SHIVAMOGGA DISTRICT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT, 2014



SHIVAMOGGA ZILLA PANCHAYAT
AND
PLANNING, PROGRAMME MONITORING AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
Government of Karnataka

SHIVAMOGGA DISTRICT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT- 2014

Shivamogga Zilla Panchayat

and

Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department,

Government of Karnataka

SHIVAMOGGA DISTRICT

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SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER

VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANGALORE - 560 001

CM/PS/234/2014

Date : 27-10-2014

MESSAGE

I am delighted to learn that the Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics is bringing out District Human Development Reports for all the 30 districts of the State, 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 &
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And
Bagalkot District Incharge Minister

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MESSAGE

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

The reports, I am sure, would help policy makers, administrators, researchers, social organizations and the public at large to 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)

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Message

The Human Development Index [HDI] and other related Indexes such as the Gender-related Development Index [GDI], the Gender Empowerment Measure [GEM] and the Human Poverty Index [HPI] being computed by the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP] since 1990 are aimed at measuring the quality of human life. These are useful not only to understand the critical facets of human development, but also to formulate policies to further enhance human development across countries.

In line with this, the Government of India has been encouraging the States to compute Human Development Indexes at the State level and also prepare Human Development Reports at the district levels. The Government of Karnataka has already brought out two State Level Human Development Reports and four District Level Reports in the recent past. The district reports are helpful in addressing the inter-taluk disparities in health, education and standard of living of the people and to evolve strategies towards improving it in the district.

Human Development Report prepared for the Shivamogga District is an important document throwing light on various indexes such as the Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Child Development Index, Food Security Index, Composit Taluk Development Index etc., I am sure that this report would serve as a bench mark for furthering the human development in the district.

(Kimmane Rathnakar)
District In-charge Minister
Shivamogga

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FOREWORD

I am happy that the Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka has initiated action towards the Preparation of the Human Development Report for Shivamogga district.

Shivamogga Zilla Panchayath has prepared the HDR of the district with great interest and enthusiasm. The different developmental departments of the district, NGOs, experts from different disciplines have given their best towards the preparation of the report.

The report has very well analysed the economic, social, educational and the health issues at the district and across taluks of the district. The sectoral progress has been recorded, problems identified and probable solutions listed. The critical areas and the strategies for improvement have also been identified.

The present Human Development Report of Shivamogga District has come at a critical juncture of development in the district and, it is expected to aid and help the planning process for the remaining plan period.

I take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation and thanks to all those who have extended their help to the ZP in bringing out this report. I am hopeful that this report will help in the betterment of HDI status of the communities in the district.

President,
Zilla Panchayath,
Shivamogga.

ಬಿ. ರಾಮು, ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ.
ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್,
ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ-೫೭೭ ೨೦೧. (ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ)

B. Ramu, I.A.S.
Chief Executive Officer
Zilla Panchayath,
SHIMOGA-577 201. (Karnataka)

PREFACE

The human development approach has emerged as a result of growing criticism of earlier income-centered approach and the need for people-centric alternative development paradigm. Human Development has been defined as the process of enlarging choices of people. Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human functional capabilities to do what they want and what they value. The most essential capabilities for human development are for the people to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. Without these basic capabilities, people cannot have many choices and cannot avail themselves of all the needed opportunities. They are simply marginalized. The development specialists and policy makers have been relentlessly working in their quest for new and more comprehensive indicators of development encompassing the different facets of human well-being. A result of this search is the concept of human development index which has been evolved by the UNDP in the nineties.

Human Development Index is a commendable conceptual-cum-policy effort to achieve the above-mentioned objectives of development. It considers three basic dimensions, Living standard, Health and Education Human development also takes into consideration many non-quantifiable vital dimensions of human concerns such as human rights, self-respect, political freedom and sense of belonging to community.

The present report, the Human Development Report of Shivamogga District, it is fondly hoped, would provide the data for development planning at the taluk and district levels. It will also serve as a status report on the key dimensions of human development in different taluks in the district. The report makes an attempt to compare different taluks in the district in terms of the major components of human development index, gender inequality index, food security index, composite taluk development index etc.,

The Human Development Report of Shivamogga District will help in facilitating the process of development at the grassroot level.

Chief Executive Officer,
Zilla Panchayath,
Shivamogga.

