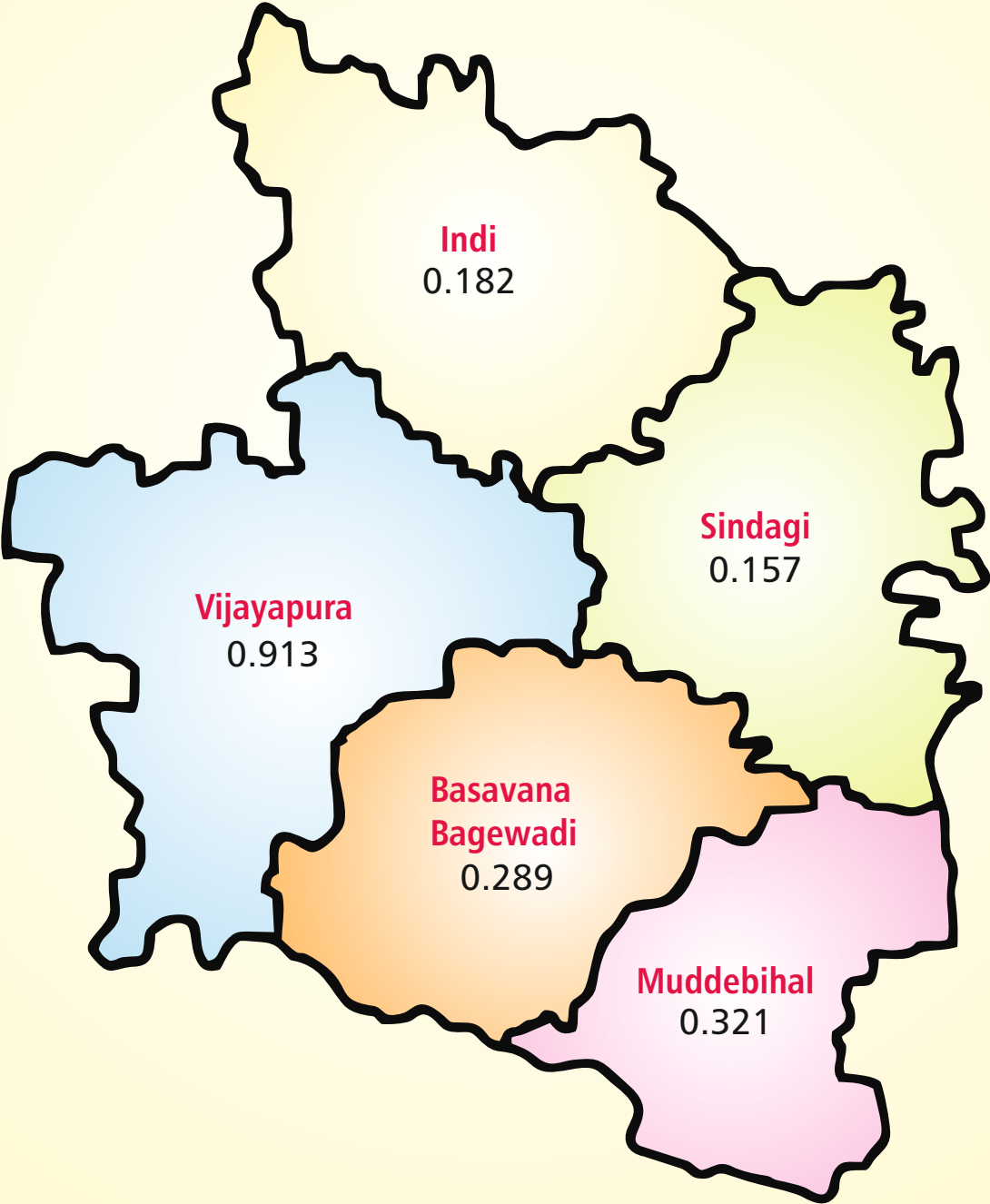


Chapter 7

STANDARD OF LIVING



LIVING STANDARD INDEX



Chapter Seven

Standard of Living

7.1. Introduction

Standard of living is a reflection of living conditions of the people. Economists, planners and policymakers always emphasize visible improvements in standard of living of people as an indication of economic development. In India, right from the First Five Year Plan, every five-year plan has aimed at a consistent improvement in the living conditions of people. A decent standard of living facilitates human development and in turn, it is facilitated by human development.

The term standard of living is comprehensive one and it covers several indicators such as housing, water supply, sanitation, electricity, cooking fuel in addition to the issues already discussed earlier such as literacy rates, life expectancy, health care, etc. The single most common indicator used to quantify standard of living is the per capita purchasing power adjusted to gross domestic product (GDP).

The standard of living in India shows large inter and intra-regional disparities. There is rural-urban divide and in urban areas, there is a slum-divide. For example, rural areas of India exist without very basic (or even non-existent) health facilities, while cities boast of world class health care establishments. Similar differences can be noted in the areas of education, transportation facilities, etc.

7.2. Housing Status

Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter once remarked: “Decent housing is not a wish, it is a human right”. Housing is covered under the basic needs approach. The 'basic needs' approach was introduced by the International Labour Organization's World Employment Conference in 1976. The conventional list of immediate "basic needs" is food (including water), shelter, and clothing. According to Human Development Report 2005, 90 percent of the deprived persons confront housing problem. It is in this context that an attempt is made here to study the standard of living of people of Vijayapura by covering its different components. Table- 7.1 sheds light on type of houses in Vijayapura district and the state.

It is evident from Table- 7.1 that in the year 2001 at the district level, 85.79 percent persons in Vijayapura district owned houses, 11.37 percent resided in rented houses and 9.27 percent had 'other' types of accommodation. Surprisingly, in 2011, the percentage of people living in their own houses declined to 83.52 percent from 85.79 percent in 2001. Correspondingly, the percentage of people living in rented houses has increased from 11.37 percent in 2001 to 13.59 per cent in 2011. Similarly, there is a drastic decline in the percentage of persons living in 'other' accommodations, from 9.27 percent in 2001 to just 3 percent in 2011. Even though it is a perplexing



Economists, planners and policymakers always emphasize visible improvements in standard of living of people as an indication of economic development. In India, right from the First Five Year Plan, every five-year plan has aimed at a consistent improvement in the living conditions of people.

