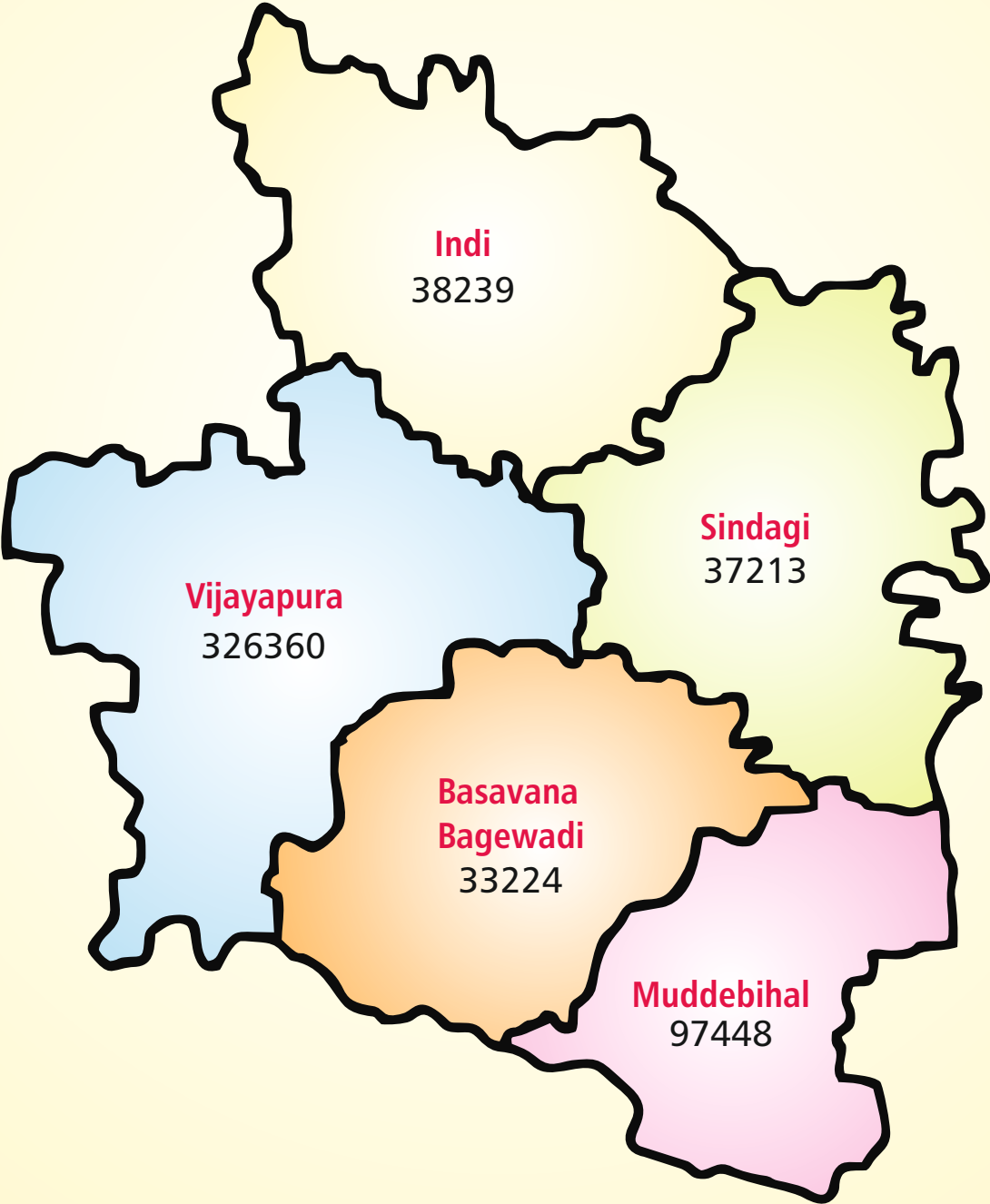


Chapter 10

GOVERNANCE ISSUES - HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



URBAN POPULATION



Chapter Ten

Governance Issues - Human Development

10.1. Introduction

Governance is the process of taking decisions and implementing them. Here, people's representatives and officers play a vital role. Besides, local people, farmer's associations, co-operative societies, non-governmental organizations and religious leaders also play important role. Nowadays, media has also started playing a significant role and its impact is found on the governance.

