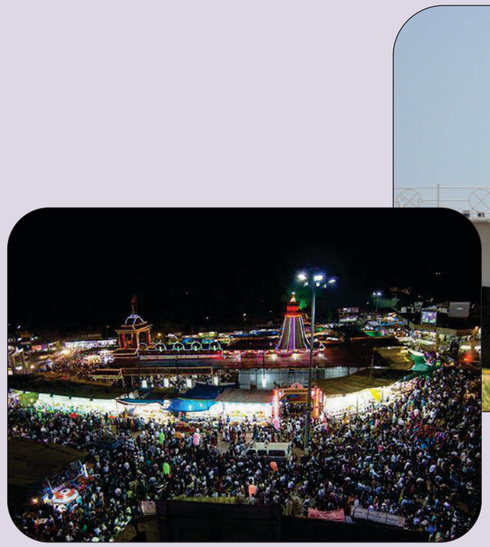








UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2014

UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2014



Uttara Kannada Zilla Panchayat

and

Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department

Government of Karnataka

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Uttara Kannada District Human Development Report 2014

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SIDDARAMAIAH
Chief Minister

VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANGALORE - 560 001

CM/PS/234/2014

Date : 27-10-2014

MESSAGE

I am delighted to learn that the Department of planning, programme monitoring and statistics is bringing out District Human Development Reports for all the 30 districts of the State, simultaneously.

Karnataka is consistently striving to improve human development parameters in education, nutrition and health through many initiatives and well-conceived programmes. However, it is still a matter of concern that certain pockets of the state have not shown as much improvement as desired in the human development parameters. Human resources 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-à-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

Room No. 444,445
4th Floor,Vikasa Soudha
Bangalore - 560 001
Res. No. 080-22343804
22343807

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)



SHRI R. V. DESHPANDE
Minister of Higher Education
and Tourism,
District Minister In-Charge
Uttara Kannada

Telephone : 080- 2225 0637
Room No. 314, 314-A, 3rd Floor,
Vidhana Soudha,
Bangaluru 560 001

MESSAGE

There can be hardly any disagreement that the ultimate goal of policy making is to ensure sustainable human development. The various indices computed in this report, viz., Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) provide pointer to the deficit in attainments at the district level. The Uttara Kannada District Human Development Report (DHDR) 2014, provides the inputs for policy makers to prioritize the policies in the pursuit of various facets of human development.

The Government of Karnataka has pioneered in preparation of District Human Development Reports for all its 30 districts and the analysis has been done at taluk levels. Collectively these DHDRs will be able to provide a comprehensive view of Karnataka state highlighting the inter-taluk disparities in health, education and standard of living. This will enable the policy makers to understand the micro-foundations so as to formulate macro-policies using a bottom-up approach in planning. The Uttara Kannada DHDR identifies the focus areas, such as literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy, employment, income, poverty, health, and gender disparities, etc., which are in need of attention in each taluk of the district. The report will serve as the guiding document for formulation and execution of local-level policies and programmes at the district level.

I congratulate the Principal Investigator and all her team members involved in the preparation of this report and I am sure that it would be ready-reckoner for the policy makers, development functionaries and institutions engaged in the pursuit of human development at the grassroots level.

(R. V. Deshpande)

Smt.Saraswathi Shankara Gouda
President,
Zilla Panchayat,
Uttara Kanada

ZILLA PANCHAYAT
UTTARA KANNADA
Office : +91-8382-226560
Fax : +91-8382-226470

MESSAGE

It is a matter of pride to see the completion of the Uttara Kannada District Human Development Report-2014. This report is a commendable effort in documenting all aspects of human development including education, health, income, poverty, employment, gender issues and governance. This report is going to strengthen the process of level planning and implementing the effective programes in future. The DHDR Uttara Kannada has been successful in bringing the basic issues of development in Uttara Kannada and its taluks to the forefront.

The report is of considerable importance to the local-level planners, policy makers, development administrators and government and non-governmental institutions involved in the formulation of grassroots level development programmes. This report is particularly useful to the members of Gram Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats and Zilla Panchayaths. Since the concepts and issues discussed in this report is usually found in one book. Thus the report would enable them collectively formulate more meaningful and effective programme for all round human development in the district. This report will also help the planning Department of Zilla panchayat, Uttara Kannada in preparing pro people development activities.

I congratulate the research team of Centre for Multi Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad and former director Prof. Pushpa Trivedi, for bringing out this comprehensive development report of the district with an extensive focus on the development of eleven taluks in the district.



(Saraswathi Shankara Gouda)

Dr. V. RAMPRASATH MANOHAR
Chief Exective Officer
Uttara Kannada

ZILLA PANCHAYAT
UTTARA KANNADA
Office : +91-8382-226560
Fax : +91-8382-226470
Email : ceo_zp_kwr@nic.in

FOREWORD

Well-being of people cannot be measured by income alone. Purchasing power of people has to be accompanied by several other complementary facets of life, such as shelter, health, education. The negative indicators, such as poverty, discrimination and inequalities are also equally important and need to be alleviated, if it is not possible to remove them altogether. The human development index (HDI) pioneered by the UNDP since 1990 and followed by countries at national and sub-national levels is a journey in the pursuit of understanding and implementing the agenda of sustainable human development.

Uttara Kannada District Human Development Report provides rich information on the areas of achievements and deficiencies at taluk levels. It also highlights the potentials of the district through the various case studies. The sub-district (taluk) level human development indices provide us a complex picture of human development. The report is a laudable effort, as it comprehensively documents various facets of human development, viz., education, health, income, poverty, employment, gender inequality, status of marginalized sections of society, urban and governance issues up to taluk levels. The report is of immense importance for micro-level planners, policy makers, development administrators, NGOs, Governmental machinery, etc., which are involved in the formulation of bottom to top level development programmes. This report will be useful also to the main stakeholders, i.e., people of the district. The report tells them about the concept of human development and also the position of various taluks within the district and the position of Uttara Kannada district vis-à-vis Karnataka state. In brief, it educates them on their relative position in the State of Karnataka and the amount of catching up they have yet to do with reference to other districts of the state.

I compliment Prof. Pushpa Trivedi, the Principal Investigator of this project and her team at CMDR Dharwad, where she initiated this Report and ensured its completion even after she left CMDR.

(**V. Ramprasath Manohar)**

ACKNOWLEGDEMENT

The preparation of Human Development Report for Uttara Kannada district has been a journey for me, full of challenges and opportunities. I took upon this task after joining as the Director of Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR), Dharwad. It was a challenge for me as I was not culturally rooted in Karnataka and was constrained quite a bit due to the lack of knowledge of Kannada language. It was an opportunity for me because I got to know more about my country and its people from close quarters. Though verbal communication in Kannada was not possible for me, I could still connect with people at grassroots, which was more important and rewarding for me. I thank each one of them. This report is dedicated to people of the district whose human development is to be improved upon. If this report can achieve the same, I would feel amply rewarded.

The preparation of this DHDR is supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under its project 'Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities'. The support of UNDP is gratefully acknowledged. At the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, the process of preparation of DHDRs was initiated by Shri Sanjiv Kumar, Former Principal Secretary and Smt. Anita Kaul, former Additional Chief Secretary. V.Manjula, Principal Secretary and Shri Rajiv Ranjan, Secretary, carried forward the stupendous task of ensuring that the DHDRs see the light of the Day! But for the constant support from Dr. H. Shashidhar, State Level Consultant and Coordinator, Human Development Division, Planning Department, it would have been impossible for me to complete this report. He demonstrated exemplary patience with me, as I missed several deadlines. I thank him from bottom of my heart, both for his role as the Coordinator of this project and also as a member of the Quality Monitoring Group. I also thank Dr. Ganesh Prasad, the peer reviewer for this Report. Comments from both of them have improved the quality of the report.

I would like to thank all the concerned officials from Zilla Panchayat (ZP), Uttara Kannada district. Dr. V.Ramprasath Manohar, CEO, took keen interest and extended excellent cooperation at every juncture in preparation of this report. I record my appreciation and gratitude to Shri Subraya Kamath, former CEO, for the zeal with which he

facilitated progress of the report during his stint at ZP Uttara Kannada. Smt Shyamala Mahalaya was associated with the DHDR in various capacities, and at times CPO In-charge. She was the only pillar from ZP, who witnessed the entire process of inception of this report to its completion. I relied heavily on her for all the support needed. Shri C.P. Korwar, former CPO, who was associated in the beginning stages of preparation of this report, also deserves special thanks. All the members of the District Core Committee (DCC) and District Planning Committee (DPC), the participants of the Workshops, the external experts and members of NGOs took active part in the proceedings of the meetings/workshops and provided crucial inputs. I gratefully acknowledge their contribution. I am also grateful to Officials from the line departments who have provided the data for the compilation of this report.

At CMDR, Professor V.B. Annigeri, Dr. Shiddalingaswamy, Prof. Nayantara and Dr. Narayan Billava contributed to writing of this report. Prof. Annigeri contributed to Chapter 4 and Chapter 5, which are on education and health. These are the two important ingredients of human development. Dr. Shiddalingaswamy contributed to Chapter 3 and Chapter 6 (barring the case studies), on computation of indices and the income and livelihood issues (barring the case studies). Dr. Shiddalingaswamy along with Mr. Rajendra Desai mainly shouldered the stupendous task of compilation of data set for analysis. Ms. Smitha also pitched in their efforts to do so. Professor N.S. Nayantara and Dr. Narayan Billava prepared the write up on the drinking water and sanitation. Dr. Bhubaneswar Sabar helped in conducting Survey for Dalit Development Index and organizing the data for the same. Dr. Billava, Dr. D. R. Revankar and Dr. Arun Kulkarni also helped in this cause, as and when I would approach him. Dr. P. Babu who was initially associated with this project helped me in conducting meetings and workshops at taluk and district level and communicated with the participants in Kannada for which he deserves special thanks. Mr. Rajendra Desai's diligence in collecting the data needs special appreciation. After he left the project, Dr. Gururaj Kulkarni joined the project and his support is also thankfully acknowledged. He also helped me in communicating with officials at Uttara Kannada. Ms. Smitha and Ms. Mala also provided research assistance during their short stint with the project. Mr. V.T. Hungund also supported me in this venture right from the time of signing the MoU with the

district authorities. Mr. A. S. Raichur, Mr. B. P. Bagalkot, Mr. Mukund Kallapur, Mr. Sameer Huddar, Mr.Gururaj Haribhat, Mr. Jayteerth Purohit, Mr. Ramesh Patwari, provided all the needed logistic support as and when required. Mrs. Jayashree and Mrs. Meenaxi Hungund, from CMDR library, smilingly offered to provide all the research material available within the CMDR library as well as from outside. I would be failing in my duties, if I do not gratefully acknowledge the support of the Governing Council of CMDR, which permitted me to complete the project beyond my stay in CMDR. Professor P. R. Panchamukhi, Chairman, CMDR, and Prof. Gopal Kadekodi, Honorary Professor, CMDR, took keen interest in the progress of the report.

Prof. S. T Bagalkoti, Dr. R. R.Biradar and Dr. B.H. Nagoor helped me in many ways and were always available for any clarification that I needed on an urgent basis. I express my sincere thanks to each one of them.

I will be failing in my duties if I do not express my gratitude to the *Indian Institute of Technology Bombay*, my Parent Institution, for sanctioning me leave which enabled me to take up the Directorship of CMDR, Dharwad and complete this assignment.

After I went back to IIT Bombay, my niece Deepti Trivedi, Mr. Bibekanand Panda, Dr. Asavari Bapat and Ms. Balamani Jinnawar also joined me in my struggle to complete this report. My parents were too keen that I complete this report at earliest, so that I could spare some time for them. I owe them sincere apologies for performing sub-optimal duties as a daughter.

I take this opportunity to thank each one of them mentioned above, as it would have been impossible to complete this task without their support. If I have omitted, indeed unwittingly, any person(s) besides those mentioned above, I seek a sincere apology from them.



Pushpa Trivedi
Former Director, CMDR, Dharwad
Professor, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

CONTENTS

	Page No
Messages	iii-vi
Foreword	vii
Acknowledgements	viii-x
List of Tables	xvi-xix
List of Figures	xix-xxi
List of Charts	xxi
List of Boxes	xxi
List of Maps	xxii
List of Annexure Notes/ Annexure Tables	xxii
Abbreviations	xxiii-xxvii
PART I	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	**3-9**
PART II	
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	**13-30**
1.1 Concept and Methodology	13
1.1.1 Human Development Index	15
1.1.2 Gender Inequality Index	17
1.1.3 Child Development Index	20
1.1.4 Food Security Index	20
1.1.5 Composite Taluk Development Index	22
1.1.6 Urban Development Index	23
1.2 Factors contributing to Human Development	24
1.3 Data Collection, Compilation and Validation	27
1.3.1 Data on IMR, CMR and MMR	27
1.3.2 Methodology for compilation of IMR, CMR and MMR	28
1.3.3 Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia	29
1.3.4 Data on Taluk Domestic Product	29
1.4 Measurement of Indices	29
1.5 Concluding Remarks	30
CHAPTER 2: DISTRICT OVERVIEW	**31-45**
2.1 Introduction	33
2.2 Background and Brief Regional History	34
2.3 Physiographic Divisions of the District	35
2.4 Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments	35
2.5 Demography	40
2.6 Literacy	41
2.7 Industry	42

2.8: Agriculture and Irrigation 42
2.9 Infrastructure 44
2.10 Regional Perspectives and Backwardness 45
2.11 An Overview 45

CHAPTER 3: COMPUTATION OF INDICES 49-54
3.1 Introduction 49
3.2 Human Development Index 49
3.3 Gender Inequality Index 50
3.4 Child Development Index 50
3.5 Food Security Index 50
3.6 Urban Development Index 51
3.7 Composite Taluk Development Index 52
3.8 Concluding Remarks 53

CHAPTER 4: LITERACY AND EDUCATION 57-75
4.1 Introduction 57
4.1.1 Primary Education 58
4.1.2 The Right to Education Act 2009 58
4.2 Literacy Profile of the District 60
4.3 Enrolment 61
4.4 Attendance, Dropout Children and Mainstreaming of Children 62
4.5 Transition Rates 64
4.6 Secondary School Enrolment and Dropout Rates 64
4.7 Pupil-Teacher Ratio 65
4.8 Access and Infrastructure 66
4.9 Eight Basic Facilities – Infrastructure Index 67
4.10 School Completion Ratio and Passing Rates 69
4.11 Post-Secondary Education Including Professional Education 69
4.12 Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level 71
4.13 Per Capita Expenditure on Education 71
4.14 Radar Analysis for Education 72
4.15 An Overview and Persisting Educational Gaps / Conclusion 75

CHAPTER 5: HEALTH AND NUTRITION 79-101
5.1 Introduction 79
5.2 Demography 79
5.3 IMR, CMR and MMR 80
5.4 Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare 81
5.5 Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facilities 82
5.6 Ante Natal Care Coverage and Anemia among Pregnant Women 82
5.7 Institutional Deliveries 83
5.8 Immunization of Children 84
5.9 Children Born Under-weight and Body Mass Index 84

5.10 Communicable Diseases 86
5.11 Performance of Various Health Schemes 87
5.12 Expenditure Analysis on Health Sector and Performance of PHCs 88
5.13 Radar Analysis for Health 88
5.14 Small Area Study on Malnutrition among Kunbi Children 93
5.14.1 Nutrition and Malnutrition 93
5.14.2 Materials and Methodology 95
5.14.3 Results and Discussion: Body Mass Index (BMI) 95
5.15 Small Area Study: Traditional Health Care Systems at Sirsi 97
5.16 An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies 101

CHAPTER 6: INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY 105-144
6.1 Introduction 105
6.2 District and Taluk Income 105
6.2.1 Gross Domestic Product and Growth Rates 106
6.2.2 Per Capita Incomes: Levels and Growth Rates 106
6.2.3 Composition of Gross Domestic Product 107
6.2.4 Sectoral Growth Rates 108
6.3 Agriculture: Cropping Pattern, Irrigation and Livestock 109
6.4 BPL Households and MGNREG Scheme 113
6.5 Land Distribution 117
6.6 Employment and Unemployment 119
6.7 Work Participation Rate 122
6.8 Main and Marginal Workers 123
6.9 Occupational Pattern 124
6.10 Child Labour 126
6.11 Radar Analysis for Living Standard: 129
6.12 Productivity and Livelihood: Small Area Study of Fisheries 130
6.12.1 Observations from the Field 131
6.12.2 Conclusions from Small Area Study 134
6.13 Small Area Study on Ecotourism and Environmental Protection 134
6.13.1 Gokarna 136
6.13.2 Sathodi Falls 139
6.13.3 Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary 140
6.14 Concluding Remarks 142

CHAPTER 7: STANDARD OF LIVING 147-173
7.1 Introduction 147
7.2 Schemes for Housing Facilities 149
7.2.1 Centrally Sponsored Schemes 149
7.2.2 The State Sponsored Schemes 150
7.3 Housing Status 151
7.4 Siteless Households 152
7.5 Households with Pucca Houses 152

7.6 Households without Proper Houses 153
7.7 Households and Asset Status 154
7.8 Drinking Water 158
7.8.1 Location of Drinking Water Sources 159
7.8.2 Water Availability across Habitations 160
7.8.3 Water Quality Problem 164
7.8.4 Excess Chlorine in Drinking Water: Karwar City Municipal Area 165
7.9 Electricity 166
7.10 Traditional Fuel and Modern Fuel 166
7.11 Sanitation 168
7.11.1 Nirmal Gram Puraskar 171
7.12 Concluding Remarks 171

CHAPTER 8: GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT 177-186
8.1 Introduction – Gender as a Concept 177
8.2 Gender Differentials in the District 180
8.3 Patterns of Literacy and Enrollment 181
8.4 Work Participation Rates 181
8.5 Marginalization of Women's Works 182
8.6 Trends in Political Participation 183
8.7 Community Attitudes and Social Prejudices affecting Females 183
8.8 Crime against Women 184
8.9 Role of Women's Groups and SHGs 184
8.10 Concluding Remarks 186

CHAPTER 9: STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES 189-206
9.1 Introduction 189
9.2 Demographic Profile of SCs and STs in Uttara Kannada 189
9.3 Education Profile: Levels of Enrollment and Dropout Rate 190
9.4 Employment of SC and ST Population 193
9.5 Housing, Sanitation, and Drinking Water facilities 194
9.6 Composite Dalit Development Index: A Study of Pala GP 194
9.6.1 Introduction 194
9.6.2 Methodology to Construct Composite Dalit Development Index 196
9.6.2.1 Dimensions and Indicators Included in Compilation of CDDI 197
9.6.2.2 Data Used for Construction of CDDI and DDI 200
9.6.2.3: Construction of CDDI and DDI 201
9.7 Political Participation 204
9.8 Concluding Remarks 204

CHAPTER 10: GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT 209-215
10.1 Introduction 209
10.2 Local Governance Structure 210
10.3 Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process 210

10.4 Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Processes 211
10.5 Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms 212
10.6 Role of NGOs and Other Voluntary Groups 212
10.7 Representation of Women and Marginalized Sections of Society 213
10.8 Concluding Remarks 214

CHAPTER 11: URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT 219-224
11.1 Service Delivery Issues 219
11.2 Water Supply and Sanitation 219
11.3 Solid and Liquid Waste management 220
11.4 Concluding Remarks 224

CHAPTER 12: WAY FORWARD 227-233
12.1 Introduction 227
12.2.1 Discussion and Analysis 227
12.2.2 The way ahead 231
12.3 Concluding Remarks 233

Annexure Notes and Annexure Tables 237-278

BIBLIOGRAPHY 279-282

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: A Comparative View of the Various Approaches to Development 15

Table 1.2: Dimensions and Indicators Used for Measurement of GII 18

Table 1.3: Dimensions and Indicators Used for Child Development Index 20

Table 1.4: Dimensions and Indicators used for Food Security Index 22

Table 1.5: Best and Worst Possible Scenarios for Various Development Indices 29

Table 2.1: Demographic Indicators for Uttara Kannada District 40

Table 2.2: Profile of Industrial Sector in Uttara Kannada 42

Table 2.3: Micro & Small Enterprises and Artisan Units in Uttara Kannada District 43

Table 3.1: Human Development Index, 2011-12 49

Table 3.2: Taluk-wise Gender Inequality Index, 2011-12 50

Table 3.3: Taluk-wise Sub-Indices of Child Development Index, 2011-12 51

Table 3.4: Taluk-wise Food Security Index, 2011-12 52

Table 3.5: Taluk-wise Urban Development Index, 2011-12 52

Table 3.6: Composite Taluk/District Development Index, 2011-12 53

Table 4.1: Villages and Habitations Served by Schools as per RTE Norms, 2011-12 60

Table 4.2: Literacy Rates, 2011 61

Table 4.3: Taluk -wise Enrolment in Primary/Upper Primary Schools 62

Table 4.4: Taluk-wise Enrolment in High Schools (Class IX-X), 2011-12 62

Table 4.5: Taluk-wise Drop-outs in Primary Schools, 2011-12 63

Table 4.6: Dropout rate in Elementary Education, 2011-12 63

Table 4.7: Percentage of Dropout Children Mainstreamed, 2011-12 64

Table 4.8: Transition Rates for Various Classes, 2011-12 64

Table 4.9: Dropout Rates in Secondary Education, 2011-12 65

Table 4.10: School Completion Ratio, 2011-12 65

Table 4.11: Pupil-Teacher Ratio for Elementary Education, 2011-12 66

Table 4.12: Pupil-Teacher Ratio for Secondary Education, 2011-12 67

Table 4.13: Percentage of Villages having a Primary School within 67

Table 4.14: School Infrastructure Index, 2011-12 68

Table 4.15: Infrastructure Facilities at Primary Schools, 2011-12 68

Table 4.16: Infrastructure Facilities High Schools, 2011-12 69

Table 4.17 Students Passing Out in SSLC Examination, 2011-12 70

Table 4.18: Students Passing Out in PUC Examination, 2011-12 71

Table 4.19: Taluk-wise Professional Institutions (Year 2012-13) 72

Table 4.20: Per capita Education Expenditure (Year 2011-12) 73
Table 5.1: Demographic Profile of the District, 2011 73
Table 5.2: IMR, CMR and MMR, 2011 81
Table 5.3: Population Served by Sub Centers, PHCs, Doctors and Nurses 82
Table 5.4: Percentage of Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC, 2011-12 83
Table 5.5: Percentage of Institutional Deliveries. 2011-12 84
Table 5.6: Percentage of Children Fully Immunized, 2011-12 85
Table 5.7: Children Born Underweight, 2011-12 85
Table 5.8: Malnourished of Children, 2011-12 86
Table 5.9: People (%) Affected by Major Communicable Diseases, 2011-12 87
Table 5.10: Performance of Health Schemes 87
Table 5.11: Health Expenditure (Rs / Person), 2011-12 89
Table 5.12: District-wise Grades Obtained by PHCs in Karnataka 90
Table 6.1: Gross Taluk/State/Domestic Product 106
Table 6.2: Taluk-wise Real Per Capita TDP/DDP/SDP and Growth Rates 107
Table 6.3: Taluk-wise Sectoral Composition of TDP (at 2004-05 Prices): 108
Table 6.4: Sectoral Growth Rates of TDP/DDP/SDP 109
Table 6.5: Net and Gross Area Sown in Uttara Kannada District, 2011-12 110
Table 6.6: Net Irrigated Area in Uttara Kannada District, 2011-12 110
Table 6.7: Area and Production of Various Crops 111
Table 6.8: Area and Production of Various Crops 112
Table 6.9: Cropping Pattern in Uttara Kannada, 2011-12 113
Table 6.10: Taluk-wise Livestock Population in Uttara Kannada District, 2011-12 114
Table 6.11: Poverty Levels in Uttara Kannada, 2011-12 115
Table 6.12: Progress of MGNREGS, 2011-12 116
Table 6.13: Agricultural Wages and Minimum wages, 2011-12 116
Table 6.14: Beneficiaries of Social Security and Welfare Measures, 2011-12 117
Table 6.15: Average Land Holding Size – Below 1 Hectare (As a % of Total) 118
Table 6.16: Average Land Holding Size – 1-2 Hectares (As a % of Total) 119
Table 6.17: Average Land Holding Size – Above 2 Hectares (As a % of Total) 120
Table 6.18: Gender-wise Workers and Non-workers in Uttara Kannada District 120
Table 6.19: Residence-wise Workers and Non-workers 121
Table 6.20: Total Work Force and Work Participation Rates 122
Table 6.21: Work Participation Rates 123
Table 6.22: Occupational Pattern 2011 124

Table 6.23: Employment in the Industries (2011-12) 125
Table 6.24: Legends used in Radar Diagrams 127
Table 6.25: Status of Fisheries (As on 31-03-2013) 133
Table 7.1: Houses/House Sites Allotted in Uttara Kannada District (2011-12) 151
Table 7.2: Quality of Houses Occupied by Households, 2011 154
Table 7.3: Habitations with Various Levels of Water Availability 161
Table 7.4: Households Provided with Drinking Water 162
Table 7.5: Main Sources of Drinking Water 163
Table 7.6: Households with Latrines (2001 & 2011) 168
Table 7.7: Households with Toilet Facility (%) 169
Table 7.8: Households (%) with Bathing Facility within the Premises, 2011 170
Table 7.9: Households (%) Waste Water Outlet Connected to Drainage 171
Table 7.10: Gram Panchayats Selected for NGP (%) 172
Table 8.1: Shree Shakti Plans and Self Help Groups (2012-13) 185
Table 9.1: Students passing out in SSLC Examination 191
Table 9.2: Students passing out in PUC Examination 192
Table 9.3: Employment Profile of SC Workers in Uttara Kannada, 2011 193
Table 9.4: Employment Profile of ST Workers in Uttara Kannada, 2011 194
Table 9.5: List of Villages under Pala Gram Panchayat 197
Table 9.6: Population profile of villages of Pala Gram Panchayat 197
Table 9.7: Socio-economic Inclusion of SCs in Pala Gram Panchayat 200
Table 9.8: Perception of Social Inclusion 201
Table 9.9: Perception of Discrimination 201
Table 9.10: Perception of Freedom 201
Table 9.11: Protests against Discrimination 201
Table 9.12: Resolution of Conflicts 202
Table 9.13: Gender Dimension of Dalit Development 202
Table 9.14: Access to Basic Facilities-Water, Toilet and Drainage 202
Table 9.15: Access to Education 202
Table 9.16: Standard of Living 202
Table 9.17: Institutional Inclusion 203
Table 9.18:Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) and Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) 203
Table 9.19: Political Participation of SCs and STs in PRIs and ULBs, 2012-13 204
Table 10.1: Dimensions and Sub-Dimensions for Pursuit of Good Governance 210

Table 10.2: Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in all PRIs 213
Table 10.3: Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in all ULBs, 2012-13 214
Table 10.4: Gender-wise Elected Members in PRIs, 2012-13 215
Table 10.5: Gender-wise Elected Members in All ULBs 215
Table 11.1: Ranking of ULBs in Uttara Kannada District 219
Table 11.2: Total Waste Generation in Urban Local Bodies 221
Table 12.1: Regional Disparities in Index Values 229

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Geographical Area of Taluks of Uttara Kannada 36
Figure 2.2: Forest Cover of Karnataka,2013 36
Figure 2.3: Land Utilization in Uttara Kannada, 2012-13 36
Figure 2.4: Types of Forest Cover in Karnataka & Uttara Kannada, 2013 38
Figure 2.5: Taluk-wise Rainfall in Uttara Kannada, 39
Figure 2.6: Population of Taluks as a % of District Population (2011) 41
Figure 2.7: Population Density in Uttara Kannada, 2011 41
Figure 2.8: Cropping and Irrigation Intensity, 2011-12 43
Figure 2.9: Area under Different Crops (%), 2012-13 44
Figure 2.10: Different Modes of Irrigation for Uttara Kannada 44
Figure 4.1: Radar for Educational Indicators for Uttara Kannada 74
Figure 4.2: Radar for Educational Indicators for Taluks of Uttara Kannada 74
Figure 5.1: Couples Protected by Any Contraceptive Method (CPR), 2011-12 81
Figure 5.2: Anemia among Pregnant Women, 2011-12 83
Figure 5.3: Radar for Health Indicators for Uttara Kannada 91
Figure 5.4: Radar for Health Indicators for Taluks of Uttara Kannada 91
Figure 5.5: Comparison of BMI of Male Kunbis with that of ICMR Standards 96
Figure 5.6 Comparison of BMI of Female Kunbis with that of ICMR Standard 96
Figure 5.7: Comparison of Mid-Arm Circumference (MAC) 96
Figure 5.8: Comparison of Skin Fold Thickness (SFT 97
Figure 6.1: Radars for Standard of Living for Taluks of Uttara Kannada 128
Figure 6.2: Radars for Standard of Living for Uttara Kannada 129
Figure 6.3: Contribution of Fishing Sector to DDP of Uttara Kannada (2008-09) 131
Figure 6.4: Fish Catch of Taluks of Uttara Kannada (as a % of District Total) 132
Figure 7.1: Ownership Status of Houses (2011) 151

Figure 7.2: Ownership Status of Houses in Rural Areas (2011) 152
Figure 7.3: Ownership Status of Houses in Urban Areas (2011) 152
Figure 7.4: Percentage of Siteless Households, 2011-12 153
Figure 7.5: Percentage of HHs with Pucca Houses, 2011 153
Figure 7.6: Only Landline Phone Ownership, 2011 155
Figure 7.7: Only Mobile Phone Ownership, 2011 155
Figure 7.8: Both Landline and Mobile Phone Ownership, 2011 155
Figure 7.9: Ownership of Radio/Transistor, 2011 156
Figure 7.10: Ownership of Television, 2011 156
Figure 7.11: Computer/ Laptop without Internet, 2011 156
Figure 7.12: Computer/ Laptop with Internet, 2011 157
Figure 7.13: Bicycle Ownership, 2011 157
Figure 7.14: Scooter/ Motorcycle/Moped Ownership. 2011 157
Figure 7.15: Car/ Jeep/Van Ownership, 2011 158
Figure 7.16: Ownership of all Assets 158
Figure 7.17: Location of Sources of Drinking Water, 2011 159
Figure 7.18: Access to Water in Rural Areas, 2011 160
Figure 7.19: Access to Water in Urban Areas 160
Figure 7.20: Habitations having different levels of LPCD in Uttara Kannada 160
Figure 7.21: Sources of Lighting in Uttara Kannada (2011) 166
Figure 7.22: Sources of Lighting in Uttara Kannada (Rural), 2011 167
Figure 7.23: Sources of Lighting in Uttara Kannada (Urban), 2011 167
Figure 7.24: Use of Traditional and Modern Fuel, 2011 167
Figure 7.25: Use of Traditional and Modern Fuel (Rural), 2011 167
Figure 7.26: Use of Traditional and Modern Fuel (Urban), 2011 167
Figure 8.1: Overall and Child Sex Ratio (2011) 181
Figure 8.2: Gender-wise Literacy Rates (2011) 182
Figure 8.3: Gender-wise Literacy Rates in Rural Areas (2011) 182
Figure 8.4: Gender-wise Literacy Rates in Urban Areas (2011) 182
Figure 8.5: Enrolment Differences across Genders, 2011 183
Figure 8.6: Levels of Work Participation Rates, 2011 183
Figure 8.7: Gender-wise Participation in Non-Agricultural Sector (2011) 183
Figure 8.8: Political Representation of Women in PRIs and ULBs, 2012-13 184
Figure 8.9: Share of Males and Females in Agricultural Land Holdings 185

Figure 9.1: Percentage of SC and ST Population in Total Population, 2011 190
Figure 9.2: Sex-Ratios for Overall, SC and ST Populations, 2011 190
Figure 9.3: BPL and SC/ST Households without Toilet Facility 194
Figure 9.4: Percentage of Total SC Population 195
Figure 9.5: Percentage of SC Population in Rural Areas 195
Figure 9.6: Percentage of SC Population in Urban Areas 195
Figure 9.7:Radar Indicating Various Dimensions of CDDI 203
Figure 9.8: Radar Indicating Various Dimensions of Modified CDDI 204
Figure 12.1: An Overview of Human Development in Uttara Kannada 229

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1.1: Dimensions and Indicators Used for Compilation of HDI 16
Chart 1.2: Dimensions and Indicators for Measuring GII in Global HDR, 2014 18
Chart 8.1: Spheres of Gender Inequality 179
Chart 9.1: Broad Dimensions of Composite Dalit Development Index 198
Chart 9.1A: Sub-dimensions of Social Inclusion Dimension 198
Chart 9.1B: Sub-dimensions of Discrimination Dimension 198
Chart 9.1C: Sub-dimensions of Freedom Dimension 199
Chart 9.1C: Sub-dimensions of Freedom Dimension 199
Chart 9.1D: Sub-dimensions of Standard of Living Dimension 199
Chart 9.1E: Sub-dimensions of Gender Dimension 199
Chart 9.1F: Sub-dimensions of Access to Basic Amenities Dimension 200
Chart 10.1: Framework for Good Governance 209
Chart 10.2: Structure of Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka 212
Chart 10.3: Sources of Funds of ULBs 213
Chart 11.1: An Integrated Approach to Solid Waste Management 220
Chart 11.2: Strategies for Solid Waste Management 224

LIST OF BOXES

Box 1.1: Themes of Global Human Development Reports 1990–2014 14
Box 1.2: Indicators for Compilation of UDI for DHDRs in Karnataka 24
Box 10.1: Functions of ULBs 212

LIST OF MAPS

Map 2.1: Uttara Kannada District 34

Map 2.2: Forest Cover in Karnataka 37

Map 6.1: Tourist Map of Uttara Kannada District 136

LIST OF ANNEXURE NOTES AND ANNEXURE TABLES

Annexure Note A1: Process of preparing the District Human Development Report 237-239

Annexure Note A2: Limitations, Availability and Quality of Data 240-242

Table A1.1: Dimensions and Indicators used for Computing CTDI 243

Table A1.2: Websites Used for Data Collection 246

Table A1.3: Mortality Indicators at District Level, 2011 247

Table A1.4: Mortality Indicators in Uttara Kannada and In Karnataka 248

Table A1.5: Schedule of Meetings and Workshops 249

Table A1.6: List of Participants in DCC Meetings and Workshops 250

Table A1.7: Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia 251

Table A1.8: Taluk -wise Sectoral Composition of Net District Domestic Income 252

Table A2.1 District-wise Forest Cover in Karnataka (Area in Sq. Kms) 253

Table A2.2 District wise indicators for Organized Manufacturing Sector: 2009-10 254

Table A2.3 Medical Facilities across Taluks of Uttara Kannada District 255

Table A2.4 Transport Facilities across Taluks of Uttara Kannada District 256

Table A3.1: Indicators of Human Development 257-263

Table A4.1: Enrolment in Taluks of Uttara Kannada District 264

Table A4.2: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Primary) 265

Table A4.3: Out of School Children 6-14 Years (as on 31-3-2013) 266

Table A7.1: Ashraya-Rural House Sites 267

Table A7.2: Ashraya-Urban House Sites 268

Table A7.3: Ashraya-Rural Housing Scheme 269

Table A7.4: Ashraya-Urban Housing Scheme 270

Table A7.5: Ashraya Housing for Special Occupational Groups 271

Table A7.6: Basava Housing Scheme 272

Table A7.7: Ambedkar Housing Scheme 273

Table A9.1: Secondary Data on Status of SCs vis-à-vis Non-SCs in Pala GP 274

Annexure Note 9.1: Questionnaire for Primary Data collection, Pala Gram Panchayat 275-276

Table A10.1: List of NGOs in Uttara Kannada District 277-278

ABBREVIATIONS

AGI	:	Actionable Governance Indicators
ANC	:	Ante Natal Care
ANE	:	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
BPO	:	Business Processing Outsourcing
CAC	:	Command and Control Approach
CDDI	:	Composite Dalit Development Index
CDI	:	Child Development Index
CHC	:	Community Health Centre
CHI	:	Child Development Index
$CHLD_F$	:	Share of Female Children in the Age Group 0-6 Years
$CHLD_M$	:	Share of Male Children in the Age Group 0-6 Years
CMC	:	City Municipal Council
CMDR	:	Centre for Multidisciplinary Development Research
CMR	:	Child Mortality Rate
CPO	:	Chief Planning Officer
CRS	:	The Civil Registration System
CSO	:	Central Statistical Organization
CSSs	:	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
CTDI	:	Composite Taluk Development Index
DCC	:	District Core Committee
DDI	:	Dalit Deprivation Index
DDPO	:	Devadasis Dedication Prohibition Officers
DHDR	:	District Human Development Report
DHO	:	Department of Health Officer
DISE	:	District Information System for Education
DLHS	:	District Level Household Surveys
DPC	:	District Planning Committee
EFA	:	Education for All
EWS	:	Economically Weaker Section
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FCI	:	Food Corporation of India

FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
FSI	:	Food Security Index
GCA	:	Gross Cropped Area
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GER	:	Gross Enrollment Ratio
GI	:	Geographical Indication
GII	:	Gender Inequality Index
GIS	:	Geographic Information System
GoI	:	Government of India
GoK	:	Government of Karnataka
GP	:	Gram Panchayat
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HDR	:	Human Development Report
HIG	:	High Income Group
HMIS	:	Health Management Information System
HP	:	Hand Pumps
HREA	:	Human Rights Education Associates
IAY	:	Indira Awaas Yojana
ID	:	Institutional Deliveries
IGRMS	:	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalay
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
IPCS	:	Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies
ISM	:	Indian System of Medicines
ISWM	:	Integrated Approach to Solid Waste Management
IT	:	Information Technology
JMP	:	Joint Monitoring Programme
KSHDC	:	Karnataka State Handicrafts Development Corporation
KSWDC	:	Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation
LEB	:	Life Expectancy at Birth
LIG	:	Low Income Group
LIT_F	:	Female Literacy
LIT_M	:	Male Literacy
LPCD	:	Liters Per Capita Per Day

LPG	:	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MAN	:	Monotonicity, Anonymity, and Normalization
MBI	:	Market Based Instruments
MCDDI	:	Modified Composite Dalit Development Index
MGDs	:	Millennium Development Goals
MGNREGA	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Rate
MoU	:	Memorandum of Understanding
MSW	:	Municipal Solid Waste
MVS	:	Multi Village Scheme
MWS	:	Mini Water Supply
NAG_F	:	Share of Female Workers in the Non-agricultural Sector
NAG_M	:	Share of Male Workers in the Non-agricultural Sector
NAS	:	National Accounts Statistics
NBA	:	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
NER	:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NFHS	:	National Family and Health Survey
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organization
NGP	:	Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NPCI	:	Net per capita income
NPE	:	National Policy on Education
NSA	:	Net Sown Area
OBC	:	Other Backward Community
PAYT	:	Pay As You Throw
PCPNDT	:	Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques
PDO	:	Panchayat Development Officer
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PGR	:	Public Grievances and Redressal
PHC	:	Primary Health Center
PNG	:	Piped Natural Gas
POA	:	Plan of Action
PPI	:	Per Capita Income
PPP	:	Public Private Partnership

PRE	:	Panchayat Raj Engineering
PR_F	:	Share of Female Elected Representatives
PRIs	:	Panchayat Raj Institutions
PR_M	:	Share of Male Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs
PTR	:	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PUC	:	Pre University Course
PWS	:	Public water supply
RAY	:	Rajiv Awaas Yojana
RCC	:	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RCH	:	Reproductive and Child Health
RDPR	:	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj
RO	:	Reverse Osmosis
RTE	:	Right to Education
SCs	:	Scheduled Castes
SDP	:	Special Development Plan
SFI	:	School Infrastructure Index
SHGs	:	Self Help Groups
SLCC	:	State Level Coordination Committee
SOGs	:	Special Occupational Groups
SPM	:	Suspended Particulate Matter
SRC	:	State Resource Centre
SRS	:	Sample Registration System
SSA	:	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSLC	:	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
SSSs	:	State Sponsored Schemes
STs	:	Scheduled Tribes
SWAN	:	State Wide Area Network
SWM	:	Solid Waste Management
SWOT	:	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TB	:	Tuberculosis
TDP	:	Taluk Domestic Product
TDS	:	Total Dissolved Solids
TGA	:	Total Geographical Area

TMC	:	Town Municipal Council
TP	:	Town Panchayat
TPR	:	Teacher Pupil Ratio
UDI	:	Urban Development Index
UEE	:	Universalization of Elementary Education
UK	:	United Kingdom
ULBs	:	Urban Local Bodies
UN	:	United Nations
UNCED	:	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	:	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US	:	United States
$WAGE_F$	:	Female Agricultural Wage Rate
$WAGE_M$	:	Male Agricultural Wage Rate
WHO	:	World Health Organization
WPR_F	:	Work Participation Rate - Female
WPR_M	:	Work Participation Rate - Male
ZP	:	Zilla Parishad

PART- I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

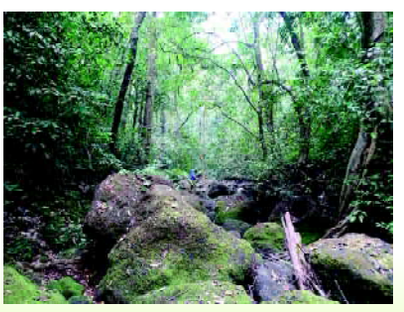


PART - I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is needless to emphasize that per capita income alone cannot be used as a yardstick to ascertain well-being of people of a region. There are other desirable facets of life, such as, consumption of nutritious food and water, education, health, sanitation, decent accommodation, employment, etc., viewed from a micro angle. From macro angle, availability of food, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, enrolment rate, dropout rate of students, average years of schooling, provision of drinking water, sanitation infrastructure, availability of decent housing, position of women vis-à-vis men, the status of other marginalized groups (such as, those of SCs, STs and differently-abled people, senior citizens, etc.) are indicators of status of human development in a society. Through the construct of Human Development Index (HDI), some of these indicators (on which data are available) are aggregated so as to find out the status of human development of sub-national levels, as done in this report. However, it may be pointed out that, the index so constructed is sensitive to the method of aggregation. In the literature on Human development so far, mainly two aggregation methods have been used. These are arithmetic mean and geometric mean[1]. The former regards all the indicators to be perfectly substitutable, whereas, the latter reduces this substitutability. In this District Human Development Report (DHDR), Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) have been calculated and reported, with an aim to capture the various facets of human development in Uttara Kannada District, of course within the constraint of data availability. An attempt has also been made to construct Dalit Development index based on case studies.While constructing some of these indices geometric mean has been used, whereas, for others arithmetic mean has been used. A progressive shift to use of geometric mean for calculation of all indices would be recommended, given the fact that all dimensions and indicators cannot be perfectly substituted for each other. Moreover, Mishra and Nathan (2014) have also proposed a more sophisticated methodology for compilation of HDI and the use of the same could also be explored so as to make the HDI indices methodologically more scientific.

It is needless to emphasize that per capita income alone cannot be used as a yardstick to ascertain well-being of people of a region



1 Occasionaly, for some components of human development even the harmonic mean has been used.



According to Census, 2011, Uttara Kannada district has a total population of 14.37 lakhs, which is about 2.35 % of the state population. The growth rate of population of the district has decelerated from the 10.9 % during the decade 1991-2001 to 6.17 % during 2001-11. Some of the crucial human development indicators for the district are as follows. The density of population has increased from 132 (2001) to 140 persons per sq. kms in (2011). The overall sex-ratio has improved from 971 (2001) to 979 (2011). This is true of child sex-ratio as well, which has improved from 946 (2001) to 955 (2011). The total literacy rate has improved from 76.6 % (2001) to 84.06 (2011). Improvement in literacy rates has taken place for both males and females, though female literacy continues to lag behind the male literacy rate. Literacy rate for urban areas is 90.73 %, much higher than overall district literacy rate. The male and female literacy rates in urban areas are 94.49 % and 86.91 %, respectively. In other words, differences in literacy rate across males-females and urban-rural areas persist in the district.

The district is heavily forested with only about 11 % of area under cultivation

Uttara Kannada district has a geographical area of 10291 sq. Km which is about 5.36 % of the geographical area of the state. The district consists of 11 taluks. It has one Zilla Panchayats (ZPs), 11 Taluk Panchayats (TPs) and 208 Gram Panchayats (GPs). Total number of villages in the district is 1289, of which about 96.7 % of villages are inhabited. The district has 18 towns of which 11 are statutory towns and 7 are Census towns, as per Census 2011.

As regards the agro-climatic zones, the district can be divided into Hilly zone (KA 9) and the coastal zone (KA 10). Climate of Uttara Kannada is typically tropical with average annual rainfall of 250 cm. The major ecological zones of the district comprise of: (i) the coastal zone; (ii) Northern Evergreen Zone; (iii) Southern Evergreen Zone; (iv) Moist Deciduous Zone; and, (v) Dry Deciduous Forest Zone. Uttara Kannada district is richly endowed with metals/minerals, such as, dolomite, iron ore, hematite, manganese ore, copper, nickel, titanium, vanadium, etc. It is rich in minerals such as lime-stone, quartz, bauxite, molluscan shells, silica, etc.

The district is heavily forested with only about 11 % of area under cultivation. Cereals constitute a major proportion of agricultural produce in the district. Within cereals, paddy accounts for about 95 % of area under cultivation. Uttara Kannada has hardly any contribution to the state, in terms of registered manufacturing. It employs just about 0.74 % of employees of the state employees engaged in organized manufacturing and contributes only 0.46 % of net value added (NVA) by registered manufacturing in the state. Small scale industries are the major employment providers in the district. Wood/wooden based furniture industries and agro based industries dominate in the region.

Infrastructure for health, education, electricity, police stations, ration shops,

bank branches, etc., is well dispersed across taluks. Electricity provision is lowest in Supa taluk. There are no fires stations, cinema theatres in Siddapur, Supa and Yellapur. The district is mainly dependent on well water rather than piped tap water. Except for Supa, there are regulated agricultural markets in each of the taluks of the district. As regards transport facilities, Mundgod, Siddapur, Sirsi and Yellapur are not connected by railways.

As regards Human Development Index (HDI), Karwar, Bhatkal and Honnavar are the best performing taluks, whereas, Mundgod, Supa and Ankola are the worst performing taluks. The dispersion in scores of various dimensions of HDI is lowest among the health dimension, followed by education and then by standard of living.

As regards Gender Inequality Index (GII), Karwar, Honnavar and Siddapur are the best three performers, whereas, Mundgod, Haliyal and Yellapur are the worst three performing taluks of the district. A major element in gender inequality emanates from the differences in labour force participation.

Honnavar, Bhatkal and Yellapur are the best three performing taluks as regards Child Development Index (CDI), whereas, Haliyal, Supa and Mundgod are the three worst performing taluks of the district.

Honnavar, Karwar and Bhatkal are the three best performing taluks as regards the Food Security Index (FSI). As against it, Mundgod, Haliyal and Supa are the three worst performing taluks.

In terms of Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), Karwar, Yellapur and Honnavar emerge as the best performers, whereas, Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod emerge as the worst performers.

Literacy performance of the district is fairly good, though male-female, urban-rural differences need to be further narrowed down. The indicators of accessibility of schools, pupil-teacher Ratio, school infrastructure, enrolment, attendance and dropouts rates, transition rates from 7th to 8th standard have been quite satisfactory, which indicate the efficiency of district administration as regards educational facilities. However, the district ought to have more institutions of higher education such as a Medical College and a University.

About 70 per cent of the district population resides in the rural areas in the district. This is quite high as compared to the state average as well as the situation in adjoining districts. With regard to other health related indicators, it can be observed that Infant and Child (0-5 years) mortality rates, nutrition levels, institutional deliveries in the district as a whole are satisfactory. The indicators that need to be improved are: maternal mortality; health infrastructure in a few taluks; human resources (number of doctors and nurses); immunization of children;





provision of toilets; drinking water and coverage of pregnant women with full ante natal care (ANC).

Per capita income of Uttara Kannada district is lower than that of per capita income of Karnataka in both 2004-05 and 2008-09. Among the taluks of the district, Karwar taluk has the highest per capita income in both 2004-05 and 2008-09. Except Karwar taluk, none of the taluks have per capita income above of the state average. Haliyal, Mundgod and Bhatkal are in the bottom position, whereas, Karwar, Siddapur and Supa are in the top position in both of the years. Haliyal, Siddapur and Sirsi taluks have higher growth rate of per capita income in relation to other taluks during 2004-05 to 2008-09. These growth rates are also higher than the state growth rate. On the other hand, Kumta, Bhatkal and Ankola have lower growth rate. In the District, about 12.4 % of the households do not have house sites. About 14 % of household in the district do not own houses. About half of the households in the district (54 %) reside in pucca houses. The proportion of households who occupy dilapidated houses in the district, in rural and in urban areas are 5.43 %, 6.36 % and 3.18 %, respectively. The district did not provide any housing/house-sites during 2011-12 under the Ashray schemes, which is the flagship scheme of the GoK. Under Basava scheme and also under Indira Aawas Yojana, the proportion of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries was very low. Mundgod and Supa deserve attention as regards provision of housing. Thus, the district administration needs to improve the housing provision. About two thirds of habitations do not get drinking water as per the national norm of 40 LPCD. This percentage in Bhatkal is as high as 95 % and Siddapur as 90 %. There are issues of excess Chlorine in drinking water in Karwar City Municipal area as well. In all taluks abut 85 % or more households have electricity as a source of lighting. Only 15 % or less number of households use Kerosene which is a polluting fuel. This indeed is praiseworthy. However, use of traditional fuel is quite high in the district, as compared to the state. In Uttara Kannada almost two-thirds of the households use traditional fuel for cooking. In the district, about 59 % of households have latrines, as compared to 51 % in Karnataka, as per Census 2011. Open defecation is highest in Supa. Most of the taluks are in need of toilets and sanitation facilities. The drainage infrastructure leaves much to be desired. In the rural areas of the district almost three fourths of the household do not have any drainage facility and this figure is about 57 % for the district as a whole. Thus, sanitation should be a priority area for the district.

Gender inequality in India is a rule rather than an exception. Uttara Kannada district is no exception. The district has a slightly higher sex-ratio of 979 as compared to the that for Karnataka (973), the two taluks, viz., Bhatkal and Siddapur have sex-ratios

which are higher than 1000. As against it, Mundgod has the lowest sex-ratio at 847 and this should indeed be a cause for concern. In terms of other indicators, such as, literacy, enrolment, participation in workforce, proportion of women working in non-agricultural sector, gender bias is obvious, though in relation to other districts of the state, the position of Uttara Kannada is much better. In terms of political participation, the district has done rather well. Women in Uttara Kannada are increasingly organising themselves through self-help groups and trying to augment financial resources for increased economic activity, which indeed is a very welcome sign.

Proportion of SC and ST population in the total population of Karnataka is about 17.15 and 6.95 %, respectively. As compared to it, Uttara Kannada district has the lower proportion of both SC and ST population 8.1 % and 2.4 %, respectively. By and large, the overall sex-ratios for SC population in almost all taluks (except a few exceptions like Yellapur and Bhatkal) are higher as compared to the overall sex-ratio. For ST populations, sex ratios are noticeably lower in many taluks as compared with the overall sex ratios, barring Haliyal, Yellapur, Honnavar and Bhatkal. Sex-ratio for ST population in Karwar is too low and it is a cause for concern, as Karwar is otherwise a relatively developed taluk of the district. The passing rates of SC and ST students combined are quite comparable to that of overall passing rates across the district and its taluks, but this is not the case regarding the PUC, where a clear consistent deficit for SC and ST categories is seen. Unless this deficit is closed, the mainstreaming of SC and ST populations in inclusive development paradigm will remain to be fictitious one.

SC and ST workers are preponderantly main workers. Only about 10 to 20 % of SC and ST workers are marginal workers who worked between 3 to 6 months. The marginal workers who worked for less than 3 months range between 2 to 5 % of the total SC and ST workers. Thus, it can be concluded that SC and ST workers have been contributing to labour market. Perhaps these categories of workers are by and large not too picky about the nature of the job, most of the workers do get job for prolonged periods of time and also they may not have option but to work due to poverty. The representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in all Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) is about 10.2 % which is marginally higher than the proportion of SCs in the district. As regards the gender representation, it can be noted that the female representation in the SC, ST and OBC categories is much better than in the general categories.

As regards governance and e-initiatives, it can be seen that Karnataka has been one of the pioneering states in implementation of local self-governance matters. The state has undertaken several steps in



the direction of transparency and accountability through making information online. However, as regards use of these facilities by the public hinges on the spread of internet facilities and also education. As regards the internet facilities, the state has tried to cover the district through SWAN (state wide area net work). However, the use of these facilities requires massive training and skilling of people to absorb benefits of these facilities.

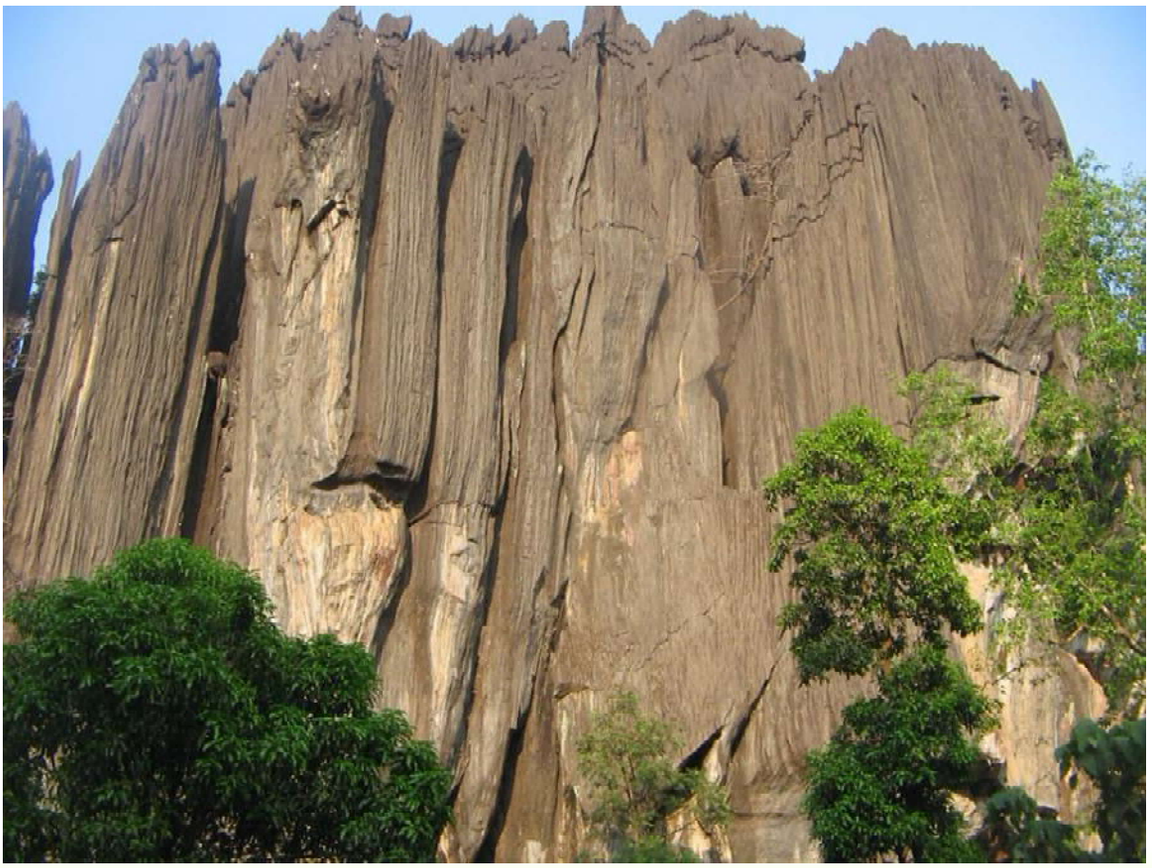
An important issue that faces the PRIs and ULBs is that of mismatch between the developmental responsibilities and the volume of finance for the same. The districts have to draw up a priority list in the face of revenue constraint. It is also necessary to ensure that all the sources of finance are optimally utilized. The issue of leakages need not be overemphasized in this context. As regards political participation of marginalized sections of society, the district seems to be doing rather well.

From the point of urban issues in development, housing, slums, supply of water and particularly drinking water, provision of sanitation and drainage, medical facilities, provision of roads, control of crimes and road accidents are of prime importance. *Karnataka Urban Service Level Benchmarking Ranking Report* for Karnataka for 2009-2010 provides ranks for 213 ULBs on 7 parameters. As per this Report, Karwar and Ankola, have poor water supply management. Bhatkal and Karwar are the only taluks with some level of management of waste water. Karwar and Bhatkal had lowest ranks as regards solid waste management. Disparity regarding development of roads across taluks was the least among taluks. As regards, disease control; none of the taluks seem to have undertaken this task seriously. Development of parks and gardens has not taken place in many of the taluks, though after this report some developments seem to have been initiated. One of the reasons is that Uttara Kannada district is a green district and hence, from air quality point of view, gardens and parks may not be all that necessary. However, it does matter for the local population and especially children to relax and enjoy leisure. Bhatkal, Kumta and Haliyal were the top performers in urban service delivery, whereas, Siddapur and Ankola have been the worst performers. Even the district headquarter, viz., Karwar does not seem to be doing very well on this account.

As per the analysis conducted for 2011/ 2011-12 in this report, Siddapur and Yellapur have the highest proportion of slum population, almost one out of four households in these taluks stays in slums. Ankola needs the drainage facilities where only about one in four households are covered by any drainage. Number of beds in hospitals is too inadequate, even in urban areas. The district needs to improve the medical facilities. Road accidents in Bhatkal, Mundgod and Honnavar are

rather high. Ankola tops the crime rate. As regards revenue mobilization, Siddapur seems to be doing the worst, whereas, Karwar and Dandeli are doing the best.

As regards delivery of services in urban areas, the top priorities need to be accorded to water supply, sanitation and solid waste management. Despite the fact that Uttara Kannada is rich in natural resources like water and forest, the timely availability of water and quality of air due to mismanagement of solid waste need to be contained. These will improve the efficiency of public health system and also relax the financial constraint on the district administration.



Enchanting Yana



Backwater at Kumta

PART - II

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION



CHAPTER 1

PART – II

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Concept and Methodology

There has been awareness among the development economists, much before 1990 when the Human Development Reports (HDRs) were launched by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), about the fact that development should be people-centric and monetary variables, such as, income alone cannot be the focus of economic policy. Srinivasan (1994) provides examples of Buchanan and Ellis (1955), Lewis (1955) and the Indian National Planning Committee (1938) which emphasized dimensions other than income as well and accorded due importance to some of the concerns which have been voiced in the HDRs. As pointed out by Srinivasan (1994), both the intellectuals and policy makers were aware of the fact that income is only one of the *means* to achieve the other desirable goals in life and should not be treated as an end in itself. However, since income was regarded as one of the important means, it does explain why a large body of economic literature became 'economic growth-centric' and still continues to be that way. The concept of *Human Development* gained currency due to growing dissatisfaction with the use of Per Capita Income (PCI) or the income-centric measures, because when averaged, these indicators tend to completely hide the problem of distribution and neglect the complexities of human development.

Intellectuals have also been debating for a long time about the goals of economic policy and about what constitutes 'wealth' of a society, which is deemed to be an indicator of well-being. Mercantilists argued that the stock of precious metals constituted wealth of a nation. Hence, suggested *beggar-thy-neighbour* policies which were in the form of restrictions on imports and boosting exports. These measures were expected to result in accumulation of precious metals in the country. Adam Smith (1776) highlighted the contradiction in the logic of mercantilists as it would lead to strangulation of trade among the nations. Smith further pointed out that it was not accumulation of metals, but production of goods that can improve the well-being of people. Though Smith was absolutely correct in pointing out the contradiction in Mercantilists' philosophy, implicit in his analytical framework was the logic that purchasing power is what matters for well-being of people and that is why production of goods and not the stock of precious metals constitutes wealth of a nation. Most of the schools of thought in

The concept of *Human Development* gained currency due to growing dissatisfaction with the use of Per Capita Income (PCI)



Mahbub ul Haq initially conceived the idea of *compiling* a Human Development Index (HDI)

economics, such as, neo-classical, Keynesian, New-classicists, New-Keynesians, etc., focused on policies that have been production/income-centric. To some extent, Keynesian economics did emphasize employment generation as one of the goals of economic policy, but the main aim of employment was again earning income.

Mahbub ul Haq initially conceived the idea of *compiling* a Human Development Index (HDI) which could be used to assess and compare the development performance of societies and also an alternative to the use of per capita income as a measure of well-being. HDRs since their inception in (1990) have propagated the idea that *people* are the real wealth of a nation. The first global HDR (UNDP, 1990) focused on the *Concept and Measurement of Human Development*. Box 1.1 provides the themes of various global HDRs published by the UNDP. It can be seen from Box 1.1 that the successive global HDRs have tried to grapple with various facets of human development with changing times. Democratic institutions, alleviation of poverty, gender parity, technological innovations, cultural liberty, equity, reduction in vulnerability and building resilience in view of natural and man-made disasters, etc., are pertinent for human development and these ideas have found expression in the various global HDRs that have been published by UNDP for almost two and half decades.

Box 1.1: Themes of Global Human Development Reports 1990–2014

1990	Concept and Measurement of Human Development
1991	Financing Human Development
1992	Global Dimensions of Human Development
1993	People's Participation
1994	New Dimensions of Human Security
1995	Gender and Human Development
1996	Economic Growth and Human Development
1997	Human Development to Eradicate Poverty
1998	Consumption for Human Development
1999	Globalization with a Human Face
2000	Human Rights and Human Development
2001	Making New Technologies Work for Human Development
2002	Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World
2003	Millennium Development Goals: A Compact among Nations to End Human Poverty
2004	Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World
2005	International Cooperation at a Crossroads: Aid, Trade and Security in an Unequal World
2006	Beyond Scarcity: Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crisis
2007/2008	Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World
2009	Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development
2010	The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development
2011	Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for All
2013	The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World
2014	Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerability and Building Resilience

Source: UNDP, 2014

The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices so that they can realize their full potential. These choices can be infinite and can change over time. Moreover, all the facets of human life cannot be captured in an index and hence, HDI can be viewed as an index which reveals more information about the society as compared to its competitor, i.e., per capita income. Thus, HDI is a less imperfect indicator of well-being of people of a society than the per capita income.

Table 1.1 provides a comparative view of the various approaches to development. It can be seen from Table 1.1 that the economic growth approach is the most narrow approach as regards complexities associated with human

development are concerned. This also justifies the need for a wider framework provided by Human Development Reports.

In order to ascertain the other facets of human development besides those captured by the HDI, this DHDR also has computed Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and the Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI). Barring the CDDI, all other indices have been computed for Taluk level. CDDI is based on the case study conducted in Pala Gram Panchayat to get a synoptic view of the status of Dalits *versus* non-dalits.

We discuss the methodology for compilation of these indices, barring that for CDDI, which will be dealt with in Section 9.7 of this report.

1.1.1 Human Development Index (HDI)

Human Development Index (HDI) measures the various facets of development of people of a region, be it a district, a state, a country, etc. The first Human Development Report (HDR) published by the UNDP in 1990 compiled HDI for 130 countries. Ever since then, compilation of global HDRs has become an annual affair. HDR 2014 presents HDI for 187 countries. Various countries, inspired by the global HDRs published by the UNDP, started compiling HDRs for their own countries at national and sub-national levels. In India, HDRs have been published both at national and state levels. With rising popularity of HDRs, a few state governments in India have also initiated the construction of HDI at the sub-district level. Karnataka State has been a pioneer in this regard. After a pilot project of compiling HDRs for four districts, the Government of Karnataka (GoK) has initiated this project of compiling HDRs for all the 30 districts of the state. The UNDP methodology, albeit with some modifications, has been used for compilation of HDI for the district and sub-district levels.

Global HDRs use three dimensions whilst compiling HDI. These are: (i) Long and healthy life; (ii) Knowledge; and, (iii) A decent standard of living. These three dimensions are captured through four indicators. Long and healthy life dimension is captured

Table 1.1: A Comparative View of the Various Approaches to Development

Facets of Development	Comparative Approaches to Development			
	Economic Growth	Basic Needs	Human Resource (Capital)	Human Development
End goals	Production of goods and services	Welfare	Maximization of human productivity	Formation of human capabilities and use of acquired capabilities
People viewed as	Means	Beneficiaries	Input in production process, Means to achieve end-goal	Intrinsic Value-Agency and means to achieve end-goals
Indicators	Per Capita Income	Poverty reduction	Labour productivity	Pertaining to human freedoms and choices
Orientation	Economic prosperity	Protectionist	Utilitarian	Widely accepted ethical norms of human emancipation

Source:http://www.in.undp.org/content/india/en/home/knowledge-and-solutions/blogs/2012/05/01/prime-minister_s-rural-development-fellowship-programme-training.html, accessed on 5-12-2014.

Human Development Index (HDI) measures the various facets of development of people of a region

through the Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) indicator, knowledge dimension is captured through two indicators, viz., mean years of schooling and expected year of schooling. Standard of living is captured through the Per Capita Income (Purchasing Power Parity $ or PPP US$). The same dimensions have been used in the case of District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) in Karnataka as well. However, the indicators used for these dimension are many more and somewhat different, depending availability of data. Indicators used and the methodology of construction of HDI for DHDRs including that for Uttara Kannada is presented below.

A synoptic view of the dimensions and indicators used to construct HDI in this report has been presented in Chart 1.1.

Computations of HDI have been done so as to indicate the relative positions of different taluks within the district. Both the index values and the ranks based on the index values have been given for each of the taluks of the district. For the estimation of the HDI and the HDI ranks the following steps have been followed:

1. Fixation of minimum and maximum values of Indicators (goalposts): For each of the 11 indicators mentioned in Chart 1.1, the observed minimum and maximum values for each of the indicators are first located. In the case of a positive indicator, the minimum value used for compilation has been taken as 10 per cent less than the observed minimum value in the Taluk. Similarly, in the case of a negative indicator, the maximum value has been taken as 10 per cent more than the observed maximum value.[2]

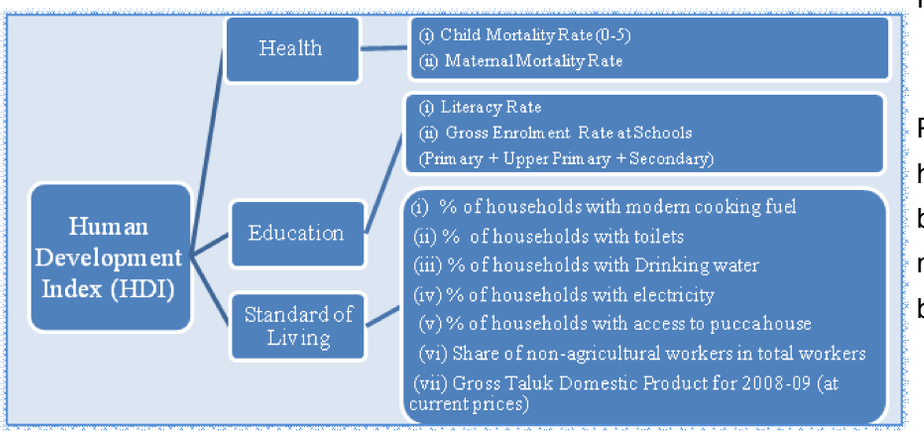
2. Normalization: This has been resorted to so as to convert the actual values of indicators into indices that would lie between '0' and '1'. For normalization process, the following formulae have been used.

I) for positive indicator:

$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{\text{Actual Value} - \text{Min. Value}}{\text{Max.Value} - \text{Min.Value}} \quad \ldots\ldots 1.1$$

Per capita income normalization also has been done using the formula 1.1, barring the fact that prior to normalization, the actual values have been converted into natural logs.

Chart 1.1: Dimensions and Indicators Used for Compilation of HDI



Source: Guidelines Document: Preparation of District Human Development Report, Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, 2013-14.

[2] For the inter-taluk comparison within a district, minimum and maximum values pertain to that district.

ii) For negative indicator:

$$\text{Index Value} = \frac{\text{Max. Value} - \text{Actual Value}}{\text{Max.Value} - \text{Min.Value}} \quad \ldots\ldots 1.2$$

3. Calculation of Dimension Indices:

For computing the three dimension indices, viz., health (DH), education (DE) and standard of living (DL), geometric mean has been used. The use of arithmetic mean (prior to 2010 global HDR) was replaced by the geometric mean in Global HDR 2010 due to the criticism it invited on account of perfect substitutability across indicators/dimensions. In other words, a society with bad health and high income could be considered on par with a society with good health indicators and low income. The use of geometric mean implies imperfect substitutability among the indicators and dimensions. Mishra (2014) demonstrates that how the use of geometric means can change the ranking of HDRs for regions as compared to those arrived using the arithmetic mean. Moreover, another statistically desirable property of geometric mean is that it is not as sensitive as the arithmetic mean to the extreme values. Formulae for compilation of indices for the various dimensions of HDI and for HDI are given in equations 1.3 to 1.6.

Health dimension: $DH = [DH1 * DH2]^{(1/2)}$ ……1.3

Education dimension $DE=[DE1*DE2]^{(1/2)}$ ……1.4

Std. of living dimension

$DL=[DL1 * DL2 * DL3 * DL4 *DL5 * DL6 * DL7]^{(17)}$ ……1.5

To compute HDI, three dimensional indices have been aggregated by using geometric mean using the following formula.

Human Development Index:

$HDI = [DH * DE * DL]^{(1/3)}$ ……1.6

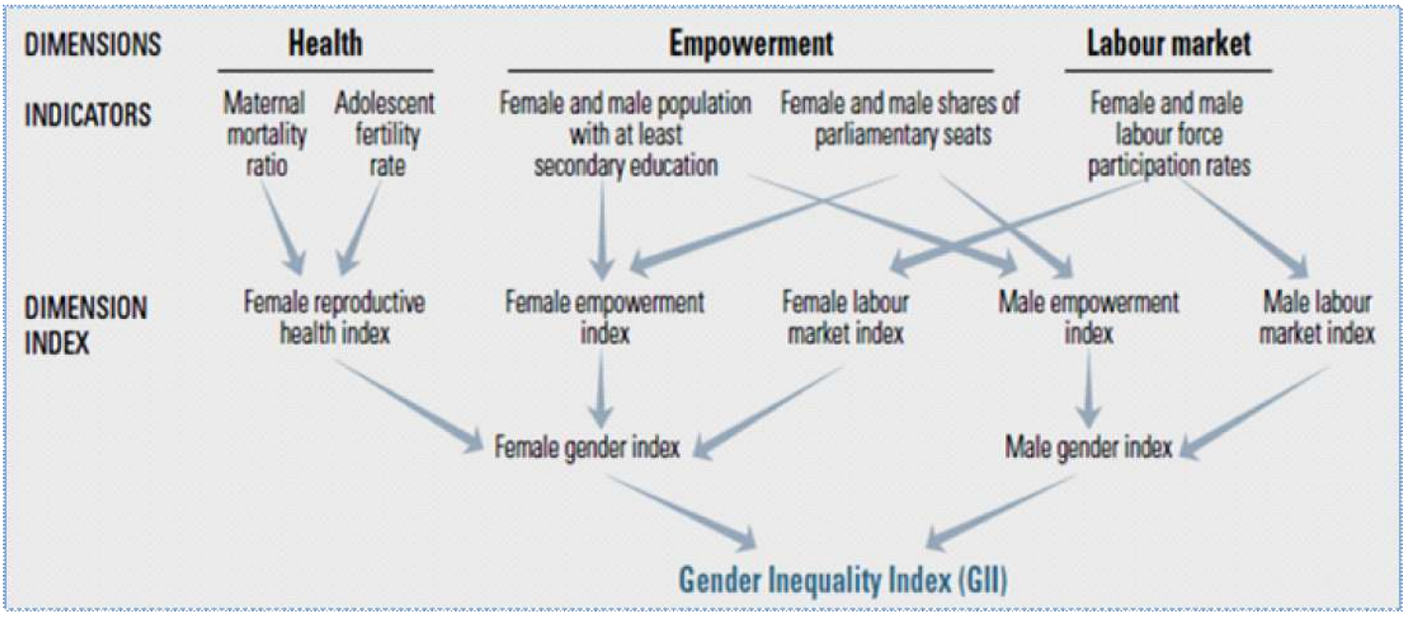
1.1.2 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities as measured by three dimensions: (i) reproductive health; (ii) empowerment; and, (iii) labour force participation. According to Global HDR 2014 (UNDP, 2014), globally HDI value for females is on an average about 8 percent lower than HDI value for males. The widest gap exists in South Asia (17 percent) and the lowest gap is small (3 percent) in the very high human development group. The correlation between values of HDI and GII is -0.878 (calculated from the data provided in UNDP, 2014), which implies that gender inequality is negatively related with HDI. The Dimensions and Indicators used in the global HDR 2014 have been provided in Chart 1.2.

In this DHDR as well, the dimensions of GII are similar to those used by the global HDR UNDP (2014). As it reflects an inequality, a value of GII equal to zero represents absence of inequality

Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the loss in achievements due to gender disparities as measured by three dimensions: (i) reproductive health; (ii) empowerment; and, (iii) labour force participation

Chart 1.2: Dimensions and Indicators for Measuring GII in Global HDR, 2014



Source: Technical Notes, UNDP, 2014.

Table 1.2: Dimensions and Indicators Used for Measurement of GII

Dimension of GII	Indicator for Various Dimensions of GII Used in DHDRs for Karnataka
Reproductive Health	1. Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)
	2. Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)
	3. Share of pregnant women with Anemia (ANE)
Empowerment	4. Share of Female Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PRF)
	5. Share of Male Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_M)
	6. Share of Female Children in the Age Group 0-6 Years ($CHLD_F$)
	7. Share of Male Children in the Age Group 0-6 Years ($CHLD_M$)
	8. Share of Female Literacy (LIT_F)
	9. Share of Male Literacy (LIT_M)
Labour Market	10. Share of Female Work Participation Rate (WPR_F)
	11. Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR_M)
	12. Share of Female Workers in the Non-agricultural Sector (NAG_F)
	13. Share of Male Workers in the Non-agricultural Sector (NAG_M)
	14. Female Agricultural Wage Rate ($WAGE_F$)
	15. Male Agricultural Wage Rate ($WAGE_M$)

Source: Guidelines Document for Preparation of District Human Development Report, Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, 2013-14.

and is deemed to be most desirable case, whereas, a value of one represents highest level of gender inequality and hence, most undesirable. Following the Global HDRs (UNDP, 2014), GII in this report has been measured, using three dimensions. These are: 1) Reproductive Health; 2) Empowerment; and, 3) Labour market participation. However, the indicators used for measuring the dimensions of GII in this report are somewhat different from those used in the global HDRs. These have been presented in Table 1.2.

The methodology for estimation of Gender Inequality Index GII is given in equations 1.7 to 1.14.

1. Gender Empowerment for Females (G_F) and for males (G_M) has been calculated by using the equations 1.7 and 1.8.

$$G_F = \sqrt[3]{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR}\right) \times ID \times ANE\right]^{1/3} * [PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F]^{1/3} * [WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F]^{1/3}} \quad \text{.....1.7}$$

$$G_M = \sqrt[3]{1 * [PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M]^{1/3} * [WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M]^{1/3}}$$

2. Aggregation across Gender Group has been done using the Harmonic Mean formula indicated below.

$$HARM(G_F, G_M) = \left[\frac{(\mathrm{G_F})^{-1} + (\mathrm{G_M})^{-1}}{2}\right]^{-1} \quad \text{.....1.9}$$

3. Geometric Mean of the Arithmetic Means of the each Indicator has been obtained by using the following equation.

$$G_{\overline{F},\overline{M}} = \sqrt[3]{\overline{health}.\overline{empowerment}.\overline{LFPR}} \quad \text{.....1.10}$$

Where

$$\overline{health} = \left[\frac{\left[\left(\frac{1}{MMR}\right) \times ID \times ANE\right]^{1/3} + 1}{2}\right] \quad \text{.....1.11}$$

$$\overline{empowerment} = \frac{[PR_F \times CHLD_F \times LIT_F]^{1/3} + [PR_M \times CHLD_M \times LIT_M]^{1/3}}{2} \quad \text{.....1.12}$$

$$\overline{LFPR} = \frac{[WPR_F \times NAG_F \times WAGE_F]^{1/3} + [WPR_M \times NAG_M \times WAGE_M]^{1/3}}{2} \quad \text{.....1.13}$$

The GII value ranges from zero (no gender inequality across dimensions) to one (total inequality across dimensions).

$$GII = 1 - \frac{HARM\,(G_F, G_M)}{G_{\overline{F},\overline{M}}} \quad \text{.....1.14}$$

1.1.3 Child Development Index

Child Development Index (CDI) is an index, which measures the status of development of children in a society. *Save the Children UK* (The Save the Children Fund, 2008) introduced the CDI for the first time as a multi-dimensional tool to monitor and compare globally the wellbeing of children. It used three indicators capturing the three dimensions (viz., health, nutrition, and education). Table 1.3 presents the comparison of the dimensions and indicators used by *Save the Children Fund* (2008) and in this DHDR for Uttara Kannada.

Table 1.3: Dimensions and Indicators Used for Child Development Index

Dimension	Indicators used by The Save the Children Fund, 2008	Indicators used in DHDRs of Karnataka
Health	1. Under-five mortality rate (the probability of dying between birth and five years of age (%)	1. Child Mortality Rate (0-5 Years)
Nutrition	2. Children under five years who are moderately or severely underweight (%)	2. Malnourished children (%) 3. Children born underweight (%)
Education	School-age children who are not enrolled in primary school (%)	4. Dropout children from primary and secondary school mainstreamed

Source: Based on Save the Children Fund (2008) and Guidelines Document for Preparation of District Human Development Report, Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, 2013-14.

Each of these indicators is normalized (using equation 1.1 and 1.2 for positive and negative indicators, respectively) so that their values lie between '0' and '1'. It may be noted that in this index, the three indicators included are negative whereas one of the indicators is positive in nature. The scores are aggregated using the arithmetic mean formula following the methodology given by *The Save the Children Fund*, 2008 and prescribed by the GoK (2013-14).

1.1.4 Food Security Index

It may be necessary to distinguish between self-reliance and self-sufficiency. A situation of self-reliance implies that it is possible to buy the required quantities of food from the market, from the income earned by an entity. This entity can be either an individual/family/nation. As against this, self-sufficiency implies that an entity is able to produce the requisite quantity of food. This can also be operationalized at micro/meso/macro levels. In the context of globalization, both these concepts become relevant from the point of food security. Given the fact that food is essential for survival, a nation which is self-reliant rather than self-sufficient may become vulnerable to global climatic/political upheavals. Hence, a large country like India will have to ensure food security also through self-sufficiency. Food security has particular relevance in the Indian context. The goal of elimination of chronic hunger and poverty has remained elusive so far despite the fact that India has achieved self-sufficiency in food production, particularly for rice and wheat. As highlighted by the GoK (2013-14), the concept of food security in the Indian context has undergone several revisions and refinements during the last 50 years. After World War II, food security meant building

emergency food grain reserves and ensuring the physical availability of food in the market. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) came into existence during the mid-sixties, primarily with the objective of smoothing the fluctuations in marketed food grains and their prices. After the onset of Green Revolution in India in the late sixties, and with the soaring inflation in food prices during the early seventies, it became obvious that economic access to food is equally important for ensuring food security at the household level. During the eighties, it was evident that the principle of social access, with special reference to marginalized communities and gender discrimination, should be added to the concept of food security. After the UNCED conference in Rio de Janeiro, there has been an increasing agreement regarding the role of environmental factors in food security. The ecological foundations essential for sustained agricultural progress are increasingly under stress due to human activities. Hence, the environmental factors influencing food security have also become important. Food security is related to being able to feed the people and keeping them healthy all the time. Sustainability of food security is a long-term perspective of producing and providing food in perpetuity. In terms of productivity of agro-ecosystems, it is directly related to long-term ecological balance. Economic development is required for food security, so that a country is not only able to produce enough food but can also provide livelihood security to people and ensure affordability of requisite quantities of food. In the past, ecology and economy were viewed as in conflict with each other. It was thought one has to sacrifice economic development to achieve ecological health and vice-versa. Reconciling the environment conservation and economic development was first discussed at the United Nations conference on Human Environment at Stockholm in 1972. There has been an increasing realization ever since then that the food security cannot be sustained in the long-term by neglecting the environmental and ecological factors. We present the dimensions and indicators used for Food Security Index (FSI) in DHDRs for Karnataka in Table 1.4.

During the eighties, it was evident that the principle of social access, with special reference to marginalized communities and gender discrimination, should be added to the concept of food security

There are three dimensions of availability, absorption and accessibility as regards food security (Table 1.4). These have been captured using seven, six and six indicators, respectively. These indicators have been normalized and then aggregated for each dimension using the simple arithmetic mean formula, and then the dimensions indices have again been aggregated using the simple arithmetic mean formula which implies that the indicators/ dimensions are substitutable.