ಕುವೆಂಪು ರಸ್ತೆ, ಅಂಚೆ ಪೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ೧೨೭, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ-೫೭೭ ೨೦೧.
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Human Development Report for the Shivamogga District is an important official data base and a document useful for administrators and functionaries engaged in enhancing the quality of human life in the District. This report serves as a bench mark for local level institutions such as Taluk Panchayaths, Zilla Panchayaths etc., from which they can plan for further development.

M/s Interface India Development Consultants, Bengaluru, was engaged as a Lead Agency for the preparation of the district human development report. The task involved the sensitization and the capacity building of the officials on the subject through district and taluk level workshops, collection and collation of data, conducting small area studies, collection of secondary data, in-depth discussions with knowledgeable persons, NGOs, leaders etc., and preparation of the report.

The HDR is the culmination of the concerted efforts put in by several institutions, officials, elected representatives and experts over the last two years. I am glad to acknowledge here the help and support they have rendered in bringing out this report.

I am thankful to the President, Vice-President and Members of the Zilla Panchayath and the Members of the District Planning Committee and the Core Committee for their active participation in the deliberations held in connection with the finalization of the report. Thanks are also to all the District Level officers and officers of the Zilla Panchayath for their participation and co-operation.

I thank V Manjula, Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. I would also like to thank Shri.Sanjiv Kumar, I.A.S., former Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, and Smt. Anita Kaul, I.A.S., former Additional Chief Secretary, Planning , Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department . I also want to acknowledge the support and guidance of Sri Rajiv Ranjan, I.F.S., Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department. I am also thankful to Dr. H. Shashidhar, IAS [Retd.] State Level Consultant and Co-ordinator Human Development Division, Planning Department. The DHDR is also supported by UNDP – PCI, under their project HDBI (Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities). We would also like to thank the UNDP- PCI for their support.

My thanks are also to Smt. Bidisha Chaudhuri, QMG Member and Sri T.R. Chandrashekhara, Peer Reviewer for their valuable inputs towards the finalization of the report.

I would like to thank Mr. Shashi Kanth Senthil, IAS [the previous Chief Executive Officer] and Sri B. Ramu, IAS, the Chief Executive Officers of the District for their continued support and encouragement in carrying out this task. I wish to place on record my thanks to Sri Vipul Bansal, IAS [former Deputy Commissioner] and Sri P. Ikkeri, the Deputy Commissioner, Shivamogga district for their support and encouragement.

The task of compilation and preparation of the report was carried out under my leadership by a no. of personnel working in the organization and by those who were engaged for this purpose. My special thanks are to Prof. Emmanuel of Christ University and Prof. Vijaya Raghava Rao.

Once again I thank all those who have helped directly and indirectly in the preparation of the report.

V. K. Shekhar

Dr. V. Keerthi Shekhar
Interface India Development Consultants, Bengaluru

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	Ante-natal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APL	Above Poverty Line
BC	Before Christ
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCDI	Compressive Composite Development Index
CDDI	Composite Dalit Development Index
CDI	Child Development Index
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CMC	City Municipal Council
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CORPN	Corporation
CPO	Chief Planning Officer
CTDI	Composite Taluk Development Index
DAG	District At A Glance
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DDC	District Development Council
DDI	Dalit Deprivation Index
DES	Directorate of Economics and Statistics
DHDR	District Human Development Report
DHO	District Health Officer
DISE	District Information System for Education
DPC	District Planning Committee
DSO	District Statistical Officer
DUDC	District Urban Development Committee
EWR	Elected Women Representative
FSI	Food Security Index
GCA	Gross Cultivated Area
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GNI	Gross National Income
GOI	Government of India
GOK	Government of Karnataka
GP	Grama Panchayath\
GSC	Guaranteed Service for Citizens
HD	Human Development
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HH	Household
HMIS	Health Monitoring Information System
HPCFRRI	High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
ISEC	Institute for Social and Economic Change
IT	Information Technology
IUCD	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

