TUMAKURU DISTRICT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT - 2014

Tumakuru Zilla Panchayath

and

Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department,

Government of Karnataka

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TUMAKURU DISTRICT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT- 2014

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SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER

MESSAGE

VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANGALORE - 560 001

CM/PS/234/2014

Date : 27-10-2014

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

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

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

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

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

Siddaramaiah

(SIDDARAMAIAH)



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

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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)



T.B. JAYACHANDRA
Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs,
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Message

The Human Development Index (HDI) and other related indices including the Gender-related Development (GDI), the Gender empowerment measure (GEM) and the human poverty index (HPI) being computed by the United Nations Development programme (UNDP) since 1990, are comprehensive used indices to measure the quality of human life. These indices are extremely useful not only to understand the critical facets of human development but also to formulate policies to achieve human development.

In view of the growing population of the usage of human development indices, the UNDP and also the National Planning Commission in India have been encouraging the individual States in the country to compute human development indices not only at the State level but also at the district and taluk levels. Human development indices computed at the micro level are of immense use in the formulation and execution of local-level policies and programme for development.

I am very happy to note that the Government Of Karnataka has already brought out two State level Human Development Reports (HDR), in 1999 and 2005. It is really a milestone in bringing out HDR at the District level to address the inter-taluk disparities in health, education and income and to draw attention to remove inequalities and discriminations.

Human Development Report prepared for Tumkur District is an important document throwing light on the various parameters relating to human development such as literacy, School enrolment, life expectancy, employment, income, poverty, health and gender disparities. This report would serve as a bench mark against which future improvements in Human Development can be evaluated.

(T. B. Jayachandra)



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FOREWORD

We are very happy that the Department of Planning, Government of Karnataka has initiated action towards the Preparation of the Human Development Report for the Tumakuru district.

Tumakuru Zilla Panchayath has prepared the HDR of the district with great interest and enthusiasm. The different developmental departments of the district, NGOs, expert from the different disciplines have given their best towards the preparation of the report under the leadership of Sri Govindaraju, CEO of Tumakuru district.

The report has very well analysed the economic, social, educational and the health issues in the district and across the taluks in the district. The sect oral 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 the Tumakuru District has come at a critical juncture of development in the district and is expected to aid and help in the planning of the district for the rest of the plan period.

I take this opportunity to place on record my appreciation and thanks to all those who have worked towards bring out this report on behalf of the Zilla Panchayath. I am hopeful that this report will help in the betterment of HDI status of the communities in the district.

Y.H Huchchaiah
President,
Zilla Panchayath,
Tumakuru.

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PREFACE

The human development approach which 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 the 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 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 many opportunities. They are simply marginalized. The development specialists and policy makers have been relentlessly working in quest of 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, 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 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 Tumakuru 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.,

Thus, the Human Development Report of Tumakuru District will help in facilitating a process of development at the grassroot level. The report will also help in local-level planning by serving as a guide for the functionaries – both Government and Non-Government – to implement various development programmes.

I take this opportunity to thank all the officers in the district who have helped in the preparation of the reports. I also thank M/s Interface India Development Consultants, Bengaluru, and their staff for assisting in the report preparation.

(Govindaraju)
Chief Executive Officer,
Zilla Panchayath, Tumakuru.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Human Development Report for Tumakuru District is an important official data base and 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 Panchayath 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 tasks involved were sensitization and 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 elected representatives, knowledgeable persons, NGOs, local 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.

I thank Ms. V. Manjula, Principal Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka. I would also like to thank Sri 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, I.A.S [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.

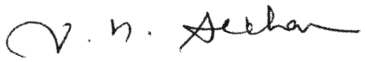
My thanks are also due to Smt. Bidisha Chaudhuri, QMG Member and Sri T.R. Chandrashekhara, Peer Reviewer, for their valuable inputs towards the finalization of the report.

I would like to thank Mr. Govindaraju, Chief Executive Officer of the District for his continued support and encouragement in carrying out this task.

Thanks are also due to all the District Level officers and officers of the Zilla Panchayath for their participation and co-operation.

The task of compilation and preparation of the report was carried out under my leadership by a number of personnel working in the organization and by those who were engaged for this purpose. My special thanks are due to Prof. Emmanuel of Christ University.

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



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

CONTENTS

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
I	Messages, Etc.	I
	Preface	VII
	Acknowledgements	VIII
	Contents	IX
	Lists of Tables	XVII
	List of Figures	XXI
	List of Boxes	XXIV
	Abbreviations	XXV
II	**PART - I**	XXVII
	Executive Summary	
III	**PART II**	XXXII
	Chapter Plan	
	Chapter 1 - Introduction	
1.1	Concept and Methodology	1
1.2	Factors Contributing to Human Development	3
1.3	Human development report in Karnataka	3
1.3.1	District Human development report	3
1.3.2	Main features of the proposed DHDRs	4
1.4	Methodology	5
1.4.1	Health and Human development	5
1.4.2	Education and Human development	6
1.4.3	Gender and Human development	7
1.5	Data Collection, Compilation and Validation	10
1.6	Measurement of Indices	10
1.7	Concluding Remarks	11
	Chapter 2- District Overview	
2.1	Introduction	14
2.1.1	Location	14
2.2	Background and Brief Regional History	15
2.2.1	Changes by British Commission	15
2.2.2	Changes after 1915	16
2.3	Physiographic Divisions of the District	17
2.3.1	Present Position	17
2.4	Land, Soil, and Natural Resources Endowments	18
2.4.1	Geomorphology and Soil Type	18
2.4.2	Availability of Minerals	19
2.4.3	Rainfall and Climate	20
2.5	Demography	20
2.5.1	Area and Population	20
2.5.2	Urban Population	22
2.5.3	Rural Population	22
2.5.4	SC/ST Population	22
2.5.5	Trends and levels in population Growth	22
2.5.6	Population Density	23
2.5.7	Sex Ratio	23
2.5.8	Child Sex Ratio	23

