

# ANNEXURE TECHNICAL NOTES



**KAMBALA (Buffalo Race)**



# Technical Notes

## 1. Methodology for Computation of Indices

Human Development Index is a summary measure of status of human development. Broadly it measures the average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health, education and standard of living. Human development being multi-dimensional, measuring involves choosing multiple indicators of three dimensions and capturing them in an aggregate index. Separate indices are constructed for each dimension. Minimum and maximum values as goalposts are set in order to transform the indicators chosen into index values unidirectional between 0 and 1; 0 indicating the lowest value and 1 indicating the highest value. The maximum values are set to the actual observed values of chosen indicators and the minimum values are set at the observed lowest values of indicators. The computation methodology followed for calculation of various indices are briefly as follows:

### Human Development Index (HDI):

Three dimensional framework index formula of UNDP as stated above was adopted to derive HDI. Seven indicators for standard of living, two indicators for health and three indicators for education as stated in the text are adopted for computation of composite HDI. Minimum and Maximum values have been set for each indicator based on observed taluk-level minimum and

maximum indicators to transform them into indices. Since Geometric Mean has to be calculated, in the case of positive indicators, the minimum value is considered as 10 percent less than observed minimum value in taluk level. In the case of negative impact indicators, the maximum value is adjusted by 10 percent more than the observed maximum value. The formulas used are:

### For positive indicators:

$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{(\text{Actual value} - \text{Min. value})}{(\text{Max. value} - \text{Actual value})}$$

### For Negative Indicators:

$$\text{Dimension Index Value} = \frac{(\text{Maximum value} - \text{Actual Value})}{(\text{Maximum Value} - \text{Minimum Value})}$$

In the case of per capita income, the minimum and maximum values are converted into natural log values prior to converting into the index. For computing dimension indices, geometric mean of the indicator indices are calculated. HDI is computed as geometric mean of three dimension indices.

### Gender Inequality Index (GII):

GII involves measuring women's disadvantage in three dimensions: Reproductive Health, Empowerment, Labour Market. Three basic female related health indicators for Reproductive Health, six indicators for

Women Empowerment and six indicators for Labour Market participation are considered to compute dimension indices. Maximum and minimum values observed at taluk level for indicators are adjusted for positive and negative indicators likewise HDI. Three steps are involved in computing GII: First, computing Arithmetic mean index for each indicator; Second, computing the dimension indices for each gender group as Geometric mean of indicator indices and Third computing GII by comparing the dimension indices of each gender group to the reference standard. The GII value ranges from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions)

#### **Child Development Index (CDI):**

Three dimensions of child development are: Health, Nutrition and Education. One health indicator, two nutrition indicators and one education indicator are used for computing dimension indices. The formula for computing dimension indices are the same as HDI. The dimension indices are computed as Arithmetic mean of indicator indices. CDI is the average of three dimension indices.

**Food Scurity Index (FSI):** Three basic parameters considered are: Availability, Accessibility and Absorption. Seven indicators for availability, six indicators for accessibility, and six indicators for absorption are considered for

computing dimension indices. The dimension indices are calculated as average of respective indicator indices. The FSI is the arithmetic average of all three dimension indices.

**Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI):** 68 indicators are considered for three dimensions: Livelihood Standard, Health and Education. In the case of standard of living, five sub-section indices: Demography, Livelihood and Employment, Housing and Assets and Participation, and for Health three sub-section indices: Health, Sanitation and Drinking Water are considered for computing sub-section indices. Indicator indices are calculated following the same formulas as used for HDI for both positive and negative values. The dimension / sub-section indices are arithmetic mean of respective indicator indices. The CTDI is the average of three dimension indices. The methodology for DCDI is same as CTDI.

#### **Urban Development Index (UDI):**

Eleven urban infrastructure development and civil service indicators are considered for construction of UDI. In this case, three dimensional framework is not considered. Indicator indices reflect dimensional indices. Indicator indices are computed following formulas used for HDI for both positive and negative indicator values. This is done to ensure the index values unidirectional. The composite UDI is the average of the indicator indices.

