Yadgir District

Human Development Report 2014

Yadgir Zilla Panchayat
and
Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department,
Government of Karnataka

Yadgir District Human Development Report - 2014

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SIDDARAMAIAH
CHIEF MINISTER

MESSAGE

VIDHANA SOUDHA
BANGALORE - 560 001

CM/PS/234/2014

Date : 27-10-2014

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 resource 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-a-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)

ಬಾಬುರಾವ್ ಚಿಂಚನಸೂರ
ಜವಳಿ, ಬಂದರು ಮತ್ತು
ಒಳನಾಡು ಜಲಸಾರಿಗೆ ಸಚಿವರು
ಹಾಗೂ
ಯಾದಗಿರಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಸಚಿವರು

ದೂರವಾಣಿ : 080–22253578
22033167
ಕೊಠಡಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 339, 339ಎ
ಮೂರನೇ ಮಹಡಿ, ವಿಧಾನ ಸೌಧ
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 001
e-mail : baburaochinchanasoor@gmail.com

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಜಬಂಒಜಸಾಸ:4934/2014

Date:15.11.2014

MESSAGE

Human development is a major agenda before the government today. The development programme and policy of the Government are now directed towards providing better health, education housing, drinking water, sanitation and employment to the people. The focus is on skill development for the young generation. All this indicates the concern of the government to provide a better life to the people. The other important aspect of the policy is to promote the welfare of the women, children, marginalized groups, the poor, SC and ST people in the country.

Yadgir district is a new district that came into existence in December 2009. It is one of the most backward districts as per the Nanjundappa committee report. It is placed at the bottom in human development also. It is lowest literacy district in the State with 50 percent of the population is deprived of acces to knowledge and education. The district has many challenges that should be met with immediately. The basic problems are Malnutrition, low health status of women and children, lack of adequate employment, migration, low level of income and low standard of living for the majority of the marginalized groups.

In this view, the present Yadgir District Human Development Report 2014 is of great significance, because, it throws light on the status of human development of the district and the status at the taluk level. Since the report presents various development indices, the possible problem areas and also key recommendations, I hope that it helps the planners and administrators of Yadgir district in their future process of planning and development.

I congratulate the Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka and also the Zilla Panchayat of Yadgir for bringing out this report, and this is of great help for many people working for the development of Yadgir district including the officials, members of the Civil Society, NGOs and the Welfare Trusts.

(Baburam Chinchansur)

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಯಾದಗಿರಿ
ZILLA PANCHAYAT YADGIRI

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದನಗೌಡ ಶಾಂತಗೌಡ ಪೋಲಿಸ ಪಾಟೀಲ
M.A
ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ ಯಾದಗಿರಿ

Sri Siddannagouda Shantgouda Police Patil
M.A
President
Zilla Panchayat, Yadgiri

ಪತ್ರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : ಜಿಪಂಯಾ/ಅ/20

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 17-12-2014

Message

Yadgir is relatively new district carved out of Gulbarga district in 2008, and is one of most backward district of Karnataka state. In almost all sectors of development, all the 3 taluks of Yadgir district have been underdeveloped.

Zilla Panchayat Yadgir, through its departments has been putting all efforts to improve the situation in all 3 taluks of Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir. But however to understand the ground reality in detail and make an effective development plan accordingly, we need to do a reality check at the taluk level with respect to various sectors of development like education, health, living standards of households, situation of women, children, weaker sections etc. which need development interventions.

It is indeed a welcome step by the Planning Department of Karnataka to do this kind of study at Yadgir, and come out with District Human Development Report 2014, which includes various development indices at taluk level along with analysis of the situation with respect to above said development sectors at the taluks level.

I believe that the report shall be of great help for our officers to make detailed need analysis study based on this report in the coming days for those areas where the situation is very critical and needs extra attention, strategic interventions and additional funds. This shall help us to make more effective development plans for Yadgir district and shall boost our efforts in mainstreaming the Yadgir district on the development path.

I thank Planning Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka for bringing out this report when it was very much necessary for Yadgir district. I congratulate CEO, CPO and the planning department of Yadgir Zilla panchayat and also the lead agency of the project - "kalike"- Sir Ratan Tata Trust for making efforts in bringing out this report as per the guidelines.

Siddanagouda Police Patil

Mobile No. : 9964977780 Off : 08473-253762 Fax : 08473-253761
Office City Main Road, Gotla Building, YADGIRI - 585 202 E-mail : presidentzpyadagiri@gmail.com

Foreword

Human development is now accepted as the final goal of development. The UNDP is bringing out the Human Development Reports for all the countries in the world since 1990. The Government of India is also putting in continuous efforts to assess the human development situation in the country periodically after the release of first National Human Development Report (NHDR) in 2001. Efforts have since then been made to release such reports at the state level, reflecting the status of their districts. Following this, Karnataka also has brought out two such State Human Development Reports in 1999 and 2005. These reports have gone a long way in highlighting the regional imbalances existing in the State.

Karnataka was pioneer in bringing out District HDRs in 2008, with its initiation of pilot DHDR projects for Gulbarga, Mysore, Udupi and Bijapur. These reports have helped to understand the human development situation in the progressive as well as the backward districts in the State on sample basis. Inspired by this effort, Government of Karnataka has come up with this innovative project of preparing District Human Development Report (DHDR) for all the 30 districts of the State.

This report presents seven important Human Development Indices, namely, Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) and Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) to capture the different dimensions of human development.

The Effort was carried out collaboratively with Planning Department - GoK, Zilla Panchayat Yadgir and lead agency for the task, Kalike - Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Yadgir, as well as all the government departments and the members of the civil society. We sincerely thank Planning Department of Karnataka for taking this initiative.

Since Yadgir is most backward district in Karnataka in terms of development, the present DHDR shall help us to know the status of human development in terms of Education, Health, Standard of Living, Gender, and status of SC & ST in the district. This will form a base for the current and the future plans with the mission set to achieve the basic human development targets and promote mainstreaming of the region with the State.

With great pleasure, we present before you the Yadgir District Human Development Report 2014, which we hope shall also be a useful policy document for all those who are interested and involved in the development efforts of Yadgir district.

P Sunil Kumar IAS
Chief Executive Officer
Zilla Panchayat Yadgir

Acknowledgments

"Kalike" - an initiative of Sir Ratan Tata Trust, has been working in Yadgir district right from the inception of the district in 2009. Our focus of interventions is in Education, Health and Livelihood sectors which contribute highly for the development of individuals leading to the development of the region.

In 2012, when Planninng Department of Karnataka took initiation to prepare District Human Development Reports in line with National and State Human Development Reports, "Kalike" - Sir Ratan Tata Trust was choosen as a Lead Agency for preparing the District Human Development Report(DHDR) for Yadgir district.

The DHDR project has helped our team to get deeper insights on Human development aspects. It has also helped us to strengthen our rapport with Zilla Panchayat, Yadgir, and all its line departments.

We feel proud to be associated with various aspects of the project right from data collection and validation to coming up with the analytical report of DHDR. We sincerely believe that we have done our best efforts to fulfill the requirements of the project as per the guidelines under the guidance and support of Human Development Division, Planning Department, Karnataka, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Planning Officer of Yadgir Zilla Panchayat. The journey of DHDR project has been a wonderful and fruitful experience for us.

The present Yadgir DHDR is an outcome of cooperation of many institutions and individuals who have guided and supported us in this journey. Hence, it is our sincere duty to thank each one of them with gratitude.

We thank Shri Sanjiv Kumar, I.A.S., former Principal Secretary of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department - GoK and Smt. Anita Kaul, I.A.S., former Additional Chief Sectretary of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department - GoK for taking initiative to bring out the District Human Development Reports for all districts of Karnataka and their support for the same.

We Sincerely thank Ms. V. Manjula, I.A.S., Principal Secretary of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department – GoK, for guidance and support for the programme. We thank Sri. Rajiv Ranjan, I.F.S., Secretary of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department - GoK for the support.

We thank UNDP–PCI for supporting the DHDR project under their Project HDBI (Human Development : Towards Bridging Inequalities).

We thank Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department – GoK for selecting "Kalike" - Sir Ratan Tata Trust as a lead agency for Yadgir DHDR. We also thank Dr. Shashidhar, State Level Consultant and Coordinator, HDD, Planning department - GoK, who has

guided us all the time with his timely suggestions and positive criticism which has helped us to remain on the expected track of progress. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, member of Quality Monitoring Group, who was the mentor for our team and has provided timely guidance and feedback for making our work more meaningful. We are also grateful to Dr. Madeshwarana for his comments and suggestions.

Our Sincere thanks to former CEOs of Yadgir Zilla Panchayat, Mr. Zilani and Mr. N.M. Panali, for their cooperation and support. Mr. Basavaraj Sunnad, former CPO of Yadgir ZP, had been the pillar of strength for our team in every aspects of the DHDR project, we heartily thank him for his able and timely guidance and support. We also thank Mr. Sunil Biswas, CPO of Yadgir ZP, for his cooperation and support.

The District Core Committee and the District Planning Committee have guided us for the progress and provided much needed feedback for the work done, and hence, we thank both the committees for their support.

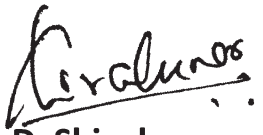
The central theme of the DHDR is based on various development indices for which baseline data is very crucial. We thank all the district heads of line departments of Yadgir district and their staff for providing us the data and validating the same with patience. Similarly, we also thank all the chief officers and the staff of Urban Local Bodies for the support.

We thank the staff of Planning and Accounts Department of Zilla Panchayat, Yadgir, for their support during the project.

The work of DHDR needed a lot of technical and intellectual guidance for the value addition. We thank Dr. Chaya Devgaonkar, Chairperson of Dept. of Economics, Gulbarga University, for her timely and valuable inputs. We thank Dr. Chandra Pujary for his valuable inputs for the case study on Dalit development. We thank all the resource persons and subject experts who advised us in bringing out this report. We also thank the staff and team of researchers of Human Development Division of Planning Department of Karnataka for their valuable review and observations on data and content of this report.

Finally, we would like to thank Shri Girish Harakamani, "Kalike" – Sir Ratan Tata Trust, for preparing the draft of Yadgir DHDR, and all those staff of "Kalike", who were involved in various activities related to DHDR, like Data Collection, Computation of Indices, Small Area Studies, Composite Dalit Development Study, Proof Reading and translation work.

We once again thank all those who are involved in this project.



D. Shivakumar
Lead Consultant
Executive Director – Kalike -SRTT

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Abbreviations

AIDS	: Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	: Ante Natal Care
ANE	: Anemia
ANM	: Auxiliary Nurse & Midwife
APMC	: Agricultural Produces Marketing Committee
AWC	: Anganwadi centre
BCM	: Backward Community & Minority
BEO	: Block Education Officer
BMI	: Body Mass Index
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
BRGF	: Backward Regions Grant Fund
BRP	: Block Resource Person
BVS	: Bala Vikasa Samiti
CCDI	: Comprehensive Composite Development Index
CDDI	: Composite Dalit Development Index
CDF	: Community Development Foundation
CDI	: Child Development Index
CDPO	: Child Development Program Officer
CEO	: Chief Executive Officer
CFSI	: Child Friendly School initiative
CHC	: Community Health Center

CLVTC : Community learning and Vocational Training Center

CMC : City Municipal Council

CMR : Child Mortality Rate

CPO : Chief Planning Officer

CRC : Convention on the Rights of the Child

CRP : Cluster Resource Person

CRS : Civil Registration System

CTDI : Composite Taluk Development Index

DAG : District At a Glance

DCC : District Core Committee

DDI : Dalit Deprivation Index

DDPI : Deputy Director Public Instruction

DES : Department of Economic Survey

DHDR : District Human Development Report

DHO : District Health Officer

DIET : District Institute of Education and Training

DISE : District Information System for Education

DMA : Directorate of Municipal Administration

DPEP : District Primary Education Programme

DPI : Department of Public Instruction

ECCE : Early Childcare & Child Education

ELDP : Education Leadership Development Program

EO : Executive Officer

FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
FHW	: Female Health Worker
FSI	: Food Security Index
GCA	: Gross Cropped Area
GDDP	: Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GER	: Gross Enrolment Rate
GII	: Gender Inequality Index
GIS	: Geographical Information System
GM	: Geometric Mean
GP	: Gram Panchayat
HD	: Human Development
HDD-PD	: Human Development Division – Planning Department
HDI	: Human Development Index
HDR	: Human Development Report
HH	: House Holds
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	: Health Management Information System
HOPCOMS	: Horticultural Producer's Co - Operative Marketing and Processing Society
HPS	: Higher Primary School
IAS	: Indian Administrative Service
IAY	: Indira Aavaas Yojana

ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Scheme
ICT	: Information & Communication Technology
ID	: Institutional Delivery
IEC	: Information Education & Communication
IMR	: Infant Mortality Rate
IPC	: Indian Penal Code
ITFC	: Information Technology for Change
ITI	: Industrial Training Institutes
IVCD	: Intra Vaginal Contraceptive device
JFMC	: Joint Forest Management Committee
JSY	: Janani Suraksha Yojane
KMRP	: Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project
KSU	: Kalika Samrudhi Upakrama
LIP	: Learning Improvement Program
LPCD	: Liters Per Capita per Day
LPG	: Liquid Petroleum Gas
LPS	: Lower Primary School
MGNREGA	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MHRD	: Ministry of Human Resource Development
MLD	: Million Liters per day
MMR	: Maternal Mortality rate

MGNREGS	: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NER	: Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	: Non-Government Organisation
NGP	: Nirmal Gram Puraskar
NHDR	: National Human Development Report
NPG	: Natural Petroleum Gas
NRHM	: National Rural Health Mission
NRTT	: Navajbhai Ratan Tata Trust
NSA	: Net Sown Area
NUHM	: National Urban Health Mission
NVEQF	: National Vocational Education Qualification Framework
OBC	: Other Backward Community
OOSC	: Out of School Children
OP	: Oral Contraceptive Pills
PCI	: Per Capita Income
PDO	: Panchayat Development Officer
PDS	: Public Distribution System
PHC	: Primary Health Center
PHU	: Primary Health Unit
PIE	: Proficiency In English
PPI	: Pulse Polio Immunisation
PPP	: Public Private Partnership

PR	: Panchayat Raj
PRA	: Participatory Rural Appraisal
PRI	: Panchayat raj Institutions
PUC	: Pre University Course
QMG	: Quality Monitoring Group
RCH	: Reproductive Child Health
RDPR	: Rural Development & Panchayat Raj
RMSA	: Rashtriya Madhyamika Shikshana Abhiyana
RTE	: Right to Education
RTI	: Respiratory Tract Infections
RWH	: Rain water Harvesting
SC	: Scheduled Caste
SC	: Sub- Center
SDMC	: School Development & Monitoring Committee
SEZ	: Special Economic Zone
SHG	: Self-Help Group
SRS	: Sample Registration System
SRTT	: Sir Ratan Tata Trust
SSA	: Sarva Shikshana Abhiyana
SSLC	: Secondary School Leaving Certificate
ST	: Scheduled Tribe
STI	: Sexually Transmitted Infections
TGA	: Total Geographical Area

TMC	: Town Municipal Council
TOP	: Town Panchayat
TP	: Taluk Panchayat
TPR	: Teacher Pupil Ratio
TSC	: Total Sanitation Campaign
UDI	: Urban development Index
ULB	: Urban Local Bodies
UN	: United Nations
UNDP	: United Nation Development Programme
UPS	: Upper Primary School
UV	: Ultra Violet
WHO	: World Health Organisation
WPR	: Work Participation Rate
ZP	: Zilla Panchayat

Part I

Executive Summary

Economic growth cannot translate itself into human development unless it leads to improvement in their knowledge, health and income. UNDP, therefore, has adopted a different approach to measure the development in terms of fulfillment of the critical choices of the people as related to knowledge, health and a decent standard of living.

Human development is a process of widening the choices of the people. (Mahaboob –Ul-Haq 1990). Human choices are enlarged when people acquire more capabilities and enjoy more opportunities to use those capabilities (capabilities approach, Amartya Sen 1985)

The Government of India released the first National Human Development Report (NHDR) in 2001. Efforts have been made since then to release such reports at the state level, reflecting the status of their districts.

Many states in India have made efforts to prepare HDRs reflecting the status of human development, primarily based on the methodology adopted by the UNDP. Karnataka has also brought out two such SHDRs in 1999 and 2005. Karnataka has also published District Human Development Reports (DHDR) for Kalaburgi, Mysuru, Udupi and Vijayapura.

Based on this experience in 2008, Planning Department of Karnataka decided to develop DHDRs for all 30 Districts in the state. The present DHDR of Yadgir district is a result of this plan.

This report shall try to bring out the realities at micro level and identify the processes leading to these outcomes. The analysis done in this report does not just depend on readily available secondary data. Primary data from the field was also collected appropriately for understanding the change process, to analyse the progress of programmes and policy implementation and to study service delivery.

Shahapur taluk has highest Human Development Index (HDI) with 0.694, while Shorapur has lowest HDI of 0.396. For both Shahapur and Shorapur taluks, Standard of Living Index is low whereas for Yadgir taluk, Health Index is very low. In Shorapur taluk, the health as well as living standard indices are low. Hence, it is placed at the bottom in the district.

Shahapur taluk has lower gender inequality among 3 taluks of Yadgir district with GII of 0.077 placing it in better position than others, while Yadgir taluk has highest gender inequality of 0.111 placing it in last position. Thus, Shahapur taluk has

performed better in terms of both human development as well as gender development.

Yadgir taluk has good CDI of 0.850, followed by Shahapur taluk with 0.398 and Shorapur taluk with 0.362. Both Health and Nutrition indices are better for Yadgir taluk.

Yadgir taluk has highest FSI of 0.733 followed by Shahapur taluk with 0.600 and Shorapur taluk has least of 0.511. With CTDI value of 0.723, Yadgir taluk comes at first place, followed by both Shahapur and Shorapur taluks with each having a value of 0.652.

Education

Yadgir district has very low literacy status and is at the bottom in Karnataka state, with an average literacy of 51.83%. Only 41.38% of women are literate while 62.25% of male are literate. Among taluks, Yadgir is far below in the district average with 49.06% literate people, while Shorapur has highest 54.82% literate people, and the literacy rate in Shahapur taluk is 51.50% percent.

The enrollment at secondary schools is almost half of that of primary schools indicating discontinuation of schooling after primary levels.

The dropout trend for both lower primary schools and upper primary schools in Yadgir district shows that more girls are dropped out than boys. In upper primary levels, the dropout rates saw a declining trend from 2008-09 to 2011-12, however, during 2012-13, there was a sharp increase in dropout rate.

Social group-wise transition rates (5^{th} to 6^{th}) indicate a poor performance with only 76.76% SC, 78.56% ST, 83.63% OBC and 84.06% of Muslim children enrolling to 6^{th} std. after passing 5^{th} Std.

The School Infrastructure Index of Yadgir district is poor at 0.451. The quality of education is very low. This is reflected in SSLC results. The pass rate for Yadgir district for 2011-12 was 78.9%. Ever since Yadgir district is formed in 2009, SSLC results are consistently below 75%, and the ranking has remained low in the State.

The PUC pass rate is still poor with only 43.58% students of Yadgir district having passed during 2011-12. The results have never crossed 50% and the district has positioned always at 30^{th} or still poor ranking.

Health

Average sex ratio of Yadgir district is 989 which is far better than Karnataka state average of 973. The Child Sex Ratio is

alarmingly low at 951 for Yadgir district. The population growth in the district during the last decade of 2001-2011 is very high of 22.81%. All the 3 taluks are almost equally contributing to this factor.

Around 47.56 percentages of eligible couples are using family planning methods, however the trend in Yadgir district is to use family planning methods only after 3rd or 4th child birth, which does not have any significance for population control.

Yadgir taluk has CMR of 34, whereas Shorapur taluk has worst CMR with 78, more than the double of Yadgir taluk. This disparity within the district is due to higher number of children with malnourishment and underweight in the Shorapur taluk. Shorapur taluk has 17.67% malnourished children and 44.81% underweight children which is highest among 3 taluks of Yadgir district.

An average of 70.7% of women are receiving full ANC services in the district. An average of 46.57% pregnant women were anemic. Yadgir taluk has largest share of 56.48% women suffering from severe anemia. The district has institutional delivery at average 94.33%.

The average population served by a Health Centre in Yadgir district is 5,745 which is nearly 15% more than the norms. This situation is worst in Shorapur taluk since average population served here is 6,222 population, which is almost 25% extra pressure on these facilities. This shall definitely be a matter of concern as Sub-Centres serve in rural areas.

Per capita health expenditure on health of Yadgir district was at only Rs. 127.47 during 2011-12.

Income, Employment and Livelihood

The level of income is increasing due to expansion of irrigation facilities in the district. Shahapur taluk has a high per capita income of Rs. 48,599.00 and Shorapur taluk having Rs. 40,675.00. However Yadgir taluk has a PCI least of Rs. 35,020.00. The major reason for this wide gap in the PCI between Yadgir and other two taluks is mainly due to irrigated agriculture in both Shahapur and Shorapur, while Yadgir is dependent only on rain-fed agriculture.

Both in Shahapur and Shorapur taluks which have irrigated agriculture, there is high tendency of child labour system.

The standard of living of the people is very low. This is evident from the fact that the values for these indicators are lowest in the State. The percentage of households with access to modern fuel is 9.77, and the

household with access to toilets is 11.24. The households with access to electricity are 77.95, and the percentage of nonagricultural workers is 28.06. This has contributed to the lowest Standard of Living Index of 0.084.

The cropping pattern is dominated by cereal crops covering 1,40,468 hectares of land. Pulse crops follow with 1,21,763 hectares. Oil seeds cover a total of 41,932 hectares. Paddy is a major cereal crop in the district with 49.19% coverage. Jowar has second largest share of 35.88%. The percentage of area degraded to total geographical area is 0.46%. Percentage of leguminous crops in the gross cropped area is 32.53%.

Per capita food grain production of Yadgir district is 266.01 Kg. Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area is 2.88%. This is very low when compared with the required norm.

In the district, the incidence of rural poverty is very high. The percentage of BPL card holders to total card holders is 71.82%. Only 63.97% of villages of Yadgir district have been covered by PDS outlets which makes almost 36% of the villages are deprived of subsidised ration.

The rural urban distribution of workers indicates their concentration in rural areas. Accordingly, 85.46% (4,68,074) persons are rural workers and 14.54% (79,622) persons are urban workers. Looking at employment by sex, we can see that 57.90% are male workers and 42.10% are female workers.

Also, 72 % of total main workers are engaged in agriculture, and 42.84 % of them are agricultural labourers. The percentage of workers in household industries is 2.41%.

The female Work Participation Rate (WPR) for Yadgir district is 46.94%, while the same for male is 64.35% resulting in average WPR of 55.66%. Similarly, the share of female workers in non-agri. sectors is 19.80% and that of male is 34.07%. This indicates that women are not getting equal opportunities in equal terms as men.

The ratio of average agricultural wage to minimum wages prescribed by the state is 1.07. This indicates the higher wage in the district due to increasing demand for labour.

The living conditions of the household are very low with 33.69% of households (HHs) having access to pucca houses, only 54.26% HHs have access to safe drinking water within or nearby the premises, only 69.6% of Yadgir district's HHs have bathroom facilities, and 35.02% of these households have drainage facilities for bathroom waste disposal.

Under various housing schemes like Indira Awaas Yojana, Basava Vasati Yojana and Grameena Ambedkar Housing scheme, 44.44% of houses were constructed for houseless poor in Yadgir district.

Gender, Marginalised Groups and Development

The average sex ratio of Yadgir district has a favorable trend with 989, but the sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 is alarming with only 951 girl children for every 1000 boys of the district. Thus, the gender gap of children (0-6) is wider than that of the adults.

Yadgir district has registered literacy gap between female and male literacy at a rate of 20.87% with female literacy of Yadgir district being 41.38%. This indicates discriminatory practices in resource allocation across the gender.

The MMR is, at present, 186 for the district. The region predominantly has a history of poor food habits, gender discrimination and lack of awareness about nutrition leading to malnutrition. Still, 46.57% of district's pregnant women suffer from anemia.

The general living conditions of the SC and ST people in the district are low. This indicates low level of human development in this community.

The literacy level among SC population is also low. The literacy levels among male and female SC population show a huge gap. While 54.52% of male SC are literates, only 32.05% of female SC are literates.

The literacy rate among ST population is well below the general literacy rate. It is 43.56 % with 41.42% rural ST people and 58.72% urban ST population being literate.

In Yadgir district, only 27,079 SC HHs (60%) are having bathroom facility within premises. Among these, 23,447 SC HHs (87%) are in rural and 13% are in urban areas of Yadgir district.

Around 14,685 ST HHs (65%) are having bathroom facility within premises. Among these, 12,635 SC HHs (86%) are in rural and 14 % are in urban areas of Yadgir district.

Only 4.17% of SC HHs and 4.19% of ST HHs have access to toilets within the premises. The remaining households practice open defecation.

Governance and Urban Issues

ZP of Yadgir which is the district level PRI has 22 elected members, while the middle level PRI of Taluk Panchayats of Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir has a total of 81 members. There are 117 Gram Panchayats at the grassroot level having a total of 2,035 elected members.

The female share of participation in local governance is 42.33% i.e., 905 members out of total 2,138 elected members.

Yadgir district has an average of around 18.79% of urban population. The Slum dwellers are on an average of 34.72 % in the district.

Around 71.03% of the urban HHs of Yadgir district have access to tap water connectivity. Gurmitkal TOP is having highest coverage with 95.42%, whereas Shahapur TMC has least coverage of 40.55%.

About 75.70% of the urban HHs of Yadgir district has access to drainage connectivity for bathroom liquid waste. Gurmitkal TOP has highest coverage of 85.38% and Shorapur TMC has least coverage of 58.16%.

The Way Ahead

Promoting human development in Yadgir district is a challenging task. The district is caught in low level of human development trap. It requires sustained efforts to lift the district out of this trap. At present, it is almost at the bottom of human development in the state.

The basic challenges before the policy makers are to bring about significant changes in all areas shaping human development - health, education and livelihood. This requires an integrated policy framework to make all-round efforts.

The low level of literacy of the district is a basic obstacle to development. The quantity as well as quality of human resources are very low. There is an urgent need to improve the enrolment in higher education. The quality of education has to be improved as the students in secondary education do not have reading and writing skills. The dropout rate is also high due to migration. This requires dedicated efforts of the teachers, and therefore, their motivation is very important.

The coverage of health facilities has to be improved. The gender issues in health sector need immediate attention. Malnutrition and anemia among women and children are gray areas. There is a need to generate awareness about family planning and spacing methods to control the population growth. Adequate expansion of health facilities and provision of health staff is essential to control the adverse MMR and IMR.

The standard of living of the people is almost at the bottom level in the state. This indicates the misery suffered by the poor masses in the district. All the dimensions of living, drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel and electricity need urgent attention of administrators and policy makers.

The discriminatory practices across class, caste and gender need to be controlled trough awareness and education.

The district is in the process of transition. The growth prospects are very promising as the district's agricultural economy is growing rapidly due to outbreak of irrigation facilities. The growth potential needs to be exploited properly by making right kind of investments in infrastructure and human resources. This will convert the vibrant growth into enhanced human capabilities and higher levels of human development.

Part II

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Concept & Methodology

Human development can be simply defined as a process of enlarging choices. Every day human beings make a series of choices – some economic, some social, some political, some cultural. If people are the proper focus of development efforts, then these efforts should be geared for enhancing the range of choices in all areas of human endeavor for every human being.

Human development is both a process and an outcome. It is concerned with the process through which choices are enlarged, but it also focuses on the outcomes of enhanced choices. Human development thus defined represents a simple notion, but one with far-reaching implications.

First, human choices are enlarged when people acquire more capabilities and enjoy more opportunities to use those capabilities. Human development seeks not only to increase both capabilities and opportunities, but also to ensure an appropriate balance between them in order to avoid the frustration that a mismatch between the two can create.

Second, economic growth needs to be seen as a means, though an important one, but not the ultimate goal of development. Income makes an important contribution to human well-being, broadly conceived, if its benefits are translated into more fulfilled human lives, but the growth of income is not an end in itself.

Third, the human development concept, by concentrating on choices, implies that people must influence the processes that shape their lives. They must participate in various decision making processes, the implementation of those decisions, and their monitoring and adjustment to improve outcomes where necessary.

The most basic and critical capabilities for human development are to live a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. Once these are attained, people's choices of opportunities will automatically get widened in the development process.

In the ultimate analysis, human development is development of the people, development for the people and development by the people. Development of the people involves building human capabilities through the development of human resources. Development for the people implies that the benefits of growth must be translated into the lives of people, and development by the people emphasizes that people must be able to participate actively in influencing the processes that shape their lives.

Thus, growth cannot translate itself into human development unless it leads to improvement in their knowledge, health and income. It is the other way round also, meaning that knowledge through education, life expectancy through good health and a

good income which ensures a better standard of living leads to human development.

Thus, a different approach to measure the human development was adopted by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990.

The UNDP methodology of measuring quality of human development is based on the level of achievements in education and health along with per capita income of a country. This approach measures the human development in the form of indices.

Thus, the measurement of human development is now broad based with many indicators, although the dimensions of measurement have remained the same.

Human Development – The concept

Human Development is a development paradigm that is about much more than the rise or fall of national incomes. It is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. People are the real wealth of nations. Development is thus about expanding the choices people have to lead lives that they value, and it is thus about much more than economic growth, which is only a means - if a very important one - of enlarging people's choices.

Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building human capabilities - the range of things that people can do or be in life. The most basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community. Without these, many choices are simply not available and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible.

This way of looking at development, often forgotten in the immediate concern with accumulating commodities and financial wealth, is not new. Philosophers, economists and political leaders have long emphasized human wellbeing as the purpose, the end, of development. As Aristotle said in ancient Greece, "Wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking, for it is merely useful for the sake of something else."

Box 1.1

"Human development, as an approach, is concerned with what I take to be the basic development idea: namely, advancing the richness of human life, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of it."

Prof. Amartya Sen
Professor of Economics, Harvard University
Nobel Laureate in Economics, 1998



In seeking that something else, human development shares a common vision with human rights. The goal is human freedom, and in pursuing capabilities and realising

rights, this freedom is vital. People must be free to exercise their choices and to participate in decision-making that affects their lives. Human development and human rights are mutually reinforcing, helping to secure the well-being and dignity of all people and building self-respect and the respect of others.

Origins of the Human Development Approach

The Human Development approach arose in part as a result of growing criticism to the leading development approach of the 1980s, which presumed a close link between national economic growth and the expansion of individual human choices. Many, such as Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, the Pakistani economist (Box 1.2) who played a key role in formulating the human development paradigm, came to recognize the need for an alternative development model due to many factors.

As of 1990, the human development concept was applied to a systematic study of global themes as published in the yearly global Human Development Reports under the auspice of the UNDP. The work of Amartya Sen (Box 1.1) and others provided the conceptual foundation for an alternative and broader human development approach defined as a process of enlarging people's choices and enhancing human capabilities (the range of things people can be and do) and freedoms, enabling them to live a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge and a decent standard of living and participate in the life of their community and decisions affecting their lives.

Box 1.2

"The basic purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. In principle, these choices can be infinite and can change over time. People often value achievements that do not show up at all, or not immediately, in income or growth figures: 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. The objective of development is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives."

Mahbub ul Haq
Founder of the Human Development Report



Human development has always been flexible and "open-ended" with respect to more specific definitions. There can be as many human development dimensions as there are ways of enlarging people's choices. The key or priority parameters of human development can evolve over time and vary both across and within countries.

Some of the issues and themes considered most central to human development include

- ***Social progress*** *- greater access to knowledge, better nutrition and health services.*

- ***Economics*** *– the importance of economic growth as a means to reduce inequality and improve levels of human development.*
- ***Efficiency*** *- in terms of resource use and availability. Human development is pro-growth and productive as long as such growth directly benefits the poor, women and other marginalized groups.*
- ***Equity*** *- in terms of economic growth and other human development parameters.*
- ***Participation and freedom*** *- particularly empowerment, democratic governance, gender equality, civil and political rights, and cultural liberty, particularly for marginalized groups defined by urban-rural, sex, age, religion, ethnicity, physical/mental parameters, etc.*
- ***Sustainability*** *- for future generations in ecological, economic and social terms.*
- ***Human security*** *- security in daily life against such chronic threats as hunger and abrupt disruptions including joblessness, famine, conflict, etc.*

Methodology

The UNDP in its first Human Development Report (1990) reiterated that, people, not things, are the wealth of the nation, and it is they who should be prime focus of development. Therefore, the need was felt to have a broader approach for improving the wellbeing that would cover all aspects of human life for all people, in both high and low income, both now and future and full flourishing of opportunities, human choices and capabilities to enable people to lead the lives they value most. Thus, the focus of developmental efforts should be centered on people, their needs, aspirations, empowerment, capabilities and choices without discrimination by class, gender, race, nationality, religion, community or generation.

Measuring progress of an administrative unit in terms of human development – be it a country, a province, a district or a sub-district unit – may require a number of indices; however, under the aegis of UNDP, a standard methodology for calculation of human development attainment has been developed since 1990 when the first Global Human Development report was published.

The Government of India released the first National Human Development Report (NHDR) in 2001. Efforts have been made since then to release such reports at the state level, reflecting the status of their districts.

Many states in India have made efforts to prepare HDRs reflecting the status of human development, primarily based on the methodology adopted by the UNDP. Karnataka has brought out two such SHDRs in 1999 and 2005. These reports have gone a long way in highlighting the regional imbalances existing in the State.

Karnataka was pioneer in bringing out District HDRs in 2005, with its initiation of

pilot DHDR projects for Kalaburgi, Mysuru, Udupi and Vijayapura. These reports have gone a long way in highlighting the regional imbalances existing in the State. Encouraged by the experience gained, the Government of Karnataka decided to develop DHDRs for all 30 Districts in the State. This DHDR of Yadgir district is a result of this plan.

Thus the methodology used to prepare this DHDR is broadly based on UNDP methodology which was also adopted in preparation of Karnataka HDR of 1999 and 2005. However since this district report has been prepared at micro level and hence been modified to some extent from the common methodology used earlier to suit the district requirements and available data base at the district level, this report has followed guidelines for the DHDR.

Lead Agency representatives of Kalike - Sir Ratan Tata Trust and Chief Planning Officer of Zilla Panchayat, Yadgir had attended in-depth technical trainings conducted by Human Development Division of Planning Department of Karnataka. This District Human Development Report for Yadgir district has been prepared based on the training inputs and inputs provided by Quality Monitoring Group (QMG), District Core Committee (DCC).

Scope and Subject matter of this DHDR

This Yadgir DHDR is not merely a status report of Yadgir district, but it also attests to analyze and evaluate the investment made in various programmes and policy interventions by the government to promote human development at the district. This is a dynamic action oriented analysis as it raises questions and issues related to human development at micro level and identifies the gaps in human development sectors like health, education, drinking water, sanitation and housing along with income. It also brings out the status of human development of marginalized groups including women of Yadgir district. Hence, this report shall provide the base for planning and implementing human development programmes and policies at the district level.

This report attempts to assess the status of human development at taluk level on the basis of 7 development indices which are based on a set of human development indicators.

Yadgir DHDR shall mainly present following indices:

Box 1.3

- *Human Development Index (HDI),*
- *Gender Inequality Index (GII),*
- *Child Development Index (CDI),*
- *Food Security Index (FSI),*
- *Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI).*
- *Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)*
- *Urban Development Index (UDI)*

This report shall try to bring out the realities at micro level and identify the processes leading to these outcomes. The analysis done in this report does not just depend on readily available secondary data. Primary data from the field was also collected appropriately for understanding the change process, to analyse the progress of

programmes and policy implementation and to study service delivery.

At appropriate chapters, analysis has been made about the issues related to participation of the people in decision-making process, the functioning of the Panchayat system, the Self Help Groups (SHG) and situation of women and marginalized groups. This report has tried to gather substantial evidences from small area field studies to bring out the different dimensions of the problems related to health, education, employment and social disparity. It also identifies the issues to build up a relevant policy framework.

Participatory Process of Preparation of DHDR

This DHDR is a joint effort of various agencies at Yadgir district level with appropriate support and guidance from state level agencies. In line with guidelines issued at the state level, various institutions like district administration, Panchayat Raj institutions, local bodies, government departments, academicians and the NGOs have been involved in the preparation of Yadgir DHDR. This was done to ensure the ownership of this DHDR to all stakeholders. We believe that this participatory process shall go a long way in ensuring active involvement of all these stakeholders in planning and implementing the future development programmes with adequate knowledge about the issues involved in the district.

A concept paper was also prepared and the same was discussed at length in a workshop. Five workshops were held to understand opinions and feedbacks of department officials, local media, NGOs and PRI members.

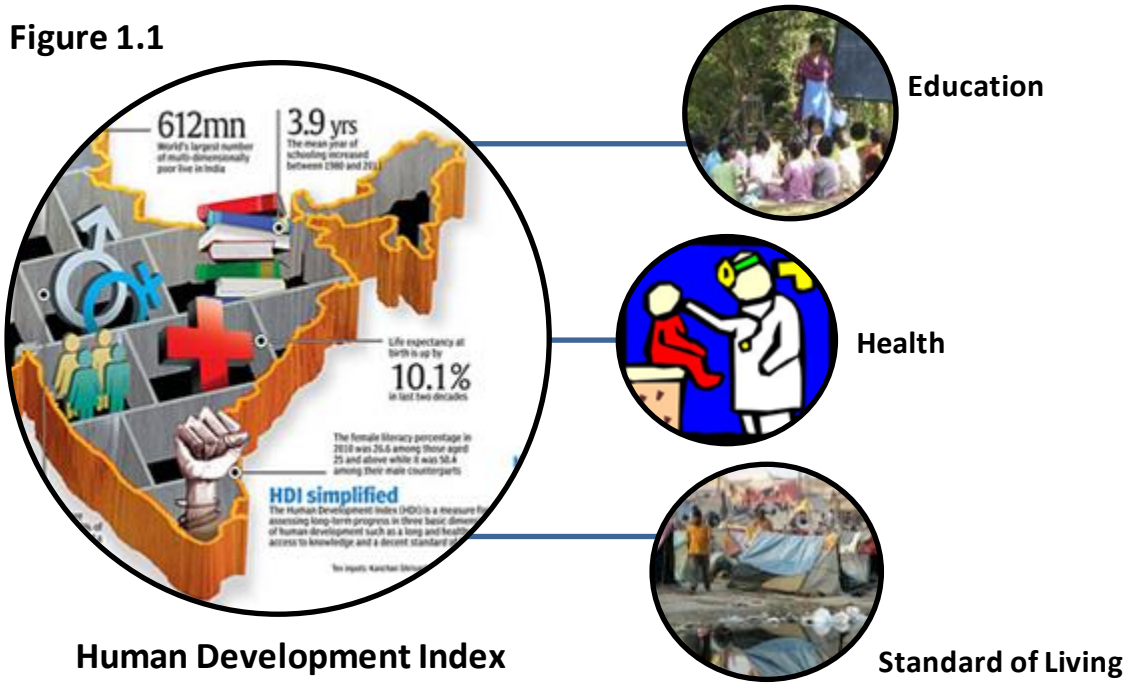
1.2 Factors contributing to Human Development

As discussed earlier, the early approaches to measurement of human development, considered just Education, Health and Living Standard as factors contributing or influencing the human development, is still true to the extent of measuring human development in an individual human being angle, but with new approach to human development measurement, in view of the new context where the human being is not just an individual but a part of the society, many more issues are to be taken in to account.

The issues of gender inequality, child development, urban development, food security, status of Dalit development, etc., are also important factors that contribute to overall human development. A brief discussion is done below about various factors that contribute to the human development with respect to all indices so that their significance to the human development can be understood and appreciated.

Human Development Index (HDI)

Figure 1.1



Education, apart from being one of the fundamental human rights, also ensures the success of a society. It helps to achieve socio-economic, political and cultural empowerment of people which complements the development of the society. Hence, education is a very important factor contributing to the human development. The literacy rate and the Gross Enrolment Rate in primary & secondary schools become major indicators for education.

Health is also a key input to the human development. This is evident because only a person with good functional health can be more productive to the family and thereby to the larger society. Very important indicators in health are the life expectancy which is indicated by Child Mortality Rate (CMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Hence, they need to be controlled to build a healthy society.

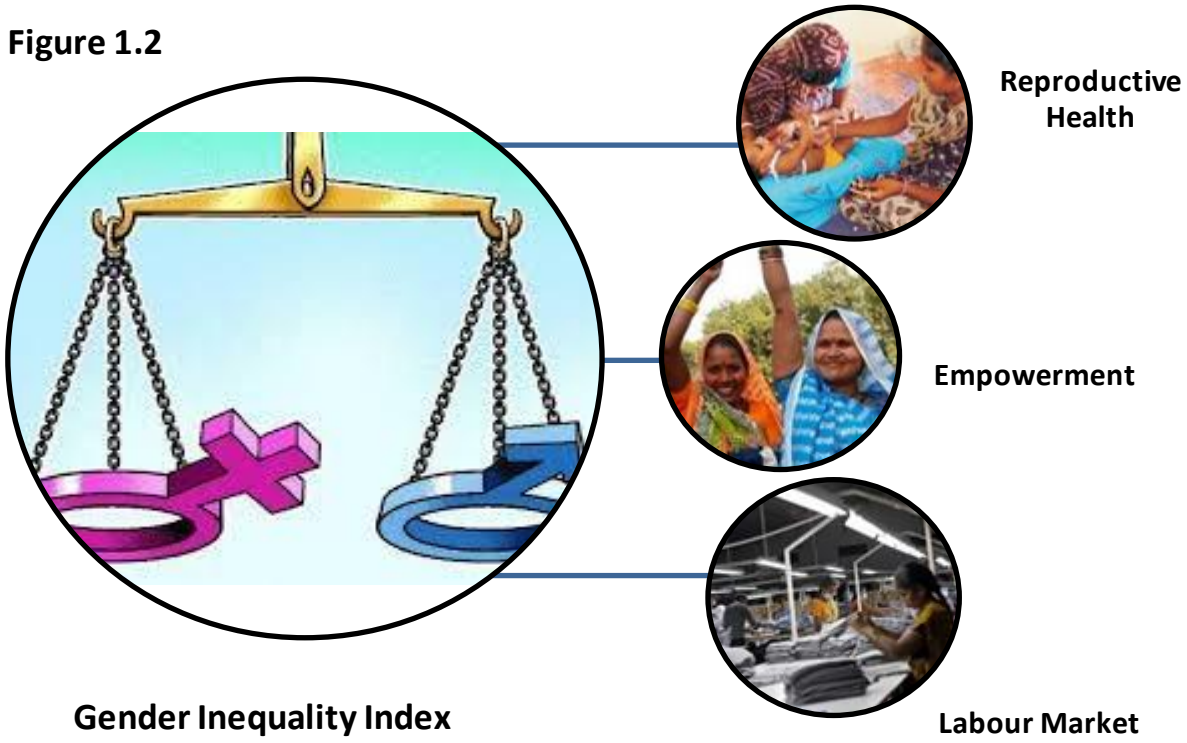
The **Standard of Living** of a person/family depends on the employment status, income earned and also the quality of housing along with basic necessities they possess to lead a decent life.

The houses should have a pucca structure (details as given in chapter 6: Standard of Living) and have access to electricity, safe drinking water, bathing and latrine facility within, or at least, near the premises. They should be using modern cooking fuels.

Thus, the availability of all these facilities in every household becomes a very important indicator for better standard of living.

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Figure 1.2



In any society, there should be equality between male and female in order to have balanced society. Gender Equality means that the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Equality does not mean "the same as".

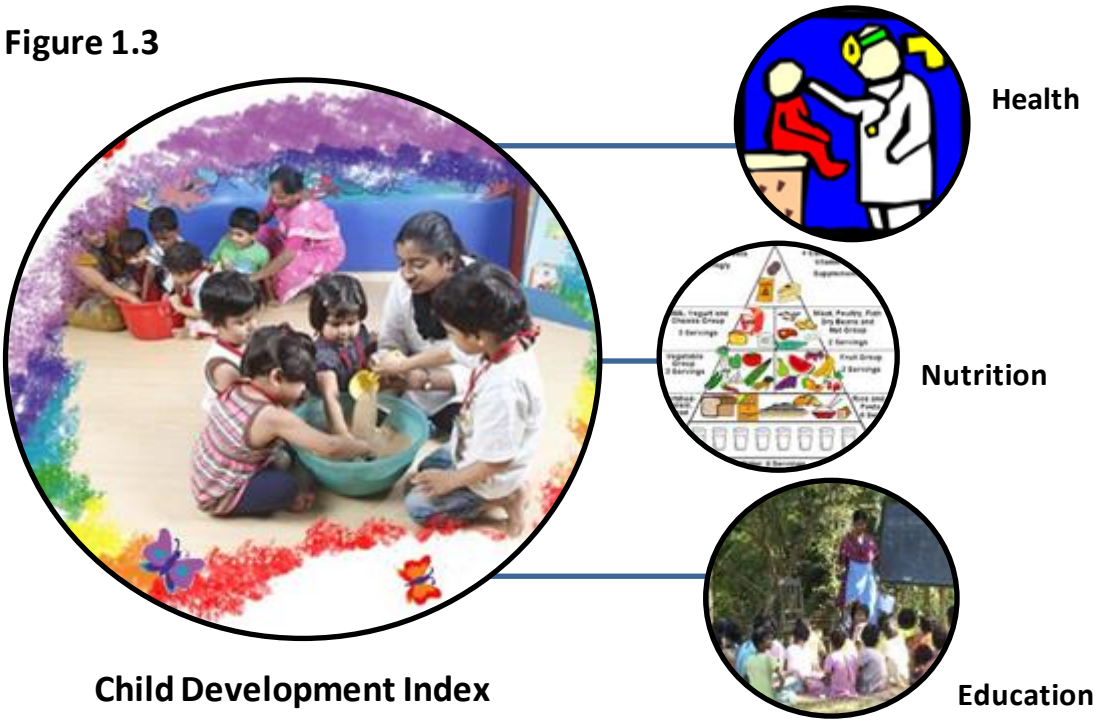
Gender Inequality Index (GII) measures the level of inequality through various indicators. Important factors that are considered in GII are Reproductive Health Status, Women Empowerment Status and Participation of Women in Labour Market.

Reproductive Child Health Status (RCH) has indicators like Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) which is a negative indicator, meaning that higher the MMR, lower the health service delivery. Similarly, the institutional deliveries should increase which ensures safe births and also ensures reduction in MMR and IMR. Reproductive health also depends on the status of pregnant women with severe anemia. Less number of such women can make sure that the child born and the mother are healthy after delivery.

The **women empowerment** can be seen with higher share of women in governance and better sex ratio in 0-6 age group and adults. Higher literacy rate among women with increasing trend also is a positive indicator for reducing gender inequality. In **labour market**, women should get better work opportunities both in agricultural & non-agricultural sectors.

Child Development Index (CDI)

Figure 1.3



A child can go on to develop into a better youngster only when it is healthy, eat nutritional food and has access to quality education. Thus, Child Development is one of the important measures of human development.

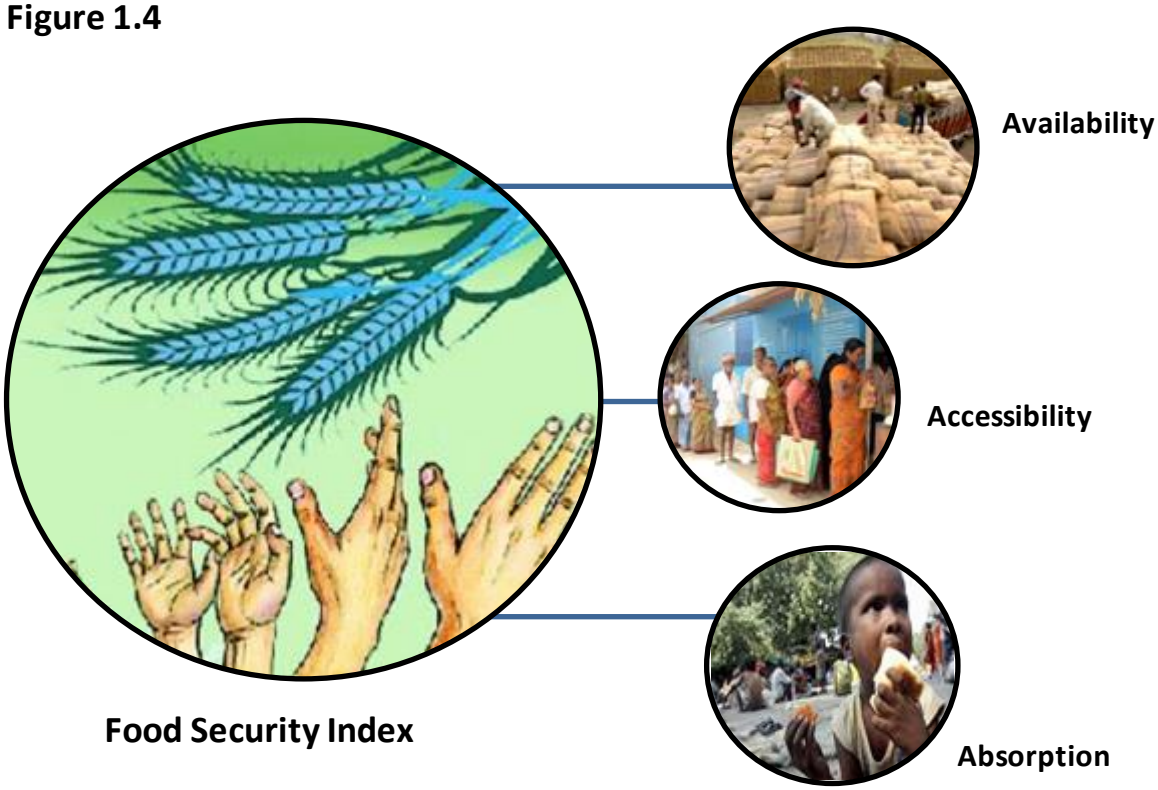
We can see high mortality rate among children under the age of 5 years, which curbs the possibility of those children contributing to the society. Thus, it is very serious health issue among children, and hence, it is important to reduce **Child Mortality Rate** (CMR).

Many children suffer from **Malnutrition** due to insufficient food or due to lack of knowledge among parents about importance of nutrition in child development. Thus it is very important to reduce malnutrition problem among children. Child mortality and malnutrition have direct relation.

Similarly, **Education** plays very important role in child's life in forming its future. We can see that large number of children remain out of school due to various reasons. Prevalence of child labour system, lack of awareness among parents about importance of education, poverty and lack of interest to study among children may be some of the reasons. Hence, the **dropout rate** becomes high at various levels in schooling. In view of the importance of education, Right to Education (RTE) act makes it compulsory to provide education up to 14 years of age. Hence, reducing dropout rate in both primary & secondary school levels is an important factor which affects the human development due to its significance to the overall social development.

Food Security Index (FSI)

Figure 1.4



Food security is a major issue affecting human development. Every person has to get a minimum quantity of decent meal every day to lead a healthy life. Food includes water along with solid food. Because of importance of food in an individual's life and thereby for overall human development, Food Security Index has become part of the measuring human development status.

Major factors contributing to the food security are **Availability, Accessibility** and **Absorption** of the food materials.

Availability: If one has to prepare edible food, raw food materials in the form of food grains, leguminous crops and oil seeds are produced by farmers. Food production depends on the area covered under cultivation and also on the irrigation facility available. Thus, higher **Cropping Intensity** and **Irrigation Intensity** are major factors to ensure higher **per capita food grain production**. If **the share of degraded area** is more, net area available for cultivation shall be less. **Net Sown Area** covered should increase in proportion to the increase in population so that enough food grains are available. Thus all these factors indicate the availability of food.

Accessibility: However, it is not just enough if food is made available through higher production, but people have to access it easily. Accessibility depends on the economic affordability of the households like **BPL Status** and Per Capita **Income**, **Public Distribution System (PDS)** through

which the food produce can reach people. The number of **labourers engaged in agricultural & non- agricultural sectors** is also an important factor.

Absorption: Unless the food is not consumed in sufficient quantity and quality, there are bound to be problems like **anemia among pregnant women** and **mal nourishment among children**. These can lead to higher **Child Mortality Rate**. As discussed earlier that food also includes safe drinking water, consumption of clean and safe drinking water is very important. Hence households having **access to Safe Drinking Water** is an important indicator for food absorption. It is normally observed and accepted fact that women influence the lifestyles of households. Hence, the literacy levels of women can make a lot of difference in accessing nutritious food and safe drinking water in households. Hence higher the **Female Literacy Rate,** better shall be the lifestyles of households resulting in human development.

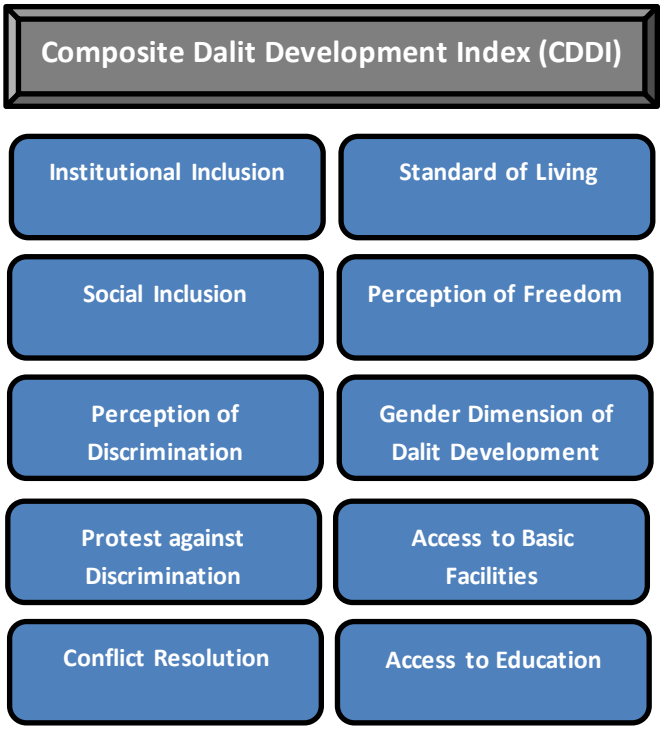
Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)

Human development is for all humans irrespective of the gender, caste or class. But however in Indian context, where the society is divided over caste system, 'Dalits' or scheduled castes have historically been denied of equal opportunities through social discrimination by so called upper castes.

In spite of government's continuous efforts to provide 'Dalits' an equal social status through equal opportunities, Dalit development is still below the expected level.

Hence, the measurement of Human Development of any region is incomplete unless Dalit Development is measured. Thus Composite Dalit Development Index has been constructed based on several factors that influence the status of Dalits in the selected Gram Panchayat area.

Figure 1.5



Institutional Inclusion: Government has specified a minimum number of seats to be reserved in various institutions like committees and societies and panchayats. Hence, the status of Dalit representation in these institutions is very important factor for HDI of Dalits.

Social Inclusion: This refers to the respect the Dalits get in society in private entities, like open entry in Non-Dalit houses, whether they are respectfully addressed like others, their inclusion in local festivals, entry into temples like others and whether they get equal treatment in hotels. Unless they are not treated like non-dalits, their social status and development are bound to be below the norms.

Perception of Discrimination: It is important that the Dalits get equal access to public infrastructure like Drinking Water, Education and Health facilities and should not be discriminated socially or economically. Public drinking water facilities refer to wells and water taps.

In schools, the Dalit children should not be discriminated like separate seating arrangement in classroom, own plates for mid-day meals, denial of opportunities to participate in curricular and extra-curricular activities in the school.

Unless the health workers and medical staff provide normal and equal service to Dalits at hospitals and also during home visits, they do not get their health rights. Discrimination might happen in many ways like less number of home visits to Dalit households, improper attention to their problems, not providing suitable/free and enough prescribed drugs, denial of passing on the cash benefits under various health schemes to the Dalit patients.

The Dalits should get equal access in all social activities, and they should not be denied the participation in public economic activities like construction works, mid-day meal preparation and getting or giving house for rent.

Protest against Discrimination: Whenever the Dalits are discriminated in terms of various facilities as discussed above, they should have voice of protest so that they are included. Hence it is important to know about how much the Dalits are protesting against discrimination.

Conflict Resolution: In case of conflicts arising between Dalits & Non-Dalits due to discrimination in accessing water, health, education, social or economic facilities, it is important that these conflicts are amicably resolved so that the issue will not become a big social problem and not become a threat to the person involved.

Perception of Freedom: Dalits should have freedom to question, mobility, participation in cultural activities and should have access to employment.

Whenever there is an injustice or discrimination done to a Dalit, she/he should be free to question it without any hesitation. The Dalits should have freedom to move in any area where non-dalits move. Dalits should get equal opportunities in employment in all sectors where non-dalits are getting employment. They should be freely participating in all cultural activities of their region.

Standard of Living: This refers to the standard of living of Dalit households in comparison to that of non-dalits in a

particular area. This is to know whether the Dalits are having equal ownership opportunities. This can be estimated by knowing the number of Dalit households having landholding in equal proportion to that of non-dalits, ownership of non-agri. establishments in commercial, industrial and service sectors in a given area. Dalit households having pucca houses, access to electricity and owning a two wheeler is also a positive sign of good standard of living.

Gender Dimension to Dalit Development: This studies the practices and lifestyles of Dalit pregnant women and reproductive health support they get from health workers.

Dalit pregnant women like their counterparts of other castes, should be getting prescribed rest period before and after the delivery of baby. They should have institutional deliveries to ensure safe delivery and thus reducing Maternal Mortality and Infant Mortality. The reproductive health services from health workers should be equally available to Dalit women

Access to Basic Facilities: Dalit households should be getting better access to basic facilities like drinking water, toilets and drainage facilities.

In each household, every person should get at least 55 liters of clean drinking water per day. Similarly, Dalit households should be having toilet facilities and drainage connectivity to their households like any other households belonging to other castes.

Access to Education: Dalit children have every right to education like all other children. Hence to know the education status of Dalit children, it is important to know the Net enrolment, Attendance and transition rate.

If Dalit children are considered to be accessing the education facilities, they should be enrolling to schools in equal rate like any other children, having regular attendance, and getting enrolled to higher primary school after finishing the lower primary and similarly to high school after finishing higher primary.

Thus, Composite Dalit Development Index is a comprehensive measurement of HD with respect to Scheduled Caste households. It helps the policy makers to understand the present status of Dalit development in a given region and also to help them to make suitable changes.

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

In order to measure the Human Development at taluk level with more reliable data and to provide ranking of taluks based on HD status, Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) shall be measured. It will have a set of 68 indicators which influence the three broad dimensions of human development, namely, Education, Health and Standard of Living. These indicators are chosen taking into account demographic factors, livelihood and employment-related factors, household

assets, factors empowering the community, health and education factors.

Urban Development Index (UDI)

Figure 1.6



Urban areas have specific issues and problems in complete contrast to rural areas.

Population density, housing standards, slums, water pollution due to industrial waste, availability of drainage & sewage, service delivery of medical facilities, road infrastructure, development expenditure, etc., are major factors which influence the urban area development. Since the standard of living of the people in urban area and their development depends on the accessibility to the quality services as mentioned above, we need to measure them.

In urban areas the biggest problem is population density because of continuous in flow of working population. However if infrastructure facilities are not provided in the same proportion and at right time, the life of people goes haywire. The availability of houses becomes a major issue which also leads to growth of slum areas. Due to lack of land availability for solid waste disposal, the water gets polluted due to this solid waste and industrial waste disposal. If sewage and drainage infrastructure is not available, it poses health problem. Due to population growth, the number of vehicles plying on roads will also increase, but there may not be adequate roads built and hence more frequent accidents take place. Urbanisation also leads to crime and accidents.

1.3 Data Collection, Compilation and Validation

The data has been collected as per UNDP DHDR guidelines. Majority of this are secondary data. Some were sourced from concerned line departments and Census was also major source of primary data used for calculations.

Lead agency investigators have visited number of times to all concerned line departments, shared formats and collected the required data. The census data was sourced through QMG member and Human Development Division (HDD), Planning Department, GoK. The same has been cross checked with the officials of district level departments. The census data and some key data were also cross validated by QMG member and by the officials at Human Development Division (HDD), Planning Department, GoK.

Some key indicators which are sensitive, absolute data which might have been under-reported at district level were finalized at state level after thorough verification and validation with concerned departments at the state level by HDD-PD.

These indicators were IMR, CMR, MMR, Share of Institutional deliveries, Share of pregnant women with anemia, Percentage of malnourished children, Percentage of children born under-weight, Per capita income, School Infrastructure Index.

Five subcommittees of DCC at district level were formed to validate the data collected. Chief planning officer and all the heads of line departments have also validated the data. Data collected has been reviewed several times during the District Core Committee meetings also. The collected data has been compiled in the formats shared by HDD-PD Bengaluru.

1.4 Measurement of Indices

As briefed earlier, the present DHDR has measured 7 indices: HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, CTDI, CDDI and UDI (See box 1.3)



To arrive at all indices, a total of 126 indicators were calculated based on the absolute values collected and validated. For measuring each individual index, the concerned set of indicators (as explained earlier while discussing about various indices) were used.

The indices were measured as per the technical guidelines using the appropriate formulae. The indices measurement was done by considering the maximum and minimum indicator values among the taluks/ULBs of Yadgir district to give ranking of taluks/ULBs within the district.

1.5 Concluding Remarks

A Human Development Report for Yadgir District was very essential, since the district is newly formed and has various development issues in almost all spheres of social development because of its backwardness. Hence this report shall try to put forth the status of human development of the district and also try to critically analyse the factors influencing the issues in appropriate chapters and finally in the last chapter of way forward, provide some possible recommendations.

We expect that the Yadgir DHDR and all the exercises that were conducted to finalise this report shall fulfill the following objectives:

- ✓ To assess the level of achievements made in human development sectors focusing on health, education and livelihood at the taluk level.
- ✓ To provide proper knowledge and orientation about the human development paradigm in planning and development and promote capacity building of government officials and people's representatives for preparing them for human development planning.
- ✓ To bring out the present status of human development at taluk level in Yadgir district through the estimation of a Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) for the taluks.
- ✓ To assess the human development status of women and other marginalized groups of Yadgir district.
- ✓ To evolve a data base for human development planning at the district and taluk level.
- ✓ To identify human development requirements and policy interventions needed to promote higher levels of human development in Yadgir district.
- ✓ To evaluate the existing programmes and policies and examine their adequacy to promote human development in Yadgir district.
- ✓ To examine the regional dimensions of human development in 3 taluks of Yadgir district, namely Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir and to set the priorities in planning.
- ✓ To examine the role of various agencies, government departments, local self-government, civil society institutions and NGOs of Yadgir district in promoting human development through viable partnerships.
- ✓ To strengthen the human development base in planning at grass root through identifying data requirements, estimation of gaps in human development, other related problems and issues and suggest suitable policy framework in this regard.


Yadgir Fort

Chapter 2

District Overview

2.1 Introduction

Yadgir district was carved out from the erstwhile Kalaburgi district as the 30th district of Karnataka on 10 April 2010. Located in the north-east part of the State surrounded by Kalaburgi in the North, Raichur in the South, Vijayapur in the West and Hedal of AP in the East. Yadgir district is the 2nd smallest district in the state, spread across 3 taluks, namely, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir, with Yadgir as district headquarter. The vast stretch of fertile black soil of the district is known for bumper red gram and jowar crops and the district is also referred to as the "Daal bowl" of the state. It is also known for cluster of cement industries and a distinct stone popularly known as "Malakheda Stone". Yadgir district is spread over an area of 5234 sq. km constituting 8.46 percent area of Karnataka State.

Geographical location of Yadgir is 16 ˚ 20 ‘ to 17 ˚ 45 ‘ North Latitude and 76 ˚ 04 ‘ to 77˚ 42‘ East Longitude. The temperature of the region is approximately 45˚C (Max), 22˚C (Min).

Yadgir has been blessed by the incessant flowing of two main rivers, 'Krishna' and 'Bhima'. In addition to these two, a few tributaries flow in this region. Jowar and paddy are the major crops grown in the district. Major commercial crops grown in the district are cotton and sugarcane. District has a net sown area of 85.1 per cent of the total cultivable land area, which is 13,821.94 square kilometers.

Cattle, poultry, sheep, goats and buffaloes constitute the major livestock of the district. Establishment of agriculture college in 'Bheemarayana Gudi' under the University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur, is a boost to agriculture sector.

Yadgir District is a developing industrial area rich in uranium resources. As per Suvarna Karnataka Corridor scheme, this district has been recognized as Agro based, cement and power project zone.

Yadgir is a historic place. The fort on the rocky mountain has the entire story hidden within. Scenic beauty of Yadgir can only be experienced standing on top of this mountain. Water falls called Dhab Dabi about 5 km from Gurmitkal and about 30 km from Yadgir is a visual treat in monsoon. 'Chintanalli' is famous for the temple of lord 'Gavi Siddeshwara' where the lord resides in a cave with natural water flowing over the temple and falling at the entrance and thus

Table 2.1

Administrative distribution of the district

Taluk	No. of GPs	Inhabited Villages	Uninhabited Villages	No. of Towns
Shahapur	36	145	09	02
Shorapur	42	192	09	01
Yadgir	39	152	12	02
District	117	489	30	05

making every devotee to have a shower before having lord's blessings. There is also a bridge cum barrage constructed across river 'Bheema' which is some 4 km away from the city well connected by road. It is a place worth watching especially when the gates are open for water flow. For other places of interest, see box 2.1.

2.2 Background and Brief Regional History

Yadgir, popularly called as "Yadavagiri" by the local people, was once a capital of the Yadava Kingdom. It has a rich historical and cultural tradition. Yadavas chose Yadgir to be their capital and ruled from here from 1347 to 1425 A.D.

Box 2.1

- ***Mailapur, Mailarlingeshwar Temple:*** *Temple attracts lakhs of devotees every year in "Makara Sankramana" from all over the State.*
- ***Sleeping Bhudha:*** *A self-manifested hill seems to give image of the lord Buddha as he was in the sleeping posture across the hill; it attracts attention of many devotees of Buddhism across the world.*
- ***Shorapur Fort:*** *Nayaks of Shorapur who ruled with Shorapur as headquarter from 1639 to 1857 have left an indelible mark on the history of the region.*
- ***The Fort of Vanadurga:*** *This fort is 24 km distant from Shahapur and has a dense forest around it. As it has been covered by the forest, it got the name 'Vanadurga'.*
- ***Narayana Pura Dam:*** *Surrounded by verdant greenery and serene atmosphere, the Narayanapura Dam has been constructed over the river Krishna. The beautiful Jaladurga waterfall has become a popular picnic spot with locals and tourists as the waterfall is set amidst lush green vegetation.*
- ***Yargola Caves***

Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, appointed by the Government of Karnataka to look into the status of border districts, has rated the Yadgir district as most backward.

Yadgir district has its deep roots in history. The famous dynasties of the south, the Satavahans, the Chalukyas of Badami, the Rastrkuta, Shahis, the Adil shahis, the Nizam Shahis have ruled over the district.

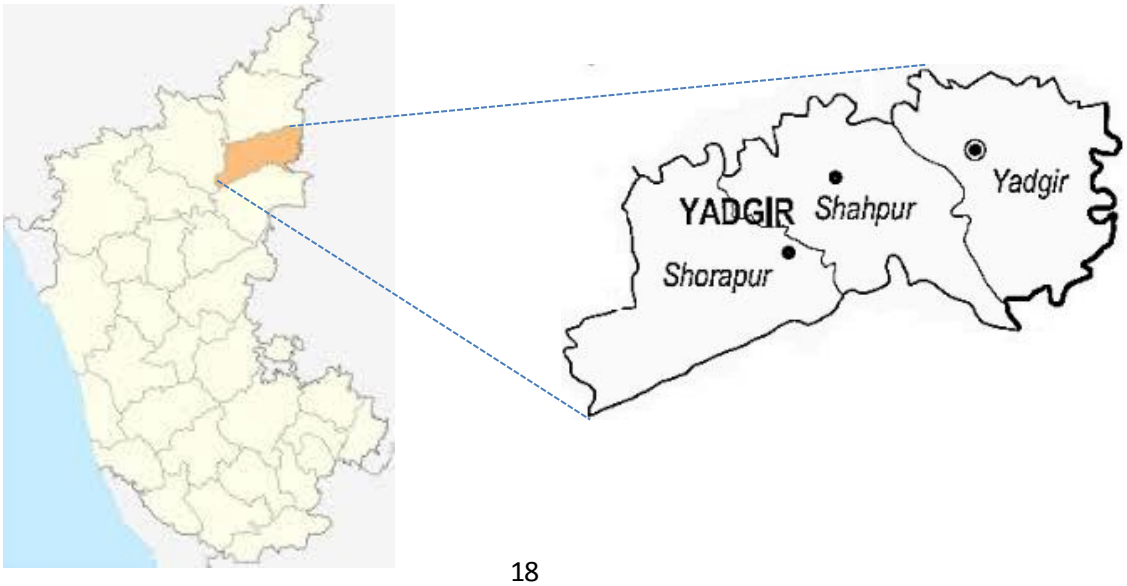


Fig 2.1

2.3 Physiographic Divisions of the District

As stated earlier, presently the district comprises of three revenue blocks (taluks), namely, Shahapur, Shorapur (Surapur) and Yadgir. It has one revenue sub-division i.e. Yadgir. All the 3 revenue blocks are also educational blocks. The district has 1 City municipal, 3 Town Municipals, 1 Town Panchayat, 3 Taluk Panchayats,16 hoblies, 117 Gram Panchayats, 519 villages (inhabited & uninhabited). It has 4 Assembly constituencies, a Zilla Panchayat, and two Parliamentary constituencies. (See Table 2.1)

2.4 Land, Soil and Natural Resource Endowments

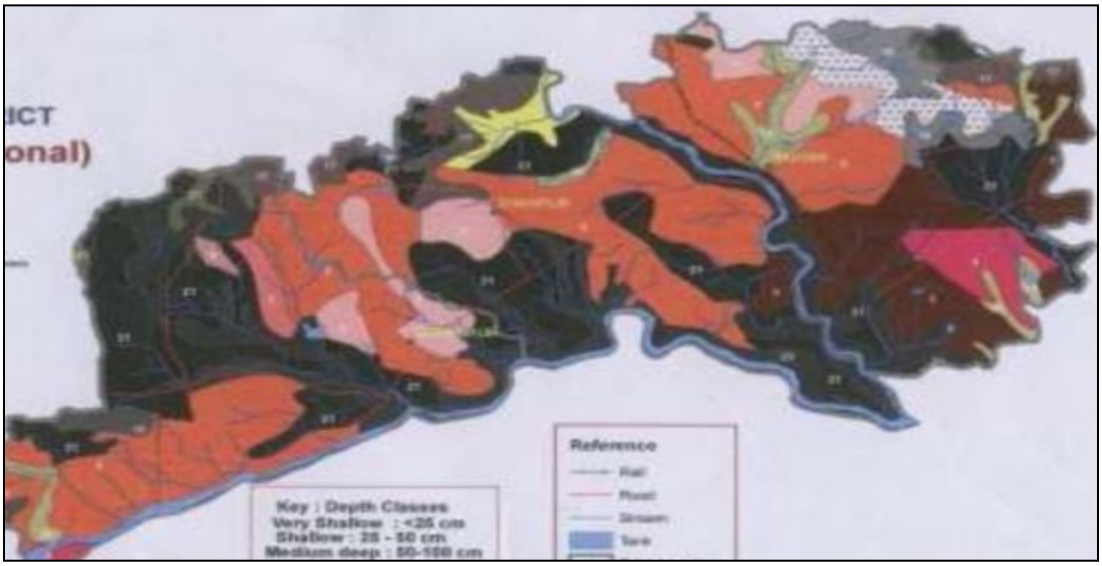
Yadgir is predominantly an agricultural district divided into two agro climatic zones namely, eastern transition and north eastern dry zone.(Fig 2.2) The zones indicate the predominance of rain-dependent dry land agricultural area. The normal rainfall of the district is 636 mms. The climate of Yadgir district is generally dry and healthy.

Out of total geographical area of 5,16,088 Ha, the net sown area in the year 2011-12 was 3,03,522 Ha, out of which 1,28,683 Ha were covered by irrigation.

The major crops grown in the district are jowar, red gram, sunflower and groundnut. In terms of productivity, the yields of principal crops are lesser than the state average. The variation in rainfall and endemic pest attack has affected productivity of red gram. The production and productivity of jowar has been improving because of better use of fertilizer and plant protection measures. In case of oil seeds, the area and production have been decreased.

Though 27.45 percent of male workers and 64.02 percent of female workers are agricultural laborers, they do not have yearlong employment. Temporary migration of full families or few men members is prevalent.

Fig 2.2 ***Rain fall pattern***



Migration is prominent in all 3 taluks which normally happens mostly in the month of November.

Soil of the district is a mix of medium deep red clayey soil, deep black calcareous soil and shallow red gravelly, which is sandy at places and hence is good for groundnut cultivation.

Fig 2.3 ***SOIL TYPE - YADGIRI***



The mix of the soil types is more evident in Yadgir block compared to the other two blocks. The land patches with the black soil are also less in Yadgir.

The terrain has a natural slope, with soil loss during monsoons because of runoff. Bunds are constructed by the farmers based on their local knowledge, but the bunds don't last long.

Yadgir district has very good natural resources of water with two rivers, namely, Krishna and Bhima.

Other natural resource found in the region is uranium. Uranium deposits are found in the Gogi area. Uranium processed here will be used for defense and power generation purpose.

2.5 Demography

According to the 2011 census Yadgir district has a population of 1,174,271 of which male and female were 50.27% (590,329) and 49.73% (583,942) respectively. This gives it a ranking of 404th in India out of a total of 640 districts.

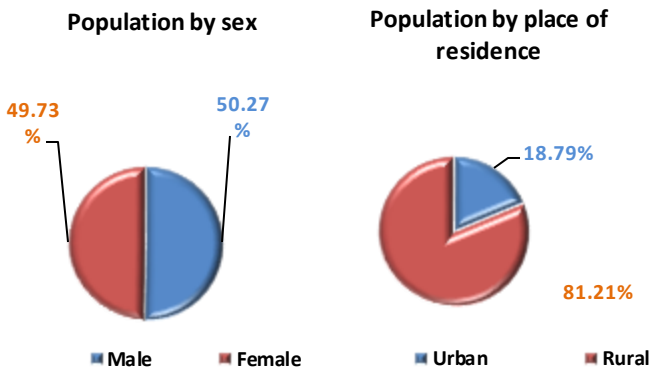
The district has a population density of 223 inhabitants per square kilometer. Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 22.81%. Yadgir has a sex ratio of 989 females for every 1000 males.

Average literacy rate of Yadgir in 2011 was 52.36 compared to 39.90 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy was 60.15% and 39.85% respectively.

There is a total of 1,90,279 child population of 0-6 years age, of which 97,522 are male children and 92,757 are female. Children in the age group of 0-6 constitute around 16.20% of total district population. Child sex ratio is low with only 951.

Yadgir district's total population has distribution of 18.79% (220677) urban population and 81.21% (953594) rural population.

Chart 2.1



The demographic details of Yadgir district as per census 2011 are shown in table 2.2

Table 2.2

Demographic Profile of Yadgir district

Demographic particulars	*Absolute figures*	*In Percentage*
Population - Total	1174271	1.92% of Karnataka
Male	590329	50.27%
Female	583942	49.73%
Decadal population growth (2001-2011)	22.81%	
Density of population (per sq. km)	223	
Area	5234 Sq.Km.	
Literacy level- Total	510003	51.83%
Male	306751	62.25%
Female	203252	41.38%
SC Population - Total	273315	23.28%
Male	137204	50.20%
Female	136111	49.80%
ST Population - Total	146849	12.51%
Male	73564	50.09%
Female	73285	49.91%
Population (place of residence) Rural	953594	81.21%
Population (place of residence) Urban	220677	18.79%
Sex Ratio	989	
Children Population (0-6)	190279	16.20
Male	97522	16.52
Female	92757	15.88
Child Sex Ratio	951	
Occupational pattern of population – Total workers	547696	46.64% of population
Main Workers	437241	79.83% of total workers
Marginal Workers	110455	20.17% of total workers
Cultivators	159333	29.09% of total workers
Agricultural Labourers	234655	42.84% of total workers
Household industry workers	13192	2.41% of total workers
Other workers	140516	25.66% of total workers
Marginal Workers (3-6 months)	99488	90.03% of total marginal workers
Marginal Workers (less than 3 months)	11007	9.97% of total marginal workers

2.6 Literacy

Out of total population of 11,74,271 persons in Yadgir district, 9,83,992 persons are of age 7+ who are considered to be eligible population for literacy. Out of these 9,83,992 eligible persons, only 5,10,003 persons are literate which amounts to only 51.83% of the total population. Among men, only 62.25% are literate whereas 41.38% of women are literate.

Yadgir district has 1192 primary schools, 200 high schools, 33 Pre-University colleges, 5 govt. degree colleges, 1 Engineering College (Veerappa Nisty College of Engineering), 3 Polytechnics and 3 ITIs.

Out of 1192 primary schools 605 are lower primary and 587 are higher primary. There are 1300 Anganwadi centers providing pre-elementary education which are run by the department of Women & Child development.

District Adult Education department is running 117 CLVTC centers in the district where 5850 volunteers are working for adult literacy. Nearly 60000 illiterate adults were identified for literacy programmes.

2.7 Industry

Rich uranium deposits have been found in the Gogi belt covering the villages of Gogi, Ukkinal, Darshanapur in Shahapur taluk, and Thinthini and other places in Surapur taluk. Uranium processed here will be used for defense and power generation purpose.

Industry profile of Yadgir district is as below:

Box 2.2

- *856 Micro & Small medium enterprise registered up till 2010-11.*
- *170 small scale industries creating employment for more than 750 people.*
- *One Sugar and fuel industry "Core Green" is established near Hiretumkur village.*
- *Availability of processed Uranium used for defence and power generation purpose.*
- *Agriculture, Mineral and textiles based industry could be encouraged in the district.*
- *Sugar, Thermal power to be considered on top priority.*
- *Proposal to establish Pharmaceutical Industrial Park.*
- *As per Suvarna Karnataka Corridor scheme, this district has been recognized as Agro based, cement and power project zone.*
- *As per Karnataka Industrial Policy 2009-14, all the 3 taluks of the district are recognized as most backward and classified under zone 1, which entitles all the industrial units coming up in this district to avail incentives and concessions given by the Government.*
- *2 Industrial Estates and 1 Industrial Area exist in the district.*

2.8 Irrigation

Agriculture in the district mainly depends upon the rainfall. Net sown area is 85.1 per cent of the total cultivable land area, which is 13821.94 square kilometers. The net area irrigated to net area sown is 14%, which is below the state average of 24%. Krishna and Bhima rivers flow in the district. The medium irrigation projects in the district are Hattikuni and Soudhaghar. There are 36 lift irrigation schemes and 445 minor irrigation tanks in the district.

Both Shahapur and Shorapur taluks have been fully irrigated, whereas Yadgir Taluk is having 65% irrigated area.

The water table of the district is fairly good with the level being 40-50 ft. below ground. However, the utilization seems to be fairly limited because of the economic inability of farmers to take up bore wells.

2.9 Infrastructure

Industrial Infrastructure

Box 2.3

Land Bank: *3,299 acres of land at Kadechur & Baliyala reserved for the industrial purpose.*

Industrial Area and Industrial Estate: *There are 2 Industrial Estates and 1 Industrial Area in existence. Industrial Area is located in Yadgir taluk and is spread over 250 acres.*

Cement Zone *has been identified around Suvarna Karnataka Corridor passing through the district connecting Bidar, Bellary & Hiriyur.*

Transport infrastructure

Yadgir district has good connectivity by all means like Rail, Road and Airport.

District headquarter Yadgir is connected to Kalaburgi is around 71 km away by both road and rail. It is around 69 km away from Raichur.

Rail Transport: Yadgir has one of the largest railway stations in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Around 80 Km of railway line passes through Yadgir district. Through broad-gauge railway lines, Yadgir is well connected with metros like Mumbai, Chennai, New Delhi, Bengaluru & Hyderabad. For Administrative control, it comes in South Central Railway zone under Guntakal division.