For good governance, people's participation is necessary in taking proper decisions and safeguarding people's interest. Active participation and impartiality are also necessary for good governance. Along with this, it is important that governance should be people-friendly, within the limits of law, without damaging human rights. Transparency, rational approach, acceptability by all, principle of equality and a responsive administration are the important elements of good governance. Only such governance will help the people who are facing discrimination. Good governance will take society from inequality to equality. It will ensure justice to the downtrodden and marginalised sections of the society.

Indices are not available as to know what is meant by 'good governance'. However, it is assumed to be a good governance when people remark that 'work is done without bribe', 'immediate compliance', 'immediate action',

'patient hearing to people's problems' 'solutions given on spot'; 'no discrimination'; 'without anybody's help work was done', and so on. These remarks will help to understand the nature of governance, good or bad.

Good governance requires that plans and programmes should be implemented honestly and that these should be completed within the prescribed time limit. People friendly administrative atmosphere should prevail. Sympathy towards poor should be the hallmark of governance. Benefits of development should reach the targeted groups. If this happens, both rulers and ruled are benefitted.

10.2. Local Governance Structure

India has a federal structure of governance, namely, centre, state and local. Similarly, local administration is also federal, having three levels, i.e., zilla panchayat, taluk panchayat and gram panchayat.

For local governance and decentralized administration, 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments were carried out. It provided thirty-three percent reservation to women belonging to the backward classes. This process tries to make commoners as people's representatives. In Vijayapura district control over administration still vests with upper caste people who are still powerful. Even though reservation is provided to men and women

It is important that governance should be people-friendly, within the limits of law, without damaging human rights. Transparency, rational approach, acceptability by all, principle of equality and a responsive administration are the important elements of good governance.



People who participated in the V-DHDR workshops raised several questions. They angrily argued that benefits did not reach to the targeted people.

Shortage of resources has come in the way of implementing development programmes effectively. More importance, at all the three levels of administration, is assigned to the provision of drinking water.

belonging to backward classes, it is still difficult to bring transparency in administration by following the democratic principles. The change, however, can be ensured only through democratic methods.

In this context, it can be mentioned here that only the public opinion provides a clear picture of Vijayapura district development administration. People who participated in the V-DHDR workshops raised several questions. They angrily argued that benefits did not reach to the targeted people. It was one of the reasons for their anger. They insisted that their grudges should be included in the Vijayapura District Human Development Report.

Introduction of Panchayat Raj is one of the important measures towards decentralization. Another milestone was achieved in 2004 when it was decided to empower gram panchayats. The decision was taken to ensure transparency and accountability. In 1993, a law was enacted enumerating responsibilities of the PRIs. Accordingly, separate lists of functions of Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Gram Panchayat were prepared. Out of these, some important ones are, preparation of annual plans, annual budgets, women and child development programmes, sanitation and public health programmes, animal husbandry, education, rural electrification, construction of roads and bridges, drinking water, rural housing, agriculture, social welfare, common property resources management, maintenance of libraries, etc.

For financing the plans, resources are transferred to the PRIs to undertake both general and specific works. In the past, following the 73rd Amendment,

the resources were transferred to zilla panchayat, taluk panchayat and gram panchayat in the ratio of 40:35:25. Thereafter this method was changed. Now, gram panchayats are implementing different development programmes and generating employment opportunities for rural people through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Authority (MGNREGA).

Between 1993 and 2010, PRIs underwent several changes making the village as a focal point of development. The rural development programmes implemented by the local institutions also cover human development. However, shortage of resources has come in the way of implementing development programmes effectively. More importance, at all the three levels of administration, is assigned to the provision of drinking water.

In Vijayapura zilla panchayat, there are 38 elected representatives. Five committees help in taking decisions in a transparent way. These committees are as follows: Finance Audit and Planning Committee, Common Standing Committee, Education and Health Committee, Social Justice Committee and Committee on Agriculture and Industry. From amongst the elected representatives, members are elected to the above-mentioned committees. There should not be more than seven members in each committee including the President of Z.P. It is mandatory that there should be one women member and one SC/ST member in Social Justice Committee. At a time, an elected representative cannot be the member of more than two committees. The Chief Executive Officer is the President of Common Standing Committee.

