e) Promoting modernization

Malls and Technology Parks are slowly but surely making their way into Shivamogga. It is necessary to consistently improve the standard and quality of living of people. Thus, Technology parks could be encouraged as they provide employment to people and guarantee them opportunities for better life.

f) Ensuring safety and protection of women and depressed groups

The safety of women is the safety of society. While much is being done to empower women, there is need for creating equality and dignity for them in society. All MP's, MLA's Department heads and the Police force need to be given gender sensitivity training. Such an effort need to be continuous and sustained from time to time.

10.5. Improving Service Delivery Mechanism

Good governance could be termed as efficient and effective administration. It is committed to improve the quality of life of people. One of the basic principles of good governance is improved delivery system for services. This has to ensure provision of services to the people with specified standards. There should not be any harassment, corruption and inconvenience in extending the required services through the government machinery. Apart from efficient functioning of the local self government, innovative mechanisms for greater efficiency have been attempted in different ways by local self- governments. Some specific measures implemented in Shivamogga district are:

10.5.1 E- Initiatives and the Panchayat System

E-Panchayath is a software product conceptualized, designed and developed by National Informatics Centre, Hyderabad. It has been designed by taking into consideration all the information and knowledge management requirements of a Gram Panchayath. The Panchayath Raj Act of 1992 and the success stories of Gram Panchayaths in various states have been taken into consideration while developing e-Panchayath. It has also taken into consideration Orders issued by the Government of Andhra Pradesh regarding the functions of the village secretary and the role of the elected representatives of Gram Panchayath while formulating the package. Thus, e-Panchayath fits into the information systems at Gram Panchayath level. The software is web- enabled, and citizen-centric. The village level functionaries and citizens are envisaged to benefit from e-Panchayath.

One of the E-initiatives of Karnataka state is 'BHOOMI', the land records management system. It is the first e-Governance project that has been successfully implemented for the benefit of common man. It is providing service to more than 70 lakh farmers of Karnataka for the last 4 years. Under this project, Land Records Kiosk has been setup in each taluk of the state to issue:

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

Another E-initiative is 'Samanya Mahiti'. It is the web based initiative of Rural Development & Panchayath Raj Department to provide information about the basic amenities available in all Hamlets of Karnataka State. It covers 387 parameters of all 21 sectors. All information can be viewed from Hamlet wise/village wise, to the state level. It could also be at the taluk, district

and constituency level l. This Data is collected by Zilla Panchayath of the respective districts and overall activity is monitored by PME wing of RDPR. Apart from these initiatives, efforts have been made by both Education and Health sector in Shivamogga to implement technology for better governance at grassroot levels.

On the education front, DISE (District Information System for Education) is an online, publicly accessible portal which is regularly updated by various officials in the education department. The personnel in schools have been trained and facilities are provided for them to maintain records relating to each student from attendance to grades. The data from school is periodically collated and published. For the first time, fairly accurate data from village schools is available on a quarterly or even monthly basis. This has enabled effective monitoring, policy implementation and academic progress.

In the Health sector, one of the recent initiatives taken up by the department officials of Shivamogga and Bhadravathi Taluks is the implementation of 'Logistimo'. Logistimo is a mobile chain supply tool which is being used by the health department to track the stock of various drugs in the different health care centres across Taluks. It helps in preparing the platform deliver inventory, order & credit management, vehicle tracking/ routing/ scheduling, behaviour monitoring, workflow, demand forecasting, replenishment optimization, network expansion, automated alerts and opportunistic decision support for increasing profitability and quality service.

10.5.2 Thayi Cards

The National Rural Health Mission of Karnataka has launched the Mother & Child Tracking System (MCTS) from 1st January 2011. The objective of this programme is to keep track of each pregnant woman from the time of registration up to delivery including Post-natal care so as to ensure complete service at their door step, irrespective of the place of registration. The MCTS also aims at tracking every newly born child from the time of its birth till the completion of immunisation. This program is being successfully implemented in Shivamogga by using Thayi Cards which are issued to the expectant Mothers. This kind of monitoring also leads to the identification of cases of abortion, female infanticide and illegal adoption.

Box 10.1 : Usage of Thayi Card

A recent case was identified where twin girls delivered at Megan Hospital were separated and one was sold for Rs. 4000 to an unknown buyer from the city. ASHA workers were able to identify the case through the monitoring system put in place in the form of Thayi Cards.

10.5.3 Sakala Programme

Sl. No.	Taluk Name	No. of GSC Receipts during the year 2012 -13	No. of GSC Disposals during the year 2012 - 13	No. of GSC Receipts during the year 2013 - 14	No. of GSC Disposals during the year 2013-14
1	Bhadravathi	497	497	15836	15836
2	Hosanagara	623	623	5208	5208
3	Sagara	234	234	2195	2195
4	Shikaripura	398	398	7572	7572
5	Shivamogga	716	716	4214	4214
6	Soraba	97	97	2830	2830
7	Thirthahalli	234	234	10302	10302
	Total	2799	2799	48157	48157

Source: Pancha Tantra Report of Shivamogga District, 2013

The total no. of GSC receipts during 2012-13 was 2799 and it was 48,157 during 2013-14. It is nearly 20 times as compared to the 2012-13. It is important to note that the grievances received by the grama panchayath has been disposed. The no. of grievances receives is found to vary across the years.

Karnataka Sakala Services Act was passed in 2011 to provide guarantee of services to citizens in the state of Karnataka with a stipulated time limit to citizen related services. The act came to be known as Sakala act in November 2012. Karnataka is the tenth state to incorporate an act under Right to Public Services legislation. Sakala program of the Government of Karnataka is backed by a comprehensive IT network, developed by National Informatics Centre (NIC) to provide solution , service and to monitor the services.The pilot phase of the Sakala was launched on 1 March 2012 in northern most backward Taluk of Aurad in Bidar district and in three other Taluks in Chitradurga, Dharwad and Dakshina Kannada districts.

The program was fully launched on April 1, covering the entire state with 151 services in 11 departments. About 46 million applications have been received under Sakala till April 2014. The services are extended to all 6.12 crore citizens of the state.

The most prominent services include Caste & income certificates (Revenue Dept.), Residence certificate (Revenue Dept.), Registration of Birth and Death (Urban development & Revenue Dept.), Driving license (Transport Dept.), Khatha transfer documents (Urban development), Issue and modifications of Ration cards (Food Dept.), Survey and Settlement (Revenue), House plan Sanction (Urban Local Bodies) and Copy of FIR/Petitions (Police Dept.).The program has received many accolades including:

1. National e-Governance award for outstanding performance in citizen centric service (2013).

2. National award for the Government

category of the quality council of India D.L.Shah Quality awards (2014).

10.5.4 Pancha Tantra

The Pancha Tantra is a web-based application with 3-tier architecture. It is a comprehensive application that meets the basic requirements of the GPs. It has been built with number of features for easier use by the GP staff. The rules and regulations defined in the Panchayat Act are incorporated while designing the Pancha tantra application. It guides the officers to carry out the GP activities as per the rules.

This web-based application is being extensively used by the general public in accessing information relating to the programmes and activities of the Grama Panchayath. The same is being maintained by the appropriate agency.

10.6 Role of NGOs and other voluntary groups.

People's participation in governance is a crucial aspect associated with developmental process. This can be ensured either informally or through organized efforts. The growing need and awareness among people to initiate and derive benefits of development has contributed towards formation of voluntary groups, interest groups and Non-governmental organization s. In recent years, some of these groups have become formally structured at the taluk and district level. There are also a few groups working at the village level either through affiliation or in terms of their own existence. Most of the voluntary agencies and Non-governmental organizations have been working for different social causes. One of the primary goals of these organizations has been to promote development by seeking people's participation to enhance their quality of life.

Shivamogga district has many voluntary agencies and non-governmental organizations with either a specific sector or set of priority sectors as their functional areas. There are also a few local interest groups and associations of people working at the community or village level. All these groups are making attempts to sensitize people towards overall development by seeking participation of people. The most prominent areas of work include poverty alleviation, education, health, empowerment of women and socially marginalised groups.

List of Non-government Organizations in Shivamogga District

1 Gramantara Samudaya Vignana Kendra, Shedthikere, Varada moola, Sagara Taluk.

2 Sharavathi Social Service Society ANR Road, Venkateshanagara, Shivamogga.

3 Rajeev Gandhi Education and Rural Development Social Welfare, No.83 Vinobha nagara, Shivamogga. 4 Daivagna Vidya Institution, Gayathri vidyalaya, SPM Road, Shivamogga.

