

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Introduction

Gender relations are the key to understanding inequalities between men and women in Tumakuru. These inequalities are expressed both explicitly and implicitly. The explicit measures of inequality are well known and are revealed in statistics depicting differences in the sex ratio, child infanticide, literacy rates, health and nutrition indicators, wage differentials and ownership of land and property.

The implicit measures are more difficult to measure. They are embedded in notions of power and culture. These intra-household inequalities result in unequal distribution of power, unequal control over resources and decision making; dependence rather than self-reliance and unfair treatment, unequal distribution of work, drudgery and even food.

In order for governments to redress these inequalities, gender disaggregated data and indices are tools that can be used to identify, largely explicit inequalities. The Human Development Report considers gender an important factor in the overall development of the District, State and Nation. Governments need to address the explicit inequalities through redistribution and reallocation of resources and implicit inequalities by setting an example for the end of patriarchy and the beginning of real equality.

8.1.1 Concept of Gender

The term 'Gender' refers to a range of physical, biological, mental and behavioural characteristics. It indicates socially constructed roles, behaviour, activities and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.

The cultural context of gender is also significant in terms of customs, practices, tradition and emerging changes in social life. Gender is an analytical tool for understanding social processes.

It provides the basis to examine differences, relationships and realities between men and women.

8.2 Gender Differentials in the District

The sex ratio in Tumakuru is improving over time and some taluks like C.N. Halli and Turuvekere show a positive sex ratio of over 1000 women per 1000 men. This is a welcome development. The taluk with the lowest sex ratio is Tumakuru, the most industrialized taluk in the District. The low sex ratio in the taluk may be due to lop-sided migration, where men migrate for work, leaving their families behind in their home villages.

Table No.8.1: Sex-ratio-Taluk-wise – 2001 & 2011 (No.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	2001	2011
1	C N Halli	986	1009
2	Gubbi	977	984
3	Koratagere	966	977
4	Kunigal	1024	999
5	Madhugiri	965	985
6	Pavagada	958	976
7	Sira	961	971
8	Tiptur	961	999
9	Tumakuru	925	949
10	Turuvekere	1001	1011
	Total	967	979

Source: District at a Glance, 2005, 2012

In 2011, the Karnataka sex ratio was slightly lower than that of Tumakuru at 973.

Table No.8.2: Proportion of Female Child Population-2001 & 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	%age of female population to total (0-6)	
		2001	2011
1	C.N. Halli	49.22	49.82
2	Gubbi	48.85	49.25
3	Koratagere	48.54	49.12
4	Kunigal	49.26	48.17
5	Madhugiri	48.76	49.10
6	Pavagada	48.41	48.14
7	Sira	48.42	48.80
8	Tiptur	48.72	49.51
9	Tumakuru	48.45	49.09
10	Turuvekere	48.89	48.15
	Total	48.70	48.95

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011

In 2001 the Taluk with the highest percentage of women was Kunigal, and the taluks with the lowest %age of women were Pavagada and Sira with only minor %age point differences.

The 2011 census data however shows a marked increase in the percentage of women aged 0-6 in taluks like Chikkanayakanahalli, which currently has the highest percentage.

On the whole, there are more women in urban areas than in rural areas in the District of Tumakuru. The lowest percentage of female population is found in rural areas of Tumakuru (48.23) and the highest percentage of female population is found in urban areas of Chikkanayakanahalli (50.61).

Table No.8.3: Taluk-wise distribution of rural-urban population-2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Percentage of Female population - 2011	
		Rural	Urban
1	C.N. Halli	50.15	50.61
2	Gubbi	49.66	49.98
3	Koratagere	49.62	50.21
4	Kunigal	50.17	49.30
5	Madhugiri	49.69	49.98
6	Pavagada	49.53	49.80
7	Sira	49.29	49.51
8	Tiptur	50.17	49.70
9	Tumakuru	48.23	49.39
10	Turuvekere	50.35	50.07
	Total	49.58	49.61

Source: Census of India, 2011

The percentage of female population is slightly higher in the taluks of CN Halli, Turuvekere and Tiptur. This could be a result of migration from the rural areas. Similarly in the urban areas of Koratagere and Turuvekere and CN Halli the percentage of female population is slightly higher.

In terms of female and male wage differentials in the agricultural sector, there is still a large disparity between what men and women earn in Tumakuru. Tumakuru taluk shows the highest differential according to the GII and Gubbi shows the lowest differential. This phenomenon can be attributed to the largely patriarchal mindset which is prevalent in Tumakuru. The %age of households headed by women is small according

to CTDI indicators. Data shows that Kunigal is the taluk with the most households headed by women (18.90 %). Tumakuru is the lowest with only 14.02 % of households headed by women.

8.3 Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment

Female literacy in Tumakuru stands at 67.38 %. This is significantly below the male literacy rate (82.81 %). This shows a clear bias in the education of men over women in Tumakuru. There is a great scope for improvement of the education of women in Tumakuru through the use of alternative methods of schooling, provision of incentives and scholarships as well as the introduction of women's schools and higher education institutions.

Table No.8.4: Gender composition Literacy Rate Taluk-wise – 2001 & 2011 (%)

Sl.No.	Taluk	2001				2011			
		Total	Male	Female	Gender Gap	Total	Male	Female	Gender Gap
1	C.N.Halli	70.2	79.5	60.8	18.7	76.59	83.98	69.29	14.69
2	Gubbi	67.5	76.7	58.2	18.5	74.71	81.82	67.52	14.3
3	Koratagere	62.7	73.3	51.8	21.5	71.9	80.09	63.63	16.46
4	Kunigal	61.3	72	51	21	68.69	78.2	59.27	18.93
5	Madhugiri	61.2	72.7	49.4	23.3	69.85	79.3	60.33	18.97
6	Pavagada	56.5	68.6	44	24.6	66.59	76.57	56.48	20.09
7	Sira	62.4	73.1	51.4	21.7	71.87	80.21	48.8	31.41
8	Tiptur	75	83.7	66.2	17.5	82.05	88.42	75.71	12.71
9	Tumakuru	75	82.3	67.1	15.2	82.6	87.82	77.11	10.71
10	Turuvekere	71.4	81.7	61.1	20.6	77.34	85.77	69.1	16.67
	Total	67	76.8	56.9	19.9	75.14	82.81	67.38	15.43

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011 and District At a Glance

Table No.8.5: Enrolment Rate of Males and Females in different stages of school-2011 (No.)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Lower Pri. School		Higher Pri. School		High School		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	C.N. Halli	2679	2684	7669	7549	4393	4397	14741	14630
2	Gubbi	3027	2991	10012	9618	5578	5563	18617	18172
3	Koratagere	5985	5596	2611	2651	3658	3484	12254	11731
4	Kunigal	3006	2911	9093	8226	5121	4945	17220	16082
5	Madhugiri	10044	9408	4376	4210	6247	5852	20667	19470
6	Pavagada	10078	9116	4241	3982	5995	5661	20314	18759
7	Sira	12969	11756	5268	4799	7146	6712	25383	23267
8	Tiptur	2153	2104	8976	8179	4752	4564	15881	14847
9	Tumakuru	4094	4114	32037	26981	18280	13146	54411	44241
10	Turuvekere	2122	2040	6376	5695	3962	3481	12460	11216
	Total	56157	52720	90659	81890	65132	57805	211948	192415

Source: DDPI, Tumakuru, 2011

The percentage of females enrolled in school is significantly less than males. This leaves a large scope for improvement through more efficient implementation of government policies such as the mid-day meal scheme, provision of bicycles and scholarships for girls.

Schemes such as Bhagyalakshmi Yojane are already in place and should be promoted. Under the scheme, girl children are eligible for scholarships between 1st and 12th grade. Gender equality is paramount to the scheme but it also focuses on allied problems affecting schooling such as early (child) marriage as well as women's health care.

Another consideration to be made is the infrastructure in schools. Provision of facilities such as toilets, drinking water, etc has an impact on enrolment statistics.

Education of parents also plays a large role in ensuring that children receive a good education. While the number of A.E.C. centres dedicated to Adult Education range from 26 in Turvekere to 41 in Tumakuru, data shows that there is a severe lack of volunteers in these centres, thus inhibiting any increase in the number of adult literates.

Table No. 8.6: Out of School Children - 2011 (No.)

Sl.No.	Taluk	No. of Out of School Children in Age Group Between 6-14 years	
		Male	Female
1	C.N. Halli	93	54
2	Gubbi	78	44
3	Koratagere	57	23
4	Kunigal	126	36
5	Madhugiri	18	19
6	Pavagada	85	84
7	Sira	100	59
8	Tiptur	23	13
9	Tumakuru	516	151
10	Turuvekere	14	7
	Total	1110	490

Source: DDPI, Tumakuru, 2011

The Education Department in Tumakuru runs many programmes in order to retrieve drop-outs. Chinnara Angala is a programme which is run in many districts across Karnataka. Under this programme, a bridge course is run which is an intensive three month training program (either residential or non-residential) aimed at bringing students back to their grade level of studies. Once they have completed this programme, an out-of-school child may return to regular studies.

The Meena Club is another interesting initiative undertaken by the Education Department with

the goal of reducing drop-outs. Meena clubs are constituted in every Higher Primary School in each cluster of the District. This club is comprised "of a team of 10 active girls, 5 boys and 5 girls of irregular attendance." The main aim of the team is to enrol drop outs and regularize attendance through peer pressure. The team conducts "Jathas, street plays, awareness programmes etc." The team meets once in a week discusses the progress. Other social evils are also discussed and cluster level awareness programmes are held.

Table No. 8.7: General Degree College by management (2011) (No.)

Sl.No.	Taluk	General Degree College Govt.				General Degree College Private			
		No. of Colleges	1st year to Final year			No. of Colleges	1st year to Final year		
			Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
1	C.N. Halli	2	571	604	1175	2	154	200	354
2	Gubbi	1	683	854	1537	2	75	113	188
3	Koratagere	1	594	506	1100	1	10	25	35
4	Kunigal	1	631	839	1470	2	56	76	132
5	Madhugiri	2	912	765	1677	3	205	154	359
6	Pavagada	1	1100	660	1760	4	136	183	319
7	Sira	2	1188	1032	2220	4	340	304	644
8	Tiptur	2	1063	1359	2422	6	1066	1219	2285
9	Tumakuru	2	629	513	1142	43	5732	6038	11770
10	Turuvekere	2	434	522	956	2	33	175	208
	Total	16	7805	7654	15459	69	7807	8487	16294

Source: District at a Glance, 2011

There are more Private colleges than Public colleges in Tumakuru and more girls enrolled in private college than those enrolled in public college, despite the apparent difference in cost. Efforts must be made to strengthen infrastructure in order to improve the absolute number of college graduates from the district.

8.4 Work Participation Trends

As discussed earlier, there is a clear majority of men in the workplace. This is also reflected in wage rates paid to women. It is to be noted that there is a stark difference between agricultural wages paid to men and women with the highest disparity in Tumakuru followed by Pavagada and then Turuvekere. The disparity is lowest in Gubbi.

Table No. 8.8: Distribution of women workers in different Taluks-2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population of female workers to total workers	Women cultivators	Women agricultural labour	Women inhousehold industries	Women in other works
1	C.N.Halli	34.02	21.95	44.00	7.93	26.13
2	Gubbi	41.58	25.29	42.77	12.19	19.75
3	Koratagere	43.65	24.45	54.44	5.07	16.04
4	Kunigal	44.12	25.63	53.89	4.41	16.08
5	Madhugiri	43.84	32.32	48.79	2.85	16.04
6	Pavagada	31.44	20.93	25.79	7.17	46.11
7	Sira	39.26	37.00	42.05	5.95	14.99
8	Tiptur	30.53	20.51	33.37	5.68	40.43
9	Tumakuru	35.29	42.02	34.73	1.96	21.29
10	Turuvekere	40.71	49.64	25.49	4.25	20.62
	Total	38.17	29.13	40.65	6.16	24.06

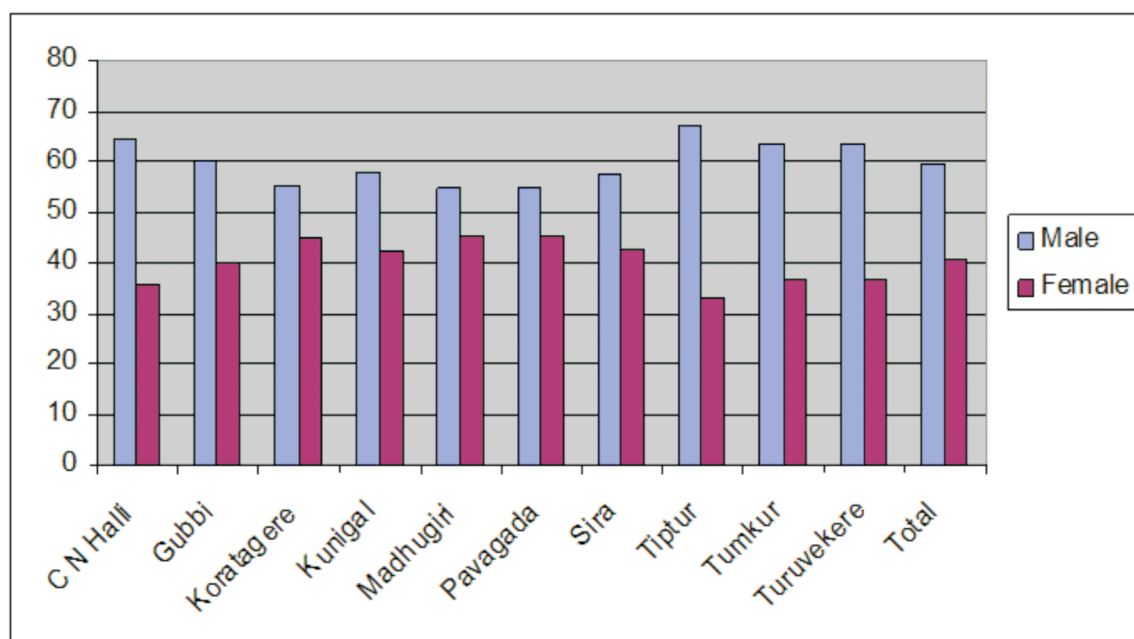
Source: District Statistical Office, 2011

Female workers and agricultural labourers form a large majority of the working women population. Women cultivators are at an average 29.13 % of working women in the district. Women in household industries form on an average 6.16 % of working women in the district. This number must be encouraged as household industries are often headed or run by women themselves or Self-Help Groups.

Teaching is considered a 'noble profession' for women. There is a perception that it provides a safe work environment, stable timings with no necessity of working in the evenings or nights, a set salary and long summer vacations.

However, even this profession is dominated by men, especially at a higher education level.

Fig.8.1: Male and Female Workers Across Taluks



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women with the highest disparity in Tumakuru followed by Pavagada and then Turuvekere. The disparity is lowest in Gubbi.

Table No. 8.9: Teacher Strength in Primary and High School-2011 (No.)

Sl.No.	Taluk	No. of Primary School Teacher		No. of High School Teacher	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	C.N. Halli	588	534	357	86
2	Gubbi	604	692	356	144
3	Koratagere	418	359	132	60
4	Kunigal	606	626	337	128
5	Madhugiri	682	464	162	61
6	Pavagada	498	318	116	11
7	Sira	766	574	173	91
8	Tiptur	403	677	304	129
9	Tumakuru	773	2171	783	587
10	Turuvekere	497	447	309	91
	Total	5835	6862	3029	1388

Source: DDPI, 2011

Fig.8.2: High School Teachers by sex – 2011

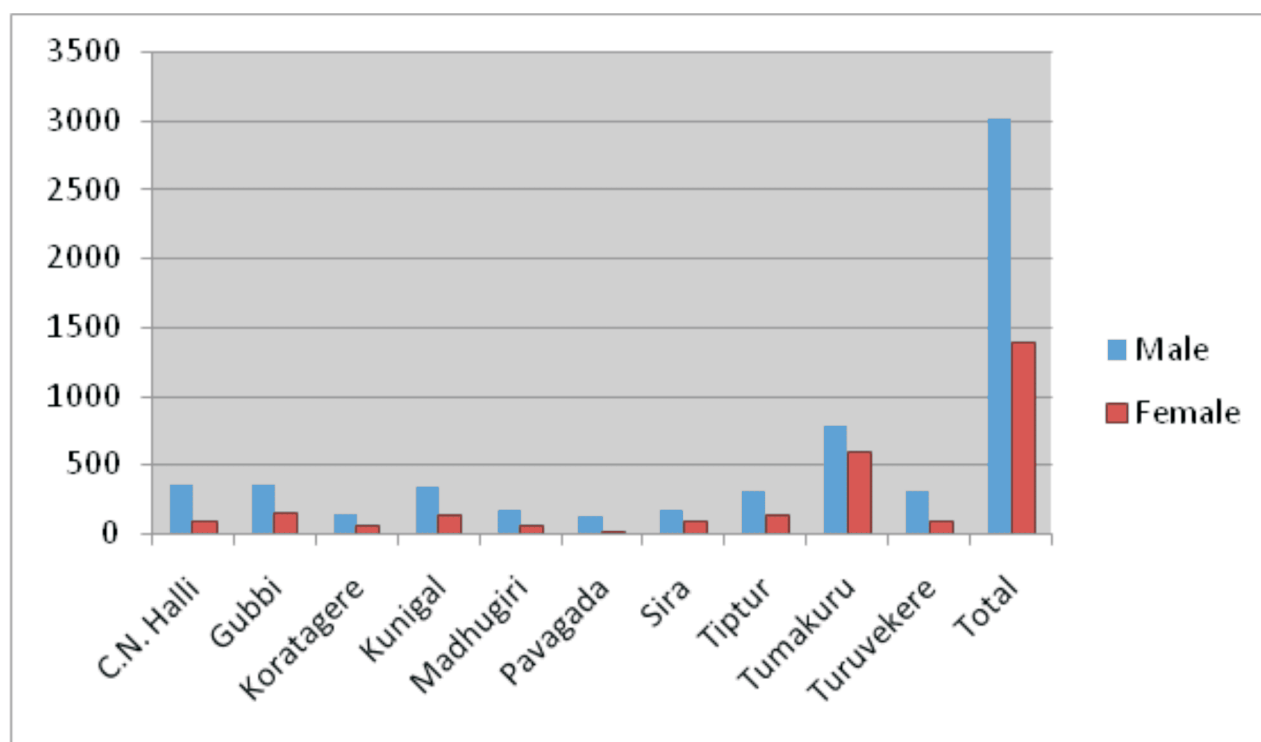


Table No.8.10: Details of Colleges, Lecturers and Students in District-2011 (No.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Colleges	No. of Lecturers		Govt.		Aided		Unaided		Total
			Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1	C.N. Halli	14	86	20	791	1363	392	404	0	0	2950
2	Gubbi	22	128	30	726	975	807	945	254	350	4057
3	Koratagere	11	72	14	794	888	475	531	88	49	2825
4	Kunigal	16	94	29	870	1718	375	266	271	332	3832
5	Madhugiri	16	95	27	1123	1170	583	589	138	141	3744
6	Pavagada	16	101	26	1153	929	304	337	767	662	4152
7	Sira	19	132	20	1097	1488	702	662	434	441	4824
8	Tiptur	18	130	20	577	1436	1564	1124	35	14	4750
9	Tumakuru	56	570	145	1773	2533	4835	4382	1951	1479	16953
10	Turuvekere	13	95	9	414	618	1064	1343	104	102	3645
	Total	201	1503	340	9318	13118	11101	10583	4042	3570	51732

Source: District at a Glance, 2011

With a view to understand the other related issues concerning women the data on the number of Occupational, Non-Occupational and other licences as on 31-3-2012 has been analysed . The disparity is immense. Non-

occupational licences in CN Halli issued to women registers 0; as compared to over 500 for men. Similarly in Turuvekere, no licences have been issued to women and men registered 765 in 2012. In every other taluk, the number of women

drivers is less than half the number of men.

Freedom of movement is immensely empowering and not to be underestimated. The government too recognizes this and distributes bicycles to school going girls. Without the ability to travel freely, women are constantly dependent on men. Thus, there is need to encourage the process of empowerment of women in the district.

8.5. Marginalisation of women's works

Generally, women are involved in household work. It is not only considered as natural but also viewed as non-economic in nature. Most of the

domestic chores involve both labour and time. However, it is not considered as productive and accountable by the society. In contrast, any work involving wages is considered as remunerative and productive task. This perception has continued to prevail even at a time when a sizable number of women have begun to work away from home and function as professionals. Some women have excelled men in their occupational life along with regular performance of all the traditional roles and responsibilities at home. Although women share and perform their work at home, their work away from home seems to be marginalised.

Table No.8.11: Male and Female Wages Across Taluks -2011 (in Rs. & %)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Male Wages (in Rs.)	Female Wages (in Rs.)	Wage Differentials (in %age)
1	C.N. Halli	300	200	33.33
2	Gubbi	225	130	42.22
3	Koratagere	225	137.5	38.89
4	Kunigal	150	275	-83.33
5	Madhugiri	200	150	25.00
6	Pavagada	200	150	25.00
7	Sira	210	130	38.10
8	Tiptur	275	150	45.45
9	Tumkur	275	135	50.91
10	Turuvekere	275	150	45.45
	Total	233.5	160.75	31.16

Source: District Statistical Office, 2011

The wage differentials at the district level are about 31.16 %. In the Kunigal taluk the women are reported to be earning more than the men. The least variations is in the Madhugiri and Pavagada taluk and the highest is in the Tumkur taluk.

8.6 Trends in Political Participation of Women in Panchayat Raj Setup

There has not been a large variation in the percentage of women elected representatives in the Gram Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Zilla

Panchayat and Urban Local Bodies between 2001 and 2011. The %age is healthy, at nearly half of the representatives being female.

However, while on paper this trend seems positive, studies have posed many pertinent questions- 'Is being a woman enough to represent the issues of women?' 'Do women vote on bills and issues according to party lines or according to gender?' 'Do women support other women in power or play politics to bring them down? Are women puppets of other male relatives or party members?'

Table No.8.12: Percentage of Elected Women Representatives [%]

%age of women elected representatives	2011
a. Grama Panchayath	43.24
b. Taluk Panchayath	55.87
c. Zilla Panchayath	57.89
d. Urban Local Bodies	38.91

Source: District at a Glance, 2011

The percentage of women in Urban Local Bodies is seen to be lower than that at the Panchayat levels.

Table No. 8.13: Profile of Elected Members in PRIs -2011 (No.)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Zilla Panchayath Elected Members														
		Total			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe			Backward Class			General		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	C.N. Halli	1	4	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2
2	Gubbi	3	3	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	3
3	Koratagere	2	2	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
4	Kunigal	3	3	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	3
5	Madhugiri	1	5	6	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	4
6	Pavagada	2	4	6	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
7	Sira	4	3	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	5
8	Tiptur	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
9	Tumakuru	2	5	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	3	5
10	Turuvekere	3	2	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	3
	District Total	24	33	57	4	8	12	0	4	4	2	4	6	18	17	35
Town Panchayath Elected Members																
1	C.N. Halli	9	10	19	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	4	5	5	10
2	Gubbi	11	13	24	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	3	7	4	7	11
3	Koratagere	6	10	16	1	2	3	0	2	2	1	2	3	4	4	8
4	Kunigal	8	13	21	1	2	3	0	1	1	2	4	6	5	6	11
5	Madhugiri	12	12	24	3	3	6	1	2	3	1	4	5	7	3	10
6	Pavagada	9	13	22	2	4	6	2	2	4	0	1	1	5	6	11
7	Sira	12	14	26	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	8	14
8	Tiptur	7	10	17	1	2	3	0	1	1	6	7	13	0	0	0
9	Tumakuru	13	14	27	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	3	5	7	7	14
10	Turuvekere	7	10	17	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	2	4	4	6	10
	District Total	94	119	213	18	24	42	7	13	20	22	30	52	47	52	99
Grama Panchayath Elected Members																
1	C.N. Halli	269	215	484	46	41	87	14	32	46	93	69	162	116	73	189
2	Gubbi	347	267	614	56	45	101	22	37	59	126	82	208	143	103	246
3	Koratagere	212	165	377	50	42	92	14	22	36	80	49	129	68	52	120
4	Kunigal	299	234	533	31	39	70	2	28	30	243	156	399	23	11	34
5	Madhugiri	359	262	621	86	63	149	33	39	72	129	85	214	111	75	186
6	Pavagada	317	226	543	90	67	157	51	44	95	96	75	171	80	40	120
7	Sira	373	274	647	81	71	152	32	42	74	134	77	211	126	84	210
8	Tiptur	239	185	424	39	35	74	8	26	34	190	124	314	2	0	2
9	Tumakuru	390	297	687	86	68	154	16	40	56	57	32	89	231	157	388
10	Turuvekere	228	186	414	26	31	57	4	22	26	57	60	117	141	73	214
	District Total	3033	2311	5344	591	502	1093	196	332	528	1205	809	2014	1041	668	

Source: District at a Glance, 2011

8.7 Community Attitudes and Social Prejudices

Tumakuru, like most of India, follows a patriarchal family structure. Women are seen primarily as home makers and men are seen primarily as bread winners. Women are expected to raise children and can take jobs working with handicrafts, agriculture, domestic help, teaching and other professions which do not take them too far away from the family and the home. Joint family systems are common in Tumakuru, where the wife often lives with her husband's family. Mother-in-law is generally the highest authority on household matters and Father-in-law is the highest authority on business matters and

keeping traditions and norms alive.

Tumakuru is a shadow taluk and feeds off the energy and business opportunities in nearby Bangalore. Because of this, there has been some modernization and the connectivity between Bangalore and Tumakuru has had a strong impact on the societal norms in Tumakuru.

Health care has developed and modernized as the city is close enough for doctors and Medical care to penetrate. This is reflected in the number of institutional deliveries. While in rural India, deliveries are often still conducted by mid-wives, in Tumakuru, nearly all of the deliveries are now institutional.

Table No.8.14: Proportion of Institutional Deliveries - 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	% of Institutional Deliveries	Percent of Others
1	C.N.Halli	104.79	0
2	Gubbi	92.97	7.03
3	Koratagere	97.77	2.23
4	Kunigal	99.07	0.93
5	Madhugiri	97.06	2.94
6	Pavagada	99.74	0.26
7	Sira	99.30	0.7
8	Tiptur	99.82	0.18
9	Tumakuru	98.72	1.28
10	Turuvekere	99.51	0.49
	Total	99.26	0.74

Source: DHO, 2011

With an increase in awareness about maternal healthcare, the introduction of anganwadis and ASHA workers, both mothers and infants are profiting from better health.

The percentage of children born underweight has significantly decreased and in taluks like Koratagere it has reduced to 0.34 %. C N Halli boasts 100 % institutional deliveries and other health and sanitation improvements are also underway.

A fifth of households have own toilet facilities in the house. The highest percentage of households with toilets is in Tumakuru. This is very likely the influence of Bangalore as the other taluks in the district are closer to 25 %.

Across taluks the percentage of households with safe drinking water facility is found to be varied. It is the highest in Tumakuru taluk (67.07%)

Table No.8.15: Details on the Health Status of Women & Children in the District -2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Taluk	% of Children born underweight	% of Institutional Deliveries	% of Households with Toilets
1	C.N.Halli	6.55	104.79	22.60
2	Gubbi	2.72	92.97	24.28
3	Koratagere	0.34	97.77	23.37
4	Kunigal	3.99	99.07	29.81
5	Madhugiri	3.42	97.06	18.91
6	Pavagada	2.94	99.74	17.05
7	Sira	2.20	99.30	22.10
8	Tiptur	10.57	99.82	35.32
9	Tumakuru	5.27	98.72	60.77
10	Turuvekere	2.60	99.51	27.56
	Total	4.55	99.26	32.31

Source: DHO, 2011

8.8 Crime Against Women – Tumakuru

According to the District Wise IPC- Crimes against Women in 2001, Tumakuru reported 9 cases rape cases, 10 kidnapping and abduction

cases, 16 Dowry death cases, 60 cases of assault on women with the intent to outrage her modesty and 30 cases of cruelty of husband and his family towards women.

Box 8.1: Violence Against Women

A headmaster of a higher primary school was arrested on December 4th, for allegedly raping a seventh standard student at Gonihalli village in Sira taluk on December 3, 2014.

The incident came to light after the victim told a teacher and three students, who in turn reported the matter to the victim's parents. Hanumantharayappa (45) allegedly committed the act when the minor was alone after attending a programme at Agrahara village. The headmaster hails from Reddyhalli village of Madhugiri taluk and was working at the school for over 15 years. The victim hails from a backward community. Police sources said the minor underwent medical tests at Sira Government Hospital on December 4th. Pattanayakanahalli police registered a case and the accused was suspended.

8.9 Role of SHG's

It has been noted that one of the positive methods of empowering women is by seeking their involvement in the process of development. This could be achieved by providing opportunities for women either individually or in groups. One of the most organized and attractive models is the 'Self Help Group (SHG) model'. They are

supportive, educational and change oriented mutual aid groups. These groups make efforts to solve problems which are commonly shared by all members. Sometimes, SHG's also make efforts to change conditions in order to improve overall standard of living of the community. SHG's empower women through microfinance by transforming rural women into entrepreneurs.

Table No.8.16: Details of Self-Help Groups promoted - 2011 (No.)

Sl. No.	Name of the cluster	No. of Villages	No. of SHGs	No. of Members	Total Savings	Total No. of Loans	Loan Issued (Rs.)	Loan Recovery (Rs.)
1	Godekere	18	35	595	548,640	886	4,92,200	4,21,800
2	Kondli	20	50	900	964,600	918	7,50,500	5,48,300
3	Nitturu	35	40	643	186,400	302	1,10,250	1,08,500
4	Cheluru	52	60	1080	1,396,000	1035	10,18,000	7,94,500
5	Manchaladore	25	45	712	256,000	610	2,02,000	1,86,400
6	C.S.Pura	20	22	352	563,020	378	5,15,000	4,85,500
7	Koratagere	45	80	1440	623,350	940	4,12,600	3,98,500
8	Kaggalipura	30	30	530	508,800	456	4,75,000	4,18,200
9	Hospet	20	45	662	597,921	182	710,500	386,580
10	Sandooru	10	15	219	568,060	80	470,000	60,000
	Total	275	422	7133	6,212,791	5787	1,456,087	908,309

Source: District at a Glance, 2011

There are many self- help groups in Tumakuru. Products are created and marketed in nearby Bangalore. Programs such as Bhagyalakshmi Yojna benefit over 87 women in every Taluk, amounting to about 868 women in the district. These women receive LIC bonds which give them some financial freedom.

Many Stree Shakti groups have successfully opened bank accounts and accumulated small savings and issue small loans.

8.10 Success Story: “Dream In Tumakuru” project

Farmers in Tumakuru have begun to market their own produce to fetch better value for their crops. A network of over 380 farmers, processing

and packing units and food research institutions, mentors, government agencies, financial institutions and NGOs have been created. A new brand called “Tumhara” has been launched under the “Dream: In Tumakuru” project. As a part of the project farmers have begun selling Ragi and coconut oil products.

The brand is also supported by Manipal Foundation. The products will soon be available at retail outlets of 'Big Bazaar' and a few local retail chains. Farmers have also identified tamarind and areca nut as cash crops to take up for processing and packaging in the future. The initial products launched include Ragi malt, Ragi baby food and Virgin coconut oil. Plans to market coconut chips and Ragi dosa mixes are also underway.

8.11 Concluding Remarks

With the aim of understanding Human Development in Tumakuru, it can be noted that the situation of women is improving. Explicit measurements of sex ratio, literacy and access to health care all show positive trends. Implicit measurements however are slower to show the same positive results. A strong sense of patriarchy and male dominance in the work place is still a feature of society in Tumakuru. Women are not paid equal wages for equal work and women entrepreneurship is in a fledgling stage and must be further nurtured. Data on Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Anaemic women, etc should be conscientiously collected and monitored by respective departments.

Further there needs to be additional emphasis on three core areas of improvement- Firstly, education and literacy of women, especially at

primary school levels must catch up with that of male literacy and reach at least the 85 % mark. Secondly, empowerment of ASHA, Anganwadi and Self-Help-Group workers to promote health care- both Ayurvedic, Allopathic and Naturopathy in order to stimulate holistic health care that blends the best of traditional knowledge with modern science in the best interest of women.

Thirdly, concentrated efforts are required to encourage women in the work place. Still a high percentage of women work as agricultural labourers in the district. Minimum wages must be set and equal pay for equal work enforced as a rule. Women entrepreneurs must be encouraged and small income generating activities for livelihood such as vermi-culture, dairying, handicrafts, floriculture and other businesses must be implemented for the betterment of women in Tumakuru.



Fig.8.3: Women Carrying Water to the Household, Nagepalli, Pavagada Taluk