## 2. Data Availability, Quality and Limitation

Data for taluk and district indicators has been collected from different secondary sources. Primary data are collected only for small area and micro studies and partly for Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI). For demographic indicators, livelihood and employment and housing and asset indicators, Census 2001 and 2011 data were used. The data on health indicators were compiled from the District Health and Family Welfare Department. For sanitation and Drinking water, 2011 Census data were used. The District Education Department provided the requisite data on education. Since the DHDR involved in-depth analysis of human development concerns, the data required for this purpose were collected from various line departments of ZP and other Government Departments. The data on urban developments were collected from Urban Cell of DC office and ULBs.

Since the data collection involved several agencies, a thorough cross checking of data was undertaken to validate the base period for which they have been collected and to ensure their reasonableness and quality. The Data compiled were discussed with the concerned Departments in the Core Committee Meetings as to their correctness and validation. In the case of primary data collection for CDDI, and small area/micro studies, the interview and participant observation methods

through structured questionnaires were adopted to collect both quantitative and qualitative data.

It should be noted that the data on demography, housing, drinking water, electricity, cooking fuel, sanitation etc are compiled from 2011 Census. In the case of official data for various sectors/sub-sectors, in spite of their validation, overestimation and underestimation bias are obvious. Similarly the micro studies are based on rapid appraisal method and opinions. The primary data collected have thus their own limitations. However, these limitations have cross-sectionally and in computation of indices have limited impact and no way vitiate conclusions drawn.

## 3. Note on IMR, CMR and MMR

The service statistics on mortality indicators are grossly underestimates particularly at younger ages. This is also true of maternal mortality rate. There are two types of service statistics on mortality are available with the Department of Health, Karnataka (DHO). First, the data provided by the respective health institutions and entered into the Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal. However, as this is a facility based reporting, the mortality indicators are higher in those districts and sub-districts with more facilities and does not represent the performance of a particular area. Moreover, the facilities not reporting the deaths as well as the deaths taking place at home will not become part of the HMIS in

most cases. Second, the mortality information are also kept for respective geographical area based on the ANM reporting. This is found to be grossly underestimates. For instance, as per this information, Infant Mortality Rate for Karnataka is only 12 for the year 2012 as against the Sample Registration System (SRS) estimates of 35. Thirdly, the Civil Registration System (CRS) also provide data on mortality. The analysis of this data also showed gross underestimate particularly the infant mortality rate (IMR), child mortality rate (CMR) and maternal mortality ratio (MMR). The IMR estimated from CRS for the year 2011 is 6.0. Thus it is essential to rework the estimates by adjusting for underestimation to find out the real IMR and MMR in different regions of Karnataka.

SRS estimates on mortality indicators are widely accepted but they are available only at State levels. Reliable estimate of IMR at the district level are available only from 2001 census. As the District level Human Development Reports (DHDR) requires district and sub-district level estimates of these indicators, a method is developed to provide reasonable quality estimates of IMR, CMR and MMR at the district and sub-district level.

### Methodology

Indirect estimates of infant and child mortality is feasible using the information on children ever born and children surviving by age of the mother from surveys and census. The census

estimates of IMR and CMR are based on this information. District Level Household Surveys (DLHS) conducted in 2007-08 have collected this information. Ram et al (2013) have already estimated neonatal mortality rate and CMR using this information and adjusted the estimate for the year 2012 using a ratio method of distributing the total deaths computed for India to states and districts. But the estimates they used are from the UN estimate of neonatal and child mortality for India for the year 2012. The neonatal and child mortality rate are estimated by Ram et al (2013).

