 2011 and 89.83 per cent in 2012 of the total crimes. The number of dowry deaths fell from 23 to 17 so also with rape cases.

No cases have been reported under eve-teasing, import of girls and Indecent Representation of Women (P) Act in Ramanagara district.

8.7.3 Victims of Rape according to Age Groups

In Ramanagara district while the entire 19 cases of rape incidence belong to the age group 19-30 years in 2011, in 2012 16 of the cases 6 belong to 16-18 years, 5 in 11-15 years, 3 up to 10 years and 2 in 19-30 years. This trend of lower age group victims reveals the high insecurity and vulnerability of younger age females which is quite disturbing. At the State level, maximum number of rape victims belong to 19-30 years in 2011 which is continued in 2012 also. The number of victims in the age group of up to 10 years and 11-15 years show a large increase for the State.

An analysis of the offender's relation and nearness to rape victims reveals that all of them were known to the victims in both years. In 2011, four were reported to be their neighbours and the other 15 were other known persons. In 2012, 4 were neighbours and 12 were other known persons. This is similar in the case of State also.

8.7.4 Crime Against Children

There is no separate classification of offences categorised as offences against children. Generally, the offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are the victims, which are considered as crime against children. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the various protective and preventive, special and local laws specifically mention the offences wherein children are known to be the victims. In this analysis, such offences classified as crime against children have been considered Crimes Punishable under the IPC include:

a) Foeticides section
b) Infanticides section
c) Abetment of suicide
d) Exposure and abandonment
e) Kidnapping and abduction
    i) Kidnapping for exporting
    ii) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship
    iii) Kidnapping for ransom
    iv) Kidnapping for camel racing
    v) Kidnapping for begging
    vi) Kidnapping to compel for marriage
    vii) Kidnapping for slavery etc.
    viii) Kidnapping for stealing from its person
f) Procuring minor girls (for inducement to force or seduce to illicit intercourse)
g) Selling girls for prostitution
h) Buying girls for prostitution
i) Rape
j) Unnatural offences

The special and local laws are (a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, (b) Child Marriage Restraint Act, and (c) Child Labour (Prevention) Act.

Although there are such a large number of laws on crimes against children, in Ramanagara district only one incidence of crime has been reported in 2011 which is under Child Marriage Restraint Act. In 2012 two incidences have been reported of which one related to rape (below 16 years) and the other for murder. At the State level 878 incidences were reported in 2012 which is more than 2.5 times that of 342 reported in 2011. It is still a matter of surprise as to how in Ramanagara district the incidence of child crimes are almost nil.

Under the Government of India's Policies to address violence against women, a Committee of eminent jurist, headed by former Chief Justice of India, Justice J. S. Verma, was constituted to review existing laws and examine levels of punishment in cases of aggravated sexual assault. Based on the Committee's recommendations an ordinance has also been issued on sexual assault against Women Criminal Law (Amendment) Ordinance 2013. Further, a Commission of Inquiry was also set-up under the Chairpersonship of Ms. Justice Usha Mehra, retired judge of Delhi High Court to identify the lapses on the part of public authorities and suggest measures to improve the safety and security of women in the capital. New initiatives are underway such as, one-stop crisis centres for providing shelter, police assistance, legal, medical and Counselling services with public hospitals as focal point. A scheme for providing restorative justice through financial assistance and support services to victims of rape will be implemented in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan as per the directives of the Supreme Court of India.

8.7.4.1 Santwana

At the State level, there is one scheme, "Santwana". aimed at rehabilitation of women who have been subjected to atrocities like rape, domestic violence, dowry, sexual harassment etc. Legal assistance support in the form of financial aid, temporary shelter protection, training, education to get back into the normal course of life. The Santwanas are run with the assistance of NGOs.

8.7.4.2 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence

The State implemented the problem of women from Domestic Violence Act in 2007. This is to check violence against women a step towards achieving gender equality and saving women from oppression.

8.8 Role of Women's Groups and SHGs

Women's powerlessness stems from a lack of resources – human, material and intangible. Gender inequality is thus a result of power asymmetry where men are in a position of privilege and women of subordination. Transformation for gender equality thus envisages removal of barriers, facilitation of women's access to and control of resources. Women must have the right to an equal say in deciding what crops will be planted on the family land, at what price the produce to be sold, how to spend the family income etc. Thus empowerment not only connotes control over resources – human, financial and physical – but also the right to one's own beliefs, values and attitudes

8.8.1 Economic Empowerment of Women

To facilitate the economic development of women the state government through its Department of Women and Child Welfare and the Karnataka State Women Development Corporation has been implementing various programmes and schemes. The Government of India is also implementing schemes such as (i) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls, (ii) Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana, (iii) National Mission for Empowerment of Women, (iv) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, and (v) Policies to address violence against women.

8.8.2 Stree Shakti Scheme

The formation of Self Help Groups (SHGs) under the Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana (now NRLM) proved fruitful. The Swashakthi Programme of the Centre aims to strengthen and create a conducive environment for social change. The Women and Child Development Department's flagship



programme of Government of Karnataka, "The Stree Shakti Scheme" was launched in 2000-01. This scheme aims at empowering rural women through the formation of SHGs based on thrift and credit principles through a network of Anganwadi workers. The group members encompasses (i) women living below poverty line, (ii) women landless agricultural labourers; (iii) women from the scheduled caste and tribes, and (iv) women from families with alcoholics, drug addicts or differently disabled persons.

8.8.2.1 Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation (KSWDC)

KSWDC established in 1987 is for social and economic upliftment of women and has since been implementing schemes such as (a) Udyogini, (b) Women Training Programme, (c) Devadasi Rehabilitation Programme, (d) Marketing Assistance Scheme, (e) State Resource Centres, (f) Micro Credit Scheme, (g) Rehabilitation of Transgender, and (h) Rehabilitation of sex workers.

8.8.2.2 Women Component Plans

Under this there are programmes. One is the Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane whereby one-third of resources has been earmarked for women in individual beneficiary oriented schemes and labour intensive schemes across various sectors. The second is the gender based budgeting. Karnataka is one of the three states in the country

to implement this. This is in operation since 2006-07 which helps to prioritise and orient public expenditure. Thereafter a Gender Budget Cell (GBC) was established in Department of Finance and the GBC has been regularly bringing out a gender budgeting document reflecting allocation of funds under various schemes cutting across various departments.

8.8.3 Stree Shakti Scheme in Ramanagara District

In 2012-13 out of 1,36,717 SHGs formed under Stree Shakti Scheme in the State, 4635 were in Ramanagara district (3.31 per cent). The total number of members in the district was 80,639 in 2011-12.



The average number of members per SHG was above 17. The taluk-wise details for Ramanagara district is given in Table 8.8.1.

Table 8.8.1
Taluk-wise Number of Stree Shakti Groups in Ramanagara District

Taluks	No. of SHGs	
	2007-08	2011-12
Channapatna	1340	1411
Kanakapura	1184	1245
Magadi	850	900
Ramanagara	1023	1079
District	4407	4635
State	-	139983

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

8.8.4 Membership and Financial Transactions in SHGs of Stree Shakti Scheme

The membership in the SHGs was 79,960 in 2007-08 which declined to 75,951 in 2011-12 but stepped up to 77,992 in 2012-13. All the members have opened savings bank accounts. The accumulated savings increased substantially from Rs.9.77 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.49.27 crore in 2012-13. The number of SHGs availing loans also increased. The amount of loan received increased considerably. The Revolving Fund released by the Government of Karnataka has remained stagnant Rs.2.11 crore in 2007-08, Rs.2.20 crore in 2011-12 and 2.20 crore in 2012-13 (Table 8.8.2).

Table 8.8.2
Stree Shakti Scheme, SHGs Members and Financial Details in Ramanagara District

Particulars	2007-08	2011-12	2012-13
No. of SHGs	4407	4635	4625
Membership in SHGs			
Total	79960	75951	77992
SC	14677	15534	15559
ST	1388	958	966
Others	63895	59459	61467
Total savings accumulated (Rs. Crore)	9.77	44.78	49.27
No. of SHGs availed loan from banks	1622	4100	4007
Amount of loan received from banks (Rs.Crore)	18.98	61.78	72.42
Revolving fund released by state (Rs.Crore)	2.11	2.20	2.20

Source: 1) District at a Glance; 2) Karnataka at a Glance, various years

8.9 Small Area Study
Study on Socio-economic Impact of Certain Archaic and Superstitious Practices followed by Golla Community in Ramanagara Taluk

8.9.1 Introduction

In one of the core committee meetings on HDR at the ZP, Ramanagara, while discussing the topics for small area studies relevant to Ramanagara district the suggestion came from the Deputy Director of Women and Child Development on gender issues was considered worth to study. This speaks about the community attitude and social prejudices affecting women belonging to Golla community. Women are the victims of the regressive practices in many parts of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

There are many groups of the 'Golla' Community in Karnataka, of them, the main divisions are 'Ooru Gollas' and 'Kadu Gollas'. Myths about the community trace their origins to the Yadavas of North India. While 'Ooru Gollas' are those who have settled in towns, 'Kadu Gollas' have historically lived in self-contained hamlets, 'Hattis' on the border of towns or larger villages or close to the forest. Kadu Gollas or nomadic by nature and all of them are cow and goat herders.

Gollas are considered to be extremely religious and believe in various deities, ghosts and spirits that are guiding them in every walk of their lives.

8.9.2 What is the Superstitious Practice?

Earlier we have said that the gollas believe that their life is controlled and guided by some sort of supernatural, spiritual and magic power. This is so deep rooted in their daily routines it is just hard to get rid of them. One distinctive feature of kadu gollas is their unusual notions of purity because of which they consider a woman/adolescent girl unclean when she has menstrual cycles or after she delivers a baby. The girl/women while in her menstrual cycle have to live outside the village for 3 to 5 days every month, a women who has just delivered a baby is not permitted to enter her house for 3 months post delivery. Thus in this patriarchal and religious society with strong superstitious beliefs the routine biological process of menstruation acquires the dimension of a curse that manifests itself in bleeding. This notion is so deep-rooted and engrained among them that even the educated women among them acknowledge this practice.

8.9.3 A Brief Introduction to the Study on Gollas in Ramanagara District

The study was undertaken in one of the villages dominated by gollas in Ramanagara district. In Ramanagara district there are 21 gollarahattis spread over all the 4 taluks. Magadi taluk has the maximum number of 11. The total number of households are 1093 for the district. The entire golla community population in the district is 6075 which constitutes 0.56 per cent of its total population. Of this Ramanagara taluk has 27.46 per cent of golla population in the taluk. The total number of females outnumber in three taluks – Channapatna, Magadi and Ramanagara taluks. We have selected 'Devaradoddi' village in Vibhutikere Gram Panchayat of Ramanagara taluk.

8.9.3.1 Modality of the Study

Once we decided the village for the study, we decided on the modalities of the study. Firstly we decided to make two visits - a cursory visit to the Devaradoddi village and get a bird's eye view of the village and environment; and second visit to obtain detailed information through focus group discussion and visiting field for firsthand knowledge.

A focus group was arranged in Devaradoddi village during the second visit. The women and girls dropped into the anganwadi centre. They were of different age groups – elderly, middle aged, young mothers and some teenage girls going to schools/colleges. We had a good number of women and girls some were illiterate. The first respondent Ms. Shashikala aged 25 years has not

studied at all. She has 2 children – one son of 3 years and one daughter of ten months. She had recently stayed in 'Kottige', the hutment is also called `Krishna Kuteera' after delivery and she said that she had no choice except obeying the elders, their livelihood is sericulture and animal husbandry. She had registered with anganwadi centre and had availed all the pre and post delivery medicines and facilities like animal husbandry. She delivered her first child in private hospital and the second at government hospital. She underwent sterilization on her own.

The second respondent was Ms. Doddathayamma, a middle aged woman of 40 years. She is also illiterate with 2 daughters. The second child is 3 months and she had also stayed in 'Kottige'. Her opinion about this practice is that she agreed with the custom and she in fact expressed a kind of fear that if they do not follow this practice, some bad omen will occur, in some cases, who did not follow the custom, the same curses entry of snakes, death of some family members or in the village and some such things occur. Therefore, they prefer to bear all the hardships and sufferings by staying in 'kottige' rather than incur the wrath of the god.

The third respondent was an elderly lady of 70 years Ms. Chittamma. She is illiterate and has 8 children and a coolie. She said that she and all her age group have followed the custom strictly and they would make her children daughter/daughters-in-law to follow strictly.

We also met one lady Ms. Bhagyamma of 27 to 28 years and was pregnant. She is married to a person who is from Kunigal of Tumakuru district but she came down for delivery to Devaradoddi village which is her mother's village. As long as she stayed in Kunigal she got herself registered with the anganwadi there and when she came down to Devaradoddi she registered with anganwadi centre here and is availing all the benefits. She being illiterate just followed what the villagers advised her. She has reconciled with the situation and did not have any opinion.

Later we were able to get a few teenage girls studying or discontinued their studies. Ms. Manjula of 18-19 years is well dressed and studied up to PUC and since discontinued. She is idling at home doing her household chores. They are poor with 15 gunta of land with ragi crop and 15 sheep. She has to remain outside her house 3 to 5 days during her menstrual cycle. She said that she does not want to remain in the 'kottige' and hates the custom.

The second teenage girl, Ms. Latha 16 years is pursuing her PUC studies, commerce in Ramanagara junior college. Because it was vacation she was available. Her father an agriculturist grows ragi and she has 2 brothers who are also studying. During her menstrual cycle she is allowed to attend college but she cannot stay in her house. She being in teenage is taking the folic acid/iron tablets given to her by the government. She is of the firm view that she does not like to stay in 'Kottige'. Her elder sister going to college also of the same view. If they get opportunities or get the power to decide they may like to change the custom.

The anganwadi teacher was cooperative. The Child Development Project Officer (CDPO) who accompanied has very friendly and good rapport with the women in the village and she individually knew many women. We found the anganwadi was functioning satisfactorily and there were many small children some crying and some quarrelling. We also saw some of the reading materials given to the children and the picture/ wall posters depicting the animals, plants, flowers and fruits. The teacher said they take the children for field visits to create knowledge and awareness. There is one lower primary school adjacent to the anganwadi which had a toilet separately for girls and boys. The other side of the anganwadi was a building (10 x 10 feet) without electricity which is housing all the girls/ women who are in their menstrual period. We were not allowed to go near that. The food is cook ed in their respective households and supplied to them.



We were very keen to see a live 'Kottige' or 'Krishna Kuteera' and since there was none nearby the CDPO took us to the neighbouring village, Alamaradoddi. The approach road was slushy and muddy spoiled due to rains. After some distance the vehicle could not go and we alighted and walked wading through the water slushy stretch. There also we met the anganwadi teacher who took us to the live kottige. The Krishna Kutteera was situated amidst field far away from the main house. It is a very small make shift arrangement thatched hutment measuring 7 feet by 4 feet just enough for a mother and child to sleep. A little away from this is another hutment where some elderly family member stays as security to meet any untoward instances. We saw the young lady must be below 20 years of age cradling a one week old baby. She was looking fragile with no strength, unable to speak with unkempt hair, crumpled unclean clothes so also the baby. The baby looked weak and skinny and not healthy. This was her second child. Asked whether she delivered baby at home or hospital, she said, before she could go to the hospital, she delivered the baby. It is not known whether she stayed in 'Kottige' before her delivery or after. She had not registered with the anganwadi. Another shocking fact as told by anganwadi teacher, she concealed the fact that she was pregnant and none of the villagers knew about it. It is something we could not believe. She is not availing any medical care (ANC etc.). This is so with other such women also. This is the information gathered from live cases.

8.9.3.2 Present Generations Attitudes

The anganwadi teacher at Devaradoddi in her early thirties said she has 2 children. At both the occasions she had observed this custom. Her husband is working in Magadi town. The family appears to be modern in their thinking. Since it is not a joint family, the question of decision making does not arise as it is not binding by the elders at home. They do not believe in this custom let alone liking or not. So they are also thinking of various options like having a separate enclosure within their compound at times of menstrual cycle, taking the water pipe connection into their house to take care of their needs. The other alternative they were considering is they do not like their daughter child to undergo this torture so they want to migrate to Magadi town where her husband is already employed. The teacher conferred with us that many families have already moved out of the village.

The anganwadi teacher at Alamaradoddi said that she narrated how she avoided the Krishna Kuteera stay in her second delivery. Her husband was a GP member. He said that his wife had hospital delivery and post-delivery she stayed at the hospital for a maximum number of days and when she returned ¾ of the mandatory 'kottige' stay was already over. Now the period of 'kottige' stay has been reduced from 3 months to one month or less. During her menstruation cycle the teacher said she goes to her relative home in Bengaluru city and returns to the village after the mandatory period.

The custom of segregation of women, we felt does not hold any sanctity. As the college going teen girls are allowed to attend classes during menstruation cycle. When we enquired the 17 years Ms. Latha a PUC student, how do the villagers react to a situation whereby when girls while attending classes may come across other girls who are into their cycle. Does that mean these girls have to enter their respective houses without bathing? When they attend classes they may sit side by side and touch each other. How this situation is viewed by the villagers and the society? She said the villagers have not looked at from this angle so they are not aware.



8.9.3.3 Adverse Impact of the Superstitious Custom

There are many ills confronted with this. First of all health. The women particularly post-delivery have to remain in the Krishna Kuteera which is not safe. It is unclean. She is denied of ANC. She is not given nutritious food. Sometimes women have gynecological problems like bleeding excessively for a longer period. She does not visit hospital nor do the villagers allow health workers to visit them. Even if they have to go it should be on their way out of villages and if by mistake they violate this they cannot enter the village or they have to bath before entering. Even if a new mother needs to be taken to the hospital in emergencies, none of the villagers or the families help. The food they are given is not nutritious. We saw one girl having her lunch which had some dry cooked rice without dhal or vegetables.

The Krishna Kuteera is exposed to sun, rain and other externalities. Some people told us that snakes/ animals also enter them as they are situated in the middle of the field. There is a 6 feet by 2 ½ feet wooden plank placed just one feet above the ground. The women are exposed to some stray dog bites or other animals. The delivered women at a time when they need the utmost care are denied of all the care.

The social exclusion affects the women in a negative way. They su ffer from psychological disorders they do not have any self respect; this is what the young girls felt that these practices bring disgrace to themselves. They express fear and feel very insecure. The quality of life of these young girls, the future generation suffers.

8.9.3.4 Role of NGOs/Activists/Government

The villagers of Devaradoddi said that earlier there were many occasions when NGOs visited the village and counseled them to stop this practice. Many repeated attempts are being made. In one such occasion, the Krishna Kuteera hutments were destroyed by the activists despite the protest from the villagers and the activists forcefully shifted the mother along with the baby out of 'Kottige' and made them enter the main family house.

The State Vice President of the Akhila Bharatiya Janavadi Mahila Sangha has described this practice as barbaric and inhuman. The priests of the community and the elders in the village who are the ones who are coming in the way to abolish this practice (The Hindu, 19 April, 2012). They also tried to convince the elderly women to dispense with this practice because of the hazards they instead wanted the government to build a pucca structure with all amenities to house the women in menstrual cycle or those who have delivered. We in fact were against this suggestion because instead of curbing this insane practice, it may amount to encourage and facilitate the people to practice with more comfort. A state government order dated July 10, 2009, expressed that the government intends to build a Mahila Bhavan in every hatti to safeguard the unique cultural practice of Kadu Gollas.There are such Mahila Bhavans elsewhere in the state but not in Ramanagara.

Some educationists who have studied in detail this custom in Chitradurga district where it is more rampant opined that this practice is continuing because Kadu Gollas are not educated. But as we had seen earlier even educated people have come to reconcile with this.

The primary health centres undertook behavioural communication change programmes thrice or four times a year where educational videos are shown

and street plays were performed. But this has not helped them to transform.

8.9.4 Overview

The younger men and women resent this practice and they want to change and transform their whole community when they get the power of decision making. This is a process. It will take some time. The youth should come forward and make a noise in the society. Their power is very strong and a strong youth movement would address this issue.

Education is the ultimate to change the mindsets of the community. Already it is making a change. It is some kind of a transition period and Right to Education Act must be enforced in true spirit and action.

As immediate solution lies in the hands of local medical fraternity they can educate the community about women's hygiene products, issues of IMR, MMR, ANC etc.

8.10 Concluding Remarks

The emerging picture on gender development is a mixed one. Falling sex ratio, gender gap in literacy, widening gap in dropout, enrolment and transition despite some improvement in some of the attributes. The em powerment of women and their representation in the local bodies etc. is also meeting the required norms. But when it comes to their work participation the situation is very bad. There is drastic decline in their participation and they are pushed into marginalized labour and are driven to poverty. One cannot be complacent about the atrocities/ crimes committed against women. As said earlier more than 90 per cent of female employment is in the unorganized sector apart from considerable differences in wages and other work conditions. Ex cept in the case of casual labour in public works under MGNREGS, the average wages for female casual labourers are much lower than the stipulated minimum wages. The informal sector which has grown phenomenally in both rural and urban is over represented by women employees. It is also reported that women in government service form a very small proportion. Thus the labour front is not friendly to poor women. The fact that more and more men are migrating from rural and that the informal sector has grown faster than the agricultural sector should have given more opportunities for women to undertake those works done by men. But the reality is that women get jobs traditionally held by men only when men leave those jobs, because they have ceased to be remunerative. Once the jobs held by women become remunerative, their men take over those. Overall the fruits of economic development have not trickled down to some of these poorer sections of the people.

Another fact is women's access to resources, natural or otherwise. Ownership of assets is another phenomenon exhibits the high inequality between men and women. The third important factor is access to credit by women in rural areas where land ownership is an important determining factor. The fourth is the large scale absence of women in trade unions/ associations where women issues are not given priority. How many women undergo hardships because they do not have access to electricity, drin king water, cooking fuel and toilets. Environmental degradation manifested in disappearing forests, deteriorating soil conditions and depleting water resources are all gradually reducing the availability of water, fuel and other common property resources.

Crimes against women tend to be under-reported. Very rarely complaints of wife beating have been registered. Widespread illiteracy among women, subordination and cultural barriers block their path to justice. In urban areas where there are highly literate women are also not an exception to this.

The latest developments are showing some hopes of redressal of women's problems and reducing the gender gap such as the government's income generating activities through their Stree Shakti Scheme, their representation in governance, incentives for girls' education etc.

Women's empowerment and their economic development seen through the Stree Shakti Scheme of the government has helped the women to a large extent. But the membership of SC and ST women which was impressive in 2007-08 somewhat slowed down later.

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes



Chapter 9

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.1 Introduction

Historically social exclusion refers to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and women. In this chapter we will cover exclusively SCs/STs and their demographic profile, education profiles, health aspects, housing, sanitation, drinking water for Ramanagara district along with its taluks.

Scheduled Castes in Karnataka present a complex and mixed picture of development. They are showing impressive overall development, literacy, health, nutritional status, livelihood issues etc. Despite this, they continue to face social discrimination, deprivation, large scale poverty etc. The latest India Human Development Report 2011, has focused inter-alia, inequalities between caste and social groups in the country – scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, other backward classes and others. The Eleventh Five-Year Plan aimed at inclusive growth. India' s as well as Karnataka's development in the past decade has shown a move towards convergence in terms of several development outcomes of the socially excluded groups. The Report has also noted that the incidence of poverty among SCs and STs is much higher than

the national aggregate by 8.5 (SC rural) and 19.4 (ST rural) percentage points. The gap
across social groups in poverty has reduced somewhat over time, though it is still present.

9.2 Demographic Profile of SCs and STs

The scheduled caste population increased by 12,742 to 2,03,819 in 2011 in the district or by 6.67 per cent which is higher than the total population growth of 5.05 per cent, but lower than the State's growth of SC population of 22.32 per cent. The SC population account for 18.83 per cent of the

total population in the district in 2011 slightly higher than 18.54 per cent in 2001. Ramanagara district's SC population account for less than 2 per cent of the State's SC population. SC males who formed 50.84 per cent of total SC population in 2001 in the district, slightly reduced to 50.34 per cent in 2011. Proportionat ely the percentage of SC female shows a small rise from 48.86 per cent to 49.49 per cent. Accord ingly, the sex ratio of SCs also improved from 967 to 986 in this period. This sex ratio is much higher than the general sex ratio of 976 Ramanagara taluk with highest decadal growth with 11.30 per cent followed by Kanakapura, Magadi and Channapatna taluks (Table 9.2.1).



Table 9.2.1
Taluk-wise Number of SC Population in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011

Taluks	2001			2011			Decadal growth
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Channapatna	22306	21730	44036	22800	22812	45612	3.58
Kanakapura	32865	31224	64089	34530	33597	68127	6.30
Magadi	19166	19181	38347	20270	20287	40557	5.76
Ramanagara	22811	21794	44605	25012	24511	49523	11.30
District	97148	93929	191077	102612	101207	203819	6.67
State	4339745	4224185	8563930	5264545	5210447	10474992	22.32

Source: Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Majority of the SC population resides in rural areas. The share of rural SC in total SC population was 83.76 per cent in 2001 which however decreased to 80.85 per cent in 2011. The taluk-wise distribution of SC population shows that 33.43 per cent of the district's SC population belong to Kanakapura taluk, followed by Ramanagara taluk 24.30 per cent, Channapatna 22.38 per cent and Magadi 19.90 per cent. The details of demographic profile of SC is given in the Table 9.2.2.

Table 9.2.2
Percentage Share of SC Rural and Urban Population in the Total Rural and Urban Population during 2001 and 2011

Taluks	Rural SC Population		Urban SC Population	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	18.45	18.69	14.41	14.19
Kanakapura	20.16	20.64	11.92	12.68
Magadi	20.12	21.45	10.61	12.84
Ramanagara	19.51	19.97	17.12	16.42
District	19.63	20.22	14.43	14.58
State	18.39	20.01	11.95	12.61
District Share in State	2.49	2.20	1.45	1.31

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

9.2.1 SC Sex Ratio

The SC sex ratio as may be seen from Table 9.2.3 that it has improved in all the taluks. In Magadi and Channapatna the SC ratio exceeded 1000 in 2011. But in Magadi taluk it remained unaltered at 1001 in 2011 as compared with 2001. The SC sex ratio for the district is below the state sex ratio in both the years.

Table 9.2.3
Taluk–wise SC Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011

Taluks	2001			2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Channapatna	974	971	986	1001	997	1012
Kanakapura	950	952	932	973	971	990
Magadi	1001	1001	993	1001	996	1042
Ramanagara	955	953	961	980	972	996
District	967	967	966	986	982	1004
State	973	977	961	990	987	995

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

9.2.2 ST Population and Sex Ratio

ST population in Ramanagara district has also increased from 1.74 per cent to 2.12 per cent of its total population. This is also applicable to all the taluks. Across the taluks, Magadi taluk has a higher ST population of 3.09 per cent in 2001 while Channapatna taluk has the lowest share of half a percentage.

The ST sex ratio improved from 945 to 975 but these are lower than the states ratio of 972 and 990. Channapatna has low ST population but has the ST sex ratio exceeding 1000 i.e., 1042 in 2011. But what is surprising is that in Kanakapura ST sex ratio increased dramatically from 904 to 966 and this is essentially due to the urban ST Ratio which was 811 in 2001 rose to 974 in 2011 (Table 9.2.4).

Table 9.2.4
Taluk–wise ST Sex Ratio in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011

Taluks	2001			2011		
Channapatna	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Kanakapura	965	951	979	1046	1083	1006
Magadi	904	912	811	966	965	974
Ramanagara	979	980	968	981	983	973
District	952	961	880	966	973	929
State	945	950	916	975	977	964
District Share in State	972	975	960	990	990	993

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

9.3 Education Profile, Levels of Enrollment, Dropout Rate and Pass percentages

Education and literacy levels are considered to be decisive among the various determinants of quality of life of people and of social development. The level of literacy and education among SCs in Karnataka has been showing an upward trend. The state has been giving strong support for their education. It has pur sued policies that have encouraged SCs to enter the education mainstream.

9.3.1: SC Literates

In Ramanagara district the SC literates have increased sizeably from 91,522 in 2001 to 1,17,547 in 2011 i.e., by 26,025 or by 28.44 per cent much higher than the 21.85 per cent growth rate for general population (Table 9.3.1). This indeed is a very encouraging feature.

Table 9.3.1
Taluk-wise Number of SC Literates in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Number of SC Literates		Growth rate of SC literates	Growth rate of general literates
	2001	2011		
Channapatna	22697	Information is not available		
Kanakapura	27679			
Magadi	18192			
Ramanagara	22954			
District	91522	117547	28.44	21.85
State	3837955	5955765	55.18	33.55

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

The district's SC literacy rate of 54.49 per cent in 2001 is above state average however it declined marginally in 2011. But this literacy rates are much below the districts' total literacy rate of general population of 60.71 and 69.22 per cent in the two periods Taluk-wise details of SC literates for 2011 is not available (Table 9.3.2).

Table 9.3.2
Taluk-wise SC Literacy Rates vis-à-vis General Literacy Rates in Ramanagara District

Taluks	2001						2011					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	SC	General	SC	General	SC	General	SC	General	SC	General	SC	General
Channapatna	69.05	71.38	47.14	52.51	58.22	61.98	Information is not available					
Kanakapura	58.95	65.06	38.69	46.30	49.08	55.96						
Magadi	63.90	73.07	44.87	52.18	54.38	62.67						
Ramanagara	66.45	72.53	50.52	55.97	58.67	64.45						
District	64.01	69.88	44.65	51.22	54.49	60.71	72.89	76.76	55.77	61.50	64.38	69.22
State	63.75	76.10	41.72	56.87	52.87	66.64	74.03	82.47	56.58	68.08	65.33	75.36

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

The share of SC female literates to total SC literates for the district improved from 40.29 per cent in 2001 to 43.07 per cent in 2011. This is almost comparable to the general female literates in the district, i.e. 41.47 per cent and 43.91 per cent. This is also in line with the State's pattern.

The gender gap which was 19.42 per cent in 2001 narrowed to 13.86 per cent in 2011. The gender gap (general) was 17.36 per cent in 2001 which was lower at 12.18 per cent in 2011. The gender gap between SC and general is not much in the district (Table 9.3.3).

Table 9.3.3
Male and Female Literates and Gap in Ramanagara District - 2001 and 2011

Taluks	2001				2011				2001		2011	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Gap		Gap	
	SC	General	SC	General	SC	General	SC	General	SC	General	SC	General
Channapatna	59.99	57.78	40.01	42.22	Information not available				19.98	15.56	Information not available	
Kanakapura	61.60	59.83	38.40	40.17					23.20	19.66		
Magadi	58.74	58.56	41.26	41.44					17.48	17.12		
Ramanagara	57.93	57.66	42.07	42.34					15.86	15.32		
District	59.71	58.83	40.29	41.47	56.93	56.09	43.07	43.91	19.42	17.36	13.86	12.18
State	61.03	58.03	38.97	41.97	56.83	55.38	43.17	44.62	22.06	16.06	13.66	10.76

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

9.3.1.1 Taluk-wise Literacy Rates

As per 2001 census, the literacy rates for Ramanagara and Channapatna taluks showed higher rates than the district rate. The literacy rates for male was highest close to 70 per cent in Channapatna and that in respect of females it was highest at 50.52 per cent in Ramanagara taluk. Here again Kanakapura taluk has the lowest literacy rates for males and females. The gender gap is lowest 15.86 in Ramanagara and highest at 23.20 in Channapatna taluk (Table 9.3.2).

9.3.2 Enrolment of SC Students in Ramanagara District

9.3.2.1 Enrolment of SC Students in the Primary Level

The enrolment data of SC students for Ramanagara district is available taluk-wise at two levels i.e., primary and secondary for two years 2010-11 and 2011-12. As per the data it is very encouraging to note that there is an impressive improvement in both gross enrolment and net enrolment ratios as well for SC students at primary level. They are very close to that of the general category students (Table 9.3.4).