In respect of taluk panchayat, the population of a taluk is taken into consideration in deciding the number of members. There will be one elected member for every 1000 population. There should be at least eleven elected members in case where the population of taluk is not exceeding one lakh. The government appoints one executive officer and other staff in order to administer the taluk panchayat. There are three Standings Committees in each taluk panchayat. These are Common Standing Committee, Finance, Audit & Accounts and Planning Committee and Social Justice Committee. The President and members of these committees are from the elected representatives of the taluk panchayats

At the village level, there is gram panchayat. The numbers of elected members of gram panchayat is based upon the population of the concerned village. In a gram panchayat, the gram sabhas and ward sabhas are important. All local level decisions are taken in gram sabhas which are conducted twice in a year. These are, however, are not conducted properly and regularly. It is noted that as and when the gram sabhas are conducted, the local public participation is not satisfactory. All villagers normally do not attend the gram sabhas. The villagers are not aware of the fact that the functioning of gram sabhas affects the development of their village.

The inefficient gram panchayats have themselves created hurdles in the effective implementation of development programmes. The rules and regulations require that every year toilets should be constructed for at least ten percent of households. However, excepting Vijayapura taluk, in all other taluks the

Table 10.1: Vijayapura District Panchayat Raj –Members

Sl.No.	Taluk	Zilla Panchayat	Taluk Panchayat	Gram Panchayat
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	7	28	709
2.	Indi	9	33	829
3.	Muddebihal	5	20	513
4.	Sindagi	8	30	769
5.	Vijayapura	9	33	806
6.	District	38	144	3626

Source: BDG 2011-12

target is not achieved. It has, therefore, become difficult to bring about desired changes in villages. Even though 50 percent households have access to drinking water, they, however, do not have access to toilets. This reflects poor local administration.

10.3. Panchayat Raj System: Structure and Process

Table 10.1 reveals that the total number of members in Zilla Panchayat, taluk Panchayat and Gram Panchayat in Vijayapura district. There are 38 members in zilla panchayat, 144 members in taluk panchayats and 3626 members in gram panchayats.

It is necessary that Zilla Panchayat should strive to develop villages. In the interest of good governance, gram panchayat members should identify local needs. They should try to mobilize necessary resources to improve drinking water facility, drainage, education, health, etc. They should also identify houseless people so that houses are sanctioned to them. They should bring local problems to the notice of concerned officers.

The rules and regulations require that every year toilets should be constructed for at least ten percent of households. However, excepting Vijayapura taluk, in all other taluks the target is not achieved. It has, therefore, become difficult to bring about desired changes in villages.



Table 10.2: Number of Vijayapura CMC Members

S.No	Category	Male	Female	Total
1.	Backward Classes Members	8	4	12
2.	SC Members	3	1	4
3.	ST Members	0	1	1
4.	General Category Members	12	6	18
5.	Total	23	12	35

Source: BDG, 2011-12

Table 10.3: Members in Town Municipalities

Taluk	Total	General Members		SC members		ST members		Backward class members	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Basavana Bagewadi	23	6	3	3	2	0	1	5	3
Indi	23	8	4	1	1	0	1	5	3
Muddebhihal	23	7	5	2	0	0	1	5	3
Sindagi	23	7	5	2	0	0	1	5	3
Talikoti	23	8	4	1	1	0	1	5	3

Source: BDG, 2011-12

Vijayapura city faces several problems such as poor drainage and badly maintained roads. Due to this drain water spills over the surrounding areas. During rainy season, water logging on the roads badly affects hygiene of the people.

It was expressed by people at a taluk level workshop “On Human Development” that the 'local level' sabhas are not properly conducted. Vested interests, discrimination, dominance of upper castes on commoners, etc, lead to a near total failure of local administration. It is, therefore, necessary that gram sabhas should be conducted properly, and then only development of villages is possible. People's active participation is a prerequisite for which it is necessary to create public awareness. It is also necessary that villagers should come out of age-old perceptions and start

thinking rationally. In this regard, it can be said that in order to create a fearless environment, education is necessary. This will also enable women to actively and fearlessly participate in the development of villages to bring a meaningful change. More efforts are, therefore, needed here.