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
2.6	Literacy	23
2.6.1	Literacy Rate	23
2.7	Industry	24
2.7.1	Income structure	24
2.7.2	Industry	24
2.7.3	Potentials areas for service industry	25
2.7.4	Potential Areas for new MSMEs	25
2.7.5	Agriculture	25
2.8	Irrigation	26
2.9	Infrastructure	26
2.9.1	Banking	26
2.9.2	Transport and Communications	26
2.9.3	CCDI	27
2.10	Conclusion	28
	Chapter 3-Computation of Indices	
3.1	Introduction	31
3.2	Human Development Index [HDI]	31
3.3	Gender Inequality Index [GII]	33
3.3.1	Reproductive Health	35
3.3.2	Empowerment	35
3.3.3	Labour Market	35
3.4	Child Development Index (CDI)	36
3.4.1	Health	36
3.4.2	Nutrition	36
3.4.3	Education	37
3.5	Food Security Index (FSI)	37
3.6	Urban Development Index (UDI)	39
3.6.1	Percentage of Urban Population	40
3.6.2	Households without Own Houses	40
3.6.3	Percentage of Slum Population	40
3.6.4	Water Supply	40
3.6.5	Sewerage / Drainage	40
3.6.6	Hospital Beds	40
3.6.7	Own Resource Mobilization	40
3.6.8	Per Capita Expenditure on Development Works	40
3.6.9	Road Length Per Sq. Km. of Geographical Area	40
3.6.10	Crime Rate and Road Accidents	40
3.7	Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)	41
3.7.1	Standard of Living Index	42
3.7.2	Health Index	42
3.7.3	Education Index	42
3.8	Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)	43
3.9	Concluding Remarks	43
	Chapter 4- Literacy and Education	
4.1	Introduction	45
4.2	Literacy Profile of the District	46
4.2.1	Taluk-wise Literacy Rates and Variation by Gender	48

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
4.2.2	Literacy in Rural/Urban Areas and Urban Literacy in Tumakuru	49
4.2.3	Rural Female Literacy	49
4.3	Enrollment	49
4.4	Attendance and Dropout and Out-of-School Children, and mainstreaming of Children	51
4.5	Secondary School Enrolment and Dropout Ratios	52
4.6	Teacher-Pupil Ratio and Eight Basic Facilities -Infrastructure Index	53
4.7	SSLC and PUC results	55
4.8	Post-Secondary education including professional (Engineering/Medicine/Dental/ Nursing) and general degree colleges, ITI/ Polytechnic and other skill development institutions.	56
4.9	Schemes for promotion of literacy level	57
4.9.1	Central Government Schemes for School Education	57
4.9.2	State Government Schemes	57
4.10	Per Capita Expenditure Analysis	57
4.11	Radar Analysis for Education	59
4.12	Small Area Study-Impact of Shortage of Teachers on the Quality Education at Govt. Middle School	65
4.12.1	Introduction	65
4.12.2	Objectives of the Study:	66
4.12.3	Methodology for the Study	66
4.12.4	Sample Size	66
4.12.5	Findings of the Study	66
4.12.5.1	Problem of Shortage of Teachers	66
4.12.5.2	Reasons for the Problem	66
4.12.5.3	Prevalence of the Problem	67
4.12.5.4	Effect of the Problem	67
4.12.5.5	Effect on the Quality of Education	67
4.12.5.6	Role of the SDMC	68
4.12.5.7	Suggestions to Resolve the Problem	68
4.13	An Overview and persisting educational gaps in the district	69
	Chapter 5- Health and Nutrition	
5.1	Introduction	71
5.2	Demography, Population by Place of Residence, Sex and Social Groups, Sex Ratio	71
5.2.1	Population by Sex- 2011	71
5.2.2	Population by Place of Residence: Rural	73
5.2.3	Population by Residence: Urban	73
5.2.4	Population by Social Groups	74
5.2.5	Sex Ratio	75
5.3	IMR and MMR	76
5.3.1	Maternal Mortality Rate	77
5.4	Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare	78
5.5	Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facility	79
5.6	ANC Coverage and Anaemia among pregnant women	81
5.7	Institutional Delivery	82
5.8	Immunization Of Children	83
5.9	Children Born Under-weight	83
5.10	Communicable Diseases	86
5.11	Per-capita Expenditure Analysis on Health Sector	87

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
5.12	Radar Analysis for Health	88
5.13	Success Story	94
5.14	An Over view: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care System	94
	Chapter 6- Income, Poverty and Employment	
6.1	Introduction	95
6.2	District and Taluk Income	95
6.2.1	Estimation of Income	96
6.2.2	District Income	96
6.2.3	Income from Sectors	96
6.3	Agriculture: Cropping Pattern, Irrigation, and Livestock	103
6.4	BPL Households, MGNREGA	107
6.4.1	Across Taluks	109
6.4.2	Families Covered under PDS	110
6.5	Landless Households	111
6.6	Employment and Unemployment	112
6.6.1	Employment in the Organized Sector	113
6.7	Main and Marginal Workers	113
6.7.1	Total Workers	113
6.7.2	Gender Composition of the Workforce	114
6.7.3	Main Workers	115
6.7.4	Total Workers	115
6.7.5	Main Workers	116
6.7.6	Marginal Workers	116
6.7.7	Marginal Workers	116
6.8	Work Participation	117
6.9	Occupational Pattern - 2011	117
6.10	Radar Analysis	119
6.11	Conclusion	120
	Chapter 7-Standard of Living	
7.1	Introduction	121
7.2	Housing Status	121
7.2.1	Dwelling Rooms	121
7.2.2	Dwelling Rooms and Married Couples	124
7.3	Site-less Households	125
7.4	Households with Pucca Houses	126
7.4.1	Rural and Urban	127
7.5	Households without proper houses	127
7.5.1	Scheduled Caste:	129
7.5.2	Scheduled Tribe	129
7.6	Households and Asset Status	130
7.7	Schemes for Housing Facilities	133
7.8	Drinking Water	133
7.9	Electricity	136
7.10	Traditional Fuel & Modern Fuel	138
7.10.1	Type of Fuels	139
7.10.2	Place of Cooking	141
7.11	Sanitation	144