KFD	Kyasanur Forest Disease
KHDR	Karnataka Human Development Report
LPCD	Litres Per Capita Daily
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
MDG	Millenium Development Goals
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Generation Act
MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
MLC	Member of Legislative Council
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MP	Member of Parliament
NA	Notified Area
NDDB	National Dairy Development Board
NDDP	Net District Domestic Product
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSA	Net Sown Area
OBC	Other Backward Classes
PDO	Panchayath Development Officer
PDS	Public Distribution System
PHC	Primary Health Centre
PCI	Per Capita Income
PME	Project Monitoring Evaluation
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRI	Panchayathi Raj Institution
PTI	Press Trust of India
PUC	Pre-University Certificate
RAY	Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana
RDPR	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj
RMSA	Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan
RTE	Right to Education
RTI	Right to Information
SC	Scheduled Caste
SGSY	Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG	Self-help Group
SHIMUL	Shimoga Milk Union Limited
SLCC	State Level Co-ordination Committee
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSLC	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
SSPHD	Strengthening State Plans for Human Development
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SUDA	State Urban Development Agency
TB	Tuberculosis
TGA	Total Gross Area
THO	Taluk Health Officer
TMC	Town Municipal Council
TP	Town Panchayath
UDI	Urban Development Index
ULB	Urban Local Body
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VRC	Village Rehabilitation Centres
WHO	World Health Organization
WPR	Work Participation Rate
ZP	Zilla Panchayath

PART - I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In recent times, the concept of human development has found growing acceptance in national and international policy circles. Human development can be looked upon as "the process of enhancing individual and collective quality of life in a manner that satisfies the basic needs (as a minimum), is environmentally, socially and economically sustainable and is empowering in the sense that people concerned have a substantial degree of control over the process through access to the means of social power." According to the UNDP, the idea of human development embodies the objective of expanding the range of people's choices and creating an enabling environment for people to attain important capabilities of leading a long, healthy and creative life, to participate in decision making, with a focus on poor and the marginalized.

UNDP as an international development agency played a key role in developing human development as an alternative development paradigm and Human Development Index as a reasonably satisfactory measure of human development. The HDI considers three basic dimensions, which are critical for human development viz., to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable and to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living. Human development as an approach is much broader than the HDI.

In this background, the State Government embarked on the idea of preparing the human development reports based on the programme initiated in four districts earlier. The objective of this exercise was to build a developmental path, which will guide human development in Shivamogga. The specific objectives of the preparation of this report was to provide a comprehensive analysis of human development goals and outcomes, especially for the most vulnerable sub-populations as also to examine the efficiency of services delivered. The report has attempted to estimate different measurements such as Human Development Index, Gender Inequality Index, Food Security Index, Child Development Index, Urban Development Index, Composit Taluk Development Index and Composit Dalit Development Index.

Further, these indexes have been arrived based on 126 indicators and with appropriate methodologies to capture the status on these different aspects. The analysis helps us to analyse the scores and the position of the taluks on each of these indexes. The dimensions within these indexes further helps us to analyse the cross cutting issues and to evolve appropriate strategies for the human development in the district.

The Human Development Index is calculated on the basis of three basic indicators- Standard of Living, Health and Education. Of the 7 taluks, Shivamogga stands first with a score of 0.897 on the living standard indices. The next in rank is the Bhadravathi [0.835] and Sagar taluk [0.455]. The Soraba taluk has the least score i.e. 0.161 and thus, it gets the 7th rank. Different taluks in the district show vastly different rankings on the living standard indices and the variations across the different taluks are quite significant.

On the health indices, Bhadravathi is the most developed (0.839) followed by Sagara (0.815). Shikaripura taluk has the score of 0.215 and ranks lowest in terms of health.

On the Education indices, the rankings are: the Shivamogga taluk with a value of 0.974 stands first and Hosanagar with a value of 0.475 stands last. The level of achievement in respect of education is found to be slightly better as compared to the other indices.

Overall, the HDI values for the taluks varies from 0.333 to 0.800. While Soraba taluk reports the least development [0.333], the best performer is Bhadravathi taluk [0.800].

The Child Development Index is the sum of the status of the children in terms of health, nutrition and education. The CDI for the district is 0.585. Among the taluks in the district the

Bhadravathi taluk has the highest value which is a result of the progress made in the health and the education of the children, but not in nutrition. Shivamogga and the Thirthahalli taluks rank next in respect of CDI. This is a reflection of the varied developments in the district.

The issues relating to the food security of the population in the district are analysed under the FSI. This is analysed in terms of major parameters such as availability, accessibility and absorption indicators. The district has scored a mean value of 0.463. The top there taluks in the district are the Shivamogga, Bhadravathi and the Shikaripura taluk. The Soraba taluk gets the least rank. This is a result of the opportunities and the consequences of various economic development initiated in the district. The inter-taluk movement of the working population is to a certain extent reflection of this. However, a lot more is desired by the people in this direction.