Table 1.4: Dimensions and Indicators used for Food Security Index

Dimension	Indicators
Availability	1. Cropping Intensity
	2. Percentage Change in Net Sown Area (NSA) over the years (2001–2011)
	3. Per-capita Food grain Production (in Kgs)
	4. Percentage of Forest Cover to Total Geographical Area
	5. Irrigation Intensity
	6. Percentage of Area Degraded (Cultivable Waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA)
	7. Percentage of Leguminous (Area Under Pulses) Crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)
Absorption	1. Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Ration Card holders
	2. Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at Current Prices)
	3. Percentage of Non-agricultural Workers (Main + Marginal)
	4. Average Size of Holdings (Total Area of Holdings / Total No. of Holdings)
	5. Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers
	6. Percentage of Villages having PDS Outlets within the Village
Accessibility	1. Child Mortality Rate (CMR, 0-5 years)
	2. Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Definition as per Census, 2011)
	3. Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia (ANE)
	4. Percentage of Malnourished Children
	5. Percentage of Children Born Underweight
	6. Female Literacy Rate

Source: Guidelines Document for Preparation of District Human Development Report, Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, 2013-14.

1.1.5 Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

As indicated earlier, the assessment of human development can be partly accomplished through certain indicators which are measurable and quantifiable. More often than not, the direct indicators reflecting human development are not available at the sub-district level. Hence, it is important to use proxy indicators to ascertain the status of human development. Broadly, the major dimensions used in HDI have also been used in the CTDI. However, the sub-dimensions and indicators have been added for computation of CTDI, depending on the availability of reliable data at the taluk level. The dimensions, sub-dimensions and indicators used in

compilation of CTDI have been provided in Annexure Table A1.1.

As is the case with other indicators, in order to make them unit free and limit their values between '0' and '1', normalization of indicators using the equations 1.1 and 1.2 have been done, depending whether these are positive or negative. However, for aggregation, arithmetic mean rather than geometric mean has been used first to aggregate the indicators to obtain sub-dimensional and dimensional indices which in turn have been aggregated using the arithmetic mean as per the instructions given in the Guidelines Document for preparation of District Human Development Report, Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, 2013-14.

1.1.6 Urban Development Index (UDI)

With concentration of job opportunities in urban locales, it is but natural that the degree of urbanization has increased over time. The migration from rural areas to urban areas very often may increase income of people, but the living conditions may deteriorate, especially if the migrants have to live in slums with poor accommodation, water supply and sanitation facilities. Pollution of water and air also contribute to health hazards of the migrant population and the medical facilities are expensive. Moreover, some urban locales may be particularly notorious as regards crime rate.

Urbanization puts pressure on basic urban services. However, it may be noted that India is not a highly urbanized nation. As per 2011 Census, the degree of urbanization of India is only about 31.16 % and the respective figure for Karnataka is higher than for India (38.63 %). Karnataka is the fifth most urbanized state in the country. At the national level contribution from urban areas to India's GDP exceeds 60 % and therefore the urban centers have a greater impact on the Human Development. This justifies compilation of UDI. It may be also noted that the degree of urbanization in Uttara Kannada is more or less on par with that for the country as a whole, but the degree of urbanization varies from '0 %' (Supa) to '52.5 %' (Karwar) across various taluks of Uttara Kannada District.

With concentration of job opportunities in urban locales, it is but natural that the degree of urbanization has increased over time

Urban issues, such as, growth of slums, urban poverty, housing shortage, lack of basic infrastructure like, water supply and sanitation, are considered negative urban indicators of development. Urban population distribution in Karnataka is highly skewed in favor of big cities where only 29 cities (100,000 + population) account for about 67 percent of total urban population of the state. Mere concentration of population does not reflect the true urban character of a region. Urbanization should also be associated with quality and standard of infrastructure.

In order to capture some of these dimensions (both positive and negative) that are associated with rural to urban migration, the Urban

Box 1.2: Indicators for Compilation of UDI for DHDRs in Karnataka

1. Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk
2. Percentage of households without own houses
3. Percentage of slum population to total ULB population
4. Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with tap water connection)
5. Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of HHs with sewerage and drainage (both closed and open facilities)
6. No. of hospital beds per 1000 population in urban area
7. Percentage of own resource mobilization to total receipts
8. Per capita expenditure on development works
9. Length of roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area
10. Crime rate per 10000 population
11. Road accidents per 10000 population

Source: Guidelines Document for preparation of District Human Development Report, Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, 2013-14.

These indicators have been normalized using equations 1.1 and 1.2, depending on whether these are positive or negative. Normalization yields the range of values of indicators between '0' and '1'. The normalized values of these 11 indicators have then been aggregated using the arithmetic mean formula.

All achievements of people are not reflected in income or purchasing power. Hence, economic growth *per se* cannot improve wellbeing of people

1.2 Factors Contributing to Human Development

The concept of human development is to some extent value loaded. It presupposes that enlargement of choice will mean that people will choose healthy lives, seek knowledge and earn income through means which are not illegal. All achievements of people are not reflected in income or purchasing power. Hence, economic growth *per se* cannot improve wellbeing of people. Markets do not have compassion. A society, be it rich or poor, does not provide equal opportunities to its entire population. Markets can accentuate the initial endowments and widen inequalities. It is not to say that state intervention can remove all these inequalities and provide equal capabilities to people, but can at best try to reduce some stark and unacceptable inequalities which can improve human development. As we have discussed, there are several dimensions of human development. These are too complex to be imprisoned by indicators which are quantitative in nature. Needless to mention, these should be complemented with qualitative assessment of various facets of human development.

There is an old saying that 'health is wealth'. This is very true, as the impairment of health can be a setback for acquiring all the other dimensions of human development and hence, health is considered as the first and

foremost important factor contributing to human development. Nutrition conditions, especially of children and women who constitute vulnerable sections of society are crucial in determining human development. Nutrition status of people of a society depends on two factors (i) purchasing power at their command; and, (ii) awareness and willingness to have nutritious diet. At the macro level, the purchasing power in the hands of individuals in a society depends on the level of production in an economy and its distribution. Thus, both per capita income and distribution of national income are crucial determinants of human development. However, one observes that in the recent times, with the rise in per capita income, life style diseases are growing faster than the communicable diseases. Hence, the awareness about nutritious diet and willingness to spend income on purchase of these items also determines human development. The growing consumption of junk food and reduced physical activity, tampering with the body clock by young adults, especially those engaged in Business Processing Outsourcing (BPO) centres, are examples wherein people may be endowed with purchasing power, but could be at the cost of their health and nutrition.

Income can be earned in many ways, good, bad and ugly. It may be earned in ways that does least harm to that individual/environment or severely damages individual/environment. Income can be earned through drug/ human trafficking as well. Though national income does not include income earned through illegal means, it does include income earned by harming environment. People at times do choose some of the bad and ugly choices. In some cases, these ugly choices may have to be resorted to due to poverty and deprivation, such as, sending children for work. Hence, negative indicators are as crucial as the positive ones. In brief, it is not only income but also the way in which it is earned that determines the status of human development. Related to income is the leisure hour. More often than not, higher incomes are associated with less leisure hours, affecting health of people. Hence, an optimum combination of leisure with work/income also is pertinent from the point of view of human development.

Income alone does not determine the standard of living

Income alone does not determine the standard of living. People living in slums may have higher incomes, but their living conditions may be rather poor. The basic needs, such as, food security, condition of houses, availability of water and sanitation facilities, etc. are also crucial determinants of Human Development Index (HDI).

Knowledge and education is another component of human development. Education in the Indian tradition has been often regarded as an end in itself, *Jnyaanam Paramam Dhyeyam* (knowledge is the supreme objective)



of life. Streeten (1994) distinguishes two schools of thoughts as regards the approach to human development. He labels the first school as *human-resource developers* which emphasizes that human capital formation (knowledge and education being one form of human capital) leads to higher productivity and hence results in greater production and income generation. The second school of thought has been labelled by him as *humanitarians*, who regard human development as an end in itself. It is pertinent to note that both human resource developers and humanitarians would argue that education and knowledge is an essential pre-requisite for human development.

Livelihood is related *inter alia* to employment. Employment accords dignity to a human being. A society which ensures secure livelihood to its people should be ranked higher on human development as compared to a society where casualization of work dominates and unorganized labourers have to bear the risks of fluctuations in income.

A society which ensures secure livelihood to its people should be ranked higher on human development

Human beings are social animals. They need to participate in social, economic, cultural and political activities of a society. A society which allows freedom to people to participate in these spheres should be ranked higher on human development as compared to a society which limits these freedoms. Related to these freedoms is the issue of vulnerable sections of society. Condition of children, females, differently endowed people, marginalized sections of society, such as, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) is an indicator of how inclusive the social policies of a country are as pointed out by the global HDR (UNDP, 2014), despite the fact that income levels, education and longevity of life have increased, the global economy has also become precarious in terms of livelihoods, personal security, environmental sustainability and international relations. Crime rates are also important determinants of HDI. As a result, high achievements in the spheres of health and nutrition are being reversed by natural disasters, financial crises, thefts, physical assaults and conflicts, both within and across countries. Loss of lives, physical and psychological impoverishment need to be contained, if these cannot be altogether alleviated. Corruption and state institutions indifferent to the well-being of masses need to be checked for improving human development.

People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures, such as, greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services, more secure livelihoods, security against crime and physical violence, satisfying leisure hours, political and cultural freedoms and sense of participation in community activities.

1.3 Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

The data sources, by and large are from secondary sources and to a limited extent from primary sources. A few surveys conducted for the Micro Studies and for Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) and Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) have generated primary data. Census 2011 data in respect of several demographic indicators have been used. Line departments maintain data online, and some of these are available at the taluk levels. These include Health Management Information System (HMIS) and National Rural Health Mission (www.nrhm-mis.nic.in), RDPR (www.rdpr.kar.nic.in) and SSA (www.ssakarnataka.gov.in) among others. Various issues of Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, have also been made use of as regards accessing data is concerned. The other websites used for collection of data are given in Annexure Table A1.2.

1.3.1 Data on IMR, CMR and MMR[3]

The 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 which are available with the Department of Health, (DHO),GoK. 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 do not become part of the Health Management Information System (HMIS) in most cases. The mortality information is also maintained for respective geographical area based on the ANM reporting. This is found to be grossly underestimated. 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. Third, the Civil Registration System (CRS) also provides data on mortality. The analysis of this data also showed gross underestimation particularly that for the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). The IMR estimated from CRS for the year 2011 is 6.0. Thus, it was necessary to rework these estimates by adjusting for underestimation to find out the representative IMR, CMR and MMR in different regions of Karnataka.

The statistics on mortality indicators are grossly underestimates

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 Census 2001. As the District Human Development Reports (DHDR) requires both district and sub-district level estimates of these



[3] This section is based on the note that has been prepared by the District Human Development Report, Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department and provided to the Lead Agency.

indicators, the ratio-method has been applied to obtain reliable estimates of IMR, CMR and MMR at the district and sub-district levels.

1.3.2 Methodology for Compilation of IMR, CMR and MMR

Indirect estimation 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. 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 estimated by Ram et al (2013) is presented in Annexure Table A1.3.

Ratio method has been adopted for estimating district and sub-district IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka. The SRS estimates of IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka have been used and the corresponding deaths across district and sub-districts have been distributed. First, the IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka are obtained from SRS for the period 2011 which are 35, 40 and 144, respectively. Second, the same number of deaths has been distributed 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 has been used while for MMR the neonatal mortality rate from the same source is used. Thus, the IMR, CMR and MMR across districts of Karnataka have computed considering that the state level figures are the same as the SRS figures for 2011. 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 (see Annexure Table A1.4).

The data collected for the indicators discussed in the earlier sections of this chapter have been compiled in given formats. These data and various issues regarding the data have been discussed from time to time in the District Core Committee (which was constituted with representatives of various departments of Zilla Parishad of the district with CEO, ZP, Uttara Kannada, being the Chairperson of the Committee) meetings. In order to get the feedback from the local representatives and experts in the field, Taluk and District workshops were conducted. The

schedule of these meetings and workshops is given in Annexure Table A1.5. Thus, the participatory nature in which this report has been prepared becomes amply evident. The list of participants who attended various workshops and meetings has been provided in Annexure Table A1.6. The process of preparing the DHDR has been presented in Annexure Note A1.

1.3.3 Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia

The Core Committee of Quality Monitoring Group (QMG) scrutinized the data on Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia, supplied by the various ZPs. In the QMG meeting held on April 10, 2014, it verified the furnished values of the indicator "Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia" for all the districts / taluks and found that the furnished values in respect of the some districts / taluks were either under-reported or over-reported. Therefore, these data were adjusted based on ratio method and given to the lead agencies. The lead agencies were instructed to use these adjusted figures (reproduced in Annexure Table A1.7) for calculation of indices.

1.3.4 Data on Taluk Domestic Product

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics of GoK compiled the estimates of gross domestic product at taluk level for 2004-05 and 2008-09 (both at current and constant 2004-05 prices). These estimates of taluk and district income have also been used in the compilation of the various indices. (See Annexure Table A.1.8).

1.4 Measurement of Indices

Using the methodology described earlier in this chapter, the maximum and minimum scores have been assigned to the various indices. The scores, analysis and interpretation of these indices will be presented in Chapter 3. It is pertinent to note that all these indices have been calculated for year 2011-12 using the data either for calendar year 2011 or financial year 2011-12 (with the exception of taluk domestic product, for which the data for 2008-09 has been used).

In Table 1.5, we present the best and worst scenario cases as benchmarks to be followed for their interpretation.

Table 1.5: Best and Worst Possible Scenarios for Various Development Indices

Index	Minimum	Maximum	Best Scenario	Worst Scenario
HDI	0	1	Maximum	Minimum
GII	0	1	Minimum	Maximum
CDI	0	1	Maximum	Minimum
FSI	0	1	Maximum	Minimum
CTDI	0	1	Maximum	Minimum
UDI	0	1	Maximum	Minimum
CDDI*	0	1	Maximum	Minimum

* CDDI will be discussed in detail in Chapter 9.

1.5 Concluding Remarks

In this chapter, we have discussed the concept and methodologies used for calculation of HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, CTDI and UDI. As explained earlier, capturing all the complexities of human development is not possible only through quantitative indicators, despite the fact that we have tried to do so through various dimensions. However, for policy purposes these indices can give some indication of major deficits in human development in different dimensions. Though at various places the use of arithmetic mean has been resorted to, it is one of the limitations as it treats all indicators/dimensions as substitutes for each other. This can be rectified in due course of time as we go along making refinements in methodology. There are also difficulties in terms of reliability of some of the data. Though the Planning Department has tried to address these problems through methodological refinements, the problems will remain. Especially for education and health indicators, these issues need to be resolved through the manner in which data are collected. To give an example, the taluks where medical facilities are good, the death rates recorded are higher since the patients from other taluks visit these facilities and very often they visit these facilities as a last resort. Since the movement across taluks can be easier at times than movement within a taluk, the cases get reported in other taluks, distorting the true status of the indicator. Hence, refinements in the manner in which data are collected along with the methodological refinements can be thought of in such exercises in future.



A view of Anshi Forest

CHAPTER 2

DISTRICT OVERVIEW



CHAPTER 2

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Uttara Kannada (named on January 31, 1977) is one of the northernmost coastal districts of the state of Karnataka, bounded by the Arabian Sea to its west. It is situated between 130 55' and 150 31' North latitude and 740 00' and 750 10' East Longitude. It has a geographical area of 10291 sq. Km which is about 5.36 % of the geographical area of the state. As can be seen from Map 2.1 that Uttara Kannada is bordered by the state of Goa to the north west, Belgavi District to the north, Dharwad and Haveri Districts to the east, and, Shivamogga and Udupi Districts to the south. The district falls in the Western Ghat region. The Western Ghats divide the district into two parts: five of its taluks are in the coastal plane and six taluks are above the Ghats, with parts of their territory stretching on the fringe of the Deccan Plateau. Uttara Kannada has a coast line of about **142 Kms in length**, buzzing with activities of fisher folk and traders.

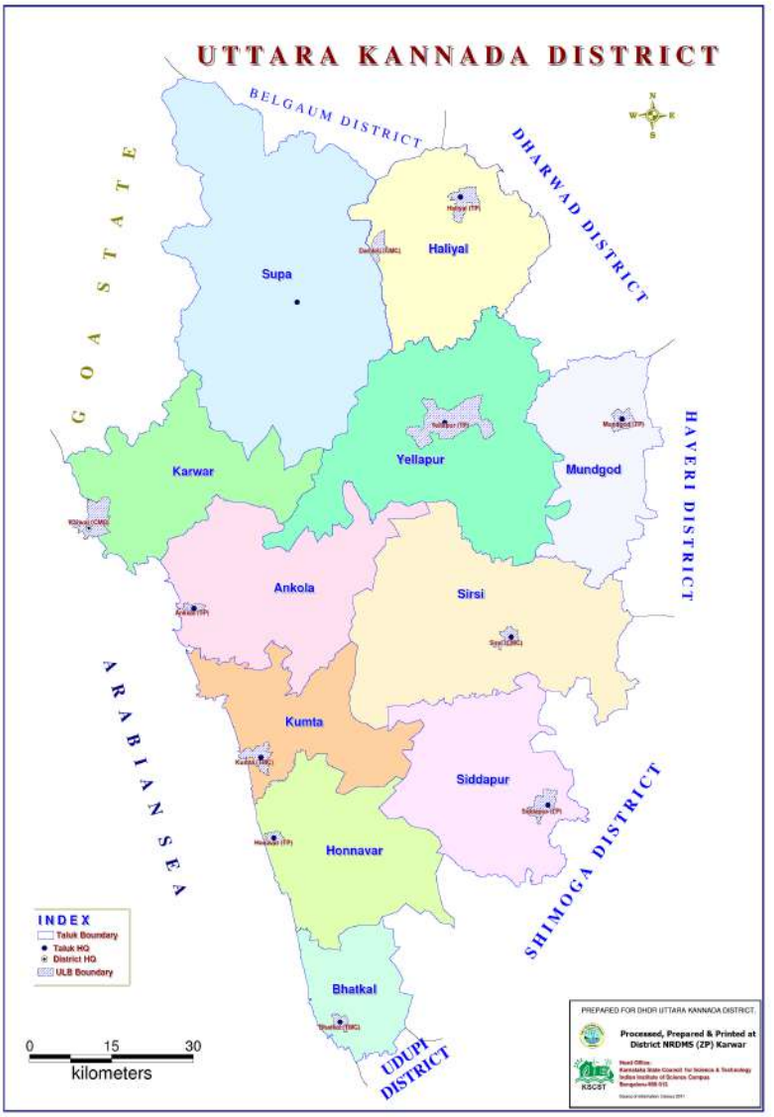
The long silver white beaches, fertile green paddy fields, cool palm groves, picturesque river valleys and rich hilly forest tracts, constitute captivating natural landscapes in the district. Its waterfalls attract tourists both from India and abroad. It is one of the richest forest districts of Karnataka, endowed with a bountiful variety of fauna and flora. It extends to about 328 kms in north to south and about 160 kms in east to west. Most of the district is hilly and thickly wooded. The coast stretches nearly in a straight line to the south east except for the shallow Karwar and Belekeri bays. The district can be approached by land through all weather roads and also by sea during navigable period of the year. Though the coast is unbroken by deep or wide mouthed estuaries, it is varied and picturesque, with rocky islands and capes, stretches of palm-fringed sand beaches, low narrow mouths and rough bluffs and headlands. The deep winding valleys, waving wooded hills and wild background of high peaks stretch behind the coastline boundaries.

The district consists of 11 taluks. It consists of 208 Grama Panchayats (GPs). Total number of villages in the district is 1289, of which about 96.7 % of villages are inhabitated. The district has 18 cities/towns/ urban agglomentations as per census 2011. The district has one Zilla Panchayat (ZP) and 11 Taluk Panchayats (TPs). The city of Karwar is the administrative headquarters of the district. It has 11 urban local bodies as well, as indicated in Map 2.1.



Dandeli Tiger Protected Forest area.

Map 2.1: Uttara Kannada District



According to Census 2011, the district has a total population of 14.37 lakh, which is about 2.35 % of the state population. Kannada and Konkani (also Tulu to a limited extent) are the major regional languages spoken in Uttara Kannada district.

2.2 Background and Brief Regional History

Historically, Uttara Kannada, referred to as Haigdesha in the Sahyadrikhanda of the Skandapurana, has been ruled by many dynasties, including Kadambas of Banvasi, the Vijaynagara Emperors, Sultans of Vijayapura, Sondarajas and Hyder and Tipu Sultan. Uttara Kannada was the home of the Kadamba kingdom 350 to 525, who ruled it from Banavasi. After the defeat of the Kadambas by the Chalukyas, the district was ruled by empires of Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas and Vijayanagar. Uttara Kannada was an ancient site of sea trade, visited by the Arabs, Dutch, Portuguese, and French and later by the British. In medieval times the region was famous for its wild pepper which attracted the Dutch and the British to the Karwar port. Their accounts reveal this region to be wild and forested, except for the coastal strip. The district came under the rule of Maratha Empire in the 1750s and later became part of Mysuru Kingdom, who ceded it to the British at the conclusion of the Fourth Mysore War in 1799. Uttara Kannada was described as a first rate harbour between Bombay and Colombo. After the defeat of the Marathas in the Third Anglo-Maratha War, it became a part of British territory. The British made Uttara Kannada their district headquarters in 1862. It was part of Bombay Presidency and remained its part until 1956. Later, Bombay Presidency was reconstituted as Bombay State. At the time of reorganization of the states of India on the linguistics basis, the district was included in Karnataka, a newly born state on November 1, 1956.

2.3 Physiographic Divisions of the District

Uttara Kannada District is endowed with abundant natural resources. The district has varied geographical features with thick forest, perennial rivers and abundant flora and fauna besides a long coastal line of about 142 kms in length. It provides scope for fishing as well as water transport. It possesses areas that are flat, hilly as well as coastal. Geographically, the district can be divided into 3 distinct zones; (i) narrow and flat coastal zone; (ii) abruptly rising ridge zone; and, (iii) elevated flatter eastern zone. The coastal taluks are: (a) Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Bhatkal, Honnavar; (b) hilly regions include Bhatkal, Supa, Haliyal, Yellapur, western Sirsi, and western Siddapur; and, (iii) Mundgod, eastern Sirsi and eastern Siddapur constitute the flatter eastern zone. As regards the agro-climatic zones, the district can be divided into Hilly zone (KA 9) and the coastal zone (KA 10).

2.4 Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

The district has an area of about 10291 sq. kms. Taluk-wise distribution of the geographical area of the district has been provided in Figure 2.1. It can be seen from this Figure that Supa is the biggest taluk, whereas, Kumta is the smallest taluk in terms of the geographical area. Sirsi and Yellapur are the next biggest taluks. The geographical area of other taluks ranges from about 7 to 9 % of the total geographical area of the district.

There are seven main rivers in the district, viz. Kali, Gangavali, Aghanashini, Sharavati, Venkatapur, Varada, and Bedti. Five major rivers, viz., Bedti (Bedti/ Gangavalli), Aganashini (Tadri), Varda, Sharavathi and Kali form the major sources of drainage system in Uttara Kannada. These have their sources in the Sahyadris and traverse to west through the district and merge into the Arabian Sea and also constitute some of the finest estuaries of the west coast. The district also has some of the splendid waterfalls, such as, the Jog, the Lushington (Unchalli) and Magod. These are associated with the rivers Sharavati, Aghanashini and Gangavali, respectively[4].

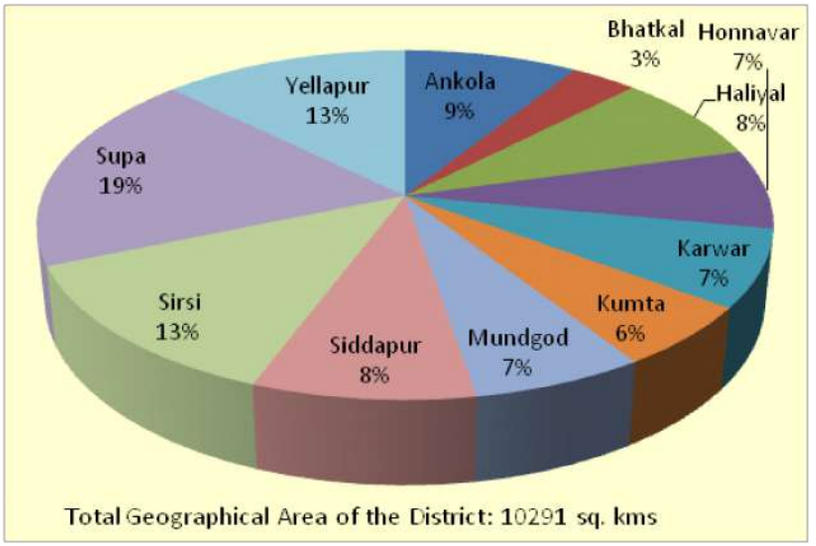
The district has varied geographical features with thick forest, perennial rivers and abundant flora and fauna

Climate of Uttara Kannada is typically tropical with average annual rainfall of 290 cms. Rainfall is very heavy in the coastal areas, averaging more than 300 cms annually. The average rainfall in the Ghat section is about 500 cms, and in the Far-east it is about 200 cms. Generally, summer and winter are moderate, i.e., neither very hot nor very cold.

Rainfall is very heavy in the coastal areas, averaging more than 300 cms annually

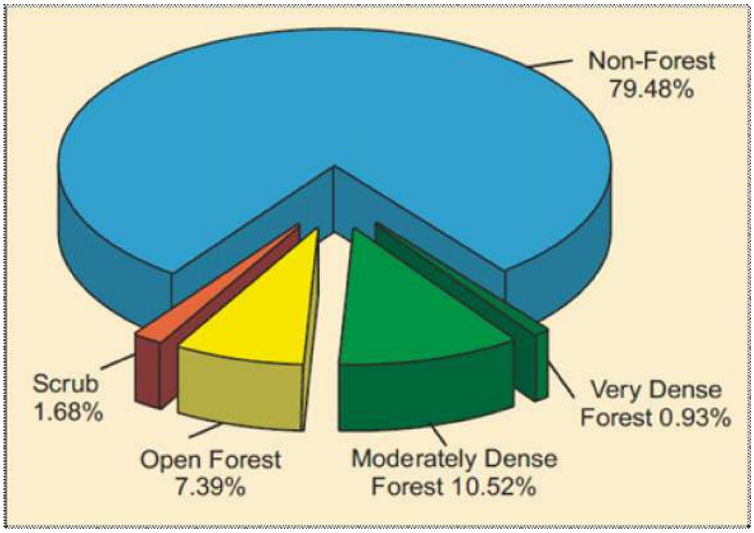
[4] Source: http://ces.iisc.ernet.in/envis/sdev/nbsap/chapter2.pdf, accessed on January 3, 2014.

Figure 2.1: Geographical Area of Taluks of Uttara Kannada



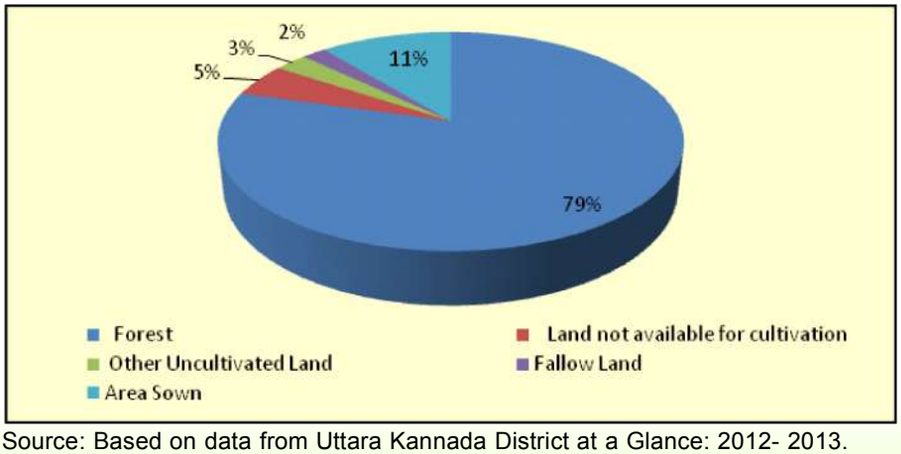
Source: Based on data from Uttara Kannada District at a Glance: 2012- 2013.

Figure 2.2: Forest Cover in Karnataka, 2013



Source: Based on data from Uttara Kannada District at a Glance: 2012- 2013.

Figure 2.3: Land Utilisation in Uttara Kannada 2012-13



Source: Based on data from Uttara Kannada District at a Glance: 2012- 2013.

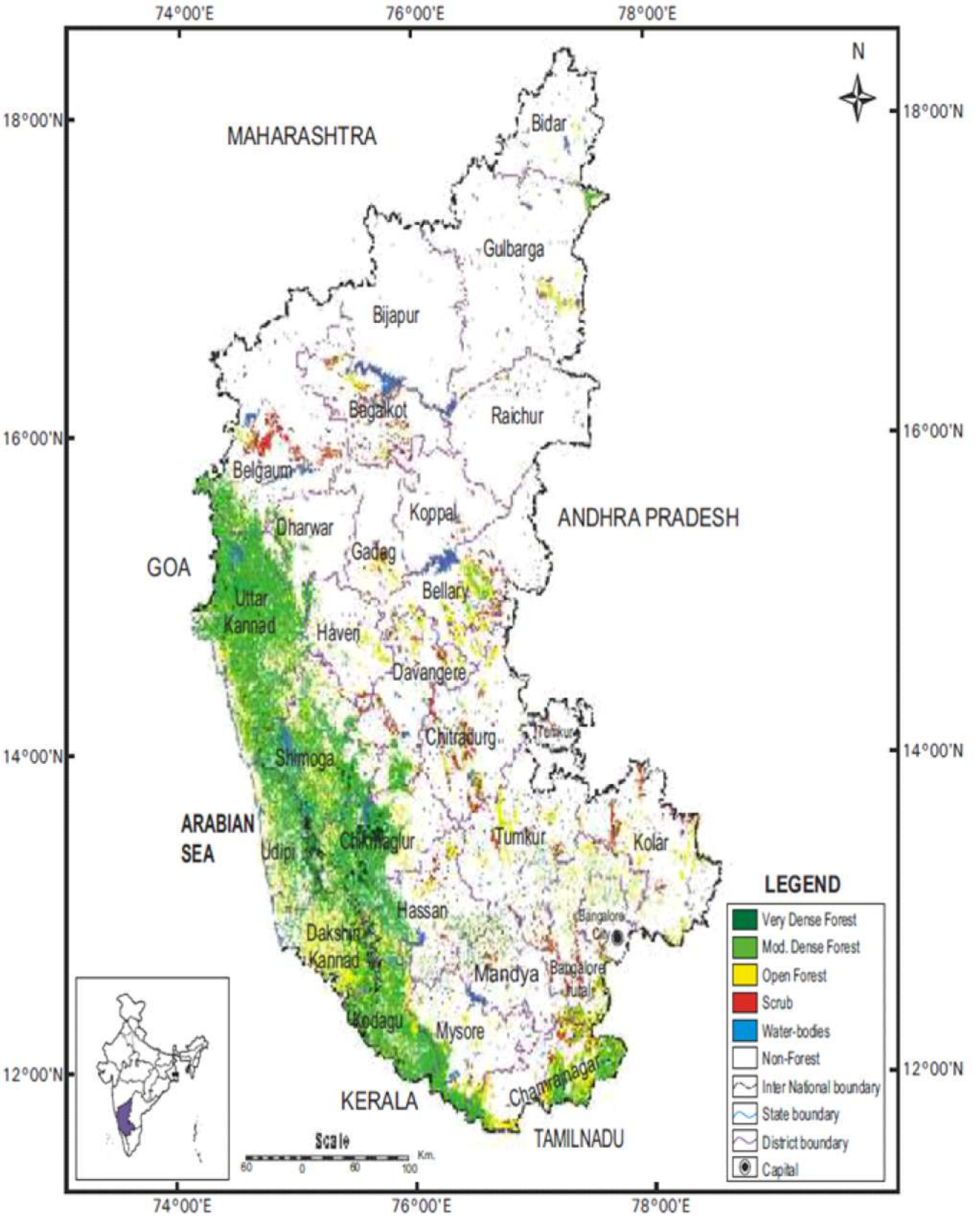
Figure 2.2 shows the land utilization pattern of the district. It can be seen from this Figure that more than three-fourths of the area of the district is forested land. Uttara Kannada has about 20 % of forest area of Karnataka state and about 5 % of India's forest area. Unlike Karnataka state (see Annexure Table A2.1) where the forest area is just about one-fifth of its geographical area, Uttara Kannada district has a large proportion (more than 75 %) of its geographical area as forests, which also limits the land availability in the district for other purposes, like agriculture. The district has just about 11 % of its land which is used for agricultural purposes (See Figure 2.3). Map 2.2 shows that Uttara Kannada is one of the few districts of Uttara Kannada which is heavily forested. It is not only the proportion of land which is forested which matters but also the quality of forests. Figure 2.4 indicates the types of forests in Karnataka and also in Uttara Kannada.

According to the (GoI, 200[5]) Uttara Kannada district is endowed with metals/minerals such as dolomite, iron ore. Hematite, Manganese Ore, Copper, Nickel, Titanium, Vanadium[6]. It is rich in minerals such as lime-stone, quartz, bauxite, molluscan shells, silica, etc. Including the Dandeli Ferro Allies Pvt Ltd., there are a couple of industries based on mineral resources of the

[5] Source: http://ces.iisc.ernet.in/envis/sdev/nbsap/mainframe.htm, accessed on August 3, 2014.

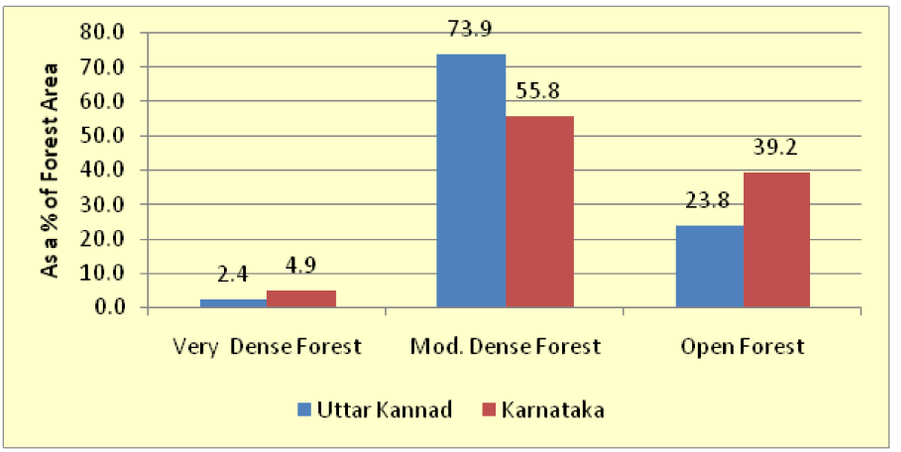
[6] Source: http://ibm.gov.in/IMYB_2012_11_14%20KARNATAKA.pdf, accessed on August 3, 2014.

Map 2.2: Forest Cover in Karnataka, 2013



Source: Forest Survey of India, 2013

Figure 2.4: Types of Forest Cover in Karnataka & Uttara Kannada, 2013



Source: Based on data from Forest Survey of India, 2013.

district. Most of the mining leases have been given in the catchment area of Kali River. Mining area in the district is about 14894 hectares (ha), mostly situated in the forests of Supa, Yellapur and Karwar taluks. The mining operations have adverse consequences for the ecosystem of the region. Erosion by runoff causes damage to forests, agriculture and rivers. The increased silt load in the river Kali was considered as detrimental to many aquatic organisms. In brief, Uttara Kannada is endowed with natural resources like fertile land, large dense forests, good rainfall, and rich mineral resources like iron and manganese.

The soils of the district are basically divided into two distinct zones based on topography; the coastal alluvial soil and the up ghat lateritic and granitic soils. Mixed lateritic soils are found in taluks of Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod. Certain patches of these taluks also have black soil. The lateritic soils are highly leached, reddish brown in colour, shallow to medium in depth and loamy in texture. These soils are found in the taluks of Karwar, Kumta, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Sirsi and Siddapur. In the coastal taluks there are numerous patches of land which contain saline soil of light yellow or brownish colour - not suitable for cultivation.

The major ecological zones, based on the rainfall gradient of the district comprise of: (i) the Coastal Zone; (ii) Northern Evergreen Zone; (iii) Southern Evergreen Zone; (iv) Moist Deciduous Zone; and, (v) Dry Deciduous Forest Zone.

1. Coastal zone

The is a narrow coastal strip to the west of which is the Arabian sea with beaches, estuaries, mangrove forests and lowland evergreen forests. The region has alluvial soil formed by silt deposition of reverse. The annual average rainfall of this region is about 3000 mms. This region is highly degraded with only scattered shrubs and patches of grasses in hillocks. The mangroves have been almost wiped out to a large extent.

An estuary of Aghanashini is used for production of salt. This zone has three major beaches, viz., the Kamat Bay near Karwar, Harumaskeri near Kumta and Hosahitta near Honnavar. These beaches do have some vegetation. The natural vegetation of the coastal evergreens can be seen in only few patches that are protected as sacred groves. In the sea and estuary, a variety of edible fish like prawns, crabs clams, bivalves, etc., are found. The salt pans

of Aghanashini attract large number of migrant wading birds. This zone is characterized by a large number of plant species such as mango, breadfruit, ginger, black nutmeg, etc.

2. Northern Evergreen Zone

This Zone consists of a series of hydel projects on the River Kali and its tributaries, West coast Paper Mill at Dandeli. These economic activities have degraded the rich forests. The original vegetation cover of dense evergreen types is now rare and only few patches of evergreen and semi-evergreen forests are found. Dandeli sanctuary which preserves the biotic reserves falls in the region. It has most deciduous forest also. Bargadda-Anashi-Patoli (11,520 ha) and Kugi–Virnoli (788 ha) blocks represents the remaining natural evergreen, semi evergreen and deciduous vegetation.

3. Southern Evergreen Zone

This zone has rich natural vegetation. The Aghanashinivally, Unchalli waterfall and its spray zone supports some excellent riverine haleitats. The slope of the Western Ghats between Aghanashini and Sharavathy valleys (7040 ha) have a number of smaller moist valleys. Kathlekan Suremane and, Karikana areas have 54 sacred groves and 45 individual sacred trees. The riverine patches which were rich with extensive bamboo groves are now covered only with scrubby vegetation with sparse growth of the original bamboo species.

4. Moist Deciduous Zone

The good patch of natural vegetation is found around Gunjavati in Mundgod and Kerivatti range of Dandeli wild life sanctuary. Wild elephants are found here. Two fresh water lakes at Bharatnalli, with the adjacent forest blocks of Yellapur in the Manchikere range and at Madurahali harbor rich bird fauna. Natural teak wood of this zone has been affected by over felling, followed by conversion to teak and eucalyptus monocultures and betel nut plantations. This region is also disturbed by reservoirs of the Kali hydel projects.

5. Dry Deciduous forest Zone

This region does not support large nature reserves. Three fresh water lakes, Sambrani, Salgaumand Nysergi are rich in bird life. The land of this flat region has been extensively brought under cultivation.

Figure 2.5 provides the data on average rainfall in the district and its taluks for the period 1950-2000 and

Figure 2.5: Taluk-wise Rainfall in Uttara Kannada



Source: Based on data from Uttara Kannada District at a Glance: 2012- 2013.

Table 2.1: Demographic Indicators for Uttara Kannada District

Demographic Indicator	2011	2001
Population	1437169	1353644
Male (% of Population)	50.53	50.74
Female (% of Population)	49.47	49.26
Population Growth (%)	6.17	10.93
Density/km2	140	132
Proportion to Karnataka Population	2.35	2.56
Sex Ratio (Per 1000)	979	971
Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Age)	955	946
Average Literacy (%)	84.06	76.60
Male Literacy (%)	89.63	84.53
Female Literacy (%)	78.39	68.47
Child Proportion (0-6 Age)	10.45	12.82
Boys Proportion (0-6 Age)	10.57	12.98
Girls Proportion (0-6 Age)	10.31	12.65

Source: http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/269-uttara-kannada.html, accessed on 4-1-2013.

2001-12. On an average, the district receives rain for about 102 days in a year (1950-2000) and 2895 mms of rainfall. However, in the last twelve years have shown decline in the rainfall (of 100 mms) received by the district.

2.5 Demography

A synoptic view of the demography of the district has been provided in Table 2.1.

As per 2011 Census data, the district has a total population of 14.37 lakhs. The district accounts for about 2.35 percent of the state population. Population in the district has increased by 6.17 percent as compared to that in 2001. The respective figure for Karnataka State is 15.6 %. Thus, Uttara Kannada has witnessed a much lower rate of growth of population during the 2001-11 decade as compared to the state of Karnataka. It can be seen from Table 2.1 that as compared to the period 1991-2001, the growth rate of population in Uttara Kannada has decelerated during 2001-2011. There has been increase in density of population; however, the district has density of population which is much lower as compared with that for the Karnataka and India as a whole. Population density in Uttara Kannada district is 140 as compared with that for Karnataka and India which stood at 319 and 382, respectively (Census, 2011).

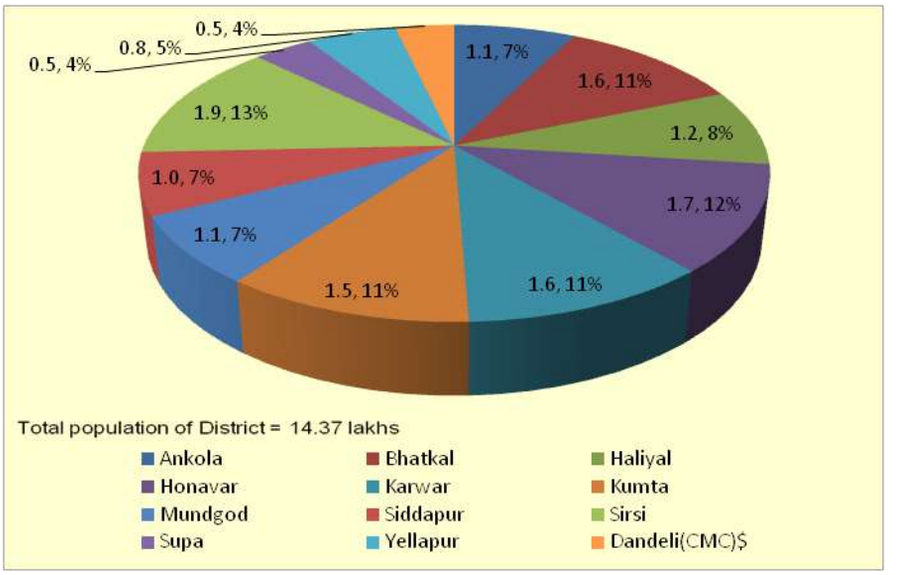
With regards to Sex-ratio in Uttara Kannada, it stood at 979 females per 1000 males (2011) as compared to 971 (2001). It is heartening to see that this improvement in the sex-ratio has been witnessed in a district where the sex ratio is already higher that for Karnataka which is 973 (2011). The sex ratio for India is 940 (Census 2011). In rural areas of Uttara Kannada district, sex ratio is 977 females per 1000 males. Sex Ratio in urban region of Uttara Kannada district is 982 as per 2011 Census data, which is higher than that for the rural population. In Uttara Kannada Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 955 compared to 946 (Census 2001). This also indicates improvement in gender statistics of the district. It is also heartening to note that the Child Sex Ratio in Uttara Kannada is much higher (955) as compared to that that for Karnataka (948) and for India (927), as per Census 2011.

In 2011, children under 0-6 formed 10.45 percent of Uttara Kannada

District compared to 12.82 percent of 2001. Thus, there is decline in the proportion of child population by in the district. As per Census 2011, 29.15 percent of the total population of Uttara Kannada lived in urban areas and 70.85 percent lived in rural areas of the district. Figure 2.6 indicates taluk-wise population of the district and Figure 2.7 presents the Taluk-wise density of population in the district.

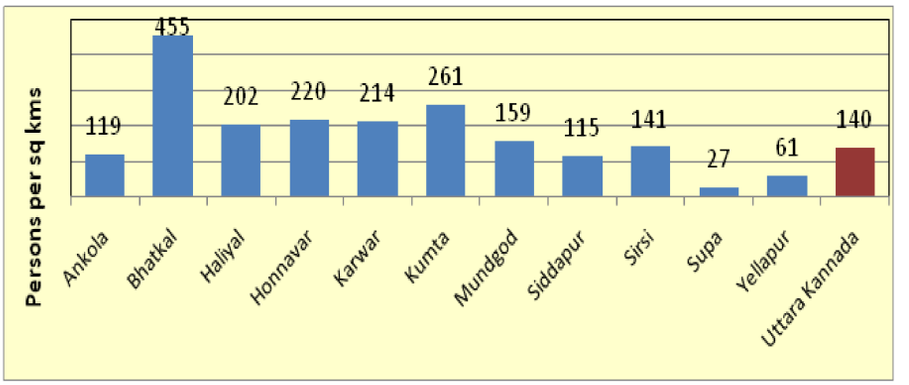
It can be seen from Figure 2.6 that Sirsi, Kumta, Karwar, Bhatkal, Honnavar, Haliyal taluks are the bigger taluks as compared to the remaining taluks, in terms of population size. It can be seen from Figure 2.7 that Bhatkal (Supa) has the highest (lowest) density of population as compared to the other taluks of the district. Density of population in Bhatkal is 455 persons per sq. kms. as compared to that for Supa where it is 27 persons per sq. kms. Density of population in the district is 140 persons per sq. kms. Thus, there is uneven distribution of population across taluks.

Figure 2.6: Population of Taluks as a % of District Population (2011)



Source: Based on data from Census 2011.

Figure 2.7: Population Density in Uttara Kannada, 2011



Source: Based on data from Census 2011.

2.6 Literacy

As per Census 2011, the Uttara Kannada district (Karnataka state) recorded an overall literacy rate of 84.06 (75.4) %. The literacy rate for male and female population in Uttara Kannada (Karnataka) was 89.63 (82.5) % and 78.39 (68.1) %, respectively. In other words, Uttara Kannada district has higher literacy rate as compared with the respective state figures for both urban and rural areas and hence, also the overall literacy rate. The literacy rate in the district (2011) was lower for rural area as compared with that for the urban area. Literacy rate for urban areas was 90.73 %, far higher than district literacy rate, with male literacy of 94.49 % and that of female 86.91 %, i.e., the gender difference in literacy is nearly 8 percent in urban areas. The literacy rate for rural part of the district is relatively lower than that recorded for the district as a whole and for urban areas. However, it is higher than all rural

literacy level both for Karnataka and India. Rural literacy rates of the Uttara Kannada district were 81.31 %, 87.63 % and 74.87 % percent for total, males and females, respectively, as per Census 2011.

2.7 Industry

Registered manufacturing is very unevenly distributed in Karnataka state. Bengaluru Urban employs about 68 % of employees of the organized sector in the state and accounts for about 46 % of net value added (NVA) by the registered manufacturing of the state. The contribution of various districts to registered manufacturing for the year 2009-10 (the latest year for which the data are available) has been presented Annexure Table A2.2 Uttara Kannada has hardly any contribution in terms of registered manufacturing. It employs just about 0.74 % of employees of the state and contributes only 0.46 % of (NVA) by the state. Annual per capita emoluments in the organized manufacturing sector were about Rs. 1.29 lakhs in the district, as compared with Rs. 13.84 lakhs for the state as a whole.

Table 2.2: Profile of Industrial Sector in Uttara Kannada

Sl. No	Description	Number
1.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	6
2.	No. of Industrial Area	1
3.	Registered Industrial Unit	9,543
4.	Total Industrial Units	14,813
5.	Estimated Avg. No. of Daily Workers Employed In Small Scale Industries	75,613
6.	Employment in Large and Medium Industries	3,134

Source: http://dcmsme.gov.in/dips/DIP%20-%20Uttar%20Kannada.pdf, accessed on 15-3-2014



Fishing Activities

It can be seen that the small scale industries are the major employment providers in the district. It can be seen from Table 2.3 that it is the wood/ wooden based furniture industries and agro based industries dominate in the region. To some extent servicing and repairing activities also are one of the major employment providing activities in this region.

2.8: Agriculture and Irrigation

As indicated earlier, only 11 % of geographical area is under agricultural crops in Uttara Kannada district. The main agricultural crops produced in the district are: paddy, sugarcane, maize, cotton and groundnut. An additional 3 % of district area is under horticulture. The main horticulture crops are: betel

leaves, areca nut, coconut, mango, banana, pepper, coriander, etc. Cropping and irrigation intensities[7] for taluks and the district are presented in Figure 2.8. It can be seen from Figure 2.8 for the district as a whole, cropping intensity is about 110 %, whereas, irrigation intensity is about 104 %. The minimum cropping intensity is 105 % whereas, minimum irrigation intensity is 100 % which indicates that all gross sown area is not irrigated. Similarly, the maximum cropping intensity is 121 %, whereas, the corresponding figure for irrigation intensity is 104 %, again indicating the irrigation deficit in the district.

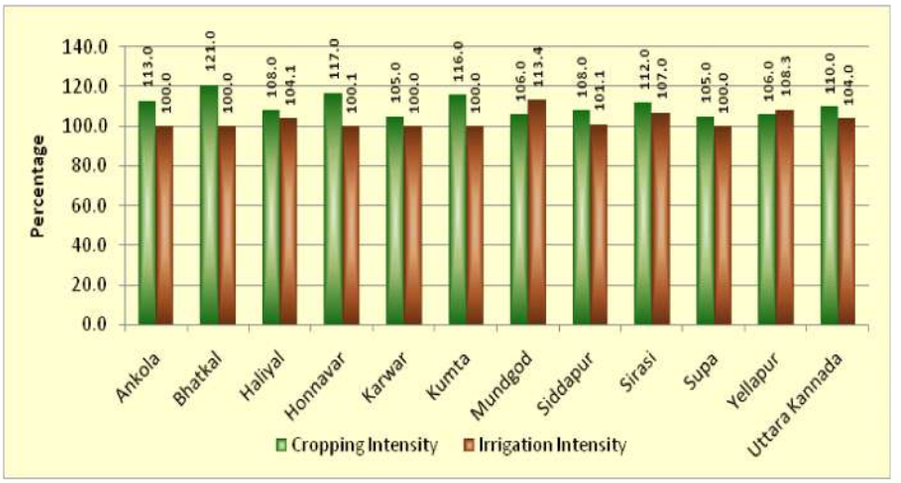
The area under different crops grown in the district is given in Figure 2.9. It can be seen from this Figure that cereals constitute a major proportion of agricultural produce in the district. Within cereal, paddy accounts for about 95 % of area under cultivation which is a water intensive crop. The district relies mainly on wells, tanks and tube-wells for its irrigation as indicated in Figure 2.10. %

Table 2.3: Micro & Small Enterprises and Artisan Units in Uttara Kannada District

Industry	Number of Units	Investment (Lakh Rs.)	Employment (persons)
Wood/wooden based furniture	1235	3852.00	7392
Agro based	1102	4106.00	6520
Repairing & servicing	1173	4081.00	5675
Engineering units	565	1805.00	3644
Metal based (Steel Fab.)	578	1702.00	2865
Mineral based	118	1575.00	2605
Chemical/Chemical based	303	1212.00	2206
Ready-made garments & embroidery	455	386.00	1905
Paper & Paper products	208	966.00	966
Rubber, Plastic & petro based	106	915.00	713
Soda water	106	310.00	524
Leather based	120	85.00	339
Woolen, silk & artificial thread based clothes	40	10.00	80
Jute & jute based	2	4.00	40
Others	3432	8930.00	10081
Total	9543	29939.00	45555

Source: http://dcmsme.gov.in/dips/DIP%20-%20Uttar%20Kannada.pdf, accessed on 15-3-2014

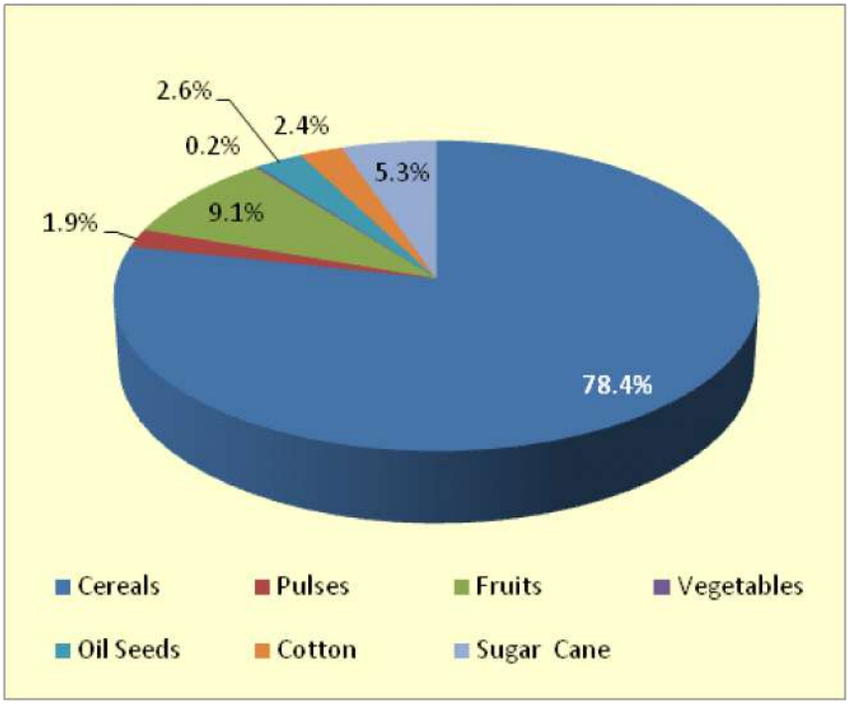
Figure 2.8: Cropping and Irrigation Intensity, 2011-12



Source: Based on data from Uttara Kannada District at a Glance: 2011-12

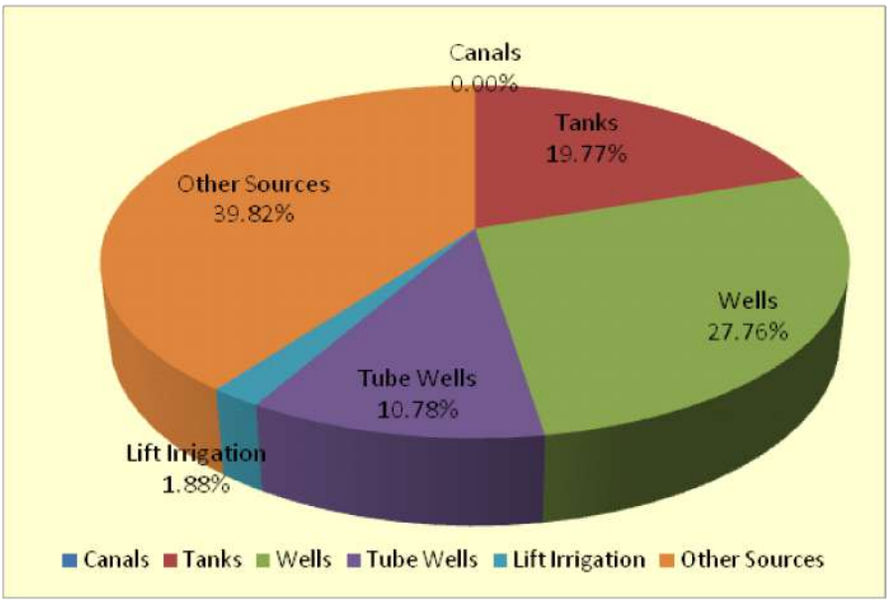
[7] Irrigation intensity is defined as Gross Irrigated Area / Net Irrigated Area *100 and cropping intensity is defined as Gross Sown Area / Net Sown Area *100.

Figure 2.9: Area under Different Crops (%), 2012-13



Source: Based on data from Uttara Kannada District at a Glance: 2012- 2013.

Figure 2.10: Different Modes of Irrigation for Uttara Kannada, 2012-13



Source: Based on data from Uttara Kannada District at a Glance: 2012- 2013.

2.9 Infrastructure

Infrastructure is one of the pre-requisites for living a comfortable life. Infrastructure in the form of institutions that will take care of health, education, transport and communication, marketing, law and order, finance, etc., are pertinent in this context.

Medical facilities are well-dispersed across taluks of the district (see Annexure Table A2.3). Schools are also well-spread across taluks of the district. This also explains high literacy rates in the district. For maintain law and order, there are police stations in all the taluks. There are cinema theatres and fire stations in all taluks, barring Siddapur, Supa and Yellapur. All the taluks are covered with ration shops for public distribution system. As regards electricity, about 2.4 % of villages and 1.84 hamlets are yet to be electrified. These hamlets are mainly in Supa taluk. Almost 60 % of households in the district still depend on well water and about 28 % of households depend on tap water (2001 Census). There are about 35 Raitha Samparka Kendras for abetting suicide by farmers. The district is well covered by bank branches of all types. There are about 300 bank branches in the district, more or less evenly dispersed across taluks. Except for Supa, there are regulated agricultural markets in each of the taluks of the district. As regards transport facilities, Mundgod, Siddapur, Sirsi and Yellapur are not connected by railways (see Annexure Table A2.4).

2.10 Regional Perspectives and Backwardness

Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report[8] had mentioned Supa and Bhatkal as more backward taluks of the district, whereas, Ankola and Siddapur were classified as backward taluks. None of the taluks of the district were classified as the most backward taluk.

2.11 An Overview

Uttara Kannada district is located in northern part of Karnataka state and came under Bombay Presidency. The northern part of Karnataka is said to be more backward as compared to southern part of Karnataka. However, the regions falling under Bombay Presidency have a history of better governance and local participation in developmental matters. Thus, the district poses a complex picture in terms of its location and legacy.

The district is endowed with abundant natural resources and in particular the forest and fisheries resources. The natural resources, landscape, flora and fauna and the rich cultural heritage of the district make it particularly suitable for development of tourist circuit. The district is one of the forward districts of Karnataka, as adjudged by educational and medical facilities. The district has higher literacy level and sex ratio, as compared to Karnataka state. According to the Karnataka Human Development Report (GoK, 2006), the district ranked 6th and 7th (out of 27 districts) as regards human development in 1991 and 2001, respectively, Agriculture is dominated by paddy cultivation, which is the staple food of the population of this region. As regards industries, the small scale industries are predominant. Paper and Chemical are the main industries in the district. Given the ecology of the region, it may not be appropriate to set up large industries in this region. The infrastructural facilities in the region are reasonably well-spread, though taluks like Supa, Mundgod and Yellapur seem to be much behind the other taluks. As we will see in the next chapter, Ankola and Siddapur ranks 9th and 7th (out of 11 taluks) as regards HDI (2011-12). Major reasons for this are educational and living standard deficits in these taluks. It is also worth noting that Mundgod and Supa have emerged as the most backward taluks as regards HDI in 2011-12.

The district is endowed with abundant natural resources and in particular the forest and fisheries resources

[8] Government of Karnataka (2002), High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances: Final Report, Planning and Statistics Department, GoK, Bangalore.



MarikambaTemple, Sirsi

CHAPTER 3

COMPUTATION OF INDICES



CHAPTER 3

COMPUTATION OF INDICES

3.1 Introduction

In this Chapter, we present the values of various indices and the ranks at taluk levels following the methodology that has been discussed in Chapter 1. The comparison of taluks is within the district, i.e., it is intra-district comparison.

3.2 Human Development Index (HDI)

Table 3.1 presents the Human Development Index and its three dimension indices in Uttara Kannada district.

It is observed that inter-taluks disparity is highest in the health dimension as adjudged by the ratio of the maximum to minimum values. The disparity in standard of living and education dimensions is comparable for the other two dimensions.

Karwar, Bhatkal and Honnavar are the top three taluks as regards HDI, whereas, Ankola, Supa and Mundgod are in the bottom position. It is to be noted that Karwar is in the first position in all the three dimensions. Mundgod is the taluk which at the bottom position in HDI, which is due lower attainments in standard of living and health. Sirsi taluk is in the second position in the case of standard of living index and education index, but its performance In the case of health is not good (10th position). Hence, it is in the 4th position in HDI. Performance of Siddapur in the case of health is good, whereas, it is not same in standard of living and education Indices. Overall, Mundgod and Supa taluks need special attention regarding income generating activities, employment opportunities as well as improving the health condition of the people. Siddapur also is a laggard taluk as regards standard of living index. Educational attainments should be improved in Supa, Ankola and Bhatkal taluks, as the lower values are observed in education index in these taluks.

Table 3.1: Human Development Index (HDI), 2011-12

Sl. No	Taluk	Living Standard Index		Health Index		Education Index		HDI	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Ankola	0.339	6	0.382	7	0.393	10	0.370	9
2	Bhatkal	0.333	7	0.872	2	0.816	3	0.619	2
3	Haliyal	0.285	8	0.347	8	0.547	9	0.379	8
4	Honnavar	0.395	4	0.638	4	0.663	4	0.551	3
5	Karwar	0.773	1	0.943	1	1.000	1	0.900	1
6	Kumta	0.367	5	0.444	6	0.653	5	0.474	6
7	Mundgod	0.230	11	0.133	11	0.602	6	0.264	11
8	Siddapur	0.241	10	0.762	3	0.553	7	0.467	7
9	Sirsi	0.591	2	0.242	10	0.942	2	0.512	4
10	Supa	0.279	9	0.346	9	0.262	11	0.294	10
11	Yellapur	0.442	3	0.540	5	0.553	8	0.509	5



3.3 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) has been presented in Table 3.2. It may be noted that, inter-taluk (within the district) disparity in GII is low as compared to the disparity in HDI. In the case of GII as well, Karwar and Mundgod taluks are found in the first and last position, respectively. Out of 11 taluks, Mundgod, Haliyal, Yellapur are the bottom three taluks and Karwar, Honnavar, Siddapur are the top three taluks in GII.

3.4 Child Development Index (CDI)

Using the methodology given in Chapter 1, CDI has been calculated for taluks of Uttara Kannada district, which have been presented in Table 3.3. It is interesting to note that Honnavar is in the first position, whereas, it is third and second in HDI and GII, respectively. Karwar's performance in the case of HDI and GII is the best among the taluks, whereas, in CDI it is found in the 6th position out of 11 taluks. Along with Honnavar, Bhatkal and Yellapur are the top three taluks in CDI and Haliyal, Supa and Mundgod are in the bottom position. Inter-taluk disparity of CDI is high as compared to HDI and GII in the district. Among the four indicators, inter-taluks differences are high in Child Mortality Rate and low in Children Born Underweight. Haliyal is in the bottom position for both the indicators hence the indicators hence the index value is '0'.

It may be noted that, inter-taluk (within the district) disparity in GII is low as compared to the disparity in HDI

3.5 Food Security Index (FSI)

The three dimensional indices for Food Security Index (FSI) have been constructed and have been later been averaged for compiling the overall FSI. These have been presented in Table 3.4. It can be seen that inter-taluk disparity is low in FSI as compared to all indices discussed above. Among the three dimensions of the FSI, availability

Table 3.2: Taluk-wise Gender Inequality Index (GII), 2011-12

Sl. No	Taluk	Health Index		Empowerment Index		Labour Index		GII	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Ankola	0.702	5	0.596	4	0.597	5	0.062	6
2	Bhatkal	0.754	1	0.592	7	0.600	4	0.059	4
3	Haliyal	0.657	10	0.580	10	0.459	9	0.100	10
4	Honnavar	0.729	3	0.595	6	0.635	3	0.055	2
5	Karwar	0.750	2	0.608	1	0.667	1	0.044	1
6	Kumta	0.711	4	0.600	3	0.644	2	0.065	7
7	Mundgod	0.649	11	0.582	9	0.520	8	0.125	11
8	Siddapur	0.700	6	0.596	5	0.576	7	0.057	3
9	Sirsi	0.695	7	0.604	2	0.585	6	0.062	5
10	Supa	0.670	8	0.572	11	0.330	11	0.072	8
11	Yellapur	0.662	9	0.587	8	0.421	10	0.088	9

Table 3.3: Taluk-wise Sub-Indices of Child Development Index (CDI), 2011-12

Sl. No	District	Health Index		Nutrition Index		Education Index		CDI	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Ankola	0.459	6	0.662	4	0.881	4	0.666	4
2	Bhatkal	0.730	2	0.937	2	0.574	6	0.795	2
3	Haliyal	0.568	4	0.000	11	0.456	8	0.256	11
4	Honnavar	0.541	5	1.000	1	1.000	1	0.885	1
5	Karwar	1.000	1	0.500	8	0.504	7	0.626	6
6	Kumta	0.405	8	0.573	6	1.000	1	0.638	5
7	Mundgod	0.027	10	0.489	9	0.383	9	0.347	9
8	Siddapur	0.622	3	0.527	7	0.706	5	0.595	7
9	Sirsi	0.000	11	0.601	5	0.366	10	0.392	8
10	Supa	0.324	9	0.409	10	0.000	11	0.285	10
11	Yellapur	0.432	7	0.787	3	1.000	1	0.752	3

Note: In the absence of goal posts for minimum and maximum values of indicators, the dimension index values can be '0' and '1' when only a single indicator is used for capturing a dimension index.

has higher imbalances than the reaming two dimensions. Honnavar, Karwar and Bhatkal are found to be in the top positions, whereas, Siddapur, Haliyal and Supa lie at the bottom as regards FSI. Karwar would have obtained the first rank for FSI, but due to availability index its performance is in the last position, despite the fact that in accessibility and absorption, it secures the first and second ranks, respectively. Major reason for this is that Karwar is urban dominated taluk. Haliyal is exactly opposite to this, in this taluk indicators of availability dimension of food grains are high but those for accessibility and absorption are low.

3.6 Urban Development Index (UDI)

Urban Development Index (UDI) has been constructed using the various dimensions mentioned in Chapter 1. As the size of a local body matters for its performance in terms of revenue generation and delivery of service, the ranks assigned to various types of local bodies have been compared to the other ULBs of the same type. The index values and ranks of different types of ULBs have been presented in Table 3.5.

Generally, one expects the extent and quality of civic amenities to be positively associated with the size of the ULBs. Thus, a CMC should be able to provide a greater variety and better governed civic amenities as compared with a TMC and TP. In the case of CMCs, Dandeli is the best as regards urban development followed by Karwar and Sirsi. As regards Mundgod, Ankola and Siddapur, we have already noted that HDI and other developmental indices are lower in these taluks.



Arecanut processing at Kumta

Table 3.4: Taluk-wise Food Security Index (FSI), 2011-12

Sl. No	Taluk	Availability Index		Accessibility Index		Absorption Index		FSI	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Ankola	0.367	9	0.437	10	0.588	4	0.464	8
2	Bhatkal	0.417	8	0.625	4	0.630	3	0.558	3
3	Haliyal	0.540	1	0.492	9	0.299	11	0.444	10
4	Honnavar	0.432	5	0.615	5	0.695	1	0.581	1
5	Karwar	0.185	11	0.854	1	0.670	2	0.569	2
6	Kumta	0.263	10	0.564	7	0.568	5	0.465	7
7	Mundgod	0.465	4	0.387	11	0.391	10	0.414	11
8	Siddapur	0.417	7	0.655	2	0.422	8	0.498	6
9	Sirsi	0.504	2	0.644	3	0.506	6	0.551	4
10	Supa	0.420	6	0.533	8	0.400	9	0.451	9
11	Yellapur	0.504	3	0.575	6	0.486	7	0.522	5

3.7 Composite Taluk Development Index

Based on the methodology described in Chapter 1, CTDI has been calculated and presented in Table 3.6. It can be seen that except for Ankola and Bhatkal taluks, ranks of CTDI are more or less similar to those of HDI. Karwar is in the first position in both the indices. Karwar, Honnavar and Yellapur are the best performing taluks as regards CTDI, whereas, Mundgod, Haliyal and Supa are placed at the bottom. It is interesting to note that among all the indices discussed above, except for FSI, CTDI has lower regional disparities. Among the three dimensional indices of CTDI, Standard of living index has lower disparity followed by Health index and Education index. Karwar taluks is in the top position in all these three dimensional indices. Supa, Mundgod and Kumta are in the bottom position in Standard of living index. On the other hand, In the case of Health index Bhatkal, Kumta and Haliyal are in the lower position, while in education index Haliyal, Supa and Mundgod are in the lower stratum. Even though, Bhatkal is in second position with respect to the economic growth (standard of living) but its position in health (11th) and education (6th) are low. It strengthens the argument that, growth is necessary

Table 3.5: Taluk-wise Urban Development Index (UDI), 2011-12

Urban Local Body	UDI	Rank
Dandeli (CMC)	0.638	1
Karwar (CMC)	0.624	2
Sirsi (CMC)	0.498	3
Kumta (TMC)	0.665	1
Bhatkal (TMC)	0.385	2
Haliyal (TP)	0.689	1
Yellapur (TP)	0.569	2
Honnavar (TP)	0.503	3
Mundgod (TP)	0.492	4
Ankola (TP)	0.409	5
Siddapur (TP)	0.350	6

but not the sufficient condition for Human Development. Composite Dalit Development (CDD) has also been attempted based on the case studies. A detailed discussion appears in Chapter No. 9.

3.8 Concluding Remarks

Mundgod and Supa taluks need special attention for income generating employment opportunities as well as improving health conditions. Siddapur lags behind in standard of living index. Education status needs improvement in Supa, Ankola and Bhatkal taluks as the index for education dimension of is relatively lower in these taluks as compared with other taluks.

Among the three dimensional indices, health index has lower disparity followed by standard of living and education index. Karwar taluk is in the top position in all these three dimensional indices. Supa, Mundgod and Kumta are in the bottom position in Standard of living index. In the case of Health index, Bhatkal, Kumta and Haliyal are in the lower position, while in education index Haliyal, Supa and Kumta are in the lowest stratum. Even though, Bhatkal is in second position with respect to the economic growth (standard of living), its position in health (11th) and education (6th) are low. In brief, it reinforces the conviction that, growth is necessary but not the sufficient condition for human development.

Mundgod and Supa taluks need special attention for income generating employment opportunities as well as improving health conditions

Table 3.6: Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), 2011-12

Sl. No	Taluk/ District	Standard of Living Index		Health Index		Education Index		CTDI	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Ankola	0.476	6	0.612	3	0.537	7	0.542	4
2	Bhatkal	0.549	2	0.385	11	0.564	6	0.499	7
3	Haliyal	0.486	4	0.459	9	0.318	11	0.421	10
4	Honnavar	0.484	5	0.493	5	0.662	2	0.547	3
5	Karwar	0.643	1	0.686	1	0.788	1	0.705	1
6	Kumta	0.437	9	0.457	10	0.526	8	0.473	8
7	Mundgod	0.405	10	0.465	8	0.420	9	0.430	9
8	Siddapur	0.475	7	0.480	7	0.621	4	0.525	5
9	Sirsi	0.465	8	0.486	6	0.615	5	0.522	6
10	Supa	0.309	11	0.538	4	0.409	10	0.419	11
11	Yellapur	0.517	3	0.660	2	0.651	3	0.609	2



Walking bridge connects forests to fields in a remote village in Dandeli Anshi Tiger Reserve. The water channel used to draw water has been carved out of a fish tail palm tree

CHAPTER 4

LITERACY AND EDUCATION



CHAPTER 4

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

4.1 Introduction

Importance of investment in education has been well recognized both by researchers and policy makers. The benefits accruing from education especially primary education in developing countries have been well documented in a number of studies both within India and outside. India's commitment to the spread of knowledge and freedom of expression are documented in its Constitution. The Directive Principles in the Constitution state "the state shall provide within a period of ten years from the announcement of the Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years". Other provisions of the Constitution with regard to any citizen having a distinct language, script, special care of economic and educational interests of the unprivileged sections, particularly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are laid down as an obligation. Though education is currently in the concurrent list of the Constitution, the State Governments play a very important role in the development of education especially in the Primary and Secondary Education sectors.

In the light of the National Policy on Education (NPE)[9] 1986, the thrust of the Seventh Plan underwent a change with regard to education. The new thrust in elementary education emphasized the aspects of:

- Universal enrollment and universal retention.
- Substantial improvement in the quality of education.

The Programme of Action (POA) of the National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986[10], emphasized "…. unqualified priority to UEE[11] and introduced many innovations. First, the emphasis was shifted from enrolment per se to enrolment as well as retention. Secondly, the NPE, 1986 sought to adopt an array of meticulously formulated strategies based on micro-planning, to ensure children's retention at school. Thirdly, the NPE, 1986

Importance of investment in education has been well recognized both by researchers and policy makers

[9] Government of India (1986), National Policy on Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi.

[10] Government of India (1993), *Annual Report*, 1992-93, Ministry of Human Resource Development, New Delhi, sourced from http://www.teindia.nic.in/mhrd/50yrsedu/g/T/GX/0TGX0301.htm on 7-1-2015.

[11] Universal Elementary Education is abbreviated as UEE.



Government High School, Haliyal



Model School at Haliyal

recognized that unattractive school environment, unsatisfactory condition of buildings and Insufficiency of instructional material function as dominating factors for children and their parents."[12]. Thus, the policy called for substantial improvements of primary schools and provision of support services.

4.1.1 Primary Education

The Education Policy for elementary education[13] in the state has put in place the directives towards which one should move to realize the following goals:

- Every child attends school;
- Every child attains, effectively, the minimum levels of learning;
- Every teacher is at school;
- The Community is actively involved in the betterment of the schools, thereby engaging a mass campaign for primary education.

The main goals and objectives of the Government of Karnataka towards universalization of elementary education are:

- To ensure that all 6-14 year old children are in classes 1-8.
- To ensure that all required infrastructure and human resources for providing eight years of free, compulsory, relevant and quality education are in place.
- To ensure that education becomes a means of genuine empowerment of the individual to of India (1986), achieve his/her full potential.
- To ensure that the learning process is made locally relevant, child-centered, activity-based and joyful.

India is committed to the goal of Education for All (EFA). It made the commitment at the World Conference on EFA held at Jomtien (Thailand) in 1990, wherein the delegates from 155 countries had made *World Declaration on Education for All.* These delegates unanimously agreed that education is a fundamental human right and appealed to countries to agreed to intensify the efforts to ensure the basic learning needs of their population and to make primary education accessible to all children and to reduce substantially the illiteracy rates by 2000[14]. The Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) document had clearly stated that we are quite away from the goal of universal enrollment and retention. Even now, the ground realities related to educational development in India, the picture is not so encouraging.

India is committed to the goal of Education for All (EFA). It made the commitment at the World Conference on EFA held at Jomtien (Thailand)

4.1.2 The Right to Education (RTE) Act 2009

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Act[15], also usually referred

[12] Source:http://www.teindia.nic.in/mhrd/50yrsedu/12/8i/6b/8I6B0501.htm, accessed on 7-1-201

[13] http://www.schooleducation.kar.nic.in/pryedn/ednpolicy.html, accessed on 7-1-201

[14] Sourced from http://www.unesco.org/en/efa/the-efa-movement/jomtien-1990/, accessed on 7-1-201

[15] Sourced from http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/RTEAct.pdf, accessed on 7-1-2015.

to as the RTE Act provides for the following:

1. Right of children to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education in a neighbourhood school.
2. It clarifies that 'compulsory education' means obligation of the appropriate government to provide free elementary education and ensure compulsory admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child in the age group of six to fourteen years. 'Free' means that no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee/ charges expenses which may prevent him/her from pursuing and completing elementary education.
3. It provides for a non-admitted child to be admitted to an age appropriate class.
4. It specifies the duties and responsibilities of appropriate Governments, local authority and parents in providing free and compulsory education, and sharing of financial and other responsibilities between the Central and State Governments.
5. It lays down the norms and standards relating, *inter alia*, to Pupil -Teacher Ratios (PTRs), buildings and infrastructure, school-working days, teacher-working hours.
6. It provides for rational deployment of teachers by ensuring that the specified PTR is maintained for each school, rather than just an average for the State or District or Block, thus, ensuring that there is no urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings. It also provides for prohibition of deployment of teachers for non-educational work, other than decennial census, elections to local authority, state legislatures and parliament, and disaster relief.
7. It provides for appointment of appropriately trained teachers, i.e., teachers with the requisite academic qualifications.
8. It prohibits: (a) physical punishment and mental harassment of students; (b) screening procedures for admission of children; (c) capitation fee; (d) private tuition by teachers and, (e) running of schools without recognition.
9. It provides for development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution, and which would ensure the all-round development of the child, building on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent and making the child free of fear, trauma and anxiety through a system of child friendly and child centred learning.

Table 4.1 provides a synoptic view of the coverage of villages and habitations by schools which are run as per the RTE norms.

It can be observed from Table 4.1 that as far as accessibility of the schools is concerned the challenges lie in Siddapur taluk – where only 33.9 % of



Serving Midday Meals

Table 4.1: Villages and Habitations Served by Schools as per RTE Norms, 2011-12

Taluks	Total number of villages and habitations	No. of Villages and habitations having schools as per RTE norms	Villages and habitations having schools as per RTE norms (%)
Ankola	268	243	90.67
Bhatkal	408	389	95.34
Haliyal	212	177	83.49
Honnavar	890	887	99.66
Karwar	360	343	95.28
Kumta	332	303	91.27
Mundgod	178	178	100.00
Siddapur	986	335	33.98
Sirsi	1118	874	78.18
Supa	456	411	90.13
Yellapur	978	832	85.07
Uttara Kannada	6186	4972	80.38

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

Mundgod is the only taluk where one can find 100 per cent accessibility of schools across habitations/villages



Ramps at School

villages/habitations are covered with schools as per RTE norms. Sirsi (78.18%), Haliyal (83.49%) and Yellapur (85.07%) also deserve attention in this regard. More than 90 per cent of villages/habitations have schools in the taluks of Ankola, Bhatkal, Honnavar, Karwar, Kumta and Supa. Mundgod is the only taluk where one can find 100 per cent accessibility of schools across habitations/villages. However, it may be noted that the number of schools in Mundgod is the lowest across the taluks of the district.

4.2 Literacy Profile of the District

We present the literacy profile of the district (and also for Karnataka) in Table 4.2. As per 2011 Census, Uttara Kannada district has literacy rate of 84.06 per cent as against the state average of 75.36%. Male literacy is comparatively high with 89.63 per cent as against the respective figure of 78.39 per cent for females in the district. The respective state averages are 82.47% and 68.08%. The gender disparity is 11.24 points as against the state figure of 14.39. The district is better off than the state as far as literacy is concerned. The district also seems to be doing satisfactorily in literacy as compared some of the neighboring districts. For example, it is better than Dharwad with literacy rate of 80.30 %, Belgavi with 73.94 % and Shivamogga with 80.50 %. The overall literacy of the district as per 2001 Census was 76.60 percent which has improved by 7.46 points.

Rural literacy rate is 81.31 % and the urban literacy is much higher at 90.73 %. These rates are higher than the corresponding rates for the district as a whole. The rural literacy rate for males is higher than for females by 12.76 points for Uttara Kannada district and the corresponding difference for urban areas is 7.58. Literacy of males is much better than females in both urban and rural areas both in Uttara Kannada district as well as in the state. The rural-urban disparity in literacy rate in Uttara Kannada is about 9.42 points, whereas, the respective figure for the state is 17.05 points. Thus, the district seems to be better placed as compared to the state as regards gender differentials in the literacy are concerned.

Table 4.2: Literacy Rates, 2011

Taluks	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ankola	89.71	75.66	82.76	94.74	85.70	90.18	91.19	78.69	84.97
Bhatkal	85.96	72.36	79.10	95.74	90.78	93.28	88.93	77.82	83.35
Haliyal	78.61	61.17	70.05	91.73	80.93	86.36	84.77	70.58	77.76
Honnavar	88.81	77.23	83.01	96.35	90.29	93.29	89.67	78.75	84.20
Karwar	93.53	80.20	86.94	96.15	88.97	92.56	94.90	84.85	89.91
Kumta	90.90	79.49	85.24	94.70	86.79	90.72	91.80	81.25	86.55
Mundgod	84.15	69.51	77.40	91.62	81.35	87.25	85.85	71.91	79.53
Siddapur	89.74	77.76	83.67	95.72	86.87	91.27	90.62	79.08	84.78
Sirsi	89.87	81.36	85.64	95.26	90.43	92.82	91.65	84.43	88.05
Supa	84.89	67.10	76.03	-	-	-	84.89	67.10	76.03
Yellapur	84.39	72.28	78.43	93.34	85.80	89.56	86.70	75.86	81.34
Uttara Kannada	87.63	74.87	81.31	94.49	86.91	90.73	89.63	78.39	84.06
Karnataka	77.61	59.71	68.73	90.04	81.36	85.78	82.47	68.08	75.36

Source: Census 2011.