Road Transport: State Highway 15 (Raichur-Bidar) passes through the city connecting to Vijayapur and Hyderabad. Around 2600 Km of road connectivity exists in the district. Important cities connected through road from Yadgir city are Bengaluru, Hubli, Dharwad, Belagavi, Vijayapur, Sirsi, Hospet, Goa, Hyderabad and Ballary.

Air Transport: Nearest airport is at Hyderabad which is around 180 Km away.

Port: Nearest port is at Goa which is at a distance of around 520 Km.

2.10 Regional Perspectives and Backwardness

The socio-cultural environment (feudalistic in character), topography and geographical

location, remoteness in terms of access to information, services, facilities and lack of skilled quality human resources are some issues that hinder the development at all levels and are major causes for the backwardness of any region, allowing regional disparities. Yadgir district is no different.

The population in the district is dominated by marginalized groups: the Bedars (Valmiki Naiks) -an ST group, and Kolis or Kabbaligas (Besta Naik)—belonging to the OBCs. However, it is the dominant caste of Lingayats and Dores who have large land holdings that control resources in the district.

The district has seen quite high rates of migration as compared to neighboring districts. The main reason for this is the absence of employment throughout the year. Most of the area is highly dependent on agriculture which is majorly rain-fed. The income from agriculture is not enough for sustenance. On an average 2-4 members from each family migrate to towns and cities in search of small works like pottery, shop workers, cleaners and daily wage laborers as they are not skilled for any other kind of jobs. Most of the migrating population is male in the age group of 15-40 years. As a result most women are forced to put in more labour in the fields.

A High Power Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Nanjundappa, well known economist for the redressal of regional imbalances, was constituted by the government in year 2000. The committee submitted its report in June 2002. It identified 35 indicators encompassing agriculture, industry, social & economic infrastructure and population characteristics to measure and prepare an index of development. It has classified the taluks in the Hyderabad region as 'most backward', 'more backward' and 'backward'. Yadgir, Shahapur, Surapur taluks have been classified as most backward taluks. (chart 2.3)

The amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution was done recently by the central govt. and this confers special status to the six backward districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka region, Yadgir being one among them. The amended provision (Art. 371-J) entails formation of a separate development board that will ensure that sufficient funds are allocated for the region's progress, besides providing reservation in education and government jobs to the locals. Yadgir due to its characteristic features of backwardness and geographical remoteness has also drawn the attention of several developmental initiatives in different sectors of the region.



Table 2.3 Extent of backwardness in the District

Most Backward Dist/Name of the taluka	CCDI value	CDI value	Rank in the state
Shahapur	0.62	0.38	171
Shorapur	0.70	0.30	157
Yadgir	0.67	0.33	162

Source: Nanjudappa Committee Report

2.11 Conclusion

Since Yadgir district is known for its backwardness in almost all development norms like education, health, standard of living, employment opportunities etc. and does not have any major noticeable resources which can make it stand apart in the state, it is very much necessary to prepare a well-focused and achievable development plan for the district which can ensure a slow and steady improvement in the lives of the people in terms of better living standards like better housing, making use of basic household infrastructures like toilets, bathrooms, drainage, electricity, health facilities, educational resources and infrastructure, etc.

The special development funds that have been granted to the district and also which can come in the future should be utilized effectively, so that in coming years, Yadgir district can improve its position in development within the districts of Karnataka.









Chapter 3

Computation of Indices

3.1 Introduction

As already discussed earlier in chapter 1- Introduction, the Yadgir District Human Development Report (DHDR) attempts to assess the status of human development at taluk level and also tries to assess the urban development at the urban local bodies' level. This is done by computing 6 development indices which are based on set of 126 indicators. These indicators mainly consist of percentage, ratio and per capita values. The 6 indices computed are as follows:

Box 3.1

- *Human Development Index (HDI),*
- *Gender Inequality Index (GII),*
- *Child Development Index (CDI),*
- *Food Security Index (FSI),*
- *Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI).*
- *Urban Development Index (UDI)*

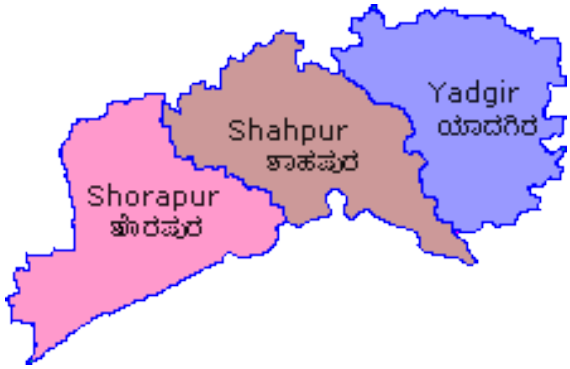
Computation of all these indices has followed a systematic set of calculations done at 4-5 stages.

- ✓ The first stage involved the collection and validation of absolute data values required to arrive at 126 indicators.
- ✓ Second stage involved the calculation of indicator values using the absolute values.
- ✓ The third stage provided the index values for each of the indicators using specific formulae. The formulae used also considered whether the indicator has positive or negative impact on the human development. This calculation made use of the maximum and minimum indicator values.
- ✓ In HDI, GII and FSI indices computations, a set of dimensional index values were calculated in the fourth stage.
- ✓ The final set of calculations resulted in arriving at the expected final indices values. These calculations were mainly based on calculating geometrical mean or averages of previous index values/ dimensional index values.

The computation of all indices has been done as follows:

- ✓ Attempt was made to understand the respective ranking positions of each of the 3 taluks within the Yadgir district by taking into account the observed maximum and minimum indicator values of the taluks and then computing the indices.

Following pages explain the methodologies used for computing each of the 7 indices values of this DHDR.



3.2 Human Development Index

The methodology used here for computing the Human Development Index (HDI) is same as that of the latest UNDP HDI report -2010 which considers Education, Health and Living standards for the calculations.

The Education and Health dimensional index are constructed using 2 indicator values each and the Living Standard dimensional index is constructed using 7 indicator values as shown in table 3.1. All these indicators together reflect the human development position of the region.

Table 3.1 ***Indicators for measuring Human Development Index (HDI)***

Dimensions	Indicators	The method used for Obtaining Indicators
Education	Literacy Rate	2011 Census
	Gross Enrolment Rate at Schools (Primary + Secondary)	Gross Enrollment at primary & secondary schools / No. of children in the age group of 6 to 14
Health	Child Mortality Rate	Number of infant deaths under 5 years age in a Year / Total Number of Live Births * 1,000
	Maternal Mortality Rate	Number of Maternal Deaths in a Year / Total Number of Live Births * 100,000
Living Standards	Percentage of HHs having access to Cooking fuel	No. of households using modern fuels like LPG, Electricity, Gas etc./ Total number of households *100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	No. of households having toilet /Total no. HHs. *100
	Percentage of HHs having access to Water	No. of households provided with safe drinking water/Total no. HHs.*100.
	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	No. of households having electricity /Total no. HHs.*100
	Percentage of HHs having access to Pucca house	Total no. of HHs. with pucca houses/Total no. of HHs. * 100
	Percentage of Nonagricultural workers (main + marginal)	No. of nonagricultural workers / Total workers * 100
	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	Total income of the Taluk/Total Population

- ***Method used for computing HDI***

For the estimation of the HDI and to understand the relative positions of 3 taluks within the Yadgir district, the following steps were used:

As a first step, minimum and maximum values were set for each of the 11 indicators stated above as to transform them into index values within the range of zero and one. For this purpose, the observed minimum and maximum figures for each of the indicators were taken. Since the Geometric Mean was to be calculated to arrive at the HDI, in the case of a positive indicator, the minimum value was modified by taking 10 per cent less than the observed minimum value in the taluk. Similarly, in the case of a negative indicator, the maximum value was modified by taking 10 per cent more than the observed maximum value.

The index value in case of a ***Positive Indicator*** was calculated using the formula

Index Value = (Actual Value – Min. Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

The index value in case of a ***Negative Indicator*** was calculated using the formula

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

However, in case of per capita income indicator, the minimum and maximum values of per capita income were converted into natural log values before converting into the index.

For computing sectoral indices (Education, Health and Living Standard), geometric mean was used for the calculation which was done as explained below.

There are three indices calculated, one each for Living Standard, Education & Health.

Living Standard Index (SI_{LS}) = Geometric Mean of index values calculated (as per above mentioned formulae) for 7 indicators of living standard sector.

Health Index (SI_H) = Geometric Mean of index values calculated (as per above mentioned formulae) for 2 indicators of Health sector.

Education Index (SI_E) = Geometric Mean of index values calculated (as per above mentioned formulae) for 2 indicators of Education sector.

For computing the HDI, the three sectoral indices were aggregated using geometric mean with the following formula.

HDI =
Geometric Mean of ($SI_{LS} \times SI_H \times SI_E$)

"Our global society is not a very compassionate society today. We are quite fond of describing ourselves as one world, one planet, one humanity, and one global society. But the blunt reality is that we are at least two world, two planets, two humanities, and two global societies – one embarrassingly rich and the other desperately poor, and the distance between these two worlds is widening, not narrowing"

Dr. Mahbub ul Haq
Towards a more compassionate society
(State of the World Forum: 8 November 1997)

3.3 Gender Inequality Index

Gender Inequality Index (GII) is a measure of inequality of achievements between female and male of a region which results in a loss in potential of human development. Unlike HDI which is a positive index indicating the development, GII indicates a deprivation and not development.

As it reflects an inequality situation, a value of zero represents no inequality between female and male population which is positive trend for the development and a value of one represents highest level of inequality in the society indicating a negative trend.

For measuring GII, three dimensions are considered by the report. They are

- ✓ Reproductive Health
- ✓ Empowerment
- ✓ Labour market

Table 3.2 shows the indicators used to calculate GII.

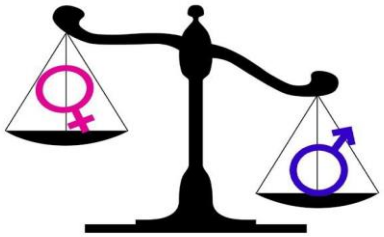


Table 3.2 ***Indicators for measuring Gender Inequality Index (GII)***

Dimensions	Indicators	The method used for Obtaining Indicators
Reproductive Health	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Number of maternal deaths in a year / Total no. of live births * 1,00,000
	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	No. of deliveries occurred in health institutions / total no. of deliveries *100
	Share of pregnant women with Anemia (ANE)	No. of pregnant women with Anemia / no. of registered pregnant women *100
Empowerment	Share of female and male elected representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PRf and PRm)	* PRf = Total no. of elected women representatives in PRI & ULBs / Total elected members *100 * PRm = Total no. of elected men representatives in PRI & ULBs / Total elected members *100
	Share of female and male children in the age group 0-6 years (CHLDf, CHLD)m	* CHLDf = No. of female children 0-6 years/ Total no. of children in the age group of 0-6 years * 100 * CHLDm = No. of male children 0-6 years/ Total no. of children in the age group of 0-6 years * 100
	Share of female and male literacy (LITf, LITm)	* LITf = Total Female Literates / Total Female Population (7+) * 100 * LITm = Total Male Literates / Total Male Population (7+)* 100

Table 3.2 (Continued) ***Indicators for measuring Gender Inequality Index (GII)***

Labour market	Share of female and male Work Participation Rate (WPRf, WPRm)	* WPRf = Total Female Workers / Total Female Population (7+) * 100 * WPRm = Total Male Workers / Total Male Population (7+)* 100
	Share of female and male workers in the non-agricultural sector (NAGf, NAGm)	* NAGf = Total Female Non-Agri. Workers / Total Female Workers * 100 * NAGm = Total Male Non-Agri. Workers / Total Male Workers * 100
	Female and male Agricultural Wage Rate (WAGEf, WAGEm)	* WAGEf = Female Agriculture Wage * WAGEm = Male Agriculture Wage

- ***Method used for Computing GII***

Box 3.2

Computation of Gender Inequality Index (GII)

First Stage:

For Female

F-hlt = Geometric Mean (1/MMR, ID, ANE)

F-emp = Geometric Mean (PRf, CHLDf, LITf) **F-lf** = Geo Mean (WPRf, NAGf, WAGEf)

For Male

M-hlt = 1

M-emp = Geo Mean (PRm, CHLDm, LITm) **M-lf** = Geo Mean (WPRm, NAGm, WAGEm)

For Female

GF = Geo Mean (F-hlt, F-emp, F-lf)

For Male

GM = Geo Mean (M-hlt, M-emp, M-lf)

Second Stage:

GFM = Harmonic Mean (GF, GM)

Third Stage:

Health-Bar = Average (F-hlt, M-hlt) **Empowerment-Bar** = Average (F-emp, M-emp)

Labour Force-Bar = Average (F-lf, M-lf)

GFM –Bar = Geometric Mean (Health-Bar, Empowerment-Bar, Labour Force-Bar)

Fourth Stage:

Gender Inequality Index = 1 – (GFM / GFM-Bar)

3.4 Child Development Index

Child Development Index (CDI) is an index combining performance measures specific to children in the fields of health & nutrition and education.

There are four indicators used to construct the CDI (See Table 3.3). These indicators are used because they clearly indicate the well-being of the children.

After arriving at indicators, minimum and maximum value were set for each of the 4 above stated indicators as to transform them into index values in the range of zero and one. For this purpose, the observed minimum and maximum figures for each of the indicators were taken.

Index values for each indicator were calculated using the appropriate formula considering whether the indicator is positive or negative for the child development.

* The index value in case of a ***Positive Indicator*** was calculated using the formula

Index Value = (Actual Value –Min.Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

* The index value in case of a ***Negative Indicator*** was calculated using the formula

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max.Value – Min.Value)

Child Development Index was constructed by calculating the average of index values for all the four indicators. Higher the Child Development Index, better is the child development in the region.



Table 3.3 ***Indicators used for measuring Child Development Index (CDI)***

Dimensions	Indicators	The method used for Obtaining Indicators	Type of Indicator
Health	Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	Number of Infant deaths (under the age of 5 years) in a year / Total no. of live births in the same year * 1000	Negative
Nutrition	Percentage of Malnourished Children (excluding normal)	Total No. of Children Moderately or Severely Mal-nourished / Total No. of Children under the age of 5 years *100	Negative
	Percentage of Children born underweight	Number of children born underweight / Total no. of live births in the same year * 100	Negative
Education	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed a) Primary b) Secondary	Total no. of children mainstreamed / Total no. of dropout children in Primary + Secondary schools	Positive

3.5 Food Security Index

The indicators used for computing the Food Security Index (FSI) are based on the three major dimensions, namely, Availability, Accessibility and Absorption indicators. There are a total of 19 indicators used to compute the Food Security Index. These indicators are broadly categorized under the above mentioned 3 dimensions. The list of indicators used for FSI calculation is given in table 3.4.

The Availability dimension has 7 indicators (30 to 36), Accessibility has 6 indicators (37 to 41 and 43), while Absorption dimension has 5 indicators (44 to 48).

After calculating all the 19 indicators, the minimum and maximum values were set for each of the 19 indicators to convert them into index values in the range of zero and one.



- ***Method of Computation of FSI***

Firstly, Index values for each indicator were calculated using the following formulae based on whether the indicator is positive or negative for the food security.

* For ***Positive Indicators:***

Index Value = (Actual Value –Min. Value) / (Max. Value – Min. Value)

* For ***Negative Indicators:***

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max. Value – Min. Value)

Secondly, after converting all indicator values into index values using the above formulae, indices for all the 3 dimensions were calculated by averaging the respective index values of each dimensions.

Lastly, by taking the average of all 3 indices of the 3 parameters, the Food Security Index (FSI) was arrived at.

Table 3.4 ***Indicators used for measuring Food Security Index (FSI)***

Dimensions	Indicators	The method used for Obtaining Indicators	Type of Indicator
Availability	Cropping Intensity	Gross Sown Area / Net Sown Area *100	Positive
	Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	(NSA 2011 – NSA 2001) / NSA 2001 *100	Positive
	Per capita food grain production	Total Food Grain Production / Total population	Positive
	Percentage of forest cover to total geographical area	Total Forest Cover / Total geographical area *100	Positive
	Irrigation Intensity	Gross Irrigated Area / Net Irrigated Area *100	Positive
	Percentage of area degraded (cultivable waste) to Total Geographical Area (TGA)	Total degraded area / Total Geographical Area *100	Negative
	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA)	Area under leguminous crops / Gross Cropped Area *100	Positive

Table 3.4 (Continued) ***Indicators used for measuring Food Security Index (FSI)***

Dimensions	Indicators	The method used for Obtaining Indicators	Type of Indicator
Accessibility	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders	No. of BPL HHs / Total No. of BPL HHs *100	Negative
	Per capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	Total Taluk income / Total Population	Positive
	Percentage of Non-agricultural workers (main + marginal)	No. of Non-agricultural workers / Total No. of workers *100	Positive
	Average size of holdings (Total area of holdings / Total No. of holdings)	Total size of holdings / total No. of cultivators	Positive
	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	No. of Agricultural labourers / Total No. of workers *100	Negative
	Percentage of villages having PDS outlets within the village	No. of villages having PDS outlets within the village / total no. of villages *100	Positive
Absorption	Child Mortality Rate	Number of Infant deaths (under the age of 5 years) in a year / Total no. of live births in the same year * 1000	Negative
	Percentage of households with access to safe drinking water	No. of households provided with safe drinking water/Total no. of HHs.*100	Positive
	Percentage of pregnant women with Anemia	No. of pregnant women with Anemia / No. of registered pregnant women *100	Negative
	a) Percentage of Malnourished Children	Total No. of Children Moderately or Severely Mal-nourished / Total No. of Children under the age of 5 years *100	Negative
	b) Percentage of children born underweight	Number of children born underweight / Total no. of live births in the same year * 100	Negative
	Female Literacy Rate	Total Female Literates / Total Female Population (7+) * 100	Positive

3.6 Urban Development Index

Unlike the indices of HDI, GII, CDI and FSI which are computed at taluk level to decide the ranking of taluks, the Urban Development Index (UDI) is not computed with taluk level data, but as the name suggests, the data is taken from the urban local bodies like City Municipal Council (CMC), Town Municipal Council (TMC) and Town Panchayat (TP) etc.

The UDI considers the key issues related to the development of the urban areas as given in table 3.5. There are a total of 11 indicators to compute the UDI, and as can be seen, some indicators are positive and others negative for the urban development.

After calculating all the 11 indicators using the methods as shown in table 3.5, the minimum and maximum values were set.

- ***Method of Computation of UDI***

Firstly, Index values for each indicator were calculated using the following formulae based on whether the indicator is positive or negative for the urban development. These index values had the values between zero and one.

* For ***Positive Indicators:***

Index Value = (Actual Value –Min. Value) / (Max. Value – Min. Value)

* For ***Negative Indicators:***

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max. Value – Min. Value)

Table 3.5 ***Indicators used for measuring Urban Development Index (UDI)***

Indicators	The method used for Obtaining Indicators	Type of Indicator
Percentage of Urban population to total population in the taluk	Total urban population / total taluk population * 100	Positive
Percentage of Households without Own Houses	Total no. of houseless households / Total no. of households * 100	Negative
Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	Total slum population / Total ULB population * 100	Negative
Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection	Total No. of households with tap water connection/ Total no. of households * 100	Positive
Sewerage/ Drainage – Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open facilities)	Total No. of households with sewage & drainage / Total no. of households * 100	Positive
No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	Total No. of hospital beds in urban hospitals / Total urban population * 100	Positive
Percentage of Own Resource Mobilization to Total Receipts	Own Resource Mobilisation in a year / Own Resource Mobilisation the same year * 100	Positive
Per capita expenditure on Development Works	Total Funds utilized / Total Urban population * 100	Positive
Length of Roads in Km. per Sq. Km of geographical area	Total Road length in Kms. / Total Geographical Area in Sq.Km * 100	Positive
Crime Rate per 10000 Population	No of crimes in a year / Total urban population * 10000	Negative
Road accidents per 10000 population	No of road accidents in a year / Total urban population * 10000	Negative

Secondly, after converting all 11 indicator values into index values using the above formulae, Urban Development Index was calculated by taking the average of all the index values.

3.7 Composite Taluk Development Index

As we have already discussed above, the assessment of human development in any specific area of study is accomplished through the indicators which are measurable and quantifiable. But, at the sub-district levels i.e. at taluk levels, often the direct indicators reflecting human development are not available. Hence, it is important to go for proxy indicators to understand the position of human development at taluk level.

A broad set of 68 indicators affecting human development has been identified and selected based on the availability and reliability of data at the taluk level. Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) has been computed using these 68 indictors.

As discussed earlier in the section of computation of human development index (HDI), that the human development has 3 dimensions of Standard of Living, Health & Education, the 68 indicators considered for the CTDI shall broadly fit into the same dimensions. Thus the CTDI helps us to measure the HDI at taluk level. The indicators which are broadly classified into 3 dimensions have been further classified into sub-dimensions according to the factors concerned.

Under Standard of Living dimension, the sub-dimensions are demographic indicators, livelihood and employment indicators, housing & asset indicators, participation indicators. Health dimension has health indicators, sanitation indicators and drinking water indicators. Education dimension has all the education and literacy-related indicators.

The details of all the 68 indicators, indicator type and the method of obtaining the indicator is shown in table 3.6.

- ***Method of Computation of CTDI***

As in the case of all other indices, initially all the 68 indicators are obtained as explained in table 3.6. Then the maximum and minimum values for each of the 68 indicators were finalised.

Firstly, Index values for each indicator were calculated using the following formulae based on whether the indicator is positive or negative for the CTDI. The index values were between zero and one.

* For ***Positive Indicators:***

Index Value = (Actual Value –Min. Value) / (Max. Value – Min. Value)

* For ***Negative Indicators:***

Index Value = (Max. Value – Actual Value) / (Max. Value – Min. Value)

After the computation of all the index values for 68 indicators, the average value of these 68 index values is calculated and this gives the Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI).

Table 3.6 ***Indicators used for measuring Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)***

Indicators	Type of Ind.	Method of obtaining the Indicator
Decadal population growth rate	N	(Total population 2011-Total population 2001) / Total population 2001 *100
Population Density	N	Total Population/ Total Geographic Area
Sex ratio	P	Total no. of female / Total no. of male *1000
Percentage of Slum Population in the taluk to Total population in the taluk	N	Total slum population /Total population of Taluk *100
Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6	N	Total 0-6 population / Total population * 100
Child sex ratio	P	Total no. of female 0-6 age / Total no. of male 0-6 age *1000
Infant Mortality Rate - IMR (0-1 years)	N	No. of Infant Deaths (under 1 year of Age) / Total No. of live births in the same year * 1000
Child Mortality Rate - CMR (0-5 years)	N	Number of infant deaths under 5 years age in a Year / Total Number of Live Births * 1,000
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	N	Number of Maternal Deaths in a Year / Total Number of Live Births * 100,000
Percentage of women-headed households	P	Total No. of women-headed Households / Total No. of Households * 100
Percentage of BPL Cards issued to Total Ration Cards	P	Total No. of BPL Card Holders / Total No. of Card Holders *100
Cropping Intensity	P	Gross Sown Area / Net Sown Area * 100
Irrigation Intensity	P	Gross Irrigated Area/ Net Irrigated Area*100
Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	P	No. of HHs provided employment / Total no. of HHs registered under MGNREGS *100
Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State	P	Average agricultural wage in a year/ Minimum wage prescribed by the State
Work Participation Rate (WPR)	P	Total no. of workers/ Total population * 100
Decadal Growth rate of Employment	P	(No. of Employed in 2011 – No. of Employed in 2001) / No. of Employed in 2001 *100
Percentage of Cultivators to Total workers	P	Total no. of cultivators / total workers*100
Percentage of main workers to total workers	P	Total no. of main workers/ total workers * 100
Percentage of workers in Household Industries	P	No. of workers in Household industries/ Total workers*100
Percentage of Agriculture labourers to Total workers	N	No. of Agricultural labourers / Total No. of workers *100

Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	P	No. of households with pucca houses / Total no. of HHs * 100
Percentage of Siteless Households	N	No. of households without house Sites /Total no. of HHs * 100
Percentage of Households provided with house sites	P	Households provided with house sites/ Total no of HHs. identified as without house sites *100
Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families	P	No. of houses constructed for houseless families under different Schemes / Total no. of HHs. identified as houseless * 100
Percentage of households with cycles	P	Total no. of households with cycles / Total No. of Households *100
Percentage of households with two-wheelers	P	Total no. of households with two- wheelers / Total No. of Households *100
Percentage of HHs with no Assets: (Telephone, TV, 2 wheelers and 4wheelrs)	P	Total no. of households with no assets / Total No. of Households *100
Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	P	No. of households having electricity / Total Number of households *100
Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	N	Total number of households using modern fuels like LPG, Electricity, Bio Gas / Total Number of households *100
Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	P	Total no. of elected women representatives in PRIs / Total No. of Elected Rural Representatives *100
Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	P	Total no. of elected SC/ST representatives in ZP,TP, GP/ Total elected members in RLBs *100
Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	P	Total no. of elected women representatives in ULBs / Total No. of Elected Urban Representatives *100
Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	P	Total no. of elected SC/ST representatives in ULBs / Total elected members in ULBs *100
Percentage of active SHGs	P	Total No. of SHGs active in the Taluk / Total No. of SHGs formed in the taluk *100
Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC (Max value 100) (any figure over and above 100 should be taken as 100)	P	No. of pregnant women received full ANC / Pregnant women registered * 100
Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE - (Excluding Normal)	N	No. of pregnant women with severe Anemia / Total No. of Pregnant women *100
Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	P	Total No. of Institutional Deliveries / Total no. of deliveries *100
Percentage of children fully Immunized (Max value 100)	P	No. of Children (9-11 months) fully immunized / Total No. of live births *100

Percentage of Children born under-weight	N	Total No. of New-born Children weighted less than 2.5 Kg / Total No. of New-born Children *100
Percentage of malnourished Children (Excluding Normal)	N	Total No. of Children under Moderately or Severely malnourished / Total No. of Children under the age of 5 years *100
Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases	N	No. of People affected by major communicable diseases / Total Population *100
Average Population served by sub-centers	N	Number of Sub-centers / Total Rural Population
Average Population served by Primary Health Centers (PHCs)	N	Number of PHC &CHCs / Total Rural Population
Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	P	Number of Doctors working / Total Population *1000
Availability of nurses per 1000 population	P	Number of Nurses working / Total Population *1000
Average population served by Anganwadi centers (0-6 children+ nursing mothers +adolescent girls + pregnant women)	N	No. of Anganwadi centers / (0-6 children + Nursing mothers + Adolescent girls + Pregnant women)
Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	P	No. of villages with Anganwadi Centre within a distance of 1 km / Total No. of villages *100
Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	P	Number of Eligible Couples using any contraceptives (both temporary and permanent) / total no. of Eligible Couples *100
Per capita Health Expenditure	P	Total Government Expenditure towards health / Total Population *100
Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total number of Gram Panchayats	P	No. of GP covered under NGP / Total No. of GP * 100
Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	P	No. of households with toilets / Total No. of HHs * 100
Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)	P	No. of villages with drainage / Total No. of Villages * 100
Percentage of HHs having access to Water	P	No. of households provided with safe drinking water/ Total no. HHs * 100
Percentage of Literacy	P	Literate Population in the age group of 7 years and above/ Total population in the age group *100
Gross Enrolment rate – Elementary School	P	Number of students in the age group of 6 – 14 years enrolled in school at several different grade levels (like primary and middle school) / Total number of children in the age group *100
Net Enrolment rate – Elementary School	P	No. of children in the age group of 6-14 years who are enrolled / No. of children in the age group of 6-14 years * 100
Dropout rate in Elementary education	N	Number of children who dropped out/ Total enrolment of children in age group of 6-14 years * 100

Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	P	No. of out-of-school children main streamed / Number of out-of-school children * 100
Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	N	Number of pupils enrolled in primary school / number of primary school teachers
Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	P	No. of boys & girls enrolled in secondary schools (classes IX and X) /No. of boys & girls in the age group of 14-16 *100
Drop-out rate in secondary education	N	Number of children who dropped out / Total enrolment of children in age group * 100
SSLC pass percentage	P	No. of Students passed in the SSLC examination / Total No. of Students appearing for SSLC examination *100
Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	N	Number of pupils enrolled in Secondary Education / number of Secondary school teachers
PUC pass percentage	P	No. of Students passed in the PUC examination / Total No. of Students appearing for PUC examination *100
School Infrastructure Index	P	The school infrastructure index rating by SSA/RTE norms.
Per capita Education Expenditure	P	Total Government Expenditure towards education/ total population
Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	P	No. of villages having Primary School within 1 km distance / Total No. of villages in the Taluk *100


Zilla Panchayat, Yadgir


DC Office, Yadgir


Yadgir Railway Station


District Court, Yadgir

3.8 Analysis of Indices

Human Development Index (HDI)

Within Yadgir district, Shahapur taluk has highest Human Development Index (HDI) with 0.694, while Shorapur has lowest HDI of 0.396. For both Shahapur and Shorapur taluks, Living standard index is dragging factor whereas for Yadgir taluk, health index is very poor. In Shorapur taluk, both Living Standard Index and Health Index are very poor, and dragging the taluk's HDI ranking at the bottom.

Even though education index is relatively better for taluks, it is poor for the district. Living standard index is the poorest component completely affecting the district's HDI status.

Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Shahapur taluk has lower gender inequality among other taluks of Yadgir district with GII of 0.077 placing it in better position while Yadgir taluk has highest gender inequality of 0.111 placing it in last position. Health index is relatively better in all three taluks contributing positively for the GII, while labour index is poor for all 3 taluks.

The dimensional index values of Yadgir district is in line with values of 3 taluks with better contribution by health index followed by empowerment index and labour index respectively.

Table 3.7 Human Development Index (HDI)

Taluk	Living Standard Index	Health Index	Education Index	HDI	Taluk's ranking within Yadgir district
Shahapur	0.564	0.719	0.824	0.694	1
Shorapur	0.234	0.352	0.755	0.396	3
Yadgir	0.797	0.364	0.678	0.582	2

Child Development Index (CDI)

Among 3 taluks of Yadgir district, Yadgir taluk has good CDI value of 0.85, followed by Shahapur taluk with 0.40 and Shorapur taluk with 0.36. Both Health and Nutrition indices are contributing positively for the better CDI of Yadgir taluk, whereas for Shorapur taluk these are the dragging indices. It can be observed that CDI value of Yadgir taluk is almost double the values of both Shahapur and Shorapur taluks.

Table 3.8 Gender Inequality Index (GII)

Taluk	Health Index	Empowerment Index	Labour Index	GII	Taluk's ranking within Yadgir district
Shahapur	0.68	0.50	0.52	0.077	1
Shorapur	0.67	0.51	0.42	0.093	2
Yadgir	0.62	0.50	0.48	0.111	3

Table 3.9	Child Development Index (CDI)				
Taluk	Health Index	Nutrition Index	Education Index	CDI	Taluk's ranking within Yadgir district
Shahapur	0.52	0.51	0.06	0.40	2
Shorapur	0.15	0.15	1.00	0.36	3
Yadgir	1.00	1.00	0.40	0.85	1

Food Security Index (FSI)

Yadgir taluk has highest FSI of 0.73 followed by Shahapur taluk with 0.60 and Shorapur taluk has least of 0.51. In Yadgir taluk all 3 indices of Availability, Accessibility and Absorption are almost equally contributing for the FSI. In Shahapur taluk, accessibility index is positively contributing for the FSI while availability index is poor. In Shorapur taluk, all three indices do not have significant values with absorption of food being very poor.

Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)

With CTDI value of 0.72, Yadgir taluk comes at first place, followed by both Shahapur and Shorapur taluks with each having a value of 0.652.

Even in Yadgir taluk which is at first place within the district, its housing/assets index, education Index and sanitation index values are poorly contributing. Water index, participation index, livelihood index have reasonably contributed for the CTDI.

Table 3.10	Food Security Index (FSI)				
Taluk	Availability Index	Accessibility Index	Absorption Index	FSI	Taluk's ranking within Yadgir district
Shahapur	0.50	0.75	0.55	0.60	2
Shorapur	0.51	0.58	0.44	0.51	3
Yadgir	0.71	0.69	0.79	0.73	1

Table 3.11	Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)									
Taluk	Demo graphic Index	Lively hood Index	Housing & Assets Index	Participati on Index	Healt h Index	Sanitatio n Index	Water Index	Education Index	CTDI	Rank within District
Shahapur	0.76	0.77	0.50	0.59	0.69	0.28	0.42	0.65	0.652	2
Shorapur	0.70	0.70	0.55	0.79	0.55	0.41	0.16	0.79	0.652	3
Yadgir	0.76	0.79	0.57	0.80	0.75	0.67	1.00	0.69	0.725	1

In Shorapur taluk which has lowest CTDI in the district, water index has very poor status followed by sanitation index. Participation index and education index are fairly higher contribution.

In Shahapur taluk, Sanitation and water indices have very poor values whereas demographic and livelihood indices are reasonably higher values.

3.9 Concluding Remarks

All the indices have been computed systematically and scientifically and hence shall provide us a reliable picture about the development status of all the 3 taluks and the district itself, in terms of education, health, standard of living, gender, food security dimensions. This chapter has tried to throw light on the basic indicators used, methodology of computation of each of the index in detail.



Narayanpur Dam



Taylor Monzzil having unique security features constructed by Colonel Philip Meadows Taylor

Chapter 4

Literacy & Education

4.1 Introduction

Education, apart from being one of the fundamental human rights, also ensures the success of a society. It helps to achieve socio-economic, political and cultural empowerment of people which complements the development of the society.

Economic empowerment is possible through improved opportunities of employment and increased income levels for people across all classes including both men & women. This helps to reduce the poverty levels of people of all classes and helps them to join the economic mainstream of society. This can be realized only through educating every citizen of a society.

Education makes social empowerment possible by providing more access to information & knowledge, which raises the awareness level of people, resulting in bridging the divide between social classes.

It also leads to a healthy and hygienic lifestyle of people. But however to make this a complete reality, more emphasis needs to be given to provide education to women and people of the marginalized classes of the society.

For government, investing in education is a worth social investment because it gives multifold returns as discussed above like raising income levels of people, improving health, promoting gender equality, bridging social divide, environment protection and reducing poverty, etc.

Looking at school education, the goal is to enable children to learn, realize their full potential, and to enable them to participate meaningfully in building a healthy society.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognizes the right of every child to education, and hence requires the states to provide free and compulsory basic education (article 28). In India, Right to Education (RTE) act has been operational since 2009.

To provide all its citizen, access to education at different levels, govt. of Karnataka has established a public education system covering school education, pre-university, university graduation and post-graduation levels.

Following pages try to put light on the education status of Yadgir district and 3 taluks with respect to literacy profile, enrolment status, dropout rates and mainstreaming status, transition status of children from 5^{th} std. to 6^{th} std. and also from 7^{th} std. to 8^{th} std., pupil-teacher ratio, school infrastructure and accessibility, post-secondary schooling status, literacy promotion schemes, etc.

Box 4.1

Goals and Objectives in 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 achieve his/her full potential.*
- *To ensure that the learning process is made locally relevant, child-centered, activity-based and joyful.*
- *To ensure that educational management is decentralized to the community and that the community takes ownership to ensure children's right to education.*


Office of Deputy Director Public Instruction, Yadgir

4.2 Literacy Profile of the District

Yadgir district has very poor literacy status, coming at the last position in entire Karnataka, with only an average of 51.83% of literate people during 2011-12. Absolute figures for literates in Yadgir district were 5,10,003 of which male and female were 3,06,751 and 2,03,252 respectively. Only 41.38% of women are literate, while 62.25% of male are literate. There is huge gap of more than 20% between male & female literates in the district. This might be due to the gender indifference prevailing.

Among taluks, Yadgir scores far below the district average with 49.0% literate people, while Shorapur has highest of around 54.82% of literate people.

Looking at the urban figures for literate people, around 72.01% of urban population of the district is literate. In all the 3 blocks, urban male literacy has nearly 80% coverage, while urban female literacy rate in any of the blocks has crossed 65% showing a significant gap between male & female literacy levels even in urban area of Yadgir district.

Similarly, the rural literacy rates show still very disturbing figures with only 47.05% of the rural population being literate. In Yadgir taluk, lowest literacy rates among rural women can be seen with only 31.16%. However, Average literacy rate of Yadgir district has seen a growth of 29.90% from 2001 to 2011. Taluk-wise literacy trend is shown in chart 4.1

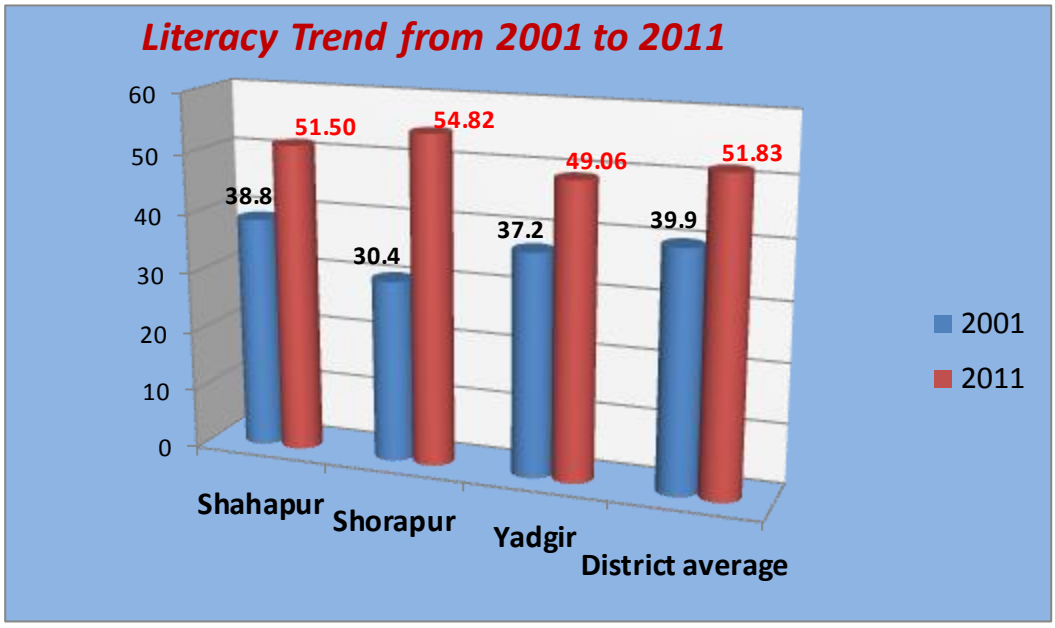
There is steady growing trend in literacy rate of women of Yadgir district as we can see in table 4.2. But yet, the growth has not gathered the same momentum as that of

Table 4 .1 ***Literacy Rates 2011***

Sl. No.	Taluk/District	Coverage	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
1.	Shahapur	Total	61.63	41.25	51.50
		Rural	57.15	35.81	46.51
		Urban	80.12	64.40	72.40
2.	Shorapur	Total	66.42	43.07	54.82
		Rural	64.74	40.36	52.64
		Urban	78.10	61.52	69.79
3.	Yadgir	Total	58.47	39.78	49.06
		Rural	50.63	31.16	40.82
		Urban	80.96	64.82	72.87
4.	Yadgir district	Total	62.25	41.38	51.83
		Rural	58.02	36.05	47.05
		Urban	80.03	63.92	72.01
5	Karnataka	Total	82.47	68.08	75.36
		Rural	77.61	59.71	68.73
		Urban	90.04	81.36	85.78

Source: Census 2011

Chart 4.1:



Karnataka state as a whole and other districts of Karnataka.

Looking at Shahapur taluk figures in 1961, where only 3.3% women were literates for a total of 10.9% literates which amounts huge gap in women's contribution in literacy levels. During 2011, this gender gap has been substantially reduced with higher contribution from women towards total literacy rates with 41.3% literate women to a total of 51.5% literates.

Similar trend can be seen in other 2 taluks of Shorapur and Yadgir also. This steady growth which has accelerated in last 2 decades is a result of programmes like DPEP and SSA.

One of the major negative contributions for Yadgir district for its backward status over the years is its poor literacy levels. This is a classic example to explain the importance of education for the growth a society as we discussed at the beginning of this chapter in the introduction section. Hence, lot more efforts should be done at alarming pace.

Table 4 .2 ***Decadal Female Literacy Growth Trend (5 decades)***

Taluk	Area	1961		1971		1981		1991		2001		2011	
		F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
Shahapur	Total	3.3	10.9	4.9	12.6	10.0	16.9	17.0	29.1	27.5	38.8	41.3	51.5
	Rural	2.4	8.1	3.5	10.8	9.1	14.8	10.3	19.0	23.1	34.5	35.8	46.5
	Urban	12.4	27.0	19.2	30.9	24.3	36.8	34.6	44.0	52.2	62.6	64.4	72.4
Shorapur	Total	3.2	12.2	6.7	15.6	10.0	21.2	18.8	32.7	30.4	30.4	43.1	54.8
	Rural	1.4	7.7	4.1	12.5	7.9	18.0	10.6	21.0	37.1	37.1	40.4	52.6
	Urban	15.3	32.0	25.4	38.2	29.3	40.2	41.2	52.1	52.7	52.7	61.5	69.8
Yadgir	Total	4.7	12.8	6.9	14.6	9.0	18.3	15.6	25.9	26.9	37.2	39.8	49.1
	Rural	2.3	8.6	3.4	9.8	5.2	12.0	7.0	14.0	18.7	28.9	31.2	40.8
	Urban	13.4	26.0	19.1	31.6	24.3	37.7	33.2	44.0	53.2	63.9	64.8	72.9

Source: Census 1961 – 2011

4.3 Enrolment

In Yadgir district, during 2012-13, a total of 1,89,728 students were enrolled at different grades for primary & upper primary sections. Out of this, 87,600 were girls and 1,02,128 were boys. Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) of the district for primary & upper primary sections is 101.83%.

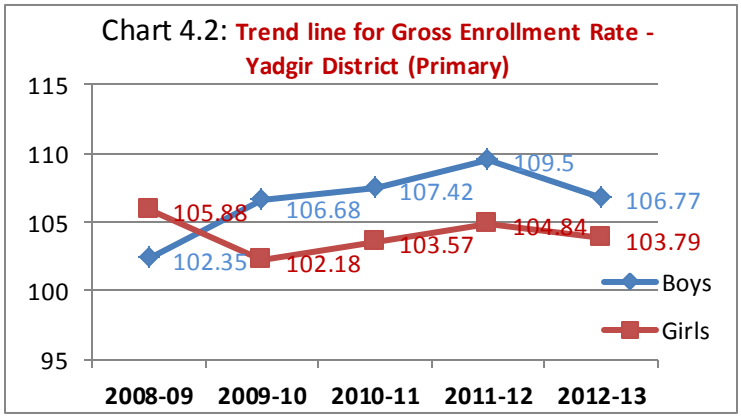
Charts 4.2 & 4.3 shows Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) trend in Yadgir district for boys and girls over the last 5 years for primary & upper primary schools respectively.

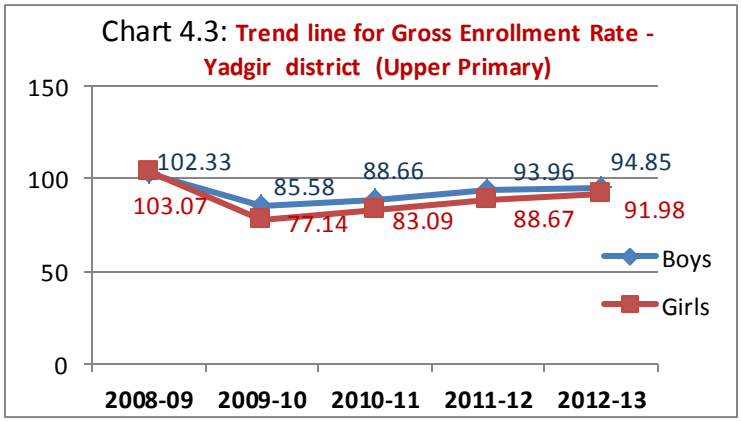
The GER trend for primary over last 5 years from 2008-09 to 2012-13 shows a stable trend. This might be due to enrollment drive of education department. But girls enrollment rate is 4-5% lower than boys.

Table 4.3 ***Enrollment figures for (Primary +Upper Primary) 2012-13***

Taluks	Boys	Girls	Total	Total No. of children 6-14 years age	Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in %
Shahapur	33945	28625	62570	59963	**104.35**
Shorapur	35220	30386	65606	66659	**98.42**
Yadgir	32967	28589	61552	59700	**103.10**
District	**102128**	**87600**	**189728**	**186322**	**101.83**

Source: DDPI Yadgir





However, a disturbing negative trend can be seen for upper primary school enrolments. From 2009-10 onwards after formation of Yadgir district, GER for upper primary schools has been consistently remaining below 95%. This indicates that after finishing primary education, some of the children are not being enrolled for upper primary classes in govt. or aided schools. One of the reasons could be due to newly opened private schools after formation of new district.

Box 4.1a

*The **Gross Enrollment Ratio** (**GER**) is a statistical measure used in the education sector to use in Education Index to determine the number of students enrolled in school at several different grade levels (like elementary, middle school and high school), and examine it to analyze the ratio of the number of students who live in that region to those who qualify for the particular grade level.*

Looking at enrollment figures of SC children for primary section, we can see a consistency in enrollment from 2009 to 2013. (See table 4.4). This consistent enrollment figures for SC children can be seen for both boys and girls which is a positive sign.

Similarly the enrollment of SC children in upper primary schools for both boys and girls from 2009-10 to 2012-13 has seen an increasing trend (chart 4.5). But still the enrollment figures in comparison to primary school enrollments are very poor. This indicates that many SC children are discontinuing their studies after primary school.

Net Enrollment Rate: During 2012-13, Net Enrollment rate (NER) among girls in primary & upper primary schools of Yadgir taluk is lowest at 86.69%, whereas 90% of girls from Shorapur taluk have been enrolled. (See table 4.6)

Table 4.6: **Net Enrollment Rate in % (Primary + Upper Primary) 2012-13**

Taluk	Boys	Girls	Total
Shahapur	91.22	87.90	89.69
Shorapur	90.25	90.00	90.14
Yadgir	89.47	86.69	88.13
Total	**90.28**	**88.23**	**89.32**

Source : U-Dise SSA 2012-13

Average (2009 to 2012) NER at primary schools of Yadgir district is 98.74% whereas for the same period, average NER at upper primary schools of Yadgir district is only 76.35%.

Looking at gender gap in upper primary schools of Yadgir district, 2009-10 figures of 15.22 points has come down to 11.64

Table 4.4 ***Enrolment – SC children in Primary schools - 2009 to 2012***

Taluk	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Shahapur	6494	5590	**12084**	6,208	5,205	**11,413**	6253	**5311**	**11564**	6244	5380	**11624**
Shorapur	6394	5360	**11754**	5,701	4,622	**10,323**	6041	**5011**	**11052**	5959	4986	**10945**
Yadgir	6046	4889	**10935**	6,675	5,681	**12,356**	6721	**5589**	**12310**	6629	5551	**12180**
Total	**18934**	**15839**	**34773**	**18,584**	**15,508**	**34,092**	**19015**	**15911**	**34926**	**18832**	**15917**	**34749**

Source : U-DISE SSA 2012-13

Table 4.5 ***Enrolment – SC children in Upper Primary schools - 2009 to 2012***

Taluk	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Shahapur	2215	1291	**3506**	2,190	1,396	**3,586**	2217	1380	**3597**	2534	1598	**4132**
Shorapur	2056	1076	**3132**	2,082	1,224	**3,306**	2160	1315	**3475**	1945	1305	**3250**
Yadgir	1993	1092	**3085**	2,386	1,443	**3,829**	2623	1634	**4257**	2507	1778	**4285**
Total	**6264**	**3459**	**9723**	**6,658**	**4,063**	**10,721**	**7000**	**4329**	**11329**	**6986**	**4681**	**11667**

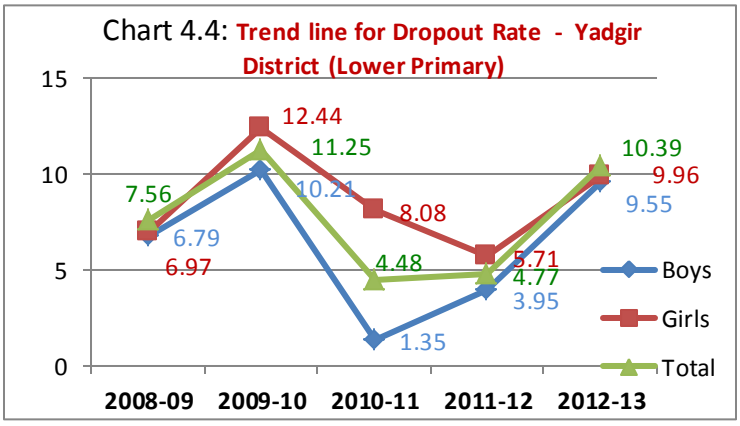
Source : U-DISE SSA 2012-13

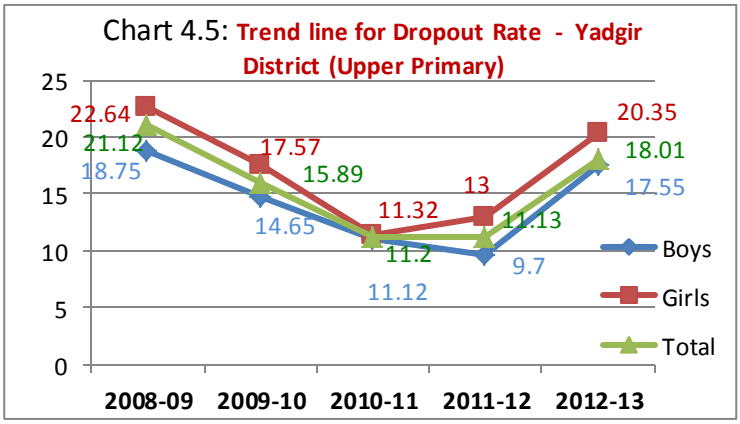
points in 2012-13 (***Source: U-DISE SSA 2012-13)*** but still lot more initiatives needed to promote girls' education.

4.4 Attendance and Dropout and Out-of-School Children, and mainstreaming of Children

A total of 2140 out of 1,89,728 primary school students of Yadgir district were out of school (OOSC) in 2011-12, which comes to around 1.13% of primary school children out of school. Shahapur taluk saw lowest OOSC rate of 0.32% while Yadgir taluk registered highest OOSC rate of 2.10%. (See table 4.7)

The dropout trend for lower primary schools of Yadgir district from 2008–13 is in Chart 4.4 & for upper primary schools in chart 4.5. In both cases dropout rate of girls is more than that of boys. In upper primary levels, the dropout rates saw a declining trend from 2008-09 to 2011-12 but however during 2012-13, there was a sharp increase in dropout rates (See chart 4.5)





During 2011-12, 18.18% of dropout children were mainstreamed in Yadgir district. In Shorapur taluk, a high of 25.62 % and in Shahapur taluk a low of 10.1 % dropout children were mainstreamed.

Table 4.7 ***Out of school and drop out children - Primary & Secondary schools 2011-12***

Taluks	Total No. of Primary School children	Total No. of Secondary School children	Total School Children	Total Out of school children in Primary schools	Total No. of Out of school children in Secondary School	Total out of School Children	% of Primary School Children out of school	% of Secondary School Children out of school	% of drop out children mainstreamed
Shahapur	62570	5972	68542	198	0	198	0.32	0	10.10
Shorapur	65606	6364	71970	648	0	648	0.99	0	25.62
Yadgir	61552	4996	66548	1294	0	1294	2.10	0	15.69
District	**189728**	**17332**	**207060**	**2140**	**0**	**2140**	**1.13**	**0**	**18.18**

Source: DDPI, Yadgir

4.5 Transition Rate for children enrolled at 6th Class as compared to the children enrolled at 5th Class as well as 8th and 7th in a particular year

In order to understand the future of literacy status of any region, there should be a critical observation to see how many of the children who finished 5th std. in a year (completing lower primary grade) were enrolled in 6th std. (continuing studies in upper primary grade) during next year. Similarly transition from 7th std. to 8th std. is also critical.

During 2012-13, transition rate from 5th to 6th std. for Yadgir district was 83.11% with only 84.81% boys & 81.15% of girls successfully enrolling to 6th std. This was the worst transition rate performance of any district in the state. Shahapur taluk registered a high transition rate of 88.02% and Shorapur taluk scoring low transition rate of only 74.97%. (See Chart 4.6 & 4.7)

Looking at Yadgir district transition rates from 5th to 6th std. during 2008-09 to 2012-13, an increasing transition trend from 2008-09 till 2011-12 was suddenly dropped during 2012-13, as can be witnessed from chart 4.6.

Except in the year 2009-10, all other years witnessed a lower transition rates for girls across all 3 taluks of Shahapur, Shorapur & Yadgir, indicating negligence for girl's higher education in the region. However the social-group wise transition rates (5th to 6th) indicate a still poor performance with only 76.76% SC, 78.56% ST, 83.63% OBC and 84.06% of Muslim children enrolling to 6th std. after passing 5th std. However the general category children had a 100% transition rate. This indicates negligence for education among socially weaker sections in the district.

Similarly, Yadgir performed worst in case of the transition from 7th to 8th std. too during 2012-13, in comparison with other districts of the state, with a highest transition loss of 28.73%, against state average of only 5.57%. This was resulted as only 12,530 children were enrolled for 8th std. in 2012-13 whereas a total of 17,580 children had enrolled to 7th std. during 2011-12 with an enrollment decrease of 5,050 children. Transition loss for girls was still worse with transition loss of 31.35% against state average of 6.56%.

Chart 4.6: **Trend line for Transition rate (5th to 6th std.) - Yadgir District**

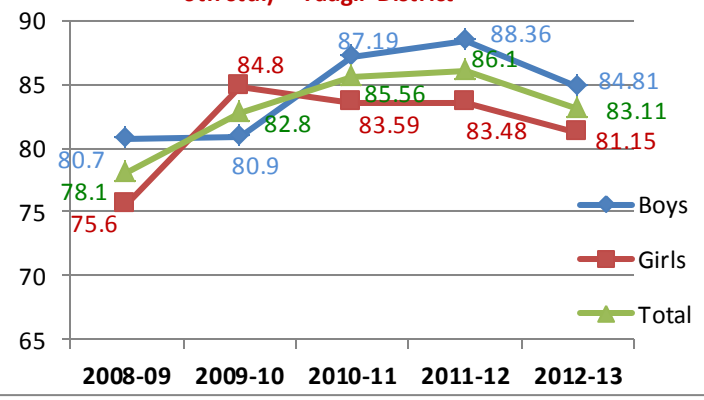
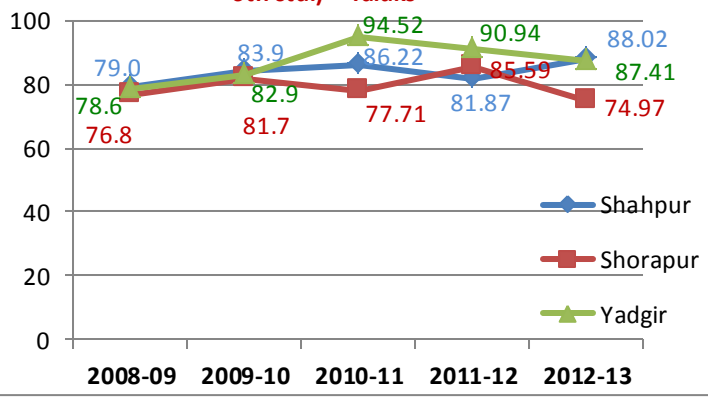


Chart 4.7: **Trend line for Transition rate (5th to 6th std.) - Taluks**



4.6 Secondary School enrolment and Dropout ratios

In Yadgir district, during 2012-13, a total of 20,031 students were enrolled at IX & X std. Out of this, 8,403 were girls and 11,628 were boys. Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) of the district for secondary school is 53.15%. (See table 4.8).

Table 3.9 shows social category wise secondary school enrollment details for Yadgir district during 2012-13. It indicates that only in Muslim community the girls enrolled in secondary schools outnumber their boys' counterparts.

In all other communities like SC, ST and OBC, the boys' enrollment rate is far higher than that of girls.

The average dropout rate for secondary schools of Yadgir district is 2.65%. Yadgir taluk had highest dropout figures for secondary school children with dropout of 4.42% children, and Shahapur taluk has lower dropout rate of 1.00%. The high dropout rate at Yadgir taluk might be due to easy accessibility of work opportunities for children since Yadgir is also the growing urban area with district headquarters.

Table 4.8 ***Enrollment Figures - Secondary School 2012-13 (IX& X Std.)***

Taluks	Boys	Girls	Total	Total No. of children 14-16 years age	Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in %
Shahapur	3681	2611	6292	12398	**50.75**
Shorapur	4022	2932	6954	14886	**46.72**
Yadgir	3925	2860	6785	10404	**65.21**
District	**11628**	**8403**	**20031**	**37688**	**53.15**

Source: U-DISE 12-13 & DDPI Yadgir

Table 4.9 ***Social Category-Wise District Enrollment figures - Secondary School 2012-13 (IX& X Std.)***

Class	SC		ST		OBC		Muslim Minority	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
IX std.	1577	814	591	401	3265	2589	747	865
X std.	1222	657	525	325	2947	2257	723	723
Total	**2799**	**1471**	**1116**	**726**	**6212**	**4846**	**1470**	**1588**

Source: U-DISE 12-13

4.7 Teacher-Pupil Ratio

If a teacher has to effectively transact with proper attention to every child in a classroom, the no. of children the teacher addresses should have a limit above which the effectiveness of teaching becomes poor. Hence in order to provide quality education, RTE recommends a Teacher–Pupil Ratio (TPR) not exceeding **1:30**.

with 1:26.31 (sanctioned) and 1:30.30 (working).

Looking at the TPR of LPS from 2008-09 to 2012-13, there is steadily decreasing trend with 1:27.05 to 1:23.90. (See chart 4.8)

Upper Primary Schools (UPS): A total of 4,552 posts have been sanctioned for upper primary schools (UPS) of Yadgir district, but however only 3,705 teachers are working while 847 posts are still vacant.

Table 4.10 ***Teacher - Pupil Ratio (TPR) - 2012-13*** ***(all management schools)***

Taluks	Lower Primary Schools (LPS)			Upper Primary Schools (UPS)			TPR for sanctioned posts		TPR for working teacher	
	Posts sanctioned	Teachers working	Enrollment	Posts sanctioned	Teachers working	Enrollment	LPS	UPS	LPS	UPS
Shahapur	606	506	14830	1404	1106	45586	24.5	32.50	29.3	41.2
Shorapur	607	528	15971	1518	1209	47644	26.31	31.4	30.3	39.4
Yadgir	490	437	9917	1630	1390	49779	20.24	30.54	22.7	35.8
Total	**1703**	**1471**	**40718**	**4552**	**3705**	**143009**	**23.9**	**31.4**	**27.7**	**38.6**

Source: U-DISE 12-13

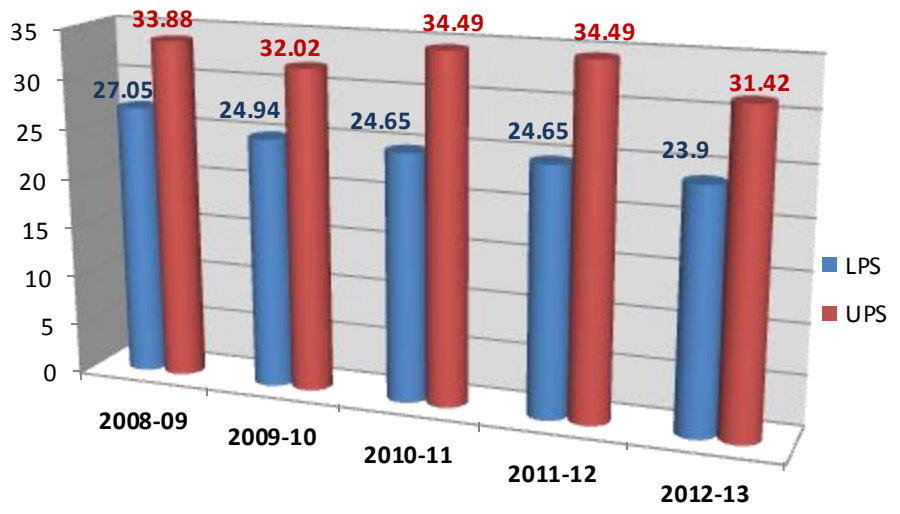
Lower Primary Schools (LPS): In Yadgir district, there are 1,703 posts sanctioned for LPS. However, during 2012-13, only 1,471 teachers are working in lower primary schools with 232 posts vacant. This is resulting in TPR for sanctioned posts as 1:23.91, however, TPR for working teachers going up at 1:27.7. In spite of vacant posts at lower primary schools, the ratio is below prescribed levels, however, TPR (LPS) of Yadgir district comes last in Karnataka, far above than state average of 1:13.72.

Yadgir taluk has satisfactory TPR of 1:20.24 (sanctioned) and 1:22.7 (working), whereas Shorapur taluk has highest TPR

This result in almost 18% of UPS teachers' vacant posts.

The TPR (UPS) for the district for sanctioned posts is 1:31.42 which is above prescribed norms. This is above state average of 1:23.37, but TPR for working teachers is still worse due to high rate of vacant posts. District average TPR (UPS) is at poor 1:38.60. Shahapur taluk has worst of 1:41.2 and Yadgir taluk has 1:35.8. In TPR (UPS) category too Yadgir district scores last in the state.

Chart 4.8: **TPR Ratio - Yadgir District (LPS & UPS) 2008-09 to 2012-13**



4.8 Infrastructure and Access

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has given special significance and weightage for the provision of infrastructure facilities to schools. School buildings, additional classrooms, maintenance and repairs of school buildings are given importance. Eight facilities are recognized as basic facilities for schools comprising of Common Toilets, Girls' Toilets, Electricity, Playground, Ramps, Library, Compound and Drinking water.

School Buildings

There are total of 1,192 elementary schools in Yadgir district out of which 605 are LPS and 587 are UPS. 933 schools out these 1,192 elementary schools belong to the Department of Education (DoE). Shorapur taluk has highest no. of 434 schools, whereas Shahapur taluk has least of 372 elementary schools. (See chart 4.11)

Table 4.11 ***Elementary school (LPS & UPS) –Yadgir District 2012-13***

Taluks	Dept. of Education		Social Welfare		Local body		Aided		Un-aided		Central		Total		
	LPS	HPS	LPS	HPS	LPS	HPS	LPS	HPS	LPS	HPS	LPS	HPS	LPS	HPS	Total
Shahapur	150	138	0	6	0	0	0	6	48	24	0	0	198	174	372
Shorapur	184	165	1	4	0	0	3	7	43	27	0	0	231	203	434
Yadgir	130	166	0	5	0	0	0	13	46	26	0	0	176	210	386
Total	**464**	**469**	**1**	**15**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**26**	**137**	**77**	**0**	**0**	**605**	**587**	**1192**

Source: U-DISE 12-13

There are 200 secondary schools and 33 higher secondary (PUC) schools in the district. Out of these 119 secondary schools and 23 higher secondary schools belong to department of education.

There are 5829 classrooms available in 1192 elementary schools of Yadgir district. 80% of the classrooms are in good conditions, whereas 10.35% of the classrooms need major repairs and 9.65% classrooms require minor repairs. (See chart 4.10)

Table 4.12 ***Secondary & Higher Secondary Schools – Yadgir district 2012-13***

Taluks	Dept. of Education		Social Welfare		Local body		Aided		Un-aided		Central		Total		
	High School	PUC	High School	PUC	High School	PUC	High School	PUC	High School	PUC	High School	PUC	High School	PUC	Total
Shahapur	37	5	6	0	0	0	3	0	17	0	0	1	63	6	69
Shorapur	44	11	4	3	0	0	4	0	15	0	0	0	67	14	81
Yadgir	38	7	6	0	0	0	8	0	18	6	0	0	70	13	83
Total	**119**	**23**	**16**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**50**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**200**	**33**	**233**

Source: U-DISE 12-13

Around 82.41% of schools of the department possess/own the buildings. Rent need not be paid to 2.65% of schools owned by the Department. 12.91% of schools are run in private buildings and 9.89% of schools are run in rented buildings. (See Chart 4.9)

Looking at classrooms status of secondary schools run by the department in Yadgir district, a total of 604 classrooms are available. 77.10% are in good condition, 13.25% need major and 9.65% need minor repairs.

Chart 4.9: **Building status of Yadgir district - Elementary schools**

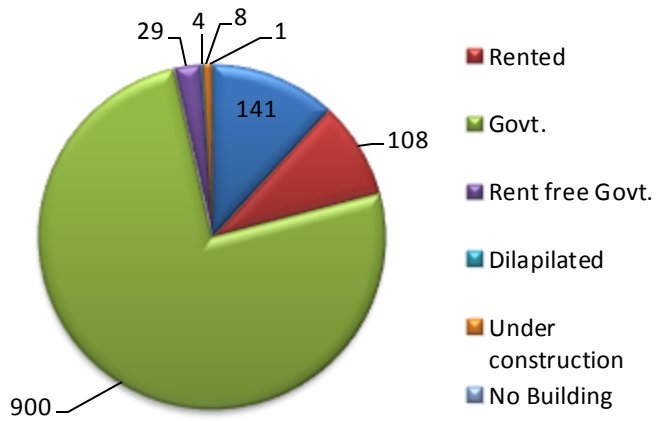
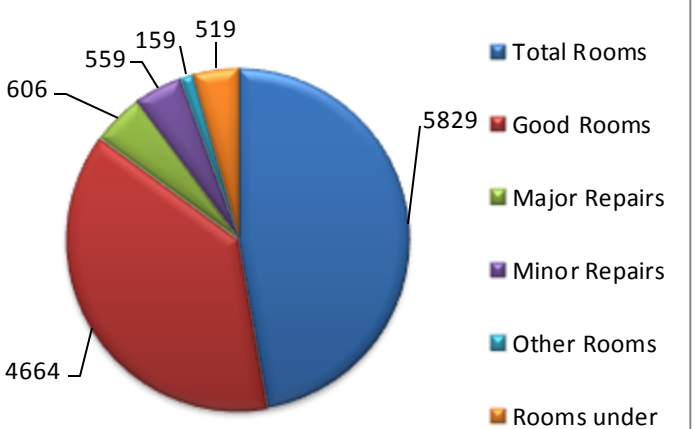


Chart 4.10: **Classroom status of Yadgir district - Elementary schools**



4.9 Eight basic facilities – Infrastructure Index (SSA method)

As stated earlier, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has recommended 8 basic facilities to be provided in all schools in order to create a learning enabled environment to facilitate quality education (box 4.2). Sarva Shikhana Abhiyaan (SSA) programme ensures these facilities in schools

Box 4.2

The 8 Basic facilities identified by MHRD are:

- ***Boys Toilet***
- ***Girls Toilet***
- ***Drinking Water***
- ***Electricity***
- ***Play Ground***
- ***Ramps***
- ***Library***
- ***Compound***

7 schools of Shahapur taluk still don't have separate boys' toilet and 5 schools are without separate girls' toilets. Only facility available in all 1,192 elementary schools of Yadgir district is provision of drinking water facility. (See table 4.13)

Out of these 1,192 elementary schools, 0.60% schools are without boys' toilet, 0.42% schools without girls' toilet, 1.26% schools without electricity, and only Shahapur taluk has contributed to all these shortcomings in facilities provision. However, all these noncompliance is seen in private un-aided schools of Shahapur taluk.

47.56% schools still don't have playground, 14.60% are without Ramps, 12.18% schools have no library and 47.23% schools are without compound. With this short supply in provision of these basic facilities for elementary schools, Yadgir district stands last in entire Karnataka state.

In similar lines, the secondary schools run by the dept. of education in Yadgir district are also not in very satisfactory position in the provision of basic facilities. (See chart 4.11). Only facilities that are available in 100% of departments' secondary schools are girls' toilets, drinking water, electricity and Ramps facility.

Table 4.13 ***Infrastructure facilities- Elementary schools 2012-13***

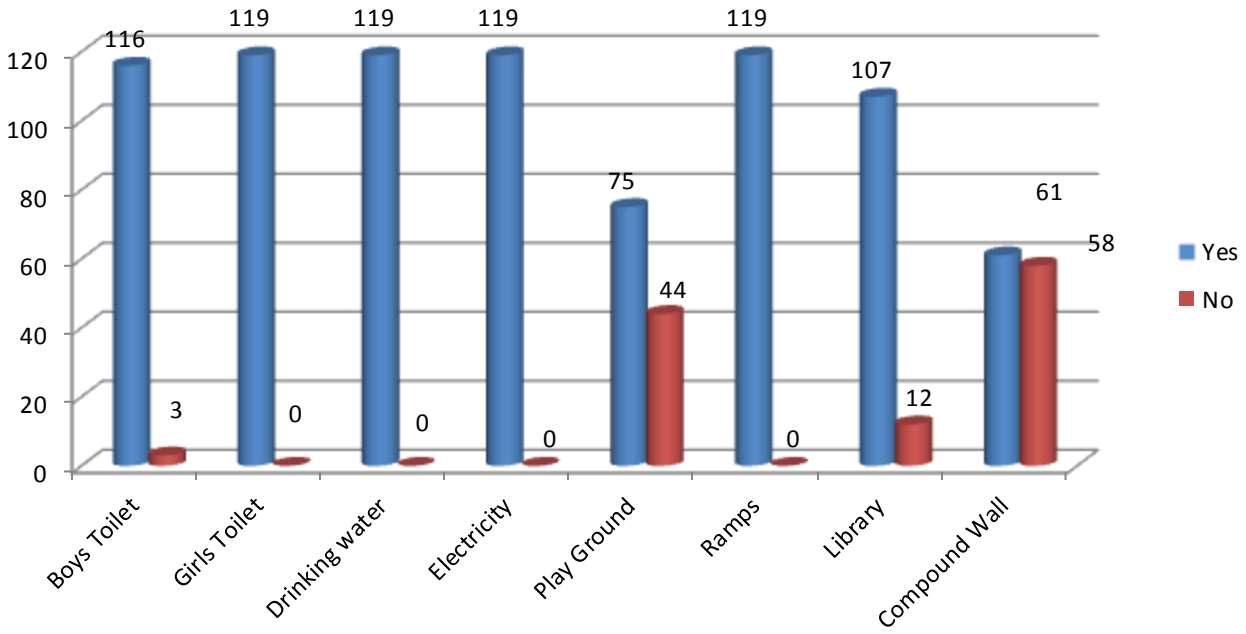
Taluks	Schools		Boys Toilets		Girls Toilets		Drinking Water		Electricity		Play ground		Ramps		Library		Compound	
	LPS	UPS	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Shahapur	198	174	365	7	367	5	372	0	357	15	185	187	300	72	312	60	170	202
Shorapur	231	203	434	0	434	0	434	0	434	0	277	157	385	49	401	33	243	191
Yadgir	176	210	386	0	386	0	386	0	386	0	163	223	333	53	346	40	216	170
Total	**605**	**587**	**1185**	**7**	**1187**	**5**	**1192**	**0**	**1177**	**15**	**625**	**567**	**1018**	**174**	**1059**	**133**	**629**	**563**

Source: U-DISE 12-13

However, 48.74% of 119 secondary schools run by the DoE don't have compound, 37% have no playground, 2.60% schools are without boys' toilet. Even Worse status is that 10% of schools have no library facility even in secondary school levels.

in Kalaburgi division having average of 24.59% and also having last position in Karnataka, having state average of 32.39%.

Chart 4.11 ***Infrastructure Facilities -Secondary schools- Yadgir district - 2012-13***



Right to Education (RTE) act also has a mandate to the education department for provision of 9 basic facilities which include no. of teachers and classrooms as per RTE norms apart from all other basic facilities suggested by MHRD.

The details of RTE infrastructure compliant elementary schools run DoE of Yadgir district are given in table no. 4.14.

This shows that only 13.07% of DoE run elementary schools are RTE infrastructure complaint putting Yadgir in the last position

Table No. 4.14 ***RTE infrastructure compliant elementary schools –Yadgir district 2012-13***

No. of Facilities available	No. of elementary Schools based on no. of facilities	% coverage
9 facilities	**122**	**13.07**
8 facilities	**289**	**30.97**
7 facilities	**315**	**33.76**
6 facilities	**157**	**16.83**
5 facilities	**47**	**5.04**
4 facilities	**3**	**0.32**
3 facilities	**0**	**0**
2 facilities	**0**	**0**
1 facilities	**0**	**0**
Kalaburgi division average of % of schools run by DoE having all 9 facilities		**24.59**
State average		**32.39**

Source: Annual Report of DoE, Kar. 2012-13

School Infrastructure Index (SSA method) for Yadgir district for 2011-12 was 0.45, while the same for taluks was 0.37, 0.49 and 0.50 for Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir taluks respectively.

Table 4.15 shows School infrastructure index for Yadgir district for 2012-13.

Table No. 4.15 ***School infrastructure index –Yadgir district 2012-13 – DoE schools (in %)***

Sl. No.	Facility available	Elementary Schools	Secondary Schools
1	Boys' Toilet	99.79	97.48
2	Girls' Toilet	100.00	100.00
3	Drinking Water	100.00	100.00
4	Electricity	100.00	100.00
5	Play Ground	45.02	63.03
6	Ramps	100.00	100.00
7	Library	91.53	89.92
8	Compound	48.45	51.26
Composite Index –Yadgir		85.60	87.71
Composite Index – Karnataka		88.84	83.45

Source : DDPI Yadgir

Average composite infrastructure index for of elementary schools of Yadgir district for 2012-13 was 85.60. This was lower than the state average of 88.84. Looking at the contribution of individual facilities, Girl's Toilet, Drinking Water, Electricity and Ramps provision facilities with 100% had highest share and Compound facility had lowest contribution with 48.45%.

Similarly, in secondary schools category, average composite index for Yadgir district was 87.71% which was higher than the Karnataka state average of 83.45. In similar lines of elementary schools, the facilities provided with 100 % achievement were girl's toilet, drinking water, electricity and Ramps. Lowest index was for compound provision with only 51.26% of the secondary schools run by education department in Yadgir district having the same.

Analysis of trend of provision of 8 basic facilities in elementary schools run by DoE of Yadgir district from 2008-09 to 2012-13 show that, there is a steady growth in index from 59.90 to 85.60 which is a significant growth of more than 25%. (See table 4.16). Yadgir was one among 7 districts of Karnataka state to achieve this 25% growth in facility provision over last 5 years. During same period, the average growth rate of facilities provision of Karnataka state grew from 69.24 to 88.44, which is around 19%. During 2012-13 Yadgir district stood at 28th position out of 34 education districts of Karnataka state.

Table No. 4.16 ***Composite infrastructure index of Elementary schools - Yadgir district 2008-09 to 2012-13***

Sl. No.	District/State	Year-wise composite index for infrastructure provision (in %)					State Ranking 2012-13
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	Yadgir	59.90	63.71	66.67	78.46	85.60	28
2	Karnataka	69.24	73.95	79.69	86.53	88.44	-

Source: Karnataka State DoE Analytical Report 2012-13

Similarly, the growth trend of facility provision for secondary schools of Yadgir district saw a significant growth of 31% from 2008-09 to 2012-13. This was significantly above state growth average of 20%. During 2012-13, Yadgir district was at 8th position among 34 education districts. (See table 4.17)

Pass rate in both 5th std. and 7th std. for 2011-12 is 100% as can be seen in table 4.18 and 4.19.

This is so because, as per RTE directives, all students till 7th Std. need to be passed compulsorily. Hence, this does not reflect the real academic credentials of the students.

Table No. 4.17 ***Composite infrastructure index of Secondary schools -Yadgir district 2008-09 to 2012-13***

Sl. No.	District/State	Year-wise composite index for infrastructure provision (in %)					State Ranking 2012-13
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	Yadgir	56.62	66.89	65.09	77.73	87.71	08
2	Karnataka	62.86	63.26	68.58	78.96	83.46	-

Source: Karnataka State DoE Analytical Report 2012-13

Even though there is a significant growth in infrastructure facilities provision in the district, overall performance in the state is still poor.

4.10 School Completion ratio, Pass rate in 5th and 7th Classes, percentage of Children passing with 60% and above and SSLC/PUC results

Table 4.18 ***Pass rate for 5th std.- Yadgir district***

Sl. No.	Year	5th Std. Pass rate
1	2013	100% (24598)
2	2012	100% (25878)
3	2011	100% (23667)
4	2010	100% (22299)

Source: DDPI, Yadgir

Table 4.19 ***Pass rate for 7th std.- Yadgir district***

Sl. No.	Year	7th Std. Pass rate
1	2013	100% (18166)
2	2012	100% (17580)
3	2011	100% (15814)
4	2010	100% (15587)

Source: DDPI Yadgir

The directives of RTE, not to fail any students in primary grade, may be having a good intention of creating a positive spirit among students, but however, this definitely creates a major problem for the students later during high school particularly in SSLC where they need to face the board exam and pass it. It is one of the reasons why we see poor performance in SSLC. Other major reasons for poor SSLC results

are absenteeism of students which deprive them of learning. Similarly, the work pressure on teachers due to assignment of activities other than their regular academic work and the complacent attitude of teachers because there is no performance appraisal in the department may also add to the poor academic support which do not help in creating a learning atmosphere for the SSLC students.

only 51.87% of students appeared in the exam succeeded to clear the same.

During 2013, Yadgir district had passing rate of 78.48% and stood 28th rank for the state improving from 33rd position of previous year. Only during 2009 in which the district was formed, the state ranking was 26 which was satisfactory, but very next year in 2010 the ranking came down to 32, and from then onwards, it has been in the bottom 5 of the ranking list of Karnataka.

Table 4.20 ***SSLC Results- Yadgir district***

Sl. No.	Year	Total Appeared			Total passed			District Pass %	State Ranking	Previous year Ranking
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2013	5735	3993	9728	4388	3247	7635	78.48	28	33
2	2012	5750	3809	9559	3888	2783	6671	69.79	33	28
3	2011	5454	3826	9280	4016	3007	7023	75.68	28	32
4	2010	6795	4689	11484	3399	2558	5957	51.87	32	26
5	2009	6460	4419	10879	4513	3291	7804	71.73	26	-

Source : Karnataka Secondary School education Board, Bangalore

Table 4.20 shows the SSLC results of Yadgir district during last 5 years from 2009 to 2013. It is very disturbing to see that the district pass rate in SSLC is consistently below 75%. During 2010 it was lowest, with

Similarly, the PUC results of Yadgir district over last 3 years from 2011 to 2013 is shown in 4.21.

Looking at the PUC pass rate of Yadgir district during last 3 years, the results have not crossed even 50% rate. During 2011, it

Table 4.21 ***PUC Results- Yadgir district***

Sl. No.	Year	Total Appeared			Total passed			District Pass %	State Ranking	Previous year Ranking
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total			
1	2013	3908	2898	6806	1243	1162	2405	46.02	31	31
2	2012	4131	2643	6774	1161	1021	2182	43.58	31	31
3	2011	4442	2939	7381	921	878	1799	29.93	30	30

Source : Directorate of PU education

was worst with only 29.93% pass rate. However, the pass rate has seen increasing trend over the last 3 years but highest being only 46.02% during 2013.

PUC state ranking for Yadgir district is poor and in line with SSLC state ranking, by maintaining the bottom 5 positions.

The small area study done on "Analysis of quality education in Yadgir district at micro level", where a sample of 60 students were tested in Science, Maths and Kannada subjects, have performed very poorly and the results are still poor than the actual SSLC results of previous years.

Thus, higher quality academic inputs are needed to bring about a positive upward shift in the results of SLLC and PUC which are instrumental in shaping the future of youth of Yadgir district.

4.11 Post-Secondary education including Professional (Engineering/Medicine/ Dental/Nursing) and general degree Colleges, ITI/ Polytechnic and other Skill development institutions

When the students get enrolled in college after finishing secondary education, they start thinking independently, and thus, they learn how to be on their own. During the college years, if the students have the right attitude, i.e., they really want to learn and study, the scope for them is unlimited. They can increase their knowledge by reading lots of books or by attending the lectures given by the experts in the fields. The college education teaches the necessary life lessons to many students. Students get the opportunity to explore a lot of things and basically 'find' themselves, in true sense of the word.