Table 9.3.4
Taluk-wise GER and NER of SC Students at the Primary Level in Ramanagara District

Taluks	GER				NER			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)
Channapatna	77.17	79.67	94.35	90.19	74.52	76.47	82.55	83.33
Kanakapura	80.34	81.07	91.50	91.64	77.88	77.87	86.69	87.14
Magadi	77.34	82.84	84.85	88.93	74.44	79.70	80.52	84.81
Ramanagara	81.35	100.04	101.00	112.31	79.55	77.79	97.28	96.46
District	78.98	85.46	92.93	95.53	76.62	77.96	86.76	87.93

Source: DDPI Office , Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

Ramanagara taluk has better GER and NER. The SC male and female GER and NER have increased notably and the SC female ratios have improved better. This is so in all the taluks (Table 9.3.5).

Table 9.3.5
Taluk-wise SC Male and Female GER and NER at Primary Level in Ramanagara District

Taluk and Gender	GER				NER			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)
Channapatna								
Male	75.42	80.05	95.50	86.52	72.62	77.08	84.66	80.73
Female	78.91	79.30	93.20	93.85	76.41	75.87	80.44	85.92
Gender gap	(+) 3.49	(-) 0.65	(-) 2.30	(+) 7.33	(+) 3.79	(-) 1.21	(-) 4.22	(+) 5.19
Kanakapura								
Male	77.95	81.49	92.30	94.33	75.32	78.69	86.40	88.69
Female	82.73	80.64	90.70	88.96	80.43	77.05	86.98	85.60
Gender gap	(+) 4.78	(-) 0.85	(-) 1.60	(-) 5.37	(+) 5.11	(-) 1.64	(+) .58	(-) 3.09
Magadi								
Male	82.67	83.71	85.30	88.57	79.97	80.75	80.26	86.59
Female	72.02	81.97	84.40	89.30	68.92	78.66	80.78	83.03
Gender gap	(-) 10.47	(-) 1.74	(-) 0.90	(+) 0.73	(-) 11.05	(-)2.09	(+) 0.52	(-)3.56
Ramanagara								
Male	88.18	86.45	102.40	116.45	85.98	76.99	98.45	97.37
Female	74.53	113.64	99.60	108.16	73.33	78.59	96.12	95.54
Gender gap	(-) 13.63	(+) 27.19	(-) 2.80	(-) 8.29	(-) 12.65	(+) 1.60	(-) 2.31	(-) 1.83
District								
Male	80.64	82.73	93.88	96.73	78.47	78.37	87.44	88.34
Female	77.31	88.19	91.98	94.90	78.77	77.54	86.08	87.52
Gender gap	(-) 3.33	(+) 5.46	(-) 1.90	(-) 1.83	(-) 3.70	(-) 0.83	(-) 1.36	(+) 0.82

Source: DDPI, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

The progress in one year in GER and NER of SC students at the primary level is impressive in all the taluks. The GER and NER in certain taluks of SC students in the primary level are even better than those of general (all category) students. There is a remarkable improvement in the gender-gap of SC students at the primary level in all the taluks. In taluks like Magadi and Ramanagara the gender gap which were very wide in 2010-11 narrowed to appreciable level in 2011-12. In some taluks there is no gender gap on the contrary there is reversal of this gap.

9.3.2.2 Enrolment of SC Students in the Secondary Level

The high GER and NER seen at the primary level for SC students are missing at the secondary level. The GER for the district for SC students improved from 61.04 in 2010-11 to 70.46 in 2011-12, the NER has increased from 58.31 to 64.13 in this period. But the difference between GER and NER is much larger in the secondary stage as compared with the primary level. In Channapatna both GER and NER were below 60 except for females for whom only the GER was just above 60 in 2011-12. But when it comes to NER it is just above 50 per cent. In 2011-12, Magadi and Ramanagara taluks reported GER and NER at 70 and above. Magadi taluk's GER and NER improved significantly in 2011-12 which otherwise were less than 60 per cent in 2010-11. When compared with the GER and NER for the general category, the SCs GER and NER are much lower. Gender gap is absent in Channapatna in 2011-12 but in other taluks it ranges between little more than one per cent to six per cent (see Tables 9.3.6 and 9.3.7).

Table 9.3.6
Taluk-wise GER and NER of SC Students at the Secondary Level in Ramanagara District

Taluks	GER				NER			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)
Channapatna	60.46	66.18	59.56	66.83	57.35	63.33	53.02	56.53
Kanakapura	61.93	61.78	69.32	70.20	59.03	59.09	61.50	64.86
Magadi	59.00	65.64	74.74	77.03	56.12	63.11	69.11	64.60
Ramanagara	62.77	67.50	78.23	79.84	60.76	65.36	72.88	62.39
District	61.04	65.17	70.46	72.9	58.31	62.72	64.13	62.09

Source: Same as in Table 9.3.3



Table 9.3.7

Taluk-wise SC Male and Female GER and NER at Secondary Level in Ramanagara District

Taluk and Gender	GER				NER			
	2010-11		2011-12		2010-11		2011-12	
	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)	SC	General (all)
Channapatna								
Male	63.50	66.00	58.25	65.74	60.39	63.15	51.78	54.94
Female	57.42	65.91	60.87	67.92	54.25	62.86	54.26	58.11
Gender gap	6.08	0.09	(-)2.62	(-)2.18	6.14	0.29	(-)2.48	(-)3.17
Kanakapura								
Male	64.80	67.82	69.85	70.22	61.90	65.12	60.65	60.93
Female	59.06	55.69	68.78	70.08	56.04	52.77	62.35	68.78
Gender gap	5.74	12.13	1.07	0.14	5.86	12.35	(-) 1.70	(-) 7.85
Magadi								
Male	61.75	71.34	75.63	77.50	58.87	68.26	69.72	65.70
Female	56.24	59.93	73.85	76.55	53.53	57.22	68.49	63.50
Gender gap	5.51	11.41	(-) 1.78	(-) 0.95	5.34	11.04	1.23	2.20
Ramanagara								
Male	65.12	69.95	80.56	80.42	63.11	68.07	75.18	63.95
Female	60.41	65.09	75.89	79.26	57.61	62.77	70.58	60.82
Gender gap	4.71	4.86	4.67	1.16	5.50	5.30	4.60	3.13
District								
Male	63.79	68.86	71.07	72.39	61.07	66.15	64.33	61.38
Female	58.28	61.48	69.85	73.46	55.36	58.90	63.92	62.80
Gender gap	5.51	7.38	1.22	(-) 1.07	5.71	7.24	0.41	1.42

Source: Same as in Table 9.3.3

9.3.3 Dropouts of SC/ST Students in Ramanagara district

9.3.3.1 Primary Level

The dropout rates have increased for SC/ST females by less than one per cent from 1.76 in 2010-11 to 2.61 per cent in 2011-12. The dropout rates for SC/ST students in the primary level are comparable with the other two categories i.e., general and OBC and minorities (Table 9.3.8).





Table 9.3.8
Taluk-wise Dropout Rates in Primary School Stage in Ramanagara District

Taluk and Gender	General		SC/ST		OBC and Minorities	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna						
Male	3.99	1.74	0.00	0.89	7.99	2.59
Female	3.32	0.67	0.00	1.74	6.63	0.41
Total	3.66	1.24	0.00	1.31	7.32	1.16
Kanakapura						
Male	2.54	1.74	1.18	1.22	3.90	2.26
Female	1.34	3.05	0.66	2.17	2.01	3.92
Total	1.98	2.37	0.94	1.68	3.02	3.06
Magadi						
Male	4.34	3.79	6.32	7.06	2.37	0.52
Female	8.36	3.92	6.25	5.91	10.46	1.93
Total	6.40	3.86	6.29	6.49	6.52	1.22
Ramanagara						
Male	2.63	1.14	2.76	0.96	2.51	3.24
Female	1.34	1.23	1.88	0.61	0.81	1.85
Total	2.00	1.18	2.33	0.19	1.67	2.54
District						
Male	3.16	2.10	2.16	2.05	4.17	2.15
Female	3.15	2.22	1.76	2.61	4.54	1.82
Total	3.16	2.16	1.97	2.32	4.36	2.00

Source: Same as in Table 9.3.3

9.3.3.2 Secondary Level

The dropout rates at the secondary level for SC/ST students show increase in 2011-12 as compared with primary level. At the district level the dropout rate for SC/ST was 3.21 in 2010-11 and it rose to 5.73 in 2011-12. The dropout rate was marked in case of males than females. This is true in respect of all taluks. In fact the dropout rates for general i.e., all categories were quite high in 2010-11 higher than the SCs/STs but in 2011-12 they dropped considerably and here again the dropout rate for boys was higher than that of girls (Table 9.3.9).



Table 9.3.9
Taluk-wise Dropout Rates in Secondary School Stage in Ramanagara District

Taluk and Gender	General		SC/ST		OBC and Minorities	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna						
Male	19.67	4.99	3.87	9.47	1.57	6.67
Female	11.33	0	4.92	5.33	3.14	7.69
Total	15.50	2.50	2.83	7.49	2.36	7.14
Kanakapura						
Male	8.30	8.92	1.95	8.33	1.03	13.27
Female	7.32	6.12	2.07	8.44	1.89	26.87
Total	7.81	7.62	1.83	8.39	1.46	20.15
Magadi						
Male	14.43	0	3.59	3.21	2.56	1.35
Female	14.26	0	3.61	0.1	3.1	18.31
Total	14.34	0	3.56	1.64	2.83	9.37
Ramanagara						
Male	20.48	12.24	4.87	8.63	3.49	0
Female	18.50	6.28	5.12	0.37	4.97	11.05
Total	19.49	9.27	4.63	4.59	4.23	3.91
District						
Male	15.72	6.92	3.57	7.52	2.16	3.93
Female	12.85	1.81	3.93	3.85	3.28	18.09
Total	14.28	4.46	3.21	5.73	2.7	10.6

Source: Same as in Table 9.3.3

9.3.4 Out of School Children (SC/ST) in Ramanagara District

In 2010-11 there are 1646 out of school children at all levels in the district, of which more than 60 per cent are boys. Thus, the out of school children for girls are much lower. Among the total children, 372 children belong to SC/ST which is 22.60 per cent of the total. Here again out of total, boys' children are more than the girls 190 and 182 respectively. A year later in 2011-12 the situation of out of school children improved dramatically. While the out of school SC/ST children was just 10 (5 each for boys and girls) out of 225 total. The general category account for 213. All the taluks show a lot more progress (Table 9.3.10).



Table 9.3.10

Taluk-wise Out-of-School Children in Ramanagara District

Taluk and Gender	General		SC/ST		OBC and Minorities	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna						
Male	152 (66.09)	33 (97.06)	40 (17.39)	1 (2.94)	38 (16.52)	0 (0.00)
Female	50 (37.88)	24 (96.00)	45 (34.09)	1 (4.00)	37 (28.03)	0 (0.00)
Total	202 (55.80)	57 (96.61)	85 (23.48)	2 (3.39)	75 (20.72)	0 (0.00)
Kanakapura						
Male	203 (63.34)	27 (93.10)	64 (20.06)	2 (6.90)	52 (16.30)	0 (0.00)
Female	112 (59.57)	23 (92.00)	37 (19.68)	2 (8.00)	39 (2.74)	0 (0.00)
Total	315 (62.13)	50 (92.59)	101 (19.92)	4 (7.41)	91 (17.95)	0 (0.00)
Magadi						
Male	136 (59.65)	66 (97.06)	47 (20.61)	1 (1.47)	45 (19.74)	1 (1.47)
Female	64 (47.41)	1 (50.00)	46 (34.07)	1 (50.00)	25 (18.52)	0 (0.00)
Total	200 (55.10)	67 (95.71)	93 (25.62)	2 (2.86)	70 (19.28)	1 (1.47)
Ramanagara						
Male	149 (65.07)	23 (92.00)	39 (17.03)	1 (4.00)	41 (17.90)	1 (4.00)
Female	87 (47.03)	16 (94.12)	54 (29.19)	1 (5.88)	44 (23.78)	0 (0.00)
Total	236 (57.00)	39 (92.86)	93 (22.46)	2 (4.76)	85 (20.53)	1 (2.38)
District						
Male	640 (63.62)	149 (95.51)	190 (18.89)	5 (3.20)	176 (17.50)	2 (1.28)
Female	313 (48.91)	64 (92.75)	182 (28.44)	5 (7.25)	145 (22.66)	0 (0.00)
Total	953 (57.90)	213 (94.68)	372 (22.60)	10 (4.44)	321 (19.50)	2 (0.89)

Note: Figures in brackets are parcentages to row totals.
Source: Same as in Table 9.3.3.

9.3.5 Number of Children Mainstreamed in Ramanagara District

The number of children mainstreamed in all were 34 in 2010-11 of which the boys were in majority. The SC/ST children mainstreamed was more than the other categories. This is a good sign considering the number of out of school being very high in the other categories. In 2011-12 more number of children 225 were mainstreamed and of which a small proportion of 32 belong to SC/ST. Taking both the years into account 55 SC/ST out of school children were mainstreamed. This rehabilitation progress is tardy considering the large number of out of school children (Table 9.3.11).



Table 9.3.11
Taluk-wise Number of Children Mainstreamed in Ramanagara District

Taluk and Gender	SC/ST		General, OBC and Minorities		Total	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna						
Male	2	7	1	27	3	34
Female	1	3	1	22	2	25
Total	3	10	2	49	5	59
Kanakapura						
Male	1	7	0	22	1	29
Female	1	5	0	20	1	25
Total	2	12	0	42	2	54
Magadi						
Male	6	3	3	65	9	68
Female	3	1	2	1	5	2
Total	9	4	5	66	14	70
Ramanagara						
Male	5	3	2	22	7	25
Female	4	1	2	16	6	17
Total	9	4	4	38	13	42
District						
Male	14	20	34	136	48	156
Female	9	10	19	59	28	69
Total	23	30	53	195	76	225

Source: Same as in 9.3.3.

9.3.6 Pass Percentage of SC/ST Students at the SSLC and PUC Levels in Ramanagara District

9.3.6.1: SSLC

During 2007-08 out of 3746 SC/ST students who appeared for SSLC examination in Ramanagara district, the pass percentage was 53.23 per cent. Five years later in 2011-12, the number of students appearing for SSLC was little lower at 3495, but the pass percentage improved very much to 76.25 per cent. These pass percentages were much lower than the general category students which was 62 per cent in 2007-08 and improved to 86.73 per cent in 2011-12. The pass percentage of SC/ST boys and SC/ST girls which were above 50 per cent each in 2007-08 improved to above 70 per cent each in 2011-12 respectively.

9.3.6.2 Pass Percentage at the Pre-University Level

As observed in the Chapter 4, the number of students appearing for Pre-University examination is very low as compared with the number of students passing the SSLC. This is so across all social groups. Many factors can be attributed to this. First of all many SSLC pass students may not pursue higher education. They may stop at SSLC level only. Again this may be due to the fact that the PUC institution may be situated far away from their residence. This is more relevant for students in rural areas and more so for girls. The comparative picture may be seen from Table 9.3.12.

Table 9.3.12
Number of SSLC Passed Students vis-à-vis Number of Students Appearing for PUC According to SC/ST/General in Ramanagara District

Taluks	Number of SSLC Passed Students				Number of Students Appearing for PUC Exam			
	General		SC/ST		General		SC/ST	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12
Channapatna	2333	2820	415	532	122	661	558	895
Kanakapura	3365	3734	620	810	166	264	684	521
Magadi	2306	2146	492	605	39	97	420	367
Ramanagara	2463	2850	467	718	57	380	519	565
District	10467	11550	1994	2665	384	1402	2181	2348

Source: (1) DDPI, Ramanagara District, (2), DDPU, Ramanagara District.

The following can be inferred from Table 9.3.11.

1. Very few students in the general category appeared for PUC exams in 2007-08. This may be due to the fact there were not many PUC colleges in Ramanagara district in the process, they have to seek admission in colleges in Bengaluru city.
2. Compared to the general category there were more SC/ST students appearing for PUC. This may be attributable to the fact that majority of the SC/ST students being poor, could not afford for higher education in far way places as in the case general category. So they preferred to pursue their studies in Ramanagara itself. That is why there is better correlation between SSLC passed out SC/ST students and these appearing for PUC. This is true for both SC/ST boys and SC/ST girls.
3. General category students could afford to seek higher education outside Ramanagara at higher cost.

As regards the pass percentage of PUC SC/ST students it was very low, 28.86 in 2007-08 but improved to 49.80 per cent in 2011-12. The SC/ST girls had a better pass rate of above 60 per cent vis-à-vis of boys of above 40 per cent. The PUC pass percentage for general category which was just 38.54 per cent in 2007-08 increased to 67.83 per cent in 2011-12. The pass percentage of girls here also is exceeded that of boys substantially.

9.3.6.3 Higher Education

SC/ST students seeking graduate education or above in rural areas is very low. Even if existed, they are mostly boys and negligible or nil girls. The fact that females among scheduled caste/tribe have not yet received enough encouragement or moral support to pursue studies needs to be addressed suitably.

9.4 Health Awareness and Institutional Deliveries Rate

Among the three forms of inequalities that persist in India's health sector (i) historical inequalities rooted in policies, (ii) socio-economic inequalities in terms of caste, class and gender, and (iii) inequalities pertaining to availability, utilisation and affordability of health care, the latter two pose serious issues. This is manifested among poor and more so those belonging to SC and ST. They are more prone to poor health outcomes entirely due to their pitiably low socio-economic status. Nonetheless there is some degree of improvement in their health outcomes albeit slow.

9.4.1 Immunisation of SC/ST Children

District-wise data on immunisation of children for the SC/ST group is not available. State-wise data of the same is available for 1998-99 and 2005-06.

According to this in Karnataka, the percentage of SC children receiving all vaccinations was 55.2 per cent in 1998-99 which did not show any significant progress in 2005-06 and was 56.9 per cent. Those who did not receive any vaccination was 7 per cent and 7.7 per cent in this period respectively. This trend is not satisfactory as compared to the general category of a higher percentage of all vaccination of 63.2 and 75.4 per cent respectively.

The nutritional status of children for 2005-06 reveals that 76.4 per cent of children belonging to SC is reported to be anemic. This again is lower for 'others' at 64 per cent.

9.4.2 Infant Mortality Rate

As per NFHS-2 and 3, the IMR according to social groups in Karnataka was high at 69.9 for SC group in 1998-99 which improved to 57.2 in 2005-06. In this respect also the 'others' category is lower at 56.4 and 43.5 respectively.

9.4.3 IMR According to Social Groups

The IMR for SCs is lower than the STs. As per the DHO data for 2011, IMR for SC for Ramanagara district was very low at 19.83 while the same for ST was 33.04. Taluk-wise data is presented in Table 9.4.1.

Table 9.4.1
Taluk-wise IMR according to Social Groups

Taluks	Total Number of Live Births in 2011-12		Number of Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age) in 2011-12		Infant Mortality Rate	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Channapatna	363	73	13	2	35.80	27.54
Kanakapura	451	90	7	1	15.52	11.09
Magadi	398	80	5	4	12.58	50.31
Ramanagara	453	91	8	4	17.67	44.16
District Total	1664	333	33	11	19.83	33.04

Source: DHO, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

This data is confined to those reported in the Government hospitals. Because Kanakapura taluk has the largest share of SC population in the district, but the number of live births reported in one year is 451 only. But it is the general perception that SCs and STs being economically and socially backward, can afford to go to government hospitals only as they may not be in a position to bear the higher cost of private hospitals. This data relating to government hospitals seems to be relevant. Notwithstanding this, because of government's many intervention approaches, the timely care and treatment in government hospitals are reflected in lower IMR for SC. The IMR for ST show large scale inter-taluk variations. This may be related to the size of ST population and households. That is why Magadi taluk which has a higher share of ST population has a higher IMR of 50.31 followed by Ramanagara 44.16. Out of 11 infant deaths reported for ST in the district 4 each are from these two taluks.

9.4.3 Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) of Scheduled Caste

Data for this is again available at the state level only which gives an indicative rate for 1998-99 and 2005-06. The U5MR for SC was 104.6 in 1998-99 which improved remarkably to 65.4 in 2005-06. These rates are higher than the 'others' group which are at 69.8 and 60.4 respectively. But the improvement is striking in respect of SC group.

9.4.4 SC Women Health Issues

9.4.4.1 Body Mass Index (BMI)

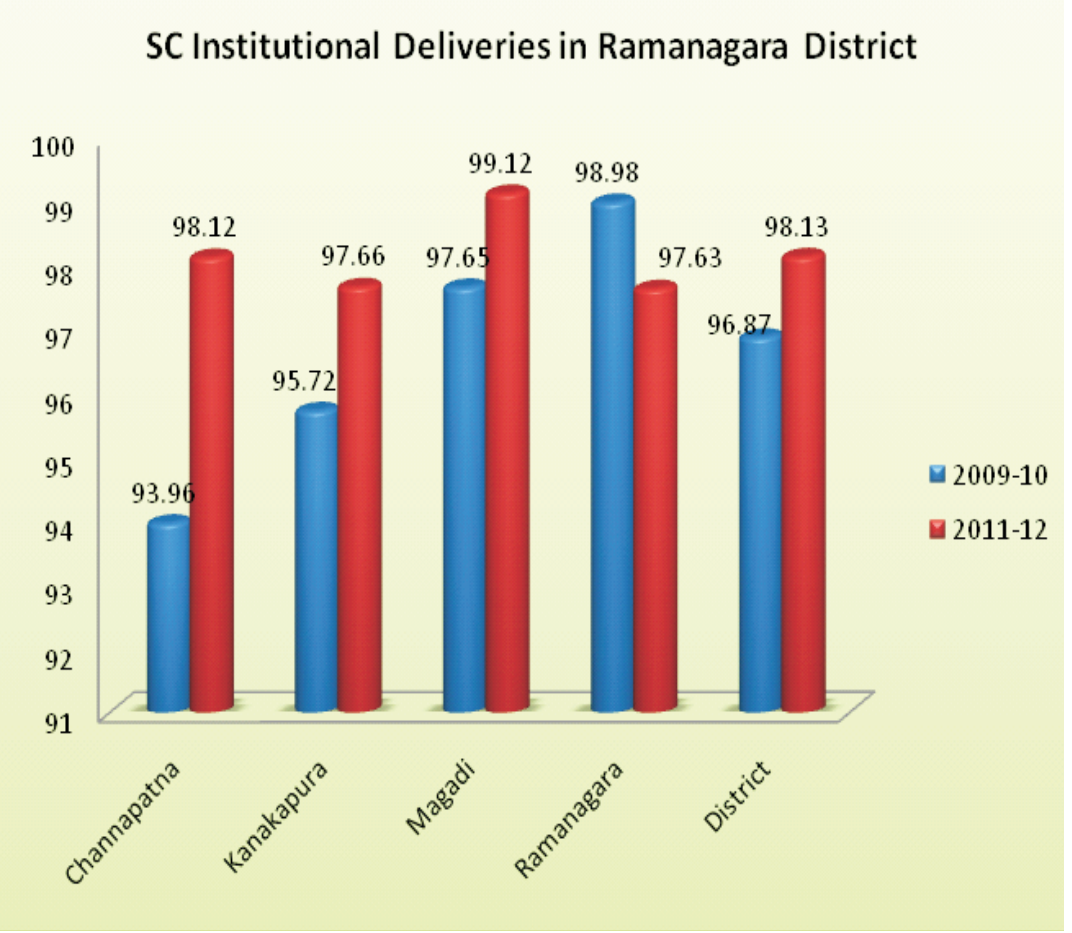
The status of mal-nutrition among SC and ST women needs improvement. Among the 10 states for which mal-nutrition among SC women is converging with the national average – Karnataka is one of them. But the State is one of the 14 states which have the rising trend in percentage of SC women with anemia. The percentage of women with BMI lower than 18.5 in the SC group was higher than the 'other' category. It was 44.2 per cent in 1998-99 got reduced to 40.4 in 2005-06

in Karnataka, whereas for the other category it is as low as 32.8 and 29.5 respectively. Nevertheless, the percentage of women SC with anemia for Karnataka was 46.6 in 1998-99 which increased to 52.3 in 2005-06. For the 'others' these percentages were 40.3 and 48.9. It is not known why there was increase in percentage of women with anemia for all groups for all states and also the nutritional level.

9.4.4.2 Institutional Deliveries of SC Women in Ramanagara District

It is said that among the social groups, only one-third proportion of SC women have institutional deliveries (India HDR, 2011). But in Ramanagara district the institutional deliveries or with a birth attendant as per the DHO data are close to centum in all the taluks (Figure 9.4.1).

Figure 9.4.1
Taluk-wise SC Institutional Deliveries in Ramanagara District



9.4.4.3 Ante-natal Care (ANC)

The coverage of ANC among the SC/ST group is not even 50 per cent. The percentage of women who had at least one ANC visit or more is very low. District data not available.

9.4.4.4 Maternal Mortality Rate among SC in Ramanagara District

As per the data received from DHO, Ramanagara there are no maternal deaths among the SC group in 2011-12 (Table 9.4.2).

Table 9.4.2
Taluk-wise Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) for SC in Ramanagara District – 2011-12

Taluks	Total Number of Live Births	Number of Maternal Deaths in a Year	Maternal Mortality Rate
Channapatna	363	0	0.00
Kanakapura	451	0	0.00
Magadi	398	0	0.00
Ramanagara	453	0	0.00
District Total	1664	0	0.00

Note: This data is only for Government Hospitals Reported data, Private Hospitals data is not available
Source: DHO, Ramanagara District, Ramanagara

9.5 Occupational Pattern - Income and Employment - Livelihood Opportunities and Development Programmes

A major weakness in the Indian economy is that growth is not perceived as being sufficiently inclusive for groups such as SC, ST and minorities. Social exclusion creates barriers to income, poverty reduction. SCs and STs have primarily remained outside the mainstream of society. While the workforce participation rate for SC/ST declined marginally, their access to education improved slightly. The employment by current daily status has remained stable for SCs.

9.5.1 Asset Ownership: (Ownership Pattern of Land Holdings) among SC/ST Group in Ramanagara District

The SC/ST households were characterized by lack of ownership of assets, while the bulk of asset ownership is concentrated among the 'others'. This is essentially due to utter poverty among them. The land holding pattern for the SC and ST holders for two reference periods is given in Tables 9.5.1 and 9.5.1a. It may be seen from these Tables that the number of land holders of SC in 2005-06 was 20,041 which decreased to 19,081 in 2010-11 in Ramanagara district. This is contrary to the State's picture which shows an increase. The same trend can be seen in respect of ST holders who declined from 2291 to 2038 in this period. SC land owners who accounted for 10.13 per cent in total land owners of the district decelerated to 7.21 per cent in 2010-11. But the ST land holders' share increased from 5.80 per cent to 6.43 per cent in this period. Their share in the total area of districts' holdings declined from 8.18 per cent to 7.41 per cent for SC and from one per cent to less than one per cent for ST. So majority i.e., over 80 per cent of the land holders are among the 'others' group. This reflects the high inequality in the ownership of assets pattern. The situation this apart has deteriorated over time.

Table 9.5.1
Taluk-wise Number of SC Land Owners according to Size of Holdings in Ramanagara District, 2005-06 and 2010-11

Taluks	Size of Holdings											
	Below 1 Hectare		1-2 Hectares		2-4 Hectares		4-10 Hectares		Above 10 Hectares		Total	
	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11
Channapatna	2543	2543	419	508	135	110	21	12	3	-	3121	3173
Kanakapura	5712	5712	1763	1623	635	424	182	42	11	2	8303	7803
Magadi	4202	4202	1049	1014	438	304	127	40	3	2	58.9	55.62
Ramanagara	1891	1891	685	492	192	132	30	26	0	2	2798	2543
District	14348	14348	3916	3637	1400	970	360	120	17	6	20041	19081
State	474108	510692	260241	264201	115003	110487	30014	26500	2436	2105	881802	913985

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

Table 9.5.1a

Taluk-wise Number of ST Land Owners according to Size of Holdings in Ramanagara District, 2005-06 and 2010-11

Taluks	Size of Holdings											
	Below 1 Hectare		1-2 Hectares		2-4 Hectares		4-10 Hectares		Above 10 Hectares		Total	
	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11
Channapatna	48	25	11	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	60	30
Kanakapura	523	637	157	138	38	51	4	12	1	0	723	838
Magadi	836	534	276	142	117	57	16	6	0	1	1245	740
Ramanagara	196	330	48	68	11	27	8	5	0	0	263	430
District	1603	1526	492	352	167	135	28	24	1	1	2291	2038
State	191470	195791	134103	202487	79925	77838	30187	26049	3411	2852	439096	505017

Source: Same as in Table 9.5.1.

The Tables reveals the following:

- Over 70 per cent of the land holders among SC and 70 per cent of ST landholders have less than one hectare of land, the smallest size i.e. marginal farmers.
- Those who are large farmers above 10 hectares are negligible 17 in 2005-06 declined to 6 in 2010-11 among SC and only one each in both the years among ST.
- Among the taluks there is no change in the number of SC holders in both the years in the marginal category and with small category there is a decline in all the taluks except Channapatna, the semi-medium category holders declined drastically in both SC and ST.
- The medium category of farmers reduced to one-third among the SC while among ST, the decline was from 28 to 24.

9.5.2 Income, Employment and Livelihood Opportunities Among SC/ST

The work participation data for SC/STs are available district-wise only for 2011 as per the All-India Population Census data. Taluk-wise data for 2011 are not available. Therefore, the livelihood employment or workforce for SC/ST can be analysed with this data only. The National Sample Survey Organisation collects and presents data on Labour Force Participation Rate and unemployment rate for all social groups, rural/urban. The latest available data is for 2004-05, the 61st round. The limitation of this is that it is not available for Ramanagara district but the State-wise data is available. The data for Karnataka vis-à-vis all-India is given in Table 9.5.2.

Table 9.5.2

Labour Force Participation Rate of SC/ST by Usual Principal and Subsidiary Status (in Per cent)

Karnataka/India	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Others	
	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05	1993-94	2004-05
Karnataka						
Rural	78.3	78.5	74.9	80.9	74.9	72.0
Urban	63.8	59.2	62.6	66.8	53.4	50.0
All India						
Rural	71.8	69.8	81.9	79.8	65.8	61.4
Urban	59.4	57.1	59.3	56.7	52.2	49.4

Note: (1) For population with age 15 years and above.
(2) For 1993-94 'others' include other backward classes also
(3) For number of persons who either worked or were looking for work for a relatively greater part of the 365 days.
Source: NSS 50th and 61st Round as reported in India Human Development Report - 2011.

As per the above, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) for SC and ST appear to be higher than the 'others'. The LFPR was higher for rural than urban for all categories. Between 1993-94 and 2004-05 LFPR show decrease for all. The reason why rural LFPR was higher because of the SC/ST category being poor have to make their livelihood out of daily work wage earners. The lower LFPR for 'others' can be attributable to the fact that more of them are pursuing their education because of the access. This is applicable to SC/ST also for their decline in LFPR in 2004-05.

Data on unemployment as obtained from NSS 61st and 64th by current status Rounds reveals that in rural areas SCs unemployment has declined from 9.8 per cent to 8.5 per cent between 2004-05 and 2007-08. While for STs it increased marginally from 4.7 to 4.9 per cent. For the 'others' group the unemployment is not only lower than SC/STs it even declined i.e. 5.3 per cent to 3.9 per cent. In the urban segment, the unemployment rate for SCs was higher 8.8 per cent in 2004-05 which rose to 12.3 per cent in 2007-08. For STs the unemployment declined from 7.7 per cent to 4.6 per cent. For the 'others' the rate was lower at 5.2 per cent which fell to 3.4 per cent in this period. The higher unemployment rate for SC/STs suggests that faster economic growth witnessed in the decades has not been inclusive enough. Therefore, the achievements of various socio-economic progress have not been uniform across all social groups.