10.4. Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Process

In Vijayapura district, there are six local bodies. Vijayapura has a city municipal council and Basavana Bagewadi, Indi, Muddebhihal, Sindagi and Talikoti are having town municipal councils.

In Vijayapura city, there are 35 wards and each ward has one member. Table No.10.2 contains data pertaining to the municipality members. In total, there are thirty-five members out of which 23 male and 12 female members. Category-wise details are: 8 backward class members, 4 SC, 1 ST and 18 general category members.

Vijayapura city faces several problems such as poor drainage and badly maintained roads. Due to this drain water spills over the surrounding areas. During rainy season, water logging on the roads badly affects hygiene of the people. It is necessary to carry out timely road repairs. Further, it is also necessary to construct tar roads in the extension areas. In low laying areas efforts should made to avoid water logging. Management of liquid and solid waste is a major issue before CMC.

There are five town municipalities and each town municipality has twenty-three members. Each TMC has nine women-members. In Basavana

Bagewadi TMC, out of nine women-members, one belongs to ST; two belong to SC and three women members from OBC. There are eight members from OBC, out of which there are three women members. Similarly, in Indi TMC, there are five SC members but in Muddebihal, Sindagi and Talikoti there are only two SC members. There are totally five ST members out of which one ST is women. All TMCs are having eight members from backward classes.

10.5. Improving Service Delivery Mechanism

Under the jurisdiction of Vijayapura Zilla Panchayat there are twenty-three departments. The deputy directors/joint directors head these departments. Every year different departments prepare their annual reports and envision their future plans and targets. These are approved by different standing committees of Z.P. The Planning Department of Zilla Panchayat handles this process.

In the interest of a better realization of desired results, every month the implementation of different schemes and programmes is reviewed in Karnataka Development Programme (KDP). For this purpose the Z.P. prepares its Monthly Programme Implementation Calendar (MPIC). The physical and financial targets are covered. These monthly meetings are presided over by the President of Zilla Panchayat. The elected representatives and the officers of Z.P. take part in these meetings.

While the monthly KDP meetings are presided over by the President of Z.P., the quarterly review meetings are presided over by the District in-Charge

Minister. If he or she happens to be a tough task master, it would improve the delivery system. These types of review meetings that examine the performance and underperformance are helpful in improving the plan implementation. Since the review is regular and time-bound, these meetings make officers and heads of different departments to use resources efficiently and implement the programmes effectively.

The elected representatives, wherever necessary, come forward and lend their support to the implantation officers if their performance is satisfactory and criticize them on their underperformance. In a system of decentralized governance, the cooperation among different departments and between the elected representatives and officers is very much necessary. In its absence, the outcome of different programmes is almost sealed.

In order to improve the delivery system, e-governance appears to be quite helpful. This minimises cost on one hand and improves time management on the other. The, inter and intra-department communication becomes fast. In addition to this, e-governance helps in achieving the much desired transparency. In Vijayapura district it is noted that the internet facility is available in all taluks and officers are using it regularly. The RTI has further improved delivery mechanism. The SAKALA is also proving to be very helpful.

The elected representatives and officers are trained regularly. Development oriented and gender sensitized programmes are organised at the state



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Table- 10.4: Report on Taluk-wise Gram Panchayat Performance as on 06-012-2014

Taluk	No. of Panchayats	%of GPS completed balance Sheet for 2012-13	%of GPS completed balance Sheet for 2013-14	% of GPS collecting property tax more than 60% of demand 2013-14	% of GPS received GSC request more than 75 % of the state average in current FY	% of GPS disposed more than 95 % of GSC request in time in current FY	% of GPS conducted GB meetings in the previous month in the current FY and scanned proceedings uploaded	% of GPS provided e-attendance for the previous day	Overall performance in %	Rank
Sindagi	40	100	100	5	65	75	65	52	66	1
Vijayapura	46	100	100	0	28	65	80	52	60	2
Basavana Bagewadi	38	100	100	0	39	44	60	73	59	3
Indi	44	100	100	0	38	52	81	45	59	4
Mudde-bhihal	31	100	100	0	48	54	45	54	57	5

Source: w.w.w. panchatantra.trg.kar.nic.in

level, particularly at the Administrative Training Institute and Abdul Nazir Sab Institute at Mysuru. In addition to this officers are deputed to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD), Hyderabad. Both the contents and intents of these programmes are inspirational. It is suggested here that such programmes should be organised frequently at the district level too. The Z.P. can make use of the expertise of the academics from Karnataka State Women's University and NGOs.