The standard of living in India shows large inter and intra-regional disparities. There is rural-urban divide and in urban areas, there is a slum-divide.

Table 7.1: Housing Facility 2001 and 2011 (%)

Sl. No.	Type of House	2001		2011	
		District	State	District	State
1.	Own House	85.79	78.46	83.52	74.24
2.	Rented House	11.37	18.66	13.59	23.01
3.	Others	9.27	9.54	3.00	3.00

Source: Census of India 2001 and 2011

Graph 7.1 : Housing Facility- 2001 and 2011

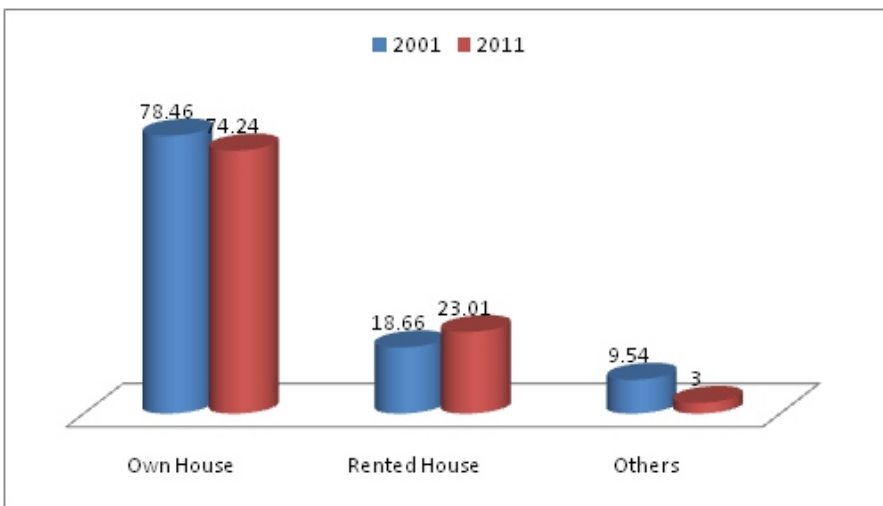


Table 7.2: Site-less Households in Vijayapura District 2011-12 (in %)

Sl. No.	Taluks	Percent
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	11.69
2.	Indi	14.13
3.	Muddebhihal	8.76
4.	Sindagi	10.47
5.	Vijayapura	10.49
6.	District	11.4

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Vijayapura.

situation, yet it can be understood in the context of rapidly growing population of Vijayapura district in general and that of Vijayapura city in particular. Two major reasons can be cited here: (1) Vijayapura urban area has attracted more people from the nearby villages who come for jobs and live in rented houses. This is also clear from an increase in the number of slum areas in Vijayapura city. (2) Good number of persons who were displaced by UKP have settled in and around Vijayapura. Above all, Vijayapura urban area has certain 'locational advantages' which the taluk places do not have.

7.3. Site-less Households

An important issue before any household is the ownership of a plot of land so that a house is constructed thereupon. Given the limited and inelastic supply of land on one hand and rapidly growing population on the other, ownership of a plot of land is most difficult. Table-7.2 sheds light on the percent of site-less households in Vijayapura district.

In Vijayapura district, as it is clear from Table- 7.2 that at the district level 11.4 percent of households are site-less. In Indi taluk, their percent is higher than the district average and average of other taluks too. Here, 14.13 per cent households are site-less followed by Basavana Bagewadi (11.69%), Vijayapura (10.49%), Sindagi (10.47%), and Muddebhihal (8.76%). Under the circumstances, site-less families find it difficult to improve their human development level through education and health because their first priority would be a plot of land. In the absence of a site and a house, they feel unsettled.

7.4. Households with Pucca Houses

A pucca house is an indicator of “well-off-ness” of a household. It may be defined as an 'all seasons' house, which is in position to offer proper shelter and privacy to the residents therein all through the year. Compared to this, a 'kucha' house does not provide proper security and privacy. It lacks in basic amenities.

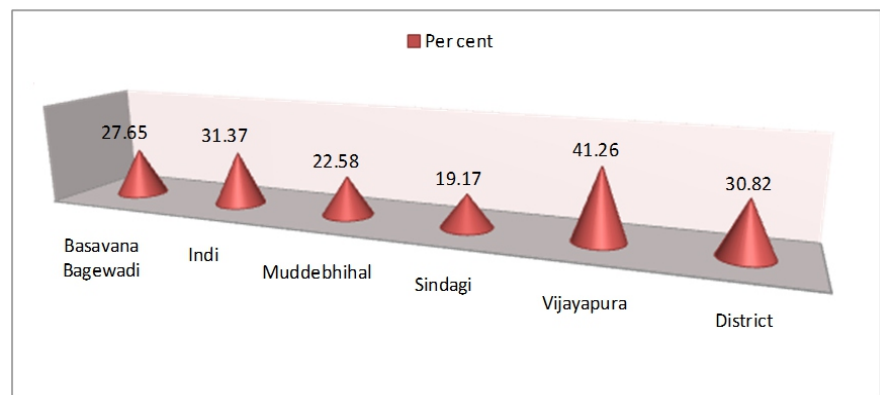
In Vijayapura, at the district level, only 30.82 percent of households live in pucca houses. The situation is much better in Vijayapura taluk where 41.26 percent households live in pucca houses, followed by other taluks such as Indi (31.37%), Basavana Bagewadi (27.65%) and Muddebhihal (22.58%). Least percentage is found in Sindagi taluk (19.17 %). Even though Basavana Bagewadi's per capita income is higher (Rs. 35,603) than other taluks, it has less number of pucca houses compared to Vijayapura taluk. Nonetheless, at the district level, the percentage of pucca houses marginally increased from 29.96 per cent in 2001 to 30.82 per cent in 2011.

7.5. Households without Proper Houses

'Without proper house' means a kucha house. While the possession of a pucca house may be taken as an indication of well off ness, life led in kucha houses reflects deprivation. A kucha house fails to provide adequate security and privacy to its residents. It highlights continuation of poverty and subjugation.