5 Sri Kala International Institute of fasion Technology DC office premises Shivamogga

6 Shivamogga chess academy Balaraj Aras Road Shivamogga

7 Sri Mata Mahila Society Near Vikasa School, Vinobhanagara, Shivamogga

8 Asare Samaja Society BH Road Shivamogga

9 Pathanjali Yoga and Prakruthi Society, Hosamane, Shivamogga 10 Lalitha Kala Kendra, Vinobha Nagara Shivamogga

11 Shivamogga Zilla Strishakthi Vedike, OT Road, Shivamogga

12 Bhoomi foundation Siddeshwara Nagara, Shivamogga

13 Parivarthana Rural Development Society, Shiralakoppa, Shikaripura Taluk

14 Savinaya seva samsthe, Siddeshwara Nagara, Shivamogga

15 Soundarya Mahila Mandali Lower hrutha, Bhadravathi

16 Kaveri Mahila Mandali, Kajimohalla, Old Town Bhadravathi

17 Jeeva, Kajimohalla, Old Town Bhadravathi

18 Sri Nandishwara Rural Development Institution, Konagavalli, Shivamogga Taluk

19 Prathidhwani Samaja Seva Society, Kamakshi Road, Shivamogga

20 Kutumba Education Institution APMC Yard, Vinobhanagara, Shivamogga

21 Chaitanya Rural Development Society, Kuvempu Road, Shivamogga

22 Grama Bharathi Trust Karanagiri, Hosanagara Taluk

23 Infotech Education Trust, Shivamogga

24 Sneha Vahini Self Service Institution, Vinobhanagara, Shivamogga

25 Hoisala SC and Rural Development Committee, Honnahalli Road, Shivamogga

26 Rajive Gandhi Education and Rural Development Social Welfare Trust, Vinobhanagara, Shivamogga

27 Malnad Rural Development Trust, Rippan Pete, Hosanagara Taluk

28 Kasturaba Ashrama Trust, Keerthi Nagara, Shivamogga

29 Yashaswi Professional Skill Training, Channel Area, Vinobhanagara, Shivamogga

30 Aryan Education and Training Institution Vinobhanagara, Shivamogga

31 Lead, BH Road, Shivamogga

32 Manasa Rural Development Institution, Vinabhanagara, Shivamogga

33 Manad Rural Development and Social Institute, Soraba Road, Shubhash Nagara, Sagara Taluk

34 Malnad Rural Development Vidhya Institution, Abbalagere Post, Shivamogga Taluk

35 Chirag Urban and Rural Development Society, Park Badavane, Shivamogga

36 Surabhi Mahila Samsthe (R), Annanagara, Shivamogga

37 Ico Village, Thumari, Sagara Taluk

38 Sri Kumara Prabhu Smaraka Trust, Jade, Soraba Taluk

39 Vidya Saraswati Education Trust, Ragigudda, Shivamogga

40 Ashirvad Education and Charitable Trust, Nethaji Badavane, Shivamogga

41 Jagatguru Dharukacharya Education Society, Pampa Nagara, Sagara Road, Shivamogga

42 Gjanajyothi Vidya Institute, Gopala, Shivamogga

43 Arunodaya Development and Service Pratistana Kati Layout Sagara

44 Spandana Rural Service Instution, Udugani Village, Shikaripura Taluk

45 Unitied Soul Foundation Thirumalapura Village, Shikaripura Taluk

46 Sri Kshethra Dharmasthala Gramina Abhivruddi Samsthe Shivamogga

NGOs in the District are working on a number of developmental issues such as Education, Health, Women Empowerment, self-employment, renewable energy, agriculture and other social services.

10.7. Representation of Women and Marginalised Sections of Society in Governance

One of the positive outcomes of Panchayath Raj movement is women's participation in the democratic institutions at all the three levels, namely the district, taluk and village levels. Although there are many instances where women representatives are subjected to violence and face cultural exclusion, it is also true that an increasing number of rural women have shed their inhibition and taken up responsibilities in governance. It is true that women enter politics because of mandatory provision of reservation. Most of these women members are from non-political background and enter politics due to persuasion from their family members or demand from the village community. Women, who enter into politics reluctantly, show great maturity in their outlook, enthusiasm and political awareness. In a study, Jain (1996) found that usually women representatives are young, and in the age-group of 25-45 years. [This is in line with the composition of Gram Panchayaths in Shivamogga.] The study found that only 20 percent of women had previous political experience. Most of the women elected were less educated and they were homemakers. It is also found that homemakers comprised the second largest occupational group among the Panchayath members in the district.

10.7.1 Political Space to Marginalized sections

The Panchayaths (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 [PESA] are an important development of the panchayati raj movement in providing political space to tribes. The panchayati raj system empowers local communities and recognizes rights of traditional communities over natural resources. The 1996 legislation prescribes that every village to have a gram sabha which will be competent to safeguard and preserve tradition and customs of the locals and their cultural identity. The gram sabhas are endowed with the powers to manage village markets, forest produce and resolve minor conflicts through traditional modes. The Gram Panchayaths are also endowed with the power to lend money to tribal households to support their efforts to earn and improve means of livelihood.

10.8 Concluding Remarks

The constitution amendments and legislative measures have been the basis of the newly established structure of Panchayath Raj system. It has initiated the process of decentralisation in the governance of rural and urban communities. The newly emerged governance patterns have been able to enlist participation of people in governance, empowerment of socially marginalised groups and greater thrust into the process of development. All these efforts have not only ensured accountability but also transparency in the day-to-day governance of local self governments. The district of Shivamogga has been making efforts to ensure effective governance at all levels in general and local self governments in particular.

URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1. Introduction

The debate on whether or not urbanization is a positive or negative factor in national development, or whether there exists a relationship at all, has its modern origins in the social reform movements of the 1850s. In one form or other, these questions have been raised in the literature on cities and urban planning. The emergence of 'development cities' of the new nations created in the aftermath of World War II has swelled the literature debating the pros and cons of urbanization. The resolution of questions posed in debate does not seem to be on the horizon.

The current literature is full of alarm over the conditions existing and consequences emerging in few large urban centres of the developing countries. McGee represents this alarmist viewpoint in stating that urbanization in the Third World is 'pseudo' urbanization because 'the process has not been similar to the one that occurred in the advanced countries at comparable stages of industrialization and economic growth'. In Western countries, the growing cities gradually absorbed an increasing proportion of the total population, until the majority. . . was living in cities and an 'urbanized society' had come into being. The Western cities were able to absorb their natural population increase as well as an increased flow of migrants from the countryside, due to 'pull factors'. According to McGee a great regional wasteland will emerge because the cities in the developing countries grow despite low levels of industrialization.

From a policy point of view, Normal Uphoff suggests that the various attitudes towards urbanization and its relationship to national development can be summarized as follows:

1. Urbanization is seen as an evil and its growth should be arrested;

2. Urbanization is a necessary evil; policy should be directed towards minimizing its negative effects;

3. Urbanization is a conditional good: policy should facilitate its positive effects; and

4. Urbanization is an unconditional good and should be accelerated.

Thus, it could be said that urbanization has outcomes of development along with problem and consequences. It is in this context, the present chapter attempts to examine the nature and scale of urbanization. It also proposes to analyse the prevailing levels of services across towns and cities. The chapter intends to analyse effects of urbanization on the human development with a view to understand the underlying issues relating to urban development.

11.1.1 Urban Population to Total Population

Table No.11.1: Urban Population to Total Population - 1961 & 2011 (No. & %)

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	1961			2011		
		Total Population	Total Urban Population	% to Total Population	Total Population	Total Urban Population	% to Total Population
1	Bhadravathi	131,553	65,776	50.00	339846	151102	44.46
2	Hosanagara	59,365	3,122	5.26	118220	5839	4.94
3	Sagara	155,685	70,292	45.15	206319	65397	31.70
4	Shikaripura	101,313	20,319	20.06	238229	52879	22.20
5	Shivamogga	135,117	67,821	50.19	507324	322650	63.60
6	Soraba	92,937	4,327	4.66	200809	11332	5.64
7	Thirthahalli	87,106	8,510	9.77	142006	14528	10.23
	Total	1,017,368	260,368	25.59	1752753	623727	35.59

Source : Census of India, 1961 & 2011

The total urban population of the district has doubled during 1961-2011(see table 11.1) from However, the rate of increase in the urban population of the district is 10 percent. The concentration of the urban population in the taluks is found to vary with Shivamogga taluk ranking first with 63.60 per cent. Hosanagara taluk is the least urbanized taluk (4.94 percent) in the district. All other taluks have a share of urban population between these two ranges.

The concentration of the population in the towns and cities in the district has improved in all the urban settlements excepting Sagara taluks. The decline is significant in case of Sagara town. One of the reasons could be due to rapid urbanization and Industrialisation of Shivamogga and Bhadravathi towns where 'pull factors' have drawn population from the neighbouring taluks.

