

GULBARGA DISTRICT

Human Development Report

2008



**Strengthening State Plans for Human Development
(SSPHD) Project**

District Human Development Report

GULBARGA

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Strengthening State Plans for Human Development (SSPHD) Project



India



Planning Commission
Government of India



Planning, Programme Monitoring
and Statistics Department,
Government of Karnataka

Gulbarga Zilla Panchayat

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MESSAGE

Human development is the ultimate goal of development. It emerged in concrete shape through the efforts made by United Nations Development Programme(UNDP). UNDP is involved in continuous assessment of the status of Human development in all the countries of the world. The Human Development Reports have significantly changed the orientation and direction of development programmes and policies. The focus is on meeting the basic needs of the people and providing them access to education, better health and adequate income along with clean drinking water; sanitation and housing to lead a decent life. The deprivations of the poor, women and marginalized groups are being given focused attention. The empowerment and mainstreaming of these marginalized groups is the base of the inclusive growth strategy adopted in the plan.

Karnataka state has brought out two human Development Reports in 1999 and 2005. It is heartening to note that, Human Development Report is now prepared at the district level. This will serve as a base for planning at this level. Gulbarga is one among the four pilot districts for which the Human Development Reports are being prepared. It is one of the most backward districts at a bottom level of Human Development. This report has brought out the real status of Human Development at micro level. The talukas of Yadgir, Jevargi, Shahapur and Shorapur need urgent attention as they are at the lowest level of human development. The level of literacy is very low in these talukas. Female literacy is also very low. People do not have adequate employment and income. These are the basic issues and priorities to be given adequate attention in the district plan. The findings will also help as to evaluate our present development programmes and policies and reshape them focusing on attaining higher level of human development in near future. The task is challenging and requires healthy partnerships among the Government, private sector, civil society and the NGOs.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "L. S. Savadi".

(LAKSHMAN S. SAVADI)

FOREWORD

Human Development has emerged as the ultimate goal of development out of the concern that Development process should help the people to fulfill the basic requirements of human life. People should be able to lead a long and healthy life and they should be educated. They should have adequate employment to earn income required to lead a decent life. These critical requirements need to be fulfilled on priority basis. Further, the neglected sections of the society – the women, scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, the Minorities and the vulnerable sections of the society who are more deprived, need special attention through appropriate policy interventions.

To meet requirements of the people, planning at the local level is essential. People should participate in the planning process to identify their needs and requirements and design the programmes and policies to fulfill them. Karnataka State has made substantial progress in decentralized planning and plans are now prepared at District, Taluka and Gram Panchayat level.

Gulbarga District is placed at the lowest end of human development ladder in Karnataka State. It is at 26th place among 27 districts in the state. The performance is very low in all the indicators of Human development- Education, Health and income. This report has brought out in detail the magnitude of Deprivations of the people living in different talukas of the district by constructing Human Development Index at the Taluka level. The talukas of Yadgir, Jevargi, Shahapur and Shorapur need urgent attention as they are at the lowest level of human development. Women, scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe, and minorities are more deprived people in the District. Therefore, human development programmes and policies should be planned and implemented more effectively in the district. The report will serve as a base for planning at Taluka and Panchayat level. Plans prepared at micro level with people's participation may thus help us for attaining higher levels of Human development and to promote inclusive growth.



(DR. SHYLAJA SHARANA BHOPALA REDDY)

President Zilla Panchayat, Gulbarga

PREFACE

Indian economy has gone through various phases of growth, slow, medium and high. Yet in all the phases the basic needs of the people have still remained un-fulfilled. A large number of people even today lack access to basic services such as education, health, employment, clean drinking water and sanitation. These services have a long run effect on building up the capacities of the people and economic opportunities for them in future. Further access to these public goods or services is not always ensured with rising levels of income as their provision needs to be made by the State and the society. Therefore, Development needs to be 'People Centered' and a direct focus on human development through appropriate planning and policy interventions at various levels becomes essential. Further, the Human Development status needs to be assessed periodically through preparation of Human Development Reports at various levels such as Nation, State and District to monitor the progress and strengthen planning for human development.

Karnataka State has now launched the process of preparation of Human Development Report at the district level. This is well in time with the 11th five year plan being in implementation in the State focusing on human development through inclusive growth. Gulbarga district is one of the four pilot districts for which the DHDRs are prepared. The other districts are Udapi, Mysore and Bijapur. It is selected on account of its bottom position in human development in the State. The district is ranked at 26th among the 27th districts for which the Karnataka Human Development Report II was prepared and published in 2005. The district was placed at the bottom position in the first KHDR also which was published in 1999. The district is also identified as one of the most backward districts in Karnataka state as per the report of the High Power committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances. (June, 2002). It is therefore, evident that the macro development policies at the national and the State level have failed to promote economic development as well as human development in the district. This may be due to the fact that the regional dimensions of the problems were different and a more local and diversified approach was needed to solve them. Karnataka State has made significant progress in decentralized planning and plans are now being prepared at district/block level. It is therefore, possible to incorporate micro level realities in formulation of suitable programmes and policies at district level to promote human development.

The task of preparing DHDR at the district level for a backward district like Gulbarga was difficult and was challenging. There was critical shortage of the data required to prepare a Human Development Report. The generation of the data was equally difficult due to the stereotype and routine procedures followed by the district level departments. The HDI for different talukas was to be estimated based on UNDP methodology. Further though, Gram Panchayat was an ideal unit for preparation of the HDI. It was not feasible in view of the non-availability of the data at this level and the huge geographical size of the district with ten taluks and 337 Gram Panchayats. Hence, Taluk was considered as a feasible unit for estimation of Human Development Index.

The preparation of Human Development Report was a participative process through involvement of people's representatives at Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Gram Panchayat levels, Government officials from various departments, NGOs, academicians and Civil Society Organizations. Various committees were formed to identify the indicators and prepare the database as related to health, education, employment, women and child development, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and all the other issues related to human development. These committees included the Panchayat members, officials from Government departments, academicians and representatives from NGOs and civil society. The tasks were decentralized as far as possible. A core-committee consisting of the CEO, ZP president, Lead agent and the officials from health, education and women and child development and the District Statistical Officer etc., and the Chief Planning Officer was constituted to monitor the process and draft the Report. A concept paper prepared by the Lead agency was presented at a District Level Workshop in April 2006 and again in October 2006. The approach was designed as per the discussions in the workshop. Workshops were also organized at Taluk level to disseminate the knowledge about different dimensions of Human development and identify the Taluk Specific issues to be incorporated in the DHDR. A dialogue

with the people and the Panchayat Members helped to identify the core issues and problems. Special surveys were conducted to collect the data that was not currently available. The Ph. D. unit of the students in Economics Department helped in collection of the data.

A technical committee was constituted with Shri V. Shantappa former Director Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka Bangalore and Dr. P. J. Bhattacharjee, Former Director, Population Centre, Bangalore as expert advisors for estimation of Human Development Index at the Taluk level. The Taluk level income estimates were prepared by the Dept. of Economics and Statistics (DES) Bangalore. The DES also conducted a special survey of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gulbarga District. The Report helped to analyze the level of Human Development across these groups. The Ministry of Minority Affairs Govt. of India also conducted a survey of Minorities in the district. The main findings of this survey are also included in this report.

The report has brought out the realities in Human Development at Micro level. The variations in human development at Taluk level are alarming and suggest for more intensive region specific policy interventions. The Taluks like Jewargi, Chincholi, Shahpur and Yadgir are at the bottom of Human Development. The critical areas are education and employment. Sanitation and Housing are the other two areas that need urgent attention. Taluks like Yadgir and Chincholi lag behind in education as well as livelihood. The marginalized groups- Women, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe are deprived of basic requirements of human life. The district is a drought prone area which has increased the vulnerability of the people. The Human Development Plans in future have to stress on Education- Female literacy and generation of adequate employment in farm and non farm sector. Improvement in service delivery and quality of services equally needs consideration.

It was possible to bring out the Micro dimensions of Human Development due to the initiative taken by UNDP and Planning Department to prepare District human Development Reports. This may help to direct the planning process to promote human development more effectively in near future.

The present report is thus an outcome of continuous and sustained efforts from different groups of persons at different levels. It is difficult to acknowledge individually the assistance rendered by them. During the preparation of this report, there was continuous guidance and encouragement from the Principal Secretaries and senior officials of Planning Department Shri Goutam Basu, Dr. Neerja Rajkumar and Smt. Lakshmi Venkatachalam and present Principal Secretary Smt. Sobha Nambisan. I am grateful to all of them. I also sincerely acknowledge the guidance and support received from Shri K. Shankar Rao, Senior Director, Human Development Division, Planning Department, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore, without his support, this report would not have taken this shape. The assistance rendered by Shri N. Narayana Raj, Project Specialist (Research), NUNV-UNDP, Human Development Division, Planning Department and Shri Diwakar M.H., Deputy Director, Human Development Division, Planning Department is also acknowledged here. I also thank Shri V. Shantappa, Shri P.J. Bhattacharjee, Shri Vamanmurthy and Shri Jayaram (DES) for the technical guidance.

I thank Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga and the CEOs Shri Pankajkumar Pande, Shri P.C. Jaffer and Shri Sekhar for their support. I thank Prof. P.R. Panoramukhi for his valuable suggestions.

The report is thus enriched with the contributions from experts, people's representatives, Policy makers and administrators. It is expected that this may serve as a base for effective planning for Human Development in the district and may help to meet the hopes and aspirations of the poor masses.

CHAYA DEGAONKAR

Lead Agent

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The District Human Development Report – Gulbarga District is an outcome of a joint effort put in by a large group of persons and institutions. It was thus a participatory exercise. It is our pleasure to acknowledge the assistance rendered by various individuals and institutions in bringing out this report.

The initiative in preparing DHDRs was taken by the Planning Department of Government of Karnataka and supported by Planning Commission, Government of India and the UNDP under the project Strengthening State Plans for Human Development. The support and encouragement extended by UNDP officials Dr. K. Seetha Prabhu (Head, HDRC Unit), Shri R. Sridharan, Joint Secretary (State Plans), Planning Commission, New Delhi, Dr. Suraj Kumar, National Programme Officer, HDRC Unit, UNDP, New Delhi, is acknowledged wholeheartedly.

The report was brought to the present shape through persistent efforts of Shri Gautam Basu, Smt. Neerja Rajkumar and Smt. Lakshmi Venkatachalam, Former Principal Secretaries, Planning Department and present Principal Secretary, Smt. Sobha Nambisan, Planning Department. We are grateful to all of them.

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The action to prepare the report was initiated by Shri Pankaj Kumar Pande and subsequently taken up by Shri P.C. Jaffer, CEOs, ZP Gulbarga. Their sincere efforts are also acknowledged here.

We thank Shri V. Shantappa and Dr. P. J. Bhattacharjee for their technical assistance and expert guidance in preparation of this report more specifically, in the computation of HDI and GDI. Our thanks are also due for Dr. Achyuta from IDS for providing technical guidance. We also thank the Director, DES, Shri Vaman Murthy, Shri Jayaram (DES) and Shri Basavaraj, DSO, Gulbarga, who helped us in estimation of GDP and Per Capita Income at taluk level and also for providing the data on Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe by conducting a special survey.

A workshop was organised in October 2006 to discuss the concept paper. We thank the President ZP, Vice President ZP and all the members of the District Planning Committee for their valuable suggestions in the workshop. We thank all the participants in the workshop, mainly the people's representatives, Shri Rathod, Shri Gurushant Pattedar, Shri Nagareddy Karadal, Shri Vishwanath Swamiji from Vishwa Seva Mission-A NGO, Vijay Kulkarni, Akshara Foundation, and the officers from various Govt. Departments for their valuable suggestions. Two workshops were organized to present the Interim and the final draft report. The participants made valuable suggestions that helped us to make a more realistic analysis of Human Development at micro level. Workshops were also organised at taluk level and we thank all the participants for helping us in identification of key human development issues. We thank all the officers from various Government Departments- Education, Health, Women and Child Development and other departments for providing the data and the support to prepare this report. We thank the Taluk Panchayat Officials for organizing the workshops on Human Development.

A State level workshop was organized for presentation of the final draft report. We thank all the panelists Shri B.K. Bhattacharya, Shri A. Ravindra, Shri Sanjay Kaul, Shri R. Sridharan, Dr. Shanta Mohan, Dr. G.V. Nagaraj and other participants for their suggestions. We are grateful to Prof. P.R. Pancharukhi, Former Director, CMDR, Dharwad, for peer review of the report and his valuable suggestions in refining the report.

We thank every one who helped us in bringing out this report.

S. SEKHAR

Chief Executive Officer

Zilla Panchayat,

Gulbarga

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Abbreviations

AYUSH	:	Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy
CBO	:	Community Based Organisation
CBR	:	Crude Birth Rate
CDR	:	Crude Death Rate
CHC	:	Community Health Center
DANIDA	:	Danish International Development Agency
DHDR	:	District Human Development Report
DPAP	:	Drought Prone Area Programme
DWCRA	:	Development Women and Children in Rural Areas
GDI	:	Gender Development Index
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GEM	:	Gender Empowerment Measure
GER	:	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFR	:	General Fertility Rate
GHI	:	Gender Health Index
GKY	:	Ganga Kalyan Yojana
HDI	:	Human Development Index
HDR	:	Human Development Report
HPCRRRI	:	High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances
ICDS	:	Integrated Child Development Services
IMR	:	Infant Mortality Rate
IPP	:	India Population Project
IRD	:	Integrated Rural Development Programme
JRY	:	Jawhar Rozgar Yojana
KHSDP	:	Karnataka Health Systems Development Project
KREGS	:	Karnataka Rural Employment Guaranty Scheme
IAY	:	Indira Awas Yojana
LEB	:	Life Expectancy at Birth

LFPR	:	Labour Force Participation Rate
MCH	:	Mother and Child Health
MMR	:	Maternal Mortality Rate
MWS	:	Mini Water Schemes
MYRADA	:	Mysore Resettlement Development Agency
NDP	:	Net Domestic Product
NER	:	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NRHM	:	National Rural Health Mission
ORS	:	Oral Rehydration Salt
OBC	:	Other Backward Castes
PEM	:	Protein Energy Malnutrition
PHC	:	Primary Health Center
PHU	:	Primary Health Unit
PMRY	:	Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana
PPP\$:	Purchasing Power Parity in Dollars
PWS	:	Piped Water Supply
RCH	:	Reproductive and Child Health
SC	:	Scheduled Caste
SGSY	:	Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana
SGY	:	Suvarna Gram Yojana
SHG	:	Self Help Groups
SRS	:	Sample Registration System
SSA	:	Sarva Siksha Abhiyana
ST	:	Scheduled Tribe
TFR	:	Total Fertility Rate
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme
WPR	:	Work Participation Rate

Introduction

Introduction

Human development is now widely accepted as the prime and ultimate goal of development. Human development approach as an alternative approach assumed importance due to the failure of economic growth to meet the basic requirements of human life in many developing countries. The growth models that aimed at maximizing income and output were widely criticized when the growth in income failed to trickle down to reduce poverty, unemployment and inequalities prevailing in these countries. The growth process thus failed to provide the basic requirements of human life. The paradoxical situation of increasing incomes and output on the one hand and widespread poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and malnutrition on the other led to growing dissatisfaction among the people against the on going development process in these countries. The quest for an alternative and more suitable approach has resulted in emergence of Human centered approach to Development.

The human development paradigm was shaped through refinements in the concept and measurement of development in terms of Physical quality of life index (Morris d Morris 1979) Basic needs (Paul Streeten 1979) to functionings and Capabilities (Sen. A .K 1985) and to human development through the enlargement of the range of people's choices (Haq. M. U. 1991). In the context of Human Development, the most critical choices are to lead a long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living; the realization of these choices is the real measure of development. There are additional choices as related to political freedom,

guaranteed human rights, Participation in governance and decision making and various ingredients of self respect. But these enter at a later stage in the priorities of the people. Human Development is a process of enlarging people's choices and enhancing human capabilities and freedoms, enabling them to live a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge and a decent standard of living and participate in community life and in the decisions affecting their lives. Therefore, it is essential to measure Development or its impact in terms of its contribution to enrich the lives of the people and initiate appropriate policy interventions to attain the desired outcomes.

Human Development Report

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is actively engaged in refining the concept of human development and devising appropriate measures to measure it. The Human Development Report was first published for 175 countries in the world in 1990. Since then Human Development Reports are published every year at Global level. The various human development themes focused in these annual reports till now include concept and measurement of human development, financing human development, global dimensions of human development, peoples participation, Human security, gender inequality, economic growth and human development, Human Development to eradicate poverty, consumption and human development, Globalization, Human Rights, New Technologies, Deepening Democracy, The Millennium Development Goals (2003) Cultural Liberty, Aid, Trade and Security, Global Water crisis and Climate Change etc.

Human Development is a process of enlarging people's choices and enhancing human capabilities and freedoms, enabling them to live a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge and a decent standard of living and participate in community life and in the decisions affecting their lives.

The preparation of Human Development Report at the district level is a welcome move in Karnataka. This task is essential, as the regional variations are not reflected in the aggregates at the state level. The realities and peculiar situations at the micro level do not get adequate attention at the state level and therefore the aggregate policies to promote Human development are likely to become less effective in practice.

Human Development Reports- India and Karnataka

Human Development Reports are now being prepared at national and State level in India. These reports have enabled to place human development at the forefront of the development policy agenda. Government of India has brought out the National Human development Report in 2001. The planning Department of Govt. of Karnataka prepared a Human Development Report for the twenty districts in Karnataka State in 1999 based on 1991 data following UNDP methodology. The Second Human Development Report was brought out for 27 districts in 2005. Now the State has taken initiatives to prepare Human Development Report at the District Level for four Pilot districts of Bijapur, Gulbarga, Mysore and Udapi. This report attempts to bring out the broad issues of Human Development in Gulbarga district.

The preparation of Human Development Report at the district level is a welcome move in Karnataka. This task is essential, as the regional variations are not reflected in the aggregates at the state level. The realities and peculiar situations at the micro level do not get adequate attention at the state level and therefore the aggregate policies to promote Human development are likely to become less effective in practice. The move towards decentralized administration was to promote planning at the district and Block level so that the resources and needs at the micro level are taken into consideration and effective planning and implementation of the development programmes is carried out. Karnataka state has attained substantial progress in this direction.

Now planning has been directed towards attainment of human development, and this perspective can be effectively brought in planning at the district level. At this level it is

possible for the people to participate in planning and implementation of Human Development programmes more suitable to their needs and requirements. In this direction the preparation of Human Development Report at the district level will help to identify the Human Development Gaps and requirements of the district and frame the Plans and policies to attain the human development goals more effectively.

In a district like Gulbarga, which has been at the bottom levels of economic development as well as Human Development since a long period of time in the State; it is obvious that the micro level dimensions of the problems are substantially different than those at the State or National Level. Therefore a region specific micro policy framework needs to be designed to break the vicious circle of underdevelopment and backward people.

Scope and Subject matter of the Report

The present Human Development Report is a status report. 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, housing along with income. It also brings of the status of human development of marginalized groups including women. The report is expected to 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 taluka level. on the basis of the Human Development Index. The index value presents only a broad picture of development because it has many limitations. The issues are analysed at length in different chapters of the report.

The HDR at district level has to bring out the realities at micro level and identify the processes leading to these outcomes. Therefore, the analysis cannot be made only on the basis of available secondary data. Primary data from the field is necessary to understand the process of change, analyse the progress in implementation of programmes and policies, functioning of services etc. The issues related to participation of the people in decision making process, the functioning of the Panchayat system, the Self Help Groups, situation of women and marginalized groups also require adequate support from the field data. The report has collected substantial evidences from field studies to bring out the different dimensions of the problems and identify the issues to build up a relevant policy framework.

Objectives

1. To assess the level of achievements made in human development sectors focusing on health, education and livelihood at the taluka level.
2. 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 preparation of human development planning through organization of workshops and interaction programmes.
3. To bring out the present status of human development at taluka level in Gulbarga district through the estimation of Human Development Index for the talukas.
4. To assess the human development status of women and other marginalized groups.
5. To evolve a data base for human development planning at the district and taluka level.
6. To identify human development requirements and policy interventions needed to promote higher levels of human development in the district.
7. To evaluate the existing programmes and policies and examine their adequacy to promote human development in the district.
8. To examine the regional dimensions of human development in different talukas of the district and set the priorities in planning.
9. To examine the role of various agencies, government departments, local self government, civil society institutions and NGOs in promoting human development through viable partnerships.
10. To strengthen the human development base in planning at gross roots through identifying data requirements, estimation of gaps in human development, other related problems and issues and suggest suitable policy framework in this regard.

Methodology

The present report is based on UNDP methodology of estimation of Human Development Index for assessing the status human development. The human development index is constructed on the basis of few indicators that reflect the critical choices. The three basic indicators are longevity, knowledge and standard of living and their measures are:

- a. Life expectancy at birth
- b. Adult literacy with two thirds weight and combined gross enrolment ratio with one third weight
- c. Adjusted real GDP per capita in PPP \$.

The HDI sets a minimum and a maximum for each dimension, called goalposts, and then shows

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where the region stands in relation to these goal posts, expressed as a value between 0 and 1. A note about Methodology is given in the appendix.

The secondary data for the report is collected from available published documents. The data from the following reports is used here as a base.

1. Karnataka Human Development Report, 1999 and 2005.
2. Report of the Committee on Redressal of regional Imbalances in Karnataka 2002.
3. Karnataka Development Report, Published by planning Department 2006

The secondary data is also collected from Census reports, reports of various district level government departments, District at a Glance and the other data published by Department of Economics and Statistics and Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga. The data related to education is used from the published documents of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

Limitations

This report is a part of the pilot project of preparation of HDR at district level in Karnataka. As it is a first attempt, the report has focused on status of human development and gender development. No attempt is made to analyse the issues related to financing of human development or analysis of household expenditure patterns, human poverty and other themes related to human development. The Human Development Index also is constructed taking into account only three major variables related to health, education and income. The other choices as related to freedoms, participation and empowerment are beyond the scope of this report. The Human Development Index also provides only a crude analysis as it is based on available data. As far as possible only

published data is used for the preparation of this report. Some issues related to Health, Water, Sanitation are not analyzed effectively due to data inadequacies. The process of building up the data has now begun in the district. This may help to bring out more effective analysis of Human Development in course of time.

Preparation of Human Development Report 2007 – The Process

The present report is an outcome of consultancies with various agencies and civil society institutions at different levels. The concept paper was widely discussed at the district level workshop with participants from government departments, Panchayat representatives, NGOs, SHGs and Academicians. The Committees included the representatives from Panchayat, NGOs and the govt. Departments. The workshops were conducted in May 2006 and again in October 2006 for discussing the Concept Paper. Workshops were also organised at taluka level to discuss the important issues and identify Human Development gaps and problems at taluka level through an effective dialogue with various stakeholders. The interim report was presented at a district level workshop in October 2007 and the suggestions were incorporated in preparation of the final draft. The draft was peer reviewed.

Thus the report is an outcome of effective participation and discussions held with various stakeholders involved in planning and development at the district level. Therefore, the report has brought out all important issues related to human development in Gulbarga district. It is expected that, this report may provide adequate inputs for Human Development Planning and generate momentum to speed up the human development process in the district.

Thus the report is an outcome of effective participation and discussions held with various stakeholders involved in planning and development at the district level.

Gulbarga District : An Overview





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Introduction

Gulbarga district is one of the three districts that were transferred from Hyderabad State to Karnataka state at the time of re-organization of the old Mysore State in 1956. The three districts that were transferred include Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur (including Koppal District now). These districts are now popularly known as Hyderabad Karnataka Region in the State. These districts were highly backward compared to the other districts in old Mysore State. This is evident from the report of the Fact-Finding Committee in 1954. The Committee observed that when compared with old Mysore State, this area was lagging behind in respect of many economic and social indicators such as health, education, transport, communication etc. An additional investment flow, three to four times more than the normal, was required to bring this area on par with other districts in the state. It was therefore suggested that for the quick enforcement of the decisions and speedy implementation of the measures for the upliftment of the people the whole area should be grouped under a separate division. Hence these three districts along with Bellary were integrated together as a separate administrative division in the state. Therefore, Gulbarga Division was established by bringing all these four districts under one administrative set up.

Thus the history of the region is a saga of suffering, backwardness and long spell of stagnation both in economic and social sectors. This situation is prominently seen since the period when this region came under the governance of Nizam of Hyderabad.

This chapter presents a brief profile of Gulbarga District. It analyses the historical background of the district, the social structure, the resource base and the nature of the economy of the District. This serves as a useful background for understanding the existing status of Human Development in the district.

Gulbarga District - A Brief History

Gulbarga is locally known as *Kalaburgi* and its Urdu form is *Kalburgha* to which as early as in 1445 A.D. Abdul Razzak makes a reference while describing the boundaries of *Vijayanagara* Empire as extending up to the extremities of the country *Kalaburgh*. The term *Kalaburgi* in Kannada connotes a stony land or heap of stones and this bears references to the nature of landscape and the soil of this region. The name Gulbarga is opposite to this. In Persian language, 'Gul' means flower and 'Berg' means a leaf. This means a flower with a leaf. It is also possible that the name Gulbarga is associated with the name of the King *Gulchand*, for according to Historians; the fort at Gulbarga was originally built by this king and was subsequently strengthened by *Ala-Ud- Din Bahamani*. Till 16th Century, Gulbarga was popularly known as '*Kalburgi*' and thereafter it has been called as Gulbarga. (Government of Karnataka, Karnataka State Gazetteer- Gulbarga District pp1-2).

This area has a rich cultural heritage. The Area was ruled by *Chalukyas* and *Rashtrakutas*. During the period of King *Nrupatunga*, the great literary work called "*Kavi Raj Marg*" was shaped. The work on Mathematics by *Mahaveeracharya*

Gulbarga district is one of the three districts that were transferred from Hyderabad State to Karnataka state at the time of re-organization of the old Mysore State in 1956. The three districts that were transferred include Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur (including Koppal District now). These districts are now popularly known as Hyderabad Karnataka Region in the State.



During the 12th Century a Social Reforms Movement took place on this land, led by Shri Basaveshwara, and Shivasharanas. This was a move towards social integration and equality. The principles of 'Kayaka' and 'Dasoha' directed the production and distribution structure of the economy in such a way as to maximize social welfare.



and the work entitled "Mitakshara" by *Vijnaneshwara* also originated on this land. The Area was well ahead in the field of education also. The "University at Nagai" in Chittapur Taluka, is evidence in this direction. During the 12th Century a Social Reforms Movement took place on this land, led by *Shri Basaveshwara*, and *Shivasharanas*. This was a move towards social integration and equality. The principles of 'Kayaka' and 'Dasoha' directed the production and distribution structure of the economy in such a way as to maximize social welfare. It led to the development of a new just Society. The 'Vachanas' of *Shivsharanas* have enriched the Kannada literature. Gulbarga is also the seat of great Sufi Saint *Hazrath Khaja Banda Nawaz*.

However, due to erratic rainfall and continuous occurrence of droughts (in the 19th century especially) the life of the people was never smooth and secure. Further during the Nizam's period, the district could not develop due to the negligence and inefficient administration of the rulers. The distance was an important factor contributing to it. Thus it was one of the most backward districts when it joined the old Mysore State. The district was unfortunate in getting freedom also as this area was freed from Nizam's rule on 17th September 1948, one year later than the other areas in the State and the Country.

Thus, it is indeed unfortunate that this region had lost its great cultural heritage to the point that it has become a most backward area of Karnataka state. If this Area is to be included into the main stream growth of the State and the Nation, it demands a very serious and concerted effort. Perhaps due to lack of this effort, the position of the district has not changed even after five decades of its integration with the present Karnataka State. This is evident from the bottom position of the district (in ranking) based on economic development index

for the period 1960 to 2000 and also in Human development Index and Gender Development Index. (KHDR 1999 and 2005). It is therefore essential to bring out the realities at micro level that may help to identify the obstacles and formulate effective programmes and policies to promote human development in the district.

Location

The district is one among the 29 districts of Karnataka State. It is located in the Northern part of the state and lies between North latitude 17°10 and 17°45 and between east longitude 76°10 and 77°45' The district is a biggest district in the state covering 8'49% of the area and 5.9 percent of population of the state. It is bounded on the west by Bijapur district of Karnataka and Sholapur district of Maharashtra, on the east by Maheboobnagar district of Andhra Pradesh. On the north by Bidar of Karnataka and Osmanabad of Maharashtra and on the south by Raichur district of Karnataka. There are ten talukas in the district. These are Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi, Sedam, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir.

Geographical Traits

The district has total area of 16174 Sq. Kms. which constitutes 5.93% of the area of the state. The region is characterized by black cotton soil, and expanses of flat treeless surface. A range of hills covering a surface of about 60 miles, and some lower belts following the main rivers of Bhima and Krishna form the geographical structure of the district. The district is devoid of forest except in the hilly portion of Aland and Chincholi. The area under forest is 4.2% of the total area.

The district is a draught prone area. The average rainfall is 777 mm. and the normal rainy days are 46 in a year. The climate is very hot during the

summer which effects adversely on the work capacity of the people. The day temperature ranges between 42° centigrade in summer to 26° in winter. The period from December to May is the driest part of the year.

The district has low mineral base. The important mineral found here is limestone in Chittapur, Jevargi and Chincholi talukas. Therefore cement industry is the only prominent large scale industry in the district.

Population and Human Resources

Gulbarga district is observed to be in the prolonged second stage of demographic transition. It is experiencing rapid growth of population since 1951 with variations. The decimal growth rate has increased from 14.5 percent between 1951-61 to 24 percent between the period 1981 to 1991 and has slightly come down to 21 percent between 1991-2001. The population of the district as per 2001 census is 31, 30,922 of which male population is 15, 92,789 and female population is 15, 38,133. The

sex ratio is 966 per 1000 male persons. This is slightly above the state average of 965 and well above the national average of 933. 72 % of the population lives in rural areas. The SC and ST population forms 22.9 and 4.9 percent of total population respectively. The population is thinly spread over the geographical area and the density of population is 192 per sq km.

TABLE 1.1
Population trends during the 20th century

Years	Population	Decadal Variation
1901	883062	-
1911	964468	+ 9.22
1921	887875	- 7.94
1931	990505	+ 11.56
1941	1059716	+ 6.99
1951	1213608	+ 14.5
1961	1399457	+ 15.31
1971	1739220	+ 24.2
1981	2080643	+ 19.6
1991	2582169	+ 24.1
2001	3130922	+21.4

Source: census of India District census Hand book Gulbarga District 1961-2001

TABLE 1.2
Basic Information about the Talukas in the District

Sl. No.	Taluka	Area (Sq. kms)	Gram Panchayats	Villages	Population	Literacy	Density	Sex ratio
1	Afzalpur	1305	22	89	180071	50.9	138	946
2	Aland	1735	39	135	297136	52.9	171	952
3	Chincholi	1569	32	137	223646	48.6	143	974
4	Chittapur	1765	35	122	366802	49.5	208	968
5	Gulbarga	1730	36	136	675679	66.5	391	938
6	Jevargi	1822	33	145	235254	44.1	129	967
7	Sedam	1025	23	109	196154	44.8	191	1008
8	Shahapur	1694	36	145	293518	38.8	173	979
9	Shorapur	1820	42	190	336755	43.4	185	980
10	Yadgir	1709	39	152	325907	37.2	191	988
	Total	16224	337	1360	3130922	50.01	192	966

Source: Gulbarga District at a glance 2005-06.

The district is basically rural in character as 72.8 percent of total population lives in rural parts of the district.

The administrative structure, Area and Population of the Ten talukas is indicated in the table 1.2. The district has 1360 inhabited villages and there are 77 uninhabited villages. Jevargi and Shorapur Talukas are the two biggest Talukas in the district covering 11.23 and 11.22 percent of the total area of the District. Their shares in population are 7.5 and 10.7 percent respectively. On the other hand, Gulbarga Taluka alone shares 21.6 percent of population with only 10.6 percent the Area of the district. The density of population is therefore highest in Gulbarga taluka. The Sex ratio is favourable in Sedam Taluka (1008) and it is lowest i.e 946 in Afzalpur Taluka. The Sex Ratio is above the National Average of 933 in all the talukas. The literacy rate is well below the state average of 67 percent.

The district is basically rural in character as 72.8 percent of total population lives in rural parts of the district. The structure of Rural population is indicated in the following table.

The population is thinly spread over the geographical area and the density of population is 192 per sq km. The SC and ST population forms 22.9 and 4.9 percent of total population respectively. In rural areas this proportion is 25 percent and 5.9 percent respectively. Muslim population is 11.6 percent of the total population. It is more concentrated in the talukas of Chitapur (15.6 percent), Jevargi (14.5percent) and Chincoli (14.2 percent). The minority population is 18 percent of the total in the rural areas of the district. It is concentrated in the talukas of Chitapur, Jevargi, Gulbarga and Aland.

TABLE 1.3
Rural Population Distribution in Gulbarga District

Talukal	Total population	Rural Percent	SC Percent	ST Percent	Hindu population Percent	Muslim Population Percent	Minority population Percent
Afzalpur	160736	89.3	17.8	2.3	80.9	12.2	18.8
Aland	261891	88.1	24.3	2.3	79.3	9.1	20.4
Chincholi	206502	92.3	33.9	2.4	81.1	14.3	18.6
Chitapur	238532	65.0	28.0	1.9	74.5	15.6	25.3
Gulbarga	245414	36.3	30.0	2.2	78.5	12.1	21.2
Jevargi	216075	91.8	20.0	4.8	78.0	14.5	21.6
Sedam	156026	79.5	27.1	2.6	86.7	10.5	12.8
Shahapur	249819	85.1	24.6	9.1	80.1	12.7	19.7
Shorapur	293133	87.0	19.4	18.3	88.2	9.1	11.6
Yadgir	250173	76.8	25.0	7.6	89.9	7.6	10.1
Gulbarga District	2278301	72.8	25.0	5.9	81.8	11.6	18.0
Karnataka	34889033	64.7	18.4	8.4	89.4	7.6	10.3

Source: Calculated from Village Directory, Census of India, 2001

Social Structure Language and Culture

It is observed that Kannada is the principal language spoken by more than half of the population in all the talukas in the district. Next to Kannada, Telugu, Urdu language occupy an important position in the region. Urdu is spoken by a large number of people in towns and cities such as Gulbarga, Chincholi, Shahapur, Shorapur and Jevargi. In some villages of Gulbarga and Aland talukas in the district we find Marathi speaking people. In addition, we find Lambadi, Hindi, Marwadi, Gujrati, Korva, Khatri, Wadder and other languages spoken by the people in the region.

The rural community in the area is traditional in character. Hindu community in the region, as else where in India, is organized on the basis of castes and sub-castes. The two dominant faiths in the region are Brahaminism and Veershaivism. The other faiths, which are followed by the people in the region, are Jainism-Buddhism, Islam, and Christianity.

The region consists of large number of different caste groups. The major caste groups in the region are Brahmin, Lingayat, Kurubas, Gonda, Bhovi, Bedar, Teli, Reddy, Burrudi, Simpi, Idiga, Kumbar, Maratha, Panchal, Rajput, Mahar, Mang and other Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people. Therefore, there is lot of diversity in culture and living styles.

People in rural society are religious and believe in customs, traditions and blind beliefs. Spirit worship is largely observed in the region. This consists essentially of a belief in the existence of spirits, and the fear of evils, which they inflict and therefore their propitiation through sacrifices. The spirits worshipped are many and usually take the forms of Goddesses. Among the most common Goddesses of this type are

Mariamma, Durgamma, Yellamma, Gangamma. Each village in the region has its own Goddess known as Gramdevata. Some of the Goddesses 'amma's' are associated with the cholera, small pox, chicken pox and measles and the function of the Gramdevata is to protect her devotees from such pestilences.

Economic Development - Gulbarga District in Karnataka State

In recent years a High Power Committee was constituted by the govt. of Karnataka to look into the problem of regional imbalances in the state. The Committee (popularly known as Nanjundappa Committee) submitted its report in June 2002. The committee, on the basis of thirty five various socio-economic indicators assessed the development status of 175 talukas in the state. Based on the value of Cumulative Composite Development Index the Talukas are grouped into four categories as follows

1. Relatively developed talukas -2 Backward Talukas 3 More Backward Talukas- Most Backward Talukas.

TABLE 1.4

Most Backward Talukas of Gulbarga District in Karnataka State

Taluka	Rank in the state N=175)	Index
Sedam	155	0.72
Shorapur	157	0.70
Yadgir	162	0.67
Chitapur	165	0.65
Afzalpur	170	0.62
Shahapur	171	0.62
Aland	172	0.61
Chincholi	173	0.57
Jevargi	174	0.57

Source: Report of the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances in Karnataka, Govt. of Karnataka Bangalore 2002.

The district occupies bottom place among 27 districts in the State

The position of the district has come down from 25th to 26th in the State. This is because of slow progress in the field of Education and slow growth in Income of the district.

The Committee has identified nine out of ten talukas in Gulbarga district as the most backward talukas. The remaining Gulbarga Taluka is also identified in Backward Category.

Position of the District in Human Development

Karnataka State has published Human development Report in 1999 (based on 1991 data) for the then 20 districts in the state. The progress in human Development was brought out through another report published in 2005 for 27 districts in the state today based on 2001 Data. The position of the district along with the neighboring districts in Hyderabad Karnataka Region is indicated in the following table. The district occupies bottom place among 27 districts in the state

The position of the district has come down from 25th to 26th in the State. This is because of slow progress in the field of Education and slow growth in Income of the district.

Thus the position of the district has not improved significantly over the years. The gap between the State and the district is reduced by only a margin of 0.002 (From 0.088 to 0.086).

Economy

The district economy is mainly an agricultural economy as agriculture contributes 31.7% of district income and provides employment to 67 % of the population. A large part of the land is under dry land cultivation as the area under irrigation is only 15.5 percent of the net area sown. This is well below the state average of 28.26 percent. Irrigation has covered only three

TABLE 1.5

Human Development and Gender Development in Hyderabad Karnataka Region

Districts	HDI 1991	Rank	HDI 2001	Rank	GDI 1991	Rank	GDI 2001	Rank
Bellary	0.512	18	0.617	18	0.499	17	0.606	17
Bidar	0.496	23	0.599	21	0.477	23	0.572	22
Gulbarga	0.453	25	0.564	26	0.432	25	0.543	26
Koppal	0.446	26	0.582	24	0.428	26	0.561	24
Raichur	0.443	27	0.547	27	0.422	27	0.530	27
State	0.541		0.650	-	0.525		0.637	

Source: Human Development Report 2005 Govt. of Karnataka

TABLE 1.6

Various Human Development Indices for Gulbarga District

Year	Health Index	Rank	Education Index	Rank	Income Index	Rank
1991	0.575	23	0.432	25	0.352	24
State	0.618		0.602		0.402	
2001	0.632	20	0.572	25	0.490	25
State	0.680		0.712		0.559	

Source: Human Development Report 2005 Govt. of Karnataka

talukas of Shorapur, Shahapur and Jevargi in the district. The district income has increased from Rs.3093 lakhs in 1960-61 to Rs. 103770 in 1990-91 and to Rs.421592 in 2001-02 in monetary terms at current prices. The GDP has increased to 676191 lakhs in 2006. The share of agriculture in total income has however declined from 51.39% in 1980-81 to 33.7% in 2001-02 and to 32.1 percent in 2004-05.

The occupational structure is stagnant over the time period. The proportion of population engaged in agriculture has increased from 72 % in 1961 to 85% during 1981-91 and has fallen down to 67% in 2001. The other trend observed is the percentage of agricultural laborers was increasing till 1991. It has increased from 26.44% in 1961 to 40 percent in 2001. The share of tertiary sector in district income has increased from 36.6 in 1991 to 45.2 percent in 2001-02 and its share in employment has

increased from 12.6 to 30.4% during the same period. Thus a trend of employment generation in service sector is set in the post 1991 period.

The cause of concern is that while the share of agriculture in district domestic product has declined substantially from 51.39% in 1980-81 to 31.7% in 2001-02. but its share in employment has declined marginally from 71% to 67% only during the same period. The economy has still remained as primary sector oriented.

Agriculture

The district economy is mainly an agricultural economy. A large part of the land is under dry land cultivation. The district is a drought prone area. During the 20th century famines are recorded in the years 1901, 1909, 1922, 1923, 1934, 1945 and a severe famine occurred in 1971-72. On the average among any three years

TABLE 1.7
Economic Indicators of the District

Name of the taluka	Proportion of agricultural laborers to total workers.		Proportion of SC / ST population.		Proportion of non workers.		Percentage of small & marginal holdings in total		% of households below poverty line
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1997	2004-05	2001-02
Afzalpur	53.86	48.27	20.6	17.82	56.1	57.31	36.84	46.88	34.04
Aland	50.34	50.39	27.1	22.77	54.0	48.63	42.07	53.74	34.38
Chincholi	47.42	47.52	35.7	33.23	51.3	49.91	46.08	56.35	36.12
Chitapur	36.33	30.48	31.4	29.3	59.8	61.49	42.22	51.55	34.99
Gulbarga	25.57	22.85	23.1	20.43	67.5	67.04	38.04	49.09	31.97
Jevargi	49.13	52.45	26.6	19.89	56.7	53.71	36.03	45.96	35.36
Sedam	35.71	39.50	25.4	25.83	52.4	53.42	52.08	60.77	30.24
Shahapur	40.39	41.76	29.4	22.68	55.0	55.43	47.05	56.70	33.99
Shorapur	37.95	43.26	29.3	18.16	53.8	56.57	47.08	58.38	33.89
Yadgir	36.35	37.38	31.1	22.33	51.6	48.64	60.06	69.42	32.57
District	40.05	39.96	27.8	22.92	57.8	56.88	45.07	55.32	33.85

Source: Census of India 1991& 2001 Poverty estimates Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga, 2001-02.

The nature of agriculture is subsistence based. Therefore, production and productivity in many agricultural crops is below the state average. The cropping pattern is dominated by food crops and 78.6% of the net area sown is under food crops. Jawar, red gram and sunflower are the major crops occupying 20.7%, 24.8 and 11.3% of the net area sown. The district is called 'Tur' bowl of the state

one year is always a low rainfall year. 98.8% of the total geographical area covering ten talukas is identified as drought prone by irrigation Commission (1972). The Gazetteer of India lists out the famine and droughts that prevailed in the district since 17th Century. Some of the worst famines occurred during the years 1630, 1650, 1659, 1681, 1685, 1713, 1743, 1747, 1749, 1787, 1792, 1793, 1804, 1819, 1833, 1854, 1873, 1877, 1878, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1909, 1922, 1923, 1934, 1945, 1971, 1972, 1980. The famine that occurred in 1793 was known as SKULL FAMINE due to the appalling number of human beings who perished during the drought.

The per capita availability of land is less than 2 Ha. The proportion of small and marginal holdings is very large and 55 percent of the holdings fall in this category. The nature of agriculture is subsistence based. Therefore, production and productivity in many agricultural crops is below the state average. The cropping pattern is dominated by food crops and 78.6% of the net area sown is under food crops. Jawar, red gram and sunflower are the major crops occupying 20.7%, 24.8 and 11.3% of the net area sown. The district is called 'Tur' bowl of the state as the area under Red gram occupies 65.7% of the area under the crop in the state. The system of farming and the cropping pattern reveals low levels of living of the people in rural areas.

Irrigation

The area under irrigation has increased from 11.2% in 1971-72 to 15.5 percent in 2005-06. The increase in the area under irrigation was possible due to the upper Krishna Project coming up in the district. This project covers the talukas of Shahapur Shorapur and Jevargi. The area to be covered under project is 288551 hectares. In the I stage the actual area brought under irrigation

is 146974 hectares which is 51% of the potential. Well irrigation contributes to 15% of total area under irrigation but this is not a reliable source as a large number of wells dry up during the summer season. Many irrigation projects which have been started are now in completion stage. These are Soudagar (1973) lower Mullamari (1975) Amarja (1975) Bennithora (1976)

Infrastructure

The district also lacks adequate infrastructure which is one of the basic cause of long period of economic stagnation in the district. The total length of surface roads is only 28.26 kms. per 100Sq. kms. The length of village roads is 5566.97 kms. A large part of these roads are closed during rainy season. The total length of railway line is 225 kms. The district headquarters lies on the main National Railway Network. But the availability of internal network is very low. Only 5 talukas of Afzalpur, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Sedam and Yadgir are connected by a railway line.

Economic development - Regional perspectives

Though the district is characterized by backwardness since a long period, there are regional variations in it. Growth trend is observed to be concentrated in few talukas of the district. A composite index of Development of the talukas in the district based on a set of Socio- Economic indicators has been prepared to bring out the regional dimensions of spread of development in the district economy over a period of thirty years from 1971-72 to 2001-02. This is based on a set of twenty two indicators that are related to demography, occupational structure, Agriculture, industry and infrastructure which are used in VI Five Year Plan of the State to assess economic development across the districts in the State.

TABLE 1.8
Development Trend within the District Economy 1971-72 –2001-02

Sl.No.	Name of the Taluka	1971-72		1981-82		1991-92		2001-02	
		Devt. Index	Rank	Devt. Index	Rank	Devt. Index	Rank	Devt. Index	Rank
1.	Afzalpur	102.73	4	131.44	1	98.00	4	79.7	8
2.	Aland	116.50	2	128.12	2	80.93	7	82.8	7
3.	Chincholi	84.76	7	95.45	5	79.04	8	75.85	9
4.	Chittapur	102.87	3	101.40	4	104.00	3	92.42	4
5.	Gulbarga	170.46	1	121.25	3	158.60	1	182.5	1
6.	Jevargi	60.91	10	83.63	8	75.40	10	67.6	10
7.	Sedam	101.74	5	95.03	6	96.58	5	96.5	3
8.	Shahapur	68.92	8	75.14	10	81.10	6	84.8	6
9.	Shorapur	66.47	9	81.96	9	118.71	2	111.4	2
10.	Yadgir	101.36	6	94.50	7	78.50	9	87.85	5
	District	100.00		100.00		100.00		100	

Source: Chaya Degaonkar A Development Plan for HK Region 2001 Gulbarga University Gulbarga.

Talukas like Jevargi and Chicholi are at the bottom level of development and the position of Aland and Afzalpur is deteriorating over the years. While Jevargi taluka is at the 10th position throughout the period except in 1981-82, the position of Chincholi taluka is deteriorating over time. Talukas of Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir are coming up due to spread of irrigation in recent years.

Factors Contributing to Backwardness Lack of Infrastructure

The most important obstacle in industrial development and in development of other sectors is lack of adequate infrastructure facilities. The roads are not properly developed to establish inter and intra regional links. The condition of the existing roads is very bad due to lack of proper maintenance. It is disheartening to note that despite of huge expenditure on roads by

H.K.A.D.B. and Zilla Panchayat, proper transport network is not established. Though Gulbarga is on main railway route, yet due to lack of internal network it has not helped for the development of trade and commerce.

The power supply is also inadequate as evident from low consumption of power in both agricultural and industrial sector. The power supply is very irregular during summer. Though post offices have been established in large number but there is crucial shortage of modern means of communications like telegraphs and telephones. Further banking facilities are not properly developed in rural areas. The following table gives a picture of availability of infrastructure facilities in rural areas of the district.

The Financial institutions and communication facilities are also inadequate in rural areas. This has increased the dependency of the people on non institutional sources of borrowing.

TABLE 1.9
Availability of Infrastructure Facilities in Rural Areas

Tahsil	% villages having paved road	Percentage of villages having power supply	% Villages having agricultural co-operative societies within 5 KM	% villages having Co-operative bank within 5 KM Range	Co-operative bank per lakh population	% villages having commercial bank within 5 KM Range	Commercial bank per lakh population	Post office per popn
Aland	74.8	100.0	52.6	15.6	3.1	32.6	6.5	32.8
Afzalpur	95.5	100.0	41.6	12.4	2.5	39.3	8.7	28.0
Gulbarga	66.2	100.0	39.0	12.5	2.0	23.5	4.1	23.6
Chincholi	53.3	97.1	44.5	10.9	2.4	35.0	3.4	25.2
Sedam	67.9	98.2	23.9	16.5	2.6	23.9	3.8	24.4
Chitapur	50.0	99.2	31.1	26.2	6.7	42.6	7.1	27.7
Jevargi	46.2	99.3	33.8	8.3	0.9	49.0	7.9	31.0
Shorapur	80.0	97.9	28.9	8.9	1.4	20.0	4.1	17.7
Shahpur	42.8	96.6	55.9	11.0	2.4	39.3	3.6	19.2
Yadgir	72.4	99.3	44.7	19.1	4.8	20.4	3.6	26.0
Gulbarga District	64.3	98.7	39.6	13.8	2.9	31.9	5.2	25.3
Karnataka	70.3	98.1	51.2	25.6	4.5	45.4	5.8	25.2

Source: Calculated from Village Directory, Census of India, 2001

The district suffers from a high growth rate of population. The growth rate of population between 1991-2001 is 2.1 percent per annum which is well above the state average of 1.7

Only 32 percent of the villages have a commercial bank within a range of 5 kms. as against the state average of 45 percent. Thus development of infrastructure is essential to speed up the development process in the district.

Population Growth

The second important problem is rapid growth of population. The district suffers from a high growth rate of population. The growth rate of population between 1991-2001 is 2.1 percent per annum which is well above the state average of 1.7. The population growth may partially be explained by the immigration process, but this is mainly due to high birth rates of 28 per thousand and low death rates of 8 per thousand. The mean age at marriage is 17.6 years which contributes to high fertility. The number of

births of the order 3+ is 51.1 percent. This indicates high dependency ratio and low per capita income.

Slow and Stagnant Industrial Growth

The region is a resource poor region. Lime stone is only an important mineral found in the region. But the growth of cement industry has not worked as a catalyst or growth agent to stimulate the growth process. The operational costs are high. The mini cement plants could not survive due to high costs. Further the surplus profit in few big plants has not been reinvested here leading to transfer of resources out of the district. The level of entrepreneurship development is also low.

Slow Growth of Agriculture

Agriculture is a basic sector of the district economy as 67 percent of population is dependent on it for livelihood. But the income from agriculture is low and uncertain on account of dry land agriculture and drought prone character of the district. The cropping pattern indicates subsistence nature of agriculture which generates a low surplus. Therefore agriculture in the district has not been able to generate surplus for development of the district economy.

Low Level of Literacy

The other reason is low literacy among females. Poverty also leads to increase in number of children as a source of income. The presence of child labor supports this. The existence of traditional behavioral patterns are not favorable to adopt family planning methods and those who adopt it go in for them only after the birth of 3 to 4 children and only after the birth of a male child. The growing population is the root cause of poverty and unemployment.

Social Factors

The social factors are also responsible for backwardness. The caste system is deep rooted in the soil. This has been an obstacle in the growth of progressive values. Conflicts among the groups are common at the village level. This has a very adverse impact on the working of the Panchayat system. Many villages in Jevargi and Afzalpur talukas of Gulbarga district exhibit these attributes. The climatic factors contribute to low efficiency of work. The expenditure on marriages and social ceremonies is an important item in household budget. (Survey of Minority Concentrated Districts in India 2007). There is lack of unity and civic consensus among the people. Thus there is a vicious circle formed

between backward people and underdeveloped region. To break this vicious circle, there is an urgent need to promote literacy in the region.

Poor Governance

The development administration in the district is very weak. There is no adequate trained staff with proper perspective in various departments to implement the development schemes. As a result, only a few popular schemes have been implemented in the region. There are many lapses in the implementation of the plans due to lack of adequate supervision. The roads constructed by the Development Board are not maintained properly due to lack of funds. The implementation of poverty alleviation programs is also inefficient as indicated by wrong identification of beneficiaries, inadequate supervision, existence of agents and many such anti social practices.

In the light of this analysis, few suggestions are given here to formulate a development strategy. It is very essential to find out first the areas in which the progress is inadequate and essential. A large amount of resources have to be diverted to these areas. Education is one such critical area. The rural literacy is very low. This is partly due to lack of adequate primary schools in villages. There is shortage primary schools and the number of secondary schools is also very less. There is a need to start schools, especially high schools for girls to promote female literacy. In addition, the parents need to be motivated to send the girls to schools. The development of roads and railways, establishment of an airport, medium and minor irrigation projects, supply of power proper spread of banking facilities, specially in areas coming under irrigation are some of the basic infrastructural requirements of the region. The agricultural development requires

It is very essential to find out first the areas in which the progress is inadequate and essential. A large amount of resources have to be diverted to these areas. Education is one such critical area. The rural literacy is very low.

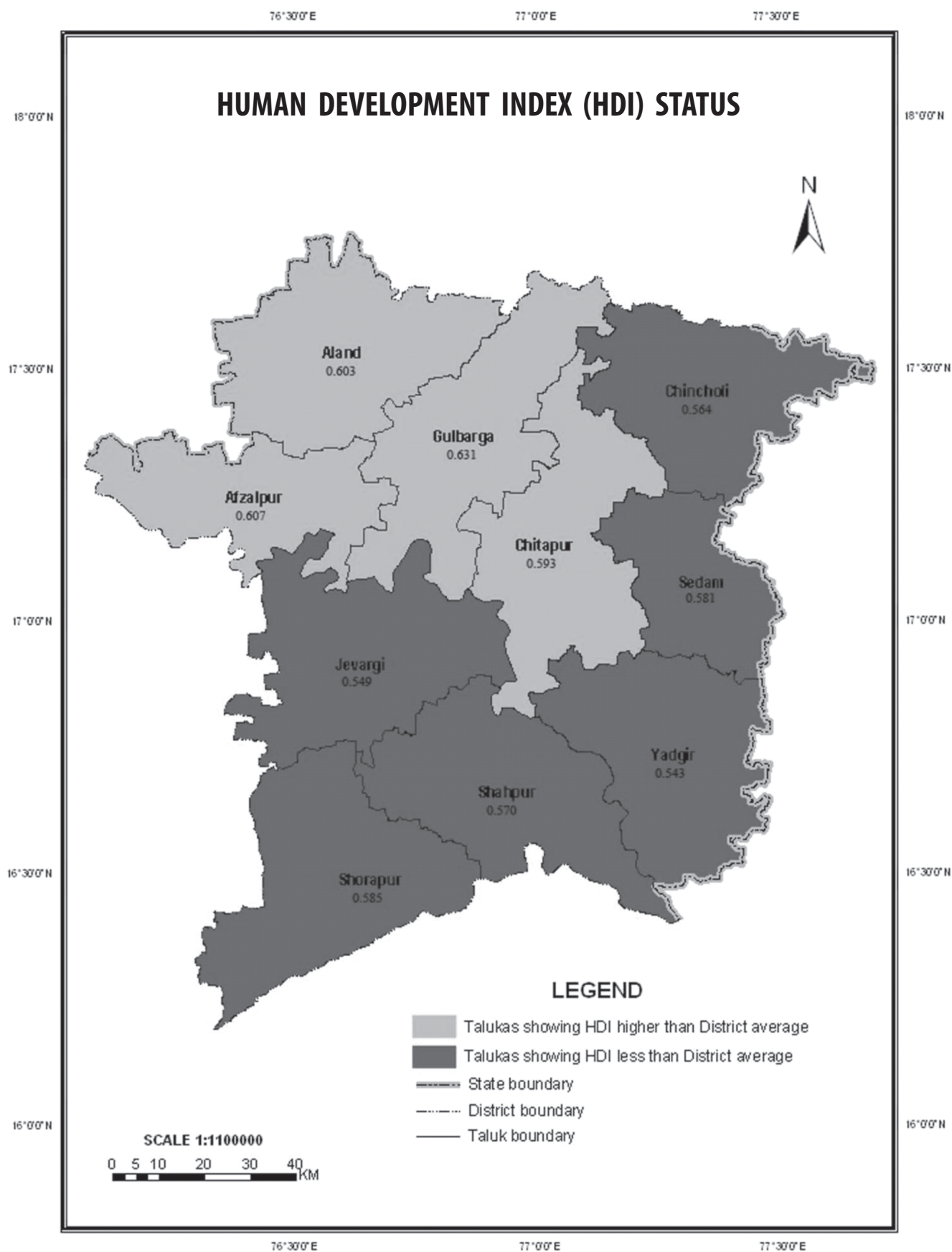
The potential for the development of agro-based industries should be utilized by providing training to the rural youths under various employment training programs and supply of credit to establish the units.

establishment of centers for the supply of inputs and proper training to the farmers in developing commercial farming. The potential for the development of agro-based industries should be utilized by providing training to the rural youths under various employment training programs and supply of credit to establish the units. The District Industries Center can play an important role in this regard. It may help in identifying the industries and providing the technical and other guidance to establish the industries. There is a need to develop entrepreneurship in the region through the training programs. The existing entrepreneurs should also be trained in modern technology.

The state intervention is intensified in recent years with a number of programmes being introduced to promote growth and human development. These interventions cover the areas of education, health, agriculture, industry and employment. The District is undergoing rapid transformation in recent years. The Upper Krishna Project in the region has brought about changes in agricultural sector. Therefore, the district, which some time ago was at the bottom of economic development, is now experiencing a growth momentum. It is therefore, useful to analyze how this growth has contributed to human development across the talukas in the district.

Human Development in Gulbarga District





Human Development in Gulbarga District

Introduction

Human Development is now accepted as the basic goal of development. The focus on Human development Approach attempts to orient the development programmes and policies to fulfill the basic needs of the people and enable them to lead a decent life. The traditional approach to development that focused on economic growth or income alone failed to promote human development through appropriate policy interventions. Human development approach has a broader base than Income approach as it embraces the enlargement of all human choices – economic, social, cultural and political and income is one among these choices.

In this chapter an attempt is made to present the existing status of human development in Gulbarga District. A brief introduction about the concept of human development is given in the beginning part. The methodology of estimation of Human development index is discussed in brief and the status of different talukas in Human development is assessed with the help of Human development Index. The Index is compared with the Comprehensive Composite Index of Development (CCDI) estimated by the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances in 2002 to examine the link between economic and human development in the district. In the concluding part suitable suggestions are given on the basis of the analysis

Human Development – The Concept

Human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices. It is a dynamic

concept as the choices are both infinite and change over time. Further these choices are critical as well as additional. The critical choices are, to live long and healthy life, to be educated and to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. The additional choices are political, economic and social freedom to opportunities for being creative and productive, guaranteed human rights and personal dignity and self respect. (Haq MU 1995)

Income alone does not promote human development as it is only one of the choices. Therefore measurement of economic development in terms of income is not adequate. There are many human choices that extend far beyond the economic well being and are not dependent on income. "A Society does not have to be rich to afford democracy; a family does not have to be wealthy to respect the rights of its members. A nation does not have to be affluent to treat men and women equally. Valuable social and cultural traditions can be and are maintained at all levels of income" (Haq. M.U.1995). Thus many human choices extend beyond economic growth and income. Knowledge, health, clean environment, social and political freedom are simple pleasures of life that are not largely dependent on income.

Human Development Approach does not overlook income and economic growth. Growth is essential to reduce poverty and ensure a decent living. But it is equally important that it should get translated into enrichment of human lives. Therefore people should be brought to the forefront. Human Development has basically two dimensions- one is the formation of human capabilities that include-better health, knowledge

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BOX 2.1

Issues	Human Development Approach	Non HD Approach
Development for what?	Human well being, dignity, freedom, addressing inequalities, exclusion and poverty	National income, Economic and Social Growth that trickles down
Development for Whom? Who is the agent of development?	For people People	For People and things People and the things Physical Capital + Human Capital +natural resources
How ?	<p>Good policies such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth- pro poor and employment oriented • Equity of choices- equitable distribution of assets • Good social Policies • Interventions to serve the needs of Vulnerable sub populations • Political democracy • Civil participation 	<p>Structural Adjustment 'Recipes'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not raise industrial wages • Hand out contraceptives • Sow improved seeds • Investment in Housing • Spend on basic needs • Send the right signals

Source: KHDR 2005

Poverty represents the absence of some basic capabilities to function. (Sen A Commodities and Capabilities-1985) Economic growth therefore can not be treated as an end in itself. Development should be more concerned with enriching the lives of the people through building up their capabilities and the freedoms they enjoy

and skills. The other is the utilization of these capabilities for productive activities, through employment, and participation in socio-political activities and leisure (Haq. M.U.1995). Human development is thus concerned with full range of capabilities, including social freedoms that can not be exercised without political and civil guarantees.

This has brought about a change in the measurement of development. The traditional approach measured development in terms of the increase in Gross National Product (GNP) and Per Capita Income or Consumption. But it is revealed that these measures do not capture the basic requirements of human development adequately. Our experience indicates that high economic growth or rise in incomes do not automatically trickle down and translate into enrichment of human lives. With initial unequal distributional base, it is possible that a large section of population may not have access to the growing incomes or production. Further mere increase in incomes do not ensure the availability and access to basic requirements of human life

such as health and education because their provisioning is required to be done through alternative arrangements as markets can not ensure their adequate supply; Whereas these services are essential to build up human capabilities. Human poverty therefore implies basic deprivations in terms of access to knowledge and health along with lack of adequate income. Amartya Sen argues that 'capability to function' is what really matters for the status of a person as a poor or non poor person. Poverty represents the absence of some basic capabilities to function. (Sen A Commodities and Capabilities-1985) Economic growth therefore can not be treated as an end in itself. Development should be more concerned with enriching the lives of the people through building up their capabilities and the freedoms they enjoy (Sen A. Development As Freedom -1999).

The basic components of human development are equity; sustainability, productivity and empowerment. Equity implies equitable access to opportunities. Sustainability implies sharing of

development of human capabilities through investment in human beings over the period and productive utilization of acquired capabilities. Empowerment means that people are in a position to exercise choices of their own free will.

Human Development Index

The Human Development Index measures average levels of achievements in basic human development indicators as related to Health, Education, and Decent Standard of living. The index includes three basic indices of Health, Education and Income. Longevity as measured by Life Expectancy at Birth (LEB) is captured in Health Index. Educational attainment is measured as a combination of adult literacy (which is assigned two thirds weights) and enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education with one third weightage are used to estimate education index. Income is used as a proxy for decent standard of living. It is measured as per capita real GDP adjusted for Purchasing Power Parity in dollars (PPP\$). The maximum and minimum values of these variables are taken to estimate the index. Human Development Index thus presents only a broad picture of Human development as it includes only three basic variables. Though at the district level some micro dimensions need to be studied but due to lack of data and methodology the same existing methodology is used. However, Human Development Report is prepared throwing light on various dimensions and facets of Human Development across the Class, Caste, and Gender at the micro level.

Computation of Human Development Index for the Talukas in Gulbarga District

A Human Development Index for the ten talukas is estimated here based on UNDP Methodology

and the methodology used in Karnataka State Human Development Report 2005. The details are given in the Technical Note. The total literacy rate for seven plus group is taken for adult literacy. The enrolment ratio includes the total enrolment from class I to XII.

For the estimation of Life Expectancy at Birth data on age specific deaths was collected from all the villages in the ten talukas from the village accountant and the Anganwadi worker for the year 2005-06. Any gaps in the data were filled by taking special surveys in those villages. It is observed that the estimated IMR on the basis of the field level data is 58 per thousand at the district level which is closer to the expected IMR arrived at by taking into account the average decline in it during the period 1991-2001.