At the district level, 69.18 percent of households live in kucha houses. Amongst all taluks of Vijayapura

Graph 7.2: Households with Pucca Houses 2011 (%)



district, it is in Sindagi taluk that their percent is very high (80.83%). In Vijayapura taluk less percent of households live in kucha houses. A common observation is that in all taluks nearly two third households live in kucha houses.

7.6. Households and Ownership of Assets

The possession and ownership of certain assets are the visible reflections of standard of living. The most visible assets, other than the house itself, are cycles, motor cycles, four wheelers, phones, TV sets, etc. These assets, besides adding to the quality of life, are also useful in improving the factor mobility, general awareness and time management. In the long-run, they improve human development. Table-7.3 contains data pertaining to the ownership of cycles in Vijayapura district and its taluks.

It is evident from Table- 7.3 that in Indi taluk 50.2 percent households possess cycles. It is followed by Vijayapura (45%), Sindagi (35%), Basavana Bagewadi (33%) and Muddebhihal

In Vijayapura, at the district level, only 30.82 percent of households live in pucca houses. The situation is much better in Vijayapura taluk where 41.26 percent households live in pucca houses, followed by other taluks such as Indi (31.37%), Basavana Bagewadi (27.65%) and Muddebhihal (22.58%).



Graph 7.3: Households Without Proper Houses 2011 (%)

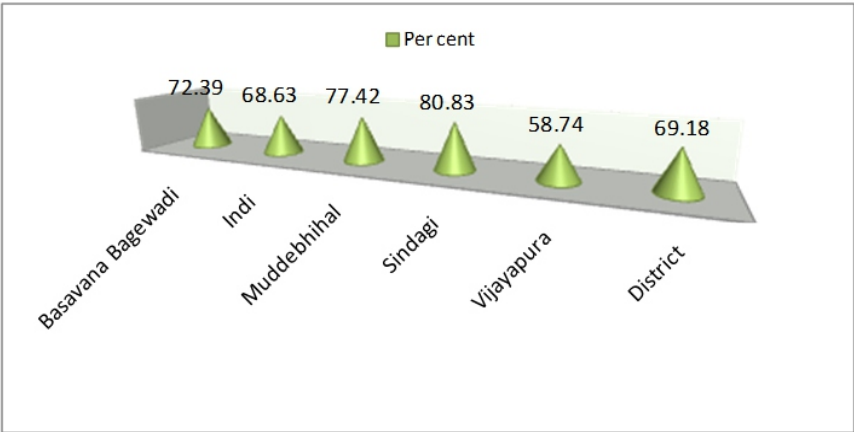


Table 7.3: Ownership of Cycles 2011 (%)

Sl. No	Taluks	Percent
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	33.00
2.	Indi	50.20
3.	Muddebhihal	25.00
4.	Sindagi	35.00
5.	Vijayapura	45.00
6.	District	40.00

Source: Census of India 2011.

(25%). At the district level, 40 percent households own cycles.

Over the years, the number of motor cycles, even in the far-off rural areas, has improved. This has greatly facilitated movement of men and materials from one place to the other. This also reflects an improvement in living standard. Availability of easy vehicle-finance has also helped people in purchasing motor cycles.

At the district level 17 percent households and in Vijayapura taluk 24.28 per cent households own motor

cycles. It is quite understandable because the population of Vijayapura taluk is higher than other taluks. It is also a more urbanized place.

An attempt is also made here to know the number of households without TV, two wheelers and four wheelers. This reflects overall deprivation in so far as vehicles, TV sets, etc., are concerned.

It is evident from Table- 7.4 that at the district level 17.28 percent households do not own TV, two-wheelers and four-wheelers. In Muddebhihal, 22 per cent households do not possess these assets and is highest in the district, followed by 21.3 percent in Basavana Bagewadi, Sindagi 19.1 percent and 17 percent in Indi. The figure is least (12 %) for Vijayapura taluk. This finding further corroborates the fact (Table-7.3) that in Vijayapura taluk more households own these assets.

7.7. Housing Schemes

Even before the launching of housing schemes at national level, in 1993- 94, Karnataka started implementing Ashraya and Ambedkar Housing schemes for poor masses. Under these schemes, an amount of Rs.75,000 was given to construct houses. These schemes were intended to cover rural as well as urban masses. During 2007–2008, a survey was conducted to find out site-less and houseless households. It was found that 46,619 households were without sites and 41,161 households were without houses. After the survey was over, the site-less and houseless households urged the government to provide them sites and houses. Accordingly, the district administration distributed houses whose details are found in Table-7.5.



It is evident from Table-7.5 that at the district level, 62.79 percent of houseless households were given houses. Maximum number of beneficiaries were from Basavana Bagewadi taluk (94.35%), followed by Indi (85.60%), Sindagi (64.02%), Muddebhihal (51.67%) and finally Vijayapura (50.11%). The details of houses constructed under Ashraya Scheme 2011 can found in Table- 7.6.

Initially, houses were sanctioned to both women and men. Later on, these were sanctioned only to women as a means of their empowerment. It is clear from Table-7.6 that in the year 2011, in total, in Vijayapura district, 27,202 houses were constructed, out of which 12,883 (47.36%) were constructed for SC; 11,505 (42.29%) for others; 1,839 (6.76%) for OBC and 975 (3.58%) for ST. A notable feature of the scheme was the involvement of the people in the selection of building materials and planning of construction.

Details of houses constructed under Indira Avas Scheme and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Scheme are available from Table- 7.7 and 7.8.

It is evident from Table- 7.7 that both male and female are the beneficiaries of Indira Awas Scheme. Under this scheme at the district level, the number of women beneficiaries was 24779 and only 356 were the male beneficiaries. In the district, 56.79 percent women beneficiaries belonged to SC category. Since the number of houseless SC households is more, this scheme is good from the view socio-economic justice.