The taluk -wise data of literacy shows that Haliyal has the lowest literacy in both rural and urban areas. The respective figures are 70.05 % and 86.36 %. The highest literacy rate prevails in Karwar taluk for rural segment (86.94 %). For urban areas the highest literacy was found in Honnavar taluk (93.29 %). The taluks which fall below the district average literacy (84.06 %) are Yellapur, Supa, Mundgod, Honnavar, Haliyal and Bhatkal. Taluks above the district average are Karwar, Ankola, Kumta, Sirsi and Siddapur.

4.3 Enrolment

Table 4.3 provides data on enrolment of students in Uttara Kannada district and its constituent taluks. The total enrolment of primary and upper primary level student population in Uttara Kannada district was 1,84,240 during 2011-12. Out of this 51.70 per cent were boys and 48.30 per cent were girls. Given that proportion of females in total population is about 49.5 % and that of child population is 48.3 %, enrolment of female students seems to be quite satisfactory. We also do not see much dispersion in the percentage of enrolment of female students across taluks.

Enrolment at the high schools (see Table 4.4) also depicts similar picture as that of primary and upper primary levels provided in Table 4.3.



Enrolment Campaign

Table 4.3: Taluk -wise Enrolment in Primary/Upper Primary Schools (Classes I to VIII), 2011-12

Taluks	Number			Percentage Share	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Ankola	6,605	6,074	12,679	52.09	47.91
Bhatkal	9,658	9,563	19,221	50.25	49.75
Haliyal	13,325	12,398	25,723	51.80	48.20
Honnavar	10,132	9,603	19,735	51.34	48.66
Karwar	9,500	8,817	18,317	51.86	48.14
Kumta	9,516	8,825	18,341	51.88	48.12
Mundgod	7,582	7,324	14,906	50.87	49.13
Siddapur	6,552	5,983	12,535	52.27	47.73
Sirsi	12,838	11,872	24,710	51.95	48.05
Supa	3,729	3,560	7,289	51.16	48.84
Yellapur	5,809	4,975	10,784	53.87	46.13
Uttara Kannada	95,246	88,994	184,240	51.70	48.30

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

Table 4.4: Taluk-wise Enrolment in High Schools (Class IX-X), 2011-12

Taluks	Boys	Girls	Total	Percentage Share	
				Boys	Girls
Ankola	1,384	1,383	2,767	50.02	49.98
Bhatkal	2,265	2,402	4,667	48.53	51.47
Haliyal	2,255	2,455	4,710	47.88	52.12
Honnavar	2,508	2,448	4,956	50.61	49.39
Karwar	2,582	2,366	4,948	52.18	47.82
Kumta	2,148	2,225	4,373	49.12	50.88
Mundgod	1,445	1,232	2,677	53.98	46.02
Siddapur	1,770	1,657	3,427	51.65	48.35
Sirsi	2,831	2,911	5,742	49.3	50.70
Supa	775	627	1,402	55.28	44.72
Yellapur	1,328	1,093	2,421	54.85	45.15
Uttara Kannada	21,291	20,799	42,090	50.58	49.42

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

4.4 Attendance, Dropout Children and Mainstreaming of Children

One can note from Table 4.5 that the overall rate of drop-out at the primary level is 0.19 and 0.14 % for boys for girls, respectively. It is heartening to note that the dropout rate for girls is not higher than for boys, as is usually the case. The highest drop-out rates for boys and girls are witnessed in Supa taluk with these rates being 1.02 and 1.29 % for boys and girls respectively. Supa is one of the backward taluks in the district and here the gender disparity in terms of dropout rates is quite evident. Lowest dropout rates were found in the Karwar taluk with 0.01 % for boys and there were no drop-outs as far as girls were concerned.

If one looks at the drop-out scenario at the elementary education, the things seem to be satisfactory in the district. It can be observed from the Table 4.6 that on the whole the dropout rate was 0.32 % with Supa taluk recording a highest rate of 1.5 %. Lowest dropout rate was observed for taluks of Honnavar and Siddapur (0.14 %).

Bringing back the children who have dropped out is a major challenge in achieving the goal of Universal Elementary Education (UEE). Uttara Kannada district shows a mixed picture (see Table 4.7) as far as this indicator is concerned. For example, the overall performance of the district in getting the children back to schools was fairly good at 70.31 per cent. In the taluks of Kumta, Honnavar and Yellapur, all the children who were out of school were brought back to the schools. In rest of the taluks the efforts in this regard need to be intensified, especially in Supa, Sirsi, Mundgod and Haliyal.

Table 4.5: Taluk-wise Drop-outs in Primary Schools, 2011-12

Taluks	Number			Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
Ankola	13	9	22	0.20	0.15
Bhatkal	4	3	7	0.04	0.03
Haliyal	41	15	56	0.31	0.12
Honnavar	11	9	20	0.11	0.09
Karwar	1	0	1	0.01	0.00
Kumta	16	10	26	0.17	0.11
Mundgod	22	9	31	0.29	0.12
Siddapur	9	5	14	0.14	0.08
Sirsi	23	7	30	0.18	0.06
Supa	38	46	84	1.02	1.29
Yellapur	4	15	19	0.07	0.30
Uttara Kannada	182	128	310	0.19	0.14

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

If one looks at the drop-out scenario at the elementary education, the things seem to be satisfactory in the district

Table 4.6: Dropout rate in Elementary Education, 2011-12

Taluks	Number of children who dropped out	Dropout rate in Elementary education
Ankola	28	0.22
Bhatkal	43	0.22
Haliyal	95	0.37
Honnavar	27	0.14
Karwar	47	0.26
Kumta	53	0.29
Mundgod	54	0.36
Siddapur	17	0.14
Sirsi	71	0.29
Supa	110	1.50
Yellapur	41	0.38
Uttara Kannada	586	0.32

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

Table 4.7: Percentage of Dropout Children Mainstreamed, 2011-12

Taluks	No. Dropout Children Mainstreamed	Number of Dropout Children	Percentage of Dropout Children Mainstreamed
Ankola	26	28	92.86
Bhatkal	32	43	74.42
Haliyal	64	95	67.37
Honnavar	27	27	100.00
Karwar	33	47	70.21
Kumta	53	53	100.00
Mundgod	34	54	62.96
Siddapur	14	17	82.35
Sirsi	44	71	61.97
Supa	44	110	40.00
Yellapur	41	41	100.00
Uttara Kannada	412	586	70.31

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

Table 4.8: Transition Rates for Various Classes, 2011-12

Sl No	Taluk	% of Admission To Class VI from Class V	% of Admission to Class VIII from Class VII
1	Ankola	96.23	100.0
2	Bhatkal	99.53	102.4
3	Haliyal	94.22	94.6
4	Honnavar	95.94	97.3
5	Karwar	99.39	101.9
6	Kumta	106.05	100.7
7	Mundgod	101.93	87.6
8	Siddapur	94.98	99.9
9	Sirsi	99.31	98.9
10	Supa	97.62	93.5
11	Yellapur	104.33	96.2
12	Uttara Kannada	98.60	97.6

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

4.5 Transition Rates

Table 4.8 presents the transition rates from class V to VI and from class VII to VIII. These rates seem to be quite satisfactory in the district. A few cases of 100 per cent or more (as these figures are based on gross enrolment, these can exceed 100 %) passing are found in the taluks of Ankola, Bhatkal, Kumta, Mundgod and Yellapur. Even otherwise the pass percentages are above 95 per cent across the district except Mundgod and Haliyal.

4.6 Secondary School Enrolment and Dropout Rates

Dropout situation at the secondary level of education seems to be a cause of concern in the district. It can be observed from Table 4.9 that for the district as a whole, the dropout at the secondary level is 8.36 per cent. Highest dropout rates were found in the taluks of Ankola and Haliyal (13.90 % and 13.36 %). Karwar can be considered as the best performing taluk with the dropout rate of 2.29 per cent. In brief, there is a need to reduce dropout rates at the secondary level across taluks in the district.

School completion ratio (SCR) also reflects upon the performance of the schooling system in any given region. Table 4.10 gives the information about school completion ratio for secondary education in Uttara Kannada district. Karwar is the top taluk with about 98.08

Table 4.9: Dropout Rates in Secondary Education, 2011-12

Sl No	Taluk	Drop-out rate in secondary education		
		Number of children who dropped out	Total enrolment of children in age group	Percentage of children who dropped out
1	Ankola	501	3603	13.90
2	Bhatkal	546	5439	10.03
3	Haliyal	872	6527	13.36
4	Honnavar	622	5962	10.43
5	Karwar	114	4958	2.29
6	Kumta	503	5249	9.59
7	Mundgod	2000	3711	5.39
8	Siddapur	167	3859	4.32
9	Sirsi	397	6711	5.91
10	Supa	77	1796	4.28
11	Yellapur	285	3018	9.45
Uttara Kannada		4250	50833	8.36

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

per cent achievement in this regard. Mundgod is the lowest performer with SCR of about 75.77 per cent. SCR for the district is 83.04 per cent. Apart from Mundgod, the other taluks which have performed worse than the district average are Ankola, Haliyal, Supa and Yellapur.

4.7 Teacher-Pupil Ratio

Educationists have demonstrated that a lower teacher- pupil ratio (TPR) has a positive impact on learning outcomes and the number of years attended by children[16]. The attainments are not only confined to the academic spheres, but can have impact on personality and the character of the students. Arum (2008)

[16] Source, http://www.azimpremjifoundation.org/pdf/PTR%20 report.pdf, accessed on 7-1-2015.

Table 4.10: School Completion Ratio (SCR), 2011-12

Taluks	School Completion Ratio		
	No. of Children Completing Secondary Education	Total no. of Children in that Age Group	Percentage of Children Completing the Secondary Education
Ankola	2766	3603	76.77
Bhatkal	4692	5439	86.27
Haliyal	4710	6527	72.16
Honnavar	4956	5962	83.13
Karwar	4863	4958	98.08
Kumta	4382	5249	83.48
Mundgod	2812	3711	75.77
Siddapur	3429	3859	88.86
Sirsi	5740	6711	85.53
Supa	1441	1796	80.23
Yellapur	2421	3018	80.22
Uttara Kannada	42212	50833	83.04

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.



Drinking water facility

argues that investment in schools can reduce adult incarceration risk[17]. The Right to Education Act mandates a TPR of 1:30 in the case of elementary education. An empirical study by Azim Premji Foundation (2006) for 766 Lower Primary schools of North East Karnataka finds a negative correlation between TPR and school performance. The study shows that a TPR of less than 1:30 is associated with better school performance. Schools with PTR of higher than 40:1 witnessed worse performance[18].

Table 4.11: Teacher-Pupil Ratio for Elementary Education, 2011-12

Taluks	Teacher-Pupil Ratio for Elementary Education		
	Number of Pupils Enrolled in Primary School	Number of Primary School Teachers	Teacher-Pupil Ratio
Ankola	12679	643	19.72
Bhatkal	19221	774	24.83
Haliyal	25723	719	35.78
Honnavar	19735	1066	18.51
Karwar	18317	869	21.08
Kumta	18341	885	20.72
Mundgod	14906	463	32.19
Siddapur	12535	609	20.58
Sirsi	24710	1093	22.61
Supa	7310	371	19.70
Yellapur	10784	556	19.40
Uttara Kannada	184261	8048	22.90

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

[17] As cited in http://www.azimpremjifoundation.org/pdf/PTR%20report.pdf, accessed on 7-1-2015.

[18] http://www.azimpremjifoundation.org/pdf/Criticality%20of%20Pupil%20Teacher%20Ratio.pdf, accessed on 7-1-2015.

It is interesting to note (see Table 4.11) that the TPR is satisfactory in Uttara Kannada district as far as elementary education is concerned. The overall TPR for the district is 22.90 and varies across taluks. The highest TPR is found in Mundgod taluk which is 32.19. Lowest TPR is witnessed in the taluks of Honnavar (18.51), Yellapur (19.40), Supa (19.70) and Ankola (19.72). The district has sufficient number of teachers which has resulted in favorable TPR in comparison to the norms laid down in the education policy.

The TPR is much more favorable for the secondary education level, as can be seen from Table 4.12. The overall TPR for the district is 18.93 and lowest value is observed for Supa taluk with a value of 16.18. The Highest TPR is observed for Mundgod with a value of 23.64. Across the district one can note that the TPR for secondary education is quite satisfactory against the norms set for the same.

4.8 Access and Infrastructure

Physical accessibility of schools in the vicinity of the villages is of utmost significance. In this background, it would be worthwhile to examine the spread of schools within one kilometer from the villages. The data in this regard is presented in Table 4.13. It can be seen from this Table that in Honnavar taluk, about 99 per cent of the villages had the satisfactory access to schools. This was followed by Mundgod (98.8 %),

Supa (96.9 %), and Ankola (91.4 %). The lowest performing taluk was Kumta (68.6 %). For the district as a whole, 85.9 % of villages had schools within a distance of 1 Kms. Though the situation is satisfactory, there is still scope for further improvement, especially in Kumta, Sirsi and Siddapur.

Infrastructure and facilities can attract students to the schools. School environment and also have a positive impact on the learning outcomes of the students. The School Infrastructure Index (SII) for both primary and secondary levels in the district and its taluks (see Table 4.14) seems to be satisfactory, as the index values range between 0.85 and 0.95 (85 and 95 per cent).

4.9 Eight Basic Facilities – Infrastructure Index (SSA Method)

Taking the argument as regards infrastructure further, it may be useful to look at the infrastructure index as suggested by SSA. The index comprises of eight basic facilities to be provided in the schools. Table 4.15 gives these details across taluks in Uttara Kannada district. Playground and construction of ramps for the needy children seem to be the major concerns in the district. Need for compound wall also deserves more attention.

Table 4.12: Pupil-Teacher Ratio for Secondary Education, 2011-12

Taluks	Teacher-Pupil Ratio for Secondary Education		
	Number of Pupils Enrolled in Secondary Education	Number of Secondary School Teachers	Teacher- Pupil Ratio
Ankola	3603	208	17.32
Bhatkal	5439	287	18.95
Haliyal	6527	300	21.76
Honnavar	5962	295	20.21
Karwar	4958	375	13.22
Kumta	5249	256	20.50
Mundgod	3711	157	23.64
Siddapur	3859	224	17.23
Sirsi	6711	323	20.78
Supa	1796	111	16.18
Yellapur	3018	150	20.12
Uttara Kannada	50833	2686	18.93

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

Table 4.13: Percentage of Villages having a Primary School within

Taluks	Percentage of Villages having Primary School within 1 km Distance
Ankola	91.42
Bhatkal	89.95
Haliyal	89.15
Honnavar	99.33
Karwar	95.56
Kumta	68.67
Mundgod	98.88
Siddapur	76.27
Sirsi	74.33
Supa	96.93
Yellapur	87.83
Uttara Kannada	85.95

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

Table 4.14: School Infrastructure Index, 2011-12

Taluks	School Infrastructure Index		
	Primary	Secondary	The School Infrastructure Index Rating by SSA / RTE norms.
Ankola	0.96	0.92	0.94
Bhatkal	0.88	0.84	0.86
Haliyal	0.91	0.81	0.86
Honnavar	0.94	0.96	0.95
Karwar	0.85	0.87	0.86
Kumta	0.90	0.92	0.91
Mundgod	0.93	0.89	0.91
Siddapur	0.92	0.82	0.87
Sirsi	0.86	0.88	0.87
Supa	0.87	0.85	0.86
Yellapur	0.90	0.80	0.85
Uttara Kannada	0.90	0.87	0.89

Source: Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana, Bengaluru.

Similar index for high schools in the taluks and the district gives the following picture (see Table 4.16). Facilities at high schools are much better as compared to the primary schools. However, Ankola, Haliyal and Yellapur need extra attention, mainly in terms of playgrounds, compound and ramps. Ramps and playground are the main facilities which need extra attention. It may also be noted that these infrastructures present only the presence of facilities. The actual quantity (e.g., electricity, number of books in the library, etc.) and the quality of infrastructure also need to be taken into account.

Table 4.15: Infrastructure Facilities at Primary Schools, 2011-12

Taluks	With Common Toilet	With Toilets for Girls	With Electricity	Playground	Ramps	Library	Compound	Water	Index of basic 8 facilities (%)
Ankola	98.83	99.42	100.00	100.00	67.25	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.69
Bhatkal	98.99	99.50	100.00	66.83	64.32	98.49	76.88	100.00	88.13
Haliyal	97.81	99.45	98.36	64.48	90.71	100.00	76.50	100.00	90.92
Honnavar	100.00	100.00	99.00	88.70	100.00	99.67	65.12	100.00	94.06
Karwar	100.00	100.00	96.95	58.38	56.85	97.97	73.10	100.00	85.41
Kumta	100.00	100.00	100.00	49.78	96.89	100.00	74.22	100.00	90.11
Mundgod	100.00	99.31	100.00	64.14	92.41	100.00	88.97	100.00	93.10
Siddapur	99.57	100.00	99.57	98.28	67.67	100.00	71.12	100.00	92.03
Sirsi	99.07	98.13	99.69	53.89	68.54	100.00	65.73	100.00	85.63
Supa	96.63	98.88	96.63	36.52	93.26	98.88	71.91	100.00	86.59
Yellapur	100.00	100.00	98.96	97.40	60.42	100.00	65.10	100.00	90.23
District	99.23	99.49	99.06	70.90	78.20	99.57	73.76	100.00	90.03

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

Table 4.16: Infrastructure Facilities High Schools, 2011-12

Taluks	With Common Toilet	With Toilets for Girls	With Electricity	Playground	Ramps	Library	Compound	Water	Basic 8 Facilities
Ankola	96.43	100.00	100.00	100.00	54.5	100.00	100.00	100.00	92.41
Bhatkal	89.19	94.59	100.00	83.78	91.7	97.30	81.08	100.00	84.46
Haliyal	94.44	100.00	83.33	80.56	52.63	97.22	52.78	100.00	80.56
Honnavar	100.00	100.00	100.00	94.44	100.0	97.22	80.56	100.00	96.53
Karwar	95.83	95.83	100.00	91.67	100.0	100.00	77.08	100.00	87.24
Kumta	100.00	100.00	100.00	82.86	100.0	100.00	65.71	100.00	92.50
Mundgod	100.00	100.00	100.00	94.44	100.0	100.00	77.78	100.00	88.89
Siddapur	93.75	96.88	96.88	93.75	100.0	100.00	59.38	100.00	82.03
Sirsi	97.73	100.00	97.73	86.36	81.8	95.45	75.00	100.00	88.07
Supa	93.75	100.00	100.00	68.75	100.0	93.75	37.50	100.00	85.16
Yellapur	100.00	100.00	95.45	95.45	54.5	90.91	50.00	100.00	80.11
Uttara Kannada	96.43	100.00	100.00	100.00	87.8	100.00	100.00	100.00	92.41

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada District.

4.10 School Completion Ratio and Passing Rates

Table 4.17 gives the details of the students who passed out in SSLC examination for a three year period. It is interesting to note that the pass percentages are rather high even for students belonging to SC/ST and OBC categories. However, improvement is required in the taluks of Yellapur and Siddapur. Supa also lags behind and deserves attention in this regard.

Table 4.18 depicts the situation PUC results. PUC results are not as good as SSLC results across the taluks of the district. However, one cannot easily draw any trend but improvement is required even for students belonging to General category.

4.11 Post-Secondary Education Including Professional Education

The district lacks the adequate facilities for the provision of professional courses. The discussion meeting at the district revealed many times the dearth of Medical College and a University. The district needs to be provided with these institutions for the promotion of professional education which in turn would meet the needs of society at large. The following table gives information about institutions engaged



PG Marine Biology Centre, Karwar

Table 4.17 Students Passing Out in SSLC Examination, 2011-12

Taluk	Year	SC, ST & OBC		General		Total	
		Appeared	% of Passed	Appeared	% of Passed	Appeared	% of Passed
Karwar	2011-12	420	85.00	1601	90.69	2021	89.51
	2010-11	448	85.94	1691	91.19	2139	90.09
	2009-10	499	84.77	1790	86.54	2289	86.15
Ankola	2011-12	566	77.38	635	95.91	1203	87.20
	2010-11	551	88.93	655	94.66	1206	92.04
	2009-10	596	87.75	782	80.82	1378	83.82
Kumta	2011-12	297	73.06	1684	93.11	1981	90.11
	2010-11	1004	80.98	1153	90.63	2157	86.14
	2009-10	1046	81.36	1361	78.77	2407	79.89
Honnavar	2011-12	517	90.71	1637	92.18	2154	91.64
	2010-11	538	84.39	1711	90.06	2249	88.71
	2009-10	586	82.94	1913	82.28	2499	82.43
Bhatkal	2011-12	384	88.54	1738	93.90	2122	92.93
	2010-11	461	89.37	1959	85.30	2420	85.66
	2009-10	496	88.91	2151	78.94	2647	80.81
Yellapur	2011-12	551	89.47	433	94.69	1082	91.68
	2010-11	532	87.97	385	97.66	1012	91.60
	2009-10	496	77.62	400	96.00	987	84.90
Siddapur	2011-12	1229	92.76	365	95.34	1663	91.28
	2010-11	944	91.74	343	98.54	1369	91.89
	2009-10	1051	76.50	316	97.47	1420	81.83
Sirsi	2011-12	1844	88.34	480	96.88	2561	88.87
	2010-11	1829	86.71	459	95.42	2495	87.98
	2009-10	1701	75.48	462	94.16	2365	80.00
Mundgod	2011-12	631	91.28	291	74.57	1089	86.23
	2010-11	632	89.24	266	73.31	1048	84.45
	2009-10	539	59.93	235	50.64	936	58.23
Haliyal	2011-12	187	93.05	1755	90.94	1990	90.90
	2010-11	185	75.14	1698	82.98	1922	82.05
	2009-10	216	53.70	1771	63.86	2017	62.77
Supa	2011-12	485	91.13	105	94.29	638	91.07
	2010-11	412	69.18	82	78.05	537	70.95
	2009-10	421	78.86	74	72.97	531	77.78
Uttara Kannada	2011-12	7119	88.25	10724	92.36	18504	90.27
	2010-11	7536	85.75	10402	88.82	18554	87.24
	2009-10	7647	78.05	11255	79.57	19476	78.89

Source: SSLC Board, Bengaluru

Table 4.18 Students Passing Out in PUC Examination, 2011-12

Taluk	Year	SC & ST		OBC		General		Total	
		Appeared (No.)	% Of Passed to Appeared	Appeared (No.)	% Of Passed to Appeared	Appeared (No.)	% Of Passed to Appeared	Appeared (No.)	% Of Passed to Appeared
Karwar	2011-12	109	64.22	1476	60.77	330	64.85	1915	61.67
	2010-11	113	44.25	1358	51.03	361	51.25	1832	50.66
	2009-10	118	38.98	1589	55.38	390	57.44	2097	54.84
Ankola	2011-12	92	59.78	794	70.03	125	70.40	1011	69.14
	2010-11	161	37.27	708	57.49	123	61.79	992	54.74
	2009-10	108	43.52	905	53.26	152	52.63	1165	52.27
Kumta	2011-12	109	63.30	1341	71.89	335	77.61	1785	72.44
	2010-11	110	46.36	1308	62.23	328	75.00	1746	63.63
	2009-10	159	49.69	1559	61.90	324	67.59	2042	61.85
Honnavar	2011-12	85	65.88	1260	76.98	214	80.84	1559	76.91
	2010-11	73	56.16	1257	68.66	235	80.43	1565	69.84
	2009-10	71	52.11	1253	66.72	331	80.66	1655	68.88
Bhatkal	2011-12	209	66.99	1462	68.60	74	79.73	1745	68.88
	2010-11	199	52.26	1426	58.56	91	53.85	1716	57.58
	2009-10	226	60.18	1277	62.41	84	60.71	1587	62.00
Mundgod	2011-12	135	57.04	303	64.03	79	63.29	517	62.09
	2010-11	146	45.89	270	46.30	104	42.31	520	45.38
	2009-10	179	49.72	325	64.92	69	33.33	573	56.37
Haliyal	2011-12	202	50.50	568	63.73	696	57.33	1466	58.87
	2010-11	232	37.93	529	48.58	771	44.75	1532	45.04
	2009-10	226	38.94	802	52.74	591	51.10	1619	50.22
Supa	2011-12	16	68.75	185	66.49	18	38.89	219	64.38
	2010-11	14	42.86	125	70.40	3	66.67	142	67.61
	2009-10	17	70.59	148	66.22	15	86.67	180	68.33
Sirsi	2011-12	187	72.19	1018	87.82	1032	81.20	2237	83.46
	2010-11	210	58.57	993	78.65	985	76.24	2188	75.64
	2009-10	234	55.98	989	76.24	1029	76.58	2252	74.29
Siddapur	2011-12	46	71.74	558	81.18	119	61.34	723	77.32
	2010-11	34	47.06	513	63.74	194	67.53	741	63.97
	2009-10	43	55.81	567	67.55	143	79.72	753	69.19
Yellapur	2011-12	73	82.19	266	89.85	331	77.34	670	82.84
	2010-11	61	60.66	271	81.92	283	64.31	615	71.71
	2009-10	74	58.11	274	79.93	279	68.82	627	72.41
Uttara Kannada	2011-12	1263	63.97	9231	72.09	3353	72.08	13847	71.35
	2010-11	1353	47.52	8758	61.79	3478	63.25	13589	60.75
	2009-10	1455	50.31	9688	62.43	3407	66.72	14550	62.22

Source: PU Board, Bengaluru

Table 4.19: Taluk-wise Professional Institutions (Year 2011-12)

Taluks	Engineering Colleges	Dental /Nursing Institutions	General Degree Colleges	ITIs / Polytechnics
Ankola	-	1	3	1
Bhatkal	1	-	5	2
Haliyal	1	-	2	6
Honnavar	-	1	3	3
Karwar	1	-	6	5
Kumta	-	-	5	1
Mundgod	-	-	1	3
Siddapur	-	1	2	2
Sirsi	-	-	3	1
Supa	-	-	2	1
Yellapur	-	-	1	0
District	3	3	33	25

Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance 2012-13.

in professional courses which are scanty in nature.

4.12 Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level

Mass Education Programme was operative only in select taluks of the district. During 2012-13, a total of 480 persons were covered under mass education from general category and 60 from SC category and 20 from ST category. The taluks which implemented this programme were Ankola, Bhatkal, Siddapur and Supa for general category. Of these, only Ankola, Siddapur and Supa implemented programmes for SC category and only Bhatkal implemented it for ST category. Thus, the Mass Education Programme is indeed a misnomer for the programme, as it covered a total of merely 560 persons in the district. The Adult Education Programme added 1275 literates in the district during 2012-13 and again the lead in this regard was taken only by four out of 11 taluks, viz., Ankola, Bhatkal, Siddapur and Supa[19].

District Adult Education Office at Karwar and Sirsi have taken active interest in propagating activities for implementing adult literacy and Vocational Training (VT) for Neo-Literates in backward taluks of the district. There are also VT centers for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people besides those for general category population. People from Minority categories, widows, and handicapped are particularly encouraged to undertake 3 Months vocational training programme and 6 months literacy programme.

4.13 Per Capita Expenditure on Education

Expenditure on education is crucial for augmentation of human capital

Expenditure on education is crucial for augmentation of human capital. More often than not, due to overall budgetary constraints the expenditure on education becomes the first casualty in the process of fiscal consolidation. Thus, the per capita expenditure is one of the indicators that reflect upon the commitment to provide educational services to the community. Table 4.20 provides information on per capita expenditure on education in the taluks of Uttara Kannada district.

It can be observed from Table 4.20 that highest per capita expenditure was

[19] Source: Uttar Kannada District at a Glance: 2012-13.

incurred in the taluk of Supa (Rs. 2935) and lowest in the taluk of Bhatkal (Rs. 1352). It may also be noted that there educationally backward areas should spend more as compared to forward taluks so as to activate the process of convergence of the former to the latter taluks. We have therefore presented the literacy rates data as well in Table 4.20. The correlation between the per capita expenditure on education and the literacy rate is about -0.23, which implies that a larger amount is being spent for backward taluks as compared to the forward taluks, which is a good sign. Needless to mention that the efficiency of this expenditure should also is a matter of concern by all the taluks.

4.14 Radar Analysis for Education

From the following graphical presentation it can be observed that drop outs are low except in the taluk of Supa. Net enrollment seems to be high across the taluks. Same is the case with school infrastructure index and SSLC pass percentages. Overall the picture is satisfactory in the district.

The following radar diagrams (Figure 4.2) for each taluk point out areas of deficient performance, which requires further improvement.

Table 4.20: Per capita Education Expenditure (Year 2011-12)

Taluk	Per capita Education Expenditure (In Rupees)	Literacy Rates
Ankola	2064	84.97
Bhatkal	1352	83.35
Haliyal	1500	77.76
Honnavar	1850	84.20
Karwar	1980	89.91
Kumta	1959	86.55
Mundgod	1625	79.53
Siddapur	2238	84.78
Sirsi	1750	88.05
Supa	2935	76.03
Yellapur	2334	81.34

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada.

Table 4.21: Findings from Radar Analysis for Education Sector

Taluk	Indicators that Require Improvements
Ankola	Net Enrollment
Bhatkal	SSLC Pass Percentages & School Infrastructure Index
Haliyal	School Infrastructure Index
Honnavar	Net Enrollment, SSLC Pass Percentages
Karwar	Net Enrollment, School Infrastructure Index
Kumta	SSLC Pass Percentages, Net Enrollment
Mundgod	Net Enrollment, SSLC Pass Percentages
Siddapur	Net Enrollment, SSLC Pass Percentages
Sirsi	SSLC Pass Percentages & School Infrastructure Index
Supa	Net Enrollment, SSLC Pass Percentages
Yellapur	Net Enrollment, SSLC Pass Percentages

Figure 4.1: Radar for Educational Indicators for Uttara Kannada

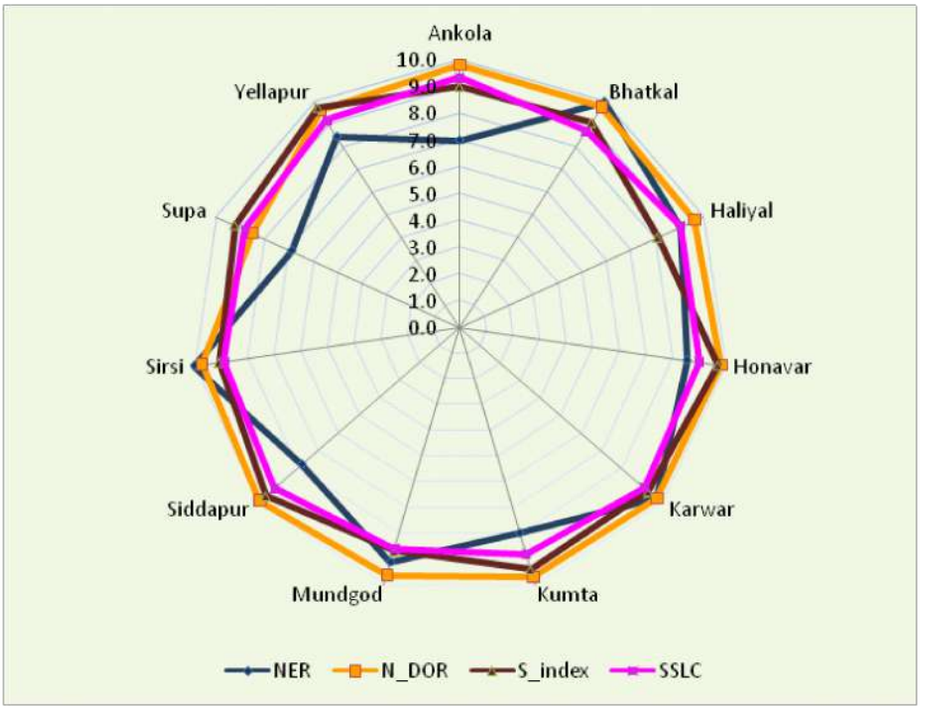
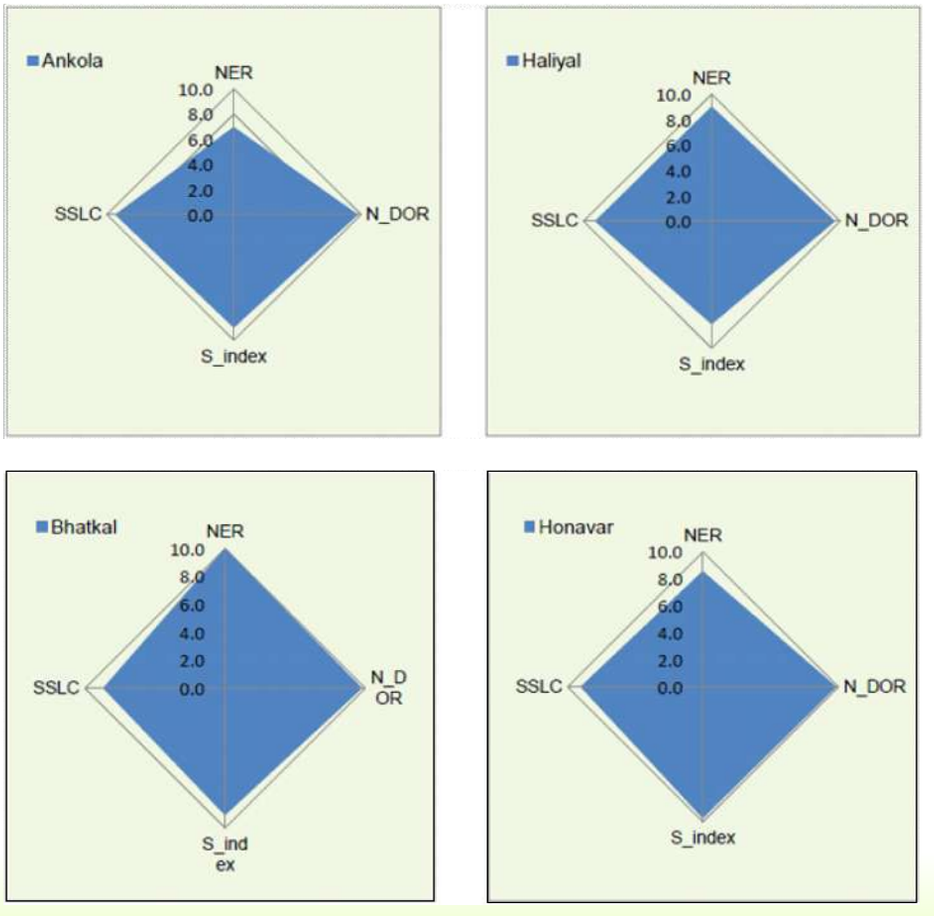
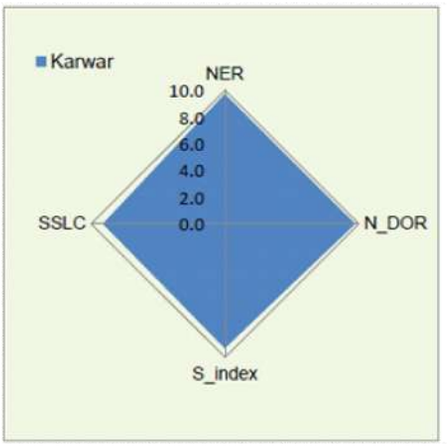
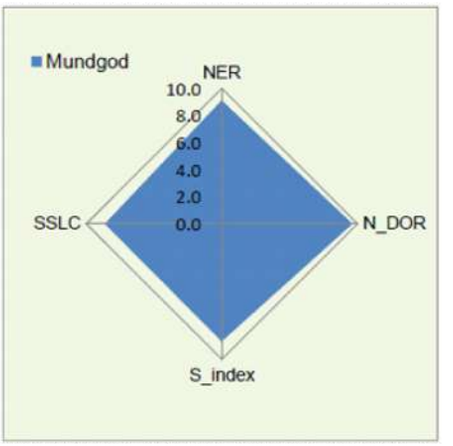
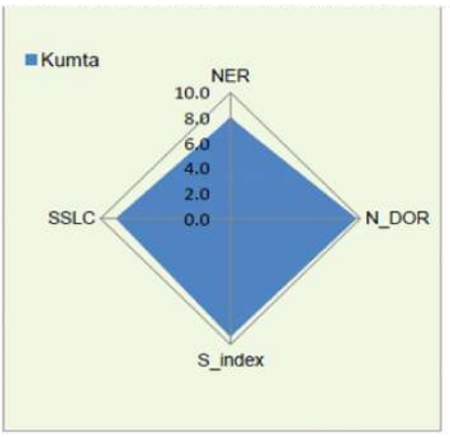


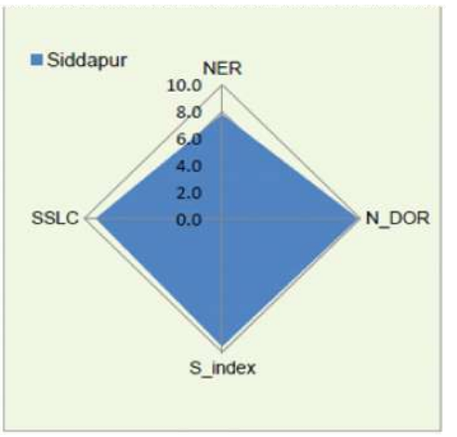
Figure 4.2: Radar for Educational Indicators for Taluks of Uttara Kannada

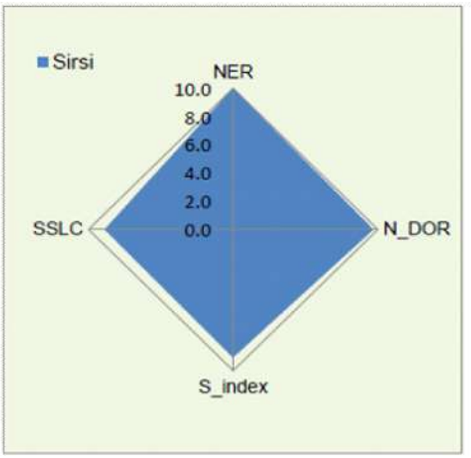


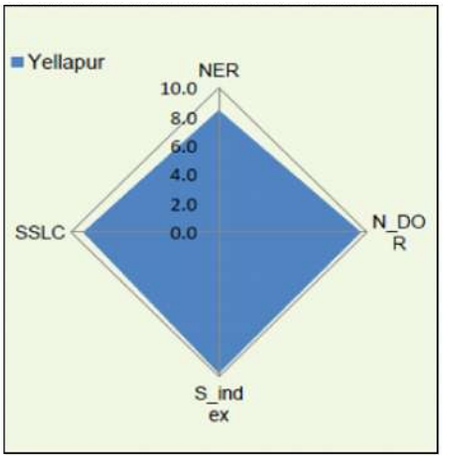

Karwar
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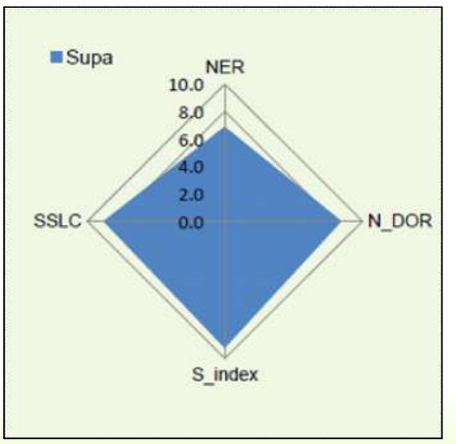

Mundgod
NER
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Kumta
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Siddapur
NER
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SSLC
N_DOR
S_index


Sirsi
NER
10.0
8.0
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SSLC
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4.15 An Overview and Persisting Educational Gaps / Conclusion

The reader may refer to Table 3.1, wherein, the taluk-wise education dimension of Human Development Index (HDI) has been provided. It can be observed from the Table 3.1 that Karwar taluk ranks first in educational dimension index. This followed by Sirsi, Bhatkal, Honnavar and Kumta. The poor performing taluks are Supa, Ankola, Haliyal, Siddapur and Yellapur. Other remaining taluks are in the medium range.

Greater efforts are required in order to reduce the dropout rates at the level of secondary education

Educational sector in any given region can be examined through various indicators which would in a way reflect upon the efficacy of the schooling system. One can club such indicators into input indicators, process indicators and outcome indicators. For example, some such indicators which would fall into such categories would include the following.

- ✓ Number institutions
- ✓ Enrolments
- ✓ Number of Teachers and Teacher - Pupil Ratio (TPR)
- ✓ Literacy rates
- ✓ Infrastructure facilities at the educational institutions

As far as provision of educational institutions at the school level is concerned the district of Uttara Kannada has been doing quite satisfactorily. The facilities provided also are in tune with the norms established in the educational policies announced and modified from time to time. The district is considered as best performing one as compared to the rest of the districts in north Karnataka. The rural and urban differences are also not so alarming when one compares schools, infrastructure as well as enrolments. Thus, the objective of Universal Elementary Education (UEE) has almost been achieved. There is still a distance to be travelled as far as secondary education needs are to be met, so that the stream of students can reap the benefits of the skills formation at this stage.

In brief, following conclusions emerge from the analysis undertaken in this chapter: First, greater efforts are required in order to reduce the dropout rates at the level of secondary education. Second, though Teacher - Pupil Ratio (TPR) is satisfactory, in a few taluks, provision of schools within one-kilometer radius requires urgent attention. Third, provision of medical education and professional education in the district needs to be paid more attention. The district should have a medical college and a few more institutions where professional education is provided. .The district is also deprived of a university and people of the district have voiced their concern in this regard on number of occasions. This gap which is a long due needs immediate attention.

CHAPTER 5

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



CHAPTER 5

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

5.1 Introduction

India had adopted the goal of *Health for All* by the year 2000 A.D. It is now obvious that there is still quite a long way to go before that goal is achieved. Presently, new targets have been set forth as Millennium Development Goals to be achieved by the year 2020. These goals have been reiterated in the National Health Policy of 2002. The country has been spending its resources for the provision of health and medical care services, but there is still a large demand – supply gap accompanied by problems of inequitable access to health facilities and a virtual absence of low-cost risk-pooling mechanisms for the poor and vulnerable groups of the population.

Every one wishes to be free from disease, disability, and premature death. Substantial evidence is now available regarding the fact that good health is an important contributor to economic growth in any nation. In this background, both policy makers and researchers have recognized the importance of investments in health. Public spending on health and education bring about a change in incomes among the poor also via their enhanced productivity. Such investments also seem to be the major determinants, which would contribute to the better health status of the community. This in turn depends on equitable sharing of provision of health services coupled with life-enhancing activities, such as, nutrition and education. Therefore, the role of government is very important in order to achieve better health in a country like India. As per the Constitution of India, the provision of health care by the public sector is a responsibility shared by State, Central and local governments, although it is primarily a State responsibility in terms of service delivery.

5.2 Demography

It can be observed from the Table 5.1 that 70.8 per cent of the district population resides in the rural areas. This is quite high as compared to the state average, as well as, the situation in adjoining districts. The urbanization has not picked up in the district. The degree of urbanization is highest in Karwar and lowest, in fact nil in Supa. This, there is a wide diversity within the district as regards the degree of urbanization. Urban-rural differences do matter, as generally urban areas are served better by medical facilities both

Every one wishes to be free from disease, disability, and premature death.



Dental Checkup Camp, Bhatkal

Table 5.1: Demographic Profile of the District, 2011

Taluks	Population by Area		Population by Sex		SC/ST Population	Sex Ratio
	Rural	Urban	Male	Female		
Ankola	75388 (70.2)	31944 (29.8)	53961 (50.3)	53371 (49.7)	9817 (9.1)	989
Bhatkal	111846 (69.2)	49730 (30.8)	80753 (50.0)	80823 (50.0)	23509 (14.5)	1001
Haliyal	91563 (53.4)	79863 (46.6)	86801 (50.6)	84625 (49.4)	24481 (14.3)	975
Honnavar	147155 (88.5)	19109 (11.5)	83196 (50.0)	83068 (50.0)	7989 (4.8)	998
Karwar	73671 (47.5)	81542 (52.5)	78248 (50.4)	76965 (49.6)	8401 (5.4)	984
Kumta	117561 (76.2)	36719 (23.8)	77704 (50.4)	76576 (49.6)	9923 (6.4)	985
Mundgod	83638 (78.8)	22536 (21.2)	57490 (54.1)	48684 (45.9)	22972 (21.6)	847
Siddapur	83118 (85.4)	14204 (14.6)	48221 (49.5)	49101 (50.5)	6719 (6.9)	1018
Sirsi	124026 (66.4)	62882 (33.6)	93902 (50.2)	93006 (49.8)	22804 (12.2)	990
Supa	52012 (100.0)	0 (0.0)	26167 (50.3)	25845 (49.7)	4032 (7.8)	988
Yellapur	58210 (74.0)	20452 (26.0)	39813 (50.6)	38849 (49.4)	10023 (12.7)	976
Uttara Kannada	1018188 (70.8)	418981 (29.2)	726256 (50.5)	710913 (49.5)	150670 (10.5)	979

Source: Census 2011

by the Government as well as by the private sector. Male and female population is almost equally divided in the total population. Sex ratio for the district is 979. Lowest sex ratio is found in the taluk of Mundgod (847) and highest is found in the taluks of Bhatkal and Siddapur with respective values of 1001 and 1018.

One-tenth of the district population belongs to SC and ST categories. It is as low as 4.8 % in Honnavar and as high as 21.6 % in Mundgod. It is worth noting that Mundgod which is in general a backward taluk has the highest proportion of SC/ST population, a majority of whom can be considered as vulnerable sections of society.

5.3 IMR, CMR and MMR

Health and nutritional status of the population is reflected by some of the key indicators. These can serve as crucial inputs for policy makers and

administrators. It can be observed Table 5.2 that the district is doing satisfactorily in terms of achievement of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which is 25 for the district as a whole. Lowest IMR is witnessed by Karwar taluk (10) and highest by Sirsi and Mundgod (44) taluks. Under-five mortality in the district is about 29 for the district as whole. Karwar has the lowest IMR (11) and Sirsi has the highest (48). Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) should be a cause for major concern, which is about 99 for the district as a whole. Inter taluks variations in MMR are large, with Haliyal witnessing almost three times higher MMR as compared to Bhatkal taluk. Ankola, Haliyal, Kumta, Mundgod, Sirsi and Supa also deserve urgent attention in this regard.

Table 5.2: IMR, CMR, and MMR, 2011

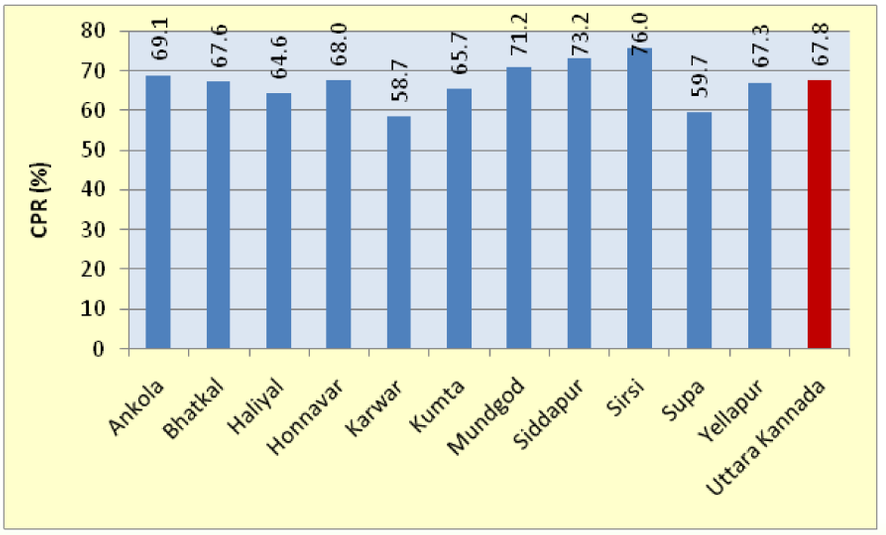
Taluk/District	IMR	CMR	MMR
Ankola	43	31	133
Bhatkal	17	21	48
Haliyal	24	27	143
Honnavar	22	28	85
Karwar	10	11	61
Kumta	31	33	117
Mundgod	44	47	151
Siddapur	25	25	63
Sirsi	44	48	106
Supa	20	36	131
Yellapur	32	32	97
Uttara Kannada	25	29	99

Source: SRS-2011

5.4 Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare

In view of the increasing population, it would important to know to what extent the couples are protected in the district. Couple protection ratio for the district as a whole was 67.8 per cent. Figure 5.1 shows that 67.83 per cent of the eligible couples are protected. Highest couple protection rate is observed for Sirsi taluk (75.97 %) and lowest is found in Karwar (58.70 %) followed by Supa (59.7 %). It is interesting to note that the couple protection rates are lowest in one of the most and least urbanized taluks of the district, viz., Karwar and Supa. Perhaps the low couple protection rate among the migrant labourers in Karwar taluk and less adoption of birth control measures in rural areas may explain this phenomenon. However, this needs to be probed further before any conclusive statement can be made about the same.

Figure 5.1: Couples Protected by Any Contraceptive Method (CPR), 2011-12



Source: Based on data provided by the District Health Office, Uttara Kannada.

5.5 Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facilities

Health infrastructure plays a vital role in bringing health care in the vicinity of the community, be it rural or urban. Along with this, the human resources for health care are another important input, which strengthens health care delivery. Table 5.3 depicts status of these inputs in the district of Uttara Kannada. It can be observed from Table 5.3 that the all the taluks have coverage of PHC and Sub-Centre network, better than the normative benchmark provided by the National Rural Health Mission[20]. However, the availability of doctors and nurses deserves attention across the district. The situation with regard to the provision of human resources is quite alarming across all the taluks in the district. Number of doctors as well as nurses per 1000 population is so thin that one can say that it is as good as having no health care personnel at all. There may be genuine reasons for this kind of alarming situation; however, efforts need to be made to bring improvement in this indicator.

Table 5.3: Population Served by Sub Centres, PHCs, Doctors and Nurses

Taluk	Rural Population per Sub centre	Rural Population per PHC	Number of Doctors / Thousand Population	Nurses / Thousand Population
Ankola	2514	15085	0.09	0.16
Bhatkal	3857	22369	0.06	0.13
Haliyal	2937	13006	0.06	0.17
Honnavar	3682	16365	0.08	0.12
Karwar	2168	5670	0.14	0.50
Kumta	3365	19627	0.07	0.16
Mundgod	3348	20924	0.06	0.14
Siddapur	2870	16644	0.07	0.16
Sirsi	3543	12400	0.08	0.17
Supa	2001	10403	0.10	0.25
Yellapur	1941	6468	0.09	0.14
Uttara Kannada	2960	13054	0.08	0.19

Source: District Health Office, Uttara Kannada & Uttar Kannada District at a Glance, 2011-12.

5.6 Ante Natal Care (ANC) Coverage and Anemia among Pregnant Women

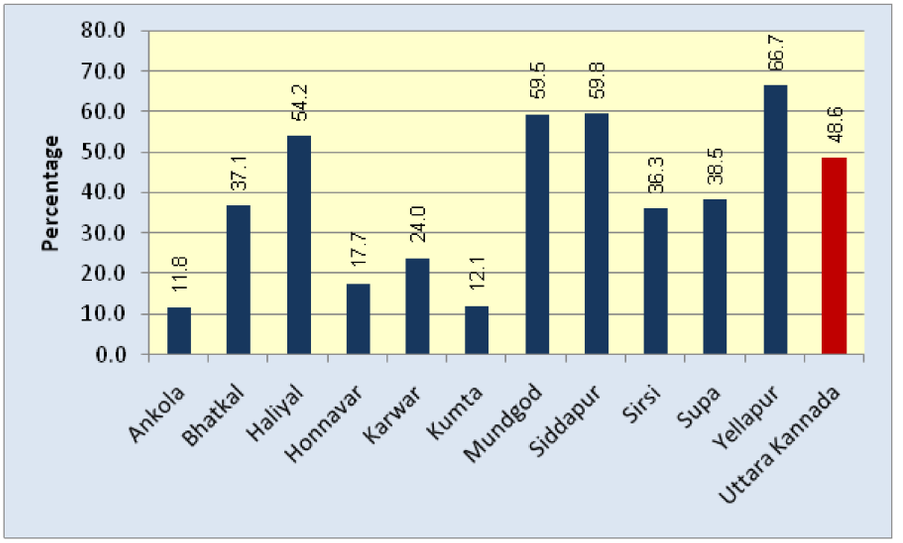
'Universal Coverage of Health' is the new slogan for provision of health care services to the community. In this regard, the provision of full ANC to the pregnant women assumes utmost importance. In fact, full ANC has a bearing on health status of mothers as well as that of children. Table 5.4 presents data on full ANC coverage across the taluks and the district. It can be observed from Table 5.4 that the full ANC coverage is satisfactory in the district (about 98.16 per cent). Most of the taluks have ANC coverage, which is greater than 90 per cent. Bhatkal has the lowest ANC coverage, which is about 87.6 per cent .In brief, the situation across the district also seems to be satisfactory.

[20] The population norms of setting up of Sub Centre and PHC are 5000, 30000, respectively which is 3000 and 20,000, respectively for tribal and desert areas.

Maternal nourishment is essential for healthy mother and healthy children. Anaemia in pregnancy is usually defined as a hemoticrit less than 30% or a HB less than 10 g/dl. The major types/causes of anaemia during pregnancy can be listed as follows: nutritional anemia; iron deficiency anemia; Folate deficiency; Vitamin B12 deficiency.

Figure 5.2 shows anemia among pregnant women in the taluks and in the district. The figures do indicate that the ground level situation is alarming with about almost half (48.6 %) of pregnant women experiencing anemia in the district. The highest proportion of pregnant women suffering from anemia is witnessed in Yellapur taluk (87.21 %) and lowest in Haliyal (11.8 %). Yellapur, Siddapur, Mundgod, and Haliyal taluks deserve special attention so as to reduce the proportion of pregnant women suffering from anemia. It is quite disheartening to note that despite a rather high coverage of full ANC, pregnant women suffering from anemia is rather h for the district as well as for the above- mentioned taluks.

Figure 5.2: Anemia among Pregnant Women, 2011-12



Source: District Health Office, Uttara Kannada.

5.7 Institutional Deliveries

Institutional deliveries reported (98.77 %) have been quite satisfactory for the district as a whole and also for taluks (greater than 90 %). However, it may be pointed out that the definition for the institutional deliveries adopted by Zilla Parishad whilst compiling the data is different from what is usually the standard practice. In view of this, there is a need to evolve data collection and compilation mechanisms that would make the Zilla Parishad data compatible with the data that is compiled as a part of National Health and Family Surveys.

Table 5.4: Percentage of Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC, 2011-12

Taluk	Pregnant Women Receiving Full ANC (%)
Ankola	96.80
Bhatkal	87.60
Haliyal	98.10
Honnavar	96.10
Karwar	100.00
Kumta	97.60
Mundgod	97.40
Siddapur	96.80
Sirsi	89.70
Supa	93.00
Yellapur	100.00
Uttara Kannada	98.20

Source: District Health Office, Uttara Kannada.

High IMR and MMR are usually traced to low quality of health care provided



Institutional Deliveries, Sirsi

during pregnancy and at the time of delivery. The facilities at the time of deliveries, which involve complications, may not be available and hence, institutional deliveries assume importance. As the percentage of institutional deliveries increases, IMR and MMR are likely to fall, which is expected to have a positive impact on the overall health status of the population. Table 5.5 provides data on the percentage of institutional deliveries in the district and its constituent taluks. The table indicates a good coverage of deliveries under institutional care. All the taluks are reported to be doing well on this count as the percentage of institutional deliveries across the taluks range between 86 – 99 per cent. This is also reflected in the district performance (98.77 %).

Table 5.5: Percentage of Institutional Deliveries. 2011-12

Taluk	Institutional Deliveries (%)
Ankola	99.48
Bhatkal	99.88
Haliyal	95.66
Honnavar	99.77
Karwar	99.84
Kumta	99.63
Mundgod	97.90
Siddapur	99.85
Sirsi	99.04
Supa	86.50
Yellapur	99.16
Uttara Kannada	98.77

5.8 Immunization of Children

Achieving full immunization coverage is another important milestone that needs to be reached as per the National Health Policy which is in tune with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Inadequate immunization reflects upon the IMR and burden of other diseases right from the early stages of life. Table 5.6 indicates the level of immunization coverage in the district which is about 89.9 per cent for the district as a whole. The lowest coverage was found in the taluk of Sirsi (61.5%) and Cent percent coverage was achieved in Supa Yellapur and Ankola. Needless to say that all children should be fully immunized and if some taluks can achieve 100 % immunization it should be possible for other taluks to do the same.

5.9 Children Born Under-weight and Body Mass Index (BMI)

Weight of children at the time of birth is an important indicator which, at least partly, reflects upon the health care and nutritional intake provided to the mother during pregnancy. Very low weight of a child may further lead to burden of other diseases, which may have long reaching effects throughout the life. If one reads these number it is obvious that the malnourishment is a factor, which deserves attention in the district. The following table depicts this picture. As indicated by Table 5.7, even more than one tenth of children are born with low birth weight and this

indicates, *inter alia*, poor nutritional intake of women during their pregnancy. Lowest % of children in this category were found the taluk of Honnavar (6.83 %) and highest in Haliyal (17.14 %). These data highlight the need and scope for reducing the proportion of underweight children.

Apart from low birth weight there are other forms of malnourishment which can be understood from different anthropometric measures. The weight for height and height for age indicators also measure malnutrition. As indicated in Table 5.8, more than one-fourth of children are malnourished in the district. The worst taluks are Haliyal, Supa and Mundgod, where at least one-third of children are malnourished. Even Bhatkal and Honnavar which have the lowest incidence of malnutrition have almost one-fifth of children who are malnourished. This situation can and should be improved upon by the district administration. Apart from overall malnutrition, the grade of malnutrition also matters. Grades III and IV are the most severe forms of malnutrition. The situation in Siddapur is alarming where about half of the children under 5 years of age suffer from malnutrition of grade III and IV. There is high dispersion of malnutrition across taluks; the coefficient of variation of this indicator is about 134.33 % as against 15.22 % for overall malnutrition.

Table 5.6: Percentage of Children Fully Immunized, 2011-12

Taluk/District	Children Fully Immunized (%)
Ankola	100.00
Bhatkal	82.69
Haliyal	94.79
Honnavar	73.03
Karwar	86.54
Kumta	88.01
Mundgod	100.00
Siddapur	73.96
Sirsi	61.57
Supa	100.00
Yellapur	100.00
Uttara Kannada	89.94

Source: District Health Office, Uttara Kannada.
Note : The data provided by the district administration for Ankola, Mundgod, Supa and Yellapur are 162.17, 119.19, 225.95 and 130.80, respectively. These have been capped at 100.00.

Table 5.7 : ChildrenBorn Underweight, 2011-12

Taluk/District	Children Born Underweight (%)
Ankola	12.15
Bhatkal	8.08
Haliyal	17.14
Honnavar	6.83
Karwar	14.76
Kumta	11.97
Mundgod	9.19
Siddapur	13.50
Sirsi	10.60
Supa	10.73
Yellapur	9.35
Uttara Kannada	11.30

Source: District Health Office, Uttara Kannada.

Table 5.8 : Malnourished Children, 2011-12

Taluk/District	Malnourished Children under 5 years (%)	Grade III & IV Malnutrition among Children under 5 years (%)
Ankola	22.09	4.88
Bhatkal	19.34	2.57
Haliyal	36.86	6.04
Honnavar	19.27	13.59
Karwar	23.32	3.02
Kumta	25.51	11.01
Mundgod	33.23	2.90
Siddapur	24.54	49.97
Sirsi	26.88	2.64
Supa	33.42	9.04
Yellapur	22.47	6.46
Inter-taluk CV	15.22	134.33
Uttara Kannada	26.63	9.69

Source: District Health Office, Uttara Kannada.

5.10 Communicable Diseases

Diseases in general and communicable diseases in particular bring a greater amount of burden to the community. Such communicable diseases could be prevented with better water and sanitation facilities. Thus, the prevalence of communicable diseases does imply inability to reduce preventable morbidity. Table 5.9 shows the percent of people who have been affected by the bouts of communicable diseases in Uttara Kannada district during 2011-12. For the district as a whole, about 0.43 per cent of the people experienced the episodes of communicable diseases. Karwar taluk had the lowest percent of the population affected by communicable diseases (0.06 %) and highest proportion of patients with communicable diseases was found in the taluk of Yellapur (0.73 %).Given a wide variation in this indicator across taluks, it is possible to reduce the incidence of communicable diseases where their prevalence is high.

Diseases in general and communicable diseases in particular bring a greater amount of burden to the community

5.11 Performance of Various Health Schemes

One of the key goals of the NRHM, launched by the Government of India in 2005, is to improve the delivery of services as regards reproductive and child health care in the country. The Government of Karnataka has also launched a number of initiatives and schemes to improve the health of mother and children. One of the key strategies adopted for reduction of MMR, IMR and CMR is to provide a greater access in the form of antenatal care, post natal care and institutional deliveries, especially for populations which are most vulnerable such as Below Poverty Line (BPL) and SC/ST women. Towards this end, the state implements a number of schemes for mothers and children that have been integrated under the Thayi Bhagya

umbrella. These are as follows: (i) The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is one of the most important NRHM schemes in the state in this context. Under the JSY, pregnant women belonging to BPL families or to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) families are given financial assistance. (ii) Prasooti Araike, under which pregnant women receive financial assistance, so as to enable them to rest, access nutritious food and medical care for the pregnant women. The benefit is restricted to two live deliveries. (iii) Madilu which is a state sponsored scheme. It was launched in 2007 so as to provide post natal care to the mother and the child. The objective of this scheme is to encourage poor pregnant women to deliver in government health centers and hospitals. Under this scheme, women belonging to a BPL family receive a kit containing 19 essential items for the mother and the child. The kit is provided only if the delivery takes place in a government hospital and the benefit is restricted only to two live deliveries. (iv) Thayi Bhagya Scheme (TBS): The Thayi Bhagya Scheme was introduced in 2009. The scheme enables pregnant women belonging to BPL families to avail delivery services free of cost at empanelled private hospitals and at all public hospitals in these districts. Like the other schemes, this scheme too is limited to first two live deliveries. (v) Thayi Bhagya Plus: This scheme was launched across the state in 2010-11 to provide extra assistance to rural women undergoing

Table 5.9: People (%) Affected by Major Communicable Diseases, 2011-12

Taluk/District	People Affected by Major Communicable Diseases (%)
Ankola	0.24
Bhatkal	0.66
Haliyal	0.32
Honnavar	0.34
Karwar	0.06
Kumta	0.49
Mundgod	0.31
Siddapur	0.43
Sirsi	0.71
Supa	0.28
Yellapur	0.73
Uttara Kannada	0.43

Source: District Health Office, Uttara Kannada.

Table 5.10: Performance of Health Schemes

Sl. No	Health Schemes	2007-08 (%Achievement)	2008-09 (%Achievement)	2009-10 (%Achievement)	2010-11 (%Achievement)	2011-12 (%Achievement)	2012-13 (%Achievement)
1	Vaccination Programme for Children - DPT	96.5	73.1	75.7	97.6	100.0	100.0
2	Polio Control Programme	96.5	73.1	75.7	97.6	100.0	100.0
3	Pulse Polio Programme	98.9	98.9	99.4	99.4	98.1	99.4
4	BCG	100.0	88.1	73.4	99.7	100.0	100.0
5	Measles	95.5	71.4	71.9	98.7	100.0	100.0
6	Prevention of Blindness & Cataract Surgery	55.8	69.4	89.8	85.4	100.0	100.0
7	National Malaria Programme	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.1
8	Family Welfare Surgery - Vasectomy for Men	50.0	3.5	32.1	60.7	38.0	26.2
9	Tubectomy + Laparoscope for Women	95.0	66.3	46.6	75.2	86.0	85.6

Source: District Health Office, Uttara Kannada
Note: Wherever the data provided by the DHO was greater than 100 %, it has been capped to 100 %.

delivery in private hospitals. Under this scheme, women from BPL families in rural areas are given a special financial assistance even if they deliver in a private hospital, provided they furnish their delivery along with their Thayi Card[21] or BPL cards.

Besides the mother and child care, the major health initiatives by the district are in the form of prevention of contagious diseases, vector borne diseases, family planning measures, vaccinations programmes, etc. Table 5.10 provides information on the achievements in select health initiatives undertaken by the district.

From Table 5.10, one can observe that by and large, in the recent years the health programmes are reported to have met targets set by the district administration in most of the areas, barring family planning in the district. The data also indicates the major responsibility and the burden of family planning falls on women rather than on men.

5.12 Expenditure Analysis on Health Sector and Performance of PHCs

If one considers the per capita expenditure (Table 5.11), it quite clear that the district is incurring higher expenditure for the betterment of health of its people. For the district as whole the per capita expenditure on health is Rs. 1521 which is above the national average as well as better than other states. Highest spending was found in the taluk of Supa, to the tune of about Rs. 4318 and lowest was found in Sirsi (Rs. 789). Overall, it was found in most of the other taluks per capita health care expenditure by district administration was greater than Rs. 1000 which is really encouraging.

It is also necessary to look at the quality and efficiency of expenditure, besides the quantity of expenditure is also pertinent. The services rendered by both 24 X 7 and non 24 X 7 PHCs in the district are rated by the Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Karnataka[22]. The inter-district ratings are provided in Table 5.12. It can be seen from this Table that 31 out of 42 PHCs are of grade A, 8 belong to grade B and 3 belong to grade C and none to grade D. Thus, the efficiency of the PHCs is rather satisfactory, which somewhat justifies a higher per capita expenditure on health in the district. Needless to mention, despite this, the health indicators discussed in this chapter need to be improved upon.

5.13 Radar Analysis for Health

Understanding various indicators through radar analysis would give us a comprehensive picture of the

[21] The Thayi Card is a comprehensive antenatal registration booklet which documents all the mother and child health parameters from early ANC registration to post natal follow up, Immunization of child, weight gain record, etc.

[22] Source:http://karhfw.gov.in/PDF/PHC%20performance%20analysis%202013-014.pdf, accessed on 12-12-2014

performance of the health system in any given region. The following discussion makes such an attempt for the district.

The notations used in the radar analysis are as follows:

Nutri	% of Children who are not born underweight
Inst_del	% of Institutional deliveries (ID)
ANC	% of pregnant women receiving full ANC
IMMU	% of children fully Immunized
Toilets	% of HHs having access to Toilet
D_water	% of HHs having access to Water

From the above analysis one can make out which indicators need improvement in the district. For example, drinking water and sanitations (provision of toilets) ought to receive the first priority in the district. In Bhatkal, Honnavar, Karwar, Kumta, Siddapur and Sirsi need to improve as regards their immunization performance is concerned. Availability of toilets seems to be the major concern in most of the taluks. Nutritional status needs improvement in all taluks except perhaps in Honnavar. In Bhatkal, Supa and Sirsi ANC coverage Institutional Deliveries indicator needs further improvement. Institutional Deliveries need to be promoted in Supa taluk.

Table 5.11: Health Expenditure (Rs / Person), 2011-12

Taluk	Total Population	Total Expendature for Taluk (in lakhs)	Rs. Per Person
Ankola	107332	2036	1897
Bhatkal	161576	1495	925
Haliyal	119357	1290	1081
Honnavar	166264	2442	1469
Karwar	155213	2920	1881
Kumta	154280	2303	1493
Mundgod	106174	1915	1804
Siddapur	97322	1508	1549
Sirsi	186908	1475	789
Supa	52012	2246	4318
Yellapur	78662	1671	2124
Uttara Kannada	1437169	21859	1521

Source: District Health Office, Uttara Kannada.

Table 5.12: District-wise Grades Obtained by PHCs in Karnataka

Sl No	District	24x7 PHCs					Non 24X7 PHCs					Total PHCs (24x7 PHCs & Non 24x7 PHCs)				
		Good	Above Average	Average	Poor	Total No. of PHCs	Good	Above Average	Average	Poor	of PHCs	Good	Above Average	Average	Poor	Total No. of PHCs
		Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D		Grade A	Grade B	Grade C	Grade D					Grade D	
1	Bagalkot	23	13	1		37	5	4			9	28	17	1	0	46
2	Bengaluru Rural	11	4			15	7	17	4		28	18	21	4	0	43
3	Bengaluru Urban	19	1	2		22	11	39	4		54	30	40	6	0	76
4	Belagavi	57	15	3		75	33	32	3		68	90	47	6	0	143
5	Bellary	43	8			51	2	2			4	45	10	0	0	55
6	Bidar	24	9	8		41	3	2	2		7	27	11	10	0	48
7	Vijayapura	25	9	2		36	14	12	2		28	39	21	4	0	64
8	Chamarajanagar	11	11	1		23	9	22	3		34	20	33	4	0	57
9	Chikkaballapur	16	2	1		19	15	19	1		35	31	21	2	0	54
10	Chikmagalur	16	7			23	9	42	12		63	25	49	12	0	86
11	Chitradurga	20	6	4		30	9	29	9		47	29	35	13	0	77
12	Dakshina Kannada	15	4	3		22	31	11			42	46	15	3	0	64
13	Davanagere	20	7	3		30	14	44	6		64	34	51	9	0	94
14	Dharwad	11	6			17	7	6			13	18	12	0	0	30
15	Gadag	14	4	2		20	6	9	2		17	20	13	4	0	37
16	Kalaburagi	39	18	7	2	66	5	7			12	44	25	7	2	78
17	Hasan	5	14	4		23	14	60	24	1	99	19	74	28	1	122
18	Havari	21	11	2		34	4	23	4		31	25	34	6	0	65
19	Kodagu	1				1	17	12			29	18	12	0	0	30
20	Kolar	26	7	5	1	39	7	10	4		21	33	17	9	1	60
21	Koppal	29	7	3		39		2			2	29	9	3	0	41
22	Mandaya	18	7	1		26	30	54	1		85	48	61	2	0	111
23	Mysuru	14	8			22	34	73	19	3	129	48	81	19	3	151
24	Raichur	27	17	2		46					0	27	17	2	0	46
25	Ramnagar	13	1			14	12	27	1		40	25	28	1	0	54
26	Shivamogga	8	6	4		18	29	43	6		78	37	49	10	0	96
27	Tumakuru	25	14	7		46	16	52	8		76	41	66	15	0	122
28	Udupi	19	2	2		23	18	18	1		37	37	20	3	0	60
29	Uttara Kannada	11	6	2		19	18	35	6		59	29	41	8	0	78
30	Yadigeri	31	7	3		41		1			1	31	8	3	0	42
	Grand Total	612	231	72	3	918	379	707	122	4	1212	991	938	194	7	2130

Source: http://karhfw.gov.in/PDF/PHC%20performance%20analysis%202013-014.pdf, accessed on 12-1-15

Figure 5.3: Radar for Health Indicators for Uttara Kannada

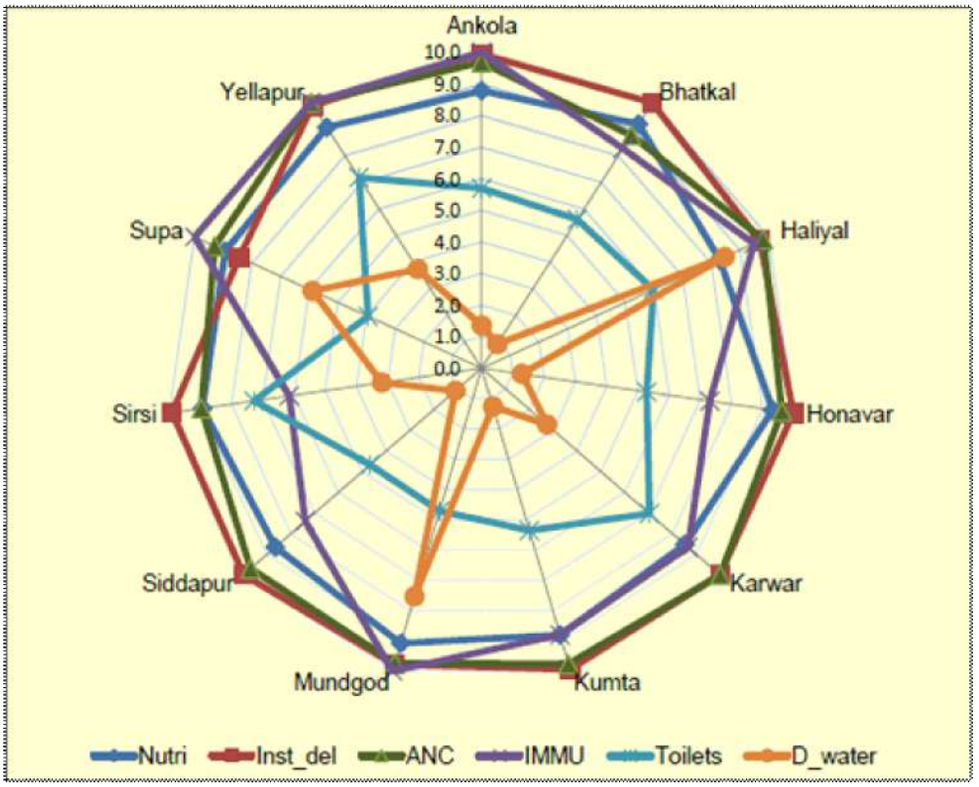
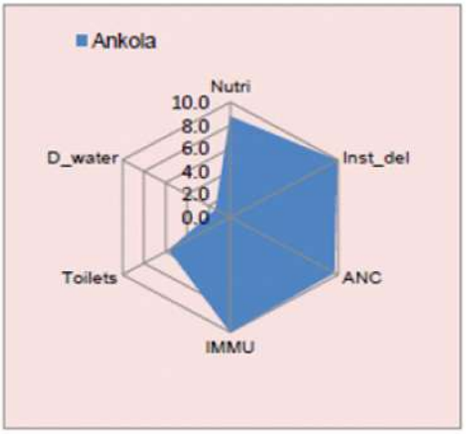
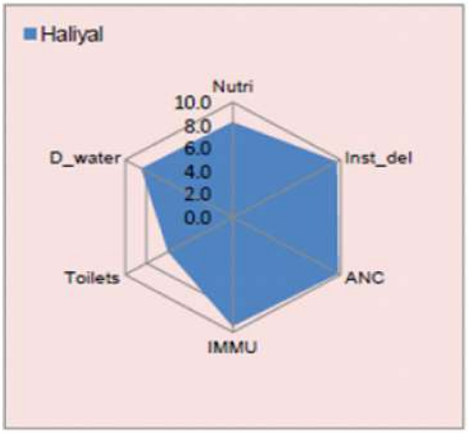
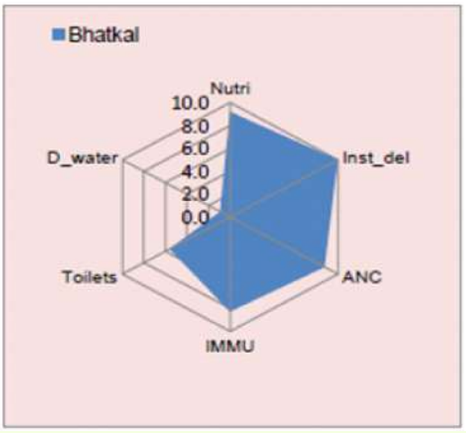
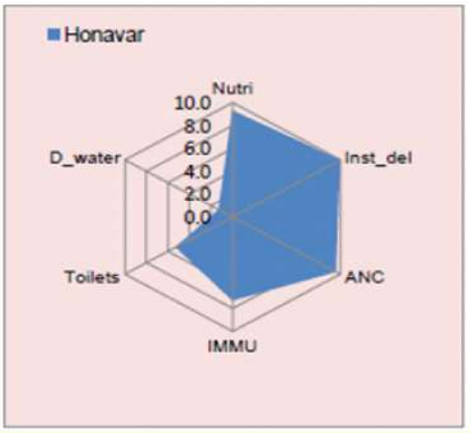


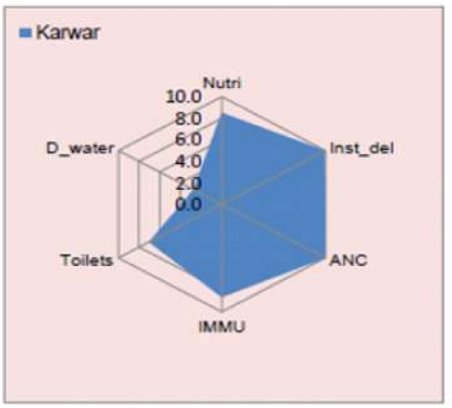
Figure 5.4: Radar for Health Indicators for Taluks of Uttara Kannada

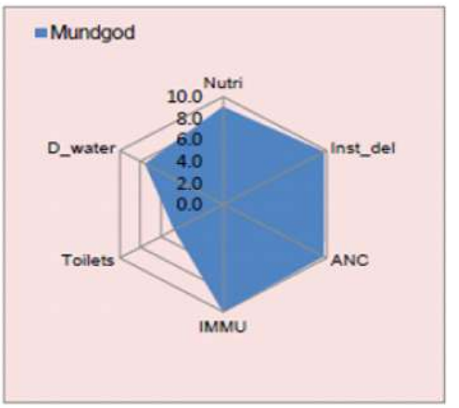


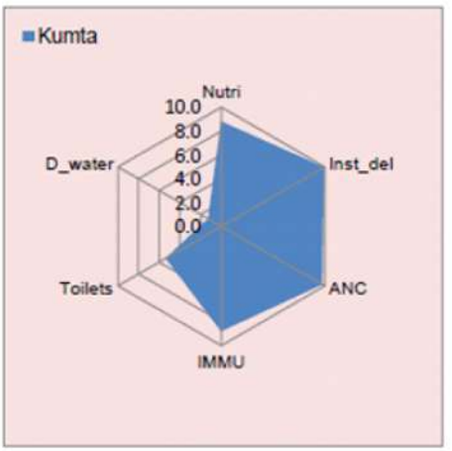


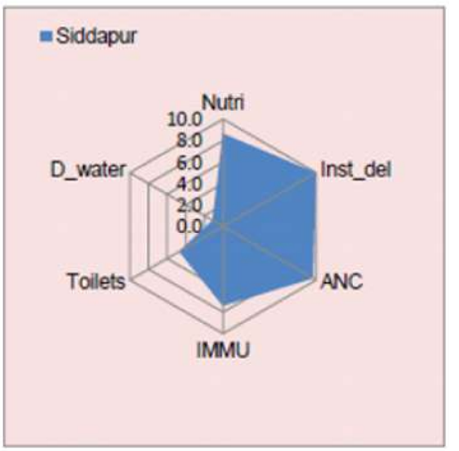




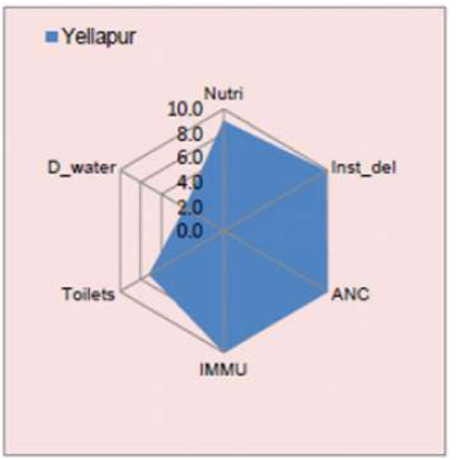

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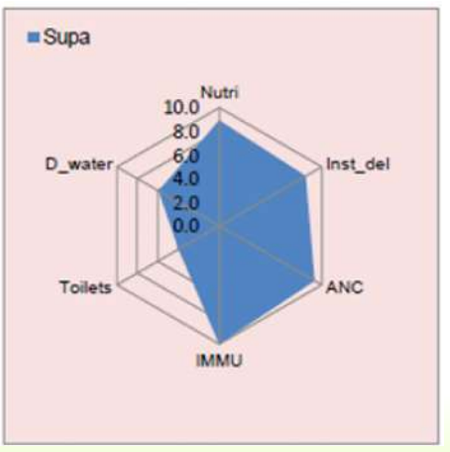

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5.14 Small Area Study on Malnutrition among Kunbi Children

The Kunbi are agricultural peasant groups who originally tilled land of their masters. They are mostly farmers who were nomadic earlier. Kunbis have settled in five taluks of Uttara Kannada district, viz., Yellapur, Supa (Joida), Karwar, Ankola and Haliyal. They were thickly populated in and around Supa and Yellapur taluks. A few families also reside in the neighboring Belgavi and in the forest tracks of Shivamogga districts. Atte Kunbi and Kunbi are two endogamous groups. Both these groups have migrated from Goa at different times and occupy different places in Uttara Kannada district. There are very few cultural differences between these two groups. The Kunbi are mild, sober and economically poor people. In Karnataka they are considered as very backward community and placed in Category – I (Government Order No. SKE 225 BCA 2000, dated 30-3-2002).