Ratio method is adopted here for estimating district and sub-district IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka. We have used the SRS estimate of IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka and distributed the corresponding deaths across district and sub-districts. First, the IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka are obtained from SRS for the period 2011 which has been 35, 40 and 144 respectively. Second, we have distributed the same number of deaths across districts using ratio method. The ratio is obtained considering the neonatal and CMR estimated by Ram et al (2013) across districts of Karnataka. For distributing IMR and CMR, data from Ram et al (2013) on CMR is used while for MMR the neonatal mortality rate from the same source is used. Thus we have computed the IMR, CMR and MMR across districts of Karnataka considering that the state level is same as the SRS figures for 2011. Third, the corresponding

district IMR, CMR and MMR are distributed across sub-districts using ratio method. The ratio is obtained from the data gathered from the DHO on these three indicators across sub-districts. Thus the IMR, CMR and MMR obtained from DHO have been adjusted upward to match with the district IMR, CMR and MMR computed for the district based on the similar methodology. IMR, CMR and MMR estimated for districts in the state are presented in Appendix Table 16.

#### 4. Process of DHDR Preparation Background

Karnataka was the second state to prepare HDRs in 1999 and 2005. Recognizing the critical importance of preparing HDR at micro level, the state initiated four pilot projects in the first phase in Bijapur, Gulberga, Mysore and Udupi for preparing district human development reports (DHRDs). The objectives of undertaking this pilot projects was to:

- a. Capture variations in the state of human development at the district level,
- b. Enable Government to take a holistic view of the state's development outside the normal governmental unctoning and
- c. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing department policies

The pilot projects were published in 2010. The DHDR of Udupi District got the first ever all India Manav Vikas Award in 2012 for "focus on measurement" and Bijapura DHDR

reached the finals. Encouraged by the experience gained, the Government of Karnataka has decided to develop DHDRs for all 30 districts in the state.

#### Rationale for DHDRs

Though the state has prepared two state level HDRs, they have only revealed regional imbalances. They did not reflect spatial differences in human development within the districts. The following are also justification for preparing DHDRs:

- ❖ 73rd and 74th Constitution amendment mandated decentralized micro-level planning.
- ❖ Districts and taluks are the focal points in PRI system and for bottom-up planning process
- ❖ Within state level and district level aggregate/average do not capture grassroots level and spatial disparities/ deprivations in human development concerns.
- ❖ Classifying taluks and ranking based on performance in different dimensions of human development are of great relevance for policy and decentralized planning

The CEOs of ZPs were made responsible to coordinate the preparation of DHDRs. The preparation of DHDRs has been entrusted to Lead Agencies identified in Each District. The Lead Agencies are mainly represented by the senior faculty members, consultants and professionals from locally based universities, Institutes of Social Science Research and NGOs. The Lead Agencies were identified by the CEOs of ZPs. The

preparation of the DHDRs being a huge responsibility, care was taken that no Lead Agency was assigned more than two districts.

In order to coordinate the preparation of DHRs in 30 districts in the state, the institutional framework envisaged setting up a State Level Coordination Committee (SLCC) under the Chairperson of Principal Secretary, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, comprising of the Chief Coordinator of the Project as Secretary, and Members of Quality Management Groups on DHDRs. At the district level, for proper supervision, guidance and monitoring of preparation of DHDRs, a District Core Committee (DCC) has been constituted under the Chairperson of the CEO of the District ZP and the Chief Planning Officer (CPO) of the District ZP as Member Secretary. The DCC included the representative of the Lead Agency, Heads of the Departments of ZP and subject experts locally available. The DCC also set up Subject-matter Specialists' Sub-committee for technical guidance. The DCC met every month to review the work. The SLCC met periodically to review the overall progress.

The challenge in the preparation of DHDRs in 30 districts lies in ensuring that all Lead Agencies and Government Officials involved share a common understanding of the concepts, methodology, issues and tasks. To achieve this, a 4-day Basic Training Programme for capacity building on the preparation of DHDR was organized to representatives of Lead Agencies, CEOs of ZPs, Heads of the Departments of ZPs and representatives of ULBs in 16 batches. These trainings were planned to sensitize participants on the concepts of human development, collection of data for various indicators and the rationale for preparation of DHDRs. Subsequently, a 3-day Technical Training Programme was exclusively planned to the representatives of Lead Agencies, CPOs of ZPs, and District Statistical Officers in four batches on collection and validation of data, list and measurement of indicators to be used, methodology and computation of various indices and their analysis and chapter plan for DHDR.