Under Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Scheme, only SC and ST are beneficiaries. It is a good example of 'target' and 'group' specific approaches, enabling p

Graph 7.4: Ownership of Motor Cycles 2011 (%)

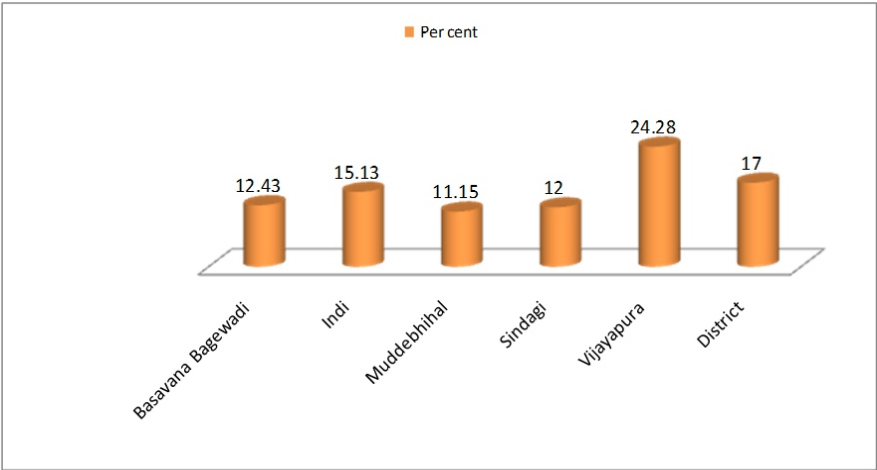


Table- 7.4: Households Without TV, Two-Wheelers and Four-wheelers 2011 (%)

Sl. No	Taluks	Percent
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	21.3
2.	Indi	17.00
3.	Muddebhihal	22.00
4.	Sindagi	19.1
5.	Vijayapura	12.9
6.	District	17.28

Source: Census of India 2011.

Table- 7. 5: Distribution of Houses to Houseless 2011 (%)

Sl. No	Taluks	Percent
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	94.35
2.	Indi	85.60
3.	Muddebhihal	51.67
4.	Sindagi	64.02
5.	Vijayapura	50.11
6.	District	62.79

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Vijayapura, 2011-12

ersons

Table- 7.6: Number of Houses Constructed under Ashraya Scheme – 2011-12

Category	Basavana Bagewadi	Indi	Muddebhihal	Sindagi	Vijayapura	District
SC Male	00	00	00	00	00	00
SC Female	2274	2614	2721	2576	2698	12883
ST Male	00	00	00	00	00	00
ST Female	278	127	285	114	171	975
OBC Male	00	00	00	00	00	00
OBC Female	229	427	281	471	431	1839
Others Male	00	00	00	00	00	00
Others Female	2432	2493	1860	2184	2536	11505
Total Male	00	00	00	00	00	00
Total Female	5213	5661	5147	5345	5836	27202

Source: Vijayapura District At A Glance 2011-12, p.186

Table-7.7: Number of Houses Constructed Under Indira Awas Scheme

Taluk	SC		ST		OBC		Others		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Basavana Bagewadi	05	3508	00	189	00	792	08	1635	39	6124
Indi	10	3062	00	98	00	650	08	1127	60	4937
Muddebhihal	04	1821	00	222	00	511	13	846	59	3400
Sindagi	08	2224	00	118	00	626	19	1108	76	4076
Vijayapura	09	3456	00	170	00	871	09	1745	122	6242
District	36	14071	00	797	00	3450	57	6461	356	24779

Source: Vijayapura District At A Glance, 2011-12, p. 187

Table 7. 8: Number of Houses Constructed under Dr. Ambedkar Scheme 2011-12

S.No	Taluks	Schedule Caste		Schedule Tribes		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	-	90	-	437	-	137
2.	Indi	-	97	-	515	-	83
3.	Muddebhihal		88	-	518	-	98
4.	Sindagi	-	103	-	556	-	82
5.	Vijayapura	-	24	-	676	-	36
6.	District	-	402	-	2702	-	436

Source: Vijayapura District At A Glance, 2011-12. p.188

belonging to SC/ST groups to own houses. Table No. 7.8 sheds light on the number of houses constructed under Dr. Ambedkar Scheme in 2011-12.

7.8. Drinking Water

Vijayapura district is known for its dry weather, dirt and dust and water scarcity. Over the years, drinking water problem has aggravated. Gone are the days when water was available every day for two times. Now, the supply of tap water once in a week or ten days is a common feature. In the collection and storage of water, maximum burden falls on women and children. In some cases, at least half a day in a week is spent only for the collection of water. In summer season, rural people and their livestock are worst affected. Water scarcity is one of the major reasons of migration of people from Vijayapura to the nearby districts.

According to the 2011 Census, in Vijayapura district, 25.79% households had access to drinking water within the compound against the state average of 44.45 percent; 39.78% outside the compound and 34.41 % of households



Graph 7.5 : Location of Source of Drinking Water

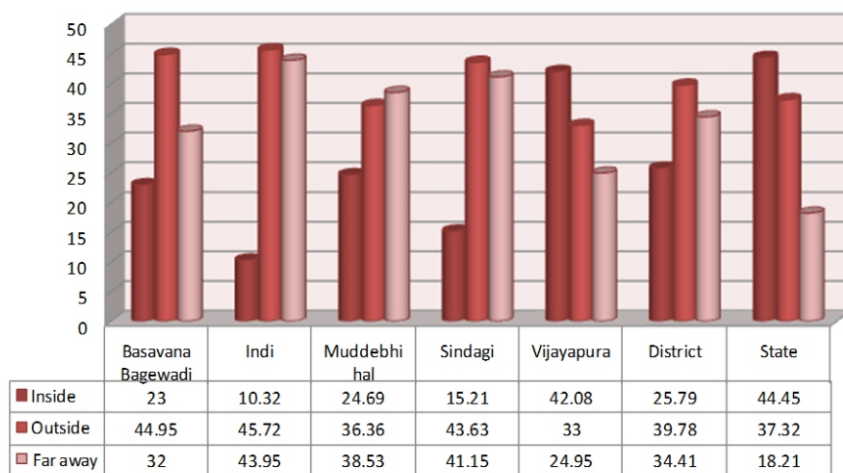


Table 7. 9: Taluk-wise Details of Urban-Rural Water Supply (in %) (2011)

Sl.No.	Taluks	No. of Households		Drinking Water inside the Compound (%)		Drinking Water outside the Compound (%)		Drinking Water away from the Compound (%)	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	59663	6180	21.19	40.51	46.78	27.26	32.01	32.21
2.	Indi	72125	7335	9.63	17.08	46.88	34.35	43.48	48.56
3.	Muddebihal	40328	12387	16.52	51.30	39.48	27.90	43.98	20.79
4.	Sindagi	63991	6736	12.71	38.92	44.61	34.30	42.67	26.76
5.	Vijayapura	71877	64454	15.70	71.50	46.23	18.23	38.05	10.25
6.	District	307984	97092	14.83	60.58	45.27	22.37	39.89	17.03

Source: Census of India 2011.