Most of Kunbis and Atte Kunbis own land, or occupy government or forest land for cultivation and they till land to grow rice. Rice is the staple food of these people. Paddy is preserved in traditional method; big Bamboo baskets, which are plastered with cow dung and sealed with lid. Paddy stored in gunny bag is kept for their daily use. They also eat the flesh of wild animals but they do not kill the domestic animals for flesh. Those who do not have land, work as daily wage laborers.

The Kunbis live in the thatched huts. The houses have a hall of a size approximate in 10x10 feet usually attached to kitchen walls. The walls are constructed with raw dried clay bricks and mud is used as binder. The walls are plastered with mud either side. Further, palm leaves or grass is used for roofing. Floor of the rooms are smeared with cow dung. The houses have wooden doors and windows. Usually, bathrooms are constructed little away from the house.

5.14.1 Nutrition and Malnutrition

People demand the commodity 'nutrition' because of its consumption and investment features. Good nutrition is also one among many rewarding investments. Everyone wishes to be away from disease, disability and premature death; on the positive side everyone desires to live, to be well and to maintain full command over one's physical and mental faculties. Nutrition coupled with good health is treated as a merit good. In the recent past it is also being considered as a durable good, which keeps on depreciating on account of various reasons. This depreciation needs to be compensated in the form of required dietary inputs.

Nutrition is the science of food and its relationship to health. Good Nutrition is a fundamental requirement for positive health, functional efficiency and productivity. Nutritional status is internationally recognized as an indicator of national development. Nutrition is both an input into and an

output of, the development process. A well-nourished healthy workforce is a pre-condition for successful economic and social development, and as such, food security, nutrition, health, and sanitation are the responsibility of all development sectors and indeed of all citizens.

In the present day context Nutritional Deficiency Syndromes like Pellagra, Beri Beri, Scurvy and Kwashiorkor seem to be on the exit mode in India. Some studies have reported that still high levels of malnutrition continue to influence morbidity and mortality rates in the country. These have also highlighted the challenges that still remain which include the following :

- High Malnutrition Levels particularly in Women and Children
- Under nutrition
- Micronutrient malnutrition
- Emerging diet related diseases
- High Mortality Rates :MR, U5 MR and MMR
- Inadequate access to health care, immunization, etc.

Against this background, an attempt was made ascertain the extent of malnutrition among the Kunbis in the villages of Yellapur, Supa and Haliyal in Uttara Kannada district. This is to find out the reasons that lead to the malnourishment of Kunbis and the associated risk factors.

Physical growth is considered as one of the major outcomes of the interaction between nutrition and the environment. During the adolescence considerable growth and proper dietary intake is very much essential for both males and females. Measurements of weight, height, arm circumference and triceps skin fold thickness are commonly recognized as important indices of nutritional status, i.e., of protein-energy malnutrition. Height is primary a reflection of cumulative or past nutritional status, whereas, the other measures refer more to current or transitory nutritional status. In this background an attempt was made ascertain the extent of malnutrition in the villages of Yellapur, Supa and Haliyal in Uttara Kannada district which would capture the reasons, that would lead to under nourishment for the people and the associated risk factors in the study area.

Physical growth is considered to be one of the major outcomes of the interaction between nutrition and the environment. During adolescence proper dietary intake is very much essential for physical and mental growth, be it males or females. Measurements of weight, height, arm circumference and triceps skin fold thickness are commonly recognized as important indices of nutritional status, i.e., of protein-energy malnutrition. Height is primary a reflection of cumulative or past nutritional status, whereas, the other measures refer more to current or

transitory nutritional status. Against this background, the study aimed at understanding the nutritional status of Kunbis through Anthropometric measures so that policy interventions in the desired directions can be made.

5.14.2 Materials and Methodology

Anthropometric measurements were taken on 80 school going unrelated children (40 males and 40 females) from the age group 8 to 17 years. Simple random sampling design was adhered to in drawing the sample from the children of the Kunbis. The selection of the subject was confined to rural areas of three taluks of Uttara Kannada district in order to obtain children inhabiting in same area having similar dietary habits and socio-economic condition.

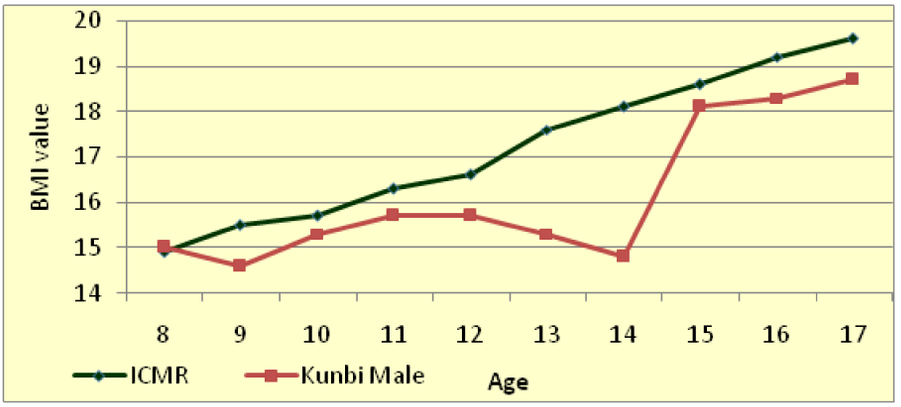
Height, Mid Arm Circumference (MAC) and Skin Fold Thickness (SFT) at triceps of the children were measured to the nearest millimeter while weight was measured by using digital weighing machine. All the four anthropometric measurements of the children were done following the standard procedure as established in the literature relating to nutrition. To understand the determinants of nutrient intake and nutritional status of the children, the following variables were used: Sex, age, family size, education of parents, disability if any, morbidity, birth order, caste rank, and net household income and these were recorded in a separate questionnaire.

5.14.3 Results and Discussion: Body Mass Index (BMI)

The distribution of BMI in Kunbi males and females resulting in a chronic energy deficiency (CED) is shown in Figure 5.5 and Figure 5.6. Three cut-off points for body mass index (BMI) were identified: 18.5, 17.0 and 16.0. A BMI above 18.5 is classified as normal and below 16.0 as grade III CED. The BMI ranges from 14.60 to 18.70 in males and 14.20 to 18.10 in females. Mean BMI of 16.15 in males and 15.96 in females was recorded suggesting a somewhat similar pattern of distribution in both sexes. In the age groups 13 and 14 more variation is observed in males. Variation is also observed in the less growth with BMI in all the age groups.

This may be the maximum percentage deficiency of BMI for age due to severe malnutrition which is observed in the age group of 11 to 15 years and that is reflected in their rate of growth and development at the time of adolescent growth spurt in both males and females. The Pearson's coefficient correlation (r) was estimated between age and individual BMI and found to be significant at 1% level (r = 0.82 and 0.60 in both sexes) therefore suggesting that the individuals' BMI is strongly related with his/ her age. In comparison to the ICMR (Indian Council for Medical Research) standards the present study found out that BMI of Kunbis is lagging behind. The shortage of mean height when compared to

Figure 5.5: Comparison of BMI of Male Kunbis with that of ICMR Standards

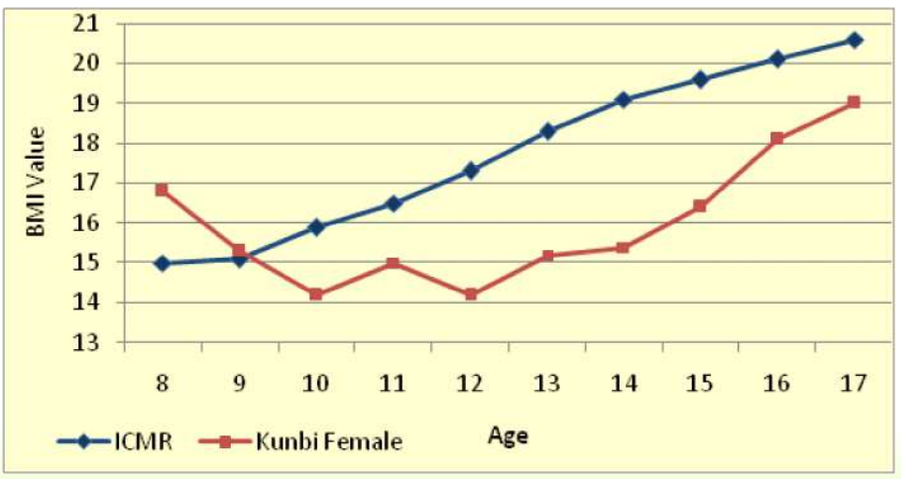


means of ICMR reports may be due to the different environmental conditions, genetic material, economical status and nutrition.

The Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MAC) shows slight difference from male to females when compared (Figure 5.5 and Figure 5.6). The comparison of Skin Fold Thickness (AFT) at Triceps of Kunbi males and females on the basis of means reveals that there is significant difference which is observed in both the sexes. This is quite natural, after the maturity, females deposit more fat on their body because of the less physical activities.

Some of the other observations from our study revealed that around 80 per cent of the Kunbis live in the houses having factory-tiled roofs. They use electricity to light their houses and firewood as cooking fuel. Biogas and petroleum gas are rarely used. Most of them depend on wells for drinking water. A few people use constructed latrines. Less than Fifty per cent of the Kunbis are educated. In studied samples most people are affected by poverty and dietary constraints, thus, meeting the nutrient requirements becomes a challenge. In this regard, the central government has launched its pilot project – Weekly Iron and Folic Acid to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition and many children complain that they are unable to consume the tablets because of its bitterness.

Figure 5.6 Comparison of BMI of Female Kunbis with that of ICMR Standards



As a result, the population fails to attain anthropometric measurements corresponding to reference standards. Apart from such anthropometric tools, one can also measure nutritional status through many other clinical methods, which not attempted in the present study. It is evident that our investigation of very small population can offer no more than snapshot. In future detailed analyses of more populations can reveal some interesting patterns.

5.15 Small Area Study: Traditional Health Care Systems at Sirsi

India has been host to a number of medical approaches/sciences. The most common of them being: Allopathic, Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy. These are also referred to as AAYUSH. Of late, it has been also been observed that the Indians suffer more from the life-style diseases and non-infectious diseases caused by anthropogenic activities, like diabetes, obesity, disorders of nervous system, etc. With privatization and globalization, a number of super-specialty mega hospitals have emerged. With India conceding to product patents, the prices of allopathic drugs have escalated. Medical ethics has also come under attack with increasing and unwarranted prescription of clinical diagnostics, medication, and surgeries. Partly this has been also because the medical profession has come under the scrutiny of consumer courts.

Figure 5.7: Comparison of Mid-Arm Circumference (MAC)

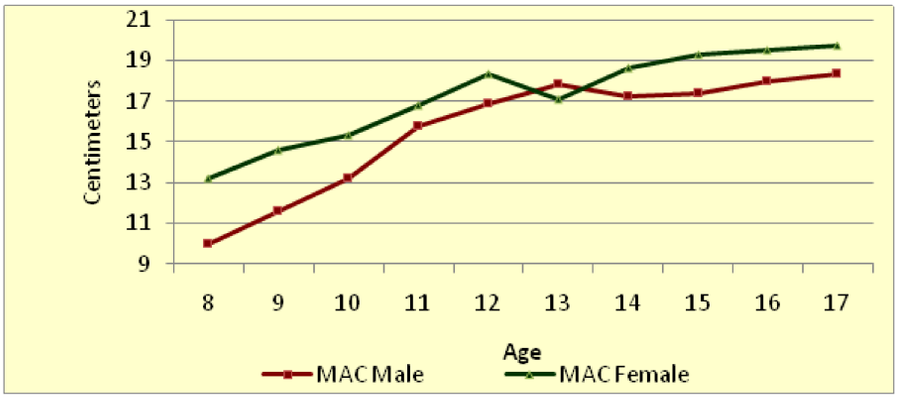
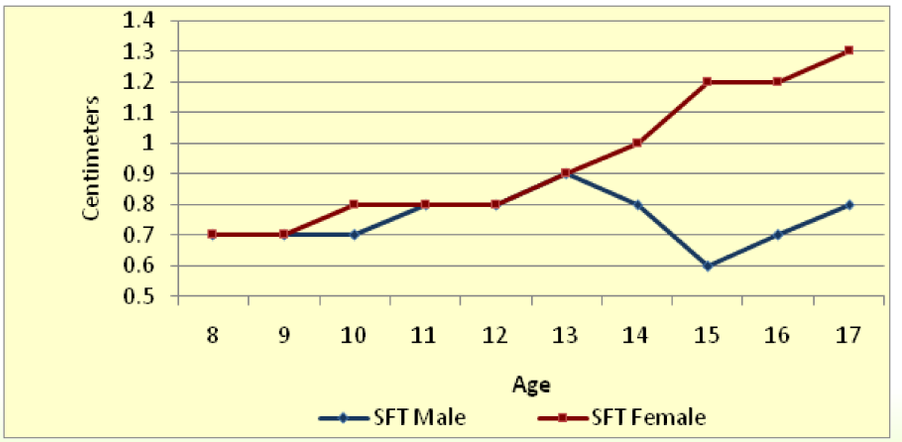


Figure 5.8: Comparison of Skin Fold Thickness (SFT)



What is needed in the present context is an optimum blend of preventive and curative health care. Nisarga Hospital at Sirsi is one such experiment in the pursuit of health care, situated in the mountain streams of Western Ghats. With the aim of promoting health through Naturopathy a 50 bedded naturopathy hospital, viz., Nisarga Hospital at Sirsi was started in 2002 with a small number of patients and by now it has provided treatment to more than 20000 patients from several parts of India. Presently six enthusiastic doctors constitute the backbone of this hospital. The hospital combines many forms of treatment, viz., massage, yoga exercises, steam bath, Panchakarma, physiotherapy, acupuncture, etc. Naturopathy, which is the core line of treatment in the hospital, is a holistic approach with non-invasive treatment and generally minimizes the use of surgery and drugs.

It caters to different socio-economic classes of people. Nisarga hospital has free wards, general wards, for both male and female, special wards, deluxe wards and cottages. Hospital also conducts several special health camps for poor people across Karnataka.

It also has facilities like, gymnasium, yoga centre, physiotherapy, sauna bath, colon hydrotherapy, and acupuncture therapy, etc. *Jakusi* and under water massage using the power of water is one of the oldest nature healing technique which is provided in the hospital. Traditional healing techniques like *Kati basti* is used effectively in treating postural imbalance caused due to prolonged sitting. Patients come from far distances to benefit from natural way of getting over the problem of obesity and the related ailments. There is also an element of relaxation and leisure, provided by the hospital, which helps in improving blood circulation and rejuvenation.

We interviewed patients and went through the hospital records to get a bird's eye view of the perception of the patients in the hospital.

- One of the interesting cases was that of Mr. Rama, a poor agricultural labourer. He had suffered a spinal injury as he fell from a tree. He was treated in allopathic hospitals at Goa for two months but there was no improvement in his condition. He remained bed ridden for four years. He was treated with naturopathy yoga and physiotherapy. With the treatment at Nisarga, he started sitting within 15 days and walking after two months of treatment.

- A female patient from Yellapur, aged 65 was being treated for paralysis, which was paralyzed two months earlier. She was hospitalized and under care in a hospital in Hubballi, then was admitted at a hospital in Halga, near Karwar. Thereafter, she was brought to Nisarga Hospital, as many people had recommended it to her family. She was hospitalized at

Nisarga for 5 days and her blood pressure and sugar levels became normal. She was undergoing balancing and electronic treatment (MST) given to her.

- Another female aged 78 years was admitted to hospital with the problem of nerves. After consultations with different hospitals she came to Nisarga for better treatment. After completing 10 days course, she feels somewhat better and she was more than satisfied with the treatment and facilities provided in the hospital.

- A homemaker, aged 53 years complaining of severe back pain for one year was admitted to Nisarga. She came to Nisarga after treatment in several allopathic hospitals. Since she resides in Sirsi she usually, come to hospital as outpatient. According to doctors, she needs bed-rest, which does not seem to be possible for her within confines of her home. She was being treated with some of the treatment like Kati basi and Physiotherapy.

- Another patient, a female age 11 was admitted who was suffering from by Cerebral Palsy and Epilepsy. Her father works as an agriculturist in Ankola Taluk of Uttara Kannada district. The family had already spent around Rs. 6 lakhs for her treatment so far. Along with allopathic medicine, she has been advised for naturopathy treatment. Hence, she was brought for treatment at Nisarga hospital and she is progressing well. Within 10 days of time she started walking slowly as a result of physiotherapy and Ayurvedic medicines. At present her disability level has been reduced to only 12%, as per the certificate given by Government hospital.

- A male teacher, aged 40 years was unable to sit and stand for an hour or so. He was in this condition for almost seven years. The reason for this was nervous system disorder. In order to cure himself without having to undergo a surgery, he got himself admitted to Nisarga hospital, where he is gradually recovering.

- Another male aged 40 year old, a technician working in a private firm, suffered from skin disease since 16 years. The body odor increased over time and there were side-effects of allopathic medicines which he was consuming. He was recommended treatment at Nisarga. After has been undergoing treatment at Nisarga for last six month and substantial improvements in his condition has been noticed for the last 3 months.

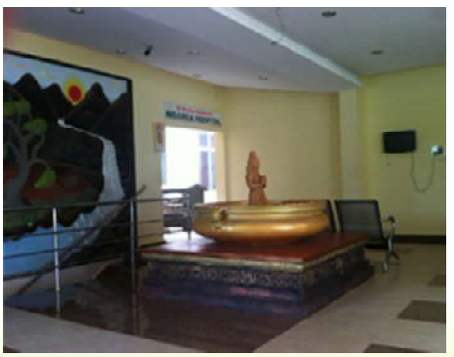
- An agricultural laborer aged 46 years, hailing from Honnavar taluk of Uttara Kannada district was admitted to Nisarga hospital for treatment of nerve problem. While working in fields suddenly his leg got a catch and was unable to work

Alternative Health Care facilities at Sirsi









since them. Because of his negligence and lack of proper treatment, his condition deteriorated. He got himself admitted to Nisarga hospital about 10 days back with the hope of speedy recovery.

- A male patient, aged 44 years who works in Kaiga Atomic Energy was admitted to Nisarga Hospital for treatment. He was suffering from joints pain for about a month and hoping to get rid of his pain with the treatment.

All the above cases and the discussions with the doctors indicated to us that patients with ailments of nervous system, arthritis, life-style diseases, skin ailments benefit from their treatment. It is pertinent to note that the benefits cater to all classes of society, as the hospital operates on a dual pricing mechanism. The poor are subsidized through the profits that accrue from well-to-do patients. Another important feature of the hospital is emphasis on healthy food, minimum medication and non-invasive/ surgical treatment. In brief, there is demand for such kind of health care, where patients can live in a natural environment and recuperate.

5.16 An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care System

The health index for the taluks would speak about the performance of the

taluks as far as their health situation is concerned. Readers may kindly refer to Table 3.1 which presents the health index across the taluks.

It can be observed from the Table 3.1 that Karwar is first among all the taluks indicating the taluk with district headquarter is performing well. This followed by Bhatkal and Honnavar. Poor performing taluks are Mundgod, Sirsi, Haliyal and Ankola. Other taluks appear mid way.

Health related concerns in the district seem to be Infant Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Rate and anemia among pregnant women. Other important concerns could be as indicated below.

Drinking Water supply seems to be the major concern across the district. Other concerns in this regard are as indicated below.

- Prevention and management of unwanted pregnancy- spacing & small family norms
- Maternal care
- Pre-natal Services
- Natal Services
- Child survival - Immunization and prophylactic services
- Management of reproductive tract infection and sexually transmitted diseases, HIV & AIDS

The infrastructure has expanded in the right direction but provision of Human Resources for Health needs extra attention. On the whole one can say that the Uttara Kannada is doing much better in health as compared to other districts in north Karnataka regions.



Sahasra Linga near Yellapur

CHAPTER 6

INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY



CHAPTER 6

INCOME, EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

6.1 Introduction

Standard of living is one of the three dimensions of human development and per capita income is one of the crucial sub-dimensions of the standard of living dimension. It is highlighted more than other sub-dimensions, as it can be an important enabler for achieving health and education dimensions as well. However, it is equally true that PCI does not capture inequalities in distribution of income and that standard of living has wider connotation than PCI. Hence, in the construction of Human Development Index (HDI), seven indicators of standard of living have been included among which one of them is per capita income. Standard of living also hinges on employment opportunities.Employment opportunities are determined, inter alia, by achievements in the spheres of education and health as well. Education and health status in the district and its constituent taluks have been discussed in the previous chapters. In this chapter of the dimensions of income, employment and poverty among the taluks and in the district have been analyzed.

6.2 District and Taluk Income [23]

Income indicators continue to be one of the major indicators of the development. Among the Indian states, Karnataka state has been a pioneer as regards the estimation of district domestic product. Further, the Planning Department has also estimated the taluk level domestic product even at sectoral levels for the years 2004-05 and 2008-09, both at constant and current prices. This data has been used for the compilation of District Human Development Reports (DHDRs). We now present the taluk-wise analysis of domestic product.

In the following sub-sections, we present a profile of real per capita income (PCI), growth rates of real PCI, sectoral composition of taluk gross domestic product and the corresponding growth rates.

Standard of living is one of the three dimensions of human development and per capita income is one of the crucial sub-dimensions of the standard of living dimension



Vegetable Market, Sirsi

[23] Income is defined as per capita gross domestic product at current prices.

Table 6.1: Gross Taluk/State/Domestic Product

Taluk/District/State	Gross Domestic Product (At 2004-05 prices, in Rs.)		Growth Rate (%)
	2004-05	2008-09	
Ankola	20787	27516	7.0
Bhatkal	28304	36502	6.4
Haliyal	26457	40260	10.5
Honnavar	31181	44615	9.0
Karwar	49909	70446	8.6
Kumta	35869	40223	2.9
Mundgod	16813	23011	7.8
Siddapur	26920	39278	9.4
Sirsi	43729	66293	10.4
Supa	13529	18555	7.9
Yellapur	15788	22300	8.6
Uttara Kannada	309286	428996	8.2
Karnataka	16632548	24185153	9.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoK.

6.2.1 Gross Domestic Product and Growth Rates

Table 6.1 presents the Gross Taluk Domestic Product, District Domestic Product and State Domestic Product (TDP/DDP/SDP) at taluk, district and at state levels. It can be seen from Table 6.1 that the Karwar and Supa witnessed highest and lowest levels of TDP in both 2004-05 and in 2008-09. Karwar has TDP which is almost four times of TDP of Supa. It may also be noted that the Supa accounts for just about 4 % of total district population, whereas, Karwar accounts for about 11 percent of the district population.

The growth rate of domestic product of the Karnataka (Uttara Kannada) district was about 9.4 (8.2) pcpa during 2004-05 to 2008-09. In other words, the district witnessed growth rate which was marginally lower than that witnessed by the state. Haliyal and Sirsi taluks witnessed growth rates in double digits. As against it, Kumta witnessed growth rate of merely 2.9 pcpa, which is not even one third of the growth rate of Haliyal and Sirsi.

6.2.2 Per Capita Incomes: Levels and Growth Rates

Table 6.2 presents taluk-wise real per capita income (PCI) for Uttara Kannada district and for its constituent taluks. It is observed that real PCI of Uttara Kannada district is also lower than that of the state as a whole both in 2004-05 and 2008-09. Among the taluks, only Karwar had higher real PCI as compared to the respective figures for the district as well as state, in both the years. Haliyal, Mundgod and Bhatkal witnessed the lowest real per capita income, whereas, Karwar, Siddapur and Supa were in the top position in both of the years. The ratio of highest to lowest real per capita income across taluks was 2.03 in 2004-05 and it marginally declined to 1.95 in 2008-09.

Haliyal, Siddapur and Sirsi taluks witnessed growth rate of real PCI which were higher than even the growth rate of the state during 2004-05 to 2008-09. On the other hand, Bhatkal and Ankola had growth rates of real PCI ranging between 5 to 6 per cent per annum (pcpa). The other taluks witnessed growth rates of real PCI ranging between 6 to about 8 % p.a.

The situation of Kumta deserves particular attention as it witnessed very low growth rate of per capita real income, i.e., even below 2 % p.a. It is also worth noting that during this period, one does not witness higher growth rate of real PCI of economically backward taluks as compared to economically better off taluks, implying absence of any convergence process in real PCI.

6.2.3 Composition of Gross Domestic Product

Domestic product from primary sector of the district was 22.89 per cent and 17.87 per cent in 2004-05 and 2008-09 respectively, which is higher than the respective figure for the State. Domestic product from secondary sector has increased marginally from 22.71 per cent in 2004-05 to 23.68 per cent in 2008-09. It is lower than the respective share for the State in both years. Tertiary sector is the most important sector in the State in the recent years as witnessed in 2008-09. This sector accounted for more than 50 per cent of gross domestic product of the State as well as in the district. The share of tertiary sector has increased over time. It is to be noted here that share of the tertiary sector is higher in the district as compared with the state. Among the taluks, urbanized taluks have higher share of tertiary sector as compared to other taluks. Karwar, Ankola, Bhatkal and Sirsi are those taluks which have higher share of tertiary sector. These taluks have more than 60 per cent of the domestic product originating from tertiary sector in 2008-09. On the other hand, Mundgod, Siddapur, Sirsi, Supa and

The share of tertiary sector has increased over time

Table 6.2: Taluk-wise Real Per Capita TDP/DDP/SDP and Growth Rates (2004-05 and 2008-09)

District/Taluk	Gross Per capita Income (At constant 2004-05 prices, in Rs.)		Growth Rate (pcpa)
	2004-05	2008-09	2004-05 to 2008-09
Ankola	19554	24722	5.9
Bhatkal	18104	22300	5.2
Haliyal	15881	23081	9.3
Honnavar	18577	25388	7.8
Karwar	32237	43459	7.5
Kumta	23496	25166	1.7
Mundgod	17700	23137	6.7
Siddapur	25493	35527	8.3
Sirsi	23795	34454	9.3
Supa	26421	34609	6.7
Yellapur	20520	27682	7.5
Uttara Kannada	21826	28915	7.0
Karnataka	30062	41751	8.2

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoK

Tertiary sector recorded the highest growth rate

Yellapur taluks have higher share from primary sector (Table 6.3).

6.2.4 Sectoral Growth Rates

Growth rates of different sectors of the taluks of Uttara Kannada district have been presented in Table 6.4. It can be seen from this Table that in Karnataka, growth rate of primary sector is lower than for the other two sectors. Tertiary sector recorded the highest growth rate. The most important observation is that Uttara Kannada district as a whole has the growth rate below the state average in all the sectors. Among the sectors, growth rate of primary sector is too low, about 0.8 pcpa. Four out of 11 taluks have the negative growth rate of primary sector. Interestingly in Sirsi (10.3 %), Honnavar (7.4%) and Siddapur (7.3%) growth rate of primary sector is more than the district as well as the state averages. Remaining 8 out of 11 taluks have the growth rate lower than the state average. Supa, Mundgod, Bhatkal and Kumta need special attention for improvement in primary sector.

In the case of secondary sector, the performance of the district is marginally worse than that of the state as a whole. Haliyal, Mundgod, Siddapur and Yellapur taluks have the growth rate in the secondary sector higher than the state average. Ankola is the taluk which has very negligible growth rate (1.2 pcpa) and hence, development of secondary sector in this taluk is crucial from the point of employment generation, especially for the unskilled labour force.

On the other hand, growth rate in tertiary sector is fairly good as compared to other sectors. The minimum growth rate of tertiary sector across taluks is about 8 pcpa and maximum is 11.5 %. In these taluks, performance of secondary sector is better than the tertiary sector. In this sector also the district falls below the state average. Supa, Mundgod and Haliyal taluks have the growth rate in this sector above the state average.

A wide variation in growth rate of agricultural and hence the primary sector is seen. The standard deviation of growth rates of taluks for agricultural, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors are 13.6, 7.7, 3.3 and 1.2, respectively.

Table 6.3: Taluk-wise Sectoral Composition of TDP (at 2004-05 Prices):
(As a % of Taluk/District/State Gross Domestic Product)

District/Taluk	Primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	2004-05	2008-09	2004-05	2008-09	2004-05	2008-09
Ankola	22.49	19.75	16.76	13.26	60.76	66.99
Bhatkal	22.65	14.13	21.82	23.55	55.53	62.32
Haliyal	21.17	16.60	26.32	28.27	52.51	55.13
Honnavar	18.28	17.98	23.15	22.68	58.57	59.33
Karwar	10.99	8.93	23.27	23.86	65.74	67.21
Kumta	37.11	17.30	20.03	25.58	42.86	57.12
Mundgod	29.68	20.26	30.27	33.28	40.05	46.46
Siddapur	24.31	23.40	36.28	36.85	39.42	39.75
Sirsi	20.41	21.24	16.64	15.87	62.94	62.89
Supa	29.49	21.15	27.95	27.44	42.56	51.41
Yellapur	32.79	27.50	10.59	13.47	56.62	59.03
Uttara Kannada	22.89	17.84	22.71	23.68	54.40	58.48
Karnataka	19.90	16.89	28.96	29.13	51.14	53.98

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoK.

Table 6.4: Sectoral Growth Rates (pcpa) of TDP/DDP/SDP (2004-05-2008-09)

Taluks	Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	TDP/DDP/SDP
Ankola	11.4	3.8	1.2	9.5	7.0
Bhatkal	-16.6	-5.4	8.3	9.2	6.4
Haliyal	6.5	4.4	12.3	11.7	10.5
Honnavar	14.9	8.6	8.4	9.3	9.0
Karwar	13.6	3.4	9.2	9.2	8.6
Kumta	-24.2	-16.2	9.0	10.0	2.9
Mundgod	-2.1	-1.7	10.2	11.6	7.8
Siddapur	11.2	8.5	9.8	9.7	9.4
Sirsi	15.5	11.4	9.2	10.4	10.4
Supa	14.1	-0.4	7.4	12.6	7.9
Yellapur	10.3	4.2	14.6	9.7	8.6
Uttara Kannada	4.0	1.9	9.2	10.0	8.2
Karnataka	5.2	5.3	9.5	10.7	9.4

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoK

Farmers, especially small and marginal are unable to cope up with multiple changes that are taking place in the arena of technology, institutions related to marketing of their produce

6.3 Agriculture: Cropping Pattern, Irrigation and Livestock

In developing economy like India, the performence of agriculture is very crucial because a large proportion of workforce in these countries lives in rural area and is dependent on agriculture and allied activities for their income and employment. Improvement in productivity of this sector will improve the standard of living of rural masses. Despite the fact that in the recent years farmers are being provided with technology and knowledge support, there is also incidence of farmers' suicides in many states, including that in Karnataka. Farmers, especially small and marginal are unable to cope up with multiple changes that are taking place in the arena of technology, institutions related to marketing of their produce, besides the vagaries of the nature. In this section, information related to cropping pattern, irrigation and livestock has been analyzed.

Table 6.5 presents taluk -wise net and gross area sown in the district. It is observed that in the district there are 112302 hectare of net sown area and 123533 hectare of gross sown area. Haliyal (17.7 %), Sirsi (15.3 %) and Mundgod (12.7 %) have the highest proportion of net sown area of the district. The predominance of these taluks is also seen as regards the gross sown area of the district among the



Agricultural Activity, Joida

Table 6.5: Net and Gross Area Sown in Uttara Kannada District, 2011-12

Taluks	Net		Gross	
	Area	% District	Area	% District
Ankola	7633	6.8	8645	7.0
Bhatkal	5759	5.1	6942	5.6
Haliyal	19856	17.7	21353	17.3
Honnavar	9127	8.1	10660	8.6
Karwar	4564	4.1	4784	3.9
Kumta	8626	7.7	9972	8.1
Mundgod	14219	12.7	15006	12.1
Siddapur	11081	9.9	11960	9.7
Sirsi	17156	15.3	19138	15.5
Supa	5816	5.2	6080	4.9
Yellapur	8465	7.5	8993	7.3
Uttara Kannada	112302	100.0	123533	100.0

Note: Area is in hectares.
Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2011-12

taluks with around 12 to 17 per cent of the area sown in the district. Karwar, Bhatkal and Supa taluks have lowest proportions of net and gross sown area of the district.

Table 6.6 presents the net and gross irrigated area in different taluks of the district. Uttara Kannada district has 31172 hectare of net irrigated area and 32404 hectare of gross irrigated area. The district has 27.8 per cent the net sown area as net irrigated area. The ratio of gross irrigated area to the gross sown area is 26.2 per cent for the district. Among the taluks, Honnavar has the highest irrigated area (63.1 per cent of net irrigated area to net area sown and 54.1 per cent of gross irrigated area to gross area sown). Siddapur has the lowest proportions of irrigated area, both in net and gross terms.

Table 6.6: Net Irrigated Area in Uttara Kannada District, 2011-12

Taluks	Net Irrigated Area	% of District	% of Net Area Sown	Gross Irrigated Area	% of District	% of Gross Area Sown
Ankola	1224	3.9	16.0	1224	3.8	14.2
Bhatkal	1900	6.1	33.0	1900	5.9	27.4
Haliyal	5017	16.1	25.3	5225	16.1	24.5
Honnavar	5757	18.5	63.1	5762	17.8	54.1
Karwar	1080	3.5	23.7	1080	3.3	22.6
Kumta	3360	10.8	39.0	3360	10.4	33.7
Mundgod	3210	10.3	22.6	3640	11.2	24.3
Siddapur	1168	3.7	10.5	1181	3.6	9.9
Sirsi	3532	11.3	20.6	3779	11.7	19.7
Supa	974	3.1	16.7	974	3.0	16.0
Yellapur	3950	12.7	46.7	4279	13.2	47.6
Uttara Kannada	31172	100.0	27.8	32404	100.0	26.2

Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance-2011-12.

Table 6.7 to 6.9 presents the different crop-wise area and production in Uttara Kannada district. It is found that a major proportion of gross sown area is under food grains. In food grains, cereals and minor millets have the highest share. Uttara Kannada district is well known for fruits production as well. About 62482 hectare of area was under fruit cultivation in 2011-12. Sirsi, Karwar, Honnavar, Kumta and Mundgod have higher area under fruits. Around 411 hectares of area is under vegetables; out of this 111 hectare area is from Kumta taluk only. 2727 hectares of area was under oilseeds area and 5314 hectares of area was under commercial crops area is observed in the district. Table 6.8 and 6.9 present the contribution of taluks to production various crops in the district and the cropping pattern (proportion of area devoted to different crops within the taluk/district).

Haliyal, Mundgod and Sirsi are three taluks which account for even more than 40 % of the gross sown area of the district. These are also taluks which account for a substantial proportion of food grain production in the district. Haliyal, Mundgod and Sirsi are the three major taluks producing pulses in the district. The latter two taluks also are

Table 6.7: Area and Production of Various Crops (Area in Hectares and Production in Tonnes)

Taluks/District		Cereals & Minor millets	Pulses	Food Grains	Fruits	Vegetables	Oil Seeds	Commercial Crops	Gross Area Sown
Ankola	Area	5900	122	6022	805	56	754	33	7633
	Production	17106	46	17152	1929	23	1229	2759	
Bhatkal	Area	4270	120	4390	490	16	649	20	5759
	Production	12380	43	12423	574	10	1058	1672	
Haliyal	Area	13705	1041	17271	434	0	179	3428	19856
	Production	49476	308	49784	718	0	126	169544	
Honnavar	Area	4559	105	4664	1062	38	414	34	9127
	Production	13218	37	13255	1969	2	716	2842	
Karwar	Area	3374	8	3382	535	8	16	25	4564
	Production	9783	3	9786	1099	1	26	2090	
Kumta	Area	5391	89	5484	1087	111	666	96	8626
	Production	15710	31	15741	2586	133	1086	8026	
Mundgod	Area	10631	352	11982	1237	1	5	1040	14219
	Production	38323	102	38425	4974	0	3	9031	
Siddapur	Area	6594	40	6646	446	0	2	56	11081
	Production	20073	12	20085	7516	0	3	4765	
Sirsi	Area	9401	247	9907	1373	0	42	134	17156
	Production	28850	77	28927	30401	0	67	11202	
Supa	Area	5208	11	5225	298	8	0	109	5816
	Production	15107	5	15112	2516	2	0	9112	
Yellapur	Area	4252	22	4277	433	2	0	339	8465
	Production	15560	8	15568	4004	2	0	8361	
Uttara Kannada	Area	73285	2157	299940	62482	411	2727	5314	112302
	Production	235586	672	236258	58286	173	4314	229404	

Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2011-12

Table 6.8: Area and Production of Various Crops across Taluks of Uttara Kannada District in 2011-12 (As a % of the District)

Taluks		Cereals & Minor millets	Pulses	Food Grains	Fruits	Vegetables	Oil Seeds	Commercial Crops	Gross Area Sown
Ankola	Area	8.1	5.7	2.0	1.3	13.6	27.6	0.6	6.8
	Production	7.3	6.8	7.3	3.3	13.3	28.5	1.2	
Bhatkal	Area	5.8	5.6	1.5	0.8	3.9	23.8	0.4	5.1
	Production	5.3	6.4	5.3	1.0	5.8	24.5	0.7	
Haliyal	Area	18.7	48.3	5.8	0.7	0.0	6.6	64.5	17.7
	Production	21.0	45.8	21.1	1.2	0.0	2.9	73.9	
Honnavar	Area	6.2	4.9	1.6	1.7	9.2	15.2	0.6	8.1
	Production	5.6	5.5	5.6	3.4	1.2	16.6	1.2	
Karwar	Area	4.6	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	4.1
	Production	4.2	0.4	4.1	1.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	
Kumta	Area	7.4	4.1	1.8	1.7	27.0	24.4	1.8	7.7
	Production	6.7	4.6	6.7	4.4	76.9	25.2	3.5	
Mundgod	Area	14.5	16.3	4.0	2.0	0.2	0.2	19.6	12.7
	Production	16.3	15.2	16.3	8.5	0.0	0.1	3.9	
Siddapur	Area	9.0	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.1	9.9
	Production	8.5	1.8	8.5	12.9	0.0	0.1	2.1	
Sirsi	Area	12.8	11.5	3.3	2.2	0.0	1.5	2.5	15.3
	Production	12.2	11.5	12.2	52.2	0.0	1.6	4.9	
Supa	Area	7.1	0.5	1.7	0.5	1.9	0.0	2.1	5.2
	Production	6.4	0.7	6.4	4.3	1.2	0.0	4.0	
Yellapur	Area	5.8	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	6.4	7.5
	Production	6.6	1.2	6.6	6.9	1.2	0.0	3.6	
Uttara Kannada	Area	73285	2157	299940	62482	411	2727	5314	112302
	Production	235586	672	236258	58286	173	4314	229404	

Source: Derived from Table 6.7
Note: *Area in hectares and Production in Tonnes are the units of measurement for Uttara Kannada

the major producers of fruits in the district. As regards vegetable production, Kumta, Ankola and Haliyal taluks dominate vis-à-vis other taluks. Ankola, Bhatkal, Honnavar and Kumta account for most of the production of oilseeds in the district. Haliyal is the leading taluk as regards commercial crop production.

Diversification of cropping pattern can yield some stability in the income originating from a region, though not necessarily that of farmers/ agriculturists at micro level, unless their cropping pattern is also diversified. Honnavar, Kumta, Siddapur, Sirsi and Yellapur have about 40 % or more area of the taluk devoted to non-food grain crops. As against it, Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod have about 84 % or more than gross sown area of the taluk. The district administration may take steps to diversify cropping pattern in these taluks, of course depending upon the soil and weather conditions in these taluks.

Table 6.9: Cropping Pattern in Uttara Kannada, 2011-12

(Gross Sown Area (GSA) under the Crop as a % of GSA of the Taluk/District)

Taluks/ District	Cereals & Minor millets	Pulses	Food Grains	Fruits	Vegetables	Oil Seeds	Commercial Crops
Ankola	77.3	1.6	78.9	10.5	0.7	9.9	0.4
Bhatkal	74.1	2.1	76.2	8.5	0.3	11.3	0.3
Haliyal	69.0	5.2	87.0	2.2	0.0	0.9	17.3
Honnavar	50.0	1.2	51.1	11.6	0.4	4.5	0.4
Karwar	73.9	0.2	74.1	11.7	0.2	0.4	0.5
Kumta	62.5	1.0	63.6	12.6	1.3	7.7	1.1
Mundgod	74.8	2.5	84.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	7.3
Siddapur	59.5	0.4	60.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Sirsi	54.8	1.4	57.7	8.0	0.0	0.2	0.8
Supa	89.5	0.2	89.8	5.1	0.1	0.0	1.9
Yellapur	50.2	0.3	50.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.0
Uttara Kannada	65.3	1.9	70.6	7.3	0.2	2.4	4.7

Source: Derived from Table 6.7.

Animal husbandry is one of the allied activities of agriculture. In India, many people are directly dependant on animal husbandry for their livelihood. In Uttara Kannada district also there is sizeable number of livestock population. The total livestock population and poultry birds in the district were 5,94,929 and 3,61,351 in 2011-12, respectively. Among the livestock, cattle and buffaloes predominate, with 62 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively. However, the number of sheep and goats is relatively low. Haliyal, Siddapur and Sirsi have higher number of cattle and buffaloes compared to other taluks, whereas, Karwar and Supa have lower number of these livestock. Goats and sheep are mainly reared in Haliyal, Mundgod and Sirsi taluks. Pigs are mainly located in Karwar and Yellapur. The demand for pigs mainly emanates from Goa and hence, their location in Karwar which is adjacent to Karwar (and also in Yellapur which is adjacent to Karwar) could be one of the reasons for pig rearing in these taluks. In the case of poultry, Ankola has the highest share and Supa has the lowest share (Table 6.10). One would expect it to be distributed in proportion of population of the taluks.

Haliyal, Siddapur and Sirsi have higher number of cattle and buffaloes compared to other taluks, whereas, Karwar and Supa have lower number of these livestock

6.4 BPL Households and MGNREG Scheme

There were about 15 per cent of BPL families in the district (Table 6.11). It is not same in all the taluks. Taluks like Haliyal, Ankola, Honnavar and Mundgod have higher percentage of BPL families; whereas, taluks like Sirsi and Bhatkal have lower BPL families. Table also presents BPL families as percentage to



Table 6.10: Taluk-wise Livestock Population in Uttara Kannada District, 2007

Taluks	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Rabbits	Dogs	Others	Total Livestock	Poultry
Ankola	28570	5967	0	40	0	2	9575	0	44154	66751
Bhatkal	24619	6094	0	110	84	44	6316	0	37267	34448
Haliyal	41485	20820	354	3738	32	58	6421	0	72908	39510
Honnavar	47828	8849	18	6	83	9	7396	0	64189	31811
Karwar	11218	5460	55	4	294	85	8335	0	25451	23911
Kumta	35891	5820	0	18	6	3	11847	0	53585	39464
Mundgod	32122	8686	1433	3039	62	8	6460	19	51829	15189
Siddapur	43881	18897	128	235	0	0	8080	6	71227	30896
Sirsi	52230	18845	673	3101	24	44	13488	8	88413	40008
Supa	19052	8224	0	843	0	6	5647	0	33772	17782
Yellapur	30053	11007	41	860	315	18	9838	2	52134	21581
Uttara Kannada	366949	118669	2702	11994	900	277	93403	35	594929	361351

Source: Livestock Census- 2007, GoK.

Honnavar and Haliyal have higher share to the district, while, Supa and Yellapur taluks have the lower share

the district total. It is found that Honnavar and Haliyal have higher share to the district, while, Supa and Yellapur taluks have the lower share. However, a taluk with a large proportion of population of the district will also have a greater proportion of poor population of the district. Ankola, Haliyal and Honnavar in particular have a greater % of BPL families as compared to their respective proportion in population of the district. Percentage of BPL card holders to the total ration cards shows that 64.44 per cent of cards are BPL cards at the district level. Supa, Ankola and Haliyal have higher share of BPL cards to the total cards, while, Karwar and Sirsi have lower shares.

Due to seasonal employment and disguised unemployment in rural area, poverty has been rampant in India. In view of this, Government of India enacted National Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005, which has later been renamed as the 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' (MGNREGA). The Act guarantees to provide livelihood security in rural areas by ensuring at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work.

In Uttara Kannada district about 9.05 per cent of rural population has been covered under this scheme also referred to as MGNREG Scheme (see Table 6.12). Per capita expenditure incurred on MGNREG Scheme was Rs. 256 in the district. Further, totally 23.7 lakh man-days of employment was generated (2011-12) through this scheme in the district. Among the taluks Yellapur (Bhatkal) is the top (bottom) most taluk as regards the performance of the scheme, judged by various indicators such as, percentage of population covered, per capita expenditure incurred, man-days of employment generated. Karwar and Honnavar are the other two taluks, which have lower performance comparatively in MGNREGS, which is due to urban dominated area and low poverty rate.

Table 6.11: Poverty Levels in Uttara Kannada, 2011-12

Sl. No	Taluks	% of BPL families to total families	BPL families as % to the district total	Population as a % of District Population	% of BPL cards to the total ration cards
1	Ankola	18.42	12.03	7.5	73.44
2	Bhatkal	10.07	7.05	11.2	65.47
3	Haliyal	21.98	14.33	11.9	72.79
4	Honnavar	17.00	17.05	11.6	66.36
5	Karwar	13.29	7.53	10.8	60.25
6	Kumta	13.99	11.10	10.7	69.32
7	Mundgod	17.29	8.05	7.4	67.43
8	Siddapur	14.31	7.36	6.8	64.66
9	Sirsi	9.80	7.59	13.0	60.73
10	Supa	14.08	3.54	3.6	78.08
11	Yellapur	11.69	4.37	5.5	64.00
Uttara Kannada		14.82	100.00	100.00	100.0

Source: Based on the data from Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2011-12 and Census 2011

Table 6.12: Progress of MGNREGS, 2011-12

Sl.No	Taluks	% of Population Covered under MGNREGS	Per capita Expenditure Incurred under MGNREGS (Rs.)	Total Man-Days of Employment Generated
1	Ankola	13.75	427	296079
2	Bhatkal	1.26	49	50643
3	Haliyal	7.55	187	206491
4	Honnavar	2.98	106	113360
5	Karwar	2.86	98	97988
6	Kumta	4.73	172	171349
7	Mundgod	15.96	355	243503
8	Siddapur	16.21	345	216586
9	Sirsi	11.38	288	347881
10	Supa	17.08	546	183331
11	Yellapur	26.44	882	444610
Uttara Kannada		9.05	256	2371821

Source: Computed from the data available from http://nrega.nic.in/netnrega/home.aspx accessed on 1st February 2015

Table 6.13: Agricultural Wages and Minimum wages, 2011-12

Taluks	Minimum Wage Prescribed by the State	Average Daily Agricultural Wage	Average Agricultural Wage in a year/ Minimum Wage Prescribed by the State
Ankola	145	250	1.73
Bhatkal	145	250	1.73
Haliyal	145	175	1.21
Honnavar	145	250	1.73
Karwar	145	250	1.73
Kumta	145	250	1.73
Mundgod	145	175	1.21
Siddapur	145	175	1.21
Sirsi	145	175	1.21
Supa	145	175	1.21
Yellapur	145	175	1.21
Uttara Kannada	145	210	1.45

Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance

Table 6.13 presents the ratio of average agricultural wages to statutory minimum wage prescribed by the State. It can be seen that in Uttara Kannada district, all taluks have high agricultural wage compared to minimum wage prescribed by the state. The ratio is high in Ankola, Bhatkal, Honnavar, Karwar and Kumta, whereas, in remaining all taluks it is low. Through this, one should not conclude that wage labourers in Uttara Kannada district get higher wages than the minimum wage prescribed by the state government. Because agriculture work is not a continuous, it is based on season. All the days/months wage based labour work is required for farmers.

In Table 6.14, social welfare measures taken by the State Government and implemented by the district administration for the old age, widow, physically challenged and vulnerable sections of

the society have been presented for the year 2011-12. It is found that totally 4630 persons benefited through the old age pension scheme. Sirsi (808) has highest beneficiary and Siddapur has the lowest beneficiaries. Through widow pension is totally 21,133 widows are supposed to have benefited. Ankola, Kumta and Honnavar have higher beneficiaries, whereas, Siddapur, Supa and Yellapur have lower beneficiaries. In the case of physically challenged pension scheme, 13,015 people have got the benefit. Further, 22,356 persons from Sandhya Suraksha Yojane, 563 persons from other one time payments scheme and 2,848 persons from Funeral Expenses Schemes got the social welfare benefits.

Table 6.14: Beneficiaries of Social Security and Welfare Measures, 2011-12

Taluks	Old Age Pension	Widow Pension	Physically Challenged Pension	Sandhya Suraksha Yojane	Other Onetime Payments	Funeral Expenses Schemes
Ankola	197	3564	1929	3434	97	312
Bhatkal	299	1890	1396	1477	63	325
Haliyal	665	1865	1278	1407	14	177
Honnavar	252	2935	1616	4337	68	467
Karwar	490	2172	996	2384	54	280
Kumta	227	3208	1883	5038	59	302
Mundgod	661	1162	752	791	54	233
Siddapur	47	681	764	471	17	266
Sirsi	808	1838	1224	811	92	308
Supa	375	879	459	1164	24	31
Yellapur	609	939	718	1042	21	147
Uttara Kannada	4630	21133	13015	22356	563	2848

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Uttara Kannada District.

6.5 Land Distribution

As it is well known fact that agriculture is the backbone of the Indian economy. Improvement in the agriculture sector will improve the overall economy of the country. Reduction in inequalities of distribution of land is also important for empowering the poor, because it leads to exploitation of the landless by the land owners. The progress of land reforms has been rather poor and confined to only a few pockets of the country and that too it was during the early years of post-independence period, when movements like Bhoodan (Donation of Land) and leftist governments were instrumental in reducing the inequalities in land distribution. Table 6.15 indicates the social community -wise land holding (below 1 hectare) across the taluks in the district. It is found that SC and ST population has lower land holding and major proportion of the land is with the remaining population. If we look the gap in ownership of percentage of SC population and percentage of land holding by SC, it is observed that in the district, 8.10 per cent of SC population has only 3.4 per cent of ownership and 3.5 per cent of area. It means 58 per cent of gap in the ownership and 57 per cent of gap in area is observed for SC population in the agriculture land. In the case of ST, 2.38 per cent of ST population has the only 1.0 per cent of ownership with 1.5 per cent of the area. It means 58 per cent of gap in ownership and 37 per cent of gap in area is observed in the districts (Table



Brick making, Mundgod

Table 6.15: Average Land Holding Size – Below 1 Hectare (As a % of Total)

Taluk	SC		ST		Others		INST		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Ankola	627	114.17	31	13.50	17928	4815.2	12	5.73	18598	4948.57
	(3.37)	(2.31)	(0.17)	(0.27)	(96.40)	(97.30)	(0.06)	(0.12)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Bhatkal	1005	179.49	936	365.09	15372	3609.6	28	7.84	17341	4162.03
	(5.80)	(4.31)	(5.40)	(8.77)	(88.65)	(86.73)	(0.16)	(0.19)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Haliyal	212	136.9	86	58.19	3236	1882.6	1	0.48	3535	2071.94
	(6.00)	(6.61)	(2.43)	(2.81)	(91.54)	(90.86)	(0.03)	(0.02)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Honnavar	680	129.25	7	4.36	22579	6126.6	121	23.81	23387	6283.98
	(2.91)	(2.06)	(0.03)	(0.07)	(96.55)	(97.49)	(0.52)	(0.38)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Karwar	61	6.85	0	0.00	21555	4699.2	55	7.96	21671	4714.00
	(0.28)	(0.15)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(99.46)	(99.69)	(0.25)	(0.17)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Kumta	875	165.81	0	0.00	24686	5895.2	41	13.51	25602	6074.54
	(3.42)	(2.73)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(96.42)	(97.05)	(0.16)	(0.22)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Mundgod	590	380.55	230	152.13	2928	1893	1	0.73	3749	2426.44
	(15.74)	(15.68)	(6.13)	(6.27)	(78.10)	(78.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Siddapur	236	87.76	0	0.00	11393	4796.8	18	4.27	11647	4888.87
	(2.03)	(1.80)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(97.82)	(98.12)	(0.15)	(0.09)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Sirsi	539	271.63	46	28.32	10638	4963.9	91	19.48	11314	5283.29
	(4.76)	(5.14)	(0.41)	(0.54)	(94.03)	(93.95)	(0.80)	(0.37)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Supa	64	37.61	8	5.63	2105	1029.3	1	0.05	2178	1072.54
	(2.94)	(3.51)	(0.37)	(0.52)	(96.65)	(95.96)	(0.05)	(0.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Yellapur	33	18.42	91	37.68	4475	2181.9	3	0.39	4602	2238.36
	(0.72)	(0.82)	(1.98)	(1.68)	(97.24)	(97.48)	(0.07)	(0.02)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Uttara Kannada	4922	1527.55	1435	3659.90	136895	41893	372	84.25	143624	44164.60
	(3.43)	(3.46)	(1.00)	(1.49)	(95.31)	(94.86)	(0.26)	(0.19)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Source: Agricultural Census 2010-11, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoK, Bengaluru.



Auto Distribution as part of SJSRY

6.15). If one observes the other category, 89.52 per cent of population has the land ownership of 95.3 per cent with 94.9 percent of area. It means surplus of 6.5 per cent of ownership and surplus of 6.0 per cent of area has been owned by populations belonging to other communities.

A scrutiny of land distribution among the different sections in different taluks reveals that in all the taluks, SCs have the lowest proportion of the land holding as against their population proportions. In the case of STs, except Mundgod remaining all taluks have the land holdings proportion lower than the population proportion. Higher gap is

observed in Karwar and Yellapur for both SC and ST. If we observe the higher size of land holdings, the discrimination further increases from lower holdings to higher holdings for SCs and STs (Tables 6.15 to 6.17).

6.6 Employment and Unemployment

Whether they are subsistence farmers, salaried workers, or self-employed entrepreneurs, poor people derive most of their income from labour. This basic fact means that the level of employment, the quality of jobs, and the access which the poor have to decent earnings opportunities will be crucial determinants of poverty reduction. The intuition that jobs matter not only for development but also play a crucial role in electoral politics has not been lost on the governments of developing countries and developed countries alike. A vast majority of national development strategies view employment generation as a major channel for poverty reduction and political power retention.

Table 6.16: Average Land Holding Size – 1-2 Hectares (As a % of Total)

Taluk	SC		ST		Others		INST		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Ankola	671.00	178.00	54.00	48.37	20514.00	8329.56	15.00	9.64	21254.00	8565.34
	(3.16)	(2.08)	(0.30)	(0.56)	(96.52)	(97.25)	(0.10)	(0.11)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Bhatkal	1043.00	228.10	1123.00	621.83	16646.00	5307.00	32.00	14.07	18844.00	6170.96
	(5.53)	(3.70)	(6.00)	(10.08)	(88.34)	(86.00)	(0.20)	(0.23)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Haliyal	523.00	599.10	196.00	218.87	6807.00	6975.87	2.00	1.63	7528.00	7789.23
	(6.95)	(7.69)	(2.60)	(2.81)	(90.42)	(89.56)	0.00	(0.02)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Honnavar	715.00	174.60	9.00	7.25	24987.00	9362.75	137.00	44.53	25848.00	9589.17
	(2.77)	(1.82)	0.00	(0.08)	(96.67)	(97.64)	(0.50)	(0.46)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Karwar	62.00	8.40	0.00	0.00	22905.00	6506.89	55.00	7.96	23022.00	6523.23
	(0.27)	(0.13)	0.00	0.00	(99.49)	(99.75)	(0.20)	(0.12)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Kumta	914.00	217.10	0.00	0.00	27463.00	9637.32	46.00	21.57	28426.00	9876.03
	(3.22)	(2.20)	0.00	0.00	(96.61)	(97.58)	(0.20)	(0.22)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Mundgod	1347.00	1439.00	499.00	534.01	6445.00	6828.43	5.00	7.15	8296.00	8808.26
	(16.20)	(16.33)	(6.00)	(6.06)	(77.69)	(77.52)	(0.10)	(0.08)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Siddapur	269.00	129.30	1.00	1.44	14500.00	9026.07	22.00	10.33	14792.00	9167.17
	(1.82)	(1.41)	0.00	(0.02)	(98.03)	(98.46)	(0.20)	(0.11)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Sirsi	779.00	604.30	66.00	56.37	14952.00	10962.10	108.00	42.60	15905.00	11665.40
	(4.90)	(5.18)	(0.40)	(0.48)	(94.01)	(93.97)	(0.70)	(0.37)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Supa	132.00	123.00	11.00	9.81	3661.00	3161.54	2.00	0.05	3805.00	3294.38
	(3.47)	(3.73)	(0.30)	(0.30)	(96.22)	(95.97)	(0.10)	0.00	(100.00)	(100.00)
Yellapur	83.00	88.70	128.00	89.47	6652.00	5195.90	8.00	7.41	6871.00	5381.52
	(1.21)	(1.65)	(1.90)	(1.66)	(96.81)	(96.55)	(0.10)	(0.14)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Uttara Kannada	6538.00	3789.00	2087.00	1582.40	165532.00	81292.80	431.00	166.90	174588.00	86830.70
	(3.74)	(4.36)	(1.20)	(1.82)	(94.81)	(93.62)	(0.30)	(0.19)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Source: Agricultural Census 2010-11, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoK, Bengaluru.

Table 6.17: Average Land Holding Size – Above 2 Hectares (As a % of Total)

Taluk	SC		ST		Others		INST		Total	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Ankola	18	45.51	14	39.54	1153	3623.74	5	20.45	1190	3729.24
	(1.51)	(1.22)	(1.18)	(1.06)	(96.89)	(97.17)	(0.42)	(0.55)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Bhatkal	18	23.22	92	261.97	514	1612.33	8	82.41	632	1979.93
	(2.85)	(1.17)	(14.56)	(13.23)	(81.33)	(81.43)	(1.27)	(4.16)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Haliyal	89	320.52	110	367.07	3850	14706.11	2	4.16	4051	15397.86
	(2.20)	(2.08)	(2.72)	(2.38)	(95.04)	(95.51)	(0.05)	(0.03)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Honnavar	3	8.25	1	3.2	1076	3575.91	17	81.75	1097	3669.11
	(0.27)	(0.22)	(0.09)	(0.09)	(98.09)	(97.46)	(1.55)	(2.23)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Karwar	1	4.78	0	0	532	1754.5	3	29.86	536	1789.14
	(0.19)	(0.27)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(99.25)	(98.06)	(0.56)	(1.67)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Kumta	4	10.57	0	0	1196	4056.22	4	23.12	1204	4089.91
	(0.33)	(0.26)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(99.34)	(99.18)	(0.33)	(0.57)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Mundgod	224	672.11	98	289.25	1648	5488.72	5	20.22	1975	6470.3
	(11.34)	(10.39)	(4.96)	(4.47)	(83.44)	(84.83)	(0.25)	(0.31)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Siddapur	11	28.45	0	0	1367	4389.88	7	65.14	1385	4483.47
	(0.79)	(0.63)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(98.70)	(97.91)	(0.51)	(1.45)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Sirsi	93	286.17	10	36.7	3089	11405.41	21	217.24	3213	11945.52
	(2.89)	(2.40)	(0.31)	(0.31)	(96.14)	(95.48)	(0.65)	(1.82)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Supa	38	108.56	2	4.54	1647	5393.87	1	12.94	1688	5519.91
	(2.25)	(1.97)	(0.12)	(0.08)	(97.57)	(97.72)	(0.06)	(0.23)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Yellapur	10	25.79	14	48.38	1235	3971.72	4	14.67	1263	4060.56
	(0.79)	(0.64)	(1.11)	(1.19)	(97.78)	(97.81)	(0.32)	(0.36)	(100.00)	(100.00)
Uttara Kannada	509	1533.93	341	1050.65	17307	59978.41	77	571.96	18234	63134.95
	(2.79)	(2.43)	(1.87)	(1.66)	(94.92)	(95.00)	(0.42)	(0.91)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Source: Agricultural Census 2010-11, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoK, Bengaluru.

Table 6.18: Gender-wise Workers and Non-workers in Uttara Kannada District, 2011

Taluk	% of Workers to Total Population above 6 Years Age			% of Non-Workers to Total Population above 6 Years Age		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Ankola	51.39	68.51	34.13	48.61	31.49	65.87
Bhatkal	39.40	63.50	15.50	60.60	36.50	84.50
Haliyal	48.82	65.26	31.99	51.18	34.74	68.01
Honnavar	45.79	68.01	23.64	54.21	31.99	76.36
Karwar	41.23	63.42	18.74	58.77	36.58	81.26
Kumta	45.26	66.85	23.45	54.74	33.15	76.55
Mundgod	47.94	57.88	35.94	52.06	42.12	64.06
Siddapur	59.52	72.85	46.52	40.48	27.15	53.48
Sirsi	49.17	69.02	29.25	50.83	30.98	70.75
Supa	48.05	67.29	28.65	51.95	32.71	71.35
Yellapur	52.45	68.95	35.61	47.55	31.05	64.39
Uttara Kannada	47.28	66.30	27.91	52.72	33.70	72.09

Source: Census 2011.

Table 6.18 presents the data on taluk-wise and gender-wise workers and non-workers in the district. It is observed that 47.28 per cent of people above the age group of 6 years are workers. Male have good share of 66.30 per cent and female have lower share of 27.91 per cent. Four out of eleven taluks have the share more than 50 per cent; these taluks are Ankola, Haliyal, Siddapur and Yellapur. Bhatkal has the lowest share in this regard. In the case of male workers, Siddapur, Sirsi, Honnavar and Ankola have higher workers proportion than other taluks. Karwar and Bhatkal have the lower proportion of workers. In the case of female workers, Siddapur and Haliyal have higher share, whereas, Bhatkal has the lowest share.

Table 6.19 presents the residence-wise proportion of workers and non-workers in the district.

It can be seen from Table 6.19 that in Uttara Kannada district, 50.83 per cent of rural and 38.66 per cent of urban population above the age group of 6 years are workers, contrary to this, 49.17 per cent of rural and 61.34 per cent of people above the age group of above 6 years are non-workers. Among the taluks, Siddapur, Haliyal and Yellapur have higher proportion of workers to the population in rural area. Bhatkal and Karwar have lower share. In the case of urban area, Siddapur and Ankola have higher share, while, Bhatkal has the lowest share. Between the rural and urban non-workers are more in urban area than rural area.

Among the taluks, Siddapur, Haliyal and Yellapur have higher proportion of workers to the population in rural area

Table 6.19: Residence-wise Workers and Non-workers

Taluks	% of Workers to Total Population above 6 Years Age		% of Non-Workers to Total Population above 6 Years Age	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Ankola	55.80	41.02	44.20	58.98
Bhatkal	42.68	31.76	57.32	68.24
Haliyal	58.12	38.45	41.88	61.55
Honnavar	46.58	39.81	53.42	60.19
Karwar	43.05	39.60	56.95	60.40
Kumta	46.66	40.78	53.34	59.22
Mundgod	51.33	35.66	48.67	64.34
Siddapur	61.68	46.90	38.32	53.10
Sirsi	54.16	39.24	45.84	60.76
Supa	48.05	..	51.95	..
Yellapur	57.24	38.91	42.76	61.09
District	50.83	38.66	49.17	61.34

Source: Census, 2011.

Table 6.20: Total Work Force and Work Participation Rates

Taluk/Distinct/ State	Total No. of Workers	% of Total No of Workers to Total Population	Total No of Male Workers	% of Male Workers to Total Male Population	Total No of Female Workers	% of Female Workers to Total Female Population
Ankola	50079	46.66	33521	62.12	16558	31.02
Bhatkal	56554	35.00	45391	56.21	11163	13.81
Haliyal	72975	42.57	49353	56.86	23622	27.91
Honnavar	68877	41.43	51073	61.39	17804	21.43
Karwar	57984	37.36	44895	57.38	13089	17.01
Kumta	63625	41.24	47218	60.77	16407	21.43
Mundgod	44540	41.95	29414	51.16	15126	31.07
Siddapur	52596	54.04	31786	65.92	20810	42.38
Sirsi	82914	44.36	58296	62.08	24618	26.47
Supa	21704	41.73	15261	58.32	6443	24.93
Yellapur	36678	46.63	24357	61.18	12321	31.72
Uttara Kannada	608526	42.34	430565	59.29	177961	25.03
Karnataka	27872597	45.62	18270116	59.00	9602481	31.87

Source: Census, 2011.

6.7 Work Participation Rate

In Table 6.20, data on the total number of workers and Work Participation Rates (WPRs) have been presented. It can be seen from Table 6.20 that the WPR for the district is 42.34 %, which is lower than the corresponding figure for the state (45.62 %). Among the taluks Siddapur, Yellapur and Ankola have higher WPRs in comparison to the state WPR. Further, along with these taluks Sirsi and Haliyal also have higher share in comparison with the district average.

Work participation rate for males (WPR_m) in the state and district are more or less same, which is around 59 per cent. Siddapur, Sirsi and Ankola are the top three taluks, whereas, Mundgod, Bhatkal and Haliyal are the bottom three taluks as regards WPR_m. WPR for females (WPR_f) is 31.87 % for Karnataka, whereas, it is lower at about 25 per cent for Uttara Kannada district. Siddapur, Yellapur, Mundgod and Ankola have more than 30 % of WPR_f, whereas, the respective figure for Bhatkal and Karwar is even below 20 %. The remaining taluks have WPR_f ranging between 20 and 30 %.

It is also to be noted that WPR_m is higher than WPR_f. The range for WPR_f is 13.8 - 42.4 % as against WPR_m which

is 51.2 - 65.9 %. This is true at taluk, district and state levels.

There are considerable differences between WPR_m and WPR_f, across taluks. Taluks like Bhatkal, Honnavar and Karwar have higher differences between WPR_m and WPR_f. On the other hand, for taluks, viz., Mundgod, Siddapur, Haliyal and Yellapur these differences are comparatively lower. It is to be noted here that by and large, taluks, which have higher income have the higher differences between WPR_m and WPR_f.

6.8 Main and Marginal Workers

Table 6.21 presents the WPRs and ratio of workers to total workers (W-TW) at disaggregated at (gender and residence) levels, across taluks of Uttara Kannada district.

As per Census 2011, WPR for rural areas (WPR_r) is consistently higher than the respective figures for urban areas (WPR_u) both for males and for females across all taluks and hence, also for the district. Moreover, as noted earlier, WPR_m is higher than WPR_f both for rural and urban areas. Siddapur

Table 6.21: Work Participation Rates (%)

Taluk	Share of Working Population				Main Workers to the Total Workers				Marginal Workers to the total Workers			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ankola	64.08	36.89	57.42	17.42	82.09	59.73	88.31	81.12	17.91	40.27	11.69	18.88
Bhatkal	60.19	16.75	47.43	07.09	91.44	64.74	94.06	86.56	8.56	35.26	5.94	13.44
Haliyal	59.09	40.64	54.27	13.49	91.05	75.52	86.99	79.35	8.95	24.48	13.01	20.65
Honnavar	61.91	22.26	57.35	15.08	89.00	57.96	93.48	78.06	11.00	42.04	6.52	21.94
Karwar	58.48	18.68	56.37	15.51	72.48	57.78	87.05	79.32	27.52	42.22	12.95	20.68
Kumta	61.52	23.03	58.33	16.36	81.65	57.46	91.61	86.25	18.35	42.54	8.39	13.75
Mundgod	53.36	34.73	43.48	16.48	88.61	69.62	86.67	84.07	11.39	30.38	13.33	15.93
Siddapur	66.81	45.38	60.72	24.79	92.23	45.50	92.11	71.01	7.77	54.50	7.89	28.99
Sirsi	65.17	32.47	55.89	14.84	93.64	72.08	93.42	84.84	6.36	27.92	6.58	15.16
Supa	58.32	24.93	..	..	88.29	61.42	..	..	11.71	38.58	..	..
Yellapur	63.17	38.01	55.44	14.03	91.81	68.15	90.43	83.09	8.19	31.85	9.57	16.91
Uttara Kannada	61.27	29.37	54.45	14.52	87.89	62.94	89.90	81.35	12.11	37.06	10.10	18.65

Source: Census, 2011.

Table 6.22: Occupational Pattern 2011 (As a % of Total Workers)

Taluks	Total Cultivator				Agricultural Labourers			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ankola	27.6	17.8	6.5	4.9	21.9	43.6	5.1	13.5
Bhatkal	11.6	11.3	0.9	1.2	7.8	24.4	1.2	1.8
Haliyal	49.8	44.8	3.2	4.9	21.7	41.9	3.5	6.9
Honnavar	11.6	10.0	1.4	0.3	11.7	20.9	0.6	3.9
Karwar	10.6	10.1	0.6	0.9	12.0	19.4	1.0	1.6
Kumta	15.7	8.7	2.3	1.2	14.5	26.6	2.7	3.9
Mundgod	40.6	24.0	9.8	9.5	41.2	62.3	16.4	26.4
Siddapur	29.1	21.0	10.6	11.4	15.8	29.6	4.9	18.2
Sirsi	26.1	16.7	1.0	0.4	21.7	37.1	1.2	1.9
Supa	37.7	31.3	..	..	18.5	36.7	0.0	0.0
Yellapur	29.8	18.2	9.5	1.6	25.4	45.9	4.5	6.2
Uttara Kannada	24.5	20.1	3.1	3.0	18.3	35.9	3.1	6.6

Source: Census 2011.

recorded highest WPR_m, whereas, Mundgod had the lowest WPR_m, both in rural and urban areas. Bhatkal recorded the lowest WPR_f both for urban and rural areas. This taluk had lowest WPR_f for urban areas (7.09 per cent) which is even more than threefold that of the respective figure for Siddapur (24.79 %).

As regards the main workers, the ratio of W-TW in the district is higher in rural areas than for urban areas, except for Haliyal, Mundgod, Siddapur and Yellapur, where the situation gets reversed, albeit by a very small margin. W-TW ratio for females in urban areas is consistently higher than the corresponding figures for males, across all taluks and hence also for the district. Male-female disparity is evident in W-TW ratios with these ratios biased in favor of males, be it urban or rural areas.

As regards the marginal workers, W-TW ratios are higher for females both in rural and urban areas. It is true for every taluk and hence at the district level as well. For females W-TW ratios are higher than for males in rural areas in every taluk and hence, for the district. In brief, marginalization of workforce for males does not exhibit a pattern as simple as that for females.

6.9 Occupational Pattern

A profile of occupational pattern has been presented in Table 6.22. Though over time, the contribution of agricultural sector in India's GDP has witnessed substantial reduction, a commensurate reduction has not been witnessed as regards the dependence on agriculture for employment and livelihood. In Uttara Kannada district as well, major occupation of the most of the workers is agriculture. This is evident from the fact that more than 43 per cent (cultivators: 24.5 % and agriculture labourers: 18.3%) rural male workers and 56 per cent (cultivators: 20.1 % and agriculture labourers: 35.9%) female workers directly dependent on agriculture for their employment and livelihood. In urban area agriculture is not a major occupation and hence, the dependence of urban workers on agriculture is 6.2 per cent for males (cultivators: 3.1 % and agriculture labourers: 3.1%) and 9.7 per cent for females (cultivators: 3.0 % and agriculture labourers: 6.6%).

Among the taluks, Haliyal has highest proportion of male and female cultivators in rural areas as compared with other taluks. On the other hand, Bhatkal, Honnavar, Karwar and Kumta have lower proportions of male cultivators to total workers. In the case of urban cultivators, Siddapur and Mundgod have the highest proportion, whereas, Bhatkal, Karwar, Honnavar and Sirsi have lowest proportions of cultivator in total workers.

As regards male agricultural labourers, Mundgod and Yellapur have highest proportions in total male workers, whereas, Bhatkal and Honnavar have lowest proportions. In urban areas Mundgod, Ankola and Siddapur have highest proportions of agricultural labourers; Karwar, Honnavar, Bhatkal and Sirsi have lower proportion of agriculture labourers. In brief, the dependence on agriculture in the district is more in rural area and less in urban area, which is but natural. Higher proportion of males is cultivators, whereas, higher proportion of females is agricultural labourers. It means women work more as agriculture labourers rather than as cultivators.

Workers in the manufacturing sector to the total workers are lower than expected. The expectations are based on the emphasis that has been given to this sector in India. It is observed that in Uttara Kannada district, 8.7 per cent of workers are in the manufacturing sector, which is around 13 per cent. On the other hand, Mundgod and Siddapur have lower share. In 2011-12, 59,171 workers were occupied in the manufacturing sector and among them 42,223 (71.4%) were men and 16,948 (28.6 %) were women. Among taluks, Haliyal, Karwar and Supa had higher gender disparity as regards the employment in manufacturing sector than in the remaining taluks. Small sector units accounted for about 85.5 % and registered factories had 14.5 per cent of employment in manufacturing sector. Gender differences in the employment in the small manufacturing sector were lower in Kumta and Sirsi, whereas, it was high in Haliyal and Karwar.

Workers in the manufacturing sector to the total workers are lower than expected

Table 6.23: Employment in the Industries (2011-12)

Sl. No.	Taluk	Industries							
		Small Scale Units				Factories			
		No	Employees			No	Employees		
			Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
1	Ankola	738	3282	1588	4870	7	196	12	208
2	Bhatkal	958	3347	1848	5195	8	347	230	577
3	Haliyal	608	2503	720	3223	14	3825	44	3869
4	Honnavar	1282	4502	2135	6637	6	491	171	662
5	Karwar	1445	5657	1529	7186	21	1297	85	1382
6	Kumta	1426	4990	3063	8053	13	252	726	978
7	Mundgod	477	1674	638	2312	0	0	0	0
8	Siddapur	582	1740	678	2418	1	6	5	11
9	Sirsi	1179	3933	2213	6146	12	486	83	569
10	Joida	352	1134	333	1467	3	77	3	80
11	Yellapur	557	2249	838	3087	4	235	6	241
Uttara Kannada		9604	35011	15583	50594	89	7212	1365	8577

Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance; 2011-12.

Children ought to be brought up in an environment that is conducive to their intellectual, physical and emotional growth

6.10 Child Labour

"According to International labour Organization (ILO), the term "child labour" is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development"[24].

It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

The Working Group of 12th Five Year Plan[25] emphasized the importance of children in development of a nation and a society. Children ought to be brought up in an environment that is conducive to their intellectual, physical and emotional growth. Though the society stands to gain from such an environment in the form of responsible and productive citizens, protection childhood is important for its own sake. As per the information available from Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA, 2013)[26] which means Save Childhood Movement, launched by the Nobel laureate Kailash Satyarthi, 11.7 million children are employed as labourers in India (Census 2011), which is considered to be a gross underestimation by NGOs in the field. The latter peg this number to about 60 million. According to information supplied by the Ministry of Human Resource and Development, 8.15 million children are currently out of school in India. Mainstreaming these children and bringing them to schools ought to be the top-most priority of any administration. Child labourers are used in hazardous occupations, grossly underpaid, physically abused and work under extremely hostile conditions. No wonder that some of them rebel against the system and turn out to be criminals in their later lives. The root cause of child labour is extreme poverty. Though Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana (SSA), children are given meals in the school and thus, it works as an incentive to send the child to school so as to protect the child from hunger, it is surely not sufficient to eradicate child labour. Stringent implementation of laws against child labour and reduction of poverty should constitute the two-pronged strategy against the child labour.

As per the information provided by the Karnataka State Child Labour Eradication Resource Centre (SRC), there were 8, 22,615 children below 14 years of age working in Karnataka

[24] Source: https://www.karnataka.gov.in/karnatakachildlabour/Faqs.aspx, accessed on Feb. 1, 2015.

[25] Source: http://labour.gov.in/content/division/work-group.php, accessed on Feb. 1, 2015.

[26] Source : http://bba.org.in/sites/default/files/In_School_and_working_children.pdf, accessed on Feb. 1, 2015

(2001) Census. Children are mainly engaged in the occupations, such as, silk reeling and twisting, beedi making, brick kilns, making agarbatthi (scented sticks), stone quarrying, garages, small hotels, shops, livestock rearing, plantations, floriculture, agriculture, domestic work, construction, small and medium sized Industries and Rag picking. One third of these working children were girls. A large proportion of these child labourers belonged to SC/ST and backward communities. Parents of most of these children were from labouring class. Almost one fourth of these children were pushed into the labour market in order to repay their parents' debts.

To eradicate child labour Karnataka state government has take many steps

- Establishment of Karnataka State Child Labour Eradication Resource Centre (SRC).
- Labour Department's centralized helpline and referral centre for child labour.
- A Revised Karnataka State Action Plan for the Elimination of Child Labour
- A Training Resource Person base has also been established in the state

Some education schemes have also helped for the reduction of child labour, among them, Mid-day Meals, Bale Shalege, free education for female children are the most important.

6.11 Radar Analysis for Living Standard:

Most of the indicators discussed above have been presented in the form of radar diagrams for the ease of analysis. The legends used in the radar diagrams are given in Table 6.24.

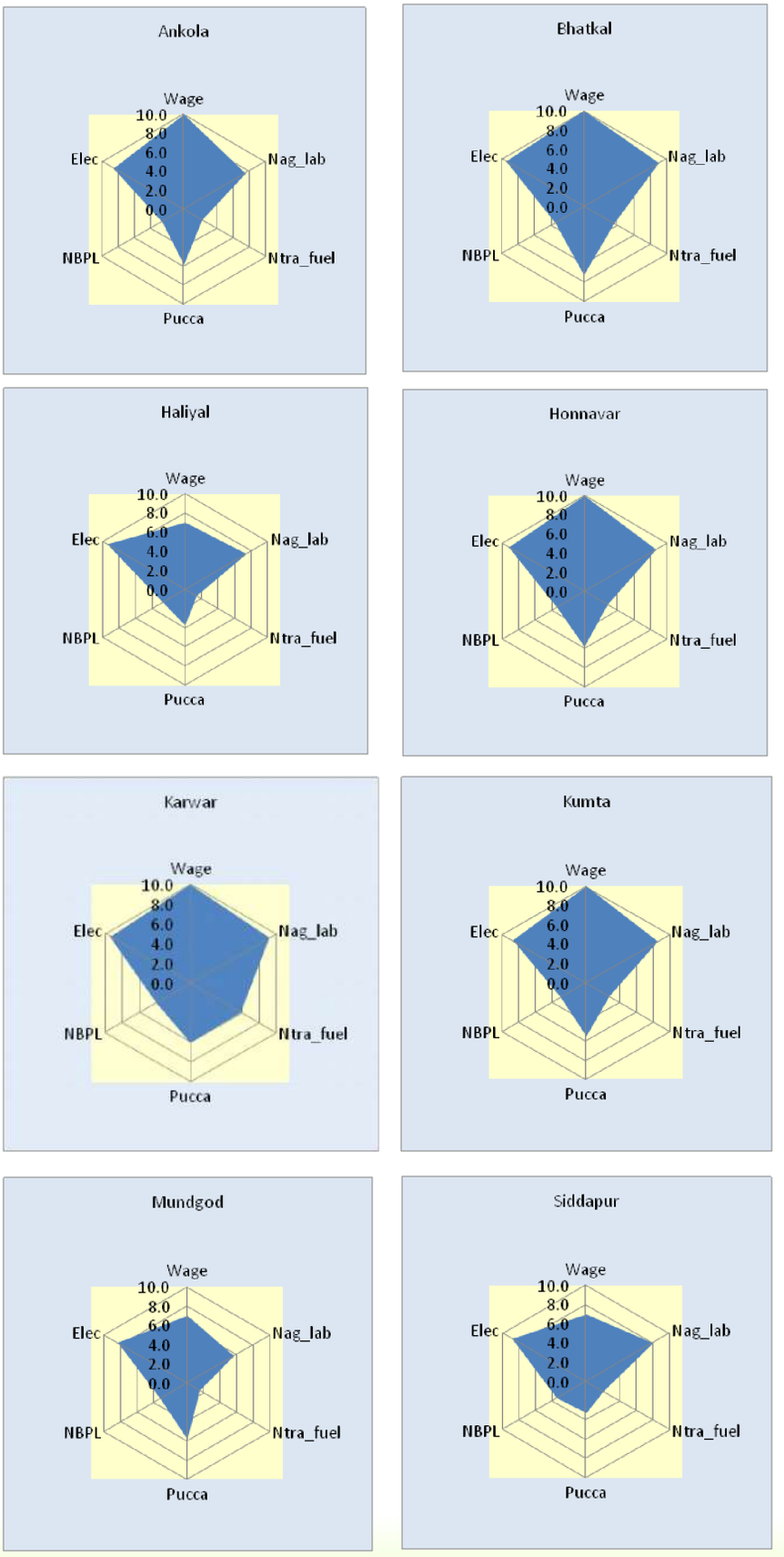
As regards wages, Bhatkal, Karwar, Honnavar, Kumta and Ankola have considerably higher average wage rates than the minimum wage rates fixed by the GoK. The other taluks of the district also have wage rates higher than the stipulated minimum wages, but lower than those prevailing in the above-mentioned taluks. The prevailing wage rates are indicator of the demand for labour emanating from economic activities. Thus, the level of economic activity can be said to be lower in Haliyal, Sirsi, Yellapur, Siddapur, Mundgod and Supa as compared to the other districts.