The taluka level IMR is then estimated on the basis of a weightage based on the variation in education and income index of the taluka to the district average. The details are given in the technical note. The age specific death rate data collected from all the villages in ten talukas is aggregated at the taluka level. The LEB is estimated with the help of the life table.

For estimation of income index, the taluka level incomes at the sectors of origin were estimated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The data was gathered at Taluka level to estimate the income. The per capita gross taluka domestic product was estimated at current and constant prices for the year 2005-06. The per capita Gross Domestic Product at constant prices is taken for estimation of \$PPP for calculating income index. The income index is estimated as per UNDP methodology.

The HDI for talukas is then estimated as the average of these three indices. The average HDI for Gulbarga district has improved from 0.564 to 0.590 during the period 2001-2006.

A comparison with the State HDI indicates that the HDI of the state has increased from 0.541 in 1991 to 0.650 in 2001. The HDI of Gulbarga district has increased from 0.453 to 0.564 during the same period. The increase in index is 24.5 per cent for the district which is higher than the increase for the state (20%). The health index of the district has improved from 0.575 to 0.632 during 1991-2001. The rank of the district is at higher level i.e., 20th among 27 districts in the state, but it is at the lowest level in the state with regard to income and education index next to Chamaraj Nagar and Raichur. There is a gap of 0.086 between the state average HDI and the district HDI. The HDI of the district is also lower than the national average of 0.621. The HDI of Gulbarga district is lower than the HDI of Madya Pradesh (0.572) and Orissa (0.569). But it is above that of Bihar (0.495) and Uttar Pradesh. Within the State, it ranks second lowest next to Raichur district in the state in 2001. Its rank has come down from 25 in 1991 to 26 in 2001. In 1991 it was above Koppal and Raichur but it was pushed down below Koppal in 2001. In 2006 the HDI of the district has increased to 0.590. This is still below the State average in 2001. The average annual growth in HDI is 2.4 percent between 1991-2001 but it is only

0.95 percent between 2001-2006. The education index of the district is estimated as 0.576 as compared to 0.573 in 2001. The increase is very marginal. This is on account of differences in Data sources. The present report has used the published data by the EMIS under SSA for the enrollment data. On the other hand, the State Report has used the data given by the Department in 2001. As a result the Education index is not comparable. Further this has also contributed to slow growth in HDI between 2001-06.

The Human Development Indices of different talukas in the district are indicated in the following table.

Gulbarga taluka is placed at the top in terms of human development. This is due to a large urban component of the taluka. Its HDI is 0.631 which is still below the state average of 0.650 in 2001. It is equal to HDI of Mysore and tumkur in 2001. The gap between the highest HDI and lowest HDI at taluka level is 0.088 i.e. 16.2 per cent. There are only four talukas which are above the district average. These are Gulbarga, Afzalpur, Aland and Chittapur. Yadgir stands at the lowest place with the index of 0.543 and Jevargi with an index value of 0.549 is next to it.

In case of Shahapur taluka, it is observed that the health and income index is above the district average but the education index is very low due to low literacy and low enrolment. The income levels are increasing due to irrigation in the Taluka but literacy rate is 44 percent and the enrolment is only 61 percent. Yadgir Taluka has the lowest education index. The literacy rate in 2006 is only 41.9 percent and the enrollment is only 50 percent. Yadgir Taluka has low income index also. Thus lack of access to knowledge and lack of adequate livelihood have contributed to its very low position in Human Development.

TABLE 2.1
Composition of HDI of Gulbarga District

Year	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	Average annual Change in HDI (%)
1991	0.575 (0.618)	0.432 (0.602)	0.352 (0.402)	0.453 (0.541)	
2001	0.632 (0.680)	0.572 (0.712)	0.490 (0.559)	0.564 (0.650)	2.4
2006	0.656	0.576	0.538	0.590	0.95

Source: KHDR-2005 and DHDR Gulbarga-2007-08 Note: Figures in the bracket indicates state average.

A comparison is made here between the performances of the talukas in terms of economic development based on the comprehensive composite index of development (CCDI) of the talukas, the per capita income and the Human Development. The CCDI for all the 175 talukas in the State was estimated by the HPCRRI Committee on the basis of a set of 35 indicators. This is indicated in the following table. (2.3)

It is clear from the table that economic development always may not promote Human Development also. Talukas like Sedam and Yadgir are better in terms of economic development but their performance is low in terms of human development. The same is the case with Chitapur taluka which ranks second in PCI but ranks fourth in Human Development. This is also observed in case of Shorapur Taluka. On the other hand

TABLE 2.2
Composition of Human Development Index in Gulbarga District 2006

Taluka	Health Index	Education Index	Income Index	HDI	Rank
Afzalpur	0.615	0.666	0.541	0.607	2
Aland	0.673	0.626	0.510	0.603	3
Chincholi	0.596	0.585	0.511	0.564	8
Chitapur	0.686	0.547	0.548	0.593	4
Gulbarga	0.723	0.627	0.545	0.631	1
Jevargi	0.551	0.566	0.530	0.549	9
Sedam	0.633	0.560	0.550	0.581	6
Shahapur	0.663	0.499	0.549	0.570	7
Shorapur	0.675	0.554	0.528	0.585	5
Yadgir	0.668	0.445	0.518	0.543	10
District	0.656	0.576	0.538	0.590	

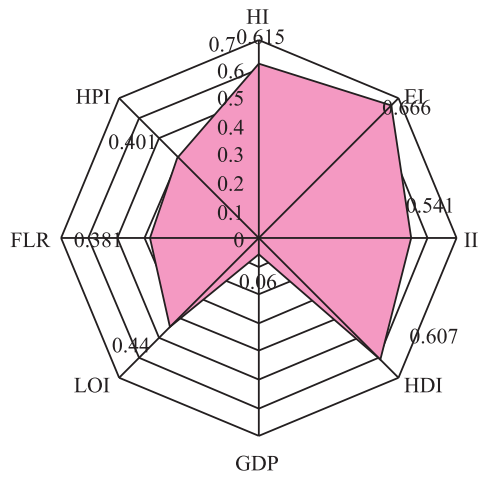
Source: DHDR Gulbarga 2008.

TABLE 2.3
Economic Development and Human Development- Performance of the Talukas

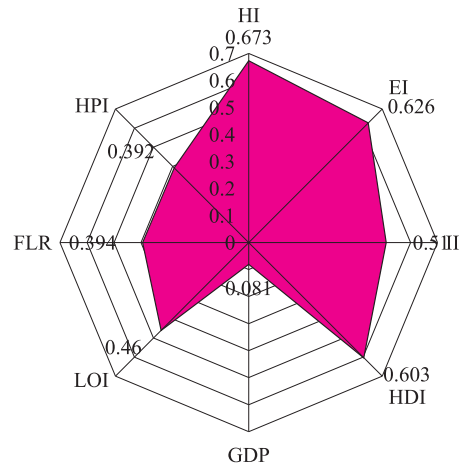
Name of Talukas	HDI	Rank	CCDI	Rank
Afzalpur	0.607	2	0.62	6
Aland	0.603	3	0.61	7
Chincholi	0.564	8	0.57	8
Chittapur	0.593	4	0.65	5
Gulbarga	0.631	1	0.89	1
Jevargi	0.549	9	0.57	8
Sedam	0.581	6	0.72	2
Shahapur	0.570	7	0.62	6
Shorapur	0.585	5	0.70	3
Yadgir	0.543	10	0.67	4
District	0.590		0.88	

Source: HPCRRI Report 2002 and HDR Gulbarga 2007

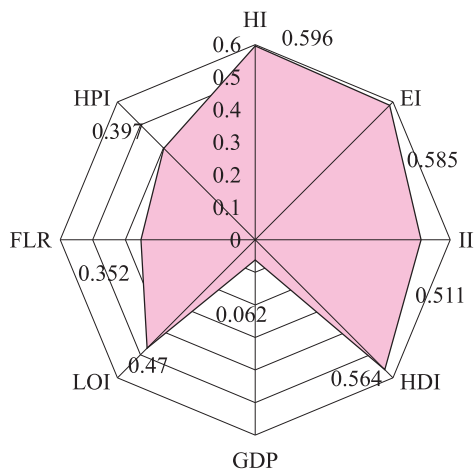
Human Development - Afzalpur



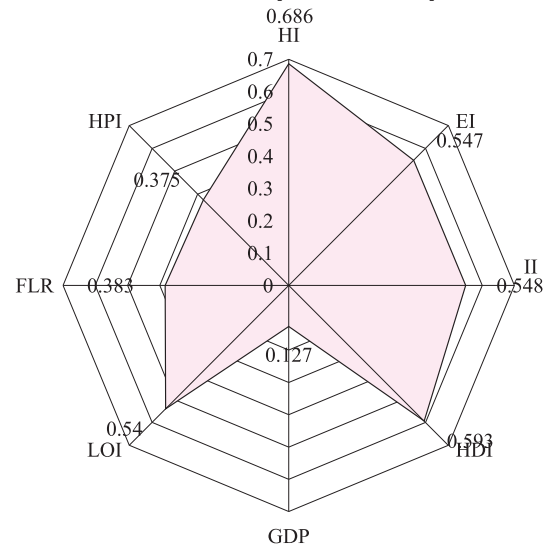
Human Development - Aland



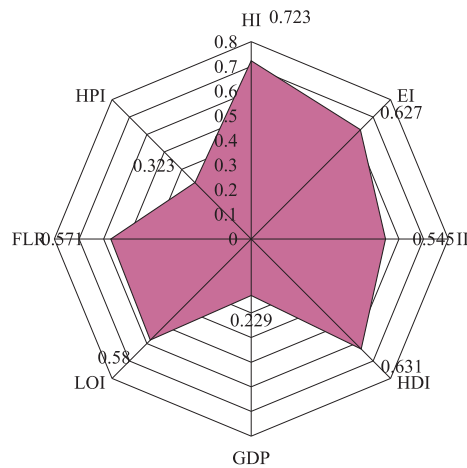
Human Development - Chincoli



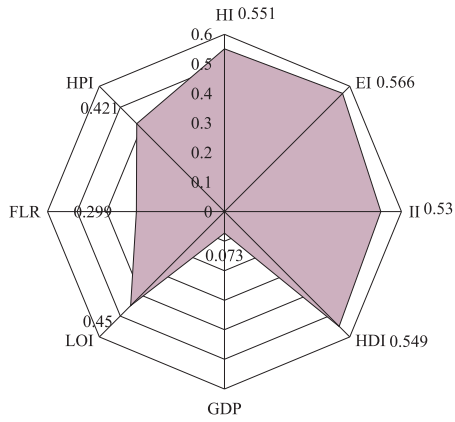
Human Development - Chitapur



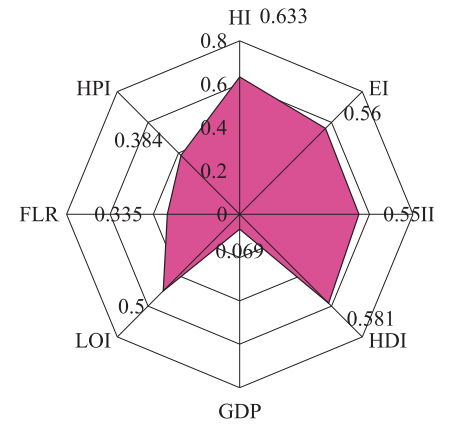
Human Development - Gulbarga



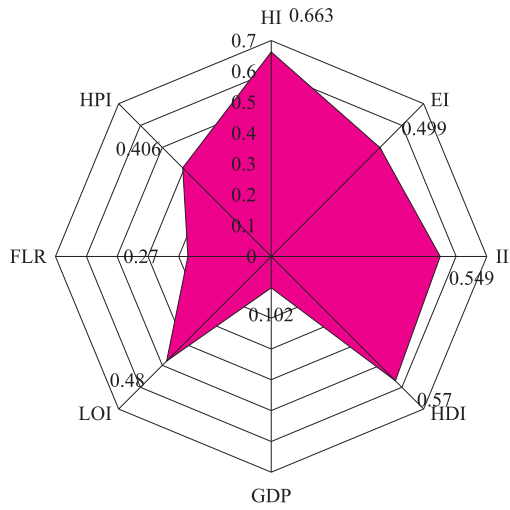
Human Development - Jevargi



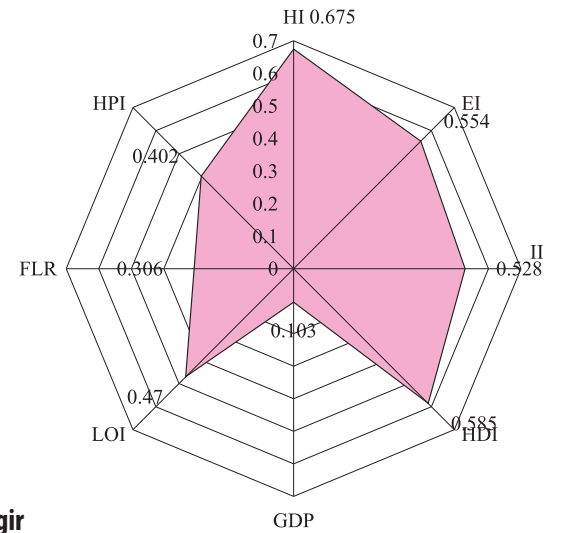
Human Development - Sedam



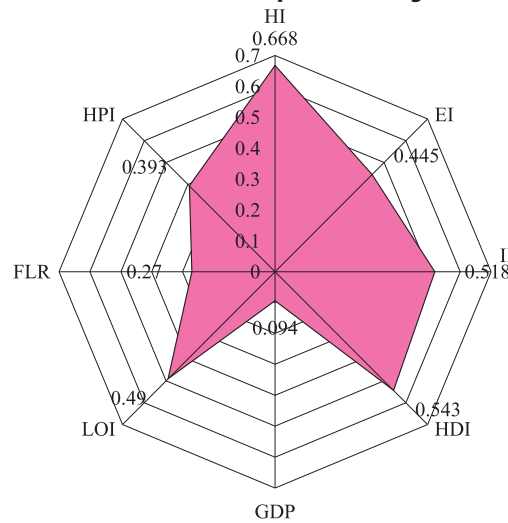
Human Development - Shahapur



Human Development - Shorapur



Human Development - Yadgir



Afzalpur and Aland talukas have performed well in terms of Human development though their economic development index is low. However in case of some other talukas the performance in economic and human development does not differ significantly (Jevargi, Chincholi and Gulbarga). Therefore, economic development needs to be oriented towards human development through proper policy interventions.

Gender Development Index

Human Development Index does not give a true picture of human development of both men and women if there are gender inequalities in a society. In a patriarchal social structure gender inequalities are persistent. Hence a Gender Development Index (GDI) needs to be calculated to know about the levels of women's human development relative to men. The comparison of GDI with HDI helps to assess the gender equality prevalent in a society.

TABLE 2.4
Gender Development - The State and the District

Year	Equally Distributed Health Index	Equally Distributed Education Index	Equally Distributed Income Index	GDI
1991	0.574 (23)	0.396(25)	0.326(24)	0.432(25)
2001	0.631(20)	0.556(25)	0.442(25)	0.453 (25)
2006	0.650	0.559	0.513	0.573

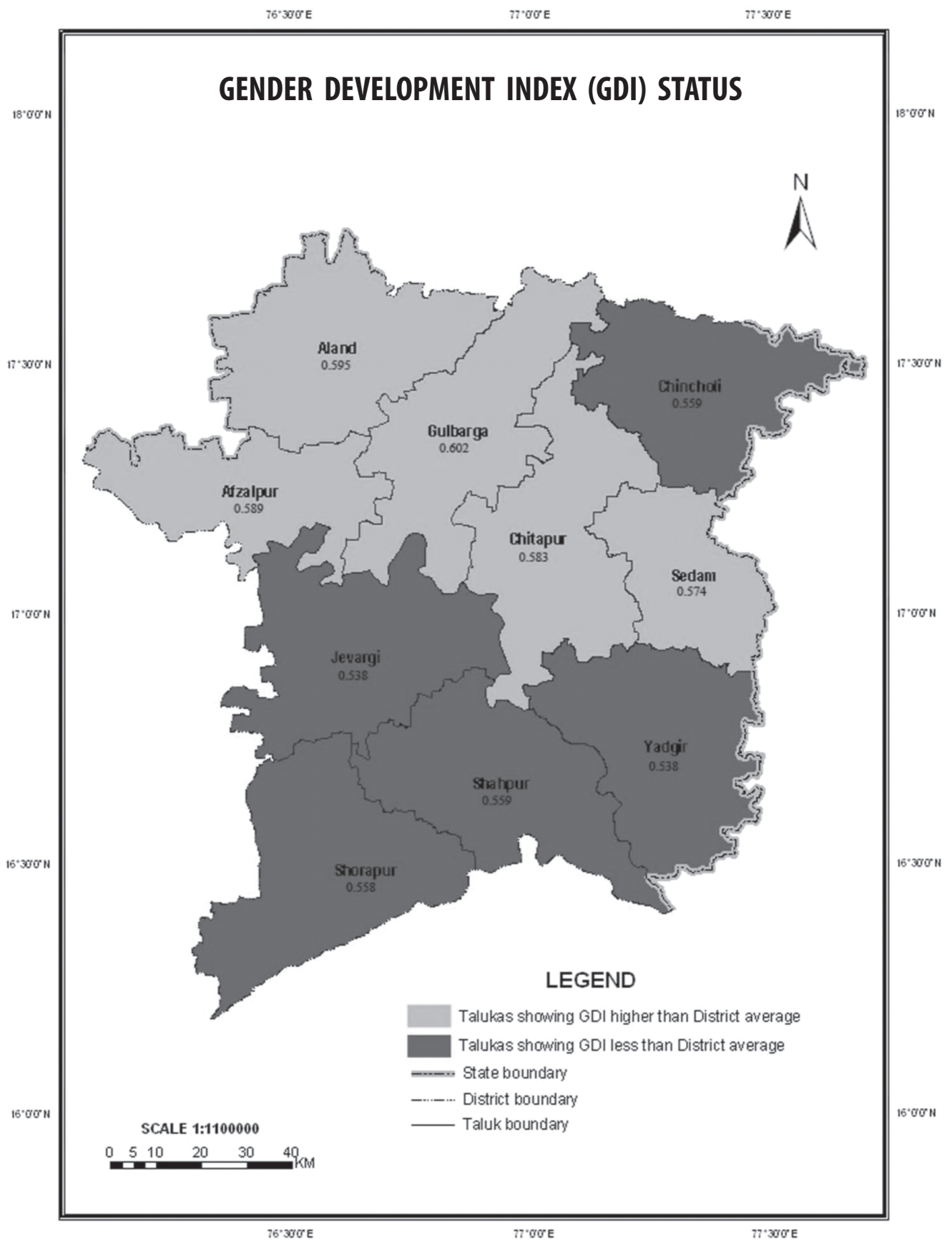
Source: KHDR 2005 & DHDR Gulbarga 2006

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate rank in the state.

TABLE 2.5
Composition of Gender Related Development Index for the Taluaks in Gulbarga District 2006

	Equally Distributed Index							
	Health	Rank	Education	Rank	Income	Rank	GDI	Rank
Afzalpur	0.614	8	0.654	1	0.500	6	0.589	3
Aland	0.676	3	0.617	3	0.494	9	0.595	2
Chincholi	0.601	9	0.574	4	0.503	5	0.559	6
Chitapur	0.687	2	0.538	7	0.525	2	0.583	4
Gulbarga	0.725	1	0.621	2	0.462	10	0.602	1
Jevargi	0.553	10	0.552	5	0.509	3	0.538	10
Sedam	0.633	7	0.549	6	0.541	1	0.574	5
Shahapur	0.670	5	0.485	9	0.522	8	0.559	7
Shorapur	0.674	4	0.514	8	0.489	7	0.558	8
Yadgir	0.669	6	0.444	10	0.502	4	0.538	9
District	0.650		0.559		0.512		0.573	

Source: DHDR Gulbarga 2008



Human Development index is an outcome of a host of factors impacting health status, education and income levels of the people. It is essential to identify these factors to make appropriate policy interventions.

The Gender Development Index for all the talukas is estimated here for the year 2007. The GDI of the talukas is presented in the following table.

The GDI of the district is 0.573 which is above the value of 0.543 in 2001. There are wide variations across the talukas in the components of GDI. The GDI of Gulbarga Taluka is the highest with the value of 0.602. But this is still well below the state average of 0.637 in 2001. The GDI of Jevargi Taluka is the lowest (0.538).the gap between the highest and the lowest value of GDI is 0.064. Only five talukas viz. Gulbarga, Aland, Afzalpur, Chitapur and Sedam are above the District average of 0.573. A look at the components of GDI gives a different picture. The equally distributed income index of Gulbarga Taluka is the lowest. This is due to low female work participation rate mainly in the urban part of the Taluka. It ranks first in Health Index and second in education Index. Afzalpur Taluka ranks first in education index. Though Chittapur is better placed in Health and Income index, its rank in Education index is very low (8th). Yadgir Taluka is ranked lowest in education index due to low female literacy, especially in rural areas. Thus none of the talukas have shown consistently better performance in all the three indicators.

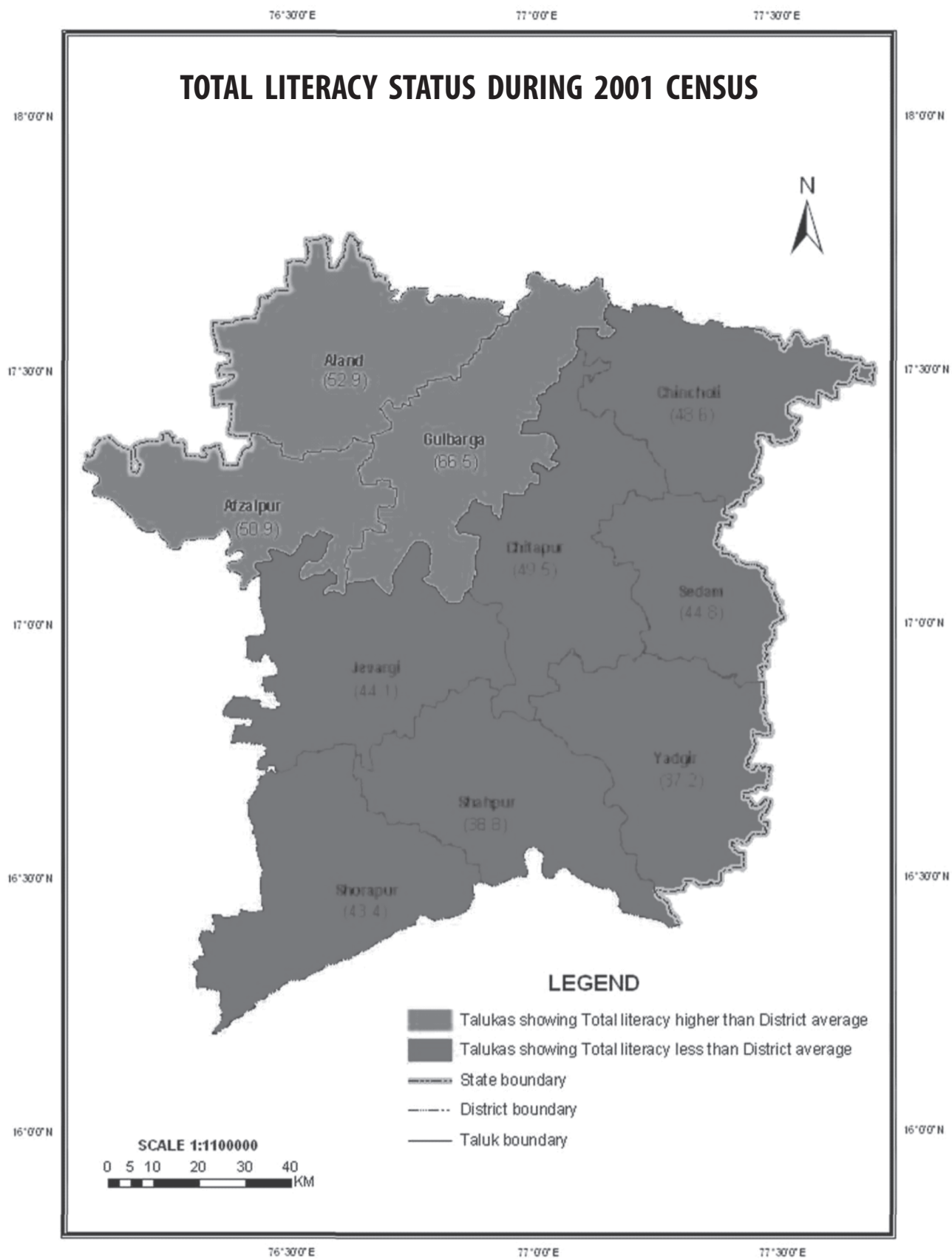
Conclusion

Human Development index is an outcome of a host of factors impacting health status, education

and income levels of the people. It is essential to identify these factors to make appropriate policy interventions. It is observed that in Gulbarga district, the process of economic growth is very slow (as evident from the existence of nine out of ten talukas as most backward talukas as per HPCRRC report 2002) and this growth has not tricked down. Hence the performance in Human Development is also dismal. Further the GDI of the district also has not improved significantly. The GDI is very low in talukas like Jevargi, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir. It is essential to promote pro human development policies focusing on increasing literacy mainly the rural literacy and female literacy through better access to education and improving the quality of education. The other basic requirement is improvement in the functioning of the health care system through provision of facilities and health staff in the health centres. Provision of better opportunities to women to participate effectively in the growth process is also an essential component of the policy. It is also essential to focus on the targeted and marginalized groups. Adequate provisioning of drinking water and sanitation facilities is also equally essential. NGOs and Self Help Groups and Panchayat system needs to be strengthened to promote better implementation of development policies and ensure good governance. The basic issues throwing light on these indices are discussed in subsequent chapters.

Literacy and Education





Literacy and Education

Introduction

Education is the most critical element in the empowerment of the people. Through increasing their skills and knowledge and providing them access to productive employment in future it bridges the socio economic inequalities. Right to education is recognized as fundamental human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNO 1948). The endogenous growth theories recognize knowledge as an essential input for economic development. Education promotes knowledge building process which ultimately raises collective levels of economic and social well being. Education thus, has multidimensional effects that include the individual as well as social benefits. It helps the individuals to make rational choices about their lives through better knowledge and information. It also influences their work patterns, income and earnings and their values of personal and social life. It develops progressive values and attitudes which contribute to development of rational human beings and a progressive knowledge based society. It thus helps to break the vicious circle between underdeveloped region and backward people.

Education is also a means of promoting equity and social justice through empowerment of marginalized groups including women. It is thus a critical requirement in promoting 'Inclusive Growth' which is a basic agenda before the 11th Five Year Plan in the country.

Gulbarga District exists in Hyderabad Karnataka region which is economically and socially backward. The traditional social structure and value system is less favorable to progress and change and is one of the major obstacles to growth. Education has an important role to play

here not only in promoting human development but also in bringing about desired social change through changes in values, attitudes and institutions of the society to speed up economic development.

This chapter presents the analysis of progress in Literacy and Education in Gulbarga District. The trend in literacy over the last fifty years in the ten talukas of the district is analysed to present the overall picture of literacy in the district. The basic issues as related to access and infrastructure, enrolment and drop-outs at different levels of education- primary, higher primary and secondary education and retention pattern across the talukas, gender and caste groups are analysed to understand the low position of the district in literacy in the state. The issues related to quality of education are also brought out. Specific recommendations are made at the end to improve the status of education for attaining higher level of Human Development in the district.

Progress in Literacy

Gulbarga district has not made any significant achievements in the levels of literacy. It is a low literacy district in Karnataka State, even though the literacy rate has increased from 17.18% in

Education is the most critical element in the empowerment of the people. Through increasing their skills and knowledge and providing them access to productive employment in future it bridges the socio economic inequalities. Right to education is recognized as fundamental human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights



1961 to 50.01% in 2001. The district is a part of the backward Hyderabad Karnataka Region or Gulbarga division in the State (consisting of the five districts of Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga Koppal and Raichur). The comparative position of the district in the Division is evident from the table 3.1.

It is very clear that Gulbarga Division has very low literacy level. It is below the state average in all the Census years. Raichur and Gulbarga occupy the lowest two positions in the state. The gap in literacy between HK region and the state

has increased from 10.39 percent to 18.34 percent. Though the growth rate of literacy is more than the state average during 1991-2001 still half of the population in Raichur and Gulbarga Districts and about 40 percent of the population in Bidar and Bellary districts is deprived of Education. This is a basic deprivation as education creates capabilities and increases access to better living standards. The low literacy level also explains the low quality of human resources of this region. The stagnation of this region in growth process is thus largely attributed to low level of literacy and education.

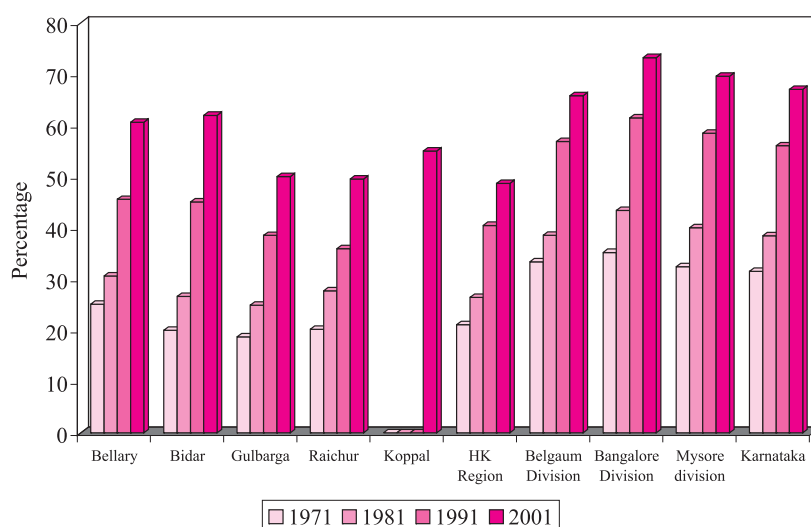
TABLE 3.1

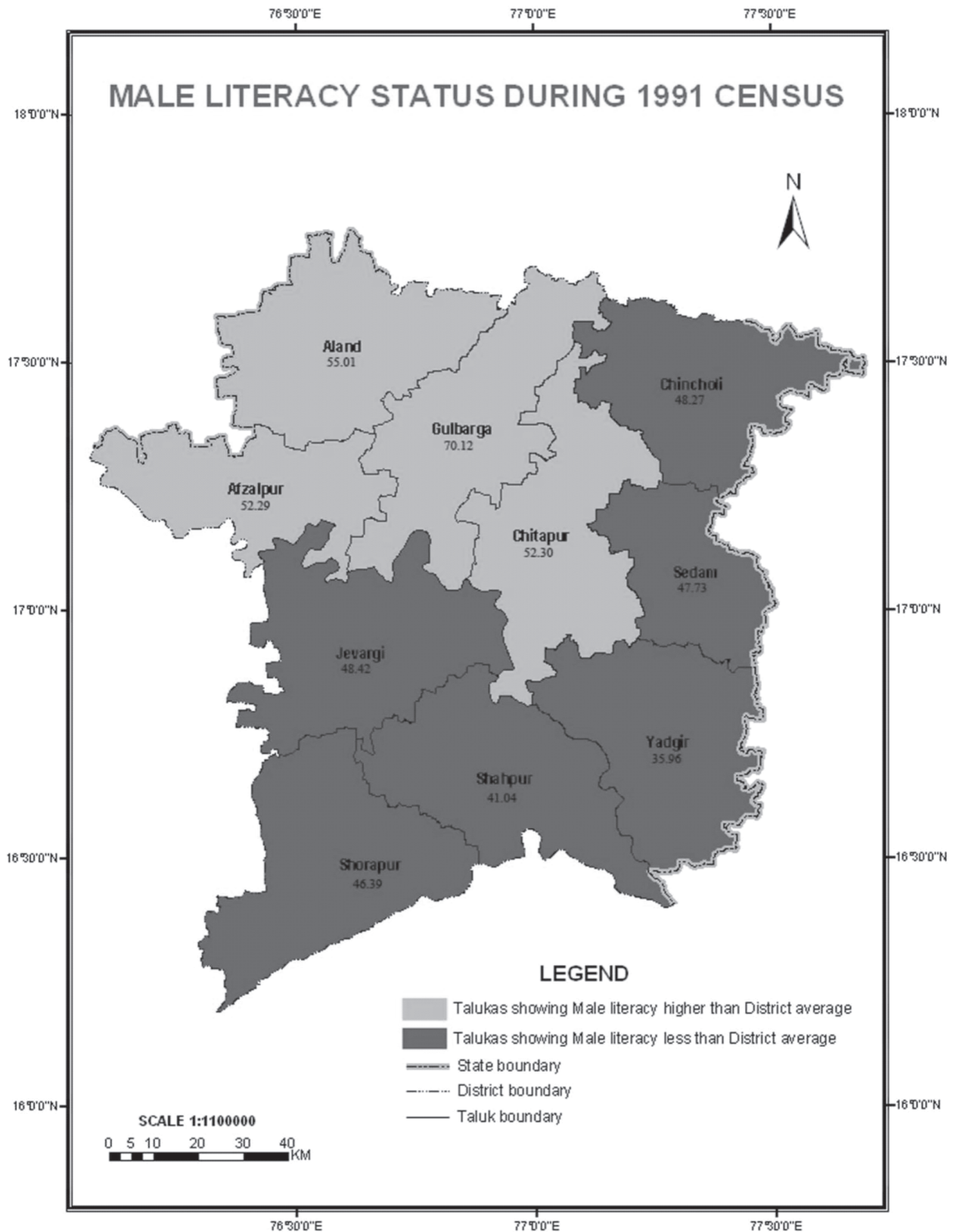
Level of Literacy in Gulbarga Division (HK Region) 1971-2001

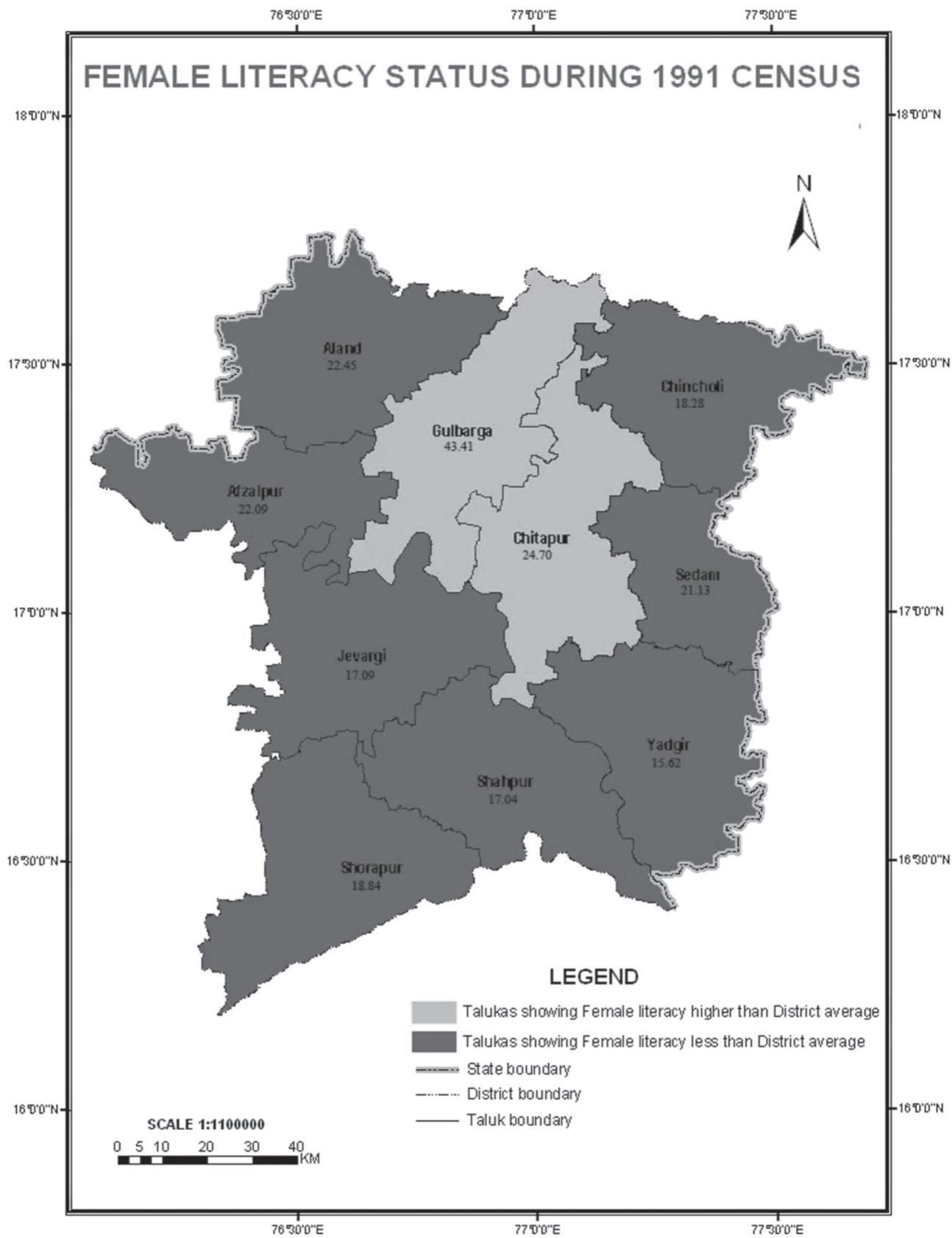
Sl. No.	Districts & Divisions	1971	1981	1991	2001
1	Bellary	25.12	30.64	45.57	60.64
2	Bidar	20.02	26.64	45.11	61.98
3	Gulbarga	18.74	24.94	38.54	50.01
4	Raichur	20.20	27.72	35.96	49.54
5	Koppal	-	-	-	55.02
6	HK Region	21.13	26.45	40.49	48.70
7	Belgaum Division	33.39	38.57	56.85	65.82
8	Bangalore Division	35.21	43.42	61.50	73.25
9	Mysore division	32.44	40.04	58.49	69.62
10	Karnataka	31.52	38.46	56.04	67.04

Source: Computed from Census of India –Karnataka 1971,1981,1991& 2001 (for total population)

Level of Literacy in Gulbarga Division (HK Region) 1971-2001







Though the increase in literacy in Gulbarga district is high, the comparative position of the district has not improved much. It was at the bottom of all the districts in 1961 and 1971 and thereafter, it is placed at second lowest position next to Raichur in all the Census years. The growth in literacy is on the average below 30% in the district. The position of the district in literacy and education in the state is indicated in the table 3.2.

The literacy rate of the district very low when compared to high literacy districts like DK, Udapi and Bangalore Urban. These three districts have crossed the tenth plan target of attaining 75 percent literacy in 2001 itself. But Gulbarga district is far away from this norm. If the interventions are not speeded up, with the average growth of 1.2 percent per annum, it will take another 20 years for the district to reach the target of 75 percent literacy.

There is a wide gender gap in literacy while the male literacy has increased from 28.13% in 1961 to 61.8% in 2001, the female literacy rate has increased from 6.08% in 1961 to 37.9% in 2001. Female literacy is 61% of the male literacy in 2001.

The male female gap has increased from 22.00 percent in 1961 to 23.9 percent in 2001.

TABLE 3.2
Literacy position of Gulbarga District in Karnataka State

District	Male	Female	Total
Dakshina Kannad	89.70	77.21	83.35
Bangalore (Urban)	87.92	77.48	82.96
Udapi	88.23	75.19	81.25
Dharawad	80.82	61.92	71.61
Chamarajnagar	59.03	42.48	50.87
Gulbarga	61.77	37.9	50.01

Source: Census of India 2001 Karnataka.

TABLE 3.3
Gender and Geographical Dimensions of Literacy - 2001

	Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
Gulbarga	61.77	37.9	50.01	42.28	70.12
State	76.10	56.87	66.64	59.33	80.58

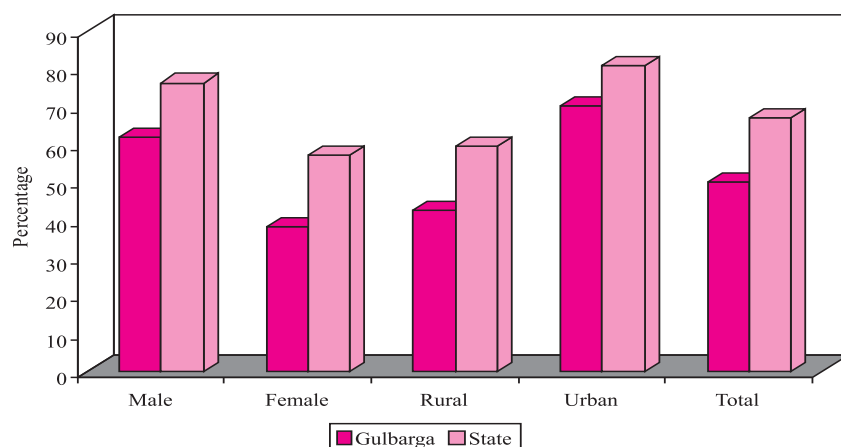
Source: HDR Karnataka 2005

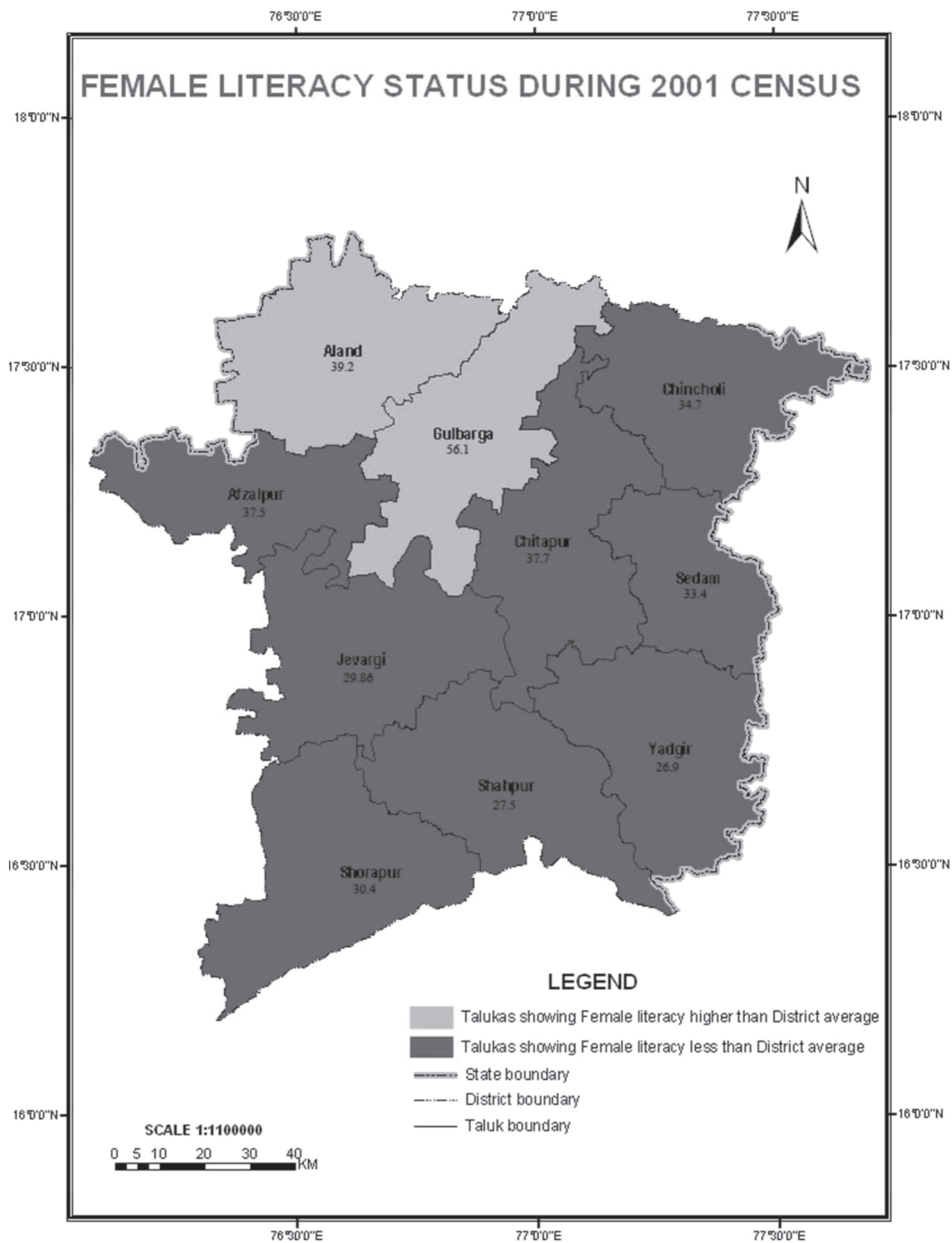
The female literacy is very low in rural areas i.e., 29.4 percent in 2001 which means 70 percent of the rural female population is deprived of access to education, knowledge and information.

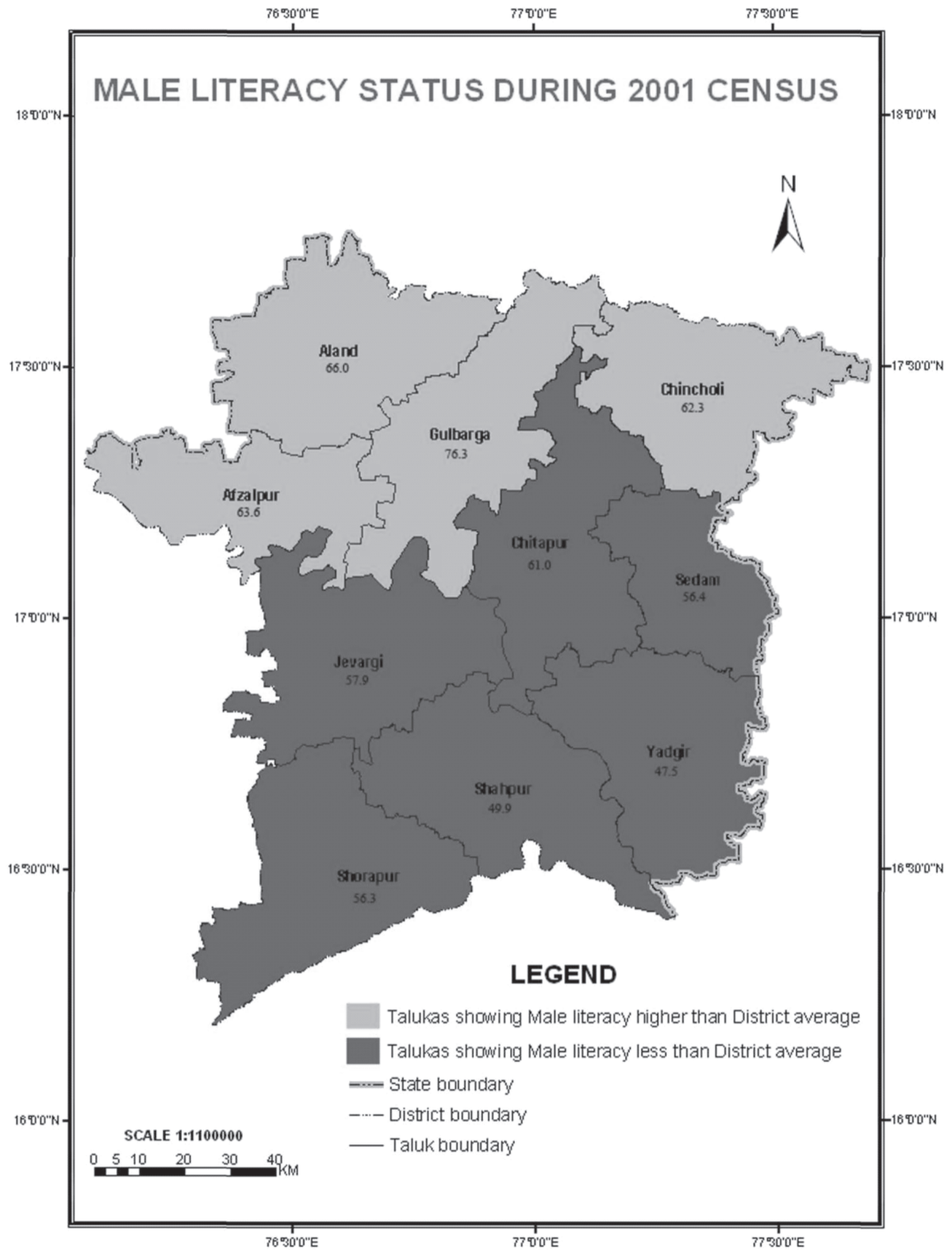
The urban female literacy rate is 60 percent. The gender gap in urban literacy is only 18.7 percent. There is a wide gap of 16.6 percentage points between the State and the District Literacy. The gap is 19 percentage points in Female literacy.

The literacy rate of the district very low when compared to high literacy districts like DK, Udapi and Bangalore Urban. These three districts have crossed the tenth plan target of attaining 75 percent literacy in 2001 itself. But Gulbarga district is far away from this norm. If the interventions are not speeded up, with the average growth of 1.2 percent per annum, it will take another 20 years for the district to reach the target of 75 percent literacy.

Gender and Geographical Dimensions of Literacy - 2001







Literacy trends across the Talukas

There are significant regional variations in literacy attainment. The high literacy rate of Gulbarga taluka (especially urban area) 66.5 percent has pulled up the literacy rate of the district to 50 percent in 2001.

There are significant regional variations in literacy attainment. The high literacy rate of Gulbarga taluka (especially urban area) 66.5 percent has pulled up the literacy rate of the district to 50 percent in 2001. Among the remaining talukas except Afzalpur (50.9) and Aland (52.9) all are below the district average level. The literacy rate is as low as 37.2 percent in Yadgir and 38.8 percent in Shorapur. 50 percent of the talukas in the district have a literacy rate below 45 percent.

The literacy growth in the bottom five talukas exhibits dismal trends. The growth in literacy in Yadgir taluka is 190 percent over the past 40 years despite of introduction of several literacy drive programmes. The District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) was introduced in the country in 1994-95. The district was included in the programme in Phase II. The programme is oriented towards universalisation of primary education with a focus on improving access and

participation and achievement of children from marginalized groups particularly girls, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe. Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan (Total literacy campaign) is also launched in the district in 2001. But the growth in literacy between 1991-2001 is only 9.7 percent in Shahapur Taluka. The taluka is brought under irrigation by Upper Krishna Project and the income levels of the people have increased, yet the progress in literacy is very slow. The same is also the case with Shorapur taluka where the growth in literacy is 10.7 percent during this period. However, in recent years, due to NGO interventions (Azim Premji Foundation) the literacy position in Shorapur taluka is expected to improve significantly in coming years.

Female literacy indicates increasing trend during the period 1991-2001. This is the outcome of state intervention focusing on female education in the district. The rural female literacy rate has increased from 7 percent to 18.7 percent in Yadgir taluka during the period 1991-2001. This is quite higher when compared to the earlier period of 30 years (1961-91) when the literacy

TABLE 3.4
Literacy position in bottom five talukas of Gulbarga District

Name of Taluka		1961		1971		1981		1991		2001		
		F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	M	F	T
Jevargi	T	2.6	9.8	5.2	15.2	9.0	21.6	17.1	32.8	57.9	29.9	44
	R	2.6	9.8	5.2	15.2	8.3	19.0	8.3	32.8	56.4	28.0	42.4
	U	0	0	0	0	22.0	40.2	00.0	0	74.8	51.7	63.5
Sedam	T	4.6	13.7	6.6	15.7	10.0	20.9	21.1	34.5	56.4	33.4	44.8
	R	3.4	9.2	5.0	13.8	8.4	20.0	12.2	22.0	51.2	27.9	39.4
	U	15.0	32.0	19.2	31.5	27.1	35.9	36.1	47.0	75.7	55.3	65.7
Shahapur	T	3.3	10.9	4.9	12.6	10.0	16.9	17.0	29.1	49.9	27.5	38.8
	R	2.4	8.1	3.5	10.8	9.1	14.8	10.3	19.0	45.7	23.1	34.5
	U	12.4	27.0	19.2	30.9	24.3	36.8	34.6	44.0	72.5	52.2	62.6
Shorapur	T	3.2	12.2	6.7	15.6	10.0	21.2	18.8	32.7	56.3	30.4	43.4
	R	1.4	7.7	4.1	12.5	7.9	18.0	10.6	21.0	53.4	37.1	40.3
	U	15.3	32.0	25.4	38.2	29.3	40.2	41.2	52.1	75.1	52.7	64.0
Yadgir	T	4.7	12.8	6.9	14.6	9.0	18.3	15.6	25.9	47.5	26.9	37.2
	R	2.3	8.6	3.4	9.8	5.2	12.0	7.0	14.0	39.0	18.7	28.9
	U	13.4	26.0	19.1	31.6	24.3	37.7	33.2	44.0	74.4	53.2	63.9

Source: Census of India 1961-2001.

rate increased by only 4.7 percent. The quasi stable equilibrium position is now broken and a dynamic process of positive change has begun in

all the five bottom talukas in the district. However, despite of this progress, female literacy still remains as a gray area.

TABLE 3.5
Access Ratio to Schools across the Talukas

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	Total no. of Habitations	No. of Habitations with Schooling facilities	Access Ratio
1	Afzalpur	166	159	95.78
2	Aland	231	207	89.61
3	Chincholi	242	220	90.91
4	Chitapur	269	258	95.91
5	Gulbarga	303	273	90.10
6	Jevargi	194	191	98.45
7	Sedam	231	218	94.37
8	Shahapur	258	245	64.96
9	Shorapur	414	395	95.41
10	Yadgir	235	221	94.04
	District	2543	2387	93.87

Source: Education Management Information Services (EMIS) 2005-06

Educational Infrastructure - Access to Education

There has been significant increase in educational institutions especially the primary schools in the district. The number of primary schools in the district has increased from 1700 in 1980 to 2334 in 1997 and to 3117 in 2007. Out of these schools, 85 percent are government schools and 5.4 percent are Aided Schools. Thus Government still continues to bear the responsibility of providing basic education to the children.

This has helped to improve the access of the poor people to primary education. The total number of habitations in the district is 2543. The access ratio is 93.87 percent. The access ratio is maximum in Jevargi taluka i.e., 98.45 where 191 out of 194 habitations are covered under

schooling facility. The access ratio is lowest in Aland and Gulbarga taluka i.e., 89.6 and 90 percent respectively. There are 156 habitations in the district without primary schools/ EGS and out of them 125 habitations do not have access to primary school within 1 km. 116 habitations do not have access to upper primary schools within 3 kms.

The expansion of school buildings and provision of toilet and water facilities have been provided under DPEP and Sarva Siksha Abhiyana (SSA). Even then only 39.7 percent schools have sanitation facilities and 63.58 percent of schools have drinking water supply. The block wise availability of schools with sanitation and drinking water facilities is presented in the following table (3.6).

There are 156 habitations in the district without primary schools/ EGS and out of them 125 habitations do not have access to primary school within 1 km. 116 habitations do not have access to upper primary schools within 3 kms.

The coverage of sanitation facilities in schools is very low in the talukas of Chittapur, Gulbarga, Shorapur and Yadgir. Sixty percent of schools in all the talukas have drinking water facility and only 40% schools have toilet facilities.

There is also shortage of classrooms in the schools. The teacher class room ratio is 0.7. There should be 1 teacher and 1 room as per the NCERT norm. All the talukas in the district are below this norm.

TABLE 3.6
Infrastructure Facilities in Schools

Block	Total no. of Schools	Schools with Toilet	% of schools with this facility	Infra structure Gap	Schools with Drinking water	% of schools	Infrastructure gap
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Afzalpur	149	90	60.4	39.6	98	65.70	34.3
Aland	217	90	41.5	58.5	141	65.0	35.0
Chincholi	234	99	42.3	57.7	139	59.4	40.6
Chitapur	273	81	29.6	70.4	161	59.0	41.0
Gulbarga	278	108	38.8	61.2	167	60.0	40.0
Jevargi	207	91	43.9	56.1	154	74.4	25.6
Sedam	211	101	47.8	52.2	124	58.8	41.2
Shahapur	243	100	41.1	58.9	139	57.2	42.8
Shorapur	340	98	28.8	71.2	234	68.8	31.2
Yadgir	253	97	38.30	61.7	172	68.0	32.0
District	2405	955	39.7	60.3	1529	63.6	36.4

Source: District Project Co-coordinator. Annual work plan and budget 2006-07 S.S.A. Gulbarga

There is a need for additional 2562 class rooms. There are 816 vacant posts of teachers and the pupil teacher ratio is above the norm of 1:40 in Jevargi, Shahapur and Shorapur talukas.

These inadequacies indicate that there is substantial pressure over the existing educational infrastructure in the district. Pressure implies additional burden on existing structure. This is

These inadequacies indicate that there is substantial pressure over the existing educational infrastructure in the district. Pressure implies additional burden on existing structure.

TABLE 3.7
Teacher Class Room Ratio

Talukas	Sanctioned Teachers	Class Rooms	TCR
Afzalpur	865	693	0.8
Aland	1259	964	0.77
Chitapur	1320	975	0.74
Gulbarga	1526	1184	0.78
Jevargi	1046	764	0.73
Sedam	885	700	0.79
Shahapur	1074	849	0.79
Shorapur	1399	1116	0.80
Yadgir	1148	909	0.79
District	11526	8964	0.78

Source: EMIS 2005-06

measured here with the help of indicators like students per primary/ upper primary school, the Teachers per primary school, the teacher student ratio and teacher class room ratio. The state average is taken as a bench mark.

It is observed that in all the indicators the district is in unfavourable position. A high percent of the talukas are also in unfavourable situation. The students per primary school are 222 in the district as against 169 in the state. The teachers per primary school are 3.8 as against 4.3 in the state. The teacher student ratio is 38 as against 26 in the State. This indicates a high level of burden over the structure contributing to its low efficiency.

Status of Education Infrastructure - Education Infrastructure Index

The High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2002) has estimated the education infrastructure Index for all the 175 Talukas in the District on the basis of indicators like,

- Literacy Rate
- Pupil Teacher ratio
- Percentage of Children out of School (6-14) age group
- No. of students enrolled in Govt. and Govt. aided colleges per lakh of population.

The Education Index of different talukas and their relative position is given below.

TABLE 3.8
Pressure over the System

Talukas	Students per primary school	Students per Upper primary school	Teacher per primary school	Teacher Student Ratio	Teacher Class room Ratio
Afzalpur	290	198	5.0	38	0.8
Aland	343	140	4.3	36	0.7
Chincholi	154	195	3.8	38	0.8
Chittapur	106	155	3.9	35	0.7
Gulbarga	355	128	3.4	38	0.7
Jevargi	271	163	4.2	41	0.7
Sedam	154	200	3.1	34	0.7
Shahapur	231	189	3.5	46	0.8
Shorapur	180	172	3.6	41	0.8
Yadgir	184	153	3.6	37	0.8
Total	222	160	3.8	38	0.8
State	169	146	4.3	26	6.6

Source: computed from EMIS 2005-06

TABLE 3.9
Education Infrastructure Index of Talukas in the District

Taluka	Education infrastructure Index	Rank in the District (N=10)	Rank in the State (N=175)	Category
Afzalpur	0.84	6	168	Most backward
Aland	0.91	3	155	More Backward
Chincholi	0.85	5	165	Most backward
Chittapur	0.83	7	169	Most backward
Gulbarga	1.55	1	32	Relatively Developed
Jevargi	0.76	8	171	Most backward
Sedam	0.91	4	156	More Backward
Shahapur	0.70	9	174	Most backward
Shorapur	0.93	2	151	Backward
Yadgir	0.68	10	175	Most backward

Source: HPCRRI Report 2002.

The first and foremost challenge in universalisation of primary education is to ensure participation of all the children of the age group of 6-14 years in the schooling process.

The position of Yadgir Taluka in the district is lowest in the State. There are six talukas in most backward category. Only Gulbarga Taluka is relatively developed and Shorapur Taluka is in the backward Category. This indicates the low level of Educational Infrastructure in the district.

The foregoing analysis provides a general background about literacy and primary education in the district. We may now present the hot spots in the field of primary education.

Primary education – Issues of Concern Enrolment

The first and foremost challenge in universalisation of primary education is to ensure participation of all the children of the age group of 6-14 years in the schooling process. Despite of substantial expansion in the primary education system, a large number of children in these age groups are still out of school. The National Policy of Education (1986) and the consequent

TABLE 3.10
Enrolment of Students in Schools 2001-2006

Year	Total			SC			ST		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2001-02	292778 (53.05)	259134 (46.95)	551912 (100.00)	77076 (26.32)	65544 (25.29)	142620 (25.84)	12793 (4.37)	10425 (4.02)	23218 (4.21)
2002-03	301501 (52.57)	271963 (47.43)	573464 (100.00)	78242 (25.95)	67235 (24.72)	145477 (25.37)	13272 (04.40)	11076 (04.07)	24348 (04.24)
2004-05	288921 (53.00)	256179 (47.00)	545100 (100.00)	78680 (27.23)	67323 (26.28)	146003 (26.78)	13525 (04.68)	11736 (04.58)	25261 (04.63)
2005-06	284411 (52.69)	255390 (47.31)	539801 (100.00)	79225 (27.86)	67792 (26.54)	147017 (27.24)	13668 (04.81)	11553 (04.52)	25221 (04.67)

Source: EMIS 2001-02,2004,2006 Gulbarga.

programme of action gave priority to universalisation of elementary education. The DPEP and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan are oriented towards attaining 100 percent enrolment of children.

The coverage of children through enrolment in schools is increasing over the time period; however the enrolment in absolute terms is not increasing over the time period. This may be due to decline in population in school going age. But the number and percentage of out of school children is declining. The following table gives an idea about enrolment in the district.

The enrolment increased by 3.90 percent between 2001-03. But thereafter the enrolment is decreasing it showed negative growth -4.95% between 2002-03 to 2004-05 and by -1% during the next year. This is perhaps due to the decline in school age child population. The children census for various years conducted under SSA supports the decline in child population in the age group of 6-14 years. This was estimated as 560780 in 2001 and the same

has declined to 487491 in 2005 and to 371713 in 2006.

There is growth in enrolment of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students. The overall environment increased between 2001 and 2003 and is stabilized in later years. The enrolment of SC students has increased from 25.84% of the total in 2002-03 to 27.24 percent in 2005-06. The percentage of ST in total enrolment has increased marginally from 4.21 percent to 4.67 percent in the same period during 2001-06.

The average Gross Enrolment Ratio in the district is 107.6. It is 107.7 for boys and 107.5 for girls. GER for SC is 106.5 and it is 95.3 for ST. The enrolment of children has reached stability over the years. The mainstreaming of out of school children over the years has helped the district in achieving stability in enrolment.

But there is a problem of retention of children in schools. This is observed from the data presented in the following table.

There is growth in enrolment of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students. The overall environment increased between 2001 and 2003 and is stabilized in later years.