9.5.2.1 Work Participation As Revealed by All-India Population Census 2011

The categorization of workers and non-workers as conceived by census may not agree with the NSS. So both cannot be compared. Nevertheless both give the dimension of work participation from different angles. Data on SC/ST workers and non-workers are presented below for Ramanagara district (Table 9.5.3).

Table 9.5.3
Number of Workers in Ramanagara District - 2011

Particulars	SC	ST	Total (all groups)
Total Workers	100656	11805	531459
Percentage to Total Population	55.13	59.48	54.52
Share in Total Workers (all) (in %)	18.94	2.22	-
Number of Main Workers	83492	9425	458841
Percentage to Total Workers	82.95	79.84	86.34
Share in Total Workers (all) (in %)	18.20	2.05	-
Number of Marginal Workers	17164	2380	72618
Percentage to Workers	17.05	20.16	13.66
Share in Total Marginal Workers (all) (in %)	23.64	3.28	-

Source: India Population Census, 2011.

The number of workers among the ST in 2011 was 11,805 forming a higher share of 59.48 per cent to the total ST population. Here we refer to total population to the age group of 7 years and above. The ideal age group should be 15 years and above as adopted by NSS. But because the age group population for SC/ST is not yet available, therefore we have taken the above 7 years population. For the SC the number of workers at 1,00,656 form 55.13 per cent of their respective population and for ''all groups" the workers account for 54.52 per cent. The percentages of SC and ST workers to total workers in the district were 18.94 and 2.22 respectively. Among the total workers, main workers are 82.95 per cent for SC, 79.84 per cent for ST and higher 86.34 per cent for all groups. This means otherwise, marginal workers are more in the ST category followed by SC. Further, 23.64 per cent of the total (all) marginal workers are from the SC group while ST it is 3.28 per cent only.

Among the workers, the rural workers have a highest proportion of 86.23 per cent in their respective total workers followed by 83.80 per cent for SC. But all groups have a lower less than 80 per cent as rural workers which means the 'others' group has a higher proportion of urban workers than the SC and ST. The proportion of male

workers to their respective workers was highest among the 'others', 64.79 per cent, 62.14 per cent for SC and 60.38 per cent for ST. This means more female workers are concentrated in the SC/ST group than the 'others'.

9.5.2.2 Classification of SC/ST Workers in Ramanagara District

Thirty per cent of the workers of SC and ST group in the district belong to agricultural labourers, and the same for all groups is less than 20 per cent i.e., 19.28 per cent. The cultivators are dominated by groups other than SC and ST groups. The SC and ST cultivators form only 12.78 and 1.47 per cent respectively of the total cultivators of all groups. Within their respective workforce, cultivators form 26.43 per cent for SC and 26.17 for ST. Persons working in household industries have a negligible share 1.92 per cent for SCs, 4.13 per cent for STs and 3.33 per cent for all groups. Majority of other workers are in the SC category and ST comparatively has a lower share. This pattern of workers suggests the inequitable distribution of work force across social groups which is again is due to the poverty condition of SC and ST. For that matter SCs are comparatively better than STs (Table 9.5.4).

Table 9.5.4
Classification of SC and ST Workers in Ramanagara District

Particulars	SC	ST	All Groups
Total Workers	100656	11805	531459
1. Cultivators	26601	3089	208130
Percent to respective Total Workers	26.43	26.17	39.16
Percent to Total Cultivators (all groups)	12.78	1.47	-
2. Agricultural Labourers	30648	3964	102460
Percent to respective Total Workers	30.45	33.58	19.28
Percent to Total Agricultural Labourers (all groups)	29.91	29.91	-
3. Household Industries	1930	488	17723
Percent to Total Workers	6.30	4.13	3.33
Percent to Total Household Industry (all groups)	10.89	2.75	-
4. Other Workers	41477	3669	203146
Percent to Total Workers	41.21	31.08	38.22
Percent to Total Other Workers (all groups)	20.42	1.81	-

Source: India Population Census, 2011.

9.5.2.3 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)

Under the above scheme 21,894 SC households and 3,492 ST households have been issued job cards till 2013-14. The share of SC was 13.68 per cent and that of ST was 2.18 per cent of the total for Ramanagara district. The cumulative mandays generated was 2,34,385 for SCs having a share of 10.11 per cent in total and 30,041 for ST having a share of just 1.30 per cent. The taluk-wise details are given in Table 9.5.5.

Table 9.5.5

Taluk-wise Number of Job Card holders and Person days Generated under MGNREGS during 2013-14 (in per cent)

Taluks	Cumulative No. of HHs issued Job Cards				Cumulative Person days Generated			
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total
Channapatna	11.56	0.11	88.33	100	9.09	0.08	90.83	100
Kanakapura	12.46	1.77	85.77	100	9.02	0.93	90.05	100
Magadi	16.55	3.86	79.59	100	12.08	2.74	85.18	100
Ramanagara	16.44	4.22	79.34	100	12.40	2.76	84.84	100
District	13.68	2.18	84.13	100	10.11	1.30	88.60	100

Source: http://164.100.129.4/netnrega/writereaddata/state_out/Empstatusall1529_local_1314_.html26/04/2014

9.5.3 Development Programmes for SC/STs

Karnataka state always had the reputation for a long time having been one of the more progressive States for the development of SC/STs.

The developmental issues focusing SC/STs originated right from the British days with the Constitution of India and the Government of India Act 1935. The steps initiated then were meant to treat the most oppressed and exploited castes with a degree of special political dispensation.



Karnataka government is committed to improve the capabilities and productive endowments among the economically and socially marginalized sections of the State. The Government of India is also implementing many schemes through States, Governments Apex Corporations and NGOs for the upliftment of disadvantaged groups. The Government of Karnataka is implementing the progressive schemes through the Department of Social Welfare. This besides there are other schemes like Ambedkar Housing under Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan, compensation to SC victims under the Prevention of Atrocity Act 1989, scheduled caste sub-plan and SC Special Pooled Funds etc. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Development Corporation is also implementing schemes such as self-employment programme, land purchase scheme, Ganga Kalyana Scheme, individual irrigation borewell scheme, energisation of irrigation borewells, micro credit finance scheme etc.

9.5.3.1 Schemes for Scheduled Tribes

The Government of India has been providing financial assistance from the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). The SCA and TSP is a 100 per cent grant extended to states as additional funding to their TSP for family oriented income-generating schemes etc. For economic empowerment of STs, financial support is extended through the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, marketing development through Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd., etc.



The Government of Karnataka, apart from implementing the above said Government of India schemes has also promulgated many incentive based schemes for ST.

Information/Progress of different schemes for Ramanagara are not available. However, limited information is available relating to hostels, residential schools and scholarship are available. They are all presented for the 4 taluks of the district in Annexures 9.5.1 to 9.5.6.

9.6 Housing, Sanitation and Drinking Water Facilities

9.6.1: Housing 2011

As per Population Census, the quality of housing is determined by the classification of houses as good, livable and dilapidated. For Ramanagara district the data on housing infrastructure for SC/ST is available for 2011. Taluk-wise data not available. As per this, the district has totally 2,59,205 households of which the SC households was 47,367 i.e., 18.27 per cent. The number of ST households were 6271 i.e., 2.42 per cent only. Of these households, the residence only household's account for 96.65 per cent and the rest are residence-cum-other use households for STs. For SCs the residence households also account for a similar proportion of 96.61 per cent. For all categories this percentage is little lower at 94.20 per cent. The quality of housing for SCs and STs is not satisfactory as about a little above 45 per cent of the households are termed as good and the same for all categories was 53.03 per cent. An equal proportion of households are termed as livable for SCs and STs while for general it is lower at 41 per cent only. The dilapidated households form close to 10 per cent for ST and 7.75 per cent for SC and little less than 6 per cent for all categories. The State's pattern shows a similar picture (Table 9.6.1).

Table 9.6.1
Type of Housing among SCs and STs in Ramanagara District, 2011

Type of Housing	SC			ST			All Categories		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total HHs (No.)	38861	8506	47367	5125	1146	6271	199735	59470	259205
Residence HHs (No.)	37361	8399	45760	4934	1127	6061	186158	58022	244180
Residence-cum-other use HHs (No.)	1500	107	1607	191	19	210	13577	1488	15025
Type of Housing									
1) Residence only (%)	96.14	98.74	96.61	96.27	98.34	96.65	93.20	97.57	94.20
a) Good (%)	44.71	58.01	47.15	41.43	60.96	45.06	50.00	62.73	53.03
b) Livable (%)	46.93	36.94	45.10	47.61	35.14	45.29	43.17	34.02	41.00
c) Dilapidated (%)	8.36	5.05	7.75	10.96	3.90	9.65	6.83	3.25	5.98
2) Residence-cum-other use HHs (%)	3.86	1.26	3.39	3.73	1.66	3.35	6.80	2.43	5.80
a) Good (%)	34.93	53.27	36.15	39.27	52.63	40.48	45.75	57.32	46.86
b) Livable (%)	55.40	41.12	54.45	50.74	42.11	50.00	49.34	39.71	46.60
c) Dilapidated (%)	9.67	5.61	9.40	9.95	5.26	9.52	6.92	2.97	6.54

Source: India Population Census , 2011

Being a rural dominated district, in Ramanagara, rural households form 82.04 per cent. The type of residence housing among rural areas is not good as only 44.71 per cent of houses are in good condition for SC, still lesser of 41.43 per cent for ST and a higher of 50 per cent for all categories. The livable type of rural housing for SC and ST form 46.93 per cent and 47.61 per cent respectively. The quality of housing in rural areas among SC and ST needs improvement in Ramanagara district.

9.6.2 Houseless SC and ST Households in Ramanagara District

The number of houseless households among SC and ST is higher than all groups. The total number of households without houses was 12,698 and 1772 respectively as per Census 2011, their

proportion to their respective total households was 26.8 per cent for SC, much larger of 40.44 per cent for ST and very much lower of 17.69 for all categories (this is a crude exercise because the houseless households is for 2003 while the total households is for 2011). The percentage of rural houseless households of SC/ST is much more serious. More than 30 per cent of the SC households in rural is houseless and this proportion is much more bigger at 50.93 per cent for ST. For all groups it is low at 21.86 per cent. Taluk-wise details can be seen from Table 9.6.2.

Table 9.6.2
Taluk-wise Number of Houseless Households in Ramanagara District - 2003

Taluks	Rural				Urban				Total			
	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total	SC	ST	Others	Total
Channapatna	2551	64	8868	11483	138	22	282	442	2689	86	9150	11925
Kanakapura	5828	907	12196	18931	371	47	1112	1530	6199	954	13308	20461
Magadi	1766	348	3159	5273	3	1	37	41	1769	349	3196	5314
Ramanagara	2009	377	5800	8186	32	6	42	80	2041	383	5842	8266
District	12154	1696	30023	43873	544	76	1473	2093	12698	1772	31496	45966

Source: RGRHCL, Government of Karnataka

9.6.3 Number of Houses Constructed for SC and ST in Ramanagara district

The total number of houses constructed in rural areas (cumulative from 2001-02 to 2011-12) under various schemes was 20,619 for SC, 2,661 for ST and 57,542 for all groups. The taluk-wise number of houses constructed under different schemes for rural areas is given in Table 9.6.3.

Table 9.6.3
Taluk-wise Total Number of Houses Constructed under Various Housing Schemes in Ramanagara District (in Rural Area)

Taluks	2011-12				Cumulative (From 2001-02 to 2011-12)			
	SC	ST	GEN	Total	SC	ST	GEN	Total
Channapatna	284	6	931	1221	4425	313	7730	12468
Kanakapura	405	116	1734	2255	6812	762	10760	18334
Magadi	185	34	459	678	4932	628	6215	11775
Ramanagara	145	19	399	563	450	958	9557	14965
District	1019	175	3523	4717	20619	2661	34262	57542

Source: RGRHCL, GOK

9.6.4 Siteless SC/ST Households in Ramanagara District

A survey conducted by RGRHCL, Bengaluru in 2003 has identified 11,621 SC households and 1,772 ST households as siteless in Ramanagara district. The siteless households form 24.53 for SC, 40.44 per cent for ST and 16.41 per cent for all. This explains the highly deplorable living conditions for SC and ST and with much more severity for SC. Majority of the siteless households was concentrated in rural areas for all groups.

The Government of Karnataka has been distributing free sites to poor siteless families for both rural and urban families. For rural households, the number of sites distributed up to 2011-12 was 1036 for SC families which is not been 10 per cent of the total SC siteless households. For ST rural households 221 sites

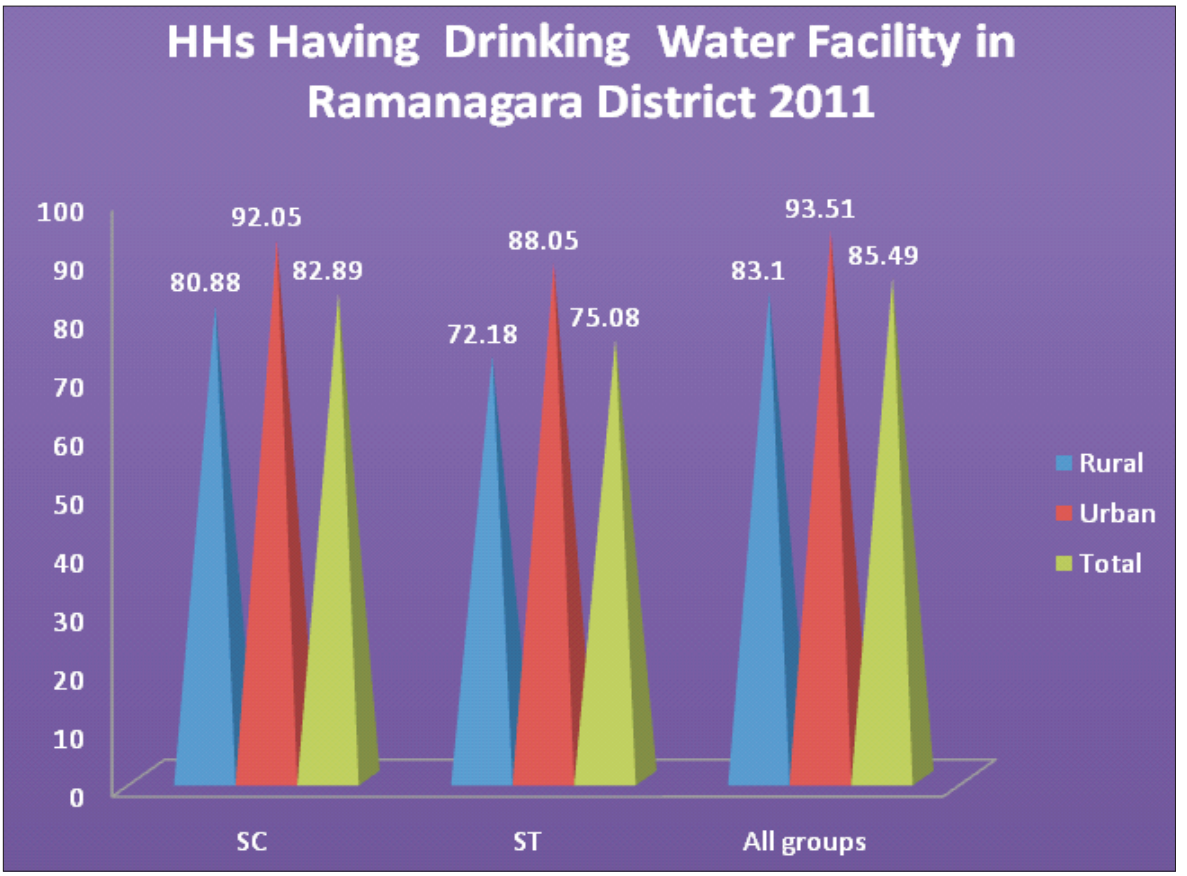
were distributed which constitutes 12.47 per cent of the total ST siteless rural households. There is a very slow progress in the distribution of sites front. As of now, the number of siteless households for SC and STs would have increased but the achievement is nothing to be happy about.

For urban households, for SCs only 5 households have received the sites. STs did not get even one. But all categories got 627 sites. Earli er we had given the data on the number of houses constructed for SC and ST households for rural areas. Similar type of construction of houses in urban sector was also carried out up to 2011-12, 543 houses were constructed for SC households, 65 for ST and 1539 for all groups. This constitutes 45.59 of total SC siteless households, and only 26.64 ST siteless households.

9.6.5 SC and ST Households having Drinking Water Facilities in Ramanagara District

The percentage of SC households having drinking water facilities was 82.89 per cent and for STs it is lower at 75.08 per cent. But for all categories it is higher at 85.49 per cent. Nearly 20 per cent of rural households do not have drinking water facilities among SC groups. For urban households only less than 8 per cent do not have drinking water facilities. Among the ST households 72.10 per cent rural households have drinking water facilities and for urban it is much higher at 88.05 per cent. Th ese are however lower than the districts total rural and urban households (Figure 9.6.1).

Figure 9.6.1
Percent of SC and ST HHs Having Drinking Water Facility in Ramanagara District - 2011



9.6.5.1 Access to Drinking Water Location

More than 80 per cent of SC households in the district have access to drinking water within/ near their respective premises. In respect of STs this proportion is less than 80 at 77.07. However, these rates of SCs and STs are less than the all groups i.e., total households which is 86.07 per cent. The percentage of households having access to drinking water away from their respective premises is highest for STs (Table 9.6.4).

Table 9.6.4
Location of Households among SC/ST Having Access to Drinking Water in Ramanagara District, 2011

Drinking Water Facility	SC			ST			All Categories		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total Number of HHs	38861	8506	47367	5125	1146	6271	200171	41944	259794
Within the premises of HHs (%)	10.65	54.35	18.50	12.08	55.41	20.00	17.35	70.35	29.51
Nearer the Premises HHs (%)	70.56	38.23	64.76	62.30	33.68	57.07	66.26	24.00	56.56
Away from the premises HHs %	18.78	7.42	16.74	25.62	10.91	22.93	16.40	5.65	13.93

Source: India Population Census, 2011

For SC households 48 per cent of water is tap water from treated source and 36.77 is tap with untreated sources. But for STs only 30.66 per cent of the households have tap water (treated) and 45.65 per cent have tap water untreated. All groups have higher share in tap treated water. The rural urban disparity exists.

9.6.6 Sanitary Facilities Among SC and ST Households in Ramanagara District

More than 70 per cent (73.27) of households among SC do not have toilets in Ramanagara district. In rural areas it is much higher at 83.47 per cent. Among ST group also 70 per cent of their households do not have toilets. Seventy one per cent of SC households do open defecation. ST households are better than SC households as less than 70 per cent of them do open defecation. But for all category households the situation is much better as less than 50 per cent of their households do not have toilet facilities. In six SC households that too in urban area night soil is serviced by human. In respect of ST 4 such households have this practice in urban area. Among all groups more number i.e., 299 households in urban only have the practice of service latrine where night soil is serviced by humans. Apart from open defecation night soil service in urban areas are the major issues of serious concern. Those who have toilet facilities, they have improved sanitation facilities (Annexures 9.6.1 and 9.6.2).

9.7 Composite Dalit Development Index : A Case Study

9.7.1 Introduction

As stated earlier in this chapter dalits (scheduled castes) in India are the most oppressed and deprived section in the deep rooted caste system. In spite of various attempts to dislodge the practice of caste system in our society it persists in various forms. However, many social and economic interventions for upliftment of dalits, did make a positive impact but not adequate to mainstream them.

9.7.1.1 Measurement of Composite Dalit Development Index

An attempt is made in this section to measure the Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) as their development level is not reflecting sufficiently

in the human development index. CDDI is the sum total of various dimensions and indicators. The CDDI comprises the following dimensions:

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 sources of income, TV, fridge, two wheeler vehicle)
5. Gender Dimension (pre and post delivery rest, reproductive health support)
6. Access to Basic Services (education, drinking water, housing, toilets and sanitation)

The CDDI is obtained by measuring values for 10 broad indicators. The Institutional inclusion indicator has six sub-indicators. The other indicators like social inclusion, perception of discrimination, protest against discrimination, conflict resolution, standard of living, perception of living and gender dimension have five indicators each. In addition, the access to basic facilities and access to education have three sub-indicators each. The data presented here is through primary source barring that of institutional inclusion indicator.

9.7.2 Methodology of the Study

The CDDI is constructed based on the data gathered from a case study, a small survey by canvassing a structured schedule. The data consists of both quantitative and qualitative information. The former again, consists of secondary and primary information. The secondary information was gathered from the selected grama panchayat and schools within it. The primary data was collected from the selected households in the selected Grama Panchayat. For the study, Doddamaralavadi grama panchayat in Kanakapura taluk of Ramanagara district was selected. The criteria adopted for the selection of grama panchayat is as follows: Kanakapura and Magadi taluks in Ramanagara district have been categorized as most backward taluks by the HPCFRRI (Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee). Kanakapura taluk is selected for the CDDI since it has large dalit population compared to Magadi taluk. Again the Grama Panchayat was selected based on certain criteria like distance (more than 15 kms away from the taluk headquarters), a multi-caste panchayat and existence of untouchable dalit families within the dalits. For primary data 50 dalit households were selected randomly in three villages of Doddamaralavadi grama panchayat. A questionnaire was canvassed among these households to obtain required data. The qualitative information is based on the observations and discussions held with people in the selected villages.

The index for various dimensions/indicators is calculated by using simple formula as given under.
Formula = (Actual Value) / (Maximum Value)
Where,
Actual Value is actual attainment of development
Maximum Value is expected attainment of development

For each indicator a score is assigned based on the actual value obtained from the secondary and primary data. The score assigned against the values is categorized into three groups as follows:

1. More than norms (70 per cent and above value) the score assigned is: 2
2. Equal to norms (between 50 and 69 per cent): 1
3. Less than norms (below 49 per cent): 0

The purpose of this study is to understand the difference between perception and reality in a limited manner without any generalization. The outcome of this study, therefore, shall not be applicable for any similar, smaller or bigger geographical units.

9.7.3 Profile of Respondents

As stated above a total of 50 households have been interviewed for the study. Of the total 50, 21 are male and 29 female. The respondents' educational level reveal that 30 are illiterate and of the remaining 10 have education up to elementary level, 4 high school, 5 PUC and degree and one professional degree. The pattern of age of respondents reveal that 24 are in the range of 18 to 30 years, 15 in 31 to 45 years, 7 between 46 and 60 years and 4 above 60 years of age. Occupation-wise one belong to agriculture, 20 are agricultural labour, 2 self employed, 4 salaried, 4 non-agriculture labour and of the remaining 19, 17 are housewives, 1 student and the other old aged. Of the 50, 49 have own houses and one in a rented house. A majority of houses (41) are in the semi pucca category and eight are kutcha ones. All the houses have electricity connection. 40 houses got electricity connection under Bhagyajyothi scheme, four illegally and another six on their own. With regard to land ownership 12 households possess land and within this 5 households have less than 1 hectare of land and the other 7 household 1 to 3 hectares.

9.7.4 Dimensional Index Value

9.7.4.1 Institutional Inclusion

The Table 9.7.1 shows the index values according to parameters obtained and the sum total value. It may be observed from the Table that the values obtained for four indicators out of six is 1 and this is because their representation in these institutions is just equal to their population (reservation quota) and hence the score assigned to each of them is 1.5 (equal to norm). On the other hand, a maximum value of 2 is assigned for the two other indicators since their representation is above 70 per cent.

Table 9.7.1
Institutional Inclusion: Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No.	Institutions	Members			Score	Index Value
		SC	Others	Total		
1	Panchayat*	4	14	18	1	0.50
2	SDMC	13	31	44	2	1.00
3	VSSN	92	416	508	1	0.50
4	Water Society	8	22	30	1	0.50
5	Finance Society**	8	22	30	1	0.50
6	Village Health and Sanitation Committee	8	21	29	2	1.00
	Total	133	526	659		4.00
	= 4/12					**0.33**

* As per 2001 Population,
** Since there is no Financial Society in the GP, data of VH & SC has been adopted for this Indicator
Source: Doddamaralavadi Grama Panchayat, Kanakapura Taluk

9.7.4.2 Social Inclusion

Social inclusion should be the ultimate goal to eradicate the prevalence of caste system in our society. Due to caste hierarchy, the dalits are treated differentially compared to non-dalits in various social aspects. Social inclusion is one dimension which measures the extent of inclusion and participation of dalits in social and other activities. To capture the extent of inclusion of dalits in various social activities information on five indicators – i) entry of dalits into the non-dalit houses, ii) whether non-dalits address the dalits respectfully, iii) dalit participation in village festivals, iv) entry into the temples, and v) entry into hotels was obtained from the fifty respondents.



The values so obtained and score assigned to each of the indicator is presented in Table 9.7.2. It may be seen from the table that a majority of respondents opined that they are not being allowed inside the non-dalit houses. An elderly non-dalit person in a village confirmed that they don't allow dalits inside their houses. The reason cited by him for not allowing dalits into the non-dalit houses is that they are "beef eaters". Further, some of the respondents said that some non-dalit households allow inside their houses but only till a few feet from the entrance door. Again whether dalits are addressed respectfully by non-dalits quite a large number said they don't' address them respectfully. Coming to festivals, majority of respondents opined that they are allowed to participate in the village festivals like others. Coming to another important issue of entry into the temples in the villages, majority said that they don't. It was said that in the temples a boundary is drawn/prescribed for the dalits (up to a some feet away from the entrance door) and they cannot move beyond that point contrary to non-dalits whereby they can move freely and do prayer except into the sanctum (Garbagudi) where God's image is located. With regard to denial of temple entry to dalits a study points out that " …. it is appalling that this practice is reported from almost every state; that it ranges from 47 per cent in U P to 94 per cent in Karnataka; and that the rate of prevalence for the 11 states together is as high as 64 percent (Shah et.al., 2006, 84-85).

On the question of entry into the hotels it seems that there is not much discrimination against dalits now. The reasons cited for this are that in most of the hotels and tea shops food and beverages are served in the disposable materials such as plantain/tendu leave plates and plastic cups. The summary information on social inclusion reveals except hotels there are restrictions for dalits of various forms and degree and hence the total score obtained is 0.20 indicating less than the minimum norm.

Table 9.7.2
Social Inclusion - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No.	Indicators	Yes	No	Total	Score	Index Value
1	Residence	1	49	50	0	0
2	Address	34	16	50	1	0.5
3	Festival	37	13	50	2	1
4	Temples	14	36	50	0	0
5	Hotels	30	20	50	1	0.5
	Total	116	134	250	2	
	= 2/10					**0.20**

Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.3 Perception of Discrimination

Perception of discrimination is measured on five broad indicators such as access to all public drinking water sources in the village to dalits, treatment between dalit and non-dalit students in the schools, health visitor to the households, social and economic discriminations as discussed above under social inclusion. Of the five indicators, except education and health where there is no discrimination between dalit and non-dalit students whereas there is discrimination in access to drinking water sources, social and economic aspects to dalits. It was revealed from the field that the non-dalit women question the dalit women if they go for fetching water in the non-dalit areas by



pointing out that water facility is made available in the dalit colony. It was also mentioned that the former washes their pot/can and also the place under the bore well after dalits turn is over. Again the perception on economic aspects largely points negative such as non-dalits not liking a dalit women cooking in the school, getting a house for rent etc. Consequently, the value for three indicators is less than fifty per cent and hence 0 score assigned. The overall score for this parameter is 0.20 (Table 9.7.3).

Table 9.7.3
Perception of Discrimination - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No.	Indicators	Yes	No	Total	Score	Index Value
1	Drinking water	5	45	50	0	0
2	Education	46	4	50	2	1
3	Health	38	12	50	2	1
4	Social Discrimination	20	30	50	0	0
5	Economic Discrimination	3	47	50	0	0
	Total	112	138	250		2
=2/10						**0.20**

Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.4 Protest Against Discrimination

When there is discrimination of different kinds against the dalits by non-dalits the question that arises is do the dalits protest or question against such discriminations. The answers to this question can be gauged from Table 9.7.4. Majority opined that they don't. Though there are instances of protesting against the discriminations, the number is small (less than fifty percent) and hence all the five indicators have 0 values and consequently no values.

Table 9.7.4
Protest Against Discrimination - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Indicators	Yes	No	Total	Score	Index Value
1	Water Discrimination	16	34	50	0	0
2	Education Discrimination	18	32	50	0	0
3	Health Discrimination	15	35	50	0	0
4	Social Discrimination	4	46	50	0	0
5	Economic Discrimination	1	49	50	0	0
	Total	54	196	250	0	0
=0/10						**0.00**

Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.5 Conflict Resolution

Connected to the above issue is whether the discrimination related problems were resolved satisfactorily or not? The answer to this question can be seen from Table 9.7.5. As revealed earlier that there is not much discrimination in the education and health services to dalits and the conflict resolution does not arise. Where as in the other indicators discriminations do exists but majority opined that those problems were not resolved. There is no score for three indicators where as maximum value is assigned for other two. The total score for this dimension is just 0.20.

Table 9.7.5
Conflict Resolution - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Indicators	Yes	No	Total	Score	Index Value
1	Water Problem	13	37	50	0	0
2	Health Problem	35	15	50	2	1
3	Education Problem	36	14	50	2	1
4	Social Discrimination	23	27	50	0	0
5	Economic Discrimination	8	42	50	0	0
	Total	115	135	250		2
=2/10						**0.20**

Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.6 Perception of Freedom

Again, perception about freedom to question, protest against the discrimination, mobility throughout the village, employment and participation in village festivals and other cultural activities by the dalits were asked and out of five indicators the value is below fifty percent for two indicators and hence 0 score and the total maximum score for this dimension is 0.20 (Table 9.7.6).

Table 9.7.6
Perception of Freedom - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No.	Indicators	Yes	No	Total	Score	Index Value
1	Of Questioning	24	26	50	0	0
2	Of Questioning	24	26	50	0	0
3	Of Protesting	21	29	50	0	0
4	Of Getting Employment	34	16	50	1	0.5
5	Of Participating in Cultural Activities	34	16	50	1	0.5
	Total	158	92	250		2
=2/10						**0.20**

Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.7 Standard of Living

Standard of living is one of the most important determining factors of the status of dalits vis-à-vis non-dalits in the society. Five indicators under this dimension is considered for measuring the score and values. The information below reveals that the dalits have various assets and infrastructure but these are very minimal far below the normative level (as per cent of dalits share of population) and hence all the five indicators obtained 0 scores and values (Table 9.7.7).

Table 9.7.7
Standard of Living - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No.	Indicators	SC	Others	Total	Score	Index
1	Land Holding * (in Hectares)	7450.2	83001	90451.16	0	0
2	Non Agricultural Establishments	3	142	145	0	0
3	Pucca Houses	268	1038	1306	0	0
4	Electrification	241	951	1192	0	0
5	Owning Two Wheeler (Bike/ Scooter)	17	587	604	0	0
	Total	7979.2	85719	93698.16	0	
=0/10						**0.00**

Note: *Since data for the selected GP is not available, the entire Kanakapura Taluk's data is used as a proxy for the indicator
Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12

9.7.4.8 Gender Dimension of Dalit Development

It is utmost important to study the gender perspective within dalits and in relation to non-dalit women. The five indicators considered for this relate to health aspects of women. Unlike the above picture, the gender dimension issue gives a complete opposite results. As for as health is concerned the dalit women follows and also gets same amount of treatment as non-dalit women. It can be seen from Table 9.7.8 that except visit of health worker, in all the other four indicators maximum value of 2 is scored. Generally one believes that the dalit women won't follow health advice of 3 months rest before and after delivery. However, all the fifty respondents opined that they don't compromise on that and in fact some male dalits said that women take rest more than three months. Similarly, deliveries by and large take place in health institutions.