Maravanthe Beach

## 5. District Level Core Committee Members

| Sl. No. | Name and Address                                                                                          |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1       | Smt. M. Kanagavalli, CEO, ZP, Udupi                                                                       |
| 2       | Sri Mohan HL, Director, IEC, KHPT, Bengaluru                                                              |
| 3       | Sri D. Pranesh Rao, Deputy Secretary, ZP, Rajatadri, Manipal                                              |
| 4       | Sri V. Vijay Kumar Shetty, Chief Planning Officer, ZP, Rajatadri, Manipal                                 |
| 5       | Dr. N.S.Shetty, Professor, Justice K.S. Hegde Institute of Management, Nitte                              |
| 6       | Sri Gujjadi Prabhakar Nayak, Chartered Accountant, Gujjadi House, Vadiraja Road, Udupi                    |
| 7       | Dr. Sudhir Raj, Professor, Justice K.S. Hegde Institute of Management, Nitte                              |
| 8       | Sri B. Suresh Rao, District Statistical Officer, Rajatadri, Manipal                                       |
| 9       | Sri Nagendra Madhyasta, DDPI, Rajatadri, Manipal                                                          |
| 10      | Dr. Ramachandra Bairy, District Health Officer, Ajjarkad, Udupi                                           |
| 11      | Dr. Prabhulingu, Deputy Director, Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Bailoor, Udupi. |
| 12      | Sri Rajendra Bekal, Deputy Director, Department of Women and Child Development, Rajatadri, Manipal        |
| 13      | Sri Antony M., Joint Director, Department of Agriculture, Rajatadri, Manipal                              |
| 14      | Deputy Director, Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Rajatadri, Manipal                                |
| 15      | Assitant Director, Social Security Section, DC Office, Rajatadri, Manipal                                 |
| 16      | Dr. Ramachandra Kamath, Head-Deapartment of Public Health, Manipal University, KMC, Manipal               |
| 17      | Dr. Sabu K.M., Head-Health and Information, Manipal University, KMC, Manipal                              |
| 18      | Dr. N. Srikumaran Nair, Head-Department of Statistics, Manipal University, KMC, Manipal                   |
| 19      | Dr. Bharath Shetty, Department of Public Health, Manipal University, KMC, Manipal                         |
| 20      | Smt. Anjana Devi, Assitant Director, Department of Fisheries, Udupi                                       |
| 21      | Joint Director, District Industrial Centre, Industrial Estate, Manipal                                    |
| 22      | District Officer, BCM, Rajathadri, Manipal                                                                |
| 23      | Sri Udaya Shetty, PCO, ITDP, Rajathadri, Manipal                                                          |
| 24      | Sri Devaraj, Labour Officer, Rajathadri, Manipal                                                          |
| 25      | Sri Kantaraj, District Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rajathadri, Manipal.                          |
| 26      | Principal, Government First Grade College, Tenkanidiyoor                                                  |

| Sl. No. | Name and Address                                                                         |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 27      | Principal, District Education Training Institute, Udupi                                  |
| 28      | Sri Shindha S.S., Deputy Director, Pre-University Department, Rajathadri, Manipal.       |
| 29      | Sri Prasanna V, Project Director, Urban Development Cell, DC Office, Rajathadri, Manipal |
| 30      | Sri Raja, Executive Engineer, Panchayath Raj Engineering Division, Rajathadri, Manipal   |
| 31      | Sri Shankar Nayak, Project Appraisal and Evaluation Officer, Rajahadri, Manipal          |
| 32      | Sri Radhakrishna Adiga B., Taluk Planning Officer, ZP, Rajathadri, Manipal               |
| 33      | Sri Rakesh Shetty, Proffessor, Justice K. S. Hegde Institute of Management, Nitte        |