TABLE 3.11
Class wise Enrolment Proportions at Basic Education (%) 2005-06

Taluka	Total Enrolment (I-VIII)	Class wise Enrolment							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Afzalpur	38215	15.8	15.3	14.5	13.9	12.8	11.0	09.6	07.1
Aland	56903	15.6	13.7	14.0	13.4	15.0	11.7	10.6	08.0
Chincholi	42700	16.5	14.9	14.5	14.3	14.0	11.3	08.9	05.6
Chittapur	60075	17.8	14.9	15.2	14.2	13.2	09.8	09.3	07.6
Gulbarga	87688	19.0	13.2	14.0	13.3	12.9	11.0	10.2	06.4
Jevargi	49398	17.9	16.4	15.0	13.7	12.8	09.8	08.6	05.8
Sedam	39305	17.2	14.5	14.4	14.0	13.8	10.7	09.3	05.8
Shahapur	58556	18.8	17.6	15.5	13.6	13.0	08.5	07.2	05.8
Shorapur	87073	12.3	11.8	12.1	11.4	10.7	07.7	06.5	04.3
Yadgir	48690	19.4	16.0	15.5	15.2	14.3	08.8	08.0	02.8
Total	548043	17.5	15.1	14.9	14.0	13.2	10.3	09.0	06.0

Source: Source: District Project Co-coordinator. Annual work plan and budget SSA 2006-07 Gulbarga 2006

Of the school enrolment of 5.48 lakh students 3.37 lakh students are enrolled in 1-4 stage i.e., primary stage and 2.11 lakh students are enrolled in upper primary stage i.e., 5-8 standards. The enrolment class wise follows a declining trend. The decline becomes steeper as the level of education increases. Thus the enrolment percentage is 17.5 in class I and goes down to 6.1 in class VIII. In talukas like Yadagir it is as low as 2.81 in VIII standard. Thus out of every 100 children admitted in first standard only 6 children reach to the Standard VIII. A fall off in enrolment of this magnitude at higher levels indicates seriousness of the school dropouts in the district. This may be for many reasons. Lack of adequate institutions of higher primary education within the permissible distance is a reason for it. The migration of parents and demand for labour in the irrigated pockets of Shorapur and Shahapur talukas are the main

contributing factors for high dropouts at higher levels of education.

The cohort analysis of dropout rate for 2005 indicates high incidence of dropouts during the schooling years between 5th Standard and 7th standard.

Dropout rate is about 50% and above in Shahapur, Shahapur and Yadgir talukas. In Yadgir taluka it is high both at lower Primary and Higher Primary levels. The low enrolment (90.7%) and high dropouts explain low level of educational development in Yadgir Taluka and also in Shahapur as well as Shorapur taluka.

Out of school children

The number of out of school children is declining over the years due to intensive efforts made through various programmes such as Bridge Courses Residential, Bridge Courses, Chinnar

TABLE 3.12
Cohort Dropout Percentage Analysis 2005

Sl. No.	Name of the talukas	Dropout 1-5 (Children enrolled during 1999-2000)			Dropout % 1-7 children enrolled during 1997-98		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Afzalpur	9.54	7.31	8.51	41.26	45.06	42.90
2	Aland	9.28	9.18	9.24	25.01	25.24	25.11
3	Chincholi	11.24	8.61	9.9	39.91	36.73	38.65
4	Chittapur	12.55	15.45	13.92	30.38	32.06	31.13
5	Gulbarga	13.33	11.24	12.40	40.78	43.09	41.85
6	Jevargi	15.73	14.49	15.13	45.99	52.89	48.20
7	Sedam	16.05	14.00	15.07	41.70	35.69	38.82
8	Shahapur	17.19	17.03	17.10	48.43	59.48	53.67
9	Shorapur	19.23	21.37	20.22	44.84	52.70	48.33
10	Yadgir	23.65	24.49	24.04	46.67	54.69	49.95
	Total	16.61	16.25	16.44	36.54	39.07	37.65

Source: EMIS 2004-05

Angala, Alternative Innovative Education Intervention, Baa Marali Shalege, Baa Bale Shalege, Koliinda Shalege, Beedi inda Shalege, Special enrolment drive etc. This trend is confirmed from the table 3.13.

These out of school children are either non-enrolled or are dropouts. Children in both the categories are decreasing as there has been significant decline in out of school children from 24.37 in 2001 to 5.91 percent in 2006.

As per the HPCRRI Report (2002), the number of out of school children is more in talukas like Shorapur (36.5%), Yadgir(35.67 %), Shahpur (27.9%) Sedam (25.6%) and Jevargi (25.08%) However, their proportion is declining in recent

years due to NGO and SHG interventions. The reasons for non-enrolment and dropouts are many and complex. The children census 2003 reported that 12131 children were not enrolled or dropped out in the school due to household work. Their number is more in Yadgir and Shorapur taluka. Child labour is also reason for it. The number of these children is more in Shahapur, Gulbarga and Chittapur. Migration is another important reason and the number of children not enrolled or dropping out is more due to this reason is in Shahapur and Shorapur taluka. In Gulbarga taluka mainly in the urban area sibling care is an important reason for non-enrolment or dropout of girls. Further slow learners also turn eventually as drop-out.

TABLE 3.13
Children Out of School – 2001-06

Survey year	Child population	Out of school children	Percentage
2001	560739	136667	24.37
2002	643458	104460	16.23
2003	531231	56131	10.57
2005	487491	24261	4.97
2006	371713	21991	5.91

Source: EMIS Gulbarga 2001- to 2006 & KHDR 2005

TABLE 3.14
Enrolment of Children Under Different Programmes

Talukas	Special Enrolment drive	Tent Schools	Chinnar Angala	Remedial Teaching
Afzalpur	245	58	924	6160
Aland	231	175	1433	6160
chincholi	255	198	638	6160
Chitapur	290	206	853	6160
Gulbarga	280	320	985	12361
Jevargi	243	120	1061	6160
Sedam	213	58	1274	6160
Shahapur	243	315	513	6160
Shorapur	195	120	401	6160
Yadgir	205	190	1286	6160
Total	2400	1760	9368	67801

Source: EMIS, 2005-06.

Household work and the responsibility of earning livelihood are two major reasons for dropouts. Among girls, 40% dropout due to household work, as they have to look after the younger ones in the home or work in the family farm.

Various programmes have been initiated under Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan to bring the children back to school. The EGS schools are opened in the

habitations where children availability is less than 20 and schools cannot be started. Bridge courses residential and non residential,(Chinar Angala) Special Enrolment Drive, Tent Schools (For migrant children) are some of the other special programmes Chinnar Angala is an important Bridge course that has mainstreamed 55764 children during the period 2002-06.

TABLE 3.15

Mainstreaming of Children by various activities

Particulars	Boys	Girls	Total
EGS-LPS	138	87	225
Bridge Course (6 months)	213	199	412
4 months seasonal Residential school	124	100	224
Bridge Course Chinnar Angala (NR)	4414	4954	9368
Special Enrolment drive	1378	1022	2400
Tent School	897	863	1760
Other measures	1826	2257	4083
Total	8990	9482	18472

Source: EMIS, 2005-06.

TABLE 3.16

Mainstreaming of out of School Children

Blocks	Children out of school 2005			Number of mainstreamed children			Children not covered		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Afzalpur	746	871	1617	660	668	1328	86	203	289
Aland	883	842	1725	1222	1195	2417	-339	-353	-692
chincholi	141	863	2204	935	721	1656	406	142	548
Chitapur	1328	1394	2722	845	1015	1860	483	379	862
Gulbarga	1025	1079	2104	1091	1093	2184	-66	-14	-80
Jevargi	908	1088	1996	915	952	1867	-7	136	129
Sedam	1114	1236	2350	1044	1061	2105	70	175	245
Shahapur	1870	2196	4066	724	924	1648	1146	1272	2418
Shorapur	627	743	1370	575	668	1243	52	75	127
Yadgir	1851	2078	3929	979	1185	2164	872	893	1765
District	11693	12390	24083	8990	9482	18472	2703	2908	5611

Source: EMIS 2004-05

Thus these programmes have helped to mainstream 18472 out of school children

covering 76.7 percent of the total out of school children.

BOX 3.1

PRIMARY EDUCATION – FINDINGS FROM A STUDY IN GULBARGA DISTRICT

A study on Primary education- Access, Attendance and performance indicates that:

- Attendance of the children in primary schools is fairly high – 2 out of every 3 children aged 5-15 years in rural Gulbarga is attending school.
- There is not much difference between boys and girls attendance rate but for both it decreases with age and is much lower for upper-primary grades.
- Those who are not in school are mainly engaged in either household work or work on farm or take care of livestock.
- Access to education is high with school located within 1 km for most of the students and 90% are attending government school.
- Absenteeism is relatively low – every three out of four students either attend school everyday or are absent for five or less days.
- The government incentive schemes appear to be working quite effectively – more than 80% eligible students are receiving food rations, textbooks and unstitched uniforms and in time.
- However, the situation is not so good in some talukas - relatively poorer talukas like Shorapur and Yadgir are worse off whether it attendance, enrolment, absenteeism or receipt of food rations. Though, a poorer taluka like Shahapur fares a little better at least with high enrolment in primary grades.
- Another noticeably different taluka is Chittapur with low primary enrolment, high absenteeism, high percentage of children traveling by train and a high proportion not receiving unstitched uniforms.
- People are generally dissatisfied with toilet and drinking water facilities more so in Shahapur taluka, but are more satisfied with facilities like school building, quality of textbooks and uniforms.
- In the villages where School Development Management Committee exist, the households feel that it has a positive influence on quality of education.

Source: Jain Monica (2003) "Drinking Water Supply and Primary Education in Karnataka: Some Findings from Gulbarga District" Monograph Series World Bank

Secondary Education

There are 485 high schools in the district. The number of high schools is increasing rapidly.

There were 87 high schools in the district. Their number has increased to 396 in 2005-06 and to 485 today (2008). 59.4% of them are government schools. 27.3% are unaided schools 11.7% are aided schools and the rest are in other sectors 71% of these schools are in rural areas.

This indicates that there has been better distribution of schools in rural areas in the district.

There is uneven distribution of high schools across the talukas in the district as compared to population. The maximum number of schools is in Aland (34) and the lowest in Yadgir (15). The participation of the private sector is significant in providing schooling facilities at higher levels of education.

BOX 3.2

HIGHER EDUCATION- HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

The first high school was started in Gulbarga in 1885. That was the beginning of secondary education. The high school education was of three years duration. The duration of school education was 10 years as against 11 years in other regions.

Source: HDK, 1999.

With increase in enrolment at primary level, the demand for secondary education is increasing but this is not very significant. The total enrolment has increased from 47285 in 1986-87 to 77895 in 2005-06. The enrolment in Gulbarga Division (which consists of the six talukas of Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur Gulbarga and Jevargi) is 52686 and in Yadgir division it is

25209. The share of Yadgir division in total enrolment is 32.31 percent, whereas its share in population is 36.8 percent. The share of Yadgir division is thus lower than its share in population. Girls share in enrolment is 44.22 percent. Their enrolment is 78.94 percent of boys enrolment. Gender gap of 21.06% still exists in the district.

TABLE 3.17
Enrolment in High Schools - 2006

Division	Enrolment			SC			ST		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Gulbarga	28835 (54.73)	23851 (45.27)	52686 (100.00)	4758 (16.50)	3185 (13.35)	7943 (15.07)	172 (0.59)	115 (0.48)	287 (0.54)
Yadgir	14695 (58.29)	10514 (41.71)	25209 (100.00)	2356 (16.03)	1060 (10.08)	3416 (13.55)	1070 (07.28)	582 (05.53)	1652 (06.55)
Total	43530 (55.88)	34365 (44.22)	77895 (100.00)	7114 (16.34)	4245 (12.35)	11359 (14.58)	1242 (02.85)	697 (02.02)	1939 (02.49)

Source: SSA Integrated Statistics 2006.

The enrolment of SC students in total enrolment is 14.58 percent. The enrolment of girls is 59.67 percent of the boys. A wide gender gap of 40.33 percent exists here. The ST student's enrolment is only 2.49 percent of the total. The gender gap is significant as the girls enrolment is 56.11 percent of the boys.

The gap is much wider in Yadgir Division of the District where the enrolment of girls is 71.55 percent of that of Boys and the gender gap is 16.58 percent. This gap has remained despite of the significant achievements made under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

The enrolment of SC students in total enrolment is 14.58 percent. The enrolment of girls is 59.67 percent of the boys. A wide gender gap of 40.33 percent exists here. The ST student's enrolment is only 2.49 percent of the total. The gender gap is significant as the girls enrolment is 56.11 percent of the boys.

The state, as directed by the policy of universalisation of education, is playing a significant role in provision of primary education and it is observed that the private sector is entering into field of secondary education. In Gulbarga taluka private institutions are 52.6 percent of total institutions catering to the needs of secondary education.

Private schools are also observed in Aland and Chittapur talukas. These institutions are largely concentrated in urban areas of the district. Therefore, in rural areas people still depend on the government for provision of secondary education also. The infrastructure and other facilities are comparatively better in private schools. The public private partnership in urban areas has yielded better result through provision of quality education.

The teacher pupil ratio is 34.2. This indicates that the appointment of teachers is taking place as per the requirement. Attempts are being made to improve quality of education through providing training to the teachers and through supply of teaching aids and lab equipments in school under SSA Programme. Despite of this, the quality of secondary education has not improved significantly over the years as the SSLC results for the district are one among the lowest in the state. The failure of students is observed in core subjects like science, Mathematics and English.

TABLE 3.18

Availability of School Facilities - High Schools - 2006

Talukas	Government	Aided	Un-aided	Total
Afzalpur	22	08	04	34 (11.7)
Aland	34	08	14	56 (25.0)
Chincholi	18	02	05	25 (20.0)
Chitapur	24	09	19	52 (36.5)
Gulbarga	27	09	40	76 (52.6)
Jevargi	25	03	09	37 (24.3)
Sedam	22	03	05	30 (16.6)
Shahapur	24	03	05	32 (15.6)
Shorapur	28	01	08	37 (21.6)
Yadgir	15	01	01	17 (05.8)
District	239	47	170	396 (100)

Source: SSA Integrated Statistics 2006

BOX 3.3**GOVERNMENT CIVIL SOCIETY AND NGO PARTNERSHIP TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION**

The poor quality of education is an important area of concern for the state as well as civil society.

Several government programmes are working to improve the enrolment ratio and reduce the dropouts. The non-government organizations charitable trusts and voluntary organisations as innovators have introduced new programmes and policies to improve quality of education and retain the child in the school.

Akshara foundation is a voluntary organization working with innovative programmes to promote literacy and education in Karnataka. It establishes partnership with Local NGOs who have better knowledge about the local people to implement the programmes. **Akshara** foundation has adopted '**Entrepreneur Approach**' and has introduced many such innovative programmes to improve the quality of education. The three basic programmes are **Balwadi Centres for Pre school children, Mobile library centers and Accelerated Reading Programme** for the children in School.

An evaluation study brings out that Accelerated Reading Programme was very useful for the students in the school. 70 per cent of the students who were assessed at zero level in the beginning were able to read fluently after being trained under ARP. These students were given one attractive story card for forty five days to read on each day. This has increased the interest of the students in reading and learning. These students have continued reading in post ARP Period also as seen from their borrowing of books from the library centers. 94.3 percent of the students found the atmosphere in ARP class as friendly, informal and homely. They enjoyed the company of peer group and this developed a close friendship among them. Only 5.7 percent of the students did not like the atmosphere in the class.

The parents of the children were very happy about the progress in reading of their children. The process of bringing the story cards and reading them at home; all this was a novel experience for them. They felt that their children are able to access the same type of education as the children of rich and middle class people. They have high regards for the teacher. They also thanked the agency for introducing such a programme.

The children trained in Balwadi also showed a better performance than the other children in rural areas. These changes are likely to produce desired impact on school enrolments and dropout rates in the near future along with improvement in quality of education.

Azim Premji Foundation is also working with Accelerated Learning Programme and Computer Education Programme to improve the quality of Education. This foundation has also introduced Bridge Courses for Slow Learners.

Source: Chaya Degaonkar (2006), "Evaluation of Akshara Foundation programme in North Karnataka. Dept. of Economics, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga.

The results had not crossed 60 percent till 2006. There is marginal increase in pass percentage in last two years (See Table 3.19).

Higher Education

The district has 132 pre university colleges. Out of them 61 colleges are concentrated in Gulbarga taluka and 71 are spread in other talukas. There are 35732 students enrolled in Pre University Course. Out of them 26933 are Boys and 8799 are girls. The enrolment of girls



is only 24.6 of the total enrolment. The concentration of the colleges at the Taluka place and lack of Hostel facilities as well as widespread poverty all are the contributing factors to it.

The total number of Degree colleges is 26 in the district and out of them 13 are located in Gulbarga Taluka, mainly in Gulbarga city. Many of the colleges in the talukas are mainly Arts Colleges. The quality of education has not improved much. This is evident from low performance of the students in competitive examinations. There is a need to open the centres to train the students in this direction.

There are four Engineering colleges and two medical colleges. All these are located in Gulbarga City. There are 75 Nursing colleges. There are two Ayurvedic colleges and one Homoeopathy colleges and all of them are established in Gulbarga City. The quality of Education in professional colleges is satisfactory. Recently, some good companies are coming to the Engineering colleges, hence placement opportunities for the students have increased.

TABLE 3.19

SSLC Results in Gulbarga District

Year	Attended		Passed		Percentage (Aggregate)
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Total
2000-01	14600	9570	4242	3346	31.39
2002-03	11524	8637	4514	4102	43.33
2003-04	17920	12145	6705	5537	40.72
2004-05	12636	9849	5912	5502	50.76
2005-06	13339	10635	7158	6270	56.01
2006-07	13718	11028	8367	7713	64.67
2007-08	15288	12268	7883	8908	61.09

Source: DDPI Gulbarga,

BOX 3.4

HISTORY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN GULBARGA DISTRICT

In traditional period, religious education was provided through Mathas, Agraharas, Brammapuries and Ghatika places. Mathas were residential schools, Agraharas and Brahmapuries were centres of learning religious philosophy. The degree was awarded at Ghatika Place. During the rule of Chalukys and Rashtrakutas in 993 a Maha Agrahara was established at Nagai in Chitapur Taluka. In 1058 it was converted as Ghatika Place (University).

Now the district is served by Gulbarga University. The history of the University goes back to 1970 when due to the efforts made by local educationalists and philanthropists a post graduate centre of Karnatak University was established at Gulbarga. This centre was elevated to the status of an independent University in 1980 with the sole motto of promoting development in this backward region through spread of literacy and education. The university has now 38 post graduate departments offering about 35 courses. It has four Post Graduate centres at Bellary, Bidar, Sandur and Raichur. About 2000 students seek admission to various Courses every year. The research activity in the University has been focused on the problems of this backward region. The University is thus building up human resources to promote development of this region.

Recommendations

The low literacy level of the district indicates low level of human development and lack of human resources in the district. Despite of the efforts made by the government the growth trend in literacy is very slow. Low female literacy and low rural literacy indicate wide gender and rural urban gap. This needs an urgent attention. The level of literacy in Shahapur, Shorapur is Yadgir talukas are very low. This is due to low enrolment and high dropouts. The parents do not have adequate awareness about the importance of education. An intensive drive is required to generate awareness among them. NGO's have an important role to play in this direction.

In some villages of Yadgir Taluka, the total literacy rate is less than 20 percent and the Female literacy rate is less than 10 percent. These villages need special attention. These villages

are- Sutarhosalli, Samnapur, Belgera, Kurkumbal,katgi- Shahapur, Tatelgera, Himlapur, Zinkera, Nagalpur,Holibet and chandapur.

Lack of adequate infrastructure is also a cause for low enrolment. Many schools do not have adequate classrooms. There is a need to open more high schools for girls with hostel facilities to reduce the gender gap. Such high schools for girls with Hostels should be established at Taluka level.

The quality of education has to be improved as the SSLC results are not improving over the years as compared to other districts in the state. The district is ranked one among the lowest districts in the state in this region. The performance of the students is very low in English Science and Mathematics. The schools should be provided with library and Laboratory facilities to improve the learning environment in schools. There is a need for adequate training to the teachers to impart quality education. They should be provided with modern teaching aids to make the difficult subjects student friendly.

Many teachers in rural areas travel from the nearby sub urban areas and therefore are not able to work efficiently. There is a need to provide accommodation to the teachers, especially to the lady teachers in rural areas. The School Development and Management Committees (SDMCs) should monitor effectively the functioning of schools in their villages.

Special attention should be given to address the needs of the children living in Camps and Tandas in Shahapur, Surpur, Aland and Jevargi Talukas of the district. A large section of population living in these locations is migrant population. The number of children in such locations is less than twenty and hence primary schools can not be opened in these areas. Under Education Guarantee

The quality of education has to be improved as the SSLC results are not improving over the years as compared to other districts in the state.

The district is ranked one among the lowest districts in the state in this region.

The performance of the students is very low in English Science and Mathematics.

Special attention should be given to address the needs of the children living in Camps and Tandas in Shahapur, Surpur, Aland and Jevargi Talukas of the district. A large section of population living in these locations is migrant population.

Scheme Tent schools are opened in some areas. But their coverage is less. The district thus needs an intensive and integrated drive to promote education and literacy.

The enrolment in higher education is significantly low. It should be increased with adequate financial assistance. Government has taken the lead in establishing degree colleges at

Taluka Level. this may help to increase the enrolment in Higher Education.

Comprehensive efforts are now being made under Sarva shiksha Abhiyan to improve the Access, Infrastructure and Quality of Education. These efforts have helped to increase the enrolment rate. The issues that need urgent attention now are the retention and improvement in quality of education.

Health and Nutrition





Health and Nutrition

Health issues are of prime importance because right to life is a basic right and all the other entitlements follow it. Good health is a basic requirement of human life. Health is therefore, a fundamental human right and also a basic input for human development. Life expectancy largely depends on the health status of the people. It is influenced by a host of factors like status of public health and hygiene, drinking water and sanitation, maternal and child health, status of nutrition, access to health care system and its functioning, the incidence of morbidity and disease, the regional endemic diseases if any etc.

Health care expenditure impacts the poor in two significant ways as they have to spend a large amount of money on treatment of health which puts strain on their scarce resources and they are also unable to earn income during the period of illness. Very often this leads the households into indebtedness. Therefore, interventions by the state in the form of provision of public health care system is not only essential but also inevitable. The equitable distribution of the health care infrastructure and its efficiency in delivery of services has significant impact on the health status of the poor and marginalized groups. The health needs of the people are also met by the private health sector which is growing rapidly in urban and semi urban areas to cater to those who have ability to pay.

This chapter brings out the Health status of the people in Gulbarga district. It analyses the

existing health infrastructure and its accessibility to the people. The health status indicators related to maternal and child health and nutrition, the endemic diseases in the district are also analysed here. The issues that need more attention and policy interventions are brought out at the end.

Health Infrastructure

The health status of the people depends significantly on availability of health facilities, access to these facilities and functioning of these facilities. The structure of health institutions that serves to the needs of the people includes- Primary Health Centers. Primary Health Units, sub centers, the community health centers and the government hospitals and hospitals belonging to Indian System of Medicine, Dispensaries etc. In urban areas the private nursing homes are also available to meet the health needs of the people.

The government has set up the following norms to establish minimum health infrastructure for meeting the basic requirements of health care.

Gulbarga district is a backward district. Therefore, the norms set for backward areas apply to this district. Government of Karnataka has made substantial efforts for expansion of Health Infrastructure in the state. The present status of health Care infrastructure in rural and urban areas is shown in the table 4.1.

Life expectancy largely depends on the health status of the people. It is influenced by a host of factors like status of public health and hygiene, drinking water and sanitation, maternal and child health, status of nutrition, access to health care system and its functioning, the incidence of morbidity and disease, the regional endemic diseases if any etc.

Item	Norm
One Sub centre	For 5000 population in plain area and for 3000 population in tribal, hilly and backward areas.
One PHC	For 30,000 population in plain area and for 20000 population in tribal, hilly and backward areas.
One community Health Centre	For every 1-1.20 lakh population serving as referral institution for 4 Primary Health Centers.

The number of primary health centers in Gulbarga District has increased from 66 in 1990-91 to 104 in 2005-06. The number of sub centres have increased to 492. There are ten General Hospitals one each at taluka level with a provision of 100 beds. There is a Government hospital with 850 beds at Gulbarga.

The population per PHC has come down from 24316 to 21906 between the period 1990-91 to 2005-06 for the district as a whole. But the

talukas like Chittapur, Shorapur, Sedam, Jevargi and Gulbarga are still above the district average. Further in all the talukas the population per PHC is above 20,000 except in Afzalpur and Yadgir. In case of sub-centers, the population served is above 4000 in all the talukas of the district. This is above the norm of 3000. This indicates shortages of health care facilities. Further, the district is a low density district with a well spread out pattern of habitations.

TABLE 4.1

Availability of Health Care System in Rural Areas- 2005-06

Taluka	Rural population	No. of Village	Sub centre	PHC	Beds	Doctors	Allopathy Hospitals	Beds in Hospitals
Afzalpur	160736	89	42	8	48	16	1	100
Aland	261891	135	55	12	72	30	1	100
Chincholi	206502	137	42	10	60	19	1	100
Chittapur	238532	122	54	8	48	34	1	100
Gulbarga	245414	136	52	9	54	28	1	850
Jevargi	216075	145	44	9	54	23	1	100
Sedam	156026	109	33	7	42	20	1	100
Shahapur	249819	145	55	12	72	15	1	100
Shorapur	293133	190	59	12	72	14	1	100
Yadgir	250173	155	56	15	90	37	1	100
Total	2278301	1360	492	102	612	236	10	1850

Source: Gulbarga district at a Glance-2005-06

TABLE 4.2

Basic Indicators of Health Services in Gulbarga District 2005-06

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluka	Beds per 10,000 population (rural)	Doctors per lakh of population (Rural)	Population per Sub Centre	Population per PHC	Population Bed Ratio (Total)
1	Afzalpur	2.98	9.9	3827.04	17859.55	928.20
2	Aland	2.75	11.5	4594.57	21824.25	1280.75
3	Chincholi	2.9	9.2	4489.17	20650.20	1177.08
4	Chittapur	2.0	14.25	4184.77	26503.55	1479.04
5	Gulbarga	2.2	11.4	4231.27	27268.22	722.65
6	Jevargi	2.5	10.6	4501.56	24008.33	1527.62
7	Sedam	2.7	12.8	4589.00	22289.42	1101.98
8	Shahapur	2.9	6.0	4542.16	20818.25	1411.14
9	Shorapur	2.45	5.6	4805.45	24427.75	1891.88
10	Yadgir	3.6	14.8	4240.22	16678.20	1273.07
	Total	2.68	10.36	4449.80	21906.74	1129.07

Source: Gulbarga district at a Glance-2005-06.

Therefore, geographical distance becomes an additional factor contributing to the deprivation of access to services. In Shahapur and Shorapur talukas, the health care needs should be assessed from an altered perspective, in addition to population factor, the cognizance of remoteness of the villages and the structure of habitations in the form of Camps and Tandas should also be taken note of. The system bears a heavy load in Chitapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi, Sedam and Shorapur talukas. Though Shorapur taluka has 12 PHCs serving an area of 1820 Sq. KMs. there is no Community Health Centre. (There should be three Centres as per the norm.) There are 104 PHCs, but there are only 10 CHCs (Required number is 26)and three of them are in Chitapur taluka. This indicates acute shortage of Referral institutions in the district.

BOX 4.1

The number of beds has increased form 1278 in 1990 to 2773 in 2005-06 in all government medical institutions. But the population per bed is 1129 in 2005-06. It was 1522 in 2003-04. The population bed ratio is now equal to the state average.

The functioning of health care system is not efficient due to lack of adequate doctors, nurses and paramedical staff. In the General hospital at the district place, the numbers of beds available are 850 but the Bed occupancy rate is only 54.2 percent. This is on account of lack of other facilities including the medical staff. This has resulted in under utilization of the existing facilities. The available staff is also not residing in rural areas due to lack of adequate accommodation facilities.

HEALTH, SERVICE & DELIVERY

Dongargaon is a village 15-20 KMs away from Gulbarga City. It is 1.5 KMs away from a state Highway. In the village, a new PHC is constructed and has its own Bore well but with no water supply as the source is dried-up. There is no Regular doctor. A doctor is posted on deputation but is available once in a week and the day of his arrival is not sure. Recently a woman delivered a baby while reaching the other hospital and the child died.

Source: Field Survey (HDR) 2006

The table above brings out the inadequacies and gaps in the health care system. Shorapur taluka has maximum number of villages i.e. 190. But the number of PHCs is only 12. It means one PHC on the average serves about 16 villages. In Sedam taluka also one PHC serves about 15 villages, where as in Yadgir taluka one PHC serves 10 villages. The distance factor thus is very significant in bigger talukas that speaks about the lack of access to the basic health care facilities for the poor and the alternative cost for them is loss of work for a day

The HPCRRI Committee has estimated the health Infrastructure Index at Taluka level for the State. This index is based on three basic indicators viz. The number of doctors per 10,000 population, No. of government Hospital Beds per 10,000 population and percentage of habitations having

drinking water facility of 40 LPCD or more. The position of the talukas is indicated in the following table.

TABLE 4.3

Health Infrastructure Index for the Talukas in the District

Taluka	Health infrastructure Index	Rank in the District (N=10)	Rank in the State (N=175)	Category
Afzalpur	0.66	6	141	Most backward
Aland	0.58	7	152	Most Backward
Chincholi	0.47	10	169	Most backward
Chittapur	0.49	9	166	Most backward
Gulbarga	1.41	1	20	Relatively developed
Jevargi	0.86	3	91	Backward
Sedam	0.75	4	115	More Backward
Shahapur	0.66	5	137	Most backward
Shorapur	0.56	8	159	Most Backward
Yadgir	0.89	2	81	Backward

Source: HPCRRI Report 2002



Maternal and child health problems in rural areas of Gulbarga District are rooted in the patriarchal structure of the society in which the social values support early marriages leading to high fertility and more births.

Inadequate facilities and lack of medicines compel the people to approach the private health care system. Very often the health expenditure is financed through borrowing. The SC/STs approach the local practitioner because of time convenience, low charges and psychological satisfaction of being treated for a disease. Their social stigma, illiteracy and lack of information also compel them to approach a local practitioner. The time factor is very important in influencing the access to public health care system by women.

The poor infrastructure base has been largely responsible for the low health status of the people and low levels of attainment in basic demographic indicators. The data on important outcome indicators is presented in the following table 4.4.

In case of all the basic health and demographic indicators, the district is placed in a highly

unfavourable position. The decline in Birth rate is only 3 per thousand during the last decade and the decline in death rate is 0.8 during the same period. This is well below the State Average. The infant mortality rate of 67 per thousand is also above the State as well as National Average.

Women and Child Health

Maternal and child health problems in rural areas of Gulbarga District are rooted in the patriarchal structure of the society in which the social values support early marriages leading to high fertility and more births. There is under nutrition among the women and girl children due to discrimination in the family and low value attached to women's health issues. Women have low access to health care system. The mean age at marriage is 17.7 years which is below the state average of 19.1 and the ideal norm of 18 years. About 49% of girls get married at the age below 18 years. Adolescent child bearing has

BOX 4.2

IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY

Under National Rural Health Mission AYUSH medical system is introduced to provide the advantage of Indian System of Medicine to the people. AYUSH includes Ayurveda Yoga, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy Services. As per D M Nanjundappa Committee Report six most backward talukas viz. Chincholi, Chitapur, Aland, Gulbarga, Shahapur and Shorapur are identified where Primary Health Centres suffer from dearth of doctors. AYUSH doctors have been posted in these centres (Yoga and Siddha doctors are yet to be appointed) Staff appointed under this is staying in rural areas. This has helped to increase the availability of Health personnel in rural areas. People in shorapur, Chitapur and Shahapur Talukas expressed favourable opinion about them.

Source: Field Study (HDR) 2006

TABLE 4.4

Key Health Indicators of the District 1991-2001

Sl. No.	Indicator	Gulbarga		Karnataka		India
		1991	2001	1991	2001	2001-02
1	Total Fertility Rate	4.75	3.5	3.87	2.4	3.2
2	Infant Mortality Rate	94	67	82	55	63
3	Crude Birth Rate	31.2	28	27	22.4	25.0
4	Crude Death rate	9.9	9.1	8.6	7.5	8.1
5	LEB Persons	59.5	62.9	62.1	65.8	64.8
	Male	58.5	61.9	61.0	64.5	64.1
	Female	60.4	63.9	63.2	67.0	65.4

Source: KHDR 2005

many consequences. Besides being a major determinant of a large family size which leads to rapid growth of population, it also affects women's health and empowerment. It curtails employment opportunities for them and leads to their economic dependency. It also causes number of health problems like anemia, fetal growth retardation, premature birth and low birth weight babies. The Total Marital Fertility Rate is 5.6 (1998-99) which is second highest in the state. The Crude Birth Rate in the district is 28 per thousand which is also one of the highest in the state.

The table 4.5 indicates that the position of the district in the reproductive health indicators is very unfavourable when compared to the State as well as Developed District. This is evident from low mean age at marriage, High level of Births, low coverage under Immunization and reproductive health. The infant mortality rate has declined from 94 to 67 during 1991-2001 but it is above the state average of 55. The percentage decline is 28.72 for the district whereas the decline for the state is 33 percent. The decline in IMR during 1991-2001 is mainly due to implementation of Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) in the district and the immunization drive introduced in post 1991 period. The infant mortality rate is also above the

national average of 64. Low Female literacy, poverty, early marriage, high birth rates and under nutrition of the mother and the child, these are the major causes for high infant mortality rate in the district.

Maternal and Child Health Services

Maternal and Child Health Services are catered through Reproductive and Child Health Programme. This programme is under implementation in the district with the objectives of (a) Strengthening immunization (b) Promoting institutional deliveries (c) Reducing infant mortality and maternal mortality rate. The strategy adopted is (1) Provision of mobile health services (2) Incentives for night deliveries to Health Staff (3) Out reach sessions for immunization (4) Providing emergency obstruct care and anesthetic services and (5) Provision of labour room and Operation Theatre facilities (6) Provision of antenatal services. The Border District Cluster Strategy (BCDS) is being implemented in the district which aims at achieving 100% immunization, reduction in IMR and MMR to less than 50% of the existing rates and 100 percent institutional deliveries. But the district is far away from these goals. The percentage of institutional deliveries was 31.94

Low Female literacy, poverty, early marriage, high birth rates and under nutrition of the mother and the child, these are the major causes for high infant mortality rate in the district.

TABLE 4.5
Reproductive Health Indicators for Gulbarga District 2004

Sl. No.	Indicator	District	State	Top District
1	Girls Marrying before age 18 (%)	48.9	31.4	1.1 (Udapi)
2	Mean Age at marriage			
	Boys	24	25.1	28.5 (Udapi)
	Girls	17.7	19.1	23.3
3	Current Use of Contraception (Any Method) (%)	41.7	59.3	73.5 (Mandya)
4	Full ANC (3 ANC visits and One TT and IFA tablets (%))	14.6	29.9	55.7 (Bangalore Rural)
5	Full Immunization (%)	48.4	74.1	93.2 (Bangalore)
6	Birth order 3+ (%)	51.1	29.6	12.0 (Hassan)

Source: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare District Level Household and Facility Survey 2004 IIPS Mumbai.

percent in 2003-04, which is (30.73 in 2005-06) one of lowest in the state (next to Koppal).

Within the district, the lowest percentage of institutional deliveries is in Jevargi and Shorapur Taluka. However, in Jevargi taluka 44.5% of

deliveries are conducted by trained birth attendants and 32 percent are conducted by Health Staff. Similarly 52 percent of the deliveries are conducted by Trained Dais in Shorapur taluka. However, in these situations the risk still continues to be high.

TABLE 4.6

Percentage Distribution of Deliveries in the District 2005-06

Name of the Taluka	Institutional	Health Staff	Trained dais	Untrained dais
Afzalpur	41.47	13.89	39.68	4.96
Aland	28.73	28.16	42.94	0.17
Chincholi	29.67	28.00	39.38	2.92
Chitapur	26.08	35.93	37.55	0.44
Gulbarga	57.41	13.74	26.88	1.97
Jevargi	20.05	32.05	44.50	3.40
Sedam	36.50	12.27	50.88	0.35
Shahapur	23.49	7.85	58.48	10.18
Shorapur	21.27	24.1	52.04	2.59
Yadgir	26.93	21.40	49.6	2.07
District	30.73	22.16	44.22	2.89

Source : DH & FW Gulbarga 2007.

TABLE 4.7

Indicators of Women's Health 2005-06

Name of the Taluka	% of mothers with adequate folic Acid and Iron	% of institutional deliveries	% of Female Sterilization
Afzalpur	57.00	41.47	100.0
Aland	41.39	28.73	100.0
Chincholi	28.45	29.67	100.0
Chittapur	34.00	26.08	99.97
Gulbarga	57.23	57.41	100.0
Jevargi	60.00	20.05	100.0
Sedam	39.29	36.50	100.0
Shahapur	35.00	23.49	100.0
Shorapur	47.00	21.27	100.0
Yadgir	30.40	26.93	100.0
District	36.29	30.73	99.99

Source: DH & FW Gulbarga 2005-06

The Antenatal Care services are being implemented effectively under RCH Programme. Antenatal Care Services include the following package;

- ANC registration
- ANC checkup by health functionaries
- Administration of Tetanus Toxoid doses
- Provision of iron folic Acid and
- Post natal care services involving completion of three checkups.

Despite of the implementation of RCH programme women's health status continues to remain at low level. This is evident from the table 4.7.

In Shorapur, a big sized and low density taluka, the percentage of institutional deliveries is 21.27 percent only. This is due to low access to health centres on account of distance factor. It is only in Gulbarga taluka, mainly in urban areas due to availability of public health facilities as well as private nursing homes, the percentage of institutional deliveries is high i.e., 57.41 percent. The percentage of women with adequate folic acid in the district is 36.29 percent. It is as low as 28.45% in Chincholi Taluka High CBR, low access to pre-natal care, underweight babies and high unsafe deliveries are the major causes for high risk during the pregnancy and delivery. Further, 99.8% of sterilization cases are tubectomy cases. This indicates high gender bias supported by socio-cultural factors which result in women's lack of control over their own body and reproduction.

The percentage of women with adequate folic acid and iron is less than 50 percent in all the talukas except Afzalpur, Gulbarga and Jevargi. This indicates that about 50 percent of women suffer from anemia. The double burden of work and lack of adequate nutrition are the major causes for the same. Women complain about the pain in legs and tiredness in the evenings.

The development of health Infrastructure in recent years and the implementation of RCH and other nutrition programmes is expected to bring about improvement in Health status of people, reduce the IMR and increase the life expectancy of the People.

Attempts are being made to increase the percentage of safe deliveries by increasing the proportion of institutional deliveries and by

increasing the proportion of home deliveries which are attended by female health workers or trained dais. In fact a programme to train dais that was started during the Second Five Year Plan is still being continued. The objective is to train one Dai for every 1000 population in the rural areas. Even then the percentage of safe deliveries has not increased.

The number of underweight new born babies during 2005-06 is 583 out of them 56.4 percent are female babies. This indicates the extent of malnutrition among the mothers.

Child Health and Nutrition

IMR and child mortality rates can be reduced substantially through the coverage of children under immunization. Since 1974 WHO's Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) has provided

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BOX 4.3

UNSAFE DELIVERIES

An Evaluation study of International Population Project (IPP) III in Karnataka in 1992-93 in Gulbarga and Belgaum division indicated high percentage of home deliveries i.e., 83 percent in Gulbarga Division. Among them 50 percent of home deliveries were attended by untrained Birth Attendants. The situation has changed marginally over the period. The Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (Nanjundappa Committee 2002) also reported the percentage of unsafe deliveries as 50.27 in the district. (The highest in the state)

IPP Phase III 1993 Govt. of Karnataka Bangalore & HPCRRI 2002.

BOX 4.4

NUTRITION

is a significant input that determines the health standards of the people specially women and children. Nutrition depends on consumption and composition of food. In the district for a large majority of the poor the food diet is Jawar Roti and Dal (Red Gram). The consumption of fruits, milk and vegetables is very low. Even this food diet also is not adequately available to women and girl children. Due to strong religious beliefs and gender bias in the district women take food at the end and consume the left over. As a result the level of nutrition is very low in women. The percentage of mothers with adequate folic acid and iron is only 36.29% in the district. Women very often suffer from various health problems like tiredness, back pain, body pain fever etc.

Source: Field work Reports, Dept. of Women's Studies. Gulbarga University, Gulbarga.

BOX 4.5

SON PREFERENCE

The district has high CBR 28 per 1000. Still the percentage of couples protected slightly has increased from 34% to 37.6% between 1998-99 to 2003-04 and to 39.3% during 2005-06. The evaluation study of IPP III in Karnataka in the district indicated that 'Strong son preference' is one of the important reasons for non-acceptance of Family Planning methods Religious beliefs and low female literacy levels were other important factors among the non-adopters. In a survey of Hadnoor village in the district it is observed that the family decides to go for Sterilization after having 3-4 Children at least one among them is a male child. This is also confirmed by the studies undertaken by Students in women's Studies Department.

Source: DHO Gulbarga , IPP III & Chaya Degaonkar Resurvey of Hadnoor village in Karnataka 2001.

Outreach Immunization is undertaken to make the Universal Immunization Programme more effective. One day in every week in each village i.e., Thursday is an immunization day. The coverage of children under full immunization is about 48.4 percent. The district is still far from the target of 100 percent immunization.

guidance and support for expanding coverage by standardizing immunization schedules, promoting safe injection technologies, improving the stocking and availability of vaccines and protecting vaccines potency through cold chain management. Its reaching programme for every district aims at having 80 percent of children in each country to receive three doses of diphtheria, pertussis – tetanus vaccine.

In Gulbarga district the Anganwadi Workers and the health workers are involved in the immunization programme along with other health Dept. staff. Outreach Immunization is undertaken to make the Universal Immunization Programme more effective. One day in every week in each village i.e., Thursday is an

immunization day. The coverage of children under full immunization is about 48.4 percent. The district is still far from the target of 100 percent immunization.

The anganwadi centers started under the Integrated Child Development Scheme cater to the nutrition needs of the children in the age group of 0-5 years and also the pregnant women. There are now 3373 anganwadi centers working in the district. Their distribution and coverage of children is indicated in the Table 4.8. The field studies conducted by the students of Women's Studies and Social Work Departments indicate the effective working of these centers in rural areas and the Anganwadi worker is the first consultant and advisor for the majority of women in rural areas.

**TABLE 4.8
Anganwadi Centres and Coverage of Children- 2005-07**

Name of the Talukas	Anganwadi centres	Children covered 2005-06	2006-07	% Children in the covered age group 2005-06	% Children covered 2006-07
Afzalpur	192	14139	18856	89	89
Aland	338	22524	32236	75	94
Chincholi	274	17633	24329	98	87
Chittapur	433	28640	38537	94	88
Gulbarga	300	33417	43778	89	96
Jevargi	295	19002	23900	99	97
Sedam	209	14339	20316	98	98
Shahapur	318	24889	32132	98	97
Shorapur	357	27348	38215	98	99
Yadgir	398	24218	37941	86	94
District	3373	226149	310240	93	94

Source: DD Women and Child Development Dept. 2007

The Anganwadi Centres are being strengthened with building and other infrastructure facilities under the Backward Region Grant Fund programme (Earlier the scheme was called Rashtreeya Sam Vikas Yojane RSVY).

Issues of Concern

Population growth is rapid in the region. This is a major cause for low levels of economic as well as human Development. There is a need to control it through appropriate strategy focusing on Gender Sensitization and female literacy. Control over infant and child mortality, adequate care for mother and child health and generating awareness about small family norm are some important variables to be influenced through proper policy interventions. The couple protection coverage should be increased. The use of spacing methods should be popularized through proper information, education and awareness.

The availability accessibility of public health infrastructure is inadequate as indicated by a large number of indicators such as population per

sub centre, population per PHC, Bed population ratio etc., there is a need to improve health infrastructure and ensure proper supply of medicines and other facilities within the health centres.

In talukas like Shorapur, Shahapur and Yadgir due to spatial distribution of population in various forms such as camps, tandas, hamlets and villages, the accessibility to public health infrastructure is low. The availability is also inadequate as compared to the geographical area and population size.

Policy Interventions

There is a need to improve the accessibility of people to the public health services through increasing the number of facilities and better functioning of them. The Primary Health Centres should be supplied with adequate medicines and minimum health care facilities.

Appointment of doctors and other Para medical staff should be undertaken immediately. Doctors and the other medical staff should be made to

The availability accessibility of public health infrastructure is inadequate as indicated by a large number of indicators such as population per sub centre, population per PHC, Bed population ratio etc., there is a need to improve health infrastructure and ensure proper supply of medicines and other facilities within the health centres.

In talukas like Shorapur, Shahapur and Yadgir due to spatial distribution of population in various forms such as camps, tandas, hamlets and villages, the accessibility to public health infrastructure is low. The availability is also inadequate as compared to the geographical area and population size.

BOX 4.6

PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP IN HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY

Karuna Trust an institution of civil society (A Private registered Trust) from Bangalore has taken up the management of V.K. Salgar P.H.C in Aland taluka in Gulbarga district. The contract is for two years. The objective is to provide a good service for 24 houses at low cost. A retired doctor works here with 75% of the salary given by the government. The PHC has adequate staff. However for implementation of RCH programme more efficiently a doctor and staff nurse is required. The trust has appointed a counselor to assist the people to get necessary information and knowledge about health issues. A computer assistant is also employed by the trust to maintain the records of the patients.

Now the PHC is working for 24 hours. Night deliveries are conducted under Janani Suraksha of NRHM programme. The health programmes are implemented effectively. The Outpatient Department (OPD) works from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm. The average flow of patients has increased from 20-30 earlier to about 90 per day now. The trust has taken up the hospital on 12-05-2006 and up till now 29000 patients are being treated in OPD. However, the supply of medicines from the government is very irregular and not adequate. The accommodation to staff is not available as the quarters are damaged very much.

Public opinion about the PHC is now very favorable. People expressed that now the services of the staff are available at all times and they are getting proper advice and health care. This has improved the health status of the people in seven villages and six tandas covered by the PHC. This partnership has resulted in providing efficient health service delivery to the people

Source: Field Study HDR Gulbarga 2007.

Better administration of the health system through NGO and Private partnerships and proper monitoring by Local Health Committees will thus help to improve the accessibility and functioning of Health Services. Further to improve the accessibility in areas with varying population structures such as tandas, camps and hamlets, mobile health facilities need to be introduced.

stay in the village through provision of adequate accommodation facilities. The doctors and other assistant staff should be penalized for absence and negligence.

Improvement in quality of services delivery is thus essential. The quality should be checked with a system of incentives and accountability. At the village level the village Health Committees associated with Gram Panchayat are now established to monitor the provision of Health services. These Committees should function effectively.

Better administration of the health system through NGO and Private partnerships and proper monitoring by Local Health Committees will thus help to improve the accessibility and functioning of Health Services. Further to improve the accessibility in areas with varying population structures such as tandas, camps and hamlets, mobile health facilities need to be introduced.

The immunization programme should be implemented effectively to achieve 100 percent coverage of children.

Health Management Information System (HMIS) should be implemented urgently and effectively to generate the data base for effective formulation of health policies. Inadequate data base and lack of information has resulted in failure of health policy to attain desired goals. Some of the basic data regarding infant mortality, children coverage under immunization, morbidity is not available at the Gram panchayat Level. This gap should be filled up as early as possible.

There is a need to generate awareness about small family norm and provide population education and Health education through NGO Self help Groups and government partnerships. This may help to check the population growth which is one of the basic factor responsible for slow growth in the region.

The gender bias in rural areas needs to be corrected urgently through proper awareness and sensitization programmes. Appointments of lady medical officers and female health workers in large number in rural areas are very essential in this regard.

Income, Employment and Poverty





Income, Employment and Poverty

Income generation through adequate and remunerative employment is essential to make a direct attack on poverty. Adequate income is essential to ensure a decent standard of living. Availability of Income and employment is largely influenced by the structure of the economy. A diversified structure is able to generate alternative employment opportunities for a growing labour force. This chapter analyses the structure of the district economy and the nature and patterns of livelihood that it offers to the people. It includes the analysis of district income, work participation rates and the occupational structure of the district. It also brings out the nature and extent of state intervention in labour market to generate adequate livelihood for the people. This may help to understand the living standards of the people in the district.

Economic Growth and Income

The economy of Gulbarga district is still dominated by primary sector as this sector contributes 30 percent of income but its share in employment is 67.1 percent (2001). This indicates high extent of dependency on agriculture. Gulbarga district was placed at the bottom of economic development in the state during the period 1960-61 to 1979-80. Its rank was 19th and the development index was 65.7 percent. The growth in district income over the last four and half decades is presented in the following table.

The district income increased from the Rs. 3093 lakhs to Rs.676191 lakhs during the period 1960-61 to 2005-06. In the same period the per capita income increased from Rs.223 to Rs.20386. A comparative analysis of the position of the district in 2001 with the State and other

The economy of Gulbarga district is still dominated by primary sector as this sector contributes 30 percent of income but its share in employment is 67.1 percent (2001). This indicates high extent of dependency on agriculture.

TABLE 5.1
Growth in District Income (at Current Prices)

Year	GDDP (in lakhs)	Average annual growth in GDDP (%)	GDDP per capita (Rs.)	Average annual growth in GDDP per capita (%)
1960-61	3093		223	
1970-71	10702	24.6	622	17.9
1980-81	28427	16.5	1381	28.2
1990-91	103770	26.5	3922	18.4
2001-02	421592	27.84	13346	24.02
2005-06	676191	15.09	20386	13.18

Source: 1) Planning Dept. Taluka wise Plan statistics 1980-81
2) Govt. of Karnataka HDR 1999
3) Govt. of Karnataka HDR 2005
4) DES Bangalore 2006

districts indicates that the per capita income of Gulbarga was Rs. 13346 in 2001-02. It was comparatively well below the stage average of Rs.19821 and slightly above that of Raichur and

Bidar. The rank in PCI was 25th in the state. The ranking is the same in case of PCI at constant prices. The per capita income has increased to Rs. 20386 in 2005-06. The incidence of poverty has declined from 45.5% in 1993-94 to 26.8 percent in 1999-2000.

TABLE 5.2

Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product of Gulbarga District at Current Prices 2005-06 (Rs.)

Taluka	GTDP (total)	GTDP Per Capita	NTDP (total)	Per capita NTDP
Afzalpur	37847	19835	34631	18150
Aland	55275	17559	50548	16057
Chincholi	40846	17242	37310	15749
Chittapur	83025	21365	75587	19451
Gulbarga	152015	21237	134116	18737
Jevargi	48375	19412	44605	17899
Sedam	46420	22339	41440	19942
Shahapur	66140	21267	60462	19441
Shorapur	67406	18892	61843	17333
Yadgir	62851	18202	56772	16441
Dist Total	664748	20386	609926	18388

Source: Computed by DES 2005-06

TABLE 5.3

Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product of Gulbarga District at Constant Prices 2005-06(Rs.)

Taluka	GTDP (total)	GTDP Per Capita	Rank in GTDP PC	NTDP (total)	Per capita NTDP
Afzalpur	32178	16864	5	31422	15420
Aland	44146	14024	10	40560	12884
Chincholi	33420	14107	9	30690	12955
Chittapur	68361	17592	3	62418	16062
Gulbarga	123786	17293	4	110136	15386
Jevargi	39449	15830	6	36543	14664
Sedam	37072	17840	1	33260	16006
Shahapur	55033	17695	2	50585	16265
Shorapur	55841	15651	7	51492	14432
Yadgir	50845	14725	8	46222	13386
Dist Total	540131	16596		493328	15056

Source: Computed by DES 2005-06

The Gross and Net Domestic product is estimated at taluka level for two periods i.e., 1999-00 and 2005-06 at current and constant prices.

The level of Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product and the Per capita Gross and Net Taluka Domestic Product at Current prices is given in the table 5.2 & 5.3.

There is unequal distribution of income across the Talukas. Chincholi taluka has the lowest NTDP of Rs. 15749. It is low in Aland and Yadgir also. The GTDP and NTDP per capita is highest in Sedam Taluka. This is due to the concentration of industries in this taluka. Two big cement factories are operating in this area. The NTDP of Shahapur taluka is very close to Sedam taluka. This taluka has experienced substantial increase in income in very recent years due to expanded coverage of irrigation with the completion of Upper Krishna Project.

The GDDP at constant prices has increased from Rs 145642 lakhs in 1990-91 to Rs. 272157 lakhs in 2001-02 (at 1993-94 prices) and to Rs. 540131 in 2005-06 at 1999-00 prices. The per capita GTDP at constant prices has increased from Rs. 5505 to Rs. 8616 during the first period and the same has increased to Rs. 16596 (at 1999-00 prices) in 2005-06.

Gross and net Domestic product of the talukas and the GTDP per capita at constant prices at the Taluka level are indicated in the table 5.3.

The GTDP per capita at constant prices is highest for Sedam Taluka due to concentration of Cement factories in the Taluka. Shahapur has been placed

at the second place due to irrigation and growth in income in recent years. Gulbarga Taluka is placed at the third place due to the growth of urban service sector. Aland Taluka has the lowest Per capita income due to its dependence on dry land agriculture.

Sectoral Composition of Income

Sectoral shifts in patterns of income indicate the extent of economic development in a region. Development is associated with declining share of primary sector in income and growing contribution of secondary and tertiary sector. These shift patterns are observed in the district though the development process is quite slow. A large proportion of income was derived from primary sector in the district in 1990-91. During the last fifteen years (1990-91-2005-06) the

share of primary sector has come down from 46 percent to 30.8 percent in 2001-02 and to 29.57 percent in 2005-06. The share of primary sector in the state income was 24.8 percent in 2001-02. It had declined from 34.5 percent in 1991 & to 24.8 percent in 2001. The decline in the share of primary sector is more for the district when compared with that of the state average. The share of primary sector in the district is lower than that of Raichur (41.1%), Bagalkot (40%), Bijapur (35.1%) and Bellary (31.9%) districts of North Karnataka. There is a shift observed in favor of Tertiary sector in post 1990-91 period. The share of Tertiary sector has increased from 30.8 percent to 48.3 percent during the same period. The change in the contribution of secondary sector is very marginal i.e. from 20.2 percent to 21.3 percent.

TABLE 5.4

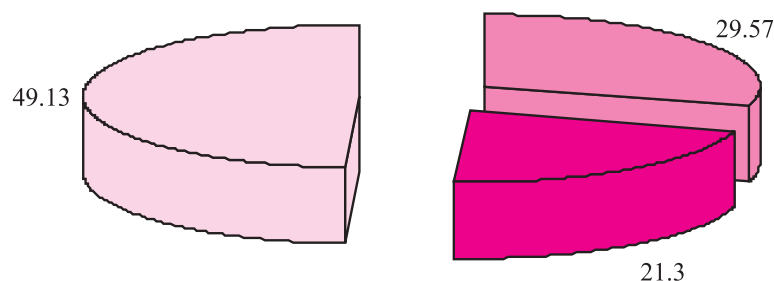
Sectoral Composition of District Income — 1990-91 – 2005-06

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1990-91	46.0	20.2	33.8
1998-99	36.4	22.6	40.9
2001-02	30.8	20.9	48.3
2005-06	29.57	21.3	49.13

Source: 1) Planning Dept. Taluka wise Plan statistics 1980-81
2) Govt. of Karnataka HDR 1999
3) Govt. of Karnataka HDR 2005
4) DES Bangalore 2006

A large proportion of income was derived from primary sector in the district in 1990-91. During the last fifteen years (1990-91-2005-06) the share of primary sector has come down from 46 percent to 30.8 percent in 2001-02 and to 29.57 percent in 2005-06.

Sectoral Composition of District Income 2005-06



■ Primary ■ Secondary □ Tertiary

The share of tertiary sector has increased rapidly from 33.8 percent to 48.3 percent during the decade 1991 to 2001. This increase is more than the increase in share of this sector at the state level. The share of this sector in Gulbarga taluka (60.37%) is near to the tertiary sector share of Bangalore Urban in 2001.

At taluka level it is observed that primary sector continues to dominate in few talukas and in other talukas the shift is towards the tertiary sector.

It is observed that Primary sector is an important sector in talukas of Jevargi Shahapur and Shorapur. Here its share is above 40 percent in total income. This is on account of expansion of irrigation facilities due to completion of Upper Krishna Project. In Chitapur taluka its share has increased from 21.17 percent to 30.8 percent. On the other hand the share of primary sector (and of Agriculture) has declined substantially in Sedam taluka. Thus the sectoral shifts indicate varying trend across the talukas. The declining trend is observed in Sedam, Gulbarga, Afzalpur, Aland and Yadgir Talukas. The contribution of secondary sector to Taluka income is highest in Gulbarga Taluka i.e. 26.9 percent which is higher than the state average of 24.2 percent. This is followed by Sedam taluka. In Chitapur taluka the share of secondary sector has

declined substantially from 27.8 percent to 18.8 percent due to the closure of some big industries. The share of tertiary sector has increased rapidly from 33.8 percent to 48.3 percent during the decade 1991 to 2001. This increase is more than the increase in share of this sector at the state level. The share of this sector in Gulbarga taluka (60.37%) is near to the tertiary sector share of Bangalore Urban in 2001.

Occupational Pattern of the Workforce

The impact of sectoral changes in income are not observed on occupational structure as 67 percent of population is still dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. The total number of main workers has increased from 6,62,166 in 1960-61 to 1350072 in 2001 recording 104 percent increase in it over the forty years. The average growth rate of workforce is 2.6 per annum over the 40 years. There has been concentration of workers in agricultural Sector

TABLE 5.5
Taluka Gross Domestic Product by Industry of Origin-2005-06
(at Current Prices)

Taluka	1999-00			2005-06		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Afzalpur	51.44 (49.68)	0.34	38.22	37.58 (36.34)	36.34	16.98
Aland	43.73 (41.44)	14.35	41.92	36.38 (34.73)	18.36	45.26
Chincholi	44.27 (41.52)	14.68	41.05	33.58 (31.33)	18.64	47.77
Chittapur	21.17 (19.48)	27.79	51.04	30.81 (21.11)	18.85	50.34
Gulbarga	22.57 (16.34)	23.31	54.1	12.73 (11.71)	26.90	60.37
Jevargi	50.07 (48.0)	1.13	38.80	47.07 (46.11)	12.41	40.52
Sedam	40.68 (38.03)	14.32	40.88	24.44 (23.33)	26.29	49.27
Shahapur	43.52 (40.69)	5.32	41.16	42.06 (40.16)	16.02	41.92
Shorapur	43.94 (41.48)	14.39	41.67	40.69 (38,.54)	14.62	44.69
Yadgir	36.57 (33.85)	16.99	46.44	26.86 (24.38)	21.10	52.04
Dist Total	34.50(31.37)	19.92	45.58	29.57(27.03)	21.30	49.13

Source: DES 2005-06

Note: Figures in the bracket indicate percent share of Agriculture

and no significant shifts in employment pattern following economic development are observed in the district over the first thirty years. However few changes are observed during the last decade.

The occupational pattern does not indicate any significant change over the period 1961-1991 with a major proportion of workers engaged in agriculture. However, there has been significant change in occupational pattern between 1991-2001. The proportion of population engaged in agriculture has declined from 85% to 67% and

has increased in tertiary sector of the economy. The percentage of workers in other workers category has increased from 12.6 to 30.4 during the last ten years. The percentage of agricultural laborers continues to be high. It has increased from 26.44 to 50.15 percent in 1991 but has come down to 40% in 2001.

Thus though the share of primary sector in income has declined from 44.5 to 32.1 its contribution to employment is still significant i.e., 67.1%

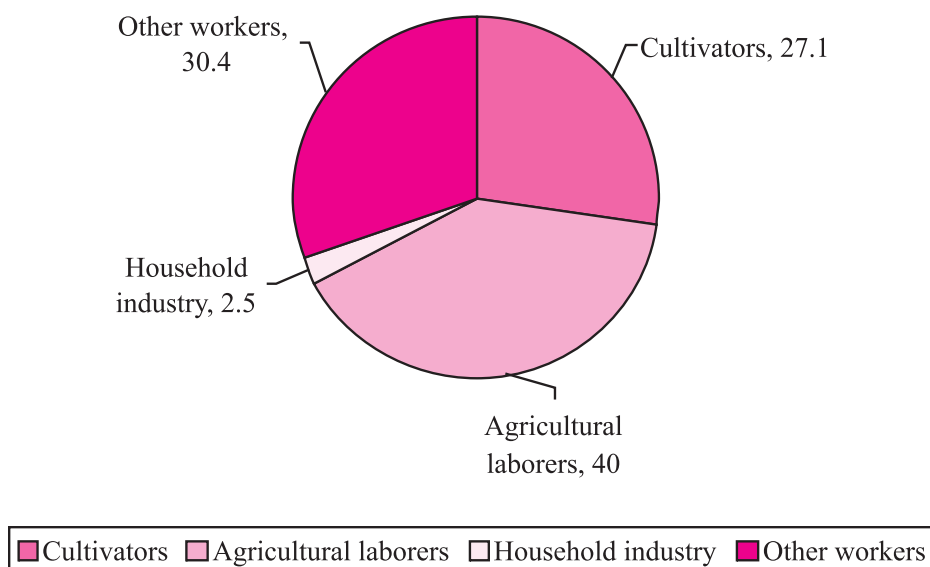
there has been significant change in occupational pattern between 1991-2001. The proportion of population engaged in agriculture has declined from 85% to 67% and has increased in tertiary sector of the economy. The percentage of workers in other workers category has increased from 12.6 to 30.4 during the last ten years.

**TABLE 5.6
Occupational Pattern of the Workforce (Main Workers)**

Census Year	Cultivators	Agricultural laborers	Household industry	Other workers	Total
1961	45.55	26.44	9.21	18.80	100.00
1971	34.13	36.55	4.40	24.92	100.00
1981	36.78	43.95	2.66	16.61	100.00
1991	35.19	50.15	2.06	12.60	100.00
2001	27.10	40.00	2.50	30.40	100.00

Source: Census of India 1961-2001.

Occupational Pattern of the Workforce (Main Workers-2001)



The stagnant work participation rates indicate that the growth in employment is just enough to maintain the existing status. More work opportunities are not generating for the people.

Employment

The overall work participation rate has increased very marginally from 43.07 to 43.12 during 1991-2001. The work participation rate is the same for male laborers (51.1percent) but for the female workers it has increased from 32.5 percent to 34.9 percent.

The stagnant work participation rates indicate that the growth in employment is just enough to maintain the existing status. More work opportunities are not generating for the people. The work participation rate has increased for the State between 1991-2001 from 42 to 44.6 percent but it has increased by 1 percent only for the district. Across the gender categories, the work participation rate for female has increased significantly at the State level(29.3 to 44.6 percent) but the increase is marginal in the

district(2.4 percent) The insignificant change in work participation rate shows that there is no significant change in income and living conditions of the people over the last decade.