Table 9.7.8
Gender Dimension - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No.	Indicators	<3M	3M	>3M	Total	Score	Index
1	Rest prior of to Delivery	4	16	30	50	2	1
2	Rest after Delivery	0	1	49	50	2	1
3	Rate of Institutional Deliveries					2	1
	a) Hospital				49		
	b) Home				1		
	c) Total				50		
4	Health Assistant Visits*					0	0
	a) No Visit				18		
	b) Visited				32		
	c) Total				50		
5	Reproductive Health Support					2	1
	a) Not Received				0		
	b) Received				50		
	c) Total				50		
	Total						4
=4/10							**0.40**

Note: * It is the less than the General Population
Source: Primary Data from Respondents

9.7.4.9 Access to Basic Facilities - Water, Toilets and Drainage

Coming to the basic services such as availability and quantity of drinking water, toilets and drainage facilities, the information reveals (Table 9.7.9) that there is no difference between dalits and non-dalits in drinking water and drainage facilities are concerned. On the other hand the availability of toilets for dalits is very low compared to their number of households. It works out less than the minimum of 50 per cent and hence the score is 0.

Table 9.7.9
Access to Basic Facilities - Indicator-wise Values

Sl. No	Indicators	SC	Others	Total	Score	Index
1	Drinking water				2	1
	a) 55 LPCD			50		
	b) Less than 55 LPCD			0		
2	Toilets	43	443	486	0	0
3	Drainage (in meters)	3258	6609	9867	2	1
	Total				2	
=2/6						0.33

Source: Doddamaralavadi Grama Panchayat and Primary Data

9.7.4.10 Access to Basic Facilities – Education

Again another basic service that merit high is education. Since enrolment rate is not available grama panchayat wise, a proxy to this is incorporated and i.e. taluk level enrolment rate of SC and non SC. The Table 9.7.10 brings out the indicator-wise
scores and values obtained by SC and Others. The enrolment rate of SCs is lower than that of others and hence it got a value of 0. Where as in the other two indicators the SCs values are equal to others a value of one is assigned.

Table 9.7.10
Access to Basic Facilities - Indicator-wise Value

Sl. No.	Indicators	SC	Others	Score	Index
1	Enrolment*	91.5	96.58	0	0
2	Attendance	100	100	1	1
3	Rate of Transition	100	100	1	1
Total				2	
=2/6					0.33

Note: * Taluk level Enrolment Rate (Source: DDPI Office)
Source: Primary Schools, Doddamaralavadi GP

9.7.4.11 Composite Dalit Development Index Values

The Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) is the total Index Value of 10 dimensions that have been considered for measurement. Of the total 10 dimensions, two dimensions namely protest against discrimination and standard of living got 0 values. Four dimensions have values of 0.20 the second lowest, Three dimensions have value of 0.33 and one dimension namely gender dimension has scored highest value of 0.40. The information reveals that the discrimination of different kinds have been tolerated by the dalits. Again, it shows that in the possession of assets by the dalits it is far less by the dalits than non-dalit households. The total index value of all the 10 dimensions is 2.19 and the average value is just 0.22. In other words the deprivation level is 0.78 (Table 9.7.11).

Table 9.7.11
Parameter-wise Index Values

Sl. No.	Parameters	Index Value
1	Institutional Inclusion	0.330
2	Social Inclusion	0.200
3	Perception of Discrimination	0.200
4	Protest Against Discrimination	0.000
5	Conflict Resolution	0.200
6	Perception of Freedom	0.200
7	Standard of Living	0.000
8	Gender Dimension of Dalit Development	0.400
9	Access to Basic Facilities	0.333
10	Access to Education	0.333
	Total	2.20
	Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)	0.22 (Below Average)
	Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI)	0.78

The results of a similar kind of study at the all India level (which includes Karnataka also) brought out the existence of discrimination against dalits by non-dalits of various kinds with varying degrees as shown in Box 9.7.1.

Box 9.7.1

Degree of Prevalence of Untouchability in Rural India (in %)

Denied entry into non-Dalit houses	:	73.0
Interdining	:	70.1
Denied entry into public places of worship	:	63.9
Denied access to creation/burial grounds	:	48.9
Denied work as agricultural labour	:	35.5
Prevented from selling in local markets	:	35.4
Discrimination in eating together in schools	:	37.8
Separate seating in hotels/restaurants	:	32.7
Visits by health workers	:	32.7
Drinking water together in schools	:	20.1

Source: Shah et.al., 2006

9.8 Concluding Remarks

In the foregoing analysis it may be seen that there is lot more improvement among the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people in Ramanagara district. This is entirely due to focused and dedicated positive State intervention policies and schemes which have helped to a great extent to uplift these socially depressed groups. Positive, better and visible achievements can be seen on the education front. The enrolment of SC and ST is almost on par with the non-SC/ST group. But at literacy levels the gap persists though reduced to a great extent. The sex ratio as well as child sex are on par with their counterparts. The dropout, out of school numbers as reported by DDPI though do not show an alarming numbers, the data given may not reveal the complete picture. It must be underreported.

The health issues in respect of SC are in line with the general trend. But due to acute poverty among them, affordability of costly health treatment is an issue. There is no MMR, and all deliveries are institutional. But again this may not reveal a full picture.

Occupational pattern of SC and ST reflect their backwardness as most of them are into marginal category, agricultural labourers and very few cultivators. This again raises the question of asset ownership. Very few own assets. Most of them are marginal farmers with small and invisible land. The ownership of agricultural land holdings is not commensurate with their population.

The SC and ST not only suffer from lack of social resources, they are also denied of access to both material and cultural resources. Apart from material deprivation, they experience a greater magnitude of social exclusion which is manifested in their poor access to human development. This has been established without any doubt from the previous section 9.7 the CDDI.

As for their income, since most of them are into casual labour agricultural labourers, they do not enjoy regular stable and continuous income.

The livelihood issues of SC and ST are far from satisfactory. Most of them do not have pucca houses. A large number of their households do not have house or house sites. Though a good

proportion of them have access to drinking water, a large number have to fetch water far away from their premises. Further quite a good proportion do not get treated water. Sanitation is the most important aspect which is a cause of major concern. More than 70 per cent of their households do not have toilets. Open defecation is largely practiced by the same 70 per cent households. Still the serviced toilets through night soil by human is in vogue. The open defecation free status is far from reality.

On the whole the development of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe presents a somewhat a mixed picture. On certain front they excelled but on some they are lagging behind. Despite the best efforts by Central and State governments they have travelled only half way through. These efforts need to continue and focus should be to put an end to social exclusion, atrocities/ crimes against these groups.



Governance Issues – Governance and Human Development



Chapter 10

Governance Issues – Governance and Human Development

10.1 Introduction

In a federal system, functions are distributed across different levels of government: Central/national, state/province and local. The economic rationale for decentralisation of governance is based on the limited geographic extent of the benefits of public goods and also to reduce the relatively high cost of decision - making if every function is centralised. The centralized planning has its own limitations whereby delivery of services lacks efficiency and effectiveness. On the other hand, decentralization has advantages as: 1) it is more responsive to the grass root needs and aspirations of the people; 2) local problems are better understood, and priorities are drawn up in regard to programmes and schemes and mismatch of resources is unlikely to arise; 3) it ascertains the growth potential of the area on the basis of an assessment of the locally available natural and human resources and budgetary allocations from the state; 4) it is possible to rope in the services of the local people and non-governmental organisations in the plan preparation, implementation and monitoring of the programmes; 5) it is possible to mobilise voluntary contribution from the people, NGOs and philanthropists to supplement own resources; and 6) the most important of all is that, since people's participation is ensured right from the plan preparation to implementation and monitoring of the programmes/projects, the delivery system will be more cost effective and ensures transparency and accountability in the system.

For local governments to effectively function they must have requisite powers and functions and finances devolved on to them. In the context of globalization an interest has aroused for decentralised governance system throughout the world since 1980s. The Indian Government, in 1992, effected the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution to establish local governments in the country. The 73rd Amendment related to rural local governments i.e. panchayat raj institutions (PRIs) and the 74th relate to urban local bodies (ULBs).

10.2 Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process

Karnataka was one of the very few states in India to act early on the obligation set by the 73rd Amendment. In this regard, a legislative Act namely, `The Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993', was passed in the Legislative Assembly in the year 1993. Accordingly a three-tier panchayat raj system consisting of Zilla Panchayat (ZP) at the district level, Taluk Panchayat (TP) at the taluk level and Grama Panchayat (GP) at the village level was established between 1994 and 1995. The latest elections were held in 2010 for these institution

The PR Act has made a provision for Grama Sabha (GS) below the Grama Panchayat. All the adult voters of the village are its members. As per the original contents a GS should be held in each and every revenue village once in six months. However some changes have been brought out by an Amendment recently. As per this Amendment, two ward sabhas (member constituency/ward) at the ward level and two GSs at the panchayat level need to be held annually. The functions of GS as usual include review of accounts, audit reports of

the previous year, preparation of action plans, review of ongoing works, tax rates, selection of beneficiaries etc. The structure and number of panchayats in Karnataka is given in Box10.2.1.

Box 10.2.1

Structure and Number of Panchayats in Karnataka

• Zilla Panchayat - at District level	-	30
• Taluk Panchayat - at Taluk level	-	176
• Grama Panchayat - for cluster of villages	-	5628
• Grama Sabha – at Grama Panchayat level/headquarters		
• Ward Sabha – at the village level		

10.3 Urban Local Bodies : Structure, Issues and Processes

Like 73rd Amendment Act, the 74th Constitution Amendment Act (CAA) contain various provisions (political powers, functions, finances) with an aim to strengthen the ULBs and function as autonomous self governing institutions. The important provisions incorporated include regular elections, power to prepare development plan, functional powers (18 subjects) and financial powers. The Twelfth Schedule under Article 243-W of 74th Amendment Act contains 18 subjects/responsibilities which have been entrusted to ULBs. The important powers/functions entrusted include planning for orderly urban growth, planning for economic and social development (productive activities), basic services such as water supply, roads, health and sanitation, street lights, parking lots etc., infrastructure such as markets, parks, playgrounds, fire services, social justice functions such as caring disabled, slum improvement, poverty alleviation and protection of environment. The local bodies have to draw up long term plans with far reaching vision which include reaching norms in certain services within certain period, inclusiveness of all those who have been excluded from the minimum basic services and protection of environment. The category-wise number of ULBs in Karnataka is given in Box.10.3.1.

Box 10.3.1

Category-wise Number of ULBs in Karnataka

1. City Corporations	-	08
2. City Municipal Corporations	-	44
3. Town Municipal Councils	-	95
4. Town Panchayats	-	67
5. Notified Area Committees	-	05

10.3.1 District Planning Committee

Article 243ZD of 74th CAA provides for constitution of a District Planning Committee (DPC) at the district level in every state. The main objective of DPC is to consolidate the plans prepared by the panchayats of all levels and the ULBs in the district and to prepare a draft development plan for the district as a whole. The DPC has to guide the local governments on issues pertaining to:

a. matters of common interest between the panchayats and the municipalities including spatial planning, sharing of water and other physical and natural resources, the integrated development of infrastructure and environmental conservation;
b. the extent and type of available resources whether financial or otherwise.

The DPC has to integrate the rural and urban plans prepared by both rural and urban local governments and prepare a draft plan for the whole district. This ensures integration of plans horizontally (between the panchayats of same tier) and vertically (between different tiers of panchayats) and finally spatial integration i.e. consolidation of rural and urban plans.

10.4 Local Governance Structure

Keeping the broad framework of 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts and also the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act, 1993, the local governance system was put in place in Ramanagara district. Ramanagara even before becoming new district, rural local bodies such as grama panchayats, taluk panchayats and ULBs were existed under the then undivided Bengaluru Rural District. A new Zilla Panchayat was created for Ramanagara district when it was carved out from Bengaluru Rural District in the year 2007.

The pattern of local government system, the functional and financial powers in Ramanagara district is same as elsewhere in the state. After the creation of new district elections to panchayats were held in the year 2010. Similarly latest elections to ULBs was held in the year 2013. The number of local governments in the district is presented in Box 10.4.1.

Box 10.4.1

No. of Local Governments in Ramanagara District

Panchayat Raj Institutions		
1. Grama Panchayats	:	130
2. Taluk Panchayats	:	04
3. Zilla Panchayat	:	01
Urban Local Bodies		
1. Town Municipal Councils	:	02
2. City Municipal Councils	:	02

10.5 Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms: e-Initiatives, Capacity Building, Good Governance Practices

10.5.1 e-Initiatives

Good governance is increasingly viewed as an essential element of any well-functioning society. It ensures effective use of resources and deliverance of services to citizens and also provides social legitimacy to the system (Planning Commission, 2013).



Information and Communication Technology (ICT) play an important role in providing quick and efficient services to the citizens. However, this service is largely absent at least at the rural local government level in Ramanagara district. It is claimed that various information pertaining grama panchayats is made available in the "Panchatantra' an exclus ive website created at individual grama panchayat level. However, in reality incomplete and dated information are displayed on governance, planning and services offered. The authenticity of information displayed in Panchatantra is a question mark.

In some sectors such as Engineering Department, e-tendering process is adopted for contract works. As far as adoption of e-governance tools is concerned it is slightly better in urban local government level. The type of information made available in two municipalities in Ramanagara district is given in Box 10.5.1.

Box 10.5.1
E-administrative Services in Municipal Bodies in Ramanagara District

Local body	E- Administrative
Channapatna CMC	1) All Office Information is provided in website 2) Public grievance redressal Cell (24X7) 3) Birth and Death details since 1990 is computerised 4) All properties assessed and details are made available in the website 5) Double entry accounting system adopted 6) Most of the applications are available online
Magadi TMC	1) Provided to people all Sakala in E -administrative system 2) Computerisation of birth and death 3) Online information on Rules for obtaining License for Commercial activities 4) Rules for obtaining housing plan

Source: Respective ULBs of Ramanagara District.

10.5.2 Capacity Building

Capacity building of functionaries of local governments is very important as it strengthens their administrative and planning skills and thereby leading to better delivery of services. There are a number of ways in upgrading the knowledge and skills. The state government's Training Institutes at Mysuru - Administrative Training Institute (ATI) and Abdul Nazeer Sab State Institute of Rural Development (ANSSIRD) and their branches at the district offer training programmes for both elected and non-elected officials. Some of the Institutions outside Mysuru such as Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad etc. also conduct such capacity building programmes.



The available information on the participation of elected and non-elected officials in Ramanagara district in capacity building programmes is scanty and sporadic. The present members of Zilla Panchayat elected in the year 2010 have not received any training so far except a few SC/ST members who received training in the year 2014. At the Taluk Panchayat level except the members of Magadi TP none of the members of other TPs have undergone any kind of training. About 18 members of Magadi TP obtained training during 2010-11. At the GP level, the information available for Magadi and Ramanagara taluks reveal that the members received training. At the ULBs level, the information on training for members is scanty. The overall information unfolds that capacity building of the functionaries has not assumed importance at the local government level in the district. The lacunae of not having upgraded knowledge/skills will have a negative bearing on the governance and in particular human development aspects.

10.5.3 Tenure of Non-official and Official Members in Local Bodies

For achieving efficiency and stability in development at the local body level, governance is very important. The elections to panchayat raj institutions were held regularly in Karnataka. The tenure of the Executive Heads of panchayats have been prescribed – Zilla and Taluk Panchayats the period of office of President and Vice president is 20 months and in GPs 30 months. Against this, the actual position in Ramanagara district is different. The information reveals (Table 10.5.1) that the executive head of panchayats are frequently changed and it is very high in ZP and to some extent in TPs. In ULBs the picture is slightly better.



Table 10.5.1

Tenure of Presidents and Vice Presidents of the Local Government in Ramanagara District (from 2004-13)

Local Body and Period	Number of Presidents	Average Tenure (in Years)	Number of Vice Presidents	Average Tenure (in Years)
Zilla Panchayat (2007-13)	12	0.7	05	1.4
Channapatna Taluk Panchayat (2004-13)	17	0.6	10	1.0
Magadi TP (2011-13)	07	0.6	02	1.5
Ramanagara TP (2006-13)	07	1.0	06	1.3
Magadi Taluk Grama Panchayats (Average) 2005-12	06	1.3	05	1.6
Ramanagara Taluk Grama Panchayats (Average) 2005-12	06	1.3	05	1.6
Channapatna CMC (2005-13)	03	2.1	03	3.0
Kanakapura TMC (2006-07)	04	*	02	*
Magadi TMC 2008-13	10	0.6	03	2.0
Ramanagara CMC 2008-13	08	0.7	04	1.5

Note: * Information not clear
Source: Respective Local Body Offices

The administrative wings of Local Bodies are administered by the designated officers. In this connection it is useful to look at the tenure of these heads of administration in these bodies which in turn points out the stability and also concentration on the policies, programmes and implementation by the executive . It can be seen from Table 10.5.2 that in large cases the average period range from 6 to 11 months. The only exception is Channapatna TP where the average tenure of Executive Officer is 30 months. The frequent change of heads of local bodies will have a cascading bearing on the planning, implementation and development.

Table 10.5.2

Number of Administrative Heads holding Office in the Local Bodies during 2004-13 in Ramanagara District

Local Body	Designation of Administrative Head	Total Number	Average period (in Years)
Ramanagara Zilla Panchayat	Chief Executive Officer	07	1.4
Channapatna Taluk Panchayat	Executive Officer	4	2.5
Magadi Taluk Panchayat	Executive Officer	13	0.7
Ramanagara Taluk Panchayat	Executive Officer	07	1.4
Channapatna CMC	Commissioner	09	1.1
Kanakapura TMC	Chief Officer	12	0.8
Magadi TMC	Chief Officer	12	0.8
Ramanagara CMC	Commissioner	07	1.4

Source: Same as in Table 10.3.1

10.5.4 Good Governance

For effective delivery of services and faster development, stability of the institutional heads is very important. However, as observed above the status in many of the local bodies is far from satisfactory. The frequent changes at the helm do have negative bearing on the planning and development.Besides, for proper planning, implementation and outcomes the various sub-institutions created within the local body have to function as per mandate and effectively. For instance, at the GP level, the ward and Grama Sabhas are very important for participatory planning and development. Similarly, the Standing Committees at all the three tier panchayats, the monthly meetings etc have to be held regularly and fruitfully. Over and above this the `District Planning Committee' responsible for preparing an integrated district plan has to meet regularly, have a district vision document, prepare perspective plans regularly for the district as a whole.



However, the field information reveals that many of the above institutions are not holding meetings regularly and their outcomes are also not bearing fruits. Though Grama Sabhas are held as per mandate in most of the GPs but the participation level (public and officials) is far from satisfactory. Secondly, the deliberations in these meetings have not been converted to prepare a grass root level plan. The three Standing Committees at GP level supposed to deliberate on various development issues are not at all met in most of the GPs for years. Even the monthly meetings are not held regularly in a majority of the panchayats including urban bodies.

The DPC an apex body for planning in the district is hardly felt its presence in the district. Though guidelines have been issued on the role and functions of DPC by the Government of Karnataka in the year 2002 its functioning in Ramanagara district is far from satisfactory. Though the DPC has to meet once in three months in reality only one meeting was held in each year of 2011, 2012 and 2013. Again, only once a perspective plan (Comprehensive District Development Plan – 2007-12: Ramanagara District) was prepared under the guidance of DPC and none after this.

Another important issue that will have bearing on outcomes is adoption of best practices. In this regard except one Urban body Magadi TMC (Box

10.5.2) none of the other local bodies (in particular the panchayats) in the district have any noteworthy good practices that could be replicated by others.

Box 10.5.2
Magadi TMC- Best Practices

1) Installed Rain Water Harvesting System in newly constructed office building
2) Sanitary land fill site is scientifically developed
3) Developed a Herbal Park

10.6 Role of NGOs and Other Voluntary Groups

Development is a complex and ongoing process that cannot be easily planned and controlled by the government institutions alone. It is a well established fact that all stakeholders should involve in development process. Hence there is a need to involve the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other voluntary agencies (VOs) wherever possible for maximization of welfare of the people. The NGOs and VOs do exist in most of the places and doing their bit either individually or in partnership with government agencies. The question here is whether such institutions do exists in Ramanagara district and if so, whether their services have been utilized at different levels? In this regard the information reveals that the rural and urban local bodies have no knowledge about the number and type of NGOs and VOs operating in their jurisdictions. Only the Magadi Taluk Panchayat and a few grama panchayats in the same taluk and some GPs in Ramanagara Taluk utilised the services of a very few NGOs. As far as ULBs are concerned only the Kanakapura TMC utilised the services of the NGOs (Table 10.6.1).

Table 10.6.1
Details of Services of NGOs Utilised by local government in Ramanagara District

Local Bodies	No. of NGO Services Utilised							
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Zilla Panchayat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Channapatna TP	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kanakapura TP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magadi TP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ramanagara TP	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Channapatna Taluk GPs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kanakapura Taluk GPs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Magadi Taluk GPs	3 GPs	4 GPs	4 GPs	3 GPs	3 GPs	3 GPs	3 GPs	3 GPs
Ramanagara Taluk GPs	3 GPs	2 GPs	2 GPs	2 GPs	2 GPs	2 GPs	2 GPs	2 GPs
Channapatna CMC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kanakapura TMC	3	3	3	3	6	6	6	6
Magadi TMC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ramanagara CMC	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Source: Respective Local Government Office

10.7 Representation of Women and Marginalised Sections of Society in Governance

As stated earlier development is a complex and long-term process and there is likelihood of exclusion of marginalised groups from participation in the governance and planning. It also must be recognised that without an affirmative action by the state the fruits of development would be enjoyed by elite sections. Thus it would not be inclusive development. Hence, to facilitate inclusive participation the 73rd Amendment Act had incorporated provisions by reserving seats and authority positions for various excluded communities and sections in the local bodies. Article 243(D) of the above Act provides reservations for both regular seats and authority

positions to various communities and sections in the local bodies. The reservation pattern prescribed in the 73rd Amendment Act in the panchayats is as follows: 1. For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to their proportion of population in the total population; 2. The Legislature of a state if wishes can make provision for reservation of seats in any panchayat at any level in favour of backward class of citizens; and 3. Remaining would be to the general category. Further, the said Act makes a provision for reservation to women of not less than one-third of the total seats at different levels of panchayats in each of the categories (SCs/STs, backward classes and General). In the year 2012, the Parliament had passed a Bill to provide reservation to women in local governments to 50%.

The same pattern of reservation applies to the authority positions also. This explicit action through the Constitution arms the elected representatives of the excluded communities and sections also to represent and articulate the needs and problems of their respective categories. In this regard the elected members are expected to participate actively in the decision making, planning, implementation and monitoring of services and development programmes.

Karnataka State incorporated the provisions of Constitution on reservations in its Panchayat Raj Act 1993. The reservation pattern adopted is as follows:

1. For SCs/STs according to their proportion of population in the total population of the panchayat area on rotation basis. Further, If in case a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes is not available, the same should be reserved for the persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and vice-versa;

2. One-third of the total seats to backward classes;

3. Beside, not less than fifty percent of the seats reserved in each category (SCs/STs and backward classes) including the non-reserved seats are reserved to women. This reservation pattern is same for all the three tier panchayats and in municipal bodies.

Having stated this, it is significant here to study the position of different categories of elected representatives of panchayats and municipalities in Ramanagara district. The position of various categories of members of panchayats in Ramanagara District is given in Table 10.7.1. The table reveals that the share of SC and ST members in the three tier panchayats is maintained at the prescribed percentage i.e. according to their proportion of population in the total population. This means there is no evidence of these category members contesting in unreserved seats. In the case of backward classes their share varies between 21% (Channapatna Taluk Panchayat) and 74% (Magadi Taluk Panchayat) . Similar variations are observed at GP level in different taluks of the district. Another significant pattern that can be observed is with regard to share of women representatives. It can be seen from the same table that the percentage share of women at ZP and TP levels is around 53 per cent (50% reservation for women was applied in the 2010 election). However, the then existing policy of one-third reservation for women was applied at the GP level as the election was held prior to the State's decision to make 50% reservation for women in the local bodies. Notwithstanding this the share of women in GPs is around 43% much above the one-third prescribed (Table 10.7.1). The above information brings out that in Karnataka the representation of SCs and STs and women in panchayats is strictly being enforced and far above the minimum level prescribed.

Table 10.7.1

Category-wise Number of Members in Panchayats in Ramanagara District - 2012

Panchayat Tier	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Women
Zilla Panchayat	4 (18.18)	1 (4.55)	6 (27.27)	11 (50.00)	22 (100.00)	12 (54.55)
Channapatna Taluk Panchayat	4 (22.22)	1 (5.26)	4 (21.05)	10 (52.63)	19 (100.00)	10 (52.63)
Kanakapura Taluk Panchayat	6 (20.00)	1 (3.33)	8 (26.67)	15 (50.00)	30 (100.00)	16 (53.33)
Magadi Taluk Panchayat	4 (21.05)	1 (5.55)	6 (33.33)	7 (38.88)	18 (100.00)	10 (55.55)
Ramanagara Taluk Panchayat	3 (18.75)	1 (6.25)	4 (25.00)	8 (50.000	16 (100.00)	9 (56.25)
Channapatna Taluk GPs	89 (18.20)	32 (6.54)	161 (32.92)	207 (42.33)	489 (100.00)	218 (44.58)
Kanakapura Taluk GPs	148 (19.81)	45 (6.02)	245 (32.80)	309 (41.37)	747 (100.00)	308 (41.23)
Magadi Taluk GPs	95 (26.61)	34 (9.52)	157 (43.98)	71 (19.89)	357 (100.00)	162 (45.38)
Ramanagara Taluk GPs	79 (18.85)	24 (5.73)	145 (34.61)	171 (40.81)	419 (100.00)	177 (42.24)

Note: Figures in Parenthesis are percentages to row totals
Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2012-13

At the municipal bodies level the reservation for different categories of people were followed as prescribed in the Constitution. Same as in Panchayats, the women representation in the ULBs is far more than the one-third prescribed (Table 10.7.2). That means women contested in unreserved seats and won. This is a welcome trend.

Table 10.7.2

Category-wise Number of Members in Urban Local Bodies in Ramanagara District

ULBs	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Women
Channapatna CMC	4 (12.90)	1 (3.23)	10 (32.26)	16 (51.61)	31 (100.00)	11 (35.48)
Kanakapura TMC	3 (11.11)	1 (3.7)	9 (33.330	14 (51.85)	27 (100.00)	12 (44.44)
Magadi TMC	2 (8.7)	1 (4.35)	8 (34.78)	12 (52.17)	23 (100.00)	10 (43.48)
Ramanagara CMC	6 (19.35)	0 (0)	10 (32.26)	15 (48.39)	31 (100.00)	12 (38.71)

Note: Figures in Parenthesis are Percentages to respective row totals.
Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12

10.8 Concluding Remarks

As per the 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment Acts and Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 decentralised elected governments were established in both rural and urban areas in Karnataka including in Ramanagara district. The hallmark of decentralized governance is that it ensures efficiency, transparency and accountability. However, these can be achieved if the decentralized governments observe certain principles. The major issues of these as discussed above are public participation in the local governance and development, participation of non-governmental organizations, e-governance, inclusive governance. The analysis of these in the context of Ramanagara district reveals that largely these are absent. No best practices adopted by any institution in the entire district. Capacity building of elected members of local governments is hardly felt. Similarly, the importance of role of NGOs and VOs in development process is not understood properly and hence their involvement is restricted to a few grama panchayats in a few taluks. The frequent change of executive heads of the local governments affected the administration

and also development of the district. Though the representation of marginalized sections in the local governments is ensured and in fact it is above the prescribed level in certain cases their participation is hindered because of low knowledge and skills. The DPC is not functioning as per the mandate. As a result, the new district lags behind other districts in various development parameters including human development in spite of its proximity to the state headquarters and also existence of natural resources.



Urban Issues in Human Development



Chapter 11

Urban Issues in Human Development

11.1 Introduction

The fast growth of urban population (urbanization) and the likely impact on providing basic services has drawn the attention of policy makers and academicians in recent years. As per 2011 urbanisation in India is 31.16% compared to 27.78% in 2001. The urban sector contributes nearly 60% to our GDP. Hence, the urban centres have a greater impact on the human development.

The 74th Constitution Amendment Act effected in the year 1992 has many provisions relating to political, functions and finances of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The important provisions incorporated in the above Act are: regular elections, power to prepare development plan, functional and financial powers. The Twelfth Schedule under Article 243-W of 74th Amendment Act contains 18 subjects/responsibilities which the states have to devolve to ULBs. As far as devolution of 18 subjects to ULBs is concerned there is no uniformity across the states. In Karnataka out of 18 subjects 11 have been in the domain of ULBs (Directorate of Municipal Administration, 2009). In Karnataka the urban bodies are governed by the provisions contained in Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 and Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976. Broadly the functions of ULB is categorised into obligatory and discretionary. Discharge of obligatory functions are mandatory where as discretionary functions can be taken up depending upon the availability of resources. The important powers/functions entrusted to municipal bodies include planning for orderly urban growth, planning for economic and social development (productive activities); basic services such as water supply, roads, health and sanitation, street lights, parking lots etc; infrastructure such as markets, parks, playgrounds, fire services; social justice functions such as caring disabled, slum improvement, poverty alleviation and protection of environment.

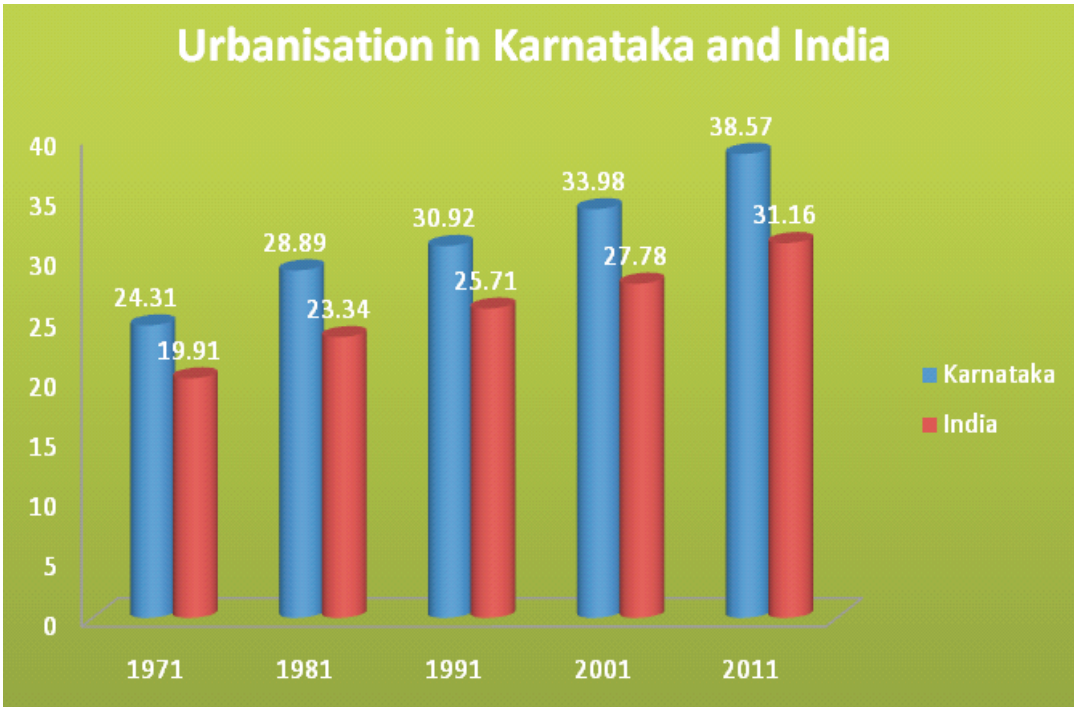
For autonomous functioning of local bodies, finance is equally important. These local bodies must have own revenue raising powers besides transfers and all these put together should match the functions entrusted. Property tax is the most important source of own revenue for ULBs. Besides the ULBs need to collect the service charges from the users.