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
7.11.1	Households without Toilet Facility	144
7.11.2	Bathing Facilities	145
7.12	Success Story	146
7.12.1	Small Area Study- Study on the Sanitation Facilities at the Household Level	147
7.12.2	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	148
7.12.2.1	Objectives of the Programme	148
7.12.2.2	Components of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan	149
7.12.2.3	Objectives of the Study	149
7.12.2.4	Methodology	149
7.12.2.5	Area of Study	149
7.12. 2.6	Sanitation Facilities in the District	149
7.12.2.7	Willingness to Construct Toilet Facility	149
7.12.2.8	Barriers for Constructing Toilet facility at the Household Level	150
7.12.2.9	Problems Associated with Open Defecation	150
7.12.2.10	Provision of Sanitation Facilities in the Kin and Non-Kin Households	150
7.12.2.11	Decision Making on Ownership of Toilet Facility at the Household Level	151
7.12.2.12	Investments by the Households During the Last 5 years	151
7.12.2.13	Perceptions on the Cost of Construction for Toilet Facility	151
7.12.2.14	Advocacy for Sanitation by Other Departments	151
7.12.2.15	Perceptions on the Appropriate Technology	152
7.12.3	Small Area Study: Study on the Highway Villages	153
7.12.3.1	Importance of Roads	153
7.12.3.2	Growth and Development	154
7.12.3.3	Objectives of the Study	154
7.12.3.4	Methodology	154
7.12.3.5	Perceived Positive Impacts	154
7.12.3.6	Perceived Negative Impacts	155
7.13	Concluding Remarks	155
	Chapter 8- Gender and Development	
8.1	Introduction	157
8.1.1	Concept of Gender	157
8.2	Gender Differentials in the District	157
8.3	Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment	159
8.4	Work Participation Trends	161
8.5	Marginalisation of women's work	164
8.6	Trends in political participation of women in Panchayat Raj setup	164
8.7	Community attitudes and social prejudices	166
8.8	Crime Against Women - Tumakuru	167
8.9	Role of SHG's	168
8.10	Success Story	168
8.11	Concluding Remarks	169
	Chapter 9- Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	
9.1	Introduction	171
9.2	Demographic profile SCs and STs	171
9.2.1	Total Population	173
9.2.2	Rural Population	173
9.2.3	Urban Population	173

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
9.2.4	Sex Composition	174
9.3	Education Profile and Levels of Enrollment and Dropout Rate	174
9.3.1	Rural - Urban and Gender variation in Literacy	176
9.3.2	Educational Progress	177
9.3.3	Retention Rate for General and Social Groups-wise	178
9.3.4	GER by Social Groups - Secondary Education	179
9.4	Occupational Pattern - Income and Employment - Livelihood Opportunities and Development Programmes	179
9.4.1	Marginal Farmers (Below 1 Ha.)	180
9.4.2	Small Farmers [1-2 Ha)	182
9.4.3	Large Farmers [2+ Ha.)	183
9.5	Housing Sanitation and Drinking Water Facilities	183
9.5.1	Housing facilities	183
9.5.2	Type of Houses	185
9.5.3	Drinking Water - 2011	185
9.5.3.1	Scheduled Caste	186
9.5.3.2	Scheduled Tribe	186
9.5.4	Toilet Facility - 2011	187
9.5.5	Bathing Facilities	189
9.5.6	Electricity	190
9.5.7	Assets among S.C. and S.T. households - 2011	190
9.6	Participation of S.C. and S.T. in Local Self Institutions	192
9.6.1	Panchayati Raj Institutions	192
9.6.2	Urban Local Bodies	194
9.7	Small Area Study- Situational Analysis of Dalits in the Tumakuru District in Chikkamalur Grama Panchayath, Madhugiri Taluk	194
9.7.1	Study Objectives	194
9.7.2	Methodology	194
9.7.3	Study Area	194
9.7.4	Education of the Respondents	195
9.7.5	Occupation of the Respondents	196
9.7.6	Annual Income	196
9.7.7	Economic Status	196
9.7.8	Duration of Stay	196
9.7.9	Members Living in the Households	197
9.7.10	Perceptions of the Dalit Community on social inclusion	197
9.7.11	Perceptions of freedom by the Dalit Community	200
9.7.12	Perceptions of the Dalit Community on standard of living	200
9.7.13	Access to basic facilities water, Toilets and Drainage	201
9.7.14	Access to basic facilities Education	202
9.7.15	Gender Dimension of Dalit Development	202
9.8	Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)	203
9.9	Concluding remarks	204
	Chapter 10- Governance Issues-Governance and Human Development	
10.1	Introduction	205
10.2	Local Governance Structure	206
10.2.1	Phase-I (1978-82)	206
10.2.2	Phase-II (1983-86)	207

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
10.2.3	Phase-III (1986-1993)	207
10.3	Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process	207
10.4	Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Processes	208
10.5	Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms - e initiatives, capacity	209
10.5.1	Tumakuru One - Advantages	209
10.5.2	Tumakuru One - Services Provided	209
10.6	Role of NGOs and other voluntary groups.	209
10.6.1	ABHIVRUDDI	209
10.6.2	DHAN FOUNDATION	210
10.7	Representation of Women and Marginalised Sections of Society in Governance.	210
10.8	Small Area Study - Role of Grama Panchayath in Bringing about Awareness and Motivation on Health and Hygiene	210
10.8.1	Introduction	210
10.8.2	Objectives of the Study	211
10.8.3	Methodology	211
10.8.4	Sample Size	211
10.8.5	Outcomes of the Study	211
10.8.5.1	Health and Hygiene Status of the Communities	211
10.8.5.2	Role of the President in Ensuring Health and Hygiene	212
10.8.5.3	Discussions in the Grama Panchayath Meetings	213
10.8.5.4	Activities of the GPs Towards Health and Hygiene	214
10.8.5.5	Visits by the Health Personnel	215
10.8.5.6	Frequency of Visits by the Health Personnel	215
10.9	Concluding Remarks	215
	Chapter 11 Urban Issues in Human Development	
11.1	Introduction	217
11.1.1	Urbanization in Karnataka	218
11.1.2	Urban Population to Total Population	219
11.1.3	Analysis by Taluks	219
11.1.4	Growth of Total, Urban and Rural Population	219
11.1.5	Future Urban Population	221
11.1.6	Growth of Towns / Cities - 2011	223
11.1.7	Changes in Urban Population and its Concentration in Towns/Cities	223
11.2	Service Delivery - Issues	224
11.3	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	227
11.4	Concluding Remarks	228
	Chapter 12-Way Forward	
12.1	Outline of HD and its measurement as indicated by different indicators	231
12.2	Discussion and Analysis	231
12.2.1	Outline of HD and its measurement as indicated by different indicators	231
12.2.2	Educational component	231
12.2.3	Health component	232
12.2.4	Livelihood and quality of living indicators like drinking water, housing and sanitation components	232
12.2.5	Combined HD analysis of the district	233
12.2.6	Regional Disparity of the Present HD Situation in the District	233
12.3	The Way Ahead	233