On the contrary it is possible that living conditions might have deteriorated for the people as a large proportion of workers are now participating in production process as marginal workers. The proportion of main workers to the total population has come down from 34.6 percent 32.3 percent during the period 1991-2001.

The decline in proportion of main workers is observed at both the State as well as district level. While the proportion of main male workers has decreased from 50.9 percent to 44.72 percent, the proportion of female workers has come down significantly from 29.2 percent to



TABLE 5.7

Work participation Rates for Male and Female Workers

Sl. No.	Talukas	Total workers		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	Afzalpur	43.83	42.68	51.61	51.50	35.60	33.40
2	Aland	45.98	51.36	47.00	56.10	38.45	46.40
3	Chincholi	48.60	50.08	53.26	53.80	43.83	46.20
4	Chittapur	40.20	38.5	39.61	48.80	27.23	27.90
5	Gulbarga	32.49	32.95	40.70	45.50	16.16	19.50
6	Jevargi	48.30	46.28	52.92	51.30	43.60	41.10
7	Sedam	47.57	46.58	48.61	53.20	37.55	40.00
8	Shahapur	44.99	44.56	47.80	52.20	33.64	36.80
9	Shorapur	46.20	43.42	48.29	51.00	37.00	35.70
10	Yadgir	48.33	51.35	44.80	56.10	37.68	46.50
	Total	42.07	43.12	47.91	51.10	32.53	34.90
	State	42.00	44.60	54.01	56.09	29.30	44.60

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

19.4 percent. This shows increasing participation of women as marginal workers. In case of male workers also there is significant decline in the proportion of main workers in the talukas like Afzalpur, Chicholi, Jevargi, Shahapur, and Shorapur talukas. Though a declining trend is also observed at the state level but its magnitude is less when compared to the district. In case of female workers the decline in participation rate as main workers is a serious cause of concern.

In rural area, the growth rate of main workers has declined from 44.4 percent to 34.9 percent. The declining trend is observed for both the male and female workers. The proportion of male workers has declined from 53.5 percent to 46.4 percent. For female workers the decline is from 35.1 to 23 percent.

The significant increase in number of marginal workers from 11% of total workers to 25%

between 1991-2001 indicates the emergence of marginalization trend in the district. The trend is very rapid in the case of women workers.

Livelihood Opportunity Index

A Livelihood Opportunity Index is estimated here. This index is opportunity based and relates to current work status and livelihoods of the people in the district. The livelihood opportunities available to the people largely determine their level of income.

In the district there is enormous pressure of population on agricultural land and the employment opportunities are largely available in primary sector only due to the poor resource base of the district economy. As the index is opportunity based, three main indicators are used here to estimate the index – these are Work Participation Rate (WPR), percentage of main workers to total workers and percentage of other workers to total workers.

The significant increase in number of marginal workers from 11% of total workers to 25% between 1991-2001 indicates the emergence of marginalization trend in the district. The trend is very rapid in the case of women workers.

TABLE 5.8
Proportion of Main Workers by Sex (Rural + Urban)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Total workers		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
1	Afzalpur	41.00	30.54	51.35	44.57	30.06	15.77
2	Aland	43.52	35.74	46.66	46.93	33.94	23.98
3	Chincholi	45.64	36.21	53.05	47.07	38.04	25.06
4	Chittapur	37.52	33.75	39.34	43.77	22.55	18.19
5	Gulbarga	31.38	26.93	20.61	40.74	14.10	12.21
6	Jevargi	43.90	33.51	52.54	44.76	35.08	21.88
7	Sedam	43.58	33.83	48.07	46.73	30.15	21.01
8	Shahapur	41.63	33.77	47.52	45.97	27.27	21.31
9	Shorapur	42.18	32.56	48.01	45.08	29.28	19.77
10	Yadgir	45.54	36.47	44.56	48.43	32.61	24.23
	Total	40.3	32.30	50.9	44.72	29.2	19.38
	State	38.5	36.6	53.5	51.7	22.7	21.1

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

The low work participation rates and the low percentage of workers in other workers category reflect on low levels of livelihood due to lack of work opportunities and rigid work structures.



The WPR indicator here is directly measured from Census work participation rate (percentage of workers to total population). The work participation rate for the district is 43.12 percent. Aland and Yadgir Blocks offer the maximum work opportunities to their people as the WPR is 51.36 and 51.35 percent respectively. The WPR of Gulbarga taluka is 32.95 percent which is the lowest in the district. The other taluka having WPR less than 40 percent is Chitapur Taluka.

The work opportunities available to the people may not generate adequate income to the people if they are not able to get adequate remunerative employment as main workers. This is evident from the proportion of Main workers in total workers. There are many talukas in the district where the proportion of marginal workers exceeds 25 percent. These talukas are Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Jevargi, Sedam and Yadgir.

The new livelihood opportunities are generating only in two talukas of the district. This is clear from the proportion of other workers to total

workers. These talukas are Gulbarga and Chitapur. In Gulbarga taluka 60 percent of total main workers are working as other workers. These are the workers in Tertiary sector where more remunerative employment is available. In Sedam taluka, the industrial base of the Taluka economy offers better employment opportunities to the people. In all the other talukas about 75 to 80 percent of main workers are engaged Agriculture in allied activities.

The low work participation rates and the low percentage of workers in other workers category reflect on low levels of livelihood due to lack of work opportunities and rigid work structures. The livelihood opportunity index (LOI) is for the district is 0.49 which is less than 0.5. This indicates the extent of deprivation of the people in terms of lack of adequate livelihood. Six talukas in the district are still below the low district average. The LOI is the lowest for Afzalpur taluka. This is on account of lack of adequate employment as reflected in low work participation rates, high proportion of marginal workers and lack of diversification of economic activity. The Livelihood Opportunity Index is therefore 0.5 and above it in only three talukas viz. Gulbarga, Chitapur and Sedam of the district.

TABLE 5.9

Livelihood Opportunity Index

Talukas	Work Participation Rate	% of main workers to total workers	% of Other workers to main workers	Livelihood Opportunity Index
Afzalpur	42.68	71.41	19.5	0.44
Aland	51.36	69.6	15.8	0.46
Chincholi	50.08	72.3	19.8	0.47
Chitapur	38.5	80.48	43.4	0.54
Gulbarga	32.95	81.73	59.8	0.58
Jevargi	46.28	72.41	17.7	0.45
Sedam	46.58	72.63	31.6	0.50
Shahapur	44.56	75.8	23.1	0.48
Shorapur	43.42	74.98	23.8	0.47
Yadgir	51.35	70.90	25.0	0.49
District	43.12	74.84	30.4	0.49

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Rural Livelihood Patterns in the District

The land availability has been a critical factor in determining the livelihood patterns in the district due to the rural character of the district. The available cultivable land is unevenly distributed over the talukas in the district ranging from the low per capita value of 0.17 in Gulbarga taluka to 0.67 in Jevargi Taluka. Low availability of land in Gulbarga taluka has led to more diversification of economic activities and therefore less dependence on agriculture with

only 38.2 percent of the total workers engaged in agriculture. On the other hand 81 percent of the total workers are engaged in agriculture in Jevargi Taluka. The talukas of Jevargi, Shahapur and Shorapur are being brought under irrigation with the completion of Upper Krishna Project. Therefore, the incomes of the people engaged in agriculture are increasing. But large proportion of population engaged in agriculture in other talukas specially Afzalpur, Aland, Chincoli, Chitapur, Yadgir and Sedam suffer from high uncertainties in income on account of dry land agriculture.

Agricultural Base

The district economy is mainly an agricultural economy with 67 percent of population dependent on agriculture. Industrial development in the district has not taken place much on account of lack of resources. Limestone is the only important mineral resource found in the

district and there are three major cement producing units concentrated in the talukas of Chitapur and Sedam. A large part of the total area cultivated is under dry land agriculture. Only 22 percent of the net area sown is irrigated. The proportion of small holdings is increasing in the district between 1991-2001. The number of marginal holdings has increased from 62205 to 112331 recording an increase of 80.58 percent. The small and marginal holdings together occupy 55.3% of the total holdings but cover only 25% of the total area. The low average size of holdings indicates low levels of productivity and slow adoption to new technology in agriculture.

The cropping pattern is dominated by food crops Red gram is the major crop grown in the district along with Jawar. The two important oilseeds grown are Groundnut and sunflower. The district is called as 'Tur Bowl' of the state. which alone occupies 60% of the Kharif rain fed area.

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TABLE 5.10

Land and Agricultural Workforce Relation in Gulbarga District

Block	Cultivated land	Population	Cultivator	Agricultural Labour	Cultivator + Agricultural Labour	Cultivable land hacter per capita	Land per Agricultural worker	% of Agricultural worker to total
Afzalpur	105931	180071	22616	37105	59721	0.59	1.77	77.77
Aland	143619	297136	47759	76917	124676	0.48	1.15	81.7
Chincholi	102114	223646	33452	53234	86686	0.45	1.18	77.4
Chittapur	131361	366802	30177	46906	77083	0.36	1.70	54.6
Gulbarga	114994	675679	34063	50896	84959	0.17	1.35	38.2
Jevargi	158576	235254	30656	57121	87777	0.67	1.80	80.7
Sedam	78957	196154	23480	36906	60386	0.40	1.30	66.1
Shahapur	111760	293518	43392	54633	98025	0.38	1.14	75.0
Shorapur	121976	336755	44422	63268	107690	0.36	1.13	73.7
Yadgir	98661	325907	55250	62575	117825	0.30	0.83	70.4
District	1167449	3130922	365267	539561	904828	0.37	1.29	67

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Agricultural growth is stagnant over the last decade. The growth rate was 2.1% during 9th plan and stood at 2.7% in 10th plan period. The productivity levels in major agricultural crops are very low when compared to the State average.

Presence of basalt rock in talukas like Chittpur, Sedam, Gulbarga and Chincholi is best suited for Tur Cultivation. Tur grown is of export quality. Tur is grown on 3.25 Lakh Hectors with an average yield of 500 Kgs. in dry area and 2000 kgs. In irrigated area. But the production of the crop is highly uncertain due to variations in rainfall and endemic pest attack.

Agricultural growth is stagnant over the last decade. The growth rate was 2.1% during 9th plan and stood at 2.7% in 10th plan period. The productivity levels in major agricultural crops are very low when compared to the state average. The average employment generated is 180 days on dry land and 270 days on irrigated land. The average wage rate is Rs. 50-60 for male labourers and Rs. 30 for female labourers. A large proportion of dry land and subsistence

cropping pattern indicates the low levels of income and livelihood for a large proportion of population dependent on agriculture.

Human Vulnerability

Human development reflects widening of choices or opportunities for the people. But the distribution of these opportunities across all sections of communities or groups may not be uniform. Certain Section of the population may have better access to opportunities and therefore many secure greater benefits at the cost of others Further lives of some groups of people are always exposed to danger caused by ecological factors natural calamities, poverty, crimes conflicts, segregation and discrimination etc. The identification of these groups who are exposed to miseries and who have not been able to share equitably in development benefits is essential to formulate a focused intervention to improve their conditions and provide egalitarian base to human development.

Human vulnerability in Gulbarga district is analysed in the following context:

- 1) Loss of livelihood and food insecurity occurring periodically due to natural calamities.
- 2) Migration
- 3) Poverty
- 4) Child Labour

Food Insecurity

In case of the rural poor very small and marginal farmers, vulnerability is caused by lack of adequate access to food. To them food security implies managing two square meals in a day for all the family members from assured livelihood sources. The very small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers have limited resources and capacity to manage large uncertainties associated with agriculture due to erratic and

TABLE 5.11
Productivity in Agriculture

	Crops	Yield per Ha. Rainfed (Kgs.)	Yield per Ha. Irrigated (Kgs.)
Cereals	Rice	1000	3000
	Jowar	850	1750
	Maize	750	2500
	Bajra & Other	1000	1500
	Wheat	450	1500
	Average	810	2050
Pulses	Tur	500	1200
	Bengalgram	1000	2000
	G.Gram/Bl.Grm	500	-
	Others	500	-
	Average	625	1600
Oilseeds	Ground Nut	500	1500
	Sunflower	750	1500
	Safflower	500	1250
	Others	750	1000
	Average	625	1370

Source: Department of Agriculture 2006-07

uncertain rainfall. Vulnerability is compounded due to uncertainty of getting alternative employment and lower wage rate leading to more dependency on money lender resulting in sale of domestic assets etc. Very small and Marginal farmers, who also work as agricultural labourers often form these vulnerable groups. During draught like situations they are neither able to get adequate employment nor able to get enough food from their land. The small and

marginal formers are thus on periphery and some small shocks like failure of rains and a pest attack may push them into poverty group.

Drought is a common feature of the district. Only 22 percent of the net area sown is under irrigation 78% of the area is thus rain fed and the rain fall is irregular and erratic. The average rainfall is 777 mm. and normal rainy days are only 46 days. The rain fall for the last five years is indicated in the following table.

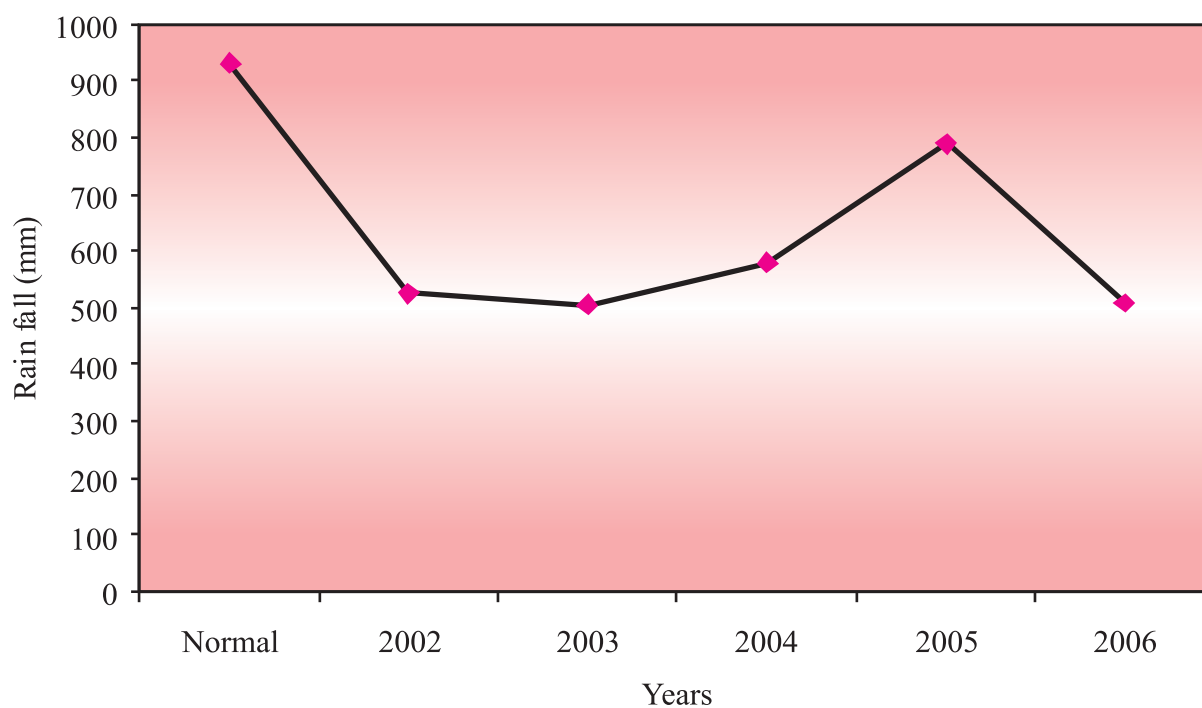
Drought is a common feature of the district. Only 22 percent of the net area sown is under irrigation 78% of the area is thus rain fed and the rain fall is irregular and erratic. The average rainfall is 777 mm. and normal rainy days are only 46 days.

**TABLE 5.12
Average Rainfall During Last Five Years**

Sl.No	Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jan	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1	Normal	3.90	4.50	13.70	35.60	13.90	117.00	226.8	181.6	204.8	81.4	13.20	4.20	930.60
2	2002	12.75	2.60	1.06	8.43	25.61	75.89	69.64	126.95	70.84	131.33	0.9	0	525.99
3	2003	0.2	0.91	1.06	0	0	54.67	134.58	159.92	125.22	27.58	0	0	504.14
4	2004	8.26	0	0.6	33.55	105.7	53.19	134.04	32.01	141.78	69.50	0	0	578.64
5	2005	17.08	2.33	1.52	69.37	16.5	56.37	200.99	142.58	217.91	65.47	0	0	790.12
6	2006	0	0	26.10	25.02	64.53	96.78	44.71	44.23	169.00	41.82	29.43	0	508.60

Source: District at a glance, 2006.

Average Rainfall during Last Five Years





Due to drought situation conservation and restoration of soil and water surface and ground water has become indispensable for survival and sustenance of mankind. With this basic objective the watershed development programme is undertaken on large scale in the district in recent years.

Droughts have occurred regularly in the past. The records of history support it. The erratic behaviour of the rainfall is very clear from the table. It is as low as 504 mm in 2003. Out of every three years one year is a drought year. The Irrigation commission has classified all the talukas in the district as drought prone. Afzalpur and Chitapur are the two frequently drought affected talukas in the district. Due to this the uncertainties in agriculture are very high. Fortunes of 67% of population are dependent on it. Severe famines that occurred since 17th century are during the years 1630, 1650, 1659, 1681, 1685, 1713, 1733, 1747, 1749, 1787, 1792, 1793, 1804, 1819, 1833, 1854, 1873, 1877, 1878, 1897, 1899, 1900, 1909, 1922, 1923, 1934, 1945, 1971, 1972, 1980. These droughts have caused heavy damage to life both human and animal and also to property.

In the context of resource poor and marginalized families, the coping up capacity with such droughts is very negligible. Their access to food and survival becomes very difficult during such period.

Due to drought situation conservation and restoration of soil and water surface and ground water has become indispensable for survival and sustenance of mankind. With this basic objective the watershed development programme is undertaken on large scale in the district in recent years. The programme is implemented under various schemes such as National Watershed Development Programme, Drought prone Area Programme, Integrated Waste Land Development Programme, Sampurna Grameena Rozgar Yojane, Rashtreeya Sam Vikas Yojane (RSVY now Backward Region Grant Fund) etc. Till now about 22.16% percent of the total area is treated under various watershed development Programmes.

Different types of water harvesting structures such as check/vented dumps, underground Bandara/ Nala Bund / Nala training/ Boulder checks, Rubble checks, hala revetment and farm ponds are taken up. NGOs, self Help Groups and Gram Panchayats are actively involved in this programme. The Watershed Development Programme has helped to promote soil and Water conservation and increase agricultural productivity. This may help to reduce the incidence of poverty and unemployment in the district.

The other programme that attempts to provide security is the Public Distribution System. Families are identified as Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL) for provision of food grains and other necessities through fair price shops. The PDS system is in operation in both rural and urban areas. But the functioning of the system is not satisfactory. There is wrong identification of households in the poverty categories. There is no distribution of BPL ration cards in rural areas. The quality of grains available in PDS shops is very bad and the supply is also not regular. (Minority Survey Report 2008).

People also suffer much on account of adverse climatic conditions. The summers are very hot and prolonged. The temperature during April, May, June goes up to 44^o degree Celsius and sometimes even above it. The duration of the hot climate period is spread over six months in a year. The efficiency to work is badly affected during the summer season. The poor are forced to work in the scorching heat of the sun. Women with pots in their hand walk for long distances to get water. Water Scarcity during summer is a regular phenomenon that covers all parts of the district.

Poverty

Poverty is a curse on humanity. It is a root cause of all human ills. 22% of the total households in the district are the BPL ration card holders. The proportion of population below poverty line is 33.8 percent.

Agriculture is a source of livelihood to 67% of population But farming is mainly carried out at subsistence level 80% of the cultivated area is under Red gram, Bengal gram, Jawar and sunflower. The traditional methods of cultivation with mono cropping practices have led to stagnation of production and productivity in agriculture. The growth rate of agricultural production is less than 2.5% during the 9th and 10th plan period. This tells about the miserable living conditions of the people dependent on agriculture.

Wage employment for a livelihood-available through self or wage employment for a major section of population is highly inadequate. This is clear from the table given below. Out of the

total population 56.88% are non-workers and 10.80% of them are working as marginal workers. This gives an idea about the employment situation in rural areas. 40% of the total workers are agricultural labourers who are employed for about six to seven months in a year in the rain fed areas. The wage rate is also as low as Rs.50 to 60 per day for male labourers and Rs.30 to 40 for female labourers. About 25 percent of the total workers are marginal workers whose earnings also are not adequate enough to support themselves and their family members.

The extent of poverty is reflected in the levels of income and capacity to earn income. Hence a crude analysis of poverty in the district is done here by estimating a poverty index. The Poverty Index is estimated on the basis of five indicators. These indicators are Percentage of illiteracy, Percentage of non workers, percentage of Agricultural labourers to total main workers, Proportional share in District's marginal workers and percentage of population below poverty

40% of the total workers are agricultural labourers who are employed for about six to seven months in a year in the rain fed areas. The wage rate is also as low as Rs.50 to 60 per day for male labourers and Rs. 30 to 40 for female labourers.

TABLE 5.13
Magnitude of Poor population in the District

Sl. No.	Taluks	% of Marginal Workers	% of Agriculture Labourers	Proportion of non Workers	Proportion of SC/ST Population	%of households below poverty line
1.	Afzalpur	12.20	48.27	57.31	17.8	34.04
2.	Aland	15.60	50.39	48.63	22.8	34.38
3.	Chincholi	13.90	47.52	49.91	33.2	36.12
4.	Chittapur	7.50	30.48	61.49	29.3	34.99
5.	Gulbarga	6.00	22.85	67.04	20.4	31.97
6.	Jevargi	12.80	52.45	53.71	19.9	35.36
7.	Sedam	12.70	39.50	53.42	25.8	30.24
8.	Shahapur	10.80	41.76	55.43	22.7	33.99
9.	Shorapur	10.90	43.26	56.57	18.2	33.89
10.	Yadgir	14.90	37.38	48.64	22.3	32.57
	Dist Total	10.80	39.96	56.88	22.9	33.85

Source: Census of India 2001 & Gulbarga District at A Glance- 2005-06 Poverty estimates Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga 2004-05.

line. (The methodology followed here is drawn from District Human Development Report for Malda District in West Bengal.)

The poverty index is highest for Jevargi Taluka followed by Shahapur, Shorapur and Afzalpur Taluka. Poverty is expected to come down in talukas of Shahapur and Shorapur which are brought under irrigation through completion of Upper Krishna Project. There are not many

variations in the extent of poverty across the talukas.

Nature of Land holdings and Migration

The small and marginal farmers form a large proportion of vulnerable group in a dry and less developed agricultural region. The following table indicates the nature of land distribution pattern in the district.

TABLE 5.14
Poverty Indicators for Gulbarga District

Taluka	Illiteracy (%)	Non Workers (%)	Agriculture Laboures (%of MW)	Proportion of Marginal workers	Population below poverty line	HPI
Afzalpur	49.1	57.32	48.30	12.20	34.04	0.401
Aland	47.1	48.64	50.40	15.60	34.38	0.392
Chincholi	51.4	49.92	47.50	13.90	36.12	0.397
Chittapur	51.5	61.50	33.20	7.50	34.09	0.375
Gulbarga	33.5	67.05	22.90	6.0	31.97	0.323
Jevargi	55.9	53.72	52.50	12.80	35.36	0.421
Sedam	55.2	52.42	40.40	12.70	30.24	0.384
Shahapur	61.2	55.44	41.80	10.80	33.99	0.406
Shorapur	56.6	56.58	43.30	10.90	33.89	0.402
Yadgir	62.8	48.65	37.40	14.90	32.57	0.393
District	50.0	56.88	40.0	10.80	33.85	0.383

Source : Census of India 2001 & Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga 2005

TABLE 5.15
Distribution of Agricultural Holdings across the Talukas

Talukas	Marginal	Small	Semi medium	Sub Medium	Large	Total
Afzalpur	8.69	38.18	34.12	15.55	3.46	100
Aland	15.40	38.35	30.36	13.38	2.51	100
Chincholi	20.46	35.89	27.91	13.21	2.53	100
Chittapur	17.58	33.97	30.76	14.86	2.83	100
Gulbarga	15.56	33.54	30.42	16.90	3.58	100
Jevargi	11.52	34.45	34.15	16.85	3.03	100
Sedam	29.87	30.91	24.51	12.44	2.27	100
Shahapur	23.00	33.69	29.59	11.90	1.82	100
Shorapur	21.85	36.55	27.40	12.82	1.38	100
Yadgir	36.72	32.70	21.16	8.31	1.11	100
Dist Total	20.47	34.85	28.88	13.44	2.36	100

Source: Gulbarga District at A Glance- 2005-06.

Small and marginal holdings (area less than 2 ha) cover 55.32 percent of the total holdings in the district. The households with such small holdings in rain fed areas cultivate lands for subsistence and the livelihood is managed through seeking alternative sources of income. In Yadgir Taluka 69 percent of the total holdings are less than two hectares in size. These households have to search for various alternative sources of income and employment during bad times of shortage of rain fall, crop failure, pest attack etc. Many of the farmers normally grow jawar and Red gram. A pest attack on Red gram may lead to crop failure and may force the farmers to borrow money from various sources and enter into a debt trap. Even in normal times these holdings can not provide the family with adequate food. Hence they have to work as agricultural labourers and maintain a milch animal or some members have to go out of the village in search of jobs in nearby urban or sub urban areas. The heavy debts have led the affected families to pledging of the land to money lenders or leasing it out others and migrate to metropolitan areas like Bombay or Bangalore to seek livelihood. Thus their life is never safe and secure. In Afzalpur and Chitapur talukas droughts occur regularly at the interval of 2-3 years. During such situations the households collapse completely and are not able to gain strength for the next one to two years. Consequently, the education of the children is affected and the food and nutrition requirements of the family are not met adequately.

BOX 5.1

MIGRATION FOR LIVELIHOOD

Migration is high among the Muslim Community in the district. It is observed that many of the poor families have incurred heavy expenditure due to ill health or crop failure. The expenditure is largely met through borrowings. The burden of debt forces the family members to migrate to urban areas in search of a remunerative employment to pay back the debt. The young members of the family are moving out to Bangalore and Hyderabad leaving the old aged parents behind. In some cases only the male members go out leaving the wife and children behind. The burden falls on the woman to work as well as take care of the family. In the whole process children are denied access to education.

Inadequate employment often leads to migration and indebtedness. Migration out of village to neighboring villages during peak season in agriculture is very common. In the border areas of Aland taluka migration to the neighboring places of Maharashtra is observed substantially. This is also evident from the fluctuating population trend of Aland taluka. In recent years the government programmes like Karnataka Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme and Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojane (RSVY) have helped to check out migration. The rural urban migration is increasing with more families moving towards urban areas like Gulbarga, Chitapur, Shahabad Wadi etc. A large number of people from Chitapur, Yadgir and Javargi are moving towards state capital Bangalore and are mainly working as casual labourers in construction sector.

Child Labour

Child labour is another facet of human vulnerability in Gulbarga district. The existence of poverty and lack of adequate employment opportunities for the adult workers is pushing the children to work to fill up the income gap for the family. In the irrigated packets the demand for labour in agriculture is increasing which is largely met by employment of child labour.

Child labour in rural areas is mainly observed in various agricultural activities specially in sowing, harvesting, Cattle grazing, etc. In many agricultural activities, children work as helpers.

Even in normal times these holdings can not provide the family with adequate food. Hence they have to work as agricultural labourers and maintain a milch animal or some members have to go out of the village in search of jobs in nearby urban or sub urban areas.

In urban areas child labour is observed in garages, repair centres, hotels and restaurants domestic work, transport, construction and other informal sector activities. In Sedam and Chitapur talukas, it is also observed in quarry works.



In urban areas child labour is observed in garages, repair centres, hotels and restaurants domestic work, transport, construction and other informal sector activities. In Sedam and Chitapur talukas, it is also observed in quarry works.

A large proportion of child labour is not reported at all. The identification of child labour is a very difficult task. Studies made in Gulbarga district identify poverty as the main cause of child labour. The death or unemployment of the father or the main earner in the family is the main cause for forcing the child to go for work. Sometimes lack of interest in learning and education also makes the children to go for work. Whatever may be the reason, child labour deprives the child the opportunities to lead a good life as a member of knowledgeable society.

The National Child Labour Eradication Project has established 35 centres to provide education to the children in the district. Each centre works for about 50 children each. Some N.G.Os like World Vision, Vishwa Sewa Mission also are working for eradication of child labour. But it seems to be a difficult task. Many studies carried out by the university students indicate a large proportion of child labour existing in rural areas of the district. Therefore unless poverty is combated no permanent solution to child labour is possible.

Attempts are also being made to generate community level awareness. Counseling is being organised with the parents. A dialogue is established with village community involving panchayat representatives progressive farmers and SDMCs to discuss the adverse effects of child labour. The families with child labour are also linked with various poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes (NREGA) to enhance their Family income which will enable the working children to attend the school.

A large percentage of Population in the district is thus prone to vulnerability. This is on account of uncertainties in agriculture. There is an urgent need for diversification of rural economy through development of non farm activities to provide sustainable livelihoods to the people in rural areas. Programmes like KREGS, Stree Shakti and SJSY need to be implemented effectively in the district to reduce the hardships of the people.

State interventions

As it is observed that the low levels of income in the district are on account of inadequate and less remunerative employment, State interventions are essential to safeguard the interests of the poor through provision of employment. It is observed that State intervention in the form of various self and wage employment programmes

BOX 5.2

CHILD LABOUR NGO INTERVENTIONS

The Village learning Centres established by Akshara Foundation An institution of civil Society under **Reach India** Project are involved in mainstreaming of the children in education who have dropped out and are working in agriculture and other sectors. The project is Reaching the children at Risk. It involves programmes for in school children to improve their learning capacity and for out school children to mainstream them through bridge courses in Village Learning Centres. These centres have adopted innovative strategies including the appeal through religious centres to bring the children to the centres and mainstream them. There are many success stories that bring out the remarkable achievements of these centres especially in Shahapur, Shorapur and Jevargi talukas that are very low literacy areas.

Source: Chaya Degaonkar Evaluation of REACH Programme in North Karnataka Akshara Foundation Bangalore 2007.

has helped the rural landless laborers and unemployed persons to seek some minimum employment. The self employment programmes like Swarnajayanti, Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and wage employment programmes like Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana and Karnataka Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme are being implemented in the district. Under KREGS about 369 projects are completed and 1834 projects are on going on. Out of these works, about 70 percent of works are related to soil and water conservation. This is useful in preventing the production uncertainties due to erratic rainfall.

Karnataka Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (KREGS) is implemented effectively with the issue of job cards and documentation of information properly. During 2007 an employment of 3642100 person days is created. Many projects useful for the poor in the villages are undertaken in implementation of the scheme.

Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana is introduced from April 1999. This is framed out of the merger of earlier self employment programme viz., Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), and Development of Women And Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA). SGSY is an integrated programme covering all aspects of self-employment such as organization of the poor into self-help groups, training, and credit technology infrastructure in marketing.

The programme mainly adopts Group Approach for assistance. Self Help Groups are formed and promoted to take up economic activities. Training is given in different activities before setting up micro enterprises. In few cases individual assistance is also given. The progress during last two years is indicated in the table 5.17. The performance under SGSY is better when compared to the earlier self employment programmes.



TABLE 5.16
Progress of Wage Employment Schemes 2006-07

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakhs)		Person Days		
		Wage Expenditure	Total	Male	Female	Total
2007	KREGS	4108.159	4108.159	1847990	1794110	3642100

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Gulbarga, 2006-07.

TABLE 5.17
Self Employment Schemes

Year	Name of the Scheme	Rural/Urban	Expenditure	SHGs No.	Person Days		
					Male	Female	Total
2006-07	SGSY	Rural	301.598	150	13	2089	2103
2007-08	SGSY	Rural	217.980	106	-	1378	1378

BOX 5.3

IMPACT OF SGSY – Evidence from a Micro Level Study

This study is carried out in Gulbarga district of Karnataka State in India to evaluate the progress of SGSY in Gulbarga district

Methodology

The study is based on the primary data collected from the sample in Gulbarga district from three talukas. The data was collected during 2003-04. The individuals and beneficiaries assisted during 1999-2000 & 2000-01 are taken up in the sample. Care is taken to ensure that the assisted family has completed three years after receiving financial assistance under SGSY as the target is to enable the assisted family to cross the poverty line within a period of three years.

The sample consists of 110 swarozagaries. Out of them 70 are women members and 40 are male members. The 70 female members include 55

members belonging to 10 different SHGs and the remaining 15 are individual members. Among men SHGs are less observed. 10 members of the sample belong to two SHGs and the remaining 30 are covered under individual assistance. The impact is assessed through the study of variables like the nature of economic activity undertaken, capacity building through training and income generation through these various activities.

Social Background of the Beneficiaries

The focus of the programme is to assist the women and SC & ST families therefore it is essential to know the caste background of the beneficiaries. This is indicated below.

It is observed that a major percentage of women and men beneficiaries belong to Forward Caste group. The share of Sc and St is only 31.82 in the total beneficiaries and 41.81 in case of women beneficiaries and 40 percent in case of men. The assistance to the special groups is very less as compared to the fixed target. This is so in a district where there is more concentration of SC& ST population. The other backward castes also do not have fair deal. The benefits are thus cornered by the forward caste people. It is also doubted that some of these forward group do not belong to the poverty group as observed in field investigation. Women as a group have received adequate representation but about 55 percent of them are from the forward caste.

Education

The undertaking of micro enterprises and other economic activities requires some minimum level of education for their better management. Hence the educational background of the beneficiaries is presented in the following table.

TABLE 5.18

Caste background of the beneficiaries

Caste	Female		Male		Total
	Group	Individual	Group	Individual	
SC	18 (32.72)	05(33.33)	04(40.0)	08(26.66)	35(31.82)
ST	05 (9.09)	-	-	02 (6.67)	07(6.36)
OBC	02(3.64)	-	-	-	02 (1.82)
Forward Caste (Lingayat)	30 (54.54)	10 (66.67)	06(60.0)	20 (66.67)	66 (60.0)
Total	55 (50.0)	15(13.64)	10(9.09)	30 (27.27)	110 (100.0)

Source: Primary Data

TABLE 5.19

Level of Education

Level of Education	Female	Male	Total
Illiterate	48 (68.57)	10 (25.00)	58 (52.73)
Primary	12 (17.15)	07 (17.5)	19 (17.27)
Secondary	07 (10.00)	14 (35.0)	21 (19.09)
Higher	03 (04.28)	09 (22.5)	12 (10.91)
Total	70(63.63)	40(36.37)	110(100.0)

Source: Primary Data

It is evident that 52 percent of the beneficiaries are illiterate. The number of illiterate women beneficiaries is about 69 percent. 17 percent of them have primary education and only about 30 percent of them have the required level of education to manage the activities efficiently.

Financial Assistance

One of the basic objectives of SGSY is to provide adequate financial assistance to the beneficiaries to make required investment in an activity to generate viable and sustainable production units and self employment too. Table 5.20 provides information about the average financial assistance received under the programme per member.

Majority of the women (54 Percent) have received average assistance between 5000-10000. Men in general have received higher quantum of assistance. This indicates that patriarchal structures are still deep rooted in the rural society. Only 9 percent of them have received higher amount of financial assistance. All of them belong to forward caste. The other reason given for low amount to women is that the nature of economic activities taken up by them does not require high investment. Among men 55 percent have received better finance. They also reported that it is adequate. This indicates that low investment micro enterprises are favoured more under the programme. (In case of SHGs also).

Nature of Economic Activity

The types of economic activities undertaken by the members are given in Table-5.21. It is clear that many of the members have taken up the traditional activities. These include Mat making, basket weaving, hotel, Kirana shop, Tailoring, dairy, animal husbandry agarbatti making etc. * Horticulture, Floriculture and vegetable cultivation These are similar to those taken up under IRDP. Source: Primary Data

However some of the beneficiaries have taken up Horticulture and Vegetable cultivation and only one member has undertaken floriculture. Again this is observed in the irrigated pockets of the district. Some of the beneficiaries have made provision for irrigation. In recent years the use of agricultural implements has increased substantially but none of the beneficiaries have taken up repair services. This is mainly due to lack of skills, education and training among them. Such activities now have more viability and income generation capacity.

Thus it is observed that the same traditional activities of IRDP and DWACRA are continued under SGSY also.



TABLE 5.20
Average Financial Assistance

Amount (Rs.)	Women	Men	Total
5000-10000	38 (54.29)	18 (45.0)	56 (50.91)
10000-15000	26 (37.14)	14 (35.0)	40 (36.36)
15000-20000	06 (8.57)	08 (20.0)	14 (12.73)
20,000 & above	-	-	-
Total	70	40	110

Source: Primary Data

TABLE 5.21
Economic Activity Undertaken

Activity	Women	Men	Total
Rural Industry	-	02	02
Tailoring	05	01	06
Handicrafts	09	04	13
Irrigation	03	06	09
Petty Business	14	11	25
Dairy	22	01	23
Animal Husbandry	08	05	13
Service & Repairs	-	03	03
Cultivation*	09	07	16
Total	70	40	110

* Horticulture, Floriculture and vegetable cultivation

Source: Primary Data

There was an urgent need for an integrated and all inclusive programme. The SGSY is a laudable attempt in this direction. The Group approach and the provision of training and credit input the involvement of different agencies, the monitoring of the programme form the core of the present programme. It thus has evolved checks and balances within the system itself to ensure better results.

Income Generation and Impact on Poverty

The income generated under these activities is presented in Table-5.22 the average monthly income generated over the last two years is taken into account. The income reported by the beneficiaries is also verified through personal observations of the field investigator. It is observed that income generated by these activities is not as per the expected level.

For 7 percent of beneficiaries it is below Rs. 500 and for 84 percent of them it is below 2000. However those who fall in 1500-2000 group are having potential to cross the poverty line. Two men beneficiaries are able to get monthly income above Rs. 3000. 17 beneficiaries (15 percent) are able to cross the poverty line clearly and one can say that about 35 percent of the beneficiaries are likely to cross the poverty line in future.

The reasons for low generation of income are due to the traditional nature of the activities. But it is also due to the problems faced by the beneficiaries in marketing, processing and lack of cold storage etc. The training component is not given adequate attention in the field as many respondents did not have adequate knowledge about the management of the enterprise. Thus the infrastructure inadequacies also have contributed to the low income generation.

TABLE 5.22

Generation of Income

Income group (Rs.)	Women	Men	Total
Below 500	05 (7.14)	03 (7.5)	08 (7.27)
500-1000	16 (22.86)	06 (15.0)	22 (20.00)
1000-1500	22 (31.43)	07 (17.5)	29 (26.36)
1500-2000-	21 (30.00)	13 (32.5)	34 (30.91)
2000-2500	05 (7.14)	06 (15.0)	11 (10.00)
2500-3000	01 (1.43)	03 (7.5)	04 (3.64)
3000&above	-	02 (5.0)	02 (1.82)
Total	70(100.0)	40(100.0)	110(100.0)

Source: Primary Data

When compared to the earlier self employment programmes, this programme has shown better performance in terms of formation of SHGs diversification of activities, and higher level of financial assistance, but the changes are not adequate in size and quantum to make substantial impact.

Conclusion

Self employment is a long run solution to the problem of unemployment in India as the generation of regular wage employment in the system is very slow. The earlier self employment programmes were inadequate and piecemeal in their approach. There was an urgent need for an integrated and all inclusive programme. The SGSY is a laudable attempt in this direction. The Group approach and the provision of training and credit input the involvement of different agencies, the monitoring of the programme form the core of the present programme. It thus has evolved checks and balances within the system itself to ensure better results.

The evidence from the micro level study indicates that the programme needs a review and reshaping. It should not work on the lines of IRDP and DWACRA. The programme should identify more viable and diversified activities on the basis of requirements and changing demand patterns of the village community. Training should be given properly and the infrastructure and marketing needs of the beneficiaries should be met adequately. The effective implementation of PURA may help substantially in this direction. The programme has a good potential and if implemented properly may help in upliftment of the rural poor in coming future.

(This is a part of the paper by Dr. Chaya Degaonkar Swarna Jayanthi Swarozgar Yojana: An Integrated Approach to Poverty Alleviation in Bagachi KK (ed) Employment and Poverty Alleviation Programmes in India –An Appraisal Abhijeet Publications New Delhi 2007.)

Basic Concerns

The district is still characterized by a very low level of development over the last forty years. While the employment in agriculture continues to be as high as 67% its contribution to income is declining. It has come down to 29.7 percent. Though some part of the district is now brought under irrigation yet 7 out of 10 talukas still face uncertainty in agricultural production due to their drought prone character. The growth rate of agriculture was less than 3 percent during the last decade.

The proportion of agricultural laborers is significantly high. This coupled with low agricultural wages and short duration of employment in Dry Region indicates high incidence of poverty. The conditions of laborers are improving only in irrigated pockets of the district.

A large number of women workers participate in labour market as marginal workers and face insecurity of employment. Lack of adequate work along with low level of wages (Rs. 30 to 35 per day) and their employment in unskilled jobs in agriculture supports the trend of feminization of poverty.

The existence of child labour is another area of concern. Though the number of children out of school is declining still about 24261 children are reported out of school. Various field level studies indicate that enrolment of children in higher education i.e., in standards VIII to X is not increasing significantly. This indicates substantial presence of child labour. This labour is mainly employed in unorganized sector and in urban informal sector. As a result, it is not identified and reported.

The employment in organized sector is not increasing significantly. Further it is adversely

affected through recent closure of many small industries in Cement production in the district.

The employment is growing in service sector due to expansion of Transport, Banking, Communication, construction and other services. But a large part of this sector is growing in informal sector therefore; growing employment is not remunerative as well as sustainable.

Suggestions

Increasing productivity in agricultural sector is essential to address the issues of poverty and inadequate employment. To reduce the risk and uncertainty the area under irrigation should be increased.

Dry land development technology and watershed approach should be adopted to strengthen agriculture and improve its sustainability. The risk is high in agriculture due to mono cropping practices followed by the farmers. Farmers should be given adequate training for selection and rotation of crops. They should also get training in integrated pest management and organic farming.

Farmers should be oriented to adopt new technologies and modern agricultural practices.

The non-farm sector focusing on poultry, animal husbandry and sericulture needs to be supported to ensure adequate employment and income to the people. Growth of horticulture and sericulture also has adequate potential in the district. This should be tapped through proper development of infrastructure facilities. Promotion of Non Farm employment in the irrigated talukas of Jevargi, Shahapur and Shorapur is essential. The agricultural extension services should work effectively in meeting the training, information and other requirements of the farmers in these areas. Training at farm level should be conducted for the farmers for their convenience.



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The service sector in the region is growing rapidly. There is a need to strengthen this sector through a network of support services like credit, training and marketing.



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Poverty is a major problem before the district economy. The average employment in dry regions of the district is about 180 days in a year. The wage rate varies between Rs.50-70 during the off and peak season. Though poverty alleviation programmes are being implemented, their impact is very slow. The economic activities undertaken in self employment programmes have not proved viable due to lack of adequate marketing facilities. There is a need to strengthen the marketing linkage for SHG economic activities. The self employment and wage employment programmes should be implemented properly through identification of beneficiaries in Gram Sabhas.

KREGS is in operation in the district. This along other employment programmes should be effectively implemented to provide adequate employment to the people in rural areas to check out-migration.

Women employment is largely in agricultural sector where the wage rate and availability of

employment is very low. Women should be provided with adequate training and skills to participate in employment in more remunerative sectors. Self employment among women is increasing slowly

The Stree Shakti SHGs are showing progress in this direction but are mainly concentrated in activities in unorganized or informal sector their coverage should be expanded.

Poverty is the root cause of child labour. Hence improvement in economic condition of the household is a direct attack on child labour. Awareness about education and creating interest in education among the children is essential. NGOs in Gulbarga are doing good efforts in this direction. Their role needs to be strengthened.

Development of the district economy is vital to promote human development in the district. Increasing agricultural production and productivity is very essential in this direction. The inequalities in distribution of income should be removed through proper policy interventions. Provision of adequate and remunerative employment to the people is thus essential to ensure a decent livelihood to the people.



Income and Employment Generation through Watershed Development

Housing, Drinking Water and Sanitation





Housing, Drinking Water and Sanitation

Food, Shelter and Clothing constitute basic elements of livelihood. Shelter is a comprehensive term that includes all the basic provisions such as a house with provision of drinking water, sanitation, and electricity which are considered as basic requirements of a decent living. The ownership of a house is essential not only because it provides a shelter but it provides an identity and an address to a person to which many other benefits are linked. Many poor people, especially in urban areas are deprived of basic information and other benefits including a ration card because they do not have a permanent address.

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation has significant impact on the health status of the people. The indicator, such as number of taps per 10,000 population is therefore equally important as number of hospital beds per 10,000 population. *In fact the two are inversely related to each other. Improvement in the provision of water supply and sanitation promotes better health and reduces demand for health services.* It also reduces the hardship of women involved in collection of water. These elements of better living are thus closely associated with status of human development in a region.

In this chapter the existing status of Housing, Water supply and Sanitation is reviewed to assess the status of living of the people in this district. The coverage of Drinking water and sanitation under different schemes and their functioning is assessed to identify the future requirements.

Housing

In the district, the proportion of households with permanent houses has increased from 57 to 60% between 1991-2001. The housing position is better in urban areas than in rural areas. In rural areas even in 2001 43.35% of the rural people lived in Semi-permanent houses. This percentage is slightly more than the one in 1991 (41.8 percent) only 50% of them live in permanent houses. In urban areas the percentage of households living in permanent houses has increased from 83% in 1991 to 86% in 2001. Majority of the households i.e., 77% lived in one room or two room houses in 1991 and their percentage has slightly come down to 75% in 2001. On the other hand, in rural areas 80% the households live in 1 to 2 room houses.

In rural areas majority of the houses are thatched huts. These huts do not have proper ventilation facilities. The other major types of houses are houses with mud walls and thatched roofs. These houses also have a small window for ventilation. Thus majority of the houses do not have adequate ventilation facilities. Women who mainly stay inside the house are thus deprived of free air for breathing. The open space in front of the house is normally used by male members to sit, eat and sleep.

Across the talukas, it is observed that, housing conditions are very poor in Afzalpur, Jevargi, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir talukas where only less than 34% of the people live in permanent (Pucca) houses (Jevargi 32%).

Food, Shelter and Clothing constitute basic elements of livelihood. Shelter is a comprehensive term that includes all the basic provisions such as a house with provision of drinking water, sanitation, and electricity which are considered as basic requirements of a decent living.



TABLE 6.1
Percentage Distribution of Houses (2001)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Percentage Distribution of Houses 2001					
		Total			Rural		
		Permanent	Semi-Permt.	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-Permt.	Temporary
1	Afzalpur	27.60	62.30	10.10	27.00	62.00	11.00
2	Aland	45.10	51.40	3.50	41.90	54.60	3.50
3	Chincholi	95.60	3.10	1.30	95.30	3.30	1.40
4	Chittapur	95.70	3.70	0.60	94.50	4.90	0.60
5	Gulbarga	89.00	10.00	1.00	77.60	20.20	2.20
6	Jevargi	32.10	64.80	3.10	26.70	70.00	3.30
7	Sedam	96.20	2.80	1.00	95.60	3.30	1.10
8	Shahapur	19.80	65.90	14.30	15.60	69.30	15.10
9	Shorapur	17.70	72.80	9.50	15.40	74.60	10.00
10	Yadgir	38.50	50.00	11.50	30.20	56.60	13.20
	Total	59.49	35.34	5.13	50.30	43.35	6.31

Source: Census of India- Karnataka 2001.

It is lowest i.e., 17.7% in Shorapur taluka followed by Shahapur taluka (see table) 19.8%. The proportion of people living in temporary houses is highest in Shahapur, followed by Yadgir, Afzalpur and Shorapur. These are the talukas (except Afzalpur) where floating population is large in number due to advent of irrigation in recent years. The population of surrounding areas, especially from Andhra Pradesh is coming to work as agricultural labourers. These people live in semi-permanent or temporary (Kuchcha) houses in these talukas. The cluster of houses is called as 'Camp'. The tribal population is also more here. They live in tandas where the housing structure is semi-permanent or temporary. Many of these tandas, being small in size, do not have education facilities also. Due to these factors the proportion of semi-permanent and temporary houses is more in these talukas.

The housing needs of the poor remain unfulfilled due to poverty. Recognizing this fact a large

number of housing schemes are introduced in recent years which have helped to improve the housing conditions of the people. The National Housing and Habitat Policy 1998 forms the base for implementation of various housing programmes in the country as well as the state. The Ashraya Programme, Ambedkar Housing Programme, were introduced in 1993-94 by State Government. The Indira Awas Yojana and Pradhana Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (for the rural shelter exclusively) are in the central sector that look after the housing provisions for the poor. The Karnataka Housing Board implements the low cost housing programmes for the low Income and Middle income groups and the Slum Clearance Board takes care of the slum dwellers. The Neralina Bhagya Scheme was launched to replace thatched roofs with tiled ones. Further the liberal loans from banks and finance corporations have helped the people from lower middle and middle class from salaried group to own their houses.

Housing Schemes – Implementation

The housing schemes that are in operation in the district are Ambedkar and Ashraya schemes of State Government and Indira Awas Yojane of Central Government Schemes like Navagram, Devadasi Housing Scheme were in operation during 2001-2004. These schemes are not in existence now.

The implementation of housing schemes is very slow. This is evident from low physical and financial achievements under various schemes. The targets set for the year are not attained during the year. The houses sanctioned in the year 2003-04 under Ambedkar Housing Schemes are not completed even in the year 2006-07. The progress in financial utilization indicates that the amount sanctioned in the year 2003-04 2005-06 is not utilized completely even in the year 2006-07. In case of Indira Awas Yojane the financial and physical achievement is some what higher than under the other schemes.

There are many complaints about the housing schemes. The beneficiaries are not identified properly through Gram Sabhas, the quality of housing is not up to the mark. Under Ambedkar Housing scheme in some cases the location is far away from the village and there is no water and electricity. The houses have remained vacant and got damaged in course of time. The budget is also released late and hence financial utilization is very poor. There is no maintenance of houses nor is any follow up assistance provided to the beneficiaries for maintenance.

Issues of Concern

The progress in implementation of schemes is very slow. This has resulted in poor utilization of funds affecting further flow of it on the one hand

and denial of housing opportunities to the poor people. The slow progress of work is due to difficulties in selection of beneficiaries, procedures and delays due to administrative approvals etc. The quality of housing is also very low. As a result the condition of house starts deteriorating immediately. The beneficiaries are not identified properly through gram sabhas. The poor people therefore still lack access to housing.

Drinking Water and Sanitation

Drinking water and sanitation emerge as a joint public good because of their interrelationship with health status. Clean drinking water and sanitation are fundamental to health. It is therefore, an established fact that this joint public good has the maximum health benefit. Inadequate provision of this public good and its poor quality is responsible for a number of diseases. In such situations, the life giving water may turn the killer too. Many diseases like diarrhea, poliomyelitis, hepatitis, amoebiasis, roundworm, whipworm, thread worm, typhoid are mainly water borne disease. Though food and hygiene may also be the contributors but water principally acts as carrier of infection to human body. In developing countries, 80% of the diseases result from a combination of poor hygiene, contaminated water and poor sanitation. In this context Dr. Mahler of WHO had pointed out long back that the number of water taps per one thousand persons will be a better indicator of health than the number of hospital beds. In addition to this, the chemical contamination of drinking water is also a cause of some other illness such as Arsenicosis and Fluorosis therefore, access to safe drinking water is essential requirement of human life. The slogan "Health for All" should be prefixed by a slogan "Safe drinking water and sanitation for all".

In Gulbarga district the access to drinking water has to be assessed in terms of its availability, quality distance and functioning. In the district only 19.5% the households have access to drinking water within their premises. This is quite below the state average of 31.7 percent. 44.8 percent of the households had access to drinking water away from the premises. (Away from the premises is defined as an access to water source that is beyond 500 meters from the dwelling in rural areas and 100 meters away from the house in urban areas). The rural urban disparities in access to drinking water are glaring as only 10% of rural households have access to drinking water within their premise. They depend on various sources like taps and pumps and wells to meet their requirements. The accessibility is better in urban areas. Here 46.9 percent of the households have access to water within premise. Further in urban areas only 20.5

percent of the households have access to drinking water away from the premises but the percentage is exactly double in rural areas i.e., 40.9 percent. Thus the rural urban gap is substantially wide and the rural water supply situation is not satisfactory. Tap connection is a major source of water in urban areas (70.9% households) where as in rural areas, taps hand pumps and wells all together meet the requirement of drinking water of the households. The proportion of households receiving water from these sources is 36.8, 33.6 and 20 percent respectively. About 3.8 percent of rural population is dependent on tanks, ponds, rivers, lakes and canals as a source of drinking water which is highly unsafe. Further about 20 per cent rural population depends on open wells which are also not a safe source of drinking water.

The existing Government schemes are thus able to cover only 75% of the households in rural areas.

TABLE 6.2
Distribution of Households by Location of Drinking Water - 2001

Location	Total	Percent	Rural	%	Urban	%
Within Premises	1.06194	19.5	40297	10.0	65897	46.9
Near Premises	24322	44.8	17449	49.0	45823	32.6
Away from the Premises	193471	35.7	164560	40.9	28911	20.5

Source: Registrar General of India: Census of India 2001 Housing Profile Karnataka.

Distribution of Households by Location of Drinking Water - 2001

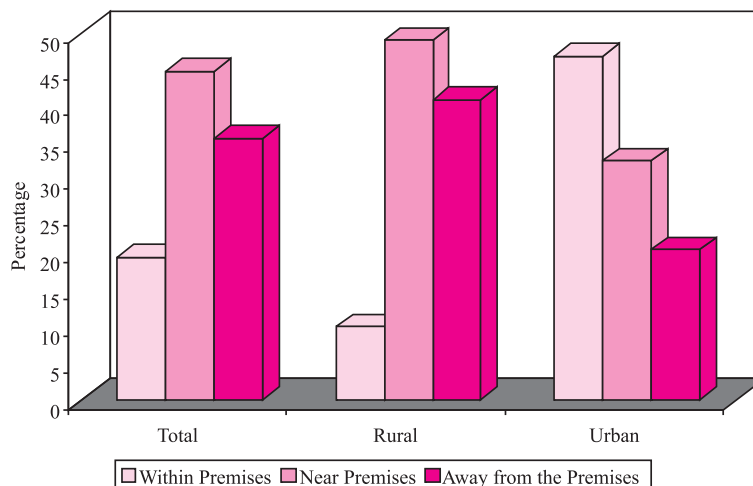


TABLE 6.3
Sources of Water

Source of Water	Total	Percent	Rural		Urban	
			Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Hand pumps	1552	28.6	1351	33.6	201	70.9
Tap	2478	45.6	1481	36.8	997	70.9
Tube well	359	6.6	230	5.7	128	9.1
Well	8.6	15.9	807	20.0	5.3	3.8
Other sources	179	3.3	152	3.8	26	1.9

Source: Registrar General of India census 2001 H Series Karnataka

Further it is observed that, the water supply is very irregular due to leakages and breakages in pipes and inadequacy as well as irregularity of power supply. The rural population has to use water from unsafe sources.

Rural Drinking Water Supply

In Karnataka the main objective of Rural Water Supply Schemes is to provide a minimum of 55 litres of potable drinking water per day per capita. To attain this goal the Government policy is to provide a bore well with hand pump to habitations with a population of less than 500. The habitations with population between 500-1000 are covered under mini water supply schemes and piped water supply schemes cover habitations with population above 1000.

Access to safe drinking water has increased due to implementation of various schemes in the district. The number of schemes covering different areas and their growth over past 5 years is indicated in the tables 6.4 & 6.5.

The availability of these schemes is still below the requirement. The requirement for MWS is 3037 there is a gap of about 1666 schemes and the requirement in PWS is 2278 where as the existing number of these schemes is only 985 (estimated on the basis of population).

TABLE 6.4
Growth of Water Supply Schemes in
Gulbarga District 1999-2006

Series	Bore wells	MWS	PWS
1999-2000	7145	1056	832
2001-2002	8077	1060	684
2002-2003	8832	1238	842
2003-2004	9463	1200	846
2004-2005	11277	1371	956
2005-2006	11588	1389	985

Source: Gulbarga District at A Glance for various years.

TABLE 6.5
Taluka-wise Distribution of Schemes 2005-06

Taluka	Bore wells	MWS	PWS
Afzalpur	1089	114	87
Aland	1185	121	105
Chincholi	1033	125	71
Chittapur	1310	123	114
Gulbarga	1127	183	127
Jevargi	1369	113	84
Sedam	826	92	86
Shahapur	1183	144	94
Shorapur	1082	103	91
Yadgir	1384	271	126
Total	11588	1389	985

Source: Gulbarga District at A Glance 2006.

In talukas of Afzalpur, Shahapur, Shorapur, Chittapur and Jevargi a large percent of households depend on unsafe source like river/pond during the summer season. All the talukas in general face acute water shortage during the summer season.

There are about 244 habitations (20.3%) of the total which suffer form chemically affected water supply. These include

- a) Villages affected with Brackish Water - 27
- b) Villages affected with fluoride content - 38
- c) Guinea worm affected villages - 179

Many villages in Chitapur and Shorapur talukas suffer from chemically affected water supply. This has impacted on health status of the people.

The total number of water connections in the city is 23497 and only 75 percent of the total households are covered by the water supply system. The existing water supply arrangements include – piped water supply through domestic connections, piped water supply through public taps, Hand pumps, private bore wells and private tankers. A nominal charge of Rs. 45 per month is charged on domestic connections. The district is often affected by draughts. Therefore, it faces acute water shortage during the summer season. In this period, the private water suppliers are in great demand. These suppliers supply water even for drinking through tanks. These arrangements

BOX 6.1

ACCESS TO WATER ACROSS THE TALUKAS

The availability of water for households within premises is very poor in all the talukas except Gulbarga. Eight talukas are below the district average of 19.%. The situation is still worst in rural areas where only 10 percent of the households have access to water within premises. Talukas like Chittapur, Jevargi, Shahapur and Shorapur are still below the district average where about 41 percent of the rural households have to carry water from a distance of 500 meters or more. The percentage of such households is as high as 48 in Chittapur and Shahapur 44 percent in Jevargi and Shorapur and 40 percent in Aland and Chincholi talukas.

BOX 6.2

URBAN WATER SUPPLY- FINDINGS FROM A STUDY OF GULBARGA CITY

Gulbarga city is a district headquarters of Gulbarga District. It is also a divisional headquarter of Gulbarga division. The city is growing at fast rate in recent years. The emergence of educational institutions, Government offices, growth of trade and commerce are some of the important causes contributing to the growth of the city. The population of the city is estimated as 4.5 lakhs in 2001. The growth of population is indicated in table 6.6.

TABLE 6.6
Growth of Population in Gulbarga City

Year	Population	Growth rate
1971	1,45,588	
1981	2,18,621	5.01
1991	3,03,139	3.86
2001	4,30,000	4.18

Source: District Census Hand Book for Gulbarga District 1971,1981,1991,2001

are normally used by the middle and upper class people. The poor and the lower middle class households carry water from long distance (Only 60 percent of the city area is covered by sanitation facilities. Those who live in slums and in colonies of poor people use open spaces as toilets).

In the colonies included in the sample all these various arrangements were found to be in existence. Among these colonies, Jagrathi colony is an extension area of the city where water is available through bore wells and MWS public taps. Sundernagar is a slum area where the poor and the low caste people live. Here majority of the households fetch water from the public taps. In Venkateshnagar, where rich people live, the sources are domestic connections and private bore wells. In Mominpura, Brahmapur and Jagath areas people have various sources like domestic connections, public taps, hand pumps etc. These are crowded areas and the water supply is inadequate. In these crowded areas water scarcity is more pronounced and the households follow all the possible methods to get more water. The existing arrangements available to the households in the sample colonies are given in the table 6.7.

Results and Discussions

It is observed that the water supply arrangements are not adequate enough to meet the requirements of the people. The shortage is severe for almost six months in a year. The water supply is also irregular in many areas of the city. During this period, the women are on the move everyday with the water pots in hand to collect the water from sources such as public wells, hand pumps, public taps etc. The opinion of the HHs on regularity and adequacy of water supply is recorded below.

It is clear that only in Venkateshnagar where the rich people reside, enjoy various sources of water and the households have adequate and regular water supply. The condition is worst in Jagrathi colony which is an extension area and Mominpura which is a crowded area. In slum area also the water supply arrangements are equally inadequate. The water supply in extension areas is very irregular-due to leakages and breakages in pipe lines and valves. The shortages are thus magnified due to the irregularity in supply of water.

TABLE 6.7

Water Supply Arrangements in Various Colonies of the Sample

Sl. No.	Name of the Colony	No. of Households	Source of Water (%)				
			Domestic tap	Public tap	Hand pumps	Private bore wells	Private tankers (during Summer)
1	Brahmapur	20	75	25	50	10	10
2	Jagrathi Colony	20	Nil	100	65	90	45
3	Jagath	20	100	Nil	20	30	25
4	Mominpura-Darga	30	100	Nil	37	10	10
5	Venkateshnagar	10	100	Nil	Nil	90	90
6	Sundernagar	20	05	95	80	Nil	Nil

Source: Primary Data

TABLE 6.8

Regularity and Adequacy of Water Supply

Colony	Regularity		Adequacy	
	HH	Percentage	HH	Percentage
Brahmapur	11	55	08	40
Jagrathi Colony	03	15	02	10
Jagath	15	75	12	60
Mominpura-Darga	10	33.33	06	20
Sundernagar	07	35	03	15
Venkateshnagar	09	90	07	70

Source: Primary Data

Water and Health

The inadequacy and irregularity of water supply for a major part of the year compels the households to collect water from any available source. This is a common phenomenon in the city. Therefore, the city is prone to many health hazards caused by lack of safe drinking water supply and sanitation facilities.

It is observed that the incidence of water related diseases is high in the city. The cases of Gastroenteritis are at high level. Thus the reported cases of water borne and water related diseases are increasing over the time period. This may not tell us the true story as these cases are reported to the Government hospital. In the city, the number of private clinics is very high and all the people from middle and upper groups visit

the private system of health care for which the data is not available. Further Jaundice (Hepatitis A) is common water borne disease in the city. It is highly prevalent in Jagath, Brahmapur and Sundernagar area.

The disease occurs during the summer season and on the onset of rainy season. In summer the water collected from any available source is not purified water and during rainy season the pits dug to collect the tap water fill with the rainwater which enters into the pipeline supplying the drinking water and the water gets contaminated. It is also observed that in the city, the pipeline supplying drinking water and the sewage pipeline go together. Any leakage and breakages in these pipelines also often leads to water contamination. The awareness about cleanliness is very low among the people

TABLE 6.9

Water Borne and Water Related Diseases Reported in Gulbarga City (1995-2002)

Year	Cholera	Typhoid	Gastroenteritis	Jaundice	Dysentery	Diarrhea	Total
1995-96	17	90	800	65	140	09	1121
1996-97	25	85	755	70	125	12	1072
1997-98	20	105	889	72	140	15	1241
1998-99	15	250	895	75	75	13	1323
1999-00	05	302	785	80	65	15	1252
2000-01	55	455	662	70	60	08	1310
2001-02	N.A.	278	1076*				1354

Source: Records of Gulbarga Municipal Corporation for various years.