Fig.11.1: Population Composition - Total and Urban

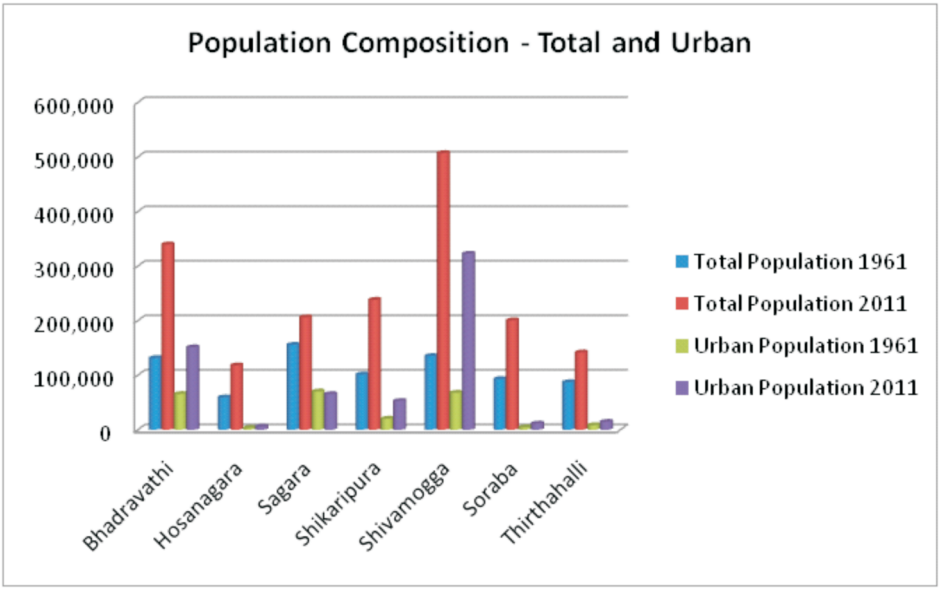


Table No.11.2: Growth of Urban and Rural Population - 1961 & 2011 (No. & %)

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	Type	1961	2011	Growth Rate of Population between 1961-2011
1	Bhadravathi	T	131,553	339846	158.33
		U	65,776	151102	129.72
		R	65,777	188,744	186.95
2	Hosanagara	T	59,365	118220	99.14
		U	3,122	5839	87.03
		R	56,243	112,381	99.81
3	Sagara	T	155,685	206319	32.52
		U	70,292	65397	(-6.96)
		R	85,393	140,922	65.03
4	Shikaripura	T	101,313	238229	135.14
		U	20,319	52879	160.24
		R	80,994	185,350	128.84
5	Shivamogga	T	135,117	507324	275.47
		U	67,821	322650	375.74
		R	67,296	184,674	174.42
6	Soraba	T	92,937	200809	116.07
		U	4,327	11332	161.89
		R	88,610	189,477	113.83
7	Thirthahalli	T	87,106	142006	63.03
		U	8,510	14528	70.72
		R	78,596	127,478	62.19
	District	T	1,017,368	1752753	72.28
		U	260,368	623727	139.56
		R	757,000	1,129,026	49.14

Source : Census of India, 1961 & 2011

The data given in Table 11.2, provides analysis of rural and urban population growth in different taluks. It is very distinct in the taluk of Shivamogga (375%) and not so distinct in the taluks of Sagara (-6.96%) and Soraba taluks (about 161.98%). In the case of Shikaripura taluk, this could be attributed to the rise of Shiralakoppa became Town Panchayath in 1996. The growth in Shivamogga city could be due to the emergence and development of IT enabled industries, BPOs and garment units. This is not to undermine the role of investment in the infrastructure projects.

Fig.11.2: Growth of Urban and Rural Population

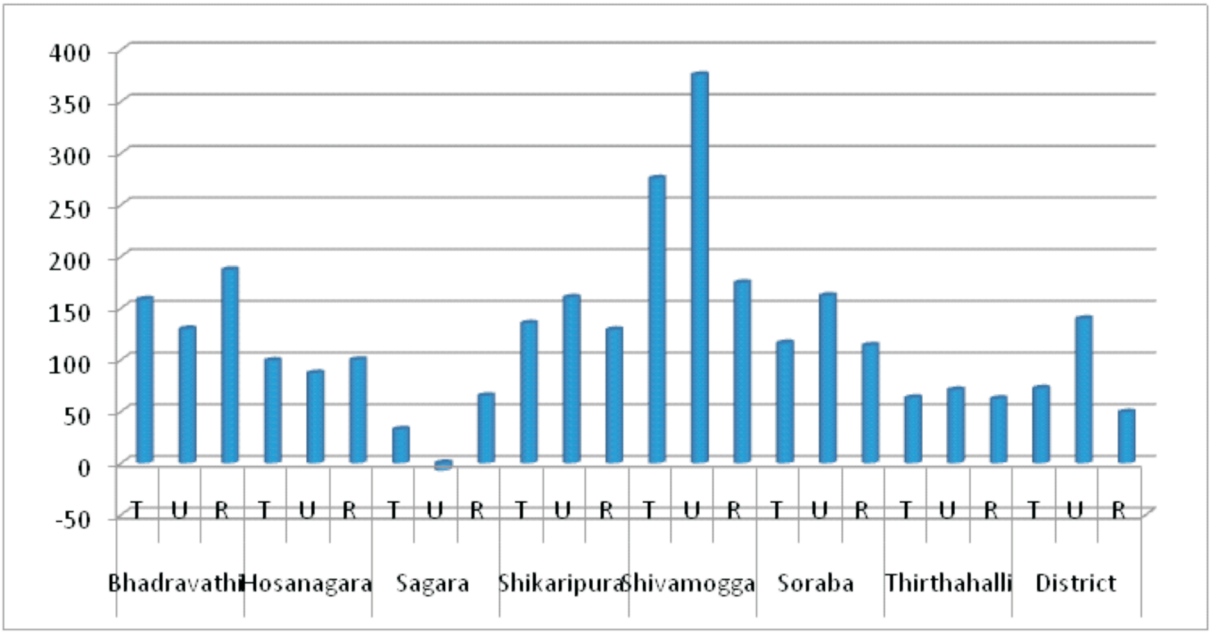


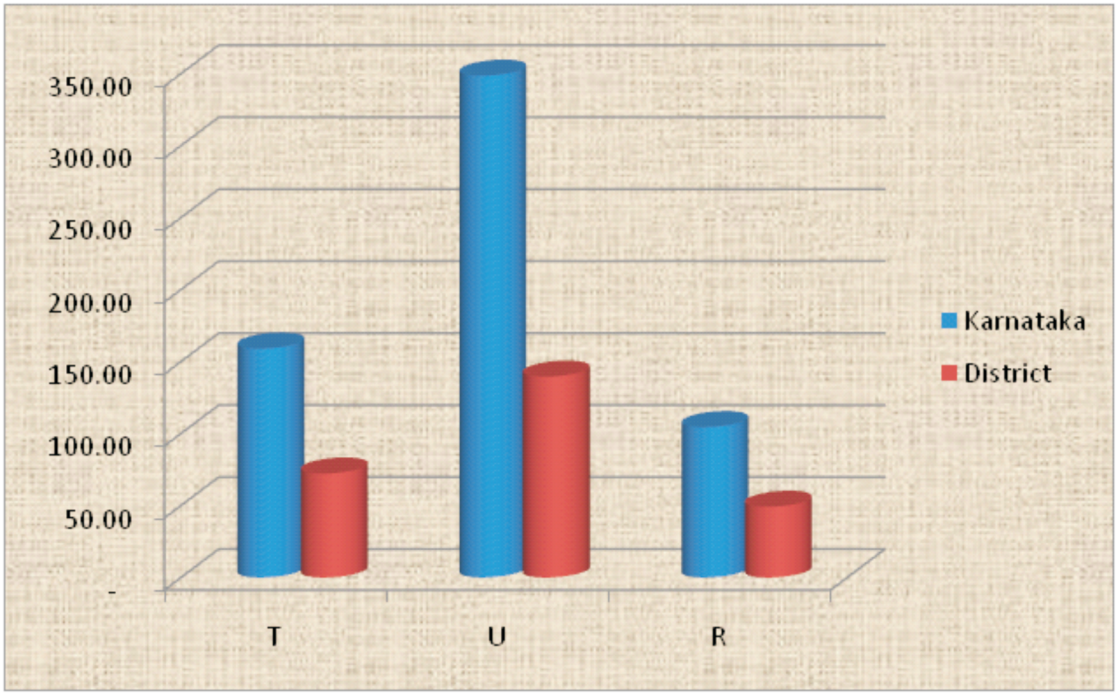
Table No.11.3: Estimated Future Urban Population - 2050 & 2061 (No.)

Sl. No.	Taluk		2050	2061
1	Bhadravathi	T	502314	548139
		U	217656	236428
		R	284658	311711
2	Hosanagara	T	164126	177075
		U	7958	8556
		R	156168	168519
3	Sagara	T	245813	256953
		U	61578	60502
		R	184234	196451
4	Shikaripura	T	345023	375145
		U	78275	85439
		R	266747	289706
5	Shivamogga	T	797645	879531
		U	521416	577479
		R	276228	302052
6	Soraba	T	284949	308681
		U	16795	18337
		R	268153	290344
7	Thirthahalli	T	184828	196906
		U	19222	20546
		R	165606	176360
	District	T	2326353	2488138
		U	907147	987086
		R	1419206	1501052

With a view to estimate the future urban population in the different towns / cities in the district, the data for the previous four decades i.e. 1961-2011 was computed and the average growth rates were estimated. Keeping this as the basis, the incremental growth in population for the succeeding years was worked out. The findings from the same is presented and analysed in the section.