Data in Table- 10.4, sheds light on the performance of different taluks in respect of completion of balance sheet, property tax collection, use of funds, etc.

Table- 10.4 sheds light on the performance of all five taluks of Vijayapura district. The startling observation is that Sindagi taluk, which has remained at the 5th position in respect of all indices and at 176th rank in CTDI, has outperformed all other taluks of Vijayapura district in the area of governance, particularly service delivery mechanism. Vijayapura taluk, Basavana Bagewadi, Indi and Muddebhihal follow Sindagi taluk. Given the present delivery mechanism, Sindagi taluk may perform better in the future and it may improve its ranking in respect of all indices.

10.6. Role of NGOs and other Voluntary Groups

It is noted that despite all precautions, even today inequality exists in the society. In such an unequal society, poor people in general and women in particular are often subjected to unequal treatment. Though officers are aware of this fact, they are not taking necessary corrective actions to control and minimise persisting inequality. Therefore, it is the need of the hour to raise voice in favour of voiceless people. In such a situation, the NGOs should involve themselves in various activities favouring the voiceless people. The meaningful activities of the NGOs go a long way in supporting and supplementing development programmes. NGOs may be community based organizations, public service organizations, labour organizations, etc.

The World Bank classifies 'NGO' as a citizen-based association that operates independently of government, usually to deliver resources or serve some social or political purpose. The World Bank classifies NGOs into two types. First, operational NGOs, which are primarily, concerned with the development projects. Secondly, advocacy NGOs that are mainly interested in promoting and supporting a public cause. Further, the World Bank is of the view that the NGOs are 'not-for-profit' groups or associations. They work for humanitarian interests, acting outside the government domain. They pursue the interest of one or more groups through lobbying and, or, direct action. NGOs are usually set up by interested persons. These are normally funded by philanthropic foundations, business-

houses and private persons. In some cases, the government also comes forward in providing financial assistance. The NGOs work for the socio-economic betterment of the poor and the downtrodden. They also raise environmental protection issues, etc. In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to shed light on different NGOs working in Vijayapura district.

Vishala Samsthe

Vishala Samsthe works for the development of rural women and children. This NGO organizes programmes to raise awareness regarding sustainable development among rural people. People are provided information on health, education, agriculture, gender equality, resource management, etc. Vishala Samsthe is helping people to become self-sufficient. It is making efforts to empower women and to make them strong enough to face violence against them. In addition to this, Vishala Samsthe is engaged in raising productivity, protection of local resources, backyard gardening and seed conservation.

Vishala Samsthe is engaged in creating SHGs. These include landless farmers, marginal farmers, women engaged in sheep rearing and goatary and persons from Dalits and lambani communities. This Samsthe has established around 400 SHGs, 34 federations, 22 watershed community development programmes and 100 youth sanghas. In order to promote entrepreneurship among women, Vishala Samsthe has established 'seva kendras' which serve five hundred women. Depending on the local needs, it encourages use of locally



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available resources for different types of entrepreneurial activities. In order to promote animal husbandry, it has encouraged goatary.

Vishala Samsthe is actively participating in health programmes covering mother and child health care, family planning and adolescent health problems. It is creating awareness about sexually transmitted diseases and reproductive health, particularly among rural women and providing health services in collaboration with other agencies. Improving dry land, horticulture, vermicomposting, seed preservation, soil conservation, watershed management, creating environmental awareness among people are its other major activities. Bagar hokum lands are distributed amongst landless and they are brought under the cover of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar SC/ST Corporation. Rural people are provided with opportunities to participate in different programmes. Sandhya suraksha, age-old pension, yeshaswani cards, ration cards, etc., are provided to women.