*This includes Dysentery, Diarrhea and Gastroenteritis

TABLE 6.10

Incidence of Water Borne and Water Related Diseases

Year	Cholera	Typhoid	Gastroenteritis	Jaundice	Dysentery	Diarrhea
1995-96	0.3	2.1	18.6	1.5	3.2	0.2
1996-97	0.6	3.6	17.6	1.5	2.9	0.3
1997-98	0.5	2.4	20.6	1.6	3.3	0.3
1998-99	0.3	5.8	20.8	1.7	0.3	0.3
1999-00	0.1	7.0	18.3	1.7	1.4	0.3
2000-01	1.3	3.9	15.4	1.6	1.3	0.2
2001-02	0.5	6.8	22.6			

Source: Computed from table 6.10.

especially those residing in slums. All the activities such as cleaning, washing bathing are carried out near the source of water. This also contributes to water pollution. Further, the cases suffering from Jaundice are underreported because the patients go for Herbal or Ayurvedic medicine that is supplied normally through informal arrangements.

Some of the poor households do not approach the health care system immediately due to lack of time as it amounts to loss of work for a day. Yet, the data gives a picture that the volume of waterborne diseases is considerable.

In the survey of the households, a simple question was asked that whether any family member has suffered from any of the water borne diseases during the last six months. The answer was positive for 78.33 percent of the households. The types of diseases reported by the households are as in table 6.11 and 6.12. The answers are multiple.

The households reported high occurrence of Diarrhoea and Jaundice followed by typhoid. Only about 23 percent households reported no disease during last six months. The incidence is high in Sundernagar, Mominpura and Brahmapur which are crowded areas with unhygienic conditions.

The average expenditure reported by the households who use both the private as well as public health care facilities are as shown in the table below.

Thus it is observed that the households spend a part of their scarce resources on health hazards

caused by the inadequate and poor quality of water supply and sanitation. In addition for the poor households it also implies a loss of wage labour during those days of ill health. The city in general exhibits a very low profile of water supply and sanitation facilities and high incidence of water borne and water related diseases. Though substantial funds are flowing from central and state governments and from international financial institutions, the situation has not improved much due to poor utilization, wastage and improper management of funds.

(This is a study under taken by Chaya Degaonkar for presentation of a Paper at 3rd International Conference on Environment and Health at Madras University Chennai December 2004).

TABLE 6.11
Sample Data on Water Related Diseases

Nature of the disease	No. of H.H	Percentage to the total N=120
Cholera	14	11.66
Jaundice	52	43.33
Typhoid	49	40.83
Diarrhoea	78	65.00
No disease	26	22.66

Source: Primary Data.

TABLE 6.12
Average Expenditure on Health Care by the Households
(During last three months)

Expenditure	No. of Households
Rs.100-200	65 (54.17)
Rs.200-300	44 (36.67)
Rs.300-400	09 (07.50)
Rs.400-500	02 (01.66)
Rs.500and above	Nil

Source: Primary Data

BOX 6.3

SEVEN INTO TWENTY FOUR WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Recently in Gulbarga City with the assistance from World Bank a 24 hours water supply scheme is introduced in 11 out of 58 wards in the City. The scheme is working satisfactorily and people are paying User Charges regularly. It has also helped to control the wastage of water as the payment charges are linked to the use of water. In a public meeting, the major demand of the people to the government was to extend the scheme to all the wards in the City.

Rural Drinking Water Supply- findings from a Study (sponsored by Zilla Panchayat)

In Karnataka, the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (Nanjundappa Committee) made a sample study about accessibility and functioning of water supply schemes in different parts of the state, on the basis of this the talukas in the state were ranked as regards to the provision of Drinking Water Supply. Two talukas of Gulbarga district viz Shorapur and Chittapur were placed at low level. The rank of Shorapur was 132 (among 175

talukas) and Chittapur was at the bottom with a rank of 173. Hence a village level study was taken up to assess the situation in these two talukas, with regard to provision and functioning of various water supply schemes. All the 127 villages in Chittapur and 185 villages in Shorapur taluka were surveyed and village wise as well as aggregate analysis was done to draw the conclusions (the study was take-up in 2004. It was sponsored by ZP Gulbarga).

In the Study all the three schemes viz., Borewells with Hand Pumps, Mini Water Supply and Piped Water Supply are provided in the villages as per the population norm. The existing and required numbers of schemes are given in the table below.

TABLE 6.13

Water Supply Schemes in Chittapur and Shorapur Talukas

Schemes	Chittapur (Existing)	Shorapur (Existing)	Chittapur Required	Shorapur Required
Bore wells with Hand pump	764	940	860	1120
Mini Water Supply	112	106	134	127
Piped Water Supply	88	80	145	118

The water supply schemes are inadequate as the required number of schemes is more than the existing schemes. This indicates inadequate water supply to the households.

Water Supply (Schemes) in Chittapur and Shorapur

Despite of the provision of number of schemes, the water supply is not adequate. The problem is acute in summer and water shortage has become a normal feature in summer. In Chittapur taluka there are 35 Gram Panchayats and it is observed that in all of the panchayats one or two villages are facing Chronic problems in water supply (90% of the GPs have more than one village).

There are 77 villages (60.6% of the total villages) which suffer from inadequate water supply in all the seasons or at least in summer. Some of them suffer from excess fluoride content (4 villages) and 15 villages suffer from contaminated water supply

TABLE 6.14

Functioning of Water Supply Schemes

Borewells	Chittapur	Shorapur
Total	764	940
Functioning	461 (60.0)	592 (62.9)
Non-functioning	303	348
a) Repairable	216 (71.3)	184 (52.8)
b) Non-repairable	087	164
MWS	Chittapur	Shorapur
Functioning	92 (82.1)	85 (80.1)
Non Functioning	20	21
Total	112	106
PWS	Chittapur	Shorapur
Total	88	80
Functioning	16 (18.18)	14 (17.5)
Partially functioning	53 (60.22)	47 (58.8)
Non-functioning	19 (21.6)	19 (23.7)

Functioning of the schemes

The schemes suffer from various problems and therefore their functioning is highly inefficient.

In Chittapur taluka only 18% PWS of the schemes are working satisfactorily. 60% of the PWS schemes are always in need of repairs like pipe repairs, and leakage valve and tap repairs etc and about 21.6% of the schemes are non functioning due to wrong location of overhead tanks no proper pipe line, lack of adequate source of water, motor repairs and lack of maintenance staff. Though some of the schemes are not functioning since a long period yet they have not received the attention of the administrators. The duration of non -functioning of some of the schemes is indicated in the following table 6.15..

The others are not functioning either due to incomplete work or are not functioning from very recent past.

In Shorapur taluka about 25% of the schemes are not functioning due to various reasons like lack of proper maintenance, delay in repairs, excess fluoride content, leakages and breakages, pipeline and location problems and exhaustion of the water source. Some of the schemes i.e., 11 schemes are not functioning since last 2-4 years. This indicates the negligence in repairs and maintenance. Some of them cannot be repaired but are not yet replaced.

With regard to Mini Water Supply Schemes, 20 schemes in Chittapur and 21 Schemes in Shorapur and not functioning i.e., 17.86% and 24.7 percent of the schemes are not operating. The storage tanks are not cleaned regularly and leakages in taps and pipes are common leading to wastage of water.

In Shorapur taluka, in villages like Yalgi, Sugur, Islampur Shakhapur and many others due to non functioning of these schemes people resort to river and canal water which is very unsafe source of drinking water. In many villages women have to carry water from a long distance of 2 to 3 kms.

In case of borewells with hand pumps, about 40 percent of them are not functioning in both the talukas. 71% of them are repairable in Chittapur and 52.8% of them can be repaired in Shorapur taluka but the repairs are taken up very late causing lot of inconvenience to the people.

Suggestions

Thus in both the talukas though lot of capital is invested in establishing different water supply schemes; but their functioning is very inefficient due to lack of proper implementation and maintenance. Hence people often face water scarcity problem. The water supply is also not adequate in all the seasons. The water shortage is very acute in summer season. The participatory water supply schemes are not very popular among the people. It is essential to generate awareness among the public about them. The 'pay and use' principle should be adopted as far as possible in implementation of the schemes in near future.

Management and maintenance of these water supply schemes is the responsibility of the panchayats. The panchayats are found to be highly inefficient in this regard. Panchayats may collect user charges and use them for the maintenance and operation of water supply schemes. People are ready to pay them if regular water supply is ensured.

TABLE 6.15

Duration of the Non-Functioning of the Schemes

Period	Chittapur No. of Schemes	Shorapur
3-12 months	2	3
12-24 months	4	1
24-36 months	3	3
36-48 months	1	-
48-60 months	1	8
Total	11	15

Sanitation

The progress in sanitation is highly inadequate and unsatisfactory in the district. As only 18.6% of the households have access to toilets. All the talukas in the district are below the district average. The conditions are very miserable in talukas like Afzalpur, Chincholi and Jevargi where only 5 percent of the households have access to toilets. In all the other talukas except Gulbarga taluka, less than 15 percent of population has access to toilets. Only in Gulbarga taluka 49.3% of the households have access to toilets which is the highest in the district.

There is wide gap between rural and urban areas. Rural sanitation is very poor in the district. In all the talukas the percentage of rural households having access to sanitation is less than 10 percent. It is 5 percent or less than that in Seven talukas i.e., Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi and Yadgir. The rural urban gap

is wide in Chittapur and Gulbarga talukas (73.94 percent and 70.2 percent respectively). Except these two talukas, in all other talukas the urban sanitation percentage is less than 50 percent. It is only 15 percent in Afzalpur taluka.

With regard to the type of latrine and waste water connectively pit latrine is more observed in rural areas and other latrine in urban areas. The percent of households with no drainage is as high as 74.31 in rural areas. Further, closed drainage is observed only in urban area (27.1%). Open drainage is common in both rural and urban areas. 23.1 in rural and 42% in urban areas. Open drainage is not good from hygienic point of view.

Thus it is observed that people have very poor access to sanitation in rural areas. Even in urban areas, the situation is not satisfactory therefore people lack a basic facility that is needed to promote a better livelihood. Lack of sanitation is thus one of the requirements for promoting

TABLE 6.16
Number of Households With Access to Bathroom, Latrine and Drainage Facilities

Sl. No.	Type of amenities	Total	%	Rural	%	Urban	%
1	No. of households	542937	-	402306	-	140831	-
2	No. of households having bathroom	162733	30.0	87187	21.7	75546	53.7
3	Type of latrine within premises						
	a) Pit Latrine	29029	5.35	9571	2.38	19458	13.84
	b) Water closet	26703	4.92	4772	1.18	21931	15.6
	c) Other Latrine	45372	8.36	6372	1.58	39000	27.73
	With Latrine	101104	18.63	20715	5.14	80389	57.17
	Without Latrine	441833	81.37	381591	94.86	60242	42.83
4	Type of drainage connectivity for waste water on get						
	a) Closed drainage	48074	8.85	9948	2.48	38126	27.11
	b) Open drainage	151896	27.98	93404	23.21	58492	41.60
	With drainage	199970	36.83	103352	25.69	96618	68.71
	No. drainage	342967	63.17	298954	74.31	44013	31.29

Source: Census of India, 2001.

human development. Though total sanitation campaign is taken up in the district the progress is not significant.

In rural areas, (studies indicate that) there are two main constraints in provision of latrines to the individual households viz. spatial and cultural. The houses are very close to each other and no space is left in between to construct a toilet. This is a major hurdle for attaining targets under total sanitation campaign. The other one is cultural tag. People do not prefer to have toilets within the premises of the house due to the influence of cultural and behavioral factors. There is a need to generate awareness among the people about the importance of hygiene and motivate them for the use of toilets. Further, shortage of water is another problem in use of toilets in rural areas.

Issues of Concern

The living conditions of the people are very poor in Gulbarga district as observed from housing, drinking water and sanitation situation in the district. The presence of large percentage of temporary houses in rural areas show that the

basic requirement of the rural poor for shelter still remains unfulfilled and it is regretful that it exists despite of several rural housing programmes being under implementation in the district. This situation may be due to increasing population in the district, poor coverage of programmes and poor implementation of these programmes. The existing housing structures of the poor lack the basic ventilation facilities that deny fresh air to women and children.

The existing arrangements of drinking water supply in rural areas are not adequate to provide the water supply to the households as per the minimum 55 LPCD norm. The most important fact is that many water supply schemes are provided to the villages but a large percentage of them have become defunct due to several factors like wrong identification of source, location, poor maintenance of them. Lack of provision for maintenance has been a major handicap in these schemes. Further the number of participating schemes like Swajal Dhara is very less. The basic issues that need attention here are improving the functioning of the schemes through carrying out the repairs to existing schemes and investment in

BOX 6.4

LIVING CONDITION OF MIGRANT POPULATION

In Shahpur and Shorapur talukas irrigation facilities are created by Upper Krishna Project (UKP). In the villages farmers from neighboring state of Andhra Pradesh are entering to take lands on lease and undertake paddy cultivation. They also bring some labourers along with them. These people stay away from the village near the farm. Such locations are called 'Camps'. The number of such camps is increasing rapidly. A camp has 15 to 20 houses or even more than that. These houses are built with mud walls and thatched roofs.

Some of these camps have drinking water facilities through bore wells. Some others depend on canal or river for drinking water. People buy the grocery and other requirements from the shops in the village. In some camps arrangements are made for pre-primary school in the camp. In others this facility is not available. Children of the farmers are sent to nearby schools, but the children of labourers have lesser opportunities of education. A camp at Kiradalli in Shorapur taluka has a pre-primary school run by an educated youth in the camp; children are sent to Kiradalli or Kembhavi for primary education. The percentage of these households is less than 15.

A registered Medical practitioner (RMP) visits the camp twice in a week and caters to the health needs of the people. People follow their own cultural practices and way of life and remain away from the village people. Poor labourers living in such camps are deprived of knowledge and education as well as minimum livelihood requirements. Their health needs are also not met adequately; the percentage of home deliveries is more. In such camps if the decision is taken to leave the place and to go to other place or go back to their native place, the dwelling structures are destroyed before the people leave the camp.

additional schemes with stress on participatory schemes and generate awareness among the people to utilize the facilities properly.

There is an urgent need to give attention to the problem in the talukas of Jevargi, Chittapur, Shorapur and Shahapur. In all the talukas, water problem is severe during the summer, including the urban areas. Through acute water shortage a situation found in every summer i.e., during the four months of April, May, June and July every year some temporary solutions are worked out. There is a need to find a permanent solution to the problem. An integrated structure is required to ensure adequate supply of water. The water boards in urban areas and the concerned departments should function effectively to find solution to the problem.

Recommendations

Housing schemes should be implemented effectively in the district and the physical and financial targets should be attained every year.

Strengthening of implementation machinery for speedy implementation of the schemes is essential. The budget should be released in the beginning of the year and the GPs should be given information about allocation and selection of beneficiaries. A strict time schedule should be framed and circulated at the beginning of the year. The Zilla Panchayat should monitor the whole programme seriously.

The village people should be informed about the scheme so that they can participate in its implementation. There is no transparency in implementation of the scheme at present. The quality of houses has to be upgraded and the quality of material should be checked properly.

The beneficiaries should be identified through gramsabhas and adequate records about conducting gramsabhas should be furnished. Departmental supervision and checks are essential. The system should become more transparent and the data should be made available for the benefit of all.

The approach to housing should be integrated. The concept should be to establish a colony with all minimum facilities. At present houses are constructed but there is no electricity, water supply or road connectivity. The strategy should be to provide all minimum facilities along with a house so that a dwelling unit is created.

The drinking water and sanitation provisions are highly inadequate in the district to ensure minimum LPCD water to the households. There is a need to invest in additional water supply schemes in talukas of Chittapur, Jevargi, Shahapur, Shorapur, Aland and Chincholi in the district. Adequate financial provision for maintenance and minimum staff has to be ensured for proper functioning of these schemes. Outsourcing for maintenance and functioning may be given. The SHGs or water users associations at the village level may be entrusted with the task of overall supervision about functioning of the schemes. There is also a need to generate awareness among the public about proper use of the water.

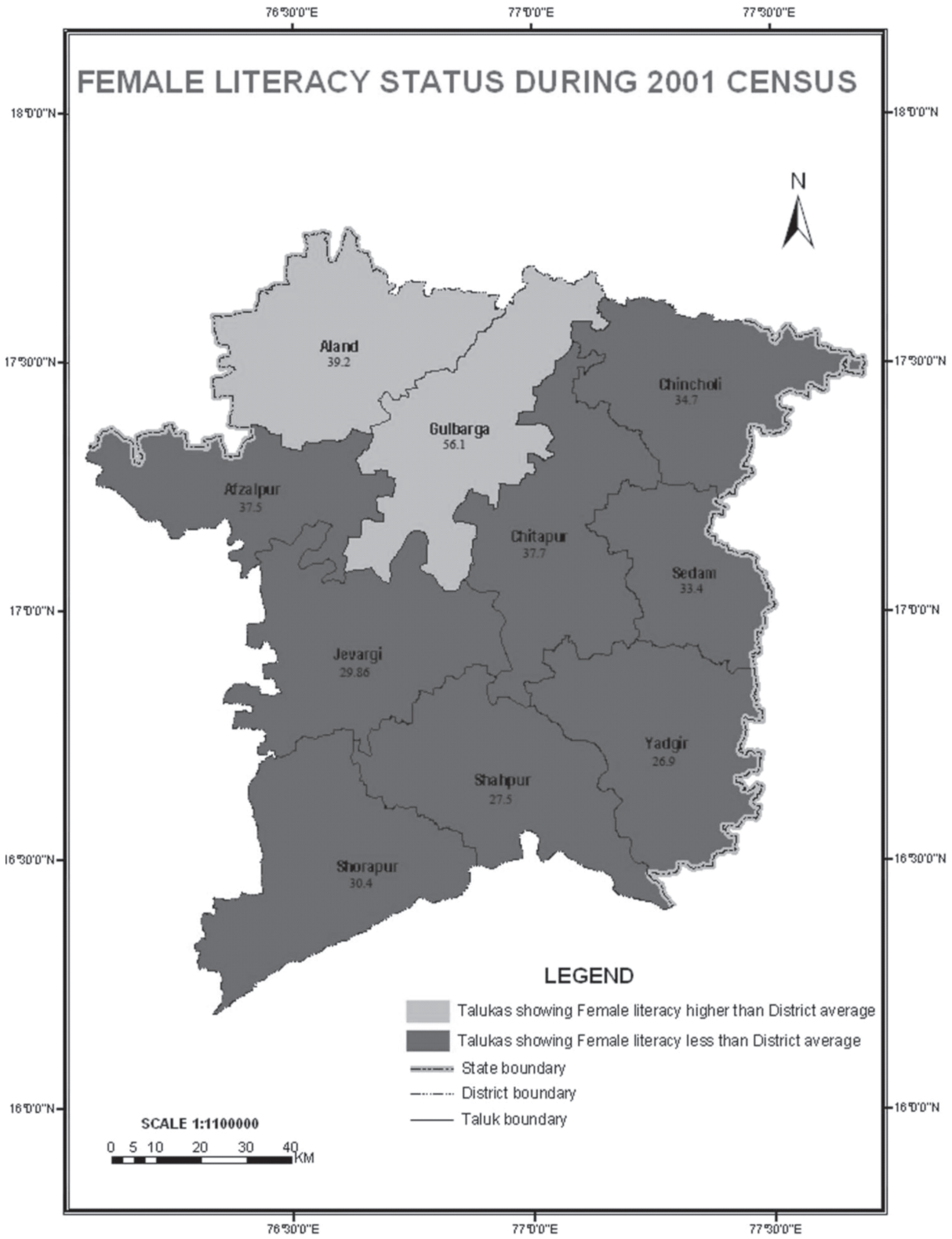
There is an urgent need to find a permanent solution to the problem of scarcity of water in the summer season. The village suffering from chemically affected water supply should be provided with clean drinkable water.

The status of sanitation is very poor in rural areas; the total sanitation campaign should be strengthened in the rural areas through proper incentives and interventions. Adequate water supply should be ensured to help the people to go for private toilets. The Gram Panchayats should be made accountable for sanitation, wherever possible private sanitation and in the

absence of adequate space, public sanitation facilities may be created. There is a need to generate awareness among the rural masses about sanitation in all parts of the district. The SHGs, NGOs, Gram Panchayat and village level associations should join together in this awareness drive.

Gender and Human Development





Gender and Human Development

Introduction

Women constitute about half of the total population in a society, yet, they are deprived of the basic minimum requirements of human life. In a patriarchal social set up where gender inequalities are persistent, a true picture of human development can not be obtained without a gender analysis. Patriarchy is a dominant feature of a traditional society. The social structure in Gulbarga district is traditional. The social institutions and value system still continue to support patriarchy. This is evident from the existence of different forms of discrimination against women in this area. The disparities in the district differ across the categories of women marked by class caste and religion. It is only in recent years due to strong government policy interventions in the areas of education health and employment etc., and the NGO support the position of women in the district is improving.

This chapter brings out the Gender dimensions of Human development in Gulbarga district. It analyses the progress of women in the field of education, their access to health services, their participation in economic activities and the issues related to their empowerment through Self help Groups and NGO interventions.

Education

Women's access to education is very important as it has multi dimensional impact. It brings about a change in social system and values. It helps women to develop capabilities to participate effectively in better and more remunerative employment opportunities. Education is therefore a basic requirement of women empowerment.

Women's access to education is very low in

Gulbarga district. This is evident from low female literacy rates and wide gender gap. The female literacy rate is only 37.9%. The gender gap is 24 percent. Six talukas in the district are below the district average. Only Gulbarga taluka has the literacy rate above 50% talukas like Shahapur, Jevargi and Yadgir present a dismal picture where the female literacy rate is even below 30 percent.

The rural female literacy rates are very low. Female literacy is only 18.7 percent in Yadgir taluka and 23.1 percent in Shahapur taluka. The gender gap is the lowest in overall literacy in Gulbarga taluka. But the same is significantly high in rural area. It is only 16 percent in urban area. In Shahapur and Yadgir talukas, the gender

TABLE 7.1

Gender Dimensions of Literacy in Gulbarga District 2001

Taluka	Male Literacy	Female Literacy	Gender Gap	Female literacy (rural)	Gender gap (Rural)	Female literacy (Urban)	Gender gap (Urban)
Afzalpur	63.6	37.5	26.1	35.8	26.8	51.9	19.8
Aland	66.0	39.2	26.8	37.6	26.5	51.5	21.1
Chincholi	62.3	34.7	27.6	33.2	27.9	53.3	22.5
Chittapur	61.0	37.7	23.3	29.3	24.0	53.4	21.4
Gulbarga	76.3	56.1	20.2	35.5	27.1	67.8	16.0
Jevargi	57.9	29.9	28.0	28.0	28.4	51.7	23.1
Sedam	56.4	33.4	23.0	27.9	23.3	55.3	20.4
Shahapur	49.9	27.5	22.4	23.1	22.6	52.2	20.3
Shorapur	56.3	30.4	25.9	37.1	16.3	52.7	22.4
Yadgir	47.5	26.9	20.6	18.7	20.3	53.2	21.2
District	61.8	37.9	23.9	29.4	25.5	60.5	18.7
State	76.10	56.87	19.23	48.01	22.44	74.13	12.53

Source: Census of India 2001.

gap is less because the male literacy is also low. The gender gap is increasing in growing literacy areas which indicate the growing deprivation of women in the district. The gap is highest in Jevargi Taluka. It is 28 percent here followed by Chincholi where the gap is 27.6 percent. It is above 25 percent in rural areas of Jevargi,

Chincholi, Gulbarga Afzalpur, Aland and Yadgir. The gender gap is more in rural areas than in urban areas. This is due to traditional value system and gender discrimination in rural areas.

Female literacy has increased in low literacy talukas like Chincholi, Shahapur, Jevargi, Yadgir, Afzalpur and Aland during the period 1991-2001. This is the outcome of specific policy

TABLE 7.2

Female Literacy Rate and Growth of Literacy

Sl. No.	Talukas	Female literacy rate					Growth in literacy			
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01
1	Afzalpur	3.17	5.80	11.78	22.09	37.5	45.34	103.10	87.52	72.56
2	Aland	4.60	6.60	11.37	22.45	39.2	43.47	72.27	97.44	77.90
3	Chincholi	4.10	5.90	9.06	18.28	34.7	93.90	53.55	101.76	92.66
4	Chittapur	4.70	8.30	13.82	24.70	37.7	76.59	66.50	72.72	54.89
5	Gulbarga	11.60	18.60	25.57	43.41	56.1	60.34	37.47	69.76	31.60
6	Jevargi	2.60	15.20	8.63	17.09	29.9	100.00	65.38	98.03	74.72
7	Sedam	4.60	6.50	10.89	21.13	33.4	41.30	67.53	94.03	58.30
8	Shahapur	3.30	4.90	7.95	17.04	27.5	48.48	62.24	114.33	58.27
9	Shorapur	3.20	6.70	10.18	18.84	30.4	109.37	51.94	85.06	62.26
10	Yadgir	4.70	6.90	9.55	15.62	26.9	46.80	38.90	63.56	72.79
	Total	5.20	8.50	13.30	24.49	37.9	63.46	56.47	84.13	56.80

Source: Census of India 1961-2001.

TABLE 7.3

Enrolment of Girls in High Schools and Pre-University Education- 2006

Taluka	Boys	Girls	% Girls	Boys	Girls	% Girls
Afzalpur	4081	2830	69.34	2440	518	21.22
Aland	6461	4929	76.28	2780	820	29.49
Chincholi	3463	3293	95.09	1311	547	41.72
Chittapur	6068	5646	93.04	2768	1115	40.28
Gulbarga	13113	12083	92.14	11320	4880	43.10
Jevargi	4262	2786	65.36	1055	316	29.95
Sedam	3698	2978	80.53	1352	482	35.65
Shahapur	4549	2987	65.66	2812	831	29.55
Shorapur	5074	4035	79.52	3020	891	29.50
Yadgir	5492	3807	69.31	3516	913	25.96
District	56261	45374	80.64	32374	11313	34.94

Source: DES: Gulbarga District At A Glance 2006-07

interventions through DPEP and SSA. However, female literacy in the district is below 40 percent. This indicates that 60 percent of women population still do not have access to Knowledge and information.

The enrolment of girls in primary education (I to VII) in the talukas of Gulbarga, Yadgir and Chincholi is very high. It decreases with increase in standards of education. In Yadgir division girls' enrolment in 10th standard is only 74.7% of the boys. There are very few separate high schools for girls and the parents do not allow girls to continue in coeducation. Hence, many girls in talukas like Jevargi, Shahapur and Yadgir dropout after the completion of education at higher primary level. The position at high school and pre University level is indicated in the following table.

It is observed that girls' enrollment has increased at high school level and it forms 80.6 percent of the boys at the district level. It is less than 70 percent in Jevargi and Shahapur and nearing 70 percent in Afzalpur and Yadgir. But the enrolment decreases significantly at the Pre University Level. It is as low as 21 percent in Afzalpur. It is less than 30 percent in all the talukas except Gulbarga, Chincholi, Chittapur and Sedam. This indicates low degree of participation of girls in higher education. They thus possess a low degree of human capital that leads to their concentration in low paid jobs. Their participation in Science and technical education is very low. Therefore, they are not able to get access to high paid jobs in Globalised Sectors like IT.

In the villages of Yadgir, and Shahapur many girls dropout or are not enrolled as they have to take care of the younger siblings in the family. Thus the non-availability of crèche facilities at work place for women has an adverse impact on girls' education.

Employment Pattern Work Participation Rate

The work participation rate remained unchanged for male workers whereas it slightly increased for

female workers from 32.5 to 34.9 percent between 1991-2001. But if we observe the categories of workers, the participation of male workers as main workers is 44.7 percent and of females it is only 19.4%. A large part of women participate in the workforce as marginal workers (44.46%). It is as high as 48% in Yadgir taluka.

Women workforce in the district is largely concentrated in agricultural sector 64.67% of them work as agricultural laborers and 16.1 percent of women workers are cultivators. Thus 81% of them are in agriculture. The wages for women labourers in agriculture vary between Rs. 30 in Peak season to Rs. 25 in slack season. The wages for male workers vary between Rs. 50 to 60 for various operations. Thus women's wages are 50 percent of the male wages. Their dependence on agriculture along with low wage rates and lesser duration of employment in the dry areas on the one hand and the increasing marginalization trend on the other support **feminization of poverty** in the district.

The gender bias in the society has resulted in gender division of labour in agriculture where women are employed in low skilled, monotonous and low paid jobs. However, with commercialization and globalization trends set in

BOX 7.1

GIRLS EDUCATION

The HPC on Redressal of Regional Imbalances in Karnataka has observed very low level of female literacy and low enrolment of girls in schools. It has recommended for a girls high school with residential facilities at every taluka place with free education and boarding and lodging for girls. There should be adequate safety and security to girls. This may help to improve girl's access to higher education significantly.

In this direction, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya started under SSA from 2006-07 has introduced special initiatives in girls' education. The scheme is applicable only in those identified Educationally Backward Blocks (E.B.B), where, as per census data of 2001, the rural female literacy is below the national average and gender gap in literacy is more than the national average. Among these blocks schools may be set up in areas with

1. Concentration of SC, ST and minority students with low female literacy and a large number of out of school girls.
2. Areas with low female literacy
3. Areas with large number of small scattered habitations that do not qualify for school.

Nine blocks have been identified in Gulbarga district for opening of KGBV residential schools as these blocks are Educationally Backward Blocks

agriculture with and increased area under irrigation, the demand for female labour has increased but their wage rate has not increased. The gap between male-female wage rates has continued due to increasing supply of female labor. In the value systems in rural areas women's earnings are still considered supplementary to the family.

Missing Women

The sex ratio of the district is 966 (near to the state average of 965). But the sex ratio in 0-6 age group is only 938 (below the state average of 946).

BOX 7.2

WOMEN'S ACCESS TO TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA) is assisting Dept. of Agriculture Govt. of Karnataka to implement WYTEP project focusing on Women in Agriculture since 1983. The project is being implemented in three phases. The main components in the first two phases were Training farm Women in technologies relevant to their role in agriculture. Training centers have been established to train women in agricultural technologies women's excess to extension services is improved. They are provided knowledge about selection of crop variety seed selection and treatment sowing and transplanting, application of fertilizers weed control, Integrated Post Management Harvesting and Post-harvest activity etc. In Phase-III of the project, the focus is mainly on farm women. There is a WYTEP, training centre at Kotnur in Gulbarga which imparts training to women in farm technologies.

Ratnamma Gundagi of Janiwar village in Jevargi taluka received training for compost formation and organic manure at Dharwad training centre under WYTEP. She has established a Vermiculture unit in the village. She is an illiterate women, this has helped her to increase the productivity and production in her own family land and also has helped generate income out of the sale. She is now holding a high status in surrounding villages. She is also training other women in the surrounding villages in vermiculture.

Shivakantamma who is educated upto 6th Standard and Shakuntala who is uneducated are the residents of Itagi village in Chittapur, they have undergone training in compost formation and organic manure. It has helped them to increase agricultural production and productivity. Both the women are cultivating the land and the use of compost has increased in production and income. Shivakantamma is a president of WYTEP society and Shakuntala is president of SHG. They are now training the other women in formation and use of compost. Both of them aspire for more training in other agricultural technologies.

Source: Field Survey for HDR 2006

TABLE 7.4
Sex Ratio across the Talukas 1981-2001

Sl. No.	Talukas	Sex Ratio			Sex Ratio (0-6 age group)
		1981	1991	2001	2001
1	Afzalpur	984	946	946	940
2	Aland	974	955	952	917
3	Chincholi	992	976	974	932
4	Chittapur	984	966	968	938
5	Gulbarga	935	923	938	918
6	Jevargi	1006	981	967	934
7	Sedam	1013	987	1008	964
8	Shahapur	1009	979	979	942
9	Shorapur	979	976	980	951
10	Yadgir	1006	982	988	964
	Total	981	962	966	938
	State	963	960	965	946

Source : Census of India 1981, 1991 & 2001

The sex ratio is very low in Aland 917, Gulbarga 918, Chincholi 932 and Jevargi 934. The low sex ratio is due to strong son preference in the families -a typical characteristic of a traditional society. In this society a mother with no son does not have any status in the family.

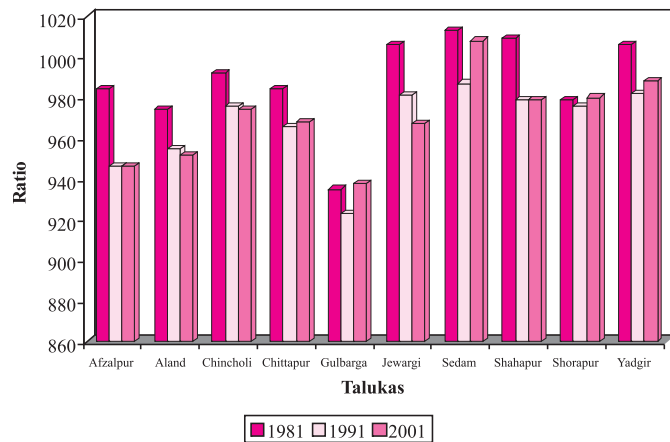
Social Status

The general Status of women in the family and society is low due to traditional value system shaped by patriarchy. This area was under Nizams rule for along time. The Muslim culture assigns a very low status to women. Women, even today are subject to substantial domestic violence. Wife abusing, wife beating, violence due to dowry and battering are the common forms of domestic violence in rural areas. But the crimes registered against women are below the national average as they are not reported due to the fear of to be

thrown out of the family. In rural areas, women accept battering and torturing by the husband as a routine feature of normal married life.

The following table from a field -work in two villages of Gulbarga district is an evidence of the low health status of women on account of discrimination in the family..

Sex Ration across the Talukas 1981-2001



BOX 7.3

GENDER BIAS

Gutti Tanda is a Tanda in Dongergaon Gram panchayat. There is an Anganwadi and the Anganwadi Teacher has four girl Children. Her husband beats her often as she has not given birth to a son. He wants to remarry to get a son. The teacher tolerates all this silently. In a resurvey of Hadnur Village in Shorapur Taluka also it is observed that a woman is allowed to undergo tubectomy only after having three to four children and at least one of them should be a son.

Source: Field study for M.A. Dissertation by Mallikarjun, Dept. of Women's Studies Gulbarga University, Gulbarga 2005 & Chaya Degaonkar Op. cit., 2001.

TABLE 7.5
Women and Health Related Issues

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents (N=30)	%
1	Food taking		
	a) when hungry	3	10.00
	b) when others are taking	4	13.33
	c) at the end	23	76.67
2	Whom would you like to offer milk and fruits		
	a) son	25	83.33
	b) daughter	01	03.33
	c) both	04	13.33
3	Whom did you consult during the first pregnancy.		
	a) Elderly women at home & Women in neighbourhood.	25	83.33
	b) Anganwadi Worker	03	10.00
	c) Health worker	01	03.33
	d) Doctor at PHC	01	03.33

Contd.....

(i) Women and Health Related Issues

Sl. No.	Particulars	No. of Respondents (N=30)	%
4	What is the method of family planning adopted.		
	a) Temporary methods	02	06.66
	b) Sterilization	19	63.33
	c) Nil	09	30.00
5	Who has taken the decision about sterilization (N=19)		
	a) Self	01	05.26
	b) In-Laws	07	36.84
	c) Husband	10	52.63
	d) All together	01	05.27
6	Whether you received adequate care and rest after sterilization.		
	a) Yes	03	15.79
	b) No	16	84.21

Source: Prakash B Women and Health MA Dissertation GUG

Crime against Women

The number of female suicides per lakh of population are highest in Gulbarga (118 per lakh of population, state average 23). Though family courts have been set up to settle disputes relating to divorce, child custody and maintenance, their working has not been very effective. There are many other evil social practices that have continued to this day. The 'Devadasi' system of dedication of the young girls to temples prevails in the district (In Chitapur taluka). This is a result of superstition, helplessness and poverty.

Violence against women is declining in the district as observed from the official records. This is due to introduction of many programmes like 'Santwana'- a help line, women police stations, Family counseling Centres, Family Courts etc. and the active role played by state Women Commission.

Women Empowerment – Recent Trends

The group approach to women development and the consequent formation of self help groups under DWACRA and Stree Shakti as well as other programmes has shown positive signs of women

BOX 7.4**GENDER DISCRIMINATION**

The low status of women and girls in the social structure both within the family and the society is on account of strong patriarchy. A field study of villages in Gulbarga district (Saradagi, Sannur, Sannur Tada, Kalgi and Kattisangavi) reports that discriminatory practices are evolved through a set of values and norms that govern the institution of family and therefore women and daughters lack the knowledge about discrimination. 65% of the sample women were observed in high level of discrimination category (women living in traditional social system with lack of knowledge about discrimination and transfer these values to their daughters).

Women and female children have poor nutrition (which already is poor due to poverty) makes them more vulnerable to diseases. She avoids to see a male doctor and her husband decides that she will undergo sterilization surgery after satisfied number of sons. Parents are satisfied with their family size after having at least two sons. Illiteracy is one of the main reasons why few women question their situation.

Source: Field study for M.A. Dissertation Anna Kajaron Department of Economics Lund University Sweden 2003

empowerment. The number of such groups has increased to 6500 in the district and the total women members in these SHGs are 109769. Scheduled Caste women constitute 31 percent of it and 10% of these members belong to S.T. group.

A number of evaluation studies carried out by students of Women's Studies Dept. in Gulbarga University bring out that majority of the groups are working successfully. It has helped women to seek common platform to discuss their issues and problems and seek consultancy in economic activities. The activities taken by these groups mainly include Dairy, Poultry, trading and services. The repayment of loan by the group is regular. Women's knowledge and awareness is increasing and this has helped to improve their status in family and society. Women are also actively involved in village development activities.

State agencies like Mahila Samakhya and NGO's like MYRADA and World Vision are playing a significant role in organizing women in SHGs.

Concerns

1. The district has very low female literacy and the enrolment of girls is still below that of boys. In rural areas in talukas of Gulbarga, Chincholi, Yadgir and Shahapur the enrolment is low due to Social Factors which assign less importance to women's education. (As observed in Children surveys conducted by education Dept. under SSA).
2. Women mainly work as marginal workers and are concentrating in agriculture, as agricultural labourers, this has dragged them into poverty trap. Women also bear double burden of work with nutritional deficiencies.

3. Existence of Gender Division of labour in agriculture leading to women employment in low paid jobs.
4. On the average 99% of sterilizations being female sterilization cases support the fact that women still suffer from discrimination and deprivation in this backward region.
5. The declining sex ratio in 0-6 age group is another issue of concern exhibiting the deep roots of patriarchy in this traditional society.
6. The policy interventions through schemes like DWACRA and Stree Shakti have contributed significantly to promote economic empowerment. But these have concentrated on traditional skills.
7. Group approach in the form of Self Help Groups has been working effectively in helping women to take up micro enterprises. But they are suffering from many problems due to lack of access to market.

Suggestions

Women's issues in the district need an urgent attention through appropriate policy interventions. The specific issues are:

- Women's access to education should be improved. There is a need to establish more girls' high schools with residential facilities and adequate financial assistance to girls to continue their education. Assistance in the form of books and uniforms is also needed.
- Women's access to remunerative work and employment should be increased through proper training facilities for skill development. The wage differentials between men and women should be eliminated. The



- principle of equal pay for equal work should be implemented effectively.
- Women's access to land and credit should be increased to promote their economic empowerment.
 - Women's access to knowledge and information about available laws and development schemes should be increased through awareness programmes.
 - The double burden of work should be reduced by changing patriarchal value systems through spread of education and gender sensitization programmes.
 - Women's health and nutrition needs should be met adequately through effective implementation of the programmes and policies.
 - Women's status in family and society should be enhanced through awareness education and change in social values. A mass drive is required to change the traditional set up.
 - In this mission the State, agents of Civil Society, Social workers and NGO's will have to play a significant role.

Status of Marginalized Groups - Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities





Status of Marginalized Groups - Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities

Indian Society is multi caste and multi lingual society. A caste hierarchy exists where some castes are placed at the top of the hierarchy and some others are placed at the bottom. The scheduled caste includes all those people who were marginalized and isolated by their low status in caste hierarchy. Their suppression for centuries together deprived them all opportunities of human development and kept them subjected and exploited for a long period of time. Efforts to mainstream them started with drafting of the Indian Constitution that provided a large number of opportunities and provision to these people for promoting their all round development through education and job opportunities.

This chapter focuses on the status of Human development of these marginalized groups in the society. This focused analysis is needed because their issues may not find attention and inclusion in the general analysis of Human development in the district. Further, this also may help for formulation of appropriate policy interventions to promote inclusive growth. The issues related to demographic aspects, education and health, income and employment are discussed here.

Gulbarga district has a sizable part of Scheduled Caste (SC) Population. It is 23% of the total population of the district. It is ranked 3rd in the state in this respect next to Kolar and Chamarajnar. In absolute numbers, the position of the district with SC population of 7,17,595 is next to Bangalore Urban (8,51,047).

Within the district the S.C. population is concentrated in the talukas of Chincholi (33.2) Chittapur (29.3) where every third person in the population belongs to this category. In Sedam their percentage is 25.8. It is lowest in Afzalpur taluka i.e., 17.8 percent. The proportion of SC population to total population has declined from 23.6% to 22.9 percent between 1991-2001. The decline follows mainly from four talukas i.e., Yadgir (24% to 22.3%) Gulbarga (21.4% to 20.4%) Afzalpur (18.6% to 17.8%) and Shorapur (18.9% to 18.2%).

The SC population has increased from 610641 in 1991 to 717595 in 2001. The average annual growth rate is 1.75% percent which is lesser than the general growth rate of population i.e., 2.1. This has led to fall in the proportion of SC population.

With regard to proportional shares of the talukas in SC population of the district, it is observed that the share of Shorapur taluka has increased substantially from 27 percent to 39 percent. It is interesting fact that all the other talukas are loosing their share in total SC population. The other two talukas which have increased their share are Shahapur and Jevargi. All the three talukas i.e., Shorapur, Shahapur and Jevargi come under the command area of Upper Krishna Project and as a large part of agricultural labour comes from SC category, it is possible that S.C. population has concentrated in these talukas working as marginal farmers and agricultural labourers.

Gulbarga district has a sizable part of Scheduled Caste (SC) Population. It is 23% of the total population of the district. It is ranked 3rd in the state in this respect next to Kolar and Chamarajnar. In absolute numbers, the position of the district with SC population of 7,17,595 is next to Bangalore Urban (8,51,047).

The literacy rates are expected to improve substantially in coming years as it is evident from the growth in enrolment of S.C students. While the growth of enrolment for all students is indicating a declining trend over the period 2003-04 to 2005-06, the enrolment of SC students as percentage of the total is increasing.

The sex ratio in S.C. group is not favorable and the district average is 961 which is lower than the state average of 973. It is also lower than the district average of 966 for general population. The sex ratio is lower in talukas like Afzalpur, (937) Aland, Chincholi and Gulbarga (930). It is better in Sedam, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir talukas. Gender inequality is more among SC population than ST as observed from the sex ratio.

The ST population is concentrated in Shorapur, (17.9%) Shahapur (8.2%) and Yadgir talukas (7%). The proportion of ST population in district population has increased marginally from 4 percent to 4.9 percent between 1991-2001. The total ST population of the district as per 2001 census is 154195. It was 106935 in 1991. The growth rate per annum is 4.4% this is higher than the growth rate of total population. This may be due to inclusion of some categories of population like 'Valmiki' in this group.

The sex ratio among the ST group is better than the average sex ratio. The average sex ratio among the S.T. group is 979 which is above the district average of 966. It is above the state average for ST population i.e., 972 In some of the talukas like Sedam it is 1045 in favour of women. It is also close to equality i.e., 998 in Shahapur taluka. It is observed that in ST population concentrated talukas the sex ratio is above 980.

Literacy and Education

The literacy rate among SC population is 39.05percent which is just little higher than the bottom two districts of Raichur (38.76 percent) and Koppal (38.78percent) in the state. But the rural literacy rate is very low i.e., 33.53percent which is very near to the lowest rural literacy rate among SCs in Karnataka in Raichur district

i.e., 33.31percent. The female literacy rate is only 27 percent. A gender gap of 23.63 percent exists in the district. The rural urban gap is 26 percent. However, the growth rate of female literacy is higher than the male literacy during 1991-2001. This is on account of intensive efforts made under District primary Education Programme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Across the talukas in the district the literacy rate is less than 25 percent in Yadgir, Shahapur and Sedam talukas. The female literacy rate is even less than 15 percent in Shahapur (13.3percent) Yadgir (14.1percent) and less than 20percent in Sedam, Jevargi, Shorapur and Chincholi talukas. The aggregate literacy rate is highest in Chittapur taluka.

The literacy rates are expected to improve substantially in coming years as it is evident from the growth in enrolment of S.C students. While the growth of enrolment for all students is indicating a declining trend over the period 2003-04 to 2005-06, the enrolment of SC students as percentage of the total is increasing. The percentage has increased from 26 to 28.9 percent between 2001-02 to 2005-06. This trend supports increasing access of SC children to education. This will help to increase their income earning capacity in the long run. The proportion of girls has shown an increase from 25percent to 28.3 percent over the same period. This is an encouraging trend and is an outcome of the efforts undertaken in S.S.A. It is interesting to note that the percentage of S.C. enrolment is exceeding their share in population. However still efforts are required to improve the enrolment further as the literacy rate is very low in this category.

The increasing trend is confirmed by the results obtained from the Sample Survey. This Sample survey was conducted by Department of

Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka in the four pilot districts for which the District Human Development reports are being prepared viz. bijapur, gulbarga, Mysore and Udapi during 2006-07.

The aggregate literacy rate among the sample households is 46.06 percent. It is 56.06 percent among men and 36.6 percent among women. It has not increased much in Yadgir taluka where the literacy rate among the sample households is 29.8 percent. The female literacy rate is 22.6 percent and the male literacy rate is 37.14 percent. (Sample Survey of Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe in Selected districts of Karnataka DES 2005-06) The literacy rate among rural households is 40.8 percent and the Urban literacy rate is 67.5 percent. The widening rural urban gap is confirmed in the Sample study.

In case of ST population the literacy rate is very low as compared to that of S.C. and general literacy rate. It is 32percent and the female literacy rate is only 20.7 percent. However female literacy has increased form 9.4percent to 20.7percent between 1991-2001. It is 25 percent in Shorapur and only 19.7 percent in Shahapur where ST population is highly concentrated.

The literacy rate indicates an improvement in case of Scheduled Tribes, the literacy rate of the sample is 43 per cent, which is close to the literacy of S.C. The female literacy rate is 32.8 per cent. The rural urban gap is wide in case of ST population also.

Across the talukas in case of SC students, the growth rate of enrolment in primary schools showing a fluctuating trend. It is positive in some talukas and negative in some other talukas. It is negative in Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur, Shahapur, and Yadgir talukas where a

large part of SC population is concentrated. It needs to be given special attention in the talukas of Afzalpur and Shahapur.

There is not much gap between the GER for total and the SC students in the district.

The GER for ST boys and girls as well as total is 94.6, 96.4 and 95.5 respectively which is lower than the general as well as the SC category. Low enrolment in these communities is followed by low retention rate which is a serious matter of concern. On the basis of the children census Feb-2004, the overall retention rate for children in primary classes is 90.77 with 91.43 for boys and 90 for girls. With respect to children belonging to Scheduled Castes, the retention rate is 88.28 percent. For Boys it is 89.7 percent and for girls 86.9 percent.

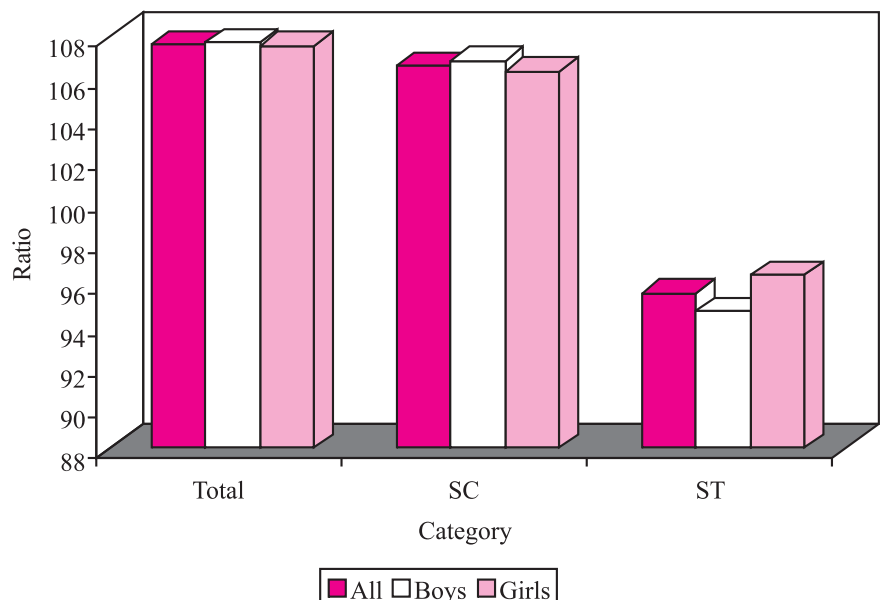
Low enrolment in these communities is followed by low retention rate which is a serious matter of concern.

TABLE 8.1
Gross Enrolment Ratio – General SC and ST

Category	Total	SC	ST
All	107.58	106.55	95.52
Boys	107.7	106.8	94.64
Girls	107.5	106.3	96.40

Source: EMIS: 2004-05.

Gross Enrolment Ratio - General SC and ST



The retention rates for ST boys and girls are also low in these talukas along with Yadgir taluka. The children go out to look after the cattle or to work on the farm.

These rates are below the general retention rate. It implies that 12 percent of the students drop out every year at various levels. The retention rate is lower for ST children i.e., only 82.8 percent. It is 84.5 for boys and 81 percent for girls. This indicates the extent of deprivation of these marginalized communities in terms of human capabilities.

The retention rate is lowest in SC category in Shorapur followed by Jevargi, Shahapur and Yadgir. The retention rate for girls is only 77 and 78 percent in the first two talukas Jevargi and Shahapur. These talukas along with Shorapur are in the command area of UKP and the demand for labour in agriculture is increasing. Hence the incidence of child labour is increasing. This has largely contributed to the low retention rate. The retention rates for ST boys and girls are also low in these talukas along with Yadgir taluka. The children go out to look after the cattle or to work on the farm. Children are hired on monthly or annual basis for cattle grazing work. The

attendance in schools is very low during peak agricultural season. (Findings from the Study Chaya Degaonkar Resurvey of Hadnoor Village in Shorapur Taluka KRPLLD Centre for Development Studies Trivendrum 2001)

It is thus evident that the improvement in literacy rates of the SC and ST population is very essential. Efforts are to be made to increase the enrolment rate and also the retention rate. For the girl students special efforts should be made in the talukas of Afzalpur, Jevargi, Shahapur, Aland and Shorapur where the female literacy rate is also very low. In case of ST students the growth in enrolment is very slow except in Shorapur taluka. Shorapur taluka has shown substantial increase in recent period. This is not because of any special efforts but the sub caste 'Valmiki' which was earlier classified in other categories has been now classified as ST. This population is concentrated in Shorapur taluka. As a result there is a sudden increase in enrolment of ST students. It has jumped from 1171 in 2001-02 to 11384 in 2005-06.

**TABLE 8.2
Retention Rates of Children at Primary Level**

Block	All			Scheduled Caste			Scheduled Tribe		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Afzalpur	91.06	89.60	90.40	89.70	85.90	87.80	95.00	100.00	97.50
Aland	94.70	93.80	94.40	91.70	89.80	90.70	86.50	87.80	87.10
Chincholi	91.50	91.00	91.30	90.20	87.90	89.00	94.20	95.20	94.60
Chittapur	93.10	92.00	92.50	91.80	90.40	91.00	94.50	91.30	92.90
Gulbarga	96.00	95.40	95.70	94.20	92.00	93.10	94.30	96.00	95.10
Jevargi	86.90	84.50	85.80	83.30	78.30	80.80	84.00	79.30	81.70
Sedam	92.20	91.00	91.60	88.80	86.50	87.70	91.80	89.70	90.80
Shahapur	88.80	85.90	87.50	87.70	82.40	85.00	80.00	74.20	77.10
Shorapur	85.70	83.10	84.50	83.20	77.10	80.20	82.50	79.50	81.00
Yadgir	89.10	86.00	87.70	88.40	85.20	86.80	86.10	79.40	82.80
District	91.40	90.00	90.70	89.70	86.80	88.30	84.50	81.40	82.80

Source: EMIS : 2004-05 Gulbarga.

BOX 8.1

SCHEDULED TRIBE WOMEN - CULTURE AND TRADITIONS

Women in Lambada community are physically strong but are subject to hard work and exploitation. Men here are usually drunkards and spend a major part of their earnings on drinks. Therefore, the household responsibilities are on the shoulders of women, women are engaged in construction or in collection of produce from the forest or work on the farms. They are called as 'Yadi' and not 'Bai' a common word used to address other women.

The culture of this community is different from others. Women wear a different dress and follow many superstitions and practices. Women have to put the specific marks on their face- forehead and hands for their identification. It is believed that if a woman puts this mark on her hand, the food that she prepares does not get spoiled. Widow women have opportunity of remarriage. But the high levels of illiteracy and their isolation from the other communities have kept these women in darkness away from the waves of modernization.

The children also feel isolated and do not enjoy teaching and Learning due to different language spoken by these people at home.

In recent years with government taking over the forests many families dependent on forests have lost livelihood and are pushed into poverty. The dowry system is also increasing in this community. These have led to sale of female babies in Chincholi taluka of the district.

Source: Art and Culture of Lambada Community MA Dissertation Dept. of Women's Studies 2001.

BOX 8.2

MARGINALISED GROUPS - ACCESS TO SERVICES

In a study on rural urban disparity in Karnataka it is brought out that the low caste rural households can not afford private health care services due to high cost and distance. They were mainly dependent on government and cost effective health services like local private practitioner for their immediate health needs. They are comfortable with the Local Practitioner who is able to understand their feelings and with him they are able to converse comfortably.

Source: S Rajshekhkar Growing Rural urban Disparity in Karnataka ISEC Bangalore 2006

Health and Nutrition

The SC and ST population lives in unhygienic conditions and therefore they are prone to many diseases. Their access to health facilities is increasing in recent years due to the spread of these facilities in rural areas. Still women's access to health facilities in rural areas is very low. The proportion of Home Deliveries is very high and the anti natal and post natal care is almost absent. The woman starts going to work after ten days of delivery. The food diet of the family lacks adequate nutritional contents due to poverty and lack of adequate knowledge.

**Income and Employment
Work Participation Rate**

The work participation rate for SC is 45.5 percent. It is 49.8 for male and 41.0 for female. The work participation rate of ST is slightly above this i.e., 48 percent. It is 53.3 percent for male and 42.6 percent for female. The work participation rate for all is 43.1 percent which is below that of SC and ST population. The female work participation rate is very high in both SC and ST group as compared to the general rate

of 34.9 percent. This indicates economic empowerment of women on the one hand but also feminization of poverty on other. Women bear larger responsibilities of work both at home and outside. But they are paid low and are put in low paid occupations.

Across the talukas work participation rate is above 50percent in Aland, Chincholi and Sedam talukas indicating low dependency ratios. Among the ST group the work participation rate is highest in Aland followed by Chincholi. The rate is lowest in Gulbarga and Yadgir for both the groups. In case of Gulbarga it may be due to urban component and high proportion of children in education and it is also lower for all workers i.e., 33 percent. But in Yadgir it indicates

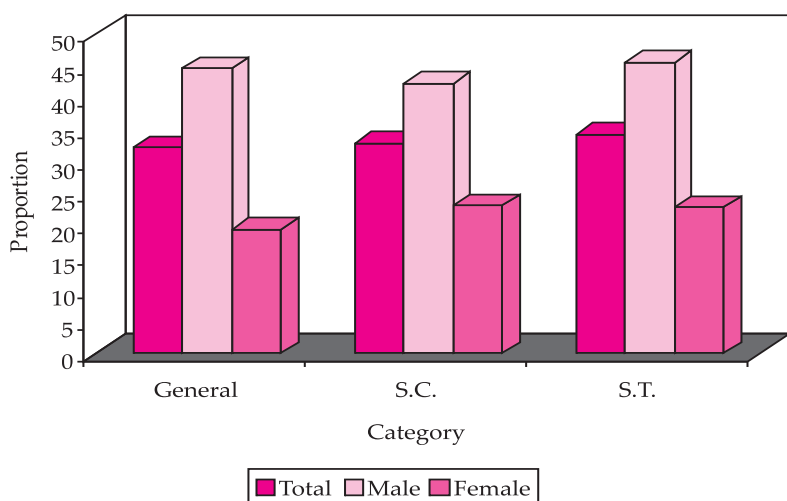
TABLE 8.3

Proportion of Main Workers in Total Population – 2001

	General	S.C.	S.T.
Total	32.3	32.9	34.3
Male	44.7	42.27	45.6
Female	19.4	23.22	22.9

Source: Census of India – 2001.

Proportion of main workers in Total population - 2001



The proportion of main workers is higher in ST category. It is 34.3 percent. The proportion of main workers is higher for male as well as female labourers. On the other hand in case of SC the proportion of female workers in this category is comparatively higher than the district average. Thus majority of the workers in ST category work as main workers.

The incidence of marginalization is higher in SC and ST group – both for male as well as female workers. The female workers constitute a bulk of marginal workers. 69.2 percent of marginal workers in SC group and 69.5 percent of

high incidence of unemployment as the taluka has high level of seasonal out migration especially among SC and ST groups. They go out for work to either Bombay or Bangalore. The work participation rate here is lower than the general work participation rate (51:35 percent).

The proportion of main workers in SC groups is 32.93 percent which is slightly higher than for the general group i.e., 32.3 percent for male it is 42.27 which is lower than the general rate of 44.7 percent. It is 23.22 percent for female workers which is above the general female rate of 19.4 percent.

marginal workers in ST group are female workers. The percentage is 70.3 for general category. Thus female labour marginalization is a general phenomenon across all the caste groups more so in case of SC and ST groups.

Occupational Structure

The occupational structure differs among the SC and ST category as compared to the general category. This is evident from the following table.

It is interesting to note that access to production assets is increasing across the SC and ST group as

TABLE 8.4

Proportion of Marginal Workers in Total Population – 2001

	General	SC	ST
Total	10.84	12.5	14.0
Male	6.30	7.6	7.7
Female	15.5	17.7	19.7

Source: Census of India – 2001.

TABLE 8.5

Percentage Distribution of Main Workers Across Different Sectors – 2001

	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	H.H. Industry	Others
General	27.1	40.0	2.5	30.4
SC	28.6	39.8	1.6	29.8
ST	43.0	34.0	1.4	21.5

Source: Census of India – Karnataka 2001.

a large proportion of the main workers are engaged in cultivation of land. Their percentage is higher than the overall percentage of main workers in cultivation. Further the proportion of SC main workers working as agricultural labourers is 39.8 which is very close to the overall percentage of 40 for the district. This indicates change in the occupation structure as a bulk of the SC main workers are now shifting from agricultural labour to cultivator group. This is a positive trend in empowerment of these marginalized groups. It is also observed that a large percentage of SC agricultural labourers are women labourers. Therefore it is evident that the process of access and control over resources is mainly dominated by male group and women continue to serve as agricultural labourers. Further women from this group are also observed to be engaged in other activities (21.7 percent).

In case of Schedule Tribe workers similar trend is observed. 43percent of the main workers are engaged in cultivation activity and 34 percent are working as agricultural labourers. It is very important to note that the talukas of Shahapur and Shorapur where ST population is

concentrated are now brought under irrigation under Upper Krishna Project. 48percent of the main workers in Shahapur taluka and 43percent of the main workers in Shorapur taluka are engaged in cultivation of land. In Aland taluka also 49 percent of them are engaged in cultivation of land. The proportion of main workers working as agricultural labourers is only 34 percent.

But the sample survey indicates that a large proportion of S.C households work as agricultural labourers. This proportion is as high as 82.2 per cent in rural areas of Shorapur and 74 per cent in Shorapur taluka, 74.7 per cent in Chincholi taluka. In Sedam, Chittapur and Afzalpur these households are mainly employed in secondary and tertiary sectors. Here, large number of large medium and small enterprises covering quarry works are existing and the labourers are engaged in these works. The employment pattern is highly irregular and low paid. In quarry works, though the average wage rate is high i.e., Rs.100 per day but the risks and health hazards are also equally high which are not compensated any social security schemes.

This indicates change in the occupation structure as a bulk of the SC main workers are now shifting from agricultural labour to cultivator group. This is a positive trend in empowerment of these marginalized groups.

TABLE 8.6

Sector-wise Percent Distribution of Households by Occupation – Sample Survey – 2006-07 – Rural

Sl. No.	Taluka	Cultivator	Agriculture Labour	Others	Total
1.	Afzalpur	7.44	46.58	45.98	100.00
2.	Aland	13.86	50.04	36.10	100.00
3.	Chincholi	21.15	74.72	04.13	100.00
4.	Chittapur	9.10	10.30	80.60	100.00
5.	Gulbarga	10.59	54.80	34.61	100.00
6.	Jevargi	17.43	12.88	69.69	100.00
7.	Sedam	0.00	24.11	75.89	100.00
8.	Shahapur	9.31	82.25	08.44	100.00
9.	Shorapur	18.65	74.04	07.31	100.00
10.	Yadgir	30.35	50.72	18.93	100.00
	District	14.32	43.87	41.81	100.00

Source: Sample Survey SC & ST DES 2007

There are significant rural urban differences in work pattern of the households. A large proportion of households work as other labourers in urban areas. The percentage of S.C workers in Agriculture is even less than 10 percent. In urban areas 10.6 percent of them work as government servants but 64 percent of them work in urban informal sector. The work pattern is more diversified in urban areas.

In the sample survey also the percentage of cultivators is more in SC group in the talukas of Chincholi, Shoarapur, Jevargi and Yadgir. It is essential that the Extension services of Agriculture Department should help these cultivators to improve their knowledge of cultivation and help them in adoption of modern cultivation practices. This may help to increase their income and better utilisation of productive assets.

Living conditions

The access to housing of SC population has increased substantially due to implementation of

various housing schemes such as Ashraya Yojane, Ambedkar Housing, Indira Awas Yojane, Neralina Bhagya etc. 63.3 percent of SC population lived in permanent houses as per 2001 census. Only 6 percent of them lived in temporary houses. The housing status of S.C. population in the district is better when compared to the state.