The population projection for the district for 2050 and 2061 reveals that the urban population could be about 38 and 39 per cent respectively. The estimate has also indicated that about 80 per cent of urban population is likely to be concentrated in Shivamogga and Bhadravathi cities. The remaining 7 towns are expected to accommodate only 20 per cent of the urban population. Thus, the district is found to pose serious challenges for urban managers in ensuring positive human development in terms of health facilities, opportunities for education and improved standard of living of the people in general and marginalized communities in particular.

Fig.11.3: Estimated Future Population



The urban centres in the district are found to be experiencing varied growth rate which is the result of natural increase as well as the outcome of socio economic development. The growth seems to be gravitating towards the major urban centre in the region i.e. Shivamogga city. The growth during the past 50 years is of the order of 375.75 per cent. But during the same period, the towns of Hosanagara and Thirthahalli have grown by less than 100 per cent. The growth of the Bhadravathi town is also not very rapid. It is reported to be only 129.72. This is also explained by the local people in terms of the problems such as limited growth of the existing major industries, pollution in the city and lack of good infrastructure in the city. The towns of Shikaripura and Soraba have grown more or less at the same rate. In respect of Soraba, some of its growth seem to have shifted to the upcoming town of Shiralkoppa.

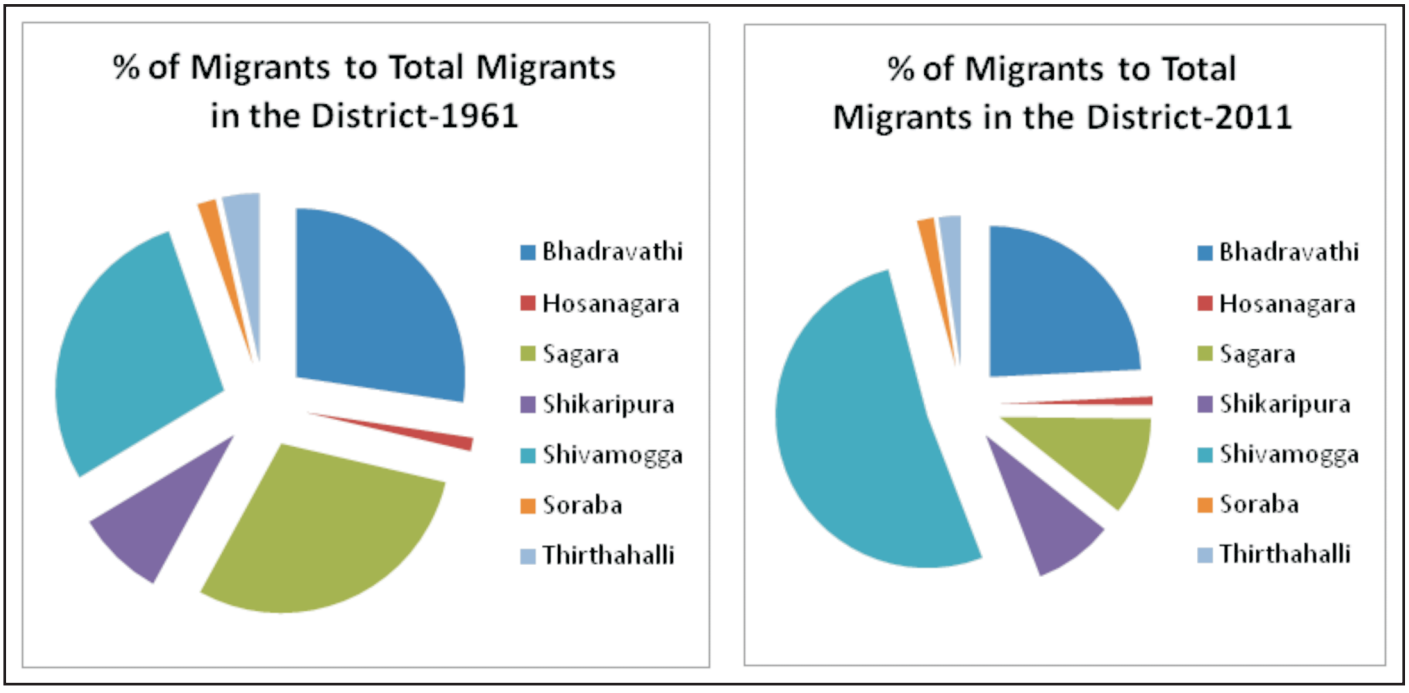
Table No.11.4: In-migration to Towns and Cities - 1961 & 2011 (No.)

Sl. No	Name of the Taluk	1961				2011				% of Migrants to Total Migrants in the District	
		Total Urban Population	Natural Increase	Net Rural - Urban Migration	Residual Component	Total Urban Population	Natural Increase	Net Rural - Urban Migration	Residual Component	1961	2011
1	Bhadravathi	65,776	42886	12300	10,590	151102	89755	31580	29767	25.26	24.23
2	Hosanagara	3,122	2035	584	503	5839	3468	1220	1150	1.20	0.94
3	Sagara	70,292	45830	13144	11,318	65397	38846	13668	12883	27.00	10.48
4	Shikaripura	20,319	13247	3799	3,273	52879	31410	11052	10417	7.80	8.48
5	Shivamogga	67,821	44219	12682	10,920	322650	191654	67434	63562	26.05	51.73
6	Soraba	4,327	2821	809	697	11332	6731	2368	2232	1.66	1.82
7	Thirthahalli	8,510	5548	1591	1,371	14528	8630	3036	2862	3.27	2.33
	Total	**260,368**	**169759**	**48688**	**38,672**	**623727**	**370494**	**130359**	**122874**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Source : Census of Indian, 1961 & 2011

The process of development of towns and cities is either by migration of the locals or outsiders and the natural increase. Each of this has varied consequences on the development of urban society. The trends are analysed separately for two different time span. This is estimated on the basis of state level trends.

Fig.11.4: % of Migrants to Total Migrants in the District-1961 & 2011



Of the 2,60,368 population in the district in 1961, 1,69,759 was a result of natural increase and 48,688 was by migration. The largest number of migrants were in Shivamoga city [12,682] and the least was in Hosanagara [584]. The number of migrants to these urban settlements in the district viz., Bhadravathi, Sagara and Shivamoga did not vary significantly. The number of migrants to Shivamoga city in 2011 was 67,434 and to Bhadravathi it was 31,580 [less than 50% of the Shivamoga city]. On the contrary, the number of migrants to Sagar town did not change much from the 1961. There is increased migration to other towns in the district. In terms of absolute numbers, the increase in the migrants is significant to Shivamoga and Soraba. Perhaps, the migration to Shivamoga city was a result of number of developmental projects.

The proportion of migrants to total migrants is computed for 1961 and 2011. While Shivamoga town had 26.05 per cent of the total migrants in 1961, it accounted for 51.73 per cent of the total migrants in 2011. In the context of the Bhadravathi town, the percentage of migrants has decreased marginally to 24.23 per cent (2011) from 25.26 per cent (1961). In the Sagar town, it has declined around 10 per cent.

The above discussions indicate that in 1961, the migrants could choose from three different destinations. On the contrary, the focal points of migration reduced to two destinations in 2011. This could be due to the following reasons:

a. Increased focus towards development of Shivamogga city.

b. Improvements in infrastructure and services in the Shivamogga and thus attracting more of investments.

c. The role of social composition of population

in different urban settlements.

Thus, the process of development has opened up new centres for urbanization.

11.1.2 Changes in Urban Population

The growth rates of population for all the urban areas from 1961 to 2011 are different. It is found that in 2011. Hosanagara, Soraba and Thirthahali were class V towns. The population of the other towns varied from 20,000 to 70,000 i.e. either they were class III or II towns. Among the class V towns, the two other towns have failed to double their population during the last 50 years. On the other hand, Soraba town has exhibited a growth rate of 161.89 per cent [see Table 11.2].

The towns of Bhadravathi and Shikaripura have exhibited a moderate growth rates. The exception is that of Shivamoga city which has exhibited a growth rate of 375.74 per cent In other words, the growth rate was a result of migration to Shivamogga town which attained class I city status during 1981-1991. However during the last 50 years, the sagar town has experienced a negative growth rate.

Table No.11.5: Changes in Urban Population and its Concentration in Towns/Cities - 1961 & 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Name of the Town / City	% of Increase between 1961-2011	% of population in town / city to total urban population	
			1961	2011
1	Bhadravathi	129.72	27.39	24.23
2	Hosanagara	87.03	1.30	0.94
3	Sagara	-6.96	29.27	10.48
4	Shikaripura	160.24	8.46	8.48
5	Shivamogga	375.74	28.24	51.73
6	Soraba	161.89	1.80	1.82
7	Thirthahalli	70.72	3.54	2.33

Source : Census of India, 1961 & 2011

11.2 Service Delivery Issues

Local self-governance institutions have always existed in India in one form or another. The present form of urban local government owes its origin to the British rule. The first such body called "Municipal Corporation" was set up in Madras in 1688. This was followed by the establishment of similar corporations in Bombay and Calcutta in the year 1762. The tradition of local service delivery being the explicit mandate for local self-governance began with Samuel Laing, member of the Viceroy's Council. Further, Lord Mayo's Resolution of 1870 introduced the concept of elected representatives in the municipalities.