11.1.1 Trends in Urbanisation in Karnataka

As elsewhere in the country in Karnataka also the urban population is increasing at a faster rate. The two main factors ascribed for this phenomenon are – natural growth of population and second, migration from rural areas. The trends in urbanisation in Karnataka (Figure 11.1.1) reveal that it has been increasing over the decades with 24.31% in 1971 to 38.57% in 2011. For the same period the share at the all India level is 19.91% and 31.16% respectively. Karnataka stands 7th most urbanised state in India and the urbanisation of the state is expected to reach an urban population proportion of 50% by 2026.

Figure 11.1.1

Trends in Urbanisation in Karnataka and India (in %)



In Karnataka the ULBs are classified into five groups based on the size of population and special areas. There is no hierarchical linkage of ULBs and each ULB is independent of others. At present there are 219 ULBs of different categories in the state. The category-wise number of ULBs in Karnataka is shown in Box 11.1.1. There are eight City Corporations, 44 CMCs, 95 TMCs, 67 TPs and 5 NACs.

Box 11.1.1

Category-wise Number of ULBs in Karnataka

Type of ULB	Population	No. of ULBs
1. City Corporations	3, 00,000 & above	8
2. City Municipal Corporations	50,000 to 2, 99,999	44
3. Town Municipal Councils	20,000 to 49,999	95
4. Town Panchayats	10,000 to 19,999	67
5. Notified Area Committees	No Range	05
Total		219

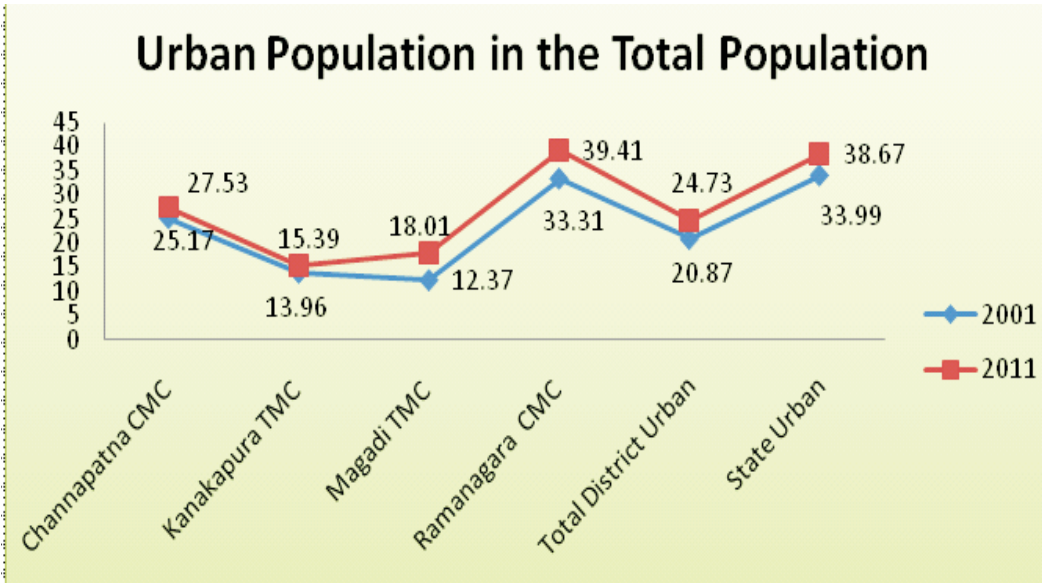
11.1.2 Urban Bodies in Ramanagara District

In Ramanagara district there are four municipal bodies. Of these Channapatna and Ramanagara are CMCs and the other two namely Kanakapura and Magadi are TMCs. It a ppears that urbanisation in Ramanagara district is slower than the observed trends at the state level. It can be seen from Figure 11.1.2 that in 2011 the average share of urban population in the district is 24.73% as against 38.67% at the state level (13.94% difference). In 2001 also

its urban share is much below the state average. Between the ULBs within Ramanagara district the highest share is observed in Ramanagara CMC 39.41% followed by Channapatna CMC 27.53%, Magadi TMC 18.01% and Kanakapura TMC the lowest 15.39%. The urbanisation between 2001

and 2011 is highest in Magadi 46.69% growth, second highest growth is seen in Ramanagara 32.36%. The lowest growth rate (13.16%) is in Channapatna city/town.

Figure 11.1.2
Percent Share of Urban Population in the Total Population



Another indicator of urbanisation is density of population. In other words density indicates the number of people reside in a Sq.km. area. Table 11.1.1 provides details about the density of population across the urban bodies of Ramanagara district. It may be seen from the Table that during 2011 the density of population at the district level is 6440 per sq. km. The density is more than the district average in Ramanagara and Kanakapura urban bodies. The percentage increase in density in the decade (2001-2011) is 32.36% in Ramanagara followed by Magadi (16.57%), Kanakapura (14.78%) and in Channapatna (13.16%).

Table 11.1.1
ULB-wise Population Density in 2001 and 2011 in Ramanagara District

ULBs	Total Geographical Area (Sq.km)		Population		Urban Population Density (per sq.km)		Percentage Change in Urban Population Density Over the year 2001-2011
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	
Channapatna CMC	12.87	12.87	63577	71942	4940 5	590	13.16
Kanakapura TMC	7.8	7.8	47060	54014	6033 6	925	14.78
Magadi TMC	5.07	6.38	25031	36719	4937 5	755	16.57
Ramanagara CMC	14.53	14.53	79394	105084	5464 7	232	32.36
Total District Urban	40.27	41.58	215062	267759	5341 6	440	20.58

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Yet another important issue that merit high while analysing the characteristics of urbanisation is growth of slums and life of people in them. Though on the whole urbanisation is slow in Ramanagara district, it has no impact on the growth of slums. The Census enumeration of slums in Towns and Cities by Karnataka Slum Development Board of Karnataka during 2008 reveal that the largest number of slums is found in Magadi town numbering 13 followed by Ramanagara city 11,

Kanakapura town 8 and Channapatna city 7 (Table 11.1.2). In 2011 the number of HHs in these slums is highest in Kanakapura followed by Channapatna, Ramanagara and Magadi. Similar pattern exists in the indicators such as percentage of slum households (HHs) in the total urban HHs, population in slums and percentage of slum population in the total urban population.

Table 11.1.2
Details of Slums in ULBs of Ramanagara District

ULBs	No of Slums	No. of HHs in Slums		% of Slum HHs in the Total Urban HHs		Population in Slums		% of Slum Population in Total Urban Population	
	2008	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna CMC	7	754	2564	6.41	16.17	3757	11964	5.91	16.63
Kanakapura TMC	8	*	3490	*	29.31	*	15467	*	28.64
Magadi TMC	13	*	836	*	9.68	*	3554	*	9.68
Ramanagara CMC	11	1680	1451	11.07	6.25	8393	6214	10.57	5.91
Total	39	2434	8341	5.84	13.99	12150	37199	5.65	13.89
State	*	275783	7077662	7.75	13.31	1402971	3291434	7.81	13.93

Note: * : Information not available
Source: 1. Karnataka Slum Development Board, Government of Karnataka
2. India Population Census, 2001 and 2011, Government of India

11.2 Service Delivery Issues

The functions of ULBs are categorised into obligatory and discretionary. The Karnataka Municipal Act, 1964 provided the list of functions under obligatory group. Accordingly, there are 23 functions/services that come under this category. The important obligatory functions of municipalities are as below:

- Supply and management of drinking water
- Construction and maintenance of drainage and sewerage systems
- Lighting public streets, places and buildings
- Maintaining sanitation and hygiene of public places
- Construction and maintenance of roads, culverts, bridges and bus terminals
- Licensing of trade activities
- registering births and deaths
- Maintenance of public parks and gardens
- Ensuring systematic/planned urban growth

Apart from providing basic services, the urban body is supposed to pay attention to the poor and the neglected. The poor living in slums and pavements have to be accorded priority in providing basic services and at the same time plans have to be drawn up to alleviate poverty through capacity building to take up self employment activities. In other words, the municipal body has to draw up long term plans with clear cut vision which include reaching norms in the provision of certain services within a specified time period.

It has becoming more and more challenging for urban bodies to provide basic services to its citizens. As the urban area expands slums and slum population also increases posing a variety of problems such as shelter less, lack of water and sanitation, poor street lighting, poverty and together leading to deprivation in the availability of basic services and decent standard of living.

To wake up the authorities of ULBs in this aspect the governments and international agencies started putting pressure on them to meet the challenge and not only this they went a step further and prescribed certain standard (normative) levels in the provision of services. In this direction the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India initiated an exercise to develop standardised service level benchmarks with respect to basic municipal services in the year 2006 (Ministry of Urban Development, no date). As a follow up to

this the Karnataka government initiated prescribing benchmarks for different services in the urban areas. As a precursor to this it has brought out a manual called "Service Level Benchmarking – A Manual for ULB" in June 2009 (Directorate of Municipal Administration, 2009). The benchmarking of services have certain benefits such as rationalize decision making, strengthen accountability, provide greater transparency, optimum resource mobilisation and allocation and prioritisation of activities.

Some of these benchmarks are as follows:

1. Per capita water production – 142 LPCD
2. Household water connection – 100%
3. Quality of water – 100%
4. % of HHs with sewerage connection – 100%
5. % of HHs under door to door solid waste collection – 100%
6. % of road length cleaned per day – 30%
7. Extent of segregation of solid waste – 60%
8. % of road side drains to road length – 140%
9. No. of street lights per km of road length – 29 Nos per Km.
10. % of area under parks and gardens – 15%

11.2.1 Urban Development Schemes and Programmes

The urban bodies besides own schemes and programmes have to implement the Central and State sponsored programmes for the well being of people. The Centre's flagship programme namely JNNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) was launched in the year 2005. The four important components of this programme are: 1) Sub-Mission I on urban infrastructure and governance; 2) Sub-Mission II – Basic Services to the Urban Poor; 3) Urban Infrastructure Development in Small and Medium Towns (UIDSMT); and 4) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). At the state level the important scheme relating to urban areas is CMIDSMT (Chief Minister's Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns). This programme intends to support the small towns/cities in upgrading their services. The Nirmala Nagara Programme of Karnataka launched in 2002 intends to make cities and towns clean and livable. Besides, there is one important public sector enterprise namely `The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB) which deals with capital intensive projects like supply of drinking water on a permanent basis, construction of underground drainages in urban towns and cities.

11.2.2 Roads and other Infrastructure in ULBs of Ramanagara District

1. Roads: Adequate and good roads are very important from the point of movement of people and vehicles. Since population and vehicle density is more in urban areas the urban planners need to pay attention for creating road infrastructure at certain standard level. As for as roads are concerned the category-wise road availability in the four ULBs of Ramanagara district is presented in Table 11.2.1. It can be seen from the Table that Ramanagara CMC leads in the total length of roads made available 195 kms and this is followed by Channapatna CMC 95.10 kms, Kanakapura TMC 72 kms and Magadi 54.18 kms. However, if one looks at the incremental rate in the road length it is only in Channapatna CMC it increased from 85 kms in 2001 to 95.1 kms in 2011. In the other ULBs the total road length remains same during two points of period. Again, it may be observed from the table that the type of roads constructed undergone change over the years. The jelly (WBM) and mud roads were converted into asphalt (Black tap) and cement concrete roads in all the ULBs.

Table 11.2.1
ULB and Category-wise Roads in Ramanagara District in 2001 and 2011 (in kms)

ULBs	Jelly Road (WBM)		Asphalt (Tar) Road		Cement Concrete Road (CC Road)		Mud Road		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna CMC	15.00	28.40	12.00	40.00	1.00	6.70	57.00	20.00	85.00	95.10
Kanakapura TMC	15.04	25.00	16.07	34.00	0.00	3.00	40.89	10.00	72.00	72.00
Magadi TMC	5.00	3.00	7.25	19.50	1.00	6.70	40.93	24.98	54.18	54.18
Ramanagara CMC	NA	5.00	NA	157.00	NA	18.00	NA	15.00	NA	195.00

Note: NA – data not available.
Source : ULBs of Ramanagara District

2. Footpaths: Along with good roads pedestrian/footpath is also equally important from the point of people's safety and hygiene. However, in ULBs of Ramanagara district this seems to be not a priority one for them. It may be seen from Table 11.2.2 that exc ept Ramanagara CMC the length of footpaths made available is grossly low. It is almost negligible in Channapatna CMC. The estimated length of footpaths required is very high in Channapatna 24 kms, followed by Magadi 20 kms, Ramanagara 10 kms and the least 7.3 kms in Kanakapura TMC.

Table 11.2.2
ULB-wise Availability of Footpaths in Ramanagara District 2011-12 (in kms)

ULBs	Existing Length	Required length
Channapatna CMC	1	24
Kanakapura TMC	2.7	7.3
Magadi TMC	5	20
Ramanagara CMC	62	10

Note: NA - Not Available
Source: ULBs of Ramanagara District

3.Street lights: Street lighting is yet another basic and obligatory service that the ULBs supposed to provide to its citizens. As per Government of Karnataka's recent benchmarking of services it fixed 29 streetlights per km of road in urban areas. Keeping this norm in mind if one analyse the position in ULBs of Ramanagara district, it brings out (Tabl e 11.2.3) that each of the ULB has more than the norms. Among four ULBs in Ramanagara district Ramanagara CMC has largest number of streetlights 5774, followed by Channapatna CMC 3750, Kanakapura TMC 3011 and Magadi TMC 1643. Another interesting trend is that the traditionally used bulbs and tube lights were replaced with sodium lamps, CFL and LED bulbs and high-mast lights. This change is made keeping in view the need to conserve energy and secondly, the later ones are brighter compared to the former. This change is observed in the entire four ULBs of Ramanagara district.

Table 11.2.3
ULB-wise No. of Street Lights in Ramanagara District during 2013-14

ULBs	Types of Street Lights (in Nos)							
	Tube lights	Sodium Lamps	Metal halide lamps	CFL	LED	Others	Total	High-mast lights
Channapatna CMC	1000	2750	Information is not available				3750	7
Kanakapura TMC	1718	1293					3011	11
Magadi TMC	1092	551					1643	10
Ramanagara CMC	2886	1457	868	164	387	12	5774	15

Source: 1) http://www.channapatnacity.gov.in/statistics01/04/2014;
2) http://www.kanakapuratown.gov.in/node/251 01/04/2014
3) http://www.magaditown.gov.in/ 01/01/2014
4) http://www.ramanagaracity.gov.in/statistics01/04/02014

11.3 Water Supply and Sanitation

Provision of adequate and safe water to the citizens is another important obligatory function of ULB. The Government of Karnataka has adopted the Urban Drinking Water and Sanitation Policy (UDWSP) in 2002. The main objective of the policy is to ensure demand based universal coverage of water supply, commercial and economical sustainability of the operations and a minimum level of service to all citizens. There has been persistent shortage of water supply to urban areas despite implementing a number of water supply projects. The average number of hours of water supply per day has been gradually decreasing from 9 hours to 7 hours in Municipal Corporations and 10 to 7 hours in Town Panchayats. The KUWSDB was constituted by an Act of Legislature in 1974. The KUWSDB is responsible for providing drinking water and underground drainage facilities to 213 urban cities of Karnataka except Brihat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike (BBMP).

Under the Municipal Investment Component 24X7 water supply works have been proposed in 4 towns and Magadi is one of them.

11.3.1 Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water in Ramanagara Urban Areas

A comparative picture of the distribution of urban households by source of drinking water between 2001 and 2011 for all the taluks is presented in Table 11.3.1. It can be s een from Table that the percentage of urban households covered by tap water increased from 88.70 per cent in 2001 to 92.20 per cent in 2011. The coverage by well and hand pump sources declined. Some marginal increase in the tube well source. Across the taluks also the tap source covered households increased in all the taluks. Kanakapura taluk had already 94.35 per cent of the households covered by tap water in 2001 itself which remained more or less at the same level. Channapatna taluk has the highest percentage of households covered by tap source in 2011 at 96.64. The per cent for Magadi was 34.58 an increase of over 10 percentage points over 2001. Howeve r, Magadi is lagging behind all the other taluks.

Table 11.3.1
Taluk-wise Distribution of Urban Households by Source of Drinking Water between 2001 and 2011 (in per cent)

Urban Area	Tap		Well		Hand Pump		Tube well		Others	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna	89.17	96.64	0.48	0.26	3.21	0.19	5.13	2.23	2.02	0.68
Kanakapura	94.35	94.15	0.45	0.38	3.31	0.34	1.77	4.80	0.12	0.33
Magadi	74.74	84.58	12.98	1.55	6.10	0.14	6.14	11.98	0.04	1.75
Ramanagara	89.38	90.99	0.68	0.89	4.55	0.48	2.91	6.52	2.48	1.12
District	88.70	92.20	2.06	0.72	4.07	0.33	3.66	5.82	1.51	0.94
State	78.43	80.42	6.48	4.66	6.19	1.27	7.51	10.58	1.40	3.07

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011, Government of India

The urban households of Ramanagara district are getting higher percentage of treated tap water than their counterpart. The percentage of urban households getting treated tap water is 74.12 per cent. However, out of 4 ULBs only households in Channapatna and Ramanagara are better placed as 91.01 per cent and 89.59 per cent of the tap water connected households are covered under treated water. Kanakapura urban households are badly affected as only 29.29 per cent of them are covered by treated tap water. The urban households in Magadi are not that bad as 62.68 per cent of them are covered (Table 11.3.2).

Table 11.3.2
ULB -wise details of Treated and Un-treated Tap Water Source 2011

ULBs	No. of HHs covered by Tap water from Treated Source	No. of HHs Covered by Tap water from un-treated Source	% of HHs covered by Tap water from Treated Source	% of HHs Covered by Tap water from un-treated Source
Channapatna CMC	13,943	1,377	91.01	8.99
Kanakapura TMC	3284	7927	29.29	70.71
Magadi TMC	4,576	2,725	62.68	37.32
Ramanagara CMC	18,939	2,200	89.59	10.41
Total	40742	14229	74.12	25.88
State	3,635,222	639,627	85.04	14.96

Note: 2001 Data not available
Source: India Population Census, 2011

11.3.2 Location of Drinking Water Supply

There are 3 classifications of location of water supply to households. They are (i) within the premises, (ii) near the premises and (iii) away from the premises. It has been the norm that drinking water should be made available within 500 meters from the place of residence. A comparative picture of location of water supply between 2001 and 2011 reveal that there is a marked progress in urban areas in all the ULBs of Ramanagara district (Table 11.3.3).

Table 11.3.3
Percentage Distribution of Urban Households by Location of Drinking Water Supply

ULBs	2001			2011		
	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away
Channapatna	33.65	45.51	20.84	80.73	16.03	3.24
Kanakapura	55.64	37.61	6.75	65.59	28.56	5.85
Magadi	25.83	50.77	23.40	44.23	45.63	10.14
Ramanagara	44.92	43.45	11.62	75.41	19.07	5.52
District	41.92	43.56	14.52	70.35	24.00	5.65
State	56.55	24.62	13.83	70.87	20.64	8.49

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

11.3.3 Per Capita Water Supply in the ULBs

Again, the question of how much water is supplied by ULBs to the citizens? The quantity of water supplied has a bearing on the health and hygiene of the population. As per the norm it should be 135 LPCD. Against this norm the data on per capita water supply in the four ULBs of Ramanagara district reveal that all the four are not meeting the required LPCD. The position in Ramanagara district can be seen from Table 11.3.4. Among the four ULBs in the district Channapatna and Kanakapura ULBs supply 100 LPCD of water, next Magadi 96 LPCD and the least is in Ramanagara CMC 80 LPCD. The gap in water supply in Ramanagara ULB is highest at 55 litres followed by Magadi 39 litres and 35 litres in each of Channapatna and Kanakapura ULBs.

Table 11.3.4
Per Capita Water Availability in Four Urban Bodies of Ramanagara District

ULBs	Required LPCD as per norms	Actual supply LPCD	Shortage in LPCD
Channapatna	135	100	35
Kanakapura	135	100	35
Magadi	135	96	39
Ramanagara	135	80	55

Source: Respective ULBs, Ramanagara District

11.3.4 Sanitation and Drainage Facilities

Good and hygienic environment within and outside the house is important. Proper disposal of excreta and household waste water is important for the protection of health. Contamination of water due to mix of sewage water, polluted air, bad smell are many outcomes of improper sanitation in the municipal area. Road side drainage takes care of rain and waste water. Poorly maintained drainage systems can lead to flooding and the spread of many diseases. Let us see how the picture of sanitation and toilet emerge from the data available from the population census 2001 and 2011. A comparative analysis would provide information as to whether there has been progress and also whether such progress has been keeping pace and which segment of the population is lagging behind etc.

It may be seen from Table 11.3.5 that the percentage share of households having latrine facility within the premises in all ULBs of Ramanagara district has improved from 83.21% in 2001 to 88.47% in 2011 and these compare better than the state averages. Among the four ULBs except Magadi TMC in all others the percentage share of having latrine has gone up in 2011 as compared to 2001. Large improvements are seen in Ramanagara and Channapatna CMCs and to some extent in Kanakapura TMC. The percentage

share of households not having latrine is high in Magadi TMC 22.83% which is above the district and state averages. Kanakapura TMC also has higher than the district average in respect of non latrine households whose share is 13.61%.

Table 11.3.5
ULB-wise Status of Latrines in Ramanagara District (%)

ULBs	2001		2011	
	Latrine within the Premise	No latrine	Latrine within the Premise	No latrine
Channapatna CMC	82.60	17.40	90.98	9.02
Kanakapura TMC	83.64	16.36	86.39	13.61
Magadi TMC	78.27	21.73	77.17	22.83
Ramanagara CMC	85.05	14.95	92.03	7.97
District	83.21	16.79	88.47	11.53
State	75.23	24.77	84.93	15.07

Source: Same as in Table 11.3.1

Coming to the types of toilets the census categorises this into four and these are: 1) Flush/pour flush latrine; 2) pit system; 3) Night soil disposed into open drain; and 4) Service latrine. Since the classification of this varies with that of 2001 data the present analysis is done for 2011 only. The details of types of latrine in the four ULBs are presented in Table 11.3.6. It can be seen from the Table that at the district level 55.11% of the households have flush/pour flush type latrine, 37.14% pit system, 7.17% night soil disposed into open drain and another 0.59% with service latrine. Between the ULBs among four types of toilet/latrine the share of flush/pour flush type is high in two ULBs Ramanagara CMC 82.29% and Kanakapura TMC 42.42%. The share of pit system is high in Magadi TMC 62.74% and Channapatna CMC 60.56%. Night soil disposal into drain is very high in Kanakapura TMC 23.68%. Though the share of service latrine is very negligible which is less than half per cent in all ULBs except Channapatna CMC whose share is 1.43%. What is astonishing is that within service latrine, removal of night soil by humans is very high – 99% in Channapatna CMC, 95.71% Kanakapura TMC and 90.32% in Ramanagara CMC. Another concern relate to those households without latrine within their premises. What mode they adopt? whether public latrine or open field? The information reveal that at the district level 88% defecate in open fields and among the four ULBs the percentage share of use of open field is very high with 90.25% in Kanakapura TMC, 89.72% in Channapatna CMC, 88.94% in Magadi TMC and 84.45% in Ramanagara CMC. The last three ULBs the open defecation share is higher than the district and state averages. In fact the state average is less (71.12%) compared to district average and the four ULBs. This is a matter for concern (additional details on this are provided in Annexure 11.3.1).



Table 11.3.6
ULB-wise No. of Households having Access to Toilet during 2011 (in %)

Sl. No	Types of Toilets	Channapatna CMC	Kanakapura TMC	Magadi TMC	Ramanagara CMC	District	State
1	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	90.98	86.39	77.17	92.03	88.47	84.93
A	Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	32.16	42.42	37.17	82.29	55.11	84.27
B	Piped sewer system	65.25	46.46	25.28	92.79	75.69	74.48
C	Septic tank	32.33	41.28	73.22	4.72	20.45	23.82
D	Other system	2.41	12.26	1.49	2.49	3.86	1.70
2	Pit latrine	60.56	33.22	62.74	15.24	37.14	14.10
A	With slab/ ventilated improved pit	99.12	98.89	99.62	97.48	98.91	97.10
B	Without slab/ open pit	0.88	1.11	0.38	2.52	1.09	2.90
C	Night soil disposed into open drain	5.84	23.68	0.06	2.32	7.17	1.16
3	Service Latrine	1.43	0.68	0.03	0.15	0.59	0.47
A	Night soil removed by human	99.03	95.71	-	90.32	96.76	26.71
B	Night soil serviced by animal	0.97	4.29	100.00	9.68	3.24	73.29
4	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	9.02	13.61	22.83	7.97	11.53	15.07
a	Public latrine	10.28	9.75	11.06	15.55	11.80	28.88
b	Open	89.72	90.25	88.94	84.45	88.20	71.12

Source: Same as in Table 11.3.1

As discussed earlier in this chapter drainage facility plays an important role in not only taking care of rain water but also the sewage water of households and its consequences on health of the people. The first issue is the extent of households connected to drainage facility and the type of drainage exists. Table 11.3.7 provides information on the extent of households having drainage connection and within this the types of drainages available in the four ULBs of Ramanagara district for 2001 and 2011. It can be seen from the Table that the share of no drainage at the district level is 13.32% in 2001 and it got reduced to 8.90% in 2011. Compared to state level picture the district's position is better in both the years. The share of no drainage has declined in 2011 from that of 2001 in all the four ULBs of the district. However, the reduction is very marginal in Magadi TMC from 16.82% to 16.23%. During 2011 the share of Magadi in no drainage is high (double digit) among the four ULBs whose share is more than 10%. Within the total drainage, the share of open drainage is more in all but Ramanagara CMC. The share of closed drainage in two ULBs namely Kanakapura and Magadi declined in 2011 compared to 2001 position. Ramanagara leads in closed drainage with 60.93% and the least 8.92% is observed in Magadi TMC.



Table 11.3.7
ULB-wise Households Connected to Drainage Facility in Ramanagara District during 2001 and 2011 (in %)

ULBs	Closed Drainage		Open Drainage		No Drainage	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Channapatna CMC	14.32	26.60	72.71	64.42	12.97	8.98
Kanakapura TMC	18.17	16.62	66.66	74.32	15.17	9.06
Magadi TMC	11.51	8.92	71.67	74.85	16.82	16.23
Ramanagara CMC	15.64	60.93	73.09	33.04	11.26	6.04
District	15.36	35.42	71.32	55.68	13.32	8.90
State	41.64	56.54	39.33	31.06	19.03	12.40

Source: Basic data: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

11.4 Solid and Liquid Waste Management

The most important problem the ULBs encountering in recent years is managing ever increasing solid and sewage waste. Due to lack of foresight, managerial deficiency, financial crunch led many of ULBs mismanage the solid waste generated leading to innumerable health and climate hazards.

"The fatality of every class of disease ... is augmented in the concentrated city population .... let the rejected vegetables, the offal of slaughtered animals, the filth produced in every way decay in the houses ...and the atmosphere will be an active poison, which will destroy ... 5 - 7 percent of the inhabitants annually"
- William Farr (1807 – 1883)

Source: Bhide and Sekher, 2005

The Nirmala Nagara Programme of Karnataka 2002 proposes to develop a scientific system of waste segregation, collection, and disposal by the cities in Karnataka. It expects to do this by instilling good management practice, infusing technology and by bringing in appropriate human and other resources. Pursuant to Supreme Court's guidelines and Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2000 a Policy on Integrated Solid Waste Management was adopted by the state in 2004. To mitigate the probl em of ever increasing solid waste in urban areas the 3Rs suggested are - Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. The role of waste producers, the municipal authorities, the civil society, residents welfare associations, SHGs, NGOs are very important to tackle this municipal problem.

There are certain important steps that have to be followed for proper management of solid waste in the municipal area. These steps are given below in Box 11.4.1.

Box 11.4.1
Steps in Municipal Waste Management

- Segregation and storage of waste at source (primary level)
- Door to door collection
- Street sweeping
- Secondary collection
- Secondary transportation
- Scientific treatment
- Safe disposal of waste

For proper management of solid waste besides the above steps requires adequate man power, tools, equipments and vehicles, developed landfills, IEC activities. In this background the following paragraphs examine the situation in the four ULBs of Ramanagara district. Table 11.4.1 provides ULB-wise information on the number of containers/dustbins, vehicles, quantity of waste generated and disposed and the status of collection at source. It can be seen from the table that most of the ULBs replaced the traditional concrete round dustbins with bigger size closed containers and placed at convenient places. Among the four ULBs Channapatna tops with 40 containers followed by Ramanagara CMC 35, Kanakapura 22 and Magadi TMC 16. The number vehicles used for waste collection and disposal are highest in Ramanagara with 9, 6 each in Channapatna and Kanakapura and 3 in Magadi. The waste generated is highest in the two CMCs – Ramanagara 40 tons per day, Channapatna 30

tones, Kanakapura 22 tones and Magadi 12.5 tones. In all the four ULBs the waste lifted on day to day basis is marginally less than the waste generated. Coming to the important issue of door to door collection of waste none of the four ULBs covered 100%. Kanakapura TMC is slightly better as it has covered 20 wards out of a total 27 wards. Channapatna CMC a long way to go in this respect as only 5 wards is covered out of total 31 wards. Magadi and Ramanagara ULBs just covered about 50% households. No segregation of waste at source is implemented in any of the ULBs of the district.

Table 11.4.1
ULB-wise details of Solid Management in Ramanagara District

ULBs	No. Containers/ dust bins	No. of Waste collecting Vehicles	Total Solid Waste Generated per Day (tones)	Total Waste Cleared per Day (tones)	Door to Door Collection (No. of Wards/HHs)
Channapatna CMC	40	5	30	27	5 (31)
Kanakapura TMC	22	6	22	19	20 (27)
Magadi TMC	16	3	12.5	11	5821 HHs (8632 HHs) 67%
Ramanagara CMC	35	9	40	35	50%

Note: Figures in brackets are total wards/Households
Source: Respective offices of ULBs

With regard to the disposal of collected waste in scientific and sustainable methods the situation in the four ULBs is not encouraging. The ULBs were allowed to use the Central Finance Commission as well as State Finance Commission grants for developing landfills. However the present situation unfolds that all the four ULBs purchased the land for waste dumping and disposal but falls short of developing them fully with required infrastructure. Among the four ULBs Channapatna and Kanakapura were slightly better than the other two municipal bodies as they taken care of infrastructure such as approach roads to landfill, pit within the landfill area, water facility, watchman shed etc. (Table 11.4.2).

Table 11.4.2
Status of Landfill/Dumping Yards in ULBs of Ramanagara District

Particulars	Channapatna CMC	Kanakapura TMC	Magadi TMC	Ramanagara CMC
No. of Landfills/Dumping Yards	1	1 (10.01 acre)	1 (5 acres)	1 (30 acres)
Approach Roads to Landfills	Provided	Planned	Not yet	Partially
Pits	Provided	Planned	Not yet	Provided
Watchman Shed	Completed	Completed	Not yet	Not yet
Bore well Construction In the Landfill	Completed	Completed	Not yet	Not yet
Electrification of works	Not yet	Completed	Not yet	Not yet
Compound wall of landfill	Not yet	Not yet	Not yet	Not yet

Source: Websites and Offices of Respective ULBs

Towards a better waste management Channapatna CMC shows some bold initiatives such as banning the use of plastic covers of less than 40 micron, non mixing of bio medical waste with other waste and authorised the respective generators of bio medical waste to treat and

dispose themselves. It has also adopted some of the ICT techniques to create awareness among the stakeholders of their responsibilities in the proper management of solid waste. The other three ULBs undertaken measures to create awareness among the public on solid waste disposal and creating a cleaner environment to live.