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
12.3.1	Future HD Strategy for the Education Sector	234
12.3.2	Programmes and Schemes Highlights	234
12.3.3	Future HD Strategy for Health Sector	234
12.3.4	Future HD Strategy for the Livelihood Sector	235
12.3.5	Strategy for Dalits, Tribals and Minorities	235
12.3.6	Future HD Strategy for the Gender Development	236
12.3.7	Gender Sensitive Approach to Women Empowerment	236
12.3.8	Drudgery Reduction	236
12.3.9	Future HD strategy for other sectors	237
12.4	Concluding Remarks	237
	IV ANNEXURE	
	Annexure-1 Process of DHDR Preparation	240
	Annexure-2 Note on Availability, Limitations and Quality of Data	244
	Annexure-3 Taluk - wise data for the District	246
	Annexure-4 Ranking by Indices Across Taluks	262
	Annexure-5 Indicators for Urban Development Index (UDI)	263
	Annexure-6 Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)	265
	Annexure-7 Data Sources and References	266
	Annexure-8 Details of DCC meetings / Workshops conducted - Tumakuru	267
	Annexure-9 List of Experts Consulted in the Preparation of the Tumakuru District Human Development	268
	Annexure-10 SAS Study Questionnaires	269
	Annexure-11 Future Urban Population and Methodology	275

LIST OF TABLES

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
2.1	Details about Tumakuru District [No.&%]	17
2.2	Details about Tumakuru District [No.]	18
2.3	Production of Mineral 2010-2011 (in tonnes)	19
2.4	Demographic Details [No.&%]	21
2.5	Growth Rate of Population [%]	22
2.6	Details about Industries	25
2.7	Details of Land Use	26
2.8	Taluk-wise Backwardness Indices - CCDI values	27
3.1	Details of HDI Index	32
3.2	Details of GII Index	34
3.3	Details of CDI Index	36
3.4	Details of FSI Index	38
3.5	Details of UDI Index	41
3.6	Details of CTDI Index	42
4.1	Literacy Profile of the District Enrolment-2001 [No.]	46
4.2	Literacy Rate of the District Across Taluks-2001 [%]	46
4.3	Literacy Profile of the District Enrolment-2011 [No.]	47
4.4	Literacy Rate of the District Across Taluks-2011[%}	47
4.5	Gross Enrolment Rate and Net Enrolment Rate Elementary School -2011 [No.&%]	49
4.6	Drop Out Rates and Out-of-School Children-2011 [No.&%]	51
4.7	Percentage of Drop-out Children mainstreamed [No.&%]	51
4.8	Secondary School Gross Enrolment rate and Drop-out rate [No.&%]	52
4.9	Teacher-Pupil Ratio by taluks and School Information Index - 2011 [No.&%]	53
4.10	Disaggregated Data for PUC/SSLC results - 2011 [No.&%]	55
4.11	Details of Higher Educational Institutions by type of Management (in numbers)	56
4.12	Per-capita Expenditure Analysis - 2011 [No.&%]	57
4.13	Reasons for Lack of Teachers [No.&%]	66
4.14	Effect of the Shortage of the Teachers for Students and Parents [No.&%]	67
4.15	Effect of the Shortage on the Quality of Education [No.&%]	68
5.1	Population of Taluks - Total, Male and Females [No.&%]	71
5.2	Population by place of residence - 2011 [No.&%]	72
5.3	Population by Social Groups [No.&%]	74
5.4	Sex Ratio - 2001 and 2011[No.]	75
5.5	Infant mortality rate [No.]	76
5.6	Maternal Mortality Rate [No.]	77
5.7	Couple Protection[%]	78
5.8	Allopathic Hospitals - 2008 [No.]	79
5.9	Allopathic Hospitals - 2011 [No.]	80
5.10	ANC Coverage among pregnant women [%]	81
5.11	Pregnant Women with Anaemia [%]	82
5.12	Institutional Delivery[%]	82
5.13	Immunization of Children [%]	83
5.14	Under-weight Children [%]	84
5.15	Communicable Diseases [%]	86

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
5.16	Per-capita Expenditure Analysis on Health Sector [No.]	87
6.1	Income Across from Sectors-2004-05 & 2009-10 [%]	96
6.2	Net Domestic Income for 2004-05 and 2009-10 by Taluks and Sectors [No.&%]	98
6.3	Per Capita Income by taluks [in Rs.]	101
6.4	Agricultural wage rate [in Rs.]	103
6.5	Details of Agriculture by Taluks [in Ha & %]	104
6.6	Details of Agriculture by Taluks [in Ha & %]	105
6.7	Details of Livestock by taluks -2003 [No.]	106
6.8	Details of Livestock by taluks -2011 [No.]	107
6.9	Details on the BPL Households by Taluks - 2009 [%]	108
6.10	Details on the BPL Households by Taluks - 2011 [%]	109
6.11	Details of Landless Households [%]	111
6.12	Details of Employment [No.&%]	112
6.13	Employment in the Organized Sector [%]	113
6.14	Details of Workers [%]	115
6.15	Details of Main Workers [%]	116
6.16	Details of Marginal Workers [%]	116
6.17	Details of Work Participation [%]	117
6.18	Occupational Patterning the District -2011 [%]	118
6.19	Details of Occupations of Households- 2011(in %)	119
7.1	Households by No. of Dwelling Rooms- 2001 & 2011[No.&%]	123
7.2	Households by Dwelling Rooms and Married Couples [No.&%]	124
7.3	Site-less Households-2011 [No.&%]	125
7.4	Households with Pucca Houses - 2011 [No.&%]	126
7.5	Rural and Urban [%]	127
7.6	Households by Quality of Housing - 2001 & 2011 [No.&%]	128
7.7	Quality of Housing among scheduled castes - 2001 & 2011 [No.&%]	129
7.8	Quality of Housing among scheduled tribes- 2001 & 2011 [No.&%]	129
7.9	Households by Nature of Assets Owned - 2001 [No.&%]	130
7.10	Households by Nature of Assets Owned - 2011 [No.&%]	132
7.11	Households by Source of Drinking Water Supply-2001 [No.&%]	134
7.12	Source of Water Supply-2001 [No.&%]	135
7.13	Source of Water Supply-2011 [No.&%]	136
7.14	Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting - 2001 & 2011 [No.&%]	137
7.15	Distribution of Households by Type of Cooking Fuel- 2001 & 2011[No.&%]	139
7.16	Distribution of Households by Place of Cooking - 2001 & 2011[No.&%]	141
7.17	Place of Cooking and Type of Fuel- 2001 & 2011 [No.&%]	142
7.18	Distribution of Households and the Type of Toilet Facility- 2001 & 2011 [No.&%]	145
7.19	Distribution of Households and Bathing Facility- 2001 & 2011 [No.&%]	145
7.20	Perception on Barriers for Constructing Toilet facility at the Household Level	150
7.21	Provision of Sanitation Facilities in the Kin and Non-Kin Households	150
7.22	Details on Advocacy for Sanitation by Other Departments	151
7.23	Perceptions on the Appropriate Technology	152
7.24	Perceptions on positive impacts	154
8.1	Sex-ratio-Taluk-wise [No.]	157
8.2	Proportion of Female Child Population [%]	158

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
8.3	Taluk-wise distribution of rural-urban population [%]	158
8.4	Gender composition Literacy Rate Taluk-wise [%]	159
8.5	Enrolment Rate of Males and Females in different stages of school [No.]	159
8.6	Out of School Children [No.]	160
8.7	General Degree College by management [No.]	161
8.8	Distribution of women workers in different Taluks-2011[%]	161
8.9	Teacher Strength in Primary and High School-2011 [No.]	162
8.10	Details of Colleges, Lecturers and Students in District-2011 [No.]	163
8.11	Male and Female Wages Across Taluks -2011 [in Rs.&%]	164
8.12	Percentage of Elected Women Representatives [%]	165
8.13	Profile of Elected Members in PRIs -2011 [No.]	165
8.14	Proportion of Institutional Deliveries - 2011 [%]	166
8.15	Detail on the Health status of women & children in the district - 2011 [%]	167
8.16	Details of Self-Help Groups promoted-2011	168
9.1	Distribution of SC and ST population -Total, Rural & Urban by 2001 & 2011 [No.&%]	172
9.2	Population Scheduled castes & Scheduled tribe by sex - 2001& 2011[No.&%]	174
9.3	Literacy Across Social Groups and Sex Groups, 2001 [No.&%]	175
9.4	Literacy Across Scheduled Caste and Tribes and Sex Groups, 2011 [No.&%]	176
9.5	Gaps in Literacy rates [%]	177
9.6	Gross Enrolment Rates of School Going Children of 6-14 years by Gender (2011-12)[%]	177
9.7	Retention Rate for General and SC/ST Groups (2001-02 and 2011-12) [%]	178
9.8	GER for S.C. and S.T. - Secondary Education [%]	179
9.9	Marginal Farmers -Below 1 Hectare-2011[No.&%]	180
9.10	Small Farmers [1-2 Hectares] - 2011 [No.&%]	182
9.11	Large Farmers [Above 2 Hectares]- 2011 [No.&%]	183
9.12	Number of dwelling rooms among S.C. and S.T. households-2011 [No.&%]	184
9.13	Type of houses occupied by S.C. and S.T. households [No.&%]	185
9.14	Nature of Water Supply to Scheduled Caste households [No.&%]	186
9.15	Nature of Water Supply to Scheduled Tribe households [No.&%]	186
9.16	Nature of Toilet Facility to Scheduled Caste households [No.&%]	188
9.17	Nature of Toilet Facility to Schedule Tribe households [No.&%]	188
9.18	Availability of Bathing Facilities Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe Households-2011	189
9.19	Type of Lighting Scheme to Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe households [No.&%]	190
9.20	Assets among S.C. and S.T. households [No.&%]	191
9.21	Representation Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe in Local Self Government [No.]	193
9.22	Urban Local Self Government [No.]	194
9.23	Age of the Respondents	195
9.24	Perceptions of the Community Social Inclusion	197
9.25	Perceptions on Discrimination	198
9.26	Perceptions on Discrimination	199
9.27	Perceptions of the community on freedom	200
9.28	Perceptions on Standard of Living	201
9.29	Details on Facilities at the Household Level	201
9.30	Details on Education at the Households Level	202
9.31	Details on Gender Aspects	202
9.32	Values of CDDI indicators	203

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
10.1	Percentage of women elected representatives	210
10.2	Changes in the Health of the Family Members	211
10.3	Initiatives of the Panchayat President in Ensuring Health and Hygiene	212
10.4	Nature of the Discussions held in the meetings	213
10.5	Activities carried out by GPs.	214
10.6	Details of Visits by the Health Personnel	215
10.7	Frequency of Visits by the Health Personnel	215
11.1	Taluk-wise data on Urban population [No.&%]	218
11.2	Growth of Urban and Rural Population [No.&%]	219
11.3	Future Urban Population [No.]	222
11.4	Changes in Urban Population and its Concentration in Towns/Cities [No.&%]	223
11.5	In-migration to Towns and Cities [No.&%]	224
11.6	Present Status of the Urban Services [No.]	226
11.7	Estimation of Source Wise Waste Generation in a day [No.]	228

LIST OF FIGURES

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
Fig.1.1	Picture of Mooleshankara Temple in Turuvekere Taluk	11
Fig.2.1	Map of Tumakuru District	13
Fig.2.2	Channakeshava Temple in Kaidala, Tumkur	14
Fig.2.3	Chennakeshwara Temple, Aralaguppe, Tumakuru District	20
Fig.2.4	Graph Showing Population Growth of Tumakuru	23
Fig.2.5	Graph on Literacy Rate for Tumakuru - 2001-2011	24
Fig.2.6	Banking Facilities in the District	26
Fig.2.7	Modes of Connectivity to the District	27
Fig.2.8	Channarayana Durga, Tumakuru	28
Fig.2.9	Siddarabetta	29
Fig.2.10	Monument Aralaguppe	29
Fig.3.1	Dimensional Values under GII Across Taluks	35
Fig.3.2	Food Security Index	39
Fig.3.3	Anganawadi & School Children	44
Fig.4.1	Literacy Rate - Rural and Urban	48
Fig.4.2	Taluk-wise Literacy Rates and Variation by Gender	48
Fig.4.3	Gross Enrolment Rate	50
Fig.4.4	Net Enrolment Rate	50
Fig.4.5	Secondary School Gross Enrolment Rate [15-16 years]	52
Fig.4.6	Student - Teacher ratio for Secondary Education	54
Fig.4.7	School Infrastructure Index	54
Fig.4.8	Disaggregated Data for SSLC/PUC Results - 2011	55
Fig.4.9	Per Capita Education Expenditure	58
Fig.4.10	Radar Analysis for Education	59
Fig.4.11	CN Halli Radar Analysis for education	60
Fig.4.12	Gubbi Radar Analysis for education	60
Fig.4.13	Koratagere Radar Analysis for education	61
Fig.4.14	Kunigal Radar Analysis for education	61
Fig.4.15	Madhugiri Radar Analysis for education	62
Fig.4.16	Pavgada Radar Analysis for education	62
Fig.4.17	Sira Radar Analysis for education	63
Fig.4.18	Tiptur Radar Analysis for education	63
Fig.4.19	Tumakuru Radar Analysis for education	64
Fig.4.20	Turuvekere Radar Analysis for education	64
Fig.4.21	Impact of Shortage of Teachers on the Quality education at Government Middle School	65
Fig.4.22	Effects on the Quality Education	68
Fig.4.23	Children's Jatha in Tumakuru	69
Fig.4.24	School Library, Tumakuru	69
Fig.4.25	An Anganawadi at Sira Town	70
Fig.4.26	Mid-day Meal Programme at Government Primary School, Pavagada	70
Fig.5.1	Population by Sex	72
Fig.5.2	Population Across Taluks in Rural and Urban Areas - 2011	73
Fig.5.3	Population by Social Groups Across Taluks - 2011	74
Fig.5.4	Sex Ratio across Taluks	75

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
Fig.5.5	IMR Across the District - 2001 & 2011	77
Fig.5.6	Couples Protected by Any Contraceptive Method	79
Fig.5.7	ANC Coverage Across the Taluks - 2007 & 2011	81
Fig.5.8	Percentage of Children Born Under-weight	84
Fig.5.9	Children in Distress	85
Fig.5.10	Overview of Children	85
Fig.5.11	Radar Analysis for Health for Tumakuru District	88
Fig.5.12	Radar Analysis for Health For CN Halli Taluk	89
Fig.5.13	Radar Analysis for Health For Gubbi Taluk	89
Fig.5.14	Radar Analysis for Health For Koratagere Taluk	90
Fig.5.15	Radar Analysis for Health For Kunigal Taluk	90
Fig.5.16	Radar Analysis for Health For Madhugiri Taluk	91
Fig.5.17	Radar Analysis for Health For Pavgada Taluk	91
Fig.5.18	Radar Analysis for Health For Sira Taluk	92
Fig.5.19	Radar Analysis for Health For Tiptur Taluk	92
Fig.5.20	Radar Analysis for Health For Tumakuru Taluk	93
Fig.5.21	Radar Analysis for Health For Turuvekere Taluk	93
Fig.6.1	Income by Sectors - 200-05 & 2009-10	97
Fig.6.2	Net Domestic Income Across Taluks - 2004-05	99
Fig.6.3	Net Domestic Income Across Taluks - 2008-09	99
Fig.6.4	Per Capita Income by Taluks - 2004-05 & 2009-10	102
Fig.6.5	NREGA Works at Midigeshi	102
Fig.6.6	School Compound Wall Construction Under MGNREGA at Badavanahalli	103
Fig.6.7	Leveling Work at Hebbur Village Under MGNREGA	107
Fig.6.8	Households in 2009	108
Fig.6.9	Thrashing Yard at Byalya Village	109
Fig.6.10	Checkdam Construction in Progress at K.T. Halli	109
Fig.6.11	BPL Families in rural and urban areas across Taluks	110
Fig.6.12	Road Construction Work at Anchepalya	111
Fig.6.13	Composition of Working Population	114
Fig.6.14	Road Work Under MGNREGA in K.T.Hally during 2011-12	114
Fig.6.15	Drain Work Under MGNREGA in K.T.Hally during 2011-12	114
Fig.6.16	Composition among Rural and Urban Workers	115
Fig.6.17	Occupation Pattern in 2011	118
Fig.6.18	Road Work Under MGNREGA in N.Halli during 2011-12	118
Fig.6.19	Checkdam Construction Work Under MGNREGA at Gangonahalli	118
Fig.6.20	Radar Analysis	119
Fig.6.21	Tank Work at Puravara	120
Fig.7.1	Household by No. of Dwelling Rooms - 2001 & 2011	122
Fig.7.2	2013-14 IAY House in Kannamedi	122
Fig.7.3	Percentage of Pucca Houses - Talukwise	126
Fig.7.4	Distribution of Pucca Houses to Total Houses	127
Fig.7.5	Quality of Residential Houses - 2001 & 2011	128
Fig.7.6	Use of Mobile Phone by the Local People in the District	131
Fig.7.7	Safe Handling of Drinking Water at the Household Level	133
Fig.7.8	Distribution of Households by Sources of Water Supply - 2001	135
Fig.7.9	Dwelling Unit at Badavanahalli	136
Fig.7.10	Households by Traditional Fuel and Modern Fuel	138
Fig.7.11	Type of Fuel Across Rural and Urban - 2001 & 2011	140

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
Fig.7.12	2012-13 IAY House in Gujjinadu	141
Fig.7.13	Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Fuel - 2001	143
Fig.7.14	Distribution of Households by Residence and Type of Fuel - 2011	143
Fig.7.15	Toilet Facility at the Household Level	144
Fig.7.16	Training Programme on Health	144
Fig.7.17	Impact of Poor Sanitation	144
Fig.7.18	Distribution of Households by the Availability of Bathing Facility in Tumakuru District	146
Fig.7.19	Water Treatment Plan at the GP Level in CN Halli and Pavagada Taluk	147
Fig.7.20	Status of Sanitation in Villages	148
Fig.7.21	Picture of an High Way	153
Fig.7.22	Piped Water Supply at a Household in Turuvekere	156
Fig.7.23	Household Mambers Collected Water in an urban slum in Tumakuru City	156
Fig.8.1	Male and Female Workers Across Taluks	162
Fig.8.2	High School Teachers by Sex - 2011	163
Fig.8.3	Women Carrying Water to the Household, Nagepalli, Pavagada Taluk	169
Fig.9.1	MGNREGA Women Workers in Gujjinadu Village	171
Fig.9.2	School Children in a Excursion Programme	173
Fig.9.3	Women Workers in MGNREGA Programme at T.N.Betta	173
Fig.9.4	Distribution of Marginal Land Across Social Groups	181
Fig.9.5	SHG Members of Sira Taluk Participating in a Capacity Building Programme	181
Fig.9.6	Capacity Buoilding Programme for SHG Members in Tumakuru Taluk	187
Fig.9.7	Report Card Status of Nirmal Bharath Abhiyan	189
Fig.9.8	Street Family in Tumakuru City	192
Fig 9.9	Distribution of Households by Annual Income	196
Fig.9.10	Taluk Panchayath Office, Tumakuru Taluk	204
Fig.10.1	Perception of the Stakeholders on Health and Hygiene	212
Fig.10.2	Details of Discussions in the Panchayath Meetings	213
Fig.10.3	Details of Capacity Building Programme Organized	214
Fig.10.4	Madhugiri and Pavagada Forts	216
Fig.11.1	Growth Rate of Population at the District Level	220
Fig.11.2	Growth rate of population - 1961 to 2011	220
Fig.11.3	KSRTC Bus Stand, Tumkur	221
Fig.11.4	Child Under Treatment in a Pvt. Hospital in Tumakuru	227
Fig.11.5	Inter-City Bus Stand at Tumakuru	229
Fig.11.6	Map Showing the NTMZ in the Tumakuru District	229

LIST OF BOXES

Number	PARTICULARS	Page No
Box 1.1:	Human Development	2
Box 1.2:	Goals of Human Development	4
Box 6.1:	Identification of Livelihoods Support Base at the District Level	100
Box 7.1:	Study on impact of Traditional Fuel	140
Box 8.1:	Violence Against Women	167
Box 11.1:	Urbanization in Karnataka	217
Box 11.2:	Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution of India	225
Box 11.3:	Water Supply in Tumakuru City	226

ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Adult Education Center
ANC	Ante-natal Care
ANM	Auxiliary Nurse Midwife
APL	Above Poverty Line
BC	Before Christ
BPL	Below Poverty Line
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
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
HPS	Higher Primary School
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
LPS	Lower Primary School
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
NAC	Notified Area Committee
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
SAS	Small Area Study
SGSY	Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SHG	Self-help Group
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 of the districts earlier. The objective of this exercise was to build a developmental path, which will guide human development in Tumakuru. The specific objectives of the preparation of this report were 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, Composite Taluk Development Index and Composite 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 help 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 dimensions viz. Standard of Living, Health and Education. Of the 10 taluks, Tumakuru stands first with a score of 0.986 on the living standard indices. The next in rank is Tiptur taluk [0.609] and followed by Kunigal taluk in the third position [0.456]. The CN Halli taluk has the least score i.e. 0.188, gets the 10th 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, Kunigal is the most developed (0.946) followed by Tumakuru (0.752). Madhugiri taluk has the score of 0.212 and ranks lowest in terms of access to healthcare. Madhugiri taluk also ranks lowest in terms of the education index (0.189).

Overall, the HDI values for the taluks vary from 0.217 to 0.905. While Madhugiri taluk reports the least development, the best performer is Tumakuru taluk.

The Child Development Index is the sum of the status of the children in terms of health, nutrition and education. Among the taluks in the district, the Kunigal taluk has the highest value which is a result of the progress made in the

health and the education of the children. Koratagere and Tiptur taluks occupy subsequent rank in 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 in the FSI. This is analysed in terms of availability, accessibility and absorption. The top there taluks in the district are the Tiptur, Tumakuru and Kunigal. Madhugiri taluk gets the least rank.

Persistence of gender inequalities between individuals, groups and communities on the basis of their gender identity is a subject of major concern in human development. 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 anaemia), while 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 these three dimensions will reflect the GII. In terms of the reproductive health, Tumakuru and Turuvekere taluks get the least and the highest scores respectively. In terms of empowerment, Pavgada taluk gets the least score and Tumakuru taluk the highest. Thus, the areas with increased awareness, higher concentration in the urban area and with better educational status are not found to be supporting the empowerment of women. Also on the labour front Tumkuru taluk gets the last rank and Koratagere taluk the first rank. In all, the overall GII value is the least for Tumakuru taluk. The taluk is close to achieving an equal status for the men and women as compared to the other taluks.

The district has 10 urban settlements which vary in terms of their demography, economic development, basic infrastructure and the administrative status. The key issues in computing the index are the percentage of the urban population, percentage of slum population, water supply, hospital beds, own resources mobilized, etc. Tumakuru city which has been elevated to the status of the Corporation gets the highest value among 10 urban settlements and provides further impetus towards developing the human development in the city. The two other City Municipal Councils with a value close to that of the Tumakuru city are Sira and Tiptur. There is a 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 sub indicators related to standard of living, health and the education indexes. These three dimensions are different from the ones identified under Human Development Index. The ranking for the ten taluks further reiterates the nature and type of socio-economic developments in the taluks. Turuvekere taluk stands first followed by Kunigal and Tiptur taluks respectively. Tumakuru taluk stands fifth among the ten taluks of the district. 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, Tumakuru district ranked ninth in health, while it ranked fifteenth overall. In such a scenario, there is a need for a catalytic agent to mobilize all the stakeholders, bring about convergence among various sectors, strengthen programme management structures, enhance effectiveness of disease control programmes and build capacities for effective decentralization and flexibility for local action.

The present exercise has helped in understanding a few of the sectors such as health and education better. The challenges faced by the health sector in Tumakuru are the decline in financial resources allocated for

health, limited focus on primary health care and preventive medicine needed for better health care management with respect to manpower, infrastructure and facilities, insufficient focus on select population subgroups such as women, the disabled, children and socially disadvantaged.

The total literates in Tumakuru district in the year 2011 were 1,813,391, of which male and female accounted for 1,006,024 and 807,367 respectively. The increase in the number of literates over the decade does not imply better literacy in real terms as the population is also increasing along with the number of literates. The analysis of the education sector reveals the inadequacy of infrastructure at schools-the poor quality of teaching/teachers, poor infrastructure, insufficiency of allocations for the education sector and failure to leverage private sector and NGO's in financing and managing educational institutions.

There is a need for the district to overcome these obstacles and aim for a more inclusive growth on the path of sustainable development. Long term and measurable goals must be given due attention.

Private investors headquartered in Bengaluru are beginning to take a special interest in Tumakuru. Companies like WIPRO, along with NGOs, are already involved in investing in health care systems for the district. The need for encouraging public -private participation should also be thought about. This will assuage the Government's responsibility, while ensuring corporate social responsibility.

Through the effective implementation of existing government schemes, health care in Tumakuru can improve appreciably. Special focus must be given to the following:

- Sanitation should be strengthened to control the spread of communicable disease.

- Maternity care must be given special attention as the Maternal Mortality Rate and the Infant Mortality Rate in the district are high.

- Concerted efforts must be made to ensure 100 per cent utilization of modern cooking fuels as traditional cooking fuels have proven detrimental health effects.

- Efforts must be made to bring about balanced development of the District. Taluks such as Tumakuru are significantly better off in terms of health care than Madhugiri and Pavagada. Attention should be paid to backward taluks to ensure equitable growth across the district.

The extent of burden and sufferings of the rural women in Tumakuru vary widely with the social and economic status, size of family and many other factors. Hence, an intensive study with close interaction with women can help to identify suitable solutions for their problems. Based on the needs, the drudgery reduction measures introduced for women include:

- Creation of safe drinking water sources closer to their houses

- Maternal and child health and family welfare

- Strengthening of traditional health care practices

- Training of midwives and upgrading the skills of local healers

- Awareness on health, hygiene and sanitation

- Training of local youth as health guides for the first-aid

- Establishment of community grain banks and promotion of nutrition gardens

- Promotion of energy conservation devices: improved wood fuel stoves, biogas, solar heating devices and energy plantations

- Establishment of Anganwadis and importance of girl's education

Incomes in the district are on the rise which is a positive trend. This must be immediately supplemented with growth in the education and

health care sectors in order to discourage migration from the district and retain both money and talent for the betterment of the district.

- Encouraging software development and promotion of the tertiary sector.

- Ensuring that electricity is continuous. The district is potential area for tapping solar energy. Encourage investment in renewable sources through attractive schemes.

- Protection of the environment with adequate attention to sustainable farming methods such as encouraging local farming practices, cultivation of drought resistant crops, soil and moisture conservation techniques, crop rotation, composting, etc.

- Animal husbandry related activities and cultivation of Cash crops generate a lot of local employment. For example, dairying has a vast scope. This can not only economically empower local women but also helps in generating employment. However, identification and Promotion of cash earning practices should be encouraged. In case of Sira sheep rearing and utilization of by products hold a lot of promise in mitigating poverty. In other taluks promotion of plantation crops and vegetable crops- through introduction of drip irrigation and sprinkler systems-will help in earning additional income. Pavagada taluk requires special attention. Increasing ground water table is need of the hour. Agro-forestry will come in handy in this taluk.

- Promotion of activities conducted by Self-Help- Groups and micro-financed initiatives.

Key hurdles such as lack of infrastructure, lack of funding, lack of skilled labour and expertise have been identified and two key areas for improvement- healthcare and education are highlighted. Bridging the gender gap is also a vital concern that would contribute significantly towards the development of the district. Increasing the efforts to lower school dropout rate of girl child by improving infrastructure and introduction of gender sensitive curriculum have been highlighted in this report.

In the Indian context, social empowerment is a significant hurdle in the country's development. Tumakuru is a developing district which is growing considerably. With planned interventions and appropriate policy execution, Tumakuru district will evolve into a model district in Karnataka bringing laurels to the State.

PART - II

CHAPTER PLAN



MADHUGIRI FORT



SRI SIDDAGANGA MUTT, TUMAKURU