Karwar and Bhatkal have the highest proportion of non-agricultural labour force, followed by Honnavar, Kumta, Sirsi and Siddapur. Mundgod has the lowest proportion of non-agricultural labour. The other taluks fall somewhere in between these categories. In the course of development process, both

Table 6.24: Legends used in Radar Diagrams

Wage	Ratio of average wage to State norms
Nag_lab	Percentage of Non-agricultural labourers to total workers
Ntra_fuel	Percentage of Households dependent on non-traditional fuel type
Pucca	Percentage of Households with pucca houses
NBPL	Percentage of BPL households
Elec	HHs. with electricity connection

Figure 6.1: Radars for Standard of Living for Taluks of Uttara Kannada



the proportion of income originating from agricultural sector declines and the proportion of labour engaged in agricultural sector declines. Considering this, Karwar and Bhatkal taluks emerge as the most developed taluks and Mundgod as the least developed taluks among the various taluks of the district.

As regards the use of non-traditional fuel, Karwar is the best taluk, whereas, Haliyal, Mundgod and Supa are the least developed taluk. Use of modern or non-traditional cooking fuel has implications for health of womenfolk in particular. Several studies have shown that women suffer from various health ailments caused due to indoor air-pollution on account of use of traditional fuel.

Taluk with maximum proportion of pucca houses is Bhatkal. Siddapur, Haliyal and Yellapur have the least proportion of pucca houses. The remaining taluks fall in between these taluks.

The proportion of non-BPL families is the highest in Karwar, whereas, in Haliyal, Ankola and Supa this proportion is highest. It may also be pertinent to note that the data regarding BPL cards needs to be interpreted with caution due to over-reporting.

The least inequality among the various indicators of development is found to be in the provision of electricity and it is a welcome sign. However, mere access to electricity should not be an indicator of development. Continuous

provision of electricity and the number of hours during which electricity is available to the households and to the industry also are pertinent from the point of development. Various e-initiatives of the government of Karnataka hinge on the availability of electricity for smooth conduct of procedures.

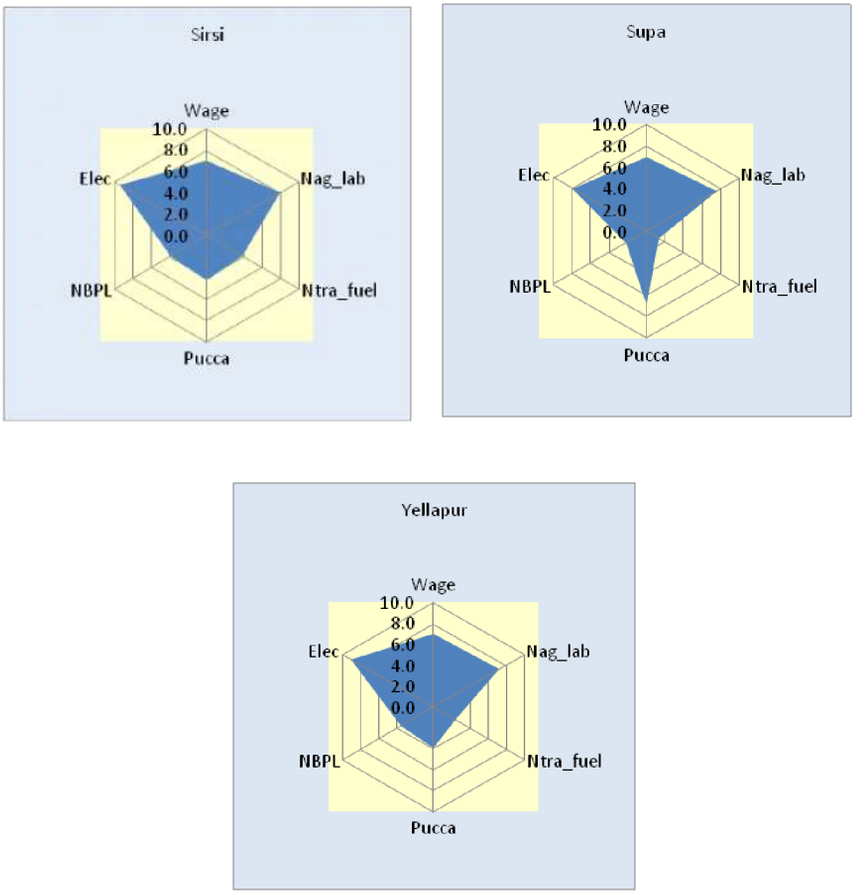
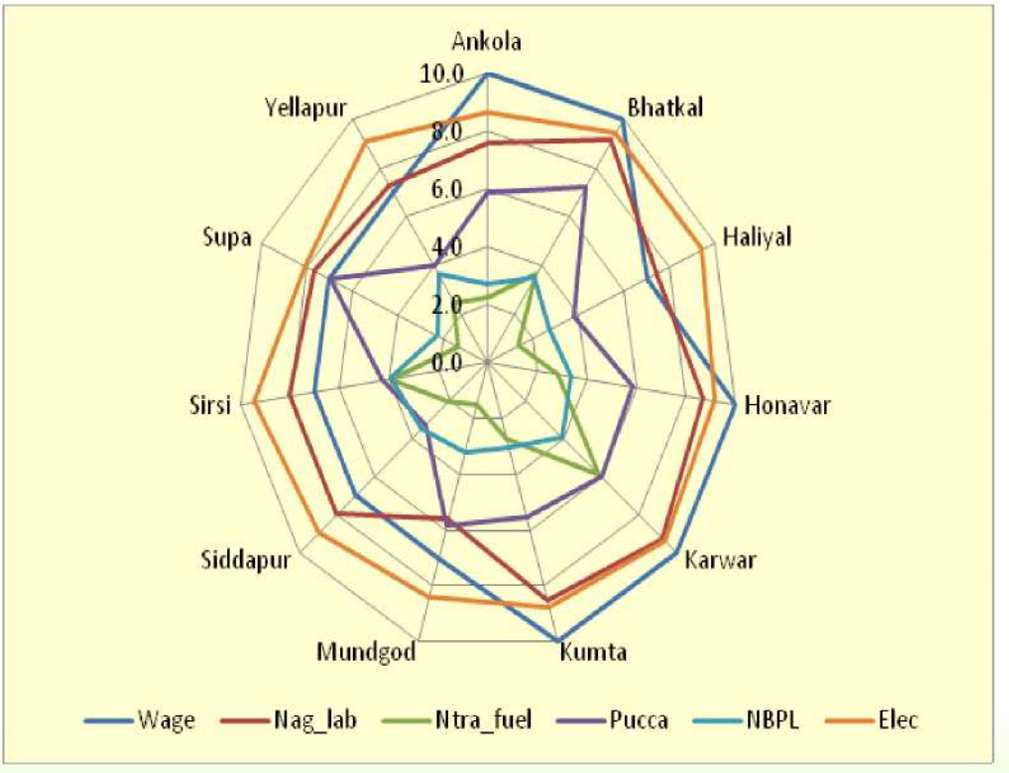


Figure 6.2: Radars for Standard of Living for Uttara Kannada



6.12 Productivity and Livelihood: Small Area Study of Fisheries in Karwar

Fisheries account for just about 0.32 % of Karnataka's SDP (State Domestic Product). As compared to this, fisheries account for about 1.85 % of taluk domestic product[27]. Uttara Kannada account for about 10.5 % of SDP of Karnataka originating from fisheries.

Fish production in Uttara Kannada district has four major sources. First source is the coastal and continental shelf area. The district has a coastal line of about 142 kms and roughly having 10000-11000 sq. kms. of continental shelf area. Second, there are 5 rivers in the District, viz. Kali, Aganashini, Gangavali, Sharavati and Venktapura Rivers, which provide scope for fisheries. Thirdly, the District has very good inland fisheries resources comprising of 4 reservoirs; 76 Major Tanks and 925 Minor Tanks. Lastly, the District is famous for brackish water fish farming with 3868 ha. of brackish water area, which is known for shrimp production. As can be seen from Figure 6.3, Karwar, Honnavar, Kumta, Bhatkal and Ankola are the main contributors to the income originating in the district from fisheries sector. In fact, Karwar and Bhatkal together account for about two-thirds of the income originating from the district from fisheries. The income originating is broadly in proportion to the fish catch (Figure 6.4) across the taluks of the district.

As regards wages, Bhatkal, Karwar, Honnavar, Kumta and Ankola have considerably higher average wage rates than the minimum wage rates fixed by the GoK

Yellapur, Mundgod, Haliyal, Sirsi, Siddapur and Supa have very good inland fisheries resources, viz., rivers, reservoirs, tanks and ponds, in which quality fish seeds are stocked for the development of inland fisheries resources in order to produce protein rich food.

Table 6.25 provides the data on fish production and people engaged in fisheries in Uttara Kannada. There are more than 12694 families which are engaged on a full-time basis and 7567 families which are engaged part time in fisheries activities. The number of fishermen in the district is about 1,09,087 of which 50,284 fishermen are actively engaged in fisheries activities[28].

There are several projects and schemes floated by Government/ agencies of Government, like Saving-cum-Relief Scheme, Accident Insurance for active fishermen, Distress Relief Fund, Supply of VAT Exempted Diesel, etc., for the benefit of fishermen. Fishermen housing scheme is meant, especially for those possess sites and those who are dwelling in huts are given the preference, accidental insurance scheme etc., have made socio economic improvements of the traditional Fishermen and the

[27] These figures are for 2008-09, and are based on the data provided by the Planning Department, GoK.

[28] Source:http://uttarakannada.nic.in/Fisheries.htm, accessed on 5-03-2014

infrastructural Development programmes in a better way.

The district has two major fishing harbor at Karwar and Honnavar, one medium and minor fishing harbor at Tadadi and Belekeri. From the assistance from NABARD, RIDF and State funds fisheries link roads are improving in a phase manner. There are 43 Fishermen Co-operative Societies out of which 6 are Fisher Women Co-operative Societies (Mahima Bhat, 2014).

There are 36 fish markets, 43 Ice plants and 8 Cold Storages in Uttara Kannada. These ice plants and cold storages have a capacity of just about 1.4 % of total fish catch. In brief, it is necessary to increase storage capacity to reduce the price fluctuations that may adversely affect the fishermen.

6.12.1 Observations from the Field

Around 23 families were selected randomly for the present study. Fishing harbors of Karwar city were selected for the purpose. 16 fishermen and 7 fishermen's family members have been interviewed. We studied their socio-economic background, kinds of fishes available in the area and their peculiarities, production in the recent years, marketing of fish, different problems faced by fishermen and their suggestions for improving their plight, health diseases, importance of fishing in livelihood, awareness of different schemes, problems faced by them, etc.

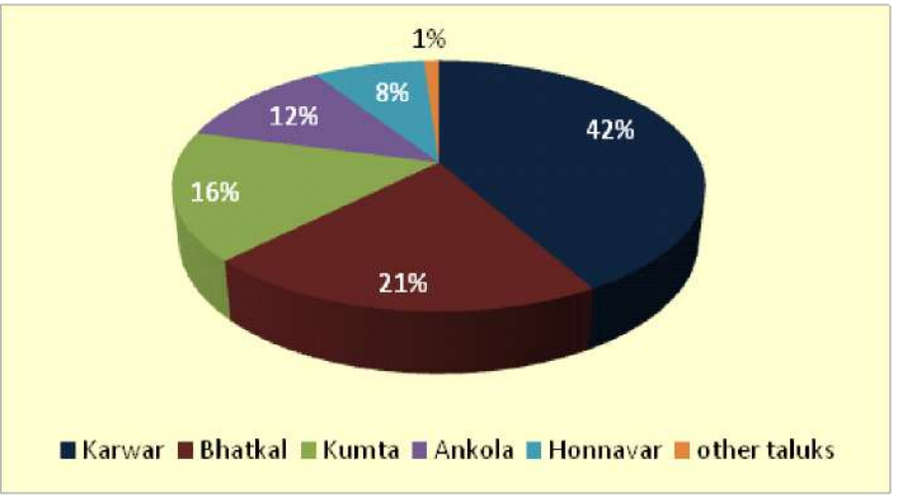
On an average, two or three persons of the respondents' families were engaged in fishing and fishing related works. Most of the families were from OBC category. Average annual income of a household was about 1 lakh per year.

Fisheries involve both men and women and it is marked by the division of labour. Most of the males are employed in fisheries are fisherman and boat drivers with primary levels of education. Handful of educated persons is working in government or private sectors connected with fisheries, like helpers in Sea Bird Project of the Indian Navy and in State fisheries department. Females are engaged in household works along with separation of different kinds of fishes and fish selling.

Many of them are also involved in women SHG's also. Education status of the respondents was as follows. Around

Karwar and Bhatkal together account for about two-thirds of the income originating from the district from fisheries

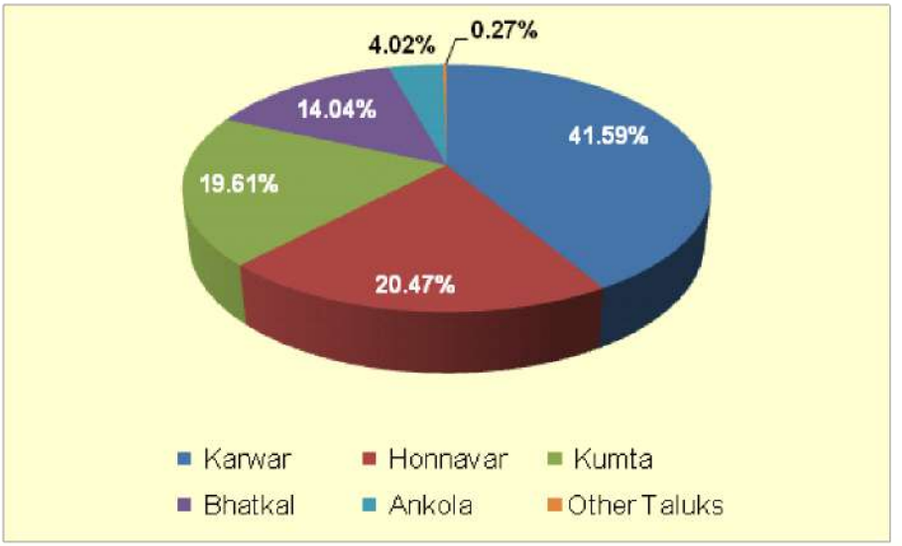
Figure 6.3: Contribution of Fishing Sector to DDP of Uttara Kannada (2008-09)



Source: Based on data provided by the Planning Department, GoK.
Note: TDP (Taluk Domestic Product) and DDP (District Domestic Product are at current prices.

22 per cent (5 respondents) were illiterate, 39 % (9 respondents) had education up to primary level, 13 % of the respondents had completed matriculation, 13 per cent of the respondents with Pre University Course (PUC), 13 per cent completed graduation. Except one family all the families have BPL Ration Card and getting rations from the food security programme of the government. Among 23 respondents none of the families have their own land except own house or rented house. 26 per cent (6 respondents) live in their own house and 74 per cent (17 respondents) live in a rented house. In basic house hold assets majority of all the respondents have mobile phone, television and wall clock or watch followed by refrigerator (50%), radio transistor (30%), cycle (60%) and motor cycle (30%).

Figure 6.4: Fish Catch of Taluks of Uttara Kannada (as a % of District Total), 2012-13



Source: Uttar Kannada District at a Glance, 2012-13

In 1999 Project Seabird was launched as the new naval base at Karwar. It is Indian Navy's third major base, after Mumbai and Visakhapatnam. The base got commissioned progressively from Mid-2005 onwards. Around 13 villages are rehabilitated and approximately thousand together peoples are displaced for the said project. Due to this project many of the fishing communities are relocated. It has affected their livelihood source. Activities done in naval base by big boats affected the ecosystem. The arrival of the Project Sea Bird has caused considerable modification of coastal and marine habitats in the district. The impact on biodiversity of these activities has not been monitored. It has been reported that the biodiversity rich islands of Uttara Kannada coast, such as, Netrani, a haven for sea birds, corals and fish breeding are getting destroyed in military exercises. The project exemplifies a trade-off between the national security and the ecology and livelihood of people.

With the increased entry of mechanized crafts, several of them owned by people from traditional non-fishing sectors, a major proportion of fish catch is through the mechanized vehicles, thereby depriving the traditional fishermen of their age old source of sustenance. Traditional fishermen face a grim scenario as regards their livelihoods in Uttara Kannada. The duality between mechanization and traditional fishing is evident and the income differentials

Table 6.25 : Status of Fisheries (As on 31-03-2013)

No.	Taluks	Fish catch (in tonnes)	Ice Plants		Cold storage		Total tanks (for fisheries)		Families involved in fisheries		No.of Beneficiaries under Mathsya Asraya Scheme	Fishlets (in lakhs)	Fish markets (No)
			No.	Capacity (M. T.)	No.	Capacity (M. T.)	Panchayati Raj	Minor Irrigation	Full Time	Part Time			
1	Ankola	3795.67	5	86	2	80	0	0	2000	500	12	0.00	5
2	Bhatkal	13245.65	11	245	2	80	0	0	1538	1025	229	0.00	6
3	Haliyal	40.00	0	0	0	0	130	35	300	450	38	14.92	2
4	Honnavar	19315.18	8	145	0	0	0	0	2613	1743	305	0.00	4
5	Karwar	39237.71	10	129	2	212	14	2	3800	1480	0	0.65	7
6	Kumta	18504.42	9	138	2	240	0	0	2343	1546	433	0.00	6
7	Mundgod	50.00	0	0	0	0	168	27	0	235	0	9.53	1
8	Siddapur	26.00	0	0	0	0	186	2	0	60	0	0.23	1
9	Sirsi	50.00	0	0	0	0	234	17	0	68	0	6.21	2
10	Supa	25.50	0	0	0	0	30	3	50	60	15	0.53	1
11	Yellapur	64.00	0	0	0	0	90	0	50	400	38	2.00	1
	Total	94354.13	43	743	8	612	852	86	12694	7567	1070	34	36

Source: Uttar Kannada District at a Glance, 2012-13

between fishermen are increasing, with the former causing excessive catch and increasing pollution of the sea according the respondent. The seasonality also is an issue in fisheries and government schemes are required to tackle engage the fisheries dependent population.

Fishermen Co-operative Societies are trying to improve the plight of the fishermen, especially for the traditional fishermen who are illiterates. They are provided with VAT subsidized diesel for their boats through distribution of passbook. Loans are exempted five years back of up to 25000/. There are around 250 members one from each family has become member of the co-operative society located in Baithkol Harbor near to Karwar Port. All the fishermen families are provided with Yashaswini Medical Insurance from the co-operative societies. Around 70 houses are sanctioned for Baithkol municipal ward for fishermen housing schemes. Co-operative societies are also working towards inclusion of fishermen communities in Schedule Tribe category. Group Accidental Insurance Scheme has been provided In the case of death/permanent disability while fishing or loss of property trough distress relief fund. Earlier days according to fishermen danger light in lighthouse provided information about weather forecast for fishermen but nowadays through radio, television and different news channels they are provided. Lighthouses according to fishermen provide very good information about the weather forecast and they urge government to reintroduce the light house facilities in respective harbors.

Participation of Females in Fisheries



Participation of Males in Fisheries



6.12.2 Conclusions from Small Area Study

Fisheries have been an important contributor to the district income of Uttara Kannada. From the point of view of economic prosperity, livelihood and nutrition, it is necessary to promote fisheries sector. Uttara Kannada fisheries sector has very limited storage capacity which needs to be augmented. A worrisome feature is that environment friendly fishing is being replaced by intensive mechanized fishing and though the productivity and fish catch has increased over time, it has injected duality in fishing community with the advent of capitalism. The district should ensure that fishing is in optimum quantity and environment friendly. In pursuit of this, it needs to provide institutional support to the fisher folk.

6.13 Small Area Study on Ecotourism and Environmental Protection

More often than not, tourism leads to cultural invasion, ecological disturbances even if it provides livelihood and employment opportunities to people in the short run. As against it, ecotourism is an approach in tourism which aims at preserving nature, appreciate the cultural and natural aspects of a tourist spot. It aims at combining conservation and protection of natural resources that are advantageous to the local people.

Uttara Kannada located in Western Ghats is blessed with forests, waterfalls, beaches. Topographically, the district can be divided into three zones, viz., Coastal belt, Central belt and transitional belt. The Central belt has hills and valleys of Sahyadri range.

To the west, Uttara Kannada has the Coastal line. The tourist map of the district has also been provided (Map 6.1). The district has perennial rivers and is rich in flora and fauna. Major forests in Uttara Kannada district are located in Supa, Yellapur, Sirsi and Ankola Taluks. The main rivers are Kali, Gangavali, Aghanashini, Sharavati. The other rivers are Venktapur and Varada. These rivers form many waterfalls; the famous waterfalls include Jog falls, Unchalli falls, Magod falls, Shivaganga falls, Lalguli and Mailmane waterfalls. Other falls include Shivaganga Falls, Burude Falls, Benne Hole Falls, Mattighatta falls, Waate Halla falls, Duggumane falls, Mabgi falls, Banagere falls, Unchalli falls and Vibhuthi falls.

One of the main features of eco-tourism is that it should be accessible to nature lovers and should be economical. Instead of developing a culture of luxurious hotels, it ought to be within the reach of common man.

With support from tourists, local people and administration, eco-tourism can compete with large tours and travel establishment. In this process the local families can get a larger share of economic benefits from tourism. The revenue produced from eco-tourism can helps and encourages governments to fund conservation projects and training programmes.

Uttara Kannada district can promote bed-breakfast facilities for which the local people can share their room and provide breakfast to tourist. Appropriate registration and police verification of the host should be undertaken and also the credentials of the tourists need to be verified. This will be a bit cumbersome process in the beginning, but it is implementable in Uttara Kannada which has reasonable infrastructure.

Travel to Uttara Kannada and within Uttara Kannada needs to be facilitated. It is strange that all the tours in Karnataka are looped from Bengaluru. The district should have a circular tour circuit so that people who visit Karnataka from different states should be able to hop-up the circuit from nearby places rather than go to Bengaluru for visiting various tourist spots in Uttara Kannada.

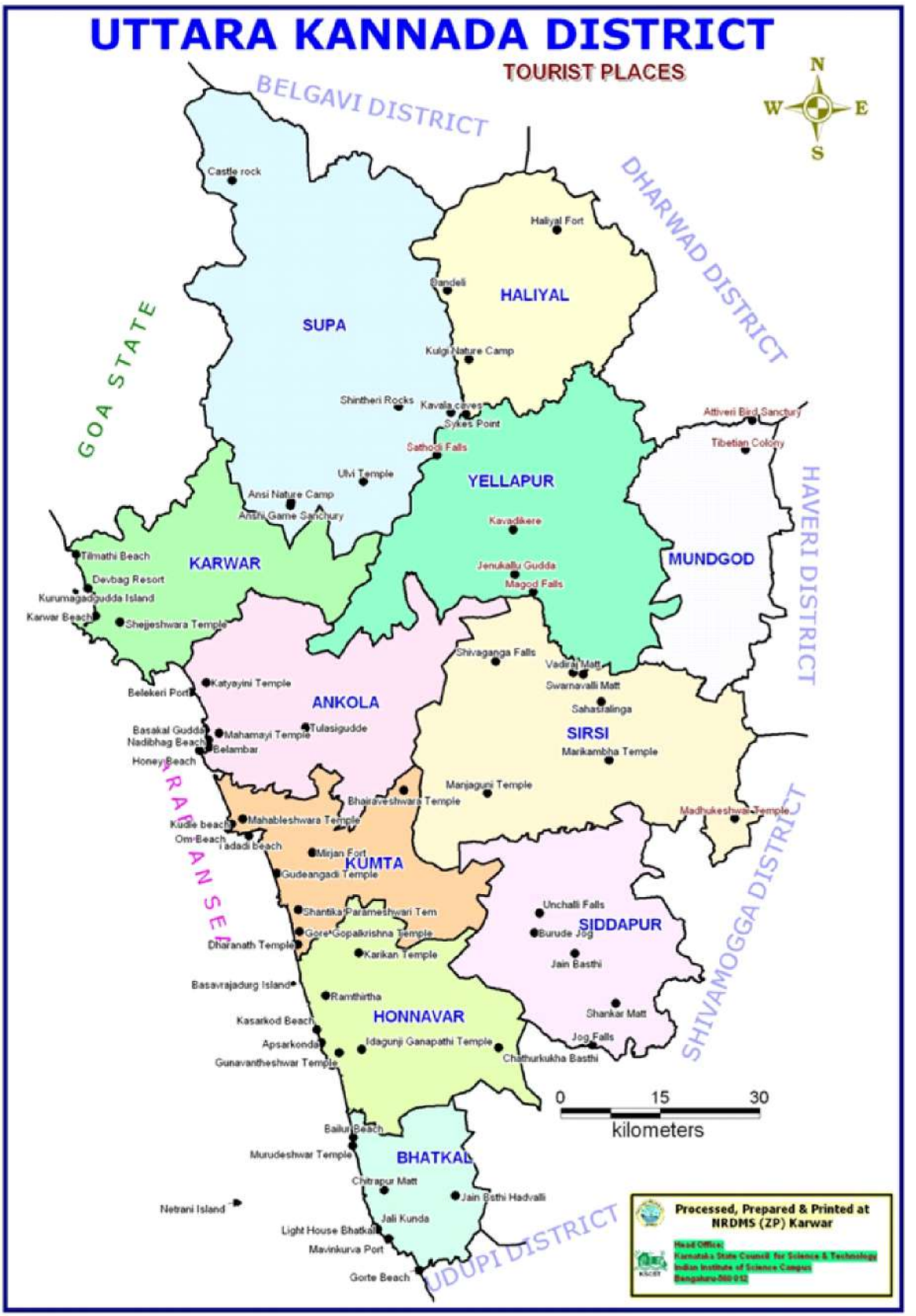
Another aspect that the district authorities should take cognizance of is a list of negatives that tourist should observe[29]:

- Not to take away flora and fauna in the forms of cuttings, seeds or roots. The bio-diversity of the region should be protected at all

Fishermen Co-operative Societies are trying to improve the plight of the fishermen, especially for the traditional fishermen who are illiterates

[29] Source: http://www.incredibleindia.org/en/travel/eco-tourism, accessed on 1-5-2014.

Map 6.1: Tourist Map of Uttara Kannada District



Source: http://uttarakannada.nic.in/maps/docs/TouristMap.jpg, accessed on 4-12-2014

costs. Below picture is not an uncommon phenomenon, if one travels through the district.

- Not to use pollutants such as detergent, in streams or springs while washing and bathing.
- Not to use wood as fuel to cook food at the campsite.
- Not to leave cigarettes butts or make open fires in the forests.
- Not to consume aerated drinks, alcohol, drugs or any other intoxicant and throw bottles in the wild.
- Not to tempt the locals, especially children by offering them foodstuff or sweets. Respect local traditions.
- Polythene and plastics are non biodegradable and unhealthy for the environment and must not be used and littered.

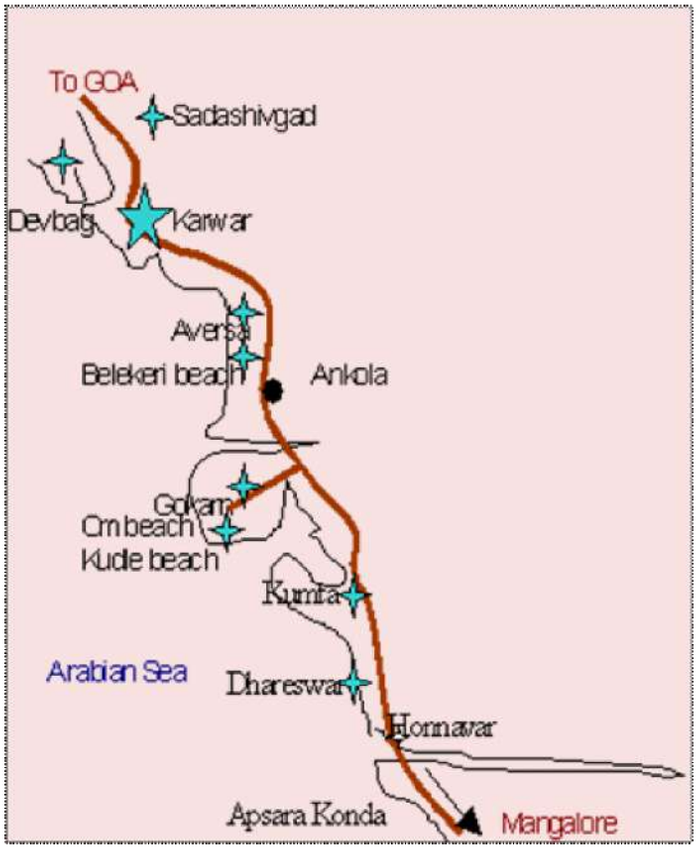
Three tourism places were visited for the study purpose. Gokarna a temple town located in western coast, Dandeli Wildlife sanctuary located in Western Ghat region and Sathodi Falls located 35 kms from near Yellapur town. The main secondary sources of data that were inter alia examined were from official websites of the district, promotional material and information provided by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture- Government of India and tourism departments of the district followed by interviews with the local community representatives, departmental/ official being interviewed with detailed list of questions and checklist. Data collected from interviews was documented through notes taken by the interviewers. In order to collect perspectives from local community members, focus group consultations were organized. A discussion guideline was prepared for the conducting the discussions. Five tourists and Fifteen community members and households were been interviewed randomly regarding the knowledge about the perceptions from local people about cultural invasion, price rise, income and job opportunities, waste generation, ecological and environmental view points, suggestions for improvement in tourism and other regional problems. Field observations were been made for collecting qualitative data, especially for socio-cultural and environmental impacts of tourism activity. In all the three field sites a considerable amount of time was spent at different locations to observe tourist behavior, interaction of tourists with local people and the

One of the main features of eco-tourism is that it should be accessible to nature lovers and should be economical. Instead of developing a culture of luxurious hotels, it ought to be within the reach of common man

Deforestation in Uttara Kannada District



Coastal Line of Uttara Kannada District



Source: http://uttarakannada.nic.in/Circuit1a.htm, accessed on 1-5-2014.

Om Beach at Gokarna



impact of such interaction. Data recorded through field observation was immediately documented.

6.13.1 Gokarna

A tourist place where famous Mahabaleshwara Temple is located along with Om Beach just a 5 km away from the city. The name Gokarna is derived from two words, Go and Karna, and literally translates to cow's ear. It is said that Lord Shiva was born here out of an ear of a cow. Another plausible reason for the naming of the place could be its geographic location. The area where it is located is the confluence of rivers Gangavali and Agnashini and resembles the shape of a cow's ear. Around 5000 to 20000 people tourists visit the place per day. Local people's perception is that they benefit economically due to livelihood prospects and income opportunities. Many tourists, especially from Bengaluru and foreign countries visit the place daily.

Because of inadequate hospitality arrangement in the city many foreign tourists visit Gokarna from Goa in the morning and return back. Accommodation facilities are not up to the mark. Tourism Department should prepare a comprehensive plan in this regard. Home stay facilities, transportation, boating for tourists, local skills, should be encouraged by providing training. This would reduce migration to other places in search of jobs can be avoided. Many of the local people have become guides for

tourists. Local guides would know the area they live in and the cultural importance of the place. This is not only better for the local community but also for the visitor for the safe travel. There are some of the other problems also arises, like drinking water problem is one of the major, drainage problems especially in rainy season are traffic problem, tourist vehicle parking problem, toilet facilities for tourists, throwing of plastic, alcohol and water bottles is a common scene here. Tourists are frequently disrespectful of local customs and traditions. Men and women often walk around in revealing clothing when the social norm is to politely cover them. This is particularly important in places of worship like Gokarna and it is often considered extremely rude. This behavior can cause ill-will and can also cause the local people to stray from their beliefs and customs.

6.13.2 Sathodi Falls

Sathodi Falls situated in the midst of dense forests. It is about 32 km from Yellapur and it is located in the Ganeshgudi range forest of Yellapur. Sathodi falls of the most picturesque spots in this region in Uttara Kannada District that is formed by several unnamed streams near Kallaramarane Ghat. It is near Yellapur just 32kms. The initial 15 kms is fine but narrow roads with multiple hairpin bends, the last 5 kms stretch has no roads at all. From the gate one has to walk 2 kms to reach the falls. On the way to waterfalls there

Sathodi Falls



are many hamlets where small shops are there but most of them are closed. Water falls from 15 meters (49.2 feet) tall from backwaters from reservoir. The stream then flows into the backwaters of the Kodasalli Dam, into the Kali River. There are some logs kept to block the water flow to avoid people going up to the base of the falls as it's too risky and full of rocks. Even almost some 30 feet away from the falls the force was such that one would be showered with water drops. The sight of fall is a real treat to the eyes. It is situated in the reserve forest and not allowed to stay after 6 pm. It is jointly maintained by State Forest Department and Kumbrala and Kanchana Gadde Village Forest Committee (VFC). All the tourists have to pay Rs. 5 towards maintenance of the spot. Smoking of tobacco products and alcohol is banned legally, but legalities and realities differ. Dustbins are placed for waste collection but many tourists leave waste indiscreetly. According to the VFC members cooking is prohibited in the area. However, especially in summer season many of the tourists cook their food and that creates is dangerous. Many fire incidents have occurred as a result of this.

6.13.3 Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary

It is spread over 834.16 sq. km and regarded as the second largest wildlife sanctuary in Karnataka. Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary is close to Mahaveer sanctuary in Goa. The altitude of Dandeli varies from 100 m to 970 m; the highest point is the Hegada Temba. Dandeli is also a perfect place for white water rafting. Dandeli has become one of the important tourist destinations of Karnataka and attracts many local and foreign tourists. It falls in the moist deciduous and semi-evergreen forests zone. The area is also rich in bamboo. Dandeli is a natural habitat for wildlife. Dandeli wildlife sanctuary is home to tigers, leopards, black panthers, elephants, gaur, deer, antelopes, many kinds of reptiles like crocodiles and various kinds of snakes. The birds in Dandeli wildlife sanctuary include the golden-backed woodpecker, crested serpent eagle, white breasted kingfisher, grey hornbill, great pied hornbill, Malabar pied hornbill.

According to people of Dandeli and surrounding villages there are number of home stays, resorts, holiday homes, forest stays, adventure camp have came up in recent years had made several arrangements in encouraging tourists from all round the world. Especially software companies from Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Mumbai arrange stay for a week to ten days for their employees as an appreciation for their work. Apart from this, several people visit Dandeli. Local people have got various types jobs such as, taking tourists on a hotel, wildlife safari, white water rafting in river kali, adventure activities like kayaking, canoeing and mountain biking, tracking in a forest area, security and transportation so on. Government and private firms are earning huge sums of money, though

the share of local people in this prosperity is negligible. Drinking water and roads are made available for tourist purposes whereas, these facilities are deprived to the localities. Roads for tourist facilities are built in not time, but several villages are still fighting for these basic facilities. Many of the Scheduled Tribes live in this region. Several acres of land have been purchased by different firms and they are establishing their resorts here. Local peoples are totally unaware of these things. Forest dwellers problems have been neglected. Forest and rural communities are not permitted to collect fodder and fuel wood in these areas. Local people are denied access to areas that have been set up as tourist destinations; they can no longer play on nearby or visit the local national park, and hence they do not have incentive to protect the same. This is because of an indirect consequence of tourism as local people simply cannot afford the prices that tourists can. Many of the resorts use an enormous amount of water depriving local people of drinking water. Similarly, grazing land are also destroyed for resort development, therefore local communities are deprived of the ability to maintain their traditional lifestyles. Many tourists do not follow the instructions provided to them and on many occasions they break the laws and enter in the core areas on their own risks.

Forest official's perception in this regard was the sanctuary is home to a

Water Sports at Kali River at Dandeli





Natural Habitat for Birds at Dandeli



range of flora and fauna including much wildlife on the endangered list. Crocodiles and other reptiles are abundant in the sanctuary and there is an impressive population of avian species also. Approximately 200 bird species are listed here. The sanctuary was included under Project Tiger. Notwithstanding its high biodiversity values, the sanctuary is under pressure due to anthropogenic and other factors. The tourism zone runs across both the core and buffer zones, although most of the area lies in the buffer zone. Staff deficiency is observed in this area for the issues. VFC's are created in all the villages for the protection and safety.

In brief, the district has ample opportunities to promote eco-tourism as it is gifted with natural resources and cultural in the form of hills, waterfalls, beaches and temples. The district administration should use these potential to promote welfare of its people. However, the kind of tourism that has been developed in Dandeli is perceived to be exactly opposite of eco-tourism, as perceived by local community. Sustainable eco-tourism mandates that the district administration will review the tourism strategy and enable inclusive development of the local communities in the district.

There is also a growth-nature conflict evident in the district. The Kaiga power generating station is a nuclear power generating station situated at Kaiga village on the left bank of Kali river about 60 Kms east of Karwar town in Uttara Kannada. Apart from the fact that it is a nuclear power project that people perceive as the threat to their health and lives in the case of any mismanagement in the same, the area within 10 kms is predominantly a forest land with dense growth of trees and vegetation. About 85% of the area within 10 kms comprises of forest lands, while about 9% falls within the water spread area of the Kadra reservoir, 4% agricultural and 2% barren land.

6.14 Concluding Remarks

Per capita income of Uttara Kannada district as a whole is lower than that of per capita income of the state as a whole in all two time periods. Among the taluks Karwar taluk has the highest per capita income in both 2004-05ad 2008-09. Except Karwar taluk, none of the taluks are found to be in the above of the state average. Haliyal, Mundgod and Bhatkal are in the bottom position, whereas, Karwar, Siddapur and Supa are in the top position in both of the years. Haliyal, Siddapur and Sirsi taluks have higher growth rate in per capita income from 2004-05 to 2008-09. This growth rate is also more than the state growth rate. On the other hand, Kumta, Bhatkal and Ankola have lower growth rate.

Per capita growth rate of agriculture is lower than the remaining two sectors. Tertiary sector has the highest growth rate as compared to other two sectors. The most important observation is that

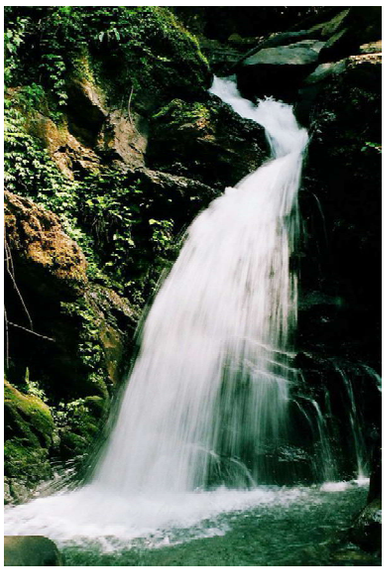
U. Kannada district as a whole has the growth rate below the state average in all the sectors. Among the sectors growth rate of Agriculture is too less, which is 0.8 per cent. It means that Primary sector is stagnated in the district. Four out of 11 taluks have the negative growth rate in primary sector. Interestingly in Sirsi (10.3 %), Honnavar (7.4%) and Siddapur (7.3%) growth rate of agriculture is more than the state average. Remaining 8 out of 11 taluks have the growth rate lower than the state average.

In the case of secondary sector also, district has the lower performance as compared with the state average. Haliyal, Mundgod, Siddapur and Yellapur taluks have the growth rate in the secondary sector higher than the state average. Ankola is the taluk which has very negligible growth rate (0.009).

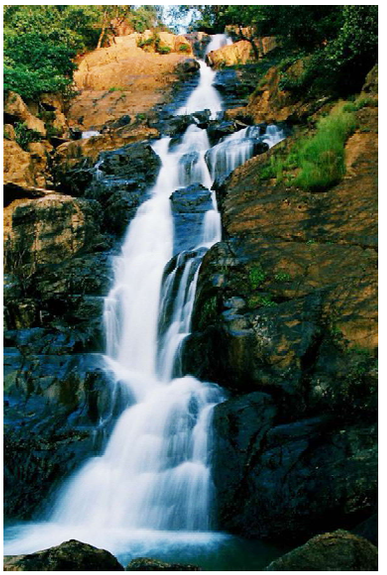
Growth rate in tertiary sector is good as compared to other sectors except Haliyal and Yellapur. In these taluks, performance of secondary sector is better than the tertiary sector. In this sector also the district falls below the state average. Supa, Mundgod and Haliyal taluks have the growth rate in this sector above the state average.

There is a considerable gap among the taluks In the case of male and female work participation is concerned. Taluks like Bhatkal, Honnavar and Karwar have higher gap between male and female work participation is concerned. On the other hand Mundgod, Siddapur and Yellapur have the lower gap. It is to be noted here that, taluks, which have higher income have the higher gap of male and female in work participation rate.

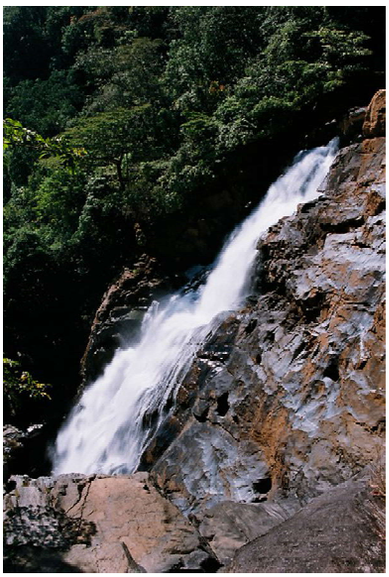
Observation of land distribution among different section in different taluks reveals that in all the taluks SC has the lowest proportion of the land holding as against their population proportions. In the case of ST, except of Mundgod remaining all taluks have the land holdings proportion lower than the population proportion. Higher gap is observed in Karwar and Yellapur for both SC and ST.



Burude Falls



Kanchana Gadde



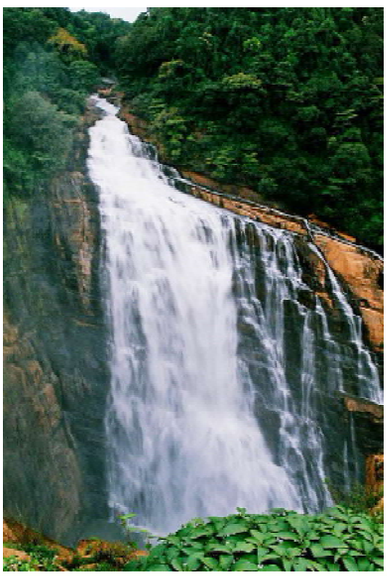
Benne Falls



Magod Falls



Sheerlu Falls



Unchalli Falls

CHAPTER 7

STANDARD OF LIVING



CHAPTER 7

STANDARD OF LIVING

7.1 Introduction

Standard of living has been a matter of concern in both international fora as well as in national policy making. Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 10, 1948, states that "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself [30] and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control[31]." Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights mentions that, "The States Parties to the present Covenant recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions. The States Parties will take appropriate steps to ensure the realization of this right, recognizing to this effect the essential importance of international co-operation based on free consent[32]". India ratified the same on 10 Apr 1979[4].

As discussed earlier in Chapter 1 of this report, depending on the data availability, seven indicators of standard of living have been included for construction of HDI which pertain to per capita income, access to water, sanitation facilities, decent housing, availability of electricity and modern cooking fuel, opportunities of livelihood outside agricultural sector. A broader connotation of standard of living has been considered in the compilation of Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), wherein, the demographic indicators, livelihood indicators, asset indicators and socio-political participation indicators were used.

The right to adequate housing was also one of the crucial issues discussed at the 1996 Habitat meeting in Istanbul and was a main theme in the Istanbul Agreement and the Habitat Agenda.

Standard of living has been a matter of concern in both international fora as well as in national policy making



Karevokkallu Tribe, Manchikeri Village, Yellapur Taluk

[30] Gender bias in such statement is not to be missed!

[31] Source: http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/index.shtml#a25, accessed on December 1, 2014.

[32] Adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by General Assembly resolution 2200A (XXI) of 16 December 1966 and entered into force 3 January 1976, in accordance with Article 27 of the Covenant accessed on December 1, 2014.

The right to adequate housing was also one of the crucial issues discussed at the 1996 Habitat meeting in Istanbul and was a main theme in the Istanbul Agreement

Paragraph 61 of the agenda describes the steps needed to be undertaken by governments so as to ".....promote, protect and ensure the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing[33]". The 2001 meeting, Istanbul +5, reiterated the 1996 Istanbul Agreement and Habitat Agenda and established the UN Human Settlement Programme to promote the right to housing in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. UN–HABITAT programme is the major international forum for the advocacy of right to housing. It is supposed to promote housing rights through awareness campaigns, and to develop benchmarks and monitoring systems.

The right to adequate housing was also one of the crucial issues discussed at the 1996 Habitat meeting in Istanbul and was a main theme in the Istanbul Agreement and the Habitat Agenda. Paragraph 61 of the agenda describes the steps needed to be undertaken by governments so as to ".....promote, protect and ensure the full and progressive realisation of the right to adequate housing[34]". The 2001 meeting, Istanbul +5, reiterated the 1996 Istanbul Agreement and Habitat Agenda and established the UN Human Settlement Programme to promote the right to housing in cooperation with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. UN–HABITAT programme is the major international forum for the advocacy of right to housing. It is supposed to promote housing rights through awareness campaigns, and to develop benchmarks and monitoring systems.

The human right to adequate housing is the right of every human being to acquire and sustain a secure house in which she can live in peace and dignity. The right to housing is considered as one of the prime human rights in a number of international human rights instruments. According to Human Rights Education Associates (HREA), housing right is not merely a subset of the right to a decent standard of living, but goes much beyond the right to survival. It provides shelter and security from weather, climate, protection from encroachment of property and physical security. It provides personal space and privacy and a roof under which a family can be bound. Thus, housing is a psychological need of a human being. It provides a space for socialization and also at times can provide space for commercial activities by its occupants[35].

In most of the countries, irrespective of whether it is developed or developing, people are unable to afford housing and hence, take shelter on pavements, under bridges, in cars, railway stations,

[33] Source: https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-3&chapter=4&lang=en accessed on December 1, 2014.

[34] Source:http://www.un.org/ga/Istanbul+5/booklet10.pdf, accessed on December 1, 2014.

[35] Source: http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/edumat/IHRIP/circle/modules/module13.htm, accessed on December 1, 2014.

and public parks, and in slums. In a country like India with a huge population and limited land resources, it is difficult for the Government(s), both Central and states, to grant housing as a constitutionally fundamental right to every citizen. Rising population, rapid urbanization, developmental aspirations of population, etc., have resulted in housing shortage not only in terms of quantity but also in terms of their inhabitable quality.

However, governments do try to reduce the number of homeless people through both direct and indirect methods. Enabling people to secure livelihoods and education are the indirect methods for aiding them to obtain housing. In India especially, for the economically weaker and marginalized sections of society, a number of initiatives have been undertaken both at the Central and State Government levels.

In Sections 7.2 to 7.7, we discuss the various aspects of housing in Uttara Kannada district and its various taluks. We discuss these aspects both for the district as a whole and then for rural and urban areas so as to highlight the differences in the situation, if any. We also provide the respective figures for Karnataka state, so as to gauge the distance of the district and taluks from the state level figures. Various criteria can be used for ascertaining the nature of housing. These could be: (i) whether or not the occupant household owns the premise or not; (ii) for what purpose is the occupants use the house; (iii) the condition of the house; and, (iv) the material used for the construction of floor, walls and the roof of the house.

7.2 Schemes for Housing Facilities

There are several schemes for providing housing to people in Karnataka. Some of these are Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) while others are State Sponsored Schemes (SSSs). These schemes are meant for different segments of people.

7.2.1 Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs)

i. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

IAY is CSS public housing scheme (for rural areas) for the houseless poor families and those living in dilapidated and kaccha (made with mud) houses with a component for providing house sites to the landless poor as well. The scheme is meant to enable Below Poverty Line (BPL) households identified by the community through Grama Sabhas following criteria suggested for such identification from time to time, to build their houses or get house sites with financial and technical assistance from the Government. The scheme has the following components: (i) Assistance for construction of a new house; (ii) Up gradation of kaccha or dilapidated houses: (iii) Provision of house sites.

The cost of the scheme, except the component for provision of house sites, is shared between Government of India

Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) is a centrally sponsored housing scheme for urban areas. It is intended to achieve a "Slum Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities

and State Governments in the ratio 75:25[36]. Up to 20% of the district allocation can be used for up gradation of kaccha/dilapidated houses of families below poverty line as decided by the States on the basis of need. Up to 4% of the funds released can be utilised for administering the scheme, of which up to 0.5% can be retained at the state level and the balance has to be transferred to the districts.

ii. Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY)

Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) is a centrally sponsored housing scheme for urban areas. It is intended to achieve a "Slum Free India" with inclusive and equitable cities. It aims at providing every citizen with access to basic civic infrastructure and social amenities and decent shelter. RAY is supposed to be implemented in a mission mode and the implementing agencies, viz., States/ UTs/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Central Government Agencies, are entitled for financial assistance from the Central Government for providing housing and improvement of basic civic infrastructure and social amenities in slum areas.

7.2.2 The State Sponsored Schemes (SSSs)

The SSSs are meant for economically weaker section (EWS), SC/ST, site less and occupants of huts and households belonging to Special Occupational Groups (SOGs). It may be noted that the affirmative action regarding females has been incorporated in these schemes through ownership of houses. Hakku Patra (Title deed) in the case of all housing/house site schemes has to be in the name of wife except in the cases of unmarried male/widower beneficiary in which case males are entitled for title deed in their names.

The flagship schemes of the state government is the Ashraya Scheme with its several variants, viz., Ashraya-Rural House Sites scheme, Ashraya-Urban House Sites scheme, Ashraya-Rural Housing Scheme, Ashraya-Urban Housing Scheme, Ashraya scheme for Housing for Special Occupational Groups. In addition to Ashraya scheme, the state government also has other schemes, viz., Basava Housing Scheme and Ambedkar Housing Scheme. Houses are also constructed under Karnataka Housing Board Schemes. Details of the schemes are given in Annexure Tables A7.1 to A7.7. In Table 7.1, we provide the details of housing provision in the district.

The district did not provide any housing/ house-sites during 2011-12 under the Ashray schemes, which is the flagship scheme of the GoK.

[36] In the case of North Eastern States the ratio is 90:10. The cost of providing house sites would be shared 50:50 between Government of India and State Governments. Government of India would provide the full cost in respect of Union Territories (UTs).

Table 7.1: Houses/House Sites Allotted in Uttara Kannada District (2012-13)

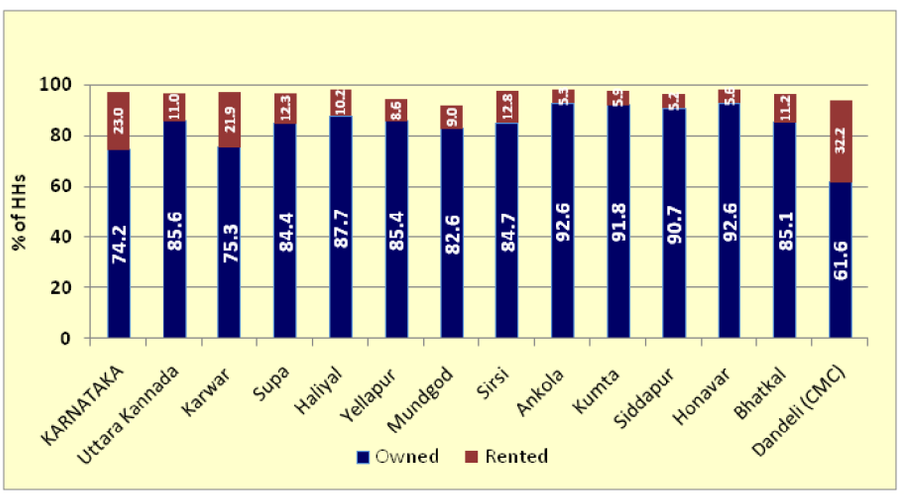
Sl.No	Taluks	HOUSES CONSTRUCTED UNDER BASAVA HOUSING SCHEME					INDIRA AWAAS HOUSES				
		As a % of Total No.				Total No.	As a % of Total No.				Total No.
		SC	ST	OBC	Others		SC	ST	OBC	Others	
1	Ankola	2.3	1.0	0.5	96.2	608	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	Bhatkal	0.0	8.6	2.2	89.2	139	0.0	16.7	16.7	66.7	6
3	Haliyal	7.2	3.0	13.3	76.5	362	17.6	5.9	17.6	58.8	17
4	Honnavar	1.7	0.0	6.8	91.4	292	0.0	0.0	23.1	76.9	13
5	Karwar	0.9	0.0	7.1	91.9	211	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8
6	Kumta	2.4	0.0	2.8	94.8	534	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	12
7	Mundgod	4.2	6.9	16.0	72.9	451	60.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	5
8	Siddapur	3.6	0.0	1.4	94.9	138	33.3	0.0	0.0	66.7	6
9	Sirsi	9.1	0.3	14.3	76.2	307	13.0	0.0	8.7	78.3	23
10	Supa	0.5	0.1	2.0	97.3	745	11.8	0.0	11.8	76.5	17
11	Yellapur	0.9	5.8	5.1	88.2	434	12.5	6.3	12.5	68.8	16
District Total		2.8	2.1	6.1	89.0	4221	12.2	2.4	10.6	74.8	123

Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2012-13.

7.3 Housing Status

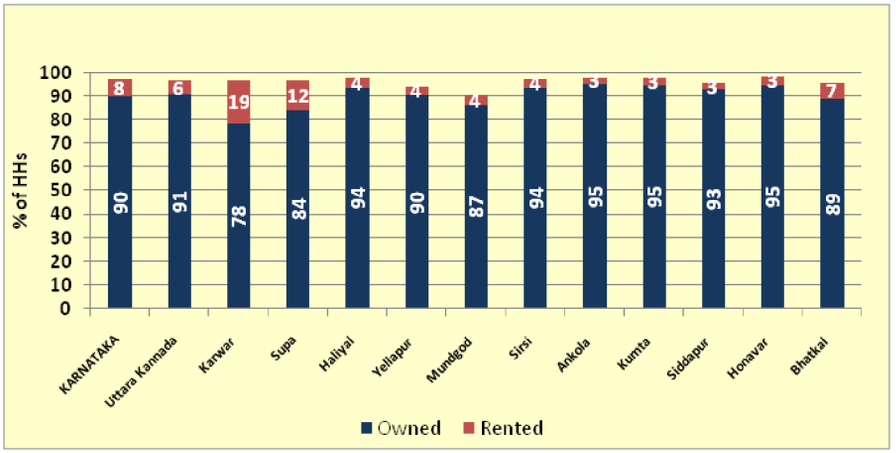
We first discuss the ownership status of houses in Uttara Kannada district and compare it with Karnataka. In Uttara Kannada greater proportion of households own houses (85.6 %) as compared to that for Karnataka state (74.2 %, See Figure 7.1). This proportion is lower for urban areas and higher for rural areas as indicated in Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3.

Figure 7.1: Ownership Status of Houses (2011)



Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.2: Ownership Status of Houses in Rural Areas (2011)



Source: Census 2011

About half of the households in the district (54 %) reside in pucca houses

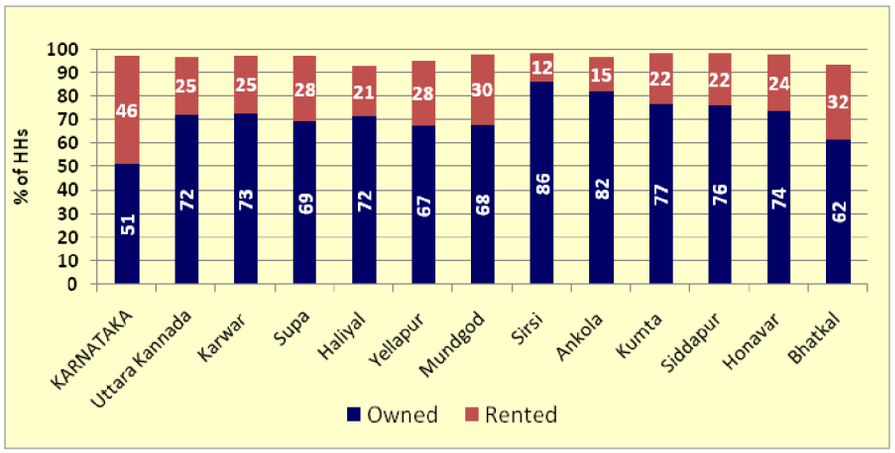
7.4 Siteless Households

In the district, about 12.7 % of the households do not have sites for houses and hence there is no question of owning the houses. The proportion of siteless households is highest in Siddapur, where more than half of the households do not have house sites. Supa has the lowest number of siteless households.

7.5 Households with Pucca Houses

About half of the households in the district (54 %) reside in pucca houses, as indicated by Figure 7.5. The number of households who do not live in pucca houses is in Siddapur and Haliyal. The housing in these two taluks needs to be improved.

Figure 7.3: Ownership Status of Houses in Urban Areas (2011)

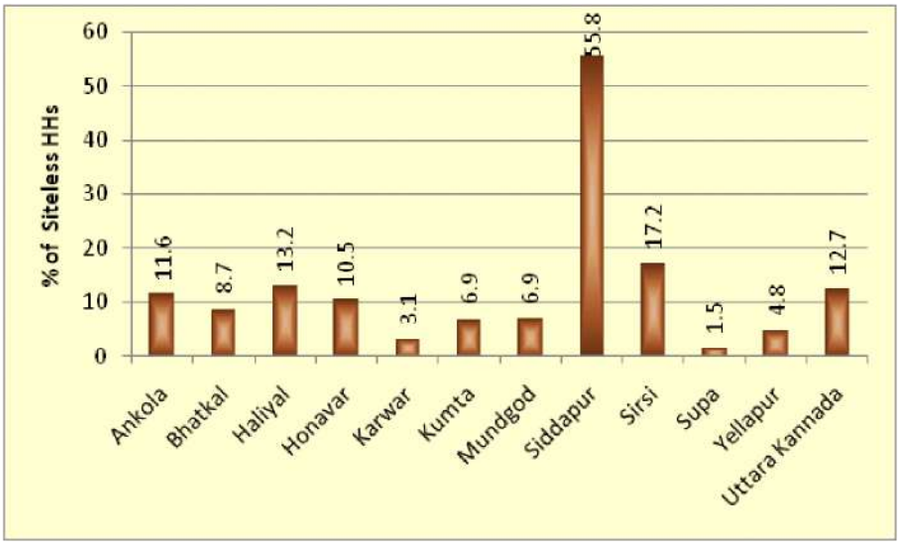


Source: Census 2011.

7.6 Households without Proper Houses

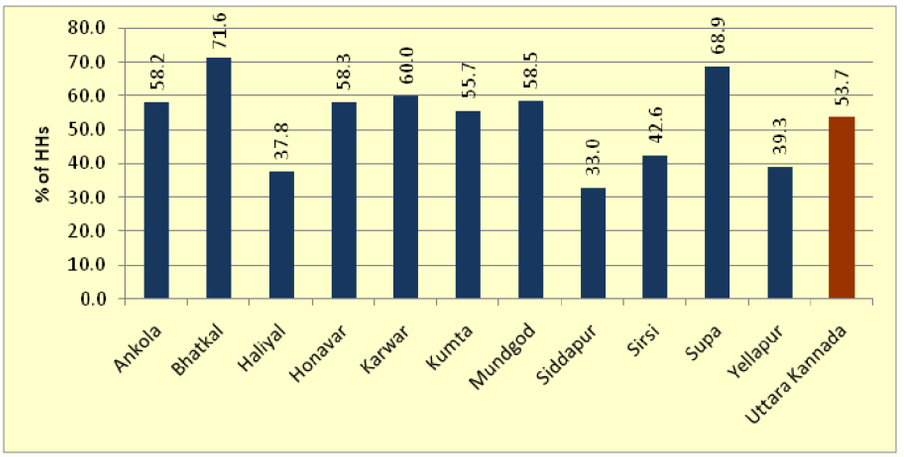
In Karnataka, about 60 % households live in good houses and this is about 50 % for Uttara Kannada district. It is only Karwar which is close to the State in terms of households occupying good houses. The proportion of households living in livable houses in the taluks is more than three fourths and the upper cap is about one half, barring Karwar. These livable houses should be converted into good houses either by income generating schemes which will financially empower the households or should be taken up by the state. Needless to say, the former is better strategy as compared to the latter.

Figure 7.4: Percentage of Siteless Households, 2011-12



Source: Census 2011, Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing LTD. & ULBs, Uttara Kannada.

Figure 7.5: Percentage of HHs with Pucca Houses, 2011



Source: Census 2011.

Table 7.2: Quality of Houses Occupied by Households, 2011

Total/ Rural/ Urban			Karnataka			Uttara Kannada		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	Total (Number)		131,79,911	78,64,196	53,15,715	3,19,912	2,26,803	93,109
Percentage of Households with condition of Census House as	Total	Good	60.07	51.74	72.40	49.59	45.51	59.53
		Liveable	35.99	42.97	25.67	44.98	48.13	37.29
		Dilapidated	3.94	5.30	1.93	5.43	6.36	3.18
	Residence	Total	97.00	96.11	98.31	98.40	98.36	98.50
		Good	58.67	50.06	71.42	48.90	44.86	58.74
		Liveable	34.51	40.94	25.00	44.15	47.25	36.60
		Dilapidated	3.81	5.11	1.89	5.36	6.26	3.16
	Residence-cum-other use	Total	3.00	3.89	1.69	1.60	1.64	1.50
		Good	1.40	1.68	0.98	0.69	0.65	0.79
		Liveable	1.48	2.02	0.67	0.83	0.89	0.69
		Dilapidated	0.13	0.19	0.04	0.08	0.10	0.02

Source: Census 2011.

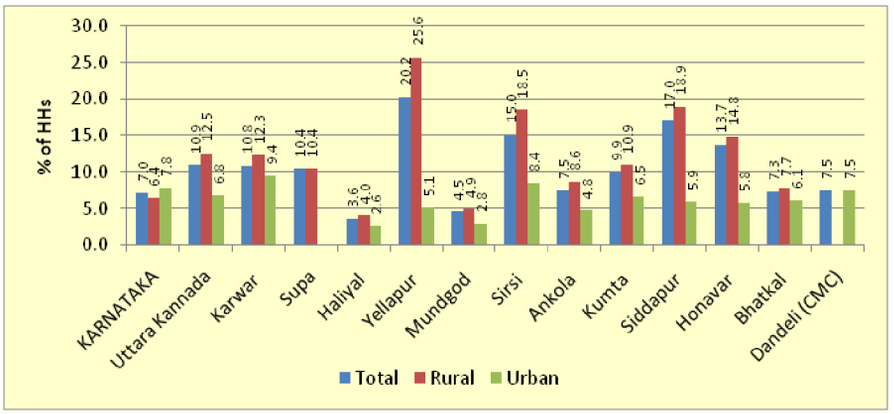
7.7 Households and Asset Status

The three types of assets of the households, viz., enablers for communication, transportation and penetration of information technology, which are pertinent from the point of view of standard of living and on which reliable data is available, (barring land property and financial assets) have been discussed in this section.

i) Assets for Communication:

In Uttara Kannada district, the percentage of HHs who own landline phones only are higher than the respective figure for the state and this is on account of higher ownership of landline phones in Urban areas (Figure 7.6). This is true for the district as well as for taluks as well.

Figure 7.6: Only Landline Phone Ownership, 2011

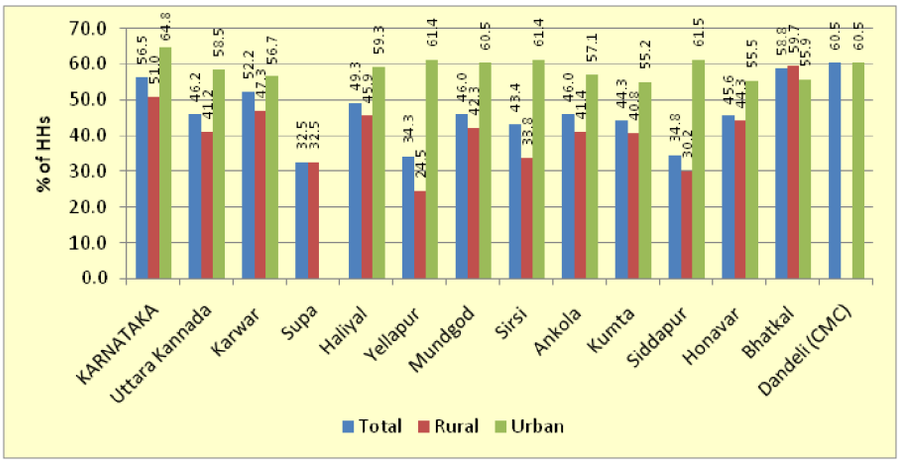


Source: Census 2011.

The penetration of mobile phones is fairly good in Uttara Kannada district (Figure 7.7) and its taluks, though not as good as if compared with the respective state figures. It may also be noted that the rural areas of Yellapur, Supa and Siddapur show much lower levels of penetration of mobiles as compared to the other taluks of the district.

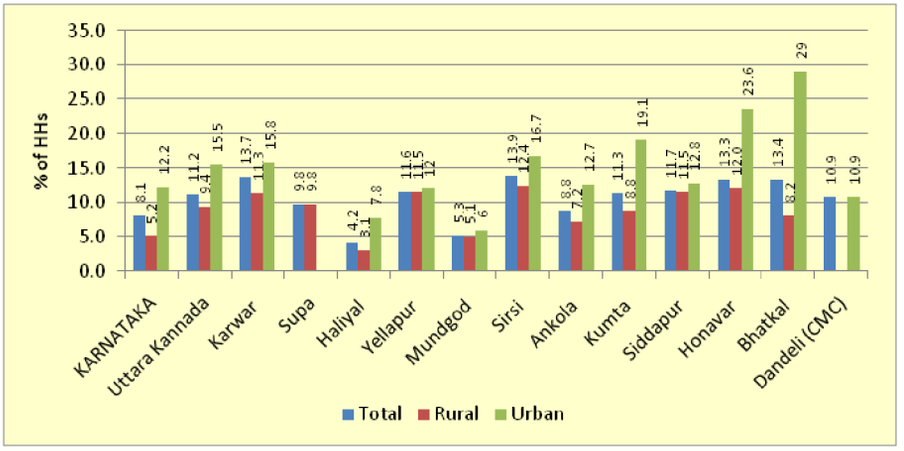
The percentage of households who own both landline and mobiles (Figure 7.8) is higher for Uttara Kannada district and its taluks as compared to that for the state. Haliyal and Mundgod need attention in this regard. It may be noted that more often than not, the younger and literate populations are more adept at using mobiles as compared to the older population.

Figure 7.7: Only Mobile Phone Ownership, 2011



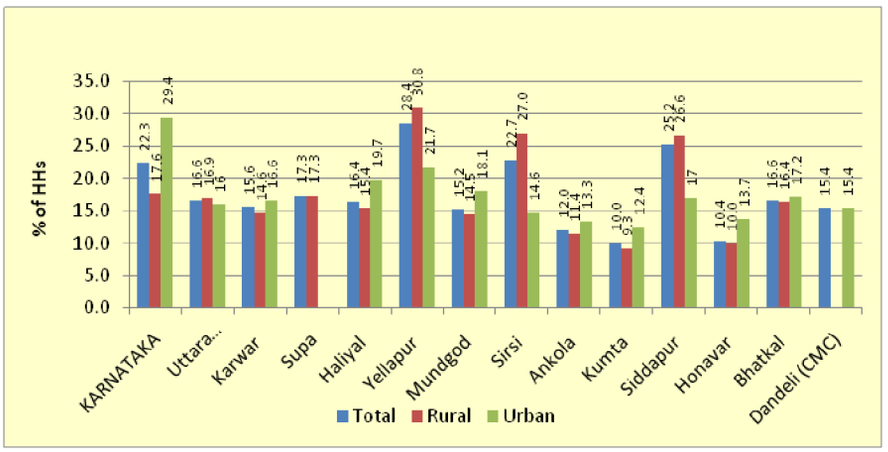
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.8: Both Landline and Mobile Phone Ownership, 2011



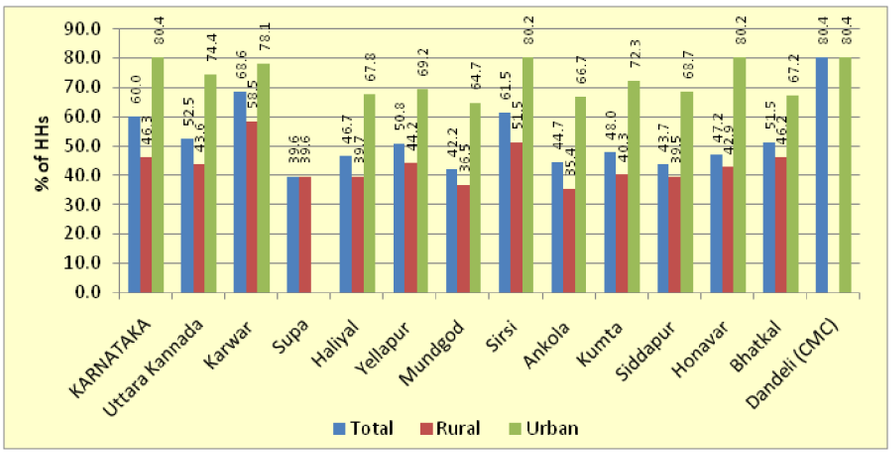
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.9: Ownership of Radio/Transistor, 2011



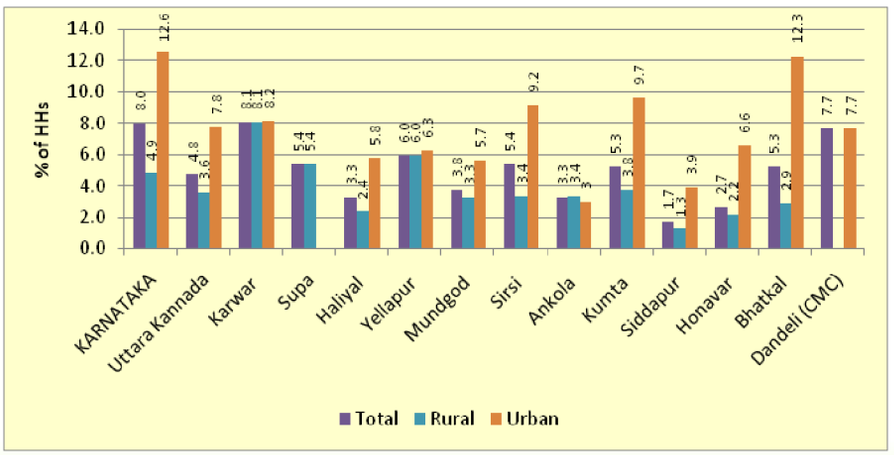
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.10: Ownership of Television, 2011



Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.11: Computer/ Laptop without Internet, 2011



Source: Census 2011.

Radio, transistors, television are some of the media through which extension activities of agricultural sector are being pursued. Hence, for a farming community which is not linked to internet, it is desirable that people use these media for entertainment as well as professional educational purposes. Percentage of households owning radio/transistors in the district and its taluks is also much less as compared to the respective state figures (barring Yellapur, Sirsi and Siddapur mainly on account of higher ownership in rural areas) and as can be seen from Figure 7.9. As regards the ownership of televisions is concerned (Figure 7.10), the rural-urban disparity is evident for the state, district as well as taluks.

ii) Assets Indicating Penetration of Information Technology (IT)

As regards percentage of households owning computers without internet (Figure 7.11), the district does have a deficit as compared to the respective figure for the state as a whole. It may be noted that this disparity is primarily due to the disparity witnessed by urban areas rather than in rural areas. Urban areas of Karwar, Kumta, Honnavar, Sirsi and Bhatkal are somewhat better as compared to the other taluks of the district. The penetration of IT can be ascertained by % of HHs using internet. It can be seen (Figure 7.12) that the district and all its taluks are way behind the state level penetration, and this is true for rural as well as urban areas. Except for Karwar, the case of digital

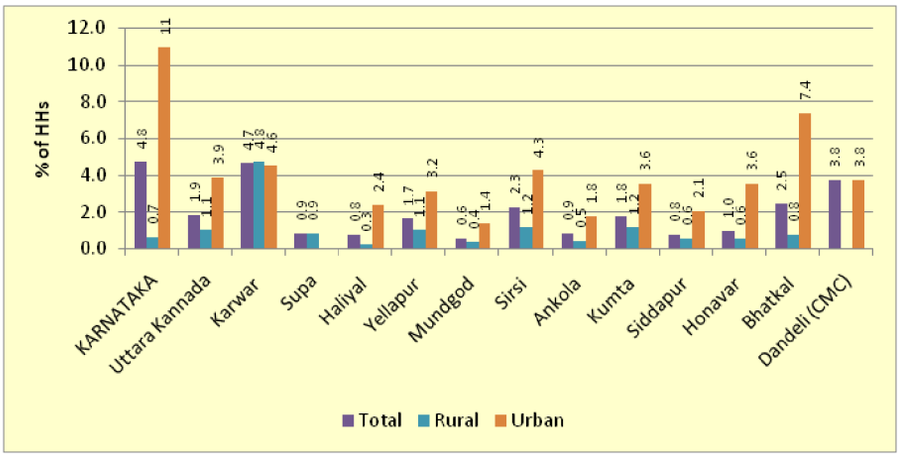
divide pervades the state, the district and taluks !

i)Assets for Travel and Transportation

Travel and transportation is pertinent from the point of enabling people to move and take advantage of markets and other facilities such as education and health. The need for vehicles may be for movement of persons and for the agricultural produce. For the former, bicycles, two wheelers are used in rural locales. For transporting the agricultural produce, Jeeps, Vans and trucks are used. These vehicles enable the farmers to take advantage of higher prices for their agricultural produce in markets which may be located far off.

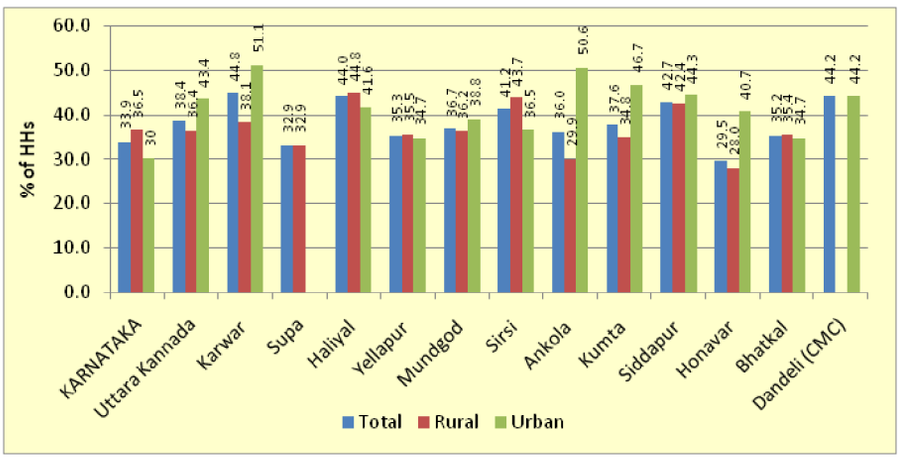
It can be seen from Figure 7.13 that the proportion of HHs owning bicycles across taluks of the district varies between about 28 to 51 %. It is also interesting to note that at the state level, the % of HHs who owns bicycle in urban area is less than that in rural area, whereas, situation is just the reverse in the case of Uttara Kannada district. This may be an indicator of the lack of purchasing power of rural population of the district. It may not be out of place to mention that use of bicycles is indeed an environment friendly and healthy way of personal transport and is very much in line with the sustainable development. Use of bicycles by urban folk in Uttara Kannada district, therefore, is a welcome sign.

Figure 7.12: Computer/ Laptop with Internet, 2011



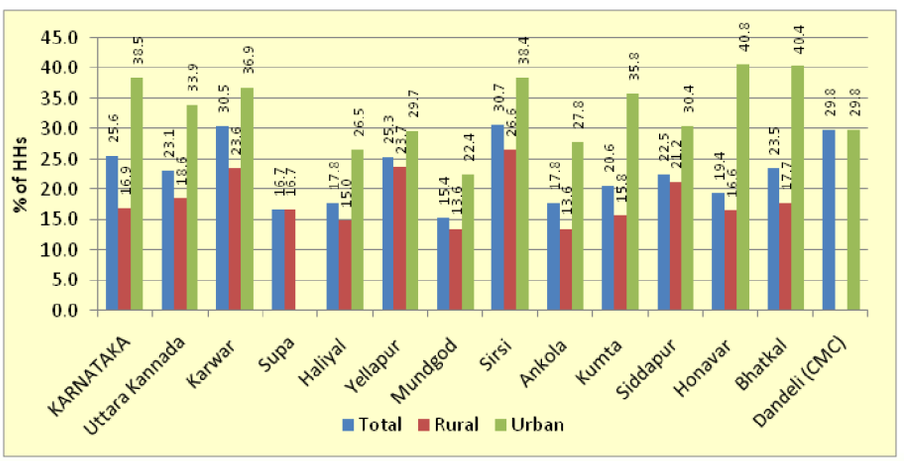
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.13: Bicycle Ownership, 2011



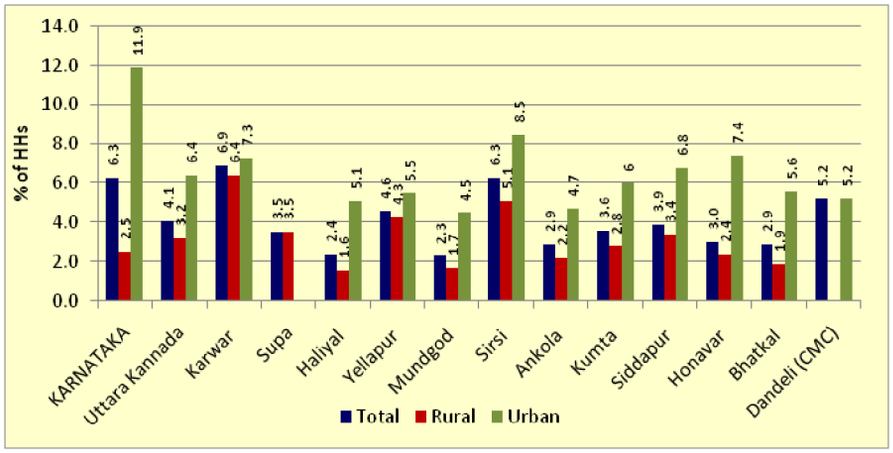
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.14: Scooter/ Motorcycle/Moped Ownership. 2011



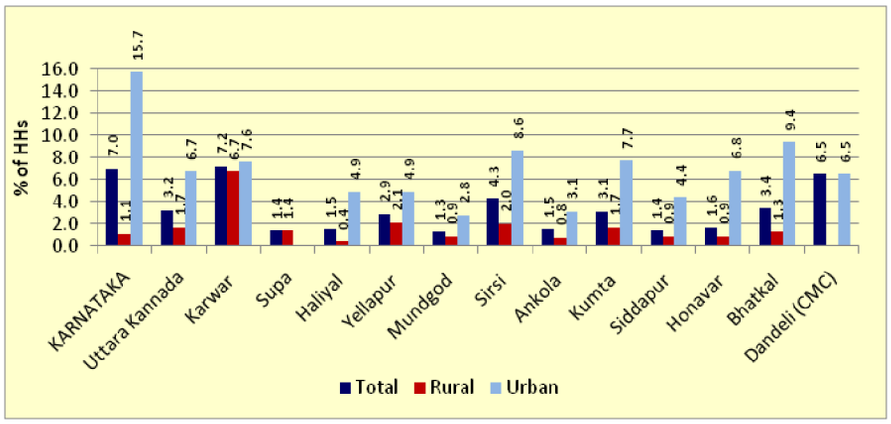
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.15: Car/ Jeep/Van Ownership, 2011



Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.16: Ownership of all Assets



Note: All assets comprise of Computer/Laptop, Telephone/mobile phone and Scooter/ Car.
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.14 depicts the ownership of two wheelers. It can be seen from this Figure that a higher percentage of HHs own two wheelers in urban areas as compared to that in rural areas, at state level, district level as well as at taluk levels. In this case the inequality across taluks is quite evident.