With globalisation taking place, the job market has become even more competitive. Now, a person not only has to compete for a job with the people from her/his own community or places, but also with people who come from other states. It is a well-known fact that people who have a degree and in particular having professional degree tend to earn more than those people who stop after secondary school education.

People who are well educated get paid well and hence are likely to live fulfilled lives. They make better citizens. They believe in following the societal norms and seldom indulge in anti-social behavior. Educated people are more tolerant of other people, and thus, help in keeping the society peaceful. Higher standards of living, peace and good family life - all these things help in strengthening the country as a whole.

The benefits of higher education can be judged from the way it benefits a person financially, emotionally, socially, as well as intellectually.

Hence, the progress of any region can be judged from the scope it has for higher education including professional and vocational education after secondary schooling.

Yadgir district has a total of 53 Pre-University colleges, out of which 23 are run by government, 4 are aided and 26 PU colleges are run by private management. District has 6 general degree colleges, all run by govt. and aided college management. These colleges provide degrees in Arts, commerce and science.

In order to provide people with technical skills for industry, 3 ITI colleges are being run in the district.

There is an agriculture college at Bhimarayanagudi under University of Agriculture Sciences, Raichur.

There is very poor scope for professional education in Yadgir district. It has only 1 Engineering college but there are no Medical (Allopathic) or Medical (Indian systems) or Dental sciences colleges in the district.

There are 4 polytechnics providing diploma in engineering, and all these are run by private authorities. Yadgir district has 8 B.Ed. colleges providing teacher education.

Overall picture of post-secondary education facilities in Yadgir district is a matter of concern. Those students who wish to study professional degrees are forced to move to other districts.

Establishment of new colleges would not only encourage and motivate many students to take up higher studies and also benefit those who have to move to distant places.

4.12 Schemes for promotion of literacy Level

The Census 2011 reports indicate that Karnataka has made significant progress in the field of literacy during the decade since the previous census in 2001. Similar trend can be seen in Yadgir district also. Average of 8.72% growth was seen in literacy levels from 2001 to 2011 in Karnataka.

The literacy rate of Yadgir district in 2011 has been recorded at 51.83% as against 39.90% in 2001. The 11.93 percentage points increase in the literacy rate for the district is encouraging, but still, Yadgir was far below state average of 75.36% putting it in the last place among districts.

Table No. 4.22 ***Adult Education–Literacy Programme -Yadgir district 2012-13***

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of CLVTC Centres	Total No. of Centres	Total No. of Volunteers	Total No. Upa-Prekas	2012-13 Target no. for learners
1	Shahapur	36	36	1800	72	18000
2	Shorapur	42	42	2100	84	21000
3	Yadgir	39	39	1950	78	19500
Total		117	117	5850	234	58500

Source : Department of Adult Education, Yadgir

During 2001-2011, the population in 7+ age group in Yadgir district increased by 18.14% (22.67% total population growth minus 4.53% 0-6 age population growth) while only 11.93% additional persons became literate during that period. This shows that the adult literacy programmes have not covered the illiterates in expected manner. More and more persons are adding to the illiterate category.

There are a total of 117 Community Learning and Vocational Training Center's (CLVTC) working in the district (See table 4.22). A total of 5,850 volunteers and 234 upa-preraks have been engaged in the adult literacy programme to cover a targeted 58,500 illiterate people during 2012-13.

4.13 Per capita Expenditure Analysis

In education sector, apart from department of education, Department of Backward Communities-Minorities and Department of Social Welfare also have programmes under various heads.

During 2011-12, department of education has spent Rs. 15,788.01 lakhs for education in Yadgir district. During the same period Dept. of BCM and Dept. of Social Welfare have also spent towards education in Yadgir district. During 2011-12, a total of Rs. 906.87 lakhs have been spent by dept. of BCM, while dept. of social welfare has spent Rs. 372.73 lakhs. Thus a total of Rs. 17,067.61 lakhs have been spent towards education in Yadgir district during 2011-12.

Looking at the expenditure done by all the three departments towards education, Shorapur taluk has highest of Rs. 6,364.69 lakhs, while Shahapur taluk has least education expenditure of Rs. 5,130.96 lakhs, while Yadgir taluk has got an education expenditure of Rs. 5,571.96 lakhs.

The per capita expenditure for Yadgir district is Rs. 1,453 with total education expenditure of Rs. 17,067.61 lakhs for a total district population of 11,74,271. The per capita expenditure analysis for taluks of Yadgir district shows that Shorapur taluk which has highest education expenditure of

Table 4.23 ***Education expenditure in Yadgir district – 2011-12***

Taluks	Dept. of Education (in Lakhs)	Dept. of BCM (in Lakhs)	Dept. of Social Welfare (in Lakhs)	Taluk Total (in Lakhs)	Total Population	Per Capita Expenditure (In Indian Rs.)
Shahapur	4795.11	269.41	66.44	5130.96	363621	**1411**
Shorapur	5978.75	270.43	115.51	6364.69	412291	**1544**
Yadgir	5014.15	367.03	190.78	5571.96	398359	**1399**
District	**15788.01**	**906.87**	**372.73**	**17067.61**	1174271	**1453**

Source: DDPI, Dept. of BCM, Dept. of Social Welfare – Yadgir

Rs. 1,544.00 spent on every person considering the Shorapur taluk's total population of 4,12,291. Lowest per capita expenditure is for Yadgir taluk with Rs. 1,399.00.

Looking at the status of education in Yadgir district which is very poor in the state, a lot needs to be done and still more funds needs to be pumped in. However, physical infrastructure provided for both primary and secondary schools in Yadgir district is in line with the state average (see table 4.15 of school infrastructure index), which shows that the poor performance is due to the academic inputs being not sufficient. This is also evident from the fact that the results of SSLC exams which can be seen as a barometer of the students' academic performance at the end of secondary school has consistently been poor with Yadgir district appearing at last 5 positions in the state ranking.



Hence, more funds may be provided for the teacher training and special academic input programs for the children.

The provisions of the article 371-J of the Indian constitution which has come as a boon to the north-eastern districts of Karnataka among which Yadgir district is also a beneficiary, is critical for the education sector of this region, because even though the seats are reserved for the students of this region in the higher education and also in the job sector, if the students are not qualified enough to take advantage of this opportunity, there may be objections from other corners of the state questioning the provision of the benefit. Hence, care should be taken to see that the funds are more directed towards enhancing the academic performance of the students.



4.14 Radar Analysis for Education

Chart 4.12 **Shahapur Education**

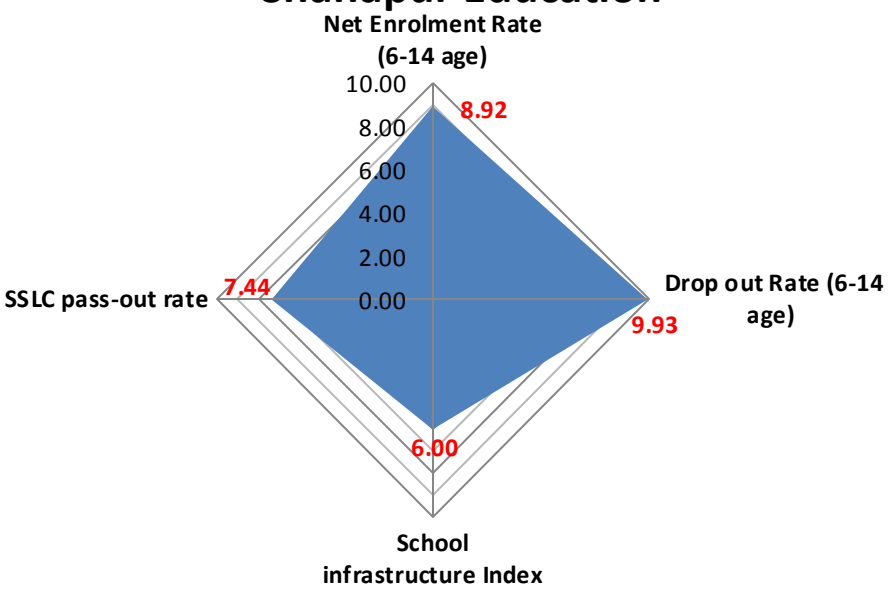
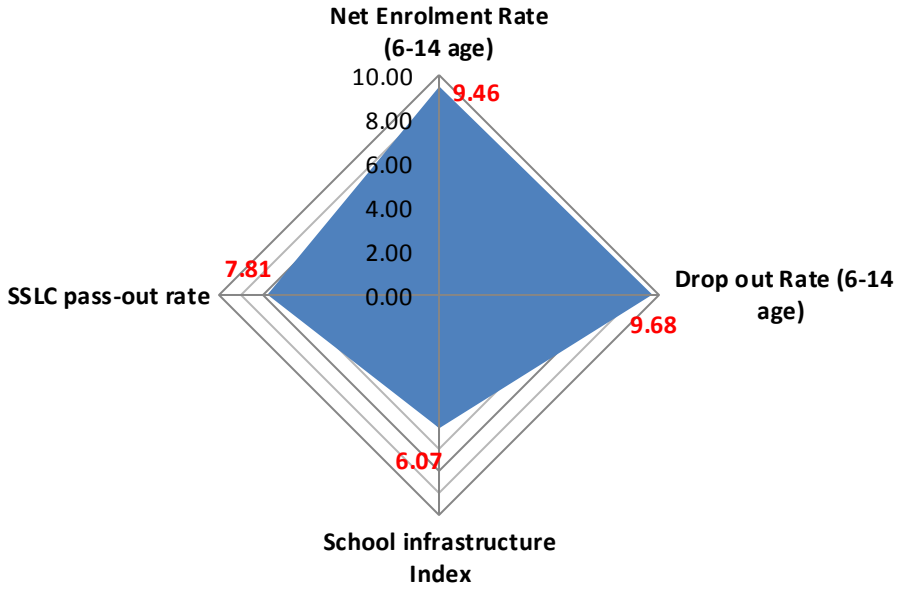


Chart 4.13 **Shorapur Education**



The Radar analysis gives us a pictorial view of performance of various indicators. The filled area on a 1-10 scale shows the actual performance and the remaining part on the scale indicates the scope for improvement.

As we can see from chart 4.12, which gives radar analysis view for education in Shahapur taluk, net enrollment rate (NER) is represented by 8.92 on a 1-10 scale. This indicates that 89.2% NER is recorded. Hence there is a scope for improvement of 10.8%. Since dropout rate is negative and hence actual rate is deducted from 100% and is represented with filled area.

In Shahapur taluk, school infrastructure index is poor with only scope of improvement of 40% coverage and SSLC pass rate has scope of improvement of 25.6%.

Similarly we can see from chart 4.13, Shorapur taluk has slightly better SSLC pass rate than Shahapur taluk. School infrastructure index is almost in line with that of Shahapur taluk while dropout rate is poorer than Shahapur taluk.

Shorapur taluk has better NER than Shahapur taluk with 94.6% enrollment.

Chart 4.14 **Yadgir Education**

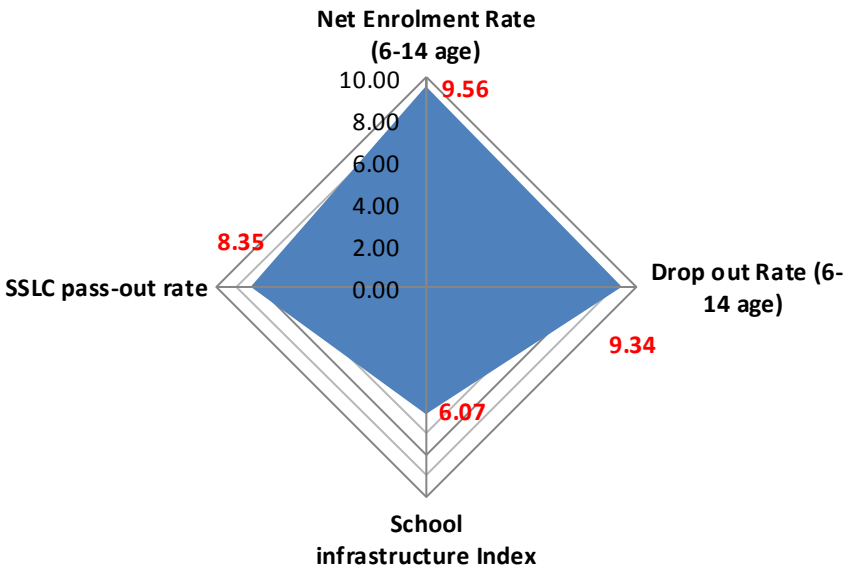
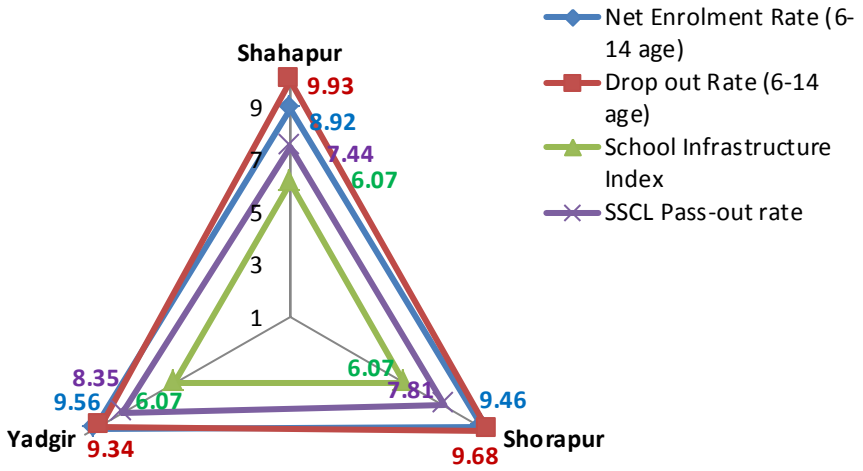


Chart 4.14 gives radar analysis view for education in Yadgir taluk, net enrollment rate (NER) is 9.56 which is highest in the district.

In Yadgir taluk also, school infrastructure index is poor with only 60.7% coverage. However SSLC pass rate is 83.5% which is best among all 3 taluks. The dropout rate of Yadgir taluk is poorer than other 2 taluks.

Chart 4.15 gives an overall picture of all 4 indicators in a single snap shot.

Chart 4.15 ***All Taluks - Education***



4.15 Small Area Study

A

Study

On

"Analysis of Quality Education in Yadgir district at micro level"

Introduction

The quality education is an indispensable and inevitable agent for change as education is a process of civilisation and development. This study is an effort to assess the children's basic learning levels at 10^{th} standard. The attempt is to understand the competency level of the learners and to present the ground reality. The present study brings out findings on the learning levels of 10^{th} std. students in the study area and about the support these students get from the family & teachers which can facilitate their learning process.

Problem analysis

Often it is observed that a gap exists between the expected and actual outcomes of education system. The quality of the education cannot be guaranteed only through interventions at the school level, but appropriate involvement of parents and children is also essential. The literacy levels of parents and the circumstances in which the students are living also play an important role in ensuring quality education. The high schools students often express that Maths, Science and English are difficult subjects and more so in SSLC exams.

Objective

With the above mentioned observations, it is important to assess the learning levels of students in difficult subjects like Maths, Science and is also important to understand whether the home environment of the student is conducive for quality learning. With this objective this proposed micro study was conducted.

The study was conducted in 6 villages of Yadgir taluk covering a total of 300 households and 6 high schools in these villages.

Methodologies used

In consultation with officials of education department of Yadgir district, 6 high schools were selected covering all the 3 taluks of Yadgir district (2 schools per taluk). The schools were selected from the list of high schools which had high and low performance levels in SSLC exams in previous years.

The tests were conducted in Maths, Science and Kannada subjects. From each school selected for the study, 10 students appeared for the tests taking all 3 tests. The teachers of the respective school prepared the question papers and also conducted the tests and final evaluation of the student performance was done by the teachers themselves.

50 households from each of the selected 6 villages i.e. a total of 300 households were interviewed to understand about the family background and their perspectives about education.

Coverage area Table 4.24 shows coverage area of the study.

Table 4.24 ***Coverage area of the study***

Area of study (Name of the village)	Total Households of children interviewed	Total Schools covered for student Tests	Total Children tested	Subjects in which tests conducted
Gajarkote	50	1	10	Maths, Science, Kannada
Hattikuni	50	1	10	Maths, Science, Kannada
Kanyakoluru	50	1	10	Maths, Science, Kannada
Hotepete	50	1	10	Maths, Science, Kannada
Narayanapur	50	1	10	Maths, Science, Kannada
Talavaragera	50	1	10	Maths, Science, Kannada
Total	**300**	**6**	**60**	

Major findings

Literacy levels among parents:

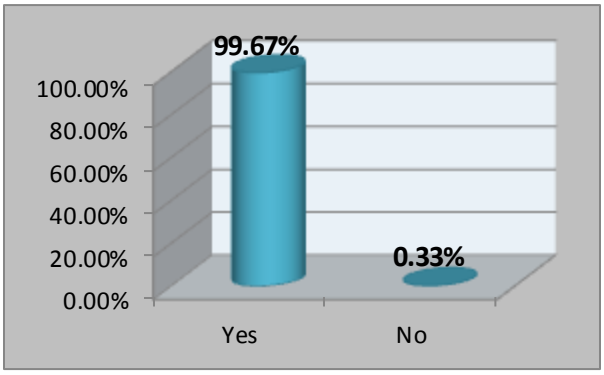
Table 4.25 ***Literacy Levels (%)***

Level of literacy	Father	Mother
Primary	36	21
Secondary	18	1
Graduate	6	0
Literate	60	22
Illiterate	40	78

The above table indicate a poor literacy level among the parents, especially women. Only 22% of the mothers are literate and among these 22% of literate mothers, 21% have completed primary education and only 1% completed secondary education. None of them have completed graduation. Looking at literacy status of fathers, only 60% of the fathers are literate and still 40% being illiterate.

Do Students like their School?

Chart 4.16

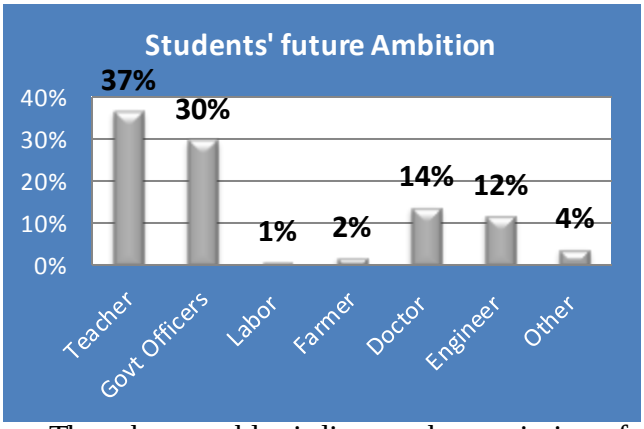


It is heartening to know that almost all the children love going to school, indicating a higher interest level for education among

children. There are various factors that are influencing them to go to school, like 30% of the students come to school on their own interest, 6 % of them come to school because they like playing in school, 1% of the children come to school because of teachers and vast majority 63% of the children say that they come to school because of all above factors like good friends, for playing and because of better relationship with teacher etc.

Future ambition of students

Chart 4.17



The above table indicates that majority of the students have ambitions of becoming professionals. 37% students wanted to be a teacher, while 30% like to be a government servant. 14% of the respondent students have ambitions of becoming a doctor and 12% to be an engineer. The remaining students have ambitions like becoming farmers or joining police and military service etc.

Food Practice

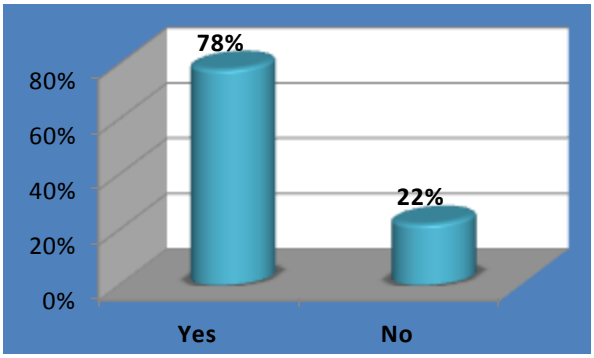
Box 4.3 explains the food practice of respondents where majority 47% of the respondents eat chapathi, while 17% have rice and sambar and only 7% eat Roti. The remaining 24% of the respondents consume all these items like chapatti, rice and sambar in their daily meals.

Box 4.3

Food items	%
Rice & Sambar	17
Chapathi	47
Roti	7
All above	24
Any other	6

Do students like the food given in the school?

Chart 4.18



As the above chart indicates, 78% of the respondents feel that the food given in high schools is good, while remaining 22% don't like the food given in school. This was mainly due to problem with quality of food, poor hygiene and taste of the food given in the school.

Parents' involvement in child's school work

It is good to know that there was positive attitude among the parents towards their child's education as seen from chart 4.19.

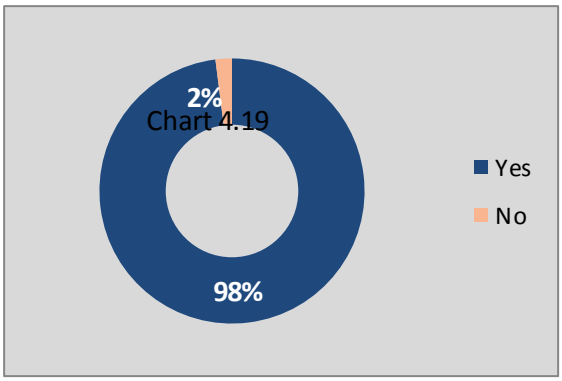
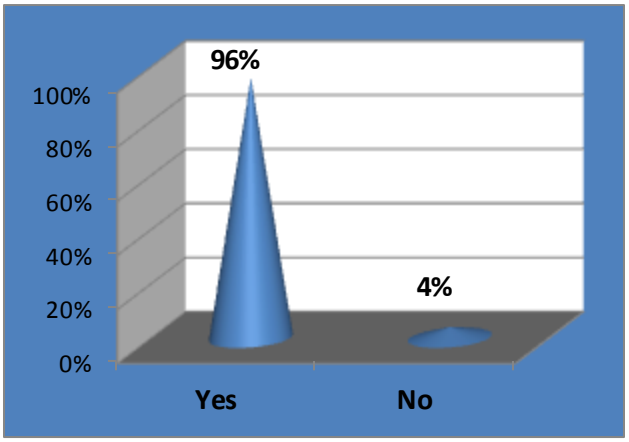


Chart 4.19

It was found that, vast majority 98% parents discuss with their children about study and class work, while around 2% parents never ask their children about the same. The negligence was mainly because of parents' illiteracy and casual attitude towards their child's education.

Child's interest towards completing home work

Chart 4.20

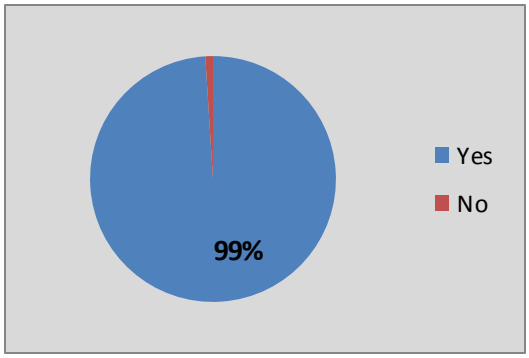


The chart indicates that majority 96% students do their home-work regularly and remaining 4% do not complete the same.



Child's comprehension of classroom teaching

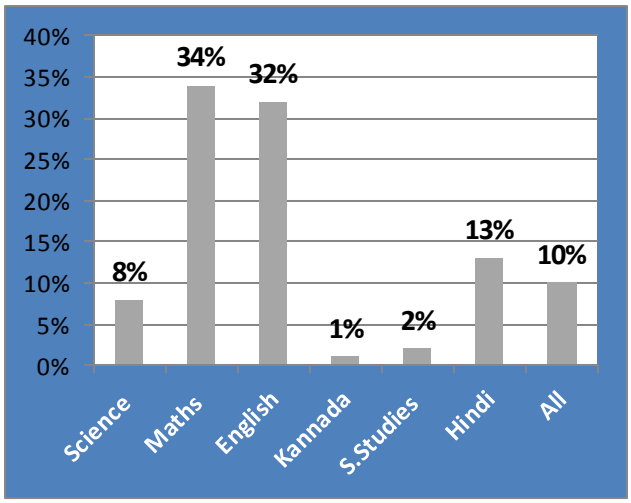
Chart 4.21



The chart indicates that vast majority of 99% children opined that they could understand the subjects being taught in classrooms while only 1% of the respondent students said that they couldn't understand the subjects.

Difficult Subjects

Chart 4.22



It is commonly observed that, students often find English and Maths as difficult subjects, and this study also reiterates this fact. The above graph indicates that majority of 34% students found Maths as difficult subject, whereas 32% of students expressed that English is difficult subject for them. It is interesting to see that only 8% responding students felt that science is difficult subject.

For 13% students Hindi is a difficult subject For 1% of the students still Kannada is a difficult subject while 2% find social studies as difficult subject. However almost 10% students are finding difficulty in all the subjects.

The above observation emphasises the fact that, it is very essential to focus on core subjects like English, Maths and Science since most of the students fail in these three subjects only. In order to get good results, teacher and students have to put more efforts to make sure that the students find even these subjects as easier as Kannada and Social Science.

Household assets and Infrastructure

Ownership of house: Table 4.26 indicates that 97% of the respondents have own houses, among them only 50% houses are good and have basic facilities. Still 3% of the respondents do not have their own houses and they live in rented houses.

Vast majority of 90% of the respondents have their own land, among them 67% have irrigation facilities and another 33% don't have irrigation and depend on rain-fed agriculture. Remaining 10% of the respondents don't have land and they depend on daily wage work for their livelihood. Usually, these people who are landless and those do not have irrigation facility migrate to the other cities. This has adverse effect on child's education as they take their kids also with them to other place and as a result the child loses the continuity in education till the parents return to their village.

Table 4.26 ***Possession of assets (%)***

Parameters	Availability		Quality	
	Yes	No		
Ownership of Houses	97	3	Kaccha- 50	Pacca-50
Ownership of Land	90	10	Irrigated-67	Non irrigated-33
Possession of Assets				
TV	69	31	NA	
Two Wheelers	48	52		
Mobile	95	5		
Bi-cycle	88	13		
Electricity	98	2		
Toilets	7	94		
Drinking Water facility	30	70		
Drainage facility	6	94		
Modern LPG cooking feel	44	56		

Household assets: 69% of the respondents own TVs while remaining 31% respondents don't have TVs in their homes. 52% of the respondents don't own two wheelers.

Due to modernisation and advancement in technology which makes mobile phones easily accessible at affordable costs, we can see that the mobile phones are used by all. 95% of the respondents of this survey also own mobile phone.

Majority 88% of the respondents have bicycle in their house. Vast majority 98% respondents' houses have access to electricity. But is very depressing to note that vast majority of 94% of the respondents don't have toilets in their home, and they practice open deficacy. This can adversely affect the learning environment for the student. The trend of not having a toilet in house is mainly because of traditional practice and also due to lack of awareness and casual attitude towards health and hygiene. Lack of water and to a small extent poverty are also the reasons for not having toilets in the homes.

Local authorities were able to supply water to only 30% of the respondent households and remaining 70% of the households have to fetch water from bore well, open well, river and other sources. Even the children are also sharing this responsibility.

Vast majority of 94% of the respondents opined that there is no drainage facility while only 6% have drainages in their premises. 46% of the respondents are using modern LPG cooking fuel and remaining 54% of the respondents don't have LPGs and still they are using traditional cooking methods like firewood and other materials.

Results of Tests

Box 4.4

Kannada average passing rate across 6 villages – 63.33%

Science average passing rate across 6 villages - 36.66%

Maths average passing rate across 6 villages - 21.66%

Gajarkot village has highest of 80% passing rate across all 3 subjects

Hattikuni and Hotepete villages have least passing performance with 20%

The reflection of study makes us to critically think over the quality of education being provided to the students. As seen in above box 4.4, the students' performance is very poor in Maths and Science. The apprehension of students about their performance in Science and Maths subjects is evident from the fact of this test, where students have scored an average 18% in maths and 28% in science subjects which is below passing standards.

In Kannada subject, students have performed quite well, but they could have performed even better as Kannada is their mother tongue.

Table 4.27 ***Results of test***

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Subject	No. of Students appeared	No. of Students passed	% of passing	3 subject Avg. passing rate (%)
1	Gajarkote	Kannada	10	8	80	80
		Science	10	8	80	
		Maths	10	8	80	
2	Hattikuni	Kannada	10	6	60	20
		Science	10	0	0	
		Maths	10	0	0	
3	Kanyakoluru	Kannada	10	8	80	40
		Science	10	2	20	
		Maths	10	2	20	
4	Hottapet	Kannada	10	2	20	20
		Science	10	2	20	
		Maths	10	2	20	
5	Narayanapur	Kannada	10	10	100	60
		Science	10	7	70	
		Maths	10	1	10	
6	Talavaragera	Kannada	10	4	40	23.33
		Science	10	3	30	
		Maths	10	0	0	

Source : Primary Data

The negative influencing factor for poor performance in Maths and Science may be negligence of students towards these subjects and their preference towards Kannada over Maths and Science subjects. Other reasons may be their inherent fear among students about these subjects, irregularity in study of these subjects feeling that they are tough, teachers not using advanced teaching methods which could make tough subjects like Science and Maths more interesting. Teacher's inability to transact these subjects effectively and lack of focus on these core subjects right from the primary levels itself may also be some of major reasons for the poor performance in high school level.

To bring improvement in students of this area, strategies like community involvement, effective monitoring and follow-up of trainings, recognising teachers work, improving students attendance, providing good technology-based teaching materials for core subjects right from the primary levels, activities based teaching, etc., should be considered.

Table 4.28 ***Average Marks obtained***

Sl. No	Name of the Village	Number of working days	Number of days child attended school	Average Kannada marks (%)	Average Science marks (%)	Average Maths marks (%)
1	Gajarkote	203	183.9	60	43	30
2	Hattikuni	196	155.6	29	16	11
3	Kanyakollur	189	166.75	50	24	21
4	Hottapet	192	181	33	22	7
5	Narayanpura	188	179.8	75	45	26
6	Talavagera	198	154.1	37	18	15
Average		194	170	47	28	18

Source : Primary Data

General observation and suggestions

General Observations

- Parents are not giving equal priority towards education of their children like other issues.
- Some of the parents who are aware about the importance of education still have the negligent attitude towards their child's education.
- Very few parents observe the home work done by their children.
- Almost all households possess mobile phones, but do not have toilets in the house.
- Many feel that Maths and Science subjects as tough. The reason they put forward is that they need teachers who can teach these subjects in simplified way similar to how Kannada is taught.
- Many children have ambitions of becoming professionals like doctors, engineers and teachers, but lack the information about what it takes to achieve this, like hard work, focused study on core subjects and also information about the qualifications which make them professionals.
- The ICT program of department of education in Karnataka has provided computers to high schools in phased manner for facilitating teaching/learning process. However, due to poor electric supply and shortage of trained teachers, some schools are not able use this infrastructure, and some schools are yet to receive the computers. This is directly affecting the performance of the high school students in the core subjects.
- Most of the SSLC students have impressions that they will get chance to copy during the final exams.

- Many students feel that the school environment has direct effect on child's learning, and they have opinion that beautiful school garden can provide them better learning environment.
- Some parents are not satisfied about the quality of school and teaching. They say that their children go to school just for playing and spending time and hence they cannot expect good education for their child.
- On the other hand, some teachers say that the no. of students attending the class is less, which is demotivating factor for them to teach well. They say that the parents also should understand the importance of education and send their children to school regularly. Their opinion is that quality education can be ensured only when parents change their attitude towards their child's education.

Suggestions

- Teachers need to instill the confidence in students to face all the subjects with equal confidence.
- The training given to the teachers needs to be monitored properly and regularly by higher officials.
- More opportunities to be created in school to bring together the teachers, parents and the community in order to ensure quality education.
- Government has to relook about the monitoring responsibility given to officials so that practical targets are set for quality monitoring so that the quality of the education given in schools is properly monitored.
- All the resource persons like BRPs and CRPs should involve in class room activities and provide their resources to the teachers instead of only involving in data collection work, so that the teachers are better equipped with academic resources.
- There is a need to build the confidence among the parents and children about the quality of government education system.

4.16 An Overview and persisting educational gaps in the district

- The results of SSLC and PUC are consistently poor. As discussed earlier the main reason for this is lack of learning atmosphere on account of both students and teachers.
- As the small area study also has confirmed that, both Science and Maths subjects have been toughest subjects as felt by students, particularly for SSLC students, this is mainly because of lack of subject teachers.
- Literacy rate is below 60%, and illiteracy is greatest deprivation resulting in poor standard of living and resulting in lower health status.
- Gross Enrollment Rate at secondary school is half the primary schools, thus more efforts are needed to ensure better enrollment in secondary schools.

- Per capita education expenditure is poor, hence more funds for education sector for Yadgir district is needed.
- No higher education institutions, hence students have to migrate to other parts of the state for higher education.
- Article 371(J) allows reservations to students in colleges, but unless quality of students coming out of schools is good, the quality of students coming out of colleges will be poor.
- School infrastructure facilities in terms of compound and playground are below 50%. Since safety and physical activity of the students is part of quality education, action needs to be taken.
- Teacher posts are vacant at the rate of 13.62% in lower primary schools & 18.61% in upper primary schools. Without continuous and quality academic support from teachers, the quality of education in schools cannot be expected to improve.







Chapter 5

Health and Nutrition

5.1 Introduction

Health is a fundamental human right along with other necessities such as food, shelter, water & education, and hence it becomes constitutional obligation of the government to provide all its citizen, appropriate health facilities which are accessible and available at free of cost.

Since these factors are key to healthy life of a person, it is important to create awareness about their importance to the common public with particular focus on rural areas.

As stated earlier that it is government's obligation to fulfill the requirements towards protecting the health right of every citizen, public health infrastructure with adequate health institutions have to be functional. The effectiveness of the functionality of these institutions depends on adequate service availability, easy accessibility and proper service delivery. National Health Policy also aims to achieve its goals by improving the access and utilisation of health services, family welfare and nutrition services with special focus on underserved and under privileged segments of population.

Box 5.1

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself 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.

--- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 25, para. 1)

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as -- "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely absence of disease or infirmity". Hence health cannot be considered just as physical wellbeing, due importance is also to be given to mental and social well-being of a person.

Health is also a key factor to the human development. This is evident because only a person with good functional health can be more productive to the family and thereby to the larger society. A popular social perspective on health which says "Health is Wealth" also emphasises above observation.

Health mainly depends on the status of some of the key factors like personal and social hygiene, sanitation, drinking water, nutrition, communicable diseases, area-specific epidemics, availability of health facilities etc.

To make sure that these health facilities are available to the common public, the department of health & family welfare has set up Primary Health Centers (PHC), Primary Health Units (PHU) and Sub Centers to cover rural population and Community Health Centers (CHC) and Hospitals at taluk and district level to cover urban population.

Department of Health & Family Welfare runs many health programs through above mentioned public health institutes to build a healthy society. Some of the important programs are as shown in box 5.2:

Box 5.2

a) *National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)*
b) National Leprosy Eradication Programme
c) National Tuberculosis Control Programme
d) National Programme for Control of Blindness
e) National Iodine deficiency Disorder Control Programme
f) Laboratory Services
g) Karnataka Health Systems Development & Reforms Project
h) AIDS Prevention Programme

In view of importance of women & child health care, special health interventions as shown in box 5.3 are being implemented.

Box 5.3

a) Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme
b) Pulse Polio Immunization Programme (PPI)
c) Nutritional Services
d) Health Education, Training and School Health Services

An overview of health status scenario of Yadgir district as a whole and also an analysis of health & nutrition status of Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir taluks in the context of above mentioned points are given below.



Government District Hospital, Yadgir



Government Taluk Hospital, Surpur



Primary Health Centre, Kollur village, Shahapur taluk

5.2 Demography: Population by place of residence, sex and social groups, sex ratio

Yadgir district has a total population of 11,74,271 of which 18.79% people reside in urban area and 81.21% in rural area. In terms of urban population, Yadgir taluk stands first with 1,00,340 people and Shorapur taluk has a least urban population of 51,398. However, Shorapur taluk has highest rural population of 3,60,893 (See Table 5.1).

Decadal population growth trend for the district from 2001 to 2011 shows an increase of 22.81%. During this period, district rural population has increased by 20.23% and urban population has seen an increase of 35.34%.

Looking at population figures in terms of sex, Shorapur taluk has highest no. of female population of 2,04,118 and Shahapur taluk has least female population of 1,80,163. In similar lines, for male population also Shorapur comes first with 2,09,173 and Shahapur comes last with 1,83,458.

Average sex ratio (No. of females per 1000 male) of Yadgir district is 989 which is far better than Karnataka state average of 973 and national average of 943. Among taluks Yadgir has a healthy sex ratio of 1005 and Shahapur has least of 982 women to 1000 male population. (Census 2011)

Table No. 5.1 ***Population by Place, Sex and social groups***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population			Sex		Sex Ratio	Social groups	
		Rural	Urban	Total	Female	Male		SC	ST
1	Shahapur	294682	68939	363621	180163	183458	982	88712	33020
2	Shorapur	360893	51398	412291	204118	208173	981	83965	84020
3	Yadgir	298019	100340	398359	199661	198698	1005	100638	29809
District		**953594**	**220677**	**1174271**	**583942**	**590329**	**989**	**273315**	**146849**

Source: census 2011

Chart 5.1: ***Composition of Male & Female Population***

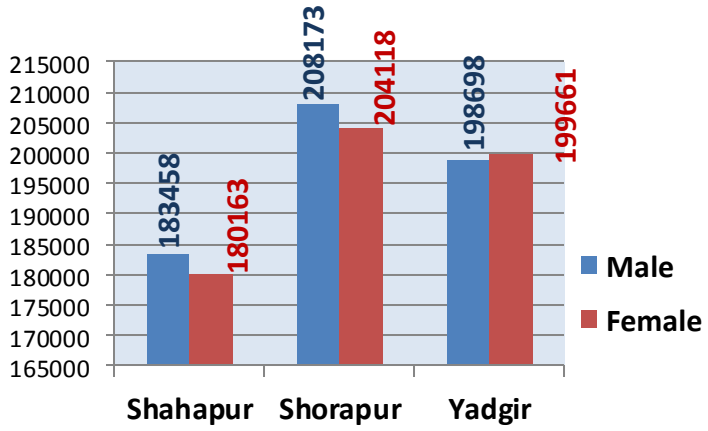
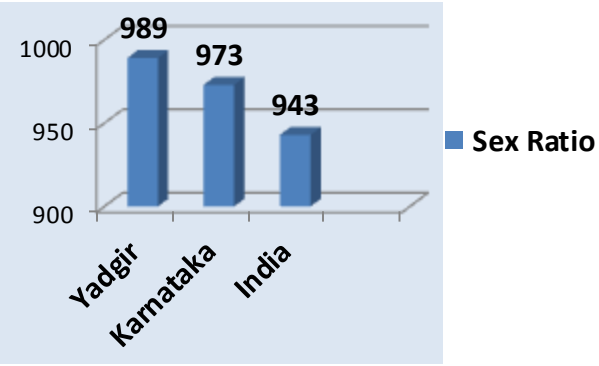


Chart 5.2: ***Sex ratio (Females per 1000 males) - 2011***



5.3 IMR and MMR

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), which is total no. infant deaths (Under 1 year age) per 1000 live births at Yadgir district level stands at 48 which is higher than the Karnataka state IMR of 35. This is a negative trend for the district.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), which is total no. of maternal deaths per 100000 live births for Yadgir district is 186. This is higher than the Karnataka state MMR of 144 which indicates a negative trend.

Methodology used for mortality indicators calculation

The statistics on mortality indicators are grossly underestimated for younger ages like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Child Mortality Rates (CMR) and also for Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). There are two types of service statistics on mortality available with the Department of Health, Karnataka. The facility based data with Health Management Information System (HMIS) portal and the mortality information for respective geographical area based on the ANM reporting. This is found to be grossly underestimates. Even the Civil Registration System (CRS) which also provide data on mortality is found to be gross underestimate. Thus, it was essential to rework the estimates by adjusting for underestimation to find out the real IMR and MMR in different regions of Karnataka. Hence HDD of department of planning of Karnataka has used a new methodology (Ratio method) to calculate the realistic mortality rates at district and sub-district levels.

Ratio method is adopted for estimating district and sub-district IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka. SRS estimate of IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka has been used and distributed the corresponding deaths across districts and sub-districts.

Firstly, the IMR, CMR and MMR for Karnataka have been obtained from SRS for the period 2011 which is 35, 40 and 144 respectively.

Secondly, distributed the same number of deaths across districts using ratio method. The ratio is obtained considering the neonatal and CMR estimated by Ram et al (2013) across districts of Karnataka. For distributing IMR and CMR, data from Ram et al (2013) on CMR is used; while for MMR, the neonatal mortality rate from the same source is used. Thus, computations have been done for the IMR, CMR and MMR across districts of Karnataka considering that the state level is same as the SRS figures for 2011.

Thirdly, 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.

5.4 Couple protection issues and family welfare

47.56 percentages of eligible couples are using either temporary or permanent contraceptive methods for population control. Out of eligible couples using contraceptives, 87.47% of women and 12.53% of men are using contraceptives showing a lower male contraceptive usage.

Looking at the last 3 years' figures for couple protection for the district, which shows 25,927 couples during 2009-10, 20,483 couples during 2010-11 and 18,680 couples during 2011-12, a decreasing trend of couple protection can be seen. Among 3 taluks, Shorapur performs better than other 2 taluks with around 10% more couple using protection methods.

Both temporary & permanent contraceptive methods are being used. Out of total 10.31% couple using protective methods during 2011-12, 42.22% (7,886) couples have used temporary methods, while 57.78% (10,794) of couples have used permanent contraceptive methods.

In Yadgir district, various couple protection methods like Sterilizes, IVCD, OP and CC have been administered by the department of health & family welfare, out of which permanent method of sterilizes is widely used (10,794). Among temporary methods IVCD is popular with 4,799 couples using it and OP is least used by 751 couples.

Among couples using protection methods, 16.38% are urban couples, whereas the share of rural couples is 83.62% showing better couple protection trend among rural couple.





Table 5.2 ***Couple Protection by any Contraceptive Method***

Sl. No.	Taluks	Number of Eligible Couples using any contraceptives (both temporary and permanent)	Total no. of Eligible Couples	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method
1	Shahapur	23744	53350	44.51
2	Shorapur	33441	62930	53.14
3	Yadgir	28942	64817	44.65
4	**District**	**86127**	**181097**	**47.56**

Source: DHO Yadgir, 2011-12

5.5 Infrastructure and Health Personnel facility

Yadgir district has 1 govt. district hospital, 3 govt. taluk hospitals, i.e., 1 for each taluk, 5 Community Health Centres (CHCs), 42 Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and a total of 166 Sub-Centres. A detailed taluk wise distribution of these hospitals is shown in table 5.3.

Apart from these health infrastructures available, a total of 1300 Anganawadi Centres with 100% village coverage have been providing Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) services for the pregnant women, Nursing mothers, Infants and children up to age of 6 years. Since every village has at least one anganawadi centre which is functional, the norm of having a centre within 1 Km. range is fulfilled in all 3 taluks.

Shahapur taluk scores first in terms of average population coverage by Sub-Centres (SC). It has 55 Sub-Centres covering 2,94,682 persons with average of 5,358.

Shorapur taluk comes last with average population coverage of 6,222. The figures for all 3 taluks show that present Sub-Centres are not adequate because average population covered in all 3 taluks is more than prescribed coverage of 5,000 people per SC. (See table 5.4).

Yadgir taluk has better coverage rate of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) having a total of 16 PHCs with average coverage of 18,626 people, whereas Shorapur having 14 PHCs covers an average population of 25,778. The coverage performance of PHCs is better and completely opposite to that of Sub-Centres with average population covered below the prescribed norms of 30,000 persons (See table 5.4).

Average population served by Community Health Centres (CHCs) of both Shahapur & Shorapur block are abnormally high than the prescribed norms of 1,20,000 persons. (See table 5.4). Only Yadgir taluk CHCs have population coverage of 99,340 persons.

In Yadgir district a total of 1,110 beds are available combined together in govt. and private hospitals which results in 0.94 beds

Table 5.3 ***Hospital distribution across Yadgir district – 2011-12***

Taluk	Average Population served by a Sub Centre			Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)			Average Population served by Community Health Centres (CHCs)		
	Total No. of sub-centres	Total no. of Rural population	Total no. of Rural population/ Number of sub-centres	Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	Total no. of Rural population	Total no. of Rural population /Number of Primary Health Centres	Total no. of Rural population	community health centres (CHCs)	Average population served by community health centres (CHCs)
Shahapur	55	294682	5358	12	294682	24557	294682	1	294682
Shorapur	58	360893	6222	14	360893	25778	360893	1	360893
Yadgir	53	298019	5623	16	298019	18626	298019	3	99340
District	**166**	**953594**	**5745**	**42**	**953594**	**27705**	**953594**	**5**	**190719**

Source : DHO Yadgir

per 1,000 population. Yadgir taluk has highest of 580 beds available resulting in 1.38 beds per 1,000, whereas Shorapur taluk has least number of 224 beds i.e. only 0.56 beds per 1,000 urban population.

Looking at health personnel providing medical services in the district, a total of 49 govt. doctors are available across 3 taluks taking care of a total population of 11,74,271 of entire district, which results to 0.04 no. of doctors available per 1,000 population. In Yadgir taluk 0.05 doctors are available per 1,000 population, whereas Shorapur has still poor figures of 0.03 doctors per 1,000 population.

Similarly, a total of 192 nurses are serving the entire district's population of 11,74,271, which amount to 0.16 nurses per 1000 population of the district. Both Shahapur & Shorapur taluks have around 0.17 nurses available for providing medical care to every 1,000 population of the taluks, similar figures for Yadgir taluk is 0.15.





Table No.5.4 ***Infrastructure & Service Delivery***

Sl. No.	Health Institute	Infrastructure & Service Delivery
1	**Sub Centres**	A Sub Centre is at the grass root level and is the first point of contact between Primary Health Care System and the Community. Each Sub Centre served by a Female Health Worker (FHW) provides service to around 5000 population in plain areas.
2	**Primary Health Centres (PHCs)**	A Primary Health Centre (PHC) comes in the next level and a graduate medical officer and 7 Para-medical & other staff and has 6 beds for in-patients serve the community. The PHC provides curative, preventive, promotive, family welfare, rehabilitative and outreach services. In addition to these, PHC implements National and State Health Programs. As per guidelines, one PHC is established for every 30,000 population in plain areas.
3	**Community Health Centres (CHC)**	A Community Health Centre (CHC) is the first point of contact between community and specialist doctor. As per guidelines, one CHC is provided for 1,20,000 population in plain areas. It acts as a referral institution for the rural Population. CHCs are 30-bedded hospitals provided with four specialists i.e., Surgeon, Physician, Gynecologist, Pediatrician and one Dental Surgeon supported by 21 paramedical & other staff
4	**Taluk Hospitals**	A Taluk Hospital is situated in taluk headquarters with sanctioned bed strength of minimum 100 beds. It acts as referral hospital for the rural population. Taluk Hospitals are provided with 10 Specialists and one Dental Surgeon supported by 71 paramedical & other staff.

Source: Annual report of Karnataka State Health Department 2012-13

5.6 ANC coverage and anemia among pregnant women

Pregnancy is a crucial period of woman's life where socio-demographic factors affect her health as well as determine the health of future generation. Labour and delivery process is the end of pregnancy and beginning of new life. Antenatal care plays an important role to achieve a successful labour and delivery process. Regular antenatal visits & care services provided by health workers is very important for physical and mental preparation of women, and this also prepares women physically fit for labour, delivery and the post-delivery period.

Table No.5.5 **Status of Pregnant women – Yadgir district – 2011-12**

Taluk	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC			Percentage of pregnant women with Anemia		
	No. of pregnant women received full ANC (3 ANC visits)	Pregnant women registered	% of pregnant women received full ANC (3 ANC visits)	No. of pregnant women with less than 7Hb.	No. of registered pregnant women	Percentage of pregnant women with less than 7Hb.
Shahapur	6990	11522	60.7	5430	11522	47.13
Shorapur	8616	11907	72.4	4286	11907	36.12
Yadgir	9712	12398	78.3	7002	12398	56.48
District	**25318**	**35827**	**70.7**	**16718**	**35827**	**46.57**

Source: DHO, Yadgir

Reproductive and Child Healthcare (RCH) is a major programme to cater to pregnant women & infants.

An average of 70.7% of women are receiving full ANC services in the Yadgir district. Within the district, Yadgir taluk has highest coverage of 78.3% women whereas in Shahapur taluk only 60.7% women have received full ANC services. This definitely is a matter of concern because it directly affects the mortality rates.

Anemia is one of the serious problems faced by pregnant women. The poor food habit among women of rural & urban slum area, which results in malnutrition, is the main reason for the anemic status. These nutritional problems have serious public health significance impacting psychological, physical, developmental, behavioral and work performance of pregnant women. Iron deficiency is by far the commonest nutritional cause of anemia. Anemic status becomes severe, when Hemoglobin levels fall below 7Hb.

An average of 46.57% pregnant women were anemic in Yadgir district. Among the taluks, Shahapur taluk has least prevalence of anemia among pregnant women with 36.12 % of pregnant women being anemic.

However, Yadgir taluk has largest share of 56.48% women suffering from anemia.

5.7 Institutional Delivery

Institutional delivery is crucial for ensuring safe childbirth and reducing maternal deaths as well as the many child deaths that take place immediately after birth. As discussed earlier that department of health & family welfare has established various health institutes across rural & urban areas to provide health services to every citizen. Importance is also given to ensure that delivery process of pregnant women takes place in these institutes. Institutional delivery particularly becomes critical for pregnant women of rural & urban slum area.

Table No.5.6 ***Percentage of Institutional deliveries 2011-12***

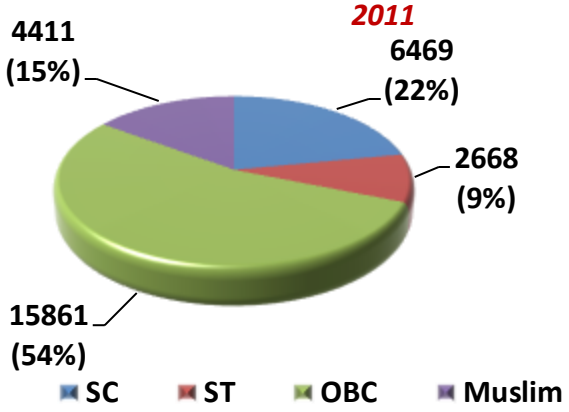
Taluks	Total No of Institutional deliveries	Total No. of deliveries	Percentage of Institutional deliveries
Shahapur	8415	8889	94.67
Shorapur	9799	10690	91.67
Yadgir	10254	11228	91.33
District	**28468**	**30807**	**94.33**

Source : DHO, Yadgir

All the 3 taluks are nearly having more than around 90% of women having institutional deliveries. Yadgir district has institutional delivery at average 94.33%.

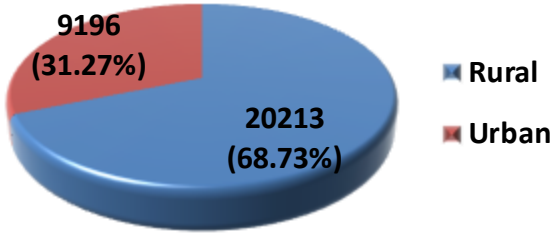
A majority of 54% of the institutional deliveries were of OBC women with a total of 15,861. Similarly, 4,411 (15%) Muslim women and 2,668 (9%) ST women had institutional deliveries.

Chart 5.3 ***Institutional Delivery Social class-wise composition- Yadgir district -2011***



Majority of the institutional deliveries were done in rural areas of Yadgir district with a share of 68.73% while the urban share of institutional deliveries was 31.27%.

Chart 5.4 ***Institutional Deliveries -Place of residence- Yadgir district -2011***





5.8 Immunisation of children

Immunisation of children is also an important service provided as part of RCH programme. The figures for children of the age (9-11 months) who are fully immunized are shown below in table 5.7



Table No.5.7 ***Percentage of children fully Immunized –Yadgir district (9-11 months age) 2011-12***

Taluk	Total no. of children fully Immunized	Total No. of live births	Percentage of children fully Immunized
Shahapur	8790	8790	100.00
Shorapur	9956	10570	94.19
Yadgir	10061	11125	90.44
District	**28807**	**30485**	**94.73**

Source : DHO, Yadgir

Shahapur taluk is fully covered with 100.00% of children (9-11 months) fully immunized. Yadgir taluk perform poor in immunization and stands at third place with 90.44%. The district average is at 94.73%.

A total of 1,647 children in the age below 5 years have died during 2011-12 in Yadgir district. In Shorapur taluk alone 793 children have died whereas yadgir taluk saw a low children death of 362. Thus, Child Mortality Rate (CMR), i.e., total no. of children deaths (below 5 years of age) for every 1000 children for Yadgir district is 56. CMR for Yadgir district is higher than that of Karnataka state average which is 40.

5.9 Children born under-weight and BMI ratio

The children who weigh less than 2.5 Kgs at birth are considered to be underweight. Average of 11.09% of children of Yadgir district were underweight during 2011-12. Yadgir taluk has least of 5.27% children underweight, whereas Shorapur saw highest of around 17.67% children underweight. (Table 5.8).

Table No.5.8 ***Children born underweight (Weighing below 2.5 kg) Yadgir district - 2011***

Taluk	Total no. of new-born children weighed at birth	Total no of children born underweight	Percentage of children born underweight
Shahapur	8605	889	10.33
Shorapur	10157	1795	17.67
Yadgir	11729	618	5.27
District	**30491**	**3302**	**11.09**

Source : DHO Yadgir

There were a total of 36,198 children identified as malnourished in Yadgir district during 2011, which amounts to 33.72% of the total children declared to be malnourished. Shorapur taluk has highest no. of 16,001 malnourished children (44.81%) while Yadgir & Shahapur taluks have 8,389 (23.61%) & 11,808 (39.77%) malnourished children. (See table 5.9)

Table No.5.9 ***Malnourished Children – Yadgir district 2011***

Taluk	Total no. of children	No. of malnourished children	Percentage of malnourished children
Shahapur	29691	11808	39.77
Shorapur	35709	16001	44.81
Yadgir	35534	8389	23.61
District	**100934**	**36198**	**33.72**

Source : DHO, Yadgir



5.10 Communicable Diseases

Table no. 5.10 shows the taluk-wise details of prevalence of communicable diseases in the district.

During 2010-11 & 11-12, there was not a single case of Cholera +ve, H1N1 and Chikungunya reported in entire Yadgir district, which shows a continued control measures. A positive sign of control can be seen in case of Viral Hepatisis, because total no. of reported attacks was 26 during 2010-11, whereas there was not a single case during 2011-12.

But worrying trend is at Shorapur taluk, where during 2010-11, a total of 180 HIV/AIDS cases were reported out of which 16 deaths were registered. During 2011-12 the cases of deaths due to HIV/AIDS at Shorapur taluk have significantly doubled to 34, with 149 new cases reported. Even though Shahapur & Yadgir taluks also have many no. of cases registered for HIV/AIDS during both these years, there were no deaths reported.

Apart from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis is a major communicable disease which has significant prevalence in the district with cases of attack reported in all 3 taluks. However, once again Shorapur taluk has seen 4 & 6 reported deaths during 2010-11 & 2011-12 respectively.

Even though HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis prevention programmes are being conducted in the district by dept. of health & family welfare, keeping in mind of this alarming trend, there is an urgent need of more interventions for both awareness creation and control programmes in entire Yadgir district with more focus on Shorapur taluk.

Table No.5.10 ***Prevalence of communicable diseases (2011-12)***

Sl. No.	Name of the disease	Shahapur		Shorapur		Yadgir		District Total	
		Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death	Attack	Death
1	G.E.	986	0	2326	0	1046	0	4358	0
2	Cholera +ve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Typhoid	79	0	14	0	437	0	530	0
4	Viral Hepatitis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Pneumonia	247	0	11	0	121	0	379	0
6	Chickenpox	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0
7	Mumps	0	0	0	0	37	0	37	0
8	Dog Bite	1028	0	1076	0	1653	0	3757	0
9	STI/RTI	449	0	5088	0	3221	0	8260	0
10	HIV/AIDS	22	0	149	34	93	0	264	34
11	Dengue	15	0	8	0	0	0	23	0
12	Tuberculosis	86	0	246	6	476	0	808	6
13	Leprosy	13	0	20	0	9	0	42	0
14	Malaria	43	0	254	0	0	0	297	0
15	Chikungunya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	H1N1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	A.R.I.	2264	0	2376	0	3620	0	8260	0

Dec- 2012, DHO, Yadgir

5.11 Performance of various health schemes

Many health schemes are currently operational in the district namely:

a) Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY)
b) Thayi Bhagya
c) Arogya Kavacha(108)
d) Suvarna Arogya Chaitanya
e) Madilu
f) Prasooti Araike
g) Vajpayee Arogya Shree
h) SAKAALA Service Guarantee Programme
i) Bhagyalakshmi Scheme

The performance of these health schemes is discussed below:

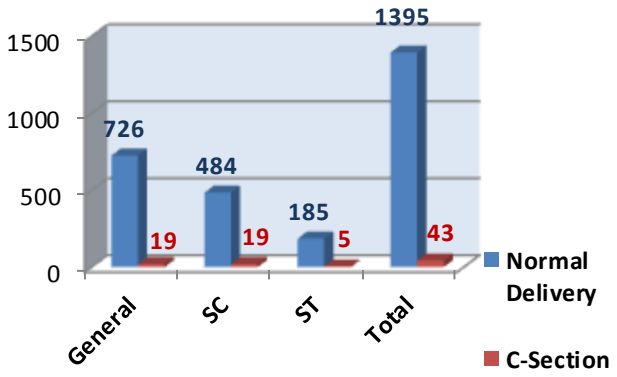
a) Janani Suraksha Yojane (JSY): This is a programme for intensifying institutional deliveries with goals of reduction in maternal and infant mortality rate.

b) Thayi Bhagya: To reduce Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), empanelled private hospitals in the backward districts are given an incentive of Rs. 3 Lakhs for every 100 deliveries conducted including surgeries. The treatment is free to the patients. Yadgir is

one of the backward districts where Thayi Bhagya scheme is introduced.

A total of 1,395 normal deliveries and 43 C-Section deliveries were carried out in Yadgir district under this scheme during 2011-12. All these were carried out in Yadgir taluk.

Chart 5.5 ***Thayi Bhagya Scheme performance- Yadgir district 2011-12***



Out of 1,395 total normal deliveries, 726 women belonged to general category, 484 were SC and 185 were ST. (See chart 5.5)

c) ***Madilu:*** This program provides post-natal care for the mother and the child, for encouraging poor pregnant women to avail delivery services in health centres and hospitals in order to reduce maternal and infant mortality in the state.

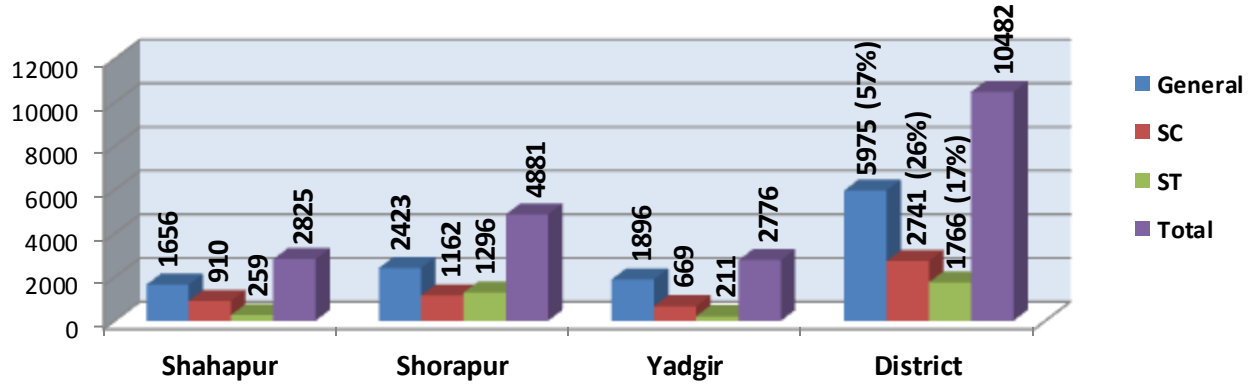
A total of 10,482 women got post-natal care in Yadgir district under Madilu scheme during 2011-12. (See Chart 5.6)

The Madilu scheme beneficiaries comprise of 26% SC, 17% ST, and 57% General Women.

Highest of 4,881 women from Shorapur taluk benefitted from this scheme, while a least of 2,776 women of Yadgir taluk.

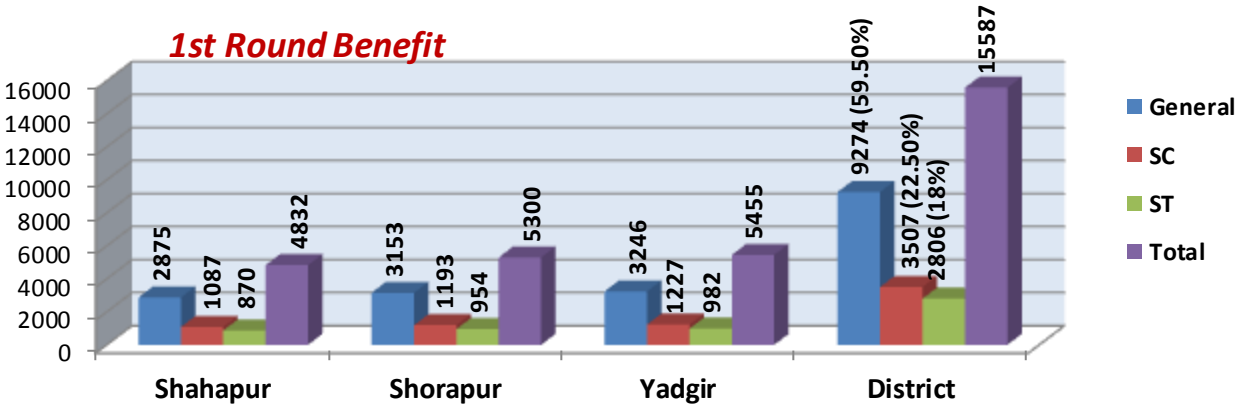


Chart 5.6 **Madilu Scheme Performance -Yadgir District 2011-12**



d) ***Prasooti Araike:*** The scheme provides cash support to get antenatal, postnatal nutritional supplements for pregnant women belonging to Below Poverty Line including SC and ST families.

Chart 5.7 **Prasooti Araike Scheme Performances -Yadgir District 2011-12**



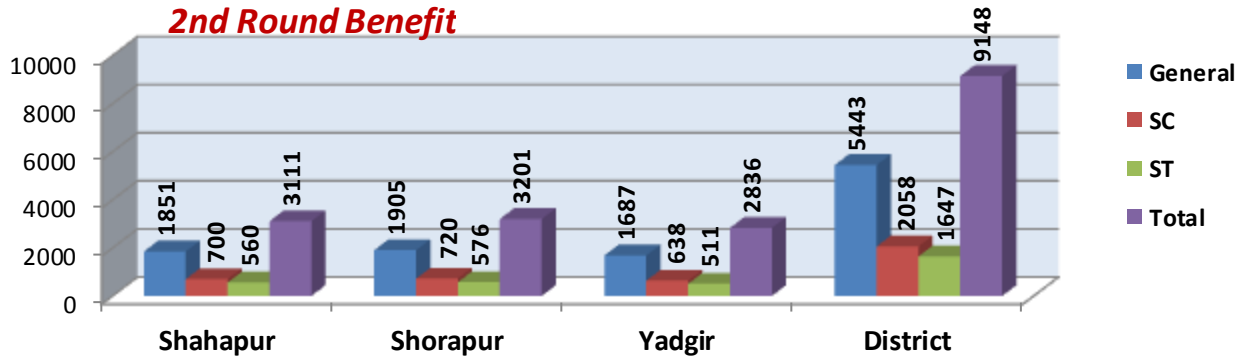




Chart 5.7 shows the performance of Prasooti Araike scheme in Yadgir district during 2011-12. The pregnant women belonging to SC, ST and general women got cash benefit for antenatal, postnatal nutritional supplements in two rounds. 1st round cash benefit is provided after 2nd and 3rd quarterly examination before delivery and 2nd installment is given after delivery. However the no. of women who have utilised 2nd round benefits is far less than 1st round benefits. This trend is across all categories. (See chart 5.7)

Looking at social group-wise utilisation of the scheme, 22.50% SC, 18% ST have benefitted while 59.50% general women have been benefitted.

e) Vajapayee Arogya Shree: BPL families who are affected by catastrophic diseases like cancer, cardiology, neurology, renal failure, burns, etc., are provided free cashless treatment in identified hospitals.

f) Arogya Kavacha (108): This programme provides free pre-hospital stabilization and referral transport in case of medical, Police, and Fire emergencies. Majority of the medical calls would serve injury, pregnancy, acute abdomen pain, respiratory problems, cardiac problems.

During 2011(Jan 2011- Dec 2011) a total of 10,690 calls were received to avail Arogya Kavacha (108) services in Yadgir district. Out of these 10,630 were medical calls, 55 were police calls and 5 calls were from fire services (See table 5.11).

Table 5.11 ***Arogya Kavacha (108) ambulance calls received – Yadgir district 2011 (Jan-Dec)***

District	Medical	Police	Fire	Total (M+P+F)
	10630	55	5	10690

Source: DHO. Yadgir

But only 10,114 callers availed the services while 234 callers did not avail the services and 282 callers did not get service because vehicle was busy. (Table 5.12)

Table 5.12 ***Arogya Kavacha (108) ambulance medical service availability – Yadgir district 2011 (Jan-Dec)***

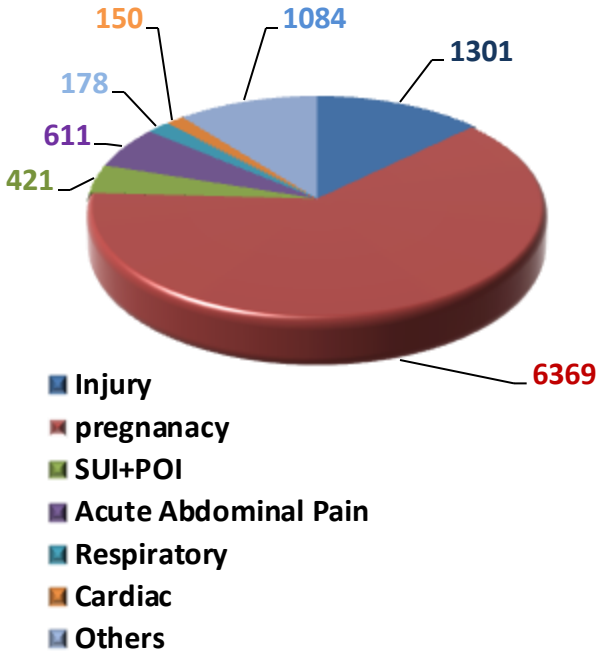
District	Total Medical	Availed	Unavailed	Vehicle Busy
	10630	10114	234	282

Source: DHO. Yadgir

Chart 5.8 shows services provided by the Arogya Kavacha (108) scheme for various calls during 2011.

Pregnancy calls were major services provided with 6,369 beneficiaries availing the service, followed by injury service calls with 1,301 patients being benefitted.

Chart 5.8 **Share of different services availed through Arogya Kavacha (108) - Yadgir district – 2011**





Box 5.4

Bhagyalakshmi scheme

Having an objective of promoting birth rate of girl children among Below Poverty Line (BPL) families and to raise the status of the girl child in the family, Government of Karnataka launched Bhagyalakshmi scheme during the financial year 2006-07. The scheme provided financial support for girl child belonging to poor family below poverty line. Under the scheme poor families having not more than 3 children are allowed to take benefit. The benefit is available for a maximum of 2 girls in a family. As stated in the program, an amount of Rs. 10,000/- will be deposited in the form of a bond in the name of girl child. After she attains 18 years, she will be eligible to get the deposit amount along with the interests accrued.

The Scheme benefits are as follows

1. *It supports for girl child education up to 18 years*
2. *It promotes compulsory birth registration*
3. *It enforces family planning after the birth of 3rd child*
4. *It takes serious action against child marriage*
5. *It provides for medical insurance benefits during child sickness and serious accidents*
6. *It provides for financial assistance for registered child after completing her SSLC by pledging the bond in any nationalised bank.*

The scheme was introduced to the undivided Gulbarga district before the formation of Yadgir district. In the year 2010, Yadgir district was formed, and from then onwards the reach of Bhagyalakshmi program has seen improvement. Yadgir district has 71.82% of Below Poverty Line (BPL) card holders and from the inception of the program till 2010, 28,965 girl children of Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir taluks of undivided Gulbarga district have benefited from the program. After the formation of Yadgir district in 2010 till March 2014, a total of 16,493 girl children have benefited from the program.

The scheme has seen good impact in Yadgir district. Yadgir has long been observing early marriage issue. With this scheme, there is a hope that girl child gets good education and her marriage becomes the second priority for her family because of financial assistance and education support. With Bhagyalakshmi scheme, the institutional delivery rate also increases and the birth registration becomes more effective.

Since the family planning is poor in Yadgir district, the benefits of this scheme makes family planning more effective. Malnutrition is yet another health problem among children particularly with girl children, and this scheme provides medical support to girl children and thereby the health condition shall be improved.

The Bhagyalaksmi scheme has succeeded in Yadgir district by providing the financial, educational and health support to the poor families having girl children.

5.12 Per capita expenditure analysis on health sector

A total of Rs.14.97 Crores have been spent on health sector in Yadgir district during 2011-12 with per capita health expenditure of Rs.127.47 (Table 5.13)

Shahapur taluk had highest of Rs. 139.96 per capita health expenditure while Shorapur taluk spent least of Rs. 119.81 per person and Yadgir taluk's per capita health expenditure being Rs.123.99. However, the amount spent on health sector is very negligible considering the fact that health is a priority sector of social development.

Table 5.13 ***Per Capita Health Expenditure – Yadgir District 2011-12***

Taluks	Total Health Expenditure (Rs.)	Total Population	Per Capita Health Expenditure (Rs.)
Shahapur	**50891676**	**363621**	**139.96**
Shorapur	**49394862**	**412291**	**119.81**
Yadgir	**49394862**	**398359**	**123.99**
District	**149681400**	**1174271**	**127.47**

Source : DHO, Yadgir

5.13 Radar analysis for health

Chart 5.9

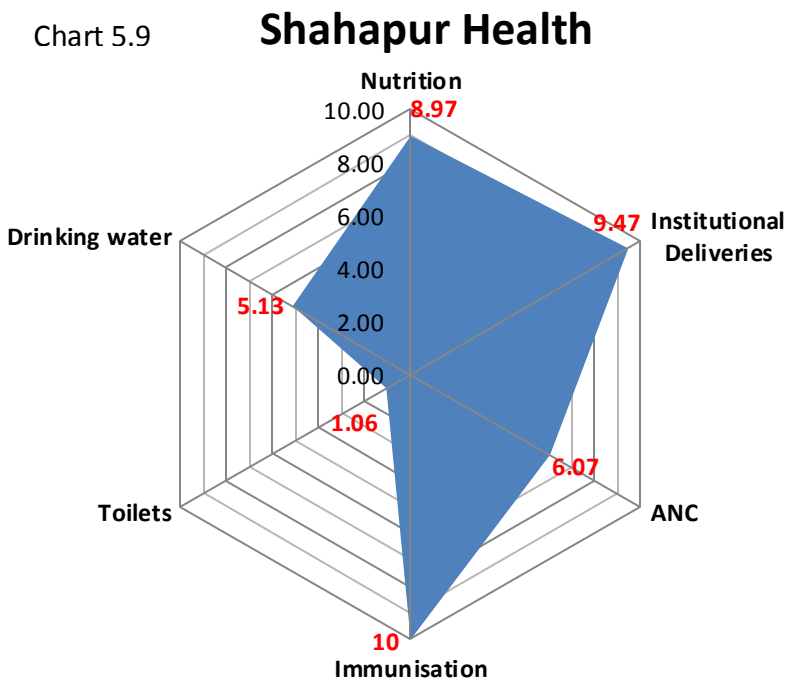
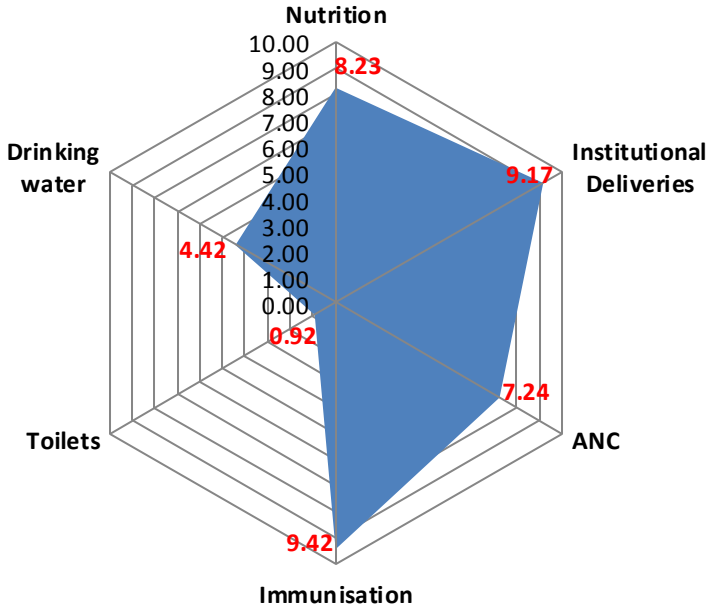


Chart 5.10



The radar analysis gives us a pictorial view of performance of various indicators. The filled area on a 1-10 scale shows the actual performance and the remaining part on the scale indicates the scope for improvement.

For radar analysis of health, 6 indicators were considered namely, nutrition, institutional deliveries, ANC, immunisation, households having access to toilets and access to safe drinking water.

As we can see from charts of 5.9, 5.10 and 5.11, which give radar analysis view for health in Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir taluks respectively, access to toilets is very poor in all 3 taluks, while access to safe drinking water has a coverage of around 51.30% in Shahapur taluk, 44.20% in Shorapur taluk with Yadgir talukshaving slightly better coverage of 67.30%.

Pregnant women getting ANC services need to improve in all 3 taluks, particularly in Shahapur taluk where coverage is only 60.70%.

In case of nutrition component, Shorapur taluk has poor coverage of 82.30%, while Yadgir taluk has highest coverage of 94.7%.

Only Immunization and institutional delivery components are having better coverage of 90% and above.

Chart 5.11

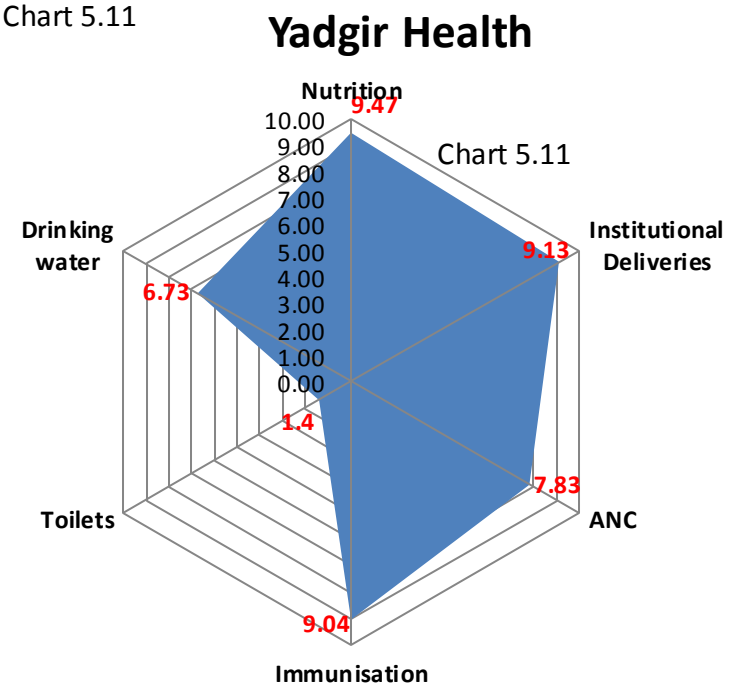
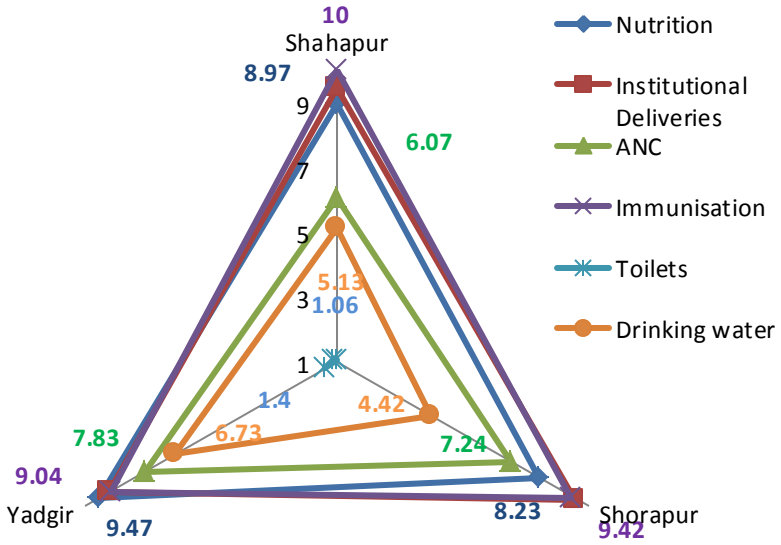


Chart 5.12



5.14 Small Area Study

A

Study On

"Malnourishment among Children - Evidence from the field"

Introduction

Malnutrition refers to the situation where there is an unbalanced diet in which some nutrients are in excess, lacking or wrong proportion. Simply put, we can categorise it to be under-nutrition and over-nutrition. Despite India's 50% increase in GDP since 1991, more than one-third of the world's malnourished children live in India. Among these, half of them under 3 are underweight.

One of the major causes for malnutrition in India is gender inequality. Due to the low social status of Indian women, their diet often lacks in both quality and quantity. Women who suffer malnutrition are less likely to have healthy babies. In India, mothers generally lack proper knowledge about feeding children. Consequently, new born infants are unable to get adequate amount of nutrition from their mothers.

Compared with their better-fed peers, nutrition-deficient children are more likely to have infectious diseases such as pneumonia diarrhoea and malaria, which lead to a higher mortality rate. These are illnesses to which children are particularly vulnerable, especially when they are malnourished, a condition that weakens their immune systems. Malnutrition contributes to more than a third of all child deaths. The nutrition –deficient children are normally less productive in schools because of lack of concentration.

One way to fix the problem is to teach mothers about the right nutrition for their children or to incentivise them through conditional cash transfers. Distributing information is an important part of a solution, although it does not always lead to behavioral changes. Mothers are advised that when their child has diarrhea, they should increase their child's fluid intake and continue to feed them normally.

Medical solutions to the problem of malnutrition include de-worming and nutritional supplements. In India, the practice has become compulsory in all schools. Popularly used nutritional supplements include vitamin A, zinc, iron, and various minerals. In addition, iodised salt has been a popular strategy of the government of India as it continues to try and promote its consumption over normal salt.

There is also a behavioral approach, which has very little to do with the advances in science and technology, but instead attempts to simply alter the behavior of mothers and workers who interact with the child. This includes giving children the right type and amount of nutrition. We can focus on trying to change behavior towards calorific food and encourage the consumption of a variety of foods.

India is home to the world's largest child care programme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), which started in 1978. The children go to the center every morning at 9 A.M. and are fed their midday meals by daycare workers. The workers are given training on child health and nutrition.

Problem analysis

Initially, interaction was held with CPO ZP, Yadgir, and a meeting with DCC to identify potential study areas, and found that malnutrition among children was a major issue in Yadgir district. There were media reports suggesting that malnutrition is a burning issue in Hyderabad-Karnataka region. A lawyers committee also had visited the region highlighting this issue. Even the department of women and child development wanted to know the situation. Hence, it was decided to take up a small area study to get evidence from the ground level to understand the real problems causing the malnutrition problem.