The Rural-Urban Relationship Committee set up by Government of India in 1963, pointed out that local self-governance should not merely remain instruments of political awareness and civic conscience but should play a role in the promotion of social and economic development of local communities as well as an integral part of the National Government. Recent years have witnessed an increasing interest in and growing consciousness of the need and importance of local self-government. It is a provider of services to the community as well as an instrument of democratic self-governance. Local self-governance is also an integral part of the structure of national government. It involves people in the decision making process to

improve their living conditions and to make use of their knowledge and capabilities in the promotion of all round development.

Urban local bodies are democratic institutions based on the principle of self-governance and represent people's desires and strengths. Due to massive urban growth during the past two decades, the quality of urban life has deteriorated. This has created an urgent need for vibrant and efficient ULBs which can deliver adequate services and improve living conditions. Local self-governance are in a position to improve service delivery as they allow for increasing both allocative efficiency on local preferences as well as productive efficiency through increased accountability.

The 74th constitutional Amendment Act has introduced fundamental changes in urban local bodies. Its salient features are:

- Introduction of the Twelfth Schedule which lists the functions of the urban local bodies, covering planning, regulation and developmental aspects [Box 1].

- Establishment of District and Metropolitan Planning responsible for the election of representatives and to prepare development plans at district and metropolitan levels;

- Proposed establishment of ward committees in areas having a population of over 300,000;

Reservation of one-third seats for women and weaker sections in municipal bodies;

Karnataka is one of the states which has attempted at implementing the 74th CAA.

Box 11.1

Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India

1. Urban planning,including town planning
2. Regulation of land use and construction of buildings
3. Planning for economic and social development
4. Roads and bridges
5. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes
6. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management
7. Fire services
8. Urban forestry, protection of environment and promotion of ecological aspects
9. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society, including the disabled and mentally retarded
10. Slum improvement and upgrading
11. Urban poverty alleviation
12. Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds
13. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects
14. Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences

The responsibility towards the provision of services relating to repair and maintenance of the drains, street lights, public health, solid waste collection and disposal, upkeep of the parks and public spaces lies with the urban local bodies. In respect of water supply in all the urban local bodies it is maintained by the municipal personnel. The municipal personnel are also involved in discharge of the services. In recent times, the municipalities are also rated on the basis of their performance.

A no. of issues are said to be confronted in the provision of the services:

1. The first and foremost is the poor revenue collections including the cess and other charges which makes the provision of the services uneconomical.

2. The shortage of staff in the municipality and the inefficiency in the working of the personnel is also said to be affecting the quality of the services.

3. Lack of funds for buying of equipments etc., is also considered as an issue.

4. Poor coverage of the services in the areas lying outside the municipal limits and in the slum areas.

Table No.11.6: Present Status of the Urban Services - 2011 (No. & %)

Sl. No.	Town	% of HHs provided with Piped Water	Per capita water supplied [LPCD]	% of Population living in Slums
1	Bhadravathi	36.85	217	26.41
2	Hosanagara	5.95	60	33.58
3	Jog Kargal	20.13	80	21.40
4	Sagara	45.16	128	33.38
5	Shikaripura	53.77	140	31.23
6	Shivamogga	45.72	201	10.48
7	Shiralkoppa	75.95	119	39.58
8	Soraba	35.64	128	4.93
9	Thirthahalli	96.73	165	30.74

Source: Census of India, 2011

11.2.1 Water supply and sanitation

The piped water supply is partial in some of the urban centres in Shivamogga district. The towns of Shikaripura, Shivamogga, Shiralkoppa and Thirthahalli, have greater coverage through PWS. The percentage of HHs covered varies from 5.95 per cent in Hosanagara to 45.16 per cent in Sagara town. The remaining HHs are getting water from bore wells or open wells. The per capita water supplied in Shivamogga city is (201 LPCD). In other towns and cities, it is found to be quite varied. The least quantity of water is reported to be supplied in Hosanagara town (60 lpcd). The households also confront other general problems.

However, there are many HHs which depend on the public sources of water. These HHs will include to a great extent the HHs in slum and in low income areas in the outskirts of towns/cities. The population living in slums & low income areas is estimated to be about 20 per cent. Although the municipalities and Slum Development Boards have provided low level tanks, these are highly inadequate and fail to meet the required quality of water. A few households also manage to get water from unauthorized sources and neighboring localities or households in the neighborhood. Thus, these urban HHs are found to seriously suffer from regular and reliable water supply.

11.2.2 Sanitation / Drainage / Cleanliness

The status in the different towns / cities as regards sanitation / drainage is as follows:

- The households having access to sanitation in the towns / cities varies from 96.42 in Thirthahalli to 78.35 per cent in Bhadravathi*.

- The provision of drainage is the highest in Thirthahalli [96.67 per cent]* and the least in Jog Kargal [66.86per cent] *

- The low lying areas, overflowing drains, manholes and breakage of sewer pipes could be periodically monitored to avoid problems to the inhabitants during monsoons.

11.3. Solid and Liquid Waste Management

The modern way of life has penetrated in to rural and urban areas. Among the many problems confronting urban communities, collection and disposal solid waste is more serious as it affects health and living conditions of people. The SWM system in the ULBs is characterized by inadequate personnel, insufficient tools, equipments, vehicles and other infrastructure. There is also the lack of proper land fill site, poor collection and disposal of waste and more importantly poor civic consciousness and willingness to the disposal of waste among people. In this context data has been collected about collection and disposal of solid waste by different ULBs.

Table No.11.7: Solid waste generated/collected in different Towns / Cities - 2011 (No. & %)

Sl. No	Name of the Urban Local Body	Quantity of Waste Generated [Tons Per Day]	Solid Waste		Per Capita Waste Generated [in Kg.]
			Quantity of Waste Collected [Tons Per Day]	% of Waste Collected to Total Waste Generated	
1	Bhadravathi	51.8	32	61.78	0.34
2	Hosanagara	2	2	100.00	0.34
3	Jog Kargal	3.65	3.00	82.19	0.34
4	Sagara	22	20	90.91	0.40
5	Shikaripura	16.5	16.5	100.00	0.46
6	Shivamogga	176	132	75.00	0.55
7	Shiralkoppa	5.00	4.5	90.00	0.30
8	Soraba	4.5	3	66.67	0.40
9	Thirthahalli	5	4.5	90.00	0.34

Source: DUDC, DC office, Shivamogga, 2011.

The quantity of waste collected in the ULBs varies from 61.78 per cent in Bhadravathi city to 100 per cent in Hosanagara and Shikaripura. It is only 75 per cent in Shivamogga city. Although the status of services is found to be fairly satisfactory, the grassroot situations could be quite weird. This could be attributed to a number of factors including poor maintenance of the records. This is very much evident from the data relating to Hosanagara and Shikaripura. Both the towns have reported 100 per cent collection of the waste.

An analysis of the quantity of waste generated per person reveals that in towns / cities varies from 0.34 kgs in Bhadravathi, Hosanagara etc, to 0.55 kgs Shivamogga city. The increasing population in these few towns / cities has put pressure on the already overloaded work of waste collection and disposal on the part of Urban Local Bodies.

The interactions with the ULB officials has revealed that the Door to Door waste collection has been introduced either completely or partially in most of these towns / cities.

Fig.11.5: Photos of SWM in Sagara



11.3.1 Road and Vehicles /Air and Noise Pollution-An Urban Issue

The roads in urban areas could be compared to the nerves in human body. The journey patterns and the location of various services are influenced by these roads. Any visitor to a town like Shivamogga or Shikaripura will notice considerable changes on the roads in the city/town. In the light of this, an attempt is made to analyse changes consequent to the growing number of vehicles.

The road networks account for less than 5 per cent of the total municipal area in towns such as Hosanagara, Shivamogga, Soraba and Thirthahalli. On the other hand, the towns of Sagara (15.93%), Bhadravathi (26.87%) and Shivamogga city (62.53%) have better roads. This may be a reflection of better planning in these towns and cities. For instance, Shivamogga city has SUDA which provides well planned residential and commercial layout in the city. These lay-outs are formed as per the stipulations of Deportment of Urban Planning.

The vehicles per road length for the towns and cities is found to be quite different. While Bhadravathi has a fleet strength of 162.55 per km. of road , it is 467.79 per kms. in Shivamogga city. It is around 30 per km. of road in towns such as Soraba and Thirthahalli. There is no need to explain its impact on people using roads, as the conditions of roads and their width has remained the same over the years. Only a very small percentage of the total roads could be of (80' 100'). It is also found that in Shivamogga city, the traffic junctions are either manned by the traffic police or with automatic signal lights. However, the pavements are free of encroachment. This is reflected in terms of more no. of two wheelers plying on the roads in these cities. In the absence of good traffic management, it is but natural that people become victims of accidents as also spend more time and money on their travelling. The rise in the number of professional educational institutions is bound to clutter the existing roads, with increased number of road users.