The ownership of four wheelers (Figure 7.15) is indicative of prosperity. The disparity is more pronounced between the state and the district rather than district and its taluks. Moreover, the disparity is more on account of the disparity in the urban areas rather than the rural areas.

iv)Overall Assets

Ownership of overall assets (Figure 7.16) is an indicator of the overall prosperity of the people. The rural-urban divide is obvious both at the state as well as the district and taluk levels. Moreover, the distance of Uttara Kannada district from the state level ownership of these assets is also to be noted.

7.8 Drinking Water

According to Jean-Michel Cousteau, "We have the ability to provide clean water for every man, woman and child on the Earth. What has been lacking is the collective will to accomplish this".

In planning and operation of water resources projects, water allocation priorities shall be broadly as follows[37] :

a. Drinking water
b. Irrigation
c. Hydropower
d. Aquaculture
e. Agro industries
f. Non-Agricultural Industries
g. Navigation and other uses

[37] Source: http://waterresources.kar.nic.in/state_water_policy-2002.htm,accessed on 4-1-2013.

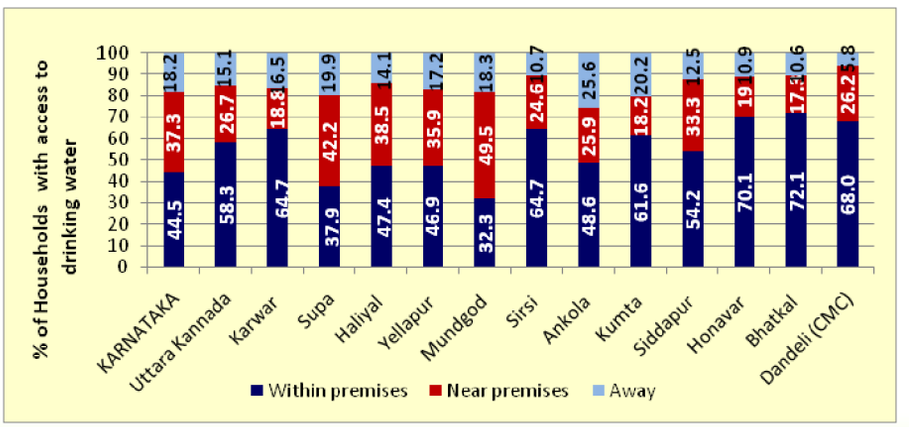
Water is the most precious gift of nature to mankind though it is becoming scarce, insufficient and unsafe for human consumption. Access to drinking water plays a fundamental role in economic and social development of a state (UN Water Day 2013). The problems of supplying drinking water in Karnataka are numerous that vary from region to region and from district to district. Uttara Kannada has plenty of water resources and is one of the few districts, which experience heavy rains. Many rivers (like Sharavati, Kali, Bedti, Aganashini, Varada, Gangavali, and Venkatapur) flow in the district and these rivers have many tributaries too. However, the coastal taluks of Bhatkal, Honnavar, Karwar, Kumta, and Ankola face problem of intrusion of backwater from the sea in to the agricultural fields and open space, which in turn results in water turning salty in wells causing problem of drinking water availability. Although the average rainfall (1951-2008) is 2885 mm (Deloitte 2012) almost five times more than the rainfall in Koppal district, which receives the lowest rainfall in the state, most of the water is drained in to the sea as the district lacks river valley projects to check the flow of water and store it for drinking and other purposes.

7.8.1 Location of Drinking Water Sources

Census of India has classified water availability into three categories such as within the premise, near the premise and away from the premise. According to Census 2011 data, about 85% of households in the district collect water within or near their premises. On the whole, households in the district have better access to drinking water supply which is comparable with state average (82%). The proportion of households having access to drinking water within and near to their premises is higher in Sirsi, Siddapur, Haliyal, Honnavar and Bhatkal taluks as compared to district average. A significant portion of households ranging from 16.54% to 25.58% still depend on water sources, which are away from their residences in Karwar, Supa, Yellapur, Mundgod, Ankola and Kumta taluks. As a whole for the district, 58.3% of the households in 2011 availed drinking water from their own premises as against 49.1% in 2001. This implies that overall only 3.4% households shifted from away from the premises to within premises and near the premises in the district within the past one decade.

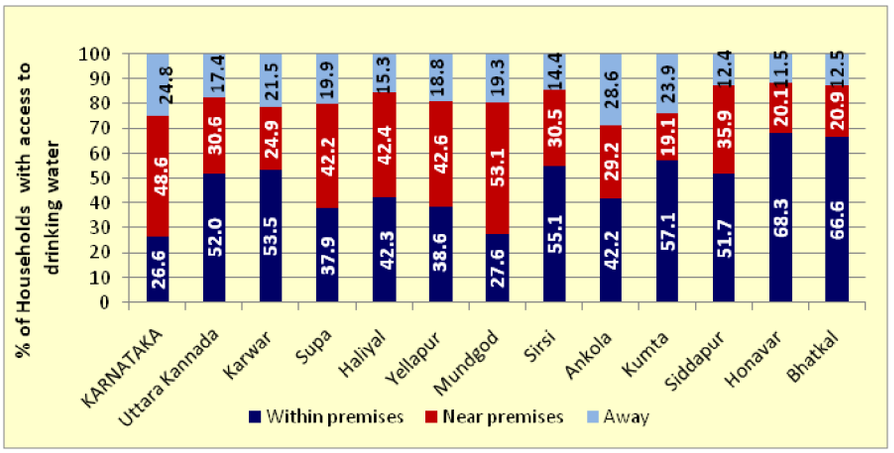
Water is the most precious gift of nature to mankind though it is becoming scarce, insufficient and unsafe for human consumption

Figure 7.17: Location of Sources of Drinking Water, 2011



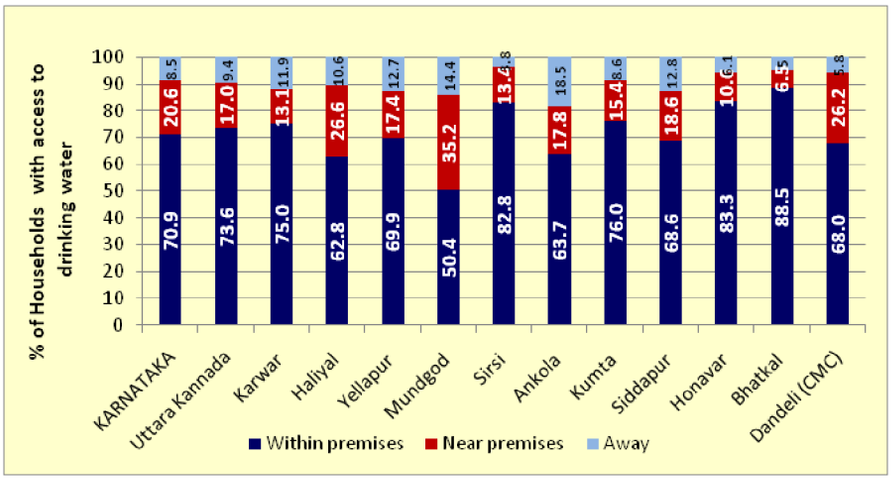
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.18: Access to Water in Rural Areas, 2011



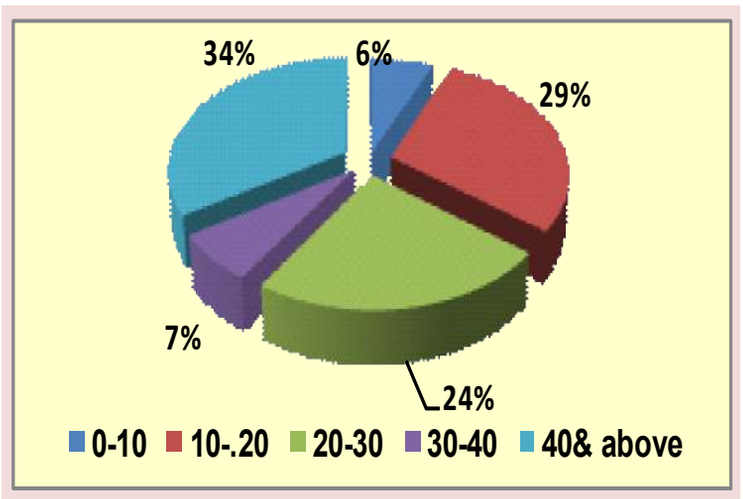
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.19: Access to Water in Urban Areas, 2011



Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.20: Habitations having different levels of LPCD in Uttara Kannada (%)



Source: Census 2011.

Supa and Mundgod have the lowest proportion of population with water available within the premises. Ankola and Kumta have highest proportion of households who have water availability away from premises. Mainly, it is the women folk who have to spend a substantial proportion of their time and effort to fetch water and this deprives them of other economic opportunities and leisure. The situation is somewhat better for urban areas than in the urban areas of taluks of the district.

7.8.2 Water Availability across Habitations

The government of India (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation) has fixed a norm of 40 liters of water per capita per day (lpcd) as minimum requirement for a person. Government of Karnataka aims (as declared in State Water Policy 2002) at providing water at 55 lpcd in rural areas from different water supply schemes. According to the report Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2011-12, only 34% of the habitations are getting more than 40 lpcd and majority (66.04%) of the habitations receive below 40 lpcd (see figure 2). About 35.5% of habitations consume below 20 lpcd of water, 24% of habitations consume even in the range of 20-30 lpcd of water and remaining 7% of habitations are consuming in the range of 30-40 lpcd. As shown in Table 7.17, habitations in Haliyal, Honnavar, Kumta, Mundgod, Sirsi, and Yellapur taluks get more than 40 lpcd of water. Mundgod and Bhatkal taluks have the highest and

lowest proportion of habitations getting 40 lpcd of water in the district respectively.

Uttara Kannada stands second in the state in terms of dependence on open wells for drinking water. According to census 2011, about 71% of households depend on wells in Udupi district followed by Uttara Kannada (60%) and Dakshina Kannada (43.1%). According to ASHWAS (2008-09) about 85% of households are reported to be depending on groundwater for their domestic needs in the district. In Karnataka, majority of the households (66%) depend on tap water for drinking purposes and only 9% depend on wells (covered and uncovered well). But, in Uttara Kannada, open well is the main source of drinking water (see Table 7.4). Majority (64.48%) of the rural households depends on open wells followed by tap water in the district. In urban areas, 50% of urban households depend on open well and 42% depend on tap water. The sources of drinking water differ from one taluk to another taluk in the district. Rural households in Karwar, Yellapur, Sirsi, Ankola, Kumta, Siddapur, Honnavar, and Bhatkal taluk depend more on open well for drinking purpose, while those in Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod depend more on tap water as there is availability of natural sources like springs, river and tank in these taluks. Municipal areas of Haliyal, Karwar, Kumta, Honnavar, Bhatkal, Sirsi and Siddapur depend on surface water sources like river, spring and tanks.

Table 7.3: Habitations (%) with Various Levels of Water Availability

Taluks	0-10 LPCD	10-.20 LPCD	20-30 LPCD	30-40 LPCD	40+ LPCD	< 40 LPCD
Karwar	15.73	21.34	23.06	18.10	21.77	78.23
Supa	0.85	21.02	30.15	19.96	28.03	71.97
Haliyal	0.53	31.02	14.97	10.16	43.32	56.68
Yellapur	0.00	23.45	29.15	0.82	46.59	53.41
Mundgod	0.00	7.14	2.75	2.20	87.91	12.09
Sirsi	7.61	24.73	23.64	9.38	34.65	65.35
Ankola	2.19	42.08	18.03	9.02	28.69	71.31
Kumta	2.35	14.71	20.78	1.57	60.59	39.41
Siddapur	5.52	52.22	31.29	1.15	9.82	90.18
Honnavar	15.93	10.04	15.64	9.17	49.23	50.77
Bhatkal	9.56	62.00	20.98	2.56	4.90	95.10
Uttara Kannada	6.59	28.95	23.62	6.88	33.96	66.04

Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2011-12.

Haliyal urban includes Dandeli town also. Yellapur depends mainly on ground water with supplementary sources from Bedti River. Mundgod town gets water from Shanvalli tank supplied through Karnataka Urban Water Supply Board (KUWS). Only Supa (also known as Joida) taluk depends on spring water from *Udsa* and *Nagari* sources drawn and supplied by gravity force to households. Recently the Panchayat Raj Engineering Department of Mundgod has established water treatment plant at Malagi under Rajiv Gandhi Sub Mission Yojana for the huge natural tank that exists at Malagi to supply water to Pala and 11 villages of Mundgod taluk through Multi Village Scheme (MVS). Although the officials say that the quality of water from this

Public drinking water supply facilities in Uttara Kannada include 79% of Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes

tank is as per standards, villagers are not happy as they find accumulation of mud at the bottom and have experienced allergic cold and itching of the throat after using this water. So the real problem seems to be in the distribution pipes, which are broken at some points. Only if GPs can repair and maintain the pipelines, the scheme can benefit the villagers. Other-wise a well laid down infrastructure does not gain the value it is worth and fails to address the problem for which it was created. A pictorial view of the Malagi tank at Mundgod is presented in below picture.

Public drinking water supply facilities in Uttara Kannada include 79% of Piped Water Supply (PWS) schemes, 10% of Mini Water Supply (MWS) schemes and 11% bore wells. Overall, households depend more on private open wells and bore wells followed by PWS and MWS. According to WHO (2002) and NSSO, open well source is not for drinking because in rainy season open wells are flooded with rain water and waste water flow. The information about water sources available within and near the premises with details of covered and uncovered sources indicates that the district has 80.2% of households having drinking water (see Table 7.4). But, if one excludes open wells the share of households getting drinking water comes down to 32%. Most of the private wells used by households for drinking and other purposes are uncovered in the district. The proportion of households having access to drinking water is higher in Karwar, Haliyal, Mundgod, Honnavar and Bhatkal taluks. Taluk-wise availability of water from different sources in detail is presented in Table 7.5.

Table 7.4: Households (%) Provided with Drinking Water

Taluk Name	Households provided with drinking water*			Households provided with drinking water without uncovered wells		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Karwar	81.1	74.6	87.2	27.32	28.10	26.60
Supa	65.0	65.0	NA	58.95	58.95	NA
Haliyal	85.3	83.7	87.0	85.50	83.33	87.31
Yellapur	69.1	63.4	84.8	37.26	27.41	64.62
Mundgod	80.9	79.8	85.4	75.29	72.73	85.31
Sirsi	84.6	79.7	93.9	31.93	17.14	59.63
Ankola	69.0	63.9	81.1	13.58	12.09	17.14
Kumta	76.9	72.5	91.0	12.64	9.62	22.16
Siddapur	77.3	75.7	86.5	10.97	9.95	17.00
Honnavar	86.0	85.0	93.7	12.83	9.67	36.98
Bhatkal	86.2	83.7	93.8	9.08	5.44	19.79
Uttara Kannada	80.2	76.7	88.7	32.27	26.37	46.66

Source: Census 2011: * Drinking water = Tap Water treated and untreated, Well water covered, Well water uncovered, hand pump, tube well/bore well -(minus) sources away from the premises; NA: Not Applicable, as Supa does not have urban area.

A Survey of Household Water and Sanitation (ASHWAS) 2008-09: Uttara Kannada

The report of the ASHWAS for 2008-09 depicts ground water status of Uttara Kannada to be in safe zone although a few places have the presence of fluoride and nitrate. The report indicates access to water throughout the year to about 65% of the households and satisfaction among 42% of the households on water service and management. The financial constraint was the main reason cited by 62% of the households for not constructing household toilets. In 2007-08, GPs spent on an average Rs. 52 for water supply and sanitation services according to this report. Better water supply, toilets, drainage and clean roads were the main demands of the people.

Table 7.5: Main Sources of Drinking Water (%)

Taluk	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Tap water from treated source	Tap water from un-treated source	Covered well	Un-covered well	Hand pump	Tube well/ Bore hole	Other sources *
Karwar	Rural	18.52	2.51	1.35	64.07	6.06	3.62	3.88
	Urban	6.87	2.27	2.17	70.36	7.53	9.85	0.95
Supa	Rural	28.68	31.97	0.58	16.46	4.89	2.28	15.13
Haliyal	Rural	39.57	34.25	0.67	2.41	7.69	14.37	1.03
	Urban	88.90	3.91	0.09	0.14	0.28	1.13	5.55
Yellapur	Rural	5.22	14.54	2.43	47.93	5.78	6.32	17.78
	Urban	44.12	21.34	1.14	23.95	0.67	6.25	2.53
Mundgod	Rural	11.12	56.04	0.69	12.12	7.85	11.25	0.93
	Urban	87.14	9.10	0.09	0.23	0.21	3.01	0.21
Sirsi	Rural	4.51	4.34	7.23	74.44	1.01	2.58	5.89
	Urban	43.18	5.20	12.05	35.16	0.14	1.95	2.31
Ankola	Rural	2.88	3.39	2.28	75.19	4.18	4.56	7.51
	Urban	3.85	13.41	2.07	78.86	0.41	1.00	0.40
Kumta	Rural	3.83	2.98	1.32	79.08	3.57	5.56	3.66
	Urban	14.66	4.31	3.84	74.40	1.01	1.44	0.35
Siddapur	Rural	1.88	4.06	4.26	77.29	0.35	0.30	11.86
	Urban	13.16	0.96	4.20	80.40	0.06	0.48	0.75
Honnavar	Rural	2.76	3.33	1.08	85.54	0.79	2.99	3.50
	Urban	31.54	5.56	0.76	59.82	0.12	1.94	0.28
Bhatkal	Rural	2.75	1.82	0.76	89.03	1.03	0.80	3.81
	Urban	12.71	4.95	3.21	76.63	0.41	0.87	1.22
Uttara Kannada	Total	17.32	10.12	2.56	57.86	3.00	4.35	4.79
	Rural	9.54	11.92	2.21	62.27	3.44	4.70	5.94
	Urban	36.28	5.74	3.42	47.13	1.92	3.52	1.98

Source: Census 2011
* Other sources include Springs, Rivers/Canals, Tanks/Ponds and Lakes.

During 2012-13, 47 villages from 22 GPs of Kumta, Ankola, Sirsi, Bhatkal and Honnavar were identified as water scarce areas. The households in these villages are provided with drinking water through tankers. And, reports from the office of the ZP, Karwar indicate that programmes like MVS, Rajiv Gandhi Sub Mission, Task Force, drought relief and NRDWP have been initiated in these villages to provide drinking water to all the households. Provision has been made under the above programmes to provide permanent arrangement for the supply of drinking water to villages in Manki and Idagunji GPs of Honnavar taluk and Hutgar and Bhashi GPs of Sirsi taluk. Provision of permanent solution has been difficult in Belese and Talagadde GPs of Ankola taluk and in a few villages of Mundalli and Mavinkurve GPs of Bhatkal taluk due to fall in ground water levels. Plans for extending water supply from Kali and Gangavali rivers to new areas is being projected by ZP, Karwar for rural areas and by KUWSB for urban areas.

Visits to Haliyal town and discussions with people revealed that an open well (known as Nagjari picture), which was a major source of drinking water supply to entire town a decade back remains unused and the facility (Jackwell, pumpset, pipes, pump house) created to supply water has also become defunct. It is a pathetic situation that such traditional and natural water sources are neglected when new sources are identified. The supply from these sources could have been continued at least for some areas of the town.

7.8.3 Water Quality Problem

Karnataka is one of the states facing the problem of water quality in India. As per State Environment Report (2003) 37% of habitations in the state and 6.56% of habitations in Uttara Kannada had been affected by water quality problem. The recent data shows that out of 13533 samples (95%) tested for quality from 14273 water sources in rural area, only 2.7 sources were found to be contaminated due to iron, chloride and other contamination (Zilla Panchayat, Uttara Kannada, 2013). A key source of contamination in many coastal areas is saltwater intrusion. At some depth, the freshwater aquifers and saltwater are reported to intermingle in a transition zone and any changes to the system, is likely to

Malagi Tank at Mundgod



cause intrusion of saltwater from the sea into freshwater aquifers (Manasi et.al 2009). Some parts of costal zones viz. Bhatkal, Honnavar, Kumta, Karwar and Ankola are facing problems of salt water intrusion from back water in summer season making drinking water sources near the sea shore useless. Households have to travel 0.5 km to 2 km to fetch drinking water from other sources. The local institutions (GPs and Municipal bodies) have made some efforts to provide drinking water to problem hit areas. In summer season drinking water is supplied through tankers in water affected area and Jal Nirmal and multi village schemes (MVS) are implemented in these villages. According to GOI (2008) report a few parts of Sirsi, Siddapur and Mundgod taluk have fluoride content more than the safer limit of 1.5 mg and some parts in Karwar, Sirsi, Siddapur and Mundgod taluk show higher concentration of nitrate in ground water. Despite of these water quality problems the report says that in general ground water is suitable for both drinking and irrigation in most parts of the district (GoI, 2008).

7.8.4 Excess Chlorine in Drinking Water: Karwar City Municipal Area

Some of the household members experience uneasiness and nausea after drinking water with higher concentration of chlorine in Karwar city. The problem was reported to be persisting for many days in the localities situated near KUWSB's treatment and storage plant. According to our discussions with the officials of KUWSB, people near the plant are required to keep the tap open to flush out water coming in the first five minutes or should not fill the water soon after its release.

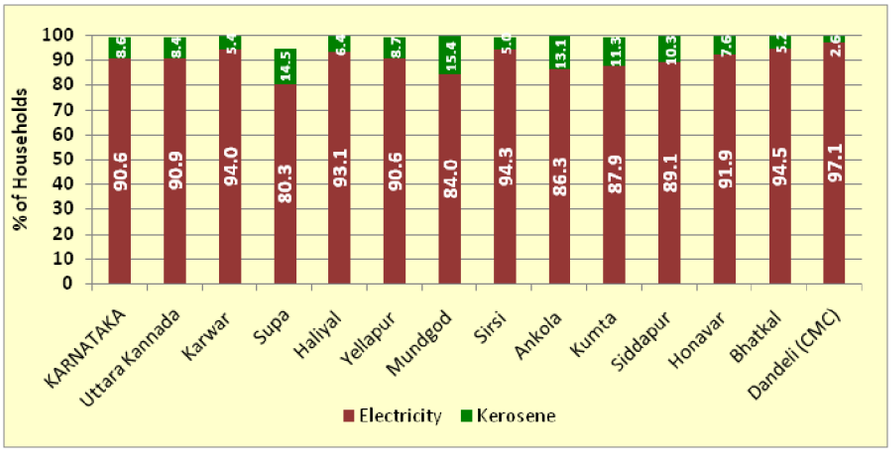
Unused Nagjari Well: Main Source of Water Supply a Decade Back



Crystal clear, but not Potable (Salt Water Intrusion in Shirwad Village of Karwar Taluk)



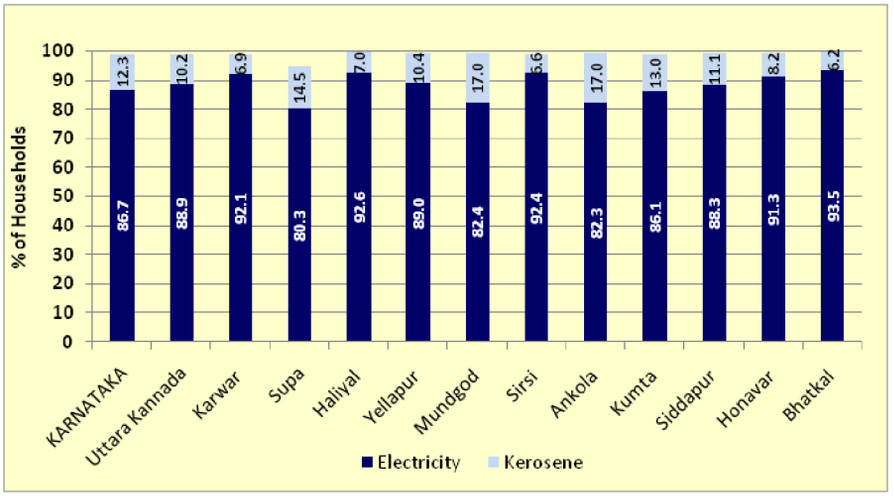
Figure 7.21: Sources of Lighting in Uttara Kannada (2011)



Source: Census 2011.

Sirsi, Siddapur and Mundgod taluk show higher concentration of nitrate in ground water. Despite of these water quality problems the report says that in general ground water

Figure 7.22: Sources of Lighting in Uttara Kannada (Rural), 2011



Source: Census 2011.

They should wait for 5-10 minutes before filling the water. Even if they fill the water, they should keep it open to let the gas get released in to the air. According to KUWASB, the problem can be solved by following the above steps for filling up and storage of water. Unfortunately, the household in these areas are not fully aware as to how to tackle the problem of excess Chlorination of drinking water and the Municipality has to ensure that water with excess chlorination is not supplied.

7.9 Electricity

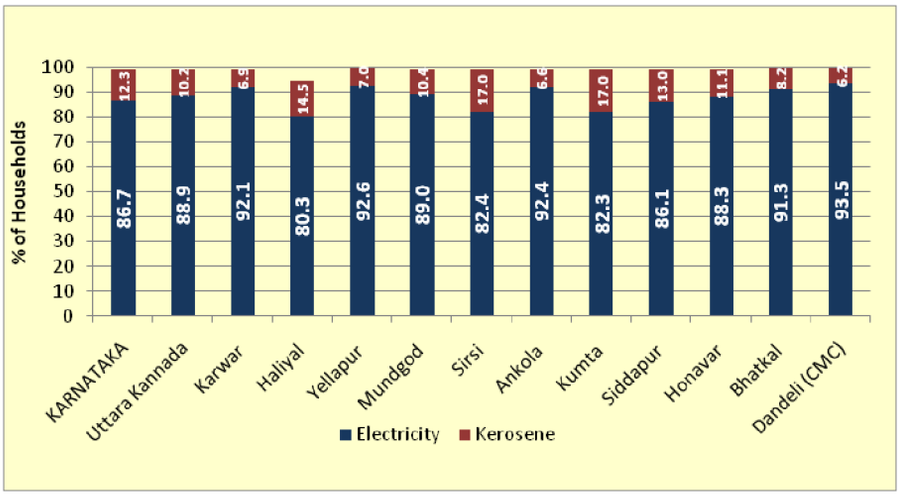
AS regards sources of lighting, Uttara Kannada district and its taluks seem to be performing well. In all taluks about 85 % or more households have electricity as a source of lighting and only 15 % or less number of households use Kerosene which is a polluting fuel. In fact, the health of women who stay indoors is affected more by pollution caused by Kerosene. The proportion of households using electricity is marginally higher in urban areas as compared to that in the rural areas. However, the urban-rural disparities are not glaring ones. However, Supa and Mundgod do emerge as lagging taluks.

7.10 Traditional Fuel and Modern Fuel

More than half (57.5 %) of the households in Karnataka use firewood (traditional fuel) for cooking. This figure is even higher (66.3 %) for Uttara Kannada district, which is

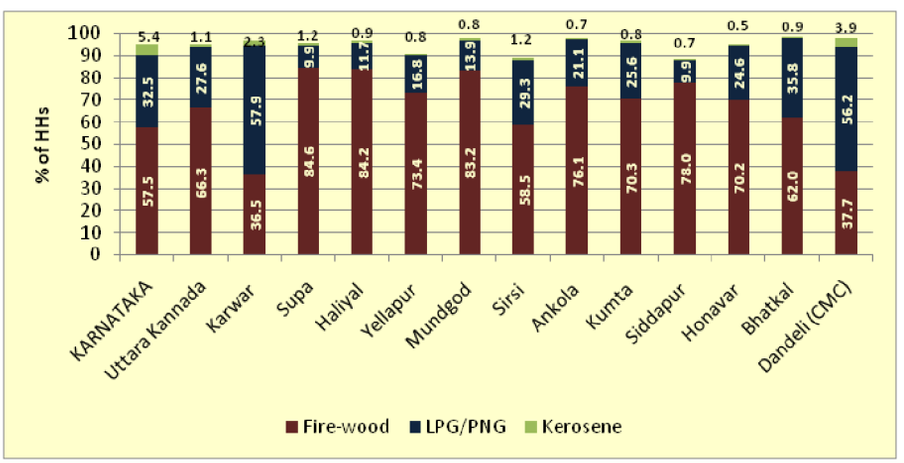
understandable as it is one of the most forested districts of the state. More than 80 % of households in taluks of Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod use firewood as cooking fuel. Yellapur, Ankola Kumta, Siddapur and Honnavar have 70-80 % of households who use traditional fuel. Only Karwar and Dandeli have substantial use of modern fuel like LPG/ PNG. Use of Kerosene is rather minimal in the district.

Figure 7.23: Sources of Lighting in Uttara Kannada (Urban), 2011



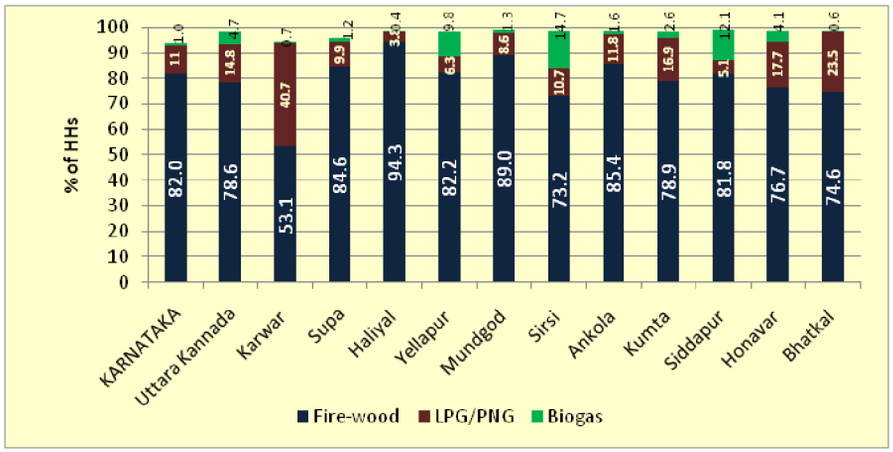
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.24: Use of Traditional and Modern Fuel, 2011



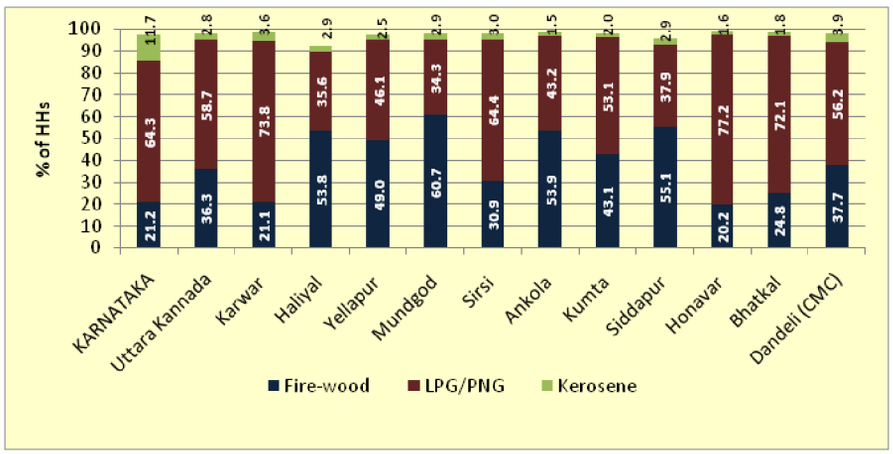
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.25: Use of Traditional and Modern Fuel (Rural), 2011



Source: Census 2011.

Figure 7.26: Use of Traditional and Modern Fuel (Urban), 2011



Source: Census 2011.

7.11 Sanitation

Sanitation facilities like individual latrine, public/community latrine, sewerage system, bath room and storm water drain are important in maintaining good hygiene and clean environment. According to Census report 2011, the state level coverage of sanitation increased from 37.5% to 51.2% during 2001 to 2011. Individual household latrine coverage in Uttara Kannada also increased from 34.6% in 2001 to 59.3% in 2011 as shown in Table 7.15. The coverage of latrines was 22.5% and 64.1% in rural and urban areas respectively in the year 2001, which increased to 50.6% and 80.6% respectively in the year 2011. Thus, there has been a good progress in the coverage of latrines in both rural and urban areas in the district. However, there still exists a large gap in the coverage between rural and urban areas. Since there is further scope for increasing the coverage in rural areas, the rate of increase in number of latrines built in the district is higher in rural areas during the decade. The district is expected to achieve MDG targets by 2015 (by shelving not covered households by half) as it is one of the districts with high sanitation coverage in Karnataka.

As shown in Table 7.14, taluks like Haliyal, Karwar, Sirsi, and Yellapur are ahead of district level household sanitation coverage. Sirsi taluk has the highest household sanitation coverage (i.e., 72.87%) and Supa taluk has lowest

household sanitation coverage (i.e. 39.50%). According to district consultant of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA), lack of interest, low awareness and lack of knowledge about the importance of latrine, encroachment of forest land and lack of place for construction of toilet are the main reasons for not having toilet facility in this district. Since rights of property are not conferred to many households who have encroached forest land, subsidy or assistance is not extended to such households who cannot be considered as beneficiaries as they do not have their own land. Supa, which is largely covered by forest shelters households, displaced due to Kali project. But, these households do not have ''*patta*'' i.e. right over property. Therefore it is difficult for them to get financial assistance or subsidies under any formal/ government programme although they migrated a decade back to these villages under the nest of forests.

According to Census 2011, 73% of rural and 92% of urban households have flush/pour flush latrines in the district. Flush/pour flush latrines are considered as improved sanitation facility. About 26% of households in rural areas of the district have pit toilet, but in taluks like Yellapur, Sirsi, Ankola and Siddapur more than 40% of households have pit latrines.

The Government of India has considered sanitation as one of the basic necessities in schools. Therefore, 100% coverage of toilet facility at schools is aimed at through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme. The performance of Karnataka is very good in providing school toilet facility. In Uttara Kannada all the schools are

Individual household latrine coverage in Uttara Kannada also increased from 34.6% in 2001 to 59.3% in 2011

Table 7.6: Household with Latrines (2001 & 2011)

Particulars	% of HHs having latrine 2001			% of HHs having latrine 2011			Increase in the Coverage of latrine during 2001 to 2011		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Uttara Kannada	22.5	64.1	34.6	50.6	80.6	59.3	28.1	16.5	24.7
Karnataka	17.4	75.2	37.5	28.4	84.9	51.2	11.0	9.7	13.7

Source: Census 2001 & 2011.

covered with boy's and girl's toilets facility under school sanitation programme.

Table 7.8 shows percentage of households having access to bathroom in Uttara Kannada district. About 79% of the households have bath rooms in their house and 12% of the households have enclosures without roof. The proportion of households having bathrooms is slightly higher in Uttara Kannada than the coverage at state level. Around 11% of the households do not have bathroom in rural areas as compared 3.4% of the households in urban areas.

About 79% of the households have bath rooms in their house and 12% of the households have enclosures without roof

As per 2011 Census data (Table 7.9), only 34.8% of the households have connection to drainage facility for the flow of waste and rain water (9% of closed drainage and 25% of open drainage). Totally 65% of the households do not have any drainage arrangement for the flow waste water in the district and the facility is not available to 75% of the households in rural areas and 42% of urban households. Haliyal taluk has highest (76.2%) coverage of drainage facility as compared to other taluks. The provision of drainage facility in rural areas is lagging behind due to scattered houses in many taluks and in both urban and rural areas of the district. Drainage facility is being provided to areas wherever there is existence of group housing. The provision of sewerage and drainage facility is very poor even in urban areas of the district, except Haliyal, Dandeli, Mundgod and Siddapur municipal areas wherein a around 70% or more percentage of households are provided with drainage facility.

Table 7.7: Households with Toilet Facility (%)

Taluk	Total			Rural			Urban		
	HHs having latrine facility	Public latrine	Open Defecation	HHs having latrine facility	Public latrine	Open Defecation	HHs having latrine facility	Public latrine	Open Defecation
Karwar	70.26	3.30	26.45	56.83	2.04	41.12	82.75	4.46	12.79
Supa	39.50	1.87	58.63	39.50	1.87	58.63	NA	NA	NA
Haliyal	63.83	7.30	28.88	53.64	1.39	44.97	74.70	13.60	11.69
Yellapur	71.77	0.90	27.33	69.70	0.41	29.89	77.52	2.25	20.23
Mundgod	47.10	1.05	51.85	42.80	0.57	56.63	63.96	2.92	33.12
Sirsi	72.87	1.42	25.71	62.28	1.29	36.43	92.72	1.65	5.63
Ankola	56.99	0.90	42.11	46.59	0.93	52.49	81.70	0.84	17.46
Kumta	53.55	0.90	45.55	47.82	0.55	51.63	71.64	2.00	26.35
Siddapur	46.75	0.13	53.13	41.95	0.14	57.91	74.94	0.03	25.03
Honnavar	52.79	2.29	44.92	49.02	1.12	49.86	81.70	11.20	7.10
Bhatkal	55.92	2.43	41.64	45.13	2.11	52.76	87.74	3.38	8.87
Uttar Kannada	59.34	2.30	38.36	50.60	1.13	48.28	80.65	5.14	14.21

Source: Census 2011

7.11.1 Nirmal Gram Puraskar

As shown in Table 7.10, Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) has been awarded to 43% of the GPs in the district, which is higher than the state average of 19%. In Yellapur taluk, all the GPs (100%) have received NGP with 70% of the households having sanitation facility. However, discussions with PDOs and villagers revealed that many latrines have collapsed in Yellapur taluk within 3-4 years of construction and the award of NGP. It is reported that very often latrines were built in a hurry to get NGP. And going after numbers for the sake of NGP award appears to have affected the quality of construction. The current norm for NGP is 80% coverage of household latrines. In Ankola and Sirsi the percentage of GPs that have received NGP are 84.21 and 66.67, respectively. Except Yellapur, Sirsi, Karwar and Haliyal taluks, the remaining ones have less than 50% latrine facilities. In Mundgod, Bhatkal, Haliyal, and Siddapur, less than 25% of GPs have received awards under the NGP.

7.12 Concluding Remarks

Uttara Kannada has been considered as one of the relatively developed districts and it is in 7th position as per human development index (HDR, GoK 2005) in the state. It rank has slipped to 10th by 2011-12 as per the calculations reported in Chapter 3 of this report.

About 14 % of household do not own houses in the district. In rural areas the respective figures are 9 % and urban areas 25 %. About 12.4 % of households in the district do not have house sites. The district did not provide any housing/house-sites during 2011-12 under the Ashray schemes, which is the flagship scheme of the GoK. Under Basava scheme and also under Indira Aawas Yojana, the proportion of SC/ST/ OBC in such benefits was very low. Mundgod and Supa deserve attention as regards provision of housing.

Table 7.8: Households (%) with Bathing Facility within the Premises, 2011

Taluk	Area	Bathroom	Enclosure without roof	No Bathroom
Ankola	Rural	50.4	31.7	17.9
	Urban	80.1	11.0	9.0
Bhatkal	Rural	81.8	10.0	8.1
	Urban	95.1	3.7	1.2
Haliyal	Rural	81.9	7.9	10.3
	Urban	93.1	4.0	2.9
Honnavar	Rural	86.0	8.6	5.5
	Urban	95.0	4.1	0.9
Karwar	Rural	65.5	19.8	14.7
	Urban	88.4	8.0	3.6
Kumta	Rural	67.5	19.3	13.2
	Urban	88.0	8.2	3.8
Mundgod	Rural	60.3	20.6	19.0
	Urban	88.5	5.3	6.2
Siddapur	Rural	71.5	17.0	11.5
	Urban	85.9	10.4	3.7
Sirsi	Rural	81.3	12.5	6.2
	Urban	96.1	2.6	1.3
Supa	Rural	78.2	10.5	11.3
Yellapur	Rural	79.4	8.5	12.2
	Urban	88.3	6.7	5.0
Uttara Kannada	Rural	74.0	14.9	11.1
	Urban	90.6	6.0	3.4
	Total	78.9	12.3	8.9
Karnataka	Rural	63.4	16.1	20.5
	Urban	91.7	4.7	3.6
	Total	74.8	11.5	13.7

Source: Census 2011

Table 7.9: Households (%) Waste Water Outlet Connected to Drainage

Taluk	Area	Closed Drainage	Open Drainage	No Drainage
Ankola	Rural	1.0	4.8	94.2
	Urban	6.7	11.9	81.4
Bhatkal	Rural	3.8	7.9	88.3
	Urban	34.0	23.5	42.5
Haliyal	Rural	4.9	58.9	36.2
	Urban	25.4	64.1	10.5
Honnavar	Rural	2.3	9.1	88.6
	Urban	13.6	33.7	52.8
Karwar	Rural	15.7	12.0	72.3
	Urban	16.5	22.0	61.5
Kumta	Rural	2.7	7.8	89.6
	Urban	10.5	39.7	49.8
Mundgod	Rural	2.5	34.6	62.9
	Urban	8.2	73.2	18.6
Siddapur	Rural	5.6	18.2	76.2
	Urban	13.0	34.2	52.8
Sirsi	Rural	8.9	28.9	62.2
	Urban	19.5	49.5	31.0
Supa*	Rural	8.2	19.2	72.6
Yellapur	Rural	8.4	32.5	59.1
	Urban	5.0	54.3	40.7
District	Rural	5.5	19.9	74.6
	Urban	17.5	40.3	42.1
	Total	9.0	25.8	65.2
Karnataka	Rural	5.5	37.0	57.5
	Urban	56.5	31.1	12.4
	Total	26.1	34.6	39.3

Source: Census 2011, *Supa is rural taluk

About 54 % of HHs lives in pucca houses. This proportion is lowest in Haliyal, Siddapur and Sirsi. About 5.4 % of HHs lives in dilapidated houses and this figure is 6.4 in rural and 3.2 % in urban areas. Thus, the district administration needs to activate to improve the housing conditions, especially for those who live in dilapidated house.

The percentage of households who own both landline and mobiles is higher for Uttara Kannada district as compared to the respective figure for the state. However, Haliyal and Mundgod need attention in this regard.

Supa, Kumta, Mundgod and Haliyal deserve attention as regards assets for connectivity. Supa and Mundgod have the lowest proportion of population with water available within the premises. Ankola and Kumta have highest proportion of households who have water availability away from premises.66 % of population getting water less than the norm in water policy of the country. Despite the fact that it gets good rains, the problems of water availability and water quality need attention. The former is due to the topology of the district whereas the latter is within the task that has to be addressed by the local bodies. Water availability issues also need to be sorted out with better infrastructure. Open defecation is highest in Supa. Most of the taluks are in need of toilets and sanitation facilities. Drainage facilities in the district, especially rural areas need urgent attention.

Sources of lighting seem to be quite satisfactory though there is scope for (increasing the coverage) with about more than 80 % using electricity. Firewood still is the main source of fuel in the district which needs to be reduced, as indoor pollution is an issue especially from the point of view of gender perspective.

Even though the district receives good rainfall, most of the water is drained into the sea as five taluks of the districts fall in coastal belt. During summer, there is acute shortage of drinking water. Drinking water remains out of reach of more than 68% (excluding uncovered open wells) of the households in the district. Only 27.44% of the houses in the district are served by piped water supply. There exists rural-urban gap as the proportion of urban households getting tap water is higher compared to rural households. As many parts of the district are facing severe water shortage during peak summer season, local bodies (rural and urban) and KUWSB together should initiate measures to protect and recharge traditional sources like open wells, ponds and rivers and proper plan should be prepared to harvest rain water through roof top, check dams, surface tanks and bunds to recharge the ground water both in rural and urban areas. Public grievances regarding the quality of drinking water supplied from Malagi tank in Mundgod, chlorine affected water in Karwar city and salt water intrusion in coastal parts can be attended to by proper management of the source, maintenance of supply system, creating awareness among people about the sources, proper use and treatment of water, identifying and creating new sources of supply in salinity affected regions, and by attending to root causes of problem.

Table 7.10: Gram Panchayats Selected for NGP (%)

Sl No	Taluk	Percentage of GPs Receiving NGP award
1	Ankola	84.21
2	Bhatkal	25.00
3	Haliyal	25.00
4	Honnavar	33.33
5	Karwar	27.78
6	Kumta	28.57
7	Mundgod	15.38
8	Siddapur	23.81
9	Sirsi	66.67
10	Supa	40.00
11	Yellapur	100.00
	District Total	42.79

Source: TSP programme, Zilla Panchayat Uttara Kannada.

The problem of salinity observed in many parts of coastal habitations, especially in summer season can also be attended to by promoting installation of Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants in some of these habitations. Water unless carefully managed, can become a highly priced economic good in future. Other measures that can be initiated for improving water supply and sanitation in the district include repair of old pipes and maintenance of new water supply pipe lines, issue of property rights to forest dwellers, supply of water at regular intervals and time to water shortage areas through tankers during summer, etc.

In terms of sanitation facility, the coverage of individual latrine and bath room facility in the district is higher as compared to state average. Taluks like Karwar, Yellapur, Sirsi and Haliyal have higher coverage of latrine facility as compared to other taluks in the district. The district still has to cover remaining 40% of households under individual latrine facility. The lack of finance and space for construction of toilets, encroachment of forest land for which households do not have ''*patta*'' are the main reasons for not having toilet facility in this district. The construction of drainage is another important challenge facing the district due to scattered houses. Drainage facility is available to only 35% of the households as compared to the state average of 62% households.



CHAPTER 8

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 8

GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

8.1 Introduction – Gender as a Concept

In her book titled *Second Sex* (1949)[38], Simone de Beauvoir asserts, "One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman". She thus, makes a clear distinction between gender and sex. The term gender is a social construct, whereas, sex refers to biological and physiological differences between male and female sex. When a child is born, it is categorized by its sex which is based on a physical difference between the biological male and the biological female. Children are then socialized as they grow up, according to specific gender expectations and roles and acquire gender identity. According to Mathews (1984), every known society distinguishes between women and men and thus, sex gets transformed into gender through enforcement of social norms of a society. Needless to mention, that these expectations and roles are not universal to all societies. Biological males (females) learn to take on masculine (feminine) roles, socialized to think and act in masculine (feminine) ways as per the norms of that society. The concepts of *masculine* and *feminine* are society specific. Sex, therefore precedes gender and the latter is a secondary social construct which is super-imposed over the natural biological distinction between female and male sex. In brief, Beauvoir (1949) demolishes the essentialism that women are born *feminine*. The concept of gender gained popularity in the feminist writings and other sociological discourses in the early 1970s. Feminism views the concept of gender as socially constructed by the patriarchal system of society in which men are described as superior to women, both physically and mentally. Simone de Beauvior (1949) highlights that gender differences in a society make the man superior through his role as the bread winner which accords him a position of power. Women, more often than not, have played the roles of homemakers and mothers. These stereotyped roles help to sustain the patriarchal society. Woolf (1929) in her book, *A Room of One's Own* highlights how the talents of women remain unexplored and unrecognized, citing example of Shakespeare's sister whose literary abilities matched that of

"One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman"



Halakki Tribe, Bagwad Village, Kumta

[38] Beauvoir, Simone de. *The Second Sex*. Translated by H. M. Parshley. New York: Vintage Books, 1989. English translation of *Le deuxième sexe* (Paris: Gallimard, 1949)

Even though participation of women in labour market, in various occupations and educational spheres, etc., has improved over time, still a long distance has to be covered

her brother, but was ignored and ill-treated by men[39]. Walter (2005) traces the history of gender discrimination embedded in religious texts, political systems (which deprived women from political participation. decision making and voting rights, even in economically advanced western world), unfair treatment in social and legal spheres (in matters of divorce, right to property, custody of children, right to abortion, etc.). Despite the 'new wave' of feminism of the sixties, the problems faced by women, in combining domesticity, motherhood and also added responsibility of earning income for supporting family financially, have hardly changed. Even though participation of women in labour market, in various occupations and educational spheres, etc., has improved over time, still a long distance has to be covered as far as their empowerment is concerned. Usually, women are concentrated in a few economic activities, are paid less than their male counterparts, have limited prospects of upward mobility and added to all this is the problem of their sexual harassment not only in their work places but also within the confines of their homes.

Sen (2001) describes Seven Types of Inequalities across the two genders. These have been presented in Chart 8.1.

i. *Mortality inequality* leads to predominance of men in total population, leading to observed overall and child sex ratios which are less than 1000. In societies in which there is absence of gender bias (absence of discrimination in health care and nutrition against females) the sex ratios are higher and there is predominance of women in total population.

ii. *Natality inequality* refers to discrimination against female child even before it is born. Improvement in technology seems to have enabled degradation of human values in selected spheres of life. Sex-determination and sex-selective abortions have by no means remained an aberration in Asian Countries. Female foeticide and infanticide have lowered the sex ratios and the severity of their evident consequences has led to acute shortage of women. As reported by the UNICEF, Jat boys from Haryana (north India) are travelling about 3,000 km south to Kerala to find themselves a bride[40]. The PCPNDT Act 1994 (Preconception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act) was

[39] Walters, Margaret (2005), *Feminism: A Very Short Introduction*, Oxford University Press, USA.

[40] Gupta, Alka, *Female Foeticide in India* Accessed from http://www.unicef.org/india/media_3285.htm, on 15-9-2014.

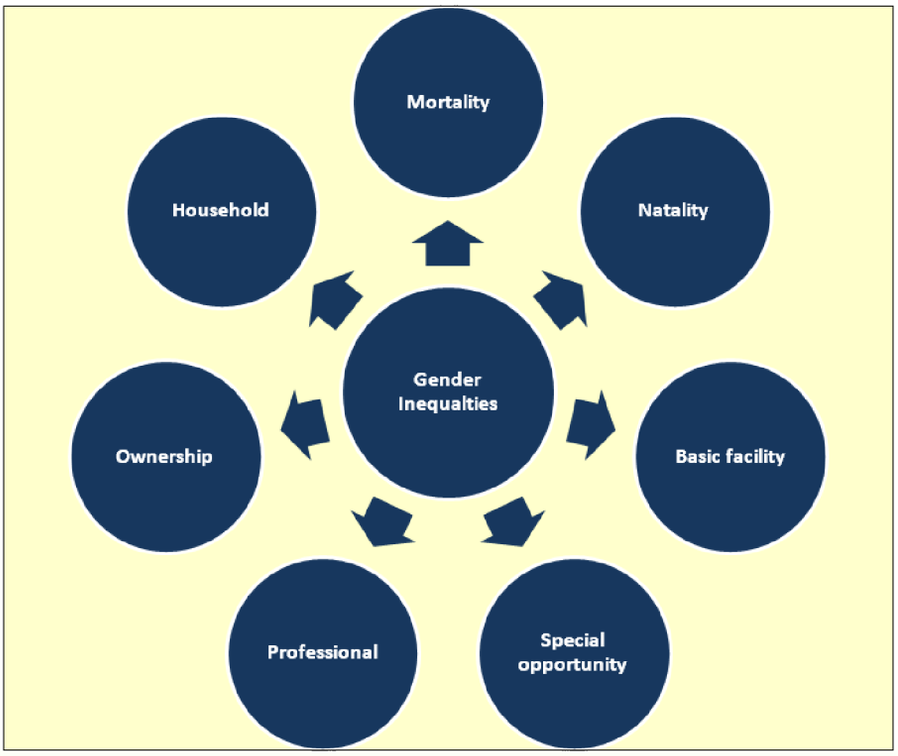
modified in 2003 so as to abolish the female foeticide. The failure of this Act is evident as till May 2006, as many as 22 out of 35 states in India had not reported a single case of violation of the Act since it came into force. Kaur (2013) warns of marriage squeeze and crime and violence against women as a result of lower sex ratios.

iii. *Basic facility inequality* refers to inequality in executing the basic rights of girl children to receive education and health care. Girls in many developing countries have much lesser opportunity of attending schools, as they are required for domestic work and taking care of their younger siblings. Needless to mention, that this inequality gets perpetuates as girls grow up and the girls/ women do not get enough opportunities to realize their full potentials. This inequality gets reflected in lower enrolments and attendance of girls in schools and it goes up with the higher classes.

iv. *Special opportunity inequality* refers to the gender bias that is observed in terms of opportunities to females in the sphere of higher education and professional training. The logic of this is often given in economic terms. Women in patriarchal societies move to their husbands' family and therefore returns on investment in girl's education are not realized by the parents. Hence, preferential treatment is given to boys vis-à-vis girls in terms of receiving higher education and professional training. Sen (2001) also highlights that this inequality is observed not only in developing but even in developed and rich societies.

***Basic facility inequality* refers to inequality in executing the basic rights of girl children to receive education and health care**

Chart 8.1: Spheres of Gender Inequality



Source: Adapted from Sen (2001)



Professional inequality refers to opportunities in labour markets in terms of getting employment and promotion

Ownership inequality refers to inequality in the ownership of assets and property

v. *Professional inequality* refers to opportunities in labour markets in terms of getting employment and promotion. More often than not, women face greater hurdles as compared with men in labour market. A country like Japan may be quite egalitarian in matters of demography or basic facilities, and even, to a great extent, in higher education, and yet progress to elevated levels of employment and occupation seems to be much more problematic for women than for men.

vi. *Ownership inequality* refers to inequality in the ownership of assets and property. Basic assets such as homes and land may are usually very inequitably distributed in favor of men in a society like India, barring perhaps matrilineal inheritance among Nair community of Kerala and a few more communities of the north-east India. Ownership of assets and property by women is one of the instruments of empowerment of women. The state of Karnataka should be complemented, as the houses/ house sites which are provided to households are registered both in the name of wife and husband in the case of married couples.

vii. *Household inequality* refers to inequalities in sharing the household responsibilities, such as domestic work, financial contribution and child care. By and large, women in Asian countries are responsible for domestic work and child care. With globalization and rising financial aspiration of people especially in Urban India, women are also required to work for paid jobs, thus, increasing their stress levels and work hours. The increase in financial independence and professional interaction at least to some extent is at the cost of their health.

8.2 Gender Differentials in the District

Sex ratio is an indicator of gender discrimination or mortality and natality inequality described above. In fact, based on the comparison between the expected sex-ratio and observed sex-ratio Sen (1990) estimated that there are more than 100 million missing women in the world. The expected or benchmark sex-ratio was based on the observed sex-ratio in countries where the mortality and natality inequalities are minimal. Hence, we first highlight the sex-ratios in Uttara Kannada district and its taluks (Figure 8.1 and Figure 8.2).

In Uttara Kannada district, the overall sex ratio is 979. The lowest sex-ratio is

observed for Mundgod taluk, though the child sex-ratio is above the district figure. It implies that the survival of females is a cause for concern. It is primarily this taluk which has pulled down the sex-ratio of the Uttara Kannada district. Haliyal and Yellapur also have sex ratios which are marginally lower than the sex-ratio observed at the district level. The taluks in which sex-ratio is higher than even 1000 are Siddapur and Bhatkal. Siddapur has the highest sex-ratio which equals 1018. This compared to the sex-ratio of Mundgod at 847 indicates that in Mundgod about 171 girls/women are missing per 1000. Kumta and Sirsi have lowest child-sex ratio of 935 and 936, respectively and this is much lower than the district level figure of 955.

8.3 Patterns of Literacy and Enrollment

Figure 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4 present a synoptic view of the gender-wise literacy rates. It can be seen from these figures that female literacy rates are consistently lower than the male literacy rates. This is true for overall literacy rates and also for rural and urban literacy rates, across taluks and hence, also for the district. Literacy is important enablers against exploitation. It is an instrument in which empowers people to negotiate better in the labour market. This deficit in female literacy, therefore, deprives women of many opportunities and also makes them vulnerable, more than men to exploitation.

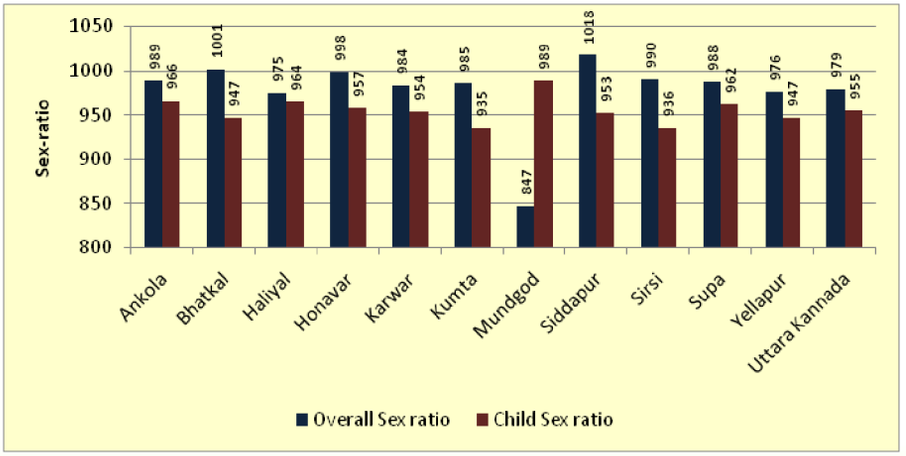
As regards enrolment of women in schools, it is higher for males, expect in two otherwise backward taluks, viz., Siddapur and Supa. Perhaps, the affirmative action in the form of provision of mid-day meals could be the reason for higher enrolment of females, as in poverty stricken taluks it would be an incentive to enroll girls so that their meals can be taken care of. However, as we have seen above, it has not gotten translated in higher literacy rates.

8.4 Work Participation Rates

Work participation rates for women are consistently lower for all taluks and hence for district as per Census 2011 (Figure 8.6).

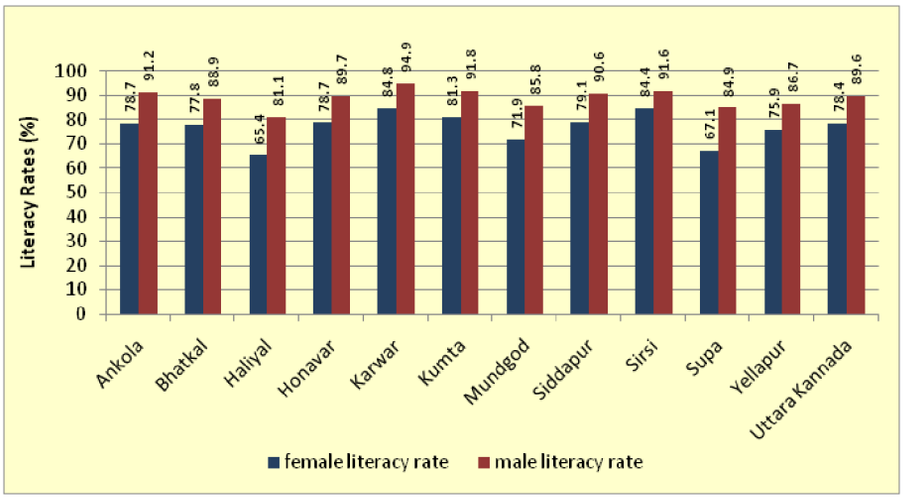
More often than not, women are engaged in domestic work and in agriculture. The participation of women in non-agricultural sector is also

Figure 8.1: Overall and Child Sex Ratio (2011)



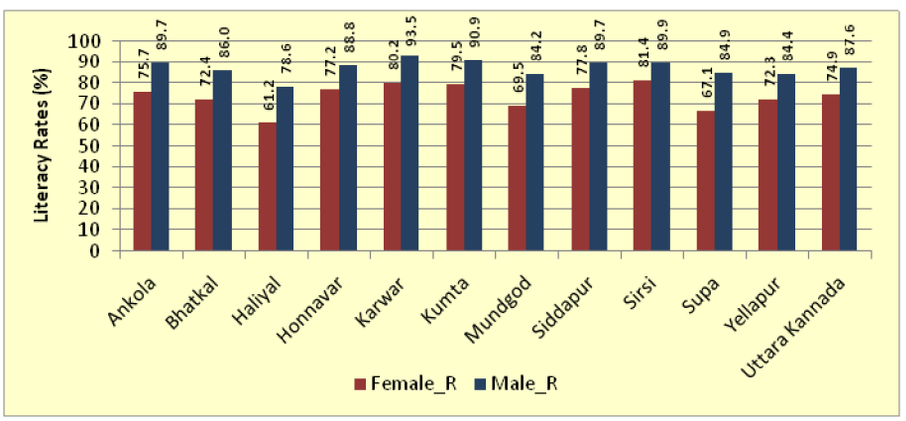
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 8.2: Gender-wise Literacy Rates (2011)



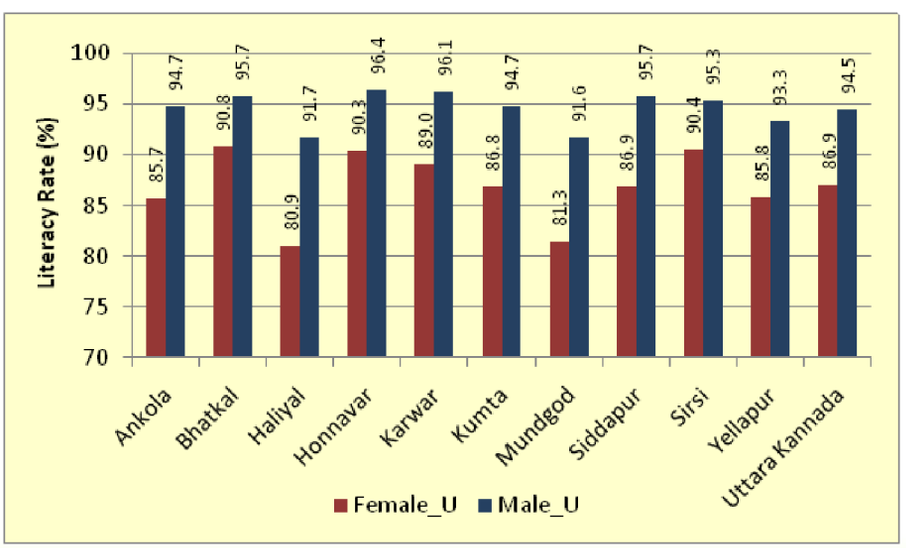
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 8.3: Gender-wise Literacy Rates in Rural Areas (2011)



Source: Census 2011.

Figure 8.4: Gender-wise Literacy Rates in Urban Areas (2011)



Source: Census 2011.

relevant, as it could be an indicator of their skills and wage negotiating power in the labour market. Figure 8.7 indicates the participation of women labourers in non-agricultural sector. Work participation rates of females in non-agricultural sector across the various taluks and the district as a whole show a wide variation, ranging from 19 % in Mundgod to about 83.5 percent in Karwar. By and large, this indictor gives a fairly good idea about the opportunities which women enjoy in a society.

8.5 Marginalization of Women's Works

Women's work is usually marginalized as a large part of women's work is confined to the domestic chores and not in the labour market and hence is not financially rewarded. Feminist organizations have been demanding that women's contribution to society in general and in national income needs to be recognized. However, incorporating women's contribution to national income will require a paradigm shift in the methodology of national income accounting. We have also seen in the earlier discussions (Chapter 6) regarding work participation rates, that these are lower for females as compared to males. Marginalization of women's work is much more pronounced in rural areas than in urban areas. We have also seen that the ratio of marginal workers to total workers is much higher for rural females than for

urban females. The former was almost twice that of the latter and as compared to males. The ratio of marginal workers to total worker for rural females is even more than thrice that for their male counterparts. This also leads to their vulnerability to various forms of exploitation.

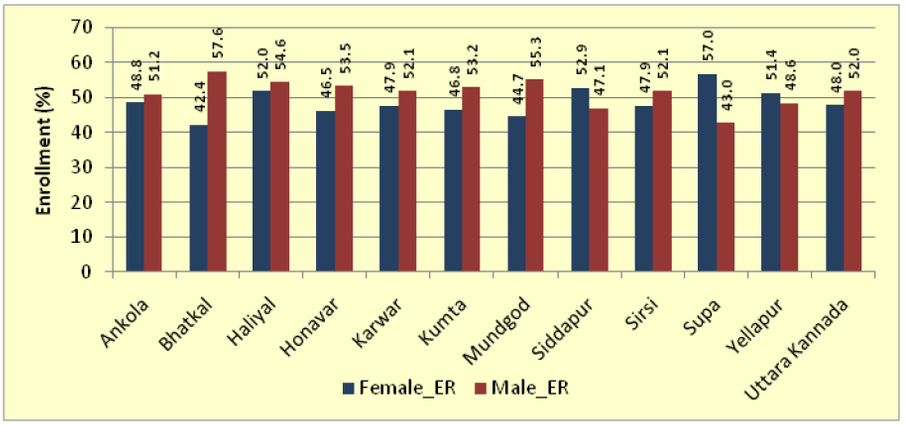
8.6 Trends in Political Participation

Karnataka has been one of the states in which literacy rates of women is high and the socio-psychological problems, such as prevalence of gulf-widows, high suicide rates of women, etc. witnessed in the case of women from Kerala are not evident in Karnataka. Political participation of women in both Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and PRIs is more or less equal to the mandatory seats reserved (50%) for them in Uttara Kannada district and its various taluks, as seen in Figure 8.8. In fact, in Supa, Haliyal, Yellapur and Siddapur which are somewhat backward on other parameters of development have better representation of women.

8.7 Community Attitudes and Social Prejudices affecting Females

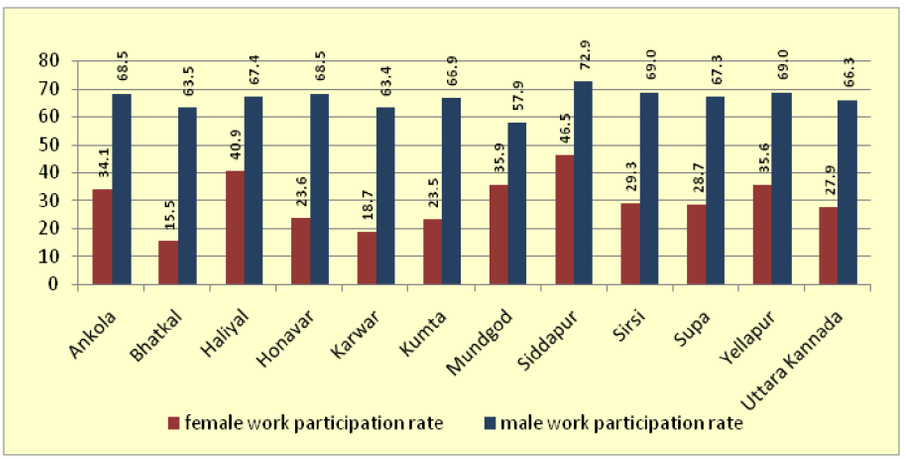
The discrimination of female children starts with their birth itself. The problems of female feticide and infanticide exist all over India in covert forms, as these are prohibited by the law. The very fact that laws have to be enacted for this purpose speaks volume about the gender discrimination. Male children are usually

Figure 8.5: Enrolment Differences across Genders, 2011



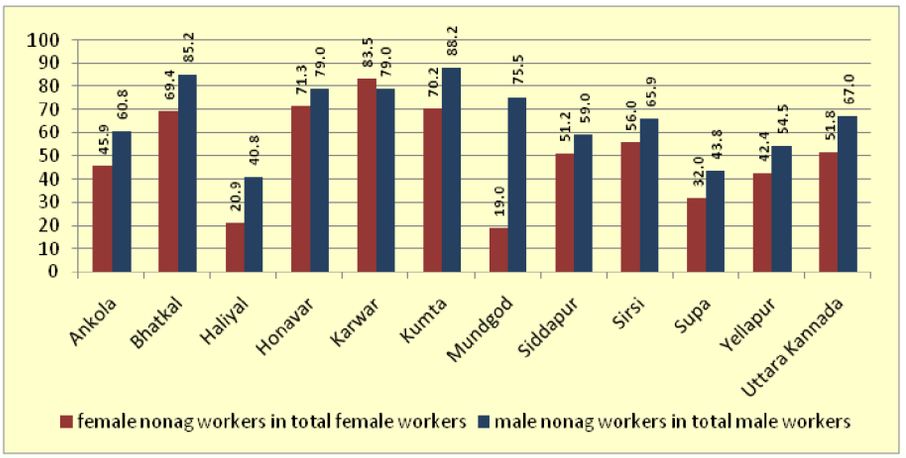
Source: Census 2011.

Figure 8.6: Levels of Work Participation Rates, 2011



Source: Census 2011.

Figure 8.7: Gender-wise Participation in Non-Agricultural Sector (2011)

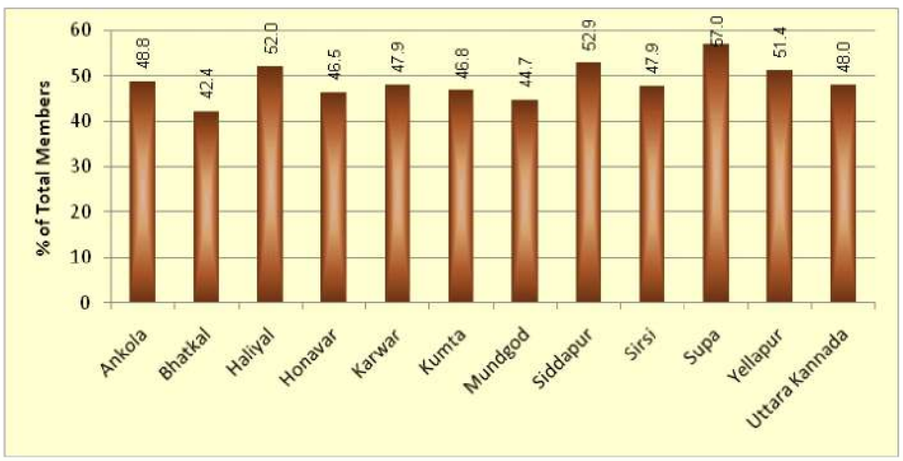


Source: Census 2011.



given priority over female children in terms of diet and education, especially in poor families. We have seen in Chapter 4 that the literacy rates for women in Uttara Kannada are lower than the corresponding figures for their male counterparts, both in urban and rural locales. However, it also needs to be mentioned that female literacy rates in Uttara Kannada are higher than those observed for Karnataka state, both in urban and rural areas. In terms of enrolment of female students as well, the district is doing well. Sex-ratio is another indicator which provides information on gender discrimination. The district has both overall and child sex-ratios higher than those observed for Karnataka (Census 2011). However, it may be noted that the number of females in a society should outnumber males, if there is no discrimination against women. Thus, though the district is doing better than the state, it can still be more proactive in promoting growth and development of girls and women. Another interesting indicator of community attitude towards women could be the landholding by women. Landholding gives women security, both in terms of shelter and income. Figure 8.9 indicates the proportion of total agricultural holdings by males and females in the district. It is a clear indication that despite the fact that women folk contribute substantially to labour force in agricultural sector, their share in landholding is too low as compared to their male counterparts.

Figure 8.8: Political Representation of Women in PRIs and ULBs, 2012-13



Source: Based on data from Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2012-13.

8.8 Crime against Women

The crimes against women reported in the district during 2013 were 336. This implies that there are about 28 crimes per month. During 2014, the number of crimes until August 2014 was 181. This implies about 23 crimes per month. It is hoped that the crimes against women will go down with time in Uttara Kannada, which is so very essential for inclusive human development. It is also necessary to compile taluk-wise data and the nature of crimes against women, as the severity of crimes also should be considered, apart from the number of crimes. It is also pertinent to note that it is desirable that actual crimes against women decline and the reporting of crimes should be cent per cent.

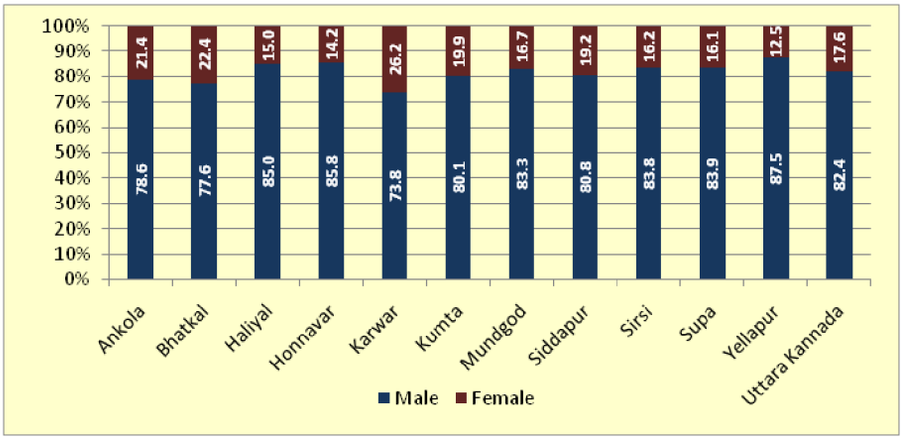
8.9 Role of Women's Groups and SHGs

The self help groups are like off-shoots of the experiment of Prof. Muhammad Yunus who is an economist cum social

entrepreneur from Bangladesh. He was awarded the the Nobel Peace Prize for founding the Grameen Bank and pioneering the concepts of microcredit and microfinance. He emerged as a civil society leader whose conviction that poor women can benefit from small loans, if they organize themselves yielded inspiring results. Prior to his experiment, the acclaimed parameters of women empowerment were: literacy, education, freedom to take decisions, financial independence, etc. After, Prof. Yonus' initiative, it has been widely recognized that organizational capabilities of women, if properly nurtured can empower them financially and also personally as individuals and include in the process of inclusive development.

In Uttara Kannada also, 2259 SHGs exist with 32678 women members. These are well spread in all the taluks

Figure 8.9: Share of Males and Females in Agricultural Land Holdings



Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance: 2012-13 (as per 2010-11 Agricultural Census)

The self help groups are like off-shoots of the experiment of Prof. Muhammad Yunus who is an economist cum social entrepreneur from Bangladesh

Table 8.1: Shree Shakti Plans and Self Help Groups (2012-13)

.No.	Taluks	No.of Shree Shakti Sangha	% of Total Women			No.of Women (Total)	Total Savings Accumulated (Rs.in Lakhs)	No.of groups availed loan from Banks	Total loan received from Bank (Rs.in Lakhs)	Total financial aid received (Rs.in Lakhs)
			No.of Women (SC)	No.of Women (ST)	No.of Women (Others)					
1	Ankola	188	6.2	0.9	92.8	2611	159.81	144	129.71	10.25
2	Bhatkal	273	12.0	8.2	79.8	3931	261.1	240	190.77	15.70
3	Haliyal	169	11.9	5.6	82.5	2465	94.05	145	43.50	10.10
4	Honnavar	246	6.2	0.4	93.4	3189	167.35	224	271.22	14.65
5	Karwar	198	4.2	0.0	95.8	3517	180.44	180	144.49	11.40
6	Kumta	292	6.4	0.0	93.6	4529	224.85	202	169.13	15.40
7	Mundgod	120	19.1	5.9	75.0	2040	106.03	312	121.19	7.15
8	Siddapur	257	6.6	0.0	93.4	3845	114.94	131	45.32	12.70
9	Sirsi	242	18.8	1.5	79.7	3537	237.9	217	174.47	10.25
10	Supa	161	3.4	1.0	95.6	1576	132.36	132	64.01	10.15
11	Yellapur	113	6.5	6.5	87.1	1438	94.19	108	84.77	5.20
Uttara Kannada		2259	9.2	2.4	88.4	32678	1773.02	2035	1438.58	122.95

Source: Based on Data from Uttara Kannada at a Glance, 2012-13.

of Uttara Kannada. All the SHGs have opened savings account in the banks. These SHGs have been able to mobilize their own savings, take advantage of loans for their activities and also receive aid. It is indeed a welcome sign that the SHGs are flourishing in the district. The details of the same have been given in Table 8.1.

8.10 Concluding Remarks

The gender statistics for the district are somewhat better as compared to that for Karnataka state. As regards female literacy, though it is less than that for males, is higher than that observed for the state. The sex-ratio too is higher for the district as compared to the state. In terms of labour market participation, gender differentials do exist and marginalization of women's work is prevalent in the district as anywhere else in India. Women's share in land holdings is rather low, which is a good indicator of the community's attitude towards women. However, the legal backing has provided women a voice in political process. Women in the district have demonstrated their organization capabilities through formation of self-help groups.



CHAPTER 9

STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES



CHAPTER 9

STATUS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

9.1 Introduction

Caste system is supposed to be more than 2500 years old and has undergone many changes from its ancient form as *Varna* system to the contemporary *jati* system[41]. The varna system divided the population initially into four (and subsequently into five groups, viz., Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras and Ati-Shudras, which were characterized by hierarchy with Brahmins at the top of the ladder and Ati-Shudras at the bottom. Brahmins were supposed to be engaged in teaching/preaching, Kshatriyas were the warriors with ownership of land, Vaishyas was supposed to be engaged in trade and commerce and Shudras and Ati-Shudras were supposed to do the menial jobs. Ati-shudras were also considered as untouchables. Over time, Varna system got transformed into system of Jatis, which are numerous as compared to the five varna system.

In addition to the caste system, more than 50 million Indians belong to tribal communities that are often distinct from the Hindu religious fold. These are the *Adivasis*, (literally, original inhabitants) who have origins that precede the Aryans and even the Dravidians of the South. Many have lifestyles and religious practices that are distinct from any of the known religions in India and languages distinct from the official languages of India and their dialects. Most live on the margins of existence, excluded from the mainstream development process. These tribes are also targets of affirmative action, similarly notified in a government schedule and hence referred to as Scheduled Tribes (STs).The number of main Scheduled Castes has increased from 1221 to 1241 and the number of main Scheduled Tribes from 664 to 705 during the last decade.

Caste system is supposed to be more than 2500 years old and has undergone many changes

9.2 Demographic Profile of SCs and STs in Uttara Kannada

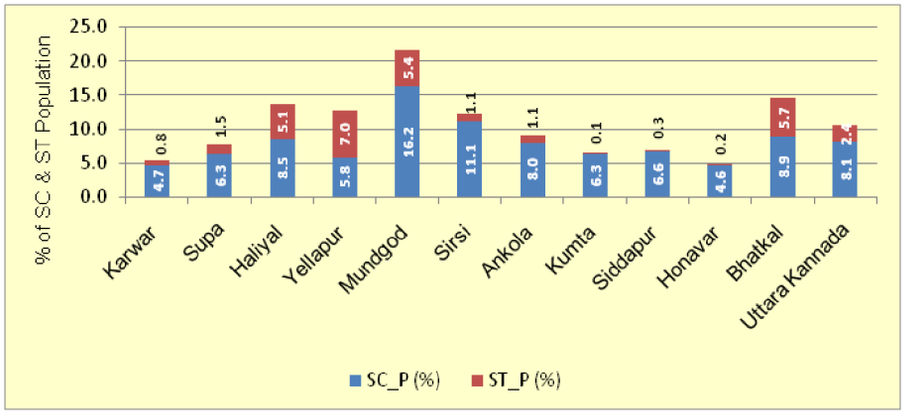
Proportion of SC and ST population in the total population of Karnataka is about 17.15 and 6.95 %, respectively. As against it, Uttara Kannada district has the lower proportion of both SC and ST population 8.1 % and 2.4 %, respectively. This is true for even for all taluks of Uttara Kannada, except for Yellapur, where the proportion of ST population is marginally higher than that for the State as a whole.

[41]Ashwini Deshpande (2006), Affirmative Action in India and the United States,*Equity & Development*, Background Papers, World Development Report



House at Golikai Village, Siddapur

Figure 9.1: Percentage of SC and ST Population in Total Population, 2011

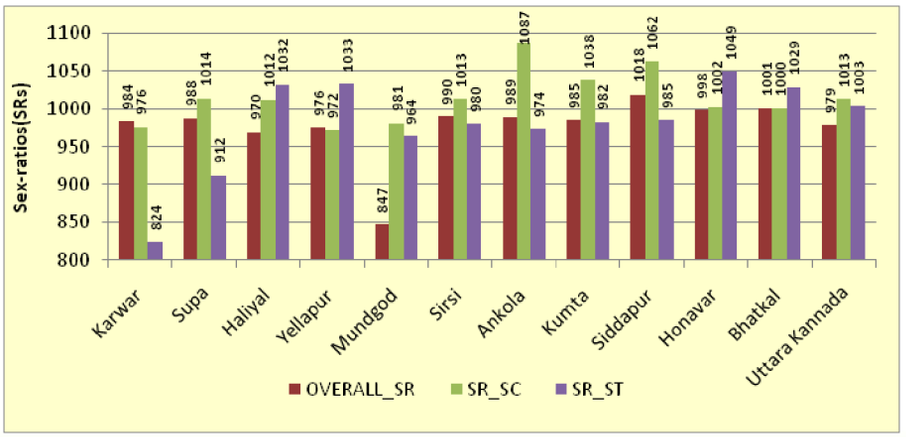


Source: Census 2011.