The rural urban gap is wide as 57.3percent of rural households lived on the average in permanent houses whereas 88percent of the urban households had accommodation in permanent houses.

In case of ST population the conditions are not good as only 36 percent of the population lived in permanent houses. 52 percent of them lived in semi-permanent houses 62.3percent of urban households lived in permanent houses.

Majority of the households have access to safe drinking water i.e., about 85 percent. Even in rural areas about 82 percent of the households had access to safe drinking waters.

In case of sanitation facilities, the conditions are very poor. Only 3.7 percent of the rural households have access to toilets.

Even in urban areas the percentage is only 39percent which is below when compared to the percentage of all other groups (57.2percent).

Issues of Concern

Literacy rate among the SC and ST groups is a grey area that has substantial implications for the future of these groups. The focus should be on female literacy which is almost at the bottom level especially in the ST groups. Though the enrolment is increasing the growth rate is not adequate enough to promote high levels of literacy in these groups in near future. Further the retention rate is also low which has also resulted in low access to higher education among these groups.

TABLE 8.7

Sector wise percent Distribution of Households By occupation – Sample Survey - 2006-07 SC Urban

Sl. No.	Taluka	Cultivator	Agriculture Labour	Other Workers
1.	Afzalpur	1.00	5.08	93.92
2.	Aland	2.74	0.00	97.26
3.	Chincholi	4.85	75.15	20.00
4.	Chittapur	1.06	3.13	95.81
5.	Gulbarga	0.13	0.34	99.53
6.	Jevargi	6.02	0.20	93.78
7.	Sedam	12.50	41.67	45.83
8.	Shahapur	6.76	71.62	21.62
9.	Shorapur	2.63	5.26	92.11
10.	Yadgir	2.31	0.00	97.69
	District	1.81	7.32	90.87

Source Sample Survey SC & ST DES 2007

The economic conditions of these groups show marginal improvement in few pockets of the district where their access to land and other resources as well as income has increased with irrigation. But in some other talukas large percentage of these workers are engaged in low paid jobs in urban informal sector or in agriculture as agricultural labourers where they do not have security of employment nor adequate income to secure a minimum livelihood.

A large part of workers work as agricultural labourers. They face shortage of employment and insecurity of income. These issues are taken care of in the implementation of the KREGS programme.

The housing conditions are improving due to implementation of various schemes. But the sanitation facilities are very poor which have serious impact on health.

Suggestions

It is essential to provide better access to education for the SC and ST households. The low enrolment among these children is due to poverty, migration and lack of awareness about education. Hence to increase enrolment it is essential to provide financial assistance

adequately in kinds of books and uniforms with adequate hostel facilities at primary and secondary levels. Special residential high schools for girls are essential in talukas with low enrolment of SC and ST girls. The awareness about education should be created by NGOs GP members and SHGs. To improve the access of these people to land resources and Capital, Self Help Groups should be formed for providing assistance. It is also essential to take up their capacity building so as to enable them to participate in planning and development process at the village level and to build up social capital for their empowerment and social integration.

Sanitation facilities should be provided to their colonies to maintain health and hygiene.

It is observed that many of the schemes for welfare of these people like Ganga Kalyan, SCP are not implemented effectively due to administrative delays and the funds are not utilized fully. There is a need to establish a system of social accountability to penalize the delay in implementation of these schemes.

The empowerment of SC and ST people who form about 30percent of total population of the district is very essential for promoting human development in the district.

BOX 8.3

STATUS OF MINORITIES IN THE DISTRICT- A BRIEF REPORT OF THE SURVEY BACKGROUND

- The Ministry of Minority Affairs (GOI) has identified 90 minority concentrated backward districts using eight indicators of socio-economic development and amenities based on 2001 census data with a purpose to improve the socio economic conditions and bring them to the all India level through a multi-sector development plan under the eleventh five year plan. Since, it is expected that there must be changes in those indicators after 2001; a baseline survey has been conducted to formulate the multi-sectoral development plan with the latest deficits and priorities. Gulbarga is one among the 90 minority concentrated districts in India
- Gulbarga district in Karnataka state is one of the most backward districts in the State and occupies a lowest position in economic as well as human development. The district is a draught prone area which further adds to the vulnerability of the poor and the minorities living in the district.

Methodology

The villages were selected through the following Sampling Process

The survey was confined to rural areas and, hence, all the figures and variables used pertain to only rural areas and population. The Census 2001 data have been used for sampling. Since the religion wise population data are available only up to Tehsil level the stratification has been done only at that level.

First of all, all the tehsils/ blocks of the districts were arranged in descending order on the basis of minority population. Then, all the Tehsils were stratified into three strata: the first one consists of the upper 20 percent of Tehsils arranged according to population; the second consists of the middle 50 percent; and the bottom consists of the rest 30 percent. The selection of village has been done following the PPS(probability proportionate to size) method. A total of 30 villages have been selected from all the three strata by the method of PPS.

In each selected hamlet, the listed households were grouped into strata as per the minority status of the household. In other words, all Muslim households formed one second-stage stratum (SSS); all Buddhist households another SSS; and so on.

About 30 households were selected in all from each sample village for detailed survey. These 30 households were chosen from 2 selected hamlets (if hg's formed) and among the respective SSS in proportion to total number of households listed in the respective frames. A minimum of 2 households were chosen to an ultimate SSS. The required number of sample households from each SSS were selected by SRSWOR. In case of village having less than 30 households all the households were surveyed.

District Profile (Rural 2001 Census Based)

- Gulbarga district is primarily a rural district; 72 % of the total population lives in the rural areas (1360 villages). Urban population is mainly concentrated in Gulbarga, Chittapur, Sedam and Yadgir Blocks. (Census 2001).
- There is a substantial concentration of minority population in the district. Muslim population constitutes 11.6 percent of total rural population as against the state average of 7.6 percent. Minorities form 18 percent of population (State Average 10.3 percent) and Scheduled Caste Population constitutes 25 percent of total population (state average 18.4 percent).
- The rural literacy rate is 43.1 percent, much below the state and national averages. The female literacy rate is also very low, i.e., 29.4%. This indicates that 70 percent of rural women are deprived of access to knowledge, information and education.
- The overall work participation rate is 43.12 percent. It is only 34.9 percent in case of female workers. 67 percent of main workers are engaged in agriculture and 40 percent of them are working as agricultural labourers. 25 percent of the total workers work as marginal workers. 30.4 percent of the workers work in Service sector. Though the work participation rate is high, the availability of employment in dry land agriculture is very less. Further majority of these workers work as casual agricultural Labourers and workers in informal sector. This indicates the low levels of livelihoods of the people in the district. The workers in informal sector are increasing in recent years where they have to work with low wages and insecurity of employment.
- There are basic deficiencies in infrastructure at village level. This has been a major detrimental factor for slow growth in rural areas. There is acute shortage of Health and drinking water facilities in rural areas. Only 29 percent of the villages have PHC within a distance of 5 Kms and only 13.4 percent of the villages have a Maternity and Child Welfare Center within a distance of 5 Kms. (State average 23.6 percent). The number of taps per lakh of population is only 34 as against the state average of 43. Similarly, there is also shortage of Tube wells and Hand pumps. State average is the minimum benchmark that needs to be reached on priority basis. There is also shortage of higher level educational institutions and credit and finance institutions within a distance of 5 kms. A significant gap is also observed in availability of banking institutions and the infrastructure for providing modern agricultural inputs to the farmer.

Socio-Economic Conditions and other Amenities in 2008 – Major findings of the Survey

- In 2008 (based on survey findings), Gulbarga district lagged behind the all India average in four (50 percent) out of eight indicators and also lagged behind the all India level in terms of one more health related indicator. The table below shows the gap between all India and district figures vis-à-vis ten indicators and prioritizes the development intervention vis-à-vis eight indicators. The district figure is based on the survey findings (2008) and all India figures are of 2004-05 and 2005-06. The distance from the all India figures may be higher, as all India data are a little old.

TABLE 8.8

Human Development Gap in the District

Indicators	Gulbarga 2008	All India 2005	Gap Between All India and District	Priority based on the gap
	1	2	(3=1- 2)	4
Rate of literacy	51.3	67.3	-16.0	2
Rate of female literacy	43.1	57.1	-14.02	3
Work participation rate	44.26	38	6.26	6
Female work participation rate	32.53	21.5	11.03	7
Percentage of households with pucca walls	65.22	59.4	5.82	5
Percentage of households with safe drinking water	74.78	87.9	-13.12	4
Percentage of households with electricity	90.78	67.9	22.88	8
Percentage of households with water close set latrines	5.00	39.2	-34.2	1
Percentage of fully vaccinated children	57.78	43.5	14.28	-
Percentage of child delivery in a health facility	23.35	38.7	-15.35	-

Note: (1) Survey data of the district (Col. 1) pertains to the rural area only, but all India data (Col. 2) pertains to total.

(2) Data in Col 2 from SI. No. 5 to 8 pertains to year 2005-06 from NFHS-3 and the rest of the data in Col. 2 pertains to the year 2004-05 from NSSO.

Development Priorities as per Eight Indicators

1. Sanitation

The toilet facilities are seriously lacking in rural households in the district. Only 5 percent of the households in rural areas have this facility. Others practice open defecation. There is no significant difference across the Hindu and Muslim Households which indicates poor level of sanitation in rural areas. Sanitation is an important requirement of better health of the people. This situation prevails in the district despite of the implementation of Total Sanitation Campaign programme which aims at universalisation of sanitation facilities by 2009; the district is nowhere near the target. The gap between the district and the Nation is 34.2 percent. Drainage facilities are also not available in rural areas. The multi sectoral plan should bridge this basic development gap in the district.

2. Literacy and Education – Focus on Female Literacy

Literacy is another grey area that needs urgent attention. The literacy rate of the district 51.3 percent is well below the state average of 66.6 percent (2001) and National average of 67.3 percent. The female literacy is only 43.1 percent much lower than the State (56.6 in 2001) as well as National average (57.1 percent). The rural female literacy rate in 2001 was only 29.4 percent. The progress in literacy is very slow though the district is brought under District Primary Education Programme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. Education is an important tool for empowerment of Marginalized groups therefore it should get required focus in Multi sectoral plan. The findings indicate that the Households lack higher levels of skills and education which is essential for higher level of earnings. Further the asset base of these households is very low; therefore, education and skills are only the powerful tools for their empowerment. High schools for

girls with Hostel facilities are very essential to promote female literacy and empowerment. Scholarships and Education loans should be given with greater flexibility to enable the children from the poor families to get higher education. Primary schools with free food, residential facilities and sports and games facilities should be started to promote interest in education among the children.

3. Safe Drinking Water

It is an issue of serious concern that 25 percent of the households in rural areas are denied access to safe drinking water. The coverage has increased to 74.78 percent due to implementation of many rural water supply schemes in recent years. These schemes need to be implemented more effectively in near future. During the survey, it is observed that many mini water supply schemes and Piped water supply schemes are not functioning regularly due to leakages and breakages. There is no adequate provision for maintenance in the budget. The repairs are also delayed causing lot of inconvenience and additional strain on rural women. The rural households are thus deprived of a basic requirement of human life. The plan should make provision for home connections and ensure adequate and regular supply of water.

4. Employment Opportunities

Though the work participation rate of the district is above the national average, the employment is mainly in dry land agriculture which is both insecure and less remunerative. Therefore, employment needs to be given top priority. This is because; the present employment does not fetch enough livelihood to the people. The average male wage rate for agricultural operations is only Rs. 50 per day and employment is available for only 6-7 months in a year. The female wage rate is only Rs. 30 per day. A large proportion of women workers out of the total workers, work as marginal workers.

The service sector is growing in the district. There is a need to sustain its growth and increase the participation of these households in this sector through provision of credit, marketing and skills. Promotion of entrepreneurship among the Muslim community may help them to develop the small industries and trade. The focus of the plan should be on training and skill development in these specific areas.

Additional Areas of Intervention

1. Access to health facilities is another area of concern, as 70 % of the villages are without any medical facilities. The PHCs are also not functioning effectively due to shortage of Staff and medicines. As a result the poor households have to depend on private doctors to meet their health requirements. It is observed that many of the households have incurred heavy debts to meet medical expenditure. Institutional delivery of child is only 23 percent of the total cases. There is a need to increase the provision of health facilities. A provision for mobile health facilities should be made to reach the people living in remote villages, Tandas and small hamlets.
2. Institutional borrowing is quite low due to lack of such institutions in nearby villages. 49 percent of the borrowings are from the traditional sources (Hindus 45 percent and Muslims 60%). Therefore, expansion of credit facilities should be given adequate attention in Multi Sectoral plan.
3. Expansion of irrigation facilities is essential to reduce insecurity of livelihood from dry land agriculture. Emphasis on watersheds and minor irrigation will help to attain this.
4. Roads and Transport facilities are inadequate in rural areas more so in remote and border villages. Access to paved roads is available only in 64 percent of villages

Highlights of the Survey

Demographic and Social Characteristics of the Households

Among the sample 900 households, 651 (72.31%) are Hindu households and 245 (27.2%) are Muslim households 4 (0.4%) belong to other group. Muslim households are bigger in size as compared to Hindu households. The average household size of Muslims is 6.91 and that that of Hindus is 6.15. The average household size is highest i.e. 7.25 among other categories. The sex ratio is favorable in case of Muslim households. It is 946 where as it is 901 in case of Hindu households. As most of the Hindu households belong to SC and OBC group, the sex ratio in these groups is lower in the district.

In the SC group the average sex ratio is 961 which is lower than the general district average of 966. The dependency ratio is lower in Muslim group than in the Hindu households. The dependency ratio 1.25 in this group is quite low when compared to 1.62 in Hindu households.

Literacy and Education

The Census 2001 literacy rate for the district is 50.01 percent which is higher than the literacy rate of the sample families i.e. 49.56 which is closer to the average in 2001. The female literacy is 43.08 and the male literacy rate is 61.48. Only 5.6% of the children have access to higher education. None of them have completed Post graduate education.

90% of children go to Government school and also avail the facilities like, books, uniforms, bags and midday meals. The provision of midday meals has increased the enrolment and attendance in the schools. Only in few households belonging to Upper Class the children go to private schools.

It is observed that despite of the efforts made under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, still in 20 percent of households children are not enrolled in schools. Poverty and migration are the main reasons for non enrollment. Children drop out in large number after completion of middle school education. The need to earn is one of the basic factors to discontinue education.

Parents views about educational achievement of their children are not very high and do not differ across the religion.

Most of them wanted their children to complete secondary education. 53 percent of them desire that boys should complete minimum intermediate education or attain Bachelors degree. This is due to high levels of illiteracy among the parents the attitude towards girls education is not very encouraging. About 73 percent of the parents desire that the girls should study up to Pre University level.

TABLE 8.9
Sample Distribution and Demographic Features of Households

	Hindu	Muslim	Others	Total
Sample size	651	245	4	900
%	72.3	27.2	0.4	100.0
Average HH Size	6.15	6.91	7.25	6.36
Sex Ratio	901	946	1417	916

TABLE 8.10
Reasons for Non-Enrolment & Dropouts

Particulars	Total
Work at home	27.71
Need to Earn	9.64
School Far distance	7.23
Lack of facility in school	2.41
Teacher beating	4.82
Teacher do not teach	1.20
Failed in exam	1.20
Fee or expenditure not afford	1.20
Not interested in reading	27.71
Others	16.87
Total	100.00

TABLE 8.11
Parents Aspirations about Children Education

Particular	Boys	Girls
High School	15.11	29.05
Intermediate	11.57	18.57
Pre graduation	28.36	25.95
Bachelor degree	25.19	15.48
Post graduate degree	10.26	4.29
Technical degree	9.51	6.67
Total	100.00	100.00

Health Conditions

- 1) Majority of the households have incurred health expenditure during the survey year. It forms 7 percent of the total expenditure of families respectively. It is observed that fever is a major disease reported by the households. Among other diseases heart diseases and problems related to pregnancy and childbirth are prominent. 6 to 7 percent of the households also reported about Malaria. Which is a common disease in rural areas due to lack of drainage facilities.
- 2) The sources of treatment indicate the amount of expenditure incurred on Medical treatment. The sources of medical treatment available in the villages and used by the sample households are indicated in the following analysis.

1. Sources of Medical Treatment

People had multiple choices for seeking treatment. The most common source is private medical practitioner in the village including a quack in some cases. About 80% of the households go to private medical practitioner. It is a known fact that subsidized health services provided in government hospitals are cheaper than the private medical facilities. Therefore, it is expected that poor households may be approaching them for treatment. Contrary to this it is observed that people, including the poor, preferred to go to a private medical practitioner than to a government hospital. This is on account of many factors, like lack of availability of doctors and medicines in government hospitals, negligence, inconvenient timing distance etc. It is observed that people have less faith in government hospitals due to its low efficiency and poor functioning.

The coverage of children under immunization is increasing in recent days. This is because of the intensive immunization drive under taken by the government. The outreach facilities and door to door services are offered to cover the children in the relevant age groups. Still the District is far away from 100 percent Immunization. Among the sample households, about 40 percent of households have full immunization of Children.

The place of delivery has significant impact on maternal health and mortality rate. The incidence of home delivery is quite high in these households. About 76 percent of deliveries take place at home. In some cases is assisted by a trained midwife. But in majority of cases it is conducted by untrained Dai called 'Sulagithi' in the village.

Economic Conditions

Nature of Employment

The nature of employment of the households is mainly affected by the distribution of land across the household as observed from the following table

Casual labour is the main form of employment for both Hindu and Muslim households. Only 5.25% of the members worked as regular salaried employees on the other hand 54.5% of Hindu workers and 58.3% of Muslim workers worked as casual labour. The cause of concern is that 45.8% of male members are casual workers. Self-employment in agriculture is more for Hindu households due to possession of land. The domination of casual employment indicates insecurity of both income and employment. During the field survey in the dry part of the district respondents expressed serious concern about irregularity of employment. Women in both the groups mainly work as casual labourers.

TABLE 8.12
Nature of Employment

	Male	Female	Total
Self	47.65	26.29	40.18
Regular	6.55	2.81	5.25
Casual	45.80	70.89	54.56

Occupational Status

The occupation wise analysis of the employment pattern of the households indicates that self-employment is dominant in agriculture. Agriculture is the main sector of the district economy. There is less diversification of employment due to poor resource base of the economy and low level of industrial development. A large proportion of sample households are employed in agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers. The small and marginal farmers combine cultivation with wage employment to get minimum livelihood.

The occupational status of the households indicates that casual employment in Agriculture is the main source of employment for the households (53.41). 69% of women members work as casual labourers. The other source of employment is self employment in agriculture (33.48%). Thus 86.89% of working members in sample households seek their livelihood from agriculture.

Industry-wise Distribution of Employment

The industry wise distribution of employment indicates that there is less diversification of employment opportunities. Many of them are employed in primary sector i.e. agriculture (87.7%) Women employment is 93% in this sector. This is followed by construction where 8.55% of workers are employed. In all other categories the percentage of employed persons is less than 5% (Manufacturing 3.06, Trade, 3.01 public Administration 3.62 etc).

A large number of workers work in agriculture. A large part of the land in the district is under dry land cultivation (only 18.7% of the net area sown is under irrigation). Their workers get the least number days of employment in a year. The self employed on the average work for 150 to 160 days in agriculture. On the other hand, casual workers in agriculture get on an average an employment of 170 to 180 days, depending upon the nature of crops produced in the village. The employment is more during the peak period of June-July (sowing season) December and March harvesting season. The remaining period of employment is for other tasks in agriculture (weeding, pesticides, irrigation etc.).

On the other hand those who are involved in self employment activities related to trade service etc. get more days of employment up to a period of 270 days in a year. Those who are employed as Casual labour in other public works, and in construction also get an average employment of 240 days in a year.

TABLE 8.13
Occupation Status of the Households

Occupation	Male	Female	Total
Self employed in Agriculture	633 (38.52)	215 (24.16)	848 (33.48)
Self employed in Non Agriculture	132 (8.03)	27 (3.03)	159 (6.28)
Regular /Salaried	93 (5.67)	24 (2.70)	117 (04.62)
Casual in Agriculture	739 (44.98)	614 (68.99)	1353 (53.41)
Casual in Non Agriculture	46 (2.80)	10 (1.12)	56 (02.21)
Total	1643 (100.00)	890 (100.00)	2533 (100.00)

Income and Expenditure Trends

The average per capita income and expenditure of the households is very low. As they are mainly dependent on wage employment. The source wise origin of income of the households is indicated in the following table

Income from agriculture is a main source of income for the Households (43.76%). An equally important source for them is wage labour which contributes 28 percent of total income. salaried jobs also Contribute 7.72% of income for the Families. Remittances are also important for them. The sources are highly irregular and uncertain contributing to vulnerability of these households. Programmes like National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme is being implemented in the district but not many are able to gain out of it.

Expenditure Pattern of the Households

The expenditure pattern of the households indicates dominance of food items in the Consumption basket. The households spend 53.57 percent of their income on food items mainly cereals and pulses. The households spend 15% of their income on social functions respectively. The margin between income and expenditure is very less for the families.

Thus the households have lower levels of average income and expenditure. The sources of income are also not regular. The gap between income and expenditure per capita is Rs 400 only.

Liabilities / Indebtedness

The incidence of indebtedness is very high in both the groups. As observed the gap between income and expenditure is very marginal and hence, the level of savings is very low. Therefore, any shocks small or big - a health hazard or a marriage ceremony may compel the households to enter into a debt agreement 47.3 percent of the households are indebted. About half of the households there fore, have to pay a sizeable amount as interest cutting down their expenditure on essential items. 48.69 percent of the households borrow from traditional sources. The average amount of Rs 18839 per household appears to be a high amount when compared with the average per capita income of these households. As the households have a very low asset base, the access to institutional sources is low; most of the households have to pay heavy interest rate charged by the traditional sources.

Among the main of reasons for borrowing money, medical purpose is the main cause for about 45 percent of the households.. Almost all the households who have incurred marriage expenditure during the survey year have financed it out of borrowings. The other main cause for borrowing is the general household expenditure. Some of the households have borrowed for meeting the capital expenditure and for purchase of land or other assets. Thus the borrowings are mainly for meeting emergencies and for non-productive purposes like marriages and social ceremonies.

Housing, Migration and Community Life

Shelter is a basic requirement of human beings as it provides privacy and security to human beings. It is therefore considered as one of the three basic requirements of life. Majority of the households stay in their own house. The desire to have one's own shelter is very strong among the rural masses as it offers some type of security to them. 82 percent of sample households live in their own houses and 13 percent or more of these households live in government provided houses. But these houses require repairment continuously and there is always a risk during rainy days.

TABLE 8.14

Contribution of Different Sources to Household Income (Percent)

Source	Total
Agriculture	43.76
Animal Husbandry	0.78
Wage labour	28.00
Salaried jobs	7.72
Trade	5.05
Remittances	3.34
Others	11.34
Total	100.00

BOX 6.4

During the field visit in a sample village, it was observed that a family with nine members stays in one room followed by a varandah (with roof but no door) and some open space in front of it. The woman was cooking in one corner of the room with cow dung and small pieces of wood. There was full smoke around her and it was spreading in other room also where a small child was sleeping. The living conditions are miserable, as the used water gets stored in front of the house.

Basic Amenities in the Houses

The houses in rural areas generally lack sanitation facilities. In Gulbarga district, in rural areas only 5 percent of rural households are having sanitation facilities.

Majority of the households i.e.90 percent have electricity. This is because, Karnataka government under rural home electrification programme called 'Bhagyajyothi' has provided electricity to the houses. One single bulb connection is provided. Barring a few, all other households, reported that they have 'Bhagyajyothi' connection. Here the electricity is provided only over night.

The households also have better access to drinking water. Many water supply schemes are being operated by the government to provide drinking water to the households. These schemes include public hand pumps for hamlets having population less than five hundred, a mini water supply (MWS) scheme for hamlets having population between 500-1000 and a piped water supply scheme for a population above 1000. As a result the households have accessibility to public source of drinking water But the facilities providing sanitation and drainage are highly inadequate and need urgent attention. Only 3.8 percent of the households have toilet facilities. About 96 percent of the households do not have any toilet facilities and practice open field defecation. This situation prevails despite of the total sanitation campaign being implemented in the district. Lack of toilet facilities puts the women folk into difficulty.

In general, short term migration trends are very strong during the drought yeas. As for the earlier two years (including the survey year) agricultural situation was good. Hence migration is relatively low. Hoverer, the migrating households face many problems at the place of destination. The short term migration has adverse impact on the education of children in the family.

Perceptions about Deprivations

The households were asked to list the deprivations at household level. This information is useful for formulation of development programmes and policies. The deprivations are felt similar across all the households. The deprivations at the household level are ranked as

TABLE 8.15

Deprivations at Household Level

Factors	Rank
Employment	1
Education/Skills	2
Housing	3
Land	4
Health Centre	5
Social Respect	6
Irrigation	7
Loan	8
Business	9
Toilet	10
Family Planning	11
Drinking Water	12
Bridge	13
Other facilities	14

shown in the following table.

At the household level the deprivations are individual and they are related to Employment, Education and Skills, Housing, land etc. These are thus related to the livelihood and standard of living of the Households. It is observed that in rural areas of the district, the caste hierarchy is dominant and the low caste people do not get respect and recognition in the society. Therefore lack of social respect is also considered as deprivation by the households.

Expectations from the Government

The information about what the households expect from the Government for the welfare of the minority was also collected. The responses are recorded in the following table.

The households feel that government should provide education, employment training and loans for the welfare of the minorities. It is also felt essential that the minority households should be adequately informed about the various government programmes so that they can take benefit from them.

Policy Suggestions

The following areas are identified for intervention through an integrated policy framework

Education

Educational needs of the minorities should be met on priority basis

- Parent counseling and motivating the parents to send the children to school
- Provision of Moraraji Desai Residential Schools at all Taluka Places and also at Hobli Level

TABLE 8.16
Govt. Initiatives to Promote Welfare of Minorities

Factors	Rank
Education	1
Reservation in education and Employment	2
Industries	3
Employment	4
Training	5
School	6
Loan	7
Information about govt. Programmes	8
Business	9
Welfare facilities	10
Community Centre	11
Land	12
Housing	13
Madarasa	14
Toilets	15

- Provision of adequate Teachers and good infrastructure in Schools
- Quality Improvement Programmes like Accelerated Reading Programme, Accelerated Maths Programme in partnerships with NGOs.
- Enrollment incentives and adequate scholarships to the students for continuing education.
- Better quality Mid day meals
- Provision of place for playground and sports materials to schools to attract the children
- Improving teaching, learning methods and incentives to teachers for better results.

Training

Capacity building is an essential requirement for empowerment of the poor community. The requirements are identified in following areas

- Automobile and Machine tool Operators

Training courses may be arranged for six months to one year duration in repairs of Two Wheelers, Four Wheelers, Home Appliances Electrical goods, Agricultural implements etc. It should be an integrated programme with training, tool kits and credit to start the small enterprises.

- Entrepreneurship Development

Training in Small enterprise development and management in various agro processing activities with provision of credit to start the enterprises at Taluka places.

- Training in food processing, Ice creams and soft drinks, processing of mutton, chicken and other animal products with provision of cold storage.
- Training in Tailoring, Embroidery, Beauty parlors and ready made garments for young Girls and Boys.
- Computer Training Programme for Educated (SSLC) passed students for six months.
- Training in Driving Vehicles.
- Training to Farmers in Horticulture, Floriculture etc. with market linkages.

Other Facilities

- Provision of Housing and other amenities to Minority Colonies.
- An integrated insurance policy for Health coverage.
- Distribution of BPL cards to the poor families.
- Provision of regular employment.

Provision of these facilities will lead to the empowerment of the Minority communities.

Panchayat Raj Institutions and Good Governance



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Panchayat Raj Institutions and Good Governance

Introduction

Local Self governing communities have been an important feature of India's Polity since historical times. These grass roots units of local self government in the history were popularly referred to as 'panchayats' and they had tremendous influence over the political as well as 'Socio economic life of rural people in India. These institutions received set back during Moghal period and British rule but were revived after independence.

The 'Panchayat Raj' institutions received special attention after the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Study team (1957) but they were again put to background within a decade and did not receive much attention even after Ashok Mehta Committee report. However, some of the states like West Bengal Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh tried their own models of Panchayat Raj. The success of these experiments specially the epoch making Karnataka model of Ramkrishna Hegade regenerated the country wide interest in Panchayat Raj and political decentralization. During this period the consensus however was in favour of giving constitutional status to Panchayat bodies. This led to a landmark through passing 73rd Amendment to the constitution which came into force with effect from 24th April 1993. This Amendment was widely hailed as a revolution as it would bring democracy and power to the door steps of millions of powerless rural Indians. Gandhiji always believed that the country's well being and progress depended very much upon how the village people shaped themselves. These institutions of local self

government were expected to provide a platform to the people to participate in the governing process and enable them to shape the policies and programmes that lead to their total development.

Karnataka was the first state in the country to pass a comprehensive Panchayat Raj Act 1993. Confirming the provisions of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Under the new act elections are being held three times in the state.

Panchayat System in Gulbarga District

The panchayat system in Gulbarga district has three tiers, at the apex. There is Gulbarga Zilla Panchayat. At the middle level there are 10 taluka panchayats representing each taluka in the district. At grass roots level there are 337 Gram panchayats covering 1210 villages in the district. Thus, this is a geographically big system in size covering 10 Taluka and 367 Grama panchayats.

The three tier panchayat system in the district has functioned effectively since inception. To ensure effective functioning and participation of peoples representatives in forming and implementing various government programmes and policies and their monitoring, there are five standing committees with Zilla Panchayat.

These five Standing Committees are

- Planning, Finance and Audit Committee
- Working committee
- Education and health Committee
- Agriculture and industry Committee
- Social Justice Committee

All these Committees work with Zilla Panchayat in planning and implementation of Development Programmes and policies. The Action plans and the schemes of various departments are prepared in consultation with these Committees.

The ten panchayats under jurisdiction of Gulbarga Zilla panchayat are as follows- Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi, Sedam, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir. There are 337 Gram Panchayats under these ten Taluka Panchayats.

There are 65 Z.P. members out of which 24 are women members (36.9 percent) and 236 Taluka Panchayat members out of them 92 are women members (39%). Majority of the Taluka Panchayat members are literate as only 43 members out of the 236 members (18.2%) are illiterate.

The total numbers of members in Gram Panchayats are 5858 out of which 2248 are women members (38.4). Out of 337 presidents 111 are women presidents (33 percent). The percentage of seats won by women has come down from 43 percent in 2000 to 38.4 percent in 2005 the percentage of women members in Taluka Panchayat also has come down by two percent. But the percentage of women members in ZP has increased by 3 percent over the last two elections.

Under the Literacy Programme and the capacity building programme under Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojane special camps for 15-18 days were conducted for different batches of illiterate GP members and Taluka Panchayat members for their capacity building. This has helped to promote their effective participation in Panchayat activities.

The main objective of the local self government is to promote decentralization of powers and functions and evolve planning process at the Gram Panchayat level. However this requires adequate capacity building of the people in the

village and the members of the Gram Panchayat. It is essential that they should have adequate knowledge about the various components of the plan and their implications. They should be able to identify the priorities of the village and linkage between them to design suitable programmes and policies.

In this context the panchayat system in Gulbarga district is mainly handicapped by illiteracy of the people and the members. The rural literacy rate is as low as 42.3 percent. The rural social structure is highly backward and is dominated by caste hierarchy. The real power lies in the hands of the dominant upper caste in the society. The power relations are also supported by land ownership pattern. In this context it is less possible to expect that the Gram Panchayats will work efficiently at least in the initial stage. In the post 1993 phase the earlier studies on evaluation of Panchayat system in the district have brought out this fact (Degaonkar C.K.1996). In the initial phase, the Gram Panchayat rarely functioned as per the requirements. The Gram Panchayat meetings were rare and highly irregular. The Gram Sabhas were never conducted properly and the identification of beneficiaries for various poverty alleviation programmes was not done through Gramsabhas. The women were proxies for male relatives or the dominant people in the village societies. The knowledge base of the members was also highly inadequate to take up the issues related to planning at the village level.

However the situation is changing slowly over the years. The second batch of elected representatives had some knowledge and awareness about the Panchayat System. The situation in some talukas like Aland, Gulbarga, Afzalpur, Sedam, Chittapur improved. But it was observed that effective planning and implementation of the programmes was not possible at the Gram Panchayat level. The evaluation of the development programmes like Drinking Water Supply, IRDP housing indicated

that the implementation of the programmes was very poor and the beneficiaries of the programmes were not identified in the Gram Sabhas. The dominant caste still had its control over the Gram Panchayat as system was mainly controlled by few rich upper caste people in the village. But some panchayat have attained good progress in implementation of the beneficiary oriented schemes where the members from the Upper caste/ class were benevolent.

The new elected batch in 2005 is mainly from Young and middle age group with high level of literacy among the members. It is expected that this new set of panchayat members is expected to meet the challenge of planning and implementation of programmes and policies at various levels.

TABLE 9.1
Women Members in Gram Panchayats - 2005

Name of the Taluka	No. of seats	Seats won by women	Percentage	No. of presidents	Women presidents	%
Afzalpur	412	173	42.07	22	8	36.3
Aland	629	39	6.2	39	-	-
Chincholi	531	217	48.01	31	11	39.5
Chittapur	636	267	42.0	35	13	38.2
Gulbarga	647	278	43.0	36	16	44.4
Jevargi	562	232	41.3	33	12	36.3
Sedam	420	177	42.1	23	9	39.1
Shahapur	636	275	43.2	36	12	33.33
Shorapur	739	301	40.7	42	17	40.5
Yadgir	646	289	44.7	40	13	32.5
Total	5858	2248	38.37	337	111	32.9

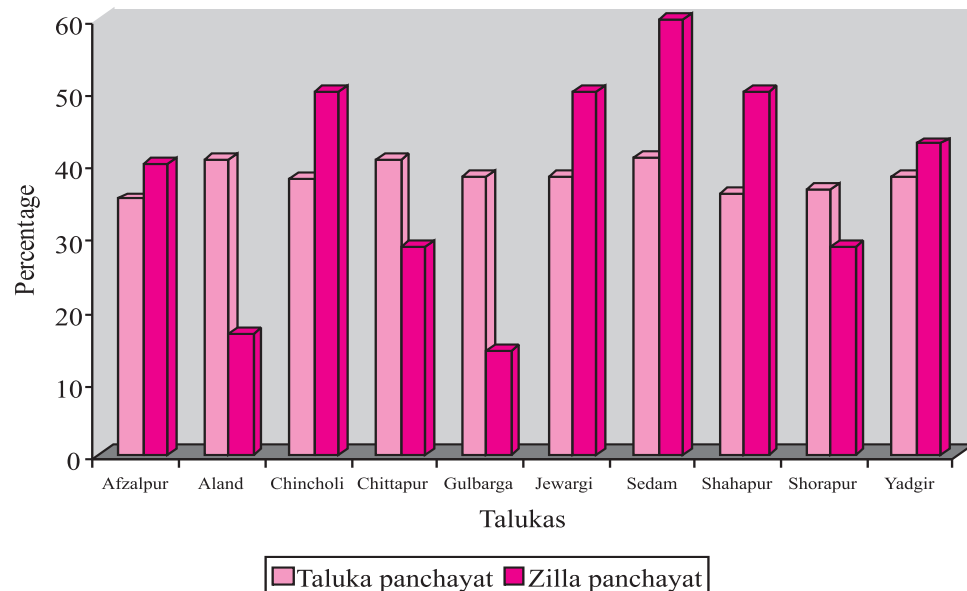
Source: Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga

TABLE 9.2
Women Members in Taluka and Zilla Panchayat - 2005

Name of the Taluka	Taluka Panchayat			Zilla Panchayat		
	Total seats	Seats won by women	Percentage	Total Seats	Seats won by women	Percentage
Afzalpur	17	6	35.3	5	2	40.0
Aland	27	11	40.7	6	1	16.7
Chincholi	21	8	38.0	6	3	50.0
Chittapur	25	10	40.7	7	2	28.6
Gulbarga	26	10	38.4	7	1	14.3
Jevargi	26	10	38.4	6	3	50.0
Sedam	17	7	41.0	5	3	60.0
Shahapur	25	9	36.0	8	4	50.0
Shorapur	30	11	36.6	7	2	28.6
Yadgir	26	10	38.4	7	3	42.8
Total	240	92	38.9	65	24	36.9

Source: Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga.

Women members in Taluka and Zilla Panchayat - 2005



Decentralization

Gulbarga district has adopted local self government structure and has followed the norms in establishing the structure through regular elections. But the functioning of the system is not efficient due to host of factors. The low level of literacy of the people at the village level has been a major handicap in utilization of the powers and the functions at the Gram Panchayat level. The facts about the panchayat system that are presented in the first part of the chapter indicate low level of efficiency in the system. However, the new body elected in 2005 includes representatives from young and middle age group with some basic educational background which is expected produce better results.

In recent years empowerment of Gram Panchayats has taken place substantially with transfer of powers and schemes for implementation at this level. Before 2004 these Panchayats had an Annual Budget of Rs. 5 lakhs to carry out some developmental and Maintenance works. In addition the Gram panchayats received some

financial assistance from the Finance Commissions and from the Government for the Drinking Water schemes.

As per 73rd amendment to the constitution 29 subjects are transferred to Panchayat System. The panchayat institutions are directed to prepare the plans and implement them.

Now Gram Panchayats are empowered to prepare and implement plans for various schemes as related to Drinking water, Housing, Sanitation, Employment, Soil Conservation etc. As per the Karnataka State Government Order dated 16th October 2004 30 programmes are transferred to Gram panchayat for planning and implementation. Some of the important programmes are,

Rural Drinking water supply Schemes- Repairs and Maintenance

- Maintenance of Bore wells
- National Rural Water supply Scheme
- Jal Nirmal

- Rural Sanitation
- Soil Conservation
- National Watershed Development Programme
- Swarna jayanti Gram Swarozagar Yojane
- Swarna jayanti Gram Rozagar Yojane
- Ganga Kalyan
- Housing Schemes (Ashray and Indira Awas Yojane)
- Forest Conservation
- Rehabilitation of bonded labour
- Karnataka Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Thus the schemes related to Employment, Agricultural development, Housing, Drinking Water and Sanitation are planned and implemented at the Gram Panchayat Level. The model plans are being prepared for providing guidance to the Gram Panchayats. Gulbarga is now identified under Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and the assistance under the scheme focuses on the preparation of the plans at the GP level.

Recently computers are also supplied for the GPs for maintenance and processing of relevant data.

The members at Gram Panchayat level have strong orientation towards the schemes that are

BOX 9.1

SUVARNA GRAMODAYA YOJANE

Suvarna Gramodaya Yojane is an innovative scheme introduced by Govt. of Karnataka during the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the State. It has an integrated vision of development and strengthening of the village community. The important dimension of the scheme is that it is based on a healthy partnership between Govt., NGO, private sector and the rural community. The basic objectives of the scheme are;

1. Up gradation of physical environment in the selected village to improve the quality of life of the village community.
2. Development and utilization of income generating capacity in land based activities. Provision of adequate infrastructure facilities viz., Education, Health services. Child Welfare etc., to promote Human Development.
3. Generation of Employment opportunities in non-farm sector especially for rural educated unemployed youths.
4. Promoting community awareness and development through Self Help Groups and Cultural Associations.

This programme was introduced in the Srinivas Saradagi village of Gulbarga taluka. Every year 1000 villages in the state are selected under the scheme to promote integrated development.

Source: Zilla Panchayat Gulbarga.

BOX 9.2

PANCHAYAT EMPOWERMENT

The field level observations indicate that the staff position in panchayat is very inadequate to carry out the planning and implementation of the programme. The Secretary and the Bill collector are over burdened with their responsibilities. The President and Members do not have adequate knowledge and information about these programmes. They are also busy with their personal activities. There is no expertise available at this level. In this situation it is possible that empowerment of the village panchayat without capacity building and provision of adequate staff is likely to increase their dependency and inefficiency.

Source: Field Survey.

infrastructure oriented and create visible assets. School buildings, community halls roads, bridges, hospitals etc are given top priority. These schemes are also beneficial to them as they contribute to personal status.

The over emphasis on 'visible' infrastructure works has led to the negligence of other works or activities that have direct impact on human development.

At village level, the infrastructure is provided but the efficient functioning or delivery of services is not looked into. This still remains grey area though school buildings are made available but

quality education is not ensured. SDMCs are formed to ensure efficient functioning of schools and provide quality of education but these committees attempt to regulate other things rather than checking the quality of education. Though a PHC centre is constructed the availability of Doctor and Health staff is not guaranteed. The capacity building of the people through ensuring their participation in gram sabhas, or generating awareness, initiating action-oriented thinking provision of knowledge and information are not on the priority lists of the panchayats.

BOX 9.3

PANCHAYAT - SUCCESS STORIES

A panchayat in a village suntanoor village in Aland taluka covering three villages has taken up many good works for the development of the village 50% of the population in the village belongs to SC group. It is actively engaged in Pulse Polio and immunization programme. It has generated awareness about HIV/AIDs through Street Plays.

The meetings are conducted regularly .Roads are constructed and farm ponds and check dams are also constructed to help the farmers.

The panchayat at Gundgurti in Chittapur taluka has 77% literate members. Many developmental activities as related to health, education and employment are undertaken by the panchayat. To solve the drinking water problem. The panchayat has taken up water supply scheme with contribution from the public under Jal Nirmal Yojane. It has attained better progress in Sanitation as about 58% of the households.

Good Governance Introduction

Investments in human development can yield maximum returns only when efficient delivery of the services promoting human development is ensured. Creation of infrastructure for education, health, drinking water and sanitation is important but equally important is the functioning of these services and the quality of services delivered and the administration is people friendly. Better delivery, systems high accessibility and simplicity of procedures, high returns on expenditure accountability and transparency all these build up a system of good governance that enables all the people to lead a

sound and tension free life through better enjoyment of services.

The requirements of good governance are decentralisation of powers and functions with adequate autonomy to prepare policies and programmes that impacts life of the people at grass roots level, active people's participation at various levels of policy formulation and implementation, a good institutional set up involving voluntary agencies and NGOs and institutions of civil society to ensure equity and social justice in the system of production and distribution. In the absence of these the governance system can not take a form which is pro-people and pro-poor and marginalized groups.

Public participation, Accountability, transparency at various levels is not adequate and effective. This is an account of various factors such as low levels of literacy and knowledge, lack of awareness, general apathy and information gaps. The silence on the part of the people has supported inefficiency in the system.

On account of, very low levels of civil vigilance, there is no accountability and transparency in the system amounting to red tapism, corruption and delays in implementation of various projects. People are ready to pay 'Speed money' to get the work done at the earliest and avoid prolonged trips to the departments.

Financial Management

The level of financial management is very low in the district as evident from utilization of funds released for various programmes and policies. Due to various administrative procedures, the release is very slow and due to inefficient and poor implementing machinery, the utilization of funds is very slow. In many schemes such as housing, water supply, construction of buildings etc. funds remain underutilized.

The NGOs and institutions of the civil society like users associations and Self Help Groups are coming up only in recent years. But it requires substantial strong efforts to de-root the inefficiency in the system.

BOX 9.4

GOVERNANCE - FEUDAL CHARACTER

It is a common observation at a Bus Stand that rural people are waiting for a bus for a long time though the bus does not start as per the time schedule they do not make any enquiries about it. The feudalistic tendencies have cultivated lot of submissiveness among the people. The delays and lapses are accepted by them as common and natural. Even at government offices people are observed waiting for a long time if the concerned person has gone out for a tea without any complaint or questioning. The relations between the governed and the governing are hegemonious and the authority of power is accepted generally. It is interesting to note that people are happy if their work that can be done in an hour is done in one day.

BOX 9.5

FINANCIAL UTILIZATION

Under a scheme for the development of backward areas in the district an annual grant of Rs. 15 crores per year for a period of the three years was released. The grant was time bound and despite of several instructions from the authorities in the first year only 50% of the grant was utilized and the remaining amount was utilized during next year. There is a usual rush in the month of March for completion of works and for submission of utilization certificate.

Recommendations

- Increase the level of accountability in the system through a system of incentives and penalties for those involved in the governance.
- Close monitoring of the system of administration by higher authorities to check the delays and inefficiencies.
- Wide publicity to right to Information Act and generating awareness among the public to seek the information.
- Promoting good NGOs and institutions of civil society like Users Associations, Vigilance Committees, SHGs etc to control the speedy money in the system.

- Promoting wide application of e-governance in all the fields.
- Promoting healthy partnership among the government cooperatives NGOs and the private sector for implementation of various development projects.
- Generate awareness among the rural masses through campaigns and provision of information.
- Promote work values among the people and facilitate a free dialogue between the officials and the public grievance cells at village taluka and district levels may be established to seek speedy solution to the problems for the people.

Social Capital and Human Development - NGOs and Self-Help Groups





Social Capital and Human Development - NGOs and Self-Help Groups

Voluntarism had always been a part of Indian tradition since time immemorial. The moral and social values supported voluntary effort on the part of individuals or social and religious institutions to promote well being of a larger group.

Today voluntary organizations in the form of NGOs embrace a bewildering group of organizations varying in terms of innumerable parameters like origin, size programmes ideology and control. They are playing a critical role in all conceivable aspects of development. People and policy makers are attributing innumerable roles to NGOs in promoting socio-economic development. They are playing various roles in Gulbarga district such as

- a) Planning and implementation of development programmes.
- b) Mobilization of local resources and initiatives.
- c) Working as catalyst enabler and innovator in development process.
- d) Promoting development of self-reliant and sustainable society.
- e) Act as facilitator between government and the people.
- f) Supporter and partner of the government in activating delivery system and implementing rural development programmes.
- g) Conveyors of technology to common people and poor farmers in rural areas.
- h) Capacity building of the poor.
- i) Promoting human development through increasing access of poor and marginalized groups to education, training and health facilities.
- j) Promote rural leadership and facilitate the participation of marginalized group/NGO are thus seen as cost effective and efficient service providers and successful in reaching the poor who may not be reached by the market process or the state.

NGOs in Gulbarga District

The total number of NGOs in Gulbarga district is not known correctly due to lack of adequate information. However about 105 NGOs are operating in the district.

The following table shows the distribution of registered NGOs in different talukas of the district.

TABLE 10.1

Distribution of NGOs in Gulbarga District

Taluka	No. of NGOs
Afzalpur	03
Aland	03
Chincholi	04
Chittapur	03
Gulbarga	70
Jevargi	04
Sedam	04
Shahapur	04
Shorapur	05
Yadgir	05
Total	105

Source: DC Office 2006-07

It is observed that 67 percent NGOs are concentrated in Gulbarga Taluka mainly in the urban part of the Gulbarga City. There are very few good NGOs working in Gulbarga district for promoting integrated development and social change. These NGOs have taken up their own programmes along with government programmes for implementation covering various sectors like

Agriculture, Watershed training and skill development education and health child labour etc., They are thus actively observed in the sectors that are closely associated with human development. Many NGOs are involved in organizing the Self Help Groups of the poor and are promoting their capacity building through training and skill development.

BOX 10.1

MYSORE RESETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (MYRADA)

MYRADA is an NGO actively engaged in rural development in Gulbarga district. It was started in 1968 and from 1968 to 1978-79 MYRADA was involved totally in resettlement of Tibetan Refugees. Later on it has extended its role to cover the empowerment of the poor and marginalized groups through economic activities and capacity building.

Strategy

MYRADAs strategy is two fold. Firstly foster alternate systems or institutions of the poor through which they mobilize and manage the resources they need and these institutions form the base for their sustained empowerment. Secondly work and lobby with the official system to recognize these alternate systems and mainstream them through adequate support to them.

As the district is mainly under dry land cultivation, to ensure food security for the poor MYRADA began exploring the strategy of Micro Watershed Management in Gulbarga.

MYRADA organizes Self Help groups, Watershed Development Associations, Village Development Committees/Councils Schools Committees, village water and sanitation committees, progressive farmers associations, village forest village health committees to organize undertake and monitor the various rural development activities and capacity building.

Thus the focus of MYRADA is on income generating and livelihood sustaining activities Gulbarga district being a drought prone area the watershed approach is adopted to sustain agriculture as well as to protect environment.

MYRADA implemented participatory Integrated Development of watershed (PIDOW) with the partnership between MYRADA-SDC and Government of Karnataka in 1984. It was the first project in the country in which an NGO was officially involved with the government as a partner. The PIDOW experiment had greater impact on national policy. All the activities under watershed were carried out through manual labour which prevented migration in the surrounding area. Another important characteristic feature of the watershed development project was people's participation at all levels.

PIDOW helped in developing new innovations in ISPWDIC project. The shift is now from Grant to contribution and to 25 to 50% contribution. Further from contribution to loan based watershed approach.

Under the capacity building programme MYRADA has promoted large number of SHGs in the area. The members receive training and guidance from MYRADA. MYRADA has sponsored and promoted Sangh Mira micro finance institutions. The unique feature of this institution is to build the capacity of the CBOs sponsored by other agencies through training from its own resources and finance. The focus is also on supporting livelihood through projects funds and bank linkages.

A study of a watershed project in Chincholi taluka brought out that, MYRADA had to make sustained efforts to motivate the people to participate in the project. People in general had a notion that those who are going to get direct benefit should associate themselves with it. Further people from the low caste group were not willing to participate on account of social factors. Through intensive campaign, training and night meetings, farmers were motivated by the NGO to participate in two processes. The study based on sample indicated 96% participation of the people in planning stage and 87 percent in maintenance stage. The study reported positive impact of the watershed activity on farm income and output. More than this, it promoted attitudinal changes among the people and improved the social environment. The formation of Self Help Groups in later stages in the study area has brought about a significant transformation in the traditional society (M Phil Dissertation Y Pratibha Impact of Watershed Development Programme- NGO Interventions Dept. of Economics Gulbarga University Gulbarga 2002).

Proper Skill Orientation Among the Members

The local panchayat members are being trained at PIDOW and are also sent to various watershed projects to get knowledge and experience.

PIDOW has now emerged into centre for Institutional Development and organisational Reforms (CIDOR). CIDOR centre is a well established Training Centre in the entire Northern Karnataka. It trains various community groups from different districts which include Community Based Organisations (CCBOs) NGOs PRI and government officials and Regional Rural Banks CIDOR has established seven community Managed Resource Centres (CMRC). These centres provide need based services on payment to CBOs. It thus serves as a centre of knowledge for local people and institutions.

MYRADA has also shown concern for the health of the people in this region. It has now taken up HIV/AIDs Prevention Programme, Partnering with Karnataka Health Promotion and USAID. As Gulbarga is a high risk area, the activities include prevention as well as care. Prevention is through Awareness and training, campaign, Condom Promotion and Red Ribbon Clubs.

Care and Support through Referral and STI clinics Voluntary Counseling and testing centres. Livelihood support through SAGs/Bank/Sangamitra.

Thus MYRADA is actively involved in promoting human development through economic empowerment and capacity building of the poor and has contributed to promote participatory development mode.

Source: Field Survey.

BOX 10.2

NGO A CATALYST IN DEVELOPMENT

Vishwa Seva Mission is an NGO working in all major sectors of human development. It started in the year 2000. It has taken up activities in Environment, Education, Child Labour, Clean City, Campaign, Total Sanitation Campaign, Adult Education and Women Development, etc., It is serving as implementing agency for many Z.P. programmes. It has taken up plantation of 1 lakh trees in the district.

It also helps in building water harvesting structures in public places such as schools offices and individual houses.

It has generated awareness among the common masses regarding cleanliness and removal of solid waste in many colonies of Gulbarga city. Now people are using the paid services to dispose of the domestic wastes.

It has opened up 18 Tent schools for children in Jevargi and Yadjir talukas of the district under SSA programme. This has helped the migrant children to continue education. It has helped for main streaming them.

Under total sanitation campaign. It has worked in 57 villages of 10 panchayats in Gulbarga district to provide information, education and communication to the people to generate awareness about sanitation.

Source: Field Survey.

Self Help Groups

The origin of Self Help Groups (SHGs) could be traced to 'Mutual Help' in Indian Village Community. Activities like farm operations/housing which has to be completed within stipulated time requiring more labour depended upon mutual help arrangements. People also shared implements, Water and bullocks and the rural system was thus based on 'Self Help'. But this association was not characterised by any formal institutional setup such as self-help groups or user associations etc. Now SHGs have emerged as formal institutions for promoting development and empowerment of the poor.

SHGs received more attention when assistance under various developmental programmes was linked with SHGs. In Gulbarga district SHGs have been promoted by various stakeholders such as

the government (Women and Child Development Dept). NGOs and bank. Many NGOs like MYRADA, World Vision, Bayaluseeme, and organisations like Mahila Samakhya are actively engaged in formation of SHGs under various government programmes. The SHGs are trained to carry out their activities

Training is given in book keeping, micro finance, identification of economic activities, financial assistance from bank, marketing, and entrepreneurship etc.

SHGs are organized under various programmes such as SJSRY, SGSY, Watershed Development. Stree Shakti and Swashakti. They have been identified as a basic tool to promote empowerment of women through promoting savings and micro-credit. Women SHGs show a better performance than men SHGs. The number of mixed SHGs is very marginal.



BOX 10.3

SHGS AND WOMEN

In a study of Self-Help Groups assisted under SGSY a Self employment programme in Gulbarga taluka, it is observed that group assistance is more in case of women than men. Women groups have shown better performance in undertaking and management of economic activities. Though they have more concentrated on traditional activities, they are able to earn better income. The repayment of loan is also regular in case of women SHGs. The degree of collectiveness and homogeneity of opinion is more observed in women's groups than in men's groups.

The base of SHG strategy is to enable the poor to develop their skills and confidence and prepare themselves to participate in the development process. Therefore SHGs should not be seen as savings groups, involved in micro finance and production activities. Their role is extended beyond that some good SHGs are actively involved in government programmes and in various activities that contribute to social transformation and human development in the village.

Source: Field Survey.

BOX 10.4

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT THROUGH S.H.G

Gayatri a SHG of Kembhavi in Surpur taluka has won the Late Yashodhara Dasappa Award and also the Best SHG in Gulbarga District award for 2007. The total members in the group are 16 and there is 100% literacy among the members. The group has two times linkage with the banks they have taken loans of Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 3,00,000. The members have taken up activities like embroidery work, Dairy, Kirana Shop, which have earned good income to the members.

In their regular meetings they discuss about many social issues like child marriage, girls education, problems of women, alcoholism among men poverty and child labour etc., The women reported that their knowledge about the world around them was very limited

before they joined the group but now, they are able to know about many things and feel confident to express their opinion. The group has actively taken up many programmes for generating awareness and disseminating information among women in the village through street plays and religious functions. The members have helped the drop-out students to attend the school again. They have also arranged for teaching of the handicapped children at their home. They have prevented early marriages of girls and have opposed the dowry system. They are putting in efforts to control alcoholism in the village. They have also taken training under Gram Swaraj at Mysore and are assisting the women GP members to formulate programmes and policies for the development of women in the village.

Source: Field Survey.

Women's access to productive resources is less due to lack of control over resources. Their participation in economic activities is hampered due to lack of access to marketing. Though women have taken up dairy, animal husbandry and sericulture activities they still depend on men who dominate the marketing chain and hence money is ultimately received by men and

the efforts put up by women do not pay them adequate rewards. Women Self Help Groups are now attempting to change the situation and bring women into marketing process.

The growth of SHGs in Gulbarga district is very rapid in recent years. Under Stree Shakti programme alone 6500 groups were formed till 2005-06.

BOX 10.5

OVERCOMING MARKETING BARRIERS

For a SHG at Afzalpur marketing is not a problem. The SHG has a bank linkage for three times and it has taken up trading in agricultural commodities, vegetable, dairy products and Handicrafts. The present savings with the group are 64,600. It was identified as best SHG for the year 2006 in the district. Though it is a group of 20 members only 30% of the members are literate. Yet the group is handling marketing business. It has helped in solving the water and sanitation problem in the village. It is generating awareness about education among the rural people and has motivated the drop out students to join back to the school. The group is active and enterprising. It supports the anganwadies in the village and has also contributed to Sunami fund. It intends to take up kerosene dealership to avoid malpractices.

Source: Field Study

TABLE 10.2

Women Self Help Groups under Stree Shakti Programme

Sl. No.	Name of the taluka	No. of SHGs	Total Women	Total No. of SC members	Total No. of ST members
1	Afzalpur	450	7309	1495 (20.5)	0
2	Aland	850	15019	4370 (29.1)	343 (2.3)
3	Chincholi	580	9044	3678 (40.6)	105 (1.2)
4	Chittapur	770	14405	6449 (44.8)	158 (1.1)
5	Gulbarga	700	10915	2339 (21.4)	0
6	Jevargi	820	10968	2936 (26.8)	456 (4.2)
7	Sedam	430	6728	1836 (27.3)	96 (1.4)
8	Shahapur	700	11475	4302 (37.5)	1088 (9.5)
9	Shorapur	700	11788	2701 (22.9)	3197 (27.1)
10	Yadgir	700	12178	4051 (33.3)	1653 (13.6)
	Total	6500	109769	34155 (31.1)	11596 (10.6)

Source: Gulbarga District at A Glance 2005-06

The coverage of SC and ST women is 41.7 in the district. As majority of the poor are from this group, it is essential that their coverage should increase to 50 to 60% so that women from marginalized groups can be mainstreamed. The coverage of SC is above 40 percent in Chittapur and Chincholi talukas.

Financial progress of Self Help Groups

All the groups are involved in savings and actual amount of 1711.435 lakhs are accumulated as

TABLE 10.3

Financial progress of Self Help Groups

Talukas	No. of groups who have started saving	Savings accumulated	No. of groups taken loan from the bank	Total loan amount taken from bank	Revolving fund released by Govt. (Rs. In Lakhs)
Afzalpur	450	129,844	301	50,699	22.60
Aland	850	202,353	490	99,590	42.00
Chincholi	580	131,086	388	30,230	28.50
Chittapur	770	158,091	327	56,672	38.80
Gulbarga	700	180,580	252	99,059	34.55
Jevargi	620	157,983	392	83,770	30.50
Sedam	430	134,754	252	55,900	21.00
Shahapur	700	166,330	428	102,149	34.50
Shorapur	700	220,230	270	51,506	34.50
Yadgir	700	230,184	359	87,965	34.80
Total	6500	1,711,435	3459	717,540	321.75

Source: Gulbarga District at A Glance 2005-06.

BOX 10.6

SOCIAL CAPITAL

The emergence of SHGs womens organizations and user associations is expected to contribute to the development of social capital which is one of the basic requirements of human development. A study of five villages in Gulbarga district brought out that the levels of social and human development were largely influenced by collective action through social capital. These villages previously had very low levels of development due to lack of structural social capital due to the absence of institutions and associations that generated it. An intervention by NGOs like MYRADA initiated the institutions to generate structural social capital this in course of time has led to more collective action and mutual cooperation leading the active participation of the people in village development programmes and their empowerment.

Source: Field Survey.

savings by these groups. The average savings per group are Rs.26000/- 53 percent of these groups have bank linkage and have taken loans for undertaking economic activities.

The total loan amount is 767.540 and the average loan per group is Rs.11.808. In Gulbarga taluka most of the groups are still in savings stage as only 36% of the total groups have bank linkage but the average loan per group is about 39000. In Chincholi taluka 67 percent of the SHGs have been able to seek the bank linkage but the average loan is Rs. 7800 only.

The performance of SHGs is thus improving as more number of groups have been able to seek bank linkage and take up economic activities.

The SHGs among women are doing well for their economic empowerment. But their role in social transformation is very significant. The presence of SHGs in the village has brought in new ideas and a new atmosphere in the village. They are emerging as knowledge groups in the village. The government NGOs and Gram Panchayat, Health and Education Departments all are seeking their assistance in implementation of various development programme. These groups are close to the people and hence are able to convince them about any issues pertaining to the village. Their presence also has brought in new confidence among the women folk in the village.

Some of the SHGs have yet remained at the primary level as savings groups as they have not been able to manage the group efficiently and are also not able to get linkage with the bank. In some cases the Lead Agency in formation of the group has left the group in the middle and due to inadequate knowledge and information they are not able to continue the functioning.

Issues of Concern

Self Help Groups of the poor, especially of women are in principle, very effective for the empowerment of the poor and the women. Some of the groups have created success stories. While SHGs with more educated women members have shown good progress, there are instances in which the uneducated group also has been able to attain progress. What is more important is the commitment of the members and a good support from a promoting agency either an NGO or a government organization.

Over the period of time, there has been rapid growth of SHGs in the district. This is due to the target oriented approach in the development programmes. The promoters i.e., the Anganwadi worker or the bank or an NGO is not able to give proper guidance to all of them for at least minimum period. Due to lack of adequate training and guidance many of the SHGs have remained as savings groups and bank linkage is not yet established. Some SHGs have taken up economic activities but have not been able to make substantial progress due to lack of access

to market. As they are mainly involved in production in traditional sectors like dairy, animal husbandry, agarbatti making, basket weaving, pickles and powders, candle making and embroidery works and are facing the problems in marketing of them as the chain is dominated by men.

Recommendations

The SHGs are emerging as new forms of social organizations and need adequate support for strengthening. It is recommended that, the promoting agency should maintain contacts and guidance to the SHGs at least for a period of two years under any development programme. This monitoring should be made mandatory with a nominal fees to the concerned NGO.

The marketing requirements of the SHGs should be fulfilled through provision of adequate marketing facilities and linkages with government or co-operative marketing departments.

Better training in new crafts, fashions and techniques should be provided to the SHGs to take up more remunerative activities.

To strengthen the SHG base they should be actively involved in rural development programmes. In view of planning process being initiated at the Gram Panchayat level, the SHGs should also be included in the training programme for planning which may lead to their capacity building for assisting the Gram Panchayat in preparation of the plans.

The Way Forward





The Way Forward

Introduction

This chapter intends to suggest a framework and a course of action for improving the poor status of human development in Gulbarga district. It attempts to provide a road map and inputs for Human Development planning at the district level. The framework suggested here is based on in depth analysis of the various issues analysed in the previous chapters.

This report is a Status Report. It is based on assessment of broad parameters of Human development. It therefore, focuses on a set of factors that determine the general status and level of human development. The report also analyses the role of emerging institutional structures in promoting human development such as voluntary organisations, Non-Government organizations and Self Help Groups. The available experience indicates that their partnership with the government and the civil society has produced better outcomes in the implementation of various development programmes.

Planning for human development at micro level requires a decentralized planning set up involving local self governments with appropriate devolution of powers and functions. This institutional set up has been established in Karnataka to promote effective planning and implementation of the programmes at grass roots level. The reorientation of planning at this level with focus on human development is expected to be more effective as adequate scope is given for public participation in both planning and implementation of the programmes and schemes.

The performance of the local government and effective public participation depends on the knowledge and vigilance of the civil society. The institutions of civil society such as Community Associations and Self Help Groups along with NGOs and voluntary organizations are essential to promote the necessary knowledge and vigilance in the society. The inadequacy or lack of such institutions indicates low level of structural social capital which in turn leads to perpetuation of low levels of human development. Building up a strong base of social capital and ensuring a system of good governance and effective service delivery system are the basic requirements of human development. Gulbarga district has very low level of human development on account of lack of these factors in the system.