Coverage area

Table 5.14 shows the coverage of study area.

Table 5.14 ***Study Coverage Area***

Area of study (Name of the village)	Total house holds interviewed	Panchayats covered	AWC teacher
Darshanapur	15	1	1
Bandalli	15	1	4
Naganooru	20	1	5
Total	50	3	10

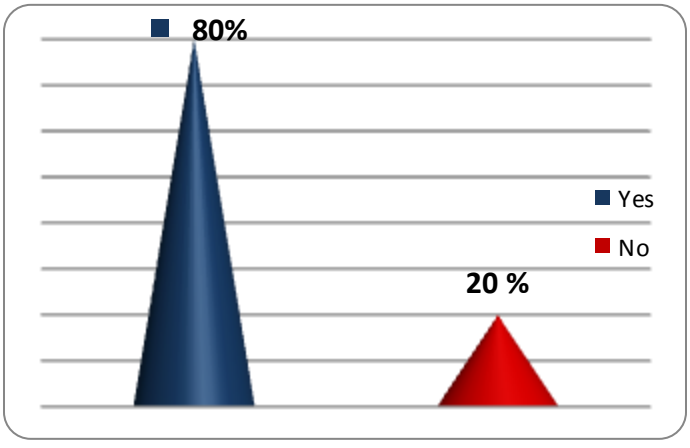
Methodologies used

Visits were made to panchayat areas of selected villages and interactions were done with panchayat officials, and anganawadi center (AWC) workers to understand the present malnutrition status. Secondary data about midday meal provided in AWC was collected from AWC workers, CDPO and AWC supervisors. FGD was done in 3 groups of AWC workers covering AWCs of all clusters coming under the study area. Finally, in consultation with AWC workers, households having malnourished children were shortlisted. In 50 selected households interaction was done in presence of father, mother and the child, using a questionnaire.

Major findings

Children interest towards going to AWC daily

Chart 5.13

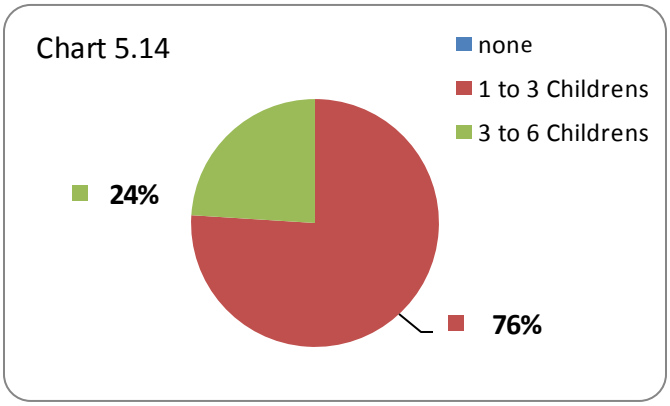


The study revealed that a majority 80% of respondents' children are going to Anganwadi regularly and another 20% respondents' children attendance in AWC is

irregular. This could be one of the reasons for malnourishment of the children as they do not get the nutrition foods given in AWC.

No. of children in a family identified as malnourished

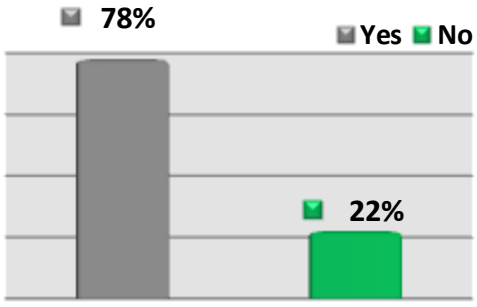
Chart 5.14



It is worrisome to notice that vast majority of 76% respondents have in the range of 1 to 3 malnourished children in their family, while 24% of the respondents have 3 to 6 mal nourished children in their family.

Punctuality in supplying food to the AWC

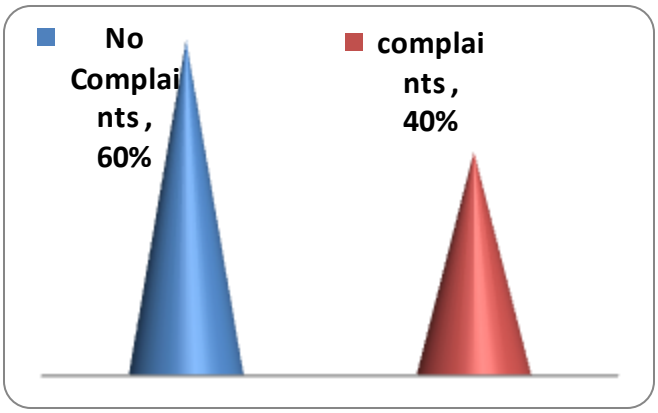
Chart 5.15



78% of the respondents opined that, the AWC gets food on time, whereas 22% respondents say that the food is not made available in the AWC in time. Delay in food supply could be another reason for irregularity of children to the AWC.

Children' complaints about food given in AWC

Chart 5.16



The above chart indicates that 40% of the respondents said that their children complain about the quality of food given in AWC, which seeks attention of officials about improving the quality of food given in AWC, but 60% respondents said that their children have no complaints about food supplied. The complaint is mainly in terms of taste and smell of food.

Varieties of Foods given to the child after identified as mal nourished

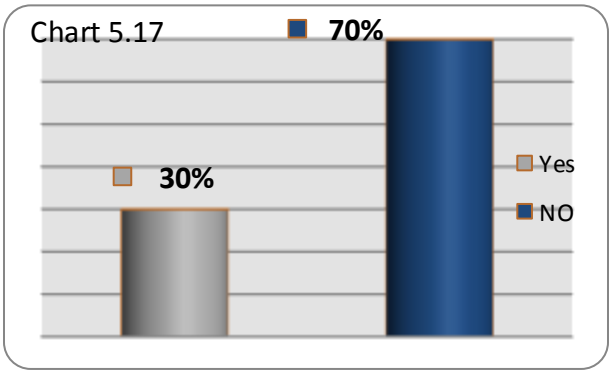
Table 5.15

Variable	Percent
Rice & Sambar	6
Roti	48
Green gram	8
Ceralac	38
	100

As the above table 5.15 indicates, 48% respondents give Roti to the malnourished children, 6% provide rice and sambar. Only 38% respondents give nutrition food like ceralac and only 8% of them give nutrition green gram to the malnourished children.

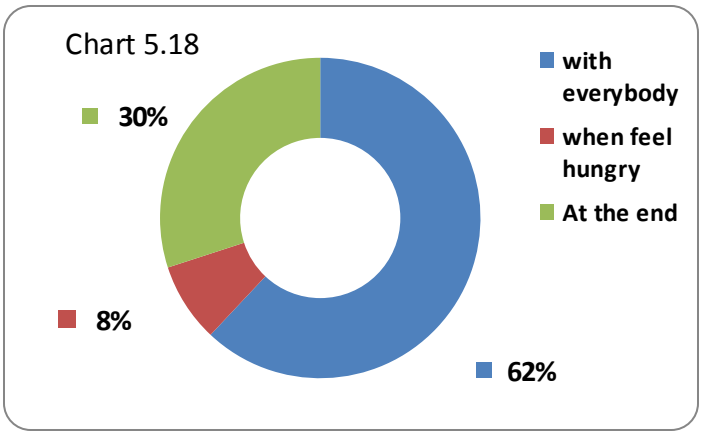
It indicates that there is lack of awareness among parents about nutrition, but this practice of providing regular food to even malnourished children could be badly affecting on child's health. Some of the parents couldn't offer nutritious food for financial reasons. However the AWC workers claim that they are providing the nutrition contents to the child.

Gender discrimination



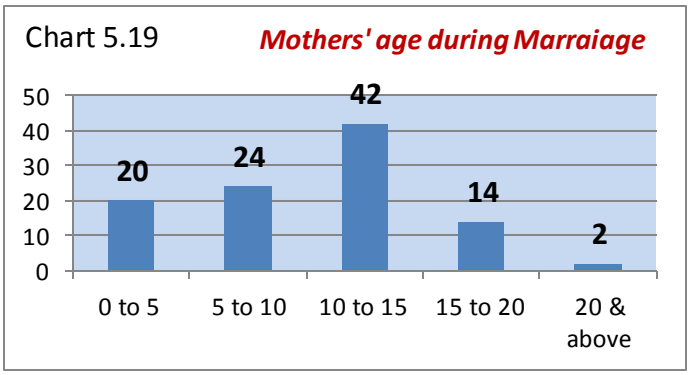
As chart 5.17 indicates, 30% of the respondents have noticed discrimination between girl and boy in terms of food given, but still majority 70% of the respondents opined that they don't find any discrimination. Since 30% negative response in terms of discriminations is observed, the same cannot be ignored and this may be one of the reasons for malnourishment among girl children.

Food habit of women at home



As many as 30% of the respondent women eat only after everyone finishes their food in the family. Only 62% of respondent women are having their food along with everyone. Only 8% of the respondent women are lucky enough to have food as when they feel hungry.

Mothers' Age during marriage

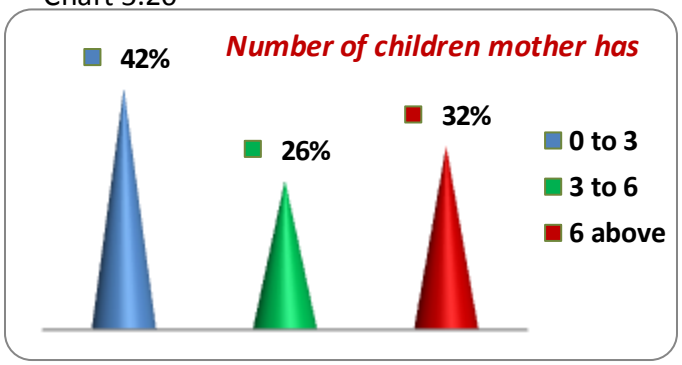


This study revealed that, majority 42% of the women respondents got married in the age of 10 to 15 years, 24% got married in the age of 5 to 10 years, 20% got married in the age 0 to 5 years, 14% got married in the age of 15 to 20 years and only 2% of the respondents got married after 20 years old.

This results in almost 84% of the respondents having married before completing their age of 15 years which is indicating the prevalence of child marriage. This is very important reason for malnourishment among them and also can carry to their children because of underage of mothers.

Number of children Mothers having

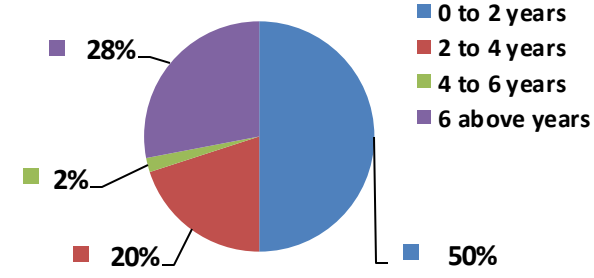
Chart 5.20



The above chart indicates that 42% of the respondents have 0 to 3 children, 26% respondents have 3 to 6 children and 32% respondents have 6 and above children. This indicated about lack of awareness about family planning among the respondents. Due to larger family size, the parents shall not be able to provide sufficient food to all the children. This also is a contributing factor for malnourishment among the children of these families.

Gap between two child's births

Chart 5.21

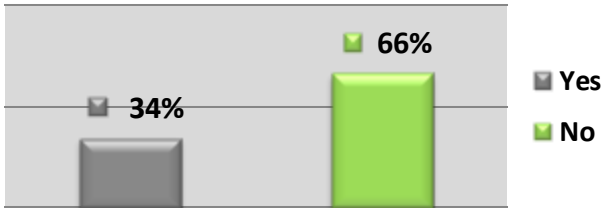


The chart 5.21 indicates that majority 50% of respondents have a gap of 0 to 2 years between births of two children, while 28% respondents had a minimum of 6 years gap. Almost 20% respondents have better awareness about family planning since they are having a gap of almost 2 to 4 years between 2 children.

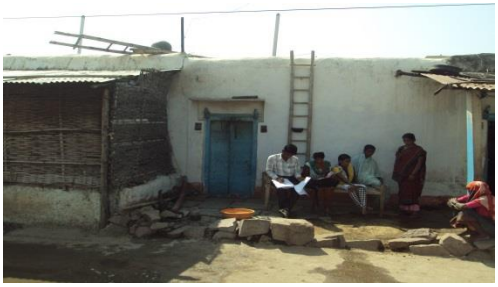
As seen above, it is good that 50% respondents have given more than 2 years space between birth of two children, but however in remaining 50% families who have less than 2 years gap between 2 births the problem of malnutrition among older children might happen since the mother could not give enough attention and food, because she had to take care younger child.

Mothers' awareness about Nutrition

Chart 5.22



Majority of 66% women are not aware about nutrition, and are having practices of eating any food that is available without planning for providing nutrition food. Remaining 34% respondent women have basic awareness about nutrition, but among them some cannot afford the nutrition food because of poverty and some other social issues.



Food menu for meals

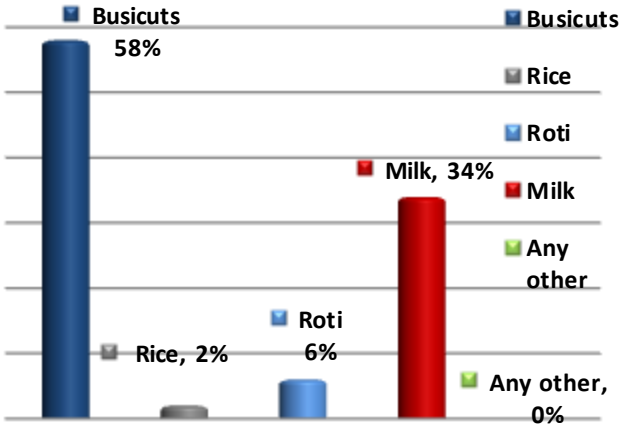
Table 5.16

Food items	Percentage
Food items include Rice , Egg, Meat, Vegetables, Fruits, Milk	98%
No response	2%

The table 5.16 shows even though most of the respondents are not much aware about nutritious food, vast majority of 98% respondents opined that their meal normally contains different foods items on different days like rice, egg, meat, vegetables fruits and milk, however, they do not have balanced food daily.

Food items given for 6 months to 1 year old child

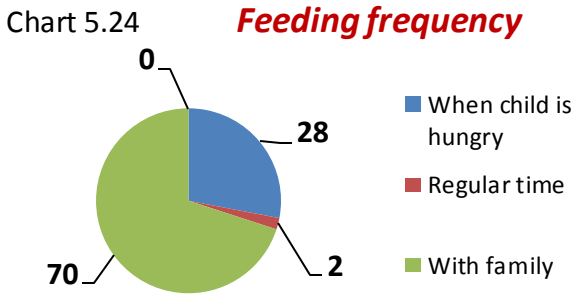
Chart 5.23



As can be seen from chart 5.23, 58% of the respondents feed biscuits to their children who are between 6 months and 1 year and 34% respondents say that they provide milk since they feel it is better food. Around 8% respondents feel that rice and roti are is better food.

Child's Feeding Frequency

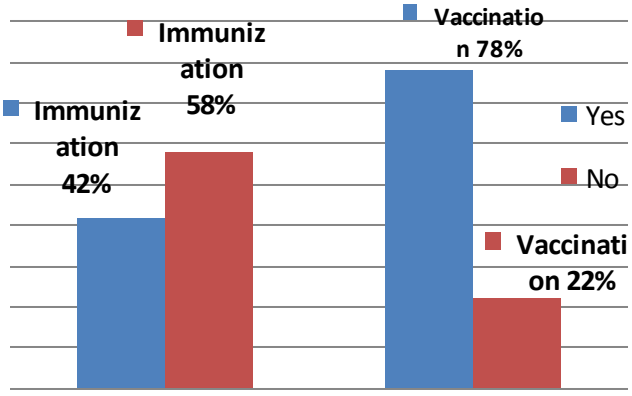
Chart 5.24



The chart 5.24 indicates that vast majority of 70% respondents feed their child along with other family members, 28% respondents feed the child when it gets hungry and whereas 2% respondents feed their child on regular basis.

Mothers' awareness about Immunization and Vaccination

Chart 5.25

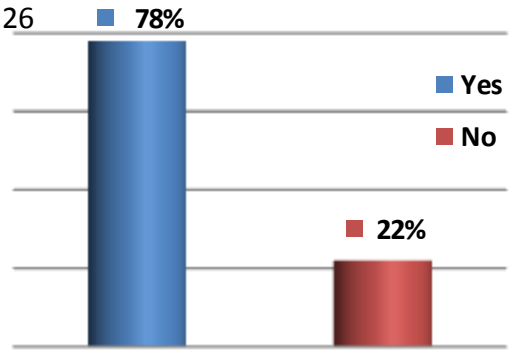


As shown in chart, 58% of respondents said that they are not aware about immunisation and while 42% respondents have knowledge about the same. In case of vaccination, only 78% respondents are aware.

Over all, only 60% of the respondents are aware about both immunization and vaccination while 40% respondents are ignorant about immunization and vaccinations. This may be dangerous trend for the malnourished children as they are prone to get diseases.

Breast feeding

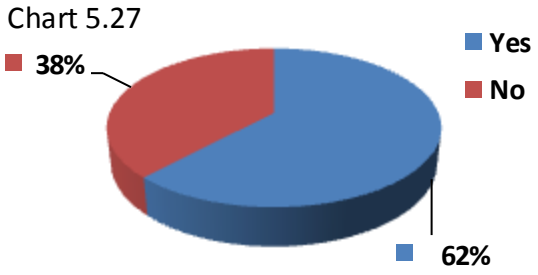
Chart 5.26



As shown in chart 5.26, it is matter of concern to note that 22% of the mothers don't have time to feed their child because they are so much engaged with their work and cannot feed the child when at work which leads to malnourishment.

Mothers' awareness on effects of Malnourishment

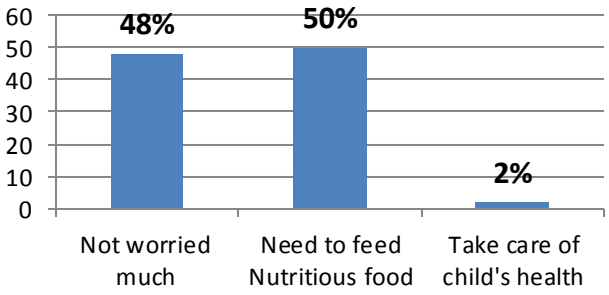
Chart 5.27



The above chart indicates that 38% of respondent have no idea about ill effects of malnourishment. Out of 62% respondents who are aware about malnourishment, 60% believe, fever is symptom of malnourishment and 32% say their child becomes weak because of malnourishment. 6% feel their child cries and another 2% mothers said that the malnourished child resist to take food.

Mothers' Response about feeding nutrion food to child

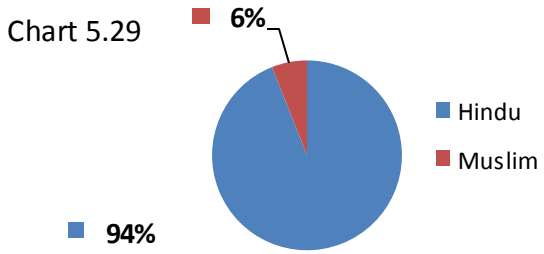
Chart 5.28 ***Awareness on feedeing nutrition food to child***



The chart 5.28 indicates, 48% of respondents are not bothered to feed nutrition food and are careless in spite of knowing that their child is malnourished. 50% of the respondent feel that they should feed nutrition food, but only 2% respondents opined that they take care of child's health.

Religion of the respondents

Chart 5.29

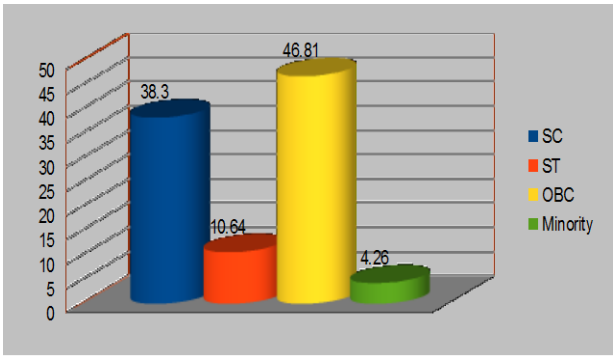


Majority respondents belonged to Hindu community and remaining 6% respondents are from Muslim community.

Caste of the respondents

Chart 5.30 shows that majority of 46.8% respondents belong to OBC, and 38.3% respondents are from SC community, 10.6% and 4% respondents are from the ST and minority communities respectively.

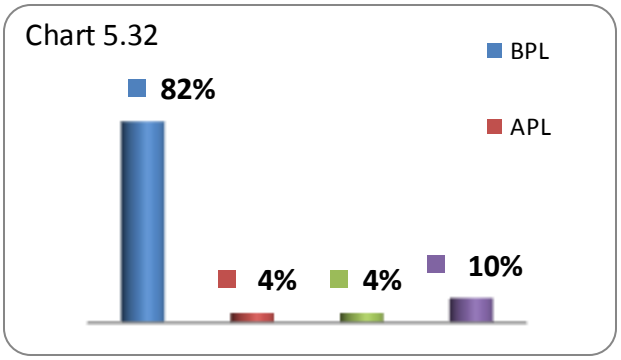
Chart 5.30



Occupation of the Fathers

A vast majority of 66% fathers were engaged in agriculture work, 4% work as agricultural labours, 2% engage in small business, while 28% of the fathers are engaged with other works.

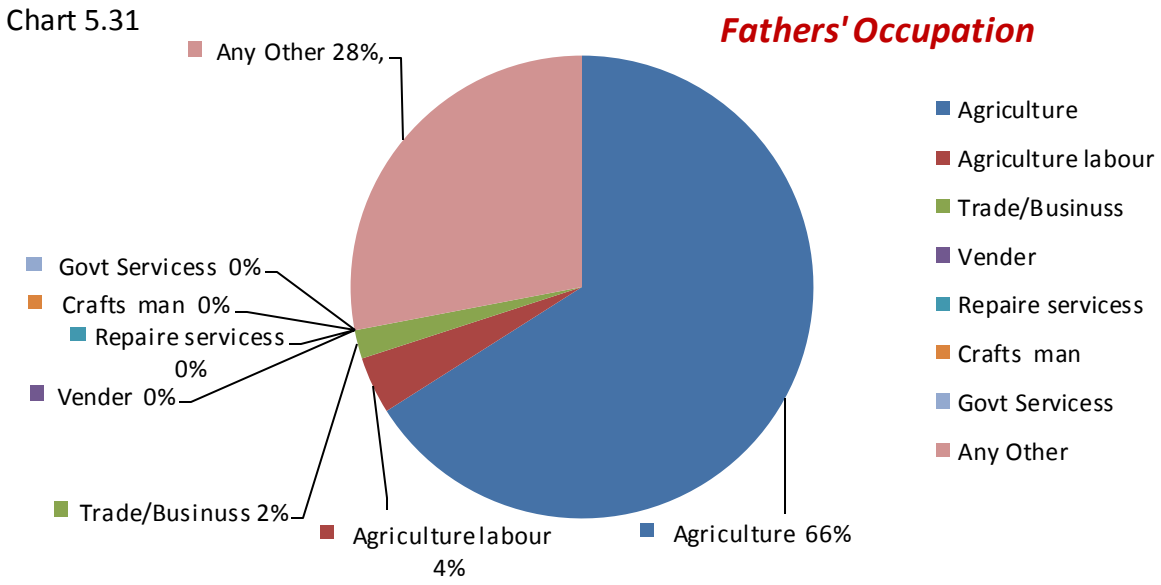
Types of Ration Card



A vast majority of 82% respondents have BPL card, 4% respondents have antyodaya card. But matter of concern is that still 10% of the respondents don't have ration cards. It indicates that despite of many efforts and awareness, some of the basic needs and benefits have not reached to all.



Chart 5.31



General Observations & Suggestions

General Observations

- Even though the facilities are being provided by the government through anganawadi centers, some people are not utilising the same.
- In some cases, the milk provided in schools for children to provide nutrition component, is being used by the family members hence the malnourished child is not getting enough milk.
- Normally in all anganawadi centres the weight checking of children is regularly done and the parents are also participating in good numbers.
- Through ICDS program of department of women and child development, nutritious food is being provided to malnourished children.
- Because of tremendous work pressure on anganawadi workers with multiple tasks, they are not able to work with focus. This needs attention of the Govt. to critically think in this direction to reduce their burden.
- Poverty cannot be the reason for malnourishment among children, because most of these children are spending money in small petty shops on junk food items.

Suggestions

- Proper monitoring system should be put in place to ensure supply of food to schools in time and in sufficient quantity.
- Apart from nutrition component, focus can also be given to sensitise the children and their parents about health & hygiene.
- More awareness on importance of nutrition should be given among parents with particular focus on parents of malnourished children.
- Motivation is needed to parents to change their casual attitude about children upbringing.
- It is necessary to improve the relationship between anganawadi workers and the parents so that both take equal responsibility towards child development.
- During home visits, more efforts from anganawadi workers needed for sensitising the parents about importance of nutrition.
- More and more sensitisation programmes on mal-nourishment and importance of nutrition need to be conducted at the community level.
- The mothers and adolescent girls also should be sensitised about nutrition so that they can take care of themselves along with their children and siblings.



5.15 An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care System

There is a significant shortage of medical staff in the district. This trend is across doctors, nurses and even ministerial staff (admin). There is an urgent need for more Jr. & Sr. female health assistants.

In district hospital at Yadgir, there are only 2 specialist doctors while sanctioned specialist doctors is 32, out of which at least 16 doctors must be working, but only 2 are available. Among these 2 posts one is district surgeon who shall be busy in administrative responsibilities and hence only 1 specialist doctor available for service. Since there are no specialist doctors available, the only doctor available has to look after all types of cases, and hence, there is tremendous work pressure.

In taluk hospitals there is no child specialist or gynecologist doctors and hence the complicated delivery cases are referred to district hospital which is also not having the specialists, and there is no blood bank working, and hence finally the critical patients are referred to neighboring Raichur district hospital. But this would have taken away critical life saving time of pregnant women and thus 50% of the maternal deaths are accounted due to lack of proper facilities in both taluk and district hospitals. Since many death cases occur in Yadgir taluk because of referrals from other taluks, MMR of Yadgir taluk is high in comparison to others.

Even in taluk level hospitals, CHC and PHCs, there is shortage of doctors. Most of the doctors do not want to serve in rural areas because of fear of physical violence and harassment by relatives of patients. These cases would mostly arise because of insufficient service delivery due to shortage of doctors, lack of blood bank facility, etc.

In some villages, the PHC building is available to serve the public but is located 3-4 km away from village and hence there is no approachable road and hence people do not use. Thus, even though medical facilities are available they are not easily accessible.

In Yadgir district, some PHCs are serving 35,000 – 40,000 population whereas some serve only 10,000 – 15,000. Hence, there is regional disparity in service delivery by PHCs. Establishment of PHCs at a certain village could be influenced by political will and influence. There should be rationale behind the allotment of PHCs rather than influence.

Since NRHM covers only rural areas, there can be underreporting of many records from urban area since there is shortage of staff. Once NUHM comes, this problem might be solved.

High CMR in Shorapur is mainly because there is no child specialist in government hospital and also there are no private child specialists practicing in the taluk.

The immunisation figures for children might be over-reported because there is always a 15% percentage of migration of families and still those numbers might be accounted. Hence, immunisation cannot be ensured for

migrated children who may even not get immunisation in the new location where they travel.

The family planning figures in the district might not actually contribute to population control because in most of the cases family planning is done after 3rd or 4th child is born.

Children born underweight in Shorapur taluk are high in no. mainly because of high ST population whose nutrition awareness is low and many poor ST families cannot afford nutritional food.

Safe drinking water supply along with bleaching powder is the responsibility of GP. Hence, they have to provide it at all places, so that there is prevention of contamination which automatically makes sure of better health and reduces the overload on health system.

Even though the institutional delivery is recorded nearly 95%, still the delivery taking place in houses is common and may not be recorded in case of ST community.

As seen earlier, the malnutrition among pregnant women is very high at around 47%, the reason for the same is mainly due to poor awareness about nutrition among women and also the poor eating habits like irregular meals and also the practice of eating the leftover food at the end, after all family members are finished. This is due to patriarchal family system prevailing.

Once the first child born in the family is girl, the overall attitude of the family towards the mother is very unsupportive and she is totally neglected. This results in malnutrition and also affects the health of girl child born. Another important reason for the malnutrition among women is the low spacing between subsequent child births. This results in overall poor health status of the women.

Chapter 6

Income, Poverty and Employment

6.1 Introduction

Much has been discussed about poverty in India for many decades. National Planning Committee declared its social objective as "*to ensure adequate standard of living for the masses, in other words, to get rid of appalling poverty of the people.*" In the initial years after independence, considerable attention was given for the estimation of poverty. Later, focus was on to introduce poverty alleviation measures like income generation programmes and employment generation through economic policies reforms.

A region can be categorised as Poor, Developing or Developed based on the economic status of that region, which is directly dependent on the economic status of the people of that region.

Hence, the economic status of people makes or breaks the economy of any region.

Poverty line is the estimated minimum level of income needed to secure the necessities of life or in other word, **Poverty Threshold**, which is the smallest amount of money a person or a family needs to live on.

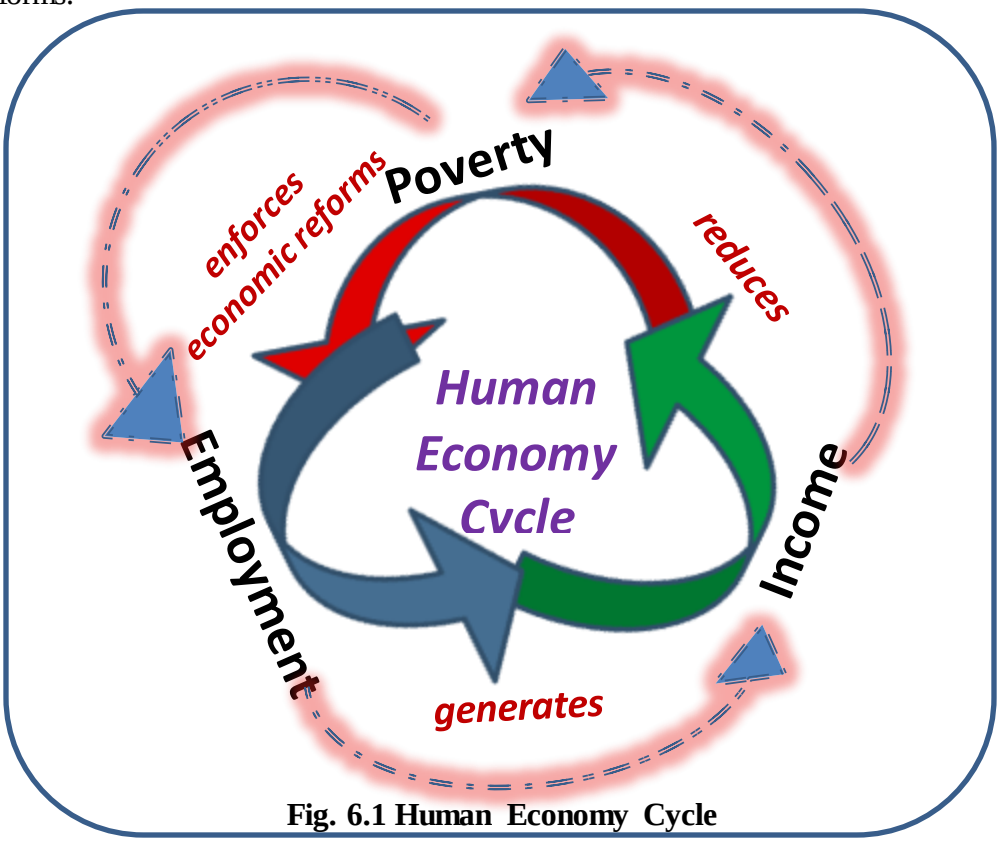


Fig. 6.1 Human Economy Cycle

Economic reforms in India were strongly initiated in 1991 in response to economic crisis and to improve economic situation.

For a person not to be below poverty line, enough income is essential. To get income, employment is essential.

Thus, Income, Poverty and Employment have strong connection in the life of a person as can be witnessed in the human economic cycle shown in fig. 6.1.

Employment generates income for a person which reduces poverty. Until every person is leading a reasonably good standard of living, government could consider continuing the economic reforms policies.

The education system in both formal & informal ways delivers its output in the form of qualified people and skilled labour to serve the nation. But however, if enough employment opportunities are not available, these qualified and skilled people become idle without able to contribute to the nation's economy. Hence, a good economy always has to ensure that enough employment opportunities are created to its people. This is essential to eradicate unemployment problem.

Sectorial division of economy A region's economy can be divided into various sectors to define the proportion of the population engaged in the activity sector. This categorisation is seen as a continuum of distance from the natural environment. The continuum starts with the primary sector, which concerns itself with the utilisation of raw materials from the earth such as agriculture and mining.

Primary Sector The primary sector of the economy extracts or harvests products from the earth. The primary sector includes the production of raw material and basic foods. Activities associated with the primary sector include agriculture (both subsistence and commercial), mining, forestry, farming, grazing, hunting and gathering, fishing, and quarrying. The packaging and processing of the raw material associated with this sector is also considered to be part of this sector.

Secondary Sector The secondary sector of the economy manufactures finished goods. All of manufacturing, processing, and construction lies within the secondary sector. Activities associated with the secondary sector include metal working and smelting, automobile production, textile production, chemical and engineering industries, aerospace manufacturing, energy utilities, engineering, breweries and bottlers, construction and shipbuilding.

Tertiary Sector The tertiary sector of the economy is the service industry. This sector provides services to the general population and to businesses. Activities associated with this sector include retail and wholesale sales, transportation and distribution, entertainment (movies, television, radio, music, theater, etc.), restaurants, clerical services, media, tourism, insurance, banking, healthcare and law.

Quaternary Sector The quaternary sector of the economy consists of intellectual activities. Activities associated with this sector include government, culture, libraries, scientific research, education, and information technology.

Following pages discuss about income, poverty and employment status of Yadgir district.

6.2 District and Taluk Income

The income of the taluks of a district contributes to the districts' growth. Similarly, the district contributes to the growth of its state. Hence, a growing trend in the income levels can only confirm the economic growth of the region.

Table 6.1 shows Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP) for 2009-10 at current prices.

During 2009-10 Yadgir district registered a GDDP of Rs. 3,18,322 lakhs with highest share of Rs. 1,28,363 lakhs from tertiary sector and lowest share from primary sector having Rs. 83,387 lakhs. The contribution of secondary sector was Rs. 1,28,363 lakhs.

Looking at taluk level contribution for GDDP during 2009-10, Yadgir taluk registered a highest of 1,09,640 lakhs and Shahapur taluk registering Rs.1,04,500 lakhs and Shorapur taluk with Rs. 1,04,183 lakhs.

Chart 6.1 gives picture of share of all the 3 sectors of district income. During 2009-10, Primary sector had lowest share of only 26% while tertiary sector had highest share of 40% with secondary sector registering 34%.

Looking at per capita GDDP during 2009-10, Yadgir district had Rs. 30,374 GDDP with Shahapur taluk having Rs. 32,482, Shorapur taluk with Rs. 28,226 and Yadgir taluk with Rs. 30,693.

Chart 6.1 ***Sectorial Composition of District Income 2009-10***

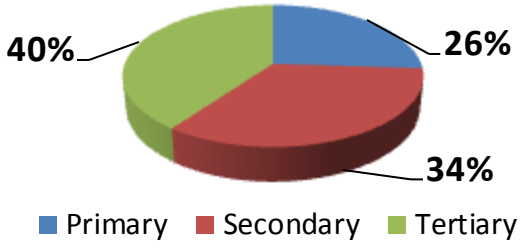


Table 6.1 ***Gross District Domestic Product 2009-2010 at current prices***

Sl. No.	Taluks	Primary Sector (in lakhs)	Secondary Sector (in lakhs)	Tertiary Sector (in lakhs)	Total taluk domestic product (in lakhs)	Population	Per capita GDDP (in Rs.)
1	Shahapur	27921	29960	46619	104500	321700	32482
2	Shorapur	35797	32016	36370	104183	369100	28226
3	Yadgir	19669	44596	45375	109640	357200	30693
	District	83387	106572	128363	318322	1048000	30374









6.3 Agriculture: Cropping pattern, Irrigation and livestock

Shahapur & Shorapur taluks have been benefitted by irrigation facilities through Upper Krishna project. Hence agriculture is the main source of income in these taluks. However, Yadgir taluk is dependent on dry land agriculture with uncertain inflow of income.

Since industrial development is not significant in the district, Agriculture and Services are the main base of economy.

Dry land agriculture cannot guarantee regular income for both people with small & marginal land holdings and also for the agricultural labourers. Along with this uncertainty of regular income through agriculture, there are no significant alternative income sources through industries; people migrate to other places in the off season in search of employment which is a major concern in Yadgir taluk.

It is seen that during 2010 and 2013 the average rainfall was above normal while during 2011 and 2012 there was shortage of rainfall. July and August are the months registering highest rainfall. Among taluks of Yadgir district, Yadgir gets highest rainfall and Shorapur taluk gets least rainfall. Average rainfall in the district for last 5 years is shown in chart 6.2. Month-wise rainfall distribution for last 5 years is shown in table 6.2.

Chart 6.2 ***Average Rainfall Trend of Yadgir District (in mm)***

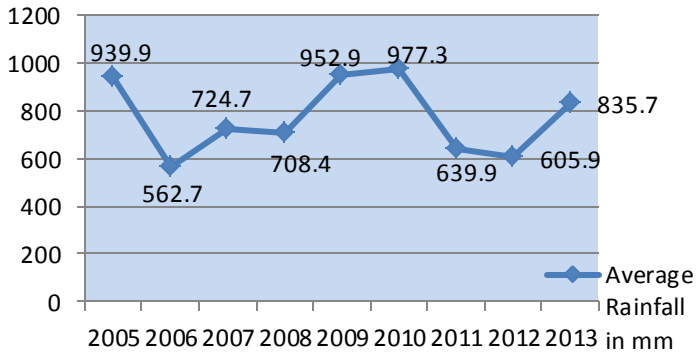


Table 6.2 ***Monthly distribution Rain Fall in 2010-2013 in Yadgir District (in mm)***

Sl.	*Year*	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Aug*	*Sept*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Total*
Normal		**3.7**	**3.9**	**5.7**	**19.9**	**35.0**	**115.5**	**156.2**	**157.0**	**190.7**	**116.0**	**23.0**	**5.0**	**831.5**
1	**2010**	**23.3**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**10.9**	**29.8**	**386.7**	**255.2**	**257.8**	**121.0**	**94.6**	**45.5**	**9.1**	**977.3**
2	**2011**	**0.0**	**7.3**	**0.0**	**33.5**	**58.7**	**76.1**	**208.9**	**158.3**	**48.1**	**47.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**639.9**
3	**2012**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**34.0**	**9.5**	**91.8**	**195.6**	**61.5**	**77.7**	**120.0**	**15.7**	**0.0**	**605.9**
4	**2013**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**10.3**	**36.8**	**67.4**	**143.0**	**115.2**	**284.3**	**146.7**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**835.7**

Source: Yadgir DAG 11-12, DAG 10-11, DES-Bangalore

Yadgir district has a total geographical area of 5,16,088 hectares, out of which 33,773 hectares are covered by forest, 57,575 hectares of land is not available for cultivation (Non-agricultural & Barren) and 14,877 hectares constitute cultivable waste, permanent pasture & trees and grove area (See table 6.3). There is a total of 1,06,341 hectares of fallow land.

Hence, only a total of 3,03,522 hectares is available in Yadgir district for cultivation which is 58.81% of total geographical area. Shahapur taluk has highest of 1,16,345 hectares of sown area which is 38.33% of the district. Yadgir taluk has around 28.58% of sown area (See Table 6.4). Yadgir taluk's lower contribution in net sown area is mainly due to dry land agriculture.

We can see from table 6.4 that in Shahapur taluk sowing is done more than once in 27,742 hectares, and in Shorapur taluk, multiple sowing is done in 30,446 hectares which is highest in the district. Yadgir taluk has least multiple sowing with only 12,609 hectares.

Both Shahapur and Shorapur taluks' highest contribution in sowing area is because of the irrigated lands available, whereas Yadgir is dry land agriculture belt.

Table 6.4 ***Area sown in Yadgir District 2011-12 (in Hectares)***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area Sown		
		Net area available	More Than once	Total
1	Shahapur	116345	27742	144087
2	Shorapur	100432	30446	130878
3	Yadgir	86745	12609	99354
	District	303522	70797	374319

Source: Yadgir DAG 2011-12

During 2011-12, the average cropping intensity of Yadgir district was 123%. (Cropping intensity is percentage of net sown area to gross sown area.) Shorapur taluk had highest cropping intensity of 130% and Yadgir taluk witnessed lowest cropping intensity of 115%. (See table 6.5)

Table 6.3 ***Land Pattern in Yadgir District 2011-2012 (Hectares)***

Sl. No.	Taluks	Geo-graphical area	Forest	Land not available for Cultivation			Other Uncultivated Land			
				Non-Agricultural	Barren	Total	Cultivable waste	Permanent Pasture	Trees & Groves	Total
1	**Shahapur**	159492	4995	12313	3456	15769	1411	3350	75	4836
2	**Shorapur**	185523	4897	10880	14160	25040	795	5601	549	6945
3	**Yadgir**	171073	23881	6416	10350	16766	179	2804	113	3096
	District	516088	33773	29609	27966	57575	2385	11755	737	14877

Source: Yadgir DAG 2011-12

Table 6.5 ***Cropping Intensity 2011-12***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Gross Sown Area (Ha)	Net Sown Area (Ha)	Cropping intensity (%)
1	Shahapur	144087	116345	124
2	Shorapur	130878	100432	130
3	Yadgir	99354	86745	115
	District	374319	303522	123

Source: Calculated from Yadgir DAG 2011-12

Decadal change analysis of Net Sown Area (NSA) from 2001 and 2011 in the district is shown in table 6.6. There is negative change of 7.29% in Net Sown Area from 2001 to 2011. Major contribution for this negative shift in NSA came from Yadgir taluk, where 15.14% decrease was seen followed by Shorapur taluk with 13.70% negative shift. However, only Shahapur taluk registered a positive growth of 6.93% in 2011 NSA.

This analysis indicates that in spite of irrigation facilities in Shorapur taluk, agriculture activity has decreased in the last decade. Since Yadgir taluk has been under dry land agriculture, its negative trend can be seen.

A total of 1,32,835 hectares is being irrigated in the district. This coverage has become possible by various means of irrigation. 1,03,764 Ha by canals, 5,704 Ha by tanks, 8,921 Ha by wells, 11,195 Ha by tube wells and 1,962 Ha by lift irrigation facility.

Shahapur & Shorapur taluks have highest irrigation coverage because of irrigation facility of Upper Krishna project. Shahapur taluk has 63,468 Ha, whereas Shorapur taluk has 52,270 Ha of irrigation coverage. The lowest coverage by irrigation is in Yadgir taluk with 17,097 Ha. (See Table 6.7).

Both Shahapur & Shorapur taluks have highest irrigated area coverage by canals, whereas Yadgir taluk has highest irrigation through tanks and wells.

Table 6.6 ***Decadal Change in Net Sown Area from 2001-2011 (%)***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Net Sown Area - 2001 (Ha)	Net Sown Area - 2011 (Ha)	Decadal Percentage change (%)
1	Shahapur	108804	116345	6.93
2	Shorapur	116380	100432	-13.70
3	Yadgir	102220	86745	-15.14
	District	327404	303522	-7.29

Source: DSO, Yadgir



Table 6.7 ***Net Irrigated Area in Yadgir District 2011-12 (in Hectares)***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Tube wells	Lift irrigation	Others	Total
1	Shahapur	57763	412	1868	2489	839	97	63468
2	Shorapur	45465	429	850	1384	499	3643	52270
3	Yadgir	536	2000	6203	7322	624	412	17097
District		**103764**	**2841**	**8921**	**11195**	**1962**	**4152**	**132835**

Source: Yadgir DAG 2011-12

Chart 6.3 shows the composition of irrigation sources in Yadgir district.

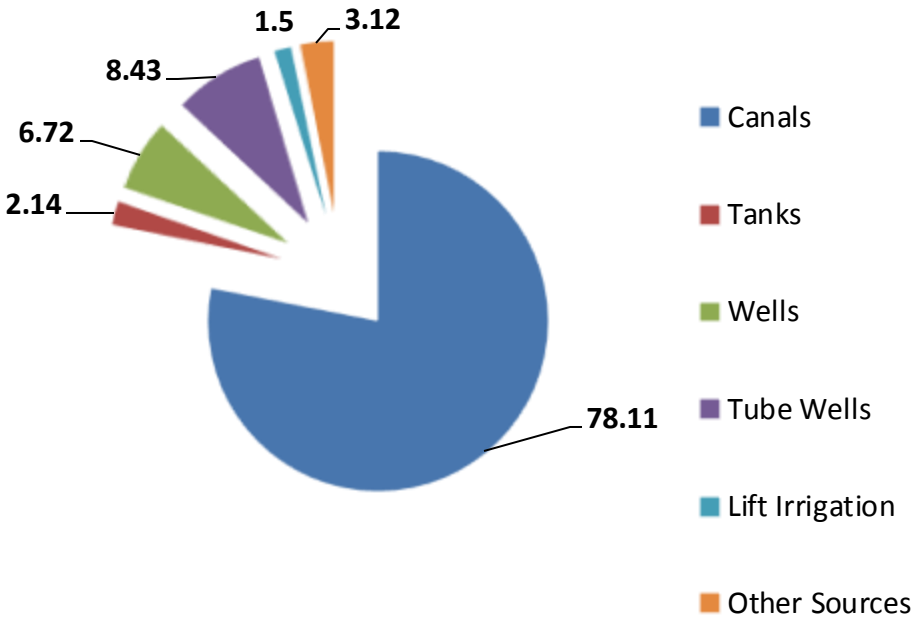
Yadgir district has a Gross Irrigated Area of 1,48,574 Ha, Net Irrigated Area of 1,28,683 Ha and has Irrigation Intensity of 115%. Highest Irrigation intensity is that of Shorapur taluk with 121%, whereas Shahapur taluk has lowest Irrigation Intensity of 111%. (See Table 6.8)

Table 6.8 ***Irrigation Intensity 2011-12***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Gross Irrigated Area (Ha)	Net Irrigated Area (Ha)	Irrigation intensity (%)
1	Shahapur	70532	63371	111
2	Shorapur	58979	48627	121
3	Yadgir	19063	16685	114
	District	148574	128683	115

Source: Calculated from Yadgir DAG 2011-12

Chart 6.3 ***Composition of Irrigation origin Yadgir district 2011-12***



In Yadgir district, principal crops include Cereals, Pulses and Oil seeds. Vegetables and Fruit cultivation is also seen to a limited extent. The cropping pattern is dominated by Cereal crops covering 1,40,468 Hectares of land. Pulse crops follows with 1,21,763 Hectarers. Oil seeds cropping covers a total of 41,932 hectares. (See table 6.9)

from Shahapur taluk. Apart from Paddy & Jowar, Bajra is also cultivated in 13.42% of land. Majority of this comes from Shorapur taluk covering 13,818 Hectares. Wheat and Maize are grown to a limited extent.

Tur leads in pulse crops in Yadgir district, with majority share of 63.66% covering 77,524 hectares (See table 6.10). Yadgir

Table 6.9 ***Area of Cereals Crops in Yadgir District 2011-12 (in Hectares)***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Wheat	Total Cereals
1	Shahapur	23232	22515	3635	101	899	50382
2	Shorapur	32408	9659	13818	358	776	57019
3	Yadgir	13459	18191	1397	20	0	33067
District		**69099**	**50365**	**18850**	**479**	**1675**	**140468**

Source: Yadgir DAG 2011-12

Paddy is a major cereal crop in the district with 49.19% coverage. This is due to the irrigation facility in both Shahapur & Shorapur taluks which has major share of Paddy crop.

Jowar has second largest share of 35.88% in the district with major coverage coming

taluk has highest contribution for Tur production. Tur produced in the district is of export quality. Because of this contribution, Yadgir district is popularly known as 'Daal Bowl'. Green Gram is another pulse which has second highest contribution with 30,706 Hectares constituting 25.22%. 75.31% of Green Gram comes from Yadgir taluk.

Table 6.10 ***Area of Pulses Crops in Yadgir District 2011-12 (in Hectares)***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Tur	Horse Gram	Black Gram	Green Gram	Avare	Cow Peas	Bengal Gram	Total Pulses
1	Shahapur	22966	37	0	6210	0	4	2450	31667
2	Shorapur	25356	14	2	1371	0	133	6773	33649
3	Yadgir	29202	114	673	23125	10	139	3184	56447
District		**77524**	**165**	**675**	**30706**	**10**	**276**	**12407**	**121763**

Source: Yadgir DAG 2011-12

Bengal Gram production has 10.18% share, majority of which is grown in Shorapur taluk. Yadgir taluk has nearly 50% major share of 46.36% in Pulse crops.

with its irrigation facility has equal contribution in all sectors of Cereals, Pulses and Oil seeds production. Shorapur taluk also has irrigation facility and hence contributes equally well in cereals, pulses

Table 6.11 ***Area of Oil Seeds in Yadgir District 2011-12 (in Hectares)***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Ground Nut	Sun Flower	Safflower	Castor	Sesame	Niger seed	Total Oil Seeds
1	Shahapur	13098	1788	230	0	4	0	15120
2	Shorapur	9809	10771	176	8	415	0	21171
3	Yadgir	4777	1255	576	20	8	5	6641
	District	**27684**	**13814**	**982**	**28**	**427**	**5**	**41932**

Source: Yadgir DAG 2011-12

Table 6.11 shows the cropping pattern of Oil seeds in Yadgir district. A total of 41,932 hectares of land is cultivated with oil seeds crops. Ground nut is a major oil seeds crop grown in Yadgir district with Shahapur taluk contributing nearly 50% share. Sunflower crops have coverage of 13,814 Hectares, major contributing taluk for this being Shorapur with 10,771 hectares.

Ground nut production share in oil seeds crops is about 66%. Sunflower seeds has second place with 33% share. Thus, Ground nut and sunflower constitute about 99% of oil seeds production with negligible contribution from Sesame, Castor and Niger seed crops. Shorapur taluk has highest contribution for Oil seeds production.

Thus, the analysis of principal crops in Yadgir district indicates that Shahapur taluk and leading the oil seeds production. However, Yadgir even with its dry land cultivation has been the leader in pulse production and satisfactory contribution to cereals production.

Yadgir district has a total of 13,94,890 livestock consisting of Cattle, Buffaloes Sheep, Goats, Pigs and dogs. Shorapur taluk has highest livestock of 5,25,251 closely followed by Yadgir taluk with 5,07,122. In both taluks, sheep has highest contribution for the livestock. (See Table 6.12). Yadgir district's sheep population out of total livestock is around 34.44%. (See chart 6.4)

Table 6.12 ***Livestock in Yadgir District*** *(Quinquennial Census 2007)*

Sl. No.	Taluk	Cattle			Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Dogs	Total Live Stock
		Indigenous	Cross Breed	Total						
1	Shahapur	117662	437	118099	28892	115237	88275	2338	9676	362517
2	Shorapur	123861	2359	126220	54601	194733	129967	3672	16058	525251
3	Yadgir	145989	306	146295	47278	170354	125923	5282	11990	507122
District		**387512**	**3102**	**390614**	**130771**	**480324**	**344165**	**11292**	**37724**	**1394890**

Source: Yadgir DAG 2011-12

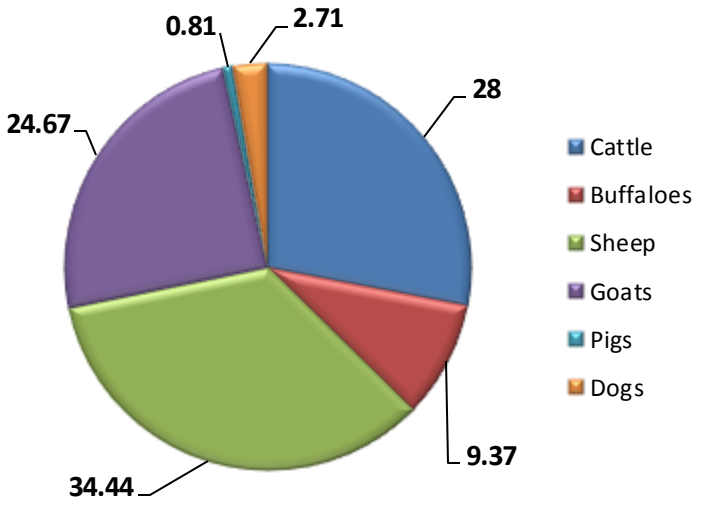
This is followed by cattle with 28% population for overall livestock of the district. 99.21% of the cattle population has indigenous origin while only 0.79% is cross breed. Yadgir taluk has highest cattle in the district with 37.45% contribution.

Goat's population for the district comes at 3rd position with a total of 3,44,165 constituting 24.67%. Both Yadgir and Shorapur taluks have majority contribution for the goat population.

Buffalos constitute around 9.37% population. Shorapur taluk has highest no. of 54,601 buffaloes in the district and Shahapur taluk has least of 28,892.

Yadgir district has 0.81% of Pigs and 2.71% of Dogs population.

Chart 6.4 ***LiveStock composition- Yadgir district 2011-12***



6.4 BPL households, MGNREGA

Below Poverty Line is an economic benchmark and poverty threshold used by the government of India to indicate economic disadvantage and to identify individuals and households in need of government assistance and aid. It is determined using various parameters which vary from state to state and within states. The present criteria are based on a survey conducted in 2002.

Around 67.77% of urban households have been allotted BPL cards, whereas 91.09% of the rural households are having BPL cards.

92.89% of households of the Yadgir taluk have BPL cards which has highest share whereas Shahapur taluk comes last with 77.24% share.

The trend of BPL households over last 5 years, is shown in Chart 6.5.

Table 6.13 ***Percentage of BPL Households (with BPL cards) to total households of Yadgir district (as on 31-03-2012)***

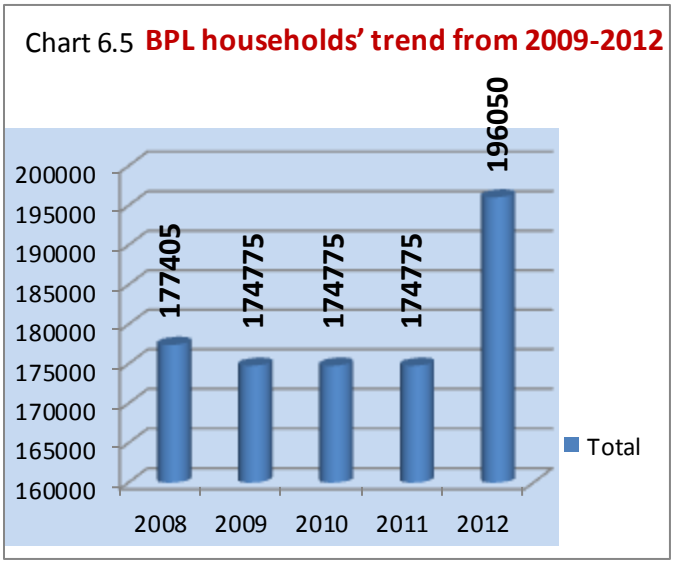
Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of BPL Cards issued (AAY+ BPL)			No. of households			Percentage of BPL households provided with BPL cards		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Shahapur	7064	48152	55216	8895	62591	71486	79.41	76.93	77.24
2	Shorapur	7164	48646	55810	12478	49467	61945	57.41	98.34	90.09
3	Yadgir	12796	50953	63749	18503	50129	68632	69.16	101.64	92.89
District		**27024**	**147751**	**174775**	**39876**	**162187**	**202063**	**67.77**	**91.09**	**86.49**

Source: DD- Food, civil supplies & consumer affairs dept. Yadgir

In Yadgir district a total of 1,74,775 households were issued with BPL cards, out of these, total of 1,47,751 rural households and 27,024 urban households were benefited from BPL cards. The urban share of BPL households is 84.54% and rural has 15.46% share. (See table 6.13)

Yadgir taluk has highest BPL card holding households. 47.35% of urban BPL households are in Yadgir taluk with 12,796 BPL households.

Chart 6.5 **BPL households' trend from 2009-2012**



The **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act** (MGNREGA) is an Indian law that aims to guarantee the 'right to work' and ensure livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

This scheme along with employment guarantee, also serve other objectives like generating productive assets, protecting the environment, empowering rural women, reducing rural-urban migration and fostering social equity, among others.

A total of 2,34,539 households have been registered under MNRGES scheme, but however only 47,437 households have demanded employment out of which, 47,302 been provided with employment during 2011-12 in Yadgir district. (See Table 6.14) That comes to around 20.17% of the registered households getting the benefit of the scheme. This shows the poor demand from people for the scheme which actually is a flagship development programme of Govt. of India.

Shorapur taluk has worst performance of only 14.49% households getting employment. Whereas both Shahapur & Yadgir taluks are little above the district average with 24.42% & 23.82% respectively.

Looking at last 4 years figures of district's MGNREGS scheme coverage, there is a declining trend from 2009-10(See chart 6.6). This is a clear signal to the implementing agencies of taluks & district administration to take necessary action.

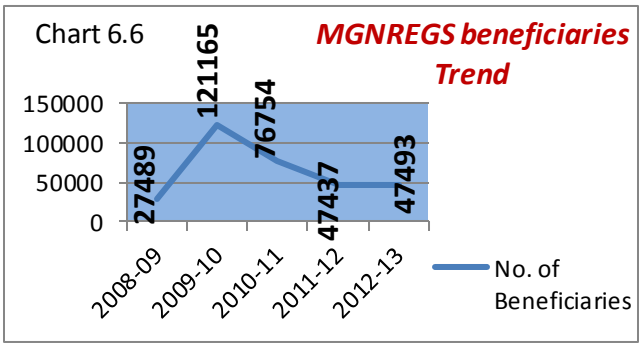


Table 6.14 ***MGNREGS performance during 2011-12***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total no. of households registered under MGNREGS	Total no. of households demanded employment	Total no. of households provided with employment	Percentage of households provided employment to no. of households registered	No. of families availing 100 days of employment under MGNREGS
1	**Shahapur**	71842	17572	17547	24.42	69
2	**Shorapur**	96500	13997	13986	14.49	475
3	**Yadgir**	66197	15868	15769	23.82	326
	District	**234539**	**47437**	**47302**	**20.17**	**870**

Source: Yadgir DAG 2011-12

For the benefit of BPL households, department of food & civil supplies has Public Distribution System (PDS) where BPL card holders get ration at subsidized rates. Good coverage of PDS to all villages can ensure the supply of subsidised ration to the poor.

However, only 63.97% of villages of Yadgir district have been covered by PDS outlets which makes almost 34% of the villages being deprived of subsidised ration. (See table 6.15)

Shahapur taluk has highest PDS outlets coverage of 68.83% whereas Shorapur has poor coverage of only 57.71% villages.

This is again a situation where immediate action needs to be taken to reach the underprivileged households for providing food security.

6.5 Landless households

At present, there is no proper data available regarding the landless households in Yadgir district.



Table 6.15 ***Coverage of Public Distribution System in Yadgir District 2011-12***

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Villages having PDS outlets within village	Total No. of Villages	Percentage of villages covered by PDS (%)
1	**Shahapur**	106	154	68.83
2	**Shorapur**	116	201	57.71
3	**Yadgir**	110	164	67.06
	District	**332**	**519**	**63.97**

Source: ***DD- Food, civil supplies & consumer affairs dept. Yadgir***

6.6 Employment and Unemployment

Yadgir district has a total of 5,47,696 persons employed in various types of occupations. Out of this working population 85.46% (4,68,074) persons are rural workers and 14.54% (79,622) persons are urban workers. (See table 6.16)

Looking at employment by sex, we can see that 57.90% are male workers and 42.10% are female workers.

Decadal growth in male employment was at the rate of 23.82% while 22.45% more female became employed during the decade.

In 2011, 6,26,575 (of all age groups) were non-workers. Out of this, 3,62,122 were of the age group 0-14. Hence total persons eligible for employment was 2,64,453 (total non-workers minus 0-14 age group). This comes to about 22.52% unemployment rate for the district.

Table 6.16 ***Total workers by place of residence & Sex – Yadgir District***

Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
2001	444411	389731	54680	256128	188283
2011	547696	468074	79622	317135	230561
% change	**23.24**	**20.10**	**45.61**	**23.82**	**22.45**

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

The decadal change from 2001 to 2011 in employment status in Yadgir district shows that there is a positive growth with 23.24% more persons employed. During this period the population of Yadgir district had grown by 22.81%.

During the decade, the urban parts of Yadgir district saw a significant growth of 45.61% in employed persons, while actual population growth of urban Yadgir district grew only by 35.34%. This shows that in urban areas there was employment growth.



6.7 Main and Marginal workers

The working population which has employment for major period of 6 months or more is termed as **Main Workers**.

Main workers are distributed as cultivators, agri. labourers, household industry workers and other services.

interestingly, during the decade from 2001-2011, the population of the district grew by only 22.81% indicating that there was a faster growth in people freshly employed than population.

This trend is across urban, rural, male & female categories of main workers.

Table 6.17 ***Main workers by place of residence & Sex – Yadgir District***

Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
2001	327454	281725	45729	224289	103165
2011	437241	370338	66903	276472	160769
% change	**33.53**	**31.45**	**46.30**	**23.27**	**55.83**

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

In Yadgir district during 2011, a total of 4,37,241 persons were main workers. Out of this a total of 84.70% (3,70,338) persons were in rural areas and 15.30% (66,903) were residing in urban parts (See table 6.17 & chart 6.7). Male main workers constituted 63.23% (2,76,472) persons and female main workers were at the rate of 36.77% (1,60,769) (See chart 6.8).

Chart 6.7 ***Main workers by place of residence - Yadgir district***

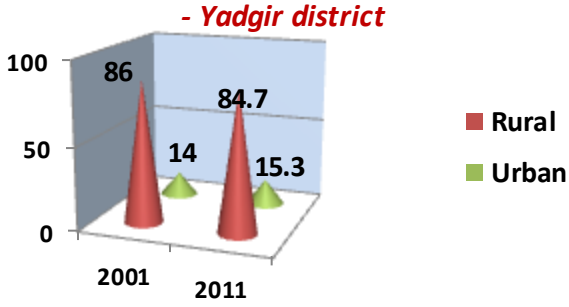
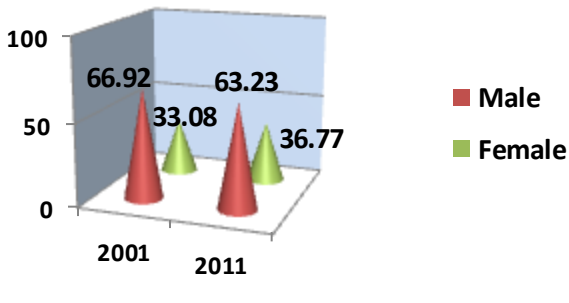


Chart 6.8 ***Main workers by Sex - Yadgir district***



Analysis of decadal change from 2001 to 2011 shows that, there was a growth of 33.53% in the total main workers category. Majority of this growth is due to increased urban & female main workers.

Looking at the growth trend of main workers by sex, we can see that female main workers grew by 55.83% during the decade, while male main workers grew by 23.27%. But

Those workers who had not worked for the major part of year i.e. less than 6 months are termed as **Marginal Workers**.

Distribution of marginal workers is similar to that of main workers including cultivators, agri. labourers, household industry workers and other services.

An overall negative decadal growth in marginal workers employment was seen in the district with -5.56%. The rural marginal worker population decreased by 9.51% while urban marginal workers grew by 42.09%. This indicates a migration trend from rural to urban parts within the district or shift of marginal workers to main workers. While male marginal workers grew by 27.71% during the decade, female marginal workers trend saw negative change of 18.00%.

Table 6.18 ***Marginal Workers by place of residence & Sex – Yadgir District***

Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
2001	116957	108006	8951	31839	85118
2011	110455	97736	12719	40663	69792
% change	**-5.56**	**-9.51**	**42.09**	**27.71**	**-18.00**

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

A total of 1,10,455 persons were identified as marginal workers in Yadgir district during 2011 census. Out of this, 88.50% (97,736) resided in rural areas and 11.50% (12,719) in urban areas of Yadgir district. (See table 6.18 & chart 6.9)

Looking at sex-wise distribution of marginal workers during 2011, 36.81% (40,663) were male marginal workers and 63.19% (69,792) were female (See chart 6.10). In marginal workers category female number is high.

The decadal change trend from 2001 to 2011 for marginal workers of Yadgir district is showing an overall opposite trend to that of main workers growth which was positive across categories of place of residence and sex. (See table 6.17 & table 6.18).

Chart 6.9 **Marginal workers by place of residence - Yadgir district**

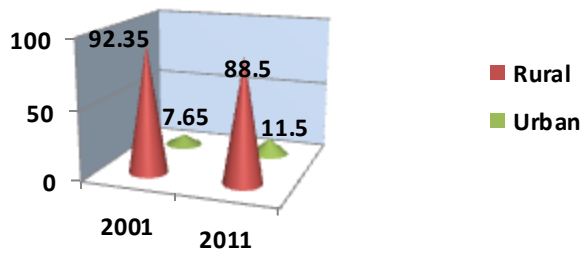
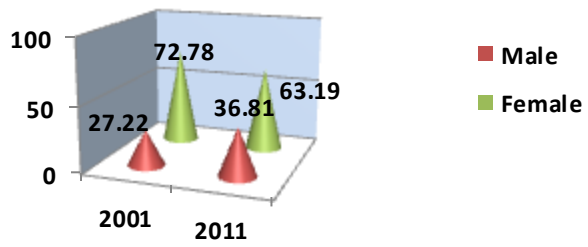


Chart 6.10 **Marginal workers by Sex - Yadgir district**



6.8 Work Participation Rate – by sex, residence and social group-wise

Work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population.

46.64% of the Yadgir district population was working population. In rural area, more persons are engaged. This is evident with 49.09 % rural workers to 36.08% urban workers. (See table 6.19).

43.60% of rural females are working while only 21.63% of urban women are working.

There is a positive decadal growth of 7.61% & 8.91% in WPR of urban male & urban female respectively. Whereas, their rural counterparts have stable WPR over the decade.

Table 6.19 ***Work Participation Rate (WPR) - Yadgir District***

Census Year	Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female
2001	46.48	49.14	33.53	53.10	39.74
2011	46.64	49.09	36.08	53.72	39.48
% change	**0.34**	**-0.10**	**7.60**	**1.17**	**-0.65**

Source: Census 2001 & 2011

In case of male and female working pattern, male population is working in larger numbers than the female working population.

Decadal change in work participation rate has no significant change except in case of urban working population which has seen positive growth of 7.60%.

Analysis of male & female workers with their place of residence during 2011 indicates that rural working male are little more in no. than their female counterparts. (See table 6.20). However, there is a huge difference in the female population working in urban & rural areas. Rural working women are almost twice that of urban working women.

Table 6.20 ***Work Participation Rate by Sex & Place of residence-Yadgir District***

Census Year	Male		Female	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
2001	54.42	46.74	43.78	19.85
2011	54.52	50.30	43.60	21.63
% Change	**0.18**	**7.61**	**-0.41**	**8.97**

Source: Census 2001 & 2011



6.9 Occupation patterns

Shahapur district has 5,47,696 total workers out of which there are 1,59,333 cultivators, 2,34,655 Agri. labourers, 13,192 household industry workers and 1,40,516 other workers (See Table 6.21).

Cultivators occupy second largest workers population with 29.09%. Household industry workers have a share of 25.66% with other workers having least share of 2.41%.

Table 6.21 ***Occupation Pattern of Workers (Main+ Marginal) in Yadgir Dist. - 2011***

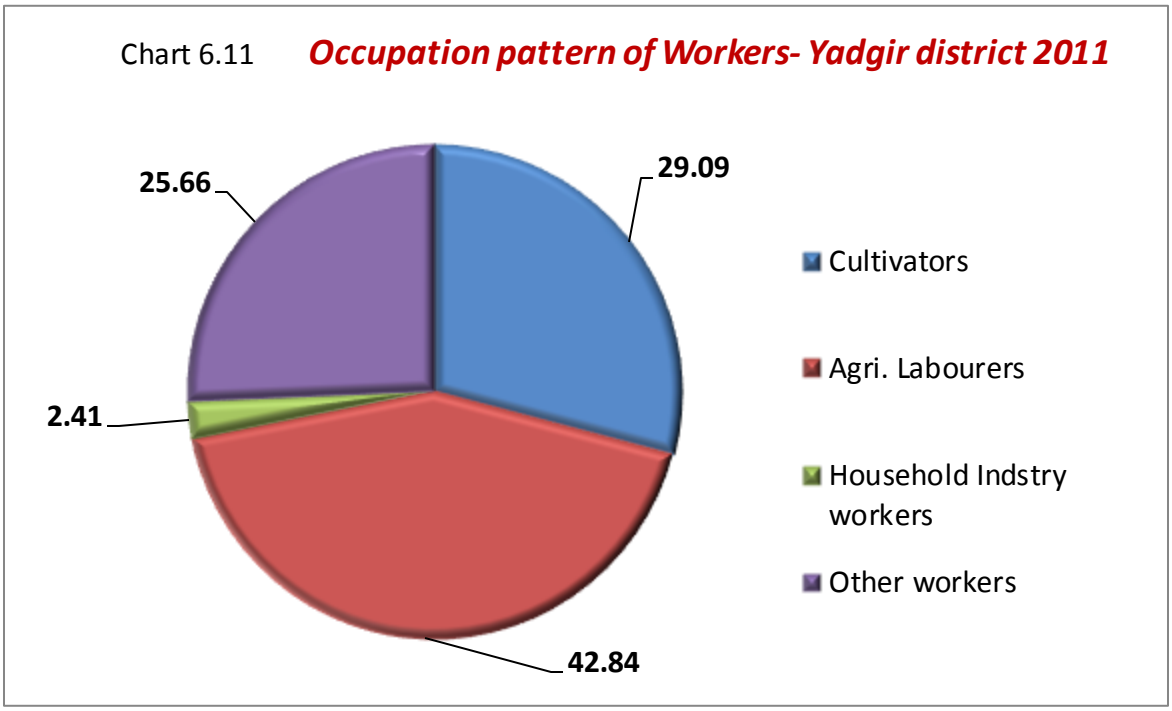
Taluk	Cultivators	Agri. Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other Workers	Total Workers
Shahapur	50342	74356	3770	41408	169876
Shorapur	54011	88533	4017	44024	190585
Yadgir	54980	71766	5405	55084	187235
District	**159333**	**234655**	**13192**	**140516**	**547696**

Source: Census 2011

Percentage distribution of workers is shown in chart 6.11. Agriculture labourers constitute highest workers with 42.84%.

Highest contribution for agri. labourers is coming from Shorapur taluk with 88,533 people. Yadgir taluk has highest no. of household industry workers and other workers.

Chart 6.11 ***Occupation pattern of Workers- Yadgir district 2011***



6.10 Child Labour

Child labour system is a real curse to any society. This takes away the childhood joy of the children of the age group of 6-14. Poverty makes the children vulnerable by forcing them to work for extra income for their family.

Apart from poverty, lack of education of the parents becomes a reason for the children not to be regular to school and finally many children end up remaining out of school. Attraction for additional income is also a major reason for families to force their children to engage in labour work. Some children on their own choice discontinue study to work to quick start the income. But finally this all ends in these children losing the opportunity to lead a decent life in the future.

Eradication of child labour system requires focused determination of local administration and the civil society in creating awareness among the parents, children engaged in labour work, teachers, SDMC members and elected local representatives to join hands in eradication of child labour system and to provide the children their right to joyful childhood.

Yadgir district also has similar picture in case of child labour system. Lack of income makes the parents pulling the children out of school and engaging them in agri. sector as helpers in rural areas. In urban areas the children normally found to be working in households as domestic help, in hotels, street food vendors and in bars as cleaners and dishwashers, in motor repair garages as helpers, in construction sites to help the masons, in transport agencies as cleaners, etc. Many children are found as rag pickers in streets.

Dept. of education, dept. of labour and National Child Labourers Project Society are working in this direction.

During 2012-13, a total of 485 child labourers were identified in Yadgir district. Shahapur taluk had a highest of 182 child labourers followed by Shorapur and Yadgir taluks with 153 and 150 child labourers respectively.



6.11 Radar analysis for living standard

Chart 6.12 **Shahapur - Living Standard**

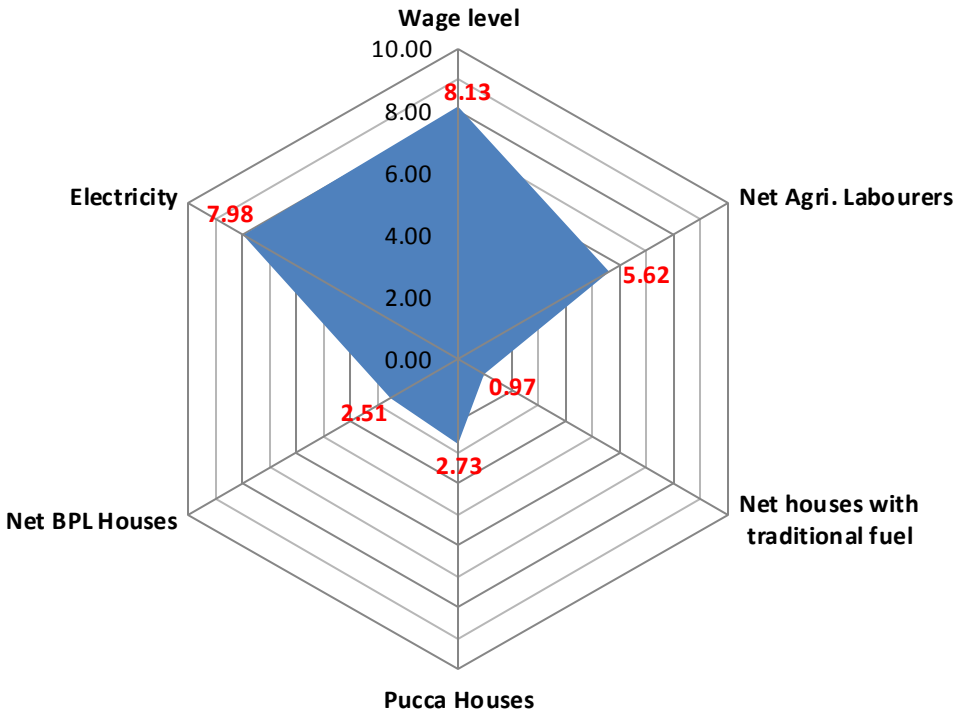


Chart 6.13 **Shorapur - Living Standard**

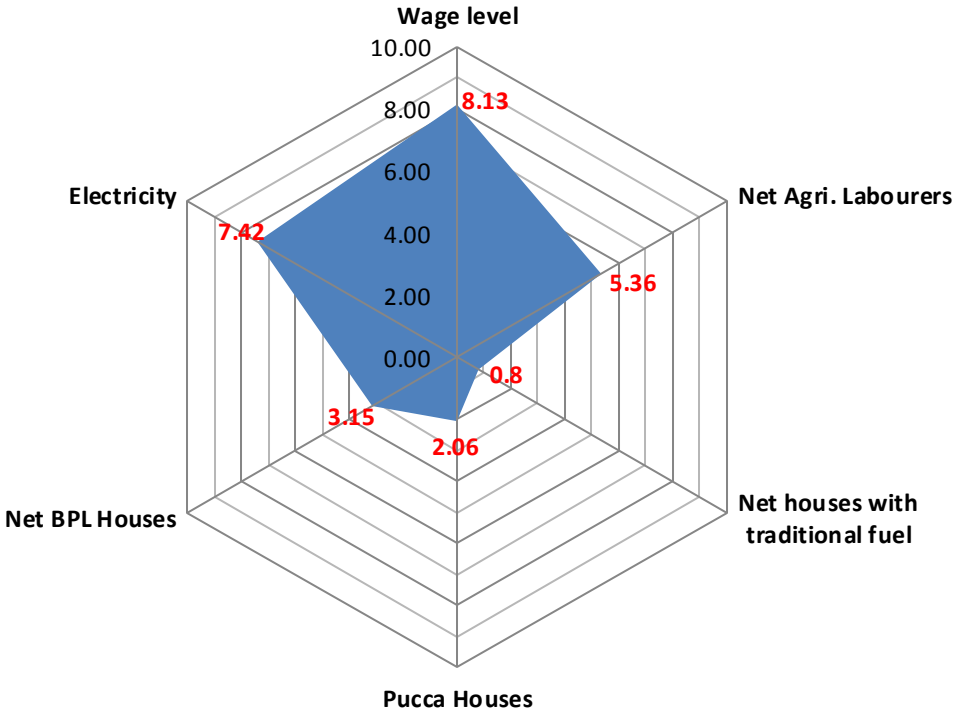


Chart 6.14 **Yadgir - Living Standard**

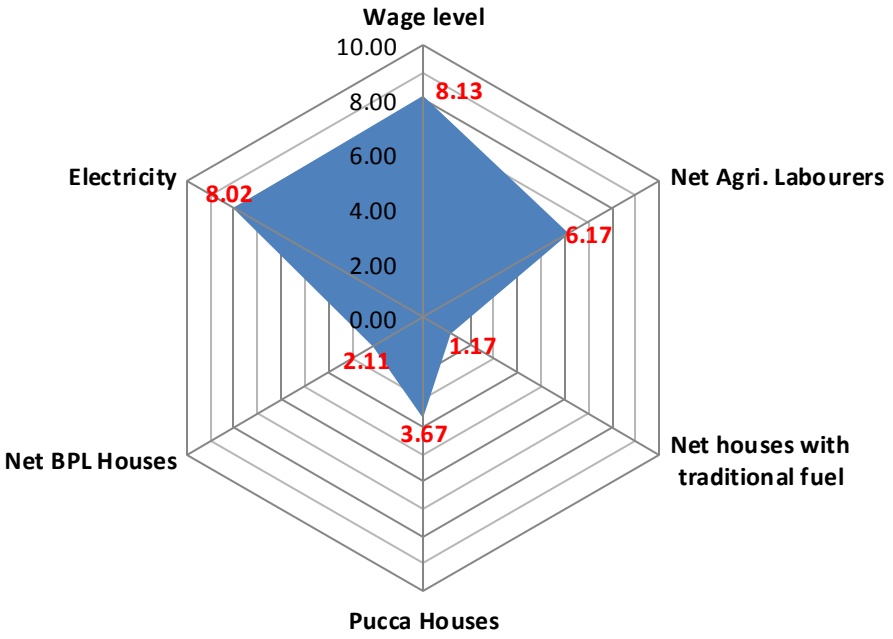
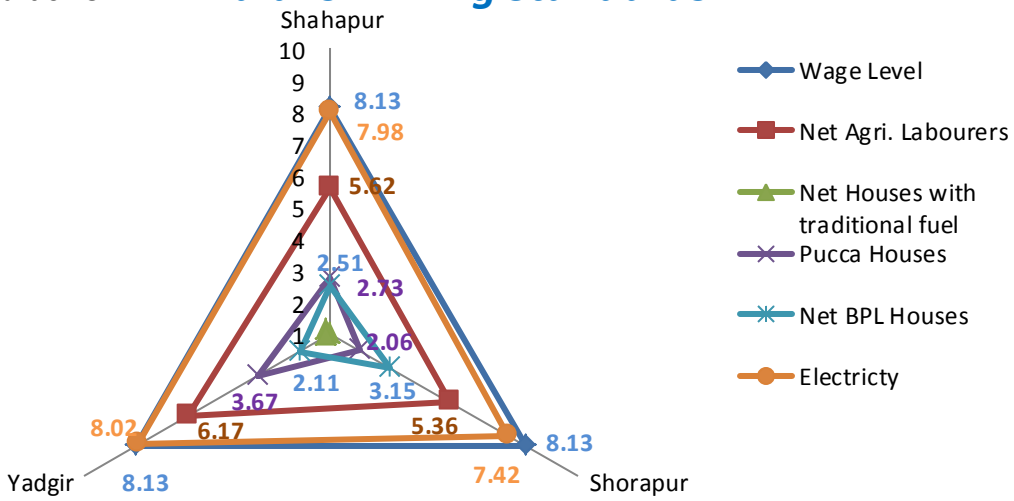


Chart 6.15 ***All Taluks – Living Standards***



6.12 Small Area Study

A

Study

On

"Migration situation and Livelihood options"

Introduction

Migration from one area to another in search of improved livelihoods is a key feature of human history. While some regions and sectors fall behind in their capacity to support populations, others move ahead and people migrate to access these emerging opportunities. Industrialisation widens the gap between rural and urban areas, inducing a shift of the workforce towards industrialising areas. Numerous studies show that the process of migration is influenced by social, cultural and economic factors and outcomes can be vastly different for men and women, for different groups and different locations.