Vishala Samsthe is making efforts to construct samudaya bhavans, schools, roads, etc., in rural areas. Vishala Samsthe, in collaboration with Vishal Yuvak Vikas Kendra, HEK Samsthe, NABARD, Watkid Samsthe, Swami Vivekananda Yuvjana Kendra, NAID (Dharwad), BDIKD(Gokak), is working in all five taluks of Vijayapura district.

Ujjwala Grameena Abhivridhi Seva Samsthe

Ujjwala Samsthe, since 1990, is working in all the five taluks of Vijayapura district. This samsthe works mainly for children's rights. One of its

important objectives is to make the district free from child marriages. Rehabilitation of children in difficult situations, raising awareness about environment and vermicomposting are its main objectives. It is running rehabilitation homes for HIV affected children. It also strives against corruption.

SABALA

SABALA is working for the women's empowerment since 1987. In 1987, Sabala covered five villages, now SABALA is functioning in 65 villages as nodal agency. SABALA has set up Mahila Chaitanya Co-operative Bank in 1995. Several schemes to provide loans to women have been initiated. This bank has 7400 women-members and 4500 women have availed credit facilities so far.

Sabala is making efforts to ensure that Banjara community women do not migrate. It has organised them very effectively and taking into consideration their skills, Sabala provides necessary training to these women so that they become entrepreneurs. Around 350 women are trained to stitch jute bags, kasuti and kawdi making, etc. These women are found to be engaged in petty trade.

Sabala has started skill development centres in Vijayapura which in turn create opportunities to earn sufficient income to maintain a decent standard of living. Sabala provides marketing facilities to handicraftsmen and women. Regular training programmes are also organised to improve productivity of these craftsmen and women. In Sindagi, on 4900 acres land watershed programme was implemented successfully in collaboration with Karnataka Government Rural



Development Programme. Rehabilitation of displaced persons of UKP is another major activity of Sabala. The displaced handicraftsmen are rehabilitated and are provided employment opportunities. Sabala has struggled in getting lands from the government to the landless persons.

During last the nine years, it has worked hard to get 4000 acres of land to the farmers. It has helped in forming 310 self-help groups out of which 295 self-help groups are linked to banks. Sabala has constructed houses in 20 villages benefitting 250 persons. There are 72 groups which are helping, counselling and creating awareness amongst Muslim women through gender sensitisation. It is also helping them to get their due rights as mentioned in the Holy Quran. SABALA collaborates with World Fair Trade. Organisation.

Shridhar Swami Vidyavardhak Sangha (R) Vijayapura

This sangha started functioning from 1988-89 with an objective to strive for the welfare of people. It is working for the upliftment of slums in rural and urban areas of Vijayapura district. It is mainly working for the betterment of women. It works in collaboration with the state and central governments and non-government organizations. Shridhar Swami Vidyavardhak Sangha runs 16 shishuvihars wherein 400 slum children are looked after. Children are provided nutritious food and necessary security. This samsthe also runs a labour school wherein in addition to formal education, skill development programmes are also organised. It provides training to the unorganized women from BPL families. In collaboration with Karnataka Women

Development Corporation, women are trained in tailoring, kasuti, etc. Necessary follow-up is also carried out so that women are employed uninterrupted.

Shridhar Swami Vidyavardhak Sangha provides counselling in respect of family matters. Every year it helps more than one hundred women in sorting out family related problems. This is done in collaboration with Central Social Welfare Board. So far the Board has released Rs.2,28,825 for hostel. In Sindagi taluk, Shridhar Swami Vidyavardhak Sangha has constructed a hostel which provides accommodation to one hundred pre-university girl-students. For this purpose the Women and Child Welfare Department has released an amount of Rs.10,91,1581. In 2004, for the women in distress, this Samsthe started helpline facility in Vijayapura and Sindagi. Women facing domestic violence are provided necessary protection. It has filed 280 cases and 40 per cent cases are settled. In this connection DWCD has released an amount of Rs. 4,76,000. This Samsthe organises health programmes and participates actively in the pulse polio programmes. Under micro-watershed programme, this Samsthe provided assistance to 2800 beneficiaries and it has brought 5434 hectares of land under irrigation. Agriculture related information is passed on to the farmers. It has established several SHGs and they have been mobilised for different programmes.