Human Development in Gulbarga District 2001

The Karnataka State Second Human Development Report was published in 2005. The Report estimated Human Development Index for all the 27 districts in Karnataka State.

Gulbarga district is placed at the bottom of human development in Karnataka State. Its rank is 26th among the 27 districts in the state. Comparatively the districts performance in terms of economic development is improving substantially over the time period, but its performance in terms of human development has failed miserably. Such an exclusive, non-human and materialistic growth is not in the interest of the larger group in the society. The low levels of

literacy, Poor health facilities and low levels of livelihood, deprive a bulk of general masses from a decent life.

The Human Development Index of Gulbarga district over the decade 1991-2001 has increased from 0.453 to 0.564. The percentage increase is 24.5. This increase is above the state average of 20 percent during the same period. But this is lower than the neighboring low human development district of Koppal. For Koppal the increase in HDI value is 30.5 percent between 1991 and 2001 for Raichur it is 23.5 percent. The gap between the State and the district was .088 in 1991 and this has come down to only .086 in 2001. But its rank has further slipped from 25th in 1991 to 26th in 2001. Thus the distance between the district and the state is not reduced significantly. This not only indicates low performance but also alerts about the magnitude of task involved in bridging up the gap and attainment of desired level.

Though there has been improvement in education index from 0.432 to 0.572 over the period it is still very low in the state next to Chamrajnagar and Raichur. The improvement in health and income index is also not adequate enough to ensure better quality of life. There is a need to formulate appropriate human development strategies and seek their effective implementation to bring about a significant change in human development scenario.

Human Development Scenario within the District - 2006

The Human development Report is prepared for Gulbarga district for the year 2006. the Human Development Index is estimated for all the ten Talukas in the district. Human Development Index for the district has increased from 0.564 to 0.590. The percentage increase is 4.6.

There are significant variations in attainment of Human Development across the talukas in the district. The HDI of Gulbarga taluka is 0.631. Yadgir ranks the lowest 10th in the district with a HDI value of 0.543. It has a very low education index and very low income index, 0.445 and 0.518 respectively. Aland has the lowest income index (0.510); Yadgir taluka has the lowest education index (0.445). Gulbarga taluka is placed at the top in terms of human development. This is due to a large urban component of the taluka. Its HDI is 0.631 which is still below the state average of 0.650 in 2001. Its index is equivalent to that of Mysore and Tumkur in 2001 (0.631 & 0.630 respectively). It is however, above the HDI value of many North Karnataka districts of Bijapur, Haveri, Bagalkot, Bidar and Bellary in the state in 2001. The gap between the highest HDI and lowest HDI at taluka level is 13.94 per cent.

The comparison of Human Development Index values with Comprehensive Composite Index of Development (CCDI) indicates that economic development always may not promote Human Development. Talukas like Sedam and Yadgir are better in terms of economic development but their performance is low in terms of human development. Yadgir ranks 4th in terms of Economic development but has the lowest rank in HDI. Sedam ranks 2nd in terms of economic development but its rank in HDI is 6th. The same is the case with Chitapur taluka which ranks second in PCI but ranks fourth in Human Development. On the other hand Afzalpur and Aland talukas have performed well in terms of Human development though their economic development index is low. However in case of other talukas the link between economic development and Human development is established. Therefore, economic development needs to be oriented towards human

development through proper policy interventions at taluka level in future.

Literacy and Education

Gulbarga district is a low literacy district and this is a major factor contributing to low levels of human development. It is also a major factor for socio-economic backwardness of the district. This is an area that needs urgent attention. The district with its literacy rate of 50.01 in 2001 and projected literacy rate of 57.32 percent in 2006 is far away from the target of 75 percent for the tenth plan and 100 percent enrolment in schools by 2010. The target is not even reached in urban areas of the district. The rural literacy rate is as low as 29 percent. Some of the talukas like Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir and at the bottom level in the district.

The district has to attain some important goals in the field of education identified by the Dept. of Public Instructions for achievement by 2006-07. These goals are i) All the children to complete 8 years of schooling ii) Of those who complete 8 years 80 percent should go on to secondary education iii) Increase achievement levels defined in terms of performance in examinations iv) reduce income, gender and caste gaps in enrolment.

Though the performance of the district after the implementation of DPEP and SSA programme has improved substantially yet the district is far away from these goals.

The enrolment in schools is increasing and the number of out of school is declining. This has come down from 24.2 percent in 2001 to 5.9 percent in 2006. This is made possible through many programmes such as Bridge course, Chinar Angala, (Ground for Little ones), Baa Bale Shalege, (come girl to school) Kooli Inda Shalege (from wage to school) Beedi Inda Shalege (from

lanes to school) etc. These programmes should be continued with adequate support in future also to mainstream the children on continuous basis.

Along with enrolment, there is a need to focus on the retention rate. Many children in Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir taluka dropout during 5th to 7th Standard and join the labour force. This trend should be checked and continuous education for children up to minimum X standard should be ensured.

Though the enrolment of SC and ST students is increasing, yet the literacy rate in this group is very low and the drop out rate is high. The retention rate is 96 percent for boys and 94 percent for girls in SC group and 95 percent for boys and 94 percent for girls in ST group, in primary education. The percent of out of school children in Scheduled Caste in 11-14 age group is 15.7 percent in Shahapur, 15.2 percent in Yadgir and 12 percent in Chincholi as well as Chittapur. These figures are more or less the same for ST group also in these talukas. These children are mainly employed in agriculture. Specific programmes to address these children are required because, they drop out from education system to earn income for the family and hence unless alternative source of income in the form of some kind of financial assistance or scholarships are provided to them, it is less likely that they may join the school back.

It is essential now to focus on the quality of education. The S.S.L.C. examination results indicate very poor performance of the district especially in rural areas. The results are very low especially in government schools. This is a cause of concern as these schools cater to the needs of poor, marginalized and disadvantaged groups and therefore this has far reaching implications for their empowerment. It is recommended to

introduce accountability in the system and ensure quality teaching by the teachers through proper training and orientation to them and supply of teaching aids and laboratory equipments to schools. Provision of better quality education may help to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor in the district.

Investment in improvement of infrastructure is also essential. There are 36 percent of schools without water facilities, and 60% of schools do not have toilets and 65 percent of schools do not have compound walls and electricity. There is a need to provide minimum infrastructure along with library facilities to create conducive environment for learning in schools.

Children should be provided with better quality food under the mid-day-meal programme. Special efforts should be made to mainstream the slow learners and those with language problem especially from the scheduled tribe group. All these dimensions of low literacy in the district should be addressed properly through need based policy interventions. There is a need to introduce accountability in the system. Teachers should be penalized for long absence and negligence of students. Their capacity should be improved through adequate training.

Health and Nutrition

The basic areas that need attention in improving the health status of the people in the district are – Reduction in population growth, Maternal and Child Health Care, access to health services, improving the delivery of health services and quality of health care.

For controlling population growth an integrated strategy is required that focuses upon, knowledge and information, about family planning methods- various spacing methods awareness and development of attitudes in favour of small

family, educating the village people and the women to do away with son preference especially in talukas of Jevargi, Shahapur Sedam, Afzalpur, Shorapur.

To improve the maternal and child health the percentage of institutional deliveries should increase substantially. At present the percentage is only 30.73. The percentage of unsafe deliveries is high (above 50 percent). This should be made possible by improving the health infrastructure, delivery of health services through 24 hours of services and improving women's access to health services through generating awareness and education.

The delivery of health services should be improved through provision of adequate health staff and health infrastructure. Many PHCs do not have proper buildings, equipments and O.T. facilities. This makes the conducting of night deliveries very difficult. There is also shortage of doctors and nurses. The quarters for medical officers and other staff are not available or if available they are in very bad position. Improvement in these facilities will create additional incentives for the staff to stay in rural areas.

There is a need for accountability in the system. A system of incentives for good work and penalties for inefficiency should be introduced. The health staff should ensure their availability in Health centers in rural areas every day and at all times.

The nutrition status of the poor children in rural areas should be improved through their full coverage under Anganwadi Centres.

Income and Employment

The district is experiencing shifts in sectoral contributions to district income. A large proportion of income was derived from primary

sector in the district in 1990-91. During the last fifteen years (1990-91-2005-06) the share of primary sector has come down from 46 percent to 30.8 percent in 2001-02 and to 29.57 percent in 2005-06. The share of primary sector in the district is lower than that of Raichur(41.1%), Bagalkot (40 %) Bijapur (35.1%) and Bellary (31.9%) districts of North Karnataka. There is a shift observed in favor of Tertiary sector in post 1990-91 period. The share of Tertiary sector has increased from 33.8 percent to 48.3 percent during the same period. The change in the contribution of secondary sector is very marginal i.e. from 20.2 percent to 21.3 percent. The shift towards service sector needs to be strengthened through provision of adequate training, marketing and credit support facilities.

The new livelihood opportunities are generating only in two talukas of the district. This is clear from the proportion of other workers to total workers. These talukas are Gulbarga and Chitapur. In Gulbarga taluka 60 percent of total main workers are working as other workers. These are the workers in Tertiary sector where more remunerative employment is available. In Sedam taluka, the industrial base of the Taluka economy offers better employment opportunities to the people. In all the other talukas about 75 to 80 percent of main workers are engaged Agriculture in allied activities. The district thus still continues to be in primary producing zone as 67 percent of main workers are engaged in agriculture. Agricultural labour still constitutes 40 percent of the total main work force. However, its proportion has declined from 50 percent to 40% between 1991-2001. This is despite of significant shift in employment pattern during 1991-2001 from primary to tertiary sector. The employment in this sector has increased from 12.6 percent to 30.4 percent. A large proportion of population below poverty line consists of these agricultural labourers in the

district. A major proportion of land in the district (80%) is under dry land cultivation where the average employment for a laborers various between 180 to 200 days, in a year and the average wage rate for a male labourer is Rs.50 to 60 per day and for female labour it is Rs. 30 per day. The conditions of agricultural laborers are improving in the talukas of Shahapur and Shorapur that have been brought under irrigation by Upper Krishna Project in the district. Here due to assured irrigation, cropping intensity has increased and the change in cropping pattern has increased the demand for agricultural labour. The average employment has increased to 250 days in a year. But there is no increase in the wage rate. This is due to increase in supply of labour with increased participation of women and marginal farmers in the labour market. However due to increase in income and employment the conditions of laborers have improved.

But it is observed that child labour is also increasing in these talukas. This is observed from high levels of drop outs in the schools. The attendance is very low during the peak season as children go to work with their parents on the farm. This needs to be checked through proper interventions.

In the dry parts of the district, to ensure adequate employment to the people, the wage employment schemes should be implemented effectively. KREGS is a very comprehensive scheme and it should be implemented effectively. All the existing wage employment programmes are now merged in KREGS to attain proper coordination and effective implementation which may help to provide minimum livelihood to the people and check out migration.

The agriculture extension network is very poor in the district. This needs to be strengthened in

especially in the irrigated areas. Training programmes should be arranged for the farmers focusing on adoption of suitable cropping pattern, organic farming, Integrated Pest Management, and proper use of inputs like fertilizers and pesticides. Such training programmes should involve women in maximum number who are in need of information about modern cultivation practices.

There is a scope for development of sericulture and horticulture in the district. This requires adequate training to the farmers and development of basic information such as cold storage. This may help to increase the incomes of the farmers.

Watershed development activity is undertaken under different programmes in the district. It helps to control soil erosion and maintain water table. Therefore, it is more useful in drought prone area. It should be strengthened adequately in the district.

Water Supply, Sanitation and Housing

The housing conditions are improving in the district due to implementation of various Housing Schemes for the poor. The liberal loan facilities provided by banks and other institutions have helped the lower middle class group to have access to housing. However the conditions are not satisfactory and they are pathetic in Afzalpur, Jevargi, Shahapur and Shorapur talukas. The percentage of people living in temporary houses is increasing in Shahapur and shorapur talukas. These talukas should be given more attention in future course of action. The quality of houses is very low and this should be monitored strictly so that the houses constructed are suitable for living. The Housing Corporation should look into it seriously. The houses need to

be provided with minimum facilities like water and electricity and an approach road. Emphasis should be more on contributory schemes that will take care of the quality. The housing locations, the identification of beneficiaries and the monitoring should take place at gram panchayat level with the assistance of local people and their associations. The transparency in the system should increase.

The access to drinking water needs to be improved especially in talukas of Chitapur, Jevargi, Shahapur and Shorapur where about 40 percent and more of the households have to carry water from a distance of 500 meters and more. Many rural water supply schemes need repairs. These should be carried out on urgent footing. Adequate provision should be made in the schemes for maintenance. The defunct schemes should be replaced. The gram panchayats should take lead in planning and management of water supply schemes. Emphasis should be more on contributory schemes and the wastage of resources on account of faulty schemes should be checked.

Rural Sanitation is very poor in the district. Talukas like Afzalpur, aland, Chincholi, Chitapur, Gulbarga, Jevargi and Yadgir need special attention. There is a need to generate awareness among the rural people about health and hygiene and utilization of sanitation facilities. NGOs and other voluntary Associations of the people should be involved in Total Sanitation Campaign.

Governance and Service Delivery

Issues of governance and service delivery are closely associated with human development, promoting human development at micro level requires to identify their requirements and priorities and implement the programmes and

policies that help to attain “Greatest- Good” for the largest number. Good governance thus ensures better planning and efficient service delivery. It thus enables people to make right choices to lead a more decent life.

The district has a well established local self governance system but public participation in the governing process is very less, the high levels of literacy and caste based power structures in rural societies has kept the poor and the marginalized groups the majority- away from the power structure. Therefore, planning and implementation of programmes is very slow and the status of service delivery is very inefficient in basic human development affecting areas like primary education, primary health, drinking water and sanitation. The implementation of poverty alleviation programmes is very slow and un-satisfactory. Inefficiency and negligence has contributed to poor functioning of the system and its inability to deliver the goods to the needy sections of population.

To improve public participation in governance it is necessary to promote capacity building of the people through information, education, communication and awareness about these issues and train them in planning, and monitoring and implementation of programmes and services. A programme like Backward Region Grants Fund implemented by Planning Department has a special component- capacity building. Capacity building is undertaken to enable the people and their representatives to prepare plans at the Gram Panchayat level.

Social accountability and stringent measures to curb inefficiency are required to improve the quality of services.

NGO and civil society interventions are putting in efforts to change the scenario. Their interventions in implementation of programmes in health and

education, poverty alleviation, etc., have improved the status of service delivery in these sectors to some extent. They are also promoting awareness among the public and are organizing Self-help groups of the poor and other voluntary organizations to promote and protect their interests and monitor the delivery of services. But their coverage is limited and the impact is also short lived. Some of them are not fully dedicated to their goals. These institutions should extend their coverage and work instantaneously to promote human development. Strengthening of these institutions in the district is likely to bring a change in the situation to promote higher levels of human Development

Reduction in Disparities across the Regions, Gender and Social Groups

Regional Disparities in Human Development

The district is at low level of human Development in the state. But the conditions are not the same everywhere within the district. There are gaps across the talukas in the district. In addition there is rural urban gap which is also increasing over the years. While Gulbarga taluka is experiencing faster growth in literacy followed by Aland, Afzalpur and Chitapur, the bottom five talukas of Jevargi, Sedam, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgir have shown very slow growth in literacy. Schools in these talukas need adequate infrastructure. Further the educational needs of the children staying in Tandas and Camps should be met through different types of School arrangements without affecting the quality of education. The children trained in these schools should be mainstreamed in course of time.

The health infrastructure in these talukas in rural areas is also inadequate and less accessible.

People mainly depend on RMP (registered Medical Practitioner) for health care as the primary health centre is far away and the doctor is not available. The rural urban gap in terms of health has to be bridged up through proper provision of health care facilities in rural areas.

Gender

Gender gap in human development is very significant in Gulbarga district which is evident from low levels of literacy, income and access to health care among women. This gap mainly arises on account of strong patriarchal society existing in this district. The low level of gender development is a product of household as well as social discrimination.

The family system is based on patriarchy where the resources of the family are unevenly distributed across the male and female members in the family. Women's access to education, food and nutrition as well as sources of income is affected by their low position in the family. Girl children are very often deprived of access to education and opportunities for their personal development. They are trained in the patriarchal value structure to serve the needs of the family members, mainly the male members. Women are largely the victims of domestic violence in lower and lower middle income groups and low caste groups.

Women's access to land ownership is very negligible as evident from the small percentage of women in cultivators group. Across all caste groups, women mainly work as agricultural labourers. Here also they are exploited by low wages and wage differentials. Due to lack of adequate education and skills, their participation in secondary sector and even in service sector as owners of small enterprises is very low. Hence their incomes have not improved with the growth of the district economy.

The low levels of nutrition and health are also outcomes of patriarchal values. They do not have access to better and healthy food and health care as their life and health has a lower value than that of a male member in the family.

Women in low caste and low income groups also bear double burden of work as they work in the house as well as outside the house. They have to fetch fuel and water from long distances and do all household work along with upbringing of the children. This has significant effect on their health status.

Though the state has undertaken different programmes for development of women, they are inadequate and inefficiently implemented. There are some basic areas that need policy interventions immediately. One such area is improving women's access to education through increase in enrolment. Enrolment of girls in higher education and technical education is very low as these levels of education need more amount of resources. With the increasing fee structure in higher education and especially in technical education, majority of girls from poor families are not able to afford education in medical and engineering faculties. Therefore girls' education has to be promoted through access to financial assistance in the form of scholarships and low cost loans.

Separate high schools for girls with hostel facilities should be started at each taluka level to promote enrolment of girls in higher education.

Gender Sensitization Programmes are needed to generate gender awareness among the masses to promote better status of women in the family and society.

Women's participation in agriculture and other income generating activities should be increased through appropriate entrepreneurship development and training programmes.

Social Groups

The human development status of marginalized groups i.e. SC/STs and the minorities in the district has to be increased through a comprehensive set of programmes. Their low levels of development are accountable to low access to education, income earning opportunities and lack of control over resources. Majority of these people are working as agricultural labourers. Though some of them are engaged in cultivation, they are small and marginal farmers.

Though housing and drinking water supply schemes have helped to improve their livelihood conditions yet the provision of sanitation is very low.

The literacy rate is very low in these groups. Their enrolment should be increased through awareness and information. Their access to quality education should be increased through improving the quality of education in government schools. Their participation in higher and technical education should be improved through adequate financial assistance and better environment should be created in their homes to orient the children towards education.

The conditions of Minorities are also vulnerable. There is a need to form an integrated policy package to empower these people.

As majority of them are working as agricultural labourers, their access to better standard of living is possible through adequate guarantee of employment and income. Schemes like KREGS should be strengthened and social security schemes should be introduced to improve their lot.

NGOs and Self Help Groups

NGOs, Self Help Groups and Voluntary Associations of the people have to play a

significant role in enhancing the level of Human development in the District. The number of active NGOs working for human Development is very less in this part of the state. More number of organizations are needed to take up this big task. Their federation should coordinate the activities properly so that the rural people are able to get the benefits. Government should implement the various development –especially in Health and education –programmes through these NGOs.

The number of Self help Groups in rural areas is increasing. Many groups have been able to take up economic activities and the women members have been empowered. However, these groups are facing some problems with regard to marketing and quality control these should be solved through marketing arrangements and training in quality control. These SHGs should be actively involved in awareness campaign in rural areas and should be associated with Gram Panchayat in implementation of various development and welfare programmes. They should build up social capital and promote social integration. Their role in bringing about social change in rural areas is significant and this should be recognized properly.

Data Gaps and Requirements

Preparation of Human Development Report at the District level was a difficult task due to non availability of data. The District Statistical office publishes a document District At A Glance every year but the data available in it is very inadequate to assess Human Development at a particular point of time. The data related to Health, Employment, Income and Women and Child Development is highly inadequate with the Departments also. The data base is created in Education due to the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme (SSA).

Further, there are problems related to validity of the data. For example, the data for enrolment given by education department under various development programme does not tally with the data given in SSA Programme Document. The enrolment in private and unaided schools is not maintained properly.

The data available on drop outs is also less reliable. The data is collected every year by conducting a Child Census in the district. The drop outs are underestimated when compared with some micro level studies on child labour. The reporting system should be improved for quick and collection of reliable data.

The data on health is also not adequate as well as reliable. Inadequacy of staff is one of the important reasons for this. There is a need to introduce Health management information system to build up the database.

The data at Panchayat level is not available for many Human Development Indicators such as Infant Mortality Rate, Child Mortality Rates and age specific death rates. The data on Births is also not maintained properly. Therefore, it was very difficult to estimate the Life expectancy. A special survey was undertaken to generate the reliable data.

Conclusion

People of Gulbarga district have undergone severe hardships in the past and have been subject to all sorts of discrimination and exploitation for a long period. The magnitude of deprivation across the poor groups and the low

caste groups is substantial. The Human Development Approach to programmes and policies assumes enormous significance in this context.

The goals for future are very clear demanding focus on health and education. Poverty and very low levels of income for a majority of the people require adequate economic growth to generate sustainable employment.

Gender dimensions of Human development are very significant in view of wide spread gender discrimination in this traditional society. Gender Sensitization and Gender empowerment are significant policy requirements in this direction.

The Scheduled Caste and scheduled Tribe as well as other marginalized groups need special attention. Awareness, Information and Education along with better employment are essential for their empowerment.

The Local Self government needs to be strengthened with adequate financial and human resources to take up this task. The NGOs and Self Help Groups as well as Voluntary Associations of the people have to play a significant role to bring a change in this traditional social structure. Their dedicated and honest services are required to help the people to come out of the shackles of low levels of Human development. The task is difficult as the dimensions are many and complex. Healthy partnerships at various levels between the State, Civil Society and Non Government Organizations will go a long way in attaining the desired goal.

Appendix Statistical Tables



Composition of HDI 2001

	District	Indicator							
		Health		Education		Income		HDI	
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Bagalkot	0.597	27	0.636	22	0.539	12	0.591	22
2	Bangalore Rural	0.692	6	0.662	20	0.605	4	0.653	6
3	Bangalore Urban	0.705	5	0.887	1	0.666	1	0.753	1
4	Belgaum	0.712	2	0.699	15	0.532	13	0.648	8
5	Bellary	0.685	7	0.618	23	0.549	9	0.617	18
6	Bidar	0.638	17	0.689	17	0.470	26	0.599	21
7	Bijapur	0.627	24	0.642	21	0.499	23	0.589	23
8	Chamarajnar	0.642	15	0.570	26	0.518	17	0.576	25
9	Chikmaglur	0.637	19	0.742	9	0.563	6	0.647	9
10	Chitradurga	0.660	12	0.704	14	0.517	18	0.627	16
11	Dakshina Kannada	0.707	3	0.823	4	0.636	2	0.722	2
12	Davangere	0.680	8	0.711	13	0.515	19	0.635	12
13	Dharwad	0.615	26	0.758	7	0.553	8	0.642	10
14	Gadag	0.628	23	0.750	8	0.525	15	0.634	13
15	Gulbarga	0.632	20	0.572	25	0.490	25	0.564	26
16	Hassan	0.670	10	0.729	10	0.519	16	0.639	11
17	Haveri	0.620	25	0.699	16	0.491	24	0.603	20
18	Kodagu	0.638	18	0.833	3	0.621	3	0.697	4
19	Kolar	0.653	13	0.713	12	0.508	21	0.625	17
20	Koppal	0.642	16	0.576	24	0.529	14	0.582	24
21	Mandya	0.632	21	0.682	18	0.513	20	0.609	19
22	Mysore	0.663	11	0.669	19	0.561	7	0.631	14
23	Raichur	0.648	14	0.524	27	0.469	27	0.547	27
24	Shimoga	0.707	4	0.766	6	0.547	10	0.673	5
25	Tumkur	0.672	9	0.714	11	0.505	22	0.630	15
26	Udupi	0.713	1	0.842	2	0.588	5	0.714	3
27	Uttara Kannada	0.632	22	0.781	5	0.546	11	0.653	7
	Karnataka	0.680		0.712		0.559		0.650	

Composition of HDI 1991

	District	Indicator						HDI	
		Health		Education		Income		Value	Rank
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank		
1	Bagalkot	0.567	27	0.567	18	0.380	18	0.505	20
2	Bangalore Rural	0.657	5	0.582	15	0.378	19	0.539	11
3	Bangalore Urban	0.663	4	0.757	3	0.449	5	0.623	4
4	Belgaum	0.657	6	0.586	14	0.393	10	0.545	9
5	Bellary	0.630	10	0.506	23	0.399	9	0.512	18
6	Bidar	0.600	14	0.547	22	0.340	26	0.496	23
7	Bijapur	0.570	25	0.561	19	0.381	17	0.504	21
8	Chamarajnaragar	0.625	12	0.446	24	0.392	11	0.488	24
9	Chikmaglur	0.585	19	0.639	7	0.457	4	0.559	7
10	Chitradurga	0.630	11	0.590	13	0.384	15	0.535	13
11	Dakshina Kannada	0.683	2	0.799	2	0.500	2	0.661	1
12	Davangere	0.633	7	0.623	9	0.388	13	0.548	8
13	Dharwad	0.568	26	0.637	8	0.412	6	0.539	10
14	Gadag	0.583	20	0.601	11	0.364	23	0.516	17
15	Gulbarga	0.575	23	0.432	25	0.352	24	0.453	25
16	Hassan	0.575	24	0.599	12	0.384	16	0.519	16
17	Haveri	0.577	22	0.582	16	0.331	27	0.496	22
18	Kodagu	0.600	15	0.739	4	0.531	1	0.623	3
19	Kolar	0.617	13	0.576	17	0.372	20	0.522	15
20	Koppal	0.583	21	0.403	26	0.351	25	0.446	26
21	Mandya	0.598	16	0.548	21	0.386	14	0.511	19
22	Mysore	0.632	9	0.550	20	0.389	12	0.524	14
23	Raichur	0.590	18	0.372	27	0.367	22	0.443	27
24	Shimoga	0.680	3	0.662	6	0.410	7	0.584	5
25	Tumkur	0.633	8	0.612	10	0.370	21	0.539	12
26	Udupi	0.685	1	0.830	1	0.463	3	0.659	2
27	Uttara Kannada	0.598	17	0.692	5	0.410	8	0.567	6
	Karnataka	0.618		0.602		0.402		0.541	

The performance of districts in human development: 2001 and 1991

Sl. No.	District	HDI-2001		HDI-1991	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Bagalkot	0.591	22	0.505	20
2	Bangalore Rural	0.653	6	0.539	11
3	Bangalore Urban	0.753	1	0.623	4
4	Belgaum	0.648	8	0.545	9
5	Bellary	0.617	18	0.512	18
6	Bidar	0.599	21	0.496	23
7	Bijapur	0.589	23	0.504	21
8	Chamarajnanagar	0.576	25	0.488	24
9	Chikmaglur	0.647	9	0.559	7
10	Chitradurga	0.627	16	0.535	13
11	Dakshina Kannada	0.722	2	0.661	1
12	Davangere	0.635	12	0.548	8
13	Dharwad	0.642	10	0.539	10
14	Gadag	0.634	13	0.516	17
15	Gulbarga	0.564	26	0.453	25
16	Hassan	0.639	11	0.519	16
17	Haveri	0.603	20	0.496	22
18	Kodagu	0.697	4	0.623	3
19	Kolar	0.625	17	0.522	15
20	Koppal	0.582	74	0.446	26
21	Mandya	0.609	19	0.511	19
22	Mysore	0.631	14	0.524	14
23	Raichur	0.547	27	0.443	27
24	Shimoga	0.673	5	0.584	5
25	Tumkur	0.630	15	0.539	12
26	Udupi	0.714	3	0.659	2
27	Uttara Kannada	0.653	7	0.567	6
	Karnataka	0.650		0.541	

Composition of GDI 2001

	District	Indicator							
		Equally distributed						GDI	
		Health		Education		Income		Value	Rank
		Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank		
1	Bagalkot	0.595	27	0.617	22	0.500	13	0.571	23
2	Bangalore Rural	0.692	6	0.659	20	0.569	4	0.640	6
3	Bangalore Urban	0.705	4	0.880	1	0.608	2	0.731	1
4	Belgaum	0.712	1	0.689	16	0.503	12	0.635	9
5	Bellary	0.685	7	0.603	23	0.528	7	0.606	17
6	Bidar	0.638	17	0.680	17	0.399	27	0.572	22
7	Bijapur	0.626		0.627	21	0.464	23	0.573	21
8	Chamarajnar	0.641	15	0.566	24	0.462	24	0.557	25
9	Chikmaglur	0.636	19	0.738	8	0.534	6	0.636	8
10	Chitradurga	0.660	11	0.697	14	0.497	15	0.618	14
11	Dakshina Kannada	0.703	5	0.819	4	0.620	1	0.714	2
12	Davangere	0.680	8	0.701	12	0.481	19	0.621	13
13	Dharwad	0.614	26	0.748	7	0.515	9	0.626	11
14	Gadag	0.628	23	0.737	9	0.511	11	0.625	12
15	Gulbarga	0.631	20	0.556	25	0.442	25	0.543	26
16	Hassan	0.670	10	0.720	10	0.499	14	0.630	10
17	Haveri	0.620	25	0.692	15	0.475	21	0.596	19
18	Kodagu	0.637	18	0.831	3	0.602	3	0.690	4
19	Kolar	0.653	13	0.699	13	0.486	18	0.613	16
20	Koppal	0.641	16	0.554	26	0.487	17	0.561	24
21	Mandya	0.631	21	0.677	18	0.469	22	0.593	20
22	Mysore	0.659	12	0.663	19	0.493	16	0.605	18
23	Raichur	0.648	14	0.503	27	0.440	26	0.530	27
24	Shimoga	0.706	3	0.760	6	0.516	8	0.661	5
25	Tumkur	0.672	9	0.705	11	0.477	20	0.618	15
26	Udupi	0.712	2	0.839	2	0.559	5	0.704	3

27	Uttara Kannada	0.631	22	0.774	5	0.512	10	0.639	7
	Karnataka	0.679		0.704		0.526		0.637	

Composition of GDI 1991

	District	Indicator							
		Equally distributed						GDI	
		Health		Education		Income		Value	Rank
Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank				
1	Bagalkot	0.566	27	0.538	20	0.347	16	0.483	21
2	Bangalore Rural	0.657	5	0.564	14	0.351	14	0.524	12
3	Bangalore Urban	0.664	4	0.754	3	0.357	12	0.592	4
4	Belgaum	0.656	6	0.562	16	0.357	13	0.525	11
5	Bellary	0.629	11	0.484	23	0.385	6	0.499	17
6	Bidar	0.600	14	0.507	22	0.324	25	0.477	23
7	Bijapur	0.569	25	0.540	19	0.351	15	0.486	20
8	Chamarajnagar	0.625	12	0.433	24	0.359	10	0.472	24
9	Chikmagalur	0.583	19	0.631	7	0.434	3	0.550	6
10	Chitradurga	0.630	9	0.575	13	0.337	22	0.514	13
11	Dakshina Kannada	0.683	2	0.795	2	0.456	2	0.645	1
12	Davangere	0.633	7	0.614	9	0.344	18	0.530	9
13	Dharwad	0.568	26	0.625	8	0.401	5	0.531	8
14	Gadag	0.583	20	0.578	12	0.346	17	0.502	16
15	Gulbarga	0.574	23	0.396	25	0.326	24	0.432	25
16	Hassan	0.573	24	0.583	11	0.366	8	0.507	14
17	Haveri	0.576	22	0.564	15	0.301	27	0.480	22
18	Kodagu	0.599	15	0.733	4	0.519	1	0.617	3
19	Kolar	0.616	13	0.556	17	0.344	19	0.505	15
20	Koppal	0.583	21	0.370	26	0.331	23	0.428	26
21	Mandya	0.597	16	0.531	21	0.344	20	0.491	19
22	Mysore	0.630	10	0.541	18	0.317	26	0.496	18
23	Raichur	0.588	18	0.341	27	0.338	21	0.422	27
24	Shimoga	0.680	3	0.655	6	0.381	7	0.572	5
25	Tumkur	0.633	8	0.594	10	0.358	11	0.528	10
26	Udupi	0.684	1	0.815	1	0.433	4	0.644	2
27	Uttara Kannada	0.597	17	0.684	5	0.365	9	0.548	7

	Karnataka	0.618		0.587		0.371		0.525	
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1. Demographic Profile

Sl. No.	Talukas	Area (in sq. kms)	1971		1981		1991
			Population	Density	Population	Density	Population
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Afzalpur	1305	111779	86	125078	96	150856
2	Aland	1735	197203	114	216112	125	260834
3	Chincholi	1569	132580	85	158200	102	189161
4	Chittapur	1765	217049	123	257883	143	309481
5	Gulbarga	1730	305722	177	402504	233	523944
6	Jewargi	1822	136358	75	153047	84	188707
7	Sedam	1025	107316	105	129434	134	163155
8	Shahapur	1694	159347	95	191654	113	240206
9	Shorapur	1820	175607	95	223522	121	281743
10	Yadgir	1709	196259	115	223209	131	274082
	Total	16174	1739220	107	2080643	128	2582169

Source: Census of India 1971, 1981 & 1991.

1. Demographic Profile

Sl. No.	Talukas	Density 1991	Population 2001	Decadal population growth (%)		
				1971 to 1981	1981 to 1991	1991 to 2001
	1	8	9	10	11	12
1	Afzalpur	116	180071	11.90	20.61	19.40
2	Aland	150	297136	5.59	20.69	13.90
3	Chincholi	121	223646	19.32	19.57	18.20
4	Chittapur	175	366802	18.81	20.01	18.50
5	Gulbarga	303	675679	31.66	30.17	29.00
6	Jewargi	104	235254	12.24	23.30	24.70
7	Sedam	159	196154	20.61	26.05	20.20
8	Shahapur	142	293518	20.27	25.33	22.20
9	Shorapur	155	336755	27.29	26.05	19.50
10	Yadgir	160	325907	13.73	22.79	18.90
	Total	159	3130922	19.63	24.10	21.40

Source: Census of India 1971, 1981, 1991&2001

1. Demographic Profile

Sl. No.	Talukas	Sex Ratio			Sex Ratio (0-6)
		1981	1991	2001	2001
1		14	15	16	17
1	Afzalpur	984	946	946	940
2	Aland	974	955	952	917
3	Chincholi	992	976	974	932
4	Chittapur	984	966	968	938
5	Gulbarga	935	923	938	918
6	Jewargi	1006	981	967	934
7	Sedam	1013	987	1008	964
8	Shahapur	1009	979	979	942
9	Shorapur	979	976	980	951
10	Yadgir	1006	982	988	964
	Total	981	962	966	938

Source : Census of India 1981, 1991 & 2001

1. Demographic Profile

Sl. No.	Talukas	Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 2001							
		Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
		Total	Rural	Urban	Proportion to total population (percent)	Total	Rural	Urban	Proportion to total population (percent)
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1	Afzalpur	32103	28607	3496	17.82	3720	3667	53	2.06
2	Aland	67652	63682	3970	22.77	6194	6035	159	2.08
3	Chincholi	74337	70023	4314	33.23	5153	4917	236	2.30
4	Chittapur	107506	66845	40661	29.3	5789	4560	1229	15.78
5	Gulbarga	138047	73669	64378	20.43	9986	5335	4651	14.78
6	Jewargi	46806	43240	3566	19.89	11221	10454	767	4.76
7	Sedam	50686	42248	8438	25.83	5072	4129	943	2.58
8	Shahapur	66592	61478	5114	22.68	24082	22615	1467	8.20
9	Shorapur	61187	56928	4259	18.16	60300	53738	6562	17.90
10	Yadgir	72779	62567	10212	22.33	22678	19138	3540	6.96
	Total	717695	569287	148408	22.92	154195	134588	19607	4.92

Source Census of India 2001

Projected Population of Gulbarga District form 2001 to 2011

Sl. No.	Taluks	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	Afzalpur	1800	1831	1861	1892	1924	1956	1989	2022	2057	2091	2127
2	Aland	2971	3021	3073	3125	3177	3232	3287	3343	3400	3459	3518
3	Chincholi	2236	2272	2308	2346	2384	2422	2462	2501	2541	2583	2625
4	Chittapur	3668	3746	3827	3909	3994	4081	4169	4261	4354	4450	4549
5	Gulbarga	6757	6939	7127	7321	7520	7726	7937	8156	8380	8612	8851
6	Jewargi	2353	2390	2429	2468	2508	2549	2591	2633	2676	2719	2764
7	Sedam	1961	1998	2035	2073	2112	2152	2192	2233	2276	2319	2363
8	Shahapur	2935	2986	3038	3092	3146	3202	3258	3316	3375	3435	3497
9	Shorapur	3367	3425	3483	3543	3604	3666	3729	3795	3860	3927	3996
10	Yadgir	3259	3321	3385	3449	3516	3585	3654	3725	3798	3872	3949
Total		31309	31929	32566	33218	33885	34571	35268	35985	36717	37467	38239

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Growth in Male Literacy Rate 1961-2001									
		Male literacy rate					Growth in literacy (males) %				
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	1971-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	10	
1	Afzalpur	20.11	25.50	35.82	52.29	63.6	26.80	40.47	45.00	23.29	152.82
2	Aland	23.52	29.30	37.88	55.01	66.0	24.57	29.28	45.22	21.94	128.94
3	Chincholi	24.69	27.60	33.43	48.27	62.3	11.78	21.12	44.39	31.07	129.23
4	Chittapur	22.67	29.10	36.92	52.30	61.0	28.36	26.87	41.65	18.33	112.68
5	Gulbarga	37.01	42.60	50.88	70.12	76.3	15.10	19.43	37.81	10.00	81.05
6	Jewargi	19.19	25.20	33.18	48.42	57.9	31.30	31.66	45.93	20.40	131.34
7	Sedam	22.77	25.00	32.59	47.73	56.4	9.79	30.36	46.45	19.84	128.8
8	Shahapur	18.73	20.00	25.94	41.04	49.9	6.78	29.70	58.21	21.71	149.75
9	Shorapur	21.14	24.50	32.06	46.39	56.3	15.89	26.77	44.69	22.50	131.95
10	Yadgir	20.94	22.50	27.22	35.96	47.5	7.40	20.98	32.10	32.84	112.31
	Total	24.15	28.70	36.37	52.08	61.8	18.84	26.72	43.19	20.04	117.83

Source: Census of India 1971, 1981 & 1991

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Growth in Female literacy 1961-2001									
		Female literacy rate					Growth in literacy (females)				
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	1961-01
	1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Afzalpur	3.17	5.80	11.78	22.09	37.5	45.34	103.10	87.52	72.56	1102.52
2	Aland	4.60	6.60	11.37	22.45	39.2	43.47	72.27	97.44	77.90	768.26
3	Chincholi	4.10	5.90	9.06	18.28	34.7	93.90	53.55	101.76	92.66	759.02
4	Chittapur	4.70	8.30	13.82	24.70	37.7	76.59	66.50	72.72	54.89	714.04
5	Gulbarga	11.60	18.60	25.57	43.41	56.1	60.34	37.47	69.76	31.60	392.50
6	Jewargi	2.60	15.20	8.63	17.09	29.86	100.00	65.38	98.03	74.72	1048.46
7	Sedam	4.60	6.50	10.89	21.13	33.4	41.30	67.53	94.03	58.30	627.17
8	Shahapur	3.30	4.90	7.95	17.04	27.5	48.48	62.24	114.33	58.27	717.27
9	Shorapur	3.20	6.70	10.18	18.84	30.4	109.37	51.94	85.06	62.26	855.31
10	Yadgir	4.70	6.90	9.55	15.62	26.9	46.80	38.90	63.56	72.79	474.25
	Total	5.20	8.50	13.30	24.49	37.9	63.46	56.47	84.13	56.80	638.46

Source: Census of India 1961 - 2001

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Growth in literacy 1961 to 2001 (percent)									
		Total literacy rate					Growth in literacy				
		1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	1961-71	1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	1961-01
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1	Afzalpur	9.20	16.00	23.70	37.62	50.9	73.91	48.13	58.73	37.34	461.63
2	Aland	14.23	18.20	24.80	39.12	52.9	27.89	36.26	57.74	37.50	278.00
3	Chincholi	14.45	16.80	21.30	33.41	48.6	16.26	26.78	56.85	47.80	241.73
4	Chittapur	13.06	18.80	25.46	38.72	49.5	43.95	35.42	52.08	29.77	284.76
5	Gulbarga	24.80	31.00	38.65	57.33	66.5	25.01	24.67	48.33	17.66	172.01
6	Jewargi	9.80	15.20	20.87	32.85	44.1	55.11	37.30	57.40	34.73	351.63
7	Sedam	13.70	15.70	21.67	34.50	44.8	14.59	38.02	59.20	31.10	230.14
8	Shahapur	10.90	12.60	16.91	29.14	38.8	15.59	34.20	72.32	32.22	253.48
9	Shorapur	12.20	15.60	21.24	32.74	43.4	27.86	36.15	54.14	33.90	259.34
10	Yadgir	12.80	14.60	18.36	25.88	37.2	14.06	25.75	40.95	8.56	192.42
	Total	14.72	18.70	24.94	38.54	50.01	27.03	33.36	54.53	31.42	244.08

Source: Census of India 1961 - 2001

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Rural literacy rate			
		1991	2001		
		Total	Total	Male	Female
<i>1</i>		<i>31</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>34</i>
1	Afzalpur	30.00	49.50	62.60	35.80
2	Aland	29.09	51.60	65.10	37.60
3	Chincholi	25.38	47.20	61.10	33.20
4	Chittapur	22.88	41.30	53.30	29.30
5	Gulbarga	29.02	49.30	62.60	35.50
6	Jewargi	25.07	42.40	56.40	28.00
7	Sedam	22.06	39.40	51.20	27.90
8	Shahapur	19.07	34.50	45.70	23.10
9	Shorapur	21.03	40.30	53.40	27.10
10	Yadgir	14.04	28.90	39.00	18.70
	Total	24.00	42.30	54.90	29.40

Source: Census of India, 1991 & 2001

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Urban literacy rate			
		1991	2001		
		Total	Total	Male	Female
<i>1</i>		<i>35</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>38</i>
1	Afzalpur	0.00	62.20	71.70	51.90
2	Aland	42.01	62.50	72.60	51.50
3	Chincholi	43.90	65.10	75.80	53.30
4	Chittapur	47.02	64.40	74.80	53.40
5	Gulbarga	57.07	76.10	83.80	67.80
6	Jewargi	0.00	63.50	74.80	51.70
7	Sedam	47.02	65.70	75.70	55.30
8	Shahapur	44.09	62.60	72.50	52.20
9	Shorapur	52.15	64.00	75.10	52.70
10	Yadgir	44.02	63.90	74.40	53.20
	Total	52.02	70.10	79.20	60.50

Source: Census of India 1991 & 2001.

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Management-wise primary schools (standard I-VII)							
		2003-04				2005-06			
		Govt.	Private		Total	Govt.	Private		Total
			Aided	Unaided			Aided	Unaided	
1		39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	Afzalpur	148	5	15	168	149	13	54	216
2	Aland	209	6	26	241	217	21	31	269
3	Chincholi	211	3	10	224	234	4	16	254
4	Chittapur	261	9	27	297	273	11	40	324
5	Gulbarga	264	79	98	441	278	73	68	419
6	Jewargi	190	6	8	204	207	5	15	227
7	Sedam	195	7	6	208	211	6	15	232
8	Shahapur	223	3	19	245	243	3	27	273
9	Shorapur	276	9	23	308	340	9	30	379
10	Yadgir	230	8	14	252	253	9	21	283
	Total	2207	135	246	2588	2405	154	317	2876

Source: EMIS 2004 & 2006

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Management-wise primary schools in percentage					
		2003-04 (I-VII)			2005-06 (I-VIII)		
		Govt.	Aided	Unaided	Govt.	Aided	Unaided
1		47	48	49	50	51	52
1	Afzalpur	88.09	2.97	8.94	68.98	6.02	25.00
2	Aland	86.72	2.49	10.79	80.67	7.81	11.52
3	Chincholi	94.19	1.35	4.46	92.12	1.58	6.30
4	Chittapur	87.88	3.03	9.09	84.26	3.40	12.34
5	Gulbarga	59.86	17.91	22.23	66.34	17.42	16.24
6	Jewargi	93.14	2.94	3.92	91.19	2.20	6.61
7	Sedam	93.75	3.36	2.89	90.95	2.59	6.46
8	Shahapur	91.02	1.23	7.75	89.01	1.10	9.89
9	Shorapur	89.61	2.92	7.47	89.71	2.38	7.91
10	Yadgir	91.27	3.18	5.55	89.4	3.18	7.42
	Total	85.28	5.22	9.50	83.62	5.36	11.02

Source: S.S.A. documents 2003-04 & 2005-06

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Enrolment of students in primary school (all) std-I to VII									
		1998-99	2001-02			2003-04			2005-06		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	
1	Afzalpur	34202	20585	18506	39091	18758	16811	35569	19138	16904	36042
2	Aland	65712	30478	28259	58737	30125	27984	58109	26534	25010	51544
3	Chincholi	50690	23419	18413	41832	21249	19801	41050	19978	18692	28670
4	Chittapur	16261 1	32358	29221	61579	34803	32253	67056	32463	30706	63169
5	Gulbarga	18914 8	51979	49155	101134	57932	54882	112814	56836	57689	114525
6	Jewargi	45630	24513	21190	45703	25549	22787	48336	26466	24437	50903
7	Sedam	32106	17197	15539	32736	16899	16207	33106	19059	17521	36580
8	Shahapur	45621	30942	25525	56467	29013	24731	53744	31994	24044	56038
9	Shorapur	58297	31286	26265	57551	35156	29413	64569	31915	26333	58248
10	Yadgir	38488	30021	24364	54385	32017	27094	59111	26640	22452	49092
	Total	722505	292778	256437	549215	301501	271963	573464	291023	263788	554811

Source: EMIS 2001-02, 2003-04, 2005-06, 2001-02, 2003-04 & 2005-06

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Enrl. of students in Primary School I to VIII			Enrolment of students in primary schools (SC) (standard I-VII)								
		2005-06			2001-02			2003-04			2005-06		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	
1	Afzalpur	20504	17711	38215	4375	3931	8306	3826	3320	7146	3943	3344	7287
2	Aland	29682	27221	56903	7937	7064	15001	7539	6859	14398	8059	7007	15066
3	Chincholi	22200	20500	42700	8586	7456	16042	7599	6640	14239	8091	7309	15400
4	Chittapur	31243	28832	60075	10706	9028	19734	11071	9570	20641	10441	9449	19890
5	Gulbarga	44264	43424	87688	12358	11048	23406	14971	13149	28120	13542	12501	26043
6	Jewargi	26595	22803	49398	5281	4615	9896	5432	4795	10227	5636	4882	10518
7	Sedam	18735	18330	37065	4981	4140	9121	4822	4366	9188	6404	5219	11623
8	Shahapur	32200	26356	58556	8019	6409	14428	7351	6009	13360	7615	5841	13456
9	Shorapur	36823	26046	62869	6757	5517	12274	7409	5903	13312	7707	5959	13666
10	Yadgir	26060	22630	48690	8076	6336	14412	8222	6624	14846	7787	6281	14068
	Total	288306	253853	542159	77076	65544	142620	78242	67235	145477	79225	67792	147017

Source: EMIS 2003-04 & 2005-06, 1-02,2003-04 & Integrated Statistics 2005-06

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Enrolment of students in primary schools (ST) (standard I-VII)								
		2001-02			2003-04			2005-06		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1		75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83
1	Afzalpur	80	83	163	40	29	69	23	9	32
2	Aland	312	296	608	332	294	626	303	309	612
3	Chincholi	178	161	339	270	286	556	218	213	431
4	Chittapur	321	280	601	362	316	678	342	314	656
5	Gulbarga	618	466	1084	660	685	1345	735	566	1301
6	Jewargi	821	692	1513	809	694	1503	787	685	1472
7	Sedam	2515	2050	4565	489	417	906	517	491	1008
8	Shahapur	5291	4235	9526	2228	1865	4093	2591	2226	4817
9	Shorapur	640	531	1171	5987	4801	10788	6258	5126	11384
10	Yadgir	2017	1631	3648	3272	1076	4348	1894	1614	3508
	Total	12793	10425	23218	14449	10463	24912	13668	11553	25221

Source: EMIS 2001-02, 2003-04 & 2005-06, 01-02,2003-04 & 2005-06

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Growth of enrolment in primary schools (all) (percentage)					
		All		Boys		Girls	
		2001-02 2003-04	2003-04 2005-06	2001-02 2003-04	2003-04 2005-06	2001-02 2003-04	2003-04 2005-06
1		84	85	86	87	88	89
1	Afzalpur	-9.00	-0.20	-8.87	0.63	-9.15	-1.16
2	Aland	-1.06	-9.90	-1.15	-9.60	-1.00	-10.25
3	Chincholi	-1.87	-1.80	-1.50	-1.50	7.50	-2.07
4	Chittapur	8.89	-16.00	7.60	-16.20	10.37	-15.73
5	Gulbarga	11.54	-27.30	11.45	-28.60	11.65	-25.77
6	Jewargi	5.76	-3.70	4.20	-2.50	7.50	-5.05
7	Sedam	1.12	4.70	-1.70	3.20	4.30	6.39
8	Shahapur	-4.82	2.70	-6.23	4.10	-3.10	0.94
9	Shorapur	12.19	-8.40	12.20	-1.60	12.00	-16.58
10	Yadgir	8.68	-19.80	6.60	-21.60	11.20	-18.53
	Total	4.41	-11.17	2.98	10.50	6.05	-11.94

Source: S.S.A. documents 2001-02, 2003-04 & 2005-06, 01-02, 2003-04 & 2005-06

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Growth of SC enrolment in primary schools (%)					
		2001-02 to 2003-04			2001-02 to 2005-06		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1		90	91	92	93	94	95
1	Afzalpur	-13.96	-12.55	-15.54	-12.27	-9.87	-14.93
2	Aland	-4.01	-5.01	-2.90	0.43	1.54	-0.81
3	Chincholi	-11.24	-11.50	-10.94	-4.00	-5.76	-1.97
4	Chittapur	4.60	3.41	6.00	0.79	-2.47	4.66
5	Gulbarga	20.14	21.14	19.02	11.26	9.58	13.15
6	Jewargi	3.34	2.86	3.90	6.28	6.72	5.78
7	Sedam	0.73	-3.19	5.46	27.43	28.57	26.06
8	Shahapur	-7.40	-8.33	-6.24	-6.73	-5.04	-8.86
9	Shorapur	8.45	9.65	7.00	11.34	14.06	8.01
10	Yadgir	3.01	1.81	4.54	-2.38	-3.58	-0.87
	Total	2.00	1.52	2.58	3.08	2.79	3.43

Source: EMIS 2001-02, 2003-04 & 2005-06, 01-02, 2003-04 & 2005-06

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Growth of ST enrolment in primary schools (%)					
		2001-02 to 2003-04			2001-02 to 2005-06		
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
<i>1</i>		<i>96</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>101</i>
1	Afzalpur	-57.67	-50.00	-65.06	-80.37	-71.25	-89.15
2	Aland	2.96	6.41	-0.67	0.66	-2.88	4.39
3	Chincholi	64.01	51.68	77.64	27.13	22.47	32.30
4	Chittapur	12.81	12.77	12.85	9.15	6.54	12.14
5	Gulbarga	24.05	6.79	47.00	20.02	18.93	21.46
6	Jewargi	-0.66	-1.46	0.29	-2.71	-4.14	-1.01
7	Sedam	-80.15	-80.55	-79.66	-77.92	-79.44	-76.04
8	Shahapur	-57.03	-57.90	-55.96	-44.43	-51.03	-47.44
9	Shorapur	821.26	835.47	804.14	872.16	877.81	846.51
10	Yadgir	567.43	558.00	579.09	48.08	-6.10	-1.04
	Total	93.43	91.11	96.28	8.62	6.84	10.63

Source: EMIS 2001-02, 2003-04 & 2005-06, 01-02, 2003-04 & 2005-06

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Enrolment of students in high schools (all)									
		1998-99	2003-04 (VIII-X)		2004-05 (IX-X)			2005-06 (IX-X)			
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	
1	Afzalpur	2574	3393	2209	5602	2851	1979	4830	4081	2830	6911
2	Aland	3603	4529	3260	7789	5697	4330	10027	6461	4929	11390
3	Chincholi	3915	3059	2096	5155	3022	2342	5364	3463	3293	6756
4	Chittapur	9590	6523	5701	12224	5279	4557	9836	6068	5646	11714
5	Gulbarga	43309	5005	4367	9372	9960	8417	18377	13113	12083	25196
6	Jewargi	2622	3983	2697	6680	3233	1639	4872	4262	2786	7048
7	Sedam	3035	2701	2090	4791	3102	2158	5260	3698	2978	6676
8	Shahapur	4385	3500	2065	5565	4021	2334	6355	4549	2987	7536
9	Shorapur	5158	5049	3308	8357	6023	4020	10043	5074	4035	9109
10	Yadgir	2583	4454	2890	7344	4124	2915	7039	5492	3807	9299
	Total	80774	42196	30683	72879	47312	34691	82003	56261	45374	101635

Source: DDPI Gulbarga

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Enrolment of SC students in high schools (standard VIII-X)								
		2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1		112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
1	Afzalpur	451	209	660	567	312	879	627	315	942
2	Aland	764	383	1147	1191	695	1886	841	601	1442
3	Chincholi	709	397	1106	809	416	1225	593	448	1041
4	Chittapur	1195	1216	2411	1466	1380	2846	727	630	1357
5	Gulbarga	724	411	1135	2637	1898	4535	1426	775	2201
6	Jewargi	761	319	1080	594	178	772	544	416	960
7	Sedam	497	319	816	586	364	950	708	300	1008
8	Shahapur	825	275	1100	780	287	1067	618	284	902
9	Shorapur	778	388	1166	638	259	897	786	303	1089
10	Yadgir	803	453	1256	764	419	1183	244	173	417
Total		7507	4370	11877	10032	6208	16240	7114	4245	11359

Source:EMIS 2003-04 & 2005-06

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Enrolment of ST students in high schools (standard VIII-X)								
		2003-04			2004-05			2005-06		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1		121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129
1	Afzalpur	0	0	0	57	21	78	1	0	1
2	Aland	53	25	78	36	21	57	4	4	8
3	Chincholi	3	5	8	30	15	45	21	26	47
4	Chittapur	286	97	383	55	72	127	30	21	51
5	Gulbarga	32	42	74	250	184	434	45	26	71
6	Jewargi	119	52	171	175	66	241	71	38	109
7	Sedam	54	32	86	75	37	112	35	117	152
8	Shahapur	290	105	395	278	112	390	244	98	342
9	Shorapur	816	287	1103	551	218	769	708	322	1030
10	Yadgir	228	98	326	194	105	299	83	45	128
	Total	1881	743	2624	1701	851	2552	1242	697	1939

Source:EMIS 2003-04 & 2005-06

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Gross enrolment ratio - 2003-04					
		Children in the age group 6 to < 14 years			Gross enrolment ratio of children (Standard I-VII)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1		130	131	132	133	134	135
1	Afzalpur	18869	17032	35901	99.41	98.70	99.08
2	Aland	29040	27282	56322	103.74	102.57	103.17
3	Chincholi	23157	20885	44042	91.76	94.81	93.21
4	Chittapur	34564	31846	66410	100.69	101.28	100.97
5	Gulbarga	53754	48742	102496	107.77	112.60	110.07
6	Jewargi	24013	21379	45392	106.40	106.59	106.49
7	Sedam	18833	17409	36242	89.73	93.10	91.35
8	Shahapur	25786	22226	48012	112.51	111.27	111.93
9	Shorapur	34752	30295	65047	101.16	97.09	99.27
10	Yadgir	31846	27415	59261	100.54	98.83	99.75
	Total	294614	264511	559125	101.37	101.68	101.53

Source: EMIS 2003-04 & 2005-06

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Gross enrolment ratio - 2005-06 (Standard I-VIII)					
		Children in the age group 6 to < 14 years			Gross enrolment ratio of children (Standard I-VIII)		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1		136	137	138	139	140	141
1	Afzalpur	14263	13482	27745	141.20	130.68	136.05
2	Aland	23187	22731	45918	124.30	119.47	121.93
3	Chincholi	18045	17041	35086	122.91	122.97	122.94
4	Chittapur	25046	24167	49213	123.55	120.84	122.21
5	Gulbarga	45129	43819	88948	96.59	98.50	98.00
6	Jewargi	19498	18322	37820	131.68	124.98	128.42
7	Sedam	14336	14619	28955	133.94	116.13	124.84
8	Shahapur	23427	20680	44107	133.91	124.96	129.64
9	Shorapur	26273	23325	49598	135.66	127.91	131.95
10	Yadgir	22857	20707	43564	113.96	110.36	122.22
	Total	232061	218893	450954	95.89	91.68	94.84

Source: Integrated statistics 2006, Dept of Public Instructions, Karnataka 2006 & SSA Document 2001-02

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Enrolment of children (Standard I-X)		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1		142	143	144
1	Afzalpur	22940	19639	42579
2	Aland	33287	29989	63276
3	Chincholi	23705	21917	45622
4	Chittapur	34082	31474	65556
5	Gulbarga	48279	46939	95218
6	Jewargi	28948	24561	53509
7	Sedam	22959	19907	42866
8	Shahapur	34750	28275	63025
9	Shorapur	39717	32103	71820
10	Yadgir	26985	23247	50232
	Total	315652	278051	593703

Source: Integrated statistics 2006, Dept of Public Instructions, Karnataka 2006 & SSA Document 2001-02

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Percentage of children out of school in age group 6-14 years as per children census					
		2002			2006		
		Children 6-14 years	Out of school children 6-14 yrs	% of children out of school	Children 6-14 years	Out of school children 6-14 yrs	% of children out of school
1		145	146	147	148	149	150
1	Afzalpur	35901	4672	13.01	27745	1617	5.83
2	Aland	56322	6545	11.62	45918	1725	3.76
3	Chincholi	44042	6446	14.64	35086	2204	6.28
4	Chittapur	66410	13243	19.94	49213	2722	5.53
5	Gulbarga	102496	8657	8.44	88948	2104	2.37
6	Jewargi	45392	8651	19.06	37820	1996	5.28
7	Sedam	36242	6050	16.69	28955	2350	8.12
8	Shahapur	48015	7671	15.98	44107	4066	9.22
9	Shorapur	65047	16005	24.61	49598	1370	2.76
10	Yadgir	59261	16907	28.53	43564	3929	9.02
	Total	559128	94847	16.96	450954	24083	5.34

Source: Integrated statistics 2006, Dept of Public Instructions, Karnataka 2006 & SSA Document 2001-02

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Primary School teachers and percentage of female teachers to total teachers (standard I-VII)					
		2000-01			2005-06		
		Male	Female	% of female	Male	Female	% of female
1		151	152	153	154	155	156
1	Afzalpur	537	303	36.07	495	259	34.35
2	Aland	753	459	37.87	685	436	38.89
3	Chincholi	597	257	30.09	632	264	29.46
4	Chittapur	543	846	60.91	493	618	55.63
5	Gulbarga	835	1651	66.41	505	749	59.73
6	Jewargi	569	260	31.36	681	274	28.69
7	Sedam	667	337	33.57	416	291	41.16
8	Shahapur	903	362	28.62	549	359	39.54
9	Shorapur	503	332	39.76	900	313	25.80
10	Yadgir	600	260	30.23	615	351	36.34
	Total	6507	5067	43.78	5971	3914	39.60

Source: Col. 151-153, SSA Document 2000-01, Col. 154-156, Integrated statistics 2006, Dept of Public Instructions, Karnataka 2006 & EMIS 2001-02

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Pupil - teacher ratio Primary Schools			Total institutions of PUC		
		2001-02	2003-04	2005-06	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06
1		157	158	159	160	161	162
1	Afzalpur	53.54	46.27	38.618	5	5	7
2	Aland	57.75	39.39	35.175	15	10	11
3	Chincholi	62.30	43.53	38.188	12	4	5
4	Chittapur	54.66	46.89	34.740	8	14	14
5	Gulbarga	45.26	37.12	38.441	16	51	61
6	Jewargi	56.93	46.61	41.770	3	2	3
7	Sedam	49.15	38.41	34.861	3	3	6
8	Shahapur	55.15	53.58	46.549	6	5	8
9	Shorapur	51.10	48.69	41.601	7	8	8
10	Yadgir	59.88	52.50	37.568	7	8	9
	Total	54.57	44.37	38.731	82	110	132

Source: EMIS 2001-02, 2003-03 and Integrated statistics 2006, Dept of Public Instructions, Karnataka 2006 & SSA Document 2001-02

2. Education

Sl. No.	Talukas	Enrolment of students in PUC (all)					
		2003-04			2005-06		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1		163	164	165	166	167	168
1	Afzalpur	1568	168	1736	1840	321	2161
2	Aland	1976	614	2590	2278	763	3041
3	Chincholi	828	212	1040	1011	347	1358
4	Chittapur	1962	713	2675	2268	897	3165
5	Gulbarga	7568	3109	10677	9456	3728	13184
6	Jewargi	642	218	860	913	226	1139
7	Sedam	992	217	1209	1170	391	1561
8	Shahapur	1801	312	2113	2246	571	2817
9	Shorapur	1822	438	2260	2739	677	3416
10	Yadgir	2376	649	3025	3012	878	3890
	Total	21535	6650	28185	26933	8799	35732

Source: DSO, Gulbarga District at a Glance 2003-04 and 2005-06.