The impact of migration

On migrants and their families

Poorer migrant workers, crowded into the lower ends of the labour market, have few entitlements. They have meagre personal assets and suffer a range of deprivations in the destination areas. In the source areas, migration has both negative and positive consequences for migrants and their families.

Living conditions Migrant labourers, whether agricultural or non-agricultural, live in deplorable conditions. There is no provision of safe drinking water or hygienic sanitation. Most live in open spaces or makeshift shelters. Food costs more for migrant workers who are not able to obtain temporary ration cards.

Health and Education Migrants cannot access various health and family care programmes due to their temporary status. Free public health care facilities and programmes are not accessible to them. For women workers, there is no provision of maternity leave, forcing them to resume work almost immediately after childbirth. In the case of male-only migration, the impact on family relations and on women, children and the elderly left behind can be quite significant. The absence of men adds to material and psychological insecurity, leading to pressures and negotiations with wider family.

One possible solution to prevent or to lower the migration is to increase local income higher than that they get by migrating by upgrading skills, improving awareness, enhancing negotiation skills, and providing better information flows to migrants and potential employers, and strengthening linkages with government organisations and other service providers.

Problem analysis

Agriculture is the major source of livelihoods and income in Yadgir district. Both Shahapur & Shorapur taluks have irrigation facilities while Yadgir taluk is heavily rain dependent and rains in this region are highly unpredictable and irregular. The other sources for irrigation are bore-well, generally owned by farmers with a landholding of more than 5 acres. Water levels in the district are low and bore wells are dug on 200-300 feet deep. Tanks on the other side are rain fed and retain water for a period of 3-4 months post the rains.

Yadgir district has seen quite high rates of migration as compared to neighboring districts over the years. The main reason for this is as discussed earlier, i.e., the absence of employment throughout the year. Most of the area is highly dependent on agriculture which is majorly rain-fed. The income from agriculture is not enough for sustenance. Since the migrating population in search of employment is young, most women are forced to put in more labour in the fields apart from running the house.

Hence, it was important to understand the situation at the ground level and identify the livelihood options available to reduce the migration. The present study tries to understand the migration situation and tries to identify local resources at 3 villages in consultation with local Self-Help Groups and village representatives.

Coverage area & Methodologies used

Table 6.22 ***Coverage Area***

Area of study (Name of the village)	Methodologies Used	
	Focus Group Discussions (FGD)	Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)
Kanchagarhalli	✓ (3 SHGs)	✓
Koiloor	✓ (8 SHGs)	✓
Bandalli	✓ (1 SHG)	✓

Major findings

Focus Group Discussions

- ✓ Nearly 50% of members from most of the households migrate and most of them migrate to Bengaluru, Hyderabad and Mumbai cities.
- ✓ Migration is also fuelled by the fact that, even as agricultural laborers, there are no yearlong employment opportunities in the villages.
- ✓ The migrating work force is in the age group of 15-40 year olds and most of them send back a share of their earnings to help run their households in the village in a respectable manner.
- ✓ Most of the villagers do not approve of migration, but the lack of any other means of income leaves no choice for them.
- ✓ In most cases the people who had job cards complained of delayed payments making it unfeasible for them to work under MGNREGA schemes in the long

run. Also, some people felt that because of non-cooperation of Panchayat, in most of the villages, farmers were not able to benefit from MGNREGA.

- ✓ In cities, the migrant villagers do small time odd jobs like potters, shop workers and daily wage labourers as they are not skilled for any other kind of jobs.
- ✓ They see immediate benefits in going out of their village as they are able to collect money for marriages, pooja and other such purposes.
- ✓ They also prefer going out to work as they earn more money as compared to their earnings in village as well as are able to earn throughout the year.
- ✓ Migrants, however, are not very happy to be away from their village but are only compelled to do so due to lack of income opportunities in their own village.
- ✓ Some believe that if they are given training for jobs like mobile repairing, etc., probably they can work locally or at least get decent work in the nearby cities.
- ✓ Landholding size varies between 1-2 acres. Most farmers work as agriculture labourers in their own as well as other's fields. Farmers get 2-3 bags of groundnut and green gram each from an acre of cultivated land. Crops have been facing some diseases and insect problems. Middle man system of "Aadtiya" system is followed, so if farmers need seeds or fertilizers they buy from "Aadtiya" and for that they pay 3 % interest and after harvesting season they have to sell their crops to the same "Aadtiya" from whom they had purchased seeds.

Participatory Rural Appraisal:

- ➢ Almost all the villagers are dependent on agriculture for livelihood. Most of the agriculture is dependent on rain. During the non-rain months the farmers made use of tank water or bore well water which doesn't have enough water.
- ➢ February, March, April and May are the major migration months in the region.
- ➢ Migration of both kinds was found across all the three villages: permanent and temporary migration.
- ➢ In Bandalli village, there are 15 bore wells but only 8 bore wells have water. Similarly in Koiloor village, none of the 3 wells had potable water.
- ➢ The farmers had very little knowledge about the fertilisers and pesticides being used in the field. They got all of their information from the traders sitting in Yadgir.
- ➢ The farmers were unaware of the various subsidies being given by the government on the various farm implements, seeds, etc.
- ➢ The government schemes and benefits aimed at farmers and the rural people had not reached them. Very few people got houses under Indira Awas Yojana. Similarly, only handful of them worked under MGNREGS.

- The villages had schools only till 8th standard. Children interested in further education had to go to Yadgir.
- In all of the three villages there was no bank's branch office. They had to go to Yadgir to open bank accounts. Thus there were only few having bank accounts.
- The major crops cultivated are green gram, groundnut and paddy.
- All the three villages received electricity only for a few hours in the day. The maximum being 6 hours in a day.
- All three villages were populous villages with a population of 1500 and above but only one of them had a PHC.
- Sanitation in all villages was poor with huge swamps in all three of them. Condition of roads was also poor.
- Religion is an integral part of villager's lives. All three villages had a good number of temples and mosques in accordance with the religious communities living in the village.



Suggestions

- Regular electricity supply should be ensured.
- Desilting of tanks to be done to increase water storage capacity.
- Promote local small scale industries so that the migrating population can get local employment.
- MGNREGS scheme has to be properly implemented and monitored.
- Skill development trainings to be provided for the youths to start local business.
- Local rural craft works have to be promoted by facilitating marketing support so that the skilled people get enough income generation opportunities.
- Small and marginal farmers should be provided soft loans so that they do not depend on the high-interest loans of middlemen.
- Proper awareness on advanced agricultural practices has to be given to the farmers to facilitate higher farm productivity.
- To reduce the input cost of farming, farmers have to be motivated to practice organic farming.
- Subsidy schemes should be introduced to promote small business by local youth.

PRA tools used

a) ***Social Map***: In this activity the villagers were asked to draw out the map of the village. They were asked to mark things like:

- Village institutions like PHC, panchayat office, school, anganwadi, etc.
- Facilities in village like bore wells, hand pumps, wells, electricity lines.
- Religious places and community halls.

b) ***Farming System Diagram:*** Here in the participants were asked to consider a farming system and then draw a block diagram. They were required to:

- Identify the components (like farm implements, seeds, fertiliser, water, etc.)
- Show linkages (ex: manure for farm field from livestock, Fuel wood for home from trees)
- Link the components with markets, town, traders, etc.

c) ***Seasonal Calendar:*** This tries to capture the farmer's activities during the year. So the farmer is asked to capture:

- Different crop cycles and the crops sown.
- The migration months.
- The idle (no agriculture) months.

Procedure

In the first activity all villagers present were asked to help sketch out the village map. In due course of activity a few active participants were given the responsibility of drawing.

The second and third tools involve a procedure in which the participants are divided into groups. This helps to gain multiple perspectives. Next, the participants are given paper sheets and pens to draw the figures. Our team facilitated and observed during these PRA activities. We gave them pointers so that they can give us the information we desire.

6.13 Concluding remarks

Based on the observations made regarding income, poverty and employment in this chapter, following points should be critically taken care and effectively implemented:

- Technical interventions with dry land agriculture farmers in Yadgir taluk need to be done by departments of agriculture, and horticulture. Agriculture college at Bhimarayangudi could introduce modern agricultural practices which can ensure higher yields at lower costs resulting in higher profits for small and marginal farmers. This also can help in reducing the migration of marginal farmers.
- Since Yadgir district is not high rainfall zone, initiative should be taken to promote Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) structures in all buildings particularly in government buildings, schools and all new buildings which get construction permission.
- Since Yadgir district is not a forest intensive area, it is very important to create awareness among public about forest conservation and also tree plantation should be promoted in road dividers, along roadside, within the premises of schools and government buildings.

- Animal husbandry department should make interventions with youth and local women SHGs to promote livestock-based income-generation activities.
- The minimum employment guarantee program of MGNREGA should be effectively implemented by motivating all unemployed to make use of the scheme and also to make sure that there is transparency in program implementation.
- Since Public distribution system has coverage of not more than 65%, steps should be taken to cover all the villages in the district under PDS. It is important to ensure that there is proper supply to the PDS and the PDS stores are making transparent distribution to the poor.
- Industrialists should be convinced and motivated to start small and medium industries in the district to create more employment and also to enhance the local economy.
- Women should be provided more opportunities to work which is now mostly restricted to marginal work. Steps to be taken to ensure that women get equal wages for equal work. Strict measures should be taken against discrimination for women at workplace.









Chapter 7

Standard of Living

7.1 Introduction

There is a famous saying in Kannada by Purandaradas, "ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗಾಗಿ, ಗೇಣು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಾಗಿ". This means that everybody works for food and a little cloth to cover. But this might have been apt for lifestyles of people of few decades earlier when earning food and having minimum clothing itself was a challenge due to poverty.

In modern days where there have been growing opportunities for employment and because many schemes are planned by the government to provide a decent lifestyle for the citizen, housing becomes a major necessity of every family.

Thus decent standard of living needs basic necessities of food, clothing & a shelter (house) to live which depends on employment & income levels.

Today even the families with weakest economic conditions also dream of having an own house. Even if it cannot be achieved immediately, people save money to fulfil this dream of having an own house.

Many families would even go for temporary or semi-permanent structure if they cannot afford a permanent structure. Some families stay in houses owned by others by paying a rent.

The quality of the house, irrespective of whether it is owned or rented, decides the standard of living. It should have firm structure with quality roof, walls and flooring and enough rooms to accommodate the family members.

The availability of safe drinking water, electricity, latrine and modern cooking fuel is also critical for the standard of living.

With times changing and access to modern methods of cooking like LPG, Electricity, Solar & Biogas, etc., using them to replace traditional cooking fuels like firewood is also very important for enhancement of lifestyle.

The availability of drinking water itself will not be enough, but water should be safe & should be accessible within the premises of the house. Availability of latrine within the premises of the house is very important. Particularly these become critical for the women of the house who should ideally have minimum efforts to access safe drinking water and latrine, which is still a major issue in many parts of Karnataka even today.

Very closely associated with water is the issue of sanitation. This is very critical for the good health of the family members dwelling in the house. A working drainage system should be provided to the building of the house.

Lastly, the standard of living of a family can be enhanced by owning basic assets. Assets include Radio & Television for audio visual information & entertainment and communication equipment like mobile,

transport facility like bicycle, 2–wheeler, 4–wheeler, etc.

The government also has several schemes for providing housing to the poor in order to raise their living standard.

The standard of living of families in Yadgir district has been analysed in the following pages.

7.2 Housing Status

The houses where people dwell can be broadly classified as good, livable and dilapidated. Hence, lesser no. of livable and dilapidated houses shows a progress in the housing conditions of the region.

(10,036) were dilapidated (where one cannot live) (See table 7.1 & Chart 7.1)

Looking at the change in housing conditions over the decade from 2001 to 2011, the houses in good conditions have risen by 125.44%, whereas livable houses were reduced by 6.74% and dilapidated houses reduced to almost half to -47.47%. This shows that some of the livable and probably the dilapidated houses were repaired to good condition.

Out of 2,00,424 total houses only 1,95,715 were used as residential and 4,709 were residential –cum – other use.

Table 7.1 ***Housing Condition – Yadgir District***

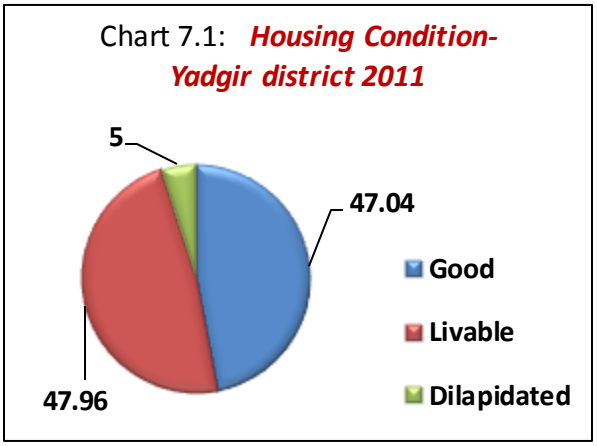
Census Year	Total Households	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
2001	164329	41821	103055	19106
2011	200424	94282	96106	10036
% change	**24.40**	**125.44**	**- 6.74**	**- 47.47**

Source: Census 2001(YADGIR DAG 2011-12) , Census 2011

There were a total of 2,00,424 households in 2011, as against 1,64,329 households in 2001 with a positive growth of 24.40%.

Out of the total census houses in 2011, 47.04% (94,282) of the houses were found to be in good condition, 47.96% (96,106) were not in good condition, but livable (manageable to live). However, 5.00%

Chart 7.1: ***Housing Condition- Yadgir district 2011***



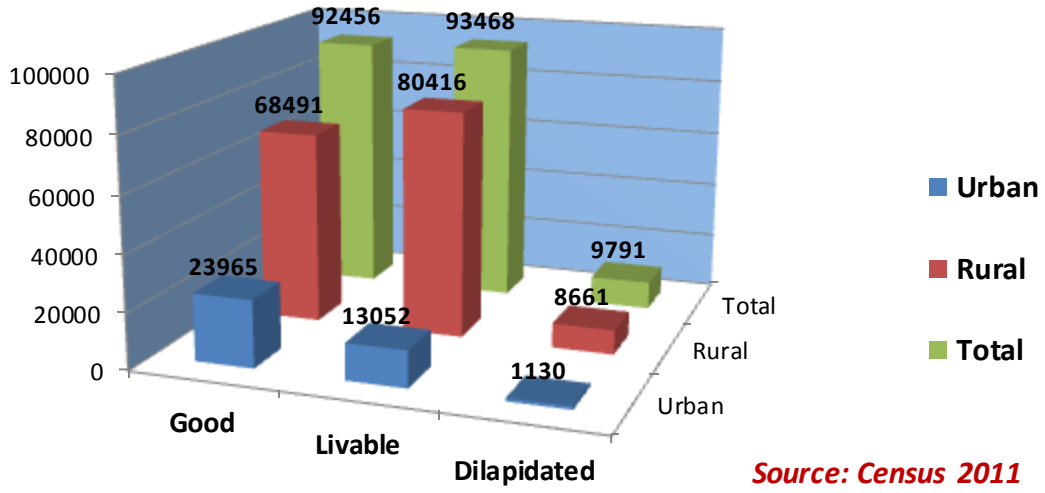
A total of 92,456 residential houses were in good condition, out of which 74.08% (68,491) were in rural areas and 25.92% (23,965) were situated in urban areas of the district. Thus, residential houses of good condition were mostly found in rural areas.

In similar lines, the livable residential houses in rural areas were more than that in urban area. Also, we can see from Chart 7.2 that in rural areas, livable residential houses outnumber the good-condition residential houses.

However, in contrast, the urban areas have more no. of good-condition residential houses than the livable residential houses. This show that the awareness of housing conditions is higher in urban areas and rural families manage to live in just livable condition houses.

In case of dilapidated condition houses, the rural areas have the highest.

Chart 7.2 ***Residential Housing Condition - Yadgir District 2011***



Source: Census 2011

Chart 7.3: ***Good Condition Residential Houses by place (%) - Yadgir district 2011***

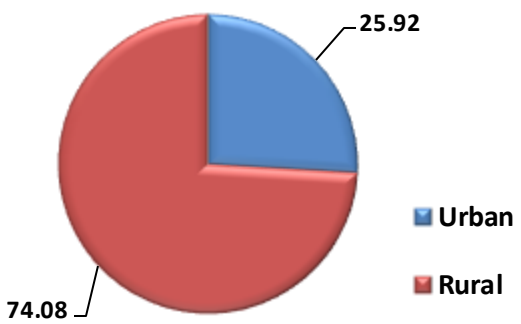
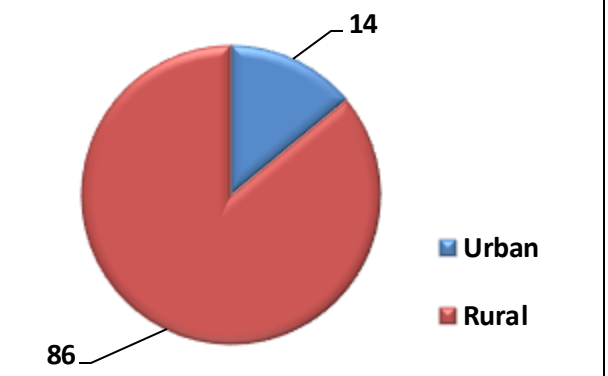


Chart 7.4: ***Livable Condition Residential Houses by place (%) - Yadgir district 2011***



7.3 Site-less Households

A total of 14,400 households were not having sites in Yadgir district which comes to around 7.18%. Yadgir taluk households were in better position, since only 4.17% were site-less, whereas Shorapur taluk had highest of 6,759 households without sites which results in almost 9.60% of the taluk's households not having sites. (See table 7.2)

Table 7.2 ***Site-less Households – Yadgir District 2011-12***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households	Site-less Households	Percentage of Site-less households
1	**Shahapur**	61703	4791	7.76
2	**Shorapur**	70400	6759	9.60
3	**Yadgir**	68321	2850	4.17
	District	**200424**	**14400**	**7.18**

Source: Census 2011

Unfortunately, none of the 14,400 site-less households of Yadgir district has got any sites from any of the govt. schemes.

7.4 Households with pucca houses

A house should have roof, wall and floor so that it can provide necessary protection a house should give. However, the roof, wall and floors should be made of good quality material. A house can be considered to a pucca house, if it is constructed with roof made of handmade or machine made tiles, burned bricks, stones, G.I.-Metal-Asbestos sheets and concrete, the wall made of wood, stone packed with motor, G.I.- metal-asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, concrete and the floor constructed with brick, stone, cement, mosaic tiles are considered to be pucca houses.

In Yadgir district, there were 66,581 pucca houses which have above-mentioned criteria. Yadgir taluk has highest no. of pucca houses with 43.72% (29,869) whereas Shorapur taluk has least of 24.00% (16,897). (See table 7.3)

In comparison to 2001 figures of pucca houses, there is an increasing trend. In 2001, there were a total of 58,214 households with pucca houses. The decadal change in the district is at 14.37%.

Shahapur taluk saw highest growth in pucca houses with 24.00% while Yadgir taluk had only 9.73% growth and Shorapur taluk had 12.55%.

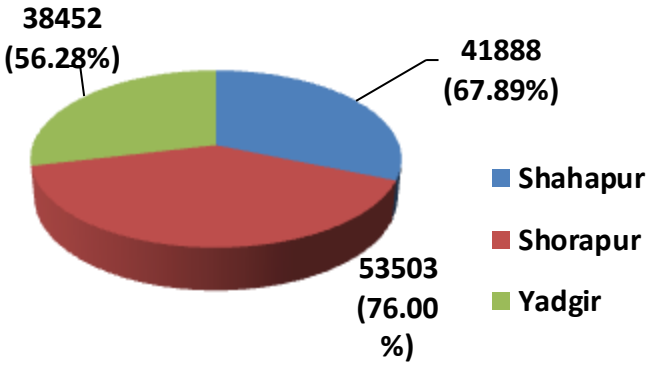
Table 7.3 ***Households with Pucca Houses – Yadgir District 2011-12***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households	No. of Pucca houses	Percentage of households having Pucca houses
1	**Shahapur**	61703	19815	32.11
2	**Shorapur**	70400	16897	24.00
3	**Yadgir**	68321	29869	43.72
	District	**200424**	**66581**	**33.22**

Source: Census 2011

7.5 Households without proper houses

Chart 7.5: ***Households without pucca houses - Yadgir district***



During 2011-12, there was a total of 1,33,843 households which did not have pucca houses in yadgir district. The households without pucca houses constitute around 66.78 % of the total households of the district. Shorapur taluk fared worst with highest of 76% households without pucca houses. Shahapur taluk had 67.89% households and Yadgir taluk had 56.28% households which did not have pucca houses (See Chart 7.5).



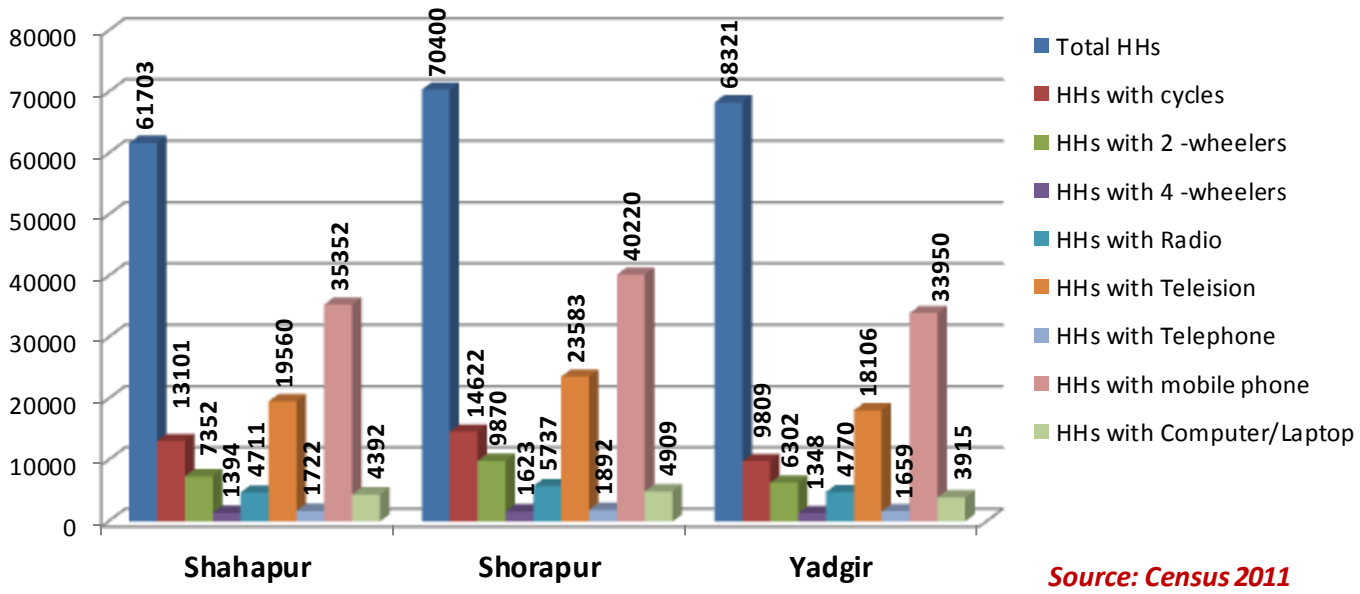
7.6 Households and asset status

As discussed in the beginning of this chapter, the households can have various assets in the form of audio-visual electronic gadgets, assets to provide transport facility, communication equipment, etc.

In case of 4 wheeler assets, only 2.26% of Shahapur taluk households own a 4–wheeler, with Shorapur taluk having 2.31% households and Yadgir taluk has a least of 2.03% households with 4- wheelers.

Electronic Gadgets: In case of electronic gadgets for entertainment, television dominates by overtaking radios.

Chart 7.6: ***Households status of having Assets – Taluks of Yadgir district - 2011***



Source: Census 2011

Chart 7.6 shows the details of households having different assets as per 2011 census.

Transportation: In Shorapur taluk highest of 21.23% households have bicycles for transportation, whereas Yadgir taluk has least of 14.36% households with bicycles.

The district has a total no. of 26,524 households, i.e. around 13.23% who own 2-wheelers, with Shorapur taluk's highest contribution.

There are only a total of 15,218 households which own radios in entire Yadgir district, whereas 61,249 households of Yadgir district own television. This indicates the popularity of visual media over audio. This means only 7.59% households have radio while 30.56% of district's households watch television.

Communication: With advancements in technology, a similar trend as we saw in case of radio v/s television can be seen in

landline telephone and mobile phone. The popularity of mobile phones is evident with as many as 54.65% of families of Yadgir district having mobiles, whereas only 6.10% of households are still using landline phones. Mobile phone is one asset which is owned by highest no. of households of all 3 taluks in comparison to any other assets owned. 57.29% of Shahapur taluk, 57.13% of Shorapur taluk & 50.00% of Yadgir taluk households own mobile phones.

Another electronic gadget that is slowly getting the popularity is computers and laptops. 6.59% of the district households own computers and laptops with Shorapur taluk having highest of 4,909 households having this gadget. Other 2 taluks are also having figures close to Shorapur taluk.

The comparative analysis of decadal change in the asset status of Yadgir district's households is shown in chart 7.7.

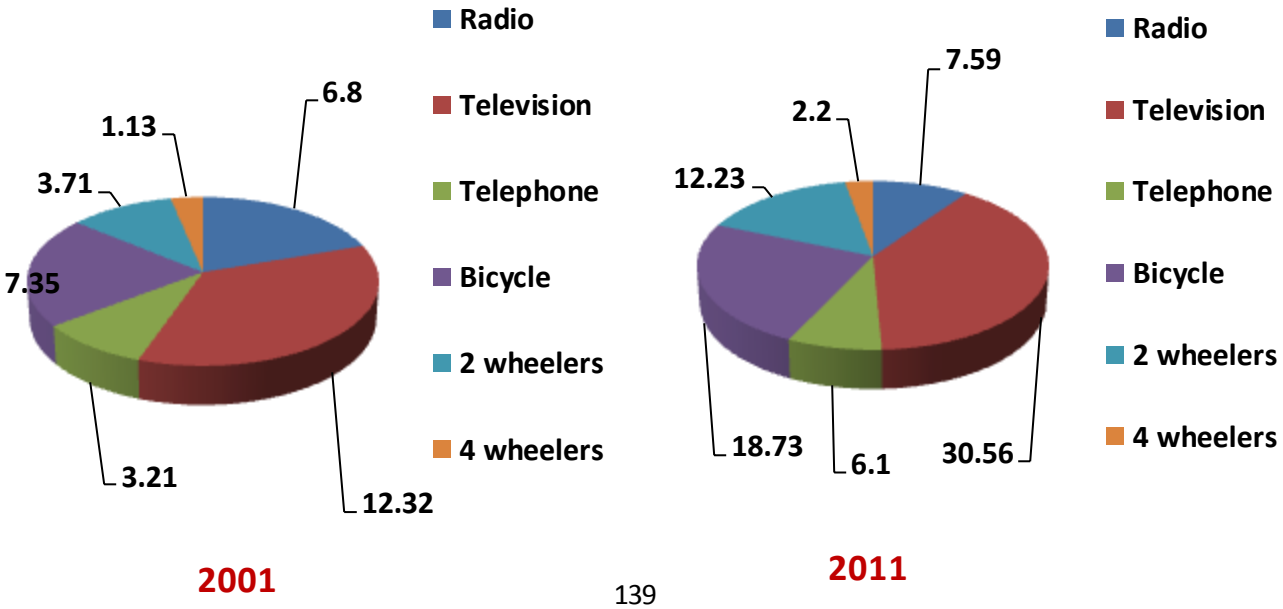
Table 7.4 shows the percentage growth in assets status from 2001 to 2011. The decade has seen a highest growth in 2 wheeler asset class, whereas radio has seen only 11.61 % growth over the decade. Other assets which saw noticeable growth are bicycle and television. As stated earlier, during 2011 mobile phone as an asset class has seen tremendous growth with 54.65% district coverage.

Table 7.4: **Percentage Growth in asset status – Yadgir District**

Assets	2001 (%)	2011 (%)	% Growth
Radio	6.8	7.59	11.61
Television	12.32	30.56	148.00
Telephone	3.21	6.1	90.00
Bicycle	7.35	18.73	154.83
2 wheeler	3.71	12.23	230.00
4 wheeler	1.13	2.2	95.00

Source : Census 2001 & 2011

Chart 7.7: ***Decadal Change in Asset Status- Yadgir district***



7.7 Schemes for housing facilities

Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Program provides houses for the houseless. Under this program, many housing schemes like Indira Awaas Yojana, Basava Vasati Yojana and Grameena Ambedkar Housing scheme are covered.

Shorapur taluk has highest no. of 6,597 houses constructed, whereas Shahapur taluk has least of 1,617 houses constructed.

Table 7.5A shows the scheme-wise housing construction details in Yadgir district. Basava Vasati Yojane is the major housing scheme having constructed a total of 7,969 houses followed by Indira Awaas Yojana and Grameena Ambedkar housing which have constructed 2,240 and 52 houses respectively.

Table 7.5 ***Housing Construction – Yadgir District 2011-12***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households identified as houseless	Total Houses constructed for identified Households	% of houseless households provided with houses
1	**Shahapur**	7111	1617	22.74
2	**Shorapur**	12206	6597	54.05
3	**Yadgir**	5446	2047	37.60
	District	**24763**	**10261**	**44.44**

Source: ZP Yadgir

During 2011-12, a total of 10,261 houses were constructed in Yadgir district under above mentioned housing schemes, which results in 44.44% of housing construction out of a total of 24,763 households identified as houseless (See Table 7.5).

Table 7.5A ***Scheme wise Housing Construction- Yadgir District 2011-12***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Housing Scheme name			Total Houses constructed for identified Households
		Indiara Awaas Yojana	Grameena Amedkar	Basava Vasati Yojana	
1	**Shahapur**	520	10	1087	1617
2	**Shorapur**	1104	18	5475	6597
3	**Yadgir**	616	24	1407	2047
	District	**2240**	**52**	**7969**	**10261**

Source: ZP Yadgir

7.8 Drinking water

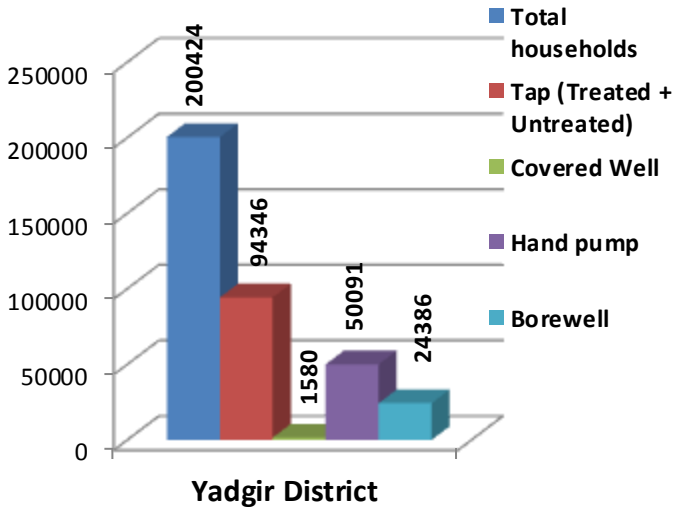
It is well known fact that the earth is covered by sea water to an extent of 97%. However the balance surface of 3 % has water but not all of it is suitable for consumption. Only 1.5% water is considered to be potable. But all the potable water is not safe for consumption. It depends on the place from where it is sourced. Only water from Tap, Covered Well, Hand-Pump and Bore-well is considered to be safe drinking water.

Chart 7.8 shows the no. of House Holds (HHs) of Yadgir district which have safe drinking water sources.

A total of 1,70,403 HHs of Yadgir district have access to drinking water within or near the premises.

Tap water is major source of drinking water with a share for 47.00% (94,346 HHs) (see Chart 7.8 & Chart 7.9).

Chart 7.8: *No. of Households having drinking water source -Yadgir district - 2011*

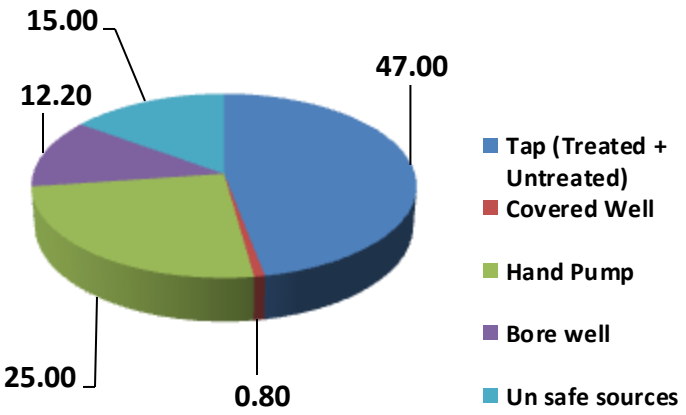


Source: Census 2011

Hand Pump is another important source of drinking water in the district with 25.00% (50,091 HHs) coverage. Bore wells provide drinking water to around 12.20% (24,386) HHs.

However 15.00% of district HHs use un-safe sources for drinking water.

Chart 7.9: *Share of drinking water source to Households - Yadgir district - 2011*

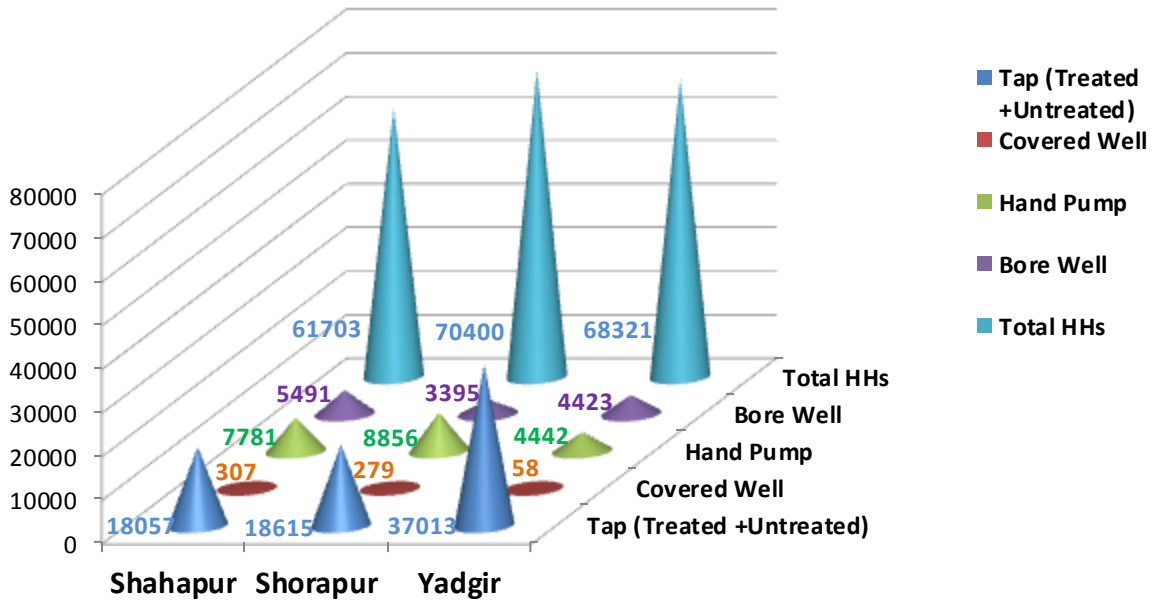


The above details were pertaining to safe drinking water sources of Yadgir district. However if the sources of safe drinking water is away from the premises of household, it cannot be easily accessible. Hence, only the source which is within the premises or at least nearby the house can only be considered as easily accessible and helpful for the female of the households who traditionally are engaged in collecting the drinking water. In Yadgir district, out of 2,00,424 HHs only 1,19,139 HHs have safe drinking water sources within or nearby premises. This means only 59.44% of the HHs have access to safe drinking water.

Chart 7.10 explains the taluk-wise distribution of HHs having access to safe drinking water within or near by the premises.

of safe drinking water within and nearby premises serving 12.60% HHs, while bore wells serve 4.82% HHs of Shorapur taluk.

Chart 7.10: ***Taluk-wise Distribution of Households Having Access to Drinking Water Within or Nearby Premises - 2011***



Source: Census 2011

Highest of 54.18% of the Yadgir taluk HHs have tap water as source, whereas only 0.085% get water from covered well. Hand pumps and bore wells serve around 6.5% each.

Covered wells serve around 0.50% of Shahapur taluk HHs, while 8.9% HHs get water from bore wells and 12.61% from hand pumps. Once again tap is major source serving 29.26%.

Shorapur has 26.44% of HHs getting tap water and only 0.40% HHs get from covered well. Hand pumps are second major source

Table 7.6: ***Percentage decadal growth in Drinking Water Source – Yadgir District***

Source	2001 (%)	2011 (%)	% Growth
Tap (Treated + Untreated)	32.51	47.00	44.57
Covered well	In 2001 no data available for covered well. Data available is for all Wells		
Hand Pump	17.93	25.00	39.43
Bore Well/Tube well	3.47	12.20	251.58

Source : Census 2001 & 2011

Table 7.6 shows the decadal growth in providing safe drinking water within & nearby the premises for Yadgir district.

HHs with water source from tap has a growth of 44.57%, while HHs with hand pump source has seen a growth of 39.43%.

But however, the HHs having tube well as safe drinking water source have seen an increase of 251.58%. This shows a tremendous pressure on ground water sourcing in the last decade.

7.9 Electricity

The households need to have a good source of lighting which can provide enough light to the people dwelling in the houses, so that they can live comfortably.

There are many sources that can provide lighting to the households like traditional sources like kerosene, other oils and modern sources like electricity, solar lighting. Only the modern sources of lighting can provide enough light in comparison to traditional lighting. With changing times having technological advancements all modern gadgets need electricity. Hence having electricity within the house is the need and is a sign of better standard of living.

Yadgir district has a total of 78.00% (1,56,222) HHs with electricity. Both Shahapur and Yadgir taluks have nearly around 80.00% of HHs with electricity, whereas 74.16% of Shorapur taluk HHs have electricity.

21.24% of the district's HHs have no electricity, however have lighting from other sources like kerosene, solar, other oils. However 0.81% HHs of Yadgir district still does not have any source of lighting.

Chart 7.11: ***RUARL & URBAN Distribution of Households having Electricity - 2011***

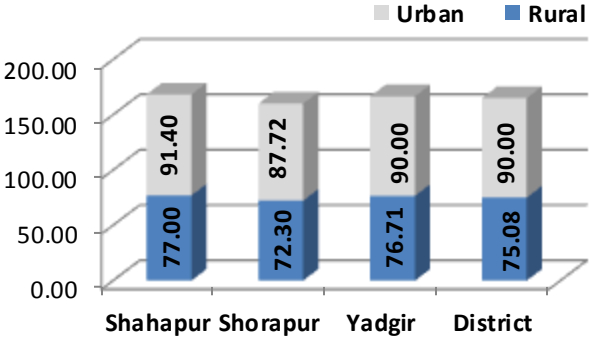


Chart 7.11 shows the rural & urban

Table 7.7 ***Households with Electricity – Yadgir District 2011***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households	No. of Households with Electricity	No. of Households with other sources of lighting	No. of Households without lighting	Percentage of households having Electricity
1	Shahapur	61703	49240	11953	510	79.80
2	Shorapur	70400	52212	17718	470	74.16
3	Yadgir	68321	54770	12904	647	80.16
	District	200424	156222	42575	1627	77.95

Source: Census 2011

distribution of households having electricity as per census 2011. The awareness about good source of lighting in urban areas of all the 3 taluks is more with nearly 90.00% coverage whereas the rural households have only in the range of 72.00% to 77.00%

Table 7.8 shows decadal growth in households with electricity for Yadgir district.

Table 7.8: ***Percentage decadal growth in HHs with Electricity – Yadgir District***

Taluk	2001 (%)	2011 (%)	% Growth
Shahapur	60.04	80.00	33.25
Shorapur	50.10	74.16	48.00
Yadgir	54.50	80.16	47.00

Source : Census 2001 & 2011

Shorapur taluk has seen a decadal growth of 48.00% from 2001 to 2011, with 50.10% HHs having electricity in 2001, while in 2011 it has grown to 74.16% of HHs with electricity. Yadgir taluk is close with 47.00% growth.

Shahapur taluk has least decadal growth in HHs with electricity. Only 33.25% more HHs have been connected with electricity from 2001 to 2011.

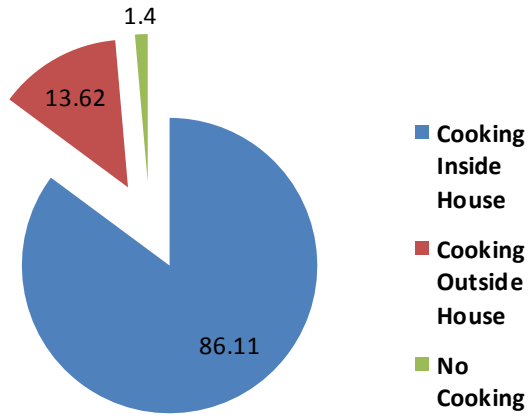
7.10 Traditional & Modern Cooking fuel

For cooking purpose some households have kitchen and some do not have separate kitchen room. Even if kitchen is present some may have it inside the house and others may have it outside.

Normally the traditional cooking fuels used are kerosene, fire-wood, cow dung cake, coal and crop residue etc. The modern cooking fuels used by some households are LPG/NPG, electricity and bio-gas.

Chart 7.12 shows the distribution of households based on where cooking is done. 86.11% (1,72,593) HHs cook inside the house, 13.62% (27,288) HHs cooks outside and 0.27% (543) HHs does not cook.

Chart 7.12: ***Distribution of HHs by type of cooking - Yadgir District - 2011***



Source: Census 2011

Out of 1,72,593 HHs which are cooking inside the house, 69.57% (1,20,081) have kitchen and 30.43% (52,512) have no kitchen but cooking is done in a room.

Out of 27,288 HHs which are cooking outside the house, 49.63% (13,542) have separate kitchen outside the house, whereas 50.37% (13,746) have no separate kitchen even outside the house.

In 2001, there were a total of 93,108 HHs having kitchen within house which has grown to 1,20,081 in 2011 with a growth of 29.00% over the decade.

Traditional Cooking Fuel: Fire-wood is the highest used traditional fuel in Yadgir district with huge 86.59% (1,73,561) HHs still dependent on it. This definitely is an issue of concern because this practice is putting a lot of pressure on green coverage. Crop residue is second largest traditional fuel used by 2.51% (5,034) followed by kerosene with 0.60% (1,179) HHs using this popular fuel oil. The no. of HHs using cow dung cake and coal are negligible. (See Table 7.9 & Chart 7.14)

The no. of HHs using traditional fuels has seen a slight decline of around 4.19% from 94.00% in 2001 to 89.81% in 2011. Hence, there is a need for promotion of use of modern cooking fuel. (See Chart 7.13)

Chart 7.13: ***Decadal change in Households Using Traditional Fuels – Yadgir District - 2011***

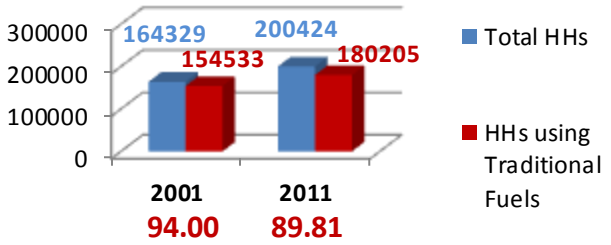
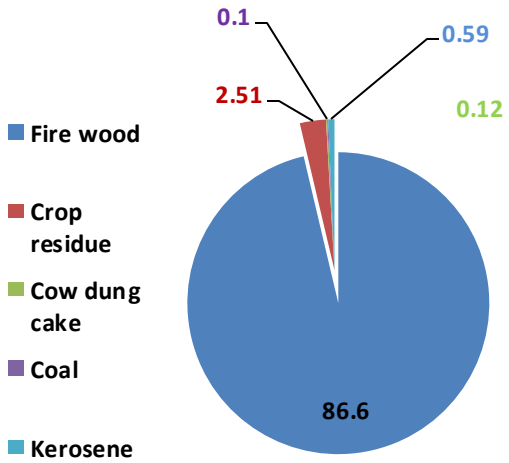


Table 7.9 ***Households Using Traditional Fuel for cooking – Yadgir Dist. - 2011-12***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households	Types of Traditional Fuels Used For Cooking				
			Fire-Wood	Crop residue	Cow dung cake	Coal	Kerosene
1	Shahapur	61703	52889	2218	105	49	265
2	Shorapur	70400	62716	1427	49	83	286
3	Yadgir	68321	57956	1389	82	63	628
	District	200424	173561	5034	236	195	1179

Source: Census 2011

Chart 7.14: ***Percentage of Households using Traditional Cooking Fuels – Yadgir District - 2011***



Modern Cooking Fuel:

A total of 9.77% of the Yadgir district HHs have access to modern cooking fuels.

Only 9.47% of HHs of Yadgir district make use of LPG/PNG as source for cooking, whereas electricity & biogas have negligible presence in HHs of Yadgir district. (See Table 7.10)

Yadgir taluk has highest of 11.65% HHs using modern cooking fuels. Shorapur has least of 7.98% HHs and Shahapur has 9.74% HHs having access to modern cooking fuels.

The awareness about modern cooking fuels is little better in urban areas of all 3 taluks. The average district urban HHs having access to modern cooking fuels is 36.45% while only 3.38% rural households use the same. (See Chart 7.15)

Among taluks, modern cooking fuels have least penetration in Yadgir taluk reaching only 1.67% rural HHs, while 5.19% of Shorapur rural HHs are making use of modern fuels. 2.86% of Shahapur rural HHs also use modern fuels.

Chart 7.15: *RUARL & URBAN Distribution of Households having Modern Cooking Fuel - 2011*

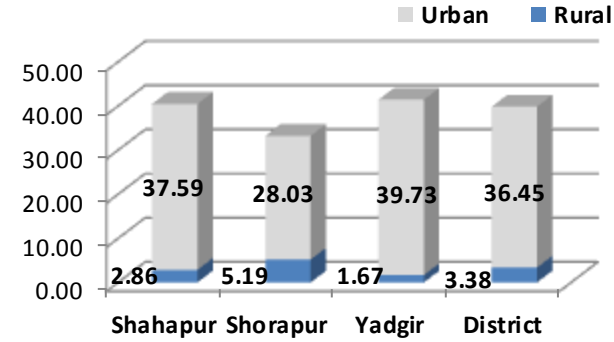


Table 7.11: ***Percentage decadal growth in HHs with Modern Cooking Fuels–Yadgir Dist.***

Taluk	2001 (%)	2011 (%)	% Growth
Shahapur	5.65	9.74	72.40
Shorapur	5.65	7.98	41.24
Yadgir	5.53	11.65	110.67

Source : Census 2001 & 2011

Table 7.11 above shows the decadal progress (2001 to 2011) in taluk wise households having access to modern cooking fuels.

Table 7.10 ***Households Using Modern Cooking Fuels - Yadgir District - 2011-12***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Households	Types of Modern Fuels Used For Cooking				
			LPG/PNG	Electricity	Biogas	Total HHs using Modern cooking fuels	% of HHs using Modern cooking fuels
1	**Shahapur**	61703	5779	133	100	6012	9.74
2	**Shorapur**	70400	5370	72	175	5617	7.98
3	**Yadgir**	68321	7829	62	69	7960	11.65
	District	**200424**	**18978**	**267**	**344**	**19589**	**9.77**

Source: Census 2011

Yadgir taluk has fairly good progress with 110.67% more HHs started using modern fuels over the last census decade. Shorapur is slow in accessing the modern fuels with only 41.24% growth.

7.11 Sanitation

Human beings dispose a lot of waste every day in the form of used water from kitchen and bathroom & human excreta waste from latrine or in open grounds. The disposed water wastes become source for many waterborne diseases because of water logging. Similarly, human waste is also posing a big problem for health leading to frequent illness due to open disposal. Human excreta are responsible for transmission of diarrhea, schistosomiasis, cholera, typhoid, and other infectious diseases affecting millions of children.

Hence, safe disposal of water & human waste is very important to maintain health. The good practices of sanitation by individual leads to wellbeing of a community where they live-in and ultimately leading to a healthy society.

In the backdrop of improving the quality of life and also to put an end to deaths due to water borne diseases, Government of India launched the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) in the year 2005 in all districts of the state.

Bathroom Facilities: Table 7.12 shows the distribution of HHs having bathroom within premises.

In Yadgir district, only 69.60% of HHs has bathrooms within the house premises with 30.40% HHs still not having bathrooms.

In Shahapur taluk, 84.19% of urban HHs has bathrooms within premises, while rural HHs has coverage of 71.17% HHs.

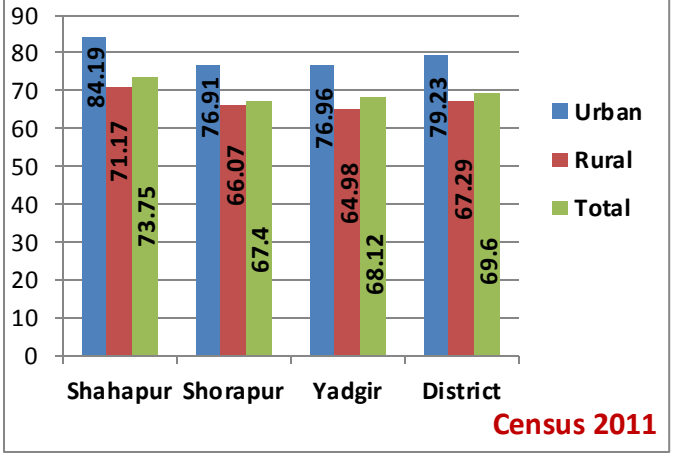
In both Shorapur and Yadgir taluks, nearly 77.00% urban HHs have bathing facility within the premises. While rural HHs have coverage of 66.07% and 66.98% respectively.

Table 7.12 ***Distribution of Households by Bathing & Drainage Facility - 2011***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Bathing Facility in Premises				Waste Water Disposal - Drainage Facility					
		Bathroom		No Bath room		Closed Drainage		Open Drainage		No Drainage	
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1	Shahapur	35204	10301	14263	1935	914	2211	10778	6375	37775	3650
2	Shorapur	40825	6622	20965	1988	1542	677	9467	4331	50781	3602
3	Yadgir	32756	13785	17652	4128	1225	1735	17623	13315	31560	2863
District		108785	30708	52880	8051	3681	4623	37868	24021	120116	10115

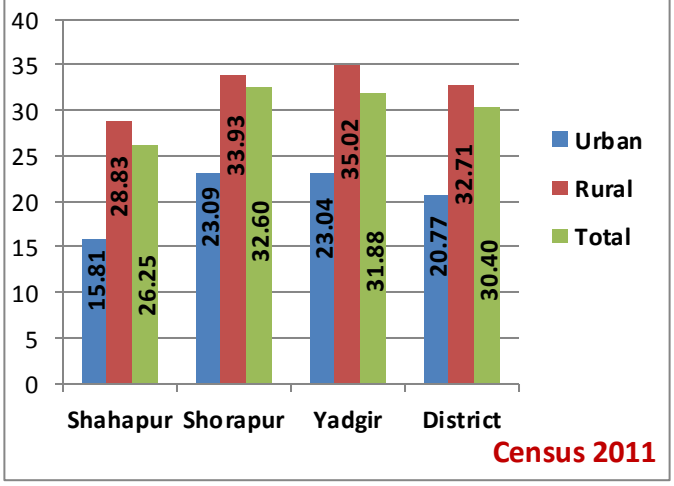
Source: Census 2011

Chart 7.16: ***Percentage of RURAL & URBAN HHs having Bathroom Facility - Yadgir District - 2011***



Even though 69.60% of district's HHs have bathrooms, out of them 24.30% HHs have bathroom enclosures without any roof cover.

Chart 7.17: ***% of RURAL & URBAN HHs Not having Bathroom Facility - Yadgir District - 2011***



The decadal change from 2001 to 2011 in the HHs status having bathing facilities within the premises indicates a positive growth of 163.14% in the district average. In 2001, only 26.45% of HHs had bathrooms within premises, while in 2011 69.60% were having the same. (See table 7.13)

Shorapur taluk HHs have registered highest growth of 208.33% from 21.86% HHs in 2001 to 67.40% HHs in 2011. Shahapur taluk has lowest of 172.24% growth in comparison to Shorapur and Yadgir taluk.

Table 7.13: ***Percentage decadal growth in HHs with Bathrooms within Premises – Yadgir district***

Taluk	2001 (%)	2011 (%)	% Growth
Shahapur	27.09	73.75	172.24
Shorapur	21.86	67.40	208.33
Yadgir	30.44	68.12	184.34
District	**26.45**	**69.60**	**163.14**

Source : Census 2001 & 2011

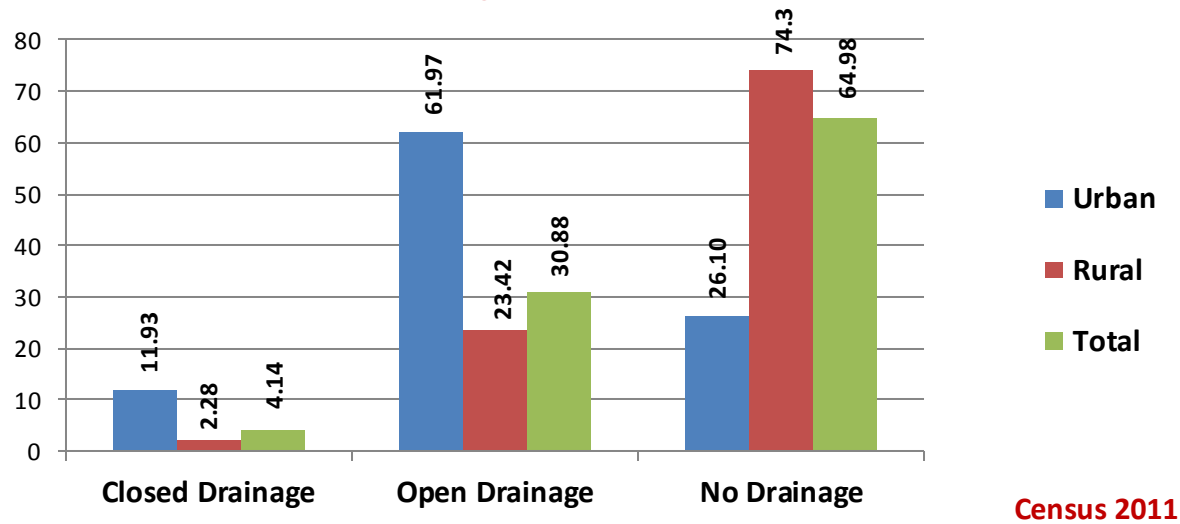
The district coverage of 69.60% is far below the Karnataka state average of 86.28%. The Yadgir district urban HHs coverage of bathrooms with 79.23% is also way below state average of 96.31%, similarly rural HHs with 67.29% is below state average of 79.45%. It is evident that in bathroom facility, Yadgir district urban HHs almost match the figures of rural HHs figures of the state. This means a long way to go in motivating the public through awareness. Motivation is still required to have bathrooms within the premises among both rural and urban HHs.

64.98% of HHs of Yadgir district have still no drainage facility for safe disposal of water waste from bathroom. 74.3% of rural

HHs and 26.10% of urban HHs do not have drainage facility for safe disposal of bathroom waste. This is a major issue of concern which seriously affects health with waterborne diseases.

connected to drainage facility (Open + Closed). This has -5.20% shift over the decade. Only Shahapur taluk shows a positive growth with 32.82%. Yadgir taluk is flat with -0.18% change. But Shorapur taluk has a major negative change with – 37.43% which needs to be addressed.

Chart 7.18: ***Percentage of Drainage facility for safe disposal of bathroom waste -Yadgir District - 2011***



30.88% HHs of the district are connected to open drainage system. In urban areas, the open drainage connected HHs are at the rate of 61.97% and rural HHs at the rate of 23.42%.

The closed drainage facility has least presence in the district with only a total of 4.14% district HHs, 2.28% of rural HHs and 11.93% of urban HHs having connections to closed drainage.

The decadal change in the drainage connectivity poses a major concern, because there is a negative trend for Yadgir district from 2001 to 2011 for HHs which are

Table 7.14: ***Percentage decadal growth in HHs with Drainage facility - Yadgir District***

Taluk	2001 (%)	2011 (%)	% Growth
Shahapur	24.74	32.86	32.82
Shorapur	36.36	22.75	-37.43
Yadgir	49.71	49.62	-0.18
District	**36.94**	**35.02**	**-5.20**

Source : Census 2001 & 2011

Chart 7.19: **Percentage *of Latrine facility - Yadgir District - 2011*** **Census 2011**

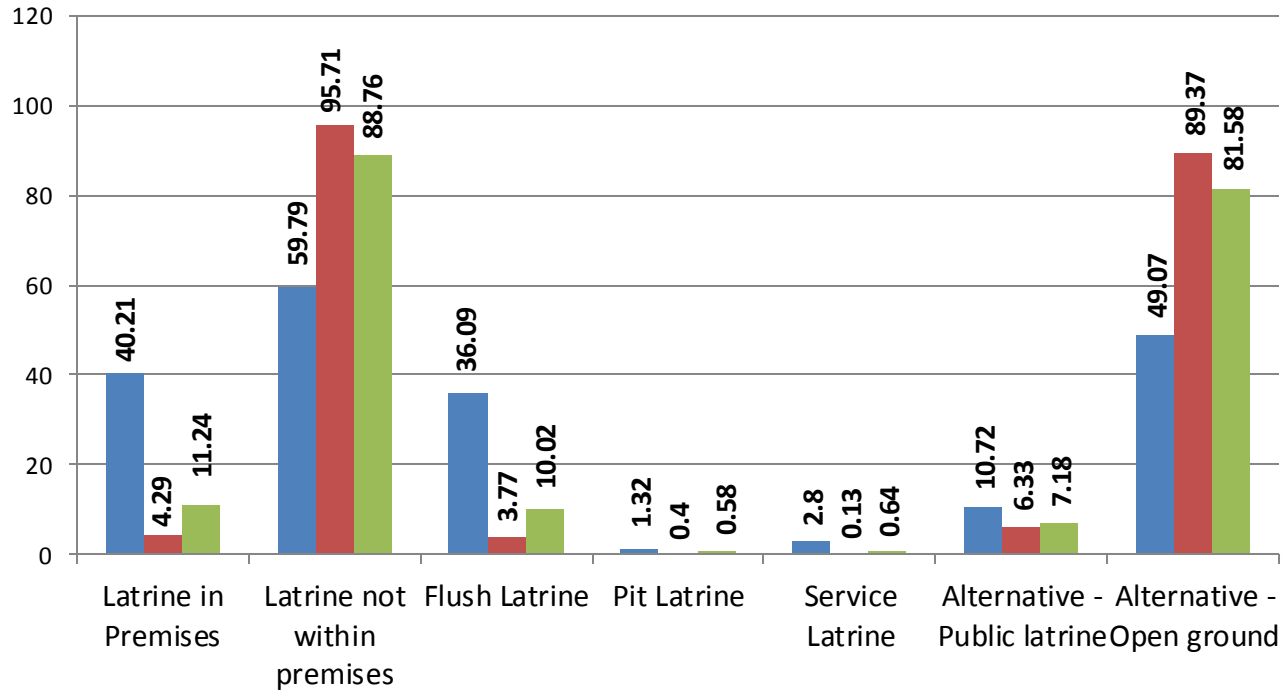


Chart 7.19 shows the house holds details of Yadgir district with respect to latrine facility. District has very low of only 11.24% HHs with latrine within premises. Rural HHs have still worst access to latrine facility with only 4.29% HHs with latrine whereas 40.21% of urban HHs have latrine within premises.

Out of 59.79% urban HHs which have no latrines, 10.72% HHs make use of public latrines while 49.07% HHs are disposing human waste in open grounds. The Rural HHs for the same is still worst with only 6.33% of the 95.71% rural HHs without latrines depends on public latrines while balance of 89.37% HHs use open grounds.

This is once again a major issue for safety of public health since majority of the HHs in both urban & rural areas of Yadgir district excretes in open area which is a major threat for causing diseases.

Out of 11.24% of district HHs using latrines, 10.02% dispose with flush water, 0.58% use pits and 0.64% dispose through service latrines.

Out of 4.29% of rural HHs having latrine in premises, 3.77% use flush water for disposal, 0.4% use pits and 0.13% dispose through service latrines, Similarly, 36.09% out of 40.21% urban HHs use flush, 1.32% use Pit and 2.8% HHs dispose through service latrines.

Table 7.15: ***Percentage decadal growth in HHs Having Latrine Within Premises - Yadgir District***

Taluk	2001 (%)	2011 (%)	% Growth
Shahapur	11.71	10.57	-9.74
Shorapur	9.08	9.15	0.77
Yadgir	12.13	13.99	15.33
District	**10.95**	**11.24**	**10.95**

Source : Census 2001 & 2011

Table 7.15 informs about the decadal growth in HHs of Yadgir district from 2001 to 2011, which have latrine within the premises. There is meagre 10.95% growth in district figures.

Only Yadgir taluk has registered a slight increase in the HHs having latrines with 15.33% positive change. However, Shorapur has almost maintained similar figures and Shahapur taluk has worst negative change of -9.74% over the decade.

Overall the sanitation status of the district is at its low which has to be tackled with highest priority.

This trend is evident with the performance of gram panchayats which have been selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP). Only one GP out of 117 GPs of the district has been selected in the district.









7.12 Small Area Study

A

Study

On

"Unsafe drinking water – A situational analysis"

Introduction

It is well known fact that the earth is covered by sea water to an extent of 97%. However the balance surface has other 3 % water but not all of it is suitable for consumption. Only 1.5% is considered to be potable. But all the potable water is not safe for consumption. It depends on the place from where it is sourced. Only water from Tap, Covered Well, Hand-Pump and Bore-well is considered to be safe drinking water.

At some places the water may contain chemicals levels making the water not suitable for drinking.

- The health effects of drinking contaminated water can range from no physical impact to severe illness or even death.
- Some of the effects of drinking contaminated water can be immediate, or not noticed for many years. These include gastrointestinal and stomach illnesses like: nausea, vomiting, cramps, diarrhea.

Hence, it is very important to understand the drinking water practices and also to examine the safety levels of drinking water so that suitable action can be taken to make sure that safe drinking water is made available to the public.

Problem analysis

Yadgir district has a history of unsafe drinking water at many places due to chemical contamination of water with Arsenic, Fluoride and Chloride. The issue is a major burning issue in the region which has got the media attention. The chemically contaminated water has become major cause for physical deformity and skin diseases for many people. Hence in the DCC meeting it was suggested that a situational analysis can be taken on this issue for the small area study.

Methodologies used

A total of 7 villages were selected based on the type of chemical contents, namely, Flouride, Arsenic and Chloride. Two villages having each type of contents were selected as given in table 7.16.

Initially interaction was done with the officials of the panchayats which cover the selected villages for the small area study. These interactions gave insights about the background of the villages and also information and facts about water issues in the area.

In each village, a sample size of 25 families were selected and interaction with family head and other family members was done with a questionnaire.

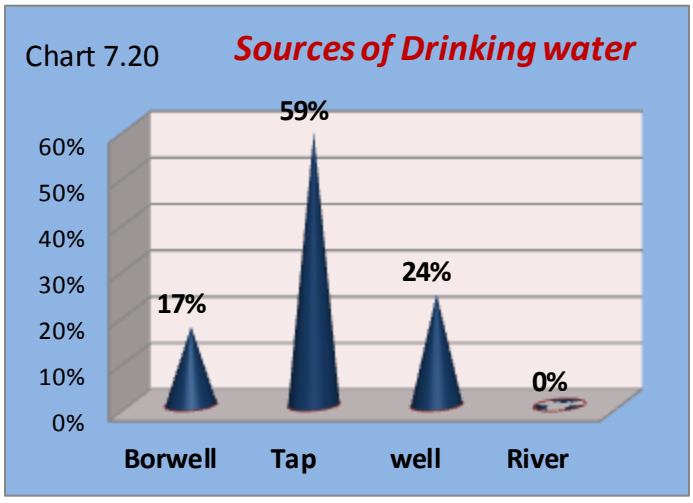
Coverage area

Table 7.16 **Coverage Area of the Small Area Study**

Area of study (Name of the village)	Taluk	Total Households interviewed	Water content
Gogipeth	Shahapur	25	Flouride
Sanklapur	Yadgir	25	Flouride
Yevoor Tanda	Shorapur	25	Flouride
Kiradalli Tanda	Shorapur	25	Arsenic
Jainapura	Shorapur	25	Arsenic
Hattiguduru	Shahapur	30	Chloride
Shallagi	Shorapur	20	Chloride
		175	
Total 6 Panchayats covered --- Hattiguduru, Gogipeth, Yevoor, Jaigram, Malagatti & Devapur			

Major findings

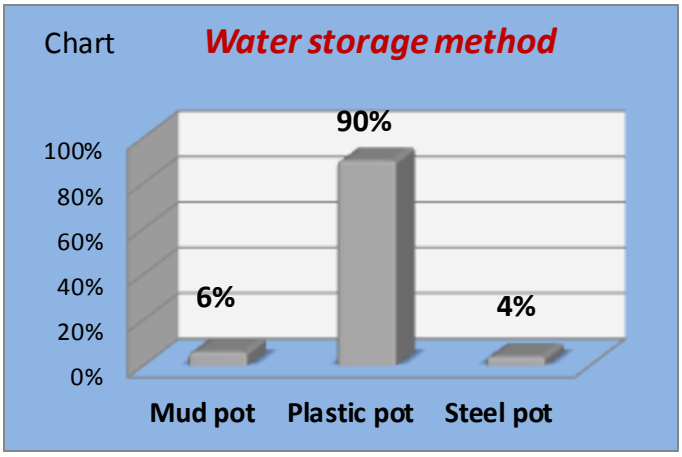
Sources of Drinking Water



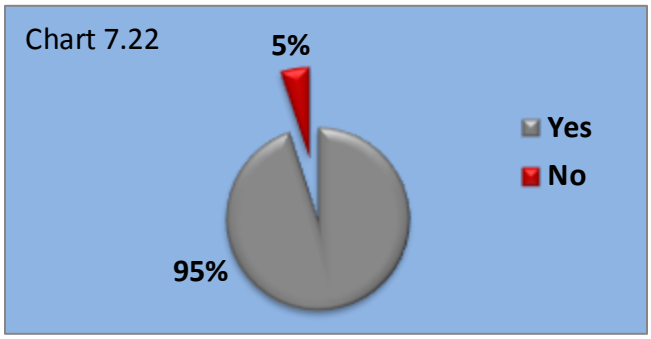
The chart indicates that a majority of 59% of the respondents depends on the tap water which is being supplied by the Gram Panchayath, another large group of 24% respondents use water from well and 17% of respondents use water from bore well, but none of the respondents uses river water for their daily consumption.

Water storage method

The chart says that a vast majority of 90% of the respondents are using plastic pots to store the water, 4% of the respondents using steel pots and 6% of respondents are using mud pot to store the water. It clearly indicates that slowly people are shifting from traditional method of water storage like mud pot to modern plastic pots.

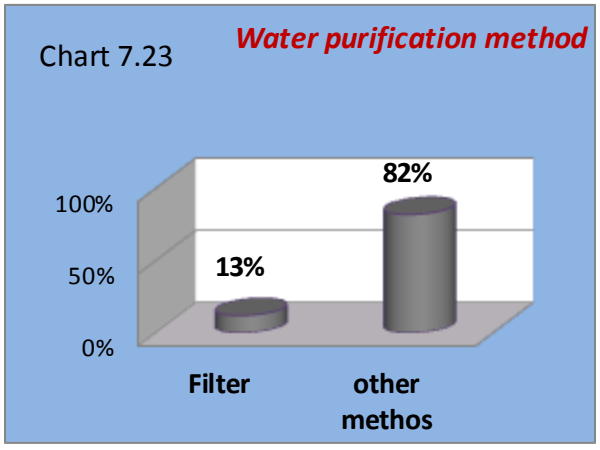


Quantum of water used for drinking and household usage



Majority 95% of the respondents get sufficient water for drinking and usage, but 5% of the respondents still say that, they are not getting enough water for drinking and usage.

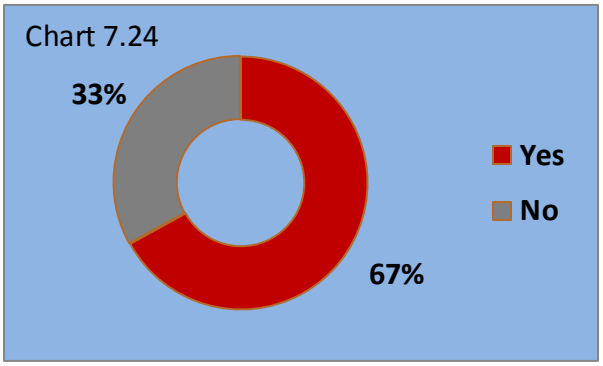
Water Purification method



The study says that majority 82% of the respondents are using traditional method to purify water like filtering water using cloths and other methods. Only 13% of the respondents are using purified water which is being provided by government local bodies, but 5% of the respondents said they are not drinking purified water as they don't want to spend money and time for water.

Among 13% of the households who are drinking filter water, some of their family members are not drinking this water having feeling that they do not like the smell of filtered water.

Awareness about water prone diseases

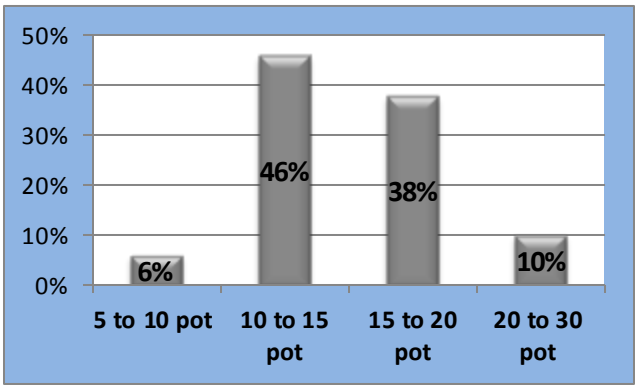


The chart indicates that, there is less awareness among the people of study area about water-prone diseases as the vast majority 67% respondents are not aware about the diseases which are spread through water. Although another 33% of the respondents are aware about the water prone diseases, the perception about water-prone diseases is different from person to person. 7% respondents said that unsafe drinking water lead to cholera, 12% respondents said

that it may cause Malaria, 3% of respondents said that it may lead to vomiting and 7% of the respondents opined that unsafe drinking water might be a cause for all the above diseases.

Consumption of water in a day

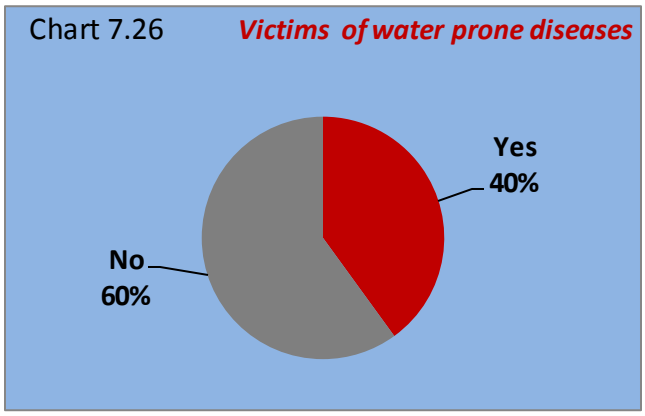
Chart 7.25 *Water Consumption*



The chart indicates that 46% of the respondents use 10 to 15 pots of water in a day, 38% use 15 to 20 pots, 10% use 20 to 30 pots of water and 6% of the respondents use least of 5 to 10 pots of water in a day.

Victims of water prone diseases

Chart 7.26 *Victims of water prone diseases*

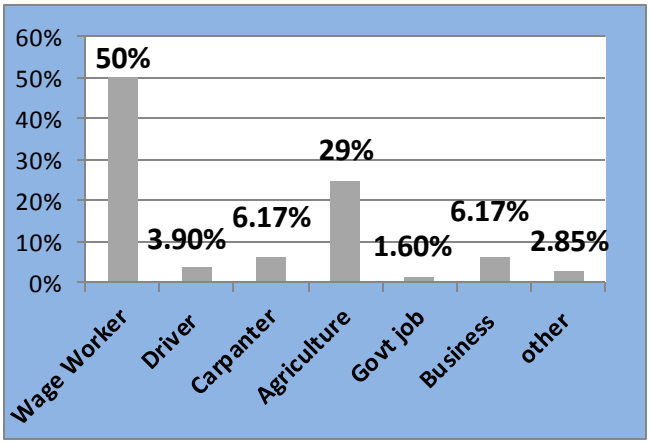


The chart shows that, 40% of the respondents' families have cases like sickness and death of their family members due to unsafe drinking water and rest 60% of the respondents opined that they never get any major problem from the water prone diseases.

The percentage of victims who were affected with water prone diseases, 1 to 3 per home, is 26% of male and 23% of female.

Occupation of the respondents

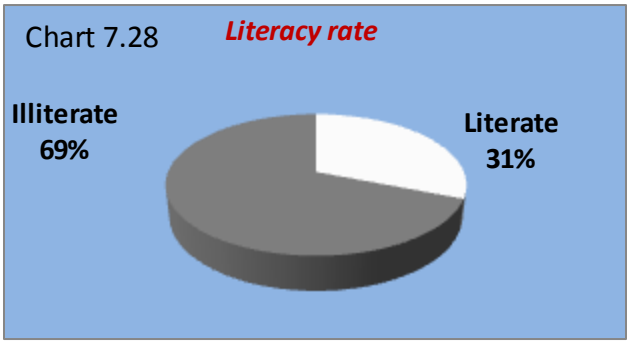
Chart 7.27 *Occupation*



The chart indicates that majority 50% of the respondents were wage workers, 29% are engaged in agriculture work, 6% are engaged in small business, 6.17% are carpenters, 3.9% are working as drivers, 1.6% of the respondents work in government sector and 2.8% are engaged with other occupation like: Mason and other works.

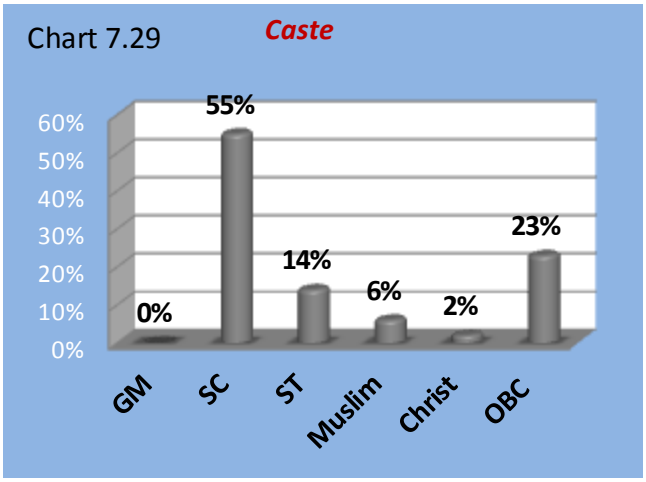
Literacy rate among the respondents

Chart 7.28 *Literacy rate*



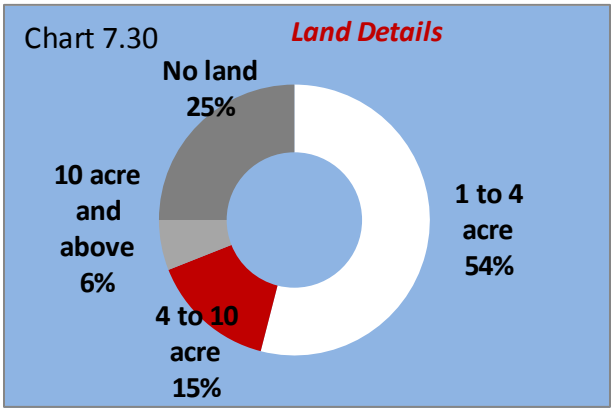
The literacy rate among the respondents is very poor, majority 69% are illiterate and only 31% are literate. Among the literate people, 25% of literates have completed secondary education, 5% have completed primary education, but only 5% are graduates.

Caste Details



The above chart indicates that, the majority 55% of respondents belong to SC community, 23% of the respondents belong to OBC, 14% of the respondents are from ST community and only 6% Muslim and 2% Christian community where as none of them are from general category.

Land Details



The above chart shows that around 25% are landless. Vast majority of 54% of the respondents have 1 to 4 acres of land, 15% respondents have 4 to 10 acers of land and only 6% of the respondents have more than 10 acers land. The 25% who are landless engage as wage workers, drivers, masons, etc., and they migrate seasonally.

General Observations and suggestions

Observations

- People are well aware about water problems of the region.
- Many people even explain about the problems occurring from water.
- There are still some sad memories in few families about marriages being cancelled because of water problems in their villages.
- Many have even demanded for getting them shifted to a new location without any water problem.
- In order to avoid the ill effects of water problems and to ensure safety, few families have shifted their children to their relative's places.
- Even though many locals are well aware about the presence of Arsenic contamination in water, still they are least bothered.
- Even though filtered water is being supplied by government at a low cost of Rs. 4 per 20 litres, still many people ask for a free supply claiming that they can't afford.

- Even though some locals claim that they are poor and cannot afford even Rs. 4 per 20 liter clean drinking water, they spend on liquor which has better business in the study area.
- It was observed that many families in the study area earn a daily income of around Rs.400, but yet they are not ready to spend Rs. 4 for safe drinking water.







Box 7.1

Water Testing at Select villages

As a part of the small area study on "Unsafe drinking water – A situational analysis", an additional activity of water quality testing was carried out in 21 villages of Yadgir taluk. The testing was done for drinking water sources like Tap, Bore Well and Rain Water Harvesting to check the levels of chemical contents like Fluoride, H2S and Nitrate.

The technical support and training for this test was provided by Orlab (Orbit technologies), Hyderabad and also the water tool kit was supplied by them.

Major findings of water tests

Fluoride – 5 water sources not permissible
H2S – Only2 water sources were safe
Nitrate – 19 water sources safe

Suggestions

- More awareness should be created among the villagers about the health hazards of the contaminated water in the region.
- Govt. should have motivational programs for villagers to use filtered water supplied at low cost.
- In view of widely prevalent cases of health problems as a result of contaminated water, and since many people are not ready to consume safe water supplied by the government, alternatively special health camps could be run on regular basis to ensure health safety and to create awareness.
- Apart from above mentioned alternative solutions, government has to find a permanent solution for this problem in the region.
- Special care is needed to safeguard the school children who regularly consume this contaminated water. Hence filtered water could be supplied to the schools.
- More awareness programs among children could be conducted about importance of safe drinking water and health problems arising as result of chemically contaminated water.

7.13 Concluding Remarks

With all the above observations, we can conclusively state that there is very poor standard of living in Yagdir district. This poor standard of living is mainly dragging the district in human development index.

Basically awareness is low about good standard of living among common public and moreover the people are not much regretting about the poor standards and seems to be comfortable in the present status. But unless efforts are done to change this attitude and to motivate people to have minimum facilities, the image of the district shall be at risk. Hence following actions need to be taken.