### Name of Experts Participated in Sub committees and District Level /Taluk Level workshops:

1. Prof. A.C. Thunga, Kundapur.
2. Dr. Nagarathna, Taluk Health Officer, Udupi
3. Dr. Nikethana, Asst. Prof. Govt. College, Tenkanidiyoor, Udupi.
4. Dr. Raghava Nayak, Asst. Prof. Govt. College, Tenkanidiyoor, Udupi.
5. Sri M N Hegde, Govt. College, Kaup
6. Dr. K.P.Mahalinga, Karnataka State Open University, Udupi.
7. Smt. Geetha shirali, District Education Training Institute, Udupi
8. Sri Ravishankar, BEO, Udupi.
9. Sri Nagesh Shanubag, BEO, Brahmavara
10. Sri Mohan HK, BEO, Karkala
11. Sri Ashok Kamath, EO, Office of the DDPI, Udupi.
12. Sri Nagaraj, SSA Officer, Office of the DDPI, Udupi.
13. Sri Vasanth Shetty, EO Akshara Dasoha, Udupi.
14. Sri Jayasheela Shetty, Chairman Brahmavar Sugar Factory, Udupi
15. Dr. N.A.Madhyastha, Retd. Principal, Udupi.
16. Sri Shenava, MD, Bico Industries, Kapu
17. Sri R. Sheshappa, DO, BCM, Udupi.
18. Dr. Anil Kumar Shetty, Deputy Manager, KMF, Manipal.
19. Sri Upendra Nayak, DD, Sericulture, Udupi.
20. Sri Niranjana MM, Senior Geologist, Udupi
21. Dr. BP Sathish, DD Horticulture, Udupi.
22. Sri Mohammed Akbar, DCF, Social Forestry, Udupi.
23. Sri Chandrashekar Nayak, DWDO, Udupi.
24. Sri Sadanand, ACF, Wild life, Udupi.
25. Dr. Alakananda Rao, DAO, Udupi.

26. Dr. Rohini, DH Office, Udupi.
27. Dr. Subrahmanya Rao, Health Officer, Hiriyadka
28. Smt. Rita Madtha, DD, Women & Child Welfare, Udupi.
29. Sri Rajendra Bekal, DD, Women and child welfare, Udupi.
30. Dr. Vishwanath, DH office, Udupi.
31. Dr. Avinash Shetty, MO, Dr. TMA Pai Rotary Hospital, Karkala
32. Dr. Ashwini Kumar, KMC Manipal
33. Sri Felix D'souza, ARTO, Udupi.
34. Dr. Premanand K. KMC, Manipal
35. Prof. KR Hande, Udupi.
36. Sri K. Shyam Bhat, Radio, Manipal
37. Sri K. Prakash Shenoy, Indirashivarao Polytechnic, Udupi.
38. Sri Surendranath Shetty, MGM College, Udupi
39. Dr. Y. Ravindranath Rao, Prof. SMS College Brahmanvar
40. Smt. Bharathi, MESCOM, Udupi.
41. Smt. Shruti T.K., DKMU, Manipal
42. Sri. HC Mahadevappa, EE, Mescom, Kundapur
43. Sri A Dharneesh, AD, Handlooms & Textiles, Udupi.
44. Dr. NK Thingalaya, Emiritus Professor, Nitte
45. Dr. GV Joshi, Professor, JKSHIM, Nitte
46. Dr. Sudhir Raj, Professor, JKSHIM, Nitte
47. Sri. Rakesh Shetty, Assistant Professor, JKSHIM, Nitte.
48. Sri Santhosh, SKDRDP, Udupi.
49. Sri H. Jagadeesh, AEE, MI, Udupi.
50. Sri. Arun Kumar, DD Food, Udupi.
51. Sri, M. Junjanna, District Information Officer, Udupi.
52. Sri. Niranjana Bhat, District Disb. Officer, Udupi.
53. Sri KS Hebsoor, AEE, DUDC, Udupi.
54. Sri TS Rathod, EE, Port and Fisheries, Udupi.
55. Sri Ankush, AD Kannada and Culture, Udupi.
56. Sri Devaraju, Labour Officer, Udupi.
57. Sri SD Basavaraju, Employment Officer, Udupi
58. Dr. Rama Rao, DH Office, Udupi.
59. Sri Nagesh, JD, District Industrial Centre, Udupi.
60. Sri Manjunath, EO, Udupi.
61. Sri Chennappa Moily, EO, Karkala
62. Sri Gopal Shetty, EO, Kundapur.
63. Sri Prasanna, PD. DUDC, Udupi.
64. Sri Adolphus Fernandes, EO, Udupi.
65. Sri R. Vikram, Project Associate, NRDMS Centre, ZP, Udupi.