The highest proportion of SC population is in Mundgod and lowest in Honnavar and Karwar. The lowest proportions of ST population are in Kumta, Honnavar and Siddapur.

It is also noteworthy that by and large, the overall sex-ratios for SC population in almost all taluks (except a few exceptions like Yellapur and Bhatkal) are higher as compared to the overall sex-ratio. For ST populations, sex ratios are noticeably lower in many taluks as compared with the overall sex ratios, barring Haliyal, Yellapur, Honnavar and Bhatkal. Sex-ratio for ST population in Karwar is too low and it is a cause for concern, as Karwar is otherwise a relatively developed taluk of the district.

Figure 9.2: Sex-Ratios for Overall, SC and ST Populations, 2011



Source: Census 2011.

9.3 Education Profile: Levels of Enrollment and Dropout Rate

It can be seen from Tables 9.1 and 9.2, the passing rates of SC and ST students combined is quite comparable to that of overall passing rates across the district and its taluks, but this is not the case regarding the PUC, where a clear consistent deficit for SC and ST categories is seen. Unless this deficit is closed, the representation of SC and ST populations in inclusive development paradigm will not be in a real sense.

Table 9.1: Students passing out in SSLC Examination

Taluk	Year	SC		ST		Total	
		Appeared	% of Passed	Appeared	% of	Appeared	% of
Karwar	2011-12	100	78.00	20	95.00	2021	89.51
	2010-11	115	80.87	25	96.00	2139	90.09
	2009-10	124	84.68	36	88.89	2289	86.15
Ankola	2011-12	99	93.94	10	10.00	1203	87.20
	2010-11	89	85.39	11	90.91	1206	92.04
	2009-10	97	88.66	16	81.25	1378	83.82
Kumta	2011-12	107	79.44	2	100.00	1981	90.11
	2010-11	126	73.02	2	100.00	2157	86.14
	2009-10	136	74.26	4	75.00	2407	79.89
Honnavar	2011-12	44	79.55	4	100.00	2154	91.64
	2010-11	71	88.73	4	50.00	2249	88.71
	2009-10	79	88.61	6	66.67	2499	82.43
Bhatkal	2011-12	203	93.60	128	81.25	2122	92.93
	2010-11	247	95.14	163	81.60	2420	85.66
	2009-10	257	94.94	180	80.00	2647	80.81
Yellapur	2011-12	76	88.16	42	80.95	1082	91.68
	2010-11	62	90.32	39	79.49	1012	91.60
	2009-10	50	84.00	33	78.79	987	84.90
Siddapur	2011-12	87	127.59	6	66.67	1663	91.28
	2010-11	62	83.87	3	66.67	1369	91.89
	2009-10	63	73.02	3	66.67	1420	81.83
Sirsi	2011-12	228	82.02	19	68.42	2561	88.87
	2010-11	227	80.18	18	94.44	2495	87.98
	2009-10	227	67.84	9	55.56	2365	80.00
Mundgod	2011-12	149	87.92	61	86.89	1089	86.23
	2010-11	147	84.35	54	77.78	1048	84.45
	2009-10	131	59.54	61	49.18	936	58.23
Haliyal	2011-12	127	95.28	60	88.33	1990	90.90
	2010-11	140	76.43	45	71.11	1922	82.05
	2009-10	185	51.89	31	64.52	2017	62.77
Supa	2011-12	31	87.10	9	88.89	638	91.07
	2010-11	37	75.68	9	66.67	537	70.95
	2009-10	42	73.81	10	60.00	531	77.78
Uttara Kannada	2011-12	1251	89.93	361	81.72	18504	90.27
	2010-11	1323	83.75	373	80.70	18554	87.24
	2009-10	1391	75.70	389	73.26	19476	78.89

Source: SLCC Board, Bengaluru.

Table 9.2: Students passing out in PUC Examination

Taluk	Year	SC & ST		Total	
		Appeared (No.)	% Of Passed to Appear	Appeared (No.)	% Of Passed to Appear
Sirsi	2011-12	187	72.19	2237	83.46
	2010-11	210	58.57	2188	75.64
	2009-10	234	55.98	2252	74.29
Siddapur	2011-12	46	71.74	723	77.32
	2010-11	34	47.06	741	63.97
	2009-10	43	55.81	753	69.19
Yellapur	2011-12	73	82.19	670	82.84
	2010-11	61	60.66	615	71.71
	2009-10	74	58.11	627	72.41
Mundgod	2011-12	135	57.04	517	62.09
	2010-11	146	45.89	520	45.38
	2009-10	179	49.72	573	56.37
Haliyal	2011-12	202	50.5	1466	58.87
	2010-11	232	37.93	1532	45.04
	2009-10	226	38.94	1619	50.22
Supa	2011-12	16	68.75	219	64.38
	2010-11	14	42.86	142	67.61
	2009-10	17	70.59	180	68.33
Karwar	2011-12	109	64.22	1915	61.67
	2010-11	113	44.25	1832	50.66
	2009-10	118	38.98	2097	54.84
Ankola	2011-12	92	59.78	1011	69.14
	2010-11	161	37.27	992	54.74
	2009-10	108	43.52	1165	52.27
Kumta	2011-12	109	63.3	1785	72.44
	2010-11	110	46.36	1746	63.63
	2009-10	159	49.69	2042	61.85
Honnavar	2011-12	85	65.88	1559	76.91
	2010-11	73	56.16	1565	69.84
	2009-10	71	52.11	1655	68.88
Bhatkal	2011-12	209	66.99	1745	68.88
	2010-11	199	52.26	1716	57.58
	2009-10	226	60.18	1587	62
Uttara Kannada	2011-12	1263	63.97	13847	71.35
	2010-11	1353	47.52	13589	60.75
	2009-10	1455	50.31	14550	62.22

Source: PU Board, Bengaluru

9.4 Employment of SC and ST Population

SC and ST workers are preponderantly main workers (See Tables 9.3 and 9.4. About 10 to 20 % of SC and ST workers are marginal workers who worked between 3 to 6 months. The marginal workers who worked for less than 3 months range between 2 to 5 % of the total SC and ST workers. Thus, it can be concluded that SC and ST workers have been contributing to labour market. Perhaps these categories of workers are by and large not too picky about the nature of the job, most of the workers do get job for prolonged periods of time and also they may not have option but to work due to poverty.



Table 9.3: Employment Profile of SC Workers in Uttara Kannada, 2011

Number of workers in the households	Total Workers			
	Total	Main	Marginal worked for 3-6 months	Marginal worked for less than 3 months
Total	4964679	80.6	17.0	2.4
1	594563	87.5	10.6	1.8
2	1577350	81.4	16.5	2.1
3	1043475	80.1	17.5	2.4
4+	1749291	77.8	19.4	2.7
Number of workers in the households	Rural Workers			
	Total	Main	Marginal worked for 3-6 months	Marginal worked for less than 3 months
Total	3790361	78.9	18.7	2.4
1	323923	84.7	13.3	2.0
2	1188552	79.7	18.2	2.1
3	806247	78.7	18.9	2.5
4+	1471639	77.1	20.2	2.7
Number of workers in the households	Urban Workers			
	Total	Main	Marginal worked for 3-6 months	Marginal worked for less than 3 months
Total	1174318	86.1	11.7	2.2
1	270640	91.0	7.5	1.6
2	388798	86.4	11.4	2.2
3	237228	85.0	12.7	2.3
4+	277652	82.0	15.3	2.6

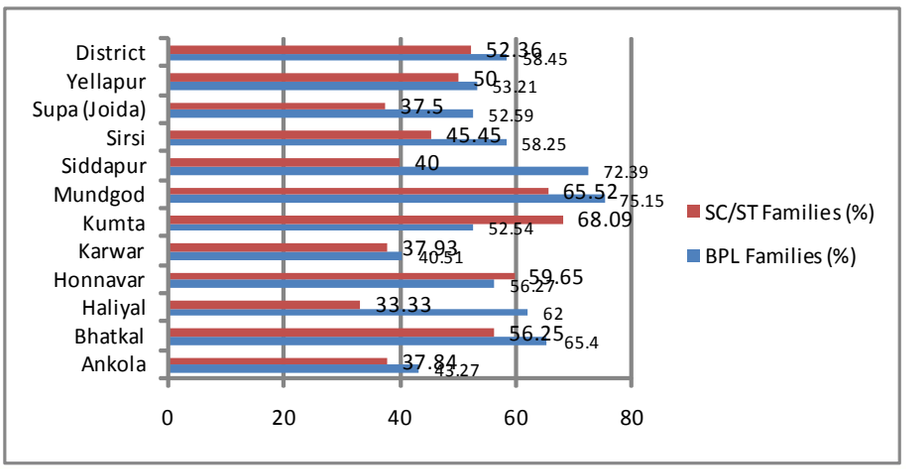
Source: Census, 2011

Table 9.4: Employment Profile of ST Workers in Uttara Kannada, 2011

Number of workers in the households	Total Workers			
	Total	Main	Marginal worked	Marginal worked
Total	50924	82.5	14.5	3.0
1	10203	88.1	9.4	2.5
2	17752	82.5	14.6	2.9
3	11181	82.0	15.0	3.1
4+	11788	78.1	18.3	3.6
Number of workers in the households	Rural Workers			
	Total	Main	Marginal worked for 3-6 months	Marginal worked for less than 3 months
Total	37258	81.4	15.8	2.8
1	5931	87.3	10.4	2.3
2	13116	81.7	15.7	2.6
3	8580	81.6	15.7	2.8
4+	9631	77.3	19.2	3.5
Number of workers in the households	Urban Workers			
	Total	Main	Marginal worked for 3-6 months	Marginal worked for less than 3 months
Total	13666	85.4	11.1	3.6
1	4272	89.3	8.1	2.7
2	4636	84.7	11.4	3.8
3	2601	83.2	12.6	4.2
4+	2157	81.5	14.4	4.1

Source: Census, 2011

Figure 9.3: BPL and SC/ST Households without Toilet Facility (%)



Source: Zilla Panchayat Department, Uttara Kannada

9.5 Housing, Sanitation, and Drinking Water facilities

Figure 9.3 shows that households belonging to SCs and STs and other economically weaker sections (i.e. various types of BPL card holders) have lesser provision (52.36% of SC/ST and 58.45% of BPL families do not have toilets) of toilets as compared to 49% total rural households not having toilet facilities. Access to sanitation is lower in Bhatkal, Honnavar, Kumta, and Mundgod taluks among SC and ST households. Although the subsidy component for construction of latrines is higher for SC/ST households, less than 50% of the households in Supa, Sirsi, Siddapur, Karwar, Haliyal and Ankola have constructed latrines.

9.6 Composite Dalit Development Index: A Study of Pala Gram Panchayat

9.6.1 Introduction

Word 'Dalit' is a Sanskrit word which means 'crushed'. Using this symbolic meaning, this word is being proudly used to assert the identity by the Scheduled Castes. Though the affirmative action in India has a long history, its need has not vanished to date, as it ought to have. This implies the existence of some of the practices of socio-economic exclusion. To some extent, the affirmative action has been successful in inclusiveness of dalits in political representation at various fora.

Dalits' or Scheduled Castes constitute about 16.25% percentage of the total population of India. The respective figures for Karnataka, Uttara Kannada district, Mundgod Taluk and Pala Gram Panchayat are 17.1, 16.2, 8.1 and 10.42 %, respectively (See Figures 9.4 to 9.6) In other words, though in Karnataka, the % of SC population is marginally higher than the respective figure for India, it is significantly lower for the district but not for the Mundgod Taluk. Even for Pala Gram Panchayat, the % of population is lesser than that for the country and state figures. It is worth noting that for Karnataka, proportion of SC population is more in rural areas than in urban areas, for Uttara Kannada district and for Mundgod Taluk the proportions are not all that unevenly distributed across rural and urban areas. In fact, in Uttara Kannada, it seems that the economic opportunities for SCs seem to have been more in urban areas, thereby leading to higher concentration of SC population in urban than in rural areas. The total number of Scheduled Castes in Karnataka, as notified by the SC-ST Order (Amendment) Act, 1976, is 101, which is the 'highest' number compared to any other States / UTs of the country.

Despite the fact that SCs constitute a sizeable number, more often than not, they are subjected to social exclusion. Despite affirmative action policies targeted to improve their socio-economic-political status and to mainstream them, they are still suffer from human development deficit. It is

Figure 9.4: Percentage of Total SC Population

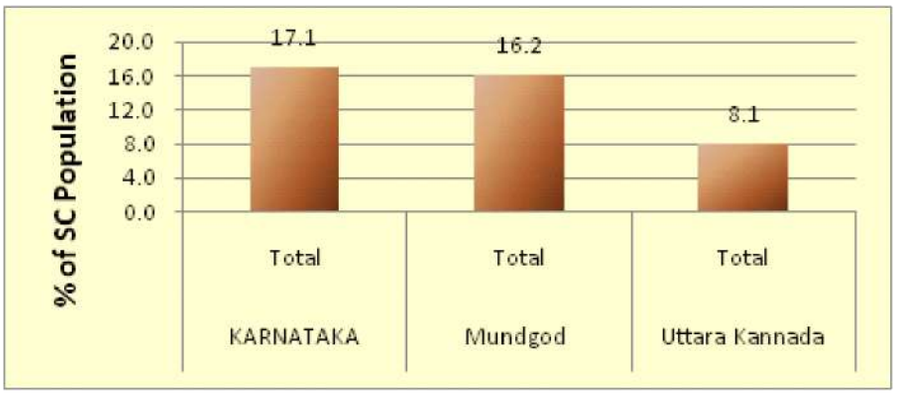


Figure 9.5: Percentage of SC Population in Rural Areas

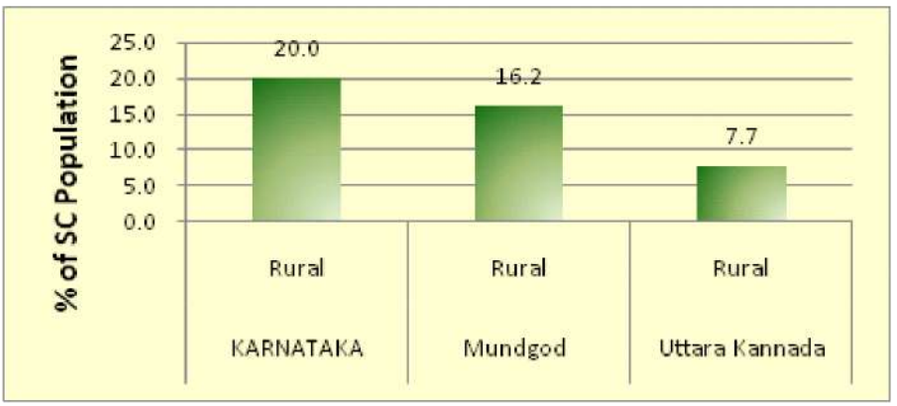
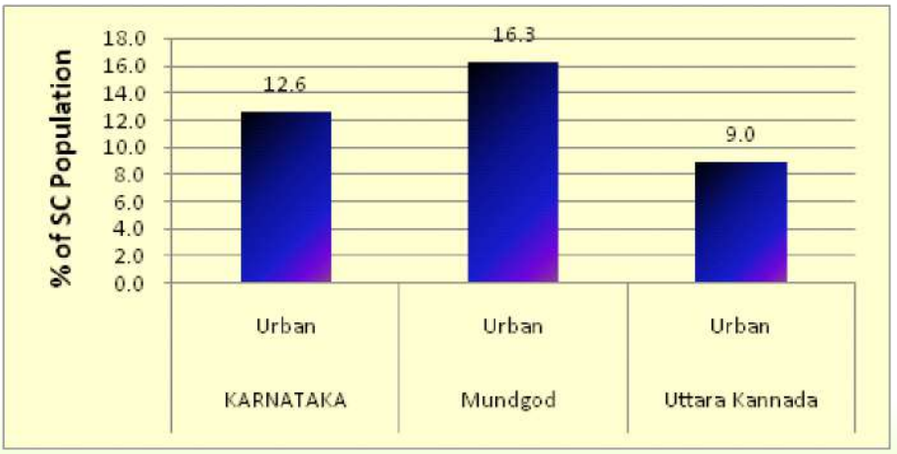


Figure 9.6: Percentage of SC Population in Urban Areas



also imperative to note that the HDI for SCs of Karnataka in 2001 is 0.575, as compared with the General Population HDI of 0.65. Moreover, this is a partial view of the status of SCs, as HDI is not comprehensive enough to capture the development status of Dalits due to its various shortcomings. HDI does not capture the historical legacies due to which Dalits may suffer from various disabilities which in turn hinder their ability to absorb the opportunities meant for them. Dalits may not be able to avail of reservations at the upper end of the development spectrum, such as, employment and education if they strong foundations of education are not laid at lower levels of education.

In order to comprehend the 'difference between the perception and reality' as regards caste based discrimination, it was decided to conduct a case study of one Gram Panchayat[42] of the district and compute Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI). The study is required to serve a limited purpose and has been undertaken. The results of this study are not meant to be generalized to other regions and populations.

Pala Gram Panchayat (Mundgod Taluk) was selected as per the feedback at the DCC committee meetings and the taluk level workshops and as per the norms provided by the Planning Department of Government of Karnataka. It may be pertinent to note the data inconsistency as regards inclusion of villages in Pala Gram Panchayat. As per the Census 2011, Oralgi village included in Pala Gram Panchayat has a population of 1631. However, the ground realities indicated that it is Onikeri village that has population of more than 2000 people. The website of Uttara Kannada district provides the following villages which constitute Pala Gram Panchayat[43]: (i) Hudelkoppa; (ii) Ingalki; (iii) Kalkoppa; (iv) Oralgi; and, (v) Pala[44]. The population data of villages as per the different sources of Pala Gram Panchayat are given in Table 9.5 and Table 9.6.

9.6.2 Methodology to construct Composite Dalit Development Index

The discussion of methodology discussed below consists of: (i) dimensions and indicators included; (ii) Data used and their interpretation; and, (iii) Formulae used for compilation of CDDI and Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI).

[42] In order to capture the discrimination, particularly in rural locales, the criteria for selection of Panchayat were: i) it should be located at least 15 kms away from taluk headquarters; ii) it should be a multi caste Panchayat; and, iii) it should have more than 50 but less than 100 dalit households.

[43] Source:http://uttarakannada.nic.in/list_Mundgod.htm. accessed on 5-10-2014

[44] Ingalki village which had a population of merely 19 people in 2001, is not reported in Census 2011. Hudelkoppa also is a rather small village and had a population of just 13 people in 2001 and is reported to have about 20 people as per Census 2011.

9.6.2.1 Dimensions and Indicators Included in Compilation of CDDI

As shown in Chart 9.1, the Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) has six major dimensions. Each of these six dimensions is further disaggregated into sub-dimensions and indicated in Charts 9.1A to Chart 9.1F. The information provided in all these Charts is based on the instructions provided in Guidelines Document for Preparation of DHDR-2013-14, HDD, Planning Government of Karnataka

Table 9.5: List of Villages under Pala Gram Panchayat

Sr. No.	Census 2011		Uttara Kannada District Website[45]		RDPR, GoK, Website[46]		Gram Panchayat Records (Pala) 2014	
	Village	Population Reported	Village	Population Reported (2011)	Village	Population Reported	Village	Population Reported
1	Hudelkoppa	13	Hudelkoppa	13	Kalakoppa	1631	Pala	2968
2	Kalkoppa	602	Ingalki	19	Onikeri	602	Onikeri	2240
3	Oralgi	1631	Kalkoppa	602	Pala	2740	Kalakoppa	673
4	Pala	2740	Oralgi	1631	-	-	Oralagi	0
5	-	-	Pala	2740	-	-	-	-
Total	-	5005	-	5005	-	4973	-	5881

Table 9.6: Population profile of villages of Pala Gram Panchayat

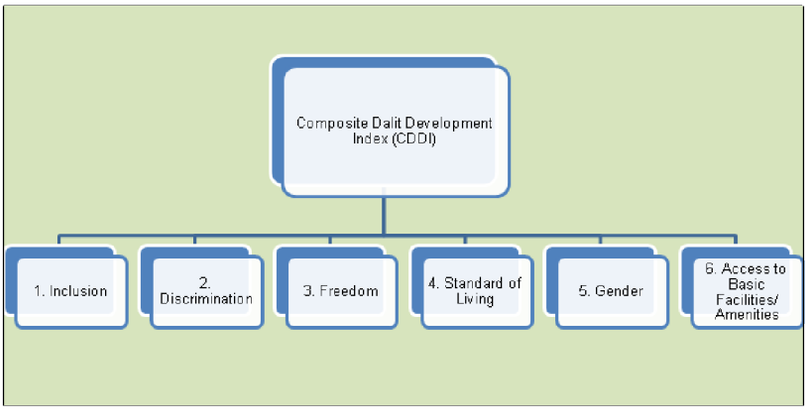
Village	No. of Households	Population	No. of SC Households	SC population	Proportion of SC HHs in Village as a % of HHs in Gram Panchayat	Required Sample of HHS	Actual Sample of HHs
Pala	791	2968	117	418	0.66	33	29
Onikeri	535	2240	45	164	0.26	13	19
Kalakoppa	182	673	14	31	0.08	4	5
Oralagi	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Total	1508	5881	176	613	1.00	50	53

Source: Gram Panchayat Records, Pala Gram Panchayat.

[45] Source: http://uttarakannada.nic.in/list_Mundgod, accessed on 12-3-2014

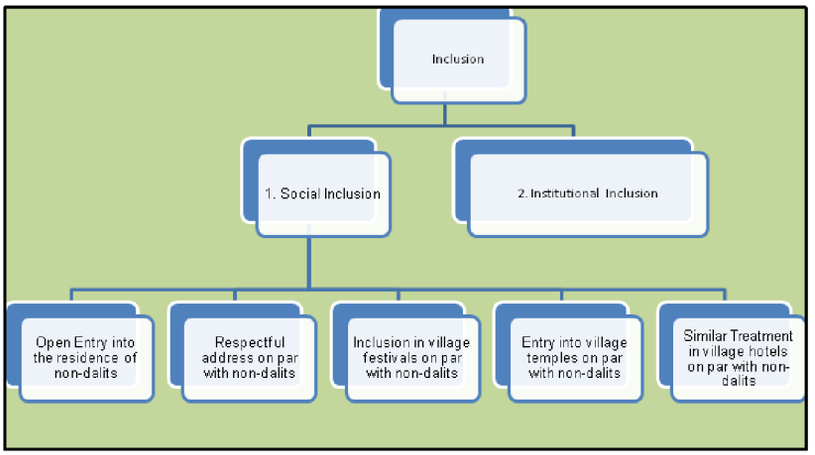
[46] Source:http://panchamitra.kar.nic.in/getGPData.aspx?selOption=7, accessed on 12-3-2014

Chart 9.1: Broad Dimensions of Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)



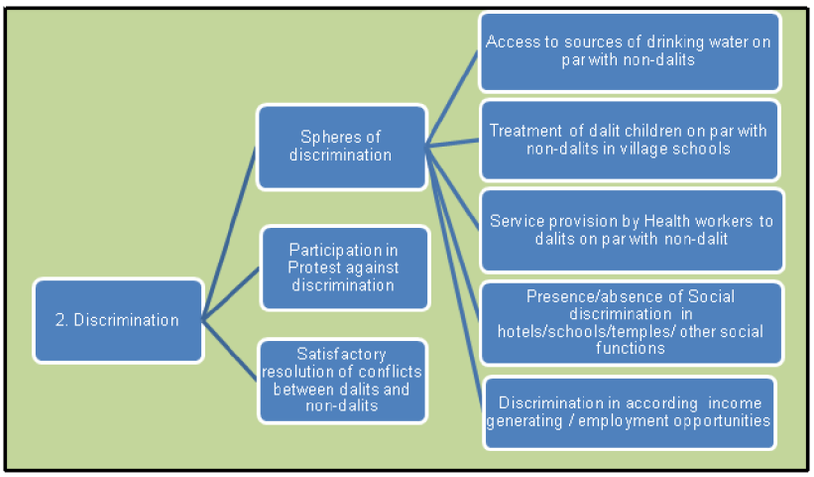
Source: Guidelines Document, Preparation of DHDR, HDD, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka 2013-14

Chart 9.1A: Sub-dimensions of Inclusion Dimension



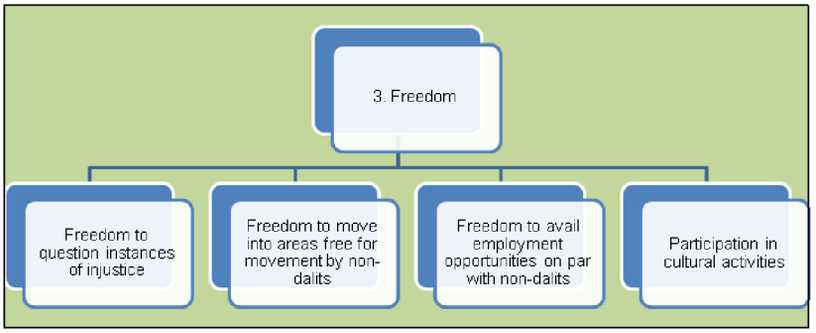
Source: Guidelines Document, Preparation of DHDR, HDD, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka 2013-14

Chart 9.1B: Sub-dimensions of Discrimination Dimension



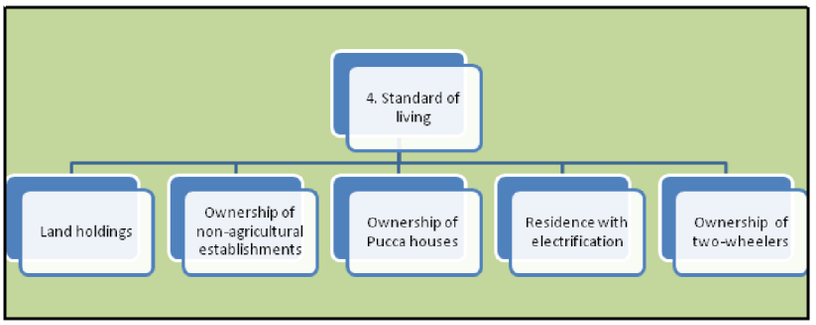
Source: Guidelines Document, Preparation of DHDR, HDD, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka 2013-14

Chart 9.1C: Sub-dimensions of Freedom Dimension



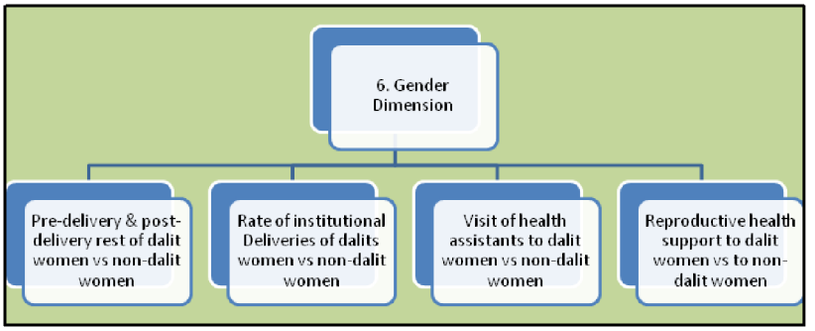
Source: Guidelines Document, Preparation of DHDR, HDD, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka 2013-14

Chart 9.1D: Sub-dimensions of Standard of Living Dimension



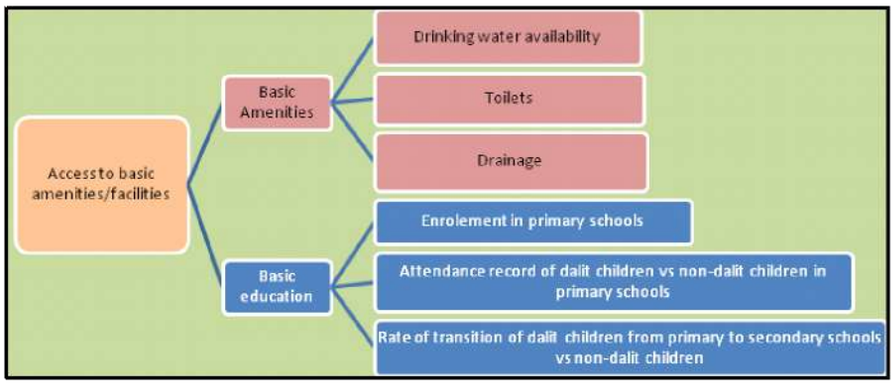
Source: Guidelines Document, Preparation of DHDR, HDD, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka 2013-14

Chart 9.1E: Sub-dimensions of Gender Dimension



Source: Guidelines Document, Preparation of DHDR, HDD, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka 2013-14

Chart 9.1F: Sub-dimensions of Access to Basic Amenities Dimension



Source: Guidelines Document, Preparation of DHDR, HDD, Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka 2013-14

9.6.2.2 Data Used for Construction of CDDI and DDI

The data for assessing the situation of dalits in the Grama Panchayat comprises of both secondary and primary data. The raw data on secondary variables on which the data has been collected is given in Annexure Table A9.1. The processed data on these variables has been given in Table 9.7.

It can be seen from Table 9.7 that SCs constitute about 10.4 % of population and 11.8 % of households in Pala GP. Their proportion is more in Pala village as compared to the other two villages. The representation of SCs in village panchayats of Onikeri and Kalkoppa is nil, which is a cause for concern. Other causes for concern is that SCs are conspicuous by their absence as

Table 9.7: Socio-economic Inclusion of SCs in Pala Gram Panchayat (GP)

Name of the Variable (2011-12)	Name of the Village			Total Pala GP
	Pala	Onikeri	Kalkoppa	
% of SC Population	14.08	7.32	4.61	10.42
% of SC Households	14.79	8.41	7.69	11.67
% of SC Panchayat Members	14.29	0.00	0.00	7.69
% of SC SDMC members	10.53	11.11	11.11	10.84
% of SC Members in Water Society	10.00	9.09	n.a.	9.52
% of SC Members in Finance Societies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Pucca houses of SCs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of toilets in SC households	10.53	7.04	3.16	8.33
% of length of draining in SC colony	32.48	40.00	46.77	37.48
% of number of cultivable land holdings of SCs	23.78	14.29	35.56	22.29
% of non-agricultural establishments owned by SCs	139.29	93.75	600.00	143.48
% of SCs Houses electrified	8.53	6.59	7.79	7.80
% of SCs HHs owning two wheelers	6.83	3.03	3.92	5.59

Source: Based on the data provided by Pala Gram Panchayat

regards their representation in finance societies of the villages. They do not own pucca houses as well. There is also development deficit as regards electrification of their houses and movable assets like two-wheelers. SC households in Kolkappa also show a deficit in terms of toilet facilities.

Besides the secondary data, primary data has also been collected by the lead agency. The indicators mentioned in Charts 9.1A to 9.1F provide a synoptic view of the questions included in the questionnaire.

9.6.2.3: Construction of CDDI and DDI

CDDI is calculated as the ratio of the actual value to the maximum value of the concerned indicator. The maximum score (=2), Normal score (=1) and a minimum score (=0) is accorded to each of the questions mentioned in the questionnaire under various heads. For each broad dimension, the sum of actual scores is then divided by the maximum score for that broad indicator. The CDDI is the arithmetic mean of the value of each dimension so obtained. The Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) is the CDDI subtracted from one, indicating an inverse relationship between CDDI and DDI. Tables 9.8 to 9.17 present the scores and values for various dimensions. Table 9.17 and 9.18 give the values of CDDI (DDI) and modified values of CDDI (DDI), respectively.

Table 9.8: Perception of Social Inclusion

Sl.No	Indicator	Score
1	Residence	2
2	Address	2
3	Festivals	2
4	Temples	2
5	Hotels	2
	Total	10
	Value	1.00

Table 9.9: Perception of Discrimination

Sl.N	Indicator	Score
1	Drinking Water	2
2	Education	2
3	Health	2
4	Social Discrimination	2
5	Economic Discrimination	2
	Total	10
	Value	1.00

Table 9.10: Perception of Freedom

Sl.No.	Indicator	Score
1	Freedom of questioning	2
2	Freedom of protesting	2
3	Freedom of mobility	2
4	Freedom of getting employment	2
5	Freedom of participating in cultural activities	2
	Total	10
	Value	1.00

Table 9.11: Protests against Discrimination

Sl.No.	Indicator	Score
1	Water Discrimination	0
2	Education Discrimination	0
3	Health Discrimination	0
4	Social Discrimination	0
5	Economic Discrimination	0
	Total	0
	Value	0.00

Table 9.12: Resolution of Conflicts

Sl.No.	Indicator Regarding Resolution of Conflicts	Score
1	Water Problems	0
2	Education Problems	0
3	Health Problems	0
4	Social Discrimination	0
5	Economic Discrimination	0
	Total	0
	Value	0.00

Table 9.13: Gender Dimension of Dalit Development

Sl.No.	Indicator	Score
1	Rest Prior to Delivery (Maximum Rest)	0
2	Rest after Delivery (Maximum Rest)	0
3	Rate of Institutional Delivery	2
4	Health Assistant Visits	2
5	Reproductive health support	2
	Total	6
	Value	0.6

Table 9.14: Access to Basic Facilities – Water, Toilet and Drainage

Sl.No.	Indicators	Score
1	Drinking Water	2
2	Toilets	1
3	Drainage	2
	Total	5
	Value	0.83

Table 9.15: Access to Education

Sl.No.	Institutions	Score
1	Enrollment	1
2	Attending	2
3	Rate of transition	0
	Total	23
	Value	0.50

Table 9.16: Standard of Living

Sl.No.	Assets	Score
1	Land Holding	0
2	N/AG Establishment	2
3	Pucca House	0
4	Electricity	2
5	Bike	0
	Total	4
	Value	0.40

i. If the actual value is > More than Norm (MN) then a score of 2 has been accorded to the indicator;

ii. if the actual value is = Equal to Norm (EN) then a score of 1 has been accorded to the indicator; and,

iii. if the actual value is < Less than Norms (LN) then a score of 0 has been accorded to the indicator

The first two items may be very much true for non-dalit women as well. Hence, it captures low HDI for women rather than dalit women. It would be appropriate if and only if dalit women get full rest both before and after delivery

It may be noted that if the seats in the above institutions are filled, score 1 is given. If more than mandated seats are occupied by the dalits, score 2 is given and if less than the mandated seats are occupied, score 0 is given.

Table 9.17: Institutional Inclusion

Sl.No.	Institutions	Score
1	Panchayats	2
2	Community Forest Committee	0
3	Finance Societies	0
4	School Development committee	0
5	Water User's Association	0
6	Rural Health & Sanitation	0
	Total	2
	Value	0.17

Table 9.18: Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) and Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI)

Sr. No.	Dimension	Value
1	Institutional Inclusion	0.17
2	Social Inclusion	1.00
3	Perception of Discrimination	1.00
4	Protest Against Discrimination	0.00
5	Conflict Resolution	0.00
6	Standard of living	0.40
7	Perception of Freedom	1.00
8	Gender Dimension of Dalit	0.60
9	Access to Basic facilities	0.83
10	Access to Education	0.50
	Total	5.50
	CDDI	0.55
	DDI (1-CDDI)	0.45

Figure 9.7: Radar Indicating Various Dimensions of CDDI

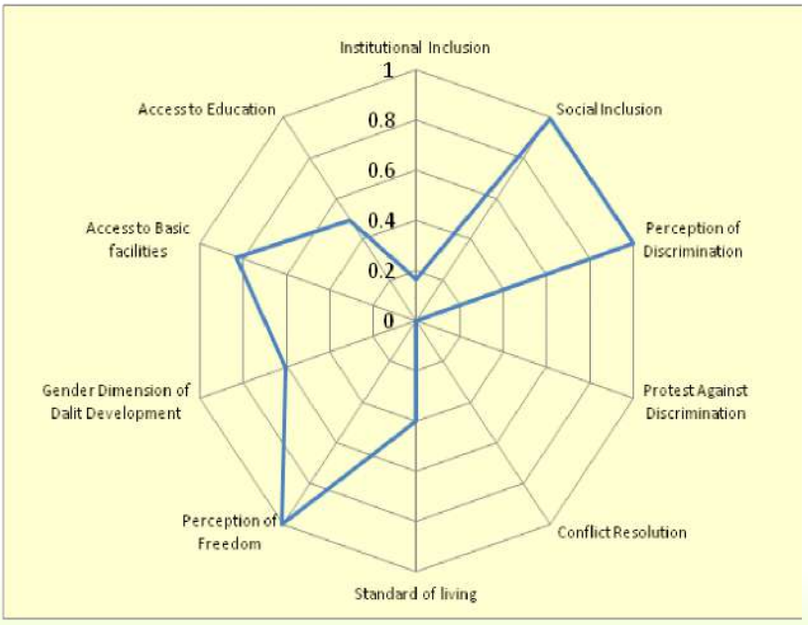
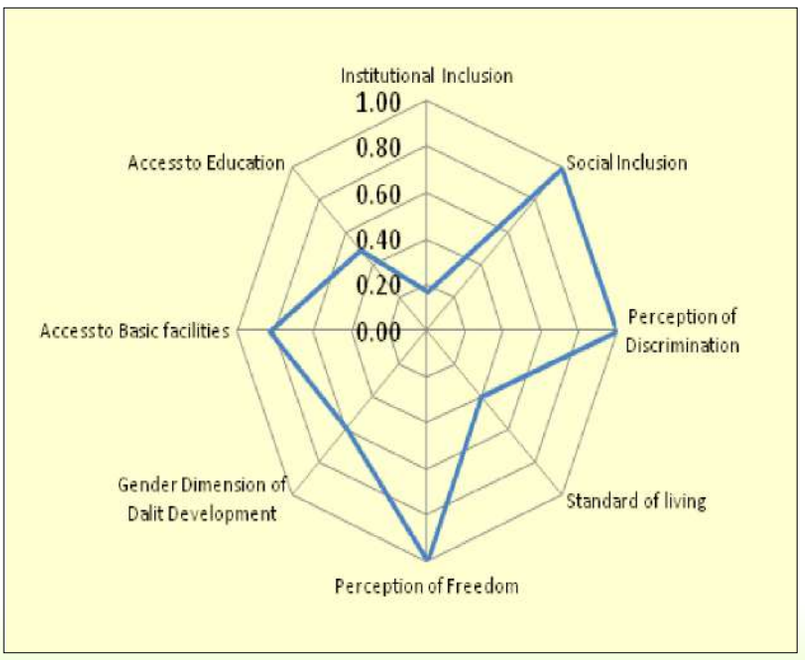


Table 9.19: Modified Composite Dalit Development Index (MCDDI)

Sr. No.	Dimension	Value
1	Institutional Inclusion	0.17
2	Social Inclusion	1.00
3	Perception of Discrimination	1.00
4	Standard of living	0.40
5	Perception of Freedom	1.00
6	Gender Dimension of Dalit Development	0.60
7	Access to Basic facilities	0.83
8	Access to Education	0.50
	Total	5.50
	CDDI	0.69
	DDI (1-CDDI)	0.31

Figure 9.8: Radar Indicating Various Dimensions of Modified CDDI



It may be however noted that if there is no discrimination, the scores on protest against discrimination and for resolution of conflicts becomes zero. This brings down the average value of the CDDI. If in the preceding tables, value of score on perception of discrimination is equal to 1 then CDDI should exclude the items on protest and resolution scores and take the average of only 8 indices, as shown in Table 9.18. The modified CDDI has a higher value of 0.69 as compared to the 0.55, as per the methodology given earlier.

9.7 Political Participation

The Indian Constitution mandates political participation of marginalized sections of societies in both rural and urban governance. By and large, the reservations are supposed to be in tandem with the proportion of their population, with critical minimum floors. In Table 9.20, the political representation of SCs and STs is shown. In fact in all the PRIs and ULBs, the representation of combined SC and ST population in the taluks is higher than the urban/rural population in ULBs/ PRIs. In brief, both at taluk and the district levels the representation of SCs and STs in PRIs and ULBs is quite satisfactory in Uttara Kannada.

9.8 Concluding Remarks

It is also noteworthy that by and large, the overall sex-ratios for SC population in almost all taluks of the district (except a few exceptions like Yellapur and Bhatkal) are higher as compared to the

overall sex-ratio. However, for ST populations, sex ratios are noticeably lower in many taluks as compared with the overall sex ratios, barring Haliyal, Yellapur, Honnavar and Bhatkal. Sex-ratio for ST population in Karwar is too low and it is a cause for concern, as Karwar is otherwise a relatively developed taluk of the district.

Though the passing rates of SC and ST students are quite comparable to that of overall passing rates at the SSLC across the district and its taluks, but this is not the case regarding the PUC, where a clear consistent deficit for SC and ST categories is seen. Thus, there is a need to enable these students to avail of opportunities of higher education.

SC and ST workers are preponderantly main workers. About 10 to 20 % of SC and ST workers are marginal workers who worked between 3 to 6 months. The marginal workers who worked for less than 3 months range between 2 to 5 % of the total SC and ST workers. Thus, it can be concluded that SC and ST workers have been contributing to labour market.

Figure 9.3 shows that households belonging to SCs and STs have lesser provision (52.36% of SC/ST who do not have toilets) of toilets as compared to 49% total rural households not having toilet facilities. Access to sanitation is lower in Bhatkal, Honnavar, Kumta, and Mundgod taluks among SC and ST households. Although the subsidy component for construction of latrines is higher for SC/ST households, less than 50% of the households in Supa, Sirsi, Siddapur, Karwar, Haliyal and Ankola have constructed latrines.

As regards the political participation of SCs and STs in all the PRIs and ULBs, the representation of combined SC and ST population in the taluks is higher than the urban/rural population in ULBs/ PRIs. In brief, both at taluk and the district levels the representation of SCs and STs in PRIs and ULBs is quite satisfactory in Uttara Kannada.

Table 9.20: Political Participation of SCs and STs in PRIs and ULBs, 2012-13

Sl No	Taluk	Participation Indicators					
		Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in PRIs			Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in ULBs		
		Total no. of elected SC/ST representatives in PRIs	Total elected member in PRIs	% of elected members in PRIs	Total elected members of ULBs	Total no. of elected SC/ST represent-atives in ULBs	% of elected SC/ST represent-atives in ULBs
1	Ankola	43	242	17.77	14	3	21.43
2	Bhatkal	66	317	20.82	23	2	8.70
3	Haliyal	43	236	18.22	51	10	19.61
4	Honnavar	56	391	14.32	17	1	5.88
5	Karwar	36	232	15.52	31	2	6.45
6	Kumta	48	321	14.95	23	3	13.04
7	Mundgod	48	183	26.23	16	4	25.00
8	Siddapur	44	241	18.26	14	4	28.57
9	Sirsi	67	322	20.81	31	5	16.13
10	Supa	34	142	23.94	-	-	-
11	Yellapur	30	159	18.87	18	3	16.67
Uttara Kannada		515	2786	18.49	238	37	15.55

Source: Calculated from the data in Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2012-13.



Siddi Children, Yellapur

CHAPTER 10

GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 10

GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

10.1 Introduction

Good governance is seen as a key to human development and poverty eradication. Governance can be defined as "…the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner[47]". In a country like India, where poverty levels are high, the state has responsibility to ensure that the national resources are used for welfare of the country. This objective can be achieved only if the private sector and the community in general work toward this in collaboration with the government. Transparency is most crucial in all the transactions which impinge on social welfare. Transparency without accountability has no meaning. The framework for good governance is indicated in Chart 10.1

The dimensions and sub-dimensions to be monitored in the pursuit of good governance as indicated by AGI have been presented in Table 10.1.

Chart 10.1: Framework for Good Governance



Source: https://www.agidata.org/site/Topics.aspx, accessed on 13-9-2014.

Good governance is seen as a key to human development and poverty eradication



ZP Office, Uttara Kannada

[47] Source: United Nations Development Programme, Governance for Livelihoods and Development (GOLD), DRAFT 3

Every dimension needs to be monitored through their sub-dimensions, as all of these items can involve corruption which will have adverse effect on the social welfare and a small minority can grab both financial and political power. This can lead to poverty, social unrest and aggression and hence, adversely affecting human development. The role of decentralization, local self-governance, civil society, NGOs and media as watchdogs of democracy cannot be overemphasized in the context of human development.

Table 10.1: Dimensions and Sub-Dimensions for Pursuit of Good Governance

Dimension	Sub-dimension
Public Sector Management	Personnel management Public Finance Management Procurement Service Delivery Statistical Capacity
Political Accountability	Electoral Competition Branches of Government Integrity Systems Budget Oversight
Checks and Balances	Branches of Government Oversight Institutions Redress Institutions Other
Private Sector Interface	Permits and licenses Regulation of Entry Property Rights Corruption in Business Government Transactions Infrastructure Trade Taxes Private Property
Decentralization and Local Participation	
Civil Society and Media	

Source: https://www.agidata.org/site/Topics.aspx, accessed on 13-9-2014.

10.2 Local Governance Structure

Local Governance is separated into two parts, one is for rural areas and another is for urban areas. For rural areas, Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) are responsible, whereas, for urban areas, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are responsible.

10.3 Panchayati Raj Institutions: Structure and Process

The agenda of local self-governance was an integral part of the India's freedom movement. There were two camps as regards the role of village panchayats. Mahatma Gandhi envisioned village panchayats as instruments of his dream of 'Gram Swaraj[48]' with substantial political and economic autonomy. It was regarded as a necessary condition for fulfilling the basic needs of the people. Gandhi utopia viewed villages as complete independent republics which will not be dependent on others for satisfying their basic needs. In other words, the local needs would be met using the local resources at the village level. According to Mathur (2013), "Human development indicators-particularly those of literacy and education-have also played significant roles in the variations in the functioning of panchayats across states".

[48] Gram swaraj means self-governance of/ by villages.

The history of demand for local governance can be divided into three broad phases: (i) First Phase (1956-87); Second Phase (1987-1993); and, (iii) Third Phase (Post 1993 period). Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report (1956) provided a momentum and rationale for Panchayati Raj system as an institution of local self-government. In newly formed state of Karnataka, The Mysuru Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 was passed and a three-tier structure (village, taluk and district) was introduced. The members of village panchayat and taluk development boards were elected directly, whereas, the members of district (Zilla) panchayat were elected indirectly.

Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report (1956) provided a momentum and rationale for Panchayati Raj system as an institution of local self-government. In newly formed state of Karnataka, The Mysuru Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act of 1959 was enacted and a three-tier structure (village, taluk and district) was introduced. The members of village panchayat and taluk development boards were elected directly, whereas, the members of district (Zilla) panchayat were elected indirectly.

Karnataka Act of 1983 was a landmark in the history of local governance in India. It mandated two-tier structure with Mandal Panchayats for a group of villages and Zilla Parishads at the district level. The former were merely implementing agencies, whereas the latter were responsible for both planning and implementation of development programmes in the district. One fourth of seats of directly elected women members were earmarked for women and the SC and ST reservations were supposed to be in proportion to their population, with a minimum of 18 % of seats for them.

In 1992, the Seventy-third amendment of the Constitution of India mandated a three their structure and rearranged powers at different tiers. Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act came into force in May 1993. This amendment mandated proportional representation of SC and ST populations in the elected PRIs at different levels, subject to a minimum of 15 % and 3 %, respectively.

Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act came into force in May 1993. This amendment mandated proportional representation of SC and ST populations in the elected PRIs at different levels

10.4 Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Processes

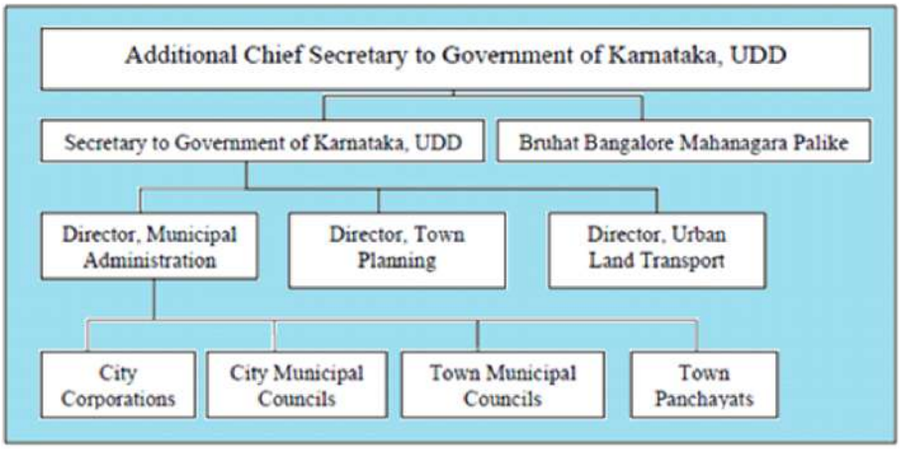
The 74th Constitutional amendment of the Indian constitution visualized the creation of local self-governments for the urban area population. As per this amendment, municipalities were provided with the constitutional status for governance. The structure of ULBs in Karnataka is presented in Chart 10.2. The amendment empowered Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to function efficiently and effectively as autonomous entities for the delivery of services for overall inclusive development regarding the 18 subjects listed in the XII Schedule of the Constitution (see Box 10.1).



Sirsi CMC

As can be seen from Box 10.1, there are a large number of functions entrusted to ULBs and these need to resources. The main issues pertaining to the delivery of services by the ULBs has been *raising finance* coupled with *governance*. Chart 10.3 presents the sources of funds of ULBs.

Chart 10.2: Structure of Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka



Source: http://saiindia.gov.in/english/home/our_products/audit_report/Government_Wise/local_bodies/Tabled_Legislature/Karanatka/2009_10/Chap_3.pdf, accessed on15-1-2014

Box 10.1: Functions of ULBs

I. Urban planning including town planning
II. Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings
III. Planning for economic and social development
IV. Roads and bridges
V. Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes
VI. Public health, sanitation conservancy and solid waste management
VII. Slum improvement and up-gradation
VIII. Urban poverty alleviation
IX. Fire services
X. Urban forestry
XI. Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society
XII. Provision of urban amenities and facilities
XIII. Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects
XIV. Burials and burial grounds
XV. Cattle pounds: prevention of cruelty to animals
XVI. Vital statistics
XVII. Public amenities
XVIII. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries

Source: http://financingcities.ifmr.co.in/blog/2012/12/17/functions-of-the-urban-local-bodies-ulbs/, accessed on 15-1-2014

10.5 Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms

The state government has undertaken a number of measures for improving the service delivery mechanisms. It has digitized Bhoomi, a land record system. The Aasthi-GIS-based Property Tax Information system has been initiated. Public Grievances and Redressal (PGR), Birth and Death Registration and Certification, etc. have been made online. Municipal Reforms Cell has been opened up. The district administration is also taking steps for capacity building through various training programmes. Sakala programme through which the service delivery is ensured in a time-bound manner seems to be well-implemented in the district. It may not be out of place to highlight that all the e-initiatives of the government hinge on availability of electricity and internet

10.6 Role of NGOs and Other Voluntary Groups

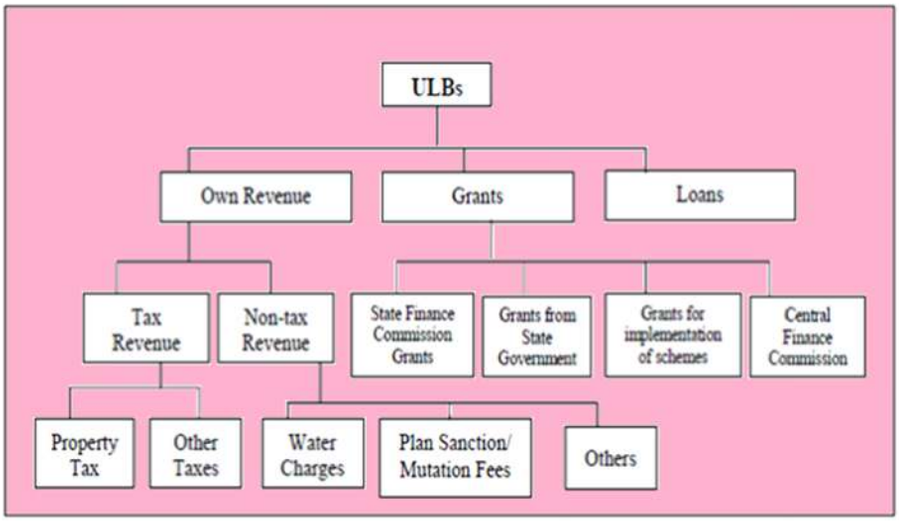
Apart from the three often sited pillars of a vibrant democracy, viz., the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, a free and independent press and the civil society organizations (such as, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and NGOs) are considered as other important pillar of democracy. In a market driven economy, only persons with adequate means are likely to survive. The role of government in provisioning basic care has been declining over the years and the Public

Private Partnerships are becoming the norm. However, the care of marginalized sections of society, such as, poor, women, SCs, STs, Differently abled persons has to be ensured through NGOs. In Uttara Kannada, more than 30 NGOs are active in the field of education, health, environment, rural development, etc. A list of NGOs working in Uttara Kannada is given in Annexure Table A10.1.

10.7 Representation of Women and Marginalized Sections of Society in Governance

It can be seen from Table 10.2 that the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in all PRIs is about 10.2 % which is marginally higher than the proportion of SCs in the district. This is also true of the STs (Table 10.3). As regards the gender representation, it can be seen from Table 10.4 and 10.5, the female representation in the SC, ST and OBC categories is much better than in the general categories.

Chart 10.3: Sources of Funds of ULBs



Source: http://saiindia.gov.in/english/home/our_products/audit_report/Government_Wise/local_bodies/Tabled_Legislature/Karanatka/2009_10/Chap_3.pdf, accessed on 15-1-2014

Table 10.2: Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in all PRIs, 2012-13

Sl. No.	Taluk/ District	As a % of Total				Total (Number)
		SC	ST	OBCs	General	
1	Ankola	9.5	8.3	33.1	49.2	242
2	Bhatkal	12.3	8.5	33.1	46.1	317
3	Haliyal	9.3	8.9	32.6	49.2	236
4	Honnavar	7.9	6.4	33.0	52.7	391
5	Karwar	7.8	7.8	33.6	50.9	232
6	Kumta	8.1	6.9	33.0	52.0	321
7	Mundgod	18.0	8.7	32.2	41.5	183
8	Siddapur	9.1	9.1	33.6	48.1	241
9	Sirsi	11.8	8.7	33.5	45.7	322
10	Supa	12.7	11.3	33.8	42.3	142
11	Yellapur	9.4	9.4	33.3	47.8	159
Uttara Kannada District		10.2	8.3	33.2	48.3	2786

Source: Based on data given in Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2012-13.

Table 10.3: Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in all ULBs, 2012-13

Sl. No.	Taluk/ District	Total (Number)	As a % of Total			
			SC	ST	OBCs	General
1	Ankola	14	14.3	7.1	35.7	42.9
2	Bhatkal	23	4.3	4.3	34.8	56.5
3	Haliyal	51	11.8	3.9	33.3	51.0
4	Honnavar	18	5.6	5.6	33.3	55.6
5	Karwar	31	3.2	3.2	32.3	61.3
6	Kumta	23	4.3	4.3	34.8	56.5
7	Mundgod	16	18.8	6.3	31.3	43.8
8	Siddapur	14	7.1	7.1	35.7	50.0
9	Sirsi	31	12.9	3.2	32.3	51.6
11	Yellapur	18	11.1	5.6	33.3	50.0
Uttara Kannada District		239	9.2	4.6	33.5	52.7

Source: Based on data given in Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2012-13.

volume of finance. The districts have to draw up a priority list in the face of revenue constraint. It is also necessary to ensure that all the sources of finance are optimally utilized. The issue of leakages need not be overemphasized in this context. As regards political participation of marginalized sections of society, the district seems to be doing rather well.

10.8 Concluding Remarks

As regards governance and e-initiatives, it can be seen that Karnataka has been one of the pioneering states in implementation of local self-governance matters. The state has undertaken several steps in the direction of transparency and accountability through making information online. However, as regards use of these facilities by the public hinges on the spread of internet facilities and also education. As regards the former, the state has tried to cover the district through SWAN (state wide area net work). However, the use of these facilities requires massive training and skilling of people to absorb the benefits of these facilities.

Another issue that faces the PRIs and ULBs is the issue of mismatch between the responsibilities and the

Table 10.4: Gender-wise Elected Members in PRIs, 2012-13

Sl No.	Taluk	TOTAL		Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribe		Backward Class		General	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Ankola	50.8	49.2	13.0	87.0	-	100.0	58.8	41.3	61.3	38.7
2	Bhatkal	57.4	42.6	43.6	56.4	29.6	70.4	61.0	39.0	63.7	36.3
3	Haliyal	49.2	50.8	4.5	95.5	-	100.0	57.1	42.9	61.2	38.8
4	Honnavar	53.5	46.5	19.4	80.6	-	100.0	58.9	41.1	61.7	38.3
5	Karwar	50.9	49.1	-	100.0	-	100.0	59.0	41.0	61.0	39.0
6	Kumta	52.6	47.4	15.4	84.6	-	100.0	59.4	40.6	61.1	38.9
7	Mundgod	54.6	45.4	54.5	45.5	12.5	87.5	59.3	40.7	60.5	39.5
8	Siddapur	46.5	53.5	-	100.0	-	100.0	56.8	43.2	56.9	43.1
9	Sirsi	50.9	49.1	23.7	76.3	-	100.0	60.2	39.8	60.5	39.5
10	Supa	43.0	57.0	11.1	88.9	-	100.0	56.3	43.8	53.3	46.7
11	Yellapur	47.8	52.2	-	100.0	-	100.0	56.6	43.4	60.5	39.5
Uttara Kannada		51.3	48.7	21.1	78.9	4.3	95.7	58.8	41.2	60.7	39.3

Source: Based on data given in Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2012-13.

Table 10.5: Gender-wise Elected Members in All ULBs

Sl No.	Taluk	TOTAL		SCs		STs	OBCs		General	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Ankola	57.1	42.9	50.0	50.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	66.7	33.3
2	Bhatkal	60.9	39.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	62.5	37.5	69.2	30.8
3	Haliyal	60.8	39.2	66.7	33.3	100.0	58.8	41.2	65.4	34.6
4	Honnavar	55.6	44.4	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	70.0	30.0
5	Karwar	61.3	38.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	68.4	31.6
6	Kumta	60.9	39.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	62.5	37.5	69.2	30.8
7	Mundgod	62.5	37.5	66.7	33.3	100.0	60.0	40.0	71.4	28.6
8	Siddapur	57.1	42.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	71.4	28.6
9	Sirsi	64.5	35.5	75.0	25.0	100.0	60.0	40.0	68.8	31.3
10	Yellapur	55.6	44.4	50.0	50.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	33.3
Uttara Kannada		60.3	39.7	50.0	50.0	100.0	58.8	41.3	68.3	31.7

Source: Calculated from data given in Uttara Kannada District at a Glance, 2012-13.



Gaden Jangtse Thoesam Norling Monastery, Tibetan Colony, Mundgod

CHAPTER 11

URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 11

URBAN ISSUES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

11.1 Service Delivery Issues

From the point of urban issues in development, housing, slums, supply of water and particularly drinking water, provision of sanitation and drainage, medical facilities, provision of roads, control of crimes and road accidents are of prime importance. *Karnataka Urban Service Level Benchmarking Ranking Report* for Karnataka for 2009-2010 provides ranks for 213 ULBs on 7 parameters. These ranks are provided in Table 11.1.

11.2 Water Supply and Sanitation

As can be seen from Table 11.1, Karwar and Ankola, despite being otherwise high on economic activity, have poor water supply management. Bhatkal and Karwar are the only taluks with some level of management of waste water. Besides, Karwar and Bhatkal had lowest ranks as regards solid waste management. Dispersion in marks on account of road is least among taluks. As regards, disease control, there are no marks assigned to any taluk and hence, it may be an area where the district administration needs to focus. Development of parks and gardens has not taken place in many of the taluks. One of the reasons is that Uttara Kannada district is a green district and hence, from air quality point of view, gardens and parks may not be all that necessary. However, it does matter for the local population and especially children to relax and enjoy leisure. As regards Municipal finances, Siddapur taluk seems to be doing worst.

Bhatkal, Kumta and Haliyal were the top performers in urban service delivery, whereas, Siddapur and Ankola have been the worst performers. Even the district headquarter, viz., Karwar does not seem to be doing very well on this account.

Table 11.1: Ranking of ULBs in Uttara Kannada District

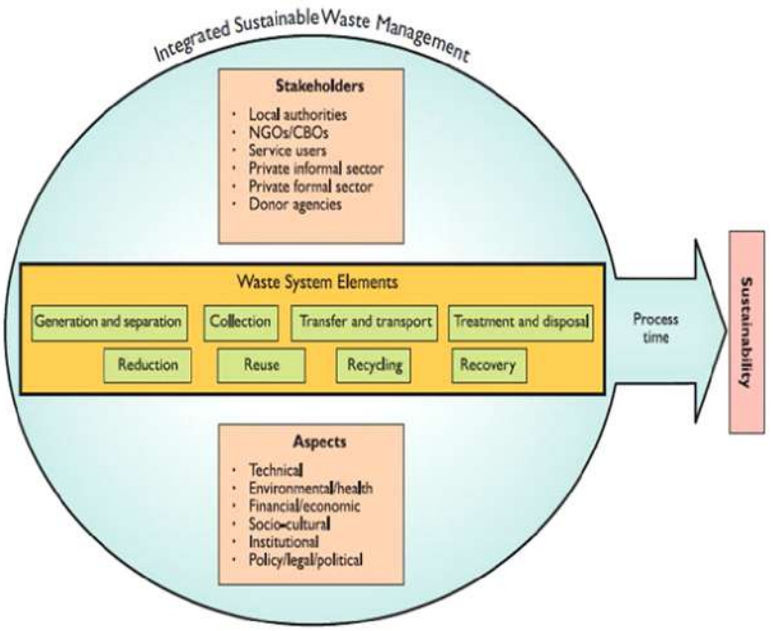
Sl.No.	Name of the ULB	Water Supply Management	Waste Water Management	Solid Waste Management	Roads, Roadside Drains & Streetlights	Disease Control	Development of Parks & Gardens	Municipal Finance	Total Marks	State Rank
Maximum Marks		100	50	150	90	25	25	100	540	
1	Bhatkal	66	20	55	48	0	12	77	278	11
2	Haliyal	59	0	81	54	0	0	69	263	17
3	Kumta	60	0	72	58	0	4	68	262	18
4	Sirsi	57	0	63	52	0	0	73	245	40
5	Dandeli	50	0	68	50	0	8	64	240	44
6	Mundgod	42	0	79	55	0	0	60	236	52
7	Honnavar	46	0	72	44	0	0	65	227	63
8	Yellapur	28	0	70	55	0	15	50	218	87
9	Karwar	26	10	54	54	0	4	65	213	98
10	Siddapur	58	0	65	50	0	8	27	208	11
11	Ankola	15	0	64	48	0	15	56	198	12

Source:http://karbenchmarking.gov.in/sites/karbenchmarking.gov.in/files/pdf/RANKING_2009-10.pdf, accessed on 13-5-2013.

11.3 Solid and Liquid Waste management

Waste is mixture of substances which are not perceived to have further use for people who posses it. However, waste for one can be a resource for other person. In a market driven economy where increasing urbanization and economic prosperity take place, people have a tendency to generate increasing volumes of waste. The culture of disposables is encompassing not only the urban lifestyles, but is also spreading to rural locales. Urban society generates and rejects different kinds of wastes ranging from paper, plastic materials, garbage, etc., to metal, glass, construction debris, hazardous wastes regularly. Mismanagement of waste leads to public health hazards, environmental pollution, unaesthetic appearance, etc. The waste should be managed in an integrated manner so as to minimize the cost of management.

Chart 11.1: An Integrated Approach to Solid Waste Management (ISWM)



Source: United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), 2010.

The implementation of ISWM requires: (i) Inclusiveness, *i.e.*, participation of stakeholders (users, providers and enablers); (ii) financially sustainability, *i.e.*, it should be cost-effective and affordable; and, (iii) it should be based on sound institutions and pro-active policies.

There are 11 Urban Local Bodies (ULB) in the district. Three City Municipal Corporations (CMC) Karwar, Dandeli and Sirsi, followed by two Town Municipal Corporations (TMC) Kumta and Bhatkal, and six Town Panchayats (TP) Ankola, Siddapur, Mundgod, Yellapur, Haliyal and Honnavar. There are 208 Gram Panchayats with 1289 villages in the district which generate waste. All the eleven ULB's in the district are responsible for the Solid Waste Management in urban localities.

The various steps in the solid waste management are as follows:

1) Awareness
2) Generation and storage
3) Collection and transport
4) Treatment and disposal

Though it is ideal to segregate waste at source, usually, segregation does not take place at the source. First the garbage is collected, transferred and

then segregated. It involves costs of transportation for no reason and also leads to deterioration in the quality of waste. The district administration should promote segregation of waste at source in order to reduce inefficiency in SWM. There are two approaches for ensuring segregation of waste, viz., carrot and stick approach. The carrot approach of providing incentives, will burden the civic administration financially. Moreover, it is duty of the waste generators to store waste in economical manner. Hence, it should be mandatory to segregate waste and penalties could be levied for non-compliance, which amounts to adherence to the stick approach.

Households, producers, commercial establishments, construction companies, medical professionals and hospitals generate and store waste. These entities need to be made aware of the importance of SWM in the pursuit of sustainable development. Below picture indicates the different stakeholders being made aware through various modes, such as, lectures, poster presentations, competitions, etc., that have been conducted by the district administration in Uttara Kannada.

The ULBs are supposed to collect the waste, transport them to transfer stations where it is supposed to be processed and treated and finally disposed off.

Generation and storage: Door to door collection of household waste is collected by assigned SHG's and

The district administration should promote segregation of waste at source in order to reduce inefficiency in SWM

Table 11.2: Total Waste Generation in Urban Local Bodies

Sl No	Name of ULB	Area of the city (sq km)	Population	Number of wards	Number of households	Quantity of waste generation (TPD)
1	Karwar CMC	27.15	77139	31	15110	27
2	Dandeli CMC	14.50	52069	31	12786	19
3	Sirsi CMC	11.33	62882	31	11172	22
4	Ankola TP	7.42	22249	14	5301	4
5	Bhatkal TMC	5.23	32000	23	6780	10
6	Haliyal TP	17.39	24238	20	6984	5
7	Honnavar TP	9.36	19109	18	6370	5
8	Kumta TMC	15.34	36719	23	9499	11
9	Mundgod TP	11.99	18866	16	5223	4
10	Siddapur TP	18.51	14204	14	3932	4
11	Yellapur TP	64.00	20452	18	5884	5
Total		202.22	379927	239	89041	116

Source: Department of Urban Development Cell, DC Office, Uttara Kannada, Karwar

Modes of Awareness about SWM



outsourced. Segregation at source is practiced partially in all the ULB's except in Ankola TP where in source segregation is practiced completely. Overall most of the households are covered under door to door collection in all the ULBs. Due to shortage of Pourkarmikas in ULBs, the collection has been outsourced to different agencies. These especially include women SHG's. Main source of waste generation is from households, commercial areas like in market places, hotels, construction sites, industries, institutions, etc. Segregated vegetable waste from market area is collected separately and subjected to vermicomposting. In Sirsi CMC vermicomposting is being practiced. In the initial stage in some ULB's two wards have been selected for door step segregation and accordingly to encourage the residents two dustbins are to be distributed to the residents for dry and wet collection. After successful trials all cities in the district are to be covered for source segregation.

Collection and transportation: There are 110 containers, 88 pushcarts, 5 tractor placers, 16 machine fitted tractor with trailers, 11 sucking machines, 21 auto tippers, one mobile toilet, and 10 other types of vehicles in the district for collection and transportation of waste. Many of the activities are been outsourced because of shortage of staff in respective ULB's.

Treatment and Disposal of Waste: Sewage Treatment Plants exist in Karwar CMC and Bhaktal TMC. Karwar CMC is the only town where slaughter house exists, though there plans for scientific slaughter houses for Karwar CMC, Dandeli CMC and Sirsi CMC have been sent to Director of Municipal Administration (DMA), Bengaluru. There is also a proposal for Bio-gas plant sent to DMA for Technical & Administrative Approval.

There are Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) dumping sites in all the ULB's except in Kumta TMC due to litigation problem. Only 7.6 % of the waste is regenerated in the district as resource through Windrow Platform and

Vermicomposting. Rest of 92.4 % of waste is dumped in dumping yards. Besides, unauthorized dumping also takes place in most of the towns and cities. This is a pathetic state of affairs indicating massive inefficiency in solid waste management. This not only implies huge land resources as dumping yards or land-fills, but the concomitant soil and air-pollution resulting in poor health and sanitation for the urban residents.

The three categories of instruments that can be used for solid waste management are as follows.

1) Command and Control Approach
2) Incentives and Disincentives (market based instruments)
3) Institutional changes

The ULBs can mandate activities that have to be followed in solid waste management. To give an example, compulsory segregation of wet and dry waste and no use of plastic bags should be mandated from the generators of waste. Anybody not following the instructions of ULBs should be penalized through fines/legal punishment. Clean countries like Singapore, do not allow people to litter. People abide by the same, because they know that the punishment is harsh and hence it acts as a deterrent.

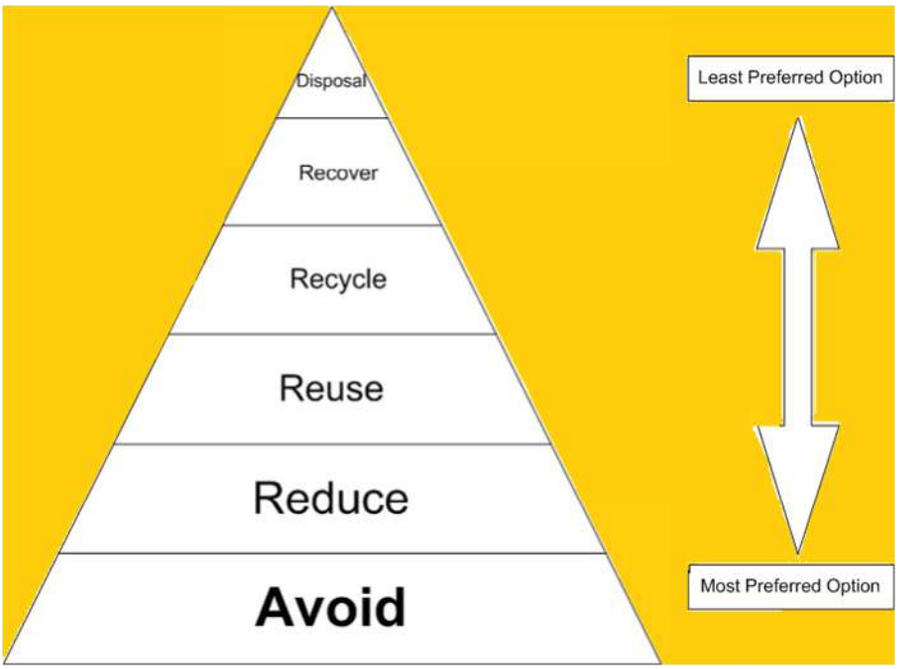
Market based incentives/disincentives operate through financial costs. This approach broadly includes the 'carrot' approach whereas the command and control approach acts like a 'stick'. The waste generators are lured into engaging/not engaging in certain activities. This approach implies increasing the per unit charge/user fee for the waste that has to be collected by ULBs from the waste generators. These can take form of rewarding in small measures those who deposit bottles/cans/papers at designated locations or making people pay for polythene bags while shopping, etc. Regular inspections have reduced the non-availability of carry bags less than 40 microns. Most of the commercial establishments have switched to bags made of paper & cloth material. Plastic

Collection of Waste in Uttara Kannada





Chart 11.2: Strategies for SWM



carry bags used are mostly of 40 micron thickness or above. Many of the commercial shops and market shops have displayed boards mentioning those publics have to bring in their own bags to carry the commodities they buy. Annual fair in Sirsi CMC has banned use of plastic totally.

Deficiencies and constraints: The major deficiency in SWM is the attitude of convenience and poor civic sense among the waste generators and lack of will power of the administration to manage the waste. In Uttara Kannada, the dimension of the problem is not as huge as in Bengaluru and hence, the waste can be managed properly. Lack of community participation rather than availability of finances seems to be the real constraint in this regard.

Strategy: By focus on 5 strategies, avoid, reduce, reuse, recycle a recover, the waste that has to be either land-filled or dumped can be substantially reduced and ULBs can also economize on infrastructure, generate employment for waste workers.

11.4 Concluding Remarks

As regards delivery of services in urban areas, the top priorities need to be accorded to water supply, sanitation and solid waste management. Despite the fact that Uttara Kannada is rich in natural resources like water and forest, the timely availability of water and quality of air due to mismanagement of solid waste need to be contained. These will improve the efficiency of public health system and also relax the financial constraint on the district administration.

Segregation of Waste in Uttara Kannada



CHAPTER 12

WAY FORWARD



CHAPTER 12

WAY FORWARD

12.1 Introduction

The objective of compiling the District Human Development Report is to provide inputs for policy making in dimensions in which the taluks and the district are lagging behind and which are pertinent from the point of view of well-being of people of these regions. It is not to claim that all the facets of well-being are being covered through the indicators and indices. However, reliance on these indicators and indices is better than relying only on per capita income, as the former are more comprehensive and also include the latter.

12.2.1 Discussion and Analysis

As indicated earlier, Mundgod and Supa and Ankola are the three most backward taluks of the district, as regards HDI. As regards living standard, Mundgod, Siddapur and Supa need attention. Health component of HDI is worst for Mundgod, Sirsi and Supa. Education component is worst for Mundgod, Supa and Ankola.

i) Educational Component

Literacy rates are rather high in the district. However, comparatively, Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod have the lowest literacy rates across the taluks of the district. Enrolment levels need to be improved in Supa and Ankola in particular. Female literacy is lower than male literacy in all taluks, which is very much a stylized fact in India, but the female literacy levels are particularly low for Haliyal, Supa and Mundgod. In these taluks, the female literacy levels range between 65 to 72 % as compared to female literacy rate of district which is about 78.4 %. The minimum percentage of drop-out children which have been mainstreamed in Supa (40%).

ii) Health Component

Child mortality rate is highest in Sirsi, Mundgod and Supa. It is possible that Sirsi, which seems to have good medical facilities gets more cases of children who are seriously ill and hence, mortality indicator is high in Sirsi. Supa and Mundgod definitely are in need of better child care and health facilities, if we compare them with other taluks. Mundgod, Haliyal and Supa have recorded the highest maternal mortality rates and hence, more attention needs to be paid to contain the same. Share of institutional deliveries is lowest for Supa. This taluk has a wide gap as compared to other

The objective of compiling the District Human Development Report is to provide inputs for policy making



taluks as regards institutional deliveries. Yellapur recorded the highest share of pregnant women with anemia, followed by Siddapur, Mundgod and Haliyal. In fact two thirds of pregnant women in Yellapur suffered from anemia and in the remaining above-mentioned taluk the respective figures were more than 50 %. Percentage of children born underweight is highest in Haliyal followed by Karwar and Siddapur. Under 5 child mortality rates are high in Sirsi, Mundgod, Supa, Kumta, Yellapur and Ankola. In these taluks, CMR ranges between 31 and 48. Percentages of malnourished children are highest in Haliyal, Supa and Mundgod. These taluks have more than 30 % of malnourished children.

iii) Livelihood and Quality of Living

Under 5 child mortality rates are high in Sirsi, Mundgod, Supa, Kumta, Yellapur and Ankola

Haliyal, Mundgod, Siddapur and Supa have even almost less than or equal to only one fifth of households who have access to modern cooking fuel. As regards provision of toilets, Supa, Siddapur and Mundgod are laggard taluks. In terms of percentage of households with access to drinking water, Ankola, Bhatkal, Honnavar, Kumta and Siddapur have even less than 14 percent of households who are provided with drinking water. It is an irony that households of a district with high rainfall have to face scarcity of drinking water. It is heartening to know that more than 80 % of households have access to electricity in every taluk. Haliyal, Siddapur and Sirsi lag in terms of providing pucca houses to households. It has also been noted earlier that in terms of provision of housing, the district administration has been somewhat wanting. Per capita income is lowest in Mundgod, followed by Bhatkal and Haliyal. More livelihood opportunities should be provided in these taluks.

iv) Combined HD Analysis of the District

Figure 12.1 presents an overview of the human development of the district. The highest values of indices, barring GII are 1 and least desirable as zero. For GII, it is the opposite. It can be seen from the last right hand side figure for the district that the district has yet to reach the frontiers for all the indices, barring GII. The performance on various fronts, except for CDI, is slightly more than half-way mark. Thus, the district needs to improve upon, if viewed in isolation from other districts of the state.

v) Regional Disparity of the Present HD situation in the District

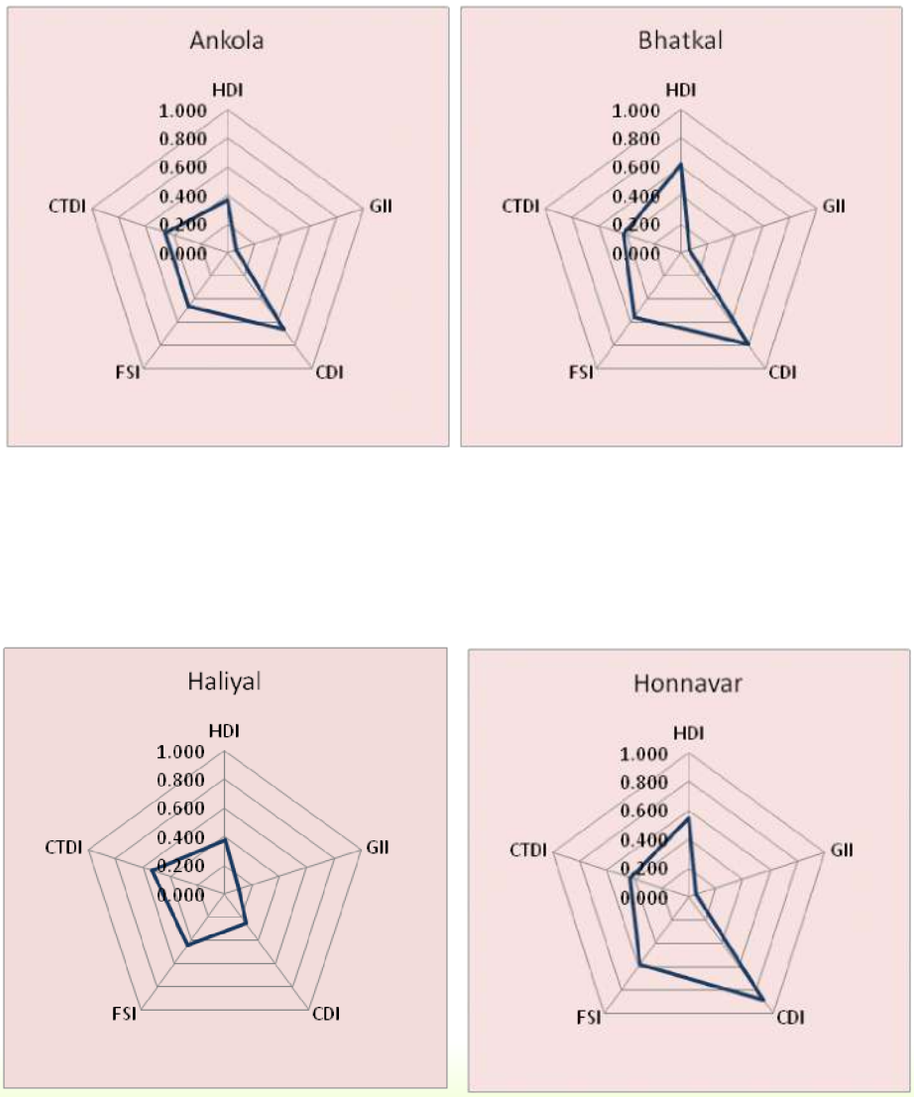
Table 12.1 gives a synoptic view of the regional disparities in various indices across taluks of the district. Regional variations can be captured by computing the ratio of maximum to minimum values of the indices. We can bee that the highest disparity is seen in the case of Child Development Index

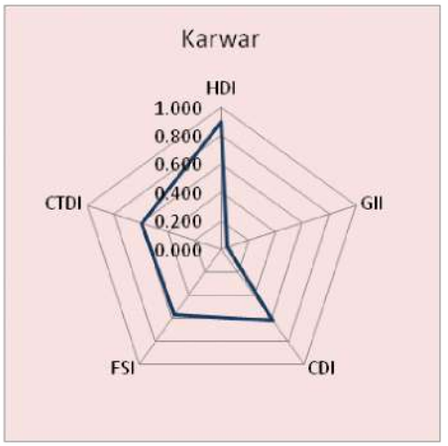
and least in the case of food security index. HDI and GII also show almost three times or more development of the best taluk as compared to the worst taluk.