The identification of areas of gender differences among all sections of society through indicators applicable for males and females across various sectors is important. The GII is based on three dimensions such as reproductive health (with indicators like MMR, share of institutional delivery and share of pregnant women with Anemia); women's empowerment with indicators based on the share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs; share of female and male children in 0-6 years of age group; share of female and male literacy and labour market based on share of female and male work participation rates; and share of female and male workers in the non-agricultural sector. The average of the three dimensions will reflect the GII. In terms of the reproductive health, the Shivamogga and the Sagar taluks gets the the highest and the least scores. In terms of empowerment of women, the Shikaripura taluk gets the least score and the Shivamogga the highest. Although this is very interesting, it is important to understand that, the areas with increased awareness, higher concentration in the urban area and with better educational status is not found to be supporting the empowerment of women. On the labour market front also Shivamogga talk gets the least rank and the Sagara taluk the first rank. The overall GII value is the least for the Sagara taluk.

The district has 9 urban settlements which vary in terms of their demography, economic development, basic infrastructure and the administrative status. Some of the key indicators used in computing the index are the percentage of the urban population, percentage of slum population, water supply, hospital beds, own resources mobilized etc., The index for the district is very close to the half way mark i.e.0.494. Shivamogga which has become the Municipal Corporation gets the highest value of 0.678 among the urban settlements in the district and provides further impetus towards developing the human development in the city. The two other Town Panchayaths with a value close to that of the Shivamogga city is the Thirthahalli and the Shiralkoppa. The smaller settlements are found to be promoting greater or increased human development. There is need for accelerated efforts in the other urban settlements for improving the human development.

The Taluk development index is computed based on the 68 socio-economic and other indicators related to std. of living, health and the education. These three dimensions are different from the ones identified under Human Development Index. The index value for the district is 0.549. The ranking for the seven taluks further reiterates the nature and type of socio-economic developments in the taluks. The Thirthahalli taluk with a score of 0.659 stands first followed by the Hosanagara [0.565] and the Shivamogga taluk [0.548]. This again reiterates the varied developments among the taluks which is a result of varied climatic, geographical and socio-economic factors.

Among the twenty seven districts in Karnataka that were ranked for HDI in 2001, Shivamogga district ranked fifth in the state and it was the same in 1991 also. In view of the considerable progress, the district can strive to reach further heights.

This document attempts to chart out the status of the district under themes such as Governance, Health, Education, etc. The changes recorded in these areas have contributed towards human development in the district. It is true that there are variations in the development of different taluks, but such variations could be neutralized inorder to achieve balanced growth in different sectors. The desired level of development in different sectors is another goal to be attempted in the coming years. This could be achieved by identifying specific sectors requiring additional efforts. Some of the attempts in enabling the district to achieve further progress could include technological modernization of agriculture, promoting growth of industries and creation of employment opportunities. The district will have to identify new avenues for resource utilisation with an emphasis on the locally available resources. It is also necessary to use new technology so as to exploit all the available resources for effective development.

The District Human Development report has made an elaborate attempt in formulating strategies for further growth and development. Apart from specific measures for each dimension of development, there are certain measures which need special attention. They are:

- The district has to prioritize different sectors at the taluk level which would enable in overcoming the problem of disproportionate utilization of resources for development.
- Women need to be motivated and encouraged to form Self- Help Groups with an objective to start agri-businesses in areas like bee-keeping, floriculture and dairying from their own homes in order to enable them to be economically independent .
- The representation of women in local self-government need to be ensured so that they are able to actively participate in the day-to day governance. This will give equal opportunities for men and women in decision- making.
- There is need for involvement of people at the grass root level through Panchayat, especially at the Taluk and Gram Panchayat levels to empower them politically and to ensure their participation in democratic governance.
- Attempts need to be made to promote alternate systems of medicine at lower cost so that people in rural areas and the economically poor are able to avail facilities of their choice to lead a healthy life.

All the interventions suggested could be taken up by the district in future. These interventions are primarily centered in promoting good governance, building capacities and empowering commu nities. The process of technological modernization is an essential aspect to pursue in all the areas of development. The process of empowering women and marginalized sections of society would contribute significantly towards a progressive status of human development in the district.

PART - II