Graph -7.6: Access to Potable Water (2011)

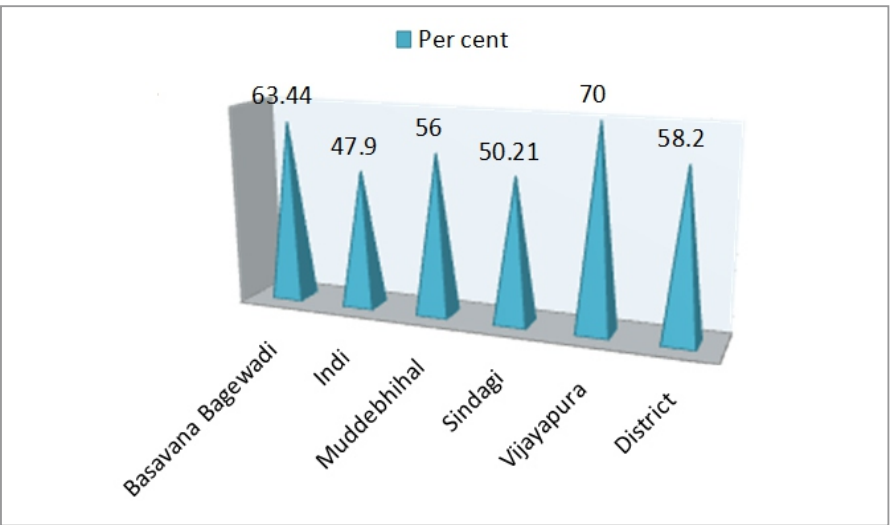


Table 7. 10: Households with Electricity – 2011 (%)

Sl. No	Taluks	Percent
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	84.00
2.	Indi	69.35
3.	Muddebihal	89.00
4.	Sindagi	79.00
5.	Vijayapura	83.59
6.	District	81.00

Source: Census of India 2011.

In Vijayapura taluk 70 % households have access to pure drinking water facility, which is more than the district average of 58.2 percent. However, the situation is not that good in other taluks, for example, in Indi 47.90 percent, Sindagi 50.21 percent, Muddebihal 56 percent and in Basavana Bagewadi 63.44 percent households have access to pure drinking water.

brought water from far-off places against the state average of 18.21 per cent. taluk-wise details are depicted with the help of Graph- 7.5.

It can be learnt from Graph-7.5 that in Vijayapura taluk 42.08% households have access to water within their compound. This percentage is highest in the district and very close to the state average (44.45%). Amongst all taluks, in Indi taluk only 10.32 per cent households have access to water inside their compounds. Further, in Indi taluk,

43.95 percent households fetch water from far of places. Taluk-wise details of rural and urban water supply can be had from Table- 7.9.

In respect of rural-urban water supply, it can be noted from Table-7.10 that urban households are better placed than rural households in access to water within the compound. In Vijayapura city 71.50% households have drinking water facility inside their compounds and in its rural areas it is just 15.70%. The situation is not better in respect of other taluks. In Muddebihal 43.98% and in Indi 48.56 % households fetch water from far off places. They have to walk miles to fetch water.

Amongst all issues related to water supply, the access to and supply of potable water is the most important one. Impure and polluted water has remained the major cause of water-borne diseases. The opportunity cost of non-availability of potable water is very high. The WHO has set the norm of 135 liters potable water per person per day.

In Vijayapura taluk 70 % households have access to pure drinking water facility, which is more than the district average of 58.2 percent. However, the situation is not that good in other taluks, for example, in Indi 47.90 percent, Sindagi 50.21 percent, Muddebihal 56 percent and in Basavana Bagewadi 63.44 percent households have access to pure drinking water. In the entire state, only in Bengaluru urban 91.81 % households have access to pure drinking water.

7.9. Electricity

The modern economy is 'power-based' economy because its wheels are running mainly with the help of electric power. It is essential to agriculture, industry, trade, commerce, telecommunication

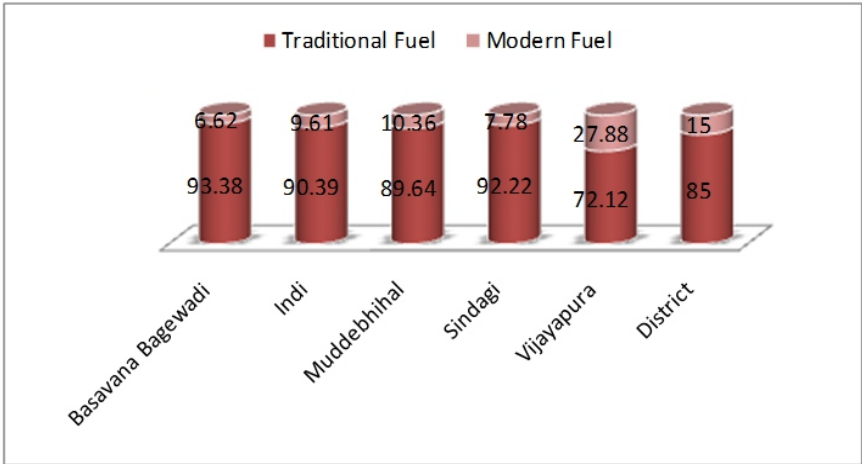
and transportation. In respect of power supply, the norm set in the Western countries is 24x7x365. India has miles to go in achieving this norm.

It is clear from Table-7.10 that in Muddebhihal 89 percent of households have access to power, which is higher than the district average of 81 percent. In other taluks, excepting Indi, 80 percent and above households have access to power. In Indi it is only 69.35 percent. It is reported that in Indi, households living in farmhouses get access to power from irrigation DP sets connections. A separate connection for domestic use is not installed. Indirectly, it amounts to the misuse of power facility. In Indi, there are 32271 D P Sets. This number is much higher than in other taluks; for example there are 6629 D P sets in Muddebhihal, 16269 sets in Sindagi and 14316 sets in Basavana Bagewadi.