- Awareness need to be created among public to have minimum facilities needed for a pucca house and need to be motivated for construction or upgrading of existing houses. This is necessary because status of poor housing standards is not just because of financial constraints, but the attitude.
- Monitoring is needed to ensure that the houses constructed under various housing schemes for the poor are used by the beneficiary and to ensure that there is no misuse of the scheme by the beneficiary.
- Looking at the status of households having general assets and those having toilets constructed within the house premises, it is evident that people having assets do not have toilets in the house. Thus finance is not the problem but basically it is attitude and cultural practice of not having toilets constructed in the house. But looking at the health implications of open deficacy, it is necessary to change the mindset and attitude of the public of Yadgir district by convincing them that it is not just personal choice but affects public health.
- It is important to monitor that all the water filtration facilities provided by ZP are properly working and are maintained regularly for effectively filtering the drinking water. This can prevent many of the water borne health problems.
- Since electricity has become an essential facility for both households and agriculture, steps should be taken to make electricity accessible to all villages covering all the households and agricultural requirements. It is also important to strictly monitor the legal connections to avoid theft of electric power through illegal cross connections.
- The use of modern cooking fuel is very important not only for just quality living standards but to ensure prevention of health hazards faced by women cooking with traditional fuel like firewood. Hence awareness programs must be done about importance of modern cooking fuel in preventing health problems and also for the prevention of forest exploitation. Apart from awareness, it is also important to motivate the households to use the same and also to ensure that modern cooking fuels in various forms are supplied sufficiently as per the need.
- In similar lines of awareness interventions about modern cooking fuels, it is important to have similar programs for promoting alternative energy sources like solar power, bio-fuel, etc.
- Local governing bodies should ensure that the proper drainage facilities are provided at all places for both bathroom and latrine waste disposals. The new and existing drainage constructions should be maintained properly so that the waste in any form is not exposed to external water and air.
- Measures should be taken to construct and maintain the public toilets at all villages and in urban areas. Separate ladies toilets should be constructed.

Chapter 8

Gender and Development

8.1 Introduction – Gender as a Concept

Gender The concept of gender needs to be understood clearly as a cross-cutting socio-cultural variable.

Gender, in its narrowest sense, means socially constructed sex, be it female or male. It was in the 1970s that American and English feminists started using the terms "gender" and "gender relations". Hence the transition was made from "study of the differences between the sexes... to relations between the sexes both in the sense of social relations and conceptual relations".

A number of reservations need to be made, and it should be noted that, all too often, the word 'Gender' is used simply as a synonym for woman, or the female sex. But it is important to emphasise that the concept of gender is not interchangeable with women. Gender refers to both women and men and the relations between them. Promotion of gender equality should concern and engage men as well as women.

Gender implies knowledge of the difference between the sexes, yet that knowledge is also a way of organising the world and is inseparable from the social organisation of those differences.

Gender discrimination The systematic, unfavourable treatment of individuals on the basis of their gender, which denies them rights, opportunities or resources can be termed as gender discrimination.

Across all societies, women are treated unequally and less value is placed on their lives because of their gender. Women's differential access to power and control of resources is central to this discrimination in all institutional spheres, i.e., the household, community, market and state.

Within the household, women and girls can face discrimination in sharing out the household resources including food, sometimes leading to higher malnutrition and mortality indicators for women.

At its most extreme, gender discrimination can lead to son preference, expressed in sex selective abortion or female foeticide. In the labour market, unequal pay, occupational exclusion or segregation into low-skill and low-paid work limit women's earnings in comparison to those of men of similar education levels.

Figure 8.1



Women's lack of representation and voice in decision making bodies in the community and the state promotes discrimination, in terms of access to public services, such as schooling and health care or discriminatory laws.

Gender equality Gender equality is the preferred terminology, rather than gender equity. Gender equity denotes an element of interpretation of social justice, usually based on tradition, custom, religion or culture, which is most often detriment to women. Such use of equity in relation to the advancement of women is justified. During the Beijing conference of UN in 1995, it was agreed that the term equality would be used.

Gender Equality means that the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of individuals will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Equality does not mean "the same as." Promotion of gender equality does not mean that women and men will become the same.

Figure 8.2



Equality between women and men has both a quantitative and a qualitative aspect. The quantitative aspect refers to the desire to achieve equitable representation of women – increasing balance and parity, while the qualitatative aspect refers to achieving equitable influence on establishing development priorities and outcomes for women and men.

Equality involves ensuring that the perceptions, interests, needs and priorities of women and men (which can be very different because of the differing roles and responsibilities of women and men) will be given equal weight in planning and decision-making.

There is a dual rationale for promoting gender equality. Firstly, that equality between women and men – equal rights, opportunities and responsibilities - is a matter of human rights and social justice. And secondly, that greater equality between women and men is also a precondition for sustainable people-centered development. The perceptions, interests, needs and priorities of both women and men must be taken into consideration not only as a matter of social justice, but because they are necessary to enrich development processes.

Gender mainstreaming Gender mainstreaming is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. Gender mainstreaming does not entail developing separate women's projects within work programmes, or even women's components within existing activities in the work programmes. It requires that attention is given to gender perspectives as an integral part of all

activities across all programmes. This involves making gender perspectives – what women and men do and the resources and decision-making processes they have access to – more central to all policy development, research, advocacy, development, implementation and monitoring of norms and standards, and planning, implementation and monitoring of projects.

The mainstreaming strategy does not mean that targeted activities to support women are no longer necessary. Such activities specifically target women´s priorities and needs. Women-specific projects continue to play an important role in promoting gender equality. They are still needed because gender equality has not yet been attained and gender mainstreaming processes are not well developed.

Targeted initiatives focusing specifically on women or the promotion of gender equality are important for reducing existing disparities, serving as a catalyst for promotion of gender equality and creating a constituency for changing the mainstream.

Women-specific initiatives can create an empowering space for women and act as an important incubator for ideas and strategies than can be transferred to mainstream interventions. Initiatives focused on men support promotion of gender equality by developing male allies. It is crucial to understand that these two strategies, *gender mainstreaming and women´s empowerment*, are in no way in competition with each other. The two strategies are complementary in a very real sense as gender mainstreaming must be carried out in a manner which is empowering for women.

Empowerment of women The empowerment of women concerns about women gaining power and control over their own lives.



It involves awareness-raising, building self-confidence, expansion of choices, increased access to and control over resources and actions to transform the structures and institutions within the society which reinforce and promote gender discrimination and inequality.

Empowerment comes from within; women empower themselves. Inputs to promote the empowerment of women should facilitate women's articulation of their needs and priorities and a more active role in promoting these interests and needs. Empowerment of women cannot be achieved in a vacuum; men must be brought along in the process of change. Empowerment should not be seen as a situation where gains for women automatically imply losses for men. Increasing women's power in empowerment strategies does not refer to controlling forms of power, but rather to alternative forms of power.

8.2 Gender Differentials in the District

Chart 8.1: ***Population Distribution across Rural & Urban areas - Yadgir District - 2011***

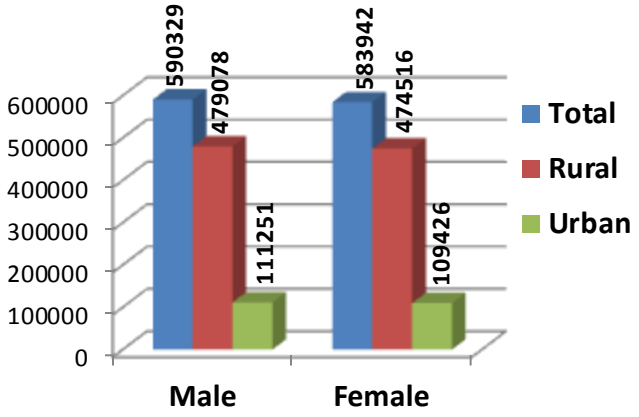


Chart 8.1 shows the population distribution across rural & urban areas of Yadgir district.

A gender gap of 0.54% is observed in total population of the district during 2011. The gender gap in rural areas is 0.48% which is lower than that of urban areas having the gap of 0.83%. This means in rural areas of the district, the sex ratio is healthier than the urban area.

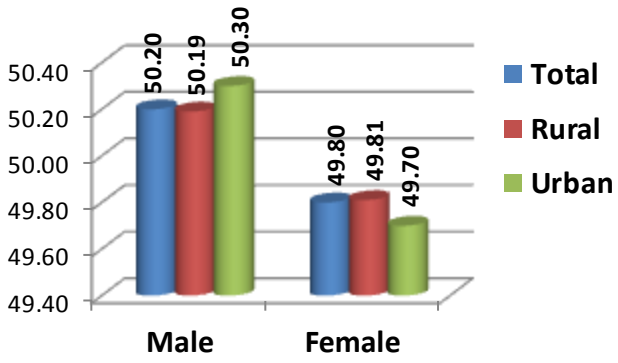
The above observation is evident with the 2011 figures, with rural sex ratio of 990 against only 984 of urban Yadgir district. Thus, for every 1000 urban population in the district, there are 16 women less than men and this difference is only 10 in case of rural population. Thus, sex ratio gap in rural and urban is 6 with women being less in number. District average sex ratio is 989 which better than state figures of 973.

The sex ratio in the age group of 0-6 is still worst with only 951 girl children for every 1000 boys of the district. Thus the gender gap of children (0-6) is wider than that of the adults. However, Child sex ratio of 951 is better than the state average of 948.

The adult sex ratio in 2001 was 982 which has increased to 989 in 2011, while child sex ratio of 952 in 2001 has decreased to 951. This trend shows the disturbing trend of inclination towards son preference with a possibility of sex identification followed by female foeticide practice prevailing in the district.

The analysis of gender differentials for Yadgir district's SC population is shown in chart 8.2.

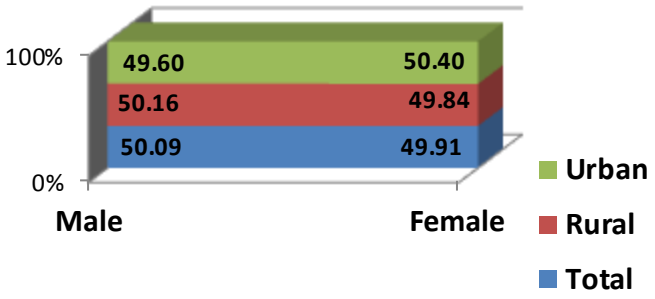
Chart 8.2: ***% of Scheduled Caste Population by Sex and Rural/Urban areas - Yadgir District - 2011***



There is a gender gap of 0.40% for the district's average SC population, while the gender gap for rural and urban areas is 0.37% & 0.60% respectively. Once again, a wide gender gap for SC population is seen in urban areas of Yadgir district.

Chart 8.3 explains a similar figure for the Scheduled Tribe population of the district. The gender gap for average district's ST population is very negligible with 0.19%.

Chart 8.3: ***Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population by Sex and Rural/Urban areas - Yadgir District - 2011***



However, the same for rural area is 0.39% and very interestingly with a positive note the gender gap for urban ST population is - 0.80% (male minus female). This means that ST women are more in number than their male counterparts in urban Yadgir.

The table 8.1 shows the details of female population in all the 3 taluks of Yadgir district. It provides the share of female population in adult, 0-6, SC & ST population.

As analysed earlier about sex ratio among children (0-6) becoming lesser than that of adults, we can see that all 3 taluks have contributed to this factor, with only Yadgir taluk reaching 49.00% mark. Shahapur taluk has lowest no. of girl children of 0-6 years age with only 48.61%.

Higher sex ratio among ST population in urban areas as discussed earlier is mainly contributed by Yadgir and Shahapur taluks with female ST population at the rate of 50.28% & 50.13% respectively.

Looking at some female related issues of Reproductive & Child Health (RCH), more focus is needed to lower the MMR which is at present 186 for the district. Yadgir taluk needs particular interventions since it has registered MMR of 288 during 2011-12.

Since the region predominantly has a history of poor food habits leading to malnutrition, attention is needed towards the pregnant women having severe anemia. Still 46.57% of district's pregnant women suffer from anemia.

Table 8.1 ***Female Population Ratios - Taluks of Yadgir – 2011***

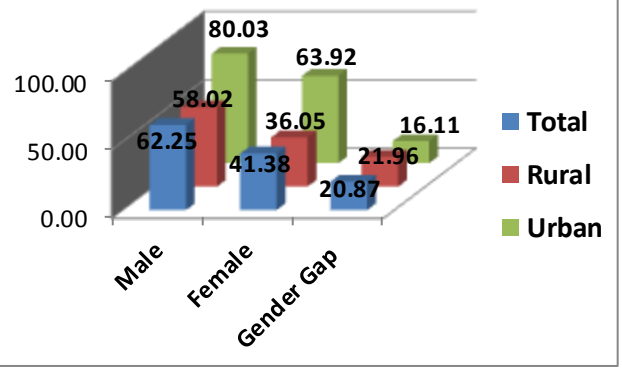
Taluk	Population			Children (0-6 age)			SC Population			ST Population		
	Total	Female	% of Female to Total Pop.	Total children	Girls	% of girls to 0-6 age pop.	Total SC	Female	% of Female to Total SC	Total ST	Female	% of Female to Total SC
Shahapur	363621	180163	49.55	59347	28851	48.61	88712	44021	49.62	33020	16552	50.13
Shorapur	412291	204118	49.51	67690	32887	48.58	83965	41590	49.53	84020	41744	49.68
Yadgir	398359	199661	50.12	63242	31019	49.05	100638	50500	50.18	29809	14989	50.28
District	1174271	583942	49.73	190279	92757	48.75	273315	136111	49.80	146849	73285	49.91

Source: Census 2011

8.3 Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment

Literacy In 2011, Yadgir district has registered female literacy at the rate 41.38% against male literacy of 62.25% resulting in gap of 20.87% with higher no. of male literates. (See chart 8.4)

Chart 8.4 ***Literacy Rate by Sex and Rural/Urban areas - Yadgir District - 2011***

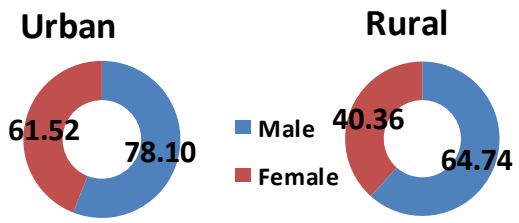


In rural population, highest gender gap of 21.96% is seen with 58.02% rural male and only 36.05% rural female being literates.

In urban areas of Yadgir district, literacy gap between male and female is slightly less with 16.11% resulted by 80.03% male literates and 63.92% female literates.

Chart 8.5 shows literacy figures of Shahapur taluk with both urban & rural coverage. The urban Shahapur has male literacy at 80.12% while female literacy is 64.40% with a gap of 15.72%. The picture for rural areas is worst with a gender literacy gap of 21.34%. This resulted with 57.15% male literates and 35.81% female literates.

Chart 8.6 ***Shorapur Taluk* Literacy**



In Shorapur taluk, worst literacy gap in male & female of rural areas is seen at 24.37%, with male literates at the rate of 64.74% and female literates at 40.36%. In urban areas of Shorapur taluk, the literacy status gap is 16.58% with 78.10% male literates and 61.52%. (See chart 8.6)

The literacy status of women and men in rural areas of Yadgir taluk is lowest in the district in comparison to all other parts of the district.

Chart 8.5 ***Shahapur Taluk Literacy***

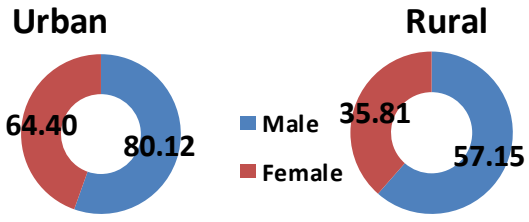
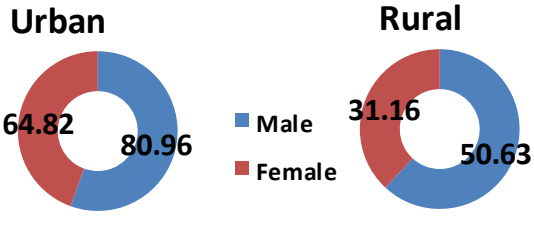


Chart 8.7 ***Yadgir Taluk Literacy***



However, the gender literacy gap for both urban & rural areas of Yadgir taluk is lower than other taluks in the district. In urban areas, the gap is 16.13% and it is 19.47% for the rural.

Rural Yadgir taluk has only 50.63% male literates and 31.16% female literates. But, the urban male literates are at the rate of 80.96% and urban female literates comprise 64.82%. (See chart 8.7)

Interestingly, while rural Yadgir taluk has lowest literacy rates and in contrast the urban literates are in highest numbers.

Motivation to illiterates and higher reach of effective literacy programmes is the urgent need in the district so that the literacy rate can be improved and also the gap between male & female literates becomes narrow.

Enrollment

The gender gap in enrolment and gender parity index for Yadgir district with taluk wise details for lower primary schools from 2008-09 to 2012-13 has been given in table 8.2. These details are for govt. and the aided schools of the district.

We can see that the gender gap in enrolment which was at the rate of 5.66% in 2008-09 has reduced to 3.05% in 2012-13.

Yadgir taluk has been consistently maintaining a lower gender gap in enrolment for lower primary schools over the last 5 years. It has reduced from 4.22% in 2008-09 to 2.83% in 2012-13.

Shahapur taluk has consistently registered highest gender gap in lower primary school enrolment from 6.88% in 2008-09 to 3.40% in 2012-13.

However, the gender gap in enrolment for govt. and the aided upper primary schools in Yadgir district is still wider with 10.01% in 2012-13. This has reduced from 13.37% during 2008-09.

The taluk trend for gender gap in enrolment for upper primary schools is in similar lines with that of lower primary schools as discussed above. Shahapur taluk has been registering wider gender gap year by year, while Yadgir taluk has been little better with narrow gender gap.

Table 8.2 ***Gender Gap: Primary Level (Govt. + Aided)***

Sl. No.	Taluk	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Gender Parity Index	G. Gap in Enrolment	Gender Parity Index	G. Gap in Enrolment	Gender Parity Index	G. Gap in Enrolment	Gender Parity Index	G. Gap in Enrolment	Gender Parity Index	G. Gap in Enrolment
1	Shahapur	0.87	6.88	0.88	6.13	0.91	4.78	0.91	4.59	1.07	3.40
2	Shorapur	0.89	5.79	0.90	5.19	0.91	4.61	0.92	4.18	1.06	2.93
3	Yadgir	0.92	4.22	0.92	4.00	0.94	3.01	0.93	3.49	1.06	2.83
	District	**0.89**	**5.66**	**0.90**	**5.12**	**0.92**	**4.15**	**0.92**	**4.09**	**1.06**	**3.05**

Source: SSA U-DISE 2012-13

8.4 Work Participation Trends

As discussed earlier in Chapter 5, the Work Participation Rate (WPR) is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population above 6 years.

The WPR for women in Yadgir district is 46.94% whereas the same for men is 64.35% indicating a gender gap in WPR at 17.41%. (See table 8.3). This means that only 46.94% of the women are engaged in work, whereas 64.35% of men are working.

During 2001, the gender gap in WPR was 13.36% which has widened in 2011 with 14.24%, indicating that over the last decade the working women have reduced in proportion to the women population and at the same time more men might have become workers.

Looking at the taluk-wise figures for the WPR, percentage of working men are almost equal in all three taluks, while 45.98% of Shorapur women are working which is lowest WPR and 47.76% of Yadgir taluk women are working, a little higher than other two taluks.

Workers are normally classified in two broad categories as Main workers and Marginal workers. In these categories, workers are identified as cultivators, agri. laboures, household workers and other workers. Above type of workers exist in both main and marginal categories.

Chart 8.8 ***Composition of Male & Female Workers - Yadgir district 2011-12***

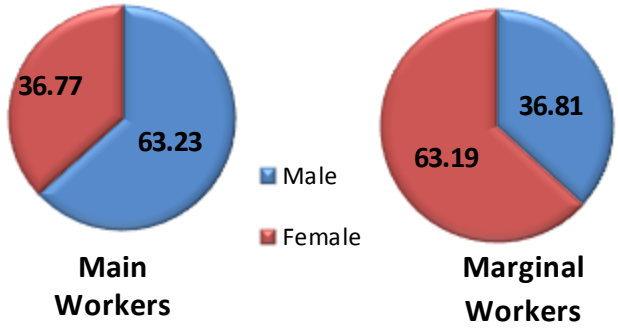


Chart 8.8 depicts the male & female working composition for both main workers & marginal workers.

We can observe that the percentage of male

Table 8.3 ***Share of Work Participation Rate (WPR) Yadgir District -2011***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total Female population above 6 years	Total Female workers	Share of Female work participation rate (WPR)	Total Male population above 6 years	Total Male workers	Share of Male work participation rate (WPR)
1	Shahapur	151312	71285	47.11	152962	98591	64.45
2	Shorapur	171231	78733	45.98	173370	111852	64.52
3	Yadgir	168642	80543	47.76	166475	106692	64.09
	District	**491185**	**230561**	**46.94**	**492807**	**317135**	**64.35**

Source: Census 2011

and female workers in main & marginal categories is almost opposite in trend. Nearly 2/3 of main workers are male and 1/3 are female, while in marginal workers scenario, 2/3 are female and 1/3 are male. It indicates the fact that female are not getting enough opportunities to work for majority of the year, i.e., more than 6 months in a year.

Table 8.4 shows the share of male & female workers in the non-agri. sector comprising of HH workers and other workers.

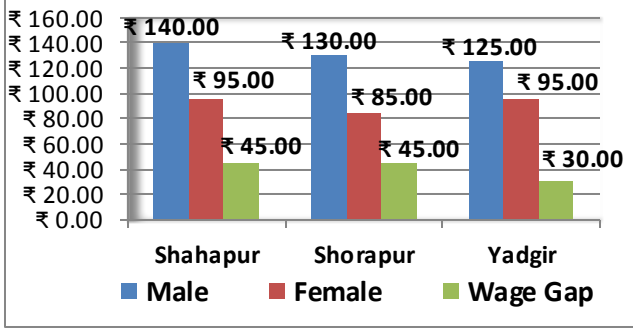
Only 19.80% of women workers are engaged in non-agri. sector like HHs and other sectors, indicating women workers' higher dependency on agricultural sector. However in male workers category, 34.07% of the men workers are engaged in non-agri. sectors.

24.31% of Yadgir taluk women workers are working in non-agri. sector which is highest in the district.

In male category, Yadgir taluk's non-agri. sector men workers contribute highest with 38.34%, while Shorapur taluk's men workers are least in numbers working in non-agri. sector.

There is a higher disparity in the wage rate given to male & female workers in the district. (See Chart 8.9)

Chart 8.9: ***Agricultural Wage Rates (Rs.) - Yadgir District – 2011 (Source: DES)***



The men workers of Shahapur taluk are getting highest of Rs. 140.00 per day, while women are getting only Rs. 95.00 with a disparity of Rs. 45.00. i.e. around 32% less wages for women than men. Similarly Shorapur taluk has Rs. 45.00 difference (34.61%) and Yadgir taluk has wage gap of Rs. 30.00 resulting in women getting 24% less wages than men.

Table 8.4 ***Share of Workers in Non-Agricultural Sector- Yadgir District -2011***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Female Workers					Male Workers				
		Total Workers	HH Workers	Other Workers	Total Non-Agri. Workers	Share in %	Total Workers	HH Workers	Other Workers	Total Non-Agri. Workers	Share in %
1	Shahapur	71285	1425	11115	12540	17.59	98591	2345	30293	32638	33.10
2	Shorapur	78733	1748	11784	13532	17.19	111852	2269	32240	34509	30.85
3	Yadgir	80543	3055	16525	19580	24.31	106692	2350	38559	40909	38.34
	District	**230561**	**6228**	**39424**	**45652**	**19.80**	**317135**	**6964**	**101092**	**108056**	**34.07**

Source: Census 2011

8.5 Marginalization of women's works

Even though women are working in equal terms with men particularly in agriculture sector, the wages given are lesser than men which are a regular practice in other places also.

In service and other work sectors where women have capability and competence equal to men, women are mostly being given lesser responsibility with laborious work while men normally enjoy being supervisors. Women's capabilities are being mostly ignored and are given less responsibility.

In many small family-owned business and service establishments, in most cases women are not allowed to be part of the activities and even if they are allowed, they are not being allowed to take any decisions, to make purchases or to make business negotiations which are predominantly been taken care by men. Where both husband and wife are participating in business activities, the customers mostly treat husband as master and ignore wife.

In spite of equal capabilities, women get only marginal work while men get regular or permanent work. In middle and upper class families, women are mostly restricted to take care of household work while men restrict themselves to outside work and expect women to take care of children, cooking, household work, etc. But in poor families, women are both earning member and also are taking care of the household work while the male counterparts are mostly wasting time lazily either in the house or with friends and come home only for food and rest. But in spite of women taking responsibility of these families, they are treated like slaves and are mostly beaten by drunken husbands.

During evening in most parts of both rural and urban parts of the district, we can see women labourers coming home from work in large numbers while men sitting idle on road side at regular joints. But still men behave like they are the head of the families ignoring women's contribution to the family.

In spite of women taking equal responsibilities, they are not involved in decision making. We can witness this trend across all spheres in the district including elected bodies both in rural and urban areas. Women are getting elected as people's representatives, but they are mostly present for namesake. Ever since reservation policy has come to effect for women in Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), men candidates cannot contest in those areas where seats are reserved for women candidates and hence the men members who earlier used to be the elected representatives and no longer can contest on account of women reservation and are forcing their wives, mothers or sisters to contest. Once the lady is elected, she will be a dummy candidate, and he unofficially takes charge and works on behalf of his relative. This has become a backdoor entry for many people.

8.6 Trends in political participation of women in Panchayat Raj setup

Until the establishment of Panchayat Raj system through 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts of 1992, there was no adequate participation by women in Indian political system except the voting power that they got along with the men. This act empowered the women by giving one-third reservations to them. This particularly helped the rural women. Rural women were the one who were far away from the development work. However, through changing times, they are now participating in the political system and slowly understanding the role they have to play. Similarly in urban areas, the women's participation can be seen in in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

Once political status of women is improved, it makes them economically empowered and their social status is also improved. This helps to remove the social evils like child marriage, illiteracy, etc. Thus the opportunities provided to women in political participation in both rural and urban areas have brought a tremendous change in their participation in the political system. This grass root level democracy helps the women to participate in decision making in governance. Active participation of women in politics makes them to think about their rights. This also changes the social status of women.

Women constitute almost half of the population of any region in India. In decision making, there is a requirement of bottom-up approach.

Thus with the enforcement of reservation, the society in general has accepted the fact that women are not only for voting purpose, but also to participate in the political decision making. Gender bias is slowly reducing. But the leadership qualities of the elected women representatives is still in question because as discussed earlier most of the times this opportunity for women through reservation has only become a backdoor entry for the men. Hence unless the men, who have put their women relatives forward, give the freedom and opportunity to become leaders, it is difficult for women to emerge as independent political leaders and policy makers.

When policies are made for women, if their views and suggestion are included, then only the efficiency can be ensured. This is possible only through active participation of women in policy making.

A total of 942 female elected representatives are governing in Yadgir district, out of which 905 are PRI members and 37 are members of ULBs in urban areas. The district has an average of 42.13% women representatives. (See table 8.5)

Table 8.5 ***Share of Female Elected Representatives in PRIs & ULBs - Yadgir Dist. -2011***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of Elected Representatives	Total No. of Female Elected Representatives in PRIs	Total No. of Female Elected Representatives in ULBs	Total Female Elected Representatives	Share of Female Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PRf) (%)
1	Shahapur	691	284	9	293	42.40
2	Shorapur	818	325	9	334	40.83
3	Yadgir	727	296	19	315	43.33
	District	**2236**	**905**	**37**	**942**	**42.13**

Source: ZP and ULBs Yadgir

Shorapur taluk has highest of 818 elected representatives out of which 334 are women constituting 40.83%. However, Yadgir taluk has highest share of women elected representatives with 43.33%. It has a total of 727 elected representatives out of which 315 are women (296 PRI + 19 ULB).

8.7 Community attitudes and social prejudices, if any, affecting women and girl children

Yadgir district is no different from other parts of Karnataka when it comes to preference for son over daughter. Son preference is a common attitude, and this results in female foeticide. This is evident from the fact that child sex ratio is alarmingly less than adult sex ratio. This trend continues even as the children grow older. We can see many instances where girl children are not allowed to study after high school. In most cases, the girls are sent to government schools while boys are given private school education.

We can commonly see the discriminative attitude towards women by treating them as non-important member of the family when it comes to taking decisions on family or financial and property matters. They just have to follow orders and implement the decisions taken by men members of the family.

Very common practice that can be witnessed with respect to the time when the women members consume food is that women normally eat food only after the men finish eating and on many occasions have to consume the leftovers.

Most traditional middle and upper class families are not allowing the women to work out side, even if they are educated and capable. However only in poor families the women work for earning without any choice since the men do not work. When men migrate for work, the responsibility of the entire household lies on women.

Drunken husband beating wife and son beating mother is a common seen in poor families. Many times the men tend to beat the women in the families because of frustration due to poverty and other family issues. Every time, the women become victims. Women and girls are not allowed to

talk in raised voices. The elder sisters are made to look after their younger brothers and thus cannot enjoy their childhood and do not get regular education.

8.8 Crime against Women: Crime Data at District and Taluk Levels

The wide campaign for elimination of violence against women in recent years indicates the enormity as well as seriousness of the atrocities committed against women around us. This is a matter of serious concern, and its containment is a necessity if women are to be guaranteed all the fundamental rights, and it can be achieved by raising the level of social awareness along with vigorous enforcement within the context of the Criminal Justice System.

A mere fact that an offence has been committed against a woman shall not be catogarised as a case of crime against women. Only those offences which are classified as "crime against women" wherein offences against women are committed because the possible victims are women and such offences can only be committed against women.

Box 8.1

Following crimes are identified under the Indian Penal Code (IPC), as crime against women.
1) Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)
2) Kidnapping & abduction for different purposes.
3) Homicide for dowry. Dowry deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC)
4) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-(A) IPC)
5) Eve teasing (509 IPC)
6) Molestation (354 IPC)
7) Import of girls (up to 21 years of age) (Sec. 366-B IPC)

Table 8.6 *Taluk Crime – 2011*

Taluka	Crime Against Women	Dowry Deaths	Female Suicides	Total
Shahapur	31	1	16	48
Shorapur	59	1	22	82
Yadgir	49	-	16	65
District	139	2	54	195

Source:Police department, Yadgir

During 2011, a total of 195 crimes against women were registered in Yadgir district. A total of 139 direct crimes against women were registered, whereas there were 2 dowry deaths and 54 female suicides were registered in the district. (see table 8.6)

Shorapur taluk is highest contributor in the crime against women with a total of 82 registered cases during 2011. Shahapur taluk has least no. of registered cases of crime against women with 48.

Yadgir district which comes under north-eastern range of department of police in Karnataka for administrative purposes, had registered a total of 201 cases of crime against women during 2012, with a share of 1.94% in the registered crimes against women in Karnataka state. (See table 8.7)

During 2012, Yadgir district was ranked no. 14 among the districts of Karnataka, in registering crimes against women, while it is ranked 23 in terms of population ranking of the state. (Source: Crime in Karnataka -2012 report by Karnataka state police department)



The share in percentage points for various crimes among 201 total cases registered during 2012 is shown in chart 8.10. District has seen highest of 48.26% molestation cases followed by 31.34% of cases of cruelty by husband & relatives. These two crimes together constitute almost 80.00% of total crimes of the district.

During 2012, even though there was no dowry deaths, 2 cases were registered under dowry prohibition act. Only immoral trafficking did not have any cases registered in Yadgir district.

In comparison to 2011 data of crime against women for the district, 2012 has seen more no. of cases being registered, i.e., from 195 during 2011 to 201 during 2012. In comparison to other parts of Karnataka state during the same period, Yadgir district has seen higher growth in the crime against women because it is positioned at 14th Rank of crimes during 2012 from the position of 21st Rank of crimes during 2011.

Table 8.7 ***Crime Against Women - Yadgir District -2012***

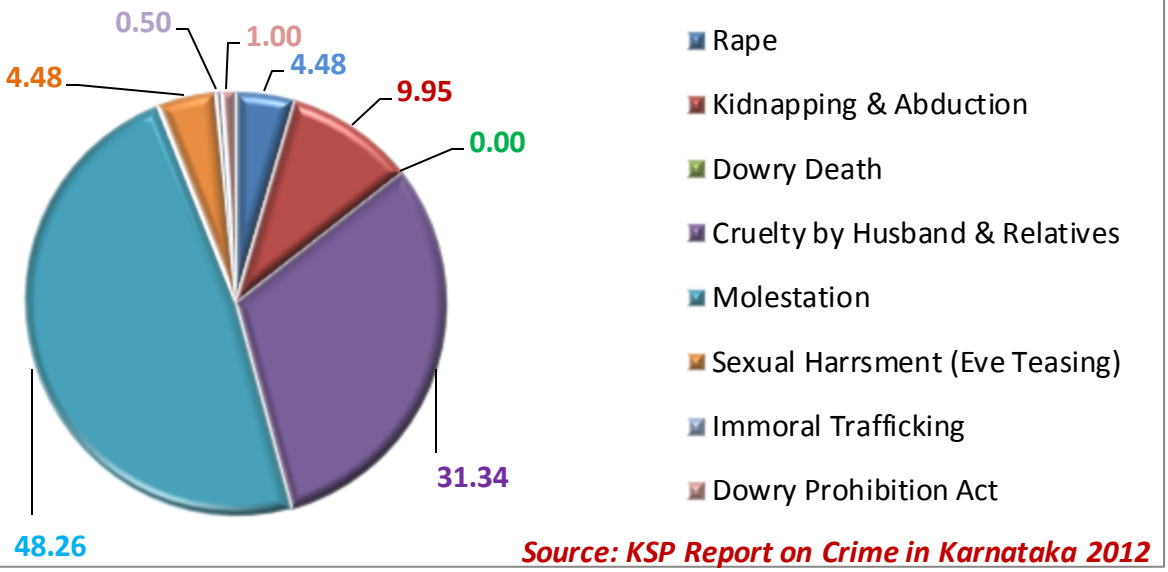
District	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Death	Cruelty by Husband & Relatives	Molestation	Sexual Harassment (Eve Teasing)	Immoral Trafficking	Dowry Prohibition Act	Total
Yadgir	9	20	0	63	97	9	1	2	201

Source: Crime in Karnataka -2012 - Report by Karnataka State Police Department

Kidnapping & abduction also has a major share in crimes against women in the district with 9.95% incidences.



Chart 8.10 ***Share of Crime against Women - Yadgir District 2012***



Source: KSP Report on Crime in Karnataka 2012

8.9 Role of women's groups and SHGs

There were a total of 2,771 women's groups formed up to 2011-12 in Yadgir district under Stree Shakti Yojane of department of women & child development of Yadgir district.

As shown in table 8.8, a total of 44,884 women have been organised through these Stree Shakti groups under Stree Shakti Yojane. Under this programme, anganawadi workers are engaged as women organisors to motivate the women in their working areas to form groups.

As the maximum allowed members per groups is limited to 20, average no. of members in each Stree Shakti groups in taluks is ranging between the lowest of 13.58 members in Shahapur taluk, to 17.53 members in Yadgir taluk with Shorapur having 17.43 members.

However, the efforts of organizing the women has long way to go, because not more than 10% women have been organised through these groups.

Even though 2,771 Stree Shakti Groups were formed, only 2,080 of these groups are

Table 8.8 ***Stree Shakti Groups status - Yadgir District 2011***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of Stree Shakti Groups	Total No. of women organised as members	Total SC Women members	Total ST women members	Total Other women
1	Shahapur	910	12357	3558	1465	7334
2	Shorapur	960	16731	4001	4084	8646
3	Yadgir	901	15796	3668	1455	10673
	District	**2771**	**44884**	**11227**	**7004**	**26653**

Source: DAG Yadgir 2011

Among the total women organised under Stree Shakti groups, 11,227 belonged to SC, 7,004 were ST and 26,653 belonged to other communities.

Shorapur taluk has highest of 960 groups formed through which 16,731 women were organised. Shahapur taluk has organised least no. of 12,357 women through 910 groups.

Table 8.9 ***Self –Help Groups (SHGs) status - Yadgir District 2011***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total No. of SHGs Formed	Total No. of active SHGs	% of Active SHGs
1	Shahapur	910	633	69.56
2	Shorapur	960	745	77.60
3	Yadgir	901	702	77.91
	District	**2771**	**2080**	**75.06**

Source: DAG Yadgir 2011

presently active which means only 75% of the groups formed are active and 25% are inactive. Hence, efforts are also needed to revive the inactive groups.

Basically, these Stree Shakti Group members are engaged in small savings and lend the money to members for their needs at low interest rates. Since these groups are linked to banks, they also get funds in certain ratios based on the savings of the group.



8.10 Concluding Remarks

The above observations clearly indicate that there is considerable gap between men and women in the district in areas like education, health, and work participation, and hence, the gap should be reduced and community attitudes towards women should be changed positively. Women need to be given equal opportunities at all spheres so that they are part of development process. Following are some of the actions that must be taken to ensure the same.

- Since child sex ratio is alarmingly low, strict compliance should be maintained against sex identification and severe action must be initiated against those engaged in female foeticide.
- Due to vacant posts for specialist doctors in both gynecology and pediatrician departments in taluk and district hospitals and also due to lack of blood bank facilities, the infant and maternal deaths are occurring at high rates. Hence, immediate action must be taken to have sufficient specialist doctors and all emergency medical facilities for pregnant women in taluk hospitals of Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir and also in Yadgir district hospital where there are no specialist doctors available.
- Since women literacy of Yadgir district is at the lowest in the state, which is in turn affecting the health and living standards of women in the district, literacy programs must be conducted for women through self-help groups and youth groups. Special literacy drives could be conducted through high school students by motivating them through incentive schemes to adopt illiterate women in their family and the locality and make them literate.
- The statistics of women and men working as main and marginal workers indicate that there is exactly opposite trend, i.e., while 2/3rd of main workers are men who are getting more than 6 months' work in a year, 2/3rd of marginal workers getting less than 6 months' work in a year are women. Similarly, there is 20% gap in work participation rate between men and

women. Thus, women need to be given opportunities to work at par with men.

- Gender discrimination in work opportunities in Yadgir district is more evident with the fact that women engaged in non-agricultural sectors are far less than their men counterparts.
- Through women reservation policy in governance, there are good opportunities for women, however, it is necessary to ensure that the elected women are empowered with capacity-building interventions and also by running special literacy programs for illiterate women elected representatives. Without these interventions, the elected women representatives shall remain dummy representatives.
- Strict action must be initiated against those engaging in crime against women. As preventive measures, strict vigilance must be in place, along with awareness programs in schools, colleges and public places about women dignity, safety and about legal actions against crime against women.
- The women who are organised through Self-Help Groups (SHGs) should get skill development trainings on need basis and should be linked to bank financial assistance to engage in income-generation programs. Marketing support should be provided for the products manufactured by the SHGs.



Chapter 9

Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9.1 Introduction

Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are among the most disadvantaged socio-economic groups in India. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comprise about 16.6 percent and 8.6 percent, respectively, of India's population (according to the 2011 census).

The overall lower socio-economic position of the scheduled castes, made the framers of the Constitution, to realize that special attention is urgently required for their development. As a result, some specific provisions have been incorporated in the Constitution to provide social justice to the members of these castes through the policy of protective discrimination. The basic purpose of incorporating these developmental provisions was to change the traditional social structure of our society, which is based upon socio-economic and political inequalities. These special provisions have played an important role in improving the socio-economic conditions and achieving a respectful position to the members of the scheduled caste communities in the society. Economic growth with social justice has been the major objective of planning process and rural development programmes in India. The government would not only take into account economic goals, but also consider social aspects like providing access to deprived section to participate in the development process. Article 46 of the Indian Constitution imposes the obligation on the government to promote the socio-economic interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

With its focus on 'faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth,' the 12th Five Year Plan highlights that concerns of the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes along with the poor, Other Backward Classes, minorities, differently abled and other marginalised groups must be addressed for growth to be inclusive.

Government of India has enacted progressive legislation, programmes and schemes for the development and empowerment of the SCs and STs.

The Government of India also has special schemes to enable access to opportunities including scholarships for education, financial support and skill building for setting up enterprises, reservations in jobs, and special courts to address instances of atrocities and violence.

Measurement of Human Development in any region cannot be complete unless the status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in that region is not understood. Thus, an attempt is made below to get a glimpse of present status of SC & ST groups of Yadgir district.

9.2 A Demographic profile of SCs and STs

Scheduled Castes (SCs)

A total of 2,73,315 SCs are populated in Yadgir district out of which 2,41,721 (88.14%) reside in rural areas and 31,594 (11.56%) in urban residents. (See table 9.1 as per census 2011)

Yadgir taluk has highest population of SCs with 1,00,638 people, while Shorapur taluk has a least of 83,965 SC Population and Shahapur taluk has 88712 SCs.

Yadgir district has 1,37,204 male and 1,36,111 female SC Population with Yadgir taluk having highest of 50,138 male & 50,500 female SC Population.

Shorapur taluk has least of 42,375 male & 41,590 female SC Population.

Yadgir district's sex ratio for adult SC population is 992 which is above the Karnataka state's SC sex ratio of 990. It is interesting to note that Yadgir taluk has a highest SC sex ratio of 1007. Shorapur taluk has least SC sex ratio of only 981 while Shahapur taluk has recorded 985.

The total SC population of Yadgir district (2,73,315) constitutes of 23.28% of total population of the district (See chart 9.1).

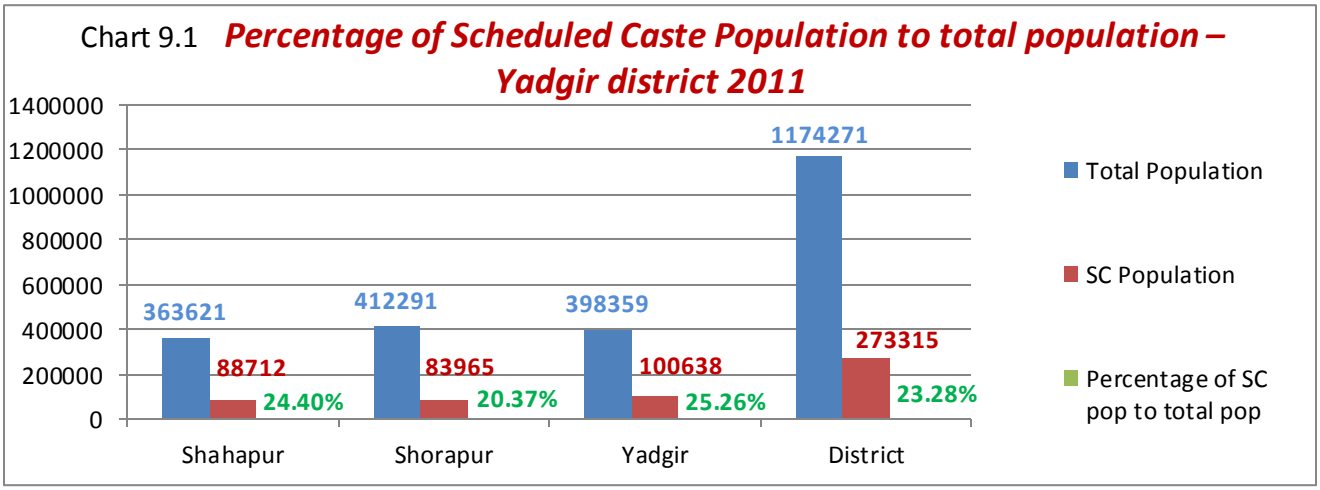
Yadgir taluk has highest of 25.26% of SC population while Shahapur & Shorapur taluks have 24.40% and 20.73% respectively.

Table 9.1 ***Scheduled Caste Population by Place and Sex- Yadgir District 2011***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population			Sex		Sex Ratio
		Total	Rural	Urban	Male	Female	
1	**Shahapur**	88712	79536	9176	44691	44021	985
2	**Shorapur**	83965	78157	5808	42375	41590	981
3	**Yadgir**	100638	84028	16610	50138	50500	1007
District		**273315**	**241721**	**31594**	**137204**	**136111**	**992**

Source: census 2011

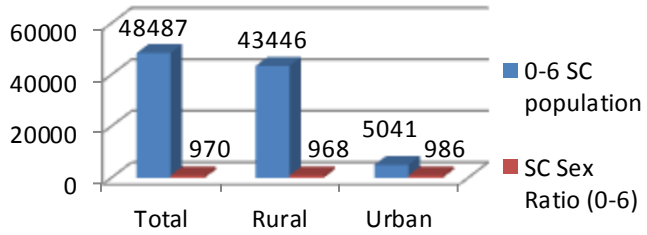
Chart 9.1 ***Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to total population – Yadgir district 2011***



Yadgir district has a total of 48,487 SC children less than 6 years age out of which 43,446 (89.60%) are rural and 5,041 (10.40%) are urban residents.

The SC sex ratio of children of age group 0-6 at 970 is above Karnataka state average of 963. However, this is far below the sex ratio for SC adults of Yadgir district which is 992. In urban areas the ratio is little better with 986 while rural areas have only 968 SC girls for every 1000 SC boys under the age of 6 years. (See chart 9.2)

Chart 9.2 ***Scheduled Caste 0-6 Population & Sex Ratio - Yadgir district 2011***



Scheduled Tribes (STs)

There is a total of 1,46,849 ST Population in Yadgir district with 1,28,724 (87.66%) rural and 18,125 (12.34%) urban residents. (See table 9.2)

Shorapur taluk is having highest of 84,020 ST Population while Yadgir taluk has least of 29,809.

It is interesting to note that the population of SCs & STs in Shorapur & Yadgir taluks is respectively opposite which means Yadgir taluk having highest SC population and lowest ST population while Shorapur taluk has highest ST and lowest SC population.

Looking at population distribution by sex, there are 73,564 male and 73,285 female ST Population in the district. Taluk-wise distribution shows that Shorapur taluk has highest ST male population of 42,276 and 41,744 ST female Population while Yadgir taluk has least of 14,820 ST male & 14,989 ST female Population.

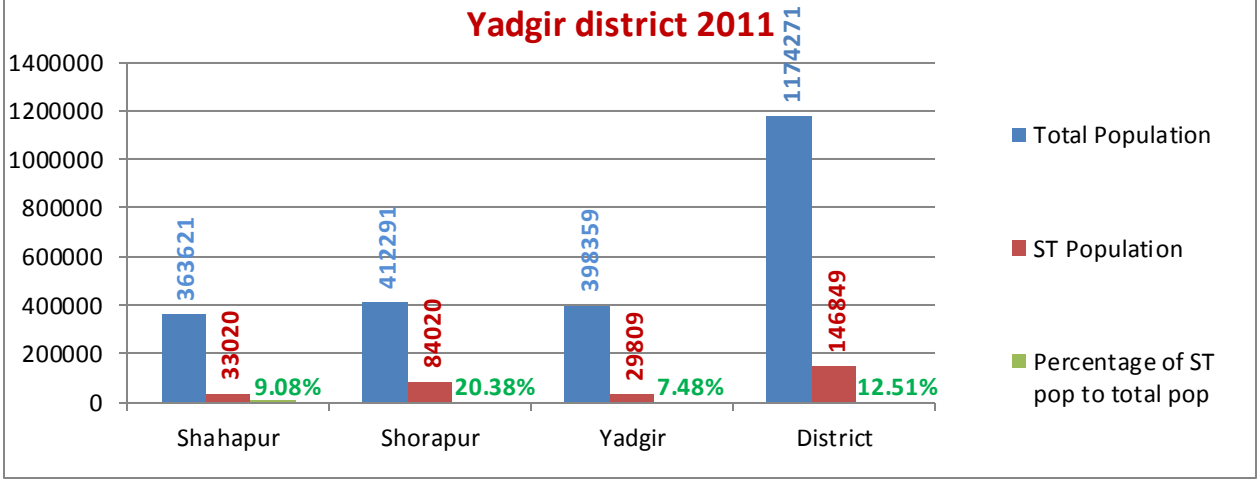
Sex Ratio of ST population in Yadgir district is 996 which is better than that of SC population with 992 as seen earlier. Sex ratio of 996 is better than the Karnataka state ST sex ratio of 990. Yadgir taluk has ST sex ratio of 1011 followed by 1005 at Shahapur taluk with both taluks having female population domination.

Table 9.2 ***Scheduled Tribe Population by Place and Sex – Yadgir District 2011***

Sl. No.	Taluk	Population			Sex		Sex Ratio
		Total	Rural	Urban	Female	Male	
1	**Shahapur**	33020	29186	3834	16468	16552	1005
2	**Shorapur**	84020	74322	9698	42276	41744	987
3	**Yadgir**	29809	25216	4593	14820	14989	1011
Total		**146849**	**128724**	**18125**	**73564**	**73285**	**996**

Source: census 2011

Chart 9.3 **Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Population to total population – Yadgir district 2011**

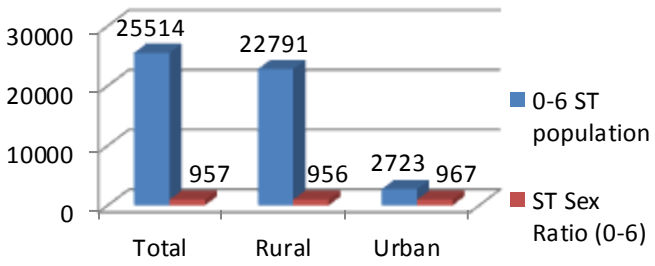


Analysis of ratio of ST population to total population of Yadgir district shows that 12.51% of the district's population constitutes ST with Shorapur taluk's 20.38%, Shahapur taluk's 9.08% and St Yadgir taluk's 7.48% population being ST (See chart 9.3).

A total of 25,514 children of Yadgir district are ST, out which 22,791 (89.33%) are rural and 2,723 (10.67%) are urban residents (See chart 9.4).

ST Child Sex ratio of Yadgir district is 957 which is below Karnataka state figures of 964. Rural ST child ratio is 956 and that of urban is 967.

Chart 9.4 ***Scheduled Tribe 0-6 Population & Sex Ratio – Yadgir district 2011***



Child sex ratio among ST population of Yadgir district shows a disturbing fact that there is a huge gap between adult sex ratio and child sex ratio with ST adults sex ratio being healthy with 996 while ST child sex ratio at only 957. This may pose an unbalanced gender distribution situation within the ST communities of Yadgir district in coming decades.

There has been a 36.27% increase in SC population of Yadgir district in the last census decade of 2001 to 2011. (See table 9.3). During the decade, the rural SC population has seen an increase of 33.57% while urban SC population seen a tremendous increase of 61.32%. Decadal change in population by sex in the district indicates an increase of 36.83% and 35.73% in male and female SC population respectively. Sex ratio of SC has seen an increase of 0.81% from 984 in 2001 and 992 in 2011.

Table 9.3 ***Decadal change in SC & ST Demographic profile from 2001 to 2011 - Yadgir district***

Year	Scheduled Caste Population (SC)						Scheduled Tribe Population (ST)					
	Population			Sex		Sex Ratio	Population			Sex		Sex Ratio
	Total	Rural	Urban	Female	Male		Total	Rural	Urban	Female	Male	
2001	200558	180973	19585	99476	101082	984	107060	95491	11569	53227	53833	989
2011	273315	241721	31594	136111	137204	992	146849	128724	18125	73564	73285	996
% Chan	**36.27**	**33.57**	**61.32**	**36.83**	**35.73**	**0.81**	**37.17**	**34.80**	**56.67**	**38.21**	**36.13**	**0.71**

Source: census 2011

Similar analysis of ST population of Yadgir district shows an increase of 37.17% over the decade 2001-2011. (See table 9.3) During same period, rural ST population of the district has grown by 34.80% while urban ST population increased by 56.67% which is almost in similar line with the growth of urban SC population growth. Female ST population has increased more than the male with female population growth being 38.21% against 36.13% of male. The sex ratio of ST population has increased by 0.71% from 989 during 2001 and 996 during 2011.

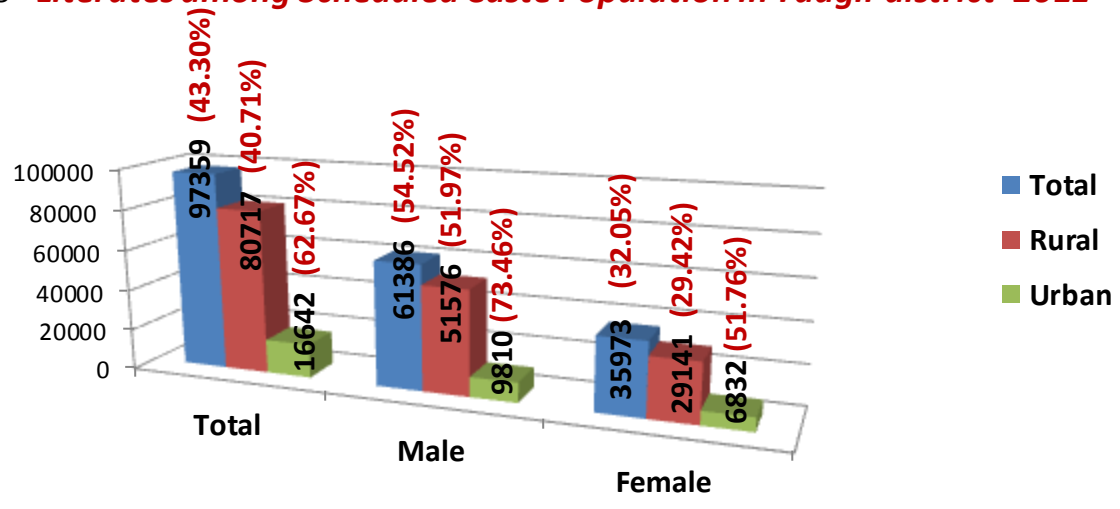
9.3 Education profile, levels of enrolment and education dropout rate

Chart 9.5 gives a picture on the literacy levels of Scheduled Caste population in Yadgir district.

There are a total of 97,359 SC population who are literates which amounts to be 43.30% of SC population being literate. Out of these 80,717 are rural and 16,642 are urban residents. Literacy rate of rural SC population is 40.71% while 62.67% of urban SC population are literate.

The literacy levels among male & female SC population shows a huge gap. While 54.52% of male SC are literates, only 32.05% of female SC are literates.

Chart 9.5 ***Literates among Scheduled Caste Population in Yadgir district -2011***



The rural SC population has still lower literacy rates with 51.97% males and females having poor 29.42% literacy. (See chart 9.6)

However, the literacy levels among urban SC population is comparatively better. Out of 16,642 urban SC literates, 9,810 males and 6,832 females are literates with 73.46% and 51.76% literacy levels.

The literacy rate among ST population of Yadgir district is 43.56 % with 41.42% rural ST people and 58.72% urban ST population being literate.

A total of 32,997 ST males are literate which is around 54.52% literacy rate. Among these 27,822 reside in rural area and 5,175 males reside in urban areas of Yadgir district.

Chart 9.6 ***Literacy Rate among Rural & Urban SC population - Yadgir District -2011***

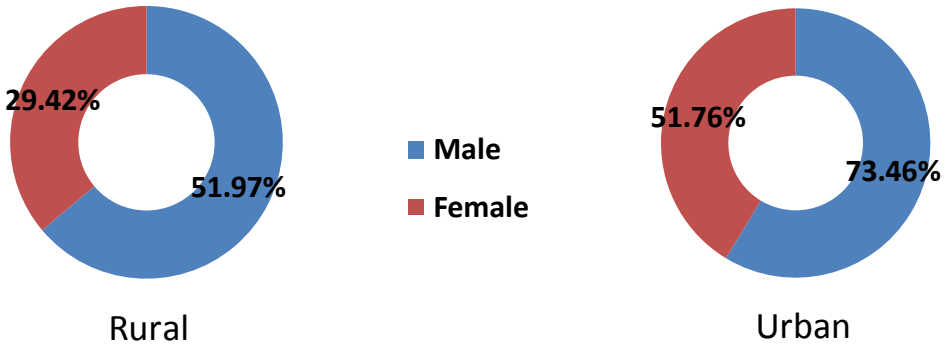


Chart 9.7 gives a picture of literacy levels among Scheduled Tribe population in Yadgir district. A total of 52,850 Scheduled Tribe people reside in Yadgir district, out of which 43,876 people reside in rural and 8,974 people in urban areas.

This results in 52.57% of rural males and 68.04% of urban male are literates (See Chart 9.8).

Chart 9.7 ***Literates among Scheduled Tribe Population in Yadgir district -2011***

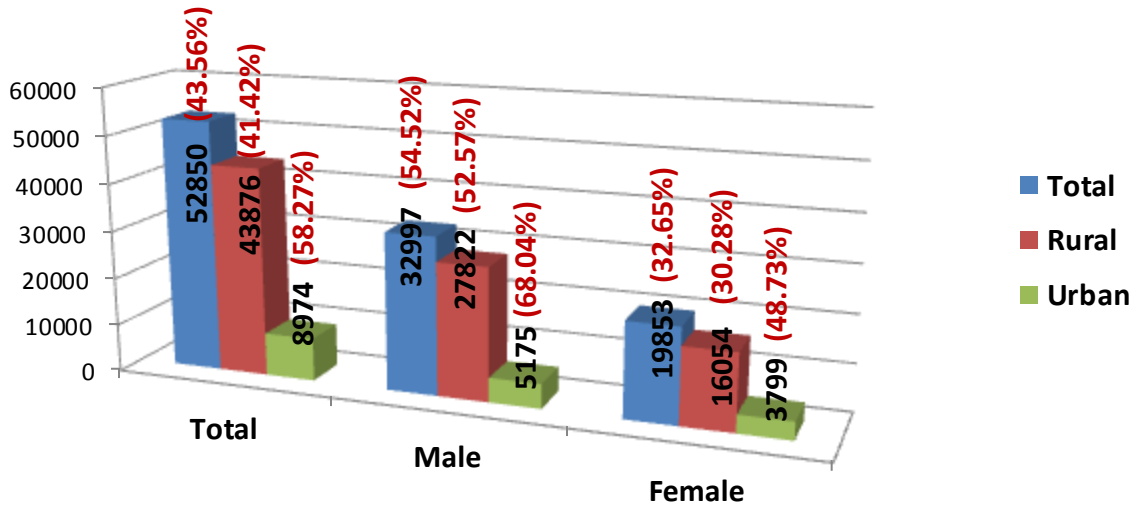
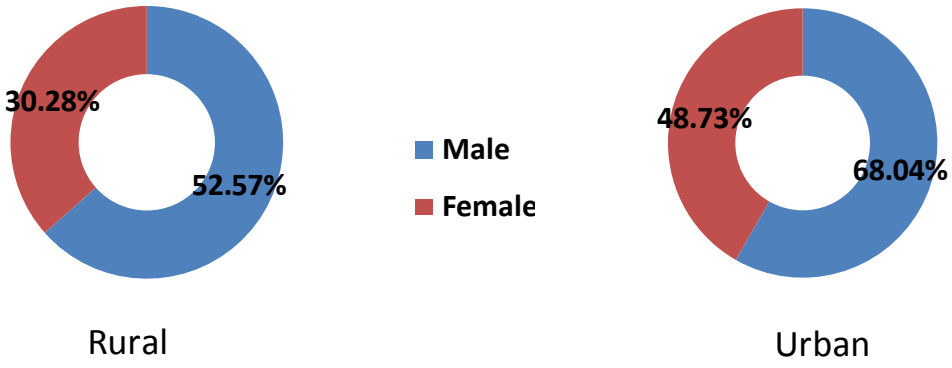


Chart 9.8 ***Literacy Rate among Rural & Urban ST population - Yadgir District -2011***



But, the literacy level among female ST is very low with only 32.69% literacy rate. Literacy rate among rural female ST and urban female ST is 30.28% and 48.73% respectively (See Chart 9.8).

Table 9.4 ***Enrolment (SC) – Primary Level***

Taluks	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**
Shahapur	6368	5319	11687	6494	5590	12084	6,208	5,205	11,413	6253	5311	11564	6244	5380	11624
Shorapur	5975	4904	10879	6394	5360	11754	5,701	4,622	10,323	6041	5011	11052	5959	4986	10945
Yadgir	6455	5673	12128	6046	4889	10935	6,675	5,681	12,356	6721	5589	12310	6629	5551	12180
District	**18798**	**15896**	**34694**	**18934**	**15839**	**34773**	**18,584**	**15,508**	**34,092**	**19015**	**15911**	**34926**	**18832**	**15917**	**34749**

Source: SSA U-DISE 2012-13

A total of 34,749 SC children were enrolled in primary levels during 2012-13, out of which 46% (15,917) were girls and 54% (18,832) were boys (See Table 9.4).

Yadgir taluk has highest of 12,180 SC children enrolled and Shorapur taluk has least of 10,945. The enrollment figure for SC children in Yadgir district is consistently around 35,000 children over last 5 years from 2008-09 to 2012-13.

The enrollment trend of SC children from 2008-09 to 2012-13 shows a steady increase as can be seen in table 9.5. However, the rate of increase (year to year) in enrollment was at its peak during 2011-12 with 10% and has seen lower rates later but maintaining the increasing trend.

Table 9.5 ***Enrolment (SC) – Upper Primary Level***

Taluks	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**
Shahapur	1797	1005	**2802**	2215	1291	**3506**	2,190	1,396	3,586	2217	1380	**3597**	2534	1598	4132
Shorapur	1909	1100	**3009**	2056	1076	**3132**	2,082	1,224	3,306	2160	1315	**3475**	1945	1305	3250
Yadgir	2049	1167	**3216**	1993	1092	**3085**	2,386	1,443	3,829	2623	1634	**4257**	2507	1778	4285
District	**5755**	**3272**	**9027**	**6264**	**3459**	**9723**	**6,658**	**4,063**	**10,721**	**7000**	**4329**	**11329**	**6986**	**4681**	**11667**

Source: SSA U-DISE 2012-13

During 2012-13, a total of 11,667 SC children were enrolled for Upper primary in Yadgir district. The ratio of girls and boys is at 40% (4,681) and 60% (6,986) respectively. Yadgir taluk recorded highest enrollment of 4,285 followed by Shahapur taluk with 4,132 and Shorapur taluk had least of 3,250 SC enrollments in upper primary schools. (See Table 9.5)

Nearly 50% of the ST enrollments were from Shorapur taluk with 8,899 children. Yadgir taluk has least no. of 3,338 ST children enrolled during 2012-13.

A total of 5,715 ST children were enrolled into upper primary schools in Yadgir district during 2012-13.

The girls and boys composition in primary levels is 43% (2,482 girls) and 57% (3,233 boys) were enrolled during 2012-13. Similar to the increasing enrolment trends seen in SC children, ST enrollments also have been increasing during last 5 years.

Table 9.6 ***Enrolment (ST) – Primary Level***

Taluks	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**
Shahapur	2384	1862	4246	1903	1652	3555	2,284	1,996	4,280	2289	**2048**	4337	2192	1958	**4150**
Shorapur	4697	4069	8766	2530	1854	4384	4,424	3,986	8,410	4952	**4467**	9419	4608	4291	**8899**
Yadgir	1836	1657	3493	4889	4347	9236	1,971	1,718	3,689	1889	**1620**	3509	1773	1565	**3338**
District	**8917**	**7588**	**16505**	**9322**	**7853**	**17175**	**8,679**	**7,700**	**16,379**	**9130**	**8135**	**17265**	**8573**	**7814**	**16387**

Source: SSA U-DISE 2012-13

Looking at the enrollment figures for ST children in primary levels during 2012-13, 16,387 ST children were enrolled in Yadgir district. 48% (7,814) ST girls and 52% (8,573) ST boys were enrolled (See table 9.6).

Table 9.7 ***Enrolment (ST) – Upper Primary Level***

Taluks	2008-09			2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**	Boys	Girls	**Total**
Shahapur	660	416	1076	553	387	940	733	452	1,185	765	493	**1258**	905	683	1588
Shorapur	1495	1024	2519	652	377	1029	1,624	1,178	2,802	1762	1322	**3084**	1659	1267	2926
Yadgir	558	367	925	1692	1150	2842	607	424	1,031	664	493	**1157**	669	532	1201
District	**2056**	**1720**	**3776**	**2897**	**1914**	**4811**	**2,964**	**2,054**	**5,018**	**3191**	**2308**	**5499**	**3233**	**2482**	**5715**

Source: SSA U-DISE 2012-13

9.4 Health awareness and institutional delivery rate

In view of the importance of healthy lifestyle, the department of health & family welfare regularly conduct health awareness programmes.

Various health schemes of the department have provided health benefits to SC & ST community – particularly for the women. These schemes include Madilu, Thayi Bhagya, and Prasooti Araike.

Thayi Bhagya

Out of a total of 1,395 normal deliveries carried out in Yadgir district under Thayi Bhagya scheme during 2011-12, 484 were SC and 185 were ST.

Madilu

Out of a total of 10,482 women who got post-natal care in Yadgir district under Madilu scheme during 2011-12, 26% were SC and 17% belonged to ST community.

Prasooti Araike

This scheme provides cash support to get antenatal and postnatal nutritional supplements for pregnant women belonging to Below Poverty Line including SC and ST families.

Looking at social group-wise utilization of the scheme, 22.50% pregnant women belonged to SC and 18% belonged to ST community women have been benefitted.

Institutional deliveries

Out of a total of 29,409 institutional deliveries taken place in Yadgir district during 2011-12, a total of 6,469 (22%) SC women had their deliveries at health institutes. Similarly, 2,668 (9%) ST women had institutional deliveries.



9.5 Occupational pattern – income and employment – Livelihood opportunities and development programmes

SC workers

In Yadgir district a total 1,31,307 SC population are engaged as workers. Out of these 1,01,270 were main workers and 30,037 were marginal workers.

In SC Main workers category, 30,245 were cultivators, 47,802 were Agri. labourers 2,075 were household workers and 21,148 were other workers. Similarly out of 30,037 marginal workers, 1,349 were cultivators, 20,686 were Agri. labourers, 758 were household workers and 7,244 were other workers.

ST Workers

In Yadgir district a total 72,891 ST population are engaged as workers. Out of these 57,674 were main workers and 15,217 were marginal workers.

In ST Main workers category, 20,905 were cultivators, 26,254 were Agri. labourers 605 were household workers and 9,910 were other workers. Similarly out of 15,217 marginal workers, 722 were cultivators, 10,851 were Agri. labourers, 364 were household workers and 3,280 were other workers.

Ambedkar Development Corporation Limited, a govt. of Karnataka undertaking, has been implementing many schemes for overall development and to eradicate economic inequality among scheduled caste population.

Important schemes being implemented in Yadgir district are

- Self-Employment Scheme:
  This scheme is providing loan facilities up to Rs. one lakh to unemployed SC youth to start small business like dairy farming, grocery shop, cycle repair shop, cottage industry and small business.
- Ganga Kalyana Yojane:
  This scheme has two plans- one for the individuals and other for community. The scheme caters to small and marginal farmers of SC community who have 2 to 5 acre of land where borewell or open well being provided along with power supply.
- Safai Karmachari Punarvasati Yojane:
  This scheme caters to safai workers and their dependents to engage in small economic activities by providing them loan ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 10 lakhs.
- Land Ownership Scheme:
  This scheme helps women belonging to landless SC households to own agricultural land. The cost shall be divided into 2 parts with 50% in the form subsidy and 50% in the form of loan. A committee under the chairmanship of District Collector selects the beneficiaries.

9.6 Housing, sanitation and drinking water facilities

Housing Status - Scheduled Caste

There were a total of 44,983 SC households (HHs) in Yadgir district during 2011 census out of which 39,659 HHs were in rural area and 5,324 were in urban areas. Thus, around 88% of the SC households dwell in rural areas and 12% in urban area. (See table 9.8)

Chart 9.9 *Housing Condition (SC)- Yadgir district 2011*

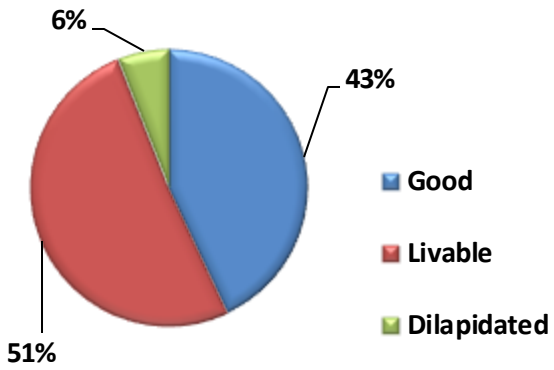


Table 9.8 *Housing Condition* - **Scheduled Caste** *– Yadgir District - 2011*

Place	Total Households	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Rural	39659	16480	20701	2478
Urban	5324	2702	2261	361
Total	**44983**	**19182**	**22962**	**2839**

Source: Census 2011

Looking at the housing condition of SC HHs, only 19,182 (43%) SC HHs are in good condition, while 22,962 (51%) HHs are just livable and as many as 2,839 (6%) SC HHs are in dilapidated condition (see table 9.8 and chart 9.9).

The pucca houses should have prescribed standards for floor, wall and roof as discussed in chapter 7: Standard of Living.

Table 9.10 shows the status of houses of SC HHs in Yadgir district during 2011. 61% of SC HHs have good floor, whereas 59% HHs have good roof and 49% good wall.

Table 9.9 *SC Households having houses with good structures – Yadgir District*

Place	Total Households	Households having good Floor	Households having good Roof	Households having good Wall
Rural	39659	23403	22530	18949
Urban	5324	4153	4067	3055
Total	**44983**	**27556**	**26597**	**22004**

Source: Census 2011

Table 9.10 ***Houses constructed for Scheduled Caste households – Yadgir District 2011***

Place	Total SC beneficiaries selected	Total Houses constructed	Percentage of coverage
Shahapur	2523	763	30.24
Shorapur	3239	1920	59.28
Yadgir	1796	801	44.60
District	**7558**	**3484**	**46.10**

Source: ZP Yadgir

The houses are constructed for the houseless under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd. Under this scheme a total of 3,484 houses were constructed for the SC households out of a total 7,558 houseless SC HHs. This result in only 46.10% of SC households getting houses constructed (See table 9.10).

A highest of 1,920 houses were constructed in Shorapur taluk where 59.28% SC HHs got the houses, while Shahapur taluk had least coverage with only 763 houses constructed for SC HHs resulting in 30.24% coverage.

Housing Status - Scheduled Tribe

During 2011 census there were a total of 22,578 Scheduled Tribe (ST) households in Yadgir district. These households were distributed in rural and urban areas having 19,932 (88.30%) and 2,646 (11.70%) HHs respectively (See table 9.11).

Chart 9.10 ***Housing Condition (ST)- Yadgir district 2011***

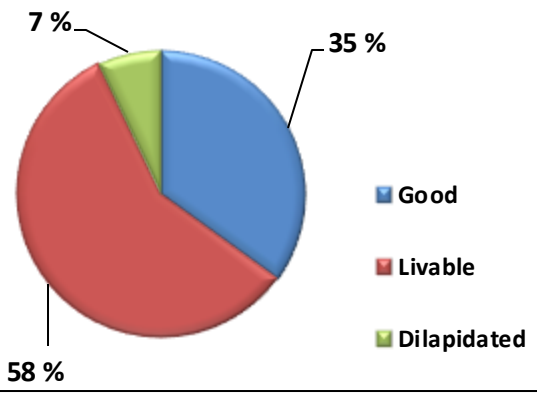


Table 9.11 ***Housing Condition* -Scheduled Tribe *– Yadgir District – 2011***

Place	Total Households	Good	Livable	Dilapidated
Rural	19932	6627	11833	1472
Urban	2646	1301	1223	122
Total	**22578**	**7928**	**13056**	**1594**

Source: Census 2011

Only around 35% (7,928 HHs) of the ST households have good condition houses, while 58% (13,056 HHs) have livable houses and 7% (1,594 HHs) have dilapidated houses (See chart 9.10).

households getting houses constructed (See table 9.13).

A highest of 1,357 houses were constructed in Shorapur taluk where 56.66% ST HHs got the houses, while Shahapur taluk had least

Table 9.12 ***ST Households having houses with good structures – Yadgir District 2011***

Place	Total Households	Households having good Floor	Households having good Roof	Households having good Wall
Rural	19932	11778	9106	8335
Urban	2646	2157	1897	1343
Total	**22578**	**13935**	**11003**	**9678**

Source: Census 2011

Table 9.12 shows the details of housing conditions of ST HHs with respect to floor, roof and wall structures. A total of 13,935 (62%) HHs are having houses with good floor, while 11,003 (49%) and 9,678 (43%) HHs have good roof and wall respectively.

Under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation Ltd., housing scheme, a total of 1,714 houses were constructed for the ST households out of a total 3,684 houseless ST HHs. This result in only 46.53% of ST

coverage with only 151 houses constructed for ST HHs resulting in 20.54% coverage.

Thus, there is definitely a need to formulate plans to upgrade the housing conditions and also to construct the houses for houseless households of both SC and ST communities.

Table 9.13 ***Houses constructed for Scheduled Tribe households – Yadgir District 2011***

Taluk	Total ST beneficiaries selected	Total Houses constructed	Percentage of coverage
Shahapur	735	151	20.54%
Shorapur	2395	1357	56.66%
Yadgir	554	206	37.18%
District	**3684**	**1714**	**46.53%**

Source: ZP Yadgir

Sanitation in SC households

In Yadgir district, only 27,079 SC HHs (60%) are having bathroom facility within premises. Among these 23,447 SC HHs (87%) are in rural and 13% are in urban areas of Yadgir district (See table 9.14).

This results in only 2.14% of SC HHs in Yadgir district having closed drainage facility, while place-wise distribution shows that 9% of Urban and 1.22% of rural SC HHs have closed drainage connectivity. 23.10% SC HHs have open drainage and 75.00% SC HHs do not have any drainage connectivity. (See chart 9.11)

Table 9.14 ***Bathroom and drainage facility among Scheduled Caste households – Yadgir District 2011***

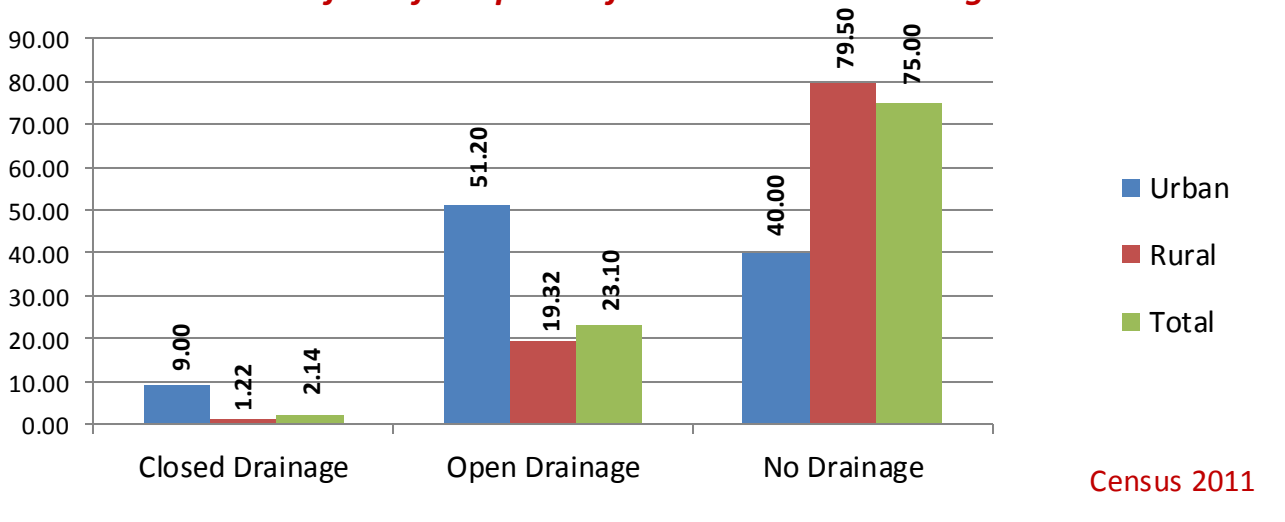
Place	Total SC HHs	Bathing Facility in Premises		Waste Water Disposal - Drainage Facility		
		Bathroom	No Bathroom	Closed Drainage	Open Drainage	No Drainage
Rural	39659	23447	16212	485	7663	31511
Urban	5324	3632	1692	479	2725	2120
Total	44983	27079	17904	964	10388	33631

Source: census 2011

Among 44,983 SC HHs, only 964 are having drainage facility with closed drainage system for waste water disposal, while 10,388 SC HHs have open drainage system and 33,631 SC HHs do not have drainage.

Latrine Facility In Yadgir district, only 4.17% SC HHs are having latrine facility within premises, with 24 % of urban and 2.1% of rural SC HHs having latrine facility. This shows the poor standard of living and also poor hygienic practices among SC community.

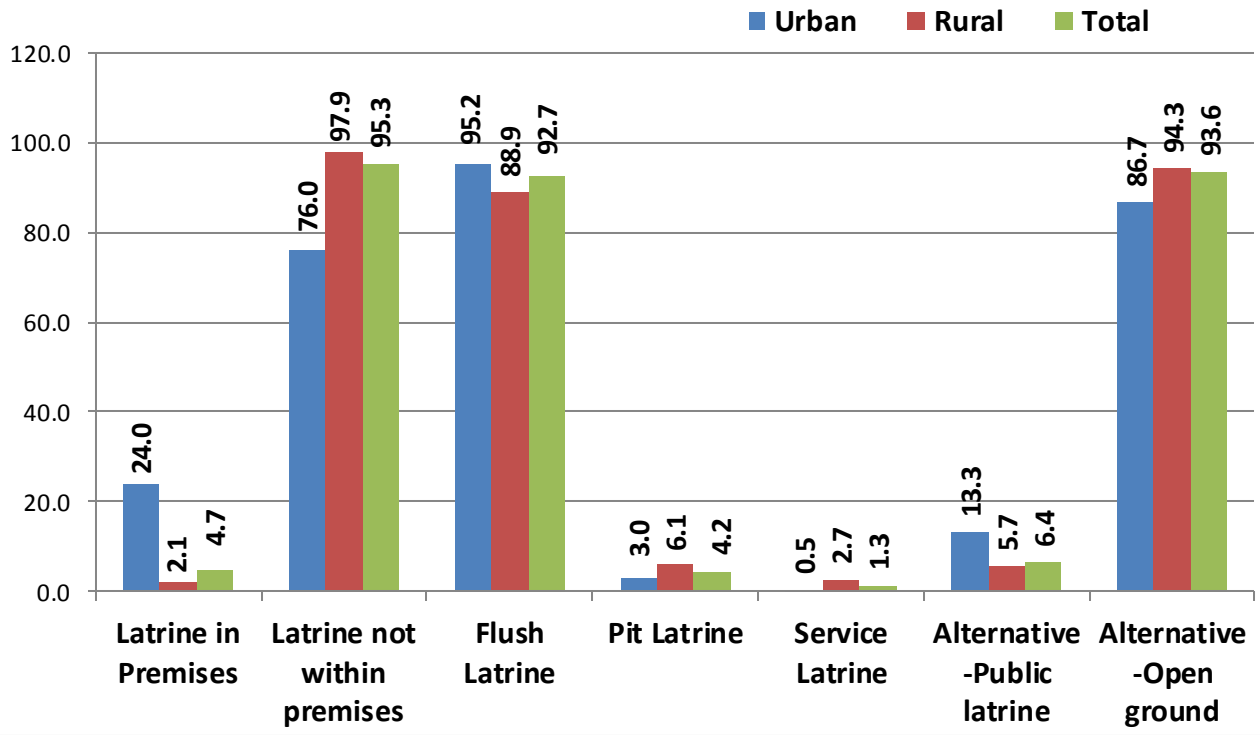
Chart 9.11: ***Percentage of Scheduled Caste Households having drainage facility for safe disposal of bathroom waste -Yadgir District - 2011***



Among the SC HHs having Latrine facility within premises, 92.7% SC HHs have flush latrines and 4.2% have pit latrines and 1.3% are having service latrines.

Among those SC HHs who do not have latrine within premises, 6.4% HHs use public latrine facilities and around 93.6% SC HHs still make use open space for disposing human waste.