11.5 Concluding Remarks

As the urbanisation is expanding, it is but natural for the policy makers and authorities to make cities/towns clean and livable. In Ramanagara district, urbanisation is slower than the trends observed at the state level. However, the urban bodies in the district are not without problems. Ramanagara city being the district headquarters naturally its density of population is comparatively high and it continue to be so in the coming years thus posing problems in meeting infrastructure and services. Slums and slum population are also increasing in the ULBs of Ramanagara district. The ULBs in the district are better placed in road and street lights facilities but the same cannot be said with regard to footpaths. There is need to give attention towards laying of footpaths by Channapatna, Magadi and Kanakapura urban bodies.

The Magadi TMC needs to enhance the tap water to its citizens. The Kanakapura TMC in particular, has to make a special effort to supply treated water where at present it is very low. The supply of untreated water to a large section of people will pose health problems. In Magadi and Channapatna urban bodies still around 20% of households depend on water away from the houses. In none of the four ULBs water is supplied to the normative level of 135 LPCD. The authorities need to take cognizance of all these problems and make efforts to supply water through permanent and sustainable sources and at adequate levels.

Another aspect that is directly related to health is status of latrines and disposal of solid waste. Though there is large improvement as far as latrines is concerned still the percentage of households without latrines in high particularly in Magadi TMC. For disposal of solid waste all the four ULBs still depend on pit system. The underground sewage drainage construction is underway in two of the four ULBs and the work has to be expedited to provide the service to the citizens at the earliest. Plans have to be drawn up by the other two ULBs to take up underground sewage drainage system with the support of KUWSDB.

With regard to solid waste, the status in the four ULBs is far from satisfactory. The ULBs yet to reach the normative levels in the areas of waste collection, door to door collection, segregation of waste at source, development of landfills scientifically.

The Way Forward



Chapter 12

The Way Forward

12.1 Introduction

Ramanagara district is relatively a newly established district having carved out of the erstwhile Bengaluru Rural District. The district was formed on August 23, 2007 by attaching 4 taluks, Channapatna, Kanakapura, Magadi and Ramanagara of the erstwhile Bengaluru Rural District. Ramanagara district is a dry region.

12.1.1 District Level Human Development Report

As the State Level Human Development Reports present the status at the district level, they do not capture these issues at the micro level beyond district. A micro level understanding of human development below the district level will allow for targeted interventions to address the intended groups and also achieving these targets. Further, disaggregation across social groups, sex, different strata of society or regions also enable the local community to demand for more resources as well as to fix accountability on local governments.

12.1.2 Concept and Methodology

The concept and methodology used for measuring DHDIs are same as those adopted by UNDP, the three basic dimensions i.e., education, health and standard of living/income. Simultaneously, an effort has been made to arrive at gender inequality index. DHDRs would focus on taluk level human development issues that enable for improving the quality of life of masses. A slight modified methodology has been proposed to be adopted for all DHDRs from the point of view of indicators as well as the data availability and keeping in view the above basic three dimensions.

The main features of DHDRs will present indices on various human development issues numbering six. They are: (1) Human Development Index (HDI), (2) Gender Inequality Index (GII), (3) Child Development Index (CDI), (4) Food Security Index (FSI), (5) Urban Development Index, and (6) Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI). A set of indicators for each of the above indices have been identified.

12.2 Discussion and Analysis on the Issues

The three main components of human development are longevity or the capacity to live a long and healthy life; education, the ability to read, write and acquire knowledge and skills; and command over economic resources sufficient to provide a decent standard of living with dignity.

In India, Karnataka was the second across the states which had prepared 'Human Development in Karnataka - 1999'. The second report was published in the year 2006. The three major sectors which dominate the HDI 2005 in Karnataka are education, health and income. Along with the HDI the Gender Development Index (GDI) also was constructed which measures the levels of women's human development relative to men.

12.2.1 Outline of HD and its Measurement as indicated by different indicators

12.2.1.1: Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI is the aggregate measure of human development. Taluk-wise information on the dimensional and the aggregate Index throw light not only on the taluks' respective position in the overall human development but also the different dimension-wise development.

Among the four taluks HDI is high for Ramanagara with a value of 1.000 followed by Channapatna

with 0.487, Magadi with 0.455 and Kanakapura 0.336. Kanakapura has the lowest HDI among the four taluks. The gap in HDI values is large i.e. 0.664 between the first and the last ranking taluks which reflects the imbalances in the development of taluks.

In the Nanjundappa Committee Report 2002 also Kanakapura and Magadi taluks were listed under the most backward taluks and it continue to be so even now. Viewing the ranking of Ramanagara district in HDI at the state level from among 30 districts of the state it ranks 13th. The district's HDI value is 0.533. The first and last ranks goes to Bengaluru Urban (0.928) and Raichur (0.165) districts respectively.

12.2.2 Education Component

Out of three components of the HDI education is one of them and it has 2 indicators i.e., total literacy rate and Gross Enrollment Ratio. In the Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), there are more number of variables taken i.e., 68. Of this education component has 14 variables and they broadly cover, inter-alia literacy rate, GER and NER, drop out, out of school children, student teacher ratio at both primary and secondary level schools, pass percentage in SSLC and PUC, school infrastructure index, per capita education expenditure and access to primary schools. Here we will briefly look at the education component both in HDI as well as CTDI (see Annexure 3.2.1).

Education component in HDI across the taluks suggest that the order of ranking is Ramanagara taluk (16) has highest value, then Channapatna (59), Magadi (73) and Kanakapura 92. Kanakapura taluk's low placement is mainly attributed to the very low literacy rate even though the taluk fares better in terms of GER. On the other hand Ramanagara taluk has the better advantages of high literacy rate and GER.

As far as CTDI is concerned out of 14 variables Channapatna taluk's position is good in respect of 6 and not good in others. Student-teacher ratio at the elementary level is good but not at the secondary level. SSLC pass percentage is good but not PUC. Enrolment ratios are not good at both elementary and secondary. School infrastructure is poor. Kanakapura has good achievement in many variables but no in literacy ratio, per capita education expenditure, dropout rate both elementary and secondary. Magadi taluk's position is satisfactory in respect of 6 variables. It is poor in respect of enrolment. SSLC pass percentage, school infrastructure, drop out, student-teacher ratio etc. Ramanagara taluk fares well in many of the variables but drop out is high, low mainstreaming of drop out, low per capita education expenditure.

12.2.3 Health Component

Health is the second important component of HDI. Taluk-wise status is similar to education component. There 2 variables which are considered in the health component CMR and MMR. Kanakapura taluk has the highest CMR as well as MMR. In the CTDI health component has 16 variables i.e., ANC, TDs, Immunisation, malnutrition, communicable diseases, average population covered by a PHC/Sub-Centre, availability of doctors/nurses per 1000 population, protection of couples, per capita health expenditure etc. In Channapatna taluk, the major noticeable features are coverage of ANC is low, yet to achieve full institutional deliveries, and relatively low per capita health expenditures. Kanakapura taluk being a bigger taluk is in need of more Sub-Centres, PHCs, doctors and nurses. Couple protection rates are also low. The per capita expenditure needs to be raised. Magadi taluk has high percentage of anemic pregnant women and malnutrition children, low availability of doctors but its per capita health expenditure is highest. Ramanagara taluk's health component reveals, it is yet to achieve full ID, high percentage of malnutrition, low availability of nurses etc.

12.2.4 Livelihood and Quality of Living Indicators like Drinking water, Housing and Sanitation Components

The third and the last component of HDI is the standard of living variables. It mostly covers quality of living standards and has seven indicators like cooking fuel, HHs with toilets, drinking water and electricity, pucca houses, share of non-agricultural workers and per capita income at current prices. In this respect also there is no change in the ranking pattern of the taluks which follow the health and education trend. Some of these are also included in CTDI. Except drinking water and electricity, the HHs having safe cooking fuel, toilets are all very low in all the taluks. Still 20 percent of HHs in Magadi and little less than 20 per cent of HHs in Kanakapura are not having access to safe drinking water. HHs without toilets are high in Kanakapura and Magadi almost 70 per cent. Share of non-agricultural workers is somewhat high 56.36% in Ramanagara may be because of being District Headquarters. More than 40 per cent of the HHs do not have pucca houses in Kanakapura and Magadi taluks. The per capita income obviously is high for Ramanagara taluk, followed by Channapatna.

12.2.5 Combined HD Analysis of the District

The combined values of HDI of the 4 taluks in Ramanagara district are, 1.000 for Ramanagara, 0.487 for Channapatna, 0.455 for Magadi and 0.336 for Kanakapura. While health index is favourable, those of standard of living index and education index are relatively low. The reasons for the low status of these have already been stated in the earlier paragraphs.

12.2.5.1 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The Gender-related Development Index measures the achievements which is similar to those variables as in the case of HDI. In addition to this, it also takes account the prevailing gender gap in various fields. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower is the GDI. In computing taluk-wise GII data in all 15 indicators were used and these have been grouped under three broad categories namely reproductive health, empowerment and labour market. Among the four taluks of the district, the gender inequality is less in Ramanagara followed by Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi taluks. Ramanagara taluk stands high in health and empowerment index.

12.2.5.2 Child Development Index (CDI)

The measurement of Child human development takes into account three indicators viz. health, nutrition and education. Channapatna ranks first followed by Ramanagara, Kanakapura and Magadi. The CDI is highest for Channapatna at 0.649 and lowest for Magadi at 0.365. For Channapatna taluk, education index is the driving force (100% mainstreaming of drop out children) whereas for Magadi, nutrition and education indexes are pulling down its CDI. Further, in Magadi taluk the percentage of children born underweight is also very high compared to other taluks.

12.2.5.3 Food Security Index (FSI)

Food Security Index (FSI) indirectly measures the poverty level. It has three dimensions namely food availability, accessibility and absorption capacities. Nineteen indicators were used to measure FSI Ramanagara taluk leads first among the four taluks followed by Channapatna, Magadi and Kanakapura taluks.

12.2.5.4 Urban Development Index (UDI)

In Ramanagara district, there are two CMCs and two TMCs. For measuring UDI a total of 11 indicators were used. Ramanagara CMC with an index value of 0.632 ranks first within the district and Channapatna CMC with an index value of 0.490 ranks second in the district. Magadi with and index value of 0.436 stands 3rd and Kankapura with 0.408 index value is in the last position. For Kanakapura the indicators such as number of

households without own houses and percentage of slum population pulling down its index values.

12.2.5.5 Composite Taluk Development Index

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) across the taluks and the district. Unlike the HDI, the CTDI takes into account large number of indicators. The HDI was measured with 11 indicators whereas the CTDI included 68 indicators. The CTDI shows that Ramanagara taluk with an index value of 0.684 stood first followed by Channapatna (0.506), Magadi (0.503) and Kanakapura (0.299). For Ramanagara Taluk, housing and asset position, sanitation and drinking water are the leading parameters. For Magadi demographic, health and participation index values are higher than the other three taluks. For Kanakapura taluk housing and assets, water and education pulling down its index values.

12.2.6 Regional Disparity of the Present HDI in the District

Ramanagara district has 4 taluks. Among the four taluks within the district itself there are wide disparities across them. Ramanagara and Channapatna are relatively better placed and Magadi and Kanakapura taluks are lagging behind. The inter taluk imbalances in the district exists. For example Ramanagara taluk has the highest HDI of 1.000 and Kanakapura taluk has the lowest value of 0.336. The difference between these two taluks is very large. This is true in respect of all the 3 components also. The factors contributing to these imbalances are covered extensively in Chapter 2.

12.3 The Way Ahead

The human development level under various parameters in Ramanagara district reveals that Ramanagara and Channapatna taluks are better placed compared to the other two taluks. The position has not improved even after 12 years since the Nanjundappa Committee Report came out in 2002. There is wide disparity in the development of taluks. It may be noted that Ramanagara taluk performs better than the other three taluks in respect of HDI, GII and FSI. On the other hand Channapatna taluk performs well in respect of CDI and CTDI and fairly better in HDI, GII and FSI. However, surprisingly in CTDI Magadi and Kanakapura taluks are better placed than Ramanagara taluk. The main factor for these variations is in view of adoption of large number indicators (68 Nos.) encompassing eight parameters.

12.3.1 Future HD Strategy for the Education Sector

It is very clear from the foregoing analysis, that Ramanagara district's living standard index value is very low 0.371 followed by education index 0.427. These are very serious matters of concern. Much needs to be done to improve enrolment rates. As far as NER is concerned, Ramanagara district is very much lagging behind the state. It is not clear as to whether the district would achieve the target by ensuring that all children in the age group 6-11 years complete a full course at the primary education by 2015. The low NER at the primary level is a matter of concern. It has not reached 90 in three taluks Channapatna, Kanakapura and Magadi. There are many children left out of schooling and which has to be addressed more vigorously to achieve the 100 per cent target by 2015. Rural Ramanagara is close to achieving NER target in primary but urban NER is not satisfactory for all the taluks.

Net enrolment across all social groups is below 90 in all taluks except Ramanagara. This is a worrisome factor. Compared to 2010-11, the PTRs in 2011-12 for all the taluks are slightly higher but well within the norms. As observed earlier this is only at the macro level and limited to government schools. If one takes PT Rs as per functioning, individual school level, and all management schools, the PTRs may be above RTE norms. The number of pupils enrolled declined substantially from 42064 in 2010-11 to 29841 in 2011-12 closer to 30 per cent. Accordingly the number of teachers also reduced from 3803 to 1585 in this period i.e., 58.32 per cent. The reduction in teachers however is not proportionate to the reduction in students but the PTR is within the

norm. Moreover, there is always a gap between the sanctioned strength of teachers and the working teachers. During 2012-13, out of a sanctioned strength of 4780 teachers at the elementary level for Ramanagara the working strength is only 3829 thus having a shortage of 951 teachers.

Majority of the school buildings and class rooms are in good condition for elementary but inter-taluk variations are large. Schools with proper kitchen require attention. There are still some elementary schools in Magadi and Ramanagara taluks which are not covered by mid-day meal scheme. The number of schools per 1000 students shows variation across taluks.

In Ramanagara district only 37.92 per cent of schools meet the RTE norms in respect of teachers which is the same at the state level. As for the class rooms very few schools i.e., only 17.86 per cent in Ramanagara district and a higher of 28.54 per cent of schools meet the RTE norms. There is a long way to go to comply with RTE norms.

12.3.2 Future HD Strategy for Health Sector

In the health sector there are many goals set by five year plans, Millennium Development Goals, National Population Policy, Karnataka State Integrated Health Policy 2004, and the Karnataka Vision 2020. All of them have primarily aimed at reducing IMR, MMR and under 5 age mortality rate. Aiming at 100 per cent institutional deliveries, protect eligible couples, immunize children fully are among the other targets.

Ramanagara district's health sector is greatly influenced by its closeness to the capital city of Bengaluru. However, the remote areas, deep interior in Kanakapura and Magadi taluks may not have the privilege.

It is a good sign that the child sex ratio is turning favourable. Magadi taluk has the best child sex ratio of 978 in 2011 but its urban sex ratio exceeded 1000. However, its ratio was higher in 2001 at 1018 but declined to 1001 in 2011.

Kanakapura and Channapatna taluks have higher U5MR. The remote villages of Kanakapura continue to remain inaccessible. Though it is stated that primary health infrastructure in rural areas have fulfilled the norms under the Minimum Needs Programme, these are at the aggregate levels only. Therefore, far interior and remote areas need concentration in delivering all health services.

The Karnataka Vision 2020 had set a target of TFR of 1.6 per cent by 2020. The number of eligible couples in 2011-12 was 1,65,017 in Ramanagara district of which 18,661 are using any contraceptive (temporary and permanent) giving a couple protection percentages of 11.31 per cent. Taluk-wise couple protection rate is ranging from 9.25 per cent in Kanakapura taluk to 12.51 per cent in Channapatna taluk.

The indicators which speak of the quality services available in hospitals are - population served per hospital, per bed and per doctor. There is certainly an improvement in the availability of doctors and beds from 2010-11 to 2011-12. But in Magadi taluk there is some set-back in the hospitals in 2011-12. Kanakapura taluks ratios are not as good as in other taluk's. The situation in respect of doctors though slightly better, show intra-taluk variation. The position in Channapatna and Magadi taluks deteriorated. As these ratios include all hospitals, government, private, nursing homes and clinics, the scenario appears to be somewhat O.K. But if one sees exclusively for government hospitals only, the scenario is not comfortable.

There were in all 220 sub-centers and 62 PHCs in Ramanagara district in 2011-12. The average rural population by a sub-center was 3704 and that of PHC was 13,143 for the district. Magadi has better ratio of 2932 for sub-centre and 11937 for PHC.

But the PHC population ratio is not satisfactory in all the taluks.

Women during pregnancy need to have adequate health care. Ante-Natal Care (ANC) is very important. ANC if covered all the pregnant women with periodical visits will reduce MMR substantially. Karnataka Vision 2020 aims to achieve 100 per cent ANC coverage by 2020. In Ramanagara district except one taluk i.e. Channapatna all other taluks have already achieved 100 per cent of ANC coverage for pregnant women in 2011-12. It is a surprise as to how Channapatna taluk which had a higher coverage of 86.33 per cent of ANC in 2009-10, recorded a much lower ANC coverage of 66.68 per cent in 2011-12. Overall ANC coverage in Ramanagara district is satisfactory.

12.3.2.1 Institutional Deliveries

In Ramanagara district institutional deliveries account for 98.13 per cent in 2011-12. In the balance of 1.87 per cent, one per cent deliveries were done by Auxiliary Nurse-cum-Midwife and Lady Health Visitors. All the taluks have above 97 per cent and below 99 per cent of institutional deliveries.

12.3.2.2 Immunisation of Children

Ramanagara district has already achieved 100 per cent of children fully immunized in 2008-09 and is continuing. In Ramanagara district the number of new born weighing less than 2.5 kgs. was higher in 2011-12 than 2009-10. T hus the percentage of new born with under-weight increased from 1.76 in 2009-10 to 10.63 per cent in 2011-12. This is mainly on account of spurt in the number of new born with under-weight in Magadi taluk.

Karnataka Vision 2020 has set targets on various health aspects and in order to achieve these targets a proper strategy to promote low-cost, nutritious diets using locally available food to supplement food security are a must. There is need to implement ICDS much more effectively.

12.3.2.3 Health Expenditure in Ramanagara District

The total expenditure for the district is Rs.19,75,50,000. The per capita expenditure in 2011-12 was Rs.182. The per capita expenditure was highest at Rs.245 in Magadi taluk and lowest in Channapatna at Rs.152.

12.3.3 Future HD Strategy for Livelihood Sector

Ramanagara district is essentially a rural dominated district. So agriculture and allied sectors are the major sources of livelihood for the masses. The diverse agro-climatic conditions prevailing in Ramanagara district are encouraging for growing horticulture crops. Thus this issue needs focused policy responses such as processing units/storage and farmers to be trained to handle harvest scientifically.

Sericulture is the third important livelihood activity for the farmers in Ramanagara district as it is endowed with congenial climate for sericulture. Sericulture here is facing many problems such as fast urbanization and industrialization, scarcity of labourers, water etc. Moreover, the sericulturists have a tendency to work in small factories/garment factories thus neglect the occupation.

Animal husbandry activity is another important occupation in the district. Kanakapura and Ramanagara taluks are the major producers of milk and meat. Problems facing in common are: the shortage of high-yielding cross breed cows and buffalos, lack of grazing land, heavy infestation of animals by ecto and endo parasites and existence of endemic dreadful diseases. Recently the district faced the massive attack of foot and mouth diseases. There are reports also of lack of qualified technical manpower as per veterinary council's specification as also infrastructure facilities for overall of veterinary services. These areas need to be addressed to overcome the problems.

MGNREGS is in vogue from April 1, 2008 in Ramanagara district. The progress under MGNREGS in Ramanagara district is slow. There is a huge backlog of works to be completed.

12.3.3.1 Occupational Pattern

The occupational pattern of the districts' population suggests that its work force of 5,31,459 constitute 49.09 per cent in 2001 marginally higher than 48.16 per cent of 2011. There is no significant rise in the workers' population which suggests that unemployment problem presents in the district. While the rural workers form 52.16 per cent in 2011 (50.64 per cent in 2001) the urban workers form 39.73 per cent (38.77 per cent in 2001). The non-working population has a higher segment in urban Ramanagara.

At the taluk level, Channapatna and Ramanagara have less than 50 per cent of their population as workers. Out of 5,31,459 workers in the district in 2011, Kanakapura taluk has 33.03 per cent followed by Channapatna taluk 23.80 per cent. Males dominate the workforce with 68.04 per cent for the district which is higher than 68.01 per cent recorded in 2001. In the non-workers category, there is a worrisome issue which is that the share of female non-workers has increased between 2001 and 2011. Women workforce is showing a declining trend.

Although overall marginal workers share has come down, when it comes to the female marginal workers, their share is higher than their counterpart. Most of the marginal workers are females.

The emerging scenario of industrialization in the district is that it is endowed with adequate infrastructure and resources for the development of an auto cluster, auto component cluster. Robust sericulture activities have opportunities for textiles and apparels. There is ample scope for ancillary units in engineering automobiles and soft drinks to cater the needs of the emerging large units. The major exportable items can be automobile components, wooden toys, granites, kitchen equipments.

To improve rapid industrialization in the district, emphasis to be on proper road, infrastructural development, better communication network, better transport facilities in the industrial area, the industry sources demanded that an officer from MSME in DIC to be posted to promote MSME's in each district.

12.3.3.2 Child Labour

The prevalence of child labour in Ramanagara district is quite wide and intense. There are large number of silk filature units, most of them engage child labour. Another main industry which engages child labour in Ramanagara is the Beedi industry. Both Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks have higher proportion of child labour engaged in hazardous work. There are many problems and constraints in eradicating child labour which are discussed in detail in Chapter 6. Directions and action would definitely bring about major changes in eradicating child labour.

12.3.4 Future HD Strategy for Dalits and Tribals

Scheduled Castes in Karnataka present a complex and mixed picture of development. They are showing an impressive development in illiteracy, health, nutritional status, livelihood issues etc. Despite this, they continue to face social discrimination, deprivation, large scale poverty etc.

Majority of the SC resides in rural areas. The taluk-wise distribution of SC population shows that 33.43 of the districts SC population belong to Kanakapura taluk, followed by Ramanagara taluk 24.30 per cent, Channapatna 22.38 per cent and Magadi 19.90 per cent. The level of literacy and education among scheduled caste in Karnataka has been showing an upward trend. The share of SC female literates to total SC literates for the district improved from 40.29 per cent in 2001 to 43.07 per cent in 2011. This is almost comparable to the general female literates in the district, i.e.

41.47 per cent and 43.91 per cent. The gender gap of SCs which was 19.4.2 per cent in 2001 narrowed to 13.86 per cent in 2011.

12.3.4.1 Enrolment of SC Students in Ramanagara District

It is very encouraging to note that there is an impressive improvement in both gross enrolment and net enrolment ratios as well for SC students at primary level. They are very close to that of the general category students. Ramanagara taluk has better GER and NER. The SC male and female GER and NER have increased notably and the SC female ratios have improved better. This is so in all the taluks.

In taluks like Magadi and Ramanagara the gender gap which were very wide in 2010-11 narrowed to appreciable level in 2011-12. In some taluks there is no gender gap on the contrary there is reversal of this gap. The high GER and NER seen at the primary level for SC students are missing at the secondary level.

12.3.4.2 Dropouts of SC Students in Ramanagara District

The dropout rates have increased at the primary level for SC females by less than one per cent from 1.76 in 2010-11 to 2.61 per cent in 2011-12. The dropout rates for SC students in the primary level are comparable with the other two categories i.e., general and OBC and minorities.

The pass percentage of SC/ST boys and SC/ST girls which were above 50 per cent each in 2007-08 improved to above 70 per cent each in 2011-12 respectively. The number of students appearing for pre-university examination is very low as compared with the number of students passing the SSLC. This is so across all social groups. Many factors can be attributed to this. First of all many SSLC pass students may not pursue higher education. They may stop at SSLC level only. Again this may be due to the fact that the PUC institution may be situated far away from their residence. This is more relevant for students in rural areas and more so for girls.

The SC/ST girls had a better pass rate of above 60 per cent vis-à-vis of boys of above 40 per cent. The PUC pass percentage for general category which was just 38.54 per cent in 2007-08 increased to 67.83 per cent in 2011-12. The pass percentage of girls here also is exceeded that of boys substantially. SC/ST students seeking graduate education or above in rural areas is very low. Even if existed, they are mostly boys and negligible or nil girls. The fact that females among scheduled caste/tribe have not yet received enough encouragement or moral support to pursue studies needs to be addressed suitably.

12.3.4.3 Houseless SC/ST Households in Ramanagara District

The number of houseless households among SC and ST is higher than all groups. The percentage of rural houseless households of SC/ST is much more serious. More than 30 per cent of the SC households in rural is houseless and this proportion is much more bigger at 50.93 per cent for ST. For all groups it is low at 21.86 per cent.

12.3.4.4 Siteless SC/ST Households in Ramanagara District

The siteless households form 24.53 for SC, 40.44 per cent for ST and 16.41 per cent for all. This explains the highly deplorable living conditions for SC and ST and with much more severity for SC. Majority of the siteless households was concentrated in rural areas for all groups. There is a very slow progress in the distribution of sites front.

12.3.4.5 SC/ST Households Having Drinking Water Facilities in Ramanagara District

The percentage of SC households having drinking water facilities was 82.89 per cent and for STs it is lower at 75.08 per cent. But for all categories it is higher at 85.49 per cent. Nearly 20 per cent of rural households do not have drinking water

facilities among SC groups. For urban households only less than 8 per cent do not have drinking water facilities. Among the ST households 72.10 per cent rural households have drinking water facilities and for urban it is much higher at 88.05 per cent.

12.3.4.6 Sanitary Facilities among SC/ST Households in Ramanagara District

More than 70 per cent (73.27) of households among SC do not have toilets in Ramanagara district. In rural areas it is much higher at 83.47 per cent. Among ST group also 70 per cent of their households do not have toilets. Seventy one per cent of SC households do open defecation. ST households are better than SC households as less than 70 per cent of them do open defecation. Apart from open defecation night soil service in urban areas are the major issues of serious concern. Those who have toilet facilities, they have improved sanitation facilities. Although the progress of SC, ST under various sectors as analysed above appear very satisfying, the ground level realities are something entirely different as reflected in the case study conducted to work out Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) under various parameters. This is the true status of SC and STs in the district which are narrated in Chapter 9.

12.3.4.7 Composite Dalit Development Index Values

The Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) is the total Index Value of 10 dimensions that have been considered for measurement. Of the total 10 dimensions, two dimensions namely protest against discrimination and standard of living got 0 values. Four dimensions have values of 0.20 the second lowest, Three dimensions have value s of 0.33 and one dimension namely gender dimension has scored highest value of 0.40. The information reveals that the discrimination of different kinds have been tolerated by the dalits. Again, it shows that in the possession of asset by the dalits is far less than the others households. The total index value of all the 10 dimensions is 2.19 and the average value is just 0.22. In other words the deprivation level is 0.78.

12.3.5 Future HD Strategy for Gender Development

Sex ratio was the best in Channapatna taluk and in 2011, it was above 1000 at 1004. All other taluks have less than 1000. Ramanagara and Kanakapura taluks are lagging behind. There is no doubt that urban sex ratios are better than the rural sex ratios and the improvement in 2011 over 2001 are also better in urban than the rural. At the district level during 2001 to 2011 the urban sex ratio has improved by +30 as against +7 rural sex ratio. The Kanakapura taluk recorded highest growth of urban sex ratio of +51 followed by Magadi +35, Ramanagara +29 and lower growth of +14 in Channapatna taluk. Both Magadi and Ramanagara taluks show a decline in rural sex ratio -7 and -13 respectively between 2001 and 2011. The adverse sex ratio in Ramanagara is more pronounced.

It is always a matter of great concern when it comes to sex ratio of children 0-6 years. These ratios were awfully adverse in 2001 and in 2011 as well. At the district level the child sex ratio in 2011 is 962 compared to 976 of the total sex ratio in the same period. The gap has been narrowed but still are very small. Kanakapura taluk is the taluk which has a low child sex ratio 956 among the four taluks in 2011. The child sex ratio in Magadi is slightly better at 978.

The total literacy rate rose by 21.85 per cent in this period and that of males rose by 16.77 per cent while that of females recorded a much higher increase of 29.02 per cent. This is a good achievement. Because female literacy levels as such are still at lower levels, particularly in Kanakapura taluk which is below 60 per cent. There is still a long way to go and much needed to narrow the gap by concretive efforts and focused policies towards female and rural education system. The backward taluk of Kanakapura in fact

is pulling down the overall literacy rate of the district. Its female literacy rate is just 56.95 per cent and the rural literacy rate is 61.84 per cent which are the lowest in the district.

Out of the increased 31,598 worker or almost 90 per cent is in respect of male workers and only 3538 or 10 per cent is of female workers. This is not a good sign as increasingly females are becoming out of employment. The gender gap persists among the rural and urban workers. It has widened in 2011 in all the taluks. Further the gender gap for urban workers is very much larger than the rural workers.

Gender gap in wage payment persists. The magnitude of increase is not the same for females as in males. The increase in female wages was lower. The second is the amount of wages paid to females is far below that of males. Not only that gender gap has increased between 2010 and 2011 in Channapatna and Magadi taluks. The gender gap is very serious in Channapatna, Kanakapura and also Ramanagara taluks.

In Panchayats the one-third women representative norm (now 50%) has been complied with in all the taluks. This has been achieved even among all the social groups, SC, ST and backward and general categories.

The fact that crimes against women are under-represented in official records indicates the difficulties of women experience in reporting crimes and the resistance of public authorities to taking legal cognizance of offences against women. Most of the crimes seemed to have been closed for want of hard evidence.

12.3.6 Future HD Strategy for Other Sectors

12.3.6.1 Local Governance

The hallmark of decentralized governance is that it ensures efficiency, transparency and accountability. However, these can be achieved if the decentralized governments observe certain principles. The analysis of these in the context of Ramanagara district reveals that largely these are absent. No best practices were adopted by any institution in the entire district. Capacity building of elected members of local governments is hardly felt. Similarly, the importance of role of NGOs and VOs in development process is not understood properly and hence their involvement is restricted to a few grama panchayats in a few taluks. The frequent change of executive heads (Presidents) of local governments affected the administration and also development of the district. Though the representation of marginalized sections in the local governments is ensured and in fact it is above the above the prescribed level in certain cases their participation is hindered because of low knowledge and skills. The DPC is not functioning as per the mandate. As a result, the new district lags behind other districts in various development parameters including human development in spite of its proximity to the state headquarters and also existence of natural resources.

12.3.6.2 Standard of Living

Housing or shelter is a social infrastructure and is positively related to the incidence of poverty. Studies have found a positive relationship between the level of economic development and the quality of housing and access to basic amenities. Housing is a basic physical need to sustain life. For the homeless, possessing a house provides a sense of identity, security and safety.

Kanakapura taluk being the biggest taluk has the largest number 32.51 per cent houses and the lowest number of houses were in Magadi taluk 22.05 per cent. Ramanagara taluk has a major share and the least is in Magadi taluk. The former characterizes the rural dominance and the latter the urban dominance. Out of the total census houses only 54.65 per cent is of permanent type, 28.76 per cent is semi-permanent and temporary type account for 16.58 per cent. Kanakapura taluk has 81.42 per cent of permanent type houses in urban segment, followed by Magadi taluk 80.86 per cent. Even though Ramanagara taluk is more

urbanized it has lower per cent of permanent houses of 72.58 per cent.