7.10. Traditional Fuel and Modern Fuel

Vijayapura is primarily an agricultural district, 64 percent of its population still lives in rural areas. It is estimated that 85 percent rural households still use firewood, cow dung and agro-waste as fuel. In Vijayapura just 0.18 percent of land area is under forest. It is difficult for people to find forest firewood. Much precious time is spent for gathering of firewood which curtails their earning. Again, the entire burden of collecting firewood is on the shoulders of women and children. Research studies reveal that the number of women suffering from respiratory problem is three times more than men mainly because of use of traditional fuel. It is also reported that every month, on an average, women walk around 6–7 kms to collect firewood. They

Graph 7.7: Households using Traditional / Modern Fuel (%)



carry it on their heads, because of which women suffer from neck pain, back pain and head ache. It is in this context that an attempt is made to know the number of households in Vijayapura which still use traditional fuel.

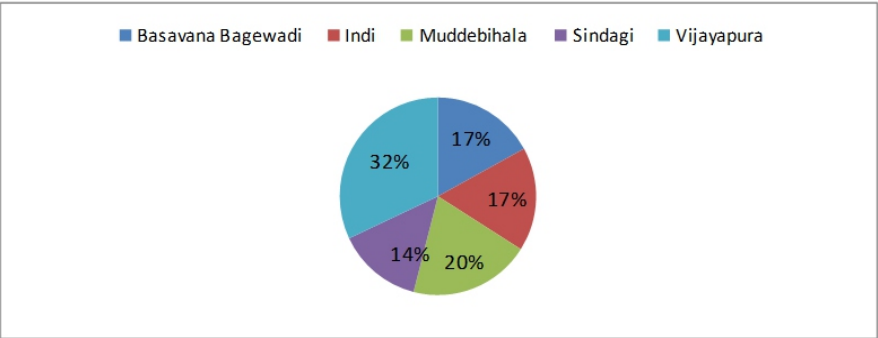
Excepting Vijayapura, in other taluks of the district, nearly 90 percent households use traditional fuel. Since Vijayapura has an urban conglomerate, 27.88 percent households use modern fuel. At the district level, 85 percent households use traditional fuel which clearly indicates that only 15 percent households use modern fuel.

7.11. Sanitation

Sanitation and health are directly related to each other. Hygienic surroundings help in minimizing the incidence of certain diseases such as gastroenteritis, cholera, dengue, chicken guinea, typhoid, etc. There are various projects dealing with the hygiene. Here the related issues are: construction of toilets, drainage and sewage system, safe drinking water,

Research studies reveal that the number of women suffering from respiratory problem is three times more than men mainly because of use of traditional fuel. It is also reported that every month, on an average, women walk around 6–7 kms to collect firewood.

Graph 7.8: Extent of Taluk level Sewage



Graph 7.9 : Households With and Without Sanitation Facility 2011 (%)

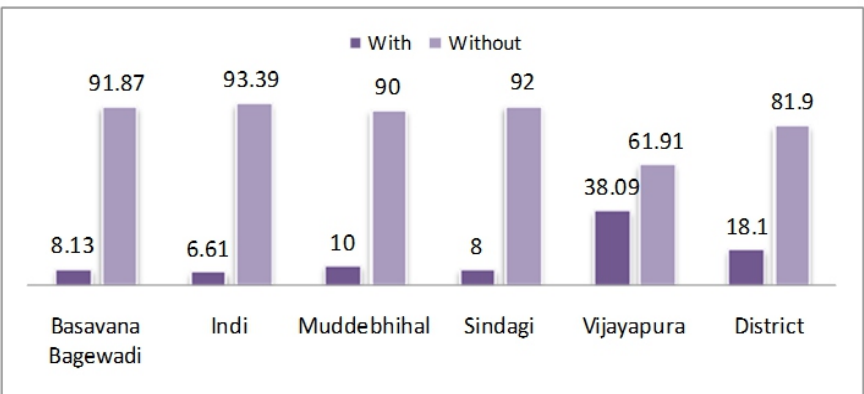


Table 7.11: Status of Sanitation (2011)

Details	Total number of houses	Toilets within the house	Toilets outside the house
Karnataka State	1,31,79,911	67,49,396 (51.21%)	64,30,515 (48.79%)
Vijayapura District	4,05,076	73,300 (18.10%)	3,31,776 (81.90%)

Source: Census of India 2011.

construction of tar roads, water conservation, etc. In respect of drainage, it can be pointed out here that the government of Karnataka has launched many programmes, one important being the total sanitation programme.

It is evident from Graph-7.8 that Vijayapura taluk is better placed. The extent of sewage (47.11%) is higher than the other taluks of district. Sindagi is has the least sewage facility (21%). Despite several attempts, the sewage facility, at least in and around Vijayapura city has not improved, nor the condition of roads. Situation greatly worsens during the rainy season.

In Vijayapura taluk only 38.09 percent households have access to sanitation. This percentage is higher than the district figure of 18.1 percent. All other taluks have not performed well. At the state level, Bengaluru district has the maximum sanitation coverage of 94.85 percent. Vijayapura district is lagging behind by 56.76 percentage points. Due to several factors such as poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, etc., people in rural areas do not show interest in creating sanitation facilities. It is also found that toilets constructed in public places, such as markets, bus stands and in schools and colleges are in a highly dilapidated condition exhibiting poor civic sense.

The status of sanitation, at the state and district levels can be better understood with the help of Table- 7.11

We learn from Table- 7.11 that at the state and district levels, 51.21% and 18.10% households respectively have toilets within their houses. In Vijayapura, 81.90% households do not

have toilets inside their houses, which is nearly double the state percentage of 48.79 percent.

7.12. A Small Area Study

A Study of Status of Sanitation

Introduction

In our country, many people fall sick due to impure drinking water, open defecation, absence of personal hygiene and infected food. Children are most vulnerable and chances of fatalities are high. Considering the seriousness of the problem, the government introduced the Village Sanitation Campaign in 1986. The main aim of this campaign was to improve the standard of living of villagers by constructing toilets within the living premises. Now this campaign is known as Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.