Chart 9.12: ***Percentage of Scheduled Caste Households having Latrine facility – Yadgir District - 2011*** **Census 2011**



Sanitation in ST households

In Yadgir district, around 14,685 ST HHs (65%) are having bathroom facility within premises. Among these 12,635 SC HHs (86%) are in rural and 14 % are in urban areas of Yadgir district (See table 9.15)

Thus around 1.84% of ST HHs in Yadgir district is having closed drainage facility, among these, 6.88% are in Urban and 1.17% are in rural areas. 22.84% ST HHs have open drainage and 75.31% ST HHs do not have any drainage connectivity. (See Chart 9.13)

Table 9.15 ***Bathroom and drainage facility among Scheduled Tribe households – Yadgir District 2011***

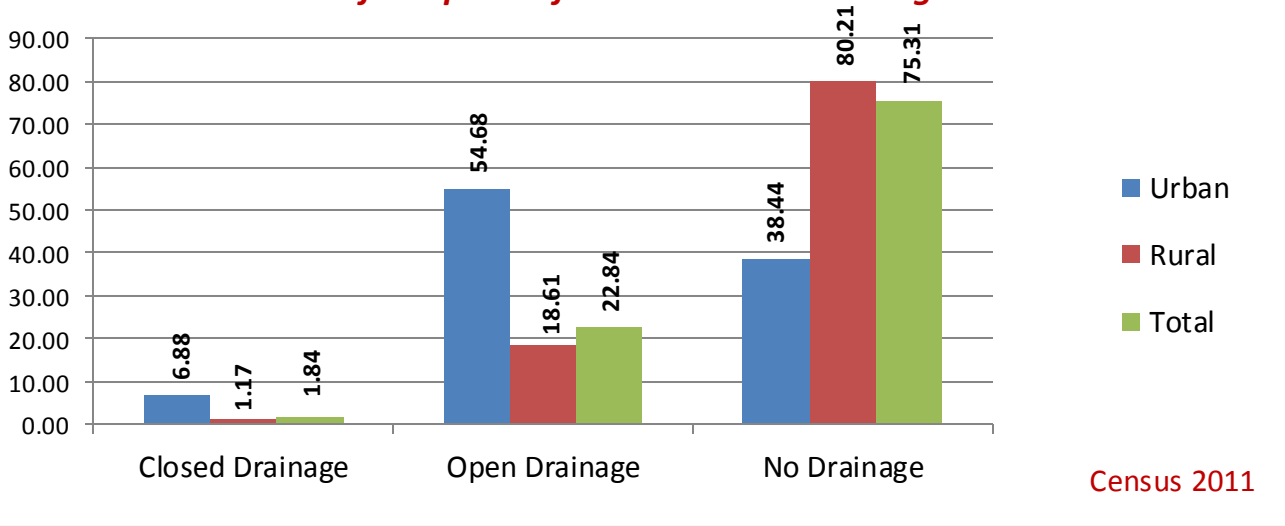
Place	Total ST HHs	Bathing Facility in Premises		Waste Water Disposal - Drainage Facility		
		Bathroom	No Bathroom	Closed Drainage	Open Drainage	No Drainage
Rural	19932	12635	7297	234	3710	15988
Urban	2646	2050	596	182	1447	1017
Total	22578	14685	7893	416	5157	17005

Source: census 2011

Among 14,685 ST HHs, 416 are having drainage facility with closed drainage system for waste water disposal, while 5,157 ST HHs have open drainage system and 17,005 ST HHs do not have drainage.

Latrine Facility In Yadgir district, only 4.19% ST HHs are having latrine facility within premises. 19.65% of urban and 2.13% of rural ST HHs are having latrine facility. Thus, even ST community also has the poor standard of living and hygienic practices like SC community.

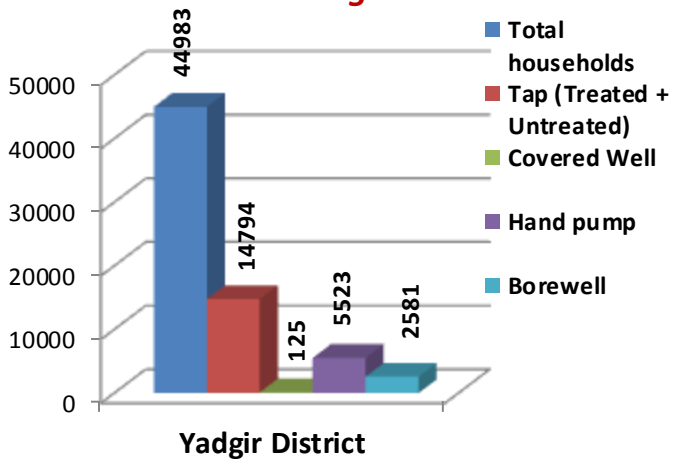
Chart 9.13: ***Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Households having drainage facility for safe disposal of bathroom waste -Yadgir District - 2011***



Among the ST HHs having Latrine facility within premises, 90.90% ST HHs have flush latrines and 5.71% have pit latrines and 1.59% are having service latrines.

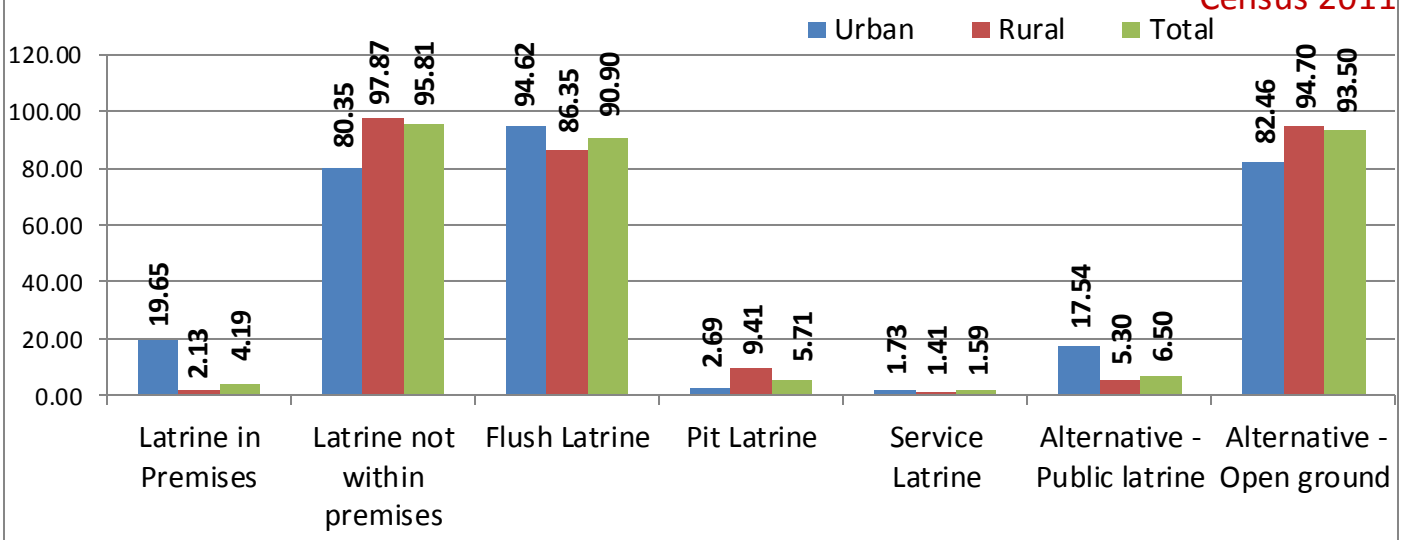
Among those ST HHs which do not have latrine within premises, 6.50% HHs use public latrine facilities and around 93.60% ST HHs still make use open space for disposing human waste.

Chart 9.15: ***No. of SC Households having inking water source -Yadgir district - 2011***



Source: Census 2011

Chart 9.14: ***Percentage of Scheduled Tribe Households having Latrine facility – Yadgir District - 2011***



Drinking Water Facility

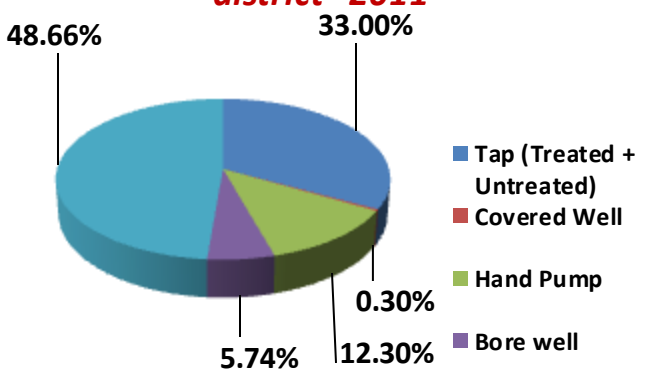
Scheduled Caste Housholds

Out of 44,983 SC HHs in Yadgir district, 23,023 SC HHs have access to drinking water within or near premises.

Out of these, 14,794 (33%) SC HHs are getting drinking water from tap. 125 (0.30%) SC HHs access from covered well and 5,523 (12.30%) SC HHs and 2,581 (5.74%) SC HHs have accessibility to drinking water through Hand Pump and Bore well respectively. (See chart 9.15 & 9.16)

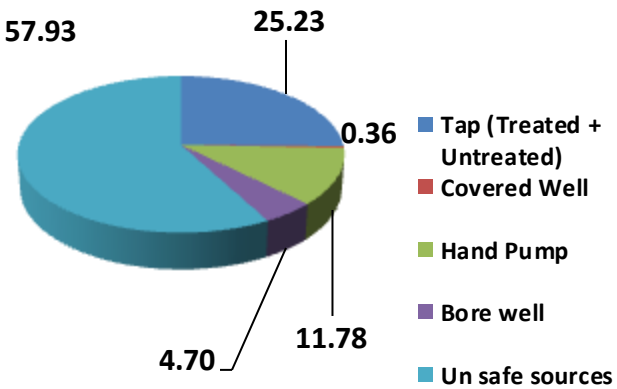
Thus, as many as 48.66% SC HHs of Yadgir district are still not having easy access to drinking water. This includes the HHs which do not have access to drinking water within or near premises, but may have access to water away from premises and also which do not have access at all.

Chart 9.16: ***Share of drinking water source to SC Households - Yadgir district - 2011***



A total of 57.93% ST HHs of Yadgir district do not have access to drinking water. This includes the HHs which do not have access to drinking water within or near premises but may have access to water away from premises and also which do not have access at all.

Chart 9.18: ***Share of drinking water source to ST Households - Yadgir district - 2011***

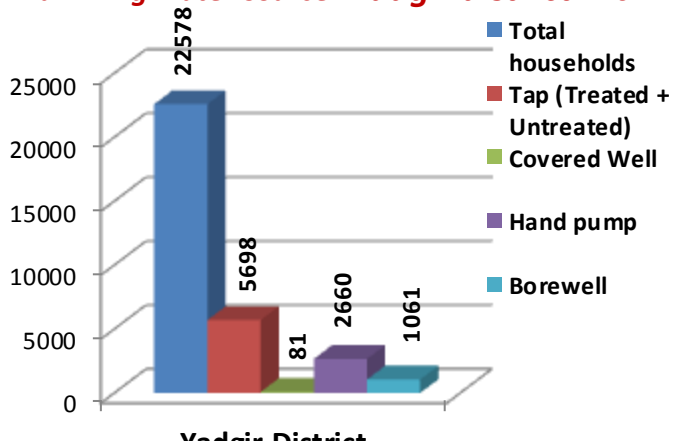


Scheduled Tribe Housholds

Out of 22,578 ST HHs in Yadgir district, 9,500 ST HHs have access to drinking water within or near premises.

Out of these, 5,689 (25.33%) ST HHs are getting drinking water from tap. 81 (0.36%) ST HHs access from covered well and 2,600 (11.78%) ST HHs and 1,061 (4.70%) SC HHs have accessibility to drinking water through Hand pump and Bore well respectively. (See chart 9.17 & 9.18)

Chart 9.17: ***No. of ST Households having drinking water source -Yadgir district - 2011***



Source: Census 2011



9.7 A case study on *"Composite Dalit Development Index"*

Introduction

'Dalits' or Scheduled Castes, were considered outcastes and categorised as untouchables. They remain at the bottom of social hierarchy and have been socially deprived, discriminated and exploited by the upper castes since time immemorial. This is the result of our rigid caste system which divides the Indian society into upper castes and lower castes on the basis of birth. Mythologically, the people of these castes are born impure, culturally they suffer from social disabilities and occupationally they are linked with impure occupation, and above all, they are exclusively dependent for their survival on the high castes of the respective villages who have tradition-bound attitudes, reflected in the nomenclature, castes. The overall lower socio-economic position of the scheduled castes made the framers of the constitution to realize that special attention is urgently required for their development. As a result, some specific provisions have been incorporated in the constitution to provide social justice to the members of these castes through the policy of protective discrimination. The basic purpose of incorporating these developmental provisions was to change the traditional social structure of our society, which is based upon socio-economic and political inequalities. These special provisions have played an important role in improving the socio-economic conditions and achieving a respectful position to the members of the scheduled caste communities in the society.

Human Development of a society is not complete unless every individual in that society including the people belonging to the deprived communities like Dalits also have better development indices. Hence, it becomes essential to have a critical study of the status of Dalits to put forth the complete Human Development picture of a region. With this in view, a case study was included in the present DHDR.

Problem Area

In spite of the efforts of government to provide special provisions to Schedules castes to improve their socio-economic status, the attitudes and prejudices of the society is still not very progressive. There are still gaps in Dalit inclusiveness in social and cultural fields. At many places, they still do not own any assets. Discrimination with respect to access to basic necessities like water, health and education may be a common experience at many places.

Even though govt. has mandated the reservations for Dalits in social institutions like panchayats, SDMCs, local committees, there can be still gaps in the implementation.

Thus, it is important to understand the reality on the ground to know the socio-economic conditions of this deprived community with respect to the perception on their freedom to protest, question and participation in the society, the perception

on conflict resolution when they are faced with problems in the community with respect to access to basic facilities and also to raise their voice of protest against social and economic discrimination. It is also important to understand about the standard of living of Dalits which normally is not very good in comparison with other communities particularly with respect to land holding, ownership of non-agricultural establishments, pucca houses and vehicles, etc. Apart from the lower socio- economic status of the Dalit community as a whole, the Dalit women might have their own issues since the gender inequality exists in the society, irrespective of any particular caste. Since govt. has special focus on better health, particularly for the women, we should have a critical look on the accessibility aspects of the Dalit women to these health facilities. Similarly, when it comes to another important sector of education, which is fundamental for the human development, we should critically observe about the education status of the Dalit children, with respect to the enrolment, regular attendance and the status of how many children passing the LPS are getting admitted to HPS.

Hence, a small case study was undertaken in one Gram Panchayat area of Yadgir district. The purpose of this case study is to understand the difference between perception and reality in a limited manner without any generalization. The outcome of this study, therefore, shall not be applicable for any similar, smaller or bigger geographical units (Village, GP, Taluk, Districts, etc.)

Hence this case study on Composite Dalit development Index is an additional component of DHDR, and an attempt to understand the realities of development status of Dalits in Malhar gram panchayat of Yadgir taluk. The results of this study do not indicate that the same observations can be seen across the taluks and the district of Yadgir. The results are specific to the sample survey area of Malhar gram panchayat and cannot be generalized, hence do not represent other areas.

Coverage area

The study was conducted in 2 villages namely Malhar and Lingeri coming under Malhar gram panchayat of Yadgir taluk of Yadgir district.

A total of 50 Dalit households and 3 schools were covered under the case study.

Methodologies used

For the study, information was sourced from both primary and secondary data related to the study.

For primary data Questionnaire shared by the human development department of planning department of govt. of Karnataka was used. The same was translated in Kannada for easy understanding of the filed investigators. Each family was interviewed in the presence of men, women and children with respect to the questionnaire.

For Secondary Data The data which is available at various sources like gram

panchayat and schools of the study area were collected through direct interaction with the GP secretary, PDO and the head masters of the schools concerned.

10 indices and the Grading system A total of 10 indices were calculated by calculating the indicator value as per the guidelines provided in the DHDR guidelines. For calculating each of the indices, the grading system was used as per the guidelines. 0, 1 and 2 were the codes used based on whether the Dalit household's performance is lower, equal or better than that of general households.

After grading all the indicators of 10 indices, each index was computed individually by dividing total grading value occurred for the index by maximum possible grading value. (10, i.e., 5 indicators multiplied by grading value 2 or 12 in case of 6 indicators).

Finally the Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) was computed by taking the average of all the 10 indices.

Major findings

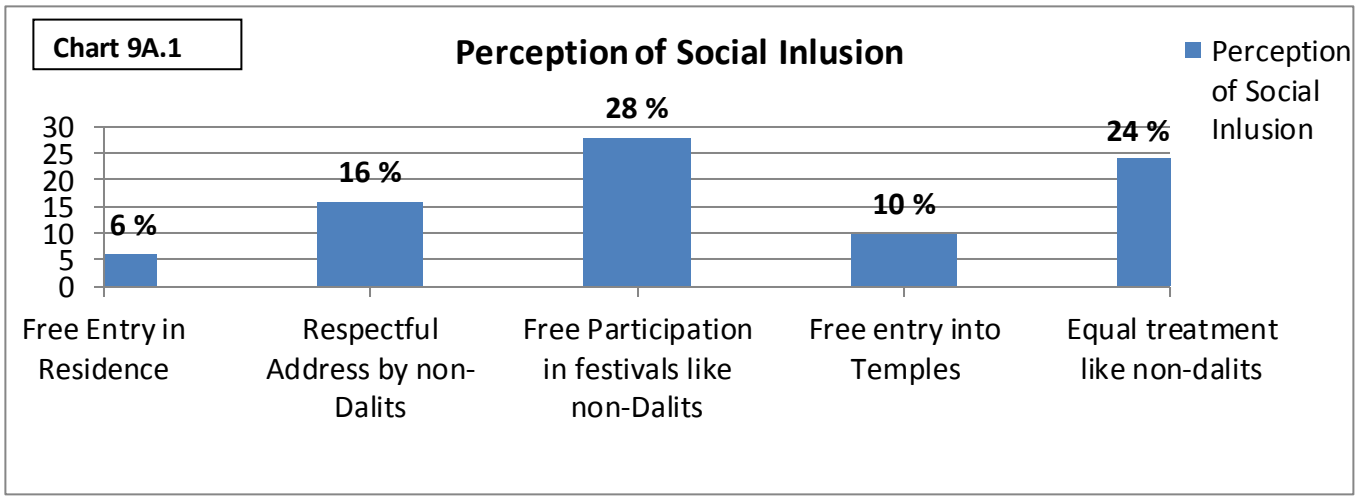
Perception of Social Inclusion

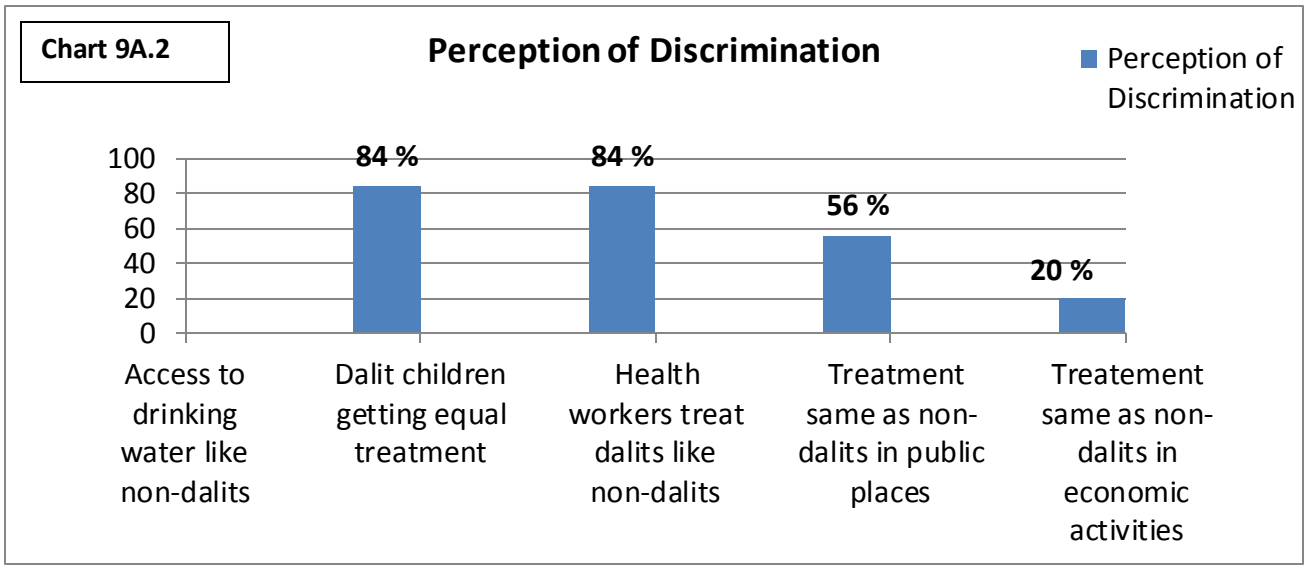
Social inclusion is an indication of the attitude of upper castes towards Dalits.

It includes whether the Dalits are free to enter others' residences and village temples, are they addressed respectfully and treated like non-dalits and whether dalits are allowed to participate freely in festivals, etc.

In the study area, only 6% of the respondents feel that they can freely enter the residences of non-dalits, and only 10% are free to enter temples. Only 16% are addressed respectfully by others and 24% are treated like non-dalits. 28% of the respondents are free to participate in festivals in the village. This clearly indicates that the social inclusion of dalits in the study area is very poor.

However, most of the respondents also said that they voluntarily stay away from trying to enter the non-dalits residences and temples to avoid complications.





The perception of discrimination explains about how dalits are treated in the village by non-dalits while using public facilities like drinking water, schools health facilities available in the village which are common for all. It also shows whether they are economically included.

Only 28% of the respondents feel that they face no discrimination while accessing the public drinking water facilities and only 20% feel that they get work assignments like temple works, works during festivals, mid-day meal cooking etc.

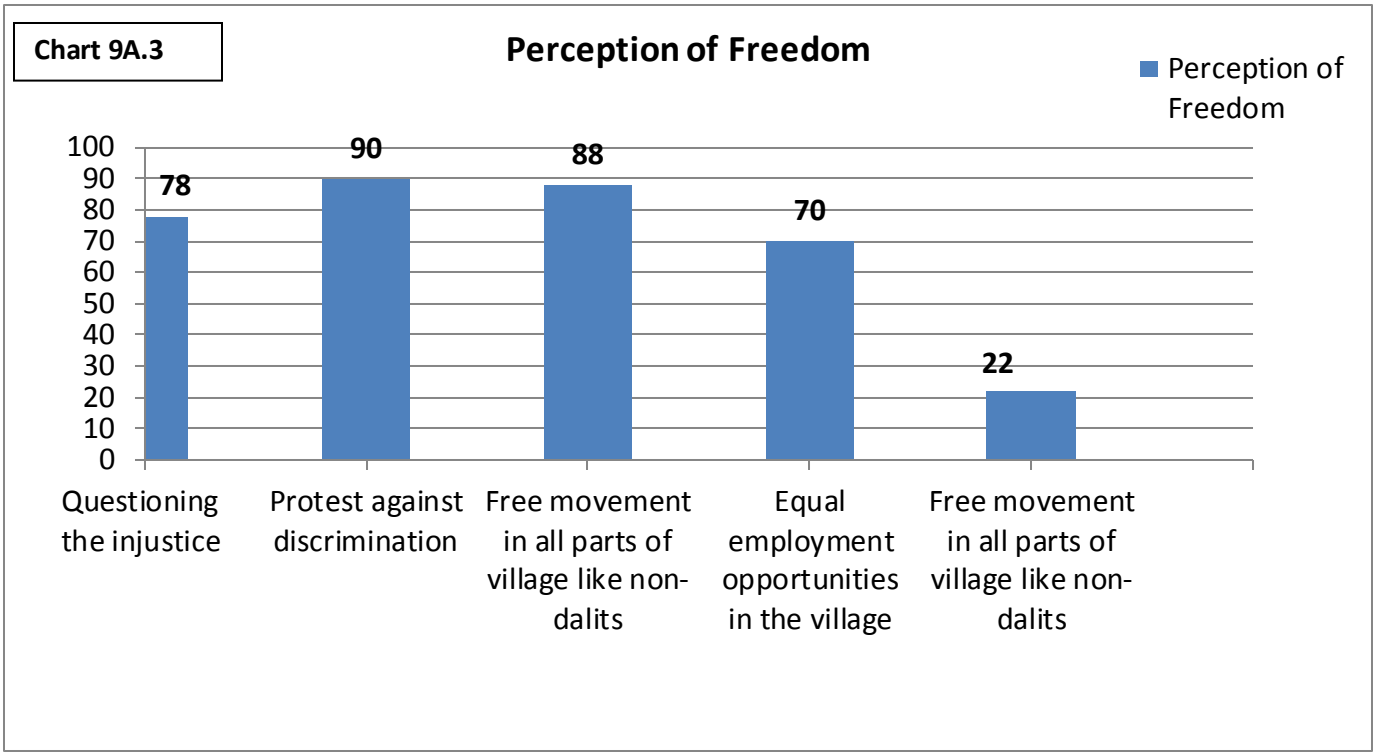
However 84% dalits say that their children are treated like non-dalit children in schools in terms of common seating arrangements, same plates are used for all students during mid-day meal and also feel that their children get equal opportunity to participate in all extra-curricular and cultural activities conducted in schools.

Similar percentage (84%) of respondents says that the public health workers do not discriminate and treat like non-dalits. This was in terms of number of visits the health worker makes to dalits, paying proper attention while treatment, response for emergency calls, passing on the cash benefits of government health schemes.

56% of the respondents say that they are discriminated in public places like hotels, marriages, social and religious functions.

The above observations indicate that there is low discrimination in public places like government schools and health facilities where there is obligation to treat everybody equally. However, when it comes to private places where there is no obligation. But, if it is a large gathering the extent of discrimination is medium while the discrimination is highest in public; when there is need for self-conscious from common public, the degree of discrimination is higher.

Perception of Freedom



Ideally, every person in India has freedom of speech, expression, participation and free movement. The perception of freedom index explains about how much freedom the dalits of the study area are enjoying.

78% of the dalit respondents say that they feel free to question if there is injustice is done to them and 90% say that they can protest against any discrimination. 88% respondents feel free to move in any part of the village where other non-dalits also move.

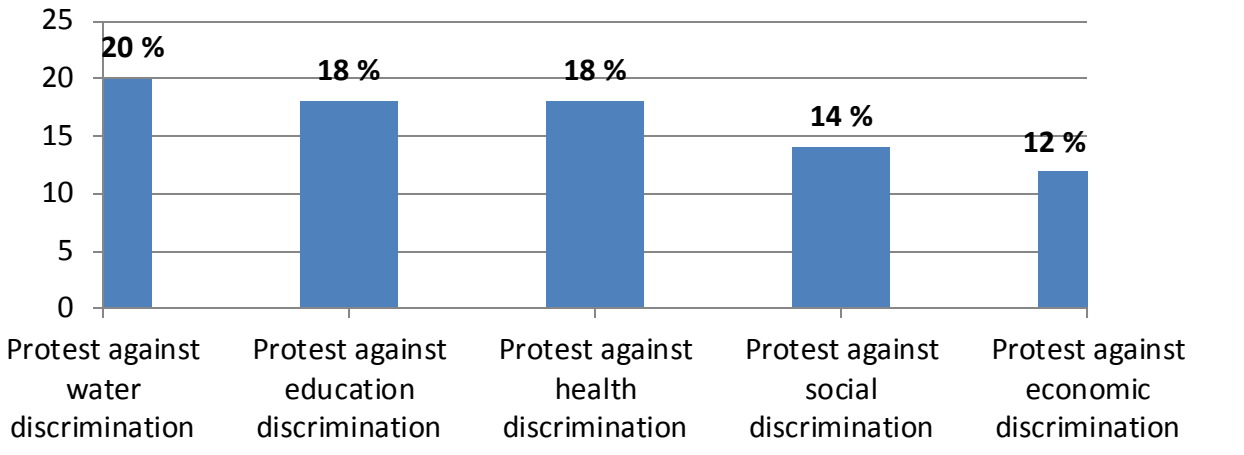
But when it comes employment opportunities in the village, the kind of freedom that dalit respondents were getting as explained earlier comes down to only 70% people. Similarly, only 22% of the respondents are free to participate in the cultural activities happening in the village.

The above responses clearly indicate that dalits feel that they have freedom where only they have to take decisions like questioning, protesting, movement etc. but freedom is low when they are part of larger community as a whole.

Protest against discrimination

Only 20% of the respondents have protested against water discrimination faced at public places. As can be seen in chart 9A.2, only 28% dalits feel that they have free access for drinking water leaving almost 72% facing discrimination, however, only 20% protest.

Chart 9A.4



Only 18% people have protested against discrimination faced in education and health facilities, while 14% have protested against social discrimination and 12% have protested against economic discrimination.

This lower trend in protesting against discrimination is mainly due to dalits not choosing to get into confrontation. And protest against discrimination is comparatively better in public services like education and health while they are not much protesting against discrimination done where they have no much voice.

Gender Dimension

Almost 94% of the dalit pregnant women in the study area are getting 3 months rest prior to delivery and around 88% are getting 3 months rest after the delivery. 94% dalit women have institutional delivery. (Chart 9A.5) 86% women say that the health workers are visiting them and providing them all the reproductive health services in similar lines with services provided to non-dalit women.

Even though the women in the present sample have responded that they are getting 3 months rest prior and after the delivery, but however it may not be the same across the district. Since most of the labour class women have to work till delivery and again start to work after the delivery due to economic distress.

However, through the public health service from health workers, where no much discrimination is expected, still we can see almost 14% women in the study area are not getting health services equally.

Conflict resolution

As can be seen in chart 9A.6, very low percentage of respondents have felt that their conflicts in discriminations regarding water,

health, education, social and economic issues have been satisfactorily resolved.

Once again, we can see that the better conflict resolution is seen in public service delivery like education and health, while other conflicts have not got much attention.

But the low rate of successful conflict resolution may also because of lesser rate of protest against discrimination as seen earlier in chart 9A.4.

Chart 9A.5

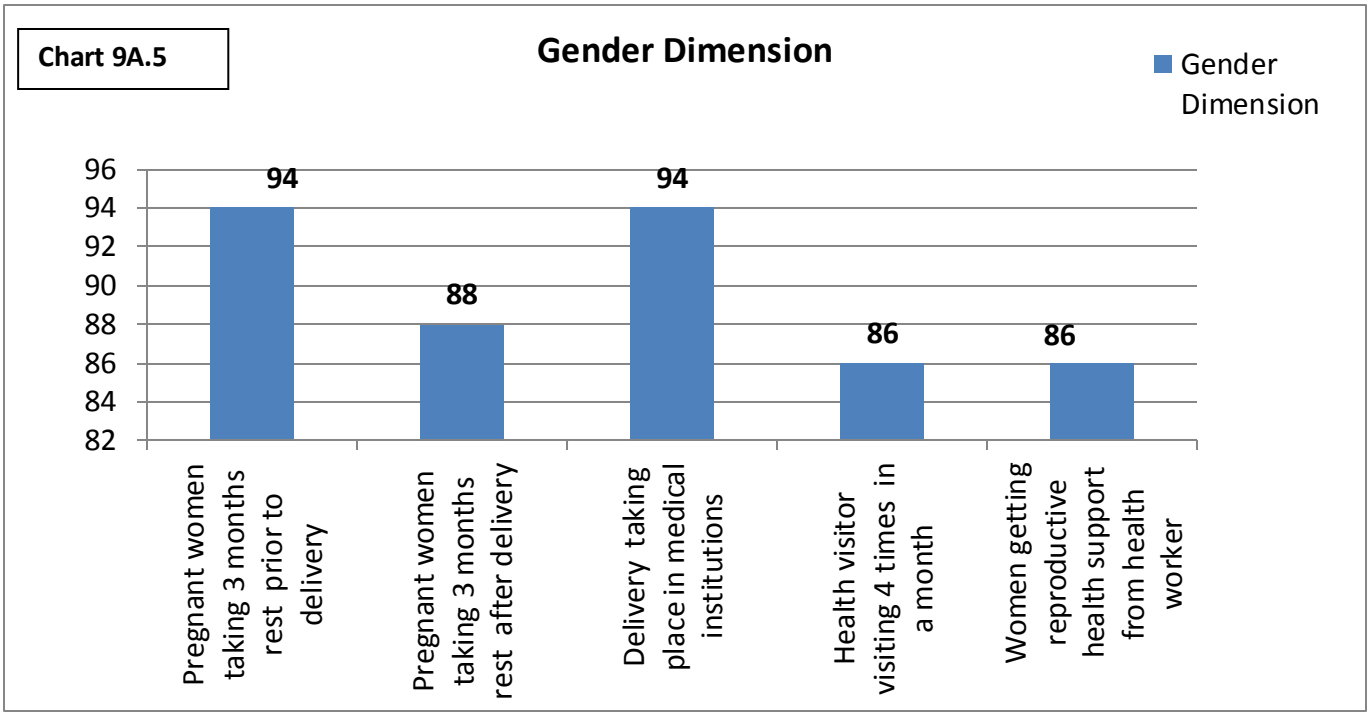
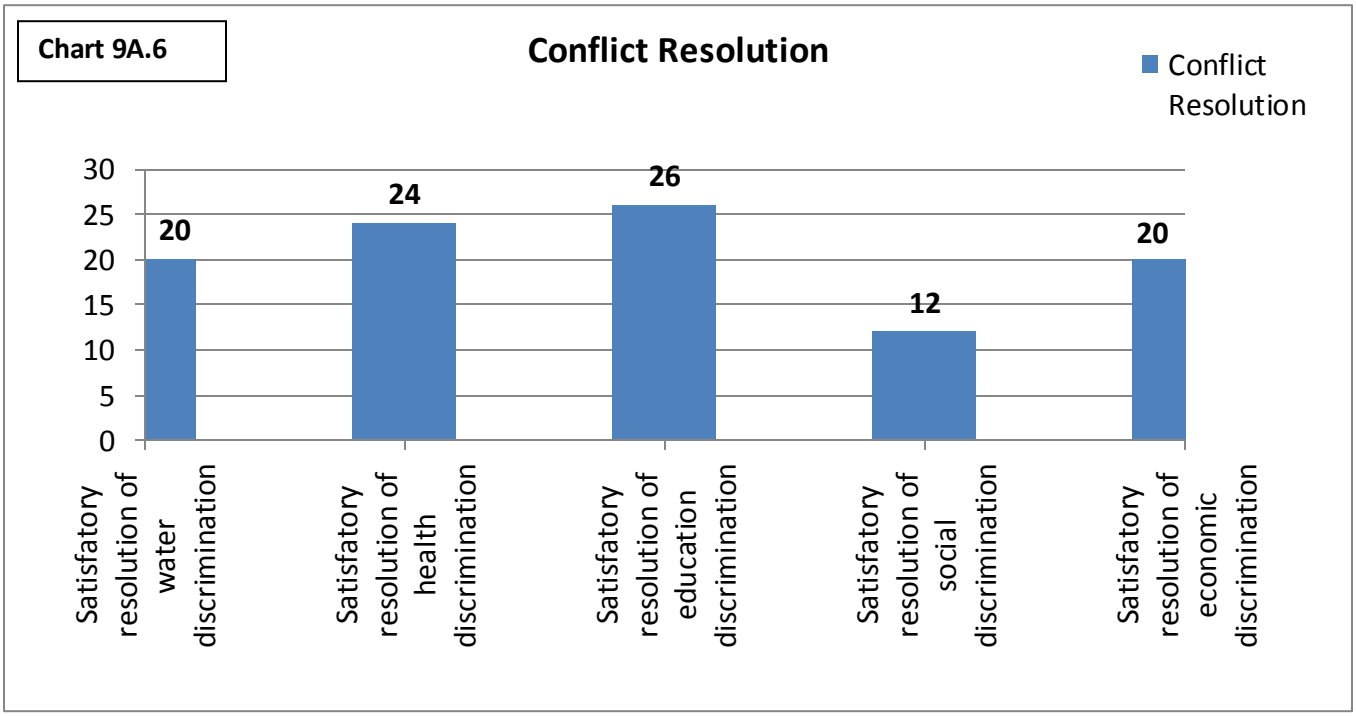


Chart 9A.6



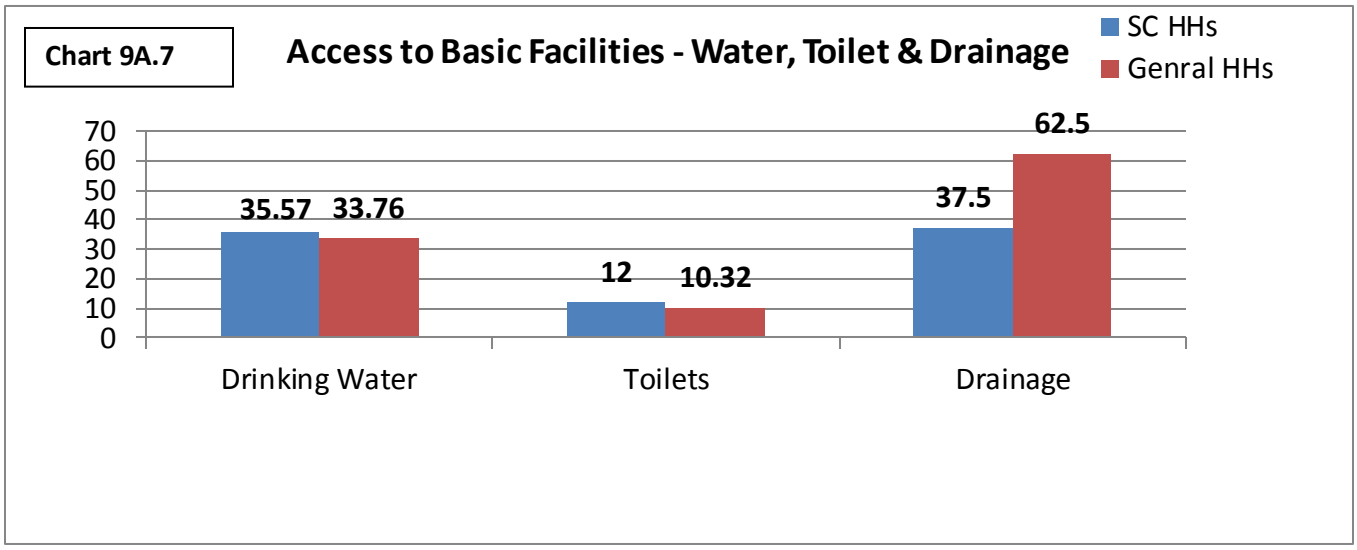
Access to Basic facilities – Water, Toilet and Drainage

Looking at the access to drinking water to both SC HHs area and other areas, per day drinking water supplied to SC colony is 35.57Liters, whereas non-Dalit HHs gets 33.76Litres of drinking water. (chart 9A.7)

Similarly looking at toilets access 12% of SC households have access to toilets and only 10.32% of the non-dalit households have toilet facility.

In the study area, only in electrification of HHs indicator, higher percentages of SC HHs are having the facility than non-dalit HHs. In all other indicators, non-dalit HHs are having better access. (Chart 9A.8)

Thus, dalit standard of living is comparatively lower than that of non-dalits.



However, in case of drainage facilty, both dalit and non-dalit HHs have access to drainage in same ratio of their total no. of HHs meaning that equal facility is existing.

Standard of Living

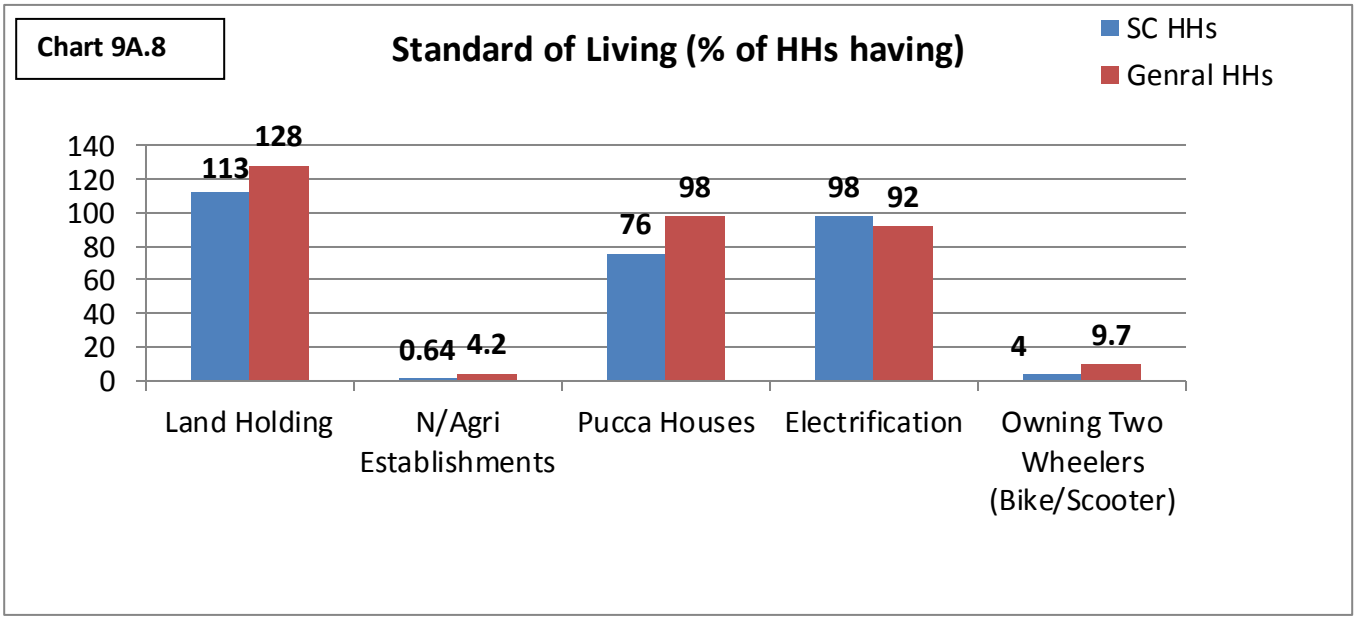
Standard of Living of Dalit HHs in comparison to non-dalit HHs is estimated by comparing the no. of dalit HHs and non-dalit HHs having cultivable land holding, having non-agri. establishments, Pucca houses, electrification and owning of two wheelers.

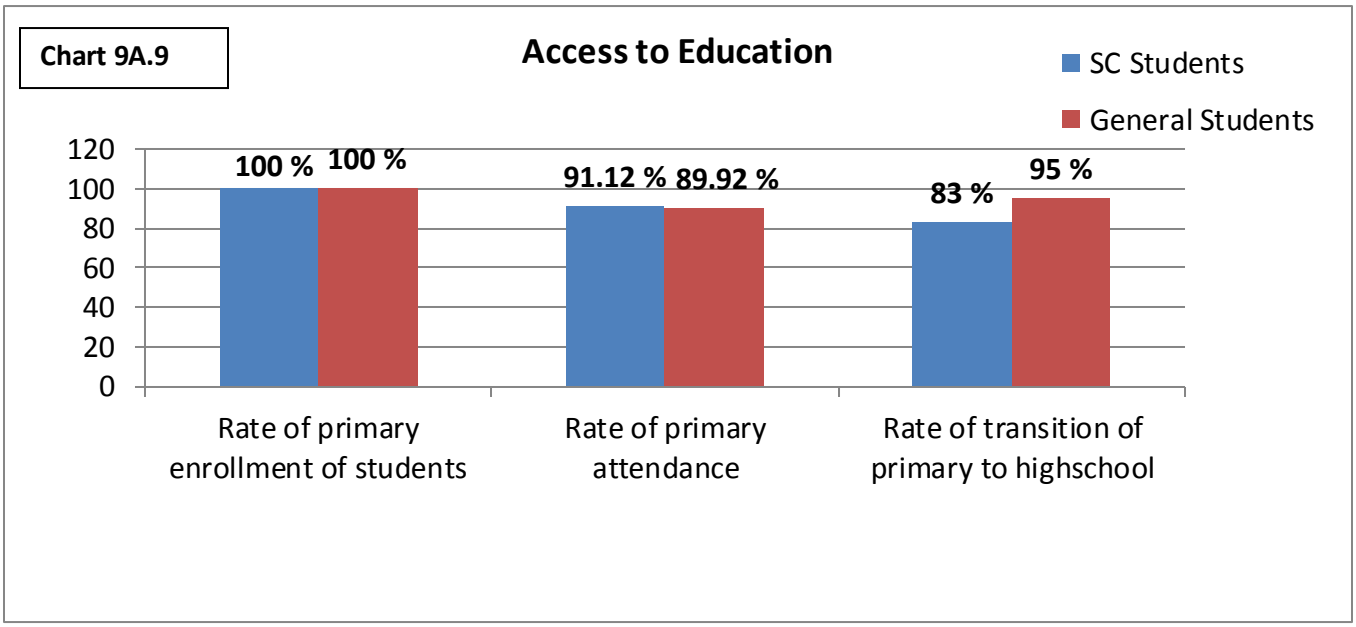
Access to Education

Since all the children are enrolled by schools irrespective of the castes, with the obligation of Right To Education (RTE), the dalit children have equal enrolment status like the non-dalit students both having 100% enrolment.(Chart 9A.9)

In case of school attendance indicator, dalit students are attending well in comparison to non-dalit students, however, the dalit students are discontinuing the high school education. Only 83% of dalit students are

getting admissions to high schools after completing higher primary while 95% of non-dalit students are getting high school education.





COMPOSITE DALIT DEVELOPMNT INDEX (CDDI) - YADGIR

I Perception of Institutional Inclusion

Table 9.16

Sl.No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Panchayats	1
2	SDMC	1
3	JFMC	1
4	Water Societies	1
5	Financial Societies	1
6	Village Health & Sanitation Committee	1
	Total	6.00
		0.50

II Perception of Social Inclusion

Table 9.17

Sl.No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Residence	0
2	Address	0
3	Festival	0
4	Temples	0
5	Hotels	0
	Total	0.00
		0.00

III Perception of Discrimination

Table 9.18

Sl.No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Drinking Water	0
2	Education	2
3	Health	2
4	Social	1
5	Economic	0
	Total	5.00
		0.5

IV Protest against Discrimination

Table 9.19

Sl.No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Water Discrimination	0
2	Education Discrimination	0
3	Health Discrimination	0
4	Social Discrimination	0
5	Economic Discrimination	0
	Total	0.00
		0

V Conflict Resolution

Table 9.20

Sl.No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Water Problems	0
2	Health problems	0
3	Education Problems	0
4	Social Discrimination	0
5	Economic Discrimination	0
	Total	0.00
		0

VI Perception of Freedom

Table 9.21

Sl. No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Of questioning	2
2	Of Protesting	2
3	Of Mobility	2
4	Of getting employment	2
5	Of Participating in cultural activities	0
	Total	8.00
		0.8

VII Standard of Living

Table 9.22

Sl.No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Land Holding	0
2	N/Agri Establishments	0
3	Pucca Houses	0
4	Electrification	2
5	Owning Two Wheelers (Bike/Scooter)	0
	Total	2.00
		0.20

VIII Gender Dimensions of Dalit Development

Table 9.23

Sl. No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Rest Prior to delivery	2
2	Rest after delivery	2
3	Rate of institutional delivery	1
4	Health Assistant Visits	0
5	Reproductive health support	2
	Total	7.00
		0.70

IX Access to basic facilities - Water , Toilet and Drainage

Table 9.24

Sl.No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Drinking water	2
2	Toilets	2
3	Drainage	1
	Total	5.00
		0.83

X Access to Education

Table 9.25

Sl.No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Enrolment	1
2	Attendance	2
3	Rate of Transition	0
	Total	3.00
		0.50

XI **Composite Dalit Development Index** Table 9.26

Sl.No.	Indicators	Index Value
1	Institutional Inclusion	0.50
2	Social Inclusion	0.00
3	Perception of Discrimination	0.50
4	Protest against Discrimination	0.00
5	Conflict Resolution	0.00
6	Perception of freedom	0.80
7	Standard of Living	0.20
8	Gender Discrimination of Development	0.70
9	Access to basic facilities	0.83
10	Access to Education	0.50
	Total	4.03
Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)		**0.403**
Dalit Deprivation Index (DDI) (1- CDDI)		**0.597**

Concluding Remarks of Dalit study

As we can see from various indices used for composite dalit development index, social inclusion is as per expectation since institutions have to follow reservation policy. However, when it comes to social inclusion which depends on the social attitudes of non-dalits in the region, it is completely opposite showing poor inclusion in all indicators.

In case of discrimination, only in education and health services, because of public institutional obligation, dalits have not much discrimination, however, in other indicators, discrimination is evident.

In spite of discrimination, and having freedom to protest against discrimination, most of the dalits might have stayed away from protesting mainly not to create any further conflicts. Since the protest itself is limited, conflict resolution is also low.

Even though the dalits of the study area have freedom of all kinds of social acts, they do not enjoy the freedom to participate in cultural occasions.

The standard of living of dalits is not at par with non-dalits except electrification which is once again a social obligation to provide the same irrespective of the caste.

The Dalit women are getting health facilities almost in equal terms like non-dalit women and also the much needed rest prior to and after the delivery are also satisfactory.

In case of access to basic facilities, dalits are getting almost equal or better access to water and toilets.

Reasonably good access to education may be mainly due to social obligation to provide education to all.

9.8 Concluding Remarks

Since the SC and ST community together constitute a sizable population of Yadgir district at around 37% (25% SC and 12.5% St), focused efforts have to be put to ensure the socio-economic upliftment.

More awareness is needed among the society to scale down the discrimination. Special programs which are being implemented for economic benefit of the SC & ST communities have to reach the right and needy beneficiaries so that they can become part of the social mainstream.

Awareness among the beneficiaries is needed to make best of the development programs.









Chapter 10

Governance Issues – Governance and Human Development

10.1 Introduction

Governance is a complex yet very common force which we can see in all societies. Hence, it is much more than just a government. We use governance in our daily lives to manage our homes, relationships with other human beings. This is similar to how the companies and states manage their activities.

The governance of a country, state, district, block and even the villages involves the management of the public issues concerned to the citizen of that region. It deals with understanding the problems and appreciating the good practices, planning and budgeting for the development of the region, mobilising the required resources, executing the development works based on the plan, monitoring the progress of works for maintaining the quality of work done, auditing of the work and expenditure done, sharing the progress with the public, etc.

The governance can be good or bad depending on how the things are managed. Good governance has certain qualities to it. It promotes equity, participation, collaboration, transparency, accountability and maintaining the rule of law. And when governance is done in this way, it becomes effective, efficient, responsive and sustainable over the long run. Bad governance has characteristics just opposite to the above mentioned ones.

As we have already discussed, human development is concerned with health, education, standard of living. Apart from this, it is also concerned with many dimensions like child development, women empowerment & participation, welfare and inclusion of weaker sections of the society, employment generation and food security for the citizen.

Hence, only good governance can take care of these issues effectively and ensure human development and overall development of the region.

In order that the governance has to be good and effective, it has to be decentralized by dividing the region to be governed in smaller units. This allows the formation of structures which enables local governance.

10.2 Local Governance Structure

Similar to the state and national structures of governance, the local governance structures shall also have people representatives who are elected by the people. Since the local governance structures are closer to the general public of the region, it is easier for the public to represent their issues and also to have closer contact with their representatives.

Local self-governance shall be of two types, one to govern the rural areas and the other

for the urban areas. In rural areas the local governance structure is Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI), while their urban counter parts are Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

10.3 Panchayat Raj Institutions: Structure and Process

The Panchayat Raj Act, 1993 provides for a 3- tier structure of Panchayats.

Table 10.1 ***3-Tier Structure of Panchayat Raj***

Zilla Panchayat (ZP)	At the District level
Taluka Panchayat (TP)	At the Taluka level
Gram panchayat (GP)	Group of Villages notified as a gram panchayat

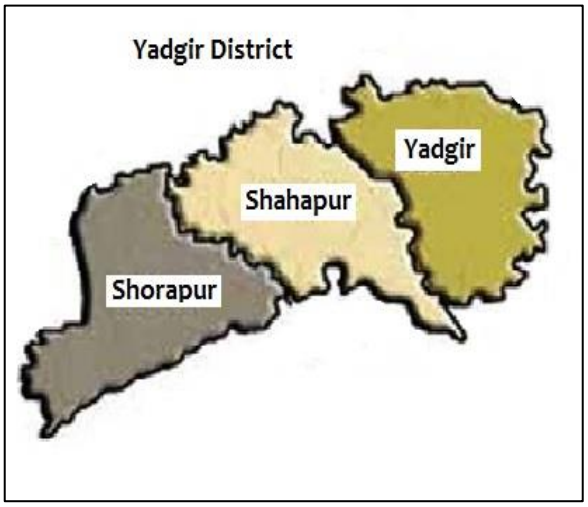
The Zilla Panchayat (ZP) which is at 1st tier of the structure is the apex institution at the Yadgir district level and is headed by Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

At the taluk level, the Taluk Panchayat is the intermediate tier of this PRI administrative structure headed by an Executive Officer (EO).

Since 1999, certain specified development schemes earlier executed by the Zilla Panchayat have been transferred and delegated to the Taluk Panchayats for implementation.

At the lowest level of this 3–tier structure, there are the Gram Panchayats which are having jurisdiction over a group of villages so notified and have responsibilities of civic administration with independent power of taxation.

Fig 10.1 ***Map of Yadgir District***



Details of Panchayat Raj Institutions and members is shown in table 10.2

Table 10.2 ***Panchayat Raj institutions and elected members***

Name of Taluka	No. ZP members	No. of Taluk Panchayats	No. of Taluk Panchayat members	No. of Gram Panchayats	No. of Gram Panchayat members
Shahapur	4	1	20	36	453
Shorapur	7	1	23	42	592
Yadgir	11	1	38	39	990
Total	22	3	81	117	2035

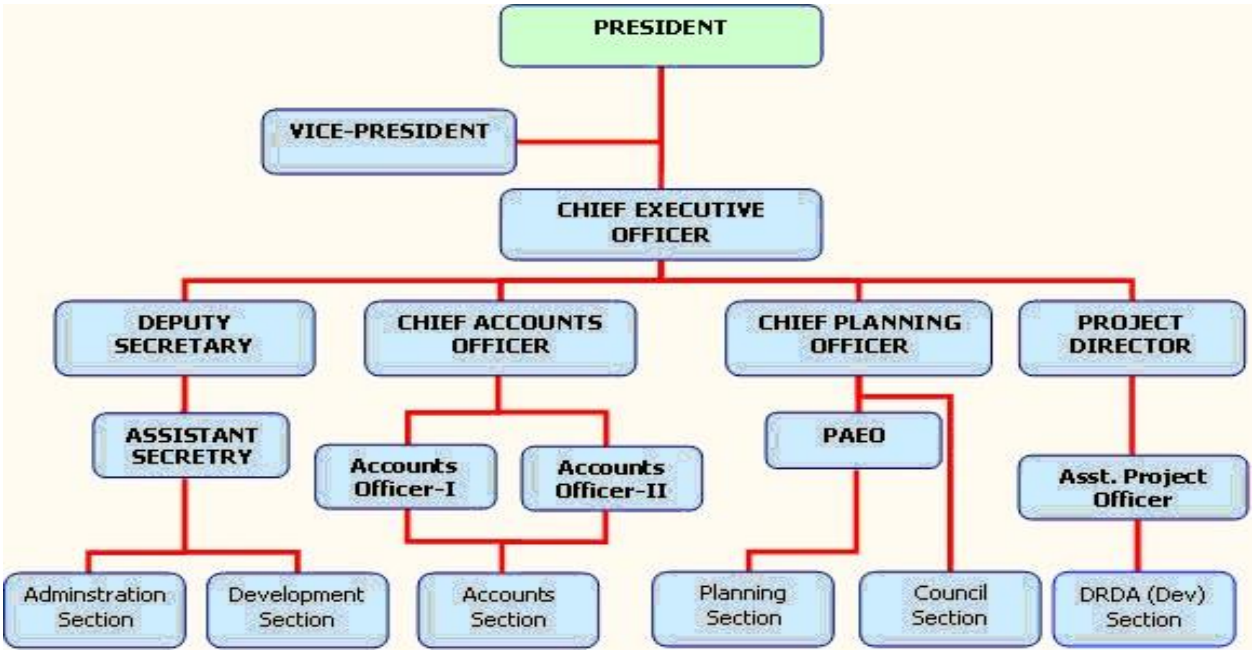
Source: ZP Yadgir

Zilla Panchayat (ZP)

For smooth functioning & administration of the Zilla Panchayat office, an IAS officer designated as "Chief Executive Officer" is appointed by the state government to carry out administration of Yadgir Zilla Panchayat. He is assisted in the discharge of his duties by senior officers in the Zilla Panchayat. (See fig 10.2)

Accounts Section: Headed by Chief Accounts Officer, This section is responsible for receipts and releases of funds regarding all departments and various development schemes. This section is also involved in taking up audit of all the departments coming under Zilla Panchayat.

Fig 10.2 ***Administrative Structure of Yadgir ZP***



Administration Section: Headed by Deputy Secretary, This section is concerned with the establishment issues and general administration of all the departments of Zilla Panchayat.

Development Section: Headed by Deputy Secretary, This section is concerned with execution of all rural development schemes, water supply schemes, minor irrigation works, road works and other developmental works.

Planning Section: Headed by Chief Planning Officer, This section looks after formulation of Draft Annual Plan, formulation of action plan for different development schemes and monitoring & evaluation of schemes.

Council Section: This section is concerned with recording the deliberations of Zilla Panchayat and various standing committees; it also follows up on various decisions taken therein & other issues regarding the Zilla Panchayat members.

Functioning of Panchayats

As per the constitution, panchayats in their respective areas prepare plans for economic development and social justice and also execute them. To facilitate this, state has fixed functions to panchayats (29 subjects as mandated) and make funds available for carrying out these functions (as per state finance commission's recommendations).

The functions of panchayats are divided among different committees (as ministries are formed in state and union governments), which are called Sthayee Samitis (Standing Committees) and Upa-Samitis.

Various standing committees constituted in Yadgir ZP are shown in table 10.3.

One of the members remains in charge of each of such committees while the over-all charge rests with the president of the panchayat. Panchayats are supported by many officials.

Apart from grants received from the government under the recommendation of the Finance Commission, Panchayats receive schematic funds for implementation of schemes (MGNREGS, BRGF, IAY etc.). They can also raise revenue by imposing taxes, fees, penalties, etc., as per rule of the state.

Since Yadgir district is recognised as one of the backward districts by Dr. Nanjudappa committee (constituted to study regional imbalances in Karnataka state), district is getting BRGF funds from RDPR department of Government of Karnataka.

Table 10.3 ***Zilla Panchayat Standing Committees***

Name of the Committee
General Standing Committee *(ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಯೀ ಸಮಿತಿ)*
Finance & Planning Committee *(ಹಣಕಾಸು ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನಾ ಸಮಿತಿ)*
Social Justice Committee *(ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಮಿತಿ)*
Education & Health Committee *(ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಮತ್ತು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸಮಿತಿ)*
Agriculture & Industry Committee *(ಕೃಷಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಸಮಿತಿ)*

The **General Standing Committee** is performing the functions related to the establishment matters and functions related to communications, buildings, rural housing, village extensions, relief against the natural calamities and allied matters and all miscellaneous residuary matters.

The Finance and Planning Committee is performing the functions relating to,

(a) the finances of the Zilla Panchayat, framing of budgets, scrutinizing proposals for increase of revenue, examination of receipts and expenditure statements, consideration of all proposals affecting the finances of the Zilla Panchayat and general supervision of the revenue and expenditure of the Zilla Panchayat.

(b) the plan priorities, allocation of outlays to developments, horizontal and vertical linkages, implementation of guidelines issued by the government, regular review of planned programmes, evaluation of important programmes and small savings schemes.

The Social Justice Committee is performing functions relating to

(a) Promotion of education, economic, social, cultural and other interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes.

(b) Protecting them from social injustice and all other forms exploitation.

(c) Amelioration of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward classes.

(d) Securing social justice to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, women and other weaker sections of the society.

The Education and Health Committee is performing the following functions:

(a) It is in-charge of all educational activities of the Zilla Panchayat.

(b) Undertaking the planning of education in the district within the framework of the national policy and the national and State plan.

(c) Survey and evaluate the educational activities of the Zilla Panchayat.

(d) Perform such other duties pertaining to education, adult literacy and cultural activities as the Zilla Panchayat may assign to it.

(e) Health services, hospitals, water supply, family welfare and other allied matters.

The Agriculture and Industry Committee is performing functions relating to

(a) Agricultural production, animal husbandry, co-operation, contour bunding in agricultural fields and reclamation.
(b) Village and cottage industries.

(c) Promotion of industrial development of the district.


Zilla Panchayat, Yadgir


Taluk Panchayat, Shorapur

Taluk Panchayat (TP)

THE KARNATAKA PANCHAYAT RAJ ACT, 1993, specifies the constitution of Taluk Panchayat, functions, duties and powers of taluk panchayat Adhyaksha and Upadhyaksha. The Act provides for a 3- tier structure of Panchayats. The Zilla Panchayat forms the apex institution at the district level. Each of the three taluks in Yadgir district has the Taluk Panchayat, where again the members are directly elected from the people, and which has a similar administrative structure like ZP and is headed by the Executive Officer (EO).

All the three Taluk Panchayats namely Yadgir, Shahapur and Shorapur are having the following standing Committees:

Table 10.4 ***Taluk Panchayat Standing Committees***

Name of the Committee
General Standing Committee *(ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಯೀ ಸಮಿತಿ)*
Finance, Audit and Planning Committee *(ಹಣಕಾಸು, ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ಯೋಜನಾ ಸಮಿತಿ)*
Social Justice Committee *(ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಮಿತಿ)*

Functions of Taluk Panchayats

To make reasonable provision within the area under its jurisdiction in respect of the following matters, namely:-

- construction and augmentation of water supply works to the level of not less than forty litres per capita per day.
- Filing half yearly report regarding the activities of Grama Panchayats within the taluk regarding:
    - Holding of Grama Sabha;
    - Maintenance of Water supply works;
    - Construction of individual and community latrine;
    - Collection and revision of taxes, rates and fees;
    - Payment of electricity charges;
    - Enrollment in schools;
    - Progress of immunization;
- Providing adequate number of class rooms and maintaining primary school buildings in proper condition including water supply and sanitation;
- Acquiring land for locating the manure pits away from dwelling houses in the villages.





Grama Panchayat (GP)

The Grama Panchayat which is at the lowest 3rd tier in the PRI structure has a Secretary and a Panchayat Development Officer (PDO) to look after the administration.

The Committees constituted by Grama Panchayat are:

Table 10.5 ***Gram Panchayat (GP) Standing Committees***

Production Committee (ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಸಮಿತಿ)
Social Justice Committee (ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಸಮಿತಿ)
Amenities Committee (ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳ ಸಮಿತಿ)

Each constituency of the members of the Gram Panchayat is called the **Gram Sabha** and all the voters of the same constituency are members of this body.

Under the Constitution, there can be only three tiers of the Panchayat as explained earlier. *The Gram Sabha is not a tier of the PR system*. It does not have any executive function and operates as a recommending body only.

Gram Sabhas hold meetings normally 2 to 4 times a year, but can meet as and when necessary. Issues to be discussed in the meetings can be wide ranging, but the essential agenda should include: Annual Action Plan and Budget, Annual Accounts and Annual report of the GP, selection of beneficiaries for different social service programmes (Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Pension Schemes, etc.), identification of schemes for preparation of Annual Plan for development programmes (e.g. MGNREGS) of GP, consideration of the Audit reports, analyses of GP's performance, etc.

Functions of Gram Panchayats

Subjected to the funds at its disposal, the Grama Panchayat will make sure that reasonable provisions are made within the Panchayat, namely:

- Providing sanitary latrines to not less than ten percent of the households every year and achieve full coverage as early as possible.
- Constructing adequate number of community latrines for the use of men and women and maintaining them.
- Maintaining water supply works either on its own or by annual contract by generating adequate resources.
- Revising and collecting taxes, rates and fees periodically which are leviable under this Act.
- Ensuring universal enrollment of children in primary school.
- Achieving universal immunisation of children.
- Ensuring prompt registration and reporting of birth and deaths.
- Providing sanitation and proper drainage.

- Construction, repair and maintenance of public streets.
- Removing encroachments on public streets or public places.
- Providing adequate number of street lights and paying electricity charges regularly.
- Filling-up insanitary depressions and reclaiming unhealthy localities.
- Destruction of rabid and ownerless dogs.
- Maintenance of all community assets vested in it.
- Maintenance of records relating to population census, crop census, cattle census, census of unemployed persons and person below poverty line.
- Earmarking places away from the dwelling houses for dumping refuse and manure.
- The Gram Panchayat may also make provision for carrying out within the Panchayat area any other work or measure which is likely to promote the health, safety, education, comfort, convenience or social or economic wellbeing of the inhabitants of the Panchayat area.
- The Gram Panchayat may, by a resolution, pass at its meeting and supported by two-thirds of its total number of members and with the prior approval of the Taluk Panchayat.
- Make provision for or make contribution towards, any exhibition, conference or seminar within or outside the Panchayat area but within the district; or
- Make contribution to any medical, educational or charitable institutions or any other institutions of public utility, within the Panchayat area which are registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1961, Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 or under any other law for the time being in force.





10.4 Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Processes

The history of urban local self-governing bodies (commonly called Municipalities) in Karnataka state dates prior to the Independence of India. The constitution of Municipalities in Karnataka has been done as per the Karnataka Municipality Act, 1964 and Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act, 1976. In Karnataka, there are 214 ULBs which have been classified based on their population.

The Municipal bodies are governed by the provisions contained in Karnataka Municipalities Act, 1964 (for City Municipal Councils, Town Municipalities and Town Panchayats) and Karnataka Municipal Corporations Act 1976 (for City Corporations). Municipalities have been constituted with the objective of discharging certain obligatory functions, apart from that, there are certain discretionary functions also to be taken up like education, epidemic disease control, community recreational services, etc., depending upon the available resources of the ULB.

Table 10.6 ***ULB classification***

Type of ULB	Population Number of ULBs
City Corporation	**3,00,000 and above**
CMC	**50,000 to 3,00,000**
TMC	**20,000 to 50,000**
TOP	**10,000 to 20,000**

The ULBs have the following responsibilities:

- Supplying safe and clean drinking water.
- Imparting and maintaining proper drainage and sewage systems.
- Providing public street lighting.
- To keep up sanitation and hygiene of public places.
- Building and maintenance of bus terminals, roads, culverts and bridges.
- Construction and Preservation of public parks and gardens.
- To make sure that the urban or rural growth is systematic and planned.
- Preparing guidelines for building construction.
- Issuing Licenses for Trade activities.
- Issuing and maintaining Birth and Death records.
- Construction of Under Ground Drainage.
- Construction of Storm water Drains.
- Solid Waste Management.
- Lake Development.
- Maintenance of Burial ground.
- Traffic Management.
- Ensuring systematic/planned urban growth.
- Regulation of building construction,

Etc.

In order to discharge the above responsibilities, Municipalities have been vested with the powers to levy certain taxes and fees. Government, through Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA), supervises the functioning of the Municipalities; collects municipal data & prepares its statistics; inspects and interact with both elected representatives and

employees to find out their specific problems and work out the solutions. However, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are also making sincere efforts to control and solve these problems thereby to improve the efficiency of citizen's delivery systems.

The urban local bodies in Yadgir district include, City Municipal Council (CMC), Town Municipal Council (TMC) and Town Panchayat (TOP).

Yadgir city which is also the district headquarters is governed by Yadgir City Municipal Council (CMC), while Gurmitkal town which is in Yadgir taluk has a Town Panchayat (TOP). Both Shahapur and Shorapur towns which are taluk headquarters are governed by Town Municipal Council (TMC).

Fig. 10.3, 10.4 and 10.5 shows the oraganisation charts of Yadgir CMC, Shahapur & Shorapur TMCs and Gurmitkal TOP respectively.



Fig 10.3 ***Organisation structure of Yadgir Municipal Council (CMC)***

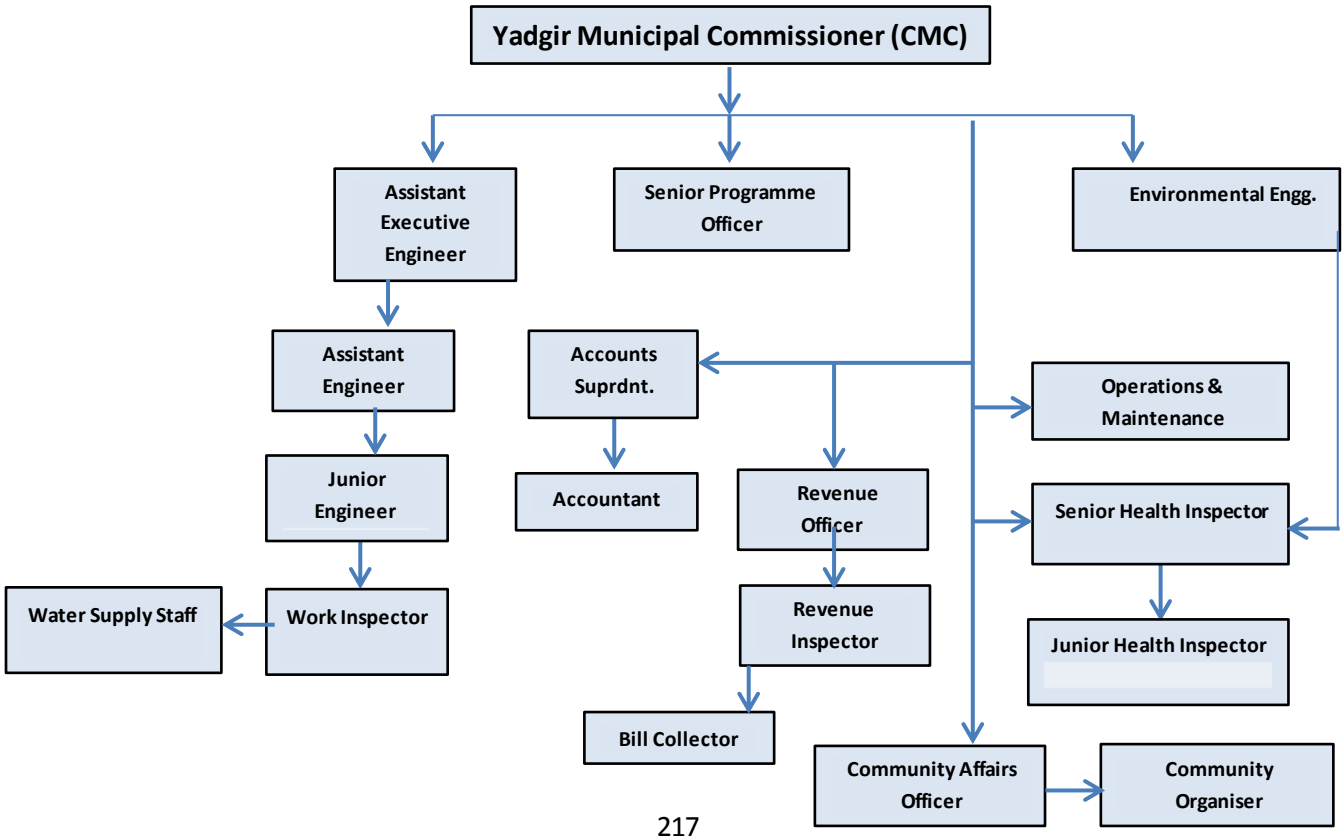


Fig 10.4 ***Organisation Structure of Shahapur and Shorapur Town Municipal Council (TMC)***

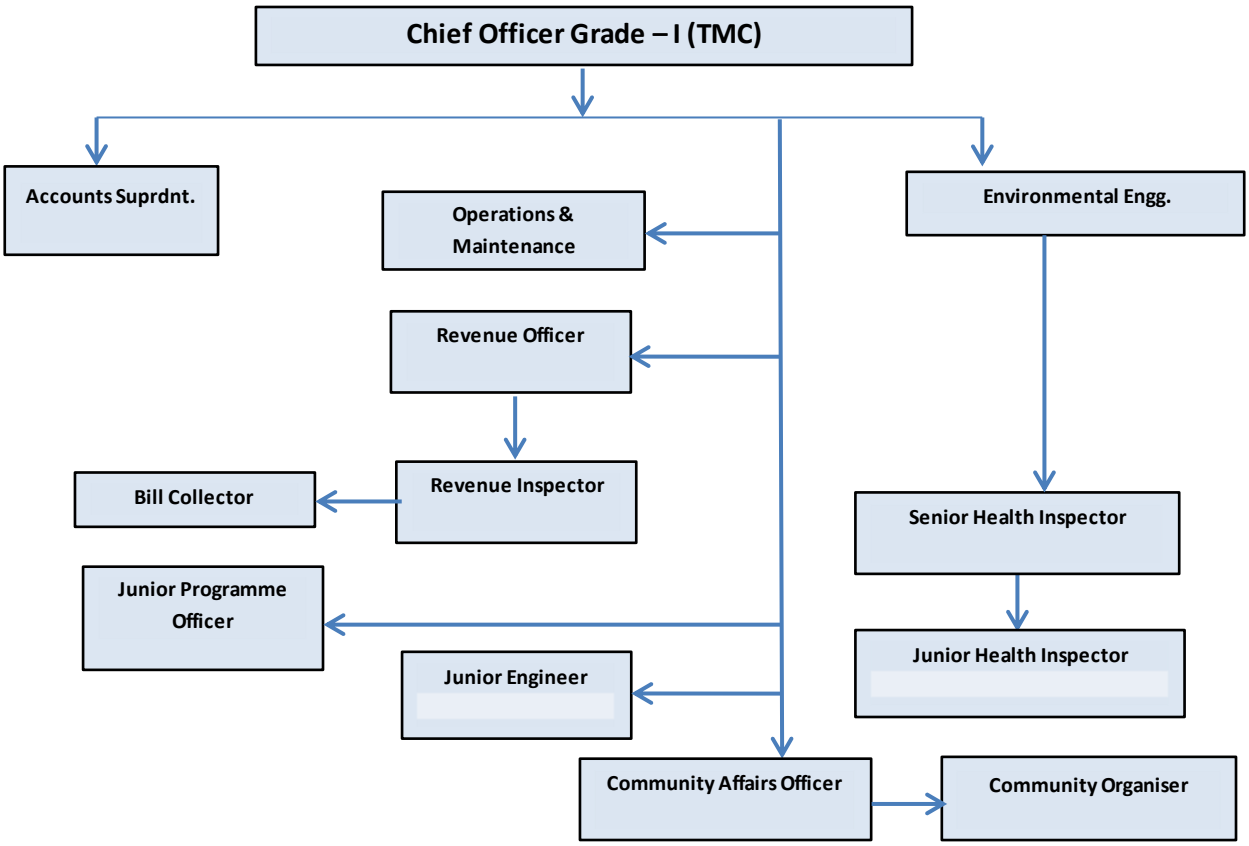
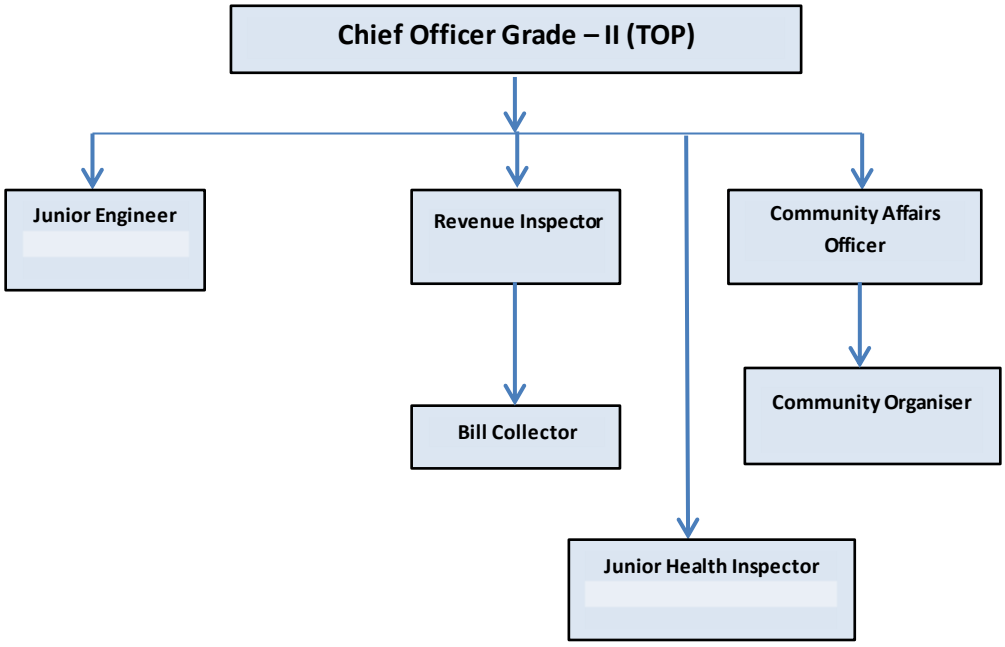


Fig 10.5 ***Organisation Structure of Town Panchayat (TOP), Gurmitkal***



Because of wider coverage area, increasing population density due to frequent migration and higher no. of services in comparison to the rural areas, the urban areas often face large no. of service delivery issues.

The major issues faced by Yadgir district Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are supply of safe drinking water, construction and maintenance of sewage and drainage, maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in public places, solid waste management, construction of underground drainage system and traffic management.

These issues are discussed in detail in the Chapter 11: Urban Issues in Human Development.

10.5 Improving Service Delivery Mechanisms – e-initiatives, capacity building, good governance practices

Both the rural and urban areas have larger challenges in delivering the service to its citizen and these challenges are quite different mainly because of the basic difference in the nature of services needed at both areas. Thus both Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) at rural areas and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) at urban areas have different and unique challenges in the service delivery.

The Services are delivered by human resources who make use of technology. In order that the service delivery is transparent and effective good governance practices are also essential.

The use of advanced technologies including e-initiatives through computerization of service delivery systems is the need of the present day of modern governance. These e-initiatives have to be uniquely developed for both rural and urban areas based on the type of service to be delivered.

The human resource which is working in the local governance structures at both urban and rural areas and engaged in service delivery at various levels should have regular capacity building so that they are equipped with advanced skills ensuring efficient and effective delivery of service. This capacity building should include both soft skills and the technical skills appropriate to the type of service they provide.

However, unless there is a practice of good governance in terms of efficient and transparent systems, there cannot be good and caring work culture and effective use of innovative methods in service delivery among people engaged at various levels of administration.

Thus e-initiatives, capacity building and good governance practice go hand in hand by complimenting each other in improving the service delivery mechanisms by both PRIs and ULBs.

Yadgir was designated as a Municipal Council in 1954 and has undergone rapid urban growth since 2009 after Yadgir district was formed. The city is witnessing a spurt in construction activities and a growing population. This brings about

challenges not only in urban planning, but also in ensuring that civic services can continue to be provided to the residents, with highest quality, accessibility and reliability.

Yadgir is one among the cities of Karnataka state deploying the Municipal Governance modules of Property Tax, Financial Accounting, GIS Mapping, Public Grievance and Redressal, Birth and Death Certification, and Ward Works and Nirmala Nagara project. Nirmala Nagara project is a partnership between the Urban Development Department, E-Governments Foundation and Survey of India. These computer based systems coupled with Government process re-engineering and GIS digital mapping will provide transparency and accountability and smoother delivery of services to citizens of Yadgir city.

In both Shahapur and Shorapur TMCs, all the above mentioned services as in Yadgir CMC are being provided. KMRP project is being implemented in association with Urban Development Department, E-Governments Foundation and Survey of India. These computer based systems coupled with Government process re-engineering and GIS digital mapping will provide transparency and accountability and smoother delivery of services to citizens of Shahapur and Shorapur towns.

In Yadgir district, all the 4 ULBs are computerized and have own websites. Yadgir Zilla Panchayat is also fully computerized and all the departments coming under ZP are also making use of internet for faster exchange of information.

According to Panchatantra report on performance of Gram Panchayats published by Rural Development & Panchayat Raj department of Karnataka, Yadgir district is ranked poorly at 29 among 30 districts with overall performance percentage of only 29%.