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	No. of health / medical institutions (government)											
		No. of sub-centres				No. of primary health centres (PHCs)				No. of primary health units (PHUs)			
		1990-91	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06	1990-91	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06	1990-91	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1	Afzalpur	7	41	42	42	4	8	8	9	3	2	1	1
2	Aland	10	57	57	57	8	12	12	12	5	3	3	3
3	Chincholi	4	46	46	46	8	10	10	10	2	0	0	0
4	Chittapur	12	57	57	57	8	8	9	9	5	4	4	4
5	Gulbarga	12	58	58	58	7	8	9	9	4	3	3	3
6	Jewargi	8	48	48	48	6	9	9	9	5	4	4	4
7	Sedam	4	34	34	34	4	7	7	7	1	1	1	1
8	Shahapur	11	54	55	55	7	11	11	12	1	0	0	0
9	Shorapur	14	61	59	59	7	12	12	12	3	1	1	1
10	Yadgir	9	52	56	56	7	15	15	15	4	2	2	2
	Total	91	508	512	512	66	100	102	104	33	20	19	19

Source: DH&FW Office Gulbarga & Yadgir

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	No. of Health / Medical Institutions (Government)						
		No. of government hospitals				Total no. of medical institutions		
		1990-91	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06
1		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	Afzalpur	1	3	1	4	14	14	19
2	Aland	1	3	1	3	20	20	25
3	Chincholi	1	1	1	2	14	14	18
4	Chittapur	2	4	1	5	17	19	22
5	Gulbarga	1	5	1	4	20	19	23
6	Jewargi	1	4	1	1	17	17	18
7	Sedam	1	3	1	3	12	12	17
8	Shahapur	1	2	1	3	17	17	22
9	Shorapur	1	3	1	2	17	17	18
10	Yadgir	2	3	1	4	24	24	26
	Total	12	31	10	31	172	173	208

Source: DH&FW, Gulbarga & Yadgir

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	Rural Population Served							
		Per sub-centre				Per PHC			
		1990-91	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06	1990-91	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06
<i>1</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>28</i>	
1	Afzalpur	16355.71	3679.41	3827.04	3827.04	28622.5	18857.00	20092.00	17859.55
2	Aland	18967.70	4110.00	4594.57	4594.57	23709.62	19522.50	21824.25	21824.25
3	Chincholi	36941.50	3882.10	4489.17	4489.17	18470.75	17857.70	20650.20	20650.20
4	Chittapur	12567.50	3666.05	4184.77	4184.77	18851.25	26120.62	26503.55	26503.55
5	Gulbarga	15098.25	3672.82	4231.27	4231.27	25882.71	26628.00	27268.22	27268.22
6	Jewargi	18094.25	3931.39	4501.56	4501.56	24125.66	20967.44	24008.33	24008.33
7	Sedam	28402.75	3820.26	4589.00	4589.00	28402.75	18555.57	22289.42	22289.42
8	Shahapur	15788.45	3859.57	4542.16	4542.16	24810.42	18947.00	22710.81	20818.25
9	Shorapur	14137.64	3982.27	4805.45	4968.35	28275.28	20243.25	24427.75	24427.75
10	Yadgir	19002.66	4168.11	4240.22	4467.37	24432.00	14449.46	16678.20	16678.20
	Total	17636.38	3882.61	4449.80	4449.80	24316.83	19723.66	22336.28	21906.74

Source: DH&FW Office Gulbarga & Yadgir Rural Populatoin, 1981, 1991, 2001 Census.

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	Population served per medical institution			Total No. of beds in all medical institutions (PHCs, CHC, hospitals, ESI and Gol hospitals)			
		1998-99	2003-04	2005-06	1990-91	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06
	1	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	Afzalpur	12862	10775	9477	48	94	94	194
2	Aland	14857	13042	11885	48	102	102	232
3	Chincholi	15975	13511	12425	42	90	90	190
4	Chittapur	19305	18205	16673	78	88	94	248
5	Gulbarga	35562	26197	29377	740	904	904	935
6	Jewargi	13838	11100	13069	42	84	84	154
7	Sedam	16346	13596	11538	62	98	98	178
8	Shahapur	17266	14130	13342	48	122	122	208
9	Shorapur	19809	16573	18709	42	128	128	178
10	Yadgir	13579	11420	12535	128	140	146	256
	Total	18098	15012	15052	1278	1850	1862	2773

Source: Computed from Census population 1991 and 2001.

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	Population per bed in government medical institutions				Health staff (Doctors, Nurses and ANMS) 2005-06		
		1990-91	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06	Doctors	Nurses	Health Asst. (Female)
1		36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1	Afzalpur	2605.79	1604.85	1915.64	928.20	16	6	26
2	Aland	4502.33	2557.19	2913.09	1280.75	30	8	35
3	Chincholi	3766.66	2101.78	2484.95	1177.08	19	8	36
4	Chittapur	3306.19	3516.82	4168.20	1479.04	34	15	45
5	Gulbarga	543.92	579.58	747.43	722.65	28	5	58
6	Jewargi	3643.97	2246.51	2800.64	1527.62	23	9	26
7	Sedam	2087.64	1664.84	2001.57	1101.98	20	6	14
8	Shahapur	3992.79	1968.90	2405.88	1411.14	15	12	27
9	Shorapur	3321.95	2201.11	2630.89	1891.88	14	8	36
10	Yadgir	1743.82	1957.72	2232.23	1273.07	37	18	34
	Total	1628.04	1395.76	1681.48	1129.07	236	95	337

Source: 1) Computed from population 1991 and 2001.
2) DH&FW Office Gulbarga and Yadgir.

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	Percentage of deliveries attended by			
		Institutions (%)	Health Staff	Trained dais	Untrained dais
		2005-06	2005-06	2005-06	2005-06
<i>1</i>		<i>43</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>
1	Afzalpur	41.47	13.88	39.65	4.95
2	Aland	21.25	31.19	47.54	0.17
3	Chincholi	34.01	28.00	39.38	2.92
4	Chittapur	29.56	39.36	41.12	0.47
5	Gulbarga	53.47	15.85	31.04	2.27
6	Jewargi	24.49	32.05	44.50	3.39
7	Sedam	36.50	12.27	50.88	0.34
8	Shahapur	25.27	3.69	58.46	10.16
9	Shorapur	24.28	28.25	61.00	3.03
10	Yadgir	36.01	18.96	43.94	1.82
	Total	32.82	23.01	45.86	2.99

Source: DH&FW Office Gulbarga & Yadgir

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	Total antenatal cases (ANC) registered		Total no. of deliveries 2005-06	
		2005-06	2006-07	Total	Institutional
	1	47	48	49	50
1	Afzalpur	5642	5888	4020	1667
2	Aland	7579	8056	5591	1188
3	Chincholi	5758	5655	4621	1572
4	Chittapur	10180	10257	7428	2196
5	Gulbarga	8710	8766	8664	4633
6	Jewargi	6899	7376	5831	1428
7	Sedam	4977	4723	3773	1377
8	Shahapur	9696	10654	7222	1825
9	Shorapur	19763	11101	8242	2001
10	Yadgir	9812	11114	9219	3320
	Total	89016	83590	64611	21207

Source: DHFW Office Gulbarga & Yadgir

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	One year Infants Fully Immunised (in lakh)								
		DPT			Polio			BCG		
		1998-99	2003-04	2005-06	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06
1	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
1	Afzalpur	3826	4666	4882	3826	4666	4882	4134	4961	4651
2	Aland	7152	7188	7299	7152	7188	7299	6868	7607	6949
3	Chincholi	5084	5534	5563	5084	5534	5563	4282	5649	5271
4	Chittapur	6203	9163	9190	6203	9163	9190	6371	9051	9207
5	Gulbarga	11082	11224	14965	11082	11224	14965	12239	13622	16510
6	Jewargi	5136	5691	6807	5136	5691	6807	5655	5975	6411
7	Sedam	4702	4855	4860	4702	4855	4860	4380	5142	4490
8	Shahapur	6932	7731	8289	6932	7731	8289	6446	8205	7541
9	Shorapur	8985	9257	9841	8985	9257	9841	7457	9750	9849
10	Yadgir	7675	8969	8785	7675	8969	8785	7759	9042	8027
	Total	66777	74278	80481	66777	74278	80481	65591	79004	78906

Source: DHFW Office Gulbarga & Yadgir

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	One year Infants Fully Immunised Measles		
		1998-99	2003-04	2005-06
1		60	61	62
1	Afzalpur	4088	4505	4505
2	Aland	7597	6830	6830
3	Chincholi	5701	5422	5422
4	Chittapur	9907	8439	8439
5	Gulbarga	10359	14125	14125
6	Jewargi	5789	6522	6522
7	Sedam	4683	4652	4652
8	Shahapur	7245	8031	8031
9	Shorapur	7923	9898	9898
10	Yadgir	9036	8712	8712
	Total	72328	77136	77136

Source: DHFW Office Gulbarga & Yadgir

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	Prevalence of Leprosy				
		1998-99		2002-03		2005-06
		Total cases registered	Total cases cured	No. of patients identified	No. of patients cured	Total cases registered during the year
1		63	64	65	66	67
1	Afzalpur	3566	2525	4204	3251	13
2	Aland	5247	4436	6255	5411	41
3	Chincholi	3826	2844	4440	3533	60
4	Chittapur	5460	4480	6856	5766	31
5	Gulbarga	6615	4488	7492	5492	67
6	Jewargi	4378	3539	5200	4396	30
7	Sedam	3258	2515	3898	3147	43
8	Shahapur	6881	5478	7974	6540	37
9	Shorapur	5990	5117	7043	6119	65
10	Yadgir	5893	5069	7453	6426	73
	Total	51114	40491	60815	50081	460

Source: DHFW Office Gulbarga & Yadgir

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	AIDS cases HIV +ve	Eligible couples protected		
		1987 to 2003	Permanent Method	Temporary Method	All Method
			2005-06	2005-06	2005-06
1		68	69	70	71
1	Afzalpur	24	1278	2741	4019
2	Aland	37	1902	3496	5398
3	Chincholi	14	1306	1177	2483
4	Chittapur	53	2584	4417	7001
5	Gulbarga	287	3431	4024	7455
6	Jewargi	59	1591	3079	4670
7	Sedam	26	1108	2096	3204
8	Shahapur	41	1932	4049	5981
9	Shorapur	18	3115	5474	8589
10	Yadgir	14	2274	6373	8647
	Total	573	20521	36926	57447

Source: DHFW Office Gulbarga & Yadgir

3. Health

Sl. No.	Talukas	No. of Sterilisation cases					
		Total			Females		
		1998-99	2002-03	2005-06	1998-99	2002-03	2005-06
<i>1</i>		<i>72</i>	<i>73</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>76</i>	<i>77</i>
1	Afzalpur	1160	1515	1278	1160	1515	1278
2	Aland	1852	2247	1902	1852	2247	1902
3	Chincholi	1180	1317	1306	1180	1317	1306
4	Chittapur	1215	1866	2584	1213	1866	2583
5	Gulbarga	3143	4286	3431	3140	4282	3431
6	Jewargi	1095	1506	1591	1095	1506	1591
7	Sedam	1342	1222	1108	1342	1222	1108
8	Shahapur	1635	2481	1932	1635	2481	1932
9	Shorapur	1589	3007	3115	1589	3007	3115
10	Yadgir	1241	2286	2274	1241	2286	2274
	Total	15452	21733	20521	15447	21729	20520

Source: DH&FW Office Gulbarga & Yadgir

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Total workers 2001 (main + marginal)			Total workers 1991 (main + marginal)			Decadal growth in workers (1991-2001)		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Afzalpur	76856	47653	29203	66124	40018	26106	16.23	19.07	11.86
2	Aland	152619	85363	67256	119927	68989	50938	27.25	23.58	32.03
3	Chincholi	112019	61000	51019	91944	50999	40945	21.83	19.61	24.60
4	Chittapur	141221	90962	50259	124423	79292	45131	13.50	14.71	11.36
5	Gulbarga	222688	158773	63915	170267	120904	49363	30.78	31.32	29.47
6	Jewargi	108895	61379	47516	91158	50408	40750	19.45	21.76	16.60
7	Sedam	91363	52007	39356	77620	45586	32034	17.70	14.08	22.85
8	Shahapur	130813	77377	53436	108065	65727	42338	21.05	17.72	26.21
9	Shorapur	146228	86728	59500	130178	76779	53399	12.32	12.95	11.42
10	Yadgir	167370	92023	75347	132485	75401	57084	26.33	22.04	32.00
	Total	1350072	813265	536807	1112191	674103	438088	21.38	20.64	22.53

Source: Census of India - 1991, 2001

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Main workers 2001			Main workers 1991			Decadal growth in main workers (1991-2001)		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
	<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>
1	Afzalpur	54890	40251	14639	61858	39818	22040	-11.26	1.08	-33.57
2	Aland	106212	71457	34755	113536	68530	45006	-6.45	4.27	-2.28
3	Chincholi	80993	53341	27652	86337	50794	35543	-6.19	5.01	-22.20
4	Chittapur	113667	80839	32828	116123	78789	37334	-2.11	2.6	-12.06
5	Gulbarga	182003	142050	39953	164428	120522	43906	10.68	17.86	-10.36
6	Jewargi	78852	53540	25312	82837	50048	32789	-4.81	6.97	-22.80
7	Sedam	66359	45668	20691	71106	45129	25977	-6.67	1.19	-20.30
8	Shahapur	99139	68188	30951	99999	65376	34623	-0.90	4.30	-10.60
9	Shorapur	109649	76694	32955	118861	76368	42493	-7.75	0.42	-22.40
10	Yadgir	118666	79407	39259	124837	75052	49785	-4.94	5.80	-21.14
	Total	1010430	711435	298995	1039922	670426	369496	-2.80	6.30	-19.00

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Marginal workers 2001			Marginal workers 1991			Decadal growth in Marginal Workers (1991-2001)		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	Afzalpur	21966	6499	15467	4266	200	4066	414.90	3149.50	280.39
2	Aland	46407	13906	32501	6391	459	5932	648.98	2942.88	466.31
3	Chincholi	31026	7659	23367	5607	205	5402	453.34	3636.09	332.56
4	Chittapur	27554	10123	17431	8300	503	7797	265.14	2270.72	144.85
5	Gulbarga	40685	16723	23962	5839	382	5457	650.05	7108.18	361.78
6	Jewargi	30043	7839	22204	8321	360	7961	261.05	2077.5	178.90
7	Sedam	25004	6339	18665	6514	457	6057	291.05	1343.96	213.43
8	Shahapur	31674	9189	22485	8066	351	7715	300.93	2651.19	197.18
9	Shorapur	36579	10034	26545	11317	411	10906	227.97	2402.24	146.88
10	Yadgir	48704	12616	36088	7648	349	7299	575.31	3734.65	424.30
	Total	339642	100927	238715	72269	3677	68592	369.96	2644.81	248.02

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Work participate rate: proportion of workers (main and marginal workers) to total population (rural + urban)					
		Total workers		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
<i>1</i>		<i>29</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>34</i>
1	Afzalpur	43.83	42.68	51.61	51.50	35.60	33.40
2	Aland	45.98	51.36	47.00	56.10	38.45	46.40
3	Chincholi	48.60	50.08	53.26	53.80	43.83	46.20
4	Chittapur	40.20	38.5	39.61	48.80	27.23	27.90
5	Gulbarga	32.49	32.95	40.70	45.50	16.16	19.50
6	Jevargi	48.30	46.28	52.92	51.30	43.60	41.10
7	Sedam	47.57	46.58	48.61	53.20	37.55	40.00
8	Shahapur	44.99	44.56	47.80	52.20	33.64	36.80
9	Shorapur	46.20	43.42	48.29	51.00	37.00	35.70
10	Yadgir	48.33	51.35	44.80	56.10	37.68	46.50
	Total	42.07	43.12	47.91	51.10	32.53	34.90
	State	42.00	44.60	54.01	56.09	29.30	44.60

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Proportion of main workers and their growth rate - rural								
		Total		Male		Female		Percentage increase in number of main workers (1991-2001)		
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	Total	Male	Female
<i>1</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>49</i>	
1	Afzalpur	41.00	30.50	51.35	44.60	30.06	15.80	-20.62	-7.70	-43.95
2	Aland	45.03	36.60	52.01	47.20	37.75	25.40	-9.24	1.57	-24.81
3	Chincholi	46.07	36.90	53.25	27.80	38.73	25.70	-7.50	3.52	-23.02
4	Chittapur	42.95	34.90	53.18	46.20	32.45	23.40	-7.24	-1.14	-17.49
5	Gulbarga	42.06	32.10	50.20	43.20	33.55	20.50	-12.15	-1.20	-29.28
6	Jewargi	43.90	34.30	52.54	45.30	35.08	22.90	-10.54	-0.63	-25.67
7	Sedam	46.27	35.60	56.52	47.80	36.04	23.60	-7.61	0.61	-20.50
8	Shahapur	43.23	35.50	54.82	47.10	31.40	23.70	-1.69	2.59	-9.31
9	Shorapur	44.48	33.50	54.94	45.60	33.83	21.00	-9.22	0.26	-24.95
10	Yadgir	48.86	38.00	56.46	49.60	41.16	26.30	-10.25	1.11	-26.05
	Total	44.41	34.90	53.50	46.40	35.10	23.00	-9.33	0.11	-24.40

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Proportion of main workers and their growth rate - urban								
		Total		Male		Female		Percentage increase in number of main workers (1991-2001)		
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	Total	Male	Female
1		50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
1	Afzalpur	0.00	29.93	0.00	43.63	0.00	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Aland	30.20	29.60	45.63	44.95	13.70	13.20	30.20	31.13	27.28
3	Chincholi	38.27	28.45	49.70	39.09	26.37	16.60	20.40	31.75	1.70
4	Chittapur	26.23	23.71	48.65	38.13	7.80	8.36	15.34	11.96	35.16
5	Gulbarga	24.06	24.00	40.27	39.40	6.08	7.40	27.55	33.68	701.03
6	Jewargi	0.00	24.76	0.00	38.70	0.00	10.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Sedam	33.06	26.18	49.08	42.70	15.88	10.53	-1.50	3.72	-19.00
8	Shahapur	31.15	24.17	47.56	42.50	14.17	7.38	6.68	17.12	29.15
9	Shorapur	27.80	26.50	45.15	41.42	9.49	11.20	7.08	1.62	34.52
10	Yadgir	33.00	31.16	46.12	44.58	19.44	17.40	24.74	27.28	18.52
	Total	26.90	25.30	42.90	40.20	9.60	9.40	31.90	31.20	35.50

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Proportion of marginal workers rural + urban					
		Total		Male		Female	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
<i>1</i>		<i>59</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>64</i>
1	Afzalpur	2.83	12.20	0.25	7.00	5.54	17.70
2	Aland	2.45	15.60	0.34	9.10	4.65	22.40
3	Chincholi	3.27	13.90	0.47	6.80	6.14	21.20
4	Chittapur	0.06	7.50	0.01	5.40	0.12	9.70
5	Gulbarga	1.07	6.00	0.07	4.80	2.14	7.30
6	Jewargi	2.77	12.80	0.17	6.60	5.42	19.20
7	Sedam	0.22	12.70	0.04	6.50	0.40	19.00
8	Shahapur	3.45	10.80	0.41	6.20	6.56	15.50
9	Shorapur	2.64	10.90	0.26	5.90	5.09	15.90
10	Yadgir	0.30	14.90	0.09	7.70	0.52	22.30
	Total	2.80	10.80	0.30	6.30	5.40	15.50

Source: Census of India - 1991, 2001

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Proportion of marginal workers - 2001					
		Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
<i>1</i>		<i>65</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>70</i>
1	Afzalpur	12.80	7.30	18.60	7.30	4.90	9.90
2	Aland	17.20	9.90	24.80	4.20	3.50	4.80
3	Chincholi	14.50	6.80	22.40	2.60	3.30	1.90
4	Chittapur	9.30	5.70	12.90	4.30	5.00	3.50
5	Gulbarga	12.00	7.50	16.70	2.60	3.30	1.90
6	Jewargi	13.30	6.70	20.20	6.40	4.70	8.20
7	Sedam	14.70	7.10	22.30	5.00	4.40	5.60
8	Shahapur	11.80	6.40	17.20	5.10	5.00	5.30
9	Shorapur	11.80	6.10	17.60	4.60	4.50	4.70
10	Yadgir	17.60	8.90	26.30	6.20	3.70	8.80
	Total	13.50	7.30	19.80	3.80	3.90	3.80

Source: Census of India -2001

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Sector share of employment: main and marginal workers 2001 Percentage to total workers: all areas (rural + urban)											
		Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Workers in household industries			Other workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	
1	Afzalpur	29.40	39.00	13.79	48.30	35.53	73.98	2.80	3.07	2.40	19.50	25.38	9.80
2	Aland	31.30	39.94	20.31	50.40	34.05	71.14	2.50	2.60	2.50	15.80	23.43	6.00
3	Chincholi	29.90	39.21	18.68	47.50	30.21	68.21	2.80	2.70	2.90	19.80	27.86	10.20
4	Chittapur	21.40	25.08	14.64	33.20	21.23	54.88	2.00	2.00	2.10	43.40	51.70	28.30
5	Gulbarga	15.30	16.24	12.94	22.90	13.03	47.25	2.00	1.70	2.70	59.80	68.97	37.10
6	Jewargi	28.20	40.57	12.10	52.50	33.30	77.19	1.70	1.90	1.40	17.70	24.19	9.30
7	Sedam	25.70	34.71	13.78	40.40	21.92	64.80	2.30	2.10	2.50	31.60	41.23	18.90
8	Shahapur	33.20	43.52	18.17	41.80	23.97	67.51	1.90	1.90	2.00	23.10	30.56	12.40
9	Shorapur	30.40	41.07	14.79	43.30	25.58	69.04	2.50	2.50	2.40	23.80	30.80	13.60
10	Yadgir	33.00	44.98	18.38	37.40	18.23	60.77	4.60	3.40	6.10	25.00	33.37	14.70
	Total	27.10	34.28	16.09	40.00	23.65	64.67	2.50	2.30	2.90	30.40	39.72	16.40

Source: Census of India -2001

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Sector share of employment: main and marginal workers 2001 Percentage to total workers: rural											
		Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Workers in household industries			Other workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	
1	Afzalpur	30.90	41.70	13.80	49.80	33.50	75.60	2.70	3.00	2.20	16.60	21.80	8.30
2	Aland	33.40	43.70	21.10	52.70	36.30	72.40	2.20	2.40	1.90	11.70	17.60	4.70
3	Chincholi	31.10	41.40	19.10	48.40	30.80	68.80	2.70	2.50	2.80	17.90	25.30	9.30
4	Chittapur	27.80	35.40	16.80	42.20	29.00	61.30	2.10	2.20	1.90	27.90	33.40	20.00
5	Gulbarga	30.30	39.30	17.60	45.40	30.90	65.80	2.10	2.40	1.80	22.20	27.40	14.80
6	Jewargi	29.50	43.10	12.50	53.90	34.70	77.90	1.70	1.90	1.40	14.90	20.30	8.30
7	Sedam	29.00	41.30	14.60	44.40	25.10	67.00	2.30	2.20	2.40	24.30	31.40	15.90
8	Shahapur	36.30	49.30	19.00	45.10	26.60	69.50	1.70	1.90	1.40	17.00	22.20	10.10
9	Shorapur	32.80	45.50	15.40	46.40	28.00	71.50	2.10	2.30	2.00	18.70	24.20	11.20
10	Yadgir	38.20	53.90	20.50	42.80	21.80	66.30	2.30	2.60	2.10	16.70	21.70	11.10
	Total	32.30	43.90	17.50	47.10	29.60	69.50	2.20	2.30	2.00	18.40	24.20	11.00

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

4. Employment

Sl. No.	Talukas	Sector share of employment: main and marginal workers 2001 Percentage to total workers: urban											
		Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Workers in household industries			Other workers		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	
1	Afzalpur	15.00	15.80	13.50	33.60	23.80	54.50	3.80	3.40	4.80	47.50	57.00	27.20
2	Aland	6.70	7.40	4.70	22.60	14.70	45.70	6.80	4.10	14.30	63.90	73.70	35.30
3	Chincholi	8.60	9.40	6.80	31.90	22.20	53.70	5.30	5.00	6.10	54.10	63.40	33.40
4	Chittapur	2.40	2.50	2.00	6.90	4.20	17.40	1.90	1.50	3.70	88.80	91.80	76.90
5	Gulbarga	1.10	0.90	2.00	1.60	1.20	3.80	1.90	1.30	4.80	95.40	96.60	89.40
6	Jewargi	5.40	6.50	2.70	27.40	15.30	57.70	2.00	1.60	2.80	65.30	76.60	36.80
7	Sedam	5.60	6.00	4.40	15.90	8.10	39.60	1.90	1.60	3.00	76.50	84.20	53.10
8	Shahapur	4.70	5.30	2.40	11.40	6.50	29.80	4.20	2.20	12.00	79.70	86.00	55.80
9	Shorapur	6.80	7.40	5.00	12.90	7.40	29.10	6.30	4.50	11.60	74.00	80.70	54.30
10	Yadgir	7.80	9.50	4.50	10.90	4.10	23.70	15.80	6.80	33.00	65.50	79.70	38.80
	Total	3.70	3.80	3.60	8.60	4.80	22.00	4.20	2.30	10.90	83.50	89.10	63.40

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

Sectoral Composition of Gross Taluk Domestic Product of Gulbarga At Current Prices

Year: 1999-00

Sl. No.	Taluks	Primary sector Total	Secondary Sector Total	Tertiary sector Total	Gross Taluk Domestic Product (GTDP)	Per capita GTDP (in Rs.)
1	Afzalpur	14597	2935	10844	28374	16103
2	Aland	15846	5199	15189	36234	12460
3	Chincholi	11803	3915	10942	26660	12179
4	Chittapur	11084	14559	26743	52386	14592
5	Gulbarga	22194	22924	53206	98324	14868
6	Jewargi	15342	3413	11890	30645	13312
7	Sedam	7858	13755	14943	36556	19040
8	Shahapur	14870	5234	14064	34168	11893
9	Shorapur	18860	6179	17885	42924	13023
10	Yadgir	14357	6674	18238	39269	12310
District		146811	84785	193944	425540	13887

Sectoral Composition of Gross Taluk Domestic Product of Gulbarga At Current Prices

Year: 2005-06

Sl. No.	Taluks	Primary sector Total	Secondary Sector Total	Tertiary sector Total	Gross Taluk Domestic Product (GTDP)	Per capita GTDP (in Rs.)
1	Afzalpur	14955	6758	18082	39795	28217
2	Aland	20109	10147	11082	55275	17559
3	Chincholi	13720	7613	25019	40846	17242
4	Chittapur	25580	15651	19513	83025	21365
5	Gulbarga	19348	40887	41794	152015	21237
6	Jewargi	22772	6003	91780	48375	19412
7	Sedam	11345	12205	19600	46420	22339
8	Shahapur	27819	10594	22870	66140	21267
9	Shorapur	27430	9853	27727	67406	18892
10	Yadgir	16884	13265	30123	62851	18202
District		199962	132976	32702	676191	20386

5. Housing and Amenities

Sl. No.	Talukas	Percentage Distribution of Houses 2001 all areas Percentage Distribution of houses 2001					
		Urban			Rural		
		Permanent	Semi-Permt.	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-Permt.	Temporary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Afzalpur	27.60	62.30	10.10	27.00	62.00	11.00
2	Aland	45.10	51.40	3.50	41.90	54.60	3.50
3	Chincholi	95.60	3.10	1.30	95.30	3.30	1.40
4	Chittapur	95.70	3.70	0.60	94.50	4.90	0.60
5	Gulbarga	89.00	10.00	1.00	77.60	20.20	2.20
6	Jewargi	32.10	64.80	3.10	26.70	70.00	3.30
7	Sedam	96.20	2.80	1.00	95.60	3.30	1.10
8	Shahapur	19.80	65.90	14.30	15.60	69.30	15.10
9	Shorapur	17.70	72.80	9.50	15.40	74.60	10.00
10	Yadgir	38.50	50.00	11.50	30.20	56.60	13.20
	Total	59.49	35.34	5.13	50.30	43.35	6.31

Source: Census of India 2001

5. Housing and Amenities

Sl. No.	Talukas	Percentage Distribution of Houses Urban (2001)		
		Permanent	Semi-Permt.	Temporary
	1	8	9	10
1	Afzalpur	33.50	64.00	2.50
2	Aland	73.30	23.10	3.10
3	Chincholi	99.00	1.10	0.00
4	Chittapur	98.30	1.10	0.60
5	Gulbarga	95.60	4.00	0.30
6	Jewargi	94.10	5.10	0.80
7	Sedam	99.00	0.90	0.10
8	Shahapur	44.30	46.10	9.60
9	Shorapur	34.00	59.30	6.70
10	Yadgir	69.20	25.70	5.10
	Total	85.89	12.30	1.70

Source: Census of India 2001

5. Housing and Amenities

Sl. No.	Taluks	Percentage of Households having access to Electricity And Toilets 2001								
		Electricity			Toilets			Bathrooms		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<i>1</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>	
1	Afzalpur	67.80	65.70	86.54	5.35	4.23	15.37	17.30	16.90	21.70
2	Aland	70.70	69.20	83.38	8.32	4.27	43.36	14.80	12.70	33.20
3	Chincholi	69.60	68.20	86.60	5.70	4.50	21.24	22.00	24.50	28.50
4	Chittapur	72.30	0.00	84.90	17.70	5.20	79.14	32.70	25.60	47.70
5	Gulbarga	85.30	72.30	93.00	49.29	5.00	75.20	48.90	26.10	62.20
6	Jewargi	57.90	55.20	89.70	5.80	3.90	27.94	23.50	22.10	39.20
7	Sedam	65.90	60.30	89.50	14.10	7.50	42.10	31.10	27.90	44.80
8	Shahapur	60.00	55.70	0.00	11.70	6.00	43.90	27.10	22.20	54.70
9	Shorapur	50.10	46.20	78.10	9.10	7.30	21.90	21.80	18.60	45.80
10	Yadgir	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.10	3.60	43.50	30.40	24.90	50.90
	Total	67.60	60.30	88.02	18.62	5.15	57.16	30.00	21.70	53.70

Source: Census of India 2001

5. Housing and Amenities

Sl. No.	Taluks	Percentage of households by location of drinking water 2001									
		No. of households	Within the premise			Outside the premise			Away from premise		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Afzalpur	25805	15.70	13.30	37.20	48.60	49.70	38.80	35.70	37.00	24.00
2	Aland	39350	14.70	12.30	36.10	47.50	48.40	39.90	37.80	39.30	24.00
3	Chincholi	31720	11.60	9.40	39.80	50.00	50.80	40.80	38.40	39.80	19.40
4	Chittapur	38455	19.00	7.80	42.40	40.80	44.70	32.70	40.20	47.50	24.90
5	Gulbarga	36720	38.00	10.90	54.00	37.20	50.50	29.50	24.60	38.60	16.50
6	Jewargi	32495	9.80	7.80	32.90	46.80	47.80	35.90	43.40	44.40	31.20
7	Sedam	23670	18.50	12.70	43.00	49.30	52.80	34.60	32.20	34.50	22.40
8	Shahapur	35815	13.00	8.90	36.40	46.20	47.20	40.70	40.80	43.90	22.90
9	Shorapur	41405	10.00	8.30	22.90	42.80	43.80	35.90	47.20	47.90	41.20
10	Yadgir	37890	18.20	10.40	46.80	52.30	57.10	34.70	29.50	32.50	18.50
	Total	442770	19.50	10.10	46.80	44.80	49.00	32.60	35.70	41.00	20.60

Source: Census of India 2001

5. Housing and Amenities

Sl. No.	Taluka	Percentage of households by source of drinking water 2001														
		Tap			Hand pump			Tube well			Well			Others		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	
1	Afzalpur	44.00	44.00	62.20	41.80	42.60	34.50	3.30	3.00	1.10	7.70	8.60	0.00	3.20	2.80	1.10
2	Aland	46.60	43.10	76.70	27.00	29.00	10.20	6.20	6.50	3.40	19.70	20.90	9.30	0.50	0.50	0.40
3	Chincholi	36.80	33.40	79.60	34.40	35.70	18.10	6.40	6.80	1.60	21.00	22.70	0.50	1.40	1.40	0.20
4	Chittapur	47.20	30.40	83.10	18.30	23.30	9.60	4.80	6.10	2.00	23.60	32.90	3.80	6.10	7.30	1.50
5	Gulbarga	58.30	38.50	69.90	20.40	30.80	14.30	10.50	7.20	12.40	8.30	20.20	1.30	2.50	3.30	2.10
6	Jewargi	32.00	29.50	61.40	38.70	40.50	18.20	4.90	4.00	14.20	18.60	19.90	3.90	7.80	6.10	2.30
7	Sedam	44.40	37.80	72.00	33.60	38.80	11.70	3.80	3.40	5.40	12.90	14.00	8.20	5.30	6.00	2.70
8	Shahapur	31.90	31.50	33.90	35.70	34.80	41.00	9.20	7.60	18.60	18.50	20.70	6.10	4.70	5.40	0.40
9	Shorapur	26.10	22.00	56.00	36.30	39.80	11.20	5.40	5.20	7.00	27.80	28.20	24.50	4.40	4.80	1.30
10	Yadgir	66.20	60.70	86.40	22.00	26.30	6.00	5.40	5.50	4.70	5.70	6.70	2.00	0.70	0.80	0.70
	Total	45.60	36.80	71.00	28.60	33.60	14.00	6.60	5.70	9.10	15.90	20.00	4.00	3.30	3.90	1.90

Source: Census of India 2001

5. Housing and Amenities

Sl. No.	Talukas	Percentage of households by access to toilets 2001					
		Availability			Non-availability		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	1	45	46	47	48	49	50
1	Afzalpur	5.35	4.23	15.37	94.65	95.77	84.63
2	Aland	8.32	4.27	43.36	91.68	95.73	56.64
3	Chincholi	5.70	4.50	21.24	94.30	95.50	78.76
4	Chittapur	17.70	5.20	79.14	82.30	94.80	20.86
5	Gulbarga	49.29	5.00	75.20	50.71	95.00	24.80
6	Jewargi	5.80	3.90	27.94	94.20	96.10	72.06
7	Sedam	14.10	7.50	42.10	85.90	92.50	57.90
8	Shahapur	11.70	6.00	43.90	88.30	94.00	56.10
9	Shorapur	9.10	7.30	21.90	90.90	92.70	78.10
10	Yadgir	12.10	3.60	43.50	87.90	96.40	56.50
	Total	18.62	5.15	57.16	81.38	94.85	42.84

Source: Census of India 2001

MISCELLANEOUS

Sl. No.	Taluks	House Constructed Under Ashraya Scheme	Hose Constructed Under Dr. Ambedkar Housing yojane Scheme (SCP)	Houses Constructed under Indira Aavass Yojane	Grand Total
1	Afzalpur	355	2	113	470
2	Aland	124	55	278	457
3	Chincholi	267	35	483	785
4	Chittapur	7	16	330	353
5	Gulbarga	358	29	401	788
6	Jewargi	115	0	220	335
7	Sedam	342	34	150	526
8	Shahapur	603	14	246	863
9	Shorapur	141	65	303	511
10	Yadgir	1172	254	252	1676
Total		3484	504	2776	6764

6. Gender and Human Development

Sl. No.	Talukas	Female population as percentage of total population	
		1991	2001
	1	2	3
1	Afzalpur	48.60	48.61
2	Aland	48.84	48.76
3	Chincholi	49.38	49.33
4	Chittapur	49.13	49.18
5	Gulbarga	48.01	48.39
6	Jewargi	49.52	49.16
7	Sedam	49.67	50.18
8	Shahapur	49.46	49.46
9	Shorapur	49.40	49.49
10	Yadgir	49.55	49.69
	Total	49.03	49.12

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

6. Gender and Human Development

Sl. No.	Talukas	Sex ratio in age group 0-6 years		Sex ratio-females per 1000 males			
		1991	2001	1971	1981	1991	2001
1		4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Afzalpur	948	940	956	984	946	946
2	Aland	961	917	958	974	955	952
3	Chincholi	965	932	992	992	976	974
4	Chittapur	956	938	991	984	966	968
5	Gulbarga	945	918	932	935	923	938
6	Jewargi	958	934	1003	1006	981	967
7	Sedam	973	964	1009	1013	987	1008
8	Shahapur	960	942	1021	1009	979	979
9	Shorapur	959	951	992	979	976	980
10	Yadgir	985	964	1003	1006	982	988
	Total	959	938	981	981	962	966

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

6. Gender and Human Development

Sl. No.	Talukas	Female Literacy Rate					
		1991			2001		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
<i>1</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	
1	Afzalpur	22.90	17.60	0.00	37.50	35.80	51.90
2	Aland	22.50	16.50	30.30	39.20	37.60	51.50
3	Chincholi	18.30	13.40	32.70	34.70	33.20	53.30
4	Chittapur	20.70	11.80	36.30	37.70	29.30	53.40
5	Gulbarga	43.40	15.60	48.40	56.10	35.50	67.80
6	Jewargi	17.10	13.40	0.00	29.90	28.00	51.70
7	Sedam	21.10	12.20	36.10	33.40	27.90	55.30
8	Shahapur	17.00	10.30	34.60	27.50	23.10	52.20
9	Shorapur	18.80	10.60	41.20	30.40	37.10	52.70
10	Yadgir	15.60	0.70	33.20	26.90	18.70	53.20
	Total	24.50	12.70	41.90	37.90	29.40	60.50

Source: Census of India -1991, 2001

6. Gender Disparities

Sl. No.	Talukas	Gap in male and female literacy (2001)		
		Total	Rural	Urban
<i>1</i>		<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>
1	Afzalpur	26.10	26.60	19.80
2	Aland	26.80	27.50	21.10
3	Chincholi	27.60	27.90	22.50
4	Chittapur	23.30	24.00	21.40
5	Gulbarga	20.20	27.10	16.00
6	Jewargi	28.00	28.40	23.10
7	Sedam	23.00	23.30	20.40
8	Shahapur	22.40	22.60	20.30
9	Shorapur	25.90	26.30	22.40
10	Yadgir	20.60	20.30	21.20
	Total	23.90	25.50	18.70

Source: Census of India 2001

6. Gender and Human Development

Sl. No.	Talukas	Ratio of female to male literacy		Enrolment of girls in primary schools (standard I-VIII) as % of enrolment of boys		
		1991	2001	2000-01	2003-04	2005-06
<i>1</i>		<i>19</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>
1	Afzalpur	0.42	0.59	89.90	89.62	88.01
2	Aland	0.41	0.59	92.71	92.89	92.27
3	Chincholi	0.38	0.56	78.62	93.18	92.64
4	Chittapur	0.47	0.62	90.30	92.67	93.23
5	Gulbarga	0.62	0.74	94.56	94.73	98.57
6	Jewargi	0.35	0.52	86.44	89.18	86.85
7	Sedam	0.44	0.59	90.35	95.9	98.87
8	Shahapur	0.42	0.55	82.49	85.24	82.63
9	Shorapur	0.41	0.54	83.95	83.66	70.94
10	Yadgir	0.43	0.57	81.15	84.62	87.43
	Total	0.47	0.61	87.58	90.20	88.73

Source: 1) Census of India -1991, 2001
2) EMIS 2001,2004,2006 Gulbarga.

6. Gender and Human Development

Sl. No.	Talukas	Indicators of reproductive and Child Health (RCH) 1998-99 Percentage Institutional deliveries	Sterilisation cases % female sterilisation to total		Work participation rates (total of main and marginal)	
					Males	Females
			1998-99	2005-06	2001	2001
1		24	25	26	27	28
1	Afzalpur	41.47	100.00	100.00	51.50	33.40
2	Aland	21.25	100.00	100.00	56.10	46.40
3	Chincholi	34.01	100.00	100.00	53.80	46.20
4	Chittapur	29.56	99.84	99.97	48.80	27.90
5	Gulbarga	53.47	99.91	100.00	45.50	19.50
6	Jewargi	24.49	100.00	100.00	51.30	41.10
7	Sedam	36.50	100.00	100.00	53.20	40.00
8	Shahapur	25.27	100.00	100.00	52.20	36.80
9	Shorapur	24.28	100.00	100.00	51.00	35.70
10	Yadgir	36.01	100.00	100.00	56.10	46.50
	Total	32.82	99.97	99.99	51.10	34.90

Source: 1) DHFW office, Gulbarga.

2) Census of India, 2001.

6. Gender and Human Development

Sl. No.	Talukas	Women work participation		
		Proportion of female workers to male workers (%)	Percentage of women cultivators to all cultivators	Percentage of women agricultural labourers to all agricultural labourers
		2001	2001	2001
1		29	30	31
1	Afzalpur	0.61	17.81	58.22
2	Aland	0.79	28.61	62.2
3	Chincholi	0.84	28.49	65.37
4	Chittapur	0.55	24.39	58.81
5	Gulbarga	0.40	24.29	59.33
6	Jewargi	0.77	18.75	64.21
7	Sedam	0.76	23.1	69.1
8	Shahapur	0.69	22.38	66.03
9	Shorapur	0.69	19.81	64.93
10	Yadgir	0.82	25.07	73.18
	Total	0.66	23.65	64.34

Source: Census of India 2001

6. Gender and Human Development

Sl. No.	Talukas	Women work participation	
		Percentage of women in household industries to all workers in household industries	Percentage of women other worker to all other workers
		2001	2001
7		32	33
1	Afzalpur	32.5	19.14
2	Aland	43.22	16.90
3	Chincholi	47.25	23.43
4	Chittapur	37.40	23.23
5	Gulbarga	38.14	17.81
6	Jewargi	36.54	22.89
7	Sedam	98.97	25.77
8	Shahapur	40.54	21.89
9	Shorapur	40.39	23.31
10	Yadgir	59.55	26.51
	Total	44.85	21.37

Source : Census of India 2001

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

Sl. No.	Talukas	Molestation and Rape cases						Dowry deaths		
		2001		2003		2006		2001	2003	2006
		354	376	354	376	354	376			
1	Afzalpur	12	04	10	00	01	01	02	01	00
2	Aland	13	02	30	01	07	00	01	02	00
3	Chincholi	15	07	13	01	10	02	00	03	01
4	Chittapur	15	00	20	02	12	03	02	01	01
5	Gulbarga	11	03	21	04	17	04	02	00	04
6	Jewargi	04	00	11	01	03	02	00	00	01
7	Sedam	09	03	06	01	10	03	00	00	00
8	Shahapur	14	01	07	01	08	00	00	00	01
9	Shorapur	11	00	14	03	07	03	01	00	00
10	Yadgir	12	00	17	00	03	00	00	00	01
Total		116	20	149	14	78	18	08	07	09

GENDER DISPARITIES

Sl. No.	Talukas	Suicides per lakh population					
		2001		2003		2006	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Afzalpur	10	02	04	05	03	04
2	Aland	12	05	15	05	18	06
3	Chincholi	11	07	38	13	08	15
4	Chittapur	21	11	27	16	28	14
5	Gulbarga	50	28	39	31	52	35
6	Jewargi	05	01	10	05	15	01
7	Sedam	10	02	19	07	12	11
8	Shahapur	13	06	12	12	13	14
9	Shorapur	21	13	18	13	19	17
10	Yadgir	06	09	18	15	14	07
Total		159	84	200	122	202	124

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Scheduled Caste population			
		1991	2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	
1	Afzalpur	28104	16572	15531	32103
2	Aland	63813	34699	32953	67652
3	Chincholi	62466	38122	36215	74337
4	Chittapur	92673	54682	52724	107506
5	Gulbarga	112006	71506	66533	138047
6	Jewargi	37840	23798	23008	46806
7	Sedam	40057	25513	25173	50686
8	Shahapur	54591	33606	32986	66592
9	Shorapur	53354	30818	30369	61187
10	Yadgir	65737	36658	36121	72779
	Total	610641	365974	351613	717695

Source: Census of India 1991 & 2001

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Decadal Growth Rate of population 1991-2001	Percentage of SC population to total population of the district	
		Total	1991	2001
<i>1</i>		<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
1	Afzalpur	14.22	18.62	17.80
2	Aland	6.01	24.56	22.80
3	Chincholi	19	33.00	33.20
4	Chittapur	16	29.90	29.30
5	Gulbarga	23.24	21.40	20.40
6	Jewargi	23.69	20.00	19.90
7	Sedam	26.53	24.50	25.80
8	Shahapur	21.98	22.70	22.70
9	Shorapur	14.68	18.90	18.20
10	Yadgir	10.71	24.00	22.30
	Total	17.53	23.60	22.92

Source: Census of India 1991 & 2001

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Scheduled Tribe population			
		1991	2001		
		Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>1</i>		<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>
1	Afzalpur	3043	1957	1763	3720
2	Aland	6880	3219	2975	6194
3	Chincholi	5027	2641	2512	5153
4	Chittapur	4483	2967	2822	5789
5	Gulbarga	9023	5173	4813	9986
6	Jewargi	12370	5657	5564	11221
7	Sedam	1434	2479	2593	5072
8	Shahapur	15938	12048	12034	24082
9	Shorapur	29159	30357	29943	60300
10	Yadgir	19578	11428	11250	22678
	Total	106935	77926	76269	154195

Source: Census of India 1991 & 2001

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Decadal Growth Rate of population 1991-2001	Percentage of ST population to total population	
		Total	1991	2001
<i>1</i>		<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>
1	Afzalpur	22.24	2.00	2.10
2	Aland	-9.97	2.60	2.10
3	Chincholi	2.5	2.70	2.30
4	Chittapur	29.1	1.40	1.60
5	Gulbarga	10.67	1.70	1.50
6	Jewargi	-9.28	6.50	4.80
7	Sedam	253.6	0.90	2.60
8	Shahapur	51.09	6.60	8.20
9	Shorapur	106.79	10.30	17.90
10	Yadgir	15.83	7.10	7.00
	Total	44.19	4.10	4.90

Source: Census of India 1991 & 2001

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Percentage of SC population to the District SC population and ranking of Talukas			
		Total		Rank	
		1991	2001	1991	2001
<i>1</i>		<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>19</i>
1	Afzalpur	4.60	4.50	10	10
2	Aland	10.50	9.40	4	5
3	Chincholi	10.20	10.40	5	3
4	Chittapur	15.20	15.00	2	2
5	Gulbarga	18.30	19.10	1	1
6	Jewargi	6.20	6.50	9	9
7	Sedam	6.50	7.10	8	8
8	Shahapur	9.00	9.30	6	6
9	Shorapur	8.70	8.50	7	7
10	Yadgir	10.80	10.20	3	4
	Total	100.00	100.00	-	-

Source: Census of India 1991 & 2001

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Percentage of the ST population to the district ST Population and the Rank in the district			
		Total		Rank	
		1991	2001	1991	2001
<i>1</i>		<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>23</i>
1	Afzalpur	2.80	2.40	9	10
2	Aland	6.40	4.00	6	6
3	Chincholi	4.70	3.20	7	9
4	Chittapur	4.20	3.80	8	7
5	Gulbarga	8.40	6.50	5	5
6	Jewargi	11.60	7.30	4	4
7	Sedam	1.30	3.40	10	8
8	Shahapur	15.00	15.60	3	2
9	Shorapur	27.30	39.10	1	1
10	Yadgir	18.30	14.70	2	3
	Total	100.00	100.00	-	-

Source: Census of India 1991 & 2001

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Literacy rate (%) of SCs 2001								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1	Afzalpur	45.70	24.40	35.40	45.07	23.43	34.59	51.04	32.21	42.14
2	Aland	46.80	25.10	36.30	46.12	24.43	35.53	57.14	37.06	47.78
3	Chincholi	41.00	20.00	30.80	44.12	23.65	34.31	66.23	46.31	56.74
4	Chittapur	43.00	24.84	34.08	39.90	19.20	29.75	56.7	35	47.19
5	Gulbarga	54.70	34.10	44.80	28.90	13.98	21.47	51.47	30.15	41.14
6	Jewargi	36.80	18.00	27.50	35.38	18.66	27.15	55.48	35.08	45.5
7	Sedam	32.80	16.60	24.70	35.40	16.88	26.27	53.04	30.95	42.54
8	Shahapur	30.00	13.30	21.70	34.10	14.12	24.01	55.01	29.47	42.56
9	Shorapur	35.30	15.70	25.30	27.81	11.85	19.89	53.64	31.87	43.15
10	Yadgir	28.50	14.10	21.40	24.50	11.12	17.85	53.02	32.75	43.06
	Total	41.13	22.05	31.78	36.20	17.72	27.10	59.63	39.08	49.76

Source: Census of India 2001

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Literacy Rate of ST 2001				
		Male	Female	Total	Rural	Urban
1		33	34	35	36	37
1	Afzalpur	48.40	28.60	39.00	39	39.6
2	Aland	46.80	25.20	36.40	36.2	42.1
3	Chincholi	50.20	27.30	39.00	38.6	47
4	Chittapur	38.40	19.90	29.40	24.6	47.1
5	Gulbarga	55.20	35.90	45.90	33	60.7
6	Jewargi	37.00	15.70	26.50	25.6	38.4
7	Sedam	34.50	17.00	25.60	24	32.2
8	Shahapur	27.60	11.80	19.70	19.2	27.8
9	Shorapur	34.90	15.30	25.10	23	42.2
10	Yadgir	37.00	15.70	26.50	17.2	25.9
	Total	35.40	16.80	26.20	16.7	30.5

Source: Census of India 2001

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Percentage of enrolment of SC students to students of all castes in primary schools (standards I-VII)								
		2001-02			2003-04			2005-06		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
<i>1</i>		<i>38</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>46</i>
1	Afzalpur	21.20	21.20	21.20	20.40	19.70	20.10	20.90	20.10	20.53
2	Aland	26.00	25.00	25.50	25.00	24.50	24.80	29.60	27.90	28.80
3	Chincholi	36.60	40.50	38.30	35.80	33.50	34.70	30.70	39.70	38.20
4	Chittapur	33.00	30.90	32.00	31.80	29.60	30.80	35.80	34.80	35.30
5	Gulbarga	23.80	22.50	23.10	27.30	24.00	25.00	32.80	30.70	31.70
6	Jewargi	21.50	21.80	21.70	21.30	21.00	21.20	22.60	22.50	22.60
7	Sedam	28.90	26.60	27.90	28.50	26.90	27.80	36.70	30.20	33.50
8	Shahapur	25.90	25.10	25.60	25.30	24.30	24.90	25.20	23.40	24.40
9	Shorapur	21.60	21.00	21.30	21.10	20.10	20.60	22.30	24.30	23.10
10	Yadgir	26.90	26.00	26.50	25.70	24.40	25.10	30.80	28.50	29.70
	Total	26.30	25.60	26.00	26.00	24.70	25.40	29.30	28.30	28.90

Source EMIS 2002, 2004 & 2006

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Percentage of enrolment of ST students to students of all castes in primary schools (standards I-VIII)								
		2001-02			2003-04			2005-06		
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1		47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
1	Afzalpur	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10
2	Aland	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.20	1.20
3	Chincholi	0.80	0.90	0.80	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.00	1.10	1.10
4	Chittapur	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.20
5	Gulbarga	1.20	0.90	1.10	1.10	2.50	1.20	1.80	1.40	1.60
6	Jewargi	3.30	3.30	3.30	3.20	3.00	3.10	3.10	3.20	3.20
7	Sedam	14.60	13.20	13.90	2.90	2.60	2.70	3.00	3.00	3.00
8	Shahapur	17.10	16.60	16.90	7.70	7.50	7.60	8.60	10.40	8.70
9	Shorapur	2.00	2.00	2.00	17.00	16.30	16.70	18.10	20.90	19.20
10	Yadgir	6.70	6.70	6.70	10.20	4.00	7.40	7.50	7.30	7.40
	Total	4.40	4.00	4.20	4.80	3.80	4.30	5.10	4.80	5.00

Source: EMIS 2002,2004 &2006

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Work Participation Rate of SCs 2001								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
<i>1</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>64</i>	
1	Afzalpur	42.80	47.50	37.90	43.53	48.1	38.6	37.2	41.9	32
2	Aland	52.90	54.10	51.60	54.1	54.9	53.3	33.4	41.8	23.6
3	Chincholi	52.60	53.10	52.00	53.7	54.2	53.1	35	37.5	31.9
4	Chittapur	40.12	49.56	32.17	46.5	51.4	41.4	29.6	41.8	16.9
5	Gulbarga	36.60	44.10	28.60	44.7	48.5	40.7	27.4	39.1	14.5
6	Jewargi	47.80	49.10	45.00	48.3	50	46.6	31.7	38.7	24
7	Sedam	50.00	53.40	46.30	53.3	55.6	51	32.5	42.3	22.1
8	Shahapur	46.40	50.60	42.10	47.8	51.6	44	29.3	39.4	18.5
9	Shorapur	44.50	48.90	40.00	45.6	49.7	41.4	29.3	38.5	19.6
10	Yadgir	36.30	47.20	25.20	37.1	37.8	53.2	31.5	43.6	28.8
	Total	45.50	49.80	41.00	49.5	52.3	46.6	29.8	40.4	18.2

Source: Census of India 2001

7. Profile of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs)

Sl. No.	Talukas	Work Participation Rate of STs 2001								
		Total			Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1		65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
1	Afzalpur	42.20	49.30	34.30	42.2	49.3	34.1	43.4	46.1	40.7
2	Aland	55.50	57.50	53.30	56.0	57.8	54.0	37.7	48.7	26.6
3	Chincholi	50.60	53.70	47.30	51.0	53.8	47.9	42.8	50.8	33.9
4	Chittapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.0	53.5	46.0	31.3	42.9	18.7
5	Gulbarga	37.00	46.20	27.00	45.6	50.3	40.5	27.0	41.5	11.7
6	Jewargi	49.80	52.80	46.60	50.9	52.6	48.2	34.0	42.3	25.3
7	Sedam	48.80	54.00	44.00	50.2	54.6	45.8	42.0	51.0	35.6
8	Shahapur	49.30	54.20	45.00	50.2	54.9	45.5	35.7	43.5	27.4
9	Shorapur	46.70	52.50	40.70	48.2	53.3	43.1	33.7	46.0	21.1
10	Yadgir	38.40	47.80	28.80	55.3	56	47.6	39.3	46.6	24.3
	Total	48.00	53.30	42.60	50.1	54.4	45.6	33.8	45.3	21.8

Source: Census of India 2001

Technical Note : Computing HDI and GDI

This Technical Note explains the methodology followed in computing Human Development Index and Gender Development Index at the Taluka Level with an illustration. The methodology used here is the same as the one used by UNDP in its recent reports (1999 onwards) and in Karnataka Human Development report 2005. The methodology to estimate HDI is given in the first part and the methodology for GDI is given in the second part.

PART – I

The Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI is a composite measure of human development. It measures the average achievement in a country in three basic dimensions of human development.

- A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth.
- Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one-third weight).
- A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP US \$).
- The HDI includes a Health Index, Education Index and Income Index. These indices are estimated on the basis of the maximum and minimum values of the key indicators. These are as follows

Indicators	Maximum Value	Minimum Value
Life expectancy at Birth (years)	85	25
Adult Literacy Rate (Per cent)	100	0
Combined Gross Enrolment Ratio (per cent)	100	0
Real GDP per capita (PPP US \$)	40000	100

The formula for calculating index for each indicator is as follows:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Actual xi Value} - \text{Minimum xi Value}}{\text{Maximum xi Value} - \text{Minimum xi Value}}$$

The variables used here for computing HDI are as follows:

1. Life Expectancy at Birth (Estimated) 2006
2. Total Literacy Rate (Persons above 7 years): 2006.
3. Combined Gross Enrolment Ratio at primary, secondary and pre university education level, 2006.
4. Real GDP per capita (PPP US \$) 2006 at taluka level.

Calculating HDI

The data pertaining to Afzalpur taluk is used in this illustration for estimation of HDI of Afzalpur Taluka.

1. Calculating Life Expectancy Index or Health Index

Presently, we have data on life expectancy at birth only at two levels – state and district : the data required for estimation of LEB at Taluka level is not available. This was a major problem that we faced in the present exercise. We could over come this problem by a method of collecting village-wise age specific mortality data and aggregating it at Taluka level for calculating taluk-wise age specific mortality rates. This data was put in Chiang Life Table analysis to estimate life expectancy at birth.

Life Expectancy - Afzalpur - 61.9 years

Then the Health Index for Afzalpur is calculated as follows.

$$\text{Life Expectancy Index - Afzalpur} = \frac{61.9 - 25}{85 - 25} = 0.615$$

2. Calculating the Education Index

This index has two components namely, literacy index and enrolment index. In UNDP methodology persons above 15 years of age only are considered for calculating literacy index. But in NHDR and KHDR, total literacy rate (persons 7 years and above age) is considered. In our report, to make our index comparable with KHDR –2005 the total literacy rate is used for calculating literacy index. Similarly, to estimate the enrolment ratio students enrolled in classes 1 to 12 are taken into account as being done in KHDR 2005. On the other hand in UNDP, report the enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary level of education is used for estimating enrolment ratio. We have not taken enrolment of tertiary education level, because this enrolment at taluk level is not significant.

Article-II: Education Index of Afzalpur Taluk : An illustration

*	Literacy Rate (2006)	:	61.9 percent
*	Gross Enrolment Ratio (classes 1 to 12)	:	76.4 percent

$$\text{Literacy Index} = \frac{61.9 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.619$$

$$\text{Gross Enrolment Index} = \frac{76.40 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.764$$

$$\text{Education Index} = \frac{2}{3} (0.619) + \frac{1}{3} (0.764) = 0.666$$

3. Calculating Income Index

Income data, at sectors of origin is not available at present at taluk level in Karnataka. However, Directorate of Economics and Statistics (GOK), Bangalore generated the data for calculation of income at Taluka level.

The formula adopted in KHDR – 2005 is used here to calculate Taluk GDP per capita in PPP US \$.

India's per capita income in 2006 (at constant Prices) Rs. 20734

(Source: Economic Survey 2006-07 Appendix S-3)

The PPP value of it in 2006 is Rs. 3139 (UNDP HDR 2006 p. 285)

Afzalpur Taluka real GDP Per capita at constant prices is Rs.16864

Taluk Real GDP per capita (PPP US \$)

$$= \frac{\text{Real GDP per capita of Afzalpur in Rs.}}{\text{Real GDP per capita of India in Rs.}} \times \text{GDP per capita of India (PPP US \$)}$$

$$= \frac{16864 \times 3139}{20734} = 2553 \text{ (PPP US \$)}$$

$$\text{Income Index (Afzalpur)} = \frac{\log 2553 - \log 100}{\log 40000 - \log 100} = 0.541$$

Calculating HDI

Once, the indices of all the three indicators are calculated, determining the HDI is a simple exercise. It is a simple average of the three indices.

$$\text{HDI} = (0.615 + 0.666 + 0.541) / 3 = 0.607$$

Part - II

i) The Gender Related Development Index : GDI

The GDI is estimated on the basis of the same components as HDI but adjusts the average achievement in Health, Education and Income to reflect the inequalities between women and men. The discounting is done with respect to aversion to gender inequality. Moderate gender inequality is represented in the index by the epsilon • which takes the value of 2 in the construction of GDI. The • is the harmonic mean of the male and female values.

The GDI is estimated on the basis of equally distributed index of life expectancy at birth, equally distributed education index and equally distributed index of income. The GDI is the average of all the three equally distributed indices. It takes a value between 0 and 1.

The maximum and minimum values are fixed for calculating GDI.

ii) Maximum and Minimum Values

Indicators	Maximum Value	Minimum Value
Female life expectancy at birth (years)	87.5	27.5
Male life expectancy at birth (years)	82.5	22.5
Total literacy rate (per cent)	100	0
Combined enrolment ratio (per cent)	100	0
Estimated earned income (PPP US \$)	40000	100

iii) Calculating GDI

For calculation of GDI at Taluka level the following data is used

Population – Male - Female 2006 (Projected)

Male female Share in Population 2006

Male Female share in economically active population 2001

Female-38% Male 62 %

Literacy Rate and Enrolment I-XII Male -Female 2006

Average Agricultural wage rate Male Female

Afzalpur

1. Calculating the Equally Distributed Life Expectancy Index

The first step is to calculate separate indices for female and male achievements in life expectancy using the general formula.

Female life expectancy	-	62.4 years	
Male life expectancy	-	61.5 years	
Female life expectancy index	=	$\frac{62.4 - 27.5}{87.5 - 27.5}$	= 0.581
Male life expectancy index	=	$\frac{61.5 - 22.50}{82.50 - 22.50}$	= 0.650

In the second step, the female and male indices are combined to create the equally distributed life expectancy index using the following general formula. This formula gives the harmonic mean of the female and male indices.

Equally distributed life expectancy index.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \{ [\text{Female share in population} \times (\text{female life expectancy index})^{-1}] \\
 &\quad + [\text{Male population share} \times (\text{male life expectancy index})^{-1}] \}^{-1} \\
 &= \{ 0.486 (0.581)^{-1}] + [0.514(0.650)^{-1}] \}^{-1} = 0.614
 \end{aligned}$$

Calculating the Equally Distributed Education Index

Literacy Rate

Female : 50.1

Male : 73.1

$$\text{Female literacy index : } \frac{50.1 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.501$$

$$\text{Male literacy index : } \frac{73.1 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.731$$

Combined Gross Enrolment Ratio

Female : 70.9

Male : 81.5

$$\text{Female combined gross enrolment index : } \frac{70.9 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.709$$

$$\text{Male combined gross enrolment index : } \frac{81.5 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.815$$

$$\text{Education Index : Female} = \frac{2}{3} (0.501) + \frac{1}{3} (0.709) = 0.570$$

$$\text{Education Index : Male} = \frac{2}{3} (0.731) + \frac{1}{3} (0.815) = 0.759$$

Equally distributed education index.

$$= \{[0.486 (0.570)^{-1} + \{0.514\} (0.759)^{-1}]\}^{-1} = 0.654$$

3. Calculating Equally Distributed Income Index

Percentage share of economically active population

Female (ea_f) = 38.0

Male (ea_m) = 62.0

Wage Female = Rs. 29.5

Wage Male = Rs. 57.5

$$\text{Ratio of female agricultural wage to male agricultural wage } (w_f/w_m) = 0.513$$

Computing Proportional Income Share

GDP per capita (PPP US \$) 2553

$$\text{Total GDP (PPP US \$)} = \$ 2553 \times 188836 = \$ 482098308$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Female Share in wage bill} &= \frac{(w_f / w_m) ea_f}{(w_f / w_m) ea_f + ea_m} \\
 &= \frac{0.513 \times 38}{(0.513 \times 38) + 62} \\
 &= 0.239 \\
 \text{Per capita GDP of women} &= \frac{S_f(Y)}{N_f} = \frac{0.239 (482098308)}{91933} \\
 &= \$ 1253. \\
 \text{Male Earned income} &= \frac{Y - S_f(Y)}{N_m} = \frac{482098308 - 0.239 (482098308)}{96903} \\
 &= \$ 3786 \\
 \text{Female Income index} &= \frac{\log 1253 - \log 100}{\log 40000 - \log 100} = 0.422 \\
 \text{Male Income index} &= \frac{\log 3786 - \log 100}{\log 40000 - \log 100} = 0.606 \\
 \text{Equally distributed income index} &= \{[0.486(0.422)^{-1} + [0.514(0.606)^{-1}]]\}^{-1} = 0.500
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Calculation of GDI

$$= \frac{1}{3} (0.614 + 0.654 + 0.500) = 0.589$$

3) Data sources for Income

Government of India 2006. Economic Survey : 2006-07 Appendix : 5.3 (For GDP PC of India in Rs. at constant prices, 2006)

UNDP 2006. Human Development Report : 2006, p:285 (For GDP PC of India in PPP US \$ 2006)

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore (For estimates of GDP PC of Taluks in Rs. at constant prices 2006).

Livelihood Opportunity Index

Livelihood Opportunity Index helps to get a crude picture about the status of livelihood of the people at the micro level. It gives an idea about the income generating capacity of the activities undertaken by the people. The Index is based on three important indicators.

- Work participation Rate –high work participation rate indicates low dependency ratio and vice versa
- Percentage of main workers to total workers – this explains the income and employment situation
- Percentage of other workers to total workers- this gives an idea about the diversification of employment and higher levels of income.

The index is estimated on the basis of the average value of these three indicators.

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Human Development is a process of enlarging people's choices and enhancing human capabilities and freedoms, enabling them to live a long and healthy life, have access to knowledge and a decent standard of living and participate in community life and in the decisions affecting their lives.