The urban communities in the district are found to be increasingly becoming important in the growth and development of the district. This is said to be a result of the growth of population in rural areas and the economic development of the households in rural areas. The growth is also triggered by the investments in IT enabled sector, garment industry and development of horticulture. The population living in these towns and cities are found to be accessing relatively better services, yet there is a growing demand for these services. The expansion in educational sector in terms of engineering medical and other professional colleges, is expected to attract people from the other parts of the state or the country. This is expected to infuse certain changes in the urban fabric of cities such as Shivamogga, Sagar and Bhadravathi. The towns/cities such as Shivamogga and Sagar are exhibiting a great deal of 'urbanness' not only in urban geography, but also in the way of life. The landscape of some of the streets in Shivamogga city such as Durgi Guddi Beedi is found to be changing. There is also the presence of the caste associations in these urban places. Thus, there is modernity in the life of these urban dwellers.

However, the nature and type of developments are not contributing positively towards human development. It is found that the population living in slums, are deprived of certain services. At the same time, there are sections of population who are accessing modern facilities which have come up in recent times in city. This calls for rigorous developmental efforts by the public and private agencies towards social and human development of these communities.

11.4 Small Area Study - Slums and Human Development

Challenges Faced By Urbanisation

Shivamogga city has been very recently upgraded to the status of a City Corporation. The total population of the city is 5,07,324. Shivamogga is said to have 53 slums located in different parts of the city. The number of declared slums is 40. The growth is more in terms of the households in the existing slum areas and not many new slums have come up recently. They are located in different parts of the city and vary

in terms of infrastructural facilities. In order to examine the impact of slums in Shivamogga district, a study of slums was undertaken by the lead agency.

11.4.1 Objectives

1. To analyse slum households to understand their socio-economic status.

2. To examine factors underlying human development with special focus on women and children

11.4.2 Methodology

The study is based on a sample of households selected on random basis from different slums of Shimogga City.. The team from Lead agency had interaction with the community leaders to collect data relating to the sampled slums. Simultaneously, there were series of meetings with officials of the urban local body to support and validate data collected from primary and secondary sources. The sample included 47 households.

11.4.3 Areas of Study

The study was carried out in the following slum areas:

1. Sevalal Nagar Slum
2. Indiranagar Slum
3. Adarsha Nagar Slum
4. Shanthinagar Slum

11.4.4 SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

The analysis on the socio-economic background of the sample respondents reveal that they are a heterogenous group. While a fifth of them have moved into these slum areas in the last five years, about fifty per cent of them are staying for more than 15 years. The data reveals that a majority of the households' i.e 52.36 are medium sized families followed by small families which accounts for 26.89 percent. Large families account for a small percentage i.e. 20.75 of the households.

Of the total sample, around 25 per cent of the heads of the households in each are in the age group of 26-35, 36-45. Nearly 50 per cent of the heads of households are reported to be aged above 45 years. Thus, the sample could be stated as including household heads in different age-groups. However majority of them are married and living with their unwed children. Some of them are illiterates and work as labourers in different sectors in the city. About 15 per cent have reported to be not gainfully employed.

The analysis indicates that 57.07 percent of them fall under BPL category. The rest of the households are reported to be belonging to APL category. It could be seen that majority of the families have a monthly income of less than Rs. 2000/, whereas most of the families have a monthly income of less than Rs.3000/. This could be due to the low wages, temporary jobs and seasonal unemployment. Thus, it could be concluded that most of the families in slums are economically poor with limited income at their disposal.

11.4.5 Perception about Basic Services

11.4.5.1 Source of Water Supply

It was observed during the field work that there were three sources of water supply to the slum areas. They are the Public taps, Hand pump and individual tap connections.

Table No.11.8: Sources of water supply for Households

Sl.No.	Water source	Percentage
1	Own tap connection	13.68
2	Public tap	75.00
3	Other Sources	11.32
	Total	**100.00**

The analysis of the data reveals that 13.68 percent of households have individual tap connections and majority of the households i.e. 75 percent depend on Public tap or hand pump to bore well.

11.4.5.2 Toilet Facility

The households in the slums are generally found to be without toilet facility. Hence, a survey on type of toilet facility available for the households in slums indicated that 41.51 percent had toilets in the household, 27.36 percent used community toilets and 31.13 percent practiced open defecation. The inevitability of open defecation is a serious concern especially from the point of view of health and hygiene. The children and the aged people use the immediate neighbourhood for defecation. This would invariably pollute the locality. Thus, the urban poor are found to be seriously disadvantaged as far as sanitation facilities are concerned. The use of community toilets is seriously hampered by the system payment prevailing in slums. It is a fact that only a limited number of households could afford to make such payments. Only 16.98 percent paid for the community toilet services used by them.

11.4.5.3 Solid Waste Management

The municipality has provided bins to a limited extent in these areas. About 47.17 percent of the respondents said bins are provided to deposit solid waste. But, 39.15 percent said that they were depositing waste in the open space or into the nearby water bodies. This kind of practice could lead to pollution of environment. About 12.74 percent said that they would burn the waste. All this implies that there is an urgent need to streamline the existing system of solid waste management.

11.4.5.4 The Urban Poor and Human Development

The data relating to households indicates poor status in the areas of health and education. This was quite evident from the field visits data gathered from the officials of the concerned departments. The problem of non-enrolment and drop-out of children school was prevalent among the households in slums. The reasons attributed include poverty, lack of support in the school, lack of interest among children. However, when the household heads were questioned on various facilities and services provided, the families were unable to defend their stand. Thus, it became evident that it was lack of interest and motivation in the target group which was hindering their educational progress.

The status of health of women in general and that of the pregnant and lactating mothers was another area of concern. This was not only reported by the officials working in health department but also emerged as a qualitative data during the field visits carried out by the personnel of the lead agency. This requires serious attention from the administrators. The issues that had a bearing on the health of this vulnerable group was the age at marriage, poor access to health facilities, the number of children, the current marital status and so on.

In all, there were 13 pregnant women and lactating mothers whose health was a matter of concern.

11.5 Concluding Remarks

Thus, the above analysis reveals that the two crucial areas of human development, namely education and health need to be examined from a humanistic point of view rather than achieving targets set by the department. This is especially true of families living in slums. As a matter of fact the progress seen among the families in urban areas in terms of material prosperity is not matching to the poverty and low standard of living associated with households in the slums. The poor progress in these settlements is likely to withhold development in the wider urban community. The problem could be resolved with a greater participation of the civil society in the government programmes.

THE WAY FORWARD

12.1 Outline of HD and its measurement as indicated by different indicators

For over a decade the UNDP, through its global Human Development Report (HDRs), has been at the forefront of an effort to generate a policy focus on the broader attributes of human well-being. It has defined human development as a process of enlarging people's choices for the betterment of society.

In principle, these choices can be infinite and vary over time and space. From among these, the HDRs identify the choice to lead a long and healthy life; the choice to acquire knowledge and be educated; and to have access to resources needed for a decent level of living as the three are most critical and socially valuable. These choices in the well-being of people are reflected in a range of social outcomes, from among which the reports have focused on indicators of health, literacy and per capita income. Health and educational attainments are valued ends in themselves. They capture, in some sense, a quantitative, as well as a qualitative aspect of an individual's well-being. The indicators are seen as tools for guiding public policy and programmes towards the development goals of the society and at the same time provide criteria to evaluate the process of social change.

The Government of India released the first National Human Development Report (NHDR) in 2001. Efforts have been made since then to release such reports at the state level, reflecting the status of their districts.

In 2001 Shivamogga was ranked 5th [with a value of 0.584] in Karnataka on the HDI, and the position was the same in 1991 (0.673). This report has found that Shivamogga remains fairly developed especially in terms of access to health care and education as well as infrastructure supporting basic livelihood.

12.2 Discussion and Analysis

All aspects of development examined by the present District Human Development Report of Shivamogga will be discussed in the forthcoming analysis. This has been done with a view to evolve strategies for the future.

12.2.1 Outline of HD and its measurement as indicated by different indicators

The data for the measurement of indicators for the construction of Human Development Index was limited and largely from secondary sources such as census data and data provided by the district officials and the departments. A few field visits and the notes relating to field visits have been used to qualitatively substantiate analysis of empirical data. The present DHDR has also used Small Area Studies and Case Studies in specific areas like Women in Agri-business and social life of dalits to examine some of the emerging positive signs of development specific to Shivamogga district.

This is the first time that such importance is being given to gender differentials in every aspect of development. A new measure, namely the Composite Dalit Development Index is being carefully used. The component of development is no longer seen merely as economic prosperity, but as equality, access to basic amenities and opportunities for growth. While this DHDR has many limitations due to lack of availability of data and other methodological constraints, it attempts to formulate a more holistic view of development.