Raw faeces contain lakhs of disease-causing micro-organisms and their eggs. This causes nausea, dysentery, ameabiosis, typhoid, anaemia, polio and many other serious ailments. The bacterium in the faeces transfers to the water source due to the practice of open defecation. Our food is contaminated through houseflies, domestic animals, dirty hands and legs. Sometimes they enter our body directly and cause illnesses. Aliments decrease the strength of the human body. Treating these diseases result in extra expenditure.

Change in Attitude

In view of gravity of the situation, it is necessary that people should change their attitude towards open defecation. It is both a social as well as a health hazard. Infant mortality rate is greatly affected by unhygienic conditions. Anaemia and child morbidity are also

related to open defecation.

Total Sanitation Campaign

Total Sanitation Campaign is an attempt to curb open defecation and to create a healthy environment. Both the state and the central governments manage this campaign. Total Sanitation Campaign is implemented in all 30 districts of the state and in more than 600 districts country-wide.

Objectives of the study

1. To know sanitation condition in the villages.
2. To know the usage of toilets by villagers.
3. To study awareness amongst villagers regarding the problems caused by open defecation.
4. To know the level of awareness regarding sanitation campaigns.

Research methodology

In order to study sanitation status in Vijayapura district at micro level, Hoovinahipparagi village in Basavana Basavana Bagewadi taluk was selected. Its 80% of total area comes under cultivation. Farmers greatly depend upon well irrigation. They cultivate plantation crops such as grapes, banana, pomegranate, lemon and in case of arid farming; they cultivate corn, wheat, peanuts, sunflower etc. Hoovinahipparagi is located at a distance of 60 kms from Vijayapura district head quarter. This village has direct bus facilities from Vijayapura, Muddebihal and Talikote.

The size of respondent was 110 villagers. They were selected on a random sample basis. While selecting the sample it was made sure that women, men, different age groups and people of all castes/class

Table 1: Socio-Cultural and Personal Profile

Details	No. of respondents	Percent
Male	48	43.64
Female	62	56.36
Total	110	100
Age		
25-35 years	36	32.7
36-45	21	19.1
46-55	30	27.3
56 years and above	23	20.9
Total	110	100
Education		
Illiterates	34	30.9
Primary and secondary	42	38.2
College and graduation	30	27.3
Post-graduation	4	3.6
Total	110	100

Source: Field work

were included. A detailed questionnaire was prepared soliciting necessary information from respondents.

Socio-Cultural and Personal Profile of the Respondents

As shown in the Table No. 1, there are 110 respondents in total, out of which 62 are women (56.64%) and 48 are men (43.64%). More respondents i.e. 32.7% are found in the age group 25-35 years; 20.9% in age group 36-45 years 27.30% in 46-55 age group; and 19.1% in the age group of above 56 years. Out of 110 respondents, 38.2% have completed their primary or secondary education, 27.3% have college education; 3.6% post-graduation education and 30.9% respondents are illiterates.

Out of the total, 71.9 percent respondents' annual income was less than Rs.50000; 23.6% respondents earned between Rs.50000-100000, and only 4.5% of them earned more than Rs.100,000 annually.

In Hoovinahipparagi, most people are engaged in farming or farm related works, i.e. 67.3% respondents are farmers or farm labourers; 36% respondents have taken up farming as a profession and 30.9% are labourers; remaining 10% are house wives/home-makers, 9.1% are agriculturalists and 8.2% are businesspersons. Only 5.5% respondents are engaged in other works.

Access to Different Facilities

An attempt was made to collect information pertaining to different facilities enjoyed by the sample respondents. We also made an attempt to learn about their access to different sources of mass media.

We learn from Table No. 2 that 90 respondents (81.8%) have mobile phones; 72 (65.5%) have television; 26 (23.6%) have subscribed a newspaper; 11 (10%) have radio and only 8 (7.3%) respondents have access to internet. In respect of facilities we learn that 48 (43.63%) do not have facilities such as car, bike, tractor, jeep, fridge, washing machine, AC in their homes. However, 40 (36.4%) respondents own bikes; 8 (7.3%) have tractor; 6 (5.5%) have jeep, 3 (2.7%) have car and fridge. Only two respondents (1.8%) have AC.

The Problem of Defecation

Open defecation is a very common practice in rural areas; people openly

defecating on roadsides are a common feature. Particularly for women serious safety and security issues are involved. It is unfortunate that women have to relieve themselves before sunrise or have to wait till the sunset. While doing so, there high chances of rape, robbery, molestation, snakes bites. Chances of stray dogs and pigs attacking women and children are also very high. It is in this backdrop that certain related information was elicited from the respondents concerning status of toilets and availability of toilets.

It is found out from Tables No. 3 and 4 that 38 (34.5%) respondents have toilets. From amongst them 20 (52.6%) have toilets inside residence and 18 (47.4%) outside residence. Further, 16 respondents (59.25%) informed that all members make use of toilets, in 9 households (33.34%) only women use them and in 2 (7.41%) households only men use toilets; 8 (72.72%) households use toilets to store wood and 3 (27.28%) use toilets as store rooms.

The reasons for the non-availability of toilets are cited Table No. 4. For example, 38 (52.77%) respondents do not have enough space to construct toilets; 27 (52.77%) have no finance and only 3 of them (4.16%) felt that toilets are not required; 4 respondents (5.55%) do not want to have toilets inside the premise. There are physical and financial constraints in respect of 90 percent respondents; 49.10 % have sufficient water and 49.9% water problems.

Some common sites of open defecation are roads, farms and fields, garbage disposal points, bushes, river and lake banks. Table No.5 contains data pertaining to this issue.

Table 2: Facilities and Source of Mass Media.

Details	No. of respondents	Percent
Newspaper	26	23.6
Television	72	65.5
Radio	11	10.0
Internet	8	7.3
Mobile	90	81.8
Facilities		
Car	3	2.7
Tractor	8	7.3
Bike	40	36.4
Jeep	6	5.5
Fridge	3	2.7
Washing		
Machine	0	0
AC	2	1.8
None of the Above	48	43.63
Total	110	100

Source: Field work

From amongst the respondents, 93 (84.5%) openly defecate. The popular places are roadsides (28.10%); river and lake beds (24.5%); farms (20%) behind the bushes/garbage disposal sites (11.6%). Most shocking finding is that 67.28% respondents do not know anything about the diseases spread by open defecation; only 32.72% respondents know that practice open defecation spreads diseases.