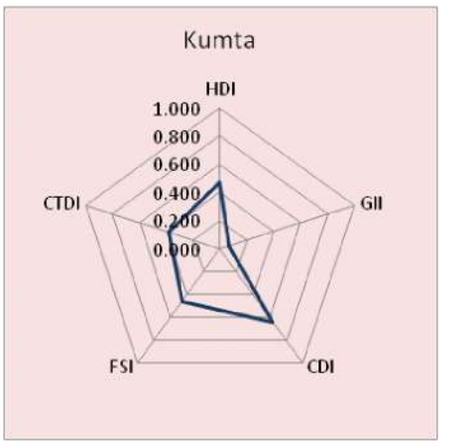
Table 12.1: Regional Disparities in Index Values

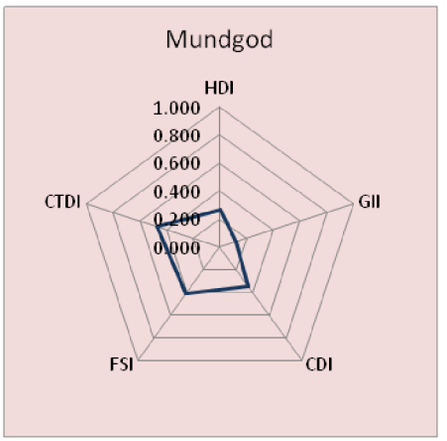
Index Values	HDI	GII	CDI	FSI	CTDI
Min	0.264	0.044	0.256	0.414	0.385
Max	0.900	0.125	0.885	0.581	0.595
Ratio of max to min	3.406	2.849	3.459	1.402	1.543

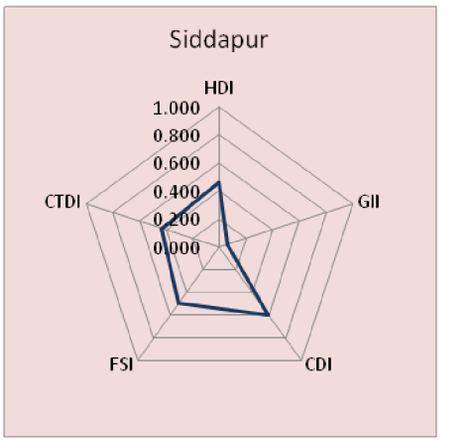
Figure12.1: An Overview of Human Development inUttara Kannada

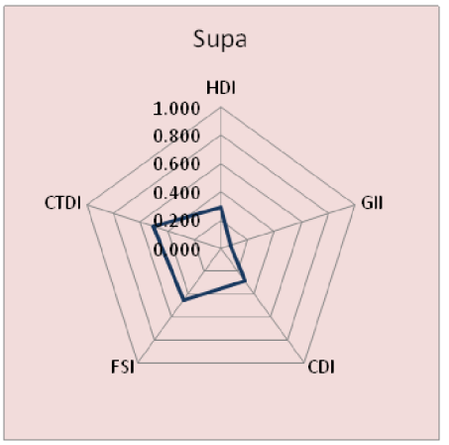


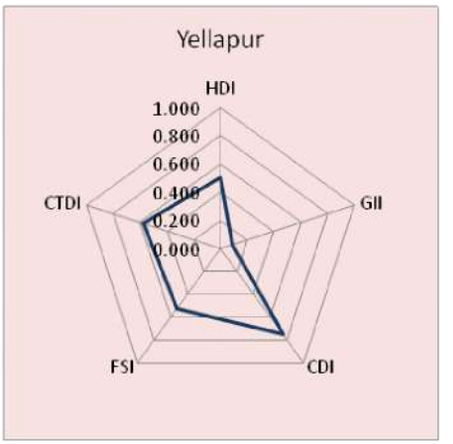

Karwar
HDI
1.000
0.800
0.600
0.400
0.200
0.000
GII
CDI
FSI
CTDI

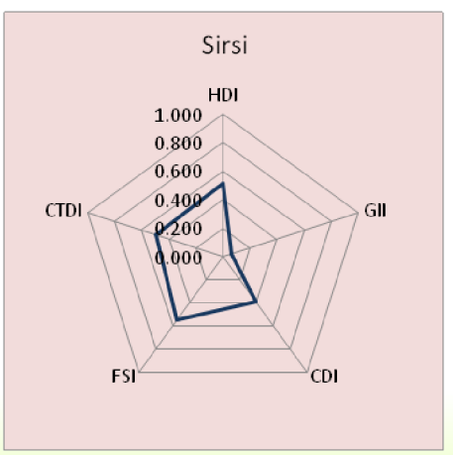

Kumta
HDI
1.000
0.800
0.600
0.400
0.200
0.000
GII
CDI
FSI
CTDI

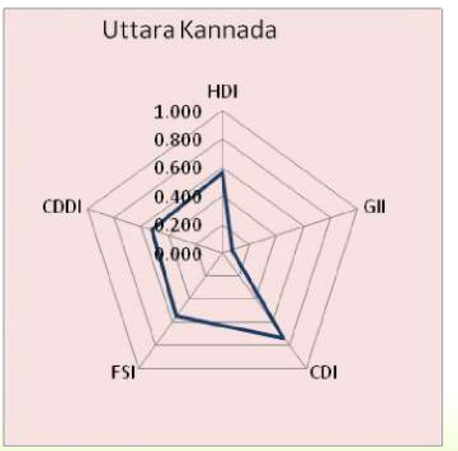

Mundgod
HDI
1.000
0.800
0.600
0.400
0.200
0.000
GII
CDI
FSI
CTDI


Siddapur
HDI
1.000
0.800
0.600
0.400
0.200
0.000
GII
CDI
FSI
CTDI


Supa
HDI
1.000
0.800
0.600
0.400
0.200
0.000
GII
CDI
FSI
CTDI


Yellapur
HDI
1.000
0.800
0.600
0.400
0.200
0.000
GII
CDI
FSI
CTDI


Sirsi
HDI
1.000
0.800
0.600
0.400
0.200
0.000
GII
CDI
FSI
CTDI


Uttara Kannada
HDI
1.000
0.800
0.600
0.400
0.200
0.000
GII
CDI
FSI
CDDI

12.2.2 The way ahead

i) Future HD Strategy for the Education Sector

The education strategy should focus on Supa, Haliyal, Mundgod and Ankola. The strategy should focus on increasing literacy levels and female literacy in particular, enrolment levels and mainstreaming the drop-out children. Though Sarva Shiksha Abhiyana (SSA) is supposed to take care of all these facets, it is necessary to monitor the progress of such programmes. More often than not, there is no dearth of finances and schemes but the problem is that of governance.

ii) Future HD strategy for Health Sector

Containing Child mortality rate in Sirsi, Mundgod and Supa should be the first priority of the health sector. Maternal mortality rates need to be reduced in Mundgod, Haliyal and Supa taluks. The share of institutional deliveries is lowest for Supa and this needs to be increased. It may not be out of place to mention that data compilation on institutional deliveries needs to be synchronized with other reputed surveys, as regards its conceptual underpinning are concerned. Mere presence of a health worker cannot be regarded as a case of institutional delivery, which seems to have happened in the data compilation for this variable. Yellapur, Siddapur, Mundgod and Haliyal need to focus on reducing the share of pregnant women with anemia. Haliyal, Karwar and Siddapur need to contain the percentage of children born underweight. Sirsi, Mundgod, Supa, Kumta, Yellapur and Ankola taluks have to bring down the under 5 Child Mortality Rate. Haliyal, Supa and Mundgod have to reduce the percentages of malnourished children. The strategy for all these is to have awareness campaigns and strict monitoring of some of these indicators through anganwadis and schools. Though such measures are being undertaken, it is necessary to monitor the progress on these counts. The performance of health sector also depends on provision of water and sanitation. Supa, Siddapur and Mundgod are thinly covered by sanitation. Provision of drinking water should be the priority and taluks, viz., Ankola, Bhatkal, Honnavar, Kumta and Siddapur need to be provided with drinking water on a priority basis.

iii) Future HD Strategy for Livelihood Sector

Provision of modern cooking fuel in Haliyal, Mundgod, Siddapur and Supa should be attended to. These taluks have a good number of livestock and gobar gas plants and other forms of energy plants which would go a long way in alleviating the problems of indoor pollution faced particularly by women. This strategy would also be environmentally friendly. Per capita income is lowest in Mundgod, followed by Bhatkal and Haliyal. More livelihood

opportunities should be provided in these taluks.

Uttara Kannada's contribution to organized industry in the state is minimal and it may remain so. However, given the high literacy levels, development of information technology (IT) sector and IT enabled services (ITES) need to be explored further. However, development of these sectors should not be at the cost of the ecology of the district.

iv) Future HD Strategy for Dalits and Tribals

Sex ratios for population are noticeably lower in many taluks as compared with the overall sex ratios, barring Haliyal, Yellapur, Honnavar and Bhatkal. Sex-ratio for ST population in Karwar is too low and it is a cause for concern, as Karwar is otherwise a relatively developed taluk of the district.

There is need to enable SC and ST students to avail of facilities of higher education, right from PUC level. For this, the quality of education imparted to SCs and STs at elementary levels should be such that they are able to absorb these opportunities. Mere reservations in higher education cannot enable these students to compete with those who come from well-to-do families.

The district administration should take cognizance of the fact that there is lesser provision of toilets to SCs and STs from rural locales as compared to other social categories. About 49% total rural households not having toilet facilities. Especially in Bhatkal, Honnavar, Kumta, and Mundgod taluks water and sanitation facilities are inadequate. SCs and STs belonging to Sirsi, Siddapur, Karwar, Haliyal and Ankola have to be coaxed to construct and use latrines for better health.

v) Future HD Strategy for Gender Development

Gender inequality in India is a rule rather than an exception. Uttara Kannada district is no exception. Mundgod has the lowest sex-ratio at 847 and this should indeed be a cause for concern. The district administration should examine the reasons for such low sex-ratio and perhaps also float some schemes to reward parents of girl child. The help of NGOs in monitoring the health of women and female children could be in this regard. The maternal mortality can also be contained through proper monitoring of health of expecting mothers. In terms of other indicators, such as, literacy, enrolment, participation in workforce, proportion of women working in non-agricultural sector, gender bias against women is obvious, though in relation to other districts of the state, the position of Uttara Kannada is much better. The district administration needs to enforce rigorously the reservations for women in different spheres. This should not be difficult given the fact that in terms of

political participation, the district has done rather well. Women in Uttara Kannada are increasingly organising themselves through self-help groups and trying to augment financial resources for increased economic activity, which indeed is a very welcome sign. SHGs can also act as a catalyst agent in promoting gender equality.

vi) Future HD Strategy for other sectors

Uttara Kannada is full of bio-diversity and cultural diversity. It has huge potential to emerge as a tourist destination, with tourism of various types. We have demonstrated through the case study on eco-tourism that the district can provide livelihood to its people, given the fact that investment multipliers of tourism sector on income and employment generation are usually high. However, care needs to be taken that the tourism enables people to enjoy the natural and cultural resources of the district, without damaging either of them and it should be targeted to common man rather than provide luxury to the rich and cause cultural invasion, the phenomena which are not uncommon.

12.3 Concluding Remarks

If we take a combined view of all the indicators, Karwar, Honnavar and Bhatkal emerge as the best taluks of the district. Mundgod, Supa and Haliyal emerge as the districts where a number of measures to improve health and sanitation, literacy, standard of living, gender equality and the plight of SC and ST population. The top priorities in the district ought to be drinking water and increased sanitation in form of provision of toilets and drainage. This will reduce the health expenditure as well. In fact, the models of development have to be implemented in an integrated manner with inter-sectoral linkages for attaining efficiency of expenditure. The targets should be in the form of performance and not in terms of expenditures. In the discussions above, we have already outlined the taluks in which specific actions are required. Given the financial constraints, the efficiency with which these resources will be used will determine the progress of the district regarding the human development.





A view of Kali river near Dandeli

ANNEXURE NOTES AND ANNEXURE TABLES



Pseudophilatus wynadensis a frog endemic to the western ghat region.

ANNEXURE AND ANNEXURE NOTES

Annexure Note A1:

Process of preparing the District Human Development Report

The state planning board, government of Karnataka sponsored the preparation of district human development report (DHDR) with right earnest. The major objective of so doing was to assess the status of human development at the district levels in the state of Karnataka. The other objectives of such exercise were to understand spatial variation of development across the districts, to get a more disaggregated view of problems especially gender related issues, problems of specific social groups and the like. The development of human development reports at the district level would also strengthen the aims and objectives of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments by helping in the process of preparation of district level plans. Preparation of DHDRs would also help one to have a look at the development programmes within the district with an outsider's view which would take away the routine government view about the same. One can also consider flow of funds with that of Human Development one can understand the evaluation impact in a better way.

The state planning department took all precaution and care and evolved methodological procedure which spelt out various committees and subcommittees for the development of DHDRs. The planning department also gave broad contours with specific modalities to arrive at DHDRs across the districts. The schema so developed was designed to maintain quality of the data, analysis of data and report generation which had an inbuilt common comparable element.

The department of planning visualized different committees which would oversee the preparation of DHDRs. The subcommittees include education, health, SC/ST development, housing, basic infrastructure, water and sanitation, environment, livelihood, women and child development and urban issues. The following chart would give broad view of such committees which were constituted for the purpose.

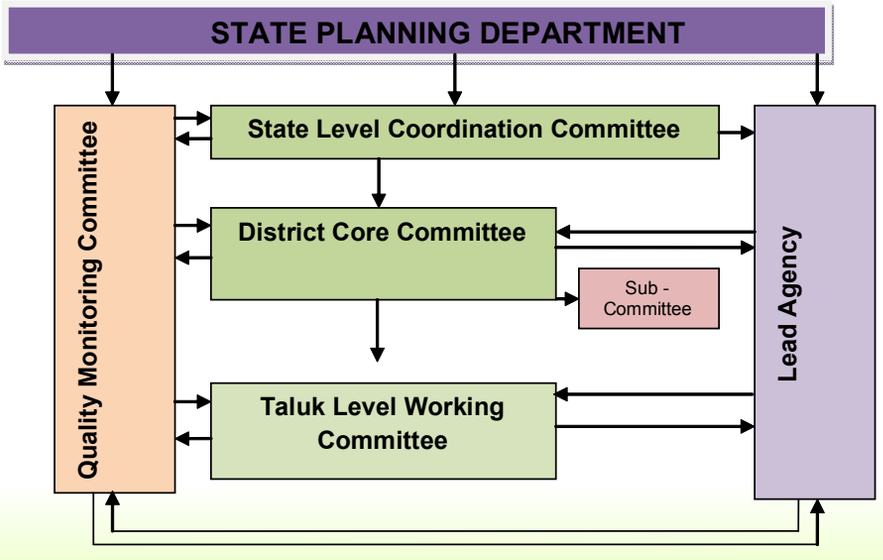
At the outset the lead agencies were identified which had necessary technical expertise in conducting such exercise. The MOU was signed between the Planning Department and the Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development

Research (CMDR) - the lead agency for the preparation of this report. The process of preparation of DHDR took a jump with training to develop the capacities of the lead agencies, administrative training institute, Mysuru, District training institute Shivamogga and University of Agricultural Sciences Dharwad conducted training programmes for the benefit of research teams of different lead agencies. Training was designed in two stages, firstly four day basic training and two day technical training. Basic training was imparted to CEOs of ZPs, representatives of lead agencies, members of DCC, district officers (other key line departments) and officers of urban local bodies. It focused on concepts of human development and related issues, reports on human development brought out by UNDP/Other countries/other states in India/other districts in the state. It also discussed about the Karnataka's experience in bringing out human development reports at state and district levels. The other major task of this training was identification and selection of indicators at the taluk level.

The technical training had the following content.

- Introduce the concept and measurement of different indicators used in the preparation of
- It also explained the measurement issues involved in the indicators that are vital for computing DHDR
- It also facilitated computation of indices namely; HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, CDDI, UDI, and CTDI.

Formation of Committees in Preparation of District Human Development Report



- It also explained interpretation of the indices computed for measuring human development to ensure communality in the structure of the report.

The technical training consisted of participants like CPOs of ZPs, representatives of lead agencies, a statistician and district statistical officer.

After the formation of district core committees it was required to meet once in a month and the DCC for this district has met accordingly. It also constituted subcommittees and finalized small and micro studies. The DCC ALSO conducted 5 workshops to speed up the preparation of the report.

The planning department shared the available taluk level data with respect to census and other line departments. We validated the data with the help of concerned department and also be a availing the services of other experts from within and outside the institute. Guidance and suggestions provided by Prof. P R. Panchamukhi, Professor, Chairman, Governing Council, CMDR and Prof. G. K Kadekodi, Honorary Professor, CMDR, were helpful in this regard.

The whole process of preparation of DHDR was consultative and collaborative in nature and we sincerely acknowledge all the individuals and organizations that provided critical inputs.

Annexure Note A2: Limitations, Availability and Quality of Data

The usefulness of DHDR for policy as a source of information and as a guide to formulation of policies will indeed depend on the indicators chosen (which in turn has been constrained by the availability of data), the reliability of the data available and the method of aggregation of indicators and dimensions (i.e., the formulae used for compilation of indices).

The main dimensions used in the preparation of DHDR for Uttara Kannada are: (i) demographic (ii) standard of living; (iii) health indicators for overall population, women and children; (iii) education attainments and facilities for overall population, women, SCs and STs; (iv) economic and political participation of women, SCs and STs; (v) availability, access and absorption of food (so as to assess the food security situation, etc.

Compilation of data was a stupendous task in the process of compilation of the report. . In the process of preparation of the report, we faced several constraints in data collection, compilation and validation. Some of the constraints that were eased in the process of preparation of this DHDR were: (i) the release of Census 2011, as the data on several demographic and standard of living indicators could be accessed from Census 2011; and, (ii) compilation of data on Taluk Domestic Product (TDP) for 2004-05 and 2008-09 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, which enabled comparison of taluk incomes.

Some of the important indicators on which data were not available at the taluk level are as follows. In the Global HDRs Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) is used as an important indicator of health dimension of HDI. The data on this indicator were not available at taluk level and hence other proxies for health dimension had to be used.

Initially, the absolute values on IMR, CMR and MMR were collected from the District Health and Family welfare (DHFW) Department, Uttara Kannada District. It was noted that these indicators were somewhat distorted. Some taluks which had better medical facilities indicated higher incidence of mortality rates as compared to taluks where medical facilities are scant. This could be due to the fact that deaths from nearby taluks are reported in taluks where medical facilities are better. As this problem was noted across most of the districts, the Expert Committee set by the Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics

Department, Human Development Division, Government of Karnataka, Bengaluru, tried to circumvent this problem through methodological refinement (by applying ratio-methodology) to the data from HMIS. The officials from the DHFW Department had somewhat different perception of these indicators at taluk levels. In brief, these data can be considered in the nature of second-best option rather than an accurate representation of the reality. The Lead Agency spent some time and resources in collection of data on these indicators according to area-wise and institution-wise. However, as per the instructions to all the Lead Agencies, we have used the data estimated by the Expert Committee for CMR, IMR and MMR. As regards the Institutional Deliveries (IDs), the data are collected by using connotation of IDs which is quite different from that used in national and international contexts. The data on these indicators for social categories was not available and hence the analysis of health according to social categories could not be undertaken.

The first Millennium Development Goal (MDG) is to eradicate extreme hunger and poverty. If this goal has to be achieved, it will have to be bottom-up approach, i.e., the poverty and hunger will have to be eradicated by devising policies at taluk level and implementing the same at village and Gram Panchayat levels, which will show up at performance at taluk and district levels. Unfortunately, no reliable data are available on poverty and hunger for either district or taluk levels. Asking for these data by social groups and gender-wise perhaps would be asking for the moon! In view of this, the data on BPL cardholders was used as a proxy indicator for the incidence of poverty at taluk levels. The data on BPL cards was collected from the Department of Food and Civil Supplies, Uttara Kannada district. The data on BPL cardholders is overestimated for two reasons. First, as the BPL card is associated with several benefits, people have a tendency to procure the same by hiding crucial information, even though they are not eligible for the same. Secondly, there are only additions but no deletions from the list of BPL households. Hence, the inferences drawn using this data may treated with caution.

Data on drinking water needs to be contextualized, especially in the context of Uttara Kannada. In Uttara Kannada, well water is the most commonly used source of drinking water in many taluks. Definition of drinking water does not imply unpolluted water. Hence, it may be more realistic to define water indicator according the level of pollution rather than whether it is covered or not. Reliable collection of drinking water samples from different locales at regular periodicity needs to be done and it should be part of the information provided in the District at a Glance, Uttara Kannada.

The data on the percentage of landless households at the taluk level, and also at the district level are not available and hence, we have used the data on agricultural land distribution to arrive at agricultural land ownership meant for livelihood. The data on unemployment at taluk levels were also not available, which are most pertinent from the point of view of employment and skilling strategy for human development. Data on prevalence of child labour also is not available. Very often, there were data revisions by the district administration almost when the draft was ready. However, we have tried to incorporate the same into the analysis.

The data were discussed and validated in the DCC meetings and the CEO of Zilla Panchayat got the data validated from each of the concerned line departments. In brief, it may be said that for a few indicators of human development, the data collection needs to be initiated, for a few others, connotation and definition needs to be synchronized with the best practices followed. There is also need for changes in the method of data collection, especially in the case of mortality rates and educational indicators which get reported in other taluks and thus may lead to distortion of correct picture of HDI for taluks.

Table A1.1: Dimensions and Indicators used for Computing CTDI in DHDRs for Karnataka

Sl. No.	Indicator	Sub-dimension	Dimension
1	Decadal population growth rate	Demographic	Std of Living/Livelihood
2	Population Density		
3	Sex ratio		
4	Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk (2011 census)		
5	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6		
6	Child sex ratio		
7	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years)		
8	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)		
9	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)*		
10	Percentage of women headed households (2011 census)		
11	Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	Livelihood and Employment	
12	Cropping Intensity		
13	Irrigation Intensity		
14	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS		
15	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State (Please refer to clarification note provided on average agricultural wages)		
16	Work Participation Rate (WPR)		
17	Decadal Growth rate of Employment		
18	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers		
19	Percentage of main workers to total workers		
20	Percentage of workers in Household Industries		
21	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers		

Table A1.1: Dimensions and Indicators used for Computing CTDI in DHDRs for Karnataka

(Continued…)

22	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	Housing and Asset	Std of Living/Livelihood
23	Percentage of Site less Households		
24	Percentage of Households provided with house sites		
25	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)		
26	Percentage of households with cycles		
27	Percentage of households with two-wheelers		
28	Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone, TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelers)		
29	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity		
30	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel		
31	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	Participation	
32	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies		
33	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies		
34	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies		
35	Percentage of active SHGs		
36	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	Health	Health and Sanitation
37	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)		
38	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)		
39	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)		
40	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight		
41	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)		
42	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.)		

Table A1.1: Dimensions and Indicators used for Computing CTDI in DHDRs for Karnataka

(Continued…)

Sl. No.	Indicator	Sub-dimension	Dimension
43	Average Population served by sub-centres	Health	Health and Sanitation
44	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)		
45	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population		
46	Availability of nurses per 1000 population		
47	Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children+nursing mothers+adolescent girls+pregnant women)		
48	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance		
49	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method		
50	Per capita Health Expenditure		
51	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panchayats	Sanitation	
52	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet		
53	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)		
54	Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)		
55	Percentage of Literacy	Education	Education
56	Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School		
57	Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School		
58	Dropout rate in Elementary education		
59	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary		
60	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education		
61	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)		
62	Drop-out rate in secondary education		
63	SSLC pass percentage		
64	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education		
65	PUC pass percentage		
66	School Infrastructure Index		
67	Per capita Education Expenditure		
68	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance		

Table A1.2: Websites Used for Data Collection

Sl. No	Name of the Department	Websites
1	Revenue Department	http://www.dssp.kar.nic.in
2	Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd.	http://www.kptcl.com
3	Department of Electrical Inspectorate	http://www.ksei.gov.in
4	Energy Department	http://www.gokenergy.gov.in
5	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department	http://www.rdpr.kar.nic.in
6	Social Welfare Department	http://www.sw.kar.nic.in
7	Education Department	http://www.karnatakaeducation.gov.in
8	Women and Child Development Department	http://www.dwcd.kar.nic.in
9	Health and Family Welfare Department	http://www.karhfw.gov.in
10	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department	http://www.ahara.kar.nic.in
11	Labour Department	http://www.labour.kar.nic.in
12	Agriculture Department	http://www.raitamitra.kar.nic.in
13	Directorate of Census	http://www.censuskarnataka.gov.nic.in
14	Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department	http://www.planning.kar.nic.in
15	Directorate of Economics and Statistics	http://www.des.kar.nic.in
16	Housing Department	http://housing.kar.nic.in
17	Brihat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike	http://www.bbmp.kar.nic.in
18	Department of Backward Classes	http://www.backwardclasses.kar.nic.in
19	Department of Child Labour	http://www.balashrama.kar.nic.in
20	Department of Employment and Training	http://www.emptrg.kar.nic.in
21	National Rural Employment Assurance Scheme (NREGAS)	http://www.karnregs.kar.nic.in

Table A1.3: Mortality Indicators at District Level, 2011

Sl No	Districts	IMR	CMR	MMR
1	Belgavi	37	42	155
2	Bagalkot	43	49	163
3	Vijayapura	34	39	135
4	Bidar	31	35	134
5	Raichur	67	77	244
6	Koppal	58	66	236
7	Gadag	50	57	215
8	Dharwad	35	40	157
9	Uttara Kannada	25	29	99
10	Haveri	35	41	163
11	Ballari	55	63	227
12	Chitradurga	42	49	170
13	Davanagere	38	44	163
14	Shivamogga	24	27	106
15	Udupi	11	13	50
16	Chikkamagaluru	22	25	94
17	Tumkakuru	34	39	124
18	Bengaluru	15	17	73
19	Mandya	26	30	111
20	Hassan	20	23	98
21	Dakshina Kannada	19	22	89
22	Kodagu	29	33	101
23	Mysuru	39	44	155
24	Chamarajanagar	34	39	142
25	Kalaburagi	49	56	182
26	Yadagir*	49	56	186
27	Kolar	34	39	140
28	Chikkaballapura*	34	39	137
29	Bengaluru Rural	27	31	119
30	Ramanagaram*	27	31	114
	Karnataka	35	40	144

Source: Ram U, Jha P, Ram F, et al(2013): "Neonatal, 1–59 month, and under-5 mortality in 597 Indian districts, 2001 to 2012: estimates from national demographic and mortality surveys", *Lancet Glob Health* 2013; published online on Sept 19. _http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(13)70073-1.

Table A1.4: Mortality Indicators in Uttara Kannada and in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Taluks of Uttara Kannada	IMR	CMR	MMR
1	Ankola	20	31	133
2	Bhatkal	16	21	48
3	Haliyal	21	27	143
4	Honnavar	20	28	85
5	Karwar	09	11	61
6	Kumta	28	33	117
7	Mundgod	39	47	151
8	Siddapur	22	25	63
9	Sirsi	40	48	106
10	Supa	18	36	131
11	Yellapur	28	32	97
12	Uttara Kannada	25	29	99
13	Karnataka	35	40	144

Source: Sample Registration System, 2011

Table A1.5: Schedule of Meetings and Workshops Conducted in Preparation of DHDR

Meeting/ Workshop	Schedule	No. of Participants
District Core Committee (DCC) Meetings		
1st DCC meeting	4th January 2013	25
2nd DCC meeting	30th April 2013	22
3rd DCC meeting	6th May 2013	24
4th DCC meeting	27th June 2013	29
5th DCC meeting	30th Sept 2013	25
6th DCC meeting	7th November 2013	25
7th DCC meeting	24th March 2014	19
8th DCC meeting	30th September 2014	21
District Level Workshops conducted		
1st District workshop	13th February 2013	35
2nd District workshop	19th March 2013	18
3rd District workshop	12th August 2013	23
4th District workshop	3rd September 2013	33
5th District workshop	7th October 2013	19
6th District workshop	19th July 2014	21
Taluk Level Workshops		
1st Taluk Level workshop (Ankola, Karwar, Kumta)	4th April 2013	81
2nd Taluk Level workshop (Honnavar, Bhatkal)	5th April 2013	64
3rd Taluk Level workshop (Yellapur, Haliyal & Supa)	18th April 2013	73
4th Taluk Level Workshop (Sirsi, Siddapur & Mundgod)	20th April 2013	84

Table A1.6: List of Participants in DCC Meetings and Workshops

Name	Designation
Shri Rajeev Ranjan, IAS	Secretary, Department of Planning, Bengaluru
Dr. H. Shashidhara, IAS (Retd)	State level Consultant and Coordanator, HD Division, Planning
Shri Subbarai Kamath, KAS	Chief Executive Officer, ZP, UK
Dr V Ramprasath Manohar, IAS	Chief Executive Officer, ZP, UK
Shri Annadanayya	Deputy Secretary (Administrative) ZP, Karwar
Shri Nagesh Raikar	Deputy Secretary, Development, ZP, UK
Shri S Y Korwar	Chief Planning Officer, ZP, UK
Prakash B Hosur	District Statistical Officer
M Revanasiddappa	Deputy Director for Public Instructions, Karwar
Dr. G S Ashok Kumar	District Health and Family welfare, (DHO), UK, Karwar
M S Allabhaksh	District Social Welfare Officer, Karwar
Pushapa Kujud	Deputy Director, Women and Child Development, UK, Karwar
S K Kemparaju	Joint Agriculture Director, UK, Karwar
D V Madiwal	Assistant Director, Social Security, UK, Karwar
R V Hegade	Assistant Conservator of Forest, Social Forestry, UK, Karwar
C D Dalavi	Project Director, DUDC, DC Office, UK, Karwar
Vekataram Hegade	Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries , UK, Karwar
Dinesh Kumar Kaith	Data Manager, District Surveillance Unit, Karwar
G Lohit	Assistant Professor, GFC, Karwar
Dr. P Babu	Assistant Professor, CMDR, Dharwad
Rajendra Desai	Research Assistant, CMDR, Dharwad
Dr. Shidalingaswami Hanagodimatha	Assistant Professor, CMDR, Dharwad
Prof. Pushpa Trivedi	Director, CMDR, Dharwad
Prabhavathi Karning	Deputy Director, Women and Child Development, UK, Karwar
Vinodkumar Heggalagi	Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries , UK, Karwar
V N Magati	Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries, UK, Karwar
H R Nayak	Deputy Director, Department of Horticulture, UK, Karwar
Shri Uday D Nayak	ZP Member, UK, Karwar
Smt Pushpa Govind Naik	ZP Member, UK, Karwar
Smt Usha Ravindra Hegade	ZP Member, UK, Karwar
Samad Patel	District Watershed Development Officer, UK, Karwar
B M Srikantayya	Assistant Director, PU Education Department, UK, Karwar
R U Nayak	Education Officer, Department of Public Instructions, UK, Karwar
Smt Lata M Nakyak	District Youth Education Officer, UK, Karwar
D V Shet	District Officer, Department of Backward Classes and Minority,
Vinodkumar Heggalagi	Assistant Director, Department of Fisheries , UK, Karwar
Badakar	KRWCDS, NGO
Adwin Jons Rodriks	KDDC, Social Welfare NGO, Karwar
S K Hegade	Punchyatraj Engg., sub section, UK
Ganesh Shetty	Secretary, Welfare of Forest Dwellers NGO, UK
G V Naik	Range Forest Officer, Social Forestry, Kumta
B N Gouda	Taluk Officer, Department of Sericulture, UK, Karwar
Uday D Naik	ZP Member, UK, Karwar
M S Prasannakumar	Deputy Director for Personal Instructions, Sirsi, UK
S M Hegade	ASO, District Health and Family Officer, UK, Karwar
Anjaneya T.	District Statistical Officer, ZP, Karwar

Table A1.7: Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia

District	Taluk	Old Figures	Adjusted Based On Ratio Method	District
Uttara Kannada	Ankola	16.2	11.8	48.6
	Bhatkal	51.0	37.1	
	Haliyal	74.6	54.2	
	Honnavar	24.4	17.7	
	Karwar	33.0	24.0	
	Kumta	16.7	12.1	
	Mundgod	81.8	59.5	
	Siddapur	82.2	59.8	
	Sirsi	49.9	36.3	
	Supa	53.0	38.5	
	Yellapur	91.6	66.7	

Source: Provided by the Human Development Division, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka

Table A1.8: Taluk-wiseSectoralComposition of Net DistrictDomestic Incomeforthe year 2008-09 at Constant (2004-05) Prices

District/Taluk	Ankola	Bhatkal	Haliyal	Honnavar	Karwar	Kumta	Mundgod	Siddapur	Sirsi	Supa	Yellapur	U.Kannada	Karnataka	As a % of Karnataka
Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	2780	1639	4816	4765	1135	3596	3116	7229	10938	1696	4037	45747	3005293	1.52
Forestry and Logging	1476	1469	1415	1996	1203	1143	1251	1330	2185	2032	1711	17211	455534	3.78
Fishing	732	1500	21	653	3045	1273	10	5	9	14	13	7275	69312	10.50
Mining and Quarrying	8	5	0	11	17	188	0	0	0	0	0	229	185353	0.12
Primary sector Total	4996	4613	6252	7425	5400	6199	4377	8564	13132	3742	5761	70461	3715491	1.90
Manufacturing (Registered)	159	270	4280	756	1090	943	0	10	381	93	116	8098	2727299	0.30
Manufacturing (Unregistered)	1594	1698	1038	2226	2352	2634	752	742	2063	424	1050	16573	725323	2.28
Construction	1103	5452	3846	5652	11170	5151	6187	12274	6822	3679	1270	62606	2034718	3.08
Eletricity Gas and Water Supply	191	170	118	201	269	179	80	267	159	234	137	2005	146103	1.37
Secondary sector Total	3047	7590	9282	8835	14881	8907	7019	13293	9425	4430	2573	89282	5633438	1.58
Railways	692	663	807	865	749	721	0	0	0	577	0	5074	92913	5.46
Transport by other means	1996	1674	1626	1978	3921	1861	363	367	2698	225	377	17086	926360	1.84
Storage	0	0	6	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	3668	1.31
Communication	1191	2049	2058	1919	3025	2121	1018	1265	2339	845	1164	18994	553346	3.43
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	2888	3046	3470	3295	4520	3560	1604	2153	3947	1436	1908	31827	3174724	1.00
Banking and Insurance	4898	5158	5528	6568	6308	7088	3366	4228	10618	1490	2340	57590	1919887	3.00
Real estates, Ownership of Dwelling & Bussiness Services	1454	4048	1466	4562	7732	1455	401	3534	10815	88	3710	39265	3216573	1.22
Public Administraion	1250	1448	2243	1296	9188	2103	847	773	2298	1182	533	23161	777324	2.98
Other Services	2769	3065	3359	4180	7644	2500	2528	2432	6465	2885	2352	40179	1554015	2.59
Tertiary sector Total	17138	21151	20563	24663	43129	21409	10127	14752	39180	8728	12384	233224	12218809	1.91
Total Taluk Domestic Product (NDDP)	25181	33354	36097	40923	63410	36515	21523	36609	61737	16900	20719	392968	21567745	1.82
Population	1113	1637	1744	1757	1621	1598	995	1106	1924	536	806	14837	579270	2.56
Net Per capita Income (in Rs.)	22624	20377	20695	23287	39119	22845	21641	33113	32086	31523	25720	26486	37233	71.14

Table A2.1 District-wise Forest Cover in Karnataka
(Area in Sq. Kms)

District	Geographical Area	Very Dense Forest	Moderate Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total	% of G A
Bagalkot	6,575	0	11	189	200	3.40
Bengaluru Rural	5,815	6	133	671	810	13.90
Bengaluru City	2,190	0	39	110	149	6.80
Belgavi	13,415	17	757	318	1,092	8.14
Ballary	8,450	0	110	662	772	9.14
Bidar	5,448	0	18	36	54	0.99
Vijayapura	10,494	0	0	12	12	0.11
Chamarajnagar	5,101	45	1,043	1,548	2,636	51.68
Chikmagalur	7,201	587	2,428	666	3,681	51.12
Chirtadurga	8,440	0	56	362	418	4.95
Dakshin Kannada	4,560	253	1,009	1,598	2,860	62.72
Davangere	5,924	4	339	399	742	12.53
Dharwad	4,260	0	232	151	383	8.99
Gadag	4,656	0	0	123	123	2.64
Gulbarga	16,224	0	87	209	296	1.82
Hassan	6,814	67	757	511	1,330	19.52
Haveri	4,823	0	154	245	399	8.27
Kodagu	4,102	246	2,142	951	3,339	81.40
Kolar	8,223	0	59	449	508	6.18
Koppal	7,189	0	1	13	14	0.19
Mandaya	4,961	1	98	209	308	6.21
Mysuru[T]	6,854	4	648	417	1,069	15.60
Raichur	6,827	0	2	23	25	0.37
Shivamogga	8,477	205	2,809	1,394	4,408	52.00
Tumkakuru	10,597	0	62	490	552	5.21
Udupi	3,880	158	1,415	617	2,190	53.87
Uttara Kannada	10,291	184	5,777	1,859	7,820	75.99
Total	1,91,791	1,777	20,181	14,232	36,190	18.87

Table A2.2 District-wise indicators for Organized Manufacturing Sector : 2009-10

No.	District	Employees	Fixed Capital	Productive Capital	Invested Capital	Emoluments	Input	Output	NVA	Emoluments Per Employee
		(% of State Total)								
1.	Belgavi	4.91	3.41	5.52	5.06	3.97	4.18	4.12	3.82	111915
2.	Bagalkot	0.39	1.30	1.25	1.36	0.25	0.39	0.39	0.34	88727
3.	Vijayapura	0.12	0.13	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.18	0.17	0.11	161482
4.	Gulbarga	0.55	3.68	3.98	3.32	1.28	1.26	1.80	4.39	322126
5.	Bidar	0.49	4.32	4.10	3.57	0.35	0.30	0.24	0.94	98867
6.	Raichur	0.42	1.21	1.69	1.23	0.29	0.62	0.65	0.73	95571
7.	Koppal	0.46	1.26	1.28	1.33	0.70	1.83	1.98	2.87	210629
8.	Gadag	0.26	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.02	47912
9.	Dharwad	2.61	2.28	2.90	2.68	2.31	2.38	2.67	4.16	122504
10.	Uttara Kannada	0.74	2.12	2.36	1.80	0.69	0.39	0.41	0.46	129061
11.	Haveri	0.28	0.21	0.24	0.21	0.63	0.30	0.41	1.04	311430
12.	Ballary	1.87	35.19	17.58	29.66	3.56	8.44	10.41	19.79	263504
13.	Chitradurga	0.20	0.19	0.33	0.30	0.19	0.44	0.40	0.22	131493
14.	Davanagere	0.30	0.39	0.44	0.44	0.18	0.26	0.25	0.17	83048
15.	Shivamogga	0.83	0.38	0.66	0.68	1.98	0.61	0.58	0.42	330191
16.	Udupi	2.34	1.51	2.99	1.78	1.34	1.45	1.43	1.36	79262
17.	Chikmagalur	0.17	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.19	113988
18.	Tumkakuru	1.50	1.10	1.07	1.13	1.72	1.37	1.34	1.19	158714
19.	Kolar	0.64	0.35	0.84	0.49	1.29	1.51	1.21	0.27	278990
20.	Bengaluru Urban	67.96	20.55	30.43	25.00	62.24	38.66	39.48	45.07	126764
21.	Bengaluru Rural	4.67	4.26	4.68	4.55	7.30	7.25	7.22	6.83	216364
		(% of State Total)								
22.	Mandya	0.58	1.28	1.43	1.15	0.62	0.48	0.53	0.63	147959
23.	Hassan	0.80	0.93	1.15	1.00	0.54	1.20	1.01	0.03	93429
24.	Dakshina Kannada	2.38	9.13	8.91	8.18	2.87	21.76	18.98	5.63	166910
25.	Kodagu	0.25	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.32	0.28	0.13	66438
26.	Mysuru	4.17	4.17	5.06	4.22	4.98	4.20	3.78	1.35	165300
27.	Charamajanagar	0.03	0.43	0.57	0.33	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.35	138413
28.	Ramanagara	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
29.	Chikkaballapura	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.18	0.04	0.03	0.01	415240
	State Total	**885054**	**9639224**	**10432742**	**12690000**	**1225034**	**19059986**	**23330155**	**3586973**	**138413**

Note: State Total for employees is in numbers and per person emoluments are in Rupees. The other state totals are in Rupees lakhs.

Source: Annual Survey of Industries, Karnataka, 2009-10.

Table A2.3 Medical Facilities across Taluks of Uttara Kannada District

Sl. No.	Taluks	Allopathy Hospitals (Govt.+Pvt.)		Indian System of Medicine Hospitals		Private Hospitals (Including Nursing Homes)		Primary Health Centres		Community Health Centres	
		Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos	Beds	Nos.	Beds	Nos.	Beds
1	Ankola	1	50	0	0	3	90	5	30	0	0
2	Bhatkal	1	100	0	0	6	169	5	30	0	0
3	Haliyal	2	80	0	0	5	45	7	42	0	0
4	Honnavar	1	50	0	0	8	302	9	48	0	0
5	Karwar	1	400	1	10	10	107	13	50	0	0
6	Kumta	1	50	1	6	10	149	6	36	0	0
7	Mundgod	1	30	0	0	2	19	4	18	1	1
8	Siddapur	1	30	0	0	2	24	5	26	0	0
9	Sirsi	1	100	1	10	15	331	10	42	0	0
10	Supa	2	50	0	0	2	6	5	30	0	0
11	Yellapur	1	30	0	0	3	21	9	24	0	0
Uttara Kannada		**13**	**970**	**3**	**26**	**66**	**1263**	**78**	**376**	**1**	**1**

Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance: 2012-13 (p. 164)

Table A2.4 Transport Facilities across Taluks of Uttara Kannada District

Sl.No.	Taluks	Railway Route Length (Kms)		Highway (in Km)		Road Length (in Km)		Major Bridges
		Broad Gauge	Railway Stations	National Highway	State	Major District Roads	Total	
1	Ankola	24	2	74	37.67	159.49	271.16	5
2	Bhatkal	23	3	25	27.10	157.85	209.95	2
3	Haliyal	28	3	0	107.57	151.61	259.18	1
4	Honnavar	30	2	76	35.75	155.61	267.36	4
5	Karwar	26	2	29	107.18	141.09	277.27	6
6	Kumta	25	2	31	67.23	232.21	330.44	3
7	Mundgod	0	0	0	90.32	152.90	243.22	0
8	Siddapur	0	0	26	223.33	338.20	587.53	0
9	Sirsi	0	0	0	228.77	263.10	491.87	5
10	Supa	20	2	22	222.70	138.20	382.90	4
11	Yellapur	0	0	64	91.09	169.95	325.04	1
Uttara Kannada		**176**	**16**	**347**	**1238.71**	**2060.21**	**3645.92**	**31**

Source: Uttara Kannada District at a Glance: 2012-13 (p. 141)

Table A3.1: Indicators of Human Development

Sl.No.	Taluk	Ankola	Bhatkal	Haliyal	Honnavar	Karwar	Kumta	Mundgod	Siddapur	Sirsi	Supa	Yellapur	District
1	% of hhs with modern cooking fuel	22.38	36.31	13.81	28.26	59.07	27.75	15.00	20.61	39.03	13.07	24.28	31.38
2	% of hhs with toilets	56.99	55.92	59.82	52.79	70.26	53.55	47.10	46.75	72.87	39.50	71.77	59.34
3	% of hhs with drinking water	13.58	9.08	84.68	12.83	27.32	12.64	75.29	10.97	31.93	58.95	37.26	32.27
4	% hhs with electricity	86.30	94.50	94.33	91.86	94.01	87.92	83.96	89.11	94.28	80.32	90.61	90.90
5	% of hhs with access to pucca house	58.22	71.64	37.84	58.26	60.03	55.67	58.55	32.98	42.57	68.92	39.33	53.66
6	Share of non agricultural workers	55.83	82.06	33.40	77.01	87.13	74.15	25.45	55.91	62.96	40.29	50.41	62.55
7	TDP(gross at current pri)	29742	27216	27812	30989	54850	30086	26813	44899	44326	44251	33966	35742
8	CMR	31.00	21.00	27.00	28.00	11.00	33.00	47.00	25.00	48.00	36.00	32.00	29.00
9	MMR	133.00	48.00	143.00	85.00	61.00	117.00	151.00	63.00	106.00	131.0	97.00	99.00
10	Total literacy rate	84.97	83.35	77.76	84.20	89.91	86.55	79.53	84.78	88.05	76.03	81.34	84.06
11	GER	75.44	104.72	94.38	90.86	106.35	87.21	94.82	83.25	105.27	75.21	87.36	92.77
Indicators for Gender Inequality Index (GII)													
12	MMR	133	48	143	85	61	117	151	63	106	131	97	99
13	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source : SRS-2011)	99.42	99.87	96.92	99.76	99.85	99.38	97.84	99.84	99.07	84.40	98.93	97.75
14	Anemia among pregnant women	11.81	37.08	54.24	17.75	24.02	12.15	59.50	59.77	36.29	38.53	66.66	48.55
15	Female_ER	48.83	42.35	52.04	46.45	47.91	46.80	44.72	52.94	47.88	57.04	51.41	47.97
16	Male_ER	51.17	57.65	54.64	53.55	52.09	53.20	55.28	47.06	52.12	42.96	48.59	52.03
17	share of female in 0-6 population	49.13	48.64	49.10	48.91	48.83	48.33	49.72	48.78	48.34	49.04	48.64	48.84
18	share of male children in 0-6 population	50.87	51.36	50.85	51.09	51.17	51.67	50.28	51.22	51.66	50.96	51.36	51.16
19	female literacy rate	78.69	77.82	65.42	78.75	84.85	81.25	71.91	79.08	84.43	67.10	75.86	78.39
20	male literacy rate	91.19	88.93	81.06	89.67	94.90	91.80	85.85	90.62	91.65	84.89	86.70	89.63
21	female work participation rate	34.13	15.50	40.89	23.64	18.74	23.45	35.94	46.52	29.25	28.65	35.61	27.91
22	male work participation rate	68.51	63.50	67.41	68.51	63.42	66.85	57.88	72.85	69.02	67.29	68.95	66.30
23	female nonag workers in total female workers	45.85	69.4	20.86	71.29	83.47	70.21	19.01	51.18	56.04	31.97	42.42	51.83
24	male nonag workers in total male workers	60.76	85.17	40.77	79.01	79.01	88.2	75.52	59	65.88	43.8	54.46	66.98
25	female_wg	120	120	110	120	130	120	115	110	120	100	100	115
26	male_wg	150	150	140	150	160	150	145	140	140	110	120	145
Indicators for Child Development Index (CDI)													
27	CMR	31	21	27	28	11	33	47	25	48	36	32	29
28	% of children born under weight	12.15	8.08	17.14	6.83	14.76	11.97	9.19	13.50	10.60	10.73	9.35	26.63
29	% of malnourished children	22.09	19.34	36.86	19.27	23.32	25.51	33.23	24.54	26.88	33.42	22.47	11.30
	% of dropout children mainstreamed	92.86	74.42	67.37	100.00	70.21	100.00	62.96	82.35	61.97	40.00	100.00	70.31

Table A3.1: Indicators of Human Development

(continued)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Ankola	Bhatkal	Haliyal	Honnavar	Karwar	Kumta	Mundgod	Siddapur	Sirsi	Supa	Yellapur	District
Indicators for Food Security Index (FSI)													
30	Cropping Intensity	113	121	108	117	105	116	106	108	112	105	106	110
31	Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	-3.9	2.0	6.0	18.3	-21.0	3.9	-0.2	2.4	11.6	3.4	5.0	3.7
32	Per capita food grain production (in Kgs)	159.8	76.9	290.4	79.7	63.0	102.0	361.9	206.4	154.8	290.5	197.9	164.4
33	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	82.0	72.9	68.2	76.4	75.3	68.0	72.3	79.3	78.1	86.8	89.9	79.4
34	Irrigation Intensity	100.0	100.0	104.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	113.4	101.1	107.0	100.0	108.3	104.0
35	Percentage of area degarded (cultuvable waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA)	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
36	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)	1.4	1.7	4.9	1.0	0.2	0.9	2.3	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	1.7
37	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	73.4	65.5	72.8	66.4	60.3	69.3	67.4	64.7	60.7	78.1	64.0	66.8
38	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	29742	27216	27812	30989	54850	30086	26813	44899	44326	44251	33966	35742
39	Percentage of Non agricultural workers (main + marginal)	55.8	82.1	33.4	77.0	87.1	74.2	25.5	55.9	63.0	40.3	50.4	62.6
40	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings / Total No. of holdings)	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.1	1.6	1.2	0.8
41	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	24.3	9.0	25.9	12.8	7.4	14.5	44.0	20.0	20.0	23.9	27.5	19.1
42	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
43	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years)	31	21	27	28	11	33	47	25	48	36	32	29
44	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	13.58	9.08	84.68	12.83	27.32	12.64	75.29	10.97	31.93	58.95	37.26	32.27
45	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	11.81	37.08	54.24	17.75	24.02	12.15	59.50	59.77	36.29	38.53	66.66	48.55
46	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	22.09	19.34	36.86	19.27	23.32	25.51	33.23	24.54	26.88	33.42	22.47	26.63
46	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	12.15	8.08	17.14	6.83	14.76	11.97	9.19	13.50	10.60	10.73	9.35	11.30
47	Female Literacy Rate	78.69	77.82	65.42	78.75	84.85	81.25	71.91	79.08	84.43	67.10	75.86	78.39

Table A3.1: Indicators of Human Development

(continued)

Sl. No.	ULB	Ankola (TP)	Bhatkal (TMC)	Haliyal (TP)	Dandeli (CMC)	Honnavar (TP)	Karwar (CMC)	Kumta (TMC)	Mundgod (TP)	Siddapur (TP)	Sirsi (CMC)	Yellapur (TP)
Indicators for Urban Development Index (ULB)												
48	Percentage of ULB population to total population in the taluk	29.93	29.76	30.78	100.00	23.29	11.49	49.70	23.80	21.23	14.59	33.64
49	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	3.81	0.41	0.00	6.15	0.00	0.32	1.58	0.66	4.96	7.06	12.33
50	Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	12.28	2.38	4.15	16.13	18.39	11.29	5.92	9.19	26.76	14.03	23.01
51	Water Supply (Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection)	89.16	81.27	94.42	87.31	89.03	93.87	87.58	91.17	85.55	86.93	94.26
52	Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities) (Source : Census 2011)	26.63	65.02	57.50	89.12	47.23	40.52	38.46	50.18	47.18	69.00	59.25
53	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	2.22	1.57	2.01	0.96	1.08	2.62	5.19	1.36	1.33	2.11	1.59
54	Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	16.15	9.65	20.91	22.70	8.96	23.67	17.79	8.26	4.27	7.39	27.20
55	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	1002	113	361	643	1497	1677	1063	1379	799	1621	1131
56	Length of Roads in Kms per Sq. Km of geographical area	4.36	4.99	12.25	8.03	3.91	5.51	7.48	4.99	2.84	2.97	9.99
57	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	3.64	0.66	0.12	0.31	0.32	0.63	0.44	0.84	0.22	0.07	0.43
58	Road accidents per 10000 population	9.67	38.50	10.86	5.19	5.76	14.65	8.30	25.60	4.88	4.93	8.59

Table A3.1: Indicators of Human Development

(continued)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Ankola	Bhatkal	Haliyal	Honnavar	Karwar	Kumta	Mundgod	Siddapur	Sirsi	Supa	Yellapur	District
Indicators for Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)													
59	Decadal population growth rate	5.69	8.19	7.72	3.70	4.95	5.80	17.01	-3.52	6.47	6.33	7.03	6.17
60	Population Density	119	455	202	220	214	261	159	115	141	27	61	141
61	Sex ratio (Source : census 2011)	989	1001	970	998	984	985	847	1018	990	988	976	979
62	Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk (2011 census)	0.71	1.28	7.88	1.30	2.94	2.19	5.68	2.05	7.74		2.52	3.54
63	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6 (Source : census 2011)	9.21	11.17	12.81	9.54	9.39	8.88	12.50	9.21	9.78	13.16	11.11	10.45
64	Child sex ratio	966	947	967	957	954	935	989	953	936	962	947	955
65	Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years) (Source : SRS- 2011)	20	16	21	20	9	28	39	22	40	18	28	25
66	Child Mortality Rate - CMR* (0-5 years) (Source : SRS- 2011)	31	21	27	28	11	33	47	25	48	36	32	29
67	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)* (Source : SRS- 2011)	133	48	143	85	61	117	151	63	106	131	97	99
68	Percentage of women headed households (2011 census)	20.76	19.43	15.95	16.87	22.23	18.22	16.82	13.76	13.53	14.73	14.31	17.23
69	Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	73.44	65.47	72.79	66.36	60.25	69.32	67.43	64.66	60.73	78.08	64.00	66.84
70	Cropping Intensity	113	121	108	117	105	116	106	108	112	105	106	110
71	Irrigation Intensity	100	100	103	100	100	100	117	100	107	100	108	104
72	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	45.84	16.47	47.35	21.22	31.11	25.79	57.02	48.82	44.93	47.92	69.70	41.53
73	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State	1.73	1.73	1.21	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.45
74	Work Participation Rate (WPR) (Source : census 2011)	51.39	39.40	54.35	45.79	41.23	45.26	47.94	59.52	49.17	48.05	52.45	47.28

Table A3.1: Indicators of Human Development

(continued)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Ankola	Bhatkal	Haliyal	Honnavar	Karwar	Kumta	Mundgod	Siddapur	Sirsi	Supa	Yellapur	District
75	Decadal Growth rate of Employment	-5.14	6.19	6.98	8.11	1.55	10.67	7.38	-8.17	7.30	-1.17	19.38	4.69
76	Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers (Source : census 2011)	19.82	8.97	31.34	10.14	5.51	11.31	30.58	24.10	17.09	35.80	22.11	18.34
77	Percentage of main workers to total workers (Source : census 2011)	77.02	87.40	85.09	81.75	77.30	78.45	82.44	74.59	87.92	80.31	84.23	81.89
78	Percentage of workers in Household Industries (Source : census 2011)	1.61	1.35	1.83	1.77	3.15	1.87	1.43	0.73	0.97	1.29	0.68	1.56
79	Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers (Source : census 2011)	24.35	8.97	25.94	12.84	7.36	14.54	43.97	20.00	19.96	23.91	27.48	19.12
80	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition) (Source : census 2011)	58.22	71.64	37.84	58.26	60.03	55.67	58.55	32.98	42.57	68.92	39.33	53.66
81	Percentage of Site less Households	11.60	8.73	13.24	10.51	3.13	6.86	6.93	55.84	17.22	1.50	4.83	12.69
82	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.58
83	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)	0.02	0.52	1.08	0.09	1.94	0.40	0.32	0.03	0.52	0.13	0.00	0.38
84	Percentage of households with cycles (Source : census 2011)	36.03	35.22	44.06	29.48	44.83	37.64	36.72	42.70	41.19	32.91	35.27	38.60
85	Percentage of households with two-wheelers (Source : census 2011)	17.82	23.47	21.58	19.38	30.49	20.64	15.35	22.52	30.69	16.74	25.28	22.95
86	Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone,TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs) (Source : census 2011)	22.25	12.72	20.20	17.21	10.72	19.14	24.70	15.71	11.07	23.71	15.71	16.21
87	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity (Source : census 2011)	86.30	94.50	94.33	91.86	94.01	87.92	83.96	89.11	94.28	80.32	90.61	90.90
88	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel (Source : census 2011)	22.38	36.31	13.81	28.26	59.07	27.75	15.00	20.61	39.03	13.07	24.28	31.38
89	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	49.17	42.59	50.85	46.55	49.14	47.35	45.36	53.53	49.07	57.04	52.20	48.67

Table A3.1: Indicators of Human Development

(continued)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Ankola	Bhatkal	Haliyal	Honnavar	Karwar	Kumta	Mundgod	Siddapur	Sirsi	Supa	Yellapur	District
90	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	17.77	20.82	18.22	14.32	15.52	14.95	26.23	18.26	20.81	23.94	18.87	18.49
91	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	42.86	39.13	39.22	44.44	38.71	39.13	37.50	42.86	35.48		44.44	39.75
92	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	21.43	8.70	19.61	5.56	6.45	13.04	25.00	28.57	16.13		16.67	15.48
93	Percentage of active SHGs	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00
94	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC	96.83	87.64	98.10	96.13	100.00	97.58	97.43	96.85	89.70	93.04	100.00	98.16
95	Share of Pregnant Women with Anaemia - ANE- (Excluding Normal)	11.81	37.08	54.24	17.75	24.02	12.15	59.50	59.77	36.29	38.53	66.66	48.55
96	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID) (Source : SRS- 2011)	99.42	99.87	96.92	99.76	99.85	99.38	97.84	99.84	99.07	84.40	98.93	97.75
97	Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100)	100.00	82.69	94.79	73.03	86.54	88.01	100.00	73.96	61.57	100.0	100.00	89.94
98	(b) Percentage of Children born under-weight	12.15	8.08	17.14	6.83	14.76	11.97	9.19	13.50	10.60	10.73	9.35	11.30
99	(a) Percentage of Mal-nourished Children (Excluding Normal)	22.09	19.34	36.86	19.27	23.32	25.51	33.23	24.54	26.88	33.42	22.47	26.63
100	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases	0.24	0.66	0.32	0.34	0.06	0.49	0.31	0.43	0.71	0.28	0.73	0.43
101	Average Population served by sub-centres	2514	3857	2937	3682	2168	3365	3348	2870	3543	2001	1941	2960
102	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	15085	22369	13006	16365	5670	19627	20924	16644	12400	10403	6468	13054
103	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.08
104	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.16	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.50	0.16	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.25	0.14	0.19
105	Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children+nursing mothers+adolescent girls+pregnant women)	61	62	122	75	69	77	97	65	78	52	61	75
106	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
107	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	69.14	67.55	64.59	67.95	58.70	65.71	71.21	73.24	75.97	59.73	67.26	67.83

Table A3.1: Indicators of Human Development

(continued)

Sl.No.	Taluk	Ankola	Bhatkal	Haliyal	Honnavar	Karwar	Kumta	Mundgod	Siddapur	Sirsi	Supa	Yellapur	District
108	Per capita Health Expenditure	1897	925	1081	1469	1881	1493	1804	1549	789	4318	2124	1521
109	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panhayats	84.21	25.00	25.00	33.33	27.78	28.57	15.38	23.81	66.67	40.00	100.00	42.79
110	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	56.99	55.92	59.82	52.79	70.26	53.55	47.10	46.75	72.87	39.50	71.77	59.34
111	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close) (Source : census 2011)	9.61	23.31	76.23	15.56	33.26	19.98	46.12	27.23	48.64	27.35	45.77	34.84
112	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	13.58	9.08	84.68	12.83	27.32	12.64	75.29	10.97	31.93	58.95	37.26	32.27
113	Percentage of Literacy (Source : census 2011 & DDPI education)	84.97	83.35	77.76	84.20	89.91	86.55	79.53	84.78	88.05	76.03	81.34	84.06
114	Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School	75.16	110.49	100.02	93.03	108.79	88.16	99.54	81.84	111.23	74.30	89.14	95.33
115	Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School	69.83	100.00	90.49	85.80	97.22	79.88	91.17	77.79	100.00	68.90	84.60	88.06
116	Dropout rate in Elementary education	0.22	0.22	0.37	0.14	0.26	0.29	0.36	0.14	0.29	1.50	0.38	0.32
117	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed	92.86	74.42	67.37	100.00	70.21	100.00	62.96	82.35	61.97	40.00	100.00	70.31
118	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	19.72	24.83	35.78	18.51	21.08	20.72	32.19	20.58	22.61	19.70	19.40	22.90
119	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	76.77	86.27	72.16	83.13	98.08	83.48	75.77	88.86	85.53	80.23	80.22	83.04
120	Drop-out rate in secondary education	13.90	10.03	13.36	10.43	2.29	9.59	5.39	4.32	5.91	4.28	9.45	8.36
121	SSLC pass percentage	93.27	87.04	90.90	90.39	91.14	88.24	86.16	91.68	88.87	88.15	91.70	89.75
122	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	17.32	18.95	21.76	20.21	13.22	20.50	23.64	17.23	20.78	16.18	20.12	18.93
123	PUC pass percentage	86.95	85.44	73.15	90.12	78.42	86.72	83.67	83.75	94.00	74.58	97.65	86.03
124	School Infrastructure Index	0.90	0.91	0.81	0.97	0.93	0.94	0.87	0.96	0.91	0.92	0.98	0.92
125	Per capita Education Expenditure	2064	1352	1500	1850	1980	1959	1625	2238	1750	2935	2334	1856
126	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	91.42	89.95	89.15	99.33	95.56	68.67	98.88	76.27	74.33	96.93	87.83	85.95

Table A4.1: Enrolment in Taluks of Uttara Kannada District

Taluks	Enrolment (as on 31-3-2013)								
	Lower Primary			Higher Primary			High schools		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Ankola	903	879	1782	4814	4454	9268	1488	1442	2930
Bhatkal	1421	1438	2859	6978	6250	13228	2192	2461	4653
Haliyal	1649	1765	3414	10610	9691	20301	2640	2640	5280
Honnavar	1675	1569	3244	7058	6781	13839	2491	2377	4868
Karwar	1526	1698	3224	7119	6244	13363	2456	2282	4738
Kumta	1452	1275	2727	6711	6196	12907	2277	2320	4597
Mundagod	1383	1324	2707	5649	5495	11144	1446	1343	2789
Siddapur	1122	1054	2176	4315	3994	8309	1832	1587	3419
Sirsi	1595	1488	3083	9756	8871	18627	2822	3009	5831
Supa	982	1001	1983	2411	2291	4702	770	677	1447
Yellapur	873	788	1661	4244	3714	7958	1397	1129	2526
District Total	14581	14279	28860	69665	63981	133646	21811	21267	43078

Data provided by District at a Glance (2012-13)

Table A4.2: Teacher-Pupil Ratio (Primary)

Taluks	Pupil-Teacher Ratio (Primary) (as on 31-3-2013)
Ankola	13.44
Bhatkal	14.63
Haliyal	16.71
Honnavar	15.31
Karwar	10.41
Kumta	16.13
Mundagod	16.03
Siddapur	14.43
Sirsi	18.00
Supa	12.06
Yellapur	13.88
District Total	14.64

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada

Table A4.3: Out of School Children 6-14Years (as on31-3-2013)

Taluks	Boys	Girls	Total
Ankola	1	7	8
Bhatkal	11	4	15
Haliyal	1	2	3
Honnavar	4	1	5
Karwar	2	1	3
Kumta	8	5	13
Mundagod	1	0	1
Siddapur	22	2	24
Sirsi	10	9	19
Supa	2	2	4
Yellapur	4	1	5
District Total	66	34	100

Source: District Education Office, Uttara Kannada

Table A7.1: Ashraya-Rural House Sites

Specification	Details
Target Group	Free house sites to site/houseless beneficiaries of EWS in Rural areas
Financial Assistance	The amount of subsidy and/or loan to be determined by the Government from time to time. The Government through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (RGRHCL), provides required financial assistance to CEOs, of ZP by way of Subsidy, subject to the limits and guidance value.
Contribution by beneficiary	Permitted in addition to the financial assistance under the scheme
Eligibility	1. The beneficiary should belong to the rural Karnataka and must be from the list of siteless/houseless list of prepared by Gram Sabha. 2. Beneficiary should be economically poor, annual income should be below poverty line. 3. Should not have availed housing assistance under any other scheme/ department of Govt of Karnataka. All the identified beneficiaries in the village have to be compulsorily provided houses. The list has to be approved in the Gram Panchayat General body meeting and then Monitoring and Vigilance Committee before forwarding to Taluk Panchayat and then finally Zilla Panchayat for their approval then sent to the Board.
Specification of House	Maximum area to be allotted 20X40ft.
Conditionality	Reservation for SC/STs as per rules. Reservation of 1% for Ex-Servicemen/their Widows. In the case of insufficient/no applications in any year, the target is shifted to General Category.
Mode of construction	1. Beneficiary on her own or through agencies (approved by the Government)

Source: http://ashraya.kar.nic.in/Schemes.html accessed on 1st Feb 2015

Table A7.2: Ashraya-Urban House Sites

Specification	Details
Target Group	Houses for peoples Living in huts in rural areas and economically weaker sections
Financial Assistance	Maximum of Rs. 1,00 000/- (Including loan, subsidy & own contribution) Loans from local Banks: Rs.20,000/ - Maximum for all categories of beneficiaries (Selected beneficiaries can get the loan under D.R.I.@ 4% p.a. interest rate); Subsidy: Rs.75,000/ - Maximum for all categories of beneficiaries; Voluntary contribution from the beneficiary: Rs.5,000/ -
Contribution by beneficiary	Permitted in addition to the financial assistance under the scheme
Eligibility	1. The beneficiary should belong to the state of Karnataka, must live in rural area in hut and included in the houseless and landless list of prepared by Gram Sabha. 2. Beneficiary should be economically poor, annual income should be below poverty line. 3. Should not have availed housing assistance under any other scheme/ department of Govt of Karnataka. All the identified beneficiaries in the village have to be compulsorily provided houses. The list has to be approved in the Gr am Panchayat General body meeting and then Monitoring and Vigilance Committee before forwarding to Taluk Panchayat and then finally Zilla Panchayat for their approval then sent to the Board.
Specification of House	1. The built up area should be not less than 20 sq. mtrs.
Conditionality	1. Reservation for SC/STs as per rules.
Mode of construction	Beneficiary can participate in the process of construction and add on the facilities through his/her additional financial contribution.

Source: http://ashraya.kar.nic.in/Schemes.html accessed on 1st Feb 2015

Table A7.3: Ashraya-Rural Housing Scheme

Specification	Details
Target Group	Scheme of Housing for EWS in rural areas
Financial Assistance	Maximum Rs. 20,000/- (Including Loan and Subsidy) Loan Maximum Rs. 12,500/- ; For General category beneficiaries Rs. 12,500/- & For SC / ST beneficiaries Rs. 25,000/-; Rate of interest on loan @ 11 % p.a.
Contribution by beneficiary	Permitted in addition to the financial assistance under the scheme
Eligibility	1. The beneficiary should belong to the state of Karnataka, must live in rural area and should be on list of HHs prepared by Gram Sabha. 2. Beneficiary should be economically poor, annual income should be below poverty line. 3. Should not have availed housing assistance under any other scheme/ department of Govt of Karnataka.
Specification of House	1. The built up area should be not less than 20 sq. mtrs. 2. No prescribed blue print or design or material to be used. Facilities included in Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) can also be applied to houses under this scheme.
Conditionality	Reservation for SC/ST HHs as per rules. Beneficiaries have to repay the loan amount in 180 EMIs by opening savings account or Public account / Pigmy account, or may repay the loan to village panchayat.
Mode of construction	Beneficiary should be willing to pay his/her contribution.

Source: http://ashraya.kar.nic.in/Schemes.html accessed on 1st Feb 2015

Table A7.4: Ashraya-Urban Housing Scheme

Specification	Details
Target Group	Scheme of Housing for EWS in Urban areas
Financial Assistance	Loan (no subsidy): Maximum amount of Rs. 25,000/- Repayment of Loan: Maximum 180 EMI (Equated monthly instalments). The beneficiary is expected to save Rs. 300/- in his pigmy account for this purpose.
Contribution by beneficiary	Compulsory minimum contribution of the beneficiary should be Rs. 5,000/-
Eligibility	The beneficiary should be a permanent resident of any urban area in Karnataka and find a place in the list prepared by Municipality / Corporation. 2. The beneficiary should be economically backward and his/her income should fall in the income limit fixed for the poverty line. 3. The beneficiary should not have availed housing assistance under any other scheme/ department of Government of Karnataka.
Specification of House	The built up area should be not less than 25 sq. mtrs. No prescribed blue print or design or material to be used.
Conditionality	the beneficiary will is given only the possession of house and the ownership is transferred to her only after full repayment of loan.
Mode of construction	Beneficiary on her own or through agencies (approved by the Government)

Source: http://ashraya.kar.nic.in/Schemes.html accessed on 1st Feb 2015

Table A7.5: Ashraya Housing for Special Occupational Groups

Specification	Details
Target Group	For Artisans General; Handicrafts; Hamals; Beedi Workers; Coir Artisans; Leather Artisans; Nomadic Tribes (Dept); and Weavers
Financial Assistance	Maximum Rs. 40,000/- (Including loan and subsidy). A. Maximum Loan: For Sponsored Beneficiaries: Rs.30,000/-; For Non-Sponsored Beneficiaries Rs.10,000/-. *Rate of interest charged* @ 11% p.a (on loan amount only) *Repayment of loan*: Maximum 180 equated monthly installments (EMI). Beneficiary should open a Saving/Pigmy/ Janatha Account in specified Bank for repayment of loan or repayment may be made through prescribed agency. B. Subsidy: *Urban Area (Sponsored beneficiary)* As may be provided from concerned Departments/ Dept. of Industries & Commerce / Concerned Corpn./Board/ Social Welfare Dept. etc. *Rural Area (Sponsored beneficiary):* Rs.24000/-(Max) which includes Rs.10000/-(Max) from RGRHCL (under Credit cum Subsidy Scheme) & Rs.14000/-(Max) from Dept. of Industries & Commerce /concerned Boards, Corporations / Social Welfare Dept. *All Categories (non-sponsored beneficiaries):* Rs.10000/- (Max) from Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Limited (under Credit cum Subsidy Scheme).
Contribution by beneficiary	Permitted in addition to the financial assistance under the scheme.
Eligibility	1. Beneficiary should be a permanent resident of Karnataka. 2. Beneficiary should be engaged in specified occupation. 3. Beneficiary should be houseless and her name should have been included in the Houseless /Site Less List prepared by GP/TP/Municipality. 4. Beneficiary's annual income should be less than Rs. 32,000/-. Preference is given to BPL beneficiaries.
Specification of House	No information
Conditionality	Beneficiary should not have availed housing assistance under any other Scheme/Dept./Corporation/ Federation etc.
Mode of construction	Beneficiary on her own or through agencies (approved by the Government)

Source: http://ashraya.kar.nic.in/Schemes.html accessed on 1st Feb 2015

Table A7.6: Basava Housing Scheme

Specification	Details
Target Group	Houses for peoples Living in huts in rural areas and economically weaker sections
Financial Assistance	Maximum of Rs. 1,00 000/- (Including loan, subsidy & own contribution) Loans from local Banks: Rs.20,000/ - Maximum for all categories of beneficiaries (Selected beneficiaries can get the loan under D.R.I.@ 4% p.a. interest rate); Subsidy: Rs.75,000/ - Maximum for all categories of beneficiaries; Voluntary contribution from the beneficiary: Rs.5,000/ -
Contribution by beneficiary	Permitted in addition to the financial assistance under the scheme
Eligibility	1. The beneficiary should belong to the state of Karnataka, must live in rural area in hut and included in the houseless and landless list of prepared by Gram Sabha. 2. Beneficiary should be economically poor, annual income should be below poverty line. 3. Should not have availed housing assistance under any other scheme/ department of Govt of Karnataka. All the identified beneficiaries in the village have to be compulsorily provided houses. The list has to be approved in the Gr am Panchayat General body meeting and then Monitoring and Vigilance Committee before forwarding to Taluk Panchayat and then finally Zilla Panchayat for their approval then sent to the Board.
Specification of House	1. The built up area should be not less than 20 sq. mtrs.
Conditionality	1. Reservation for SC/STs as per rules.
Mode of construction	Beneficiary can participate in the process of construction and add on the facilities through his/her additional financial contribution.

Source: http://ashraya.kar.nic.in/Schemes.html accessed on 1st Feb 2015

Table A7.7: Ambedkar Housing Scheme

Specification	Details
Target Group	Housing for economically weaker section (EWS) of SC/STs in rural areas.
Financial Assistance	Maximum Rs. 20,000/- (Entirely Subsidy)
Contribution by beneficiary	Permitted in addition to the financial assistance under the scheme.
Eligibility	1. A permanent resident of any rural area in Karnataka belonging to SC/ST category as listed in the records of Gram Sabha. 2. From EWS and his/her income should fall in the income limit fixed for the poverty line* 3. Should not have availed housing assistance under any other scheme / department.
Specification of House	1. The built up area should be less than 20 sq. mtrs. 2. No prescribed blue print or design or material to be used.
Conditionality	Till the period of 15 years is over, the beneficiary will be given only the possession of house and the ownership will be transferred to her only after expiry of 15 years (only after this the beneficiary can sell the house.
Mode of construction	Beneficiary on her own or through agencies (approved by the Government)

Source: http://ashraya.kar.nic.in/Schemes.html accessed on 1st Feb 2015

Table A9.1: Secondary Data on Status of SCs vis-à-vis Non-SCs in Pala Gram Panchayat

Name of the Variable (2011-12)	Name of the Villages			
	Pala	Onikeri	Kalakoppa	Total
1. Total Households of the Village	791	535	182	1508
2. Total population of the Village	2968	2240	673	5881
3. Total SC Households	117	45	14	176
4. Total SC population	418	164	31	613
5. Total number of Panchayat Members	7	4	2	13
6. SC Panchayat Members	1	0	0	1
7. Total SDMC Members	38	27	18	83
8. SC SDMC Members	4	3	2	9
9. Total JFMC Members	0	0	0	0
10. SC JFMC members	0	0	0	0
11. Total Water Society Members	10	11	0	21
12. SC Water Society members	1	1	1	3
13. Total Finance Society Members	8	2	1	11
14. SC Finance societies members	0	0	0	0
15. Total VH&SC members	0	0	0	0
16. Dalit VH&SC members	0	0	0	0
17. Total Pucca Houses in the Village	621	471	150	1242
18. Pucca houses of SCs	0	0	0	0
19. Total Toilets in the Village	342	199	95	636
20. Toilets in SC households	36	14	3	53
21. Total length of Drainage in the Village	5080	3200	1860	10140
22. Length of drainage in SC colony	1650	1280	870	3800
23. Total number of cultivable Land holdings in the village	328	210	90	628
24. Total number of cultivable land holding of SCs	78	30	32	140
25 Total number of non agricultural establishments (shops, hotels, flour mills etc.) in Village	28	16	2	46
26. Number of non agricultural establishments owned by SCs	39	15	12	66
27. Total electrified houses in the Village	680	410	154	1244
28. Number of electrified SC houses	58	27	12	97
29. Total number of two wheeler (Bike/Scooter) owning households in the Village	410	165	51	626
30. Number of two wheeler owning households of SCs	28	5	2	35

Source: Collected from Pala Gram Panchayat Records and Cencus 2011.

Annexure Note 9.1: Questionnaire for Primary Data collection, Pala Gram Panchayat

A. Social Inclusion

1. Do you have free entry into non dalit residence? Yes / No
2. Do the non dalits address you respectfully? Yes / No
3. Do you participate like non dalits in all the festivals of the village? Yes / No
4. Like non dalits, are you allowed inside the temple? Yes / No
5. Are you treated like non dalits in the hotels? Yes / No

B. Perception of Discrimination

6. Do you have access to all the sources of drinking water in the villages to which non dalits have access? Yes / No
7. Do you think your children are treated at par with the non dalit children in matters such as – seating arrangement, plates for midday meal, participation in curricular and extracurricular activities such as – dancing, singing, drama, elocution? Yes / No
8. Do you think health visitors treat you and non dalits at par in matters such as number of visits, paying attention, delivery of drugs, request or extra visits, emergency services and passing on cash benefits? Yes / No
9. Do you think you are treated at par with non dalits in hotels, temples, social and religious functions in matters such as – entry, invitation, seating arrangements (same or separate), plates or glasses, meals served and disposal of used plates or glasses? Yes / No
10. Do you think you are treated at par with the non dalits in matters such as - in temple (inside and outside) works, all the works of festivals, midday meal cooking, getting customers to dalit hotels, getting house on rent and giving house on rent? Yes / No

C. Protest against Discrimination

11. Have you protested against water discrimination? Yes / No
12. Have you protested against educational discrimination? Yes / No
13. Have you protested against health discrimination? Yes / No
14. Have you protested against social discrimination? Yes / No
15. Have you protested against economic discrimination? Yes / No

D. Conflict Resolution

16. Do you think water discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved? Yes / No
17. Do you think health discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved? Yes / No
19. Do you think education discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved? Yes/ No
20. Do you think social discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved? Yes / No
21. Do you think economic discrimination has been satisfactorily resolved? Yes / No

E. Perception of Freedom

22. Do you think you can question all the injustices meted out to you? Yes / No
23. Do you think you can protest against all the discrimination you face? Yes / No
24. Do you think you are free to move in all the parts of village where non dalits move? Yes / No
25. Do you think like non dalits you can get all kinds of employment opportunities in the village? Yes / No
26. Do you think like non dalits you can participate in all the cultural activities that are taking place in the village? Yes / No

F. Gender Dimension of Dalit Development

27. How many days rest do pregnant women normally take prior to delivery? <3M/3M/>3m
28. How many days rest do women normally take after delivery? <3M/3M/>3m
29. Where does the delivery normally take place? Hospital/Home
30. How many times does the health visitor visit in a month?
31. What reproductive health support do dalit women normally receive?
32. How many litres of water do you receive per day?

Table A10.1: List of NGOs in Uttara Kannada District

Sl. No	Name and Address of NGO
1	Karwar Diocenal Development Council, Bishop's House, Baithkol, Karwar-581302
2	'MYRADA' Sitaram Building, Ashram Road, Kajubag, Karwar-581 301.
3	Women and Children Development Society, Nagwada Road, Shejwad Post Makheri, Karwar-58 1306.
4	Suryaprabha Rural Resource Development Society, Satagiri, Ulga, Karwar-581328.
5	GRAMA' Karwar Project Rosanna Bldg. High Church Road, Karwar.
6	'KARUNA' 495, Tele Ramji Road Opp. Syndicate Bank, Karwar,581 301.
7	Kadamba Charitable Foundation, Basavaraj Nilaya, Chouklmath Road, Sirsi - 581 401.
8	Integrated Developmental Educational, Academy, (IDEA) G-7 GP Centre, Court Road, Sirsi 581402.
9	Sadha Sadbhavana Seva Samsthe, At / Post Melina Onikeri Sirsi-581349.
10	Sahyadri Parisara Vardhini Yadalli, Sirsi, 581402.
11	Prakruti, Basavaraj Nilaya Chowkimath, Sirsi.
12	CES, Sirsi Field Station, Sahyadri, Colony Sirsi. 581402.
13	Shabara Seva Sarnsthe, Sonda Post: Hullgol, Taluk: Sirsi 581 402
14	Vinayaka Seva Pratishthana, Vanashree Kalagar Samsthe, Post. Manjavalli, Sirsi, 581402.
15	BAIF Institute of Rural Development, Dasankoppa, Tq: Sirsi.
16	TEED Trust, Sharada Galli, Yellapur- 581359.
17	Sadhana Centre, H.No.29412, Near Kalamma Kere, Opp. Aralikatte, Kalamma Nagar, Yellapur, 581359
18	Abhaya Grama Vikas Pratishthana, Clo APMC Raita Bhavana, Yellapur.
19	Loyola Vikas Kendra St. Rita's Church, Muudgod-581349
20	Vikas Rural Development Society, At & Post: Malgi, Mundgod 581 346
21	Rural Education & Environment, Development Services (REEDS) Mudsali, Talulk: Mundgod-581349
22	Holy Cross Social Service Society, Post: Mainally, Gunjavathi Hobli Mundgod-581 349
23	Daya Nilaya Community Centre, Post: Mirjan, 581401 Taluk: Kumta

Table A10.1: List of NGOs in Uttara Kannada District

(continued...)

Sl. No	Name and Address of NGO
24	Pragathi Vanita Samaj, At& Post: Hadav-581353 Tq: Ankola
25	Saptaswara Seva Sarnsthe, At: Yaramukha, Post: Gund, Tq: Joida-581325
26	Green India Trust, Azad Nagar, Dandeli -581325
27	Snehakunja, Kasarkod, Tq.Honnavar-581342
28	"Prayathna" Gram Vikas Sangh, Laxmi Algod, Laxmi Dress Land, Karki-581334, Honnavar
29	Mukta Trust, Prabhat Nagar, Honnavar.
30	Shree Kshetra Dharmastala Rural Development, Project (SKDRDP) Dharmashree Bldg, Dharmasthala -574 216
31	'PARAVATI' Matoshri Parvatemma Nivas, Nehru Nagar, Alnavar, Dharwar-581103
32	SCODWES Society, Sahyadri Community, Development & Women Empowerment, Sirsi.

Source: ZP, Uttara Kannada, Karwar.

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