10.6 Role of NGOs and other voluntary groups

The Indian constitution provides many rights and facilities to its citizen on basic necessities like Food, Water, Shelter, Education, Health, Employment & livelihood and Environment protection, etc. And it is the obligation of the government to provide all these at no cost or at nominal cost for some facilities. However, looking at the vast geographical coverage and the huge population, often it becomes very difficult for the government alone to fullly reach entire community with various development works and projects. Hence, it seeks the cooperation of volunteers, local community-based organizations (CBOs), voluntary organization and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for smooth and effective implementation of development projects. NGOs normally involve in awareness creation activities and also in implementing various projects.

Hence, it has been regular practice from the government side to associate and collaborate

with the NGOs at various levels from village level to state level works.

In Yadgir district also many NGOs are working in the fields of Pre-school Education, Primary and high school Education, Teacher Training, Health & Sanitation, Livelihood and environment, etc.

NGO's in Yadgir District

In Yadgir district many NGOs are working and some of the well-known active NGOs are Azim Premji Foundation, Kalike-Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Don Bosco, Myrada, Praja Yatna, Dhan Foundation, Agastya Foundation.

➢ ***Azim Premji District Institute - Yadir*** This institute has been set up in Yadgir in 2012 by Azim Premji Foundation, Bengaluru. Institute plays a leading role in an institution led approach to catalyzing social change and offer on the ground support in all aspects of education and allied development domains. They are the institutional anchors of education of a district and provide the fulcrum to work in other related domains (such as nutrition, governance, etc.) and serve as expertise centers for our schools, affiliated schools and partner activities. Its current focus of work is drawing upon the rich experience at the grassroot level for over a decade, the Foundation has extended, expanded and intensified its work in four distinct areas which synergistically create the possibility of deep, at-scale and sustained impact. Foundation has been working in Shoarapur block for improving quality of the education since 2003.

Key Programs of APF

Education Leadership and Development Program (ELDP): Education Leadership Development Program (ELDP) is an effort to build the 'individual capacities' of education functionaries who work closely with the school to enable them to provide effective administrative and academic support so that the larger goal of achieving universalization of quality education for all children is fulfilled. It aims to enhance their leadership and management abilities through a developmental approach.

- **Teacher Education:** To evolve a comprehensive policy on Teacher Professional Development to address the challenges arising from the provisions of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE Act 2009)." The new teacher education scheme proposed in the 12th five-year plan offers a unique opportunity for our state in terms of its focus, ideas and availability of resources. The resources available in the plan make it possible for us to re-think teacher professional development significantly.

- **Namma Shale Plus**

Overarching goal: Namma Shale Plus program is a community owned integrated quality education model with the overarching goal of strengthening leadership qualities of Head Teachers, improvising the class room performance of teachers, encouraging community participation in school management and development, and bringing about institutionalization of

community-based school management system under the Panchayati Raj Institutions

Ongoing program: Based on the pilot program in 4 clusters representing 4 different geographical regions within Karnataka, the program has been redesigned with the focus on community involvement and teaching-learning aspects. This is being implemented in 15 backward clusters of Gulbarga, Raichur and Yadgir (covering 181 schools).

Child Friendly School initiative (CFSI) CFSI is a program by Azim Premji Foundation to demonstrate a process of providing quality education on a sustained basis in a child friendly manner to all children in partnership with all stakeholders by building capacity and accountability. The initiative covers all the government primary schools of Shorapur block in Yadgir district of North East Karnataka

➢ ***"Kalike"– SRTT & NRTT initiative***

Sir Ratan Tata Trust and Navajbai Ratan Tata Trust, in October 2007, the Trusts launched 'Kalike Samruddhi Upakram' (KSU) in Yadgir district, Karnataka, for improving the quality of elementary education. A baseline study in 2008 was conducted to understand the macro and micro issues of the region. Based on some of the major educational challenges reflected within the study, interventions are being implemented in the district in two approaches, direct implementation and with the help of non-profit organisations.

After successful completion of interventions for 5 years in Yadgir district, in June 2012, 'Kalike' was registered as an associate oragnisation of SRTT and NRTT trusts to work as a nodal agency for KSU. 'Kalike' strives to facilitate deep, large scale and long-term impact on the quality of life through education and livelihood in Yadgir and neighboring districts, along with related development areas such as child health and nutrition. Kalike carries out regular monitoring and evaluation of KSU projects in Karnataka and have regional field office in Yadgir providing hands on support to the Partner Organisations and also coordinating with relevant line departments.

In Yadgir block, 14 clusters are selected for implementing intensive work under KSU, in these 14 clusters, a total of 169 villages have been covered. The fourteen clusters were selected based on criteria like the border clusters (Andhra Pradesh), dominated by Thanda (Bilingual issues and high dropouts) and partner NGOs of the trust working in respective clusters having field experience.

Key Intervention of "Kalike" in Yadgir district

Table 10.7 ***Interventions of "Kalike"***

Program	Intervention
"Chiguru"	*Early Childhood Care and Education*
"Sammilana"	*Nali Kali Intervention*
"Kalika Chethana"	*Learning Improvement Program (LIP)*
"Spoorthi	*ICT Intervention in High Schools*
"Sanjeevini"	*Readers Club*
"Chinnara Chethana"	*Children Clubs*
"Jagruthi Sindhu"	*Strengthening Community Participation*
"Aarogya Chethana"	*School Health and Sanitation*
"Chilume"-	*Research Projects*









Box 10.1 ***Other key NGOs working in Yadgir District with Kalike- SRTT***

Arghyam, Bengaluru





Arghyam supports sustainable water management towards meeting the basic water needs of all citizens, especially those from vulnerable communities. 20 govt. schools in Yadgir have been supported by Arghyam to promote rainwater harvesting, hand washing platforms, improved urinals, toilets and school vegetable gardens with the Committees and children. UV drums were installed in all these schools to ensure safe drinking water.

Box 10.2 ***Other key NGOs working in Yadgir District with Kalike-SRTT***

Centre for British Teaching (CfBT) and Education Services, Hyderabad



CfBT is a not-for-profit education services provider, affiliated to CfBT Education Trust, UK. It aims to share its international expertise in training and education with Indian schools. It works in the areas of rural development, early childhood education, school improvement services, capacity building of teachers and trainers, English language training and other support services to schools. With the support from NRTT, under KSU initiative, CfBT has designed Proficiency in English (PIE) program meeting the requirements of Yadgir Block. PIE program has been successfully implemented in 32 government schools for the children from grade 5 to 8 through Teacher Preparation Programs, which focuses on improving English Language proficiency and training the teachers to adopt the story board approach to develop the English language of the students. English Language Resource Centre has been set up in Yadgir with the objective of enabling individuals by improving their proficiency in English and facilitate independent learning.

Community Development Foundation (CDF)



CDF as a non-profit organisation aims to facilitate access to services and resources for disadvantaged communities through education, awareness, capacity building, study, research and advocacy work. With the support from NRTT under KSU initiative, Karnataka Parenting Network, Bangalore and Centre for learning Resources, Pune, CDF has provided training to the workers and helpers for bringing qualitative changes in the preschool activities and overall functioning of the ICDS centers. It has closely worked with 30 ICDS Centre and has covered 2,352 children (age group 0-6). Thus CDF has provided an all-round development in Early Child Care and Education and has increased children's attendance, BVS participation, change of parents' attitude towards ICDS Centre, progress for the children etc.

Box 10.3 **Other key NGOs working in Yadgir District**

IT for Change (ITfC), Bengaluru



ITfC is an NGO that works for the innovative and effective use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to promote socio-economic change in the global South, from an equity, social justice and gender equality point of view. In collaboration with ITfC and Kalike, have implemented successfully the information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in 35 schools covering 110 teachers and has shown an impact on teaching-learning process and increase in teacher involvement in curricular framing by using digital media. ITfC has initiated the NVEQF program in 4 schools by training one teacher at each school on NVEQF curriculum (level 1 for grade 9 students) dealing with basic computer literacy, who in turn have been working with 25 identified students. ITfC has been providing onsite academic and technical support for these schools to ensure smooth process of NVEQF.

10.7 Representation of Women and Marginalised Sections of Society in Governance

Women, Dalit and tribal have suffered social and economic marginalization for a long time and therefore are considered for positive action. Particularly in the rural setting, the socio-economic hierarchies are inter-related. The Indian Constitution has been committed to introduce socio-economic and political transformation. The initiatives of empowering women and the marginalized sections are the reflection of its democratic spirit that can be noticed from a number of amendments in these fields. Especially, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts provide for an opportunity for women's entry into political spheres especially Tribal Women.

These Amendment Acts provide for a 33 percent reservation of seats for Tribal women in the governance of local bodies both rural and urban with target of good governance and fair representation in the development process at grassroot level. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is an important landmark in the history of Indian women's participation in the formation of democratic institutions at grassroots level. The most significant aspect is that the gender representation in the decision-making has been taken into account.

Only when the women and the people of the marginalised society can actively take part in decision making, they can get themselves better position in the society.

Table 10.8 ***Women Representation in PRI***

Taluk	Total PRI Members	Total Female PRI Members	Women PRI Representation (%)
Shahapur	668	284	42.51
Shorapur	791	325	41.08
Yadgir	679	296	43.59
District	2138	905	42.33

Source: ZP Yadgir

10.8 Concluding remarks

- There is low public participation in overall governance. Public generally are passive about the local problems and lack of infrastructure facilities.
- Civic awareness is very poor and public are not bothered about personal and social hygiene, cleanliness and overall infrastructure maintenance. Hence, public need to be made aware about the same and both public and local governing bodies have to join hands for effective supply and utilization of civic facilities.
- All the funds for the development plans and the progress made by all local bodies need to be shared with public on regular basis so that there is more transparent governance system.
- Capacity building of both elected members and local community based organsiations should be done to ensure effective governance.
- More awareness among public should be created about government programs and their effective usage.
- Synergy among local bodies and their departments who execute various development programs is needed to avoid duplication of programs.

Chapter 11

Urban Issues in Human Development

11.1 Service Delivery issues

As discussed earlier in *Chapter 10: Governance- Governance and Human development*, Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have many services to the citizen. However, some of the service deliveries are critical, particularly in urban areas, like water supply, health & sanitation, underground drainage and solid & liquid waste management, etc.

The 4 ULBs in Yadgir district have also the same issues as mentioned above. Yadgir district has an average of around 18.79% of urban population. The slum dwellers are also of large population with average 34.72 % in the district. However, Yadgir CMC has a high slum population of 67.20% much higher than the district average. This can be mainly due to rapid urbanisation in Yadgir city because of its district headquarters status.

Since the district is predominantly having contaminated water with fluoride content at Shahapur & Yadgir taluks and arsenic contents in Shorapur taluk, supply of clean and safe drinking water is a major issue.

Coverage of underground drainage facility is very poor in most part of the urban areas, with waste water flowing freely alongside the roads and at most places spilling across the roads. This has definitely become the issue of health problem in the region.

Similarly, solid & liquid Waste Management is also a major issue in all the 4 ULBs.

Thus, in urban areas which have larger challenges in delivering the service to its citizen, there should be some innovative and effective mechanisms in order to improve the service delivery.

The Mission of department of urban development Karnataka is to foster, equip, and empower the governing statutory bodies with required capacities, human resources, policies, funds, legislative and administrative tools for enabling them to improve quality of life of the citizens. In the present days where modern administrative systems are in practice, the service delivery should make use of technological advancement advantage.






11.2 Water Supply and Sanitation

Even in the urban areas of Yadgir district, there is no complete coverage of HHs with tap water connectivity. Only around 71.03% of the urban HHs have got tap water connectivity. Gurmitkal TP is having highest tap water connections with 95.42% coverage, whereas Shahapur TMC has least number of HHs having tap water connectivity with only 40.55% coverage. Shorapur TMC also has only 71.24% connectivity and highest urban local body of Yadgir CMC is yet to provide 100% tap water connectivity.

The sewerage and drainage connectivity to HHs in Yadgir district is also not completely satisfactory with only 75.70% of the district HHs covered with the facility. Once again both Gurmitkal TP and Yadgir CMC have comparatively highest connectivity with coverage of around only 85% of the HHs. Shorapur TMC has least coverage of only 58.16% HHs.

Table 11.2 shows the details of water supply by each of the ULB.

Table 11.1 ***Households with tap water connectivity*** **– Yadgir district ULBs**

Sl. No.	ULB	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Households with Tap water connection	% of HHs having Tap water
1	Shahapur TMC	9488	3847	40.55%
2	Shorapur TMC	8610	6134	71.24%
3	Yadgir CMC	13258	11416	86.11%
4	Gurmitkal TP	3584	3420	95.42%
	District	34940	24817	71.03%

Source: Census 2011

Table 11.2 ***Total water supply***

Sl. No.	ULB	Total Water Supply (Ground & Surface)	Per Capita Water supply (LPCD)
1	Shahapur TMC	4.54 MLD	100
2	Shorapur TMC	6.5 MLD	80
3	Yadgir CMC	13.32MLD	116
4	Gurmitkal TP	2.27 MLD	135

Source: ULBs of Yadgir district

Table 11.3 ***Sewerage & Drainage connectivity – Yadgir district ULBs***

Sl. No.	ULB	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Households with Sewerage & Drainage connection	% of HHs having Sewerage & Drainage connectivity
1	**Shahapur TMC**	9488	7185	75.73
2	**Shorapur TMC**	8610	5008	58.16
3	**Yadgir CMC**	13258	11197	84.45
4	**Gurmitkal TP**	3584	3060	85.38
	District	34940	26450	75.70

Source: Census 2011

Table 11.3 shows the sewage and drainage connectivity in 4 ULBs.

11.3 Solid and Liquid Waste Management



There is no awareness among public of Yadgir urban areas about hygiene and sanitation. We can normally see all types of waste lying around in open areas irrespective of roads, public places and even in private properties also.

In any of the 4 ULBs of Yadgir district, in terms of solid waste management, there is no door to door primary collection of solid waste from houses. However, before this can be started, public needs sensitization about segregation of different types of solid waste without which the efforts of ULBs can be of no use.

For secondary collection of waste where the waste from various areas needs to be transported to solid waste dumping yard, there is acute shortage of vehicles. The vehicles already in use are not in good condition. Both transportation vehicles and auto tippers for easy disposal of waste are to be supplied to all ULBs.



There is also need for public awareness on stopping usage of plastic bags. Waste Plastic bags lying everywhere is a major problem causing health problems. The excessive plastic usage is also causing choking of liquid waste and spilling over on the road.

There is also shortage of human resource in all the ULBs to maintain the cleanliness of public areas. One of the main reasons for this is because many are taken deputation to other departments. There are no new recruitments done, and old age staffs are not able to cover all the areas due to physical work.

Good IEC publicity is needed to create overall awareness on sanitation and how public can help ULBs to keep their city and towns clean and healthy.

For liquid waste management, each ULB should have its own sewage treatment plant (STP) to treat the waste water disposed from houses and establishments and supply clean drinking water back to public. However, none of the 4 ULBs do not have STPs functional.

Table 11.4 indicates UDI index values for all 4 ULBs of Yadgir district.

Yadgir CMC is at first place with index value of 0.731, while Shorapur TMC is at last place with index value of 0.368. Gurmitkal Town Panchayat closely follows Yadgir CMC with 0.700.

Table 11.4 ***UDI Index values***

Sl.No	ULB	Index	Rank
1	**Shahapur TMC**	0.473	3
2	**Shorapur TMC**	0.368	4
3	**Yadgir CMC**	0.731	1
4	**Gurmitkal TOP**	0.700	2

Source: *UDI calculation*

11.4 Concluding Remarks

With fast pace of urbanisation, It is necessary that all the 4 Urban Local Bodies have to ensure timely and satisfactory service delivery.

Since Sanitation is very important for health, the drainage system has to be constructed at fast pace and made functional. More sensitisation needs to be brought among public about garbage segregation at household level so that ULBs can arrange for primary collection. Faster action is needed to start solid waste management plant in the land already possessed by the ULBs and also to provide sufficient no. of waste delivery vehicles without which the solid waste management can create health hazards.

Chapter 12

Way Forward

12.1 Introduction

In the preceding chapters we have tried to put forward the facts and figures along with the situation with respect to various aspects of human development of Yadgir district covering 3 taluks namely, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir.

The discussion has also covered development aspects with respect to urban areas covering 4 Urban Local Bodies namely Shahapur and Shorapur TMC, Yadgir CMC and Gurmitkal TP.

Through the preceding chapters, we have tried to give an overview of Yadgir district, Concept and Methodology of Human Development, the methodologies and steps used to compute various indices.

Attempt was made to put the facts and status of critical factors contributing to human development like literacy & Education, Health & Nutrition, Standard of Living. We have also discussed about the status of women and the people of the marginalised sectors. But this report shall be incomplete unless we discuss about the various indicators affecting these factors and analyse the possible reasons for the same.

Since this report shall provide inputs to the policy makers of the state and the district, and expected to help them to formulate the future policy for the development of the district along with focus on development of taluks, it is essential to put some light on the Way forward for the policy makers of the region.

Hence, the present chapter tries to analyse various indicators and also tries to propose strategies with respect to various development sectors affecting the human development.

12.2 Discussion & Analysis on human development indicators and sectors

- **Outline of HD and its Measurement as indicated by different indicators**

As we had already discussed in chapter 1: Introduction, human development comprises of status of education, health and standard of living. The human development status of Yadgir district in 2011-12, is low as a result of poorly contributing indicators of human development index.

Overall Human Development Index (HDI) of Yadgir district is 0.196. The component which is poorly contributing to the Human Development of Yadgir district and placing it in the low ranks in the state is Standard of Living, followed by Education and Health components. Standard of Living index is just 0.084, whereas the Education index is 0.230 and Health index is 0.389.

Looking at the taluk wise Human Development Index, Shahapur taluk is placed at top position with 0.694, whereas Yadgir and Shorapur taluks are having the HDI of 0.582 and 0.396 respectively. Thus,

Shorapur taluk is the poor in human development among 3 taluks of Yadgir district.

- **Educational Component**

The education component of HDI has two major indicators, namely, Literacy Rate and Gross Enrolment Rate (GER). Both these indicators are positive in nature indicating that higher the value of these indicators, better the status.

Literacy Rate As already discussed in Chapter 4: Literacy & Education, literacy rate of the district is just 51.83% during 2011-12, placing it at the bottom most position among 30 districts of Karnataka state. The state of female literacy is still poor with only 41.38% of the female population of the district being literates whereas the 61.25% of male population is literate.

Shorapur taluk has better literacy rate with 54.82%, followed by Shahapur taluk and Yadgir taluks with 51.5% and 49.06% respectively.

Since literacy rate covers all the population above 6 years, the adults who did not get formal education in their childhood are also taken into account. Thus, in spite of education department's efforts to provide education for all the children from 6-14 years of age, the literacy rate still remains low due to legacy of illiteracy among old generation. Hence, lot more efforts need to be put by the adult education department to reach out and motivate the adult illiterates to acquire minimum literacy levels.

Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) The Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of Yadgir district is 92.43%. Among the taluks, Yadgir taluk has 94.93% GER, whereas Shahapur taluk has 94.72% and Shorapur has a low of 88.26%.

The Enrollment at secondary schools is almost half of that of primary schools indicating discontinuation of schooling after primary levels. Since Right to Education (RTE) act puts mandate on education department to ensure that 100% of children in the age group of 6-14 are enrolled in schools, special efforts by education department are needed to ensure 100% enrolment.

It is also important to retain the enrolled children in the school, for this many schemes like Mid-day meal, provision of cycle, attendance incentive to girl students, and "Ksheera Bhagya" scheme to provide nutritional milk, etc., are being run by the department. But in spite of these efforts, still there is gap both in terms of enrolment and attendance. The dropout trend for both lower primary schools and Upper Primary schools in Yadgir district shows that more girls are dropped out than boys. Major reasons for this are migration of children along with the families, illiteracy of the parents as indicated by the low literacy rates and the prevalence of child labour system in the district.

Thus consistent efforts for motivating the children along with their parents for ensuring 100% enrolment and 100%

retention are also needed from local Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), SHGs who are in close proximity of the children with able support by the SDMC members, teacher community and the NGOs.

- **Health Component**

The health component of HDI comprises of two major indicators, Child Mortality Rate (CMR 0-5 years) and Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). Both these indicators are negative in nature indicating that lower the value of these indicators, better the status.

CMR of Yadgir district is 56 and among the taluks of Yadgir district, Yadgir taluk has CMR of 34 whereas Shorapur taluk has worst CMR with 78, more than the double of Yadgir taluk. This disparity within the district is due to higher no. of children with malnourishment and underweight in the Shorapur taluk. Shorapur taluk has 17.67% malnourished children and 44.81% underweight children which is highest among 3 taluks of Yadgir district.

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of Yadgir district is alarmingly high with 186, and among the taluks of Yadgir district, Yadgir taluk has worst MMR with 288 whereas Shahapur has better position with 99.

The comparative figures of other contributing health indicators for MMR shows that Anemia among the pregnant women is highest in Yadgir taluk with 56.48%, whereas it has lowest institutional delivery rate at 91.33%.

Even though the health component was major driver of HDI of Yadgir district as explained earlier, it has such low health indictors. It is also observed that the parents are very casual about the health of their children, which also may be a major reason for higher CMR. The poor standard of living contributed by no access to toilets, safe drinking water, and modern cooking fuel is also major reason for the higher mortality rate among both children and pregnant women.

Thus, there is an urgent need for action from both health department and women and child development departments to sensitise the women community and motivate them to make use of facilities provided by the government to pregnant women and children.

Livelihood and Quality of Living Indicators like Drinking Water, Housing and Sanitation Components

The standard of living component of HDI has as many as 7 indicators which decide about quality of living of a household. These include, HHs having access to modern cooking fuel, toilet, safe drinking water, electricity, HHs having pucca houses, Per capita income and Percentage of non-agricultural workers.

In as many as 4 indicators among the above 7 indicators, Yadgir district has lower values. These indicators include Percentage of HHs having access to modern cooking fuel, toilet, safe drinking water, and Percentage of Non-Agricultural workers

(See table 12.1). Even though the percentage of HHs having pucca houses in Yadgir district is 33.69%.

Even though providing easy access to safe drinking water within or near the premises of HHs and provision of electricity is mandate of government, there is a huge gap in the actual provisions made. Even though Zilla Panchayat-Yadgir, has made provisions for supply of filtration of drinking water at all villages of the district, still the supply of water has to reach all the households directly. Towards this, the water supply department has to take action.

Similarly, Electricity supplies has to reach every household, but only 77.95% of the HHs in Yadgir district is having this provision with almost 22.05% of HHs are deprived of electricity which has become an essential.

Similarly, another important indicator which is related to livelihood options in the district is percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers, which has to be high indicating the availability of employment opportunities apart from agriculture. This can be possible only when there are small and medium industries and commercial establishments operating in the region. However, in the Yadgir district, percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers is lowest in the state with 28.06% indicating very thin presence of employment opportunities in the district. Hence, people of this region are compelled to depend on agriculture work which leads to migration in the off season.

But, important indicators of standard of living are how many HHs having access to modern cooking fuels, toilets and pucca houses, and this mainly depends on the

Table 12.1 ***Standard of Living Indicators of Yadgir district – 2011***

Sl.No.	Indicator	Shahapur	Shorapur	Yadgir	District
1	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	9.74	7.98	11.65	9.77
2	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	10.57	9.15	13.99	11.24
3	Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)	51.27	44.24	67.32	54.26
4	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	79.80	74.16	80.17	77.95
5	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census)	32.63	24.43	44.21	33.69
6	Percentage of Nonagricultural workers (main + marginal)	26.59	25.21	32.31	28.06
7	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk Level at current prices)	48599	40675	35020	41180

Source : Census 2011 & DES, Karnataka

mindset, awareness and motivation levels of the people. However, in Yadgir district, these indicators are lowest. Only 9.77% of HHs has access to modern cooking fuels like LPG, solar, etc., leaving nearly 90% of the HHs still using firewood and cow dung for cooking. This directly affects the women by putting at the risk of developing health hazards like asthma and eye problems.

Looking at the HHs having access to toilets in Yadgir district, only 11.24% of HHs are having toilets leaving nearly 89% of the HHs still using open grounds for disposing human waste. This indicator is also a state low.

Looking at the per capita income (PCI) index, the district has a PCI of Rs. 41,180.00. Shahapur taluk has a high of Rs. 48,599.00 and Shorapur taluk having Rs. 40,675.00. However, Yadgir taluk has a PCI least of Rs. 35,020.00. The major reason for this wide gap in the PCI between Yadgir and other two taluks is mainly due to irrigated agriculture in both Shahapur and Shorapur while Yadgir is dependent only on rain-fed agriculture.

As we had discussed earlier in the beginning of discussion on standard of living, that the poor standard of living just do not depend on literacy status but many other reasons is evident with the fact that in spite of reasonable PCI and availability of many government promotion schemes, poor access to modern cooking fuels, toilets and pucca houses indicates that there is lack of motivation, and poor mindset of the people of the region. These facilities are not available even in the well to do families, since most of them prefer to be traditional and are not much concerned about modern lifestyle. In many HHs where the toilet is available, it is used as a dump yard. In many HHs some members make use of the toilets while some still prefer the open grounds.

Hence, there is need for a lot of efforts by various departments to create more awareness, motivation and to change the mindset by convincing about the importance of the basic facilities to have better lifestyle and to have a healthy and hygienic atmosphere.

Combined HD Analysis of the District

Human development of any region cannot be complete unless it is an inclusive development. It includes much more than just the development of individuals, few HHs, a specific community or the infrastructural growth of a particular region. Thus, the development has to be inclusive in nature by providing all the above discussed development components which can reach women, children, people from the marginalised societies and the rural areas.

Children should be given opportunity to grow into responsible, healthy and contributing citizen of the future. Women and the people from the marginalised society should have equal opportunities in participation, expression, governance and should have access to all kinds of rights. Food security for people across all classes should be ensured with adequate

productivity, availability and absorption of food products.

The combined human development analysis of the district can be done based on the District Comprehensive Development Index (DCDI) which comprises of as many as 68 indicators. These include some of the indicators already analysed earlier.

Decadal growth in population of Yadgir district is a matter of concern, since it has alarmingly grown over the decade and stands at top among all the districts of Karnataka state. The population growth in the district during the last decade of 2001-2011 is a high of 22.81%. All the 3 taluks are almost equally contributing to this factor. Illiteracy could be a major reason for this. The family planning among couples is also not completely covered with only 47.56% of the eligible couples using the contraceptives for protection. Only Shorapur taluk has around 53% of the couple using protection while in both Shahapur and Yadgir taluks only 44% of couples are following family planning. Hence, it becomes a challenging but urgent task for the department of health to take extra measures for sensitization about family planning and to control the population growth in the future. The population density of the district is 224, i.e., there are 224 people dwelling in every Sq. Km area of Yadgir district.

The sex ratio in Yadgir district is 989. But worrying news is that the child sex ratio of only 951 for Yadgir district may pose a serious social imbalance in the coming decades.

The lower Child Sex Ratio in the district seeks the attention of Health Department and Women and Child Development Department to ensure that there is no sex identification followed by female foeticide. There is also need for creating more awareness among the public towards girl child protection.

Percentage of slum population to total population of Yadgir district is 5.4%. Looking at the taluk figures for slum population, Yadgir taluk has highest of 8.68% slum population whereas Shorapur taluk has the lowest of 2.93%. The higher slum population in Yadgir taluk may be mainly due to the urbanisation after the formation of the district.

Apart from CMR and MMR which were discussed earlier in the health component of the human development, Infant Mortality Rate (IMR 0-1 Year) is also a critical factor. Yadgir district has recorded IMR of 48 during 2011-12, with Shorapur taluk recording highest of 64, which is more than double the figures of Yadgir taluk having 30. Once again, the reason for this is highest no. of children born underweight and those suffering from severe mal-nutrition in Shorapur taluk. This needs the attention of both Women & Child Development and Health departments.

The percentage of women-headed households in Yadgir district is 17.39%. Traditionally, Yadgir district as a part of North Karnataka region which has a culture

of male-headed family system, women heading the households may not be easily expected in a normal scenario.

Looking at the performance of MGNREGS, the flagship program of the government which ensures minimum of 100 days employment to the people who have registered seeking employment, ideally every HH should have been benefitted. However, only 20.01% of the registered HHs of Yadgir district has been provided employment under the scheme. This is still worse in Shorapur taluk where only 14.4% of the registered HHs has been provided employment. If the employment is provided as per the minimum norms, the impact of migration might be reduced. Hence, the concerned officials have to take necessary action to provide the employment under the scheme.

Since the government has prescribed a minimum agricultural wages to be given to the agri. labourers, it is mandate of the local administration to ensure the same. This can be measured by calculating the ratio of actual wages paid to agri. labourers to minimum prescribed wages. This ratio for Yadgir district is 1.07 which means slightly higher agri. wages are paid on an average in the district due to higher demand for labour.

Work Participation Rate (WPR) of Yadgir district is 55.66%. Female WPR is less than male WPR. Thus, more work opportunities are needed with more focus on women. The employment provision is also an important factor among many indicators of human development. The employment opportunities in the region have to grow consistently with the growing population and should ideally be higher so that it also accommodates the local people along with people coming from outside the district seeking employment. The decadal growth of employment during 2001-2011 is 23.24% whereas the decadal population growth of the district is at 23.88% as previously discussed. This is in line with the decadal growth in population, but looking at the taluk figures of decadal growth in employment, Yadgir taluk has worst figures of 11.87% growth while Shahapur and Shorapur taluks have reasonably good growth of around 30%. This could be due to the agricultural activities in both these taluks while Yadgir taluk has only rain-fed agriculture. Other important factor is that there is no industrial presence in the district. Thus, measures should be taken to attract entrepreneurs to start industries and small businesses which can provide better employment opportunities.

The economy of a region is reflected in the employment opportunities in sectors other than the traditional agriculture. Thus it is expected that percentage of agricultural workers to total workers in the district should be less, indicating that there are other employment opportunities apart from traditional agriculture sector. 42.84% of the workers in the district are agri. workers indicating higher level of dependency on agriculture sector.

Table 12.2 ***Health indicators of Yadgir district – 2011***

Sl. No.	Indicator	Shahapur	Shorapur	Yadgir	District
1	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC	60.67	72.36	78.34	70.67
2	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia - ANE	47.13	36.12	56.48	46.57
3	Share of Institutional deliveries (ID)	94.67	91.67	91.33	94.33
4	Percentage of children fully Immunized	100	94.24	90.44	94.73
5	Percentage of Children born under-weight	10.33	17.67	5.27	11.09
6	Percentage of Malnourished Children	39.77	44.81	23.61	33.72
7	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases	0.95	1.93	1.99	1.65
8	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	44.51	53.14	44.65	47.56
	Per capita Health Expenditure	Rs.139.9	Rs.119.81	Rs.150.	Rs.127.4

Source : DHO, Yadgir

Around 7.18% of the households in Yadgir district is not having sites to construct house, with Shorapur and Shahapur taluks having 9.6% and 7.76% respectively. But Yadgir taluk has only 4.17% of site-less HHs. However, none of the site-less HHs of the district has been provided with any house sites under any schemes.

However, 44.44% of houseless poor families in Yadgir district have been provided with houses under schemes like Basava Housing, Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) and Ambedkar housing schemes.

Looking at the HHs having assets, only 11.74% of the Yadgir district HHs has two-wheelers. Within the district, Yadgir taluk has only 9.22% HHs with two-wheelers, whereas Shorapur taluk has highest of 14.02% HHs. Around 31.02% of the Yadgir district HHs does not have any assets like TV, telephone, two-wheelers and four-wheelers. Once again, Yadgir taluk has highest no. of HHs without any assets with 36.94%. This could be again due to the low income rates and dependency on agri. labour work.

Women and people from the marginalised communities like SC/ST need better representation in the governance indicating an inclusive development. This is true for both rural and urban governance. During 2011-12, women's representation in rural local bodies was at 42.33%, whereas the same in urban local bodies was at 37.76%. Similarly, the representation of SC/ST members in rural Yadgir district was at 36.44% and that of urban is at 19.39%. The representation of women and SC/ST in both rural and urban local bodies was fairly uniform expect in the case of SC/ST

representation in urban local bodies where Shorapur taluk had highest SC/ST representation with 25.93%, whereas Shahapur taluk had least of 13.04%.

The indicators related to health component of district development index are not very promising in the district as indicated in table 12.2.

As observed earlier, Yadgir district has only 70.67% of pregnant women receiving full ANC. Within the district, Shahapur taluk had lowest percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC at 60.67%, whereas Yadgir district has 78.34%.

Pregnant women with anemia in the district is also a major issue, with as many as many as 46.57 % of pregnant women identified. Within the district, 3 taluks have varied figures for this major indicator, with Yadgir taluk having highest no. of pregnant women identified with anemia at 56.48% whereas Shorapur taluk has a least of 36.12% women and Shahapur with 47.13%.

The Pregnant women having institutional deliveries in the district are only 94.33%. Both Shorapur and Yadgir taluks have only around 91% and Shahapur taluk has 95%. This may be mainly due to traditional practice of delivery taking place in home. Out of around 94-95% institutional deliveries, 72% are carried out in govt. and around 24% in private hospitals. There is a need for further action by both Health and Women & Child Development departments to motivate the pregnant women to have institutional deliveries to ensure reduced MMR.

Similarly, close monitoring and motivation is needed to ensure that all the children are fully immunized, since only Shahapur taluk has 100% coverage whereas Yadgir taluk has only 90.44% coverage of children immunization.

The children who are born underweight and/or malnourished are always at the risk of dying between the age of 0 to 5 years and thus contributing to higher IMR and CMR. In Yadgir district, this can be the major reason for higher IMR at 48 and CMR at 56.

Around 11.09% of the children are underweight and 33.72% children are malnourished in the district which is a serious issue to be taken note of.

Looking at the taluk wise figures for the children born underweight, Shorapur and Yadgir taluks have wide difference with high of 17.67% and low of 5.27% respectively. Whereas, Shahapur taluk has a figure of 10.33%. Similarly, the malnourished children figure is more alarming because Shorapur taluk has 44.81% malnourished children while Yadgir taluk has 23.61%. This is mainly because of high no. of ST families in Shorapur taluk where nutrition awareness is low and also due to poor economic status.

As already discussed in chapter 5 on Health & Nutrition about the medical infrastructure like Sub-Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC), a maximum level for no. of people

to be covered by each of these facilities is mandated by the health department. The Sub-Centre has to cover an average of 5,000 population. However, average population served by the Sub-Centres in Yadgir district is 5,745, which is nearly 15% more than the norms. This situation is worst in Shorapur taluk since average population served here is 6,222 population, which is almost 25% extra pressure on these facilities. This shall definitely be a matter of concern, since Sub-Centre is an important grassroot level facility which is the first and the nearest contact point for the rural population to avail health services.

The availability of sufficient no. of medical personnel is also very critical for the service delivery at health facilities. However the number of doctors available for every 1000 population in Yadgir district is very negligible with only 0.04. Similarly, the availability of nurses per 1000 population in the district is also very negligible with 0.16. The shortage of the medical personnel shall definitely make the people to lose the confidence in public health system and indirectly promote the private medical facilities in the region. Thus, it is necessary to take immediate measures to provide sufficient medical personnel to serve the population for medical emergencies.

Some of the indicators of education component have been discussed earlier. Apart from them, some other indicators affecting education index are discussed below. (See table 12.3)

Table 12.3 ***Major Education Indicators of Yadgir district – 2011***

Sl. No.	Indicator	Shahapur	Shorapur	Yadgir	District
1	Student – Teacher ratio for elementary education	42.28	38.91	35.09	38.52
2	Student - Teacher ratio for secondary education	20.23	17.43	14.84	17.35
3	Secondary school Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	48.17%	42.75	48.02	45.99
4	SSLC pass percentage	74.40	78.13	83.51	78.90
5	PUC pass percentage	49.57	49.88	31.67	43.58
6	School Infrastructure Index	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.45
7	Per capita Education Expenditure	1411	1544	1399	1453
8	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100	100	100	100

Source : DDPI, Yadgir

The student-teacher ratio in elementary school for Yadgir district is state highest of 38.52. Since this is a negative indicator, this high ratio is definitely a matter of concern, since the recommended student-teacher ratio is 1:30. The taluk wise ratio is still worse for all the 3 taluks with Shahapur taluk having 42.28 students per teacher.

Shorapur taluk has a ratio of 38.91 and Yadgir taluk at 35.09. This needs urgent action from education department to fill the vacant posts and also to appoint new teachers as required.

However, the student-teacher ratio for secondary schools is better in comparison with elementary school. It is 17.35 for the district. However, this could be possible mainly due to lower enrolment rate in the secondary school which is very low at 45.99%. None of the 3 taluks have touched the 50% mark in enrolment of secondary school.

The results of SSLC are an important indicator of educational outcome for students as well as for any given region. In Yadgir district, during 2011-12, the SSLC pass percentage for the district was at 78.90%, with Yadgir taluk having 83.51% while Shahapur taluk getting only 74.40%.

At the outset, these results may be reasonable, but the quality of learning of students in science, Mathematics and English is very poor. Many students who have passed SSLC cannot read and write properly in mother tongue of Kannada itself. Overall quality of knowledge acquired by the students is not at par the results. In the state ranking of SSLC results, Yadgir district has been consistently appeared at low positions below 25$^{th.}$ However, during the year 2013-14, it suddenly jumped to 11th position in Karnataka state ranking a leap of 17 positions ahead from its earlier position of 28th during 2012-13. This was a remarkable achievement.

However, the same students who contribute to achieve a passing rate of around 75% and above for the district in SSLC exams, fail to show the same performance in PUC exams. During 2011-12, the average passing percentage of Yadgir district is only 43.58%. It is interesting to see a contrast scenario, where Yadgir taluk which had highest passing percentage of 83.51% in SSLC faired lowest in PUC results with only 31.67% of students who appeared in the PUC exams during 2011-12 could get through successfully. Both Shahapur and Shorapur taluks fared little better to reach near the 50% mark. Yadgir district is consistently remained in 30th or 31st positions only.

The educational performance of a school depends on the quality of the infrastructure available there to create an enabling learning environment. However, the School Infrastructure index for Yadgir district is lowest in Karnataka state with only 0.45. The school infrastructure in Shahapur taluk is still poor with an index of 0.37.

The average per capita expenditure on education in Yadgir district during 2011-12 is just Rs.1,453.00. However, in Yadgir taluk a least of Rs. 1,399.00 was spent for every citizen, while Shorapur taluk got better share in education funds, with almost Rs. 145.00 extra amount being spent per person on education with a total per capita education expenditure of Rs. 1,544.00.

The Right to Education (RTE) act having an objective to fulfill the goal of universalisation of primary education and thus providing every child in the age group of 6-14 with easy accessibility to education has mandated the education department to establish a primary school within 1 Km. distance from every village. And this objective has been fulfilled as per the guidelines with every village in the district having a primary school within the range of 1 Km.

Since education component is the basis for all-round human development and thereby the development of the region, it has to be given highest priority and every effort should be made by the education department of Yadgir district to provide quality education to every eligible child in the district by filling the gaps found in the above analysis with particular focus on all the 3 taluks.

- **Regional Disparity of the present HD situation in the District**

As already discussed human development has 3 dimensions namely standard of living, health and education, based on the combined status of these 3 parameters, all the 3 taluks of Yadgir district have very poor values indicating lower human development.

Looking at the positions of all the 3 taluks within the district, Shahapur is placed on top, Yadgir in the second position and Shorapur at the last position.

Shorapur taluk's poor human development is mainly due to lower living standard and health indices while its education index is better than other 2 taluks.

Shahapur taluk is on top in Health index, while both in living standard and education indices, it is at the 2nd place.

Yadgir taluk has best Living standard index in the district while it is 2nd in health index and last in education index.

- **The Way Ahead**

Future HD Strategy for the Education Sector

Looking at higher education facilities in Yadgir district, there is need for professional colleges to be established. This is also need of the hour because the article 371 J provides reservations in education institutions and there should be enough professional colleges in the region. It is also complimentary for job reservations in north-east Karnataka without which only those students from this region who studied higher education in other parts of Karnataka can only get the job benefit.

Since the school dropout rate has to be brought down by identifying the dropout children and by mainstreaming them, more efforts are needed to ensure better enrolment rates in upper primary schools also. For this, both education department and local NGOs working in education sector have to collaborate together.

Since School Development and Monitoring Committees (SDMCs) are constitutional bodies which are working for the school development, more awareness about their

role, responsibilities and duties and about school visioning is required. They need to be motivated to work actively in close association with school Head Master and teachers. SDMC members should be trained to understand the importance of their existence and should be motivated to work towards school development and ensure that quality education is ensured in their respective schools.

In today's information age, the advanced technology developments in information technology sector have to be made best use in education. Even though the education department has introduced the information and communication technology in government high schools by providing computer labs for digitized instruction, they are not being used at their best. In many schools even though computers are provided, either they are not functional or trained computer faculty is not available and hence children are not benefitted as expected. Hence in all government high schools ICT has to be effectively implemented so that the children passing out of public education system do not lag behind in using technology.

Since school is an institution engaged imparting education, it should have good leadership so that it is run professionally and school delivers quality education to its children. Even though teachers are getting many number of academic trainings, the head master who takes the school leadership do not get any professional training about efficient handling of their responsibilities and about leadership skills. Hence, more capacity-building and vision-building interventions for head masters of government schools should be introduced so that these institutions ensure quality education under good leadership.

There is need for creating awareness among public about importance of girl child education, since it is very common to see negligence about girl child education.

Similarly, adult education needs to be given highest priority to make sure that Yadgir district is not in the bottom position in the literacy rate.

Skill based education should be promoted by establishing training institutions who can produce skilled personnel in the district.

The school infrastructure index of Yadgir district is lowest in the state. Hence, the education department has to take necessary action to provide the entire school infrastructure for all schools as per the guidelines and make sure that the same is maintained.

District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) is the heart of education department in the district. It provides academic support to the teacher community of the district through trainings. Only with good and continuous support from DIET to teachers in terms of regular trainings on subject and on instructional skills, the teacher's skill can be enhanced. Hence, it is very much necessary to strengthen the DIET so that the quality of the teachers and thereby the quality of education in government schools is up to the

expected standards. There should be follow-up mechanism with DIET to monitor the effective use of support provided to teachers.

Non-Government Organisations like Azim Premji Foundation and Kalike – Sir Ratan Tata Trust have been working in Yadgir district over the years collaborating with education department to ensure quality education in government schools. Since this collaboration is likely to make impact, their experience can be effectively used by strengthening the ties.

Low literacy levels in the district have become major deprivation for the public by keeping the illiterates away from the job market, knowledge society, scientific and creative thinking. Overall poor standard of living is also a result of poor literacy. Hence Literacy drive is a must.

Future HD strategy for Health Sector

One of the main reasons for the health problems is contaminated water. As discussed earlier in the health chapter, the district has chemical contaminated water having Fluoride, Arsenic and Chloride, it is necessary that every water supply source in the district should have water filtering facility which is properly functioning. Even though many water supply sources in the district have water filtration facilities, but all are not functioning properly. Hence, there is need for making all the water filter facilities functional.

The gram panchayats have to make sure that clean drinking water is supplied. It should also make sure chlorination is provided. Thus, preventive measures have to be taken with utmost care so that the pressure on the health system is reduced.

The lack of health personnel across all health facilities like PHCs, CHCs, Taluk hospitals and the district hospital is a serious issue in the district. Hence measures should be taken to appoint all the mandatory medical personnel in all these facilities. The specialist doctors should be provided as per mandatory norms covering all necessary specialties.

Apart from supplying the standard drug inventory, it is necessary to supply the drugs which are required locally in extra quantity. Yadgir district has large no. of dog bite cases and need the vaccines in adequate quantity.

Since migration is prevalent in large numbers, risk of HIV is still very high and hence HIV/AIDS awareness has to be strengthened by both government and non-government organisations in the district. Private and public partnership needs to be promoted for creating awareness on the same.

Since sanitation is also very important factor for the health sector, more awareness is needed. Even though district administration has done enough sanitation campaigns across the district, because of cultural practice issues, not more than 10% of the households have the toilets within the premises. Even though monetary incentives have been extended for constructing the

toilets, many households do not come forward to construct. Those who have constructed the toilets are not using them because of lack of water supply or because it is used as dumping room for household waste materials. Hence, it is necessary to create more awareness about importance of hygiene and ill effects of open deficacy and inconvenience to women, etc.

Location of the PHCs should be distributed based on the coverage norms and to facilitate even remote areas. Thus, even physical distribution of PHCs is essential.

Family planning program should be more effectively done by motivating the eligible couple to use couple protection methods soon after 1st or 2nd child birth.

The community Health Centres (CHCs) which are 30-bedded hospitals and are very critical in effective health service delivery after PHCs are non-functional due to lack of medical personnel. Hence, there is need for making them functional which can reduce the burden on taluk and district hospitals. Adequate expansion of health facilities and provision of health staff are essential to control the adverse MMR and IMR.

More interventions are needed for old age people so that they lead a dignified and healthy life. Awareness programs are to be planned regarding old age health problems, life-style requirements and health check-ups on regular basis.

Future HD Strategy for Livelihood Sector

Since economic development of the district mainly depends on its human development which in turn depends on health, education and standard of living, it is very important to have good agriculture development in the region. In Yadgir district, irrigation facilities in Shahapur and Shorapur taluks are comparatively better off than that of Yadgir taluk. Narayanpur dam situated in Shorapur taluk provides irrigation facility to almost 80-90% of the Shorapur taluk and around 50-60% of Shahapur taluk, while Yadgir taluk depends mainly on rain fed dry land agriculture. Thus both Shahapur and Shorapur taluks have economically good households but still are lower than Yadgir taluk in HD index mainly because of lower education and health indicators.

However, in Yadgir taluk, higher no. of water tanks are available but not in best condition which need de-silting and regular maintenance so that even the farmers of Yadgir taluk can benefit. This can help in lowering the migration from Yadgir taluk.

Even though Bhimarayanagudi in Shahapur taluk has Agriculture College affiliated to Raichur Agri. University, farming community is not able to get full benefit of it because of continued traditional agricultural practices. Hence, efforts should be made to create more awareness among the farmers about integrated modern agricultural practices using advanced technical inputs which can reduce the cost and increase the yield and thus benefit the farmers to realize

higher profits. Apart from awareness, motivation to take up integrated farming system is needed to make the agriculture sustainable.

The livelihood and agriculture-based NGOs working in the district should focus on this issue. Need to create more awareness about drip irrigation among small and marginal farmers and to motivate them to use the same through financial and subsidy packages.

The APMCs in all the 3 taluks of Yadgir district are working, but the farmers are not actually benefitting economically. The farmers are taking loan from the commission agents who are registered with APMC. However, there is a lot of exploitation because of ignorance of farmers about the interest rate applied. Still the farmers chose to sell their agri. products to the same agent who has extended cash loan facility to the farmer, because they have mutual oral agreement for the purchase of same. But, farmer's products will not get good pricing because they are in the clutches of the agent and are in mercy.

In spite of this kind of exploitation the farmers are not comfortable with nationalized banks for taking loans because they have to follow the rigid and high volume of documentation required by the banks. The commission agents extend the loan without any documentation and also make available the loans as and when required and hence the farmers are more comfortable with this system. Illiteracy of farmers is also one of the main reasons for this kind of exploitation. Hence, the farmers need to be organized through farmer clubs so that they can sell their products in markets where they can realize better prices. These farmer clubs can also act as knowledge sharing platforms.

In collaboration with local NGOs, agriculture knowledge resource Centre having a Seed bank and library should be promoted. The seed bank can become source for good quality green gram, Toor, Jowar and chik pea seeds. This Centre can also conduct regular guest lectures on best agriculture practices by experienced farmers. This Centre can also act as farmers' field school to provide practical exposure.

Transparent sales through E-procurement should be promoted by APMCs to help the farmers. Apart from this electronic rate boards to display prevailing rates for agriculture products can be established so that farmers can decide on marketing their product at best prices at appropriate markets.

The small farmers are leasing their lands for rich farmers from neighboring states for small amounts and themselves migrating to cities in search of work. However, once they get back their land from the large farmer the land would have become useless because of highest use of chemical fertilisers in their lands. To avoid this trend, banks have to extend financial support to these small farmers so that they are engaged in the agriculture activities instead of migrating to other cities.

Mixed cropping system should be promoted by creating awareness among farmers along with promotion of horticulture in the district. Marketing support for the horticulture products should be ensured through establishing HOPCOMS.

Farm ponds and tank construction should be promoted so that continuous water supply is ensured. Since irregular power supply is a major problem for agriculture, it is necessary to ensure that agriculture becomes sustainable by making use of alternative energy source like solar power for farming. Similarly, sprinkler systems and drip irrigation systems needs to be promoted which are less-power-consuming practices. This can make sure that the farmers are confident to engage in yearlong agriculture.

Livestock should be promoted among farmers in order to make agriculture practice more sustainable in the district.

Yadgir district has considerable amount of tanda community who are basically nomadic community travelling to different places by producing and marketing household items, but they do not have any basic facilities and security. Since they are part of economy and culture of this region, steps should be taken to provide basic health facilities and education to their children by motivating the community.

One of the main reasons for high migration trend in the district is lack of industries which can provide employment to both skilled and unskilled youth and women. Hence, both large scale industries and small scale industries should be promoted in the district by attracting the industrialists from other states and from within Karnataka. This can make sure that people are ensured of yearlong employment and hence migration can be reduced.

There are more than 2,700 SHG formed in Yadgir district, but however nearly 25% of them are inactive. Since these SHGs help in organizing the women and provide enough opportunities for them to engage in economic activities like saving, lending, income generation programs, etc., these SHGs should be revived and all the members should be given skill development training and should be motivated to engage in income-generation programs.

Similarly, youth should be organized through youth groups and should be given skill development trainings and should be motivated to start income-generation activities and also should be motivated to take up sports. This can basically cover skills needed for agro processing units and garment units to cater to future industrial expansion.

There should be public and private partnership (PPP) to provide skill development training to youth and women so that the expertise and experience of people for the business and industrial sectors are best used.

In order to make sure that the income generation activities taken up by SHGs and Youth are successful, it is necessary to

provide marketing linkage support for the products.

Since Textile Park is being set up in kalaburgi, youth and SHGs should be encouraged to start small apparel units and other cottage textile processing units which can cater to the large textile industries in the textile park. Since there is good connectivity between Yadgir and Kalaburgi, transportation can be quick and cheap.

Similarly, there is a proposed SEZ for textile units that is being developed in Kadechur village of Yadgir taluk, hence the promotion of small and cottage industries in textile and allied sectors is very much necessary.

Both in Shahapur and Shorapur taluks which have irrigated agriculture and has high tendency of child labour system, action should be taken by labour department, education department and local bodies to ensure that child labour system is stopped.

Local bodies should actively participate in planning process for their region so that there is no uneven funds distribution resulting in uneven development across the district.

Future HD Strategy for Dalits, Tribals and Minorities

Since the children from the backward castes, tribes and minorities need to be encouraged for getting mainstreamed so that there is overall social development, it is important to provide them with all necessary support to get better education which is easily accessible. Better infrastructure and good facilities should be ensured in the hostels run for these children by the Backward Castes and Minorities (BCM) department. The hostels should be available in sufficient numbers across entire district.

Special trainings on Skill development should be organized for Dalit youths so that they are mainstreamed through socio-economic upliftment. They should be motivated to make best use of various schemes run by social welfare department and department of backward communities and minorities.

Continued emphasis is needed towards providing better living conditions, access to health and education facilities.

Future HD Strategy for Gender Development

Overall empowerment of women is possible only when the education, health and income indictors for women are improved. Hence, it is important to make sure that the women need to be literate and should be in good health and also should be provided equal opportunities to participate in economic activities.

As we can see from the literacy data of Yadgir district, the literacy among women is very low in Yadgir district, more stress should be given on adult literacy of women. Hence, literacy mission which was implemented earlier can be once again brought back. Literacy camps should be run for illiterate women SHG members where one of the literate women members or any local educated girl can conduct literacy classes.

More awareness is needed about importance of girl child education. The low literacy trend among women could be slowly brought down over the years only when girl children who are in the age group of 6-16 continue to get education without getting dropped out.

Since Anemia is one of the major problems with women in the district, it is important to create more awareness about importance of nutrition. This is very important to bring down the Maternal Mortality Rate in the district which is very high at present.

Because of reservation for women in local bodies women representatives are coming forward, however, there is need for making these elected women representatives be sensitized about governance and also the illiterate women representatives should be covered under literacy programmes so that they become more confident to handle the issues instead of remaining as dummy representatives.

The women SHG members should be trained on leadership skills along with skill development training so that they are ready to take up income-generation activities.

Since there is cultural practice issues with having toilets in the house or in the premises, the women are forced for open deficacy which is highly unhygienic particularly with pregnant women. Hence, steps should be taken to construct new common toilets for women and also to maintain them properly. This can tackle both health problems and also make the women live with dignity.

Health department should create more awareness among women to make full use of health facilities provided by the department. However, it is important to make sure that the gynecologist and pediatrician are available in taluk and district hospitals without which the high prevalence of MMR and IMR could not be brought under control.

More awareness programs should be done in high schools for adolescent girls about importance of hygiene and health. Counselling support for adolescent girls should be provided in high schools.

Gram Panchayats should join hands with department of women and child development to provide necessary land for establishing anganwadi centres for which department has funds.

Even though the wage rates are fixed equally for men and women, women are discriminated while actual payment is being made. This problem cannot be solved unless women are empowered through literacy and are made aware about wage policies.

Future HD Strategy for other sectors

The public road facility and connectivity is good in Yadgir taluk followed by Shahapur taluk. However, the roads in Shorapur taluk are not good and hence efforts are needed by the public works department and the ZP engineering divisions to provide all weather good road infrastructure facility which can boost the development of the region.

Generally there is very less awareness about maintaining public assets and hence district

administration should run campaigns to create awareness about importance of public assets and their maintenance. Public should feel the ownership.

All the development projects should be implemented within the stipulated time so that the estimated budget is not escalated.

The forest coverage in the district is very negligible with only 2.87% of district forest coverage. Even though Yadgir district is not a predominant forest area, it is important to at least maintain the existing forest coverage. Hence the forest department has to take necessary action to create awareness among public not to degrade the existing forest area and to promote village forest committees to maintain the forest coverage.

As explained in chapter 2 about district overview, there are many places of tourist interest in Yadgir district. District administration has to take necessary action to promote tourism in these places by providing all necessary tourist infrastructures and also should maintain the same. Publicity should be provided to attract the tourists. The tourism development in the region can boost the local economy and also can help youth and women SHGs to engage with some income-generation activities.

The special grants extended to Yadgir district under various plans should be best made use of.

District's Kannada & Culture department has to take steps to mainstream Yadgir district's history and culture through publications and documentary films.

The local governing bodies of both rural and urban areas should promote internal resource and revenue generation schemes so that they are sustainable in the long run. They should also make effective utilization of special grants.

However, the grants provided from these special funds and all regular funds provided by the state government to Yadgir district should be allocated based on the actual needs instead of equal distribution.

12.3 Concluding Remarks

Since Yadgir district is highly underdeveloped, it needs extra development interventions. However, practically there may be huge gap between the needs and the actual interventions. Hence, there is a need to estimate the gap between the district's need and the funds allocated for development interventions and fill this gap for faster development.

The district is in the process of transition. The growth prospects are very promising as the district's agricultural economy is growing rapidly due to outbreak of irrigation facilities. The growth potential needs to be exploited properly by making right kind of investments in infrastructure and human resources. This will convert the vibrant growth into enhanced human capabilities and higher levels of human development.

Annexures

Annexure 1

Taluk-wise and District Data for Indicators

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
Indicators for Human Development Index (HDI)					
1	Percentage of HHs having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	9.74	7.98	11.65	9.77
2	Percentage of HHs having access to Toilet	10.57	9.15	13.99	11.24
3	Percentage of HHs having access to Water (Water: Definition as per Census, 2011)	51.27	44.24	67.32	54.26
4	Percentage of HHs having access to Electricity	79.80	74.16	80.17	77.95
5	Percentage of HHs having Pucca Houses (Pucca House: Good House as per Census Definition)	32.63	24.43	44.21	33.69
6	Percentage of Non-agricultural Workers (Main + Marginal)	26.59	25.21	32.31	28.06
7	Per-capita Income (GDP at Taluk level at current prices)	48599.00	40675.00	35020.00	41180.00

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
8	Child Mortality Rate (0-5 years)	59	78	34	56
9	Maternal Mortality Rate	99	138	288	186
10	Literacy Rate	51.50	54.82	49.06	51.83
11	Gross Enrolment Rate a) GER at Primary b) GER at Upper Primary c) GER at Secondary/High Schools	94.72	88.26	94.93	92.43
Indicators for Gender Inequality Index (GII)					
12	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	99	138	288	186
13	Share of Institutional Deliveries (ID)	94.67	91.67	91.33	94.33
14	Share of Pregnant Women with Anemia (Excluding Normal)	47.13	36.12	56.48	46.57
15	Share of Female Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_F)	42.40	40.83	43.33	42.13
16	Share of Male Elected Representatives in PRIs and ULBs (PR_M)	57.60	59.17	56.67	57.87

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
17	Share of Female Children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_F$)	48.61	48.58	49.05	48.75
18	Share of Male Children in the age group 0-6 years ($CHLD_M$)	51.39	51.42	50.95	51.25
19	Share of Female Literacy (LIT_F)	41.25	43.07	39.78	41.38
20	Share of Male Literacy (LIT_M)	61.63	66.42	58.47	62.25
21	Share of Female Work Participation Rate (WPR_F) WPR=(Main Workers+ Marginal Workers)/Total Workers]*100	47.11	45.98	47.76	46.94
22	Share of Male Work Participation Rate (WPR_M) (Main+ Marginal/Total)	64.45	64.52	64.09	64.35
23	Share of Female Workers in the Non-agricultural Sector (NAG_F) to Total Female Workers	17.59	17.19	24.31	19.80
24	Share of Male Workers in the Non-agricultural Sector (NAG_M) to Total Male Workers	33.10	30.85	38.34	34.07
25	Female Agricultural Wage Rate ($WAGE_F$)	95.00	85.00	95.00	110.00
26	Male Agricultural Wage Rate ($WAGE_M$)	140.00	130.00	125.00	175.00

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
Indicators for Child Development Index (CDI)					
27	Child Mortality Rate (0-5 years)	59	78	34	56
28	(a) Percentage of Malnourished Children (Excluding Normal) (b) Percentage of Children born under weight	39.77 10.33	44.81 17.67	23.61 5.27	33.72 11.09
29	Percentage of Drop-out children Mainstreamed: (a) Primary (b) Secondary	10.10	25.62	15.69	18.18
Indicators for Food Security Index (FSI)					
30	Cropping Intensity	124	130	115	123
31	Percentage Change in NSA(Net Sown Area) over the years (2001 – 2011)	6.93	-13.70	-15.14	-7.29
32	Per capita Food Grain Production (in Kgs)	268.74	261.92	267.76	266.01
33	Percentage of Forest Cover to Total	1.37	1.19	5.99	2.88

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
	Geographical Area				
34	Irrigation Intensity	111	121	114	115
35	Percentage of Area Degraded (cultivable waste) to Total Geographical Area	6.11	0.43	0.10	0.46
36	Percentage of leguminous (area under pulses) crops in the Gross Cropped Area	21.98	25.71	56.81	32.53
37	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders in the Taluk	69.69	74.50	71.39	71.82
38	Per capita Income (GDP at current prices in the Taluk)	48599.00	40675.00	35020.00	41180.00
39	Percentage of Non-agricultural workers to total workers	26.59	25.21	32.31	28.06
40	Average Size of Holdings (Total Area of Holdings / Total No. of Holdings)	2.07	2.10	1.71	1.95
41	Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers	43.77	46.45	38.33	42.84
42	Percentage of Villages having PDS Outlets within the Village	68.83	57.71	67.07	63.97

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
43	Child Mortality Rate (0-5 years)	59	78	34	56
44	Percentage of Households with access water (Water Census definition)	51.27	44.24	67.32	54.26
45	Percentage of Pregnant Women with Anemia (all grades put together excluding normal)	47.13	36.12	56.48	46.57
46	(a) Percentage of Malnourished Children (Excluding Normal) (b) Percentage of Children born under weight	39.77 10.33	44.81 17.67	23.61 5.27	33.72 11.09
47	Female Literacy Rate	41.25	43.07	39.78	41.38

Sl. No	Indicators				
		Shahapur TMC	Shorapur TMC	Yadgir CMC	Gurmitkal TP
Indicators for Urban Development Index (UDI) (at ULB Level) (2011-2012)					
48	Percentage of ULB Population to Total Population in the Taluk	18.96	12.47	18.65	5.18
49	Percentage of Households without Own Houses	39.23	24.62	12.31	87.86
50	Percentage of Slum Population to Total ULB Population	24.25	23.47	67.20	25.16
51	Water Supply – Percentage of HHs with Tap water connection	40.55	71.24	86.11	95.42
52	Sewerage/ Drainage-Percentage of HHs Sewerage and Drainage (Both Close and Open)	75.73	58.16	84.45	85.38
53	No. of Hospital Beds per 1000 population in urban area	0.26	0.19	0.13	0.48

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
		Shahapur TMC	Shorapur TMC	Yadgir CMC	Gurmatkal TP
54	Percentage of Own Resources Mobilisation to Total Receipts	15.96	14.06	30.42	27.77
55	Per capita expenditure on Development Works	626.19	370.31	1598.85	2098.83
56	Length of Road in Kms per Sq.Km of Geographical Area	4.10	3.81	8.36	12.00
57	Crime Rate per 10000 Population	8	18	7	8
58	Road accidents per 10000 population	12.91	8.56	8.21	15.51

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
Indicators for Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)					
59	Decadal population growth rate	23.88	22.43	22.23	22.81
60	Population Density	216	224	233	224
61	Sex ratio	982	981	1005	989
62	Percentage of Slum Population in the Taluk to Total Population in the Taluk (2011 Census)	4.60	2.93	8.68	5.40
63	Percentage of Population in the age group of 0-6	16.32	16.42	15.88	16.20
64	Child Sex Ratio	946	945	963	951
65	Infant Mortality Rate (0-1 years)	49	64	30	48
66	Child Mortality Rate (0-5 years)	59	78	34	56
67	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	99	138	288	186
68	Percentage of Women Headed Households (2011 Census)	16.18	15.84	20.06	17.39

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
69	Percentage of BPL Card holders to Total Card holders in the Taluk	69.69	74.50	71.39	71.82
70	Cropping Intensity	124	130	115	123
71	Irrigation Intensity	111	121	114	115
72	Percentage of Households provided employment to total number of households registered under MGNREGS	24.30	14.40	23.48	20.01
73	Ratio of average agricultural wage to Minimum wages prescribed by the State	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07
74	Work Participation Rate (WPR)	55.83	55.31	55.87	55.66
75	Decadal Growth Rate of Employment	29.86	30.33	11.87	23.24
76	Percentage of Cultivators to Total Workers	29.63	28.34	29.36	29.09
77	Percentage of Main Workers to Total Workers	82.20	79.71	77.81	79.83
78	Percentage of Workers in Household Industries	2.22	2.11	2.89	2.41
79	Percentage of Agriculture Labourers to Total Workers	43.77	46.45	38.33	42.84

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
80	Percentage of Households with Pucca Houses	32.63	24.43	44.21	33.69
81	Percentage of Site less Households	7.76	9.60	4.17	7.18
82	Percentage of Households provided with house sites	Zero	Zero	Zero	Zero
83	Percentage of Houses constructed for houseless poor families (RDPR data)	22.74	54.05	37.60	44.44
84	Percentage of households with Cycles	21.23	20.77	14.36	18.73
85	Percentage of households with two-wheelers	11.92	14.02	9.22	11.74
86	Percentage of households with- No Assets (Telephone, Computer, TV, 2 Wheelers and 4 Wheelers)	28.53	27.47	36.94	31.02
87	Percentage of Households with electricity	79.80	74.16	80.17	77.95
88	Percentage of Households having access to Modern Cooking Fuel	9.74	7.98	11.65	9.77
89	Percentage of women elected representatives in rural local bodies	42.51	41.09	43.59	42.33

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
90	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in rural local bodies	35.63	38.31	35.05	36.44
91	Percentage of women elected representatives in urban local bodies	39.13	33.33	39.58	37.76
92	Percentage of elected SC/ST representatives in urban local bodies	13.04	25.93	18.75	19.39
93	Percentage of active SHGs	69.56	77.60	77.91	75.06
94	Percentage of pregnant women receiving full ANC	60.67	72.36	78.34	70.67
95	Percentage of pregnant women with Anemia (excluding normal)	47.13	36.12	56.48	46.57
96	Percentage of Institutional Deliveries	94.67	91.67	91.33	94.33
97	Percentage of children fully Immunized	100	94.24	90.44	94.73
98	Percentage of Children born under-weight	10.33	17.67	5.27	11.09
99	Percentage of Malnourished Children (excluding Normal)	39.77	44.81	23.61	33.72
100	Percentage of people affected by major communicable diseases (Definition as per health Dept.)	0.95	1.93	1.99	1.65

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
101	Average Population served by sub-centres	5358	6222	5623	5745
102	Average Population served by Primary Health Centres (PHCs)	22668	24060	15685	20289
103	Availability of Doctors per 1,000 population	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04
104	Availability of nurses per 1000 population	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16
105	Average population served by Anganwadi centres (0-6 children+nursing mothers+adolescent girls+pregnant women)	277	278	251	268
106	Percentage of villages having Anganwadis within a km. distance	100	100	100	100
107	Percentage of couples protected by any contraceptive method	44.51	53.14	44.65	47.56
108	Per Capita Health Expenditure	139.96	119.81	150.30	127.47
109	Percentage of Gram Panchayats Selected for Nirmal Gram Puraskar Awards to Total Number of Gram Panchayats	Zero	2.38	Zero	0.85

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
110	Percentage of Households with Toilets	10.57	9.15	13.99	11.24
111	Percentage of Households with drainage facility (both open and close)	32.86	22.75	49.62	35.02
112	Percentage of Households provided with drinking water	51.27	44.24	67.32	54.26
113	Percentage of Literacy	51.50	54.82	49.06	51.83
114	Gross Enrolment Rate – Elementary School	104.35	98.42	103.10	101.83
115	Net Enrolment rate-Elementary School	89.24	94.64	95.62	93.21
116	Dropout Rate in Elementary Education	0.07	0.32	0.66	0.35
117	Percentage of Drop-out Children Mainstreamed : (a) Primary (b) Secondary	10.10	25.62	15.69	18.18
118	Student – Teacher Ratio for Elementary Education	42.28	38.91	35.09	38.52
119	Secondary School Gross Enrolment Rate (15-16 years)	48.17	42.75	48.02	45.99
120	Drop-out Rate in Secondary Education	1.00	2.81	4.42	2.65
121	SSLC pass percentage	74.40	78.13	83.51	78.90

Sl. No	Indicators	Shahapur Taluk	Shorapur Taluk	Yadgir Taluk	District (Not the totals of the Taluks)
122	Student - Teacher Ratio for secondary education	20.23	17.43	14.84	17.35
123	PUC pass percentage	49.57	49.88	31.67	43.58
124	School Infrastructure Index	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.45
125	Per capita Education Expenditure	1411	1544	1399	1453
126	Percentage of villages having a Primary School within 1 km. distance	100	100	100	100

Annexure -2

Values of Major Indices of DHDR and Ranking of Taluks within the district										
Names of Taluks	**HDI**		**GII**		**CDI**		**FSI**		**CTDI**	
	Value	Rank within the district	Value	Rank within the district	Value	Rank within the district	Value	Rank within the district	Value	Rank within the district
Shahapur	0.694	1	0.077	1	0.398	2	0.600	2	0.650	3
Shorapur	0.396	3	0.093	2	0.362	3	0.511	3	0.652	2
Yadgir	0.582	2	0.111	3	0.850	1	0.733	1	0.723	1

Annexure 3

Yadgir District Index Values

Sl. No.	Index	Value
1	Human Development Index (HDI)	0.196
2	Gender Inequality Index (GII)	0.110
3	Child Development Index (CDI)	0.416
4	Food Security Index (FSI)	0.348
5	Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI)	0.276

Annexure 4

Urban Development Index values of ULBs			
Sl. No	**ULB**	**UDI**	**Rank within district**
1	**Shahapur TMC**	0.473	3
2	**Shorapur TMC**	0.368	4
3	**Yadgir CMC**	0.731	1
4	**Gurmitkal TOP**	0.700	2

Annexure 5

Process of Preparation of DHDR

Following were various activities carried out during preparation of DHDR of Yadgir district.

After the initial technical training and orientation by state planning department, A District Core Committee (DCC) meeting was formed under the chairmanship of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Yadgir Zilla Panchayat. Chief Planning Officer (CPO) of ZP was the member secretory and all district heads of line departments were the members of DCC.

4 workshops for government officials and people representatives were invited to provide knowledge and orientation about the human development approach in planning and development for preparation of human development planning. In these workshops college students, media persons and agriculture experts were also invited.

After the workshops, the details of all the baseline data needed was worked out. Then, the data collection work was initiated to collect absolute values from concerned departments. Census 2001 and Census 2011 were also referred for various data.

The collected absolute data was cross checked and validated many times for authenticity. The Quality Monitoring Group (QMG) member was consulted for validation and guidance.

Based on the progress of the work of DHDR, DCC meetings were held to share the progress and also get suggestions for future work.

After the data validation was completed, data indicators under all the indices, namely, 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) were computed using appropriate formulae. Based on the indicator values and formulae for indices the above said indices were computed. Based on the indices values, ranking of taluks within the district was done.

For some critical data indicators like *Child Mortality Rate (CMR), Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), Share of institutional delivery, Share of pregnant women with anemia, female and male agriculture wage rates, percentage of mal-nourished children and children born underweight and school infrastructure index*, the Human development Division, planning department of Karnataka, finalized the value based on state level data. This was done because it was assumed that the data recorded at district level might be underreported.

The finalized data indicators, indices were authenticated by CPO and CEO of ZP, Yadgir and were submitted to planning department of Karnataka.

As part of the DHDR process, it was decided to conduct 4 small area studies in the district based on issues of health, education, living standard and livelihood sectors. All the 4 studies were finalized after consultation with DCC and the same conducted at selected area based on the issues. The analysis of the findings was done and the report was also shared.

Similarly as part of DHDR, a case study was conducted to compute Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI), and based on the primary and secondary data collected, the index was computed and shared.

The team also participated in state level review meetings called by state planning department to share the progress of the work.

Based on the DHDR chapterisation plan, the chapter writing was started in English. Various information from department's websites and local people were collected apart from using data used for indices computation.

Tables and charts were prepared for simplifying the understanding of the chapter content. The tables and charts were used in the chapters at appropriate places.

Appropriate photos were collected for use in the chapters. Some important information was covered in box items for easy and quick glance.

Based on the data of indices and the data information collected for each of the chapters, the analysis of the facts and the data was done. And based on the analysis, the chapters were written appropriately.

The draft English chapters were shared with QMG members and CPO of ZP Yadgir on regular basis for suggestions and guidance.

The Kannada translation work of the chapters was started after initial English drafts were ready.

The draft reports were presented to DCC for approval. After a resolution in DCC was taken to visit all the concerned department heads once again for value addition to the last chapter of Way Forward, the team interacted with all the department heads who shared some more suggestions which was incorporated in relevant chapters. The suggestions from QMG members were also incorporated.

The final draft chapters in both English and Kannada were shared with DCC for approval, and the approved copies were submitted to planning department of Karnataka.

The Challenges and problems:

- The data validation was challenging since for some indicators, the data from concerned departments was repeatedly changing, and even though the date required was for 2011-12, the data provided for some indicators was for 2011-12 and for some others it was for 2012-13. This caused longer time for data collection and validation than the original plan.

- Since the data from the departments was to be collected from officers who normally are busy in their regular work, in spite of appointments, many times, it was difficult to get the information in time. Sometimes the data already shared was changed by the officials later and hence there were challenges in finalizing the data indicators and computation of indices.

- However, because of inordinate delay in finalizing the data at the district level, there was always pressure from planning department of Karnataka to submit the data. But, this was the same in almost all other district also.

- After finishing most of the chapters, the chapter plan was changed by the state planning department for more appropriateness. With the change in chapterisation plan, the chapter numbers were changed. Hence, in all the chapters, the tables and charts were to be re numbered and also all the places where these numbers were referred in text, changes had to be done.

- Since there was limited time and pressure from state department to submit the reports at the earliest, the Kannada translation work could not be scheduled after the approval of English draft. It had to be started even before but with changes made in English draft based on suggestions and for improvement, Kannada translation work also had to be changed. Tracking of changes made in English draft was a challenge.

- However, with the rapport developed with department heads, we were able motivate the concerned department staffs who needed to provide the data. Sometimes in spite of these efforts, if problem persisted, instructions from CPO–ZP helped to get the things faster. Sometimes, after raising issues about problems faced during DCC meeting, quicker responses were noticed.

- Whenever there was doubt about the correctness of data, QMG member was also consulted and validated.

Note on Data Availability and Quality

Most of the data collected for calculations of indicators are from secondary sources. Data was sourced from concerned line departments and Census 2001 and 2011.

Several rounds of meetings with all the concerned line departments were held by lead agency data researchers, to discuss about the required data and to collect the same in specified formats. The QMG member and Human Development Division, Planning Department of Karnataka provided census data and many key data which helped in finalising the indicators and for computing indices. Our researchers validated the data collected from the local department officials. The Census data and some key data were also cross validated by QMG member and by the officials at Human Development Division, Planning Department of Karnataka.

In many cases the data sourced from census and the departments were different, however, since the census data was more authentic the same was taken wherever applicable.

For some key indicators which are sensitive and absolute data for which might have been under-reported at district level thus were finalized at state level after through verification and validation with concerned departments at the state level by HDD-PD. These indicators were IMR, CMR, MMR, Share of Institutional deliveries, Share of pregnant women with anemia, Percentage of Mal-nourished children, Percentage of children born under-weight, Per capita income, School Infrastructure Index (SSA Method).

Five subcommittees of DCC at district level were formed to validate the data collected.

Chief planning officer and all the heads of line departments have also validated the data.

Data collected has been reviewed several times during the District Core Committee meetings also. The collected data has been compiled in the formats shared by HDD-PD, Bengaluru.

Challenges: But however there were many problems faced during collection data from local departments. In spite of formats given for appropriate data required and the base year as 2011-12, all the information was not available at once. Many times, the information was provided partially. Some data belonged to 2011-12 while some others were given for 2012-13 and even 2013-14, i.e., current year.

Many times when the data was given for cross checking and validation to the same authority that had provided the initial data, thus would provide new set of figures.

Since Yadgir district was formed only in 2009, for some data and information, the census 2001 data for the district was not available for comparison.

However, with repeated interventions by CPO- Yadgir and QMG member the data validation was done, and we were able to get the required data and information for the calculation and for the report writing.

Annexure 7

Data Sources and References

Data Files - Census 2001

Data Files - Census 2011

Yadgir District at a Glance – 2009, 2010, 2011 – Zilla Panchayat Yadgir

Gulbarga District HDR 2008

Karnataka State HDR 2005

Karnataka Abstract - DES 2012-13

DISE report 2011-12

DHDR Guidelines – HDD, Planning Department, GoK

Report on Livelihood Interventions Planning by SRTT Mumbai

A Study Report on Education Scenario of Yadgir Education District 2009 – SRTT Mumbai

Brief Industrial Profile of Yadgir District – Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, GoI

Yadgir District Profile – by ERNST & YOUNG for Global Investors Meet, GoK,

A report on two days National Workshop on "Development of Hyderabad Karnataka - Challenges for Article 371 (J)"

EDUCATION in KARNATAKA STATE,2012-13-A State –level and District – Wise Analytical Report by Department of Education , GoK

Indian Public Health Standards – Guidelines – Directorate of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI

Annual Report to the People on Health 2011 - *Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, GoI*

Crime in Karnataka 2011, 2012- State Crime Records Bureau, Bangalore

Gender Fact Sheet – United Nations

DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED CASTES IN INDIA, A REVIEW -- Journal of Rural Development, Vol. 28, No. (4), pp. 529 – 542 NIRD, Hyderabad

Website of Directorate of Economics and Statistics

Website of SSLC Board, GoK

Website of PUC Board, GoK

Website of Health Department, GoK

Website of United Nations

Website of Women & Child Development, GoK

Website of Yadgir District Administration

Websites of Yadgir district Urban Local Bodies, Yadgir CMC, Shahapur and Shorapur TMC and Gurmitkal TOP

Details on consultations of local subject experts

Many experts were consulted during the entire process of DHDR preparation.

Dr. Chaya Devgaonkar, Chairperson of dept. of economics, Gulbarga University, has provided guidance, opinions and feedback throughout this journey. She has provided valuable points for computation of indices and chapter writing of this DHDR.

Mr. Uma Shankar Periodi of Azim Premji Foundation, Kalaburgi, has also been our advisor and has provided many suggestions and feedback for the DHDR.

We also had regular interactions and consultations with Mr. Prakash Kamath, Bengaluru, and Dr. Prashant of Hampi University for seeking feedback for DHDR.

Details of Workshops, Meetings as part of DHDR

As part of Yadgir DHDR preparation, various workshops, meetings were conducted.

District Core Committee (DCC) Meetings:

The District Core Committee (DCC) which was constituted for effective preparation of DHDR had regular meetings for providing suggestions, opinions and feedback for data collection and validation work. The committee meetings also helped us to share the progress of DHDR preparation work. Based on the progress, it also helped us to get review and feedback for value additions.

The DCC under the chairmanship of CEO – ZP held a total of 11 DCC meetings during the process. Table A1 gives a glimpse of DCC meetings held.

Table A1: ***DCC Meetings***

Sl. No.	Date	No. of People attended
1	02/02/2013	15
2	24/05/2013	17
3	20/07/2013	18
4	27/09/2013	18
5	08/10/2013	24
6	24/10/2013	26
7	21/01/2014	20
8	12/03/2014	20
9	22/05/2014	21
10	06/08/2014	16
11	20/08/2014	18



DCC Meetings in Progress

State Level Review Meetings:

To review the DHDR work progress and to provide inputs and suggestions to Lead Agency representatives, state level review meetings were held at Bengaluru.

Our team participated in 6 state level review meetings. These meetings have really helped our team to get feedback and suggestions for ensuring that the work is in line with guidelines and expectations.

Table A2 ***State Level Review Meetings***

Sl. No.	Date	Purpose of the Meeting
1	29/10/2013	To review the Progress of DHDR
2	26/03/2014	To review the Progress of DHDR
3	16/06/2014	Consultation meeting with Dr. Chandra Pujary to seek clarifications on Dalit Study
4	19/09/2014	To review the Progress of last phase of DHDR Preparation
5	06/12/2014	To review Draft DHDR
6	07/03/2015	To review the progress of DHDR printing and release

Workshops:

A total of 4 workshops were held in Yadgir district as part of DHDR preparation process. These workshops had important agenda like

- To sensitise various stake holders of DHDR about importance of DHDR.
- To create awareness about need for Yadgir DHDR.
- To provide information about the DHDR preparation process and what could be expected from DHDR
- To seek cooperation, guidance of the stake holders in the DHDR preparation process to put forward proper data and also to present an effective DHDR.

One District level workshop at Yadgir and 3 taluk level workshops in each of the 3 taluks of Yadgir district were held where local stake holders were invited.



The details of workshops are given in table A3

Table A3 ***District Level & Taluk Workshops on DHDR***

Sl. No.	Date	No. of participants	Details of participant groups
District Level HDI workshops			
1	06/06/2013 Yadgir	84	District Level Department Heads-37, ZP Members-10, NGO staff -19, Media-05, College Students-13.
Taluk Level HDI Workshops			
1	16/07/2013 Shahapur	78	Block Level Department Heads-33, TP Members-23, NGO staff -07, Agriculture University Experts-02, Media-05, College Students-08
2	06/08/2013 Shorapur	54	Block Level Department Heads-18, TP Members-20, NGO staff -06, Media-04, College Students-06
3	07/08/2013 Yadgir	63	Block Level Department Heads-18, TP Members-20, NGO staff -10, Media-04, College Students-10, Agriculture Expert-01
Total		**279**	**Govt. Officers- 106, ZP/TP members-73, NGO staff-42, Media Reporters- 18, College students-37, Agriculture Experts- 3**