12.3.6.2.1 Siteless Households

The siteless number of households in Ramanagara district 42,634 which means 16.41 per cent of total households did not have sites at all. Here again the rural segment has a higher per cent of siteless households. Taluk-wise Kanakapura taluk has the highest site less households. As far as urban sector is concerned, largest number of siteless households is in Ramanagara taluk. In Magadi taluk, its urban households who are siteless constitute 21.20 per cent.

12.3.6.2.2 Assets Held by the Households in Ramanagara District

As per census 2011 not even 56 per cent of the households avail banking facilities in Ramanagara district where as at the state level above 60 per cent of the total households avail banking services. It is below 40 per cent even in urban Ramanagara i.e. 43.91 per cent vis-à-vis the state average of 64.35 per cent. In the rural Karnataka the percentage of households availing banking services was above 50 per cent and close to 60 per cent i.e. 58.92 per cent almost bridging the rural urban gap. In Ramanagara only 37.49 per cent of rural households avail banking services.

As for the assets held such as radio, television, telephones, vehicles the urban households are better placed than the rural areas.

12.3.6.2.3 Rural Drinking Water Supply

Compared to the State, the status of drinking water in Ramanagara district is not satisfactory. Majority of the habitations are covered under the category above 50 per cent and below 75 per cent. Ramanagara district needs to focus on better coverage of rural habitations with drinking water.

12.3.6.2.4 Urban Drinking Water Supply

The percentage of urban households covered by tap water increased from 88.70 per cent in 2001 to 92.20 per cent in 2011. Across the taluks also the tap source covered households increased in all the taluks. Magadi taluk is lagging behind all the other taluks in tap water coneection.

12.3.6.2.5 Per Capita Water Supply in the ULBs

Data on per capita water supply in the four ULBs of Ramanagara district suggest all the four of them do not receive the required LPCD as per norms. The shortage in water supply is more in Ramanagara CMC.

12.3.6.2.6 Electricity

Ramanagara district already has achieved 100 per cent village electrified. As regards the source of lighting of households is concerned in 2001, 82 per cent of the rural households and 89.24 per cent of the urban households had electricity as the major source of lighting. For the district as a whole 83.46 per cent of the households had electricity in 2011.

12.3.6.2.7 Fuel used for Cooking

There has been a clear change seen in the type of fuel used by households both in rural and urban areas. The use of LPG/CNG is increasing as there is a shift from use of kerosene and firewood which were the mostly used traditional fuel material. Majority of the rural households continue to use firewood as the fuel for cooking. Only 43.34 per cent of urban households use LPG in Ramanagara district in 2011 (22.82 per cent in 2001) vis-à-vis 64.33 per cent (44.04 per cent) of the state average. There is a very small increase in use of biogas even in rural areas.

12.3.6.2.8 Sanitation and Drainage Facilities

In rural Ramanagara district there is some improvement in the toilet facilities in 2011 compared with 2001. In 2001 83.26 per cent of the households did not have toilet within the premises which declined to 71.95 per cent in 2011.

The percentage of households having toilet within the premises has increased in rural areas of all the taluks between 2001 and 2011 but not very significant. The progress is better in Channapatna

and Ramanagara taluks. Still in 2011, 69 per cent of the rural households in Channapatna, 78 per cent in rural Kanakapura, 76 per cent in rural Magadi and 60 per cent of rural Ramanagara taluks do not have latrines. Open defecating is of the high order i.e. 97 to 98 per cent of households not having latrine facilities.

12.3.6.2.9 Total Sanitation Campaign/ Nirmal- Swatch Bharat Abhiyan

The objective of Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) is to have open defecation free (ODF) villages. In Ramanagara district 4 GPs i.e., one in Channapatna taluk, 2 in Kanakapura and another one in Ramanagara taluk have received Nirmal Gram puraskar awards. Subsequently as on March 31, 2014, 5 GPs received the awards, one each in Channapatna, Magadi and Ramanagara taluks and 2 in Kanakapura taluk.

12.3.6.2.10 Urban Sanitation in Ramanagara District

In Ramanagara district, as per Census 2011, 11.53 per cent of the urban households do not have latrine i.e., 6874 households out of 59,623 total households. This is lower than the state average of 15.07 per cent. In respect of night soil serviced by human, 299 urban households in Ramanagara have this ugly menace which in fact is totally absent in rural areas.

In Ramanagara district as a whole over 58 per cent of the households do not have latrine which does not augur well. The District has to do a lot to improve rural sanitation and become open defecation free and no dry latrine.

12.3.6.2.11 Drainage Connectivity

The number of households having bath room facility within their premises shows an increase from 63.52 per cent of total households in 2001 to 85.48 per cent in 2011. There is significant improvement in rural areas also from less than 60 per cent to 82.56 per cent in this period. This is almost on par with that of the state and in fact in rural segment Ramanagara is better placed than that of the state.

12.3.6.3 Urban Issues in Human Development

12.3.6.3.1 Urban Bodies in Ramanagara District

In Ramanagara district there are four municipal bodies. Of these Channapatna and Ramanagara are CMCs and the other two namely Kanakapura and Magadi are TMCs. It appears that urbanisation in Ramanagara district is slower than the observed trends at the state level. The urbanisation between 2001 and 2011 is highest in Magadi 46.69% growth, second highest growth is seen in Ramanagara 32.36%. The lowest growth rate (13.16%) is in Channapatna city/town. The decadal growth rate witnessed in Magadi and Ramanagara are higher than the state average.

Roads: Ramanagara CMC leads in the total length of roads made available 195 kms and this is followed by Channapatna CMC 95.10 kms, Kanakapura TMC 72 kms and Magadi 54.18 kms. The type of roads constructed has undergone change over the years. The jelli (WBM) and mud roads were converted into asphalt (Black tap) and cement concrete roads in all the ULBs.

Footpaths: Except Ramanagara CMC in all other three urban bodies the length of footpaths made available is grossly low. It is almost negligible in Channapatna CMC. The estimated length of footpaths required is very high in Channapatna 24 kms, followed by Magadi 20 kms, Ramanagara 10 kms and the least 7.3 kms in Kanakapura TMC.

Streetlights: With regard to street lights in ULBs of Ramanagara district, it brings out that each of the ULB has more than the norms. An interesting trend is that the traditionally used bulbs and tube lights were replaced with sodium lamps, CFL and LED bulbs and high-mast lights. This change is observed in the entire four ULBs of Ramanagara district

Water Supply and Sanitation: There has been persistent shortage of water supply to urban areas despite implementing a number of water supply projects. The average number of houses of water supply per day has been gradually decreasing from 9 hours to 7 hours in Municipal Corporations and 10 to 7 hours in Town Panchayats. As per norm ULBs have to provide 135 LPCD. In the four ULBs of Ramanagara district the required LPCD is yet be met

Solid Waste Management: Most of the ULBs replaced the traditional concrete round dustbins with bigger size closed containers and placed at convenient places. The waste generated is highest in the two CMCs – Ramanagara 40 tonnes per day, Channapatna 30 tones, Kanakapura 22 tonnes and Magadi 12.5 tonnes. In all the four ULBs the waste lifted on day to day basis is marginally less than the waste generated. Coming to the important issue of door to door collection of waste none of the four ULBs covered 100%. No segregation of waste at source is implemented in any of the ULBs of the district.

12.4 Concluding Remarks

Ramanagara district is a child district just 6 years old. Our analysis for the period of 4 to 5 years of the general profile of the district it can be said that the district has made many strides in the economic development. Overall it can be said that it has narrowed the gender inequality by improving the sex ratio, female literacy. The general literacy rates have improved but still below the state average. In the agricultural front rapid urbanization has reduced the sown area, increasing number of marginal holdings, reduction in agricultural labourers, cultivators. There is larger extent crop diversification taking place.

Industrially the district is better placed. That is because Bidadi industrial area came-up much before the formation of Ramanagara district. The district is fortunate to have Bidadi under its jurisdiction. But industrial development is lop sided Infrastructure development needs to match the industrial development. Sericulture is slowing down and need policy back. It needs to be modernized using the latest technology. Thus there is scope for agri business and food processing units. Taking advantage of the large scale manufacturing units in Bidadi, there is ample scope for ancillary units and products needed by these industries. At present, they may be procuring them from Bengaluru because of its closeness.

From the profile of the district, the analysis reveals continuing regional imbalance even now. If some development has taken place in the most backward taluks of Kanakapura and Magadi, the same magnitude of development has occurred in Channapatna and Ramanagara taluks. So the gap has not been bridged. On the other extreme Ramanagara city being the official head-quarters and the presence of Bidadi industrial area being part of Ramanagara taluk, the taluk is well developed by all parameters. This has distanced the Channapatna taluk also from Ramanagara taluk. Between Kanakapura and Magadi one cannot say with certainty which of them is better than the other. Kanakapura has the relative advantage of good agriculture sector but is poor in all other sectors. Magadi does not have much industrialization. Only textiles in SSI have better advantage. Again this is nothing new to the taluk because textiles are an age old traditional and historical in the SSI sector for Magadi.

Therefore, Ramanagara district is a kind of mixed performance district with 2 extremes. Regional imbalance and inequality and the gaps have to be focused.

In industry sector, the district is moderately developed. The district is rich in mechanical and electrical industry mostly in Bidadi industrial Area. The Harohalli Industrial Area in Kanakapura is to be developed. The toy industry in Channapatna age old, traditional household sector is facing lot of problems, and competition from Chinese toys.

Magadi taluk is still a neglected taluk. Its power loom weaving is yet to take off.

To address some of the issues, the possible steps to redress are:

Horticulture segment is the thrust area in Ramanagara. A huge potential is seen in food processing, maize products, jam, juices etc.

Animal husbandry has a huge resource base and conducive environment. Peripheral inputs like feed, green fodder are critical and animal husbandry can be considered as a thrust area.

In sericulture, there is scope for silk and silk products. This sector needs to be modernized with technology.

There are many small filature age old units in the unorganized sector their workers condition is pitiable and work in the most hazardous and unhygienic environment. Appropriate strategies need to be worked to amalgamate these units and improve the workers condition and hygienic.

Infrastructure in industrial areas needs to be stepped up. They have a huge potential for exports such as automobile components, wooden toys, granites, kitchen equipments. There is also potential to start service enterprises in automobile, wooden toys and engineering enterprises. More MSMEs can be developed in engineering automobiles, automobile sector and for starting Xerox Centres, DTP and other ITES related enterprises, printing park, coir products, cement concrete products etc,

Now the entire administrative machinery is in place in the district and the district also participates in regional planning exercise. All the operational departments have studied their requirements, lacunas and solution needed which are deliberated in the right forums. They are also implementing all the Government of India and State Government projects and schemes. T hus the district can get over this lacunas and move towards achieving the goals for a well balanced development of the district.



Annexures



Annexure 1.4.1
Methodology for Computing Gender Inequality Index

1. Aggregating across dimensions within each Gender Group using Geometric mean.

For Females

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR}\right) \times D \times ANE\right]^{1/3} * \left[R_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F\right]^{1/3} * \left[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F\right]^{1/3}}$$

For Males

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * \left[R_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT\right]^{1/3} * \left[WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M\right]}^{1/3}$$

2. Aggregating across gender group using a Harmonic mean

$$HARM(G_f, G_m) = \left[\frac{(G_f)^{-1} + (G_m)^{-1}}{2}\right]^{-1}$$

3. Calculate the geometric mean of the Arithmetic means of the each indicator

$$G_{\overline{f},\overline{m}} = \sqrt[3]{\overline{health}.\overline{empowerment}.\overline{LFPR}}$$

Where,

$$\overline{health} = \left[\frac{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR} \times D \times ANE\right)\right]^{1/3} + 1}{2}\right]$$

$$\overline{empowerment} = \frac{\left[R_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F\right]^{1/3} + \left[R_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M\right]^{1/3}}{2}$$

$$\overline{LFPR} = \frac{\left[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F\right]^{1/3} + \left[WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M\right]^{1/3}}{2}$$

4. Calculating the GII by comparing the equally distributed gender index to the reference standard. The GII value ranges from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions)

$$GII = 1 - \frac{HARM(G_F, G_M)}{G_{\overline{F},\overline{M}}}$$

Annexure 3.2.1
Taluk-wise Indicator Data used in the DHDR, 2011

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
Indicators for Human Development Index (HDI)						
1	Percentage of Households having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	17.12	14.40	15.23	29.80	18.90
	No. of Households having access to Cooking fuel	10768	12327	7486	18520	49101
	Total Households	62913	85581	49153	62147	259794
2	Percentage of Households having access to Toilet	45.95	31.15	33.62	59.21	41.91
	No. of Households having access to Toilet	28908	26659	16525	36799	108891
	Total Households	62913	85581	49153	62147	259794
3	Percentage of Households having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)	88.07	81.77	80.71	91.78	85.49
	No. of Households having access to Water	55409	69981	39671	57037	222098
	Total Households	62913	85581	49153	62147	259794
4	Percentage of Households having access to Electricity	90.28	91.28	93.08	93.74	91.97
	No. of Households having access to Electricity	56796	78122	45750	58258	238926
	Total Households	62913	85581	49153	62147	259794
5	Percentage of Households having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	60.12	57.34	59.30	68.85	61.14
	No. of Households having access to Pucca house	37647	48960	29118	42756	158481
	Total Households (as per residence definition)	62615	85383	49106	62101	259205
6	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	44.20	32.48	36.04	56.36	41.56
	No. of Non agricultural workers	54929	57009	38347	70584	220869
	Total workers	124271	175532	106415	125241	531459
7	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	49399.47	29796.35	28805.35	64012.42	42320
8	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	35	41	27	25	31
9	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)*	129	104	120	104	114
10	Literacy Rate	70.31	64.78	70.25	73.24	69.22
	Literate Population	165887	205066	129626	174179	674758
	Total population	235921	316558	184511	237805	974795
11	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER): (a) GER at Primary (b) GER at Upper Primary (c) GER at Secondary/High-School	90.19	91.64	88.93	112.31	95.53

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	No. of Children in the age group of 6-14 Years Enrolled in Schools at several different grade level	28372	38497	22422	33346	122637
	Total No. of Children in the age group of 6-14 years	31459	42009	25212	29691	128371
Indicators for Gender Inequality Index (GII)						
12	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	129	104	120	104	114
13	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	97.10	98.52	98.74	97.97	98.13
14	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	34.00	63.71	91.54	35.35	62.99
15	Share of female elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F)	44.32	42.61	44.31	42.27	43.32
	Female Members	242	346	226	194	1008
	Total Members	546	812	510	459	2327
16	Share of male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_M)	55.68	57.39	55.69	57.73	56.68
	Male Members	304	466	284	265	1319
	Total Members	546	812	510	459	2327
17	Share of female children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$)	48.91	48.88	49.44	49.05	49.03
	Female population 0-6	12415	16774	9557	14132	52878
	Total population 0-6	25383	34319	19330	28809	107841
18	Share of male children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_M$)	51.09	51.12	50.56	50.95	50.97
	Male population 0-6	12968	17545	9773	14677	54963
	Total population 0-6	25383	34319	19330	28809	107841
19	Share of female literacy (LIT_F)	62.64	56.95	61.54	66.42	61.50
	Female Literates	74221	88575	56429	77072	296297
	Female population	118481	155531	91702	116036	481750
20	Share of male literacy (LIT_M)	78.05	72.34	78.87	79.75	76.76
	Male Literates	91666	116491	73197	97107	378461
	Male Population	117440	161027	92809	121769	493045
21	Share of Female Work Participation Rate (WPR): WPR = [(Main Workers + Marginal Workers) / Total Workers]*100	35.61	41.05	44.76	34.50	38.84
	Female workers	42188	63845	41050	40027	187110
	Female population	118481	155531	91702	116036	481750
22	Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR): WPR = [(Main+Marginal) / Total]*100	69.89	69.36	70.43	69.98	69.84
	Male workers	82083	111687	65365	85214	344349
	Male population	117440	161027	92809	121769	493045
23	Share of female workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_F) to Total Female workers	37.18	25.31	32.68	46.06	34.04

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Female non - agriculture workers	15687	16162	13415	18435	63699
	Total Female workers	42188	63845	41050	40027	187110
24	Share of male workers in the non agricultural sector (NAG_M) to Total Male workers	47.81	36.57	38.14	61.20	45.64
	Male non - agriculture workers	39242	40847	24932	52149	157170
	Total Male workers	82083	111687	65365	85214	344349
25	Female Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_F$)	150	120	260	155	175
26	Male Agricultural wage rate($WAGE_M$)	230	215	290	215	235
Indicators for Child Development Index (CDI)						
27	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	35	41	27	25	31
28	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	19.56	20.57	23.03	23.81	23.81
	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	14.36	9.35	16.04	4.15	10.63
29	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	100.00	83.33	31.43	21.43	60.00
	No. of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	59	45	22	9	135
	No. of Drop-out Children (a) Primary (b) Secondary	59	54	70	42	225
Indicators for Food Security Index (FSI)						
30	Cropping Intensity	102.08	102.80	102.29	104.46	102.86
	Gross sown area	29247	60781	45538	33431	168997
	Net sown area	28652	59125	44520	32005	164302
31	Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	-13.71	-16.97	5.92	7.41	-6.77
	NSA 2001	33205	71205	42033	29797	176240
	NSA 2011	28652	59125	44520	32005	164302
32	Per capita food grain production	93.60	189.35	309.72	148.92	170.46
33	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	11.44	28.39	8.25	19.00	19.65
	Total forest area (in hectares)	6131	45263	6598	11954	69946
	Total geographical area (in hectares)	53587	159426	79969	62930	355912
34	Irrigation Intensity	102.76	102.74	101.77	106.41	103.15
	Gross irrigated area	11968	17231	7685	7150	44034
	Net irrigated area	11647	16772	7551	6719	42689
35	Percentage of area degraded to TGA	0.49	0.12	0.75	0.20	0.33
	Total Degraded area	260	190	600	128	1178
	Total Geographical area	53587	159426	79969	62930	355912
36	Percentage of leguminous crops	7.79	6.96	10.97	16.01	9.97

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	in the GCA					
	Area under leguminous crops	2278	4232	4994	5353	16857
	Gross Cropped area	29247	60781	45538	33431	168997
37	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	75.35	78.70	76.98	75.36	76.74
	Total BPL Ration Cards	57591	74106	45551	51542	228790
	Total Ration cards	76427	94158	59175	68395	298155
38	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	49399.47	29796.35	28805.35	64012.42	42320.00
39	Percentage of Non-agricultural workers (main + marginal)	44.20	32.48	36.04	56.36	41.56
	Non - agriculture workers	54929	57009	38347	70584	220869
	Total workers	124271	175532	106415	125241	531459
40	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings / Total No. of holdings)	0.54	0.75	0.86	0.84	0.75
	Total Size of land holdings	29896.53	91292.45	49129.44	32247.82	202566.24
	Total Cultivators	54945	121409	56876	38218	271448
41	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	23.82	21.02	17.68	13.69	19.28
	No. of agriculture labourers	29604	36898	18814	17144	102460
	Total workers	124271	175532	106415	125241	531459
42	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	82.84	59.41	39.78	71.54	58.44
	No. of villages having PDS outlets within the Village	111	142	109	88	450
	Total Villages	134	239	274	123	770
43	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	35	41	27	25	31
44	Percentage of Households having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)	88.07	81.77	80.71	91.78	85.49
	No. of Households having access Drinking water	55409	69981	39671	57037	222098
	Total no of Households	62913	85581	49,153	62147	259794
45	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	34.00	63.71	91.54	35.35	62.99
46	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	19.56	20.57	23.03	23.81	23.81
	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	14.36	9.35	16.04	4.15	10.63
47	Female Literacy Rate	62.64	56.95	61.54	66.42	61.50
	Female literate population	74221	88575	56429	77072	296297
	Female population	118481	155531	91702	116036	481750
Indicators for Urban Development Index (UDI)						
48	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk	27.53	15.39	18.01	39.41	24.73
	Urban population	71942	54014	36719	105084	267759
	Total population	261304	350877	203841	266614	1082636
49	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	8.76	21.67	21.68	8.61	13.15

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Without own Houses	1389	2580	1871	2000	7840
	Total Households	15853	11907	8632	23231	59623
50	Percentage of Slum population to Total ULB Population	16.63	28.64	9.68	5.91	13.89
	Total Slum population	11964	15467	3554	6214	37199
	Total Urban population	71942	54014	36719	105084	267759
51	Water Supply – Percentage of Households with Tap water connection)	93.99	89.00	76.52	87.74	88.03
	No. of Households having access to Water	14900	10597	6605	20384	52486
	Total Households	15853	11907	8632	23231	59623
52	Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of Households Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)	91.02	90.94	83.77	93.96	91.10
	No. of Households having Drainage	14429	10828	7231	21829	54317
	Total Households	15853	11907	8632	23231	59623
53	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	4	3	3	1	2
	No. of Hospital Beds	310	157	100	100	667
	Total urban Population	71942	54014	36719	105084	267759
54	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	14.86	31.86	7.56	23.92	20.14
	Own Receipts	18061000	27999000	10964000	91058000	148082000
	Total Receipts	121529000	87881000	145020000	380677000	735107000
55	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	785	1030	1460	407	779
	Total development Expenditure	56484000	55636000	53633000	42787000	208540000
	Total urban population	71942	54014	36719	105084	267759
56	Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	7.39	9.23	8.49	13.42	10.01
	Road Kms	95.1	72	54.18	195	416.28
	Total Area (Sq km)	12.87	7.8	6.38	14.53	41.58
57	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	48	44	10	24	32
	No. of Crimes	345	235	35	255	870
	Total Urban population	71942	54014	36719	105084	267759
58	Road accidents per 10000 population	14	10	4	14	12
	No. of Road accidents	100	54	15	144	313
	Total Urban population	71942	54014	36719	105084	267759
Indicators for Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)						
59	Decadal population growth rate	3.46	4.05	0.70	11.86	5.05
	Latest year population (2011)	261304	350877	203841	266614	1082636
	Previous year population (2001)	252574	337208	202417	238347	1030546
60	Population Density (per Sq. Km)	481	220	251	421	302
	Total Geographical area (Sq. km)	543	1591	809	633	3576
	Total population (R+U)	261304	350877	203841	266614	1082636
61	Sex ratio	1004	965	987	954	976
	Female population	130896	172305	101259	130168	534628

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Male Population	130408	178572	102582	136446	548008
62	Percentage of Slum population in the taluk to Total population of the taluk	4.58	4.41	1.74	2.33	3.44
	Total Slum population	11964	15467	3554	6214	37199
	Total population (R+U)	261304	350877	203841	266614	1082636
63	Percentage of population in the age group of 0-6	9.71	9.78	9.48	10.81	9.96
	Total population in the age group of 0-6	25383	34319	19330	28809	107841
	Total population	261304	350877	203841	266614	1082636
64	Child sex ratio	957	956	978	963	962
	Female Population in the age group of 0-6	12415	16774	9557	14132	52878
	Male Population in the age group of 0-6	12968	17545	9773	14677	54963
65	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years)	33	33	19	23	27
66	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	35	41	27	25	31
67	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)*	129	104	120	104	114
68	Percentage of women headed households	21.97	18.03	18.87	17.07	18.91
	No. of Women Headed Households	13825	15430	9274	10607	49136
	Total Households	62913	85581	49153	62147	259794
69	Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	75.35	78.70	76.98	75.36	76.74
	Total BPL ration Cards	57591	74106	45551	51542	228790
	Total ration cards	76427	94158	59175	68395	298155
70	Cropping Intensity	102.08	102.80	102.29	104.46	102.86
	Gross sown area	29247	60781	45538	33431	168997
	Net sown area	28652	59125	44520	32005	164302
71	Irrigation Intensity	102.76	102.74	101.77	106.41	103.15
	Gross irrigated area	11968	17231	7685	7150	44034
	Net irrigated area	11647	16772	7551	6719	42689
72	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	26.32	30.00	26.62	18.49	26.62
	No. of Households Provided employment	8375	16313	7022	3978	35688
	Total no. of Households registered under MGNREGS	31820	54373	26374	21520	134087
73	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State (Please refer to clarification note provided on average agricultural wages)	0.97	0.87	1.41	0.95	1.05
	Average agriculture wage in a year	190	170	275	185	205
	Minimum wage prescribed by the	195	195	195	195	195

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	state					
74	Work Participation Rate (WPR)	52.67	55.45	57.67	52.67	54.52
	Total workers	124271	175532	106415	125241	531459
	Total population	235921	316558	184511	237805	974795
75	Decadal Growth rate of Employment	8.38	5.93	1.10	13.15	7.08
	No. Employed in 2011	124271	175532	106415	125241	531459
	No. Employed in 2001	114666	165708	105259	110690	496323
76	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers	31.98	46.50	46.28	29.95	39.16
	Total Cultivators	39738	81625	49254	37513	208130
	Total workers	124271	175532	106415	125241	531459
77	Percentage of main workers to total workers	86.52	87.07	79.08	91.29	86.34
	Total Main workers	107520	152837	84149	114335	458841
	Total workers	124271	175532	106415	125241	531459
78	Percentage of workers in Household Industries	3.56	1.91	4.59	4.03	3.22
	No. of workers in household industries	4430	3357	4883	5053	17123
	Total workers	124271	175532	106415	125241	531459
79	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	23.82	21.02	17.68	13.69	19.28
	No. of Agriculture Labour	29604	36898	18814	17144	102460
	Total workers	124271	175532	106415	125241	531459
80	Percentage of Households having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	60.12	57.34	59.30	68.85	61.14
	No. of Households having access to Pucca house	37647	48960	29118	42756	158481
	Total Households (as per residence definition)	62615	85383	49106	62101	259205
81	Percentage of Site less Households	12.70	23.85	14.20	11.67	16.41
	Site less Households	7989	20410	6981	7254	42634
	Total Households	62913	85581	49,153	62147	259,794
82	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	17.79	5.20	18.05	13.69	11.11
	Provided House site	1421	1062	1260	993	4736
	Siteless Households	7989	20410	6981	7254	42634
83	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families	65.85	46.10	98.87	100.00	67.37
	Houses Constructed	13113	18842	12156	15520	59689
	Houseless Households	19914	40871	12295	15520	88600
84	Percentage of households with cycles	43.31	26.07	33.32	26.47	31.71
	No. of Households with Cycles	27246	22314	16380	16449	82389
	Total Households	62913	85581	49,153	62147	259,794
85	Percentage of households with two-wheelers	20.19	16.50	17.75	21.72	18.88

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	No. of Households with two-wheelers	12700	14122	8727	13497	49046
	Total Households	62913	85581	49,153	62147	259,794
86	Percentage of Households with no Assets: (Telephone, TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs) (Source : census 2011)	17.42	27.34	21.96	16.35	21.29
	No Assets	10959	23399	10796	10164	55318
	Total Households	62913	85581	49,153	62147	259,794
87	Percentage of Households having access to Electricity	90.28	91.28	93.08	93.74	91.97
	No. of Households with electricity	56796	78122	45750	58258	238926
	Total Households	62913	85581	49,153	62147	259794
88	Percentage of Households having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	17.12	14.40	15.23	29.80	18.90
	No. of Households dependent on Modern fuel type	10768	12327	7,486	18520	49101
	Total No. Households	62913	85581	49,153	62147	259,794
89	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	45.03	42.04	45.41	42.82	43.53
	No. of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	231	330	173	188	922
	Total elected representatives in rural local bodies	513	785	381	439	2118
90	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	24.76	25.73	35.43	24.60	27.01
	No. of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	127	202	135	108	572
	Total elected representatives in rural local bodies	513	785	381	439	2118
91	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	35.48	40.74	39.13	38.71	38.39
	No. of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	11	11	9	12	43
	Total elected representatives in urban local bodies	31	27	23	31	112
92	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	16.13	14.81	13.04	19.35	16.07
	No. of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	5	4	3	6	18
	Total elected representatives in urban local bodies	31	27	23	31	112
93	Percentage of active SHGs	95.61	93.33	98.67	91.94	94.74

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	No. of active SHGs	1349	1162	888	992	4391
	Total SHGs	1411	1245	900	1079	4635
94	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	66.68	100	100	100	90.43
	No. of Pregnant women Received Full ANC	4573	7198	4380	5445	21596
	No. of Pregnant women Registered	6858	7198	4380	5445	23881
95	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	34.00	63.71	91.54	35.35	62.99
96	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	97.10	98.52	98.74	97.97	98.13
97	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
98	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	14.36	9.35	16.04	4.15	10.63
99	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal) (Source : Women and Child Development Dept)	19.56	20.57	23.03	23.81	23.81
100	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.)	1.31	1.17	1.22	1.25	1.24
	No of people affected by major communicable diseases	3429	4119	2494	3338	13380
	Total population	261304	350877	203841	266614	1082636
101	Average Population served by sub-centers	3642	4498	2932	3590	3704
	No. of Sub-Center	52	66	57	45	220
	Total Rural Population	189362	296863	167122	161530	814877
102	Average Population served by Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	12624	16492	11937	10769	13143
	No. of PHCs	15	18	14	15	62
	Total Rural Population	189362	296863	167122	161530	814877
103	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.26	0.21	0.20	0.32	0.25
	No. of Doctors	69	75	41	86	271
	Total Population	261304	350877	203841	266614	1082636
104	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.09
	No. of Nurses	22	31	24	21	98
	Total Population	261304	350877	203841	266614	1082636
105	Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children+nursing mothers+adolescent	100	89	74	109	92

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	girls+pregnant women)					
	No. of Children (0-6 age group + Pregnant women + Adolescent Girls)	32691	43292	27141	37592	140716
	No. of Anganwadi Center	327	485	369	344	1525
106	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
107	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	12.51	9.25	12.30	11.75	11.31
	No. of couples protected by any contraceptive method	5327	4510	3732	5092	18660
	No. of Eligible Couples	42580	48750	30353	43344	165027
108	Per capita expenditure Health Expenditure	152	174	245	176	182
	Government Expenditure	39634000	61010000	49888000	47018000	197550000
	Total Population	261304	350877	203841	266614	1082636
109	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards	3.13	4.65	0.00	4.35	3.08
	No. of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards	1	2	0	1	4
	No. of GPs	32	43	32	23	130
110	Percentage of Households having access to Toilet	45.95	31.15	33.62	59.21	41.91
	No. of Households with toilets	28908	26659	16525	36799	108891
	Total Number of Households	62913	85581	49,153	62147	259794
111	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)	72.10	60.44	62.00	79.17	68.04
	No. of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)	45358	51721	30,474	49201	176,754
	Total Number of Households	62913	85581	49,153	62147	259794
112	Percentage of Households having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)	88.07	81.77	80.71	91.78	85.49
	No. of Households provided with safe drinking water	55409	69981	39671	57037	222098
	Total Number of Households	62913	85581	49,153	62147	259794
113	Percentage of Literacy	70.31	64.78	70.25	73.24	69.22
	No. of literate people	165887	205066	129626	174179	674758
	Total Population	235921	316558	184511	237805	974795
114	Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School	90.19	91.64	88.93	112.31	95.53
	No. of Children in the age group of 6-14 Years Enrolled in Schools at several different grade level	28372	38497	22422	33346	122637
	Total No. of Children in the age group of 6-14 years	31459	42009	25212	29691	128371
115	Net Enrolment rate	86.63	87.14	84.81	96.46	90.23
116	Dropout rate in Elementary education	1.16	3.06	1.22	2.54	2.00
	No. of Children who Dropped out	329	1178	274	847	2453