Awareness About Sanitation Programmes

Many interesting facts came to our notice when respondents were asked about total sanitation campaign. Table No. 6 sheds light on this issue.

Table : Status of Toilets

Do you have toilets in your house	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	38	34.5
No	72	65.4
Total	110	100.0
If there is a toilet,		
where is it located?		
Inside the house	20	52.6
Outside	18	47.4
Total	38	100
Do you use toilets regularly?		
Yes	27	71.0
No	11	28.9
Total	38	100
Who uses toilets?		
Everyone	16	59.25
Only females	9	33.34
Only males	2	7.49
Total	27	100
If you do not use toilets, then what purpose do they serve?		
To store wood/cow dung	8	72.72
Store room	3	27.28
Total	11	100

Source: Field work

It is evident from Table No. 6 that 58 (52.73%) respondents do not know anything about Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan. From amongst those knowing about it, 23 (44.23%) respondents opined that they were unable to construct toilets due lack of space; for 19 (36.53%) respondents it was difficult to get subsidy. The remaining 10 (19.24%) respondents cited financial constraints.

Important Findings

- In surveyed village, only 34.5% houses have toilets.
- More than half (52.6%) houses have toilets inside the house.
- Regarding regular use, it is found that 27 (71%) households are using toilets regularly; 11 (28.9%) households are not using toilets even though these are there.
- In 16 households toilets are used by all; in 9 (33.34%) households only women are using.
- In some houses toilets are used to store dry wood, cow dung, grains etc.
- Out of 110 respondents, 38 (58.77%) respondents are unable to construct toilets due to lack of space. The remaining 27 (37.52%) had no finance.
- Only 3 respondents (4.16%) feel that there is no need to have toilets.
- Amongst all respondents, 84.5% defecate in the open. The popular sites are 28.1% roadsides; 24.5% river and lake beds, 20% farms and 11.6% garbage disposal sites and bushes.
- Only 32.72% respondents know that diseases are caused by open defecation.
- Among the 110 respondents, 58 (52.73%) have no knowledge of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan.
- So far as subsidy is concerned, 36.53% respondents faced difficulty in availing the same.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on the findings of this study:

1. Mass awareness programmes should be launched.
2. Active involvement of elected representatives and people should be promoted.

- 3. It should be ensured that every school and anganwadi must have working toilets.
- 4. Innovative methods of constructing cheap toilets and new designs should be encouraged.
- 5. Localised supply of materials should be ensured.
- 6. Where there is lack of space, construction of common and community toilets should be stressed.

7.13. Concluding Remarks

Both in Karnataka state and Vijayapura, the percentage of households living in their own houses has decreased, at the same time, the percentage of households living in rented houses has increased. This can be understood in the context of increase in population. In Vijayapura district, 11.4 households are site less. Their maximum percentage is found in Indi taluk (14.35%).

In Vijayapura district, 30.82 percent households reside in pucca houses. Their percentage is high in Vijayapura taluk where 41.26 percent households reside in pucca houses. In Vijayapura district, 69.18 percent households live in kucha houses; their number is high in Sindagi taluk where 80.83 percent households live in kucha houses. In Vijayapura district, 40 percent households own cycles, in Vijayapura taluk 45 percent households own cycles. Similarly, in Vijayapura district, 17 percent households own motor cycles. As in case of cycles, in Vijayapura taluk, the percentage of households owning motor cycles (24.28%) is higher than any other taluk. In all in Vijayapura district, 17.28 percent households are without TVs, two-wheelers and four-wheelers. In Muddebihal taluk, 22 percent

Table 4: Non-availability of Toilets

If there are no toilets, why you have not constructed?	No. of Respondents	Percent
Not enough space in the hose	32	44.4
Lack of finance	17	23.6
It is not necessary	13	18.0
Do not like having toilets inside homes	10	13.8
Total	72	100
Is water needed for the toilets available?		
Yes	54	49.1
No	56	49.1
Total	110	

Source: Field work

Table 5: Common Sites of Open Defecation

Sites of open defecation	No. of Respondents	Percent
Road side	31	28.1
Farms	22	20.0
Garbage disposal sites and bushes	13	11.6
River and lake banks	27	24.5
Total	93	84.5
Do you know that open defecation spreads diseases?		
Yes	36	32.72
No	74	67.28
Total	110	100

Source: Field work

Table 6 : Awareness About Sanitation Campaigns

Do you know Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan?	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	52	47.27
No	58	52.73
Total	110	100.0
Why you have not made use of campaigns?		
No place	23	44.23
Difficult to get government subsidy	19	36.53
Cannot invest money	10	19.24
Total	52	100
How did get to know about this campaign?		
Through media	22	46.30
Through friend/neighbours	24	46.15
Through officers/panchayat	6	11.55
Total	52	100

Source: Field work

households do not have TVs, two-wheelers and four-wheelers.

Under housing schemes, at the district level, 62.79 percent of houseless households were provided houses. In Basavana Bagewadi taluk, 94.35 per cent houseless households were provided houses. Under Ashraya Scheme, 27202 houses were constructed, out of which 12833 (47.36%) were constructed for SCs; 11505 (42.25%) constructed for others; 1839 (6.76%) for OBC and 975 (3.58%) for ST.

In Vijayapura district, 25.79 percent households have access to water within compound; 31.41 percent households have to fetch water from far-off places. In Vijayapura district, 60.58 percent urban households have access to water within their compound while only 14.83 percent rural households have access to water within compound. Regarding

potable water, it is found that 70 percent households in Vijayapura taluk have access to water whereas at the district level, 58.20 percent households have access to potable water.

In respect of electricity facility, it can be said that 81 percent of households have access to power; their number is high in Muddebihal taluk where 89 per cent households have access to power. In Vijayapura district, 85 percent households are using traditional fuel; in Basavana Bagewadi taluk their number is maximum (93.38%). In respect of drainage it is found that at the district level, 16.15 percent households have access to drainage while in Vijayapura taluk 38.09 percent households have access to drainage. Although government has sanctioned funds for the Total Sanitation Campaign, people's participation and cooperation is greatly missing.