Rural Development Samsthe

Rural Development Samsthe is working in Vijayapura since 2000. It provides necessary training to the elected representatives of PRIs. It is working to implement Swajal Dhara scheme of



providing drinking water and it also manages drainage facilities. Soft skill development training is provided to SHGs. It is striving to bring back dropout children to schools and thereby mainstreaming them. It provides different types of training to the members of Stree Shakthi groups. This Samsthe is engaged in the construction of toilets. It is also making efforts to raise water-table in Vijayapura district.

Under MGNREGA 'green gold' programme is introduced in five taluks. With the help from Ministry of Forest and Environment, Rural Development Samsthe is engaged in promoting environmental awareness. In collaboration with the Karnataka Bio-diesel Development Board, it is popularising bio-diesel. In brief it can be said that Rural Development Samsthe is actively participating in the overall development of Vijayapura district.

Power Samsthe

Power Samsthe is working in Vijayapura since 1999. Natural resource management, sustainable agriculture, access to higher education, education to dropout children, etc., are the major activities of this Samsthe. It is engaged in distributing micro-credit. All these activities are carried out in the five taluks of Vijayapura district. At village level SHGs are formed and farmers are encouraged to use vermicompost. Along with local villagers, this Samsthe is actively participating in the construction of watersheds and water tanks. It has assisted 1500 persons in availing micro-credit facilities. Under Sujala watershed, Power Samsthe has helped 81 members of SHGs to engage themselves in different productive activities and it has helped them to become independent economically. This Samsthe is making use of 45 experts in its different activities.

Table 10.5: Women Members in Zilla Panchayat: 2011-12

Sl. No.	Taluk	SC Women Members	ST Women Members	Women Members belonging to Backward Classes	Women belonging to General category	Total
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	-	-	3	1	4
2.	Indi	1	1	1	3	6
3.	Muddebihal	1	-	-	2	3
4.	Sindagi	1		1	1	3
5.	Vijayapura	1	-	-	3	4
6.	District Total	4	1	5	10	20

Source: Vijayapura District At A Glance 2011-12

10.7. Representation of Women and Marginalized Sections of Society in Governance

Reservation policy as envisioned in the Constitution has provided several opportunities to women and weaker sections of the society. In 1983, Karnataka Government gave 25 percent reservation to women in local bodies. Thereafter, in 1991, 33 percent reservation was given. After 73rd and 74th amendment to the Constitution, all states have provided 33 percent reservation to women in local bodies. The Table Nos. 10.5, 10.6 and 10.7 show details pertaining to category-wise women members.

It is evident from Table-10.5 that in Vijayapura Zilla Panchayat in 2011-12 there were in total 38 members, out of which 20 (52.63%) were women members. This is a healthy development. The category-wise distribution of members is as under: general category 10 members; 4 SCs; 1 ST and 5 OBC members. Table- 10.6 throws light on the number of women members in taluk panchayat.

There are a total 144 members of taluk panchayat of which 79 (54.86 %) are women members. Among them SC are 18.99 percent, ST 6.33 percent and 48 percent belong to backward classes. In Vijayapura district, there are 199 gram panchayats having 3,626 members. Out of these 1538 there are women members. There are five town municipal councils. Table No . 10.8 provides the number of women members of these Urban local bodies.

In gram panchayats have 42.42 percent women representatives, out of these the SC women are 19.83 percent, ST 12.94 percent and OBC 30.10 percent. The general category women are 37.13 percent. Vijayapura City Municipal Council has 35 members, of whom 12 are women members, constituting 34.29 percent of the total. Out of this, 1 SC, 1 ST, 4 OBC and 6 women belong to the general category. Table No. 10.8 throws light on women members of town municipalities of Indi, Basavana Bagewadi, Muddebihal and Sindagi.

There are in total 145 members of town municipalities. Out of which 45 (39.13%) are women members. Category wise number of women members are as follows; SC 13.33 percent, ST 11.11 percent, OBC 33.33 percent and GM 42.22 percent. It appears to that

Table 10.6: Women Members in Taluk Panchayats -2011-12

Sl. No.	Taluk	SC Women Members	ST Women Members	Women Members belonging to Backward Classes	Women belonging to General category	Total
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	3	1	4	7	15
2.	Indi	3	1	5	9	18
3.	Muddebihal	2	1	3	5	11
4.	Sindagi	3	1	5	8	17
5.	Vijayapura	4	1	4	9	18
6.	District	15	5	21	38	79

Source: Vijayapura District At A Glance 2011-12

Table 10.7: Women Members in Gram Panchayats 2011-12

Sl. No.	Taluk	SC Women Members	ST Women Members	Women Members belonging to Backward Classes	Women belonging to General category	Total
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	56	38	89	115	298
2.	Indi	66	44	105	132	347
3.	Muddebihal	41	31	65	82	219
4.	Sindagi	61	40	98	122	321
5.	Vijayapura	81	46	106	120	353
6.	District	305	199	463	571	1538

Source: Vijayapura District At A Glance 2011-12

the present strength of SC women, which is 13.33 percent, is less than the quota reserved for them.

Table 10.8: Women Members in Urban Local bodies
ULBs

Sl. No.	Taluk	SC Women Members	ST Women Members	Women Members belonging to Backward Classes	Women belonging to General category	Total
1.	Basavana Bagewadi	2	1	3	3	9
2.	Indi	2	1	3	3	9
3.	Muddebihal	1	1	3	4	9
4.	Sindagi	-	1	3	5	9
5.	Talikoti	1	1	3	4	9
5.	Vijayapura	1	1	4	6	12
6.	District	7	6	19	25	57

Source: Vijayapura City Municipal Council 2011-12

10.8. Concluding Remarks

It was expressed in taluk level workshops on V-DHDR that there should be more transparency in the administration. Financial assistance from government should reach the deserving people in time. It was repeatedly emphasised that people should bring pressure on the elected representatives and officers to discharge their duties honestly. They should remain friendly towards people. There should be more training programmes for women members enabling them to participate in the governance effectively. Village level development is possible only when the benefits of decentralised governance reach to the people. At the local level women's representation is more than 50 percent and in city municipal council and town municipal councils it is less than 40 percent.

At gram panchayat level, financial assistance both from the state and centre has increased. Under MGNREGA, it is suggested that importance should be given to the development of village roads, construction of samudaya bhavans and schools. Environment protection should be made an important issue. Activities such as watershed development should be carried on extensively to increase ground water level.

In Vijayapura district, local elected representatives should pressurize for the construction of toilets, because this issue is greatly related to health and sanitation. Environment friendly toilets should be constructed in villages and

such public toilets can be converted into fertilizer producing units. The locally elected representatives and panchayat development officers should work together in identifying the local needs of people. Involvement of locals should be encouraged. In town municipalities, drainage facilities are poor. taluk places also greatly lack in drainage facilities. There is a need to implement total sanitation programme with all sincerity. Issues such as these are discussed in detail in Chapter 11 of the present report.



10.9. Success Story

Box:10.1

Achievement of rural women at international level : Struggle for Empowerment of Deprived Women

Her name is Mallamma who left her village and came to city and pursued her studies. She wandered in dalit localities and worked for sex workers' health and for their rights. Even though the circumstances made her to leave her family, she moved forward boldly to achieve her goal. Her family ignored her. She, however, chose to work in favour of the deprived sections. She has tirelessly fought for the empowerment of women. Today, Mallamma is as popular as the Golgumbad of Vijayapura.

Mallamma established "Sabala", institution and provided employment to 350 women from Banjara community. She worked for the rehabilitation of women who were displaced due to the construction of Lal Bahadur Shastri Dam, Almatti. Mallamma has helped them in improving their economic condition. She has protected them from migrating to other places. She has helped women to earn lakhs of rupees annually and thus made them self-reliant. Mallamma is well known personality not only in Asia but also in Western and African countries. She has travelled to several countries and fought for women's rights and gender equality. She lends her support in raising women's voice.

Mallamma has established Chaitanya Mahila Co-operative Bank. She has helped several households financially during their crisis. Considering all this, the State Government honored her by giving "Rani Channamma Award" in the same year in which the bank was established, thus providing due recognition. She is the second woman from the state to receive Jamnalal Bajaj award. She is the recipient of several international awards. Sri Lanka Open University has awarded her an honorary doctorate degree.