Sl. No.	Indicators	District: Ramanagara				
		Channapatna	Kanakapura	Magadi	Ramanagara	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Number of Children in the age group of 6-14 year Enrolled in schools at several different grade level	28372	38497	22422	33346	122637
117	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	100.00	83.33	31.43	21.43	60.00
	Number of Drop out of Children Main Streamed	59	45	22	9	135
	No of Out of School Children	59	54	70	42	225
118	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	24.87	24.82	17.67	24.23	22.98
	Total school Teacher	1141	1551	1269	1376	5337
	NO. of Pupils enrolled in Primary Schools	28372	38497	22422	33346	122637
119	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	66.83	70.15	77.03	79.84	72.93
	No. of Enrolled in secondary schools	6702	9392	6191	7556	29841
	Number of Population in the age group 14-16	10029	13389	8037	9464	40919
120	Drop-out rate in secondary education	0.00	7.62	0.00	9.26	4.75
	No. of Children who Dropped out in Secondary Schools	0	716	0	700	1416
	No. of Enrolled in secondary schools	6702	9392	6191	7556	29841
121	SSLC pass percentage	80.35	79.34	77.97	78.28	79.04
	No. of Student Passed in SSLC Exam	2777	3682	2325	2866	11650
	No. of Students appeared for SSLC Exam	3456	4641	2982	3661	14740
122	Student - Teacher Ratio for secondary education	16.39	23.31	17.01	18.47	18.83
	Total School Teachers	409	403	364	409	1585
	No. of Pupils enrolled in Secondary Schools	6702	9392	6191	7556	29841
123	PUC pass percentage	50.96	56.47	61.47	61.79	56.77
	No. of Students Passed in PUC Exam	1466	1462	868	1334	5130
	No. of Students appeared for PUC Exam	2877	2589	1412	2159	9037
124	School Infrastructure Index	0.88	0.91	0.90	0.94	0.908
125	Per capita Education Expenditure	1269	1084	1318	1140	1187
	Total Expenditure	331687000	380485000	268686000	303987000	1284845000
	Population	261304	350877	203841	266614	1082636
126	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100	100	100	100	100

Annexure 3.6.1

Indicator-wise Index of the ULBs of Ramanagara District, 2011

Sl. No	Indicators	Channapatna CMC	Kanakapura TMC	Magadi TMC	Ramanagara CMC
Indicator for Urban Development Index (UDI)					
1	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk	0.505	0.000	0.109	1.000
2	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	0.989	0.001	0.000	1.000
3	Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	0.528	0.000	0.834	1.000
4	Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection)	1.000	0.714	0.000	0.642
5	Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)	0.711	0.704	0.000	1.000
6	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	1.000	0.667	0.667	0.000
7	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	0.300	1.000	0.000	0.673
8	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	0.359	0.592	1.000	0.000
9	Length of Roads per Sq. Km of geographical area	0.000	0.305	0.182	1.000
10	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	0.000	0.105	1.000	0.632
11	Road accidents per 10000 population	0.000	0.400	1.000	0.000
Composite Urban Development Index		0.490	0.408	0.436	0.632
Rank within the District		2	4	3	1

Annexure 4.7.1
Status of Buildings and Classrooms in Elementary and Secondary Schools - 2012-13

Status of Buildings/ Class Rooms	Channapatna		Kanakapura		Magadi		Ramanagara		District	
	Elemen-tary	Second-ary	Elemen-tary	Second-ary	Elemen-tary	Second-ary	Elemen-tary	Second-ary	Elemen-tary	Second-ary
1. Building status										
Private	34	32	38	29	18	32	46	44	136	136
Rented	16	3	21	8	6	7	21	8	64	28
Government	235	18	432	32	381	21	279	24	1327	95
Rent free	5	7	4	2	1	1	2	3	12	13
Dilapidated	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	4	1
Under construction	2	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	5	3
No building	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	292	52	499	73	406	62	351	80	1548	277
2. Class rooms										
Total rooms	1406	323	1838	358	1311	245	1599	406	6154	1332
Good & normal	1012	281	1359	310	905	196	1287	339	4563	1126
Major repairs	229	2	182	18	178	11	123	8	712	39
Minor repairs	165	40	297	30	228	38	189	59	879	167
Other rooms	24	28	53	40	1	-	32	41	110	109
Rooms under construction	22	-	53	2	15	-	56	-	146	2
2011-12										
3. No. of schools without pucca buildings (in %)	82.80 (LPS) 69.40 (HPS)	60.34	56.41 42.19	52.70	49.48 41.18	53.23	56.60 57.40	57.50	58.72 51.76	55.84
4. Percentage of primary school within 1 km.	100.00	NA	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-
5. No. of schools per 1000 students	9/5	6	13/5	5	21/6	7	9/5	7	13/5	6
6. Percentage of schools with proper kitchen	73.25 (LPS) 35.07 (HPS)	81.03	38.14 28.13	74.32	56.93 24.26	96.77	32.65 43.83	60.00	35.08 32.85	76.64
7. Percentage of schools covered by Mid-day meal scheme	100.00	NA	100.00	NA	99.30	-	96.43	NA	98.11	NA

Source: DPI , Education in Karnataka An Analytical Report (various years), Government of Karnataka

Annexure 4.8.1
Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities – LPSs - Taluk-wise Ramanagara District, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in per cent)

Taluks/ Year	Boys Toilet	Girls Toilet	Without Electricity	Without Play ground	Without Ramps	Without Compound wall	Without Drinking water	Without Library
Channapatna								
2010-11	29.11		5.06	76.25	46.20	49.37	5.70	2.53
2011-12	95.00	Nil	Nil	91.72	45.22	66.24	Nil	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	1.03	51.37	31.85	35.62	Nil	1.71
Kanakapura								
2010-11	95.00	36.73	8.33	71.91	64.20	37.96	10.49	3.40
2011-12	Nil	Nil	Nil	88.78	70.83	47.42	Nil	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	0.20	54.51	55.11	30.46	Nil	0.40
Magadi								
2010-11	51.47		2.61	81.11	61.24	41.69	2.61	3.26
2011-12	98.00	Nil	Nil	56.79	66.90	39.37	Nil	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	0.25	38.42	49.26	27.59	Nil	0.49
Ramanagara								
2010-11	4.95		5.94	77.72	58.42	43.56	5.94	3.47
2011-12	95.00	Nil	Nil	54.08	61.22	55.06	Nil	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	1.14	59.54	48.43	29.35	Nil	0.85
District								
2010-11	33.60		5.55	75.68	59.23	42.08	6.36	3.23
2011-12	99.78	Nil	Nil	72.79	63.45	49.16	Nil	Nil
2012-13	95.00	Nil	0.58	50.84	47.67	30.43	Nil	0.78
State								
(Elementary)	8.03	25.74	8.11	45.59	27.05	33.39	6.41	8.14
2010-11	91.97	74.26	91.89	54.41	72.95	66.61	93.59	91.86
2011-12	97.91	98.81	95.49	54.34	78.27	69.21	99.55	98.66
2012-13	99.72	99.90	99.56	55.74	79.83	73.48	99.92	99.35

Note: For 2012-13 it is for elementary schools and it is for all management.

Source: DPI, Education in Karnataka An Analytical Report (various years) SSA, Government of Karnataka.

Annexure 4.8.2
Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities in HPSs, Taluk-wise Ramanagara District, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in per cent)

Taluks/Year	Boys Toilet	Girls Toilet	Without Electricity	Without Play ground	Without Ramps	Without Compound wall	Without Drinking water	Without Library
Channapatna								
2010-11	6.52		5.07	28.99	34.78	33.33	0.72	3.62
2011-12	88	Nil	Nil	32.84	31.34	29.85	Nil	-
Kanakapura								
2010-11	15.27		20.90	34.55	48.67	21.99	3.14	0.52
2011-12	91	Nil	Nil	34.90	44.27	20.83	Nil	Nil
Magadi								
2010-11	11.43		2.86	58.57	37.14	13.57	1.43	2.14
2011-12	90	Nil	Nil	19.85	34.56	11.76	Nil	Nil
Ramanagara								
2010-11	1.22		4.22	36.56	46.95	22.56	Nil	3.05
2011-12	94	Nil	Nil	38.27	42.59	20.37	Nil	Nil
District								
2010-11	8.06		2.69	39.18	42.65	22.75	1.42	2.21
2011-12	91	Nil	Nil	32.05	38.94	20.67	Nil	Nil
State								
2010-11	8.03	25.74	8.11	45.59	27.05	33.39	6.41	8.14
2011-12	2.0 9	1.19	4.51	45.66	21.73	30.79	0.45	1.34

Source: Same as in Annexure 4.8.1

Annexure 4.8.3
Eight Basic Infrastructure Facilities in High Schools - Taluk-wise Ramanagara District - 2010-11 and 2011-12 (in per cent)

Taluks/ Year	Boys Toilet	Girls Toilet	Without Electricity	Without Play ground	Without Ramps	Without Compound wall	Without Drinking water	Without Library
Channapatna								
2010-11	14.55		18.18	18.18	87.27	29.09	9.09	5.45
2011-12	77	Nil	Nil	13.79	86.21	31.03	Nil	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	Nil	14.52	79.03	27.42	Nil	4.84
Kanakapura								
2010-11	25.35		23.94	12.68	88.73	25.35	7.04	Nil
2011-12	85	Nil	Nil	9.16	86.49	21.62	Nil	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	1.37	9.59	86.30	23.29	Nil	1.37
Magadi								
2010-11	12.70		20.63	22.22	76.19	31.75	3.17	4.76
2011-12	86	Nil	Nil	11.29	77.42	25.81	Nil	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	1.61	11.29	77.42	25.81	Nil	3.23
Ramanagara								
2010-11	4.84		14.52	27.42	88.71	27.42	80.60	4.84
2011-12	89	Nil	Nil	10.00	83.75	22.50	Nil	Nil
2012-13	Nil	Nil	Nil	11.25	83.75	21.25	Nil	2.50
District								
2010-11	14.74		19.52	16.73	85.26	28.29	6.77	3.59
2011-12	85	97.14 Nil	Nil	10.95	83.58	24.82	0.00	0.00
2012-13	Nil	Nil	0.72	11.55	81.95	24.19	Nil	2.89
State								
2010-11	69.47	68.09	7.49	74.75	24.99	58.16	86.77	92.94
2011-12	88.87	93.01	82.69	75.01	38.18	62.02	97.86	94.05
2012-13	99.30	99.59	92.32	76.65	40.05	63.94	99.32	96.49

Source: Same as in Annexure 4.8.1.

Annexure 4.10.1
General Degree Colleges: Number of Institutions and Students in Ramanagara and its Taluks

Taluk	Colleges/ Students											
	Government				Private (Aided+ Unaided)				Total			
	2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12		2007-08		2011-12	
	Colleges	Students	Colleges	Students	Colleges	Students	Colleges	Students	Colleges	Students	Colleges	Students
Channapatna	1	1392	1	2164	1	667	1	1296	2	2059	2	3460
Kanakapura	2	68	3	455	1	1725	1	1387	3	1793	4	1842
Magadi	1	522	2	1087	0	0	0	0	1	522	2	1087
Ramanagara	3	1341	4	2521	0	0	0	0	3	1341	4	2521
District	7	3323	10	6227	2	2392	2	2683	9	5715	12	8910

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12.

Annexure 5.1.1
Health Sector Targets, Goals and Achievement

Sl. No	Parameters	Karnataka Vision 2020	Millennium Development Goals	Achievement 2012
1	Infant Mortality Rate	25	26.77 (2015)	32
2	Under 5 mortality rate	35	42 (2015)	40 (2011)
3	Crude Birth Rate	13	-	18.5
4	Crude Death Rate	6.5		7.1
5	Maternal Mortality Rate	90	200 in Tenth Plan 2007	178
6	Life expectancy at birth Male Females	70 70 75		- 63.6 67.1
7	Total Fertility Rate	1.6	National Population Policy 2 (2010) (GOI 2.1 per cent 2012)	1.9
8	Percentage of Institutional Deliveries	75	98.1	
9	Percentage of safe deliveries	>95		
10	Low birth weight	10		
11	% of Mothers receiving ANC	100		
12	% of Couples protected	70		66.89
13	% of Children fully immunized	90		55 (2005-06)
14	Anemia among children (6-35 months)	40		
15	Nutritional Status			
	1. Severe under-nutrition	2		3.2 (2005-06)
	2. Moderate under-nutrition	25		38.6 (2005-06)
	3. Mid under-nutrition	43		70.4
	4. Normal	30		-
16	Sex ratio	975		968 (2011)
17	Sex ratio (0-6 years)	970		943 (2011)

Source: (1) Karnataka Human Development Report 2005
(2) Economic Survey 2013-14, Government of Karnataka
(3) India Human Development Report - 2011.

Annexure 5.8.1
Taluk-wise Number of Children Immunised under different Vaccinations in Ramanagara District – 2007-08 and 2011-12

Taluks	DPT		Polio		BCG		Measles		TT		Hepatities 'B'	
	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2007-08	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna	4199	5427	4199	5427	4254	4162	4009	5234	4367	5561	4023	5427
Kanakapura	5031	5998	5031	5998	4868	5064	4654	5522	5531	5337	4966	5998
Magadi	3550	4321	3550	4321	3297	4028	3430	4494	3510	4346	3412	4321
Ramanagara	4414	4515	4414	4515	4340	3761	4268	4472	4706	5236	4578	4515
District	17194	20261	17194	20261	16759	17015	16361	19722	18114	20480	16979	20261

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2007-08 and 2011-12

Annexure 5.10.1
Taluk-wise Details of TB Control Programme in Ramanagara District in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Taluks	No. of Persons Sputum Experimentation			No. of TB patients identified			Positive Patients		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Channapatna	920	1437	1427	235	366	281	92	137	281
Kanakapura	2050	2002	2530	542	461	433	205	206	224
Magadi	880	1017	1211	191	231	174	88	82	80
Ramanagara	1030	1893	2315	315	318	203	103	157	203
District	4880	6349	7483	1283	1376	1096	488	582	788

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, (Various years)

Annexure 5.10.2
Taluk-wise Details of TB Control Programme in Ramanagara District in 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Taluks	No. of Identified TB patients			Patients cured			Patients death		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Channapatna	346	137	NA	NA	125	NA	NA	3	NA
Kanakapura		164	NA	214	152	NA	14	9	NA
Magadi	260	159	NA	NA	168	NA	NA	8	NA
Ramanagara		150	NA	206	161	NA	6	6	NA
District	606	610	556	420	606	530	20	26	35
State	27718	29024	27012	21085	22573	23446	1866	1825	2310

Note: NA – Data is not available.

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance and Karnataka at a Glance (Various years)

Annexure 5.10.3
Taluk-wise Details of Malaria Eradication/ Control Programme in 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (in Nos)

Taluks	No. of Patients tested under Malaria			No. of Malaria Patients Identified								
				P.V.			P.F.			Total		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Channapatna	25758	36369	23436	25	10	3	8	0	1	33	10	4
Kanakapura	34736	40522	26885	61	14	15	5	2	9	66	16	24
Magadi	33559	69849	37545	12	13	14	1	0	0	13	13	14
Ramanagara	34234	39156	38332	21	8	5	7	5	1	28	13	6
District	128287	185896	126198	119	45	37	21	7	11	140	52	48

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10.

Annexure 5.10.4

Taluk-wise Details of AIDS Control Programme in Ramanagara District (in Nos)

Taluks	Cases Detected			H IV Positives			Deaths		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009- 10	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009-10
Channapatna	1546	2509	2299	113	116	65	7	0	3
Kanakapura	4130	5341	5823	129	160	130	14	0	6
Magadi	1910	3329	3735	28	39	17	3	0	1
Ramanagara	2926	4510	6674	105	168	156	6	0	11
District	10512	15689	18531	375	483	368	30	0	21

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10

Annexure 5.10.5

Taluk-wise Details of AIDS Control Programme in Ramanagara District (in Nos)

Taluks	No. of identified AIDs patients		Patients cured		Patients Deaths	
	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12
Channapatna	66	62	0	85	12	9
Kanakapura	100	68	0	112	10	13
Magadi	47	27	0	30	3	3
Ramanagara	124	124	0	86	6	12
District	337	281	0	313	31	37
State	44022	39415	2911	30450	4907	5223

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Annexure 6.5.1

Taluk-wise Number of Job Card Holders and Number of Person-days Generated under MGNREGS during 2013-14

Taluks	Cumulative No. of HH issued Job Cards				Cumulative Person days Generated			
	SCs	STs	Others	Total	SCs	STs	Others	Total
Channapatna	4318	41	33007	37366	60158	497	601135	661790
Kanakapura	8195	1166	56420	65781	78992	8102	788454	875548
Magadi	5186	1209	24945	31340	61905	14016	436428	512349
Ramanagara	4195	1076	20248	25519	33330	7426	228118	268874
District	21894	3492	134620	160006	234385	30041	2054135	2318561

Source: http://164.100.129.4/netnrega/writereaddata/state_out/Empstatusall1529_local_1314_.html20/3/014

Annexure 7.8.1

Percentage Distribution of Households by Location of Drinking Water Supply

Taluks/ District/ State	2001						2011					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away	Within the premises	Near the premises	Away
Channapatna	13.04	69.66	17.30	33.65	45.51	20.84	18.90	66.64	14.46	80.73	16.03	3.24
Kanakapura	10.25	68.01	21 .73	55.64	37.61	6.75	16.19	64.25	19.55	65.59	28.56	5.85
Magadi	9.27	66.77	23.97	25.83	50.77	23.40	10.96	68.99	20.25	44.23	45.63	10.14
Ramanagara	15.11	73.56	11.33	44.92	43.45	11.62	24.51	66.73	8.75	75.41	19.07	5.52
District	11.63	69.20	19.18	41.92	43.56	14.52	17.35	66.26	16.40	70.35	24.00	5.65
State	18.52	55.37	26.12	56.55	24.62	13.83	26.60	48.61	24.79	70.87	20.64	8.49

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Annexure 7.11.1

Percentage Distribution of Households According to Type of Toilet Facilities in Ramanagara District (Rural) (in per cent)

Particulars	Channapatna		Kanakapura		Magadi		Ramanagara		District		State	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
A. Households having latrine within premises	17.78	30.78	15.65	22.22	16.57	24.34	17.69	39.62	16.74	28.05	17.40	28.41
1. Flush/Pour flesh latrine connected	-	15.87	-	27.83	-	17.75	-	29.99	-	23.47	-	47.32
(i) Piped sewer supply	-	17.96	-	40.72	-	22.04	-	25.38	-	28.95	-	15.22
(ii) Septic tank	-	69.77	-	44.05	-	67.68	-	63.83	-	58.54	-	76.20
(iii) Other systems	-	12.27	-	15.23	-	10.28	-	10.79	-	12.52	-	8.59
2. Pit latrine	61.34	83.24	47.36	70.13	62.87	80.87	60.88	69.82	56.94	75.32	54.47	97.81
(i) With slab/ventilated improved pit	-	97.66	-	96.93	-	99.27	-	98.97	-	98.10	-	97.81
(ii) Without slab open pit	-	2.34	-	3.07	-	0.73	-	1.03	-	1.90	-	2.19
3.Water closet	11.18	-	12.51	-	9.14	-	12.90	-	11.53	-	26.82	-
4. Night soil disposed into open drain	-	0.48	-	1.61	-	0.42	-	0.21	-	0.73	-	0.42
5.Service Latrine	-	0.40	-	0.43	-	0.96	-	0.33	-	0.49	-	0.69
(i) Night soil serviced by human	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Night soil serviced by animal	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	100.00	-	86.71
6.Others	27.49	-	40.13	-	27.99	-	26.23	-	31.54	-	18.71	-
B. Households not having latrine	-	69.22	84.35	77.78	83.43	75.66	82.31	6038	83.26	71.95	82.60	71.59
(i) Using public latrine	-	3.53	-	2.06	-	2.35	-	3.12	-	2.63	-	4.85
(ii) Open defecating	-	96.47	-	97.94	-	97.65	-	97.88	-	97.37	-	95.15

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

Annexure 7.11.2

Percentage Distribution of Households According to Type of Toilet Facilities in Ramanagara District (Urban) (in per cent)

Particulars	Channapatna		Kanakapura		Magadi		Ramanagara		District		State	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
A. Households having latrine within premises	82.60	90.98	83.64	86.39	78.27	77.17	85.05	92.03	83.21	88.47	75.23	84.93
1. Flush/Pour flesh latrine connected	-	32.16	-	42.42	-	37.17	-	82.29	-	55.11	-	84.27
(i)Piped sewer supply	-	65.25	-	46.46	-	25.28	-	92.79	-	75.69	-	74.48
(ii)Septic tank	-	32.33	-	41.28	-	73.22	-	4.72	-	20.45	-	23.82
(iii) Other systems	-	2.41	-	12.26	-	1.49	-	2.49	-	3.86	-	1.70
2. Pit latrine	54.31	60.56	58.87	33.22	39.56	62.74	55.16	15.24	54.01	37.14	27.52	14.70
(i) With slab/ventilated improved pit	-	99.12	-	98.89	-	99.62	-	97.48	-	98.91	-	97.10
(ii) Without slab open pit	-	0.88	-	1.11	-	0.38	-	2.52	-	1.09	-	2.90
3.Water closet	17.46	-	12.80	-	27.82	-	28.67	-	21.73	-	59.63	-
4. Night soil disposed into open drain	-	53.84	-	23.68	-	0.06	-	2.32	-	7.17	-	1.16
5.Service Latrine	-	1.43	-	0.68	-	0.03	-	0.15	-	0.59	-	0.47
(i) Night soil serviced by human	-	99.03	-	95.71	-	-	-	90.32	-	96.76	-	26.71
(ii) Night soil serviced by animal	-	0.97	-	4.29	-	100.00	-	9.68	-	3.24	-	73.29
6. Others	27.49	-	40.13	-	27.99	-	26.23	-	21.54	-	18.74	-
B. Households not having latrine	17.40	9.02	16.36	13.61	21.73	22.83	14.95	7.97	16.79	11.53	24.77	15.07
(i) Using public latrine	-	10.28	-	9.75	-	11.06	-	15.55	-	11.80	-	28.88
(ii) Open defecating	-	89.72	-	90.25	-	88.94	-	84.45	-	88.20	-	71.12

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011.

Annexure 8.4.1
Taluk-wise Gender Gap in Workers in Rural and Urban Area
(in per cent)

Taluks	2001						2011					
	Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
	Males	Females	Gender Gap	Males	Females	Gender Gap	Males	Females	Gender Gap	Males	Females	Gender Gap
Channapatna	63.77	36.23	27.54	73.52	26.48	47.04	63.74	36.26	27.48	73.97	26.03	47.94
Kanakapura	60.77	39.23	21.54	75.55	24.45	51.10	62.13	37.87	24.26	74.72	25.28	49.44
Magadi	57.01	42.99	14.02	70.39	29.61	40.78	59.60	40.40	19.20	72.52	27.48	45.04
Ramanagara	62.75	37.25	25.5	72.69	27.31	45.38	65.46	34.54	30.92	73.09	26.91	46.18
District	60.95	39.05	21.9	73.24	26.76	44.48	62.60	37.40	25.20	73.56	26.44	47.12
State	59.87	40.13	19.74	77.74	22.26	55.48	61.14	38.86	22.28	74.26	25.74	48.52

Source: India Population Census, 2001 and 2011

Annexure 9.5.1
Taluk-wise Number of SC Pre-Matric Hostels in Ramanagara District - 2011-12

Taluks	Government Hostels				Aided Hostels			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	Students	No.	Student	No.	Students	No.	Students
Channapatna	5	355	2	90	0	0	0	0
Per cent	17.86	19.40	22.22	15.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kanakapura	11	700	2	150	2	203	0	0
Per cent	39.29	38.25	22.22	26.55	50.00	75.75	0.00	0.00
Magadi	5	325	2	175	2	65	0	0
Per cent	17.86	17.76	22.22	30.97	50.00	24.25	0.00	0.00
Ramanagara	7	450	3	150	0	0	0	0
Per cent	25	24.59	33.33	26.55	0	0	0	0
District	28	1830	9	565	4	268	0	0
Per cent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12

Annexure 9.5.2
Taluk-wise Number of ST Pre-Matric Hostels in Ramanagara District - 2011-12

Taluks	Government Hostels				Aided Hostels			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students	No.	Students
Channapatna	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanakapura	1	25	1	50	0	0	0	0
Magadi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ramanagar	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
District	2	75	1	50	0	0	0	0

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12

Annexure 9.5.3
Taluk-wise Number of SC Post-Matric Hostels in Ramanagara District - 2011-12

Taluks	Government Hostels				Aided Hostels			
	Boys		Girls		Boys		Girls	
	No.	Students	No.	Student	No.	Students	No.	Students
Channapatna	1	58	1	100	0	0	0	0
Per cent	20.00	18.83	33.33	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kanakapura	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0
Per cent	20.00	16.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Magadi	2	150	1	50	0	0	0	0
Per cent	40.00	48.70	33.33	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ramanagara	1	50	1	100	0	0	0	0
Per cent	20	16.23	33.33	40.00	0	0	0	0
District	5	308	3	250	0	0	0	0
Per cent	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12

Annexure 9.5.4
Details of Residential Schools in Ramanagara District-2011-12

Taluks	Morarji Desai Residency Schools				Kituru Rani Channamma Girls Residential Schools		Ashrama Schools	
	Pre-Matric		Post-Matric					
	No.	Student	No.	Student	No.	Student	No.	Student
Channapatna	1	250	0	0	1	200	0	0
Kanakapura	1	250	0	0	1	200	3	225
Magadi	0	0	0	0	1	200	1	25
Ramanagara	3	750	0	0	0	0	2	75
District	5	1250	0	0	3	600	6	75

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12

Annexure 9.5.5
Pre-Matric Scholarship paid to Primary /High School SC Students in Ramanagara District - 2011-12

Taluks	Number		Per cent	
	Primary School Students	High School Students	Primary School Students	High School Students
Channapatna	3256	1453	18.51	20.57
Kanakapura	5673	2000	32.26	28.31
Magadi	3700	1627	21.04	23.03
Ramanagara	4957	1985	28.19	28.10
District	17586	7065	100	100

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12

Annexure 9.5.6
Pre-Matric Scholarship paid to Primary /High School ST Students in Ramanagara District - 2011-12

Taluk	SC			
	No.		Percent	
	Primary School Students	High School Students	Primary School Students	High School Students
Channapatna	68	102	3.53	14.03
Kanakapura	329	279	17.06	38.38
Magadi	486	205	25.21	28.20
Ramanagara	1045	141	54.20	19.39
District	1928	727	100	100

Source: Ramanagara District at a Glance, 2011-12

Annexure 9.6.1
Type of Toilets in Ramanagara District and State, 2011 (SC)

Types of Toilets	Ramanagara District						State					
	SC			Total (All category)			SC			Total (All category)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total number of households	38861	8506	47367	200171	59623	259794	1510140	630164	2140304	7864196	5315715	13179911
1. Percentage of households having latrine facility within the premises	16.53	73.31	26.73	28.05	88.47	41.91	16.39	67.73	31.50	28.41	84.93	51.21
a) Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	32.31	60.74	46.32	23.47	55.11	38.80	44.13	82.97	68.72	47.32	84.27	72.03
b) Pit latrine	66.33	34.00	50.41	75.32	37.14	56.82	54.32	15.17	29.54	51.58	14.10	26.51
2. Percentage of households not having latrine facility within the premises	83.47	26.69	73.27	71.95	11.53	58.09	83.61	32.27	68.50	71.59	15.07	48.79
a) Public latrine	2.65	4.10	2.75	2.63	11.80	3.04	4.27	29.59	7.78	4.85	28.88	7.84
b) Open	97.35	95.90	97.25	97.37	88.20	96.96	95.73	70.41	92.22	95.15	71.12	92.16

Source: India Population Census, 2011

Annexure 9.6.2

Type of Toilets in Ramanagara District and State - 2011 (ST)

Types of Toilets	Ramanagara District						State					
	ST			Total (All category)			ST			Total (All category)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total number of households	5125	1146	6271	200171	59623	259794	711110	225885	936995	7864196	5315715	13179911
1. Percentage of households having latrine facility within the premises	19.53	76.70	29.98	28.05	88.47	41.91	15.64	69.81	28.70	28.41	84.93	51.21
a) Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	41.16	60.18	50.05	23.47	55.11	38.80	47.57	81.36	67.39	47.32	84.27	72.03
b) Pit latrine	56.74	32.99	45.64	75.32	37.14	56.82	50.91	16.43	30.69	51.58	14.10	26.51
2. Percentage of households not having latrine facility within the premise	80.47	23.30	70.02	71.95	11.53	58.09	84.36	30.19	71.30	71.59	15.07	48.79
a) Public latrine	2.62	10.86	3.12	2.63	11.80	3.04	4.25	23.76	6.24	4.85	28.88	7.84
b) Open	97.38	89.14	96.88	97.37	88.20	96.96	95.75	76.24	93.76	95.15	71.12	92.16

Source: India Population Census, 2011

Annexure 11.3.1
ULB-wise Number of Households having Access to Toilet in 2011

Sl. No.	Types of Toilets	Channapatna CMC	Kanakapura TMC	Magadi TMC	Ramanagara CMC	District	State
	Total number of households	15,853	11,907	8,632	23,231	59,623	5,315,715
I.	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	14,423	10,286	6,661	21,379	52,749	4,514,862
1)	Flush/pour flush latrine connected to	4,639	4,363	2,476	17,592	29,070	3,804,449
a.	Piped sewer system	3,027	2,027	626	16,323	22,003	2,833,740
b.	Septic tank	1,500	1,801	1,813	831	5,945	906,083
c.	Other system	112	535	37	438	1,122	64,626
2)	Pit latrine	8,735	3,417	4,179	3,259	19,590	636,644
a.	With slab/ ventilated improved pit	8,658	3,379	4,163	3,177	19,377	618,180
b.	Without slab/ open pit	77	38	16	82	213	18,464
3)	Night soil disposed into open drain	843	2,436	4	497	3,780	52,474
4)	Service Latrine	206	70	2	31	309	21,295
a.	Night soil removed by human	204	67	0	28	299	5,688
b.	Night soil serviced by animal	2	3	2	3	10	15,607
5)	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	1,430	1,621	1,971	1,852	6,874	800,853
a.	Public latrine	147	158	218	288	811	231,249
b.	Open	1,283	1,463	1,753	1,564	6,063	569,604

Source: India Population Census, 2011

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Details on Workshops, Meetings etc.

For ensuring quality, timely completion of the DHDR a Core Committee at the district level was constituted. Sub-Committees were formed for different issues affecting Human Development and Workshops were organized at District and Taluk levels. The details of all these are given below.

1. District Core Committ ee Meetings Conducted

Date	No. of Participants
8-2-2013	17
1-10-2013	15
21-10-2013	14
1-3-2014	10
19-8-2014	27

2. Sub-Committee Meetings Conducted

Date	No. of Participants
19-2-2013	30
28-6-2013	34

3. District Planning Committee Meetings Conducted

Date	No. of Participants
1-03-2014	30
27-12-2014	30

4. Workshops Conducted

Workshops held	Date	No. & Types of Participants
Channapatna Taluk	30-01-2014	80. Participated (GP Presidents, Officials, Media persons, NGOs, and Students)
Kanakapura Taluk	31-01-2014	20. Participated (Officials)
Magadi Taluk	25-10-2013	150. Participated (1 MLC, ZP Members, TP Members, GP Members, Officials, Media persons, NGOs and Students)
Ramanagara Taluk	1-10-2013	100 participated (TP Members, GP Presidents, Officials, Students, NGOs, Media persons)
Ramanagara District	1-10-2013	129. Participated (ZP Members, GP Presidents, Officials, Media persons, NGOs and Students)