12.2.2 Educational component

The progress of literacy in the district has been growing steadily over the years. The literacy rate

has increased significantly over the last two decades. Although there is disparity in the male-female literacy rates, there has been a decline in the disparity over the last decade. This is a positive trend. The difficulty arises in achieving 100 per cent literacy. While the government policies such as NPE (National Policy on Education), the Mid Day Meal scheme and others encourage families to educate their children, the goal of attaining total literacy is yet to be achieved.

In order to bridge gender gap in education, it is necessary to consider more alternative methods of education along with adult education, more rigorously. Some methods by which education of women could be strengthened include vocational training for women, home schooling for girl children, Half day Schooling, evening classes and season based schooling system. There could be summer classes and summer schooling programs such as Chinnara Angala and others. While some of these opportunities are already available, strengthening of such programmes will not only improve the status of female education but also enhance quality.

12.2.3 Health component

The health expenditure across taluks is found to vary considerably. The lowest health expenditure during the year 2011-12 is reported from Shivamogga taluk while the highest expenditure is reported from Hosanagara taluk. This may be due to varied public health infrastructure and the number of programmes implemented in the respective taluk or the region. Every taluk has a government hospital and a few taluks are beginning to house private or specialized hospitals. This development is slow and inadequate. Some of these facilities get reflected in the trends of infant mortality rate, under 5 years' child mortality rates and maternal mortality rate. There is need and scope for more specialized health services and maternal care.

The IMR and MMR of Shivamogga and Hosanagara are relatively higher. On the other hand, taluks like Tirthahalli and Sagara with limited health facilities appear to have lower mortality rates. It is found that the whole district houses only 803 medical stores with 462 in Shivamogga taluk. This uneven spread is likely to affect those seeking basic medicines for common diseases.

Manasa Neuropsychiatric Hospital is the only specialized health centre in the district providing care to the people with mental disorders and disabilities. Many measures are being implemented to prevent and control AIDS, Leprosy and T.B. The department of health has been implementing Family Welfare Programme to help couples in establishing small families and to achieve stabilised growth of population in the district. However, efforts could be extended to remote and backward areas of the district.

12.2.4 Livelihood and Quality of Living

Shivamogga is largely a rural district with its urban population centred in Shivamogga and Bhadravathi taluks. Agriculture forms the basis of livelihood for a large majority of the population. The MGNREGS has been successful in providing some employment to people. Most of the people living in urban areas are able to earn their livelihood by working in non-agricultural sector. The migrants reaching the district and taluk headquarters invariably come in search of employment.

Most of the households in Shivamogga district have access to electricity and majority of them have access to safe drinking water. The situation is steadily improving in all the taluks. It is found that the district has a sizable number of families being classified as households below poverty line. Although the number of families below poverty line varies across taluks, the highest number of such families is found in Shikaripura taluk.

12.2.5 Combined HD Analysis of the District

The district of Shivamogga is one of the top performers in the state of Karnataka. It ranks high on every Index in the state. The Human Development Index value gives the district 8th place in the State [2014] as per the Planning

Department. On examining a few parameters such as gender ratio, literacy and per capita income, it is evident that four of the seven taluks are relatively more developed. However, a detailed analysis of certain indicators needs further analysis.

12.2.5.1 Percentage of Households having access to cooking fuel: Illnesses caused due to exposure to smoke emissions from biomass used as cooking fuel is the third leading health risk factor according to a study conducted by the Joint United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme. Young children (under the age of 5) and women are affected disproportionately. There are only one third of the households in Shivamogga district with access to modern cooking fuel.

12.2.5.2 Percentage of Households having access to toilets: Majority of the households in the district have access to toilets. However, many families are affected by unsanitary conditions. The provision of toilets will provide dignity and empowerment to families. Soraba is the taluk with the least access to toilets.

12.2.5.3 Percentage of households having access to drinking water: Majority of the households in district have access to drinking water. However, the access to drinking water through the piped water supply is low in some of the taluks such as Hosanagara and Sagara. The most vulnerable sections of society such as infants, children and the aged are likely to be affected by water borne diseases.

12.2.5.4 Percentage of households with electricity: Most of the households in Shivamogga have access to electricity. All these households have to have constant and continuous electricity supply.

12.2.5.5 Percentage of households with Pucca Houses: Nearly half of the Families in the district have pucca houses. While this trend is on the rise, taluks such as Soraba and Sagara have a long way in ensuring pucca housing to all.

12.2.5.6 Percentage of Non -Agricultural workers: It is found that majority of the workers in the district are in the agriculture sector. A positive sign is that within the workforce, majority of workers are main workers.

12.2.5.7 Per Capita Income: The average per capita income in Shivamogga is Rs. 40,606. Hosanagara has the highest with Rs. 61,405 and Thirthahalli has the lowest with Rs. 31,810. An improvement in opportunities of employment in all sectors would add to further improvement in per capita income.

12.2.5.8 Child Mortality Rate: The child mortality rate in Shivamogga is low on average. However, some taluks like Hosanagara, Shikaripur and Soraba show a slightly higher child mortality rate.

12.2.5.9 Maternal Mortality Rate: The maternal mortality rate is relatively high in Shivamogga taluk. Families from other taluks often travel to Shivamogga for deliveries, so an increased number of deaths are recorded in the taluk. The services offered by some private hospitals at the district headquarters has made beneficiaries to avail facilities but has also distanced most of the poor families which cannot afford the cost.

12.2.5.10 Literacy Rate: The literacy rate in Shivamogga has increased significantly over the last few years. It is found that majority being assured of the benefit of primary and secondary education. The adult education programme has also contributed significantly towards improving the status of literacy in the district.

12.2.6 Regional Disparity of the Present HD Situation in the District

Many regional disparities exist in the district of Shivamogga. In terms of development, the taluks of Shivamogga, Bhadravathi, Hosanagara and Sagara are better than Soraba, Shikharipura and Thirthahalli. Although there are variations, this trend is mostly true in terms of prominent indicators of development. The taluk based analysis of the HDI is as follows:

Bhadravathi ranks first on the Human Development Index largely due to its high ranking in terms of access to and quality of health care. However, due to high ranking in health Bhadravathi gets first overall rank. Simultaneously, it is observed that Bhadravathi ranks low on Gender Inequality Index. In order to ensure sustainable development, more attention must be given to improve gender equality and consistent development across all parameters.

Hosanagara is a fairly developed taluk and has the highest per capita income in the district. However, it does not fare well on Human Development Index and Education

Sagara ranks third after Shivamogga and Bhadravathi on the HDI. Unlike the other two taluks which show vastly varying signs of development, Sagar is consistent and ranks 3rd in terms of Standard of living, 2nd in terms of Health and also 2nd in terms of Education. This kind of development could be considered as progressive. It will also contribute towards overall development of the taluk.

Shikaripura is ranked 6th on Human Development Index. The higher mortality rates have lowered the ranking of the taluk.

Shivamogga which ranks second on the Human Development Index occupies first rank in terms of Education and Standard of living. It is observed that Shivamogga ranks low on Gender Inequality Index. In order to ensure sustainable development, more attention must be given to improve gender equality and consistent development across all parameters.

Soraba ranks lowest in terms of Standard of living. The per capita income of the taluk is slightly higher than the district average. It ranks 5th in terms of Health and Education. All these rankings together with higher share of landless and poor housing facilities have made Soraba to get the last rank on Human Development Index.

Thirthahalli ranks fourth on the Human Development Index and it is also developing consistently. It ranks fourth with respect to Health and Standard of Living but requires further improvement in the Education sector where it ranks sixth position.

The preceding analysis has indicated that most trends are robust throughout the district and a few patterns of development are noticeable. Shivamogga with administrative headquarters of the district and Bhadravathi with industries are the most densely populated and developed taluks in the district. They fare well on Human Development Index, Child Development Index and Food Security Index. Shikaripura, Soraba and Thirthahalli taluks lack rail connectivity with limited communication network. Most of the taluks have good road connectivity.

On the other hand, Shikharipura, Soraba and Thirthahalli are relatively less developed taluks. Soraba is the least urbanized taluk while Thirthahalli has the lowest per capita income. Although government has been implementing many development supporting schemes across all taluks, some of the sectors like health care, promotion of gender equality and education of the marginalized sections of society demand more efforts.

12.3 The Way Ahead

All the analysis and discussion presented in the DHDR of Shivamogga district has identified certain positive outcomes of development. In keeping with the objectives of the report, an attempt has been made to evolve strategies for different sectors so that Human Development at the district level becomes more realistic and progressive.

12.3.1 Future HD strategy for the Education Sector

The district literacy rate is 80.5 per cent with male literacy rate of 86.11 per cent and the female literacy rate of only 74.89 per cent. The highest concentration of literates is in Shivamogga and Bhadravathi taluks where as the lowest concentration of literates is in Hosanagara, Thirthahalli and Soraba taluks. There is a noticeable gender gap in literacy. The

rural-urban differentials along with variation across taluks have to become the focus of future strategy. Some of the measures could be:

- Attempts could be made to create awareness among people about facilities available, especially among the marginal section through various schemes and programmes of the government.

- The gender gap prevailing in literacy need to be reduced with concerted efforts so that school dropout rate recedes with more and more girls successfully completing primary and secondary education.

- Annual review of all schemes will have to be done with provisions to reformulate and restructure them with local priorities at the district level.

- Efforts could be made to reduce rural urban differentials in literacy rate.

- There is need for concerted efforts to improve literacy among rural females along with attempts to enhance educational attainment at the district level.

12.3.2 Future HD Strategy for Health Sector

The review of health care status in the district indicates certain achievements over the years. One of the commonly prevailing problems is that some people in rural areas do not have accessibility to basic health facilities either in terms of infrastructure or guidance from qualified health personnel. Sometimes, the cost involved in seeking the available facilities may be beyond the reach of rural people especially the poor and underprivileged. This is inspite of the fact that the government has instituted many policies and schemes to make health care more accessible and affordable. Some measures for further improvement are:

- The increased coverage of households through the piped water supply need to become the top most priority in all the taluks of the district.

- There is need for sustaining the existing coverage of health facilities and to make efforts to reach 100 percent in all taluks.

- There is need to increase per capita expenditure on health sector in all taluks especially in taluks with relatively higher mortality rates and limited health infrastructure.

- The taluks with more under-nourished children should be given special attention to improve their health status.

- 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.

- The involvement of local self-government in the day-to-day governance of all health centres could be given priority.

12.3.3 Future HD Strategy for the Livelihood Sector

The livelihood of people is directly influenced by their income, housing facilities, energy resources and other facilities available and utilised by people. The status of some of these facilities has been examined by the report while analysing the standard of living. Some strategy measures for improvement could be as follows:

- More and more families need to be supported and encouraged to own pucca houses. This has to be attempted both in rural and urban areas.

- Improvement in allied services such as

hospitality and hotel industry could be encouraged as they provide employment opportunities to the people.

- The availability of modern fuel for cooking at the village level needs to be improved.

- The bathing facilities and toilets need to be provided to all households. In some cases, these facilities could also be for the benefit of community or group of households.

- Low income families could be encouraged to strengthen their capabilities and complement them with capacities (information, knowledge, skills, tools, finance and collectivization) to participate in the growing economy.

12.3.4 Future HD Strategy for Dalits, Tribals and Minorities

The population of Dalits, Tribal and Minority communities has increased over the years like the general population. In order to empower them, different programmes and schemes have been initiated and implemented by the government. The programme of literacy has benefitted majority of households with improvement in literacy rate. Although there are marginal and small farmers, majority of the members belonging to these communities work as labourers. The standard of living of these communities has recorded improvement. All the developmental programmes could be strengthened with following strategies:

- The number of boys staying out of school is slightly higher than girls among dalits and minorities, and therefore boys need to be encouraged to continue their education.

- The scheduled caste and scheduled tribes need to be encouraged to own and cultivate land so that they become economically empowered.

- Employment opportunities need to be created across the district in order to ensure better livelihood for all socially disadvantaged groups.

- Efforts must be made to ensure integrated approaches to community development so that those living in poverty could make use of government policies and schemes.

- There is need for involvement of people at the grass root level through Panchayat, especially at the Gram Panchayat levels to empower them politically and to ensure their participation in democratic governance.

12.3.5 Future HD strategy for the Gender Development

Women play a pivotal role in the overall progress of a country as they constitute half the human resources. It is necessary to enable women to become economically independent, socially equal and politically empowered to become an integral part of the process of development. This could be achieved in Shivamogga district by implementing certain planned efforts.

- Efforts are necessary to improve work participation rate of women in rural as well as urban areas by providing suitable employment opportunities.

- In the agricultural sector, women could be encouraged to become cultivators as it would empower them economically. It is also necessary to ensure that women receive wages specified by the government as majority of women work as agricultural labour.

- With a view to encourage women to set up their own ventures, the government implemented scheme like the 'Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD)'. Such programmes need to benefit more number of women in the district to equip them with entrepreneurial skills in non-farm activities.

- Women should 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.

12.3.6 Future HD strategy for other sectors

All sectors should get appropriate priority in terms of allocation of funds and programme implementation. Like agriculture sector and industry, other sectors like tourism, hotel industry, dairying and horticulture should get the needed support in different taluks on the basis of regional resources and potential.

- One of the most important areas of development which requires attention and allocation is the connectivity through roadways. The development of new roadways to have effective inter-taluk connectivity.

- There is need for improving technology relating to communication network in the district with an emphasis on connecting all villages.

- 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 task of prioritising different sectors at the taluk level needs monitoring so as to result in better utilisation of resources for development.

The above mentioned measures could help planners and administrators in achieving uniformity in the level of development in different taluks. It will also help the district to attain desired target of human development in all dimensions of life.

12.4 Concluding Remarks

Shivamogga district has recorded development in different areas like education, health, poverty alleviation, gender equality and governance. 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 neutralised so as to achieve balanced growth of all the taluks. 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 advancement in agriculture, promoting growth of industries and creation of employment opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors. There is also the need to conserve forests along with efforts to preserve ground water. In the process of reinforcing human potential, there is need for emphasis on higher education and vocational training opportunities in the district. While efforts are needed to improve the prevailing system of treating diseases, the traditional health practices could also be promoted to improve quality of life. The process of empowering women and marginalised sections of society would contribute significantly towards a progressive status of human development in the district. The living conditions of people in urbans slums needs to be improved in terms of sanitation, water supply, providing employment opportunities, etc.

Annexure

PROCESS OF DHDR PREPARATION

The lead agency began its task of preparing DHDR for Shivamogga district by establishing rapport with all the officials belonging to different deportments. An attempt was made to familiarize these officials about the importance of DHDR. They were also informed about the need for their participation. Most significantly, all the officials were impressed upon that they are the 'collaborators' and 'co-partners' in the task of preparing DHDR. Many taluk level/sub-district level key officials were also contacted to seek their participation and involvement.

Fig.13.1: Consultations with the Stakeholders



Training for key personnel

All the key officials at the Taluk and District level were given training in collecting relevant data. This was anchored by the Human Development Division of the Planning Department of the state. It was a capacity building programme for the key functionaries to be involved in preparation of DHDR for Shivamogga district. The training programme was carried out in two phases. The first phase consisted of a four-day basic Training Programme for Capacity building for the preparation of DHDR. It was organised for representatives of the lead agency, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) , Deputy Secretary, Chief Planning Officer of the Zilla Panchayat, District Officer and representatives of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The training programme was planned to sensitize participants on the concept of Human Development, collection of data for various indicators and the rationale for the preparation of the District Report.

Fig. 13.2: Taluk Level Consultations



A Core-committee was set up along with several Sub committees from among the participants of the training programme. The committees met often and discussed central issues relating to the District HD report. The Lead agency prepared a format and shared it with the Core-committee and the Sub-core committees. Many contributions were made by the committees to support the Lead agency in the collection, compilation, and validation of data. This process was effective and successful with the involvement and support from the CEO, Deputy Commissioner and officials from various departments of the State government.



Fig.13.3: DPC Meeting

The second phase of training was a three-day Technical training Programme planned exclusively for the representatives of Lead agencies, Chief Planning Officer of Zilla Panchayat and District Statistical Officer about the collection and validation of data, list of identified indicators, methodology and computation of various indices. The programme also discussed various aspects relating to data analysis and chapter plan for DHDR.

Team building

The task of preparing DHDR is a team effort. Apart from district core committee under the Chairmanship of the shivamogga district CEO, five sub-committees were constituted as per DHDR guidelines. All these committees have met periodically to discuss and finalise modalities of data collection, different formats to be used for documenting data by the officials both at the taluk and district level.

Collection of data

All the personnel involved in data collection were requested to gather specific and accurate data relating to all the indicators. Most of the data was in absolute form. There was also time series data for many indicators. All the data was scrutinized for its authenticity. The gap or discrepancy was rectified with follow-up visits and supportive sources. This process has ensured completeness of the data.

Apart from the listed quantitative data, the lead agency made efforts to document case studies, success stories and feedback responses from beneficiaries of developmental programmes. Some of the select qualitative data was also documented in the 'Field notes' prepared by the officials of the lead agency. The descriptive analysis provided by the officials of various departments, NGO representatives, media reports and responses from other agencies on human development in the district have been given due weightage in the preparation of DHDR.

Fig.13.4: Interactions at the Grama Panchayath Level



Constraints and Limitations

The absence of micro-level data management for planning continues to bother local governments and it remains to be a major constraint for micro level analysis. Many officials have been assigned by the Department of Economics and Statistics (DoES) to assist Local Governments to collect data, but not in methodology. The contradiction of macro-level data management for micro-level planning limits the scope of sub-district level analysis required for DHDR. The preparation of DHDR requires sub-district level data, i.e. local government-data. However, such data is limited and the available data is ridden with mismatches and anomalies.

Analysis of data

The task of 'processing data' is the preliminary stage associated with analysis of data. This involves sorting of data, filling up gaps and validating through quality control checks, All the data collected and validated has been appropriately grouped and presented in the required format by the lead agency. The analysis of data has been carried out through