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- ❖ RaviChandra Rai Puttur
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- ❖ Sachin Kaup
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- ❖ Samarth Upadya
- ❖ Sandeep Kamath
- ❖ Santhosh Devadiga
- ❖ Santhosh Kumar Karangrapady
- ❖ Santhosh Pai
- ❖ Santhosh Suvarna
- ❖ Suresh Kalmady
- ❖ Sathish Naik
- ❖ Sathish Padukere
- ❖ Satish Alevoor
- ❖ Shiv Amin
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- ❖ Vasudev
- ❖ Vijay Devadiga
- ❖ Vinay Sequira
- ❖ Wilson

## 6. List of Meetings and Workshop Conducted

### DCC Meetings Conducted:

| Number | Date       | Number of participants |
|--------|------------|------------------------|
| 1      | 8-1-2013   | 16                     |
| 2      | 6-3-2013   | 21                     |
| 3      | 6-6-2013   | 21                     |
| 4      | 22-7-2013  | 27                     |
| 5      | 11-9-2013  | 26                     |
| 6      | 19-10-2013 | 19                     |
| 7      | 23-12-2013 | 20                     |
| 8      | 22-2-2014  | 27                     |

### Workshops Conducted:

| Workshops held | Number                                               | Number and Type of Participants                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| District Level | 1st at ZP hall on 27-03-2013                         | Elected members: 5<br>Experts/NGOs: 7<br>Officers/PDOs: 78<br>Students:4<br>Press/Media: 12                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|                | 2nd at JKSH Management Institute, Nitte on 26-4-2014 | Around 300 participants                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Taluk Level    | 3                                                    | <b>Udupi:</b><br>Elected members: 15<br>Experts/NGOs: 9<br>Officers/PDOs: 84<br>Students:6<br><b>Kundapur:</b><br>Elected members: 15<br>Experts/NGOs: 4<br>Officers/PDOs: 79<br>Students:11<br><b>Karkal:</b><br>Elected members: 11<br>Experts/NGOs: 2<br>Officers/PDOs:66 |

### Sub committee Meetings Conducted:

| Subcommittee                | Date      |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Education                   | 23-1-2014 |
| Social Justice              | 23-1-2014 |
| Income                      | 23-1-2014 |
| Environment and science     | 23-1-2014 |
| Health                      | 24-1-2014 |
| Women and child development | 24-1-2014 |
| Infrastructure              | 24-1-2014 |
| Governance                  | 24-1-2014 |

### Small Area Studies:

|                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Specify the subjects selected for small area studies | <p><b>1.Education:</b><br/>Quality of Education in Government Primary School.</p> <p><b>2.Health and Nutrition:</b><br/>Poor health facilities and manpower in urban slums</p> <p><b>3.Health and Nutrition:</b><br/>Reasons for unwillingness of rural folks to visit government PHCs</p> <p><b>4.Gender:</b> Role of SHGs in Gender status improvement and vulnerability aspects.</p> <p><b>5.Marginalised and Social groups:</b><br/>Koragas and Kudubies.</p> |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Approval of Draft DHDR:

| Committee                  | Date      |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Approval in core committee | 22-2-2014 |
| Approval in DPC            | 1-